



THE NEW
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Encyclopedic Dictionary
of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ROBERT HUNTER, A. M., L.L.D., F. G. S.

(University of Aberdeen)

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coat-card, ***cote-card**, *s.* [Now corrupted into **URT-CARD** (q. v.).] One of the figured cards in a pack—i. e., the *king*, *queen*, or *knave*—so called in the coats or dresses in which they are represented.

"Mad. We call'd him a coat-card
O' the last order.

Pen. jun. What's that? a knave?
Mad. Some readings have it so; my manuscript
Doth speak it varlet." Ben Jonson: *Staple of News*.

***coat-feathers**, ***cote fethers**, *s. pl.* Small or body feathers of a bird.

"The lesser feathers which cover the birds: their *cote fethers*."—*Nomenclator* (1585). (Nares.)

coat-link, *s.* A pair of buttons joined by a link for holding together the lappets of a double-breasted coat. (*Knight*.)

coat-tacks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The peculiar nails with which the mast coats are fastened.

coat-tail, *s.* The tail or flap of a coat.

"But the Baron sat down upon the glass and broke it, and cut his coat-tails very much."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

***coat** (2), *s.* [COITE.] A tax, a duty.

"Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, coats, taxatiouns or tallages, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., p. 245.

***coat** (1), *v. t.* [COTE, QUOTE.]

cōat (2), ***cote**, *v. t.* [COAT (1), *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: To cover or dress with a coat.

"She copeth the commissarie, and coteth his clerkes."
Langland: *P. Plowman*, l. 643.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overspread, to cover with a layer of anything.

"The frame of a looking-glass was blackened, and the gilding must have been volatilized, for a smelling-bottle, which stood on the chimney-piece, was coated with bright metallic particles, which adhered as firmly as if they had been enameled."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 62.

2. To cover, to invest (with the prep. *over*).

"A few only of his sayings have reached us, and these, as might be expected, are rather things which he had chanced to coat over with some sarcasm or epigram that tended to preserve them."—*Lord Brougham: Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*; *Lord North*.

B. Chem.: To cover retorts, &c., with a clayey substance so as to make them better suited to bear intense heat.

***coate**, *s.* [COR.]

"She them dismissed to their contented coates."
Brown: *Brit. Pastorals*, ii. 4.

cōat'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COAT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Harder externally than internally. (*Lindley*.)

cōat'-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *coat*, and dimin. suff. *-ee*.] A military coat with short tails; any short-tailed coat fitting tight to the body.

"It was not gratifying to an Englishman to observe that the red coatee and cocked hat, the gold epaulettes and twist epaulettes of the British officer looked very ill amid all the variety of costume in which the French indulged."—*W. H. Russell: The [Crimean] War*, ch. viii.

cō-ā-tī, **cō-āt-i-mōn'-dī**, *s.* [A South American word. COATI.]

Zoöl.: A mammal, *Nasua narica*, family *Viverridae*. From its color it is called the Brown Coati. It is a native of America.

"The sloth appears for the first time in this edition of Gesner, and the sagoin, or ouistite, as well as what he calls the *Mus Indicus alius*, which Linnæus refers to the racoon, but which seems to be rather the *Nasua* or *Coati-mondi*."—*Hallam: Lit. of Europe*, ch. viii.

cōat'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of covering or dressing with a coat.

(2) Material or cloth of which coats are made.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act or process of covering with a coat or layer, as of paint, plaster, &c.

(2) A coat or layer of any substance covering another; an integument or covering.

"Here the coating is of a rich brown instead of a black color, and seems to be composed of a ferruginous matter alone."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 13.

II. Chem.: The operation of covering retorts and similar vessels with a clayey substance, so as to make them better able to bear an intense heat.

cōat'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *coat*; *-less*.] Without or destitute of a coat.

"Coatless, shoeless, and ragged."—*Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

***cō-at-tēst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *attest* (q. v.).] To attest in conjunction with another.

***cō-āt-tēs-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *attestation* (q. v.).] A joint attestation or bearing witness.

***cō-aug-mēn-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *augmentation* (q. v.).] An augmentation, an increase, an addition.

***cō-aug-mēn'-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *augmented* (q. v.).] Increased, augmented.

"Virtue coaugmented thrives."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii.

cōax, ***cokes**, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat thinks it is connected with *Cockney* (q. v.). Wedgwood says the old English *cokes* was a simpleton, a gull, probably from the French *cocasse*, one who says or does laughable or ridiculous things. (*Tre-voux*.) *Cocasse*, plaisant, ridicule; *cocasse*, niais, imbécille. (*Hécart*.) To *cokes* or *coax* one then is to make a *cokes* or fool of him, to wheedle or gull him into doing something. Mahn refers it to *Wel. coeg*; Low Lat. *coquinus*; Fr. *coquin*=a rogue, a rascal.]

A. Trans.: To wheedle or cajole; to persuade to any action by means of wheedling or flattery.

"The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling and coaxing the child; 'that's a good dear,' says she."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Intrans.: To wheedle or cajole.

"I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it."

Farquhar: *Recruiting Officer*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *coax*, to *wheedle*, to *cajole* and to *fawn*: "The idea of using mean arts to turn people to one's selfish purposes is common to all these terms: *coax* has something childish in it; *wheedle* and *cajole* that which is knavish; *fawn* that which is servile. The act of *coaxing* consists of urgent entreaty and whining supplication; the act of *wheedling* consists of smooth and winning entreaty; *cajoling* consists mostly of trickery and stratagem, disguised under a soft address and insinuating manners; the act of *fawning* consists of supplicant grimace and antics, such as characterize the little animal from which it derives its name; children *coax* their parents in order to obtain their wishes; the greedy and covetous *wheedle* those of an easy temper; knaves *cajole* the simple and unsuspecting; parasites *fawn* upon those who have the power to contribute to their gratifications." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōax, ***cokes**, *s.* [COAX, *v.*]

*1. A dupe, a person wheedled or cajoled.

"Go! you're a brainless coax, a toy, a fop."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Wit at Sev. Weapons*.

2. One who coaxes, wheedles, or cajoles; a coxer-†3. An enticement.

"He held out by turns coaxes and threats."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. ii.

cō-āx-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coaxatio*, from *coaxo*=to croak as a frog; Gr. *koax*; used by Aristophanes in the "Frogs," to represent the noise or croaking of frogs.] The croaking or noise of frogs.

"The importunate, harsh, and disharmonious coaxations of frogs."—*H. More: Myst. of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 16. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, pp. 6, 7.)

coaxed, *pa. par. or a.* [COAX, *v.*]

cōax'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *coax*; *-er*.] One who coaxes, wheedles, or cajoles; a coax, a flatterer, a wheedler.

"Coaxing will do it if the right coxer can be found."—*Mrs. Trollope: The Bassett*.

cōax'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COAX, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of wheedling or cajoling.

cōax'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *coaxing*; *-ly*.] In a coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling manner; by means of coaxing or flattery.

"There was a rough earnest in the request, though it was put coaxingly."—*Lamb: Letter to Barton*.

cōb, ***cobbe**, *s. & a.* [Wel. *cob*=a tuft; *cop*=a summit; *copa*=a top, tuft, or crest; Dut. *kop*=a head, a pate; Ger. *kopf*=a head; O. H. Ger. *chopp*; Ital. *coppa*; Sp. & Port. *copa*.] [COR.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A lump or ball of anything; as of coal, stone, &c.

(2) A spider, so called from its round ball-like shape.

(3) A stone or kernel of fruit.

(4) The top or head of anything. [COR.]

(5) The spike of the bunch of corns of the maize or Indian-corn. [COR-COB.]

(6) The hazel-nut, also called *cobnut*.

(7) A wicker-work basket for seed, &c.

(8) A harbor; probably so called from the use of cobs, or large round stones, in its formation.

"This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, inclosed the only haven where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(9) A sea-fowl; also called a *sea-cob*. (*Phillips*.)

(10) A herring.

(11) A punishment inflicted by flogging on the buttocks.

(12) A small swan. [COBSWAN.]

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who holds his head above others; a leader, a chief.

"Sustenyd is not by personis lowe
But cobbis grete this note sustene."

Occleve.

(2) A miserly, niggardly person.

"And of these all cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and theyr bagges theyr gods, are called rich cobbies."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

II. Technically:

1. *Horses*: A stout, short-legged kind of horse, much used as a saddle-horse; probably so called from its round, bunchy form.

"Such a rider as you wants a strong cob."—*O'Keefe: Fontainebleau*.

*2. *Comm.*: A Spanish coin, worth about a dollar; current in Ireland in the seventeenth century.

"He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table."—*T. Sheridan: Life of Swift*, § 1.

3. *Building*:

(1) A mixture of clay and straw used in building walls in the West of England. [COB-WALL.]

(2) An unburnt brick.

4. *Games*: The nut or ball used for throwing in the old game of COBNUT (q. v.).

5. *Poultry*: A round ball or pellet of food, with which fowls are fed.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cob-horse, *s.* [COB, *s.*, II. 1.]

cob-house, *s.* A house built with cob-walls.

"A narrow street of cob-houses whitewashed and thatched."—*H. Kingsley: G. Hamlyn*, ch. vi. (*Davies*.)

cob-stone, *s.* [COBSTONE.]

cob-wall, *s.* A wall built of a mixture of clay and straw. [COB, *s.*, II. 3.]

¶ Cob-walls are generally two feet thick, and make very warm and, it is said, healthy houses. They were common in Devonshire and Cornwall, England, but are now disappearing.

cob-web, *s.* [COBWEB.]

cob, *v. t. & i.* [COB, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To strike or punish by flogging on the buttocks with a strap, &c.

"I was sentenced to be clobbered with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand."—*Marryat: Fr. Mildmay*, ch. ii.

(2) To pull the hair or ears.

2. *Fig.*: To excel, surpass.

II. Mining: To break ore with a hammer, to reduce its size, to enable its separation from portions of the gangue, and its assortment into grades of quality.

***B. Intrans.**: To strike, to cut.

"Threthousand full-thro thrang into batell . . .
And cobbyt full kantly, kaghten the fild."

Destruct. of Troy, 8,283.

cōb'-æ-a, *s.* [Named after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Polemoniaceæ* (Phloxworts). The species are fast-growing climbers, with tendrils. *Cobæa scandens*, the best known species, is from Mexico. It grows in this country in conservatories, or may be made to run up the front of a house with rough walls.

***cōb'-æ-ā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cobæa* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants founded by Don, but now merged in *Polemoniaceæ*.

cōb'-bālt, *s.* [Fr. *cobalt*; Ger. *kobalt*, *kobolt*, from Kobold, the demon of the German mines; M. H. Ger. *kobolt*=a demon; Low Lat. *cobalus*=a mountain sprite; Gr. *kobalos*=a mischievous goblin. A name given to the ore by the miners from its being so poisonous and troublesome to them. It is found in a marcasite frequent in Saxony.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tlan = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -çion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

1. *Chem.*: A metallic element, atomic weight 59, symbol Co. The metal was first obtained in an impure state by Brandt, in 1733. It occurs as speiss cobalt, or tin-white cobalt CoAs_2 , and cobalt-glance, CoAsS . Cobalt occurs in meteoric iron. The ore is first roasted to expel the arsenic, then dissolved in aqua regia, the excess of acid evaporated off; H_2S is then passed through the solution to precipitate copper, bismuth, and the remainder of the arsenic; the filtered liquid is boiled to expel the excess of H_2S , boiled with HNO_3 to convert the iron into a ferric salt; it is then supersaturated with ammonia, which precipitates the iron as $\text{Fe}_2(\text{HO})_6$, and the cobalt and nickel remain in solution. Cobalt can be separated from nickel by Rose's process. The solution of the mixed oxides is dissolved in HCl ; the solution is diluted with much water, and supersaturated with chlorine gas, which converts the cobaltous chloride CoCl_2 into cobaltic chloride Co_2Cl_6 , while the nickel is unaltered; excess of barium carbonate BaCO_3 is then added, and left to stand for eighteen hours, when the cobaltic oxide is precipitated; the nickel remains in solution. The precipitate is dissolved in boiling HCl , and Na_2SO_4 is added to precipitate the barium as BaSO_4 , and the cobalt is then precipitated as $\text{Co}(\text{HO})_2$ by caustic soda. The metal is obtained by heating cobaltous oxalate in a covered crucible. Metallic cobalt is a hard, magnetic, ductile, reddish-gray metal, with a high melting point. Its specific gravity is 8.9. It is not easily oxidized by the air, when pure. It is dissolved by dilute HCl or H_2SO_4 with evolution of hydrogen. Cobalt forms two oxides: Cobaltous oxide CoO and Cobaltic oxide Co_2O_3 (q. v.). The alloys of cobalt are unimportant. Zaffre is an impure oxide of cobalt prepared by roasting cobalt ores with twice their weight of sand. Smalt is prepared by fusing partially roasted cobalt ores with a mixture of powdered quartz and potassium carbonate; while hot it is poured into water and then ground to a fine powder; it is used as a pigment; this color was known to the ancients. The cobaltous salts are the most stable in which cobalt acts as a dyad element. Cobalt compounds give a blue color to a borax bead.

2. *Min.*: There is no native cobalt known, but many ores of the metal. *Arsenate of Cobalt* = Erythrite; *Arsenical Cobalt* = Smaltite; *Black Cobalt* = Asbolite; *Bright-white cobalt* = Cobalt-glance; *Carbonate of Cobalt* = Remingtonite; *Earthy Cobalt* = Asbolite; *Gray Cobalt* = Smaltite; *Red Cobalt* = Erythrite; *Sulphate of Cobalt* = Bieberite; *Sulphuret of Cobalt* = Syepoorite, Linnæite; *White Cobalt* = Smaltite; *Cobalt and Lead Selenite* = Tilkerodite.

¶ *Cobalt-Ammonia compounds; Cobalt Bases:*

Chemistry:

(1) Ammonia cobaltous salts are formed by the union of cobaltous salts with ammonia in excess, the air being excluded, as, $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$, rose-colored crystals.

(2) Ammonia cobaltic salts are formed when an ammoniacal solution of cobalt is exposed to the air, as — Tetrammonio-cobaltic salts, as $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3$. Hexammonio-cobaltic salts, as $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$. Oxyoctammonio-cobaltic (fusco-cobaltic) salts, as $\text{Co}_2\text{OCl}_4 \cdot 8\text{NH}_3$. Decammonio-cobaltic (roseo- and purpureo-cobaltic) salts, as $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 10\text{NH}_3$. Dinitrodecammonio-cobaltic (xantho-cobaltic) salts, $\text{Co}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{Cl}_4 \cdot 10\text{NH}_3$. Dodecammonio-cobaltic (luteo-cobaltic) salts, $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{NH}_3$. (For preparation and properties of these compounds see *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, and *Suppts.*)

cobalt arsenate, s.

Min.: The same as ERYTHRINE.

cobalt arsenide, s.

Min.: The same as SMALTITE. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cobalt-bloom, s.

Min.: Acicular arsenate of copper. The same as ERYTHRINE (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), or ERYTHRITE (*Dana*).

cobalt-blue, s. Also called COBALT-ULTRAMARINE. A fine blue pigment prepared by adding an alkaline carbonate to a solution of pure alum mixed with pure cobalt salt. The precipitate is washed and ignited. It is a compound of oxides of aluminium and cobalt. *Vélnard's blue* is prepared by heating in a closed vessel freshly precipitated phosphate of cobalt, with five times its bulk of gelatinous aluminium hydrate $\text{Al}_2(\text{HO})_6$, and heating the mixed precipitates in a closed vessel. The presence of iron or nickel gives these pigments a greenish tint.

cobalt-crust, s. Earthy arsenate of copper.

cobalt-glance, s.

Min.: An isometric brittle mineral, with cubic cleavage, occurring also massive. The hardness is 5.5, the specific gravity 6.63; the luster is metallic; the color silver-white, inclining to red, steel-gray with a violet tinge, or grayish-black, the streak being of the last-named hue. Composition: Sulphur,

19.08 to 20.86; arsenic, 42.53–44.75; cobalt, 8.67–33.10; and iron, 1.63–24.99. Dana makes two varieties, (1) the ordinary, and (2) feriferous. [*FERROCOBALTITE*.]

cobalt-green, s. A permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of sulphates of cobalt and zinc, by carbonate of sodium, washing and igniting the precipitate. Also called Rinman's green.

cobalt-hygrometer, s. A hygrometer made by dipping unsized paper into a solution of cobaltous chloride, sodium chloride, and a little gum-arabic. It is slightly hygroscopic, and will absorb the moisture from the atmosphere. It changes color as follows: Rose-red indicates rain; pink, very damp; bluish pink, moist; lavender, slightly damp; violet, dry; blue, very dry. It may also be used to test whether a room, &c., is damp. Artificial flowers are often dipped in this solution.

cobalt-manganese, s.

¶ *Cobalt-manganese spar:*

Min.: The same as RHODCHROSITE (q. v.).

cobalt-nickel, s.

¶ *Cobalt-nickel pyrites:*

Min.: The same as LINNÆITE.

cobalt-ocher, s.

Min.: The red variety is the same as ERYTHRITE; the black one as asbolite, the latter a variety of wad. (*Dana*.) The same as WAD. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cobalt-pyrites, s.

Min.: The same as LINNÆITE.

cobalt sulphate, s.

Min.: The same as BIEBERITE.

cobalt sulphide, s.

Min.: The same as COBALT-GLANCE (q. v.).

cobalt-ultramarine, s. [See COBALT-BLUE.]

cobalt-vitriol, s.

Min.: The same as BIEBERITE.

cobalt-yellow, s. A beautiful permanent yellow pigment prepared by gradually adding a concentrated solution of potassium nitrite KNO_2 to an acid solution of cobalt nitrate. Its composition varies.

cō-bāl'-tīc, a. [From Eng., &c., *cobalt*; -ic.] Having more or less of cobalt in its composition; pertaining to cobalt.

cobaltic oxide, s.

Chem.: Cobaltic oxide, or sesquioxide of cobalt, Co_2O_3 , is obtained as a black hydrate $\text{Co}_2(\text{OH})_6$ by suspending cobaltous oxide in a solution of potassium hydrate, and passing a stream of chlorine gas through the liquid. It is rendered anhydrous by a gentle heat. At higher temperatures it is converted into a black oxide Co_3O_4 , which is insoluble in aqua regia. It is used as a pigment in enamel painting.

cobaltic salts, s. pl.

Chem.: Cobaltic salts are prepared by dissolving cobaltic oxide in acids. They are not important, and easily decompose. Cobalt acts as a tetrad in these compounds, the two atoms of Co being united to each other by one pair of bonds.

cō-bāl't-i-çy'-an-ide, s. [Eng., &c., *cobalt*; -i connective; and *cyanide*.] [*COBALTICYANOGEN*.]

Chem.: Cobalticyanide of potassium $\text{K}_6\text{Co}_2(\text{CN})_{12}$ is obtained by dissolving cobaltous cyanide $\text{Co}(\text{CN})_2$, in excess of potassium cyanide KCN and boiling it for some time. Cobalticyanide of potassium crystallizes in anhydrous flattened yellow prisms, which are soluble in water; it is not decomposed by dilute acids. It gives precipitates with most metallic salts. Cobalticyanide of cobalt is light red; of nickel a light green-blue; copper sky-blue; ferrous, mercurous, manganous, silver, zinc, and stannous, white. Cobalticyanides of lead, ferric, and mercuric, are soluble in water. Cobalticyanide of hydrogen, otherwise called hydrocobaltic acid $\text{H}_6\text{Co}_2(\text{CN})_{12}$, is obtained by decomposing the copper salt by H_2S . It crystallizes in colorless deliquescent needles; its aqueous solution is not decomposed by boiling. No corresponding nickel compound has been formed, the double cyanide of nickel and potassium being decomposed by HCl .

cō-bāl't-i-çy'-ān'-ō-ğen, s. [Eng., &c., *cobalt*; -i connective; and *cyanogen*.] A radical contained in cobalticyanides.

cō'-bāl't-īne, s. [Eng. *cobalt*; -ine (*Min.*).] The same as COBALT-GLANCE (q. v.).

cō'-bāl'-tīte, s. [Eng., &c., *cobalt*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: Dana's name for a mineral, the same as COBALT-GLANCE (q. v.); see also COBALTINE.

cō'-bāl'-tō, in compos. [Eng., &c., *cobalt*, and o connective.]

cobalto-cyanide, s. [*COBALTO-CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM*.]

Cobalto-cyanide of potassium:

Chem.: $\text{K}_4\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6$, a red, deliquescent, easily decomposed substance. It can be formed by the reduction of cobaltic cyanide of potassium. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

cobalto-cyanogen, s. A radical contained in cobalto-cyanides.

cō-bāl-toūs, a. [Eng. *cobalt*, and suff. -ous.] [*COBALT*.]

Chem.: Belonging to cobalt.

cobaltous-chloride, s.

Chem.: CoCl_2 . Obtained as a blue anhydrous volatile substance by passing chlorine over metallic cobalt, also in solution by dissolving cobaltous oxide CoO in HCl ; its solution is pink, but when concentrated it turns blue. It is used as a sympathetic ink, the writing becoming blue on the paper being exposed to heat, and fading away on absorbing moisture from the air.

cobaltous nitrate, s.

Chem.: $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Prepared by dissolving CoO in nitric acid; a red crystalline deliquescent salt, used in blowpipe reactions.

cobaltous oxide, s.

Chem.: CoO , obtained by igniting the hydrate $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$, or the carbonate CoCO_3 , out of contact with the air. It is a greenish-gray powder which, when heated in the air, takes up oxygen and is converted into a black mixed oxide Co_3O_4 , which at a stronger heat gives off oxygen. It is used in preparing blue pigments for china painting.

cobaltous salts, s. pl.

Chem.: Cobaltous salts are precipitated by sulphide of ammonium as CoS (see analysis), and can be separated from other sulphides of this group, except nickel sulphide, by the insolubility of CoS in dilute HCl . Potash precipitates a blue basic salt, which turns green on exposure to the air; on heating the precipitate it is converted into the red hydrate $\text{Co}(\text{HO})_2$, which is soluble in ammonia, forming a red brown solution. Small quantities of cobalt salts can be detected by adding cyanide of potassium in excess, then nitrite of potassium, and afterward acidifying with acetic acid; an intense red cherry juice colored liquid is formed. Cobalt salts give a blue color to a borax bead.

cobaltous sulphate, s.

Chem.: $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Cobalt vitriol, obtained by dissolving CoO in H_2SO_4 . It crystallizes in red rhombic prisms isomorphous with magnesium sulphate. It forms double salts.

***cobbe, s. & v.** [*COB, s. & v.*]

cōbbed, pa. par. & a. [*COB, v.*]

cobbed ore, s.

Mining: Ore broken with sledge-hammers out of the rock, and not put in water, it being the best ore. (*Weale*.)

***cōb'-bīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*COB, v.*]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Holding up the head above others, proud, conceited.

"Amongst those notable, famous, notorious, *cobbing* foolies."—*Withals: Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of beating in the manner described under the verb; the beating thus given.

2. *Mining*: The act of breaking up ore to sort out its better portions.

cōb'-ble (1), s. [Eng. *cob* (q. v.), and dimin. suff. -le.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small round stone or pebble; a boulder, used for paving streets, court-yards, &c.; a piece or lump of coal.

"Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round."—*Fairfax: Tasso*, xx. 29.

2. An apparatus for the amusement of children: a beam being placed across a wall, with the ends equally projecting, so that those who are placed at each end may rise and fall alternately; a see-saw or titter-totter.

3. The amusement itself.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal*: An imperfectly puddled ball which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

2. *Coal trade*: Small round coal.

cobble-stone, *cobylstone, *cobyllstone, *cobylstone, s.

1. Rounded stones.

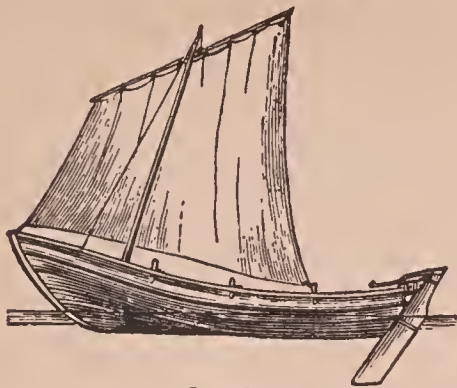
2. The stone or kernel of fruit.

"*Cobylstone* or cherystone. *Petrilla*."—*Prompt. Par.*

cobble-tree, s. The splinter-bar or swingle-tree of a plow.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōb'-ble (2), **cōb'-le**, *s.* [A. S. *cuopel*, from Wel. *ceubal*=a ferry-boat, a skiff; *ceuo*=to excavate, to hollow out; boats being originally made of hollowed trees. (*Skeat.*)] A low, flat-floored boat with a square stern, used in the cod and turbot



Cobble.

fishery, twenty feet long and five feet broad, of about one ton burden, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail. It is admirably constructed for encountering a heavy swell. Its stability is secured by the rudder extending four or five feet under her bottom. It belonged originally to the stormy coast of Yorkshire, England. There is also a small boat under the same name used by salmon fishers. (*Smyth.*)

"He has sailed the *coble* w' me since he was ten years auld, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxi.

cōb'-ble (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Ornith.: The Red-throated Diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*.

cōb'-ble (1), ***cob-bill**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cobler*, *coubler*=to couple, to join together; Lat. *copulo*=to couple; Ger. *koppeln*; Dan. *kobbler*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To patch or mend clumsily, to botch. Generally used of shoes.

"If you be out, sir, I can mend you. Why, sir, *cobble* you."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To put anything together, or do anything clumsily or awkwardly; to botch.

"Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favoredly *cobbled* and jumbled together."—*Bentley*.

B. Intrans.: To act as a cobbler; to mend, patch, or botch (*lit. & fig.*).

"Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes, St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse." *Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

†cōb'-ble (2), *v. t.* [COBBLE (1), *s.*]

1. To pave with cobble-stones.
2. To shake or move as a stone when trodden on.
3. To play at the game of *cobble* (q. v.).

cōb'-bled (1), *pa. par. or a.* [COBBLE (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Mended or patched.
2. *Fig.*: Clumsily or awkwardly put together; botched.

"Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes." *Dryden*.

***cōbb'-led** (2), ***cōb'-led**, *a.* [COBBLE, *s.*] Rounded like a pebble.

"Sir Torrent gaderid good *cobled* stonys,
Good and handsom ffor the nonys,
That good and round were." *Torrent of Portugal*, 1300.

cōbb'-lēr, ***cobbe-ler**, ***cobe-ler**, ***cobe-ler**, ***cob-ler**, *s.* [Eng. *cobble* (1), *v.*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

1. A mender or patcher of shoes.

"Clowter or *cobelere*. *Sartorius*, *rebroccator*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Smith, *cobbler*, joiner, he that plies the shears,
All learned and all drunk."—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 476.

2. A mender or patcher generally; a clumsy workman.

"What trade are you? Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. A low-born, mean person.

"As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base
Would the high family of Brutus grace." *Dryden: Juvenal's Satires*.

2. A drink in use in this country. It is compounded of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice, and is sucked up through a straw. [SHERRY-COBBLER.]

B. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: An armorer's rasp.

2. *Metal.*: A puddler who has produced an insufficiently puddled ball of iron.

3. *Weapon-making*: A bent rasp for straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

cobbler-poet, *s.* A writer of verses who is by trade a cobbler.

"Here Hans Sachs, the *cobbler-poet*, laureate of the gentle craft,
Wisest of the Twelve Wise Masters, in huge folios sang and laughed." *Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

cōbb'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COBBLE (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

†*B. As adj.*: Cobbler-like, awkward, clumsy.

"Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out."—*Lamb: Letter to Barton*.

C. As subst.: The art or trade of a cobbler.

"Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to *fluxing*."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

cōb'-bŷ, *a.* [Eng. *cob*; -y.]

1. Like a cob.

*2. Stout, vigorous; full of vim.

*3. Unreasonably determined, obstinate.

cōb'-cōals, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *coal*.] Round, clean coal, also called *cobbles* (q. v.).

†**cō-bēl-līg-ēr-ent**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *belligerent* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Waging war in conjunction or alliance with another.

B. As subst.: One who joins another in waging war.

cōb'-iron (iron as *i-ŭrn*), *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *iron*.] An andiron with a knob at the end.

"The implements of the kitchen, as spits, ranges, *cob-irons*, and pots."—*Bacon: Physical Remains*.

cō-bīsh-ōp, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *bishop* (q. v.).] An assistant or coadjutor bishop.

"Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo."—*Ayliffe*.

cōb'-ī-tis, *s.* [From Lat. *cobion*=a sponge . . . a sea-fish, a goby.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Cyprinidae. It contains the Loaches. *Cobitis barbatula* is the Loach, Loche, or Beardie. *C. tania* is the Spined Loach or Groundling. It is much less common. [LOACH.]

***cōb'-le**, *v. t.* [COBLE, *s.*, 2.] To steep malt.

"Craig, p. 186, calls *aquam, et ignem pati*;" that is, killing and *cobling*."—*Fountainhall: Decis.*, i. 25.

cōb'-le (1), *s.* [COBLE (2), *v. t.*] A place for steeping malt.

cōb'-le (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A square seat, sometimes called a table seat, in a church.

***cōb'-lōaf**, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *loaf* (?).]

1. *Lit.*: A word of doubtful meaning, but probably a large coarse loaf, or a loaf with many knobs.
2. *Fig.*: A coarse, rough fellow.

"Ajax, *Cobloaf*!

Ther. He would pun thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit." *Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

cōb'-nūt, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *nut*.] [COB, *s.*, A. I. (6).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A variety of the cultivated Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, var. *grandis*. A Hazel-nut or Master-nut.

†*Jamaica Cobnut*: The name given in Jamaica to the seeds of *Omphalea triandra*. It is called also Hog-nut. It requires the embryo to be extracted, otherwise it is too cathartic for food. When this is done, then it is delicious and wholesome.

*2. *Games*: A game which consisted in throwing with a nut called a "cob" at a small pyramid of cobnuts, the thrower taking all which he might knock down.

"Chastelet. The childish game *cobnut*, or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heap of nuts, which done the thrower takes as many as he hath hit or scattered."—*Cotgrave*.

cob-oi-schoun, **cob-o-schoun**, **cab-o-schoun**, *a.* [French *cabochoon*.] Apparently the same as CABOCHON (q. v.).

"Tua tabled diamantis, & tua rubyis *coboischoun*, with ten greit perll, garnist with gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 265.

"Foure rubyis *coboschoun*."—*Ibid.*, p. 266.

"Ten greit rubyis *caboschoun*."—*Ibid.*, p. 267.

cō-boŭrg, *s.* [COBURG.]

cobourg cloth, *s.* The same as COBURG (q. v.).

cōb'-rā, **cōb'-rā cap-ēl'-la**, **cōb'-rā ca-pēl'-lo**, **cōb'-rā de ca-pēl'-lo**, **cōb'-rā di ca-pēl'-lo**, *s.* [Port. *cobra di capello*=the Cobra of the Hood, i. e., the Hooded Cobra. *Capella* is wrong, that word in Portuguese meaning a chapel and not a hood.]

Zōbl.: A species of snake, the *Coluber Naja* of Linnæus, now called *Naja* or *Naja tripudians*. It belongs to the family Viperidae. The head has nine plates behind and is broad, the neck is very expansile, covering the head like a hood, the tail round. The color is brown above and bluish-white beneath. When the disk is dilated the hinder part of it exhibits dark markings like a pair of spectacles reversed, or rather a pair of barnacles, whence it is sometimes called the Spectacle Snake. The common name is, however, the Portuguese one, *Cobra*, *Cobra capella*, *Cobra de* or *di capello*, borrowed from the first colonizers of India. The Hindoos call it Nag, a word which occurs in Nagpore, a city formerly the capital of the Bhonsla dynasty of Mahrattas in Central India. It is from two to four or even six feet long, is common in India, and is so venomous that it causes the death of more people than does the tiger. Notwithstanding this, it is kept in various temples, fed with milk and sugar, and worshiped. Many cobras are killed and eaten by a small mammal, one of the Viverridae, *Herpestis griseus*, called in India the Mungoos.



Cobra.

cobra poison, *s.*
Chem.: The poison of the Cobra de Capello (*Naja tripudians*) may be obtained by pressing the parotid glands of the snake while its fangs are erected. It has been examined by A. Pedler and by A. W. Blyth. It is an amber-colored, syrupy, frothy liquid. Specific gravity, 1.046. It has a feeble acid reaction. The cobra poison contains albumen, a minute trace of fat, and a crystalline body called Cobric acid (q. v.). It dries up, on exposure to the air, to a yellow acrid pungent powder.

cōb'-rēs, *s.* [Sp.]

Comm.: A superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.

cōb'-ric, *a.* [Eng. *cobr(a)*; -ic.] Pertaining to the cobra.

cobric acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by dissolving the yellow powder [COBRA POISON] in water and coagulating the albumen by alcohol, filtering, the alcohol evaporated off at a gentle heat, the liquid concentrated to a small bulk and precipitated by basic acetate of lead; the precipitate is washed, and decomposed by H₂S, filtering off the lead sulphide, and evaporating. Cobric acid crystallizes in needles, which are deadly poisonous; it forms about 10 per cent. of the snake poison. It forms a platinum salt, having the chemical composition (C₁₇H₂₅N₄O₇HCl)₂PtCl₄. The platinum salt is much less poisonous. The addition of potassium permanganate is said to destroy the physiological activity of the poison.

cōb'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *stone*.] A rounded stone, a cobble or cobble-stone.

cōb'-swān, *s.* [Eng. *cob*, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan; a male swan.

"I am not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were." *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, ii. 1.

cō-bŭrg, **cō-boŭrg**, *s.* [From Coburg, in Germany.]

Fabric: A thin material of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, for ladies' dresses; intended as a substitute for merino. (*Ogilvie*.)

cō-bŭr'-ghī-ā, *s.* [Named after the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterward King of the Belgians.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceae. It consists of handsome plants from South America, with scarlet, vermilion, or orange-red flowers.

cōb'-wēb, ***cop-webbe**, *s. & a.* [Either from Wel. *cob*=a spider, and Eng. *web*, or a shortened form of *attercop-web*, from Mid. Eng. *attercop*=a spider. (*Skeat.*)] [ATTERCOPPE.]

bōil, **bōŷ**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn; -†ion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The web or net of a spider.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Any trap or snare; especially such as may be calculated or likely to catch the inexperienced or unwary.

"I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools."

More: *Philos. Poems*, p. 319.

2. Anything light and worthless.

3. Anything that tends to overcloud or confuse the mind, as cobwebs do the outline of a room.

*B. As adj.: Light, thin, flimsy, or worthless, with the implied idea of ensnaring or entrapping; deceitful.

"Break through such tender cobweb niceties,
That oft entangle these blind buzzing flies."

More: *Philos. Poems*, p. 319.

*cobweb-lawn, s. A kind of very fine transparent lawn.

"Item, a charm surrounding fearfully
Your partie-per-pale picture one half drawn
In solemn cyprus, th' other cobweb-lawn."

B. Jonson: *Epig.*

*cobweb-learning, s. Light, worthless learning.

"... all other knowledge is but cobweb-learning."—
Howell: *Letters*.

cobweb micrometer, s. A micrometer, invented by Ramsden, who was born in 1735, and died in 1800. Instead of wires there are the fibers of cobwebs. By turning the screw which approximates or separates the frames across which the cobweb threads are stretched, the slightest alterations of the lines can be estimated, and a difference appreciated amounting to no more than one hundred-thousandth of an inch. (*Knight*.)cōb'-wēbbēd, a. [*Eng. cobweb*; -ed.]1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered with or full of cobwebs.

"The cobwebb'd cottage, with its ragged wall
Of moldering mud, is royalty to me."

Young: *Knight Thoughts*, i.

2. *Bot.* (applied to leaves, peduncles, &c.): Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence, consisting of thin hairs like the web of a spider; arachnoid.†cōb'-wēb'-bēr-ŷ, s. [*Eng. cobweb*; -ery.] Flimsy, cobwebby argument.

"Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together."—*Carlyle*:
French Rev., pt. ii., bk. i., ch. 2.

†cōb'-wēb'-bŷ, a. [*Eng. cobweb*; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Of the nature of or resembling a cobweb.

2. Covered with cobwebs; cobwebbed.

II. *Fig.*: Flimsy, light, or worthless.cōb'-wōrm, s. [*Eng. cob*, and *worm*.] The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*).cō'-ca, s. [*Sp.*]

Bot. & Pharm.: The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub, 4-8 feet high, growing wild in Peru, and cultivated there on the Andes, between 2,000 and 5,000 feet high. It constitutes a stimulant which tends to enslave those who use it to a greater extent, it is said, than opium in China or strong liquor here. It is used chiefly by the Peruvian miners, who chew its leaves mixed with the ashes of *Chenopodium quinoa*. It is said to give them great power of enduring fatigue on a scanty supply of food; thirty million pounds of the dried leaves are consumed annually. The leaves contain an alkaloid Cocaine (q. v.), a variety of tannic acid, and a waxy substance called Cocawax $C_{33}H_{66}O_2$, which melts at 70°. The official preparations in this country are Fluid Extract of Coca, and Wine of Coca Mariana.

Cōc-āgne' (g silent), s. [*COCKAYNE*.]cō'-ca-īne, s. [*Sp. coca*; and suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, extracted from the leaves of the coca plant by alcohol acidified with a small quantity of sulphuric acid. Cocaine crystallizes in white monoclinic prisms, which melt at 92°, and are very soluble in ether. By the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid it is converted into benzoic acid, methyl alcohol and ecgonine $C_9H_{15}ON_3$. Cocaine is preprecipitated by alkalis and by ammonium carbonate from its solutions. Auric chloride $AuCl_3$ gives a yellow precipitate, which when heated yields a sublimate of benzoic acid.

Med.: Cocaine is used as a local anæsthetic, the muriate salt being the one generally preferred. It can be used in solution by hyperdermic injection or inunction. Internally administered it is a powerful nerve stimulant, producing, if its use is persisted in, brain anemia and insanity. It should never be employed except on advice from a physician.

†cōc'-a-lōn, s. [*Gr. kokkalos*=a kernel.]

Entom.: A large cocoon of a weak character.
(*Ogilvie*.)

cōc'-cēl'-anŷ, s. pl. [Named from John Cocceius, or Coeken, who was born at Bremen, on August 9, 1603, and died, Professor of Divinity at Leyden, in 1665.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of John Cocceius [etym.] He believed that the whole Old Testament history mirrored forth the history of our Savior and of His Church. It was said that Cocceius finds Christ everywhere and Grotius nowhere in the Old Testament. The statement about Cocceius was correct: that regarding Grotius was not so. The followers of Cocceius were for a considerable time numerous and influential. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. XVII., &c.)

cōc'-cī, s. pl. Plural of coccus (q. v.).

cōc'-cī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *coccum*; *Gr. kokkos*=a kernel, the cochineal berry, i. e., insect, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, called by Latreille Gallinsecta, i. e., Gall Insects. They have apparently but one joint to the tarsi, and it furnished with only a single claw. The males have no rostrum but two wings, which when at rest lie horizontally on the body; the females are provided with a rostrum and are wingless. The species live on trees or plants, a different species on each. Their larvæ are like oval or round scales, on which account they are sometimes called Scale Insects. [*Coccus*.]

cōc'-cīd'-īd'-e-a, s. pl. [*Eng. coccidi*(um); -idæ.]

Bacteriology: A subclass of the *Sporozoa*, containing minute parasitic organisms, frequent in the cells of the biliary ducts of rabbits and in man.

cōc'-cīd'-ī-ūm (pl. coccidia), s. [*Gr. kokkis*, genit. *kokkidos*, dimin. of *kokkos*.] [*Coccus*.]

Bot.: A form of conceptacle consisting of a globular tubercle with a free or confluent cellular wall, and not as a rule opening by a terminal pore. It occurs in the rose-spored Algae.

cōc'-cīf'-ēr-oūs, a. [*Lat. coccum*; *Gr. kokkos*=a berry, and *Lat. fero*=to bear.] Bearing or producing berries; bacciferous.cōc'-cī-nā, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. coccus* (q. v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Entom.: A tribe of the sub-order Homoptera, type Coccidæ.

*cōc'-cīn'-ē-an, a. [*Lat. coccineus*.] Dyed scarlet or crimson color. (*Blount*.)cōc'-cīn'-ēl'-lā, s. [*Dimin. of Lat. coccinum*, s.=scarlet.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Coccinellidæ. They are generally beautifully colored, having as a rule the elytra red with white spots. *Coccinella septempunctata* is the Common Lady-bird.

cōc'-cīn'-ēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. coccinella* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Trimeræ, i. e., having apparently only three joints to the tarsi. They are so convex above, while flat below, as to resemble little hemispheres. The antennæ are clavate. The animals when taken feign death. They are known as Lady-birds, and sometimes appear in large numbers. They are not merely harmless but useful to man, feeding on the Aphides, or Plant-lice, which destroy the plants.

cōc'-cīn'-ēl'-līne, a. [*Mod. Lat. coccinella*, and *Eng. suff. -ine*.] Pertaining to a coccinella or lady-bird.cōc'-cīn'-ī-a, s. [*Lat. coccineus*, *coccinus*=scarlet.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, with dioecious flowers, having five stamens united into a column; the anthers in three parcels. The fruit is oblong, and has on it ten white lines. The fruit of *Coccinia indica*, a common wild Indian species, is eaten by the natives in their curries.

cōc'-cīn'-īn, s. [*From Mod. Lat. coccus*, and suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_5$. A substance obtained by fusing carmine-red with potash, and dissolving the mass in water, acidifying with sulphuric acid, agitating the filtrate with ether and evaporating. Water extracts from the residue oxalic and succinic acids, and leaves Coccinin undissolved; it crystallizes from hot alcohol in microscopic rectangular tablets, which are very soluble in dilute alkalies, forming a yellow solution which on exposure to the air turns green, violet, and purple-red.

cōc'-cīn'-īte, s. [*In Ger. coccinit*, from *Lat. coccinus*, *coccineus*; *Gr. kokkinos*=scarlet, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral of adamantine luster and doubtful composition, occurring in reddish-brown particles on selenid of mercury. (*Dana*.)

cōc'-cō-brŷ'-ōn, s. [*Gr. kokkos*=a kernel . . . the cochineal insect, and *bryon*=a mossy sea-weed, a lichen, a catkin.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Piperaceæ. *Coccolobryon capense* is used at the Cape as a stomachic.

cōc'-cō-car'-pī-dæ, s. pl. [*Gr. kokkos*= . . . the cochineal insect; *karpōs*=fruit, and *Lat. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Algae, order Ceramiceæ (Rose-tangles), sub-order Cryptonemæ.

cōc'-cō-chlōr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. coccochloris*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Confervaceæ, sub-order Palmelleæ. They have the slimy substratum evident.

cōc'-cō-chlōr'-īs, s. [*Gr. kokkos*= . . . the cochineal insect, and *chlōros*=pale green.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the family COCCOCHLORIDÆ (q. v.). There are several species spreading on the ground, in moist situations or aquatic.

cōc'-cō-cŷp'-sēl-ūm, s. [*Gr. kokkos*=a kernel, and *kypselē*=a hollow vessel.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, with a vase-like fruit. *Coccocypselum repens* is a creeper with bluish-purple berries, a native of the West Indies.

cōc'-cōgn'-īc, a. [*From Gr. kokkos*=a kernel, and *Lat. gnidium*, with *granum* understood=the seed of the Mezereon, from *Gnidius*=pertaining to Gnidus or Cnidus, a town of Caria, now in ruins.]

coccognic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid contained in the seeds of *Daphne gnidium*. It crystallizes in colorless prisms.

cōc'-cōgn'-īn, s. [*From Gr. kokkos*=a kernel, and *Lat. gnidium*.]

Chem.: A crystalline colorless substance $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$, contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*. It is sparingly soluble in water, and sublimes when heated.

cōc'-cōl'-īte, s. [*Fr. coccolite*; from *Gr. kokkos*=a berry; *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A white or green granular variety of pyroxene arranged by Dana under his variety Lime Magnesia Pyroxene or Malacolite (q. v.).

cōc'-cō-līth, s. [*Gr. kokkos*=a kernel . . . the cochineal insect, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Biol. (pl.): The name given in 1858, by Prof. Huxley, to one of certain minute oval or globular calcareous bodies found in countless numbers in the ooze of the Atlantic, either detached or adherent to small pieces of protoplasm. They have since been dredged up from other places, and found in chalk, and, according to Guembel, in limestone of all ages. Carter thinks they belong to Melobesia, a genus of Algae. [*BATHYBIUS*.]

cōc'-cō-lō'-ba, s. [*Gr. kokkos*=a kernel . . . the cochineal berry, now known to be an insect and not a berry, and *lobos*=a lobe, with reference to the character of the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Polygonaceæ. The calyx is 5-parted and ultimately becomes succulent; the corolla is wanting; the stamens are five, united by thin filaments into a ring; the styles 3; the stigma simple; the one-seeded nut being enveloped in the succulent enlarged calyx. *Coccoloba uvifera* is the Sea-side Grape, which grows on the shores of the West Indian Islands, Bermuda, and on this continent. It has large glossy green leaves with red veins. The berries are eatable. It is an evergreen. It helps to bind together the sandy seacoast, and protect it against the destructive effects of wind and sea. The wood is used for cabinet work. A red coloring matter in it is employed as a dye. The wood, leaves, and bark are astringent, and a decoction of them evaporated forms *Jamaica Kino*.

cōc'-cō-mīl'-ī-a, cōc'-ū-mīgl'-ī-a (g silent), s. [*Ital.*] A kind of plum growing in Calabria, the bark of which—especially of the root—is highly esteemed by the Neapolitan faculty for its virtues in intermittent fever. (*Ogilvie*.)cōc'-cō-neīs, s. [*From Gr. kokkos*=a kernel . . . a berry, and *nēis*=unpracticed in a thing, or powerless, feeble(?).]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. There are numerous species, some fresh-water, others marine.

cōc'-cō-nē'-ma, s. [*From Gr. kokkos*=a kernel . . . a berry, and *nēma*=that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. *Cocconema lanceolatum* and *C. cistula* are common in fresh water.

cōc'-cōs-phēre, s. [*Gr. kokkos*=a berry; *Eng. sphere* (q. v.).] The name given by Wallich and Huxley to a spherical mass of sarcode, or protoplasm, inclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccoliths on its external surface. They are found in profusion in deep-sea ooze, or floating in tropical countries.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōc-cōs'-tē-ūs, s. [From Gr. *kokkos*=a kernel . . . the berry like the cochineal insect, and *osteon*=a bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fishes, section Placodermata, sub-order Ostracostei. They have, however, affinities, as Prof. Huxley has pointed out, to the Teleostean Siluroids, with which, perhaps, they should be placed. There is a cephalic buckler covered with small hemispherical tubercles, the notochord was persistent, but the rays of the dorsal and ventral fins, as well as the neural and hæmal spines, are ossified. The tail was heterocercal. Coccosteus is a very characteristic organism of the Old Red Sandstone, found at Gamrie, in Orkney, Caithness, Scotland, &c. It is found also in the Eifel country and in the Hartz. The genus seems to have come into existence, however, in the Upper Silurian; species of that age having been found by M. Barrande in Bohemia.

cōc-cō-thrāus'-tēs, s. [From Gr. a kernel . . . a berry, and *thraūō*, fut. *thrausō*=to crush.]
Ornith.: Grosbeak. A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Coccothraustinae.

cōc-cō-thrāus-tī'-næ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *coccothraustes* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ (q. v.).]

Ornithology.: A sub-family of Conirostral Birds, family Fringillidæ. It contains the Grosbeaks. As their names import, they have thick bills fitted to crush berries. They have large wings, short tails, and stout feet. [COCCOTHRUSTES.]

cōc'-cule, s. [Dimin. of Gr. *kokkos*= . . . a berry.] (For def. see extract.)

"Cocculum, a pericarp of dry elastic pieces, or coccules, as in Diosma, Dictamnus, Euphorbia."—Lindley: *Introd. to Botany*, bk. i., ch. ii.

cōc'-cu-lūs, s. [COCCULE.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Menispermaceæ. Sepals 6 in 2 whorls, petals 6, stamens 3 or 6, ovaries 3, 6 or more; drupes one-celled, one-seeded. The genus consists of climbing plants with small, generally white or green, dioecious flowers and heart-shaped leaves. In general the species are bitter febrifuges. *Cocculus crispus*, a twining species with tubercles or warts on the stem, found in Sumatra and the Molucca Islands, is used by the Malays in intermittent fevers. The root of what was formerly called *Cocculus palmatus* but is now designated *Jateorhiza palmata*, found in Mozambique and Obo, is the Calumba-root of commerce, from which a bitter is obtained. [CALUMBA.] A decoction of the fresh roots of *C. villosus*, with a few heads of long pepper in goat's milk, is administered by the Hindoos in rheumatism and old venereal complaints, as is a green jelly for heat of urine. An ink is made from its fruit. In Arabia a spirit is distilled from the acrid berries of *C. Cebatha*.

cocculus indicus, s.

Comm., &c.: A popular name given to a species of Menispermaceæ, which furnishes certain dried berries constituting an article of commerce. They are imported from the East Indies. There is no botanical species with this exact name. The plant which furnishes the berries, the *Menispermum Cocculus* of Linneus, was called by De Candolle *Cocculus suberosus*, but Wight and Arnott have since removed it from the cocculus genus, and term it *Anamirta Cocculus*. The drupe resembles a round berry, the size of a pea or larger, wrinkled externally, and with a brittle husk. The kernel is intensely bitter. It contains about one-fiftieth of its weight of a powerful bitter narcotic poison called Picrotoxin (q. v.), also bases called Menispermine $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_2$, a crystalline base, Paramenispermine, and several organic acids, &c. *C. indicus* is a deadly poison, is used to give a bitter taste to beer, and is thrown into rivers to kill the fish. It has been used in form of ointment in certain skin diseases, and in decoction for killing vermin in the hair of children and animals. They are commonly known in this country as FISH-BERRIES (q. v.).

cōc'-cūm, s. [Lat. *cocculum*=a berry; Gr. *kokkos*.] [COCCUS.]

Bot.: Gærtner's name for a kind of fruit, the same as COCCUS, 2 (q. v.).

cōc'-cūs, s. [Gr. *kokkos*=a kernel, . . . the cochineal insect, the female of which is so like a berry that it was long mistaken for one.]

1. **Entom.**: The typical genus of the family Coccidæ (q. v.). Many species are hurtful to plants in greenhouses and elsewhere. Gardeners call them bugs. *Coccus adonidum* (the Mealy Bug) does damage in hothouses, as does *C. Testudo*. *C. Vitis* (the Vine-scale) injures vines, and *C. Hesperidum* oranges. They may be destroyed by painting the branch on which they congregate with spirits of turpentine, or fumigating them with turpentine, tobacco, or sulphur. Others, however, are of value as dyes. *C. Cacti*, found on the cactuses, is the Cochineal Insect. [COCHINEAL.] *C. Ilicis*, found on *Quercus coccifera*, an evergreen oak in the south of

France, furnishes a crimson dye which has long been known to mankind. *C. polonicus* is used by the Turks as a red dye. *C. Lacca* yields lac. [LAC.]

2. **Bot.**: A shell; a carpel separating elastically from an axis common to it and other carpels.

3. **Biol.**: A spherical bacterium; a micrococcus.

cōc-çyğ'-ē-āl, a. [Lat. *coccyx* (genit. *coccygis*); Gr. *kokkyx*=a cuckoo; so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak.]

Anat.: Pertaining or connected with the coccyx, as the coccygeal bones, the coccygeal artery, the anterior and posterior coccygeal nerves, &c.

" . . . along the back of the coccygeal bones."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. i., vol. i., p. 30.

coccygeal gland, s.

Anat.: A gland varying in size from that of a lentil to that of a small pea, occupying a hollow at the tip of the coccyx.

cōc-çyğ'-ē-ūs, s. [COCCYGEAL.]

Anat.: The muscle which retains the coccyx in its place, and prevents it from being forced backward during the expulsion of the fæces. (Dunglison.)

***cōc'-çyñ**, s. [Lat. *coccinum*.] A red or scarlet color.

"The marchaundises of purpur and silk and coccyñ."—Wycliffe: *Apocal.* xviii. 12.

cōc'-çyñ, s. [Lat. *coccyx*; Gr. *kokkyx*=a cuckoo, the beak of which it resembles.]

Anat.: The lowermost portion of the vertebral column, consisting of four, or more rarely five or three, divided terminal vertebrae, which become more or less united into one with the advance of age. They have been called *united vertebrae*.

cōc'-çys-tēs, s. [From Gr. *kokkyx*=a cuckoo.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Cuculidæ, sub-family Cuculinæ. *Coccytes glandarius*, the Great Spotted Cuckoo, is a native of Africa.

cōc'-çy-zī'-næ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *coccyzus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Hooked-billed Cuckoos. A sub-family of birds, family Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The nostrils are linear, the bill curved, with the margin of the upper mandible dilated; the tarsus is naked and lengthened; the tail very long and cuneated.

cōc'-çy-zūs, s. [From Gr. *kokkyx*=a cuckoo.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Coccyzinæ (q. v.). The species are natives of this country. *Coccyzus americanus*, the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

cōch'-ī-nēal, s. [In Fr. *cochenille*; Ital. *cocciniglia*, dimin. of Sp. *cochina*=a fat little female pig.]

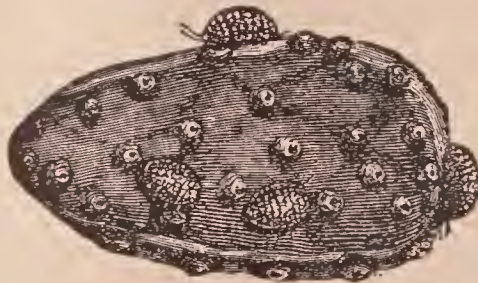
1. **Comm.**: Properly the dried female of the Cochineal insect, *Coccus cacti*. [COCHINEAL INSECT.] A single pound of cochineal is supposed to contain no fewer than 70,000 distinct individuals. It is used in dyeing scarlet, and in the manufacture of scarlet and carmine, the color being brought out and fixed by chloride of tin.

2. **Historical**: The Spaniards first discovered its value in 1518. It was introduced into Europe about 1523 and into India in 1795.

cochineal fig, s. A cactus, *Opuntia cochinillifera*.

cochineal insect, s.

Entom.: *Coccus cacti*, the cactus meant being the *Cactus opuntia*, which grows in Mexico and other parts of Central America. *Cactus cochin-*



Cochineal Insect on Cactus.

illifera is another plant on which the insect feeds. The cochineal insect has been introduced from America into Spain and Algeria.

cōch'-lē-ā, s. [Lat. *cochlea*=a snail, a snail's shell; from Gr. *kochlos*=a mollusk with a spiral shell, used for dyeing purple, murex.]

1. **Mach.**: An ancient engine of a spiral form; a screw-jack.

2. **Hydraul.**: A spiral pump for raising water, introduced by Archimedes into Egypt.

3. **Anat.**: The anterior division of the internal ear. It consists of a gradually tapering spiral tube, the inner wall of which is formed by a central column or modiolus, around which it winds. (Quain.)

cōch'-lē-ān, a. [Mod. Lat. *cochle(a)* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -an.] The same as COCHLEAR (q. v.).

cōch'-lē-ār, a. [From Lat. *cochlear*=a spoon.]

Bot. (Of æstivation): A term used when one piece being larger than the other, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers the rest, as in *Aconitum*, some species of personate plants, &c. (Lindley.)

cōch'-lē-ār'-ī-ā, s. [From Lat. *cochlear*=a spoon, which the hollowed out leaves somewhat resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cruciferae, sub-order Pleurorhizæ, and the tribe Alyssineæ. The seed vessel (a silicle) is oval or globose, with turgid valves, having a prominent nerve in the middle; the seeds are many, not margined, tuberculate; the calyx is patent. Two very distinct species are quite well known: *Cochlearia Armoracia*, the Horse-radish, and *C. officinalis*, the Scurvy-grass. The name Scurvy-grass was given because it was supposed to be of great value as an antiscorbutic. If eaten fresh it is a stimulant and diuretic, but is feeble if allowed to dry before being taken.

cochlearia oil, s.

Chem.: The essential oil of Common Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*. It boils at 160°, and consists of methyl-ethyl-thio-carbimide. Its chemical synthesis is thus expressed:



cōch'-lē-ār'-ī-form, a. [Lat. *cochlear*=a spoon, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot., Anat., &c.: Spoon-shaped.

Cochleariform process, processus cochleariformis: **Anat.**: A small passage which lodges the tensor tympani muscle of the ear.

cōch'-lē-ār'-y, a. [From Lat. *cochlearum*=a shell, a snail.] The same as COCHLEATE (q. v.).

"That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and cochleary turnings about it."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cōch'-lē-āte, **cōch'-lē-āt-ed**, a. [Lat. *cochleatus*=spiral or screw-formed.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Circular, spiral.

2. **Bot.**: Twisted in a short spire so as to resemble the convolutions of a shell-snail, as the legume of *Medicago cochleata*, or the seed of *Salicornia*. (Lindley.)

"Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilic of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing; they are of a cochleated figure."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

cōch'-lē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cochlea* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.] Spiral like a shell-snail; cochleate. (Derham.)

cōch'-lī-dī-ō-spēr'-māte, a. [Gr. *kochlidion*=a small snail, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot. (Of seeds): Concave on one side and convex on the other.

cōch'-lī-ō-dōnts, s. [Gr. *kochlias*=a snail with a spiral shell, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A form of teeth formed of broad crushing plates like those of the Port Jackson Shark. They are found in *Cochliodus*.

cōch'-lī-ō'-dūs, s. [Gr. *kochliodēs*=spiral tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraciont Fishes with cochliodont teeth. They are found in the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh, Ireland, and Bristol, England.

cōch'-lō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *kochlos*=a mollusk with a spiral shell, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cistaceæ. *Cochlospermum Gossypium* is an Indian tree with large and magnificent bright yellow flowers, five-lobed, and five to six inches long. Royle says that it yields the gum Kuteera, which in the northwest provinces of India is substituted for tragacanth. A decoction of the roots of *C. insigne* is used in Brazil in internal pains, especially if these have been produced by falls or accidents; it is also given to heal abscesses. *C. tinctorium* is prescribed in amenorrhœa, besides furnishing a yellow dye. (Lindley.)

***coch-oure**, s. [Mid. Eng. *coche*=couch; -oure=er.] One who lies on a couch.

"He makyth me to swelle both flesshe and veyne, And kepith me low lyke a cohoure." *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 66.

cō-çin'-īc, a. [From Eng., &c., *cocoa* (1), and suff. -inic.]

***cō-çin'-in**, s. [Eng., &c., *cocin(ic)*; -in.]

Chem.: A mixture of glycerides of lauric and myristic acids.

cōck (1), s. [Ital. *cocca*; Fr. *coche*.] The notch of an arrow.

***cock-feather, *cocke-feather**, s.

Archery: The feather which stood upon the arrow, when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch. (Nares.)

"The cocke-feather is called that which standeth above in right nocking."—Ascham: *Toxoph.*, p. 175.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cock (2). *coc, *cocke, *cok, *cokke, s. & a. [O. Fr. *coc*; Fr. *coq*, from Low Lat. *coccum*, an onomatopœic word occurring in the *Lex Salica*; Gr. *kokku*=the cry of the cuckoo or cock; Icel. *kokr*; A. S. *coc*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The male of the domestic fowl.

"Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, That this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice."
—Matt. xvi. 34.

(2) The male of any bird; as, A cock-robin.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) The mark at which archers shot; the prize for shooting or wrestling (probably originally a cock or bird).

"Go not to the wrastelinge ne to schotyng at *cock*."—*Babes Book*, p. 40.

(2) The mark at which curlers play.

¶ The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be *cock-high*, i. e., as high as the cock.

* (3) The call or cry of the male of the domestic fowl; cock-crow.

"At the fryst *cocke* roose he."—*Ypomedon*, 783.

† (4) A leader, a chief.

"Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us."—*Addison*.

† (5) A good fellow; a brave, noble man.

"Great. Well said, father Honest, quoth the guide; for by this I know thou art a *cock* of the right kind, for thou hast said the truth."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(6) The act of turning anything upward; the turn given.

"He wore a broad stiff hat, cudgel-proof, with an edging three fingers deep, trussed up into the fierce trooper's *cock*."—*Guardian*, No. 143.

II. Technically:

1. Ornith.:

(1) The domestic cock is *Gallus domesticus*. It has been domesticated from time immemorial, figuring on the Egyptian monuments. Some think it was derived from the *Gallus bankivus* of Java.

(2) Various fowls, more or less resembling the domestic fowl, as the Blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix*.

¶ (1) *Cock of the Rock*: The name given in Guiana to a bird about the size of a pigeon, which though in certain respects resembling one of the Gallinaceæ is really one of the Piprinæ or Manakins, a sub-family of Ampelidæ or Chatterers. It is orange-colored, with black on the wings and tail.

(2) *Cock of the Plains*: A species of grouse found near the Pacific coast in North America. Called also *Sage grouse*.

(3) *Cock of the Wood*: [*CAPERCAILLIE*.]

2. Horology:

(1) A bridge piece fastened at one end to a watch plate or block, and at the other forming a bearing for a pivot of a balance or anything similar.

(2) The gnomon or style of a dial.

3. Mechanics:

(1) The pointer of a balance.

(2) A weathercock, a vane.

"You cataracts and hurricanes, spout

Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*."
—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 2.

(3) The hammer of a gun-lock.

"Is thy *cock* ready, and thy powder dry?"—*Marlowe: Lust's Dom.*, iii. 5.

(4) A spout to let water out at will by turning the stop; a faucet or rotary valve of various kinds, such as a blow-off cock, a stop-cock, &c.

"On opening this *cock* the mixed air and vapor rush from the experimental tube into the empty vessel . . ."
—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 280.

¶ The cock is the symbol of France, as the bull is of England and the eagle is of the United States.

"The name of this *cock* was 'Le coq de la gloire,' He crowed over Seine and he strutted in Loire, And he drank the blue waters of Rhone and Garonne, And where'er there was fighting, was sure to make one. From Egypt's hot sands, to the wide steppes of snow, This *cock* o'er all sorts of winged rivals would crow."
—*Punch* (1849).

¶ To cast at the cocks:

1. *Lit.*: To throw for a piece of money at a cock tied to a stake. The barbarous practice is now obsolete.

2. *Fig.*: To waste, to squander.

Cock and key: A stop-cock.

Cock and pail: A spigot and faucet.

Cock of the walk: The chief or head of his own circle.

A cock-and-bull story: An exaggerated story.

To live like a fighting cock: To live luxuriously.

Every cock on his own dunghill: Every man is a hero in his own circle; every one fights best when he has his friends and backers about him.

Old cock: A familiar form of address, synonymous with *old boy*, *old chap*, etc.

"He was an honest *old cock*."—*Graves*.

¶ *Cock* is also used as the second part of a word such as *blackcock*, *woodcock*, &c., where it has no further meaning than *bird*, irrespective of sex.

B. As adj.: Used in such words as *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, where it is equivalent to *male*.

cock-a-bendy, s. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted. The thraw-crook is of a different construction, being formed of one piece of wood only.

cock-a-hoop, adv. [Fr. *huppe*=a crest; *cock-a-hoop*=a crested cock: hence, a proud fellow, &c.] Proudly, exultingly.

"You'll make a mutiny among my guests!

You will set *cock-a-hoop*! you'll be the man!"

—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

***cock-ale**, s. A kind of ale celebrated for its superior quality.

"Whether it be *cock-ale*, China-ale, raspberry-ale, sage-ale, . . ."—*Poor Robin*, 1738.

cock-a-pentie, s. One whose pride makes him live and act above his income.

cock-bead-plane, s. A plane for making a molding which projects above the common surface of the timber.

cock-bill, adv. [See A-COCKBILL.]

¶ To put the yards a-*cockbill*: To top them by one lift to an angle with the deck. The symbol of mourning.

cock-bill, v. t. [*COCK-BILL*, adv.] To place the anchor in the position described under the adverb.

cock-bird-high, s.

1. *Lit.*: Fullness only equal to that of a male chicken.

2. *Fig.*: Elevation of spirits.

cock-brained, a. Rash, giddy, flighty.

" . . . a *cock-brained* solicitor."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

***cock-bread**, s. Food for game-cocks.

"You feed us with *cock-bread*."—*Southey. Doctor*, ch. clxiv.

cock-bree, **cock-broo**, s. [Eng., &c., *cock*; Scotch *bree* (q.v.).] The same as *COCK-BROTH* (q.v.).

cock-broth, s. A broth made by boiling down a cock.

"Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cock-broths* prepared with French barley."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

cock-crow, ***cockes-crow**, **cock-crowing**, s.

1. The call or cry of a cock.

2. The time at which cocks crow.

¶ The Hebrews divided the night into four watches: 1. The "beginning of the watches," or "even," Lam. ii. 19; 2. The "middle watch" or "midnight," Judges vii. 19; 3. The "cock-crowing"; 4. "The morning watch," or "dawning," Exodus xiv. 24.

"Ye know not when the master of the house cometh—at even, or at midnight, or at the *cock-crowing*, or in the morning."—*Mark* xiii. 35.

cock-eye, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A squinting or crooked eye.

2. *Technically*:

(1) *Milling*: A cavity on the under side of the balance-rynd to receive the point of the spindle.

(2) *Saddlery*: An iron loop on the end of a trace, adapted to catch over the pin on the end of a single-tree.

cock-eyed, a. Having a crooked or squinting eye.

"A merry, *cock-eyed*, enrious-looking sprite

Upon the instant started from the throng."

—*Byron: The Vision of Judgment*, v. 66.

cock-fight, s.

1. A battle or match of cocks.

"In *cock-fights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. A child's game, played with the stalks of the plantain.

cock-fighter, s. One who sets cocks to fight, or markedly countenances another in doing so.

" . . . the brutal *cock-fighter*, who knows well that he can improve his breed by careful selection of the best cocks."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv, p. 88.

cock-fighting, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Addicted to the sport of cock-fighting.

B. As subst.: The setting cocks to fight.

"All we have seen, compar'd to his experience,

Has been but cudgel-play or *cock-fighting*."

—*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Captain*.

¶ To beat *cock-fighting*: To surpass anything conceivable.

"The Squire faltered out: 'Well, *this* beats *cock-fighting*.'"—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii, ch. xi. (*Davies*.)

cock-foot, s. A plant, *Chelidonium majus*, the Greater Celandine.

cock-grass, s. A plant, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, the Yellow Rattle.

cock-head, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The herb All-heal, *Stachys palustris*, Linn.

2. *Mach.*: The upper part of a millstone spindle.

cock-headed, a. Giddy, rash, hasty.

cock-hedge, s. A quickset hedge.

cock-horse, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. A rocking-horse for a child; a stick, having a horse's head at the end, on which children ride.

* 2. Any high or tall horse. [See A-COCK HORSE.]

***B. As adjective**:

1. *Lit.*: Raised up, aloft.

"Alma, they strenuously maintain,

Sits *cock-horse* on her throne the brain."

—*Prior: Alma*, i. 31.

2. *Fig.*: Raised in mind or feeling, proud, exultant, upstart.

"Our painted fools and *cock-horse* peasantry."—*Marlowe*.

cock-lobster, s. A male lobster.

cock-loft, s. [Either Eng. *cock*, and *loft*, from the birds roosting there, or a corruption of Mid. Eng. *cop*=top.] An upper loft, a garret.

" . . . and who sometimes lay hid for weeks together in *cock-lofts* and cellars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

cock-master, s. An owner or breeder of game-cocks.

cock-match, s. A battle of cocks; a cock-fight.

cock-metal, s. An inferior alloy of copper and lead for making faucets.

cock-paddle, **cock-padle**, s. The Lump, a fish of the cartilaginous kind, *Cyclopterus Lumpus*, Linn.

"Lumpus Anglorum, Nostratibus *Cock-Paddle*."—*Sibb. Scott*, p. 24.

cock-rose, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower; but most commonly the long, smooth-headed poppy. Also called *cop-rose*.

***cock-shut**, s.

1. The close of the day; nightfall; the time when fowls go to roost.

"*Rat*. Thomas, the earl of Surrey and himself, Much about *cock-shut* time, from troop to troop, Went through the army, cheering up the soldiers."
—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. A net for catching woodcocks.

cock-stride, s. A very short distance; as much as may be included in the stride of a cock.

cock-throttled, a.

Vet.: An epithet for a horse whose throttle or windpipe is so long that he cannot fetch his breath so easily as other horses do.

cock-water, s.

Min.: A small stream of water brought in a pipe and used to wash ore.

cock-weed, s. The name of a plant, called also Dittander, or Peppermint.

cock (3), s. [Dan. *kok*=a heap, a pile; Icel. *kökk*=a lump, a ball; Sw. *koka*=a clod of earth. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.*: A small conical pile of hay.

"As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side; then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Fig.*: The corner or point or form of a hat.

"You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, molding it into several different *cocks*."—*Addison*.

cock (4), ***cog**, ***cogge**, s. [O. Fr. *coque*; Ital. *cocca*; Sp. *coca*=a boat.] [*COCK-BOAT*.]

1. A small vessel.

"Fro Carlele to the coste there thy *cogge* lengges."

—*Morte Arthure*, 476.

2. A very small boat used on rivers, or near the shore; formerly the general name of a yawl.

"I caused my lord to leap into the *cock*."—*Tragedy of Hoffman*.

cock-boat, ***cockbote**, s. [*COCK* (4), s.]

***cock** (5), ***cocke**, s. [A corruption of the name of God.] An oath.

"By *cocke* I will foxe you."—*Damon and Pythias*, O. PL, i. 216.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk; whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; tŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cock (1), *v. t. & i.* [**COCK** (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To set erect, or upright; to cause to stick up.
"This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros."—*Addison*.

2. Commonly with the adverb *up*.

2. To set the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

"[Dick] stroked his chin and *cocked* his hat."

Prior: Alma, i. 346.

II. Tech.: To raise the cock or hammer of a gun ready for firing.

B. Intransitive:

Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* To stick up, to stand up.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To strut about with head in air, to swagger about, to bluster.

"Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ;
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company."—*Dryden*.

(a) With the pronoun *it*.

"And if they be both disposed to *cock it* thoroughly yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace."—*Sir T. Smith: Oration III.; Appendix to his Life*.

(b) With the adverb *up*.

"... in that he was found *cocking up* against God."—*Archdeacon Arnway: Alarum*, p. 161 (1661).

(2) To train or make use of fighting cocks.

"Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet."

Ben Jonson.

cock (2), ***coke**, *v. i. & t.* [**COCK** (3), *s.*]

1. *Intrans.:* To set hay up in cocks or small piles.

"Canstow serve, he seide . . .
Other *coke* for my cokers?"

Langland: P. Plowman, c. vi., 12.

2. *Trans.:* To put into cocks or small heaps.

"Sike myrth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay."

Spenser: Shep. Cal., xi.

cock (3), *v. t.* [**CALK**, *v.*] To calk a horse's shoe.

"Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked*."—*Trollope*.

***cock** (4), ***cocke**, ***cocken**, *v. i.* [*Etymol. doubtful*; probably from **COCK** (2), *s.*] To fight.

"For te *cocke* with knyfe hast thou none nede."

Polit. Songs, p. 153.

cock-à-de, ***cock-arde**, *s.* [*Fr. coquarde*, fem. of *coquard*=foolishly proud, saucy, presumptuous, malapert, indiscreetly peart, cocket, jolly, cheerful." (*Cotgrave*.) "*Coquarde, bonnet à la coquarde*, a Spanish cap, any bonnet or cap worn proudly." (*Ibid.*) From *O. Fr. coc*; *Fr. coq*=a cock, from the resemblance to a cock's comb.] A ribbon, or knot of ribbons, or other similar material worn in the hat; more specially, a rosette of leather worn by uniformed or liveried servants on the side of their hats. In England, cockades are worn by servants of masters serving under the crown as officers in the Army or Navy, Deputy Lieutenants, &c., and are of black leather, originally the distinctive cockade of the House of Hanover. Colored cockades mark the retinue of foreign officials. Cockades have at different times been used as party symbols. The White Cockade was assumed by the Jacobites. Cockades played an important part in the French Revolution. In this country the use of cockades is very limited, being entirely confined to the decorations of a few coachmen serving in the establishment of ostentatious parvenus.

cock-à-déd, *a.* [*Eng. cockad(e); -ed.*] Wearing or provided with a cockade.

"A pamper'd spendthrift, whose fantastic air,
Well-fashion'd figure, and *cockaded* brow,
He took in change."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, 5.

***cock-àl**, ***cock-àll**, *s.* [*Etymol. doubtful.*]

1. A game played with a sheep's pastern bones instead of dice.

"Cockals, which the Dutch call 'teelings,' are different from dice; for they are square with four sides, and dice have six."—*Kinder: Sanct. of Salvation* (1658), p. 368.

2. The bones used in playing the game. [**HUCKLE-BONES**.]

***cock-à-lan**, ***cock-a-land**, ***coc-a-lasne**, *s.* [*Fr. coq-à-l'âne*=a cock-and-bull story.]

1. A comic or ludicrous representation.

"What a *Coc à l'âne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis."—*Str Topping Flutter*.

2. Used to denote an imperfect writing.

"Excuse the rather *cockal* and then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a most faithfull servant."—*Lett. Sir John Wishard, Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood*, p. 50.

cock-a-tôo, ***cac-a-to**, ***cock-a-toon**, ***ca-to**, *s.* [*Fr. kakatou, kakatoes*; *Ger. kakadu*; from the Malay *kakatua*=a cockatoo, an onomatopoeic word.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any species of the sub-family of birds described under No. 2.

2. *Ornith. (pl. Cockatoos):* The name given to the birds of the family Psittacidae, sub-family Cacatuinae, the same that was called by Swainson Plectolophinae. They have a large head, ornamented with a folding or procumbent crest, a short, very broad bill with the culmen of it very much curved. The tail is lengthened and broad, the feathers not narrowed. Besides their peculiar utterance "cockatoo," from which they derive their name, screamed out harshly, they are not able to acquire more than a few words, their imitative power being but slight. They inhabit Australia and the Eastern Islands, living in woods, and feeding chiefly on seeds and fruits, which their bills are well adapted to crush. They also eat insects. The species most frequently brought to this country are the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, and the Small Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *C. sulphurea*. They are white with yellow crests. They become thoroughly domesticated.

"Here are also—in the Mauritius] herons white and beautiful:—*cocatoes*, a sort of parrot, whose nature may well take name from [Gr.] *kakon oñ*, it is so fierce and so indomitable."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 383.

"She had two little dogs on a cushion in her lap, and a *cockatoo* on her shoulder."—*Gray: Letter to Dr. Warton*.

cock-a-trice, ***côc-a-tryse**, ***kôk-a-trice**, *s.* [*O. Fr. cocatrice*=a crocodile; *Sp. cocotriz*; from *Low Lat. cocatricem*, acc. of *cocatrix*=a crocodile, a basilisk; a corruption of *Low Lat. cocodrillus*=a crocodile. "The *r* being dropped, as in *Sp. cocodrilo*, *Mid. Eng. cokedrill*, the fable that the animal was produced from a cock's egg was invented to account for it." (*Skeat*.)] [**BASILISK**, **CROCODILE**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* A basilisk, a fabulous serpent supposed to have been produced from a cock's egg hatched by a serpent. Its breath and even its look were believed to have been fatal to any who came within their influence.

"*Cocatrise. Basiliscus, cocodrillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"For, behold, I will send serpents, *cockatrices*, among you, which will not be charmed, and they shall bite you, saith the Lord."—*Jer. viii. 17*.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything venomous or deadly.

"This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first."—*Bacon*.

(2) A courtesan, a harlot.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.:* For the difference between a basilisk and an amphisien cockatrice, see **BASILISK**.

2. *Scrip.:* The word "cockatrice" occurs four times in the text and once in the margin of the authorized version of the Bible. In four of these passages, viz., Prov. xxiii. 32 (margin), Isa. xi. 8, lxx. 5, Jer. viii. 17, the word is [Heb.] *tsiphoni*, and in one, viz., Isa. xiv. 29, it is [Heb.] *tsepha*. *Tsiphoni* means that which is generated from a serpent, hence a serpent itself. *Tsepha*, which is from the same root, is a serpent's progeny. It evidently means a very venomous serpent, but it will be observed that no countenance is given in Scripture to the fable about the origin of the cockatrice, or to any other of the myths that of old clustered so thickly around that animal of now fallen fame.

Cock-à-yne, ***Coc-agne**, *s.* [*Fr. cocagne*; *O. Fr. cocaigne*; *Ital. cucagna, cuccagna*; from *cucca*=dainties, sweetmeats; from *Lat. coquo*=to cook; from the belief that the houses in this fabulous land were covered with cakes.]

1. A fabulous or imaginary land, the home of luxury and idleness.

2. The land or home of cockneys, cockneydom.

cock-çhâf-ër, *s.* [*Eng. cock*, and *chafer* (q. v.).]

Entom.: The popular name of a lamellicorn beetle, *Melolontha vulgaris*, found in England. It crawls awkwardly on the ground, and when it flies does so heavily and with a whirring hum. The larvae are found in dung or in decaying vegetable matter or buried in the ground.

cocked (1), *pa. par. or a.* [**COCK** (1), *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj. (of a hat): Three-cornered.

cocked (2), *pa. par. or a.* [**COCK** (2), *v.*]

cock-ëe, *s.* [*Eng., &c., cock*, and *Scotch ee=eye*.]

In the game of curling, the place at each end of the rink or course, whence the stones must be hurled, and which they ought to reach, generally marked by a cross, within a circle.

***cock-ër** (1), ***cockeryn**, *v. t.* [*Etymology doubtful*; probably a frequentative of *cock* or *cog*=to shake, to rock; hence=to dandle. Cf. *Wel. cocri*=

to fondle; *cocr*=a coaxing, a fondling; *cocraeth*=a fondling; and *Fr. coqueliner*=to dandle, to cocker, to fondle, to pamper, to make a wanton of a child.] To pamper or indulge children; to treat with too great tenderness and care; to fondle, to spoil.

***cock-ër** (2), *v. i.* [*Perhaps from cock* (1), *s.*; suff. -*er*.] To be in a tottering state.

cock-ër (1), *s.* [*Eng. cock* (1), *v.*; -*er*.]

*1. One who is devoted to cock-fighting.

"He was the greatest *cocker* in England."—*Steele: Conscious Lovers*, act iv.

2. A kind of spaniel trained to start woodcocks and other game.

cock-ër (2), ***cock-ër** (1), *s.* [**COCK** (2), *v.*] One who puts hay into cocks.

"Canstow serve, he seide . . .

Other *coke* for my cokers, other to the cart picche."

Langland: P. Plowman, c. vi. 12.

cock-ër (3), ***coc-ur**, ***cok-er** (2), ***coke-yr**, ***coke-ar**, *s.* [*A. S. cocor, cocur*; *O. Fries. koker*; *Ger. kôker*; *O. H. Ger. chochar*; *Sw. koger*; *Dan. kogger*.] A kind of coarse half-boot worn by rustics. It properly signifies gaiters and leggings, and even coarse stockings without feet, used as gaiters.

"Now doth he inly scorne his Kendal green,
And his patch'd *cockers* now despised been."

Bp. Hall: Sat., bk. iv., § 6.

cock-ër (4), ***cock-kër**, *s.* A quarrelsome fellow.

"Thise *cockers* and thise bollars."

Towneley Myst., p. 242.

cock-ëred, *pa. par. or a.* [**COCKER**, *v.*]

cock-ër-ël, ***cokerelle**, *s.* [A double dimin. of *cock*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A young cock.

2. *Fig.:* A proud, high-spirited young fellow.

"What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness?"—*Dryden*.

cock-ër-ie, *a.* [*Cocker* (2), *v.*; -*ie*=*y*.] Unsteady in position. The same with **COCKERSUM** (q. v.).

cock-ër-ie-nëss, *s.* [*Scotch cockerie*; -*ness*.] The state of being cockerie.

cock-ër-îng (1), ***cock-ër-ÿnge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**COCKER** (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pampering or indulging a child; indulgence, fondling.

"What discipline is this, Paræus, to nourish violent affections in youth, by *cockering* and wanton indulgences, and to chastise them in mature age with a boyish rod of correction."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

"*Cokerynge*, ouer greate cherysshinge."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cock-ër-îng (2), *pr. par. & a.* [**COCKER** (2), *v.*] Tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high.

***cock-ër-îng** (3), *s.* [*COSHERINGS*.] An exaction or tribute in Ireland; now reduced to chief-rents. (*Blount: Law Dict.*)

cock-ër-nôn-ÿ, **cock-ër-nôn-ie**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet; a cap. (*Scotch*.)

"I doubt the daughter's a silly thing—an unco *cockernony* she had busked on her head. . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

***cock-ër-nût**, *s.* [**COCOA-NUT**.]

cock-ër-sûm, *a.* [*Eng. cocker* (2), *v.*, and suff. *sum=some* (q. v.).] Unsteady in position, threatening to fall over. (*Scotch*.)

***cock-ët**, ***coket**, *s.* [*Low Lat. coketa*, perhaps from *concha*=a shell.]

1. A seal belonging to a British Custom-house. (*Reg. of Writs*, fol. 192 a.) Also a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the Custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandises are customed. (*Blount: Law Dict.*) Also an office of entry in the Custom-house, &c.

"The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woollens were ever of little value in this kingdom."—*Davies*.

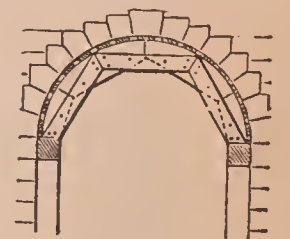
2. A measure for bread,

&c.

3. (*Colloq.*) The second quality of bread, the finest being *wastel*, or *wastel-bread* (q. v.).

cocket-center, **cocket-centering**, *s.*

Arch.: Center or centering in which head-room is left beneath the arch above the springing-line. Where passage beneath the arch is not required during the execution of the work, a cocket-centering is not needed, but the centering is constructed on a level tie-beam resting on the imposts. (*Knight*.)



Cocket-center.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian. **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şün**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dpl**

čock'-eý, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A sewer.

čock'-ie, s. [Eng. *cock* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ie*.] A word occurring only in the subjoined compounds.

cockie-bendie, s.

1. The cone of the fir-tree.
2. The name also given to the large conical buds of the plane-tree.

čock'-ie-lěek'-ie, **čock'-a-lěek'-ie**, **čock'-ý-lěek'-ý**, s. [Eng., &c., *cock*, and *leek* (q. v.).] Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks.

"The poultry-yard had been put under requisition, and *cockie-leeky* and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Baillie's little parlor."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. iii.

čock'-ie-lěer'-ie, s. [Imitated from the sound.] The sound made by a cock in crowing.

čock'-i-lý, adv. [Eng. *cocky*; *-ly*.] In a cocky, conceited, stuck-up manner.

čock'-ing (1), pr. par., a. & s. [COCK (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The keeping or training game-cocks to fight; the sport of cock-fighting.

"The cocking holds at Derby."

Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas.

2. Fig.: The act of turning anything upward.

II. Technically:

1. Shooting:

- (1) The act of drawing back the hammer of a gun ready for firing.
- (2) The shooting of woodcocks.

"There ought to be noble cocking in these woods."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

2. Carpentry:

- (1) A mode of fixing the end of a tie-beam or floor-joist to a beam, girder, or wall-plate. The same as COGGING (q. v.).
- (2) Mortising.

***cocking-cloth**, s. A canvas frame extended, with a hole through which a gun might be put to shoot pheasants, &c.

čock'-ing (2), pr. par., a. & s. [COCK (3), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting hay into cocks, or small conical heaps.

čock'-ing (3), pr. par., a. & s. [COCK (3), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"Where cocking dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age."

Tusser: Life, p. 162.

C. As subst.: The act or practice of pampering or spoiling children.

***čock'-ish**, a. [Eng. *cock* (2), s.; *-ish*.]

I. Lit.: Of or pertaining to a cock.

II. Figuratively:

1. Upstart, conceited, cocky.

"A discrete father doth not by and by come upon his servant with a cudgell, for so should he make his childe cockish, . . ."—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, No. 6. (*Latham*.)

2. Wanton, lecherous.

"Cockish, lustie, lecherous, salax."—*Withals: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 25.

čock'-it (1), pa. par. or a. [COCKED.]

"Sitting cockit up like a shark, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliii.

***čock'-it** (2), a. [Fr. *coquet*.] [COQUETTE, COCKET, a.] Proud, saucy, conceited.

"Accrester. To wax cockit, grow proud."—*Cotgrave*.

čock'-le (1), ***čok-il**, ***čok-kel**, ***čok-kyl**, ***čock-el**, ***čok-ylle**, ***kokil**, s. [A. S. *coccel*=tares, from Gael. *cogall*=tares, cockle; *cogull*=corn-cockle; Ir. *cogal*=corn-cockle. So called from choking the good seed. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 200.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

- (1) Lit.: A plant, *Lychnis Githago*, formerly called *Agrostemma Githago*. Its fuller English name is Corn-cockle. It is an erect-branched plant between one and two feet high, with linear-lanceolate leaves and large purple flowers, the segments of the ribbed calyx being much longer than the corolla.

"His enmye came, and sew above dernel or *čokil*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xlii. 25.

- (2) Fig.: Anything injurious or detrimental.

"In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plough'd for, sow'd and scatter'd."

Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

2. *Scripture*: The cockle of Scripture, Hebrew *bashah*, Job xxxi. 40, is an unidentified weed. It is from Hebrew *baash*=to smell unpleasantly. The Septuagint translators render it *batos*=a thorn. It is probably not the *Lychnis Githago*.

3. *Miner*: The mineral schorl, a variety of tourmaline, which is held to be as useless in a mine as cockle in a field of corn.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cockle-and-garlic separator*.

cockle-burr, s. An American name for *Xanthium*, a composite plant.

čock'-le (2), ***čock**, ***čokele**, ***čokel**, s. [Wel. *cocs*=cockles; Fr. *coquille*; Ital. *cochiglia*; Low Lat. *conquiliū*; Lat. *conchylium*; Gr. *kongchylion*=a muscle, a cockle; *kongchylē*, *kongchē*=a muscle, a cockle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The popular name of the shells classed by naturalists under the genus *Cardium*, or the family *Cardiadae*. Their appearance is familiar. The most common one is *Cardium edule*: it is the one to which the name cockle is most frequently applied. It is found in sandy bays near low water. [CARDIACEÆ, CARDIUM.]

- *2. A ringlet, a curl.

"To curl the cockles of her new-bought head."

Sylvester: The Decay, § 97. (*Davies*.)

- *3. A cockle-shell.

"Gov. Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;

Sail seas in cockles, have, and wish but for't."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 4.

"It is a cockle, or a walnut shell."

Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, v. 3.

¶ *The Order of the Cockle*: That of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge. This order was instituted by Louis XI. of France, who began to reign A. D. 1461. The dress is thus described from a MS. inventory of the robes at Windsor Castle in the reign of Henry VIII.: "A mantell of cloth of silver, lyned withe white satten, with scalloped shelles. Item, a hood of crymsin velvet, embraudeard with scalloped shelles, lyned with crymsin satten." (*Strutt: Horda Angel-cynnan*, vol. iii., p. 79. *Gl. Complaint of Scotland*.)

"The empiour makkis the ordour of knyghted of the fleise, the kyng of France makkis the ordour of the cockil, the kyng of England makkis the ordour of knyghted of the gartan."—*Compl.* s., p. 231.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: [I. 1.]

2. *Heating Apparatus*:

- (1) The hemispherical dome or the crown of a heating furnace.
- (2) A hop-drying kiln, an oast.
- (3) A large drying-stove used in a house where biscuit-ware dipped in glaze is dried preparatory to firing.
- (4) The body or fire-place of an air-stove.

***cockle-brained**, a. The same as COCKLE-HEADED (q. v.).

***cockle-demoi**, s. A half cockle-shell.

"Casting cockle-demois about in courtesie."

Chapman: Masque of Mid-Temple.

***cockle-hat**, s. A pilgrim's hat, so called from the practice followed by palmers of wearing a cockle-shell in their hats. [COCKLE-SHELL.]

"By his cockle-hat and staff,
And his sandal shoon?"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

***cockle-headed**, a. Chuckle-headed, foolish.

" . . . but he's crack-brained and cockleheaded about his niperty-tipperty poetry nonsense . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

cockle-kind, s. The species of cockles or shell-fish generally.

"The most recluse discreetly open'd find
Congenial matter in the cockle-kind."

Pope: Dunciad, iv. 448.

cockle-oast, s. The part of the oast or hop-kiln where the fire is made up. (*Brande*.) [COCKLE, s., II. 2.]

cockle-shell, s. The shell of the cockle; worn by palmers as a sign of their having performed the pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James at Compostello in Spain.

"He shows Saint James's cockleshell,
Of fair Montserrat, too, can tell."

Scott: Marmion, i. 23.

***cockle-stairs**, s. Winding or spiral stairs.

***cockle-stone**, s. A fossil cockle.

***čock'-le** (3), s. [Eng. *cock* (2), s., and dimin. suff. *-le*.] A young cock, a cockerel.

čock'-le (4), s. [COCKLE (2), v.]

Mills: The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill.

čock'-le (1), v. i. [CACKLE.] To cluck as a hen.

čock'-le (2), v. t. [COG, s.] To make a slight incision on the cogs of a mill, for directing in cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cockle*.

čock'-le (3), v. i. & t. [COCKLE, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To contract into wrinkles, like a cockle-shell; to pucker up.

B. *Trans.*: To wrinkle, to pucker up, to indent.

čock'-led, pa. par. or a. [COCKLE (3), v.]

1. Lit.: Shelled, inclosed in or furnished with a shell.

"Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

2. Fig.: Wrinkled, puckered, ribbed, like the shell of a cockle.

"Showers soon drench the camlet's cockled grain."

Gay.

čock'-lěr, s. [Eng. *cockle* (2), s.; *-er*.] One who gathers or sells cockles.

"An old fisherman, mending his nets, told me a moving story; how a brother of the trade, a *cockler*, as he styled him, driving a little cart with two daughters, . . ."—*Gray: Lett. to Dr. Wharton*.

čock'-lět, s. [Eng. *cock*, and dimin. suff. *-let*.] A young cock, a cockerel.

"Main after main of cocklets."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, i. 103.

***čock'-lǐng** (1), s. [Eng. *cock* (2), s., and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young cock, a cockerel.

čock'-lǐng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [COCKLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"A short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship."—*Cook: Voyages* ch. vii.

C. As substantive:

- *1. The act or trade of gathering or dealing in cockles.
2. The act of falling into wrinkles or puckers, as a cockling sea.

***čock'-lǝ**, a. [Eng. *cockl(e)* (2), s.; *-y*.] Wrinkled, puckered.

čock'-mǎn, s. [Eng. *cock* (2), and *man*.] A sentinel.

čock'-mǎtch, s. [Eng. *cock*, and *match*.] A cock-fight.

"At the same time that the heads of parties preserve toward one another an outward show of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a cockmatch."—*Addison*.

***čock'-mǎte**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Nares thinks it a corruption of *copesmate* (q. v.).] A comrade, a companion, a mate.

"Not disdaining their cockmates."—*Lyly: Euphues*.

čock'-neý, ***čoke-ney**, ***čoke-nay**, ***čok-nay**, ***čok-naye**, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Mahn suggests *Cokayne*, the name given to an imaginary country of idleness and luxury. Wedgwood prefers Fr. *coqueliner*=to pamper, to spoil. [COCKER.] Skeat compares Wel. *coeginaidd*=conceited, coxcomb-like; *coegyn*=a conceited fellow; *coegenod*=a coquette, a vain woman; and Gael. *goigeanach*=coxcomb-like, from *goigean*=a coxcomb.]

A. As substantive:

- *1. A young cock (?).

"I have no salt bacon

Ne no cokeney, by Crist, coloppes for to make."

Langland: P. Plowman, 4, 370.

- *2. An effeminate person; a coxcomb.

"I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a cockney."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

3. A native or resident of the City of London.

"The cockney, traveling into the country, is surprised at many common practices of rural affairs."—*Watts*.

- *4. A native of the south of England.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling a cockney, ignorant.

cockney-like, a. Like a cockney.

"Some again draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, cockney-like, and curious in their observations of meats, times, . . ."—*Burton: Anat. of Melan*, p. 73.

čock'-neý-dòm, s. [Eng. *cockney*; *-dom*.] The home or district of cockneys.

čock'-neý-fled, pa. par. or a. [COCKNEYFY.]

čock'-neý-fý, v. t. [Eng. *cockney*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To give the appearance of a cockney.

čock'-neý-ish, a. [Eng. *cockney*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a cockney.

fǎte, fǎt, fǎre, ǎmidst, whǎt, fǎll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ǎr. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

čock'-neŷ-izm. s. [Eng. *cockney*; -ism.] The qualities, characteristics, idioms, or dialect of a cockney.

"... recognized the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *Cockneyism*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

čock'-pit, s. [Eng. *cock*, and *pit*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A pit or inclosed area in which cock-fights were held.

"Henry the Eighth had built, close to St. James' Park, two appendages to the Palace of Whitehall, a *cockpit*, and a tennis court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Any place or area much used for fighting; a cattle-ground.

"And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years."—*Howel: Vocal Forest*.

2. Any diminutive area or space.

"Can this *cockpit* hold

The vasty fields of France?"

Shakesp.: Henry V., i, chorus.

3. The Privy Council Office at Whitehall, so called from its occupying the site of a cockpit.

B. Technically:

*1. *Theat.*: The central portion of a theater, now abbreviated to *pit* (q. v.).

"Lo! in a trice,

The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full."

Leon: Digges. Sh. Supp., i. 71.

¶ One of the London theaters, the Phoenix, in Drury Lane, was called the *Cockpit*, probably from being built on the site of a cockpit.

2. *Naut.*: The after-part of the orlop deck. It is below the water-line, and ordinarily forms the quarters for the junior officers, and in action is devoted to the surgeon and his patients.

cock-queen, s. [COTQUEAN.] A female cuckold.

"Queen Juno, not a little wroth,

Against her husband's crime,

By whom she was a *cockqueen* made."

Warner: Albion's England, iv.

cock-rel, s. [COCKEREL.]

čock'-rōačh, s. [From Sp. *cucaracha*.]

Entom.: Generally, any insect of the family Blattidae, or, at least, of the genus Blattia; and especially, the *Blattia orientales*, so common in houses, particularly in seaport towns. The Cockroach is said to have come originally from India through the Levant. It is often called the Black-beetle, an erroneous name, for it is not a beetle at all, but an orthopterous insect. [ORTHOPTERA.] When the male is mature it has wings half the length of the body, while those of the female are but rudimentary. It is nocturnal in its habits. Its appetite is omnivorous. It leaves an unpleasant smell on provisions which it has been unable to devour. The eggs are deposited in horny cases, in which they are arranged with much regularity, in two rows, with a central partition, and smaller ones isolating each egg from the other. [BLATTA, BLATTIDÆ.]

čocks'-cōmb (b silent), s. [Eng. *cock*, and *comb*, "the comb of a *cock* being a sort of ensign or token which the fool was accustomed to wear." (*Trench: English Past and Present*, pp. 177, 178.)]

I. Literally:

1. Of garden plants: A name sometimes given to *Celosia cristata*. The flowers are astringent and are prescribed in Asia in cases of diarrhoea, blennorrhoea, excessive menstrual discharges, hæmatisis, and similar disorders.

2. Of wild plants: (1) *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*, (2) *Onobrychis sativa*.

*II. Fig.: An empty head or skull.

"About your knave's *cockscomb*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

cockscomb-grass, s. A grass, *Cynosurus echinatus*.

cockscomb-oyster, s. A species of oyster, *Ostrea crista-galli*. It is found in the Indian ocean.

cockscomb-pyrites, s.

Min.: A variety of Marcasite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

čocks'-fōot, s. (Eng. *cock's*, and *foot*.) A word used in the subjoined compound.

1. *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

2. *Dactylis glomerata*.

Cocksfoot grass: (1) A book name for *Dactylis glomerata*, (2) *Digitaria sanguinalis*.

"If the hard stalks of the *cocksfoot* . . . had been in sufficient quantity, they would most probably have prevented the disease from attacking the sheep."—*G. Sinclair: Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis*, p. 9.

čocks'-hēad, s. [Eng. *cock's*; *head*.]

1. *Onobrychis sativa*, and *C. Caput-galli*.

2. *Papaver Rhæas*, *P. dubium*, and *P. Argemone*, three species of poppy. (*Scotch.*)

3. *Centaurea nigra*.

4. *Trifolium pratense*.

¶ *Purple Cockshead: Astragalus hypoglottis*.

čock'-shŷ, s. [Eng. *cock* (2), s., and *shy* (q. v.), from a cock having been the mark or target at which to shoot.]

1. Anything put up as a mark or target to throw or shoot at.

2. The act of throwing stones at a mark.

"Appealing to the test of a *cockshy*."—*Lord Strangford: Letters and Papers*, p. 215 (*Davies*).

čock'-sōr-rēl, s. [Eng. *cock* (2), and *sorrel* (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

čock'-spūr, s. [Eng. *cock*, and *spur*.]

1. *Bot.*: Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. (*Miller.*)

2. *Zool.*: A small shell-fish. (*Brome: Travels*, ed. 1700, p. 275.) (*Halliwell.*)

3. *Pottery*: A small piece of pottery used to place between two pieces of glazed ware in the "saggar" to prevent them adhering during the process of baking. They are called also stilts and triangles. (*Knight.*)

cockspur's thorn, s. *Crataegus Crusgalli*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

čock'-sūre (s as sh), a. [Apparently from *cock*, and *sure*; probably from a cock having been the prize at shooting matches.] Perfectly certain or confident, positive (*colloquial*).

"We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. I., ii. 1.

cockswain, coxswain (pron. čōx'-swāin and čōx'-an, s. [Eng. *cock* (4), s., and *swain* (q. v.).]

Naut.: One who steers a boat. After the officer in command he has charge of the crew and all belonging to the boat. He must be ready at all times with his crew to man the boat.

"... his captain steered the boat as *cockswain*."—*Drummond: Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 70.

čock'-tāil, s. [Eng. *cock*, v., and *tail*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A half-bred horse.

II. Figuratively:

1. A poor half-hearted fellow.

"It was in the second affair that poor little Barney showed he was a *cocktail*."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ii. 152.

2. A kind of compounded drink made of whisky, brandy, or gin as a base, and angostura, lemon juice and peel, syrup of sugar as flavoring agents. Sometimes Benedictine or Chartreuse and absinthe are added. In the Manhattan cocktail Vermouth wine is the basis of the drink instead of a more fiery liquid. The ingredients are poured on cracked ice, stirred with a spoon and strained off, the lemon peel being last added and being twisted to express its essential oil into the drink.

"Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel?"—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. xiii.

B. *Entom.* (pl. *cocktails*): A popular name for the beetles ranked under the tribe Brachelytra, viz., the Staphylinidæ and their allies. The shortness of the elytra (wing-cases) enables them to turn up their abdomen, whence the name cocktails.

čock'-ūp, s. [Eng. *cock*, v., and *up*.] A hat or cap turned up before.

¶ *Cock-up* letter:

Printing: A large letter standing above the rest in the line, and formerly, indeed occasionally even now, used for the initial letter of a book or chapter.

čock'-wēed, *cocke-weede, s. [Eng. *cock* (1); and *weed*.]

Botany:

1. *Lychnis Githago* (?).

2. Some *Lepidium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

čock'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *cock* (1), s.; -y.] Conceited, stuck-up, impudent.

cocky-baby, s. A popular name for a plant, *Arum maculatum*.

*čock'-ŷ-ōl-ŷ, a. [Prob. from *cock*, and *yellow*.] Only used in the compound *cockyoly-bird*=a bird of bright plumage, a Yellow Hammer.

"The charming little *cockyoly-birds*."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

cō'-cōa (1), s. [In Fr. *coco*, but Littré considers that the French word comes from the English one; Port. *coco*, probably a contraction of *macoco*, *macaco*=a kind of monkey, to the face of which the cocoa-nut, with the three scars upon one end of it, was thought to bear a resemblance.]

1. Of the forms *cocoa* and *coco* (but of these *coco* exists only in the compound *coco-nut*, *cocoa-nut*): The fruit of the palm described under 2. [COCOA-NUT.]

2. One of the best known and the most prized of all the palm-trees. It is the *Cocos nucifera* of botanists. [Cocos.] Its appropriate habitat is the coast

of islands or continents, between 25° of Northern and the same parallel of Southern latitude; thus it abounds along the coasts of the South Sea Islands, of India, of South America, and other places. It is sometimes found inland, even to the elevation of 2,900 feet above the sea, but it does not abound or flourish away from the sea; thus while there are many millions of them along the sea-coast of India, considerable regions in the interior may be traversed without more than two or three cocoa-nuts being seen. The tree rises to the height of sixty to ninety feet. The stem is slender and marked by transverse rings, being the scars left by leaves now fallen. At Bombay and elsewhere the natives may be seen climbing up the cocoa-nut trees by means of those rings, and descending again with the fruit, their frail support against falling being a rope made into a large loop encircling their waist and the stem of the tree. Some palms have fan-shaped leaves, others are "feathery palm-trees." The cocoa-nut belongs to the latter category; its leaves, generally 12-15 in number, like gigantic ostrich-feathers, exist in a bunch or tuft at the summit of the unbranched stem. A tree produces about 80 or 100 nuts annually. The uses of the cocoa-nut tree are innumerable. For those of the fruit see COCOA-NUT. The juice which flows from its wounded spathes is called in India *toddy* (q. v.), and may be fermented into excellent wine, and an intoxicating liquor made from it, *arrack*. Or the sugar itself may be separated, when it is called *Jaggery*. The unexpanded terminal bud is a delicate article of food; the leaves are made into thatch for dwellings, or into baskets and buckets, or materials for fences, or as substitutes for paper to write on. The midrib of the leaves serves for oars: their ashes yield potash; the reticulated substance at their base cradles, and it is said a coarse kind of cloth. The hard case of the stem is made into drums, besides being used in the construction of huts; the lower part is so hard as to take on a polish making it resemble agate. The root is sometimes masticated instead of the areca-nut, and the fibers made in Brazil into small baskets. (*Lindley, &c.*)

"The dream is past; and thou hast found again

Thy *cocoas* and bananas, palms and yams,

And homestead thatched with leaves."

Cowper: Task, i. 640.

cocoa-nut, čoker-nut, s.

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.*:

(1) The fruit of the palm described under No. 2. The ovary contains three ovules, but two of these are uniformly abortive. They leave three scars on one end of the fruit, one of which is so soft that it may be pricked with a pin: from this the embryo comes. The other two are hard and impenetrable. Its use for food, and the delicious beverage it contains, are universally known. The fibers which surround the rind are made into a kind of cord, called coir-rope, which, from its elasticity and strength, is well adapted for cables. See also COCOA-NUT OIL.

(2) The tree furnishing the fruit. [COCOA (1), 2.]

2. *Chem.*: The colorless, slightly opalescent fluid contained in the interior of the seed of *Cocos nucifera* is called the milk. It consists of 91.5 per cent. of water, 0.46 protein, 0.07 fat, 6.78 non-nitrogenous extractive matter, and 1.19 ash. The ash of the kernel of the cocoa-nut contains about 43 per cent. of potash, 8 soda, 4.1 lime, 9 magnesia, 13.5 chlorine, 16.9 phosphoric acid, 5 sulphuric acid, and 0.5 of silicic acid.

¶ The double cocoa-nut: A palm, *Lodoica seychellarum*.

Sea cocoa-nut: The same as Double Cocoa-nut (q. v.).

Cocoa-nut fiber: The fiber in which the cocoa-nut is enveloped.

Cocoa-nut oil:

Comm.: The fatty substance extracted from *Cocos nucifera*, &c. A whitish peculiar smelling fat, melting at 25°, and remaining liquid for some time. It easily turns rancid when exposed to the air, and consists chiefly of glycerides of caprylic acid, C₇H₁₅COOH, lauric acid, C₁₁H₂₃COOH, myristic acid, C₁₃H₂₇COOH, together with palmitic acid, C₁₅H₃₁COOH. It was formerly thought to contain cocinic acid, C₁₃H₂₆O₂, melting at 35°, but it has been found to be a mixture of lauric and myristic acid. Cocoa-nut fat is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap, the refuse of the nuts being formed into a cake for feeding cattle. Some of the fatty acids are said to be uncombined with glycerin. The more solid portion can be separated from the more liquid fats by pressure, and used for the manufacture of candles.

cocoa-nut pearl, s. A small sphere of flinty material having much of the luster of pearl, sometimes but very rarely found in the pulp of the cocoa-nut; a calapitte (q. v.). It is valued as an amulet in the East.

"Eight or ten of these *cocoa-nut pearls*, all discovered in the Philippines, are treasured in European museums. They range from the size of a pin head to that of a small pea."—*New York Sun*, July 9, 1898.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cocoa-plum, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to the fruit of *Chrysobalanus Icaco*.

cō'-cōa (2), *s.* [Corrupted from Spanish-American, &c., *cacao* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A beverage prepared from the roasted seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. Its chemical composition, according to Mr. Wanklyn, is as follows: Cocoa-butter 50 per cent., theobromin 1.5, starch 10; albumen, fibrin, and gluten 18; gum 8; coloring matter 2.6, water 6; ash 3.6, loss, &c., 0.3.

¶ Forms of cocoa are obtained at the shops as raw, roasted, and flaked nuts, and cocoa nibs. The introduction of the method of preparing these is attributed to Sir Hans Sloane. It is always prepared with other substances.

¶ The nibs are the purest form in which it is supplied to the public. Next come cocoa essence, cocoa extract, cocoatina, and chocolate, which are the groundnibs deprived of half their fat. Then come flaked and rock cocoas, which are composed of cocoa, sugar and arrowroot or sago. Lastly, we have the so-called soluble cocoas, which consist of 40 per cent. of ground cocoa, the remainder consisting of sugar and starch. These are sold under various names, such as homœopathic Iceland moss, Maravilla cocoa, &c.

cocoa-butter, *cacao-butter*, *s.*

Chem.: A yellowish white fat, having the consistency of tallow, a weak chocolate odor, and agreeable taste. Specific gravity, 0.96; melting point 30°C. It consists of glycerides of stearic, oleic, and probably other fatty acids. Cocoa-butter does not become rancid when kept. If pure it dissolves two parts of ether. It is also called Cocoa-fat.

cocoa-fat, *s.* [COCOA-BUTTER.]

cocoa-root, *s.* The root of *Colocadia antiquorum*. It grows in the tropics, where it is eaten. It is called also Coco.

cō-cōa-tīn'-ā, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cocoa* (2), *t* euphonic, and Lat. suff. *-ina*.]

Comm.: Pure cocoa deprived of 40 to 50 per cent. of its fat.

***cō'-cō-drille**, *s.* [CROCODILE.]

"These *cocodrilles* ben serpentes."—*Maundeville*, p. 198.

cō'-cō-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cocos* (q. v.), and suff. *-ec*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Palmaceæ (Palms). It contains some spiny and some unarmed genera. The typical genus is *Cocos* (q. v.).

cōc'-ō-lās, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cocolas-panter, *s.* A plant, *Rubus cœsius*.

cō-cōon', **cō'-cōn**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cocon*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Entom.*, &c.: An outer covering of silky fiber or hairs with which the pupæ or chrysalides of many insects, the silkworm for example, are protected. The term was first introduced into English entomology by Kirby. (See first extract.)

"... but to the artificial coverings of different kinds, whether of silk, wood, or earth, &c., which many insects of the other orders fabricate for themselves previously to assuming the pupa state, and which have been called by different writers, *Pods*, *Cods*, *Husks*, and *Beans*, I shall continue the more definite French term *cocoon*, Anglicized into *cocoon*."—*Kirby & Spence; Intro. to Entomology*, Letter ii.

"Having acquired its full size, it begins to discharge a viscid secretion in the form of pulpy twin filaments which harden in the air. These threads are instinctively coiled into an ovoid nest round itself, called a *cocoon*, which serves as a defense against living enemies and changes of temperature."—*Ure; Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Silk*.

¶ The making of cocoons is not confined to caterpillars of the Lepidoptera. Kirby uses the term of the silken case which spiders spin for the reception of their eggs, and Professor Owen does so of the structure constructed by the Rivulet Leech, *Hirudo vulgaris*, to contain its ova.

2. A name for the Bastard Wildebeest, *Catoblepas gorgon*, a native of South Africa. (*Dallas*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to an insect cocoon of the kind described under No. 1.

cocoon-state, *s.* The state of a cocoon or chrysalis, the pupa state of an insect.

"But it must not be forgotten that the males emerge from the *cocoon-state* some days before the females."—*Darwin; Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi., vol. i., p. 407.

cō-cōon'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *cocoon*; *-ery*.] A place where silkworms are kept and bred.

***cō'-cōs**, *s.* [Latinized from *cocoa* (1) (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of palms, the typical one of the section *Cocœæ*. Both male and female flowers exist on the same spadix. The spathe is simple, flowers sessile, sepals 3, and petals 3, stamens 6, ovary 3-celled, stigmas 3, sessile, drupe fibrous. The juice of the unripe fruit of *Cocos schizophyllus* is prescribed in Brazil in slight attacks of ophthalmia.

***cō'-cō-wōrt**, *s.* [Etym. of *coco* doubtful, and suff. *-wort*.] A plant, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

***cōct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *coctum*, sup. of *coquo*=to cook.]

1. To boil, to cook.

2. To digest.

cōct'-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *coct*; *-able*.] Capable of being cooked. (*Blount*.)

cōc'-tile, *a.* [Lat. *coctilis*, from *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo*=to cook, to bake.] Made by baking, as a brick.

cōc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coctio*; from *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo*=to cook.]

1. The act or process of boiling, cooking, or baking.

2. The act or process of digestion.

"The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in supurations or a gangrene."—*Arbuthnot; On Diet*.

***cōc'-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *coctura*, from *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo*.] The act or process of cooking, coction.

cō-cūm-īgl'-ī-a (*g* silent), *s.* [Ital.]

Bot. & Hort.: A kind of plum (*Prunus Cocumiglia*), found wild in Calabria, the bark of which is used in the intermittent fevers of that region, being preferred to cinchona.

cō'-cūs, *s.* [Corruption of *cocos* or *cocoa* (q. v.), or the native name.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cocus-wood, *s.* A wood imported from the West Indies, and used for making flutes and other musical instruments. It is said to be the wood of *Brya Ebenus*, the Jamaica or American Ebony. It is not a genuine ebony, but a papilionaceous shrub or small tree.

cōd (1), ***codde** (1), **cōd'-fish**, *s. & a.* [Etymol. doubtful. Ger. *gadde*; Lat. *gadus*.]

A. As subst.: A well-known fish, *Morhua vulgaris*, found on the banks of Newfoundland, and elsewhere. For the ichthyological characters see MORHUA. They are exceedingly prolific, a single female having millions of ova. The Newfoundland fishery is of great importance, an immense number being taken every year.

"Hake stokfyshe, haddock, *cod* and whytynge."—*Babees Book*, p. 174.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the fish described under A.

"In the Gadidæ, or *cod* tribe . . . almost the whole adipose tissue of the animal is concentrated in the form of oil contained in the liver."—*Pereira; Materia Medica*.

cod-bait, *s.* A large sea-worm, or lug, dug from wet sands.

cod-bank, *s.* A fishing-ground for cod.

cod-fish, *s.* The same as COD (1), *s.*

"... and enormous quantities of *cod*, haddock, whiting, coalfish, pollack, hake, ling, torsk, and all the various flatfish, usually called by the general name of whitefish, are taken. Of *codfish* alone the number taken in one day is very considerable. . . . The largest *codfish* I have a record of weighed sixty pounds, was caught in the Bristol Channel, and produced five shillings."—*Yarrell; Brit. Fishes*.

cod-fishery, *s.* A fishing-ground for cod.

"*Cod-fisheries* on their coasts are another bounteous present of Nature."—*Letters on Eng. and Fr. Nations*, ii. 345.

cod-line, *s.* An 18-thread, deep-sea fishing-line.

cod-liver oil, *s.*

Med., &c.: An oil obtained from the liver of the common Cod. There are three kinds known in commerce, viz., pale, pale-brown, and dark-brown, the last possessing a very disagreeable taste and smell. Cod-liver oil was first recommended as a remedy for the debility induced by diseases of the lungs about the year 1833. Previous to that time it had been used with much success in cases of chronic rheumatism. Its efficacy is ascribed by some to the presence of iodine and bromine, while others assert that it is due to the presence of a minute quantity of free phosphorus. Cod-liver oil is frequently adulterated with other fish-oils, especially shark-liver oil, but the latter can be easily recognized by its low specific gravity.

cod-piece, *s.* A part of the front of the breeches, formerly made very protuberant and conspicuous.

"*Lucio*. Why, what a ruthless thing is this in him, for the rebellion of a *cod-piece*, to take away the life of a man?"—*Shakesp.; Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

***cod's-head**, *s.* A stupid fellow; an idiot.

"Such a bungling *codshead* to see no better."—*Dunton; Ladies' Diet*.

cod-sounds, *s. pl.* The swim-bladders of cod, cured and packed for market. The palates also of the fish are included as tongues and sounds.

***cod-worm**, *s.* The same as Caddis, or Caddis-worm.

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the *cod-worm* or caddis; and these make the trout bold and lusty."—*Walton; Angler*.

cōd (2), ***codd**, ***codde** (2), *s.* [A. S. *codd*=a husk; a hod; Icel. *koddi*=a cushion; Sw. *küdde*; Wel. *cwd* or *cod*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The husk, envelope, or pod in which seeds are contained.

"He conceitide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* whiche the hoggis eeten."—*Wycliffe; Luke* xv. 16.

"They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry."—*Mortimer; Husbandry*.

2. The scrotum or bag-like integument containing the testicles (generally used in the plural); also a testicle.

"*Codde* of mannys pryuyte. *Piga, mentula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*3. A small bag of any kind.

*4. A pillow.

"A *cod*: *cervical, pulvinar*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

"Jenny, pit the *cod* aneath my head—but it's a' need- less!"—*Scott; Heart of Midlothian*, ch. viii.

II. Mach.: The bearing of an axle.

***cod-ware**, *s.*

1. Grain contained in cods or pods, as pease, beans, &c.

"Where rie or else wheat either barlie ye sowe
Let *codware* be next therupon for to growe."
—*Tusser*, ch. xix.

2. A pillowslip.

***cod**, *v. t. & i.* [COD (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To inclose or incase in a pod or husk.

2. To shell peas, &c.

3. To hoax; to impose upon one's credulity.

B. Intrans.: To bear seeds inclosed in a pod or husk.

¶ *To cod out*: Grain which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling, is said to *cod out*, from its separating easily from the husk or cod.

C. O. D. An abbreviation of the words "Collect on Delivery." Goods sent by express, marked C. O. D., must be paid for when delivered.

cō'-dā, *s.* [Ital. *coda*; Lat. *coda*, *cauda*=a tail.]

Music:

1. The tail of a note. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. The bars occasionally added to a contrapuntal movement, after the close or finish of the *canto fermo*. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

3. The few chords or bars attached to an infinite canon to render it finite; or a few chords not in canon added to a finite canon for the sake of obtaining a more harmonious conclusion. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

4. The final episode introduced at the end of a musical composition to emphasize its close.

cōd'-ā-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *codeia* (q. v.), and *amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. An alkaloid which occurs in opium. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, melting at 120°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and boiling water; it gives a dark green color with strong nitric acid; with ferric chloride it gives a dark green color and precipitates ferric hydrate.

cōd'-ber, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cod* (2), *s.*; and *ber*=*bere* (4), *s.* (q. v.).] A pillowslip.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of small braid clath, for covers to the king's *codbers*, price elne 4s."—*Acct. Bp. of Glasgow, Treasurer to Ja. III., A. 1474; Borthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq.*, p. 134.

"Item *iiii codbers*."—*Inventories, A. 1516*, p. 24.

cōd'-crūne, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*=a pillow; *crune*=*croon*=a murmuring.] A curtain-lecture.

cōd'-dēd, ***cod-dyd**, *pa. par. or a.* [COD, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Contained in or bearing pods, leguminous.

"*Coddyd corne* (*coddis P.*). *Lugumen*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"All *coddied* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops."—*Mortimer*.

coddied arse-smart, *s.* [A translation of the *Persicaria siliquosa*, the old Latin name of the plant named in the definition.]

Bot.: A plant, *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, sometimes called smartweed.

cōd'-dēr, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*; *-er*.] One who gathers pease in the pods.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōd-der-ar, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] A vagrant, a vagabond.

"To cerss, vesy, & se all maner of *codderaris*, vagaboundis, & puyr boddeis."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

***cōd'-dīng**, *a.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Meaning doubtful, perhaps lecherous.

"That *codding* spirit had they from their mother."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

Cōd'-dīng-tōn, *s. & a.* [The name of a celebrated optician.]

Coddington lens.

Opt. Instr.: A spherical lens having a deep equatorial groove around it in the plane of a great circle perpendicular as to the axis of vision. The groove is of such a depth that the stem connecting the hemispheres has a diameter equal to one-fifth of the focal length. This kind of lens was invented by Dr. Wollaston, who called it the periscopic lens. It was afterward improved by Sir David Brewster.

cōd'-dle, **cōd'-le**, *v. t.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

1. To parboil or soften by boiling.

2. To pamper, to fondle, to cocker.

cōd'-dle, *s.* [CODDLE, *v.*] One who coddles or pampers himself; an effeminate, luxurious person.

cōd'-dī, *a.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*; *y.*] Full of cods or pods, husky.

coddy-moddy, *s.* A name applied to a gull in his first year's plumage.

"The lams, with a brown and gray back and white breast, the *coddy-moddy*."—*Hill: Hist. Animals*, p. 457.

cōde (1), *s.* [Lat. *codex*, *caudex*=a tablet.] A systematic collection or digest of laws, classified and simplified.

"... the broad distinction between a *code* and a digest was that the former destroyed some existing laws and confirmed others with which new laws were blended, while the latter merely collected and stated the law as it stood. A *code* would require the sanction of legislation, a digest would not."—*London Times*.

A. Literally:

I. Law:

(1) *Code Napoleon*: The name given to a code promulgated in France in 1804, originally under the name of Code Civil des Français, but altered to Code Napoleon when the first emperor of that name came to the French throne. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense.

(2) *Code of Justinian*: [Named after Justinian, who was born of obscure parentage in A. D. 482 or 483; became emperor at Constantinople April, 527; by means of his able generals, Belisarius and Narses, added Italy and Africa to his empire, and died November 15, 565.] A code of law drawn up under the auspices of the Emperor Justinian. In April, 529, was issued a compilation of useful laws or constitutions from Hadrian to Justinian. In December, 534, a revised code was published, and was accorded the force of law. It was called "Codex Justinianus repetitæ prælectionis." In December, 533, a commission, headed by the celebrated jurist, Tribonian, published an elaborate work called "Digestæ" (things digested) and "Pandectæ" (embracing all). This also received the force of law, and it was used to supersede the text-books of all old jurists. Just before the Digest appeared, there came first, by direction of Justinian, an abstract of the greater work. To this was given the name of "Institutiones" (Institutes). New laws subsequently enacted were published under the name of *Novæ* or *Constitutiones Novellæ*, or *Authenticæ*. They are often quoted as his "Novels," which word here must not be interpreted works of fiction. The expression "Code of Justinian," used in a general sense, comprehends the "Code" properly so called, the "Institutes," the "Digest," and the "Novels;" used in a more specific sense, it is confined to the first of these four. The Code of Justinian is a very essential part of the civil law.

(3) *Code of Theodosius*: [Named after Theodosius II., generally called the younger, who was born on April 10, A. D. 401, and died emperor at Constantinople on July 28, 450.] The Code of Theodosius (Codex Theodosianus) was a collection of laws published in his reign. They came forth and acquired legislative force in A. D. 438.

(4) *In this country*: The acts of Congress have been codified and are spoken of as the *United States Code*, and in each state the acts of the different legislatures are usually annually printed and periodically codified. Both the state and federal authorities have court and legislative reporters for aiding in the codification of the laws.

II. Social economy: Any set of by-laws or of ethical rules or customs governing conduct of the members of a profession or any special branch of the body politic, as the *medical code*, the *naval code*, &c.

B. Special phrase:

† *Cipher Code*: A system of arbitrary words to designate prearranged or predetermined words,

figures or sentences. Codes are of very great use in cable messages, shortening them and lessening expense of transmission.

cō-dē-fēn'-dant, ***cō-dē-fēn'-dent**, *s.* [Pref. *co*=*con*, and *defendant* (q. v.).] One who is joined with another as defendant in any cause.

"Any landlord may, by leave of the court, be made a *codefendant* to the action."—*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

cō-dei'-a, **cō-dei'-na**, **cō-deine**, *s.* [From Gr. *kōdeia*=a poppy head.]

I. Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ or $C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3)NO_3$, methyl morphine. An alkaloid obtained by digesting opium with warm water, precipitating the meconic acid with calcium chloride, and concentrating the filtrate; the hydrochlorates of morphine and codeine crystallize out first, and may be separated by treating their aqueous solution with ammonia, which precipitates the morphine; the liquid is then evaporated, and the codeine is precipitated by caustic potash, and recrystallized from ether; it forms colorless prisms when crystallized from water, which lose their water of crystallization at 120°; the anhydrous alkaloid melts at 150°. Codeine is a tertiary monamine; heated with soda lime it gives off methylamine, $NH_2 \cdot CH_3$, and trimethylamine, $N(CH_3)_3$. Codeine dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid without color, if the solution is warmed to 150°C.; a trace of molybdic acid turns it a dirty green color, becoming blue; and a drop of nitric acid turns it a violet-red color.

II. Pharm.: Codeine is used as a narcotic and hypnotic, as is morphine, but more rarely. It is given usually in cases where morphine is intolerable to the constitution, and is said to be less likely to nauseate.

cō-dēt'-ta, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *coda* (q. v.).]

Music: A few notes subjoined to the subject, though they do not really form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the counter-subject. (*Ouseley*.)

cō-dēx (*pl.* **cō-dī-çēs**), *s.* [Lat.= (1) a trunk of a tree, the same as CAUDEx; (2) a book, a manuscript; (3) an account-book, a ledger.]

1. *Law*: A roll or volume, specially used in the subjoined compound terms.

(1) *Codex Justinianus*: [CODE OF JUSTINIAN.]

(2) *Codex Theodosianus*: [CODE OF THEODOSIUS.]

2. *Bibl. Criticism*: A manuscript of any portion of the New or of the Old Testament, especially of the former. The original manuscripts of the two Testaments have been lost, and there is little hope of their recovery. In our inability to obtain them for purposes of consultation, it is needful to fall back on other copies as few removes as possible from the original. When in copying the Scriptures the ancient transcribers detected an error committed by some one of their predecessors, they did not simply erase it, but placed it as an erratum on the margin of their copy. As further transcriptions were made fresh errata were similarly noted, till at length the margin became greatly crowded. In attempting to restore the original text great value is attached to the acquisition of any manuscripts made in one of the earlier centuries, from the power it gives one of eliminating errata belonging to subsequent periods. Manuscripts are divided into two classes: *uncials*, written in capitals and with no spaces between the words [UNCIAL], and *cursives*, written more in conformity with modern practice. The line between them should be drawn about the tenth century. In this respect the modern Biblical critic has the advantage of his predecessors. When the New Testament was rendered into English for the authorized version of the Scriptures, the Greek text used, that of Erasmus and Robt. Stephens, was based on MSS. more modern than the tenth century. Now some of much earlier date are available, prominent among which are the five noted below.

Codex A (called also *Codex Alexandrinus*): The Alexandrian, or Alexandrine, MS. of the New Testament. A MS. sent by the Patriarch of Constantinople as a present to the English king Charles I., and believed to belong to the middle of the fifth century. A correct edition of it was printed in 1860.

Codex B (called also *Codex Vaticanus*): The Vatican codex, or MS.; so named because preserved in the Vatican. A very valuable MS., belonging, it is thought, to the middle of the fourth century, if not even older. It was discovered in the latter part of the fourteenth century, but was a long time withheld from the examination of scholars. It was only in 1868 that it became practically accessible by the publication of a facsimile.

Codex C: The Ephraem manuscript, so called because some of the compositions of Ephraem the Syrian had been written over it. [PALIMPSEST.] It is supposed to be dated at least as early in the fifth century as Codex A.

Codex D: The manuscript of Beza, called after this eminent reformer, who presented it to the University of Cambridge in 1581. It is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

Codex Aleph or *Codex Sinaiticus*: [The Sinaitic codex, or manuscript; so called because Tischendorf, its discoverer, obtained it from the monastery of St. Katherine on Mount Sinai. The year of the great acquisition was 1859.] A most valuable New Testament MS., dating, it is supposed, from the middle of the fourth century. It is believed that it may have been one of the fifty copies of the Bible executed under the superintendence of Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea, by order of the Emperor Constantine, in A. D. 331. The monastery of Sinai was founded by the Emperor Justinian, by whom it is supposed that the invaluable "codex" was given as a present to the monks, with whom it remained during the numerous intervening centuries till the visit of Tischendorf in 1859. An edition of it was published in 1865.

cōd'-fīsh, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), and *fish*.] The same as COD (1), *s.* (q. v.)

cōd'-fīsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), *s.*, and *fisher*.] A person or vessel engaged in fishing for cod.

†cōd'-fīsh-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *codfisher*; *-y*.]

1. The business or trade of fishing for cod.

2. The place where cod-fishing is carried on.

cōdġ-ēr, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful; perhaps from *cod* (2), *s.*, and hence, one eager to fill his bag or purse; or=*cadger* (q. v.).] (*Slang*.)

1. A miser; a covetous, parsimonious fellow; a hunk.

2. A curious or strange person.

cō-dī-æ'-ūm, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ. *Codiaeum pictum*, sometimes called *Croton pictum* or *Croton variegatum*, is often cultivated in hothouses for its beautiful red leaves. It was brought originally from the Moluccas. The root and bark of *Codiaeum variegatum* are acrid, but the leaves are sweet and cooling.

cō-dī-çal, *a.* [Lat. *codex* (genit. *codicis*), and adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a code.

cōd'-ī-çil, *s.* [Fr. *codicille*; Lat. *codicillus*=a tablet, a codicil; a dimin. from *codex*=a tablet, a code.] A supplement or appendix to a will.

"A *codicil* is a supplement to a will, or an addition made by the person making the will, annexed to, and to be taken as part of the will itself, being for its explanation or alteration; to add something to, or to take something from, the former dispositions; or to make some alteration in the quantity of the legacies or the regulations contained in the will."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary by Granger; Wills*.

cōd'-ī-çil-lar-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *codicillaris* or *codicillarius*=pertaining to a codicil; *codicillus*=a codicil.] Of the nature of a codicil.

"An unfinished paper not established as *codicillary*."—*Phillimore: Reports*, vol. ii., p. 30.

cōd'-ī-fi-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *codification*.] [CODIFY.] The act or process of reducing to a code; classifying or digesting, as laws.

"Proposed petition for *codification*. . . . Intimately connected is the subject-matter of this petition [for *codification*] with that for justice. Not otherwise than by *codification* can the reform here prayed for . . . be carried into effect."—*Bentham: Justice and Codification Petitions; Advertisement*.

cōd'-ī-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CODIFY.]

cōd'-ī-fi-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *codify*; *-er*.] One who reduces to a code or digests laws, &c.

cōd'-ī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Fr. *codifier*, from Lat. *codex*=a tablet, a code, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To reduce to a code, to digest.

"I propose to *codify* this."—*Bentham: General View of a Complete Code of Laws*.

cōd'-ī-fŷ-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CODIFY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of reducing to a code; codification.

"The feeling of the times was against the *codifying* of customs . . ."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

cōd-il'-la, *s.* [Lat. *codicula*=a little tail; dimin. of *coda*, *cauda*=a tail.]

Comm.: The coarsest parts of flax or hemp sorted apart,

cō-dille', *s.* [Fr. *codille*; Sp. *codillo*=a joint or knee; dim. from *codo*=elbow; Lat. *cubilus*.] A term used in ombre when the game is won.

"She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,

Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille*."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 91-2.

cō-dīn'-ī-āc, *s.* [Ital. *cotogna*=a quince.] A marmalade of quinces. [COTONATE.]

cōd'-īst, *s.* [Eng. *cod(e)*; *-ist*.] A codifier.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ

cō-dī-ūm, *s.* [From Gr. *kōdion*, dimin. of *kōas* = a sheepskin, a fleece.]

Bot.: Sea-purse. A genus of Siphonaceæ (Conferoid Algae). The fronds are cylindrical, flat, globular, or crust-like, composed of interlacing continuous filaments, terminating in radiating club-shaped filaments. The texture is spongy, the color dark-green.

†cōd'-like, *a.* [Eng. *cod* (2), and *like*.] Like a pod or husk.

cōd'-līng (1), ***cōd'-līn**, ***quadlin**, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*, and dim. suff. *-ling*. Cf. A. S. *cod-æppel* = a quince-pear, a quince.]

1. (*Sing.*): A kind of apple. The best known variety is the Keswick codling.

"... how utterly he disbelieves that the several sorts, for instance a Ribstone-pippin or Codlin-apple, could ever have proceeded from the seeds of the same tree."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 29.

† In the following quotation from Shakespeare it seems to mean an unripe apple.

"... enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peas-cod, or a codling when 'tis almost an apple . . ."—*Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. (*Pl.* Codlins, Codlings): A plant, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

† *Codlings and Cream*: [So called from the smell of the leaves when a little bruised.] *Epilobium hirsutum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

codling-moth, *s.* A small moth, *Pyralis pomaria*, the larva of which feeds on the apple-tree.

cōd'-līng (2), ***cod-lynge**, *s.* [Eng. *cod* (1), *s.*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] A young cod.

"Codlynge, fische. *Morus, et nota quod sic dicitur quia morose nature fertur.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The young of the cod . . . when of whiting size, are called codlings and skinnors, and, when larger, Tumbling or Tamlin cod."—*Yarrell: British Fishes*.

***cōd'-līng** (3), *s.* [Eng. *cod* (2), *s.*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] A testicle.

cōd'-līng (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp., *Coopering*, &c.: A balk sawed into lengths for staves. It is cleft or rived into staves by means of a frow and a mallet.

***cod-lock**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fish, also called Clubbock (q. v.).

"The following fish are to be found in the harbor, sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks."—*P. Kirkcudbright: Statist. Acct.*, xi. 13.

cō-dōn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *codonia* (see def.), from Gr. *kōdōn*=a bell.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses), sub-order Jungermanniaceæ, type *Codonia*, now called Fossombronina.

cō-dōn'-ōs'-tōm-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kōdōn*=a bell, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Zoöl.: The aperture or mouth of the disk (nectocalyx) of a medusa or of the bell (gonocalyx) of a medusiform gonophore. (*Nicholson.*)

†cod-roch, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Rustic, having the manners of the country.

2. Slovenly, dirty.

***cōd'-wäre**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cod*, *codde*; A. S. *codd* (*Somner*); O. Dut. *kodde*=a bag, and A. S. *wer*, *waer*=an inclosure (?).] A pillow-slip.

cōd'-wēed, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *codde*=a bag, which the head of the plant resembles, and Eng. *weed*.] **Bot.**: A plant, *Centaurea nigra*.

cō-ēf'-fī-ca-çy, *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and efficacy (q. v.).] Joint efficacy or efficiency; joint action so as to produce a certain result.

"We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or efficacy particular in medications."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

cō-ēf'-fī-cien-çy (*cien* as *shen*), *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and efficiency (q. v.).] Coefficacy, coöperation.

"The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental coefficacy, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation."—*Glanville. Scepis*.

cō-ēf'-fī-cient (*cient* as *shent*), *a. & s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and efficient (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Coöperating, acting in conjunction so as to produce a certain effect.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything coöperating or acting in conjunction with another so as to produce a certain result.

II. *Mathematics*:

1. *Algebra*: A number or known quantity, prefixed as a multiplier before a known or unknown quantity or letters, into which such quantity or letters are supposed to be multiplied. Thus in the expressions, *4a*, *3ab*, *cx*, 4 is the coefficient of *a*, 3 of *ab*, and *c* of *x*.

2. *Fluxions*: (See example.)

"The coefficient of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term by the generated quantity."—*Chambers*.

†cō-ēf'-fī-cient-lý (*cient* as *shent*), *adv.* [Eng. *coefficient*; *-ly*.] By means or way of coöperation or joint action.

***cōe'-horn**, ***cohorn**, *s.* [From the name of the inventor, Baron Coehorn, a Dutch engineer officer.] **Old Ordnance**: A kind of portable brass cannon for throwing grenades.

"Two mortars and twenty-four cohorns."—*Smollett: Rod. Random*, ch. xxxii.

coel-a-cānth, *a.* [COELACANTHI.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to certain ganoid fishes from their having hollow spines.

coel-a-cān'-thī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *akanthos*=a spine.] In Professor Owen's classification, the third family of his Lepidoganoidei, the second sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology*, ed. 1860.)

coel-a-cān'-thī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coelacanthus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: In the classification of Dr. Traquair, a family of Crossopterygidae, characterized by having the pectorals obtusely lobate, the tail diphyccercal, the dorsal fins two, the scales cycloid, the air-bladder ossified. The species range from the Devonian to the Cretaceous period. [COELACANTHI, COELACANTHINI, COELACANTHUS.]

coel-a-cān'-thī-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coelacanthus*, and mas. pl. adj. suff. *-ini*.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Huxley's classification of the Crossopterygidae, which, though retaining the termination *idæ* suggestive of a family, is raised to the position of a sub-order, Coelacanthini is arranged as the sixth and last family.

coel-a-cān'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *akantha*=a thorn, a prickly.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes founded by Agassiz. It is the typical one of the family Coelacanthidae or Coelacanthini (q. v.). They occur in the Carboniferous formation and in the Magnesian Limestone (Trias) of the North of England.

***cō-ēl'-dēr**, *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *elder* (q. v.).] An elder of the same rank or authority; a fellow-elder.

"... He also is an elder, *i. e.*, as others are. In the original it is *sumpresbyteros*, coelder."—*Trapp: Popery Truly Stated*, pt. i., § 5.

***cō-ē-lēc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *election* (q. v.).] An election at the same time; a joint election. (*Speed.*)

coel-ēl'-mīn'-thā, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, *helmins*, genit. *helminthos*=a tape-worm.]

Zoöl.: A name introduced by Prof. Owen for one of two leading groups or sub-classes of Entozoa, corresponding to the *Vers intestinaux cavitaires* of Cuvier. It includes the intestinal worms, which are hollow and contain an alimentary tube in the cavity of the body.

"... The first condition characterizes the *Vers intestinaux cavitaires* of Cuvier; the second the *Vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of the same naturalist. I have rendered the Cuvierian definitions of the two classes or groups of the Entozoa by the names 'Coelmintha' and 'Sterelmintha.'"—*Owen: Compar. Anat. of Invertebrate Animals* (ed. 1843), lect. iv.

coel-ēl'-mīn'-thīc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *coelmintha* (q. v.), and Eng. &c., suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the coelmintha.

"... more of the Pentastomata of Rudolphi appertain to the Coelminthic class of Entozoa."—*Owen: Inverteb. Anim.*, lect. v.

coel-ēn'-tēr-ā'-tā, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *entera*=intestines, pl. of *enteron*=an intestine.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Frey, Leuckart, and others, to a sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom, the species of which are distinguished from those of humbler organization by possessing a hollow digestive cavity with which the hollow interior of the body freely communicates. The prehensile organs are hollow tentacles disposed in a circle round the mouth. All, or nearly all, are moreover provided with organs of offense and defense, called thread-cells or Nematocysts (q. v.). Prof. Huxley places the Coelenterata between the Molluscoida and the Protozoa. The sub-kingdom is divided into two classes, Actinozoa and Hydrozoa (q. v.). Examples, the Corals, the Sea Anemones, the Fresh-water Hydra, &c.

coel-ēn'-tēr-āte, *a. & s.* [COELENTERATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Coelenterata (q. v.).

B. *As substantive*:

Zoöl.: An animal belonging to the division Coelenterata (q. v.). One of the sub-kingdom including the Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

"No Coelenterate possesses any circulatory organs, unless the cilia which line the general cavity of the body can be regarded as such . . ."—*Huxley*.

coel-ēs'-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *caelestis*=heavenly, *sky*; blue; *cælum*=heaven; so called from its color.]

Min.: A compound of Strontian (q. v.).

Coel-ēs'-tīne, *s. & a.* [Named after Pope Celestine V.]

Ch. Hist.: [CELESTINES.]

Celestine eremites, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order which arose in the thirteenth century, but was almost immediately suppressed.

Coel-ēs'-tīn'-ī-āns, *s. pl.* [Eng. &c., *Celestine* (q. v.), and suff. *-ians*.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as CELESTINES (q. v.).

coel'-ī-āc, **coel'-ī-āc**, *a.* [Lat. *coeliacus*; Gr. *koiliakos*=pertaining to the belly; *koilia*=the belly, from *koilos*=hollow.] Pertaining to the belly.

"The subtentacular and coeliac canals communicate with channels in the perivisceral tissue."—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. ix., p. 586.

coeliac artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm. It is called also the Coeliac axis.

coeliac axis, *s.* The same as COELIAC ARTERY (q. v.).

coeliac passion, *s.*

Med.: A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. (*Quincy.*)

coeliac plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A plexus surrounding the coeliac axis in a kind of membranous sheath, and subdividing with the artery into coronary, hepatic, and splenic plexuses. (*Quain.*)

coel-lic'-ōl'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cælum*=heaven, and *colo*=to cultivate, to inhabit . . . to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: Heaven-worshippers. A Judæo-Christian sect which arose about A. D. 354, and is traceable till about 430.

coel'-ī-ō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Curculionidae. (*Sharpe.*)

coel'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *odous*, *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Sloths (Bradypodidae) from caves in Brazil.

coel'-ō-dōnt, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow; *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to those lizard-like reptiles which have hollow teeth. [PLEODONT.]

coel'-ōg'-ēn'-ys, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *genus*=a cheek.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Rodents, belonging to the division without clavicles. It is of the family Cavidæ. The molar teeth increase in size from the first to the last, which is one-third larger than the preceding tooth. The zygomatic arches are exceedingly large, with the effect of rendering the face very broad. *Cœlogenys Paca* is the Paca of South America. [PACA.]

2. **Palæont.**: Two species of *Cœlogenys* have been found in caves in Brazil, *Cœlogenys laticeps* and *C. major*.

coel'-ōg'-yñ-ē, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *gynē*=a female, here used for the stigma of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cœlogynidae (q. v.). The known species are between 40 and 50 in number, and are very fine.

coel'-ō-gyñ'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cœlogyne*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, sub-order Epidendreae, type *Cœlogyne*.

coel'-ome, *s.* [From Gr. *koiloma*=a hollow.] The true cavity of certain worms.

coel'-ō-nāv'-ī-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cælum*=heaven, and Eng. *navigation* (q. v.).] That branch of the science of navigation in which the position of a ship is ascertained by finding the zenith of a place from observations of the stars, &c. It is opposed to *geo-navigation* (q. v.).

coel'-ō-spērm, *s.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the section Coelospermæ (q. v.).

coel'-ō-spēr'-mæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *koilos*=hollow, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: In some classifications, a section of the Umbelliferae in which the endosperm is hollowed out, the albumen being curved inward from the base to the apex. The aspect presented by some seeds is that of a hemisphere channeled on one side. Example, Coriander.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

çœl-ô-spēr-mōus, *a.* [Gr. *koiolos*=hollow; *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: Having curved seeds or cœlosperms; hollow-seeded.

"The seeds being sometimes . . . cœlospermous in the central flowers."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. v.

çœ-lōs'-tōm-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *koiolos*=hollow; *stoma*=a mouth.] A defect in the pronunciation of words.

"There is another vice of speaking, yet quite contrary to the former, which the Græcians have called *Cœlostomy*; it consists in mumbling, when a man does not open his mouth wide enough for his words."—*Art of Speaking in Public*, 1727, p. 64.

çœ'-lūm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The heavens.

2. *Arch.*: A soffit.

†cō-ēm-bēd', *v. t.* [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *embed* (q. v.).] To embed along with something else.

†cō-ēm-bēd'-dēd, *a.* [Eng. *coembed*; *-ed*.] Embedded along with something else.

"As so many of the *co-embedded* shells are the same with those now living in the bay."—*Darwin: Voy. of Natur.*, ch. v.

***cō-ēm-bōd'-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *embody* (q. v.).] To unite in one body,

"Father, Son, and Holy Ghost will then become *co-embodied* in this divine body."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 252.

cō-ēmp'-tion, ***cō-ēmp'-çioun**, *s.* [Lat. *coemptio*, from *coemo*; *co*=con, and *emo*=to buy.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of anything.

"*Coemptioun*, that is to seyn, comune achat, or bying togidere."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 15.

"Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich."—*Bacon: Essays*.

çœ-nān'-thī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common to different persons or things, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A form of inflorescence in which the separate flowers are buried in a fleshy receptacle. Example, the composite genus *Dorstenia*.

çœ-nēn'-chŷ'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common, *enchyma*=an infusion, *en*=in, into, and *cheō*=to pour.] A secretion which serves to unite the coralites of certain compound corals.

"This intermediate skeletal layer is then termed *cœnenchyma*."—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. iii., p. 164.

çœ-nēs-thē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common; and *aisthēsis*=perception; *aisthanomai*=to perceive.] A term used to express the sensibility of the system generally, as distinguished from those special sensations connected with separate organs, as the nose, eyes, &c.

"This division has now become general in any Germ, the Vital Sense receiving from various authors various synonyms, as *cœnæsthesia*, *common feeling*, *vital feeling*, and *sense of feeling*, *sensu latiori*, &c. . . ."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Lectures on Metaphysics*, xxvii., vol. 2, p. 157.

***cō-ēn-jōŷ'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *enjoy* (q. v.).] To enjoy in conjunction with another, or with others.

"I wish my soul no other felicity, when she hath shaken off these rags of flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same bliss."—*Howell: Lett.*, I. vi. 7.

cō-ēn-jōŷ'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [COENJOY.]

***cō-ēn-jōŷ'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COENJOY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, state, or condition of enjoying in conjunction with others.

***çœn-ô-bīt'-ī-cal**, *a.* [CENOBITICAL.]

"I hold a *cœnobitical* symposium at Monkbarns."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. v.

***çœn'-ô-bŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *cœnobium*.] A living in common or like monks. (*Bailey*.)

çœ-nœ'-çī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *oikos*=a house.] The entire dermal system of any Polyzoon. The same as POLYZOARY and POLYPI-
DOM (q. v.).

çœ-nô-clā'-dī-a, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *klados*=a young slip or shoot, a young branch.]

Bot.: Natural grafting produced when the branches or roots of one tree or plant come so near those of the other that they interlace and form a network. This often happens with beech-trees, wild hyacinths, &c.

çœ-nô-cō'-lē-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *koleos*=a sheath.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Oscillatoriaceæ, *Cœnocoleus Smithii* is found in boggy soil as a red mat of interlacing threads, with the separate filaments green.

çœ-nô-pīth-ē'-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *pithēkos*=an ape.]

Palæontology: A genus of Strepsirrhine Monkeys (Monkeys with twisted or curved nostrils), of which a species, *Cœnopithecus lemuroides*, has been found in the Middle Eocene. It is the oldest monkey known.

çœn'-ô-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common; *sarx*, genit. *sarkos*=flesh.]

Zoöl.: That common basis of life by which the several being included in a compound zoöphyte are connected with each other. (*Allman*.) The common stem of a hydroid polypidom. (*Huxley*.)

cō-ēn-trīl'-hō, *s.* [Brazilian Portuguese.]

Bot.: The Brazilian name for a plant, *Xanthoxylum hiemale*, the powder of the bark of which is used as a remedy for earache, while the wood, which is hard, is employed for building purposes.

çœn'-ūre, *s.* [Gr. *koinos*=common, *oura*=a tail.]

Zoöl.: A hydatid found in sheep; the larval form of a tape-worm. It causes the disease in sheep called staggers. It is found also in the horse, the ox, the rabbit, &c.

cō-ē'-qual (qual as kwāl), *a. & s.* [Lat. *cœqualis*: *co*=con; *æqualis*=equal.]

A. As adj.: Equal, or of the same rank and dignity with another or others.

"The whole three persons are *co-eternal* together, and *co-equal*."—*Athanasian Creed*.

"If once he come to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 1.

B. As subst.: One equal or of the same rank and dignity with others.

†cō-ē-qual'-ī-tŷ (qual as kwāl), *s.* [Lat. *cœqualitas*: *co*=con; *æqualitas*=equality.] The state or condition of being coequal with others.

"The Unity in Trinity, and the Trinity in Unity is to be worshipped; namely, on account of their perfect co-eternity and *co-equality*."—*Waterland: History of the Athanasian Creed*.

cō-ē'-qual-lŷ (qual as kwāl), *adv.* [Eng. *coequal*; *-ly*.] In a coequal manner; with joint equality.

cō-ēr-çe, *v. t.* [Lat. *coerceo*, from *co*=con, and *arceo*=to restrain, to shut up.]

1. To restrain or constrain; to keep down under penal restraint.

"Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

*2. To restrain or keep under restraint physically.

"A prisoner of war is on no account to be *coerced* with fetters."—*Gen. Winfield Scott*.

3. To compel, force, or constrain to any action.

*4. To enforce by compulsion.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *to coerce* and *to restrain*: "*Coercion* is a species of restraint; we always *restrain* or intend to *restrain* when we *coerce*; but we do not always *coerce* when we *restrain*; *coercion* always comprehends the idea of force; *restraint* that of simply keeping under or back. . . . *Coercion* acts by a direct application; it opposes force to resistance; *restraint* acts indirectly to the prevention of an act; the law *restrains* all men in their actions more or less; it *coerces* those who attempt to violate it. . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-ēr'-ced, *pa. par. or a.* [COERCE.]

†cō-ērç'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *coerc(e)*; *-er*.] One who coerces.

†cō-ērç'-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *coerc(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being, or liable to be, coerced.

2. Deserving of coercion.

†cō-ērç'-ī-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *coercible*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being coercible.

cō-ērç'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COERCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of keeping under penal restraint; compulsion, coercion.

cō-ēr'-çion, *s.* [Lat. *coercio*, *coertio*, from *coerceo*=to restrain, to coerce.]

1. The act of coercing or keeping under penal restraint, compulsion; the act of enforcing by compulsion; the exercise of might over right.

"The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious."—*Hale: Common Law*.

2. The state or condition of being under penal restraint.

3. The power of coercing or enforcing by compulsion; coercive power.

"Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious."—*South*.

†cō-ērç'-ī-tīve, *a. & s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *coercitivus*, from *coerceo*=to coerce, to restrain.]

A. As adj.: Constraining, coercing, coercive.

" . . . *coercitive* power in laws . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*. (*Latham*.)

B. As subst.: Coercion, constraint.

"Of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no *coercitive*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, i. (*Latham*.)

coercitive force, *s.*

Magnet.: [COERCIVE FORCE.]

cō-ēr'-çive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *coerc(e)*; suff. *-ive*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of coercing or constraining.

"All things on the surface spread, are bound

By their *coercive* vigor to the ground!"

Blackmore.

2. Having authority to coerce or constrain by means of penal measures.

" . . . less odious to a rude nation than the *coercive* justice by which they were afterward restrained."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

***B. As subst.**: Power or means of coercion or constraint.

"The judge . . . hath a *coercive* for all."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, ii. (*Latham*.)

coercive force, *s.*

Magnet.: A force which offers a resistance to the separation of the north or boreal and the south or austral magnetic fluids, but which when once their separation has taken place, prevents their recombination. Hence soft iron can be magnetized instantaneously but the effect is not permanent, whereas steel is magnetized very slowly but when once the operation is complete its effects do not again pass away.

"To meet this question philosophers have been obliged to infer the existence of a special force which holds the fluids asunder. They call it *coercive force*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xiii. 390.

cō-ērç'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *coercive*; *-ly*.] In a coercive manner; by means of coercion or compulsion.

†cō-ērç'-ive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *coercive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being coercive or compulsory.

"There is another element . . . the element of *coerciveness*."—*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics*, ch. vii., § 46.

cō-ēr-ēc'-tant, **cō-ēr-ēc'-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *erectant*, *erected* (q. v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to things set up side by side.

***çœ-rū'-lē-an**, *a.* [CERULEAN.]

"Cerulean Neptune, rose and led the way."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., l. 173.

çœ'-rū-lein, *s.* [Lat. *cærule(us)*=blue, and Eng., &c., suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A blue coloring matter existing in certain volatile oils obtained from composite plants.

çœ-rū-līg'-nōne, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleus*=blue; *lign(um)*=wood, and Eng., &c., suff. *-one*.]

Chemistry:

Cedriret, $C_{16}H_{16}O_8$ or $C_{12}H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} (O\cdot CH_3) \\ (O-O) \end{smallmatrix}^4$. A violet powder obtained in the purification of crude wood-vinegar by means of potassium dichromate, and also by the action of oxidizing agents on the fraction of beech-tar boiling at 270°. It dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, forming a beautiful blue solution. It dissolves in phenol, and is reprecipitated by alcohol in steel-blue needle crystals. Cœrulignone, by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid, is reduced to a colorless compound, hydro-cœrulignone, $C_{12}H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} (O\cdot CH_3) \\ (OH) \end{smallmatrix}^4$, which by oxidizing agents is reconverted into Cœrulignone.

cō-ēs-sēn'-tial (tial as shāl), *a.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *essential* (q. v.).] Partaking of the same essence or nature.

" . . . we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

cō-ēs-sēn'-tial'-ī-tŷ (tial as shī-āl), *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *essentiality* (q. v.).] The quality of being coessential; a partaking of the same essence or nature.

"The appellation of the Son of God . . . implies the same kind of relation to Him, as that of a man to his father; that is, it implies *coessentiality* with God."—*Bp. Burgess: Sermon on the Divinity of Christ*, p. 41 (1796).

cō-ēs-sēn'-tial-lŷ (tial as shāl), *adv.* [Eng. *coessential*; *-ly*.] In a coessential manner; by way of partaking of the same essence or nature.

cō-ēs-tāb'-lish-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *establishment* (q. v.).] A joint or combined establishment.

" . . . a *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of Christians."—*Bp. of Landaff (Watson): Charge*, 1791, p. 11.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, a; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cō-ēs-tā te, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *estate* (q. v.).] An estate or body of equal rank or position; a joint estate.

"A formidable prince who paid so little regard to the liberties of his *coestates* and the tranquility of his empire."—*Smollett: Hist. Eng.*, v. 97.

cō-ē-tā-nē-ān, a. & s. [Lat. *coetaneus*=of the same age; from *co=con*, and *etas*=age.]

A. As adj.: Of the same age; coetaneous.

"For these began
At once, and were all *coetaneous*."
Marmion: Cupid and Psyche. (Nares.)

B. As subst.: A person of the same age with another; a contemporary.

"... *coetaneous* of the late earle of Southampton."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes of Sir W. Raleigh*, ii. 516.

cō-ē-tā-nē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *coetaneus*; *co=con*, and *etas*=age.] Of the same age with another; contemporary, contemporaneous.

"Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

¶ Properly followed by *with*, but sometimes by *to* or *unto*.

"Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

cō-ē-tā-nē-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *coetaneous*; *-ly*.] Contemporaneously; of or at the same time or age.

cō-ē-tēr-nal, a. [Pref. *co=con*, and *eternal* (q. v.).] Eternal equally with another or others.

"Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven firstborn!
Or of the Eternal *coeternal* beam."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

†cō-ē-tēr-nal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *coeternal*; *-ly*.] In a state of coeternity. (*Hooker*.)

***cō-ē-tēr-ne**, a. [Lat. *coeternus*.] Coeternal.

"Thai wenen that this worlde ben maked *coeterne* with his makers."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 172.

†cō-ē-tēr-nī-tŷ, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *eternity* (q. v.).] The state or quality of being coeternal; equal eternity or eternal existence with another.

"For our belief in the Trinity, the *co-eternity* of the Son of God with his Father . . ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. xiv., § 2.

cœur, s. [Fr.=a heart; Lat. *cor*.]

Her.: The heart of a shield; also called the center or fesse point.

cō-ē-val, a. & s. [Lat. *coævus*, from *co=con*, and *ævum*; Gr. *aiōn*=an age, a time.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of the same age.

2. Existing from the same time or period; equal in age or antiquity.

"Where mouldering abbey walls o'erhang the glade,
And oaks *coeval* spread a mournful shade."
Cowper: Hope, 352.

(1) Followed by *with*.

"Silence, *coeval* with eternity!" *Pope*.

(2) Followed by to.

"... we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *coeval* and *contemporary*: "An age is a specifically long space of time; a time is indefinite; hence the application of the term to things in the first place and to persons in the second; the dispersion of mankind and the confusion of languages were *coeval* with the building of the tower of Babel; Addison was *contemporary* [contemporary] with Swift and Pope." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***B. As subst.**: One of the same age; a contemporary.

"To have outdone all your *coevals* in wit."—*Pope*.

***cō-ē-voūs**, a. [Lat. *coævus*.] [COEVAL.] Coeval.

"Supposing some other thing *coevous* to it."—*South: Sermons*.

cō-ēx-ēc-u-tōr, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *executor* (q. v.).] One associated with another as executor under a will; a joint executor.

cō-ēx-ēc-u-trīx, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *executrix* (q. v.).] One associated with another as executrix under a will; a joint executrix.

cō-ēx-ist, v. i. [Pref. *co=con*, and *exist* (q. v.).] To exist at the same time as another.

"The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations,"—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

cō-ēx-is-tēnce, **cō-ēx-is-tēn-čŷ**, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *existence* (q. v.).] The state or quality of being coexistent, or existing at the same time with another.

"There was *co-existence* without contact."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization in England*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

1. Followed by *with*.

"We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence* with him."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

***2. Followed by to**.

"The measuring of any duration by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution."—*Locke*.

cō-ēx-is-tēnt, a. & s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *existent* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Existing at the same time with another; coexisting.

"The simplest extension therefore, as that of a line, must be regarded as a certain series of *coexistent* positions . . ."—*H. Spencer: Psychology*, p. 297.

¶ Followed by *with*; rarely by *to*.

†B. As subst.: That which coexists with another.

"... so every property of an object has an invariable *coexistent*, which he called its Form . . ."—*Mill: Logic*, bk. iii., ch. xxii., § 4.

***cō-ēx-is-tīm-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *existimation* (q. v.).] A union in opinions or views; unanimity or agreement.

"We are fain to make ourselves happy by consortion, opinion, or *co-existimation*."—*Sir T. Browne: Letter to a Friend*, sec. 24 (ed. 1881).

cō-ēx-is-tīng, a. [Pref. *co=con*, and *existing* (q. v.).] Coexistent; existing together or at the same time with another.

***cō-ēx-pānd**, v. t. or i. [Pref. *co=con*, and *expand* (q. v.).] To expand or spread at the same time or equally with another.

"God is a mind *coexpanded* with and intimately pervading the material universe."—*Remarks on Cato, or Essay on Old Age*, 1773, p. 276.

***cō-ēx-pān-dēd**, pa. par. or a. [COEXPAND.]

cō-ēx-tēnd, v. t. & i. [Pref. *co=con*, and *extend* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To cause to extend or reach to the same place, time, or duration, as another.

"Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved."—*Grew: Cosmologia*.

B. Intrans.: To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration as another.

cō-ēx-tēnd-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COEXTEND.]

cō-ēx-tēnd-īng, pr. par. or a. [COEXTEND.]

cō-ēx-tēn-sion, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *extension* (q. v.).] The state or quality of extending to or reaching the same place, time, or duration as another.

"... and *coextension*, as the equality of separate series of coexistent positions . . ."—*H. Spencer: Prin. of Psychology*, p. 297.

cō-ēx-tēn-sive, a. [Pref. *co=con*, and *extensive* (q. v.).] Extending to the same place, time, or duration as another; coextending.

"... *coextension*, as ordinarily determined by the juxtaposition of the *coextensive* objects, . . ."—*H. Spencer: Psychology*, p. 299.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"The objects of the society are *coextensive* with the true spirit of christian charity."—*Bp. Winchester (North): Serm.* (1790).

†cō-ēx-tēn-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *coextensive*; *-ly*.] In a coextensive manner or degree.

†cō-ēx-tēn-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *coextensive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being coextensive; the capability of extending equally with another. (*Ben-tham*.)

***cof**, ***cofe**, ***cove**, ***kafe**, ***kof**, a. & adv. [A. S. *cāf*.]

A. As adj.: Quick, active, nimble.

"Comaunded hir to be *cof* and quyk at this onez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 623.

B. As adv.: Quickly, readily, soon.

"I-come sum *cofer*, sum later."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 231.

***cōff** (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The accumulated waste or offal of pilchards.

***cōff** (2), ***cofe**, s. [COFF, v.]

1. A merchant, a peddler.

"Ane scroppit *cofe* quhen he begynnys."

Bannatyne: Poems, p. 170.

2. Bargain; perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.

***cōff**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ceapan*; Ger. *kaufen*; Dut. *kopen*; Icel. *kaupa*.] [CHEAP, CHOP.]

A. Transitive:

1. To buy.

"I sought the fair, for honest employ,
To *coff* what bonny trinkets I mith see."
Shirref: Poems, p. 40.

2. To procure or obtain in any way, not necessarily by purchase.

"This ladie *coft* the Ladie Caristoun of heretage, and gave in marriage to her sones second sone, callit John, and *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther. . . ."—*Blue Book of Seton, be Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington*; V. *Edin. Mag. and Rev.* for Sept., 1810, pp. 327, 328, 330.

B. Intrans.: To barter, to exchange.

cōf-fē-ā, s. [Mod. Lat.] [COFFEE.]

Botany:

1. A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. The corolla is tubular, with four or five spreading segments, the stamens coming from its throat, the berry succulent, with two cells, each with a single seed. About forty or fifty species are known, the majority from the Western hemisphere. *Coffea arabica* is the coffee tree or shrub. It is an evergreen, with oval, shining, sharp-pointed leaves, and five-cleft white fragrant corolla with projecting stamens; the berry is first red and then purple. Though called *arabica* and abundant in Arabia, yet it is said to have been brought at first from Abyssinia. Now it is cultivated in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the hotter parts of America, as well as in many parts of the East. [COFFEE.]

2. (*Pl. Coffeæ*): A section of Cinchonaceæ, containing those whose ovary has only one or two seeds in each cell, whereas the Cinchonæ proper have a many-seeded ovary.

cōf-fee, ***cōf-fē**, s. & a. [Fr. & Sp. *café*; Ital. *caffè*. Corrupted from Arab. *kahwa*=coffee.]

A. As subst.: The ground roasted seeds of *Coffea arabica*. The seeds or beans are imported into this country chiefly from the East and West Indies, but the finest quality, Mocha coffee, comes from Arabia. In the raw state the beans are destitute of flavor, but on roasting a peculiar brown oil, caffeine, is developed, and it is this body which gives to the coffee its characteristic aroma. The most valuable constituent of coffee is caffeine, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, an alkaloid identical with the alkaloid theine found in tea. In the roasted bean it never exceeds 1 per cent. Taken in moderation, coffee is one of the most wholesome beverages known. It assists digestion, exhilarates the spirits, and counteracts the tendency to sleep.

For many years the only adulterant for coffee sold was roasted chicory, but at the present time we have roasted dates, figs, malt, raisins, &c. None of these substitutes contain any substance analogous to the alkaloid caffeine found in coffee. In fact their only use appears to be to give the coffee infusion a greater depth of color. The sale of a mixture of coffee and chicory, or any substitute for chicory, is perfectly legal, provided such mixture is properly labeled. It is only when a mixture is sold as pure coffee that any admixture becomes an adulteration. Any of these substitutes when mixed with coffee can be readily identified by means of the microscope, even when present in very small quantity.

The world's production and consumption of coffee, stated in tons, is as follows: Production—Brazil, 490,000; Java and Sumatra, 60,000; Ceylon, 9,400; India, 21,000; Central America and Mexico, 80,000; Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Guianas, 50,000; Hayti and San Domingo, 43,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 35,000; remainder of West Indies (Jamaica, etc.), 7,500; Arabia, Madagascar, Abyssinia, and North-east Africa, 35,000; Liberia and west coast of Africa, 19,500; Philippines, Celebes and rest of Eastern Archipelago, 11,000; Sandwich and rest of Pacific Isles, 1,200; Natal, 100; total, 862,700. Consumption—Europe, 430,000; United States and Canada, 265,000; Mexico, Central America, and West Indies, 35,500; Brazil and rest of South American states, 41,500; Asia, including India, Java, and Eastern Archipelago, 40,000; Africa, 25,000; Great Britain, 14,000; Australasia and Pacific Isles, 5,000; total, 856,000 (1880-1890.)

"In A. D. 1684 Locke wrote *coffé*, showing that the word was not yet naturalized."—*Locke's Diary, given in his Life by Lord King*, p. 42. (*Trench*.)

¶ *Swedish Coffee*: The seeds of *Astragalus bœticus*, a papilionaceous plant.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to coffee.

"In the coffee husbandry the plants should be placed eight feet apart."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Coffee-cup*.



Coffee-tree.

1. Single flower. 2. Stamen.
3. Single fruit.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

coffee-bean, s. A coffee-berry.

☞ *Coffee-bean tree*: *Gymnocladus canadensis*.

coffee-berry, s. The berry of the coffee-tree.

coffee-biggin, s. A coffee-pot with a flannel bag or a wire strainer to contain the ground coffee through which the hot water is poured.

"I find none so good as . . . the *coffee-biggin* with the perforated tin strainer."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

coffee-bird, s. The name given in Jamaica to a kind of bullfinch, *Pyrrhula violacea*, which builds its nest in coffee-trees, hence its name. (*Ogilvie*.)

coffee-bug, s. The name given to an insect, *Lecania coffea*. It is one of the Coccidæ. It is injurious to coffee-trees.

coffee-cleaning, a. Cleaning or designed to clean coffee.

☞ *Coffee-cleaning machine*: A machine in which the coffee-grains are beaten, rubbed, brushed, and winnowed, to remove the "parchment" or thin adhering envelope of the grain, and also purge it of dust and foreign matter. This is generally done by rotating beaters, rubbing surfaces, fans, &c.

coffee-house, s. A house of entertainment where persons are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. Formerly the chief resort of every class for purposes of conversation and information. It was the central meeting-place of politicians, literary men, &c., &c.

" . . . wild rumors which flew without ceasing from *coffee-house* to *coffee-house* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

☞ Constantinople is believed to have been the first European capital in which coffee-houses were instituted, the year of their establishment there being A. D. 1554. In 1650 the first one in England was opened in Oxford. They were suppressed by Charles II. in 1675, but were soon again allowed to be reopened.

coffee-huller, s. A machine to remove the husk or sac which covers the coffee grains. The machine is similar to a rice-huller.

coffee-man, s. One who keeps a coffee-house.

coffee-mill, s. A small hand-mill for grinding coffee-berries to powder. The berries are made to pass between the serrated surfaces of opposed steel disks or rollers, or between a roller and a concave.

coffee-planter, s. One who cultivates the coffee-plant.

coffee-planting, s. The cultivation of the coffee-plant.

coffee-polisher, s. A machine the object of which is to remove traces of mildew and stain from coffee on its arrival from the ship, or the effects of damp or heating when in store.

coffee-pot, s. A vessel in which coffee is infused. The chief kinds of it are (1) the Percolator (q. v.), (2) Coffee-pots in which there are arrangements for condensing the steam and the essential oil, the latter of which constitutes the aroma of the coffee, and returning them to the infusion.

coffee-pulper, s. A machine for treating the coffee fruit by removing the pulp and the envelope of the seeds.

coffee-roaster, s.

1. A metal cylinder in which the coffee-berries are roasted. The coffee-roaster is generally of a cylindrical or prismatic form, and is rotated on a horizontal axis by means of a crank. Two objects are attempted to be secured in coffee-roasters: to keep the berries moving and prevent their burning, and to keep the aroma confined as much as possible. The aroma depends on the essential oil in the berry, and the empyreumatic flavor is developed by heat; or the oil is developed in the berry in the process of decomposition.

2. One whose trade it is to prepare coffee by roasting.

coffee-room, s. The public room of an hotel, in which the guests dine and have their other meals.

***coffee-sage, s.** A coffee-house orator.

"Every coffee-house had one or more *sages* or orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became, what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm."—*Macaulay*.

coffee-shop, s. A coffee-house.

coffee-tree, s. The same as COFFEE (q. v.).

cōf-fēr, *cof-er, *cofre, *cofor, *cofur, *cofyr, *coffre, s. [O. Fr. *cofre*; Sw. & Dan. *köffert*; Low Lat. *coffrus*, *cofrum*; Lat. *cophinus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chest or box.

"And bad the sergeant that prively Scholde this childe softe wynde and wrappe . . . And carry it in a *cofre* or in his lappe."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,458.

*2. Applied to the ark.

"Make to the a mancoun . . . A *cofer* closed of tres."

E. E. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 309.

3. A chest or box for money or valuables; a treasury.

"That the hous of God be bild up, that is, that of the kingis *cofre*, that is, of tributis . . . costys be yive to thoo men."—*Wycliffe: 1 Esdras* vi. 8.

"Comes to the privy *cofer* of the state."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

*4. A coffin, a shrine.

"The peler elme, the *cofre* unto careyne."

Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 177.

II. Technically:

1. *Inland Navigation*: A lock in a canal.

2. *Civil Engineering*:

(1) [COFFER-DAM.]

(2) A floating dock.

3. *Arch.*: A sunk panel in vaults and domes, and also in the soffit or under-side of the Corinthian and Composite cornices, and usually decorated in the center with a flower. But the application of the term is general to any sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit. (*Gwilt*.)

4. *Fort.*: A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad, the upper part being made of pieces of timber raised two feet above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures.

5. *Mining*: A trough in which tin ore is broken up.

coffer-dam, s.

Hydraulic Engin.: A water-tight inclosure formed by piles driven into the bottom of a river and packed by clay, planks, or other stop-gap. It is used as a dam while laying bare the bottom of the river, in order to establish a foundation for a pier, abutment, or quay.

coffer-lid, *cofyrled, *cofer leyd, s. The lid or cover of a coffer.

"*Coferyled* (*Cofer leyd* A.): *Arculus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

coffer-work, s.

Building: Rubble-work faced with stone.

cōf-fēr, v. t. [COFFER, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To shut up or keep in a coffer.

"The aged man that *coffers* up his gold, Is plagued with cramps, and gout, and painful fits."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 855.

2. *Arch.*: To panel a ceiling or dome with sunken panels.

cōf-fēred, pa. par. or a. [COFFER, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclosed or treasured in a coffer.

2. *Arch.*: Paneled with sunken panels.

cōf-fēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *coffer*; -er.]

1. One who treasures up things in a coffer; a treasurer.

"Ye fortune's *coffers*, ye powers of wealth."

Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 550.

2. One who makes coffers or chests.

***cōf-fēr-ēt, s.** [Eng. *coffer*, and dimin. suff. -et.] A little coffer, a casket. [COFFRET.]

cōf-fēr-īng, cōf-ēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COFFER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of inclosing or keeping in a coffer.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: Paneling of a ceiling or soffit.

2. *Mining*: Securing a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

***cōf-fēr-ship, s.** [Eng. *coffer*, and -ship.] The office or position of a treasurer; a treasurer'ship.

"It is true that Ingram and his fellows are odious men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *coffership*."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Remains*. (*Latham*.)

cōf-fin, *cōf-fēn, *cof-in, *cof-fyn, *cof-yn, *cof-yne, *cof-fing, s. [O. Fr. & Sp. *cofin*; Ital. *cofano*, from Lat. *cophinus*; Gr. *kophinos* = a basket.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A basket.

"Thei token the relifes of broken gobetis tuelue *cofyns*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xiv. 20.

*2. A casing, a crust.

"Make a *cofyne* as to smalle pye."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 41.

3. The box or chest in which corpses are inclosed before being committed to the ground.

☞ Coffins were in use in Egypt at a remote period of antiquity. The embalmed body of Joseph was laid

in one (Gen. l. 26). This is the only mention made of coffins in the Bible; what were in use among the Jews were biers (2 Sam. iii. 31, Luke vii. 14). Some of the Egyptian coffins were wood. There were fine sarcophagi of stone, some of which all covered with hieroglyphics are conspicuous objects in the Egyptian room of the British Museum. There were coffins of baked clay in Mesopotamia. Cedar was used in Athens for inclosing the remains of heroes, and marble and stone among the Romans. But among the classical nations the later practice at least was to burn the dead and deposit the ashes in an urn.

"Such was the constitution of her mind that to the religion of her nursery she could not but adhere, without examination and without doubt, till she was laid in her *coffin*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*4. A bier.

"For mendynge of *coffen* that carrys the corsses to church, . . ."—*Churchwardens' Accts. of St. Michael's, Cornhill* (ed. Overall), p. 112. (*Davies*.)

*5. A paper case or bag in the form of a cone, used by grocers.

"Cornet. A cornet or *coffin* of paper."—*Cotgrave*.

*6. A seed-case or pod.

II. Technically:

1. *Farriery*: (See extract.)

"*Coffin* of a horse is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

2. *Printing*: The wooden frame inclosing the imposing-stone.

3. *Mining*:

(1) An old exposed working.

(2) A mode of working "open to grass," in which the bed of ore is uncovered, by casting up the ore and attle by stall-boards, from one to another, to the surface.

4. *Millwork*: One of the sockets in the eye of the runner which receives the ends of the driver. The term is applied to other depressions, especially such as are hollowed or chipped out.

☞ Obvious compounds: *Coffin-lid*, *coffin-maker*.

coffin-bone, s.

Farriery: [COFFIN, II. 1.]

coffin-ship, s. A term applied to a vessel which, from overloading or unseaworthiness from any cause, is dangerous.

cōf-fīn, v. t. [COFFIN, s.]

I. *Lit.*: To inclose in a coffin.

"My gracious silence, hail!

Wouldst thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To inclose, to confine.

"Devotion is not *coffin'd* in a cell."

John Hall: Poems, p. 59 (1646).

2. To cover with a crust, as a pie.

"*Coffined* in crust."

B. Jonson: Masque of Gipsies.

cōf-fīned, pa. par. & a. [COFFIN, v.]

cōf-fīn-lēss, a. [Eng. *coffin*; -less.] Without a coffin; having no coffin. (*Wilson*.)

cōff-le, s. [Arab. *kafala*=a caravan.] A gang of slaves going to market. [CAUFLE.]

†cōf-frēt, s. [Fr. dim. of *coffre*.] A small coffer or casket.

"Among them is a rectangular *coffret*, with a flat top, of the fifth or sixth century."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 6, 1880.

***cof-li, *cof-liche, *cof-ly, adv.** [A. S. *cāflīce*.] [Cof.] Quickly, readily; with activity and quickness.

"His marschal the mayster npon calles

And comaundes hym *cofly* coferes to lance."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,427.

***cō-fōund, v. t.** [Pref. *co*=*con*, and Eng. *found*, v. (q. v.)] To found at the same time as another.

" . . . originally *cofounded* by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church."—*Fuller: Worthies; London*, ii. 58. (*Davies*.)

cō-fōund-ēr, s. [Pref. *co*=*con*, and *founder* (q. v.).] A joint founder.

" . . . great benefactors, or rather *cofounders* of this religious structure."—*Weever: Fun. Monum.*, p. 613.

cōg (1), v. t. & i. [Wel. *coegio*=to make void, to trick; *coeg*=empty.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To wheedle, to seduce, to draw away by flattery or coaxing.

"Chide me no more. I'll mountebank their loves, Cog their hearts from them, . . ."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.



Coffin-bone of a Horse.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. To obtrude or foist on by falsehood or deceit, to palm.

(1) With *in*.

"The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word."—*Tillot. Pref.*

(2) With *upon*.

"Fustian tragedies . . . have . . . been *cogged upon* the town for masterpieces."—*Dennis.*

3. To falsify; to load a die so that it may fall as the thrower wishes; to cheat.

"But then my study was to *cog* the dice."

Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

B. Intrans.: To wheedle, to seduce, to cajole or flatter; to cheat or play false.

"Mistress Ford, I cannot *cog*, I cannot prate mistress Ford."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*

cōg (2), ***coggyn**, *v. t.* [COG (1), *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To furnish with cogs.

"*Coggyn* a mylle. P. *Scarioballo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The same as to CAUK (q. v.).

3. To place a stone or a piece of wood so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving; as, "Ye had better *cog* the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the bræ." (*Scotch.*)

***II. Fig.:** To clog.

cōg (1), ***cogge** (1), ***kog**, *s.* [Dan. *kōg*; Sw. *tugge*; Gael. & Ir. *cog*; Wel. *cocos*, *cocs* = cogs of a wheel.]

1. *Mach.:* A tooth, cam, catch or lifter which acts upon an object to move it; as in the case of a gear-wheel; the wiper on the shaft which lifts a trip-hammer, or the pestle of a stamp-mill; the projection from the arbor of a stop-motion, or from a disk in a register or feed-motion, etc. (*Knight.*)

"A *Cogge*: *Scarioballum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) A projecting piece on the end of a joist, which is in the nature of a tenon, and is received into a notch in a bearing timber, such as a wall-plate, the cog resting flush with the upper surface of the plate.

(2) A longitudinal tenon projecting from one of the faces of a scarf-joint, and entering a recess in the face of the other timber, to prevent lateral deflection of the scarf-joint. (*Knight.*)

3. *Mining:* One of the supports of the roof of a mine; a square of rough stones or coal.

cog and round. An old-fashioned bucket-hoist, having a cog-wheel and lantern, the latter having staves or rounds.

cog-weir, *s.* An old-time narrow frieze goods, of coarse quality. [COGWARE.]

cog-wheel, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A wheel having teeth which mesh into similar ones on another wheel to impart motion thereto, or to receive it therefrom. The name—*cog*—shows the original mode of construction, in which cogs or pieces of wood were inserted into mortises in the face of a wheel. Wheels thus constructed are used under the names of rag or spocket wheels, in connection with chains or lantern wheels, the latter having rounds or rundles between disks. The teeth of cog-wheels are now usually made solid with the rim, being cast therewith or cut thereupon. There are numerous varieties of cog-wheels, as a spur-wheel, a crown or contrate wheel, a bevel or miter wheel, and the pinion (q. v.). (*Knight.*)

2. *Fig.:* The working parts of any machinery.

"The life of a peasant may be made a burden to him if he happens to offend some member of the immense army of public servants who are the *cog-wheels* of the colossal machine which the Minister of the Interior can move with a touch of his pen."—*London Times.*

cōg (2), **cogue**, **cogie**, *s.* [KEG.]

I. Literally:

1. A round wooden vessel made by a cooper, for holding milk, brose, liquor, &c. (*Scotch.*)

2. A measure, the quarter of a peck.

II. Fig.: An intoxicating liquor.

"The sun that brightens up the scene

Is friendship's kindly *coggie.*"

Tannahill: Poems, p. 173.

cog-full, *s.* As much as a cog will hold.

" . . . ye wadna be the waur of a *cogfu'* o' water before ye welcome your friends."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxxi.*

cōg (3), ***cogge** (2), *s.* [Dut. & Dan. *kog*; Icel. *kuggr*=a boat; Cornish, *coc*; Wel. *cwch*; Low Lat. *cocco*, *cogo*.] [COCK (4), *s.*]

1. A small vessel.

"*Coggez* with cablis *cachyn* to *londe.*"

Destruct. of Troy, 1,077.

2. A cock-boat.

***cō-gēnce**, **cō-gēn-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *cogentia*, neut. pl. of *cogens*, pa. par. of *cogo*=to compel: *co=con*; *ago*=to drive.] Force, strength, weight of authority, or influence.

"An argument of *cogence*, we may say,

Why such a one should keep himself away."

Couper: Conversation.

cō-gēnt, *a.* [Lat. *cogens*, pr. par. of *cogo*=to compel.]

1. Forcible, powerful, constraining.

"The tongue whose strains were *cogent* as commands, Revered at home, and felt in foreign lands."

Couper: Retirement, 411.

2. Convincing, irresistible.

" . . . this most *cogent* proof of a Deity."—*Bentley.*

"Proofs of the most *cogent* description could be here adduced."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 141.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cogent*, *forcible*, and *strong*: "*Cogency* applies to reasons individually considered; *force* and *strength* to modes of reasoning or expression; *cogent* reasons impel to decisive conduct; *strong* conviction is produced by *forcible* reasoning conveyed in strong language . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-gēnt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cogent*; -*ly*.] In a cogent manner; with force or authority; forcibly, strongly, convincingly. (*Hurd.*)

***cōg-ged** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [COG (1), *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Falsified.

"Notwithstanding this *cogged* number of his provincial synods, and private decrees, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy*, p. 248.

cōgged (2), *pa. par. or a.* [COG (2), *v.*]

cōg-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *cog* (1), *v.*; -*er*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A wheedler a flatterer, a beguiler.

(2) One who cheats at dice; a sharper.

"A traveler, a gamester and a *cogger*."—*Harington: Epigrams*, 1,633.

*2. *Mining:* One who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

cōg-gēr-ŷ, ***cōg-gēr-ŷe**, *s.* [Eng. *cogger*; -*y*.] Fraud, deceit, cheating.

"This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error."—*Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State* (1602), p. 195.

cōg-gŷe, *s.* [A dimin. of *cog* (2), *s.*] A small keg or wooden vessel.

"An' I hae seen their *coggie* fou."

Burns: A Dream.

***cōg-gŷng** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [COG (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Wheedling, flattery, cajoling, cheating.

"Nay, nay, I do beseech you leave your *cogging*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady.

cōg-gŷng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [COG (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Mach.:* The act of furnishing with cogs; cogs.

2. *Arch.:* The same as *CALKING* (q. v.).

cōg-gle (gle as *gel*), *s.* [Eng. *cog* (3), *s.*, and dimin. suff. -*le*.]

1. A little boat, a cockboat.

2. A small stone, a pebble, a cobble.

"Strucken with all the might against a hard *coggie*."—*Sanderson*, i. 207.

cōg-gle, **cōg-le**, *v. t.* [Prob. from *cog*, *s.*, from the rocking of a boat.]

1. To cause anything to rock, or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset.

2. To prop up, to support.

***cōg-gle-dŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *coggie*; *d* connective; -*y*.] Rickety, coggly.

"Take care of that step-ladder: it is *coggledy*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxv. (*Davies.*)

cōgg-lŷng, **cōgg-lŷn**, *s.* [COGGLE, *v.*] A support, a prop.

cōgg-lŷ, **cōgg-lŷe**, *a.* [Scotch *coggl(e)*; -*y*.] Shaking, tottering.

"I thought—that the sure and steadfast earth itself was grown *coggly* beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit."—*Annals of the Parish*, p. 193.

cōg-i-tā-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *cogitable*; -*ity*.] Conceivableness; capability of being apprehended in the thought.

cōg-i-tā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *cogitabilis*, from *cogito*=to think over, to reflect: *co=con*; *agito*, freq. of *ago*=to drive.] Capable of being thought or meditated on; conceivable

"But, as creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power, . . ."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions*, p. 593.

cōg-i-tā-būnd', *a.* [Lat. *cogitabundus*.] Full of thought; meditating deeply; thoughtful.

"An accumulation and ostentation of thoughts which is meant to be a refutation in full of all poetry less *cogitabund*."—*L. Hunt.*

***cōg-i-tā-būnd'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *cogitabund*; -*ity*.] Deep thought, meditation, or study.

cōg-i-tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *cogito*=to think on or reflect: *co=con*; *agito*, freq. of *ago*=to drive.] To think, to reflect, to meditate.

" . . . the life of the body is entertained in still *cogitating*, . . ."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 101.

cōg-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cogitatio*, from *cogito*=to think, to reflect.]

1. The act or process of thinking; meditation; mental speculation or reflection.

"Our *cogitations* this way have been drawn, These are the points," the Wanderer said, . . ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

*2. A purpose or design meditated on.

"The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, . . ."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*

*3. The intellect, the mind, the reasoning powers.

"Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them."—*Hooker.*

4. That which is thought or meditated on; the subject or result of thought.

"Chr. Yes, but greatly against my will; especially my inward and carnal *cogitations*, . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

cōg-i-tā-tive, *a.* [Formed as if from Lat. *cogitativus*, from *cogito*=to think, to reflect.]

1. Having the power of thought or meditation; pertaining to thought.

" . . . some *cogitative* substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit."—*Bentley.*

2. Given up to thought or meditation.

"Being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*."—*Wotton: Lords Essex and Buckingham.*

***cōg-i-tā-tiv'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *cogitativ(e)*; -*ity*.] Capacity for thought; fitness or aptitude for thinking or meditating.

"To make mere matter do all this is to change the nature of it; to change death into life, incapacity of thinking into *cogitativity*."—*Wollaston. (Latham.)*

cōg-i-tā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who thinks or reflects; a thinker.

***cōg-man**, *s.* [*Cog*, *s.*, and *man*.] A dealer in coarse cloth. (*Wright.*)

Cog-nac (pron. *cōn-yăc*), *s.* [The name of a town in the department of Charente, France.]

1. The town named in the etymology.

2. A kind of French brandy, named after the town where it is made. It was long considered the finest kind of brandy. [BRANDY.]

cōg-nāte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cognatus*: *co=con*; *gnatus*=*natus*, pa. par. of *nascor*=to be born.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* Kindred, of the same race; allied by blood.

2. *Fig.:* Of the same or a similar nature; kindred or allied.

"Some neuter *cognate* substantive."—*Johnson: Noctes Nottinghamicæ*, p. 82.

¶ Followed by *to*.

" . . . proportionable and *cognate* to their figures, . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, iv. 50.

II. Technically:

1. *Roman Law:* The *cognati* were all those descended from the same person, whether male or female; while *agnati* were cognate of the male sex, who traced their descent through males, and were of the same family. Wharton calls a cognate a relation by the mother's side. A cognate is related by conception; thus a person's mother, grandmother, daughter's children, and maternal uncle and aunt are his or her cognates. *Agnates* (*agnati* or *adgnati*), on the contrary, are related by generation, *i. e.*, by the father's side. A man's son, brother, paternal uncle, and their children, as also his own daughter and sister, are agnated to him and are his *agnates*. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Philol.:* Applied to words springing from the same original root.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Lit.:* One who is akin or allied by blood; a blood-relation.

2. *Fig.:* One of a number of things allied in nature or origin.

cōg-nāte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cognate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being cognate.

cōg-nā-tŷ, *s. pl.* [Lat.] [COGNATE, *a.*, II. 1.]

Law: Relations on the mother's side.

cōg-nā-tion, ***cōg-nā-çloun**, *s.* [Lat. *cognatio*, from *cognatus*=a relation by blood.]

I. Literally:

1. Relationship by blood; kindred, kinship.

" . . . his *cognition* with the *Æacides* . . ."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscell. Tracts*, p. 159.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A relation by blood.

"Go to the loond and to my cognactoun."—Wycliffe: *Genesis* xxiv. 4.

II. Fig.: A participation in the same nature; relation, kindred.

"He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no cognation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

¶ 1. Followed by the prep. *with*.

"... their mere cognation with each other."—Watts: *Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Followed by the prep. *to*.

"... near cognation to ingratitude, . . ."—South.

cōg'-nī-āc (*g* silent), *s.* [COGNAC.]

cōg'-nī-šor, cōg'-nī-šēe' (*g* silent), *s.* [COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.]

cōg'-nī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cognitio*, from *cognitus*, *pa. par.* of *cognosco*=to know: *co*=*con*; *nosco* (orig. *gnosco*)=to come to know.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of knowing or becoming acquainted with; knowledge.

2. That which is known or apprehended with the understanding.

3. Acknowledgment, recognition.

II. Law: Cognizance; judicial investigation.

cōg'-nī-tive, *a.* [Fr. *cognitif*. As if from Lat. *cognitivus*, from *cognitus*, *pa. par.* of *cognosco*=to know.] Having the power or quality of knowing or apprehending by the understanding.

"Unless the understanding employ and exercise its cognitive or apprehensive power. . . ."—South: *Sermons*.

cōg'-ī-za-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *cognoisable*; Fr. *cognoissable*; from O. Fr. *cognoistre*; Fr. *connaître*; Lat. *cognosco*=to know.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of being known or apprehended with the understanding; perceptible; recognizable.

"No cognizable vestiges, no more

Than of this breath, which frames itself in words."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. *Law*: Coming within the cognizance of the law; fit to be a subject of judicial investigation.

"Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

†cōg'-ī-za-blŷ (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *cognizable* (*e*); -*y*.] In a cognizable manner; perceptibly.

cōg'-ī-zance, †cōn'-ū-šance, *cōg'-ī-saunce (Eng.), cog-nō-scance (Scotch) (*g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *cognizance*; Fr. *connaissance*, from Low Lat. *cognoscentia*, from *cognosco*=to know.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*1. Knowledge or apprehension with the understanding.

"... the acquisition of a distinct and precise cognizance of the characters of the adults of the orang and chimpanzee."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia* (ed. 1859), p. 68.

"But what if light be but a sensation? and, whether or no, how else have we any cognizance of light?"—Ingleby: *Introd. to Metaphysics*, p. 9.

*2. Recognition.

"Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance
Eftsoones of him had perfect cognizance."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. i. 31.

3. Judicial notice or trial; the hearing or determining of a cause judicially.

"It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no cognizance of."—L' Estrange.

4. Knowledge of a fact.

***II. Fig.:** Any mark or sign by which a thing may be known or identified.

"Plan. And, by my soul, this pale and angry rose,
As cognizance of my blood-drinking hate."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

B. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) The hearing or determining of a cause; judicial notice or knowledge.

(2) An acknowledgment or confession, as an acknowledgment of a fine.

(3) The acknowledgment of the defendant, in replevin, that he took the goods, with the allegation that he did it legally, as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.

(4) A claim made in answer to a suit, when the defendant, being any person or body corporate, has the franchise of holding pleas within a particular limited jurisdiction. Upon this claim of cognizance, if allowed, all proceedings shall cease in the superior court, the plaintiff being at liberty to pursue his remedy in the special jurisdiction. (*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii., ch. xi.)

2. Heraldry:

(1) A badge worn to show the particular society, master, or body to which the wearer belongs.

"... in their livery coats, with cognizances, . . . made the king a bow."—Bacon: *Hist. of the Reign of Henry VII.*

(2) A coat of arms; a crest.

"... the cognizance of Richard of Gloucester."—J. H. Jesse: *Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. vi.

*3. *Divinity*: An epithet applied to the Creed, and the Sacraments.

"All believing persons, and all churches congregated in the name of Christ, . . . eating of the same bread, and drinking of the same cup, are united in the same cognizance, and so known to be the same church."—Bp. Pearson: *Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

cōg'-ī-zant (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *cognizant*; Fr. *connaissant*, from O. Fr. *cognoistre*; Fr. *connaître*; Lat. *cognosco*=to know.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having cognizance or knowledge of; knowing, apprehending.

"Cognizant of its history, aware of the principles by which the English chiefs are marshaled, . . ."—Brougham: *Statesmen of George III.* (Sir S. Romilly.)

2. *Law*: Competent to take judicial notice of any act or cause, upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence, such as the old history of the country, the procedure of Congress, or the Legislature of a State, the existence of peace or war, &c. But he is not bound to take cognizance of even the most notorious current events, or of the laws of foreign countries.

cōg'-ī-ze, *v. t.* [Lat. *cognosco*=to know.] To have knowledge or perception of; to take notice of.

"As the reasoning faculty can deal with no facts until they are cognized by it—as until they are cognized by it they are to it non-existent—it follows that in being cognized, that is, in becoming beliefs, they begin to exist relatively to our reason."—Herbert Spencer: *Principles of Psychology*, p. 15.

cōg'-ī-zēe, *cōg'-ī-sēe (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *cogniz(e)*; -*ee*.]

Law: He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. (*Cowel*.)

"And by indenture declared the uses to the cognisee and his heirs."—Collinson: *On Idiots*, &c., vol. i., p. 431.

cōg'-ī-zor, *cog-nī-sor, *cog-nī-sour (the *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *cogniz(e)*; -*or*.]

Law: He that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another. One that acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine; a defendant. (*Blackstone*.)

"The deforciant or cognisor acknowledges (*cognoscit*) the right to be in the plaintiff or cognisee."—*Blackstone*, bk. ii., c. 21.

cōg-nō-mēn, *s.* [Lat. *cog*=*con*; *nomen*=a name.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A surname; the family name among the Romans, being the last of the three names by which each person was distinguished.

2. *Gen.*: A title, style, or name.

*cōg-nō-mēn-ize, *v. t.* [Lat. *cognomen*; Eng. suff. -*ize*.] To name, to call.

cōg-nōm'-in-ā-l, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cognomen*, genit. *cognominis* (*is*); -*al*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a cognomen or surname, of the nature or character of a surname.

"As a cognominal addition."—Pearson: *On the Creed*, art. 4.

2. Having or bearing the same name.

B. As subst.: One who bears the same name; a namesake.

"... nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or namesake in the heavens."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*cōg-nōm'-in-ā-te, *v. t.* [Lat. *cognomino*, from *cognomen*=a surname.] To name, to designate.

"This eminent man whom I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates."—De Quincey: *Eng. Mail Coach*. (Davies.)

cōg-nōm'-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cognominatio*, from *cognomen*, genit. *cognominis*.]

1. A cognomen; a surname or family name.

2. A name given or added from any accident or cause; a title, a nickname.

"Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*cōg-nōsçe, *cog-noss, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *cognosco*: *co*=*con*; *nosco* (orig. *gnosco*)=to come to know.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To examine, to survey.

"The general resolved in person to cognosce the entry into Newcastle."—Spalding, i. 256.

2. To adjudge, to adjudicate, to determine after an investigation; to decide, to declare.

"George Douglas' elder brother was cognosced nearest agnate."—Chalmers: *Mary*, i. 278.

3. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, with a view to a decision, or to regulate procedure.

"... to meet, sit and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, . . ."—Spalding, ii. 91.

II. Scotch Law:

1. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or mad, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term.

"... the son ought to be declared or cognosced an idiot by the sentence of a judge."—*Erskine: Inst.*, pp. 140, 141.

2. To survey lands with a view to a division of property.

"The saids lands being cognosst, meathit, mairchit, . . ."—*Contract*, A. 1634. *Memorial Dr. Wilson of Falkirk v. Forbes of Callendar*, p. 2.

B. Intrans: To adjudicate.

"Doth it belong to us to receive the complaints of the king's people, to cognosce upon his actions, or limit his pleasure?"—*Drummond: Speech*, May 2, 1639.

cōg'-nōs-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *cognoscentia*, from *cognosco*=to know.]

1. The act or state of knowing or apprehending; knowledge, cognizance.

"And yet of that near object have no cognoscentia."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul*, iii. 2, 51.

2. A cognizance, a badge.

cōg-nōs-çen'-tē (*pl. cognoscenti*), *s.* [O. Ital. *cognoscente*, *pr. par.* of *cognoscere*; Ital. *conoscere*; Lat. *cognosco*=to know.] One who knows thoroughly or understands a subject; a connoisseur, an adept, an expert. (Rarely used except in the *pl.*)

"Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute cognoscente, if you please."—*Mason: On Church Music*, p. 77.

cōg-nōs-çī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *cognoscible*; -*ity*.] The quality of being cognoscible, or apprehended with the understanding.

"The cognoscibility of God is manifest in and by them."—*Barrow: Expos. of the Creed*.

cōg-nōs-çī-ble, *a.* [Lat. *cognoscibilis*; from *cognosco*=to know.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of being known or apprehended; perceptible.

"Matters intelligible and cognoscible."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

2. *Law*: Cognizable; liable to or proper for judicial investigation.

"... in the high-commission we meddled with no cause not cognoscible there."—*Archbishop Laud: Diary*, &c., i. 333.

*cōg-nōs-çī-tive, *a.* [Formed on the analogy of other adj. in -*ive*, from Lat. *cognosco*=to know, as if from Lat. *cognoscitivus*.] Having the power or quality of knowing; apprehending, cognitive.

"I suppose prescience to be an act of the understanding (as likewise all science), which alone is cognoscitive."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 573.

cōg-nō'-vīt, *s.* [Lat.=he acknowledges; third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognosco*=to know.]

Law: An acknowledgment by a defendant in a cause that the plaintiff's case is just and true; in which case, in order to save costs, judgment is allowed to go by default, no appearance being made on behalf of the defendant.

cōg'-stēr, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. *kuga*=to force.] The person who, in the act of swingling flax, first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another.

cō-guard'-ī-an (*u* silent), *s.* [Pref. *co*=*con*, and *guardian* (*q. v.*).] One joined with another in the position of a guardian; a joint guardian.

cogue, *s.* [COG (2), *s.*] A small wooden vessel. "They drink it out of the cogue."—*Modern Account of Scotland* (1670).

cōg'-wäre, *s.* [Eng. *cog*, *s.*; and *ware*.]

1. Goods carried in a cog.

2. A coarse, narrow, cloth-like frieze, used by the lower classes in the sixteenth century. (*Halliwell*.)

cōg'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *cog*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*.

¶ *Jamaica Cogwood: Hernandia sonora*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cō-hāb'-īt, *v. i.* [Lat. *cohabito*=to dwell together with: *co*=*con*, and *habito*=to dwell.]

1. *Gen.*: To live in the same place with another; to reside in company.

"The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to cohabit with that holy thing."—*South*.

2. Spec.: To live together as husband and wife.

"He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to cohabit with her as such."—*Fiddes: Sermons*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -şjon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cō-hăb'-it-ant, s. [Lat. *cohabitans*, pr. par. of *cohabito*=to live together.] One who resides in the same place with another; an inhabitant of the same place.

"The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

***cō-hăb'-it-āte**, v. i. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *habitate* (q. v.).] To live together, to cohabit.

"Shall the graces of God *cohabit* with the vices of Satan?"—*Adams; Serm.*, i. 306.

cō-hăb'-it-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *cohabitatio*, from *cohabito*=to live together.]

*1. *Gen.*: The act or state of living in the same place or together with another.

"... to submit to rules of equality, and make laws by compact; in order to their peaceable *cohabitation*."—*Hallivell; Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 79.

2. *Spec.*: The act or state of living together, as husband and wife.

cō-hăb'-it-ēr, s. [Eng. *cohabit*; -*er*.] One who lives with another; a cohabitant, a fellow citizen or townsman.

"... *cohabiters* of the same region."—*Hobbes; Thucydides*, bk. iv.

cō-hăb'-it-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COHABIT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of living together; cohabitation.

co-heir (pron. cō-ār), s. [Lat. *cohæres*; *co=con*; *hæres*=an heir.] One associated with others in an inheritance; a joint-heir.

co-heir-ess (pron. cō-ār-ěss), s. [Eng. *coheir*; -*ess*.] A female entitled to share in an inheritance with others; a joint-heiress.

***cō-hēlp'-ēr**, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *helper* (q. v.).] A coadjutor, a helper, a coöperator.

cō-hēr'-ald, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *herald* (q. v.).] A joint herald; one who acts as a herald jointly with another.

cō-hēre, v. i. [Lat. *cohæreo*=to stick together; *co=con*; *hæreo*=to stick, to adhere.]

I. *Lit.*: To stick or adhere together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

"Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one."—*Woodward*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To be consistent, to agree; to follow regularly and in due order of connection.

"They have been inserted where they best seemed to *cohere*."—*Burke; Thoughts on Scarcity*, preface.

*2. To fit, to agree.

"Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing."—*Shakesp.; Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

cō-hēr'-enge, **cō-hēr'-en-çy**, s. [Fr. *cohérence*; Lat. *coherencia*, from *cohæreo*=to stick together, to cohere.]

I. *Lit.*: The state or condition of bodies in which their parts cohere or are joined together from any cause; a sticking or adhering together; a union of parts.

"The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of, the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves."—*Locke*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Connection, dependence; the relation of parts or things to each other.

2. Agreement, consistency; due connection in reasoning.

"*Coherence* of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, . . ."—*Locke; Preface to St. Paul's Epistles*.

3. Agreement or unity between members of a body or community, &c.

"The semblable *coherence* of his men's spirits and his."—*Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 1. 73.*

cō-hēr'-ent, a. [Fr. *cohérent*, Lat. *cohærens*, pr. par. of *cohæreo*=to cohere, to stick together.]

I. *Lit.*: Cohering, sticking, or adhering together; united as parts of the same mass.

"To the observer on the summit of Mount Blanc the blue is as uniform and *coherent* as if it formed the surface of the most closegrained solid, . . ."—*Tyndall; Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 152.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Connected, united.

"... I jotted down my thoughts regarding it intending afterward, if time permitted, to work them up into a *coherent* whole."—*Tyndall; Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., iii. 41, 42.

2. Consistent, agreeing; following in due order or connection, not contradictory.

*3. *Of persons*: Consistent, logical.

"A *coherent* thinker, . . ."—*Watts; Logic*.

*4. Agreeing, suitable, fit, convenient, accordant.

"That time and place, with this deceit so lawful, May prove *coherent*."

Shakesp.; All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 7.

*5. Intelligible. (Seldom used except in the negative compound, *incoherent*, q. v.)

***cō-hēr'-ēn-tif'-ic**, a. [Eng. *coherent*; -*i* connective; suff. -*fic*, from Lat. *facio*=to make, to cause.] Causing coherence or cohesion.

cō-hēr'-ent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *coherent*; -*ly*.] In a coherent manner, connectedly, with due connection or coherence.

"None of the events follow one another *coherently*."—*Buckle; Civilization*, ch. iii

cō-hēr'-ēr, s. [COHERE.] An instrument for detecting electro-magnetic waves, consisting of a small glass tube closed at its two extremities by metal plugs and filled with conducting particles, usually iron filings, which form a semi-conducting bridge between two electrodes. Used in wireless telegraphy.

cō-hēr'-ing, pr. par. or a. [COHERE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Fastening together; used of homogeneous parts.

***cō-hēr'-i-tōr**, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and *heritor* (q. v.).] A joint inheritor or heir.

cō-hēs'-i-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *cohesible*; -*ity*.] The quality of being cohesible; capability of, or tendency to, cohesion; cohesiveness.

cō-hē'-sible, a. [Lat. *cohæsus* (us), pa. par. of *cohæreo*=to cohere, to stick together; and Eng. suff. -*able*.] Capable of cohesion; cohesive.

cō-hē'-sion (sion as *zhŷn*), s. [Fr. *cohésion*, from Lat. *cohæsus*, pa. par. of *cohæreo*=to cohere, to stick together.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of sticking or joining together; coherence.

2. The state or condition of cohering or sticking together.

"What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?"

Blackmore.

*II. *Fig.*: Connection, dependence, relation, coherence.

"In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion* come to be united in their heads."—*Locke*.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Nat. Phil.*: The force which unites two molecules of the same nature; as, for instance, two molecules of iron or two molecules of water. It is strongly excited in solids, less strongly in liquids, and not at all in gases. It varies not merely according to the nature of different bodies, but also with the arrangement of molecules in the same body; thus the tempering of steel alters the molecular arrangement in that substance, with the effect also of altering its cohesion. Tenacity, hardness, ductility, &c., arise from modifications in their cohesion. (*Ganot*.)

2. *Bot.*: The union of one organ with another, or any two parts which in their normal state are separated.

cō-hē'-sive, a. [Formed as if from Lat. *cohæsus*, from *cohæsus*, pa. par. of *cohæreo*=to cohere, to stick together.]

1. Having the tendency to cohere or stick together, or to form a mass.

"The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay, . . ."—*Sir J. E. Tennent; Ceylon*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

2. Having the power or quality of causing to cohere or unite in a mass.

cō-hē'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cohesive*; -*ly*.] In a cohesive manner; by way of or with cohesion.

cō-hē'-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *cohesive*; -*ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being cohesive; a tendency to cohere or unite into a mass, so as to resist separation.

*2. *Fig.*: Coherence, consistency, agreement.

"... the style loses its *cohesiveness*, . . ."—*Goldsmith; Essays*.

***cō-hīb'-it**, ***cō-hīb'-ite**, v. t. [Lat. *cohibere*, sup. of *cohibeo*=to restrain: *co=con*; *habeo*=to have, to hold.] To restrain, to hinder.

"It was scarce possible to *cohibite* people's talk."—*North; Life of Ld. Guilford*, i. 298. (*Davies*.)

***cō-hīb'-it-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [COHIBIT.]

***cō-hīb'-it-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [COHIBIT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of restraining or hindering; restraint, cohibition.

***cō-hīb'-it-tion**, s. [Lat. *cohibitio*.] [COHIBIT.] Restraint, hinderance. (*Bagwell*.)

cō-hōb'-āte, v. t. [Fr. *cohober*; Sp. & Port. *cohobar*, from Low Lat. *cohobo*. Probably of Arabic origin.] To return the distilled liquor to the remaining matter in the still and distill it again; to repeat the process of distillation.

"Which abstract and *cohobate* seven times."—*Greenhill; Art of Embalming*, p. 354.

***cō-hōb'-ā-tēd**, pa. par. or a. [COHOBATE.]

***cō-hōb'-ā-tiŷg**, pr. par., a. & s. [COHOBATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of repeating the process of distillation; cohobation.

cō-hōb'-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *cohobation*; Sp. *cohobacion*, from Low Lat. *cohobatio*, from *cohobo*.] The operation of distilling the same liquid continually with fresh portions of the same substance, as with flowers, leaves, &c., so that the essential oils and other volatile substances accumulate in the distillate.

"*Cohobation* is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again."—*Locke*.

***cō'-horn**, s. [COEHORN.]

cō'-hort, s. [Fr., Sp. & Port. *cohorte*; Lat. *cohors* (genit. *cohortis*).] [COURT.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Any number or body of warriors.

"He ceased; and the archangelic power prepared For swift descent; with him the *cohort* bright Of watchful cherubim."—*Milton; P. L.*, bk. xi.

"The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold, And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold."—*Byron; The Destruction of Sennacherib*.

II. *Roman Antiq.*: A division of the Roman army, the tenth part of a legion, containing three maniples or six centuries. The number of men varied with that of the legion, the ten cohorts always containing an equal number. When the legion numbered 4,000 men, the cohort consisted of 60 triarii, 120 principes, 120 hastati, and 100 velites, in all 400 men. The centurion of the first century of the first maniple of the first cohort was the guardian of the eagle or colors of the legion, and hence the first cohort was always regarded as superior in dignity to the others.

***cō'-hort**, v. t. [Lat. *cohortor*: *co=con*; *hortor*=to exhort, to encourage.] To encourage, to exhort, to cheer.

cō'-hort-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *cohortatio*, from *cohortor*=to exhort, to encourage: *co=con*; *hortor*=to exhort.] Exhortation, encouragement by words. (*Bailey*.)

cō'-hōsh, s.

Bot.: The black Cohosh of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is the *cimicifuga racemosa*, or black snake root, and is a useful expectorant and nerve sedative, being a valued remedy in rheumatism, epilepsy, chorea, whooping-cough, &c.

Blue cohosh: *Caulophyllum Thalictrifolium* is a powerful emmenagogue and antispasmodic. It is also a diaphoretic and diuretic. It has been used successfully in this country as an anthelmintic. It is a powerful poison, as is the black cohosh, and both should be cautiously administered.

cō-hū'ne, s. [Latinized from *cahoun*, the Honduras name given to the nuts.]

cohune oil, s. An oil obtained from the fruit of *Attalea Cohune*, a palm-tree which grows in Honduras.

cō'-i, prep. with article. [Ital. *co(n)*=with, and *i*, pl. of *lo*=the.] With.

Coi bassi=With the basses.

Coi violini: With the violins. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cōif (1), ***coife**, ***coyfe**, ***coyf**, ***coyif**, s. [O. Fr.

coif, *coiffe*; Low Lat. *cofia*, *cuphia*, *cofea*, *cofa*=a cap; M. H. Ger. *kuffe*, *kuppe*; O. H. Ger. *chuppā*, *chupphā*=a cap worn under the helmet; cognate with M. H. Ger. *kopf*; O. H. Ger. *chuph*=a cup.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A close cap or covering for the head; a cowl.

"Thou shalt putte a *coyif* into his heed."—*Wycliffe; Exod.* xxix. vi.

*II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The lawn hood or cap worn by sergeants-at-law in England.

"No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple."—*Addison; Spectator*.



Coif.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Milit.*: A cap of steel worn by knights.

† *Sergeant of the coif*: A title formerly given to sergeants-at-law (q. v.).

"Serjeants at law . . . are called *serjeants of the coif* from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

coif-clad, *a.* Clad with a coif; having a coif upon the head.

"The bridal now resumed their march.
In rude, but glad procession, came
Bonneted sire and coif-clad dame."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.

***coif** (2), *s.* [CAVE.]

"Vndir the hingand rokkis was alsua
Ane coif, and tharin fresche wattir springand."
Doug.: Virgil, 18. 18.

coif, *v. t.* [COIF (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To cover or dress with a coif.
2. *Fig.*: To cover the head in any way.

"Whilst wanton boys of Paphos court
In myrtles hide my staff for sport,
And coif me, where I'm bald, with flowers."

Cooper.

coif-fēt'te, *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *coiffe*=a coif (q. v.).]

Old War: A steel or iron skull-cap worn by soldiers during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

coif-fū're, *s.* [Fr.] A head-dress.

"I am pleas'd with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shows the good sense of the valuable part of the sex."—*Addison*.

***coigne** (1), ***coign**-ȳ (*g* silent), *s.* [Ir. *coimde*=a custom, a tax.] A tax or assessment of food for the men of an army.

"There is also such another statute or two, which makes *coigny* and livery to be treason. . . . I do not well know, but by ghesse, what you doe mean by these termes of *coigny* and livery. . . . I know not whether the words be English or Irish, but I suppose them to be rather auncient English, for the Irishmen can make no derivation of them. What livery is . . . we know, namely, that it is an allowance of horsemeat. . . . So it is apparent, that, by the word livery is there meant horse meate, like as, by the word *coigny*, is understood man's meate; but whence the word is derived is hard to tell; some say of coine, for that they used commonly in their *coignies*, not onely to take meate, but coine also; and that taking of money was speciallie meant to be prohibited by that statute; but I thinke rather this word *coigny* is derived of the Irish."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

coigne (2), **coign** (*g* silent), ***coīn** (1), *s.* [COIN, QUOIN.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A corner, a quarter.

"By the four opposing *coignes*,
Which the world together joins."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iii, intro.

II. Technically:

1. *Printing*: A wedge used to raise, level, or fasten a form.
2. *Ordinance*: A wedge used to raise or lay a gun.
3. *Arch.*: A quoin, a corner-stone.

"See you yond' *coīn* o' th' capitol, yond' corner-stone."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 4.

***coigne** (*g* silent), **coyn**-īe, *v. i.* [COIGNE (1), *s.*] To exact tribute or taxes from; to live by extortion; to quarter a person on another forcibly.

" . . . their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home."—*Bryskett: Disc. of Civil Life*, p. 157.

coīl, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *coillir*, *cuillir*; Fr. *cueillir*; Lat. *colligo*=to collect, to gather together.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

- (1) In the same sense as II.
- (2) To gather together, to collect.

"The lurking particles of air . . . must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be readmitted to do the same thing again."—*Boyle*.

*2. *Fig.*: To ensnare, to catch, to envelop.

" . . . Pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare."
Edwards: Canons of Criticism, son. 34.

II. Naut.: To dispose a rope or cable in coils.

B. Intrans.: To wind itself, to form itself into a coil, as snakes or creeping plants.

"From thine own smile I snatch'd the snake,
For there it *coil'd* as in a brake."

Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

***coīl** (1), ***coyl**, *s.* [Gael. *goil*=fume, rage, fury; O. Gael. & Ir. *goill*=war, fight; Gael. & Ir. *goil*=to boil, to rage.]

1. A noise, a confusion, a bustle or tumult.

"And still a *coil* the grasshopper did keep;
Yet all these sounds yblent inclined all to sleep."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 4.

2. A number, multitude, or assembly.

"We have here a *coyl* of proper men."—*Lett. of Barnabe Googe to Lord Burghley* (May 15, 1574) (in *Notes and Queries*, March 7, 1863).

***coīl** (2), *s.* [COLL.] A cock of hay.

coīl (3), *s.* [COIL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

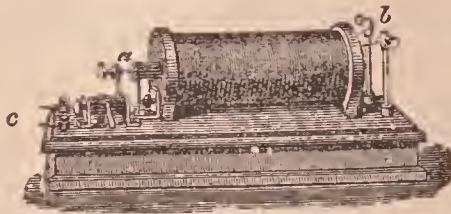
2. A series of rings into which anything pliant is coiled up, as a rope or cable, the body of a serpent, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A certain quantity of rope laid up in a ring fashion. The manner in which all ropes are disposed of on board ship for convenience of stowage. They are laid up round, one fike over another, or by concentric turns, termed *Flemish coil*, forming but one tier, and lying flat on the deck, the end being in the middle of it, as a snake or worm coils itself. (*Smyth*.)

2. *Artil.*: One of the series of rings of metal of which some cannon are built up.

3. *Electric apparatus*: A hollow cylinder in which is a bar of soft iron, or a bundle of iron wires, with two helices coiled round it, one connected with the poles of a battery the current of which is alter-



Coil.

a. Contact-breaker. *b.* Ends of secondary wires attached to binding-screws. *c.* Positive and negative poles connected with galvanic battery.

nately opened and closed by a self-acting arrangement, and the other serving for the development of the induced current. It is called also an *induction coil*, or an *inductorium*. With a current of three or four of Grove's cells, it is more powerful than the most potent Leyden jar. (*Ganot*.) [See articles under compounds of the word ELECTRIC.]

coil-drag, *s.* A tool to pick up pebbles, bits of iron, &c., from the bottom of a drill-hole.

***coil** (4), ***coīl**, *s.* [COAL.]

1. [COAL.]

"That na *coīllis* be had furth of the realme."—*Acts Marie*, c. 20 (ed. 1566).

2. An instrument formerly used in boring for coal.

coīl-ā, *s.* [From Kyle, a district of Ayrshire; so called, according to tradition, from *Coil*, or *Coilue*=a Pictish monarch.]

"Auld *Coila*, now, may fidge fu' fain,
She's gotten poets o' her ain."

Burns: To William Simpson.

coīled, *pa. par. or a.* [COIL.]

coiled-spring, *s.* A metallic spring laid up in a spiral so as to have a resiliency in the line of its axis, either by extension or condensation, as the spring may be arranged. (*Knight*.)

***coil-heuch**, *s.* [Eng. &c., *coil*=coal, and *heuch* (q. v.).] A coalpit.

"They quha sets fire in *coilheuchis*, vpon privat revenge, and despit, commits treason."—*Skene: Crimes*, Tit. 2, c. 1, § 14.

coīl-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COIL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of winding or gathering into a ring or series of rings.

2. *Naut.*: A sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a small space in the ship. Each of the windings of this sort is called a *fike*, and one range of *fikes* upon the same line is called a *tier*. There are generally from five to seven *fikes* in a tier, and three or four tiers in the whole length of the cable. The smaller ropes employed about the sails are coiled upon cleats at sea, to prevent their being entangled. (*Smyth*.)

***coīl**-ōn, ***coylon**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coillon*, *couillon*; Ital. *coglione*; Lat. *coleus*.] A testicle.

"I wold I had thy *coylons* in myn hond."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,367.

coīn, ***coigne**, ***coyn**, ***coyne**, ***coynye**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *coīn*= (1) a wedge; (2) a stamp on a coin; (3) a coin; Lat. *cuneus*=a wedge.] [COIGN, QUOIN.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

- (1) A wedge.
- (2) A corner. [COIGN, QUOIN.]

"And bad him hald him all priuy,
Quhill that he saw thaim cummand all
Rycht to *coynye* thar of the wall."

Barbour, xviii. 304.

* (3) A mint; a place at which money is stamped.

(4) A die used in stamping money, medals, &c.

(5) In the same sense as II. 1.

"To fore the time er gold was smite
In *coigne* that men the florein knewe."

Gower, ii. 138.

"You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coīn*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 3.

(6) Money generally. (*Colloquial*.)

2. *Fig.*: Any medium of payment or recompense.

"The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coīn*."—*Hammond: On Fundamentals*.

II. Technically:

1. *Monet.*: A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped by authority, giving the piece a certain legal current value.

" . . . a white riband to which was fastened a gold *coīn*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

† Homer speaks of brass money, 1184 B. C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, about 862 B. C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B. C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the fifth century B. C. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B. C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver). Gold was coined 206 B. C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honors. Julius Cæsar first obtained permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. The Britons and Saxons coined silver.

Fineness of United States coin: The gold coins are nine-tenths fine; the silver coins, nine-tenths fine; the copper-nickel coins, such as the five-cent piece, and three-cent piece, are one-fourth nickel and three-fourths copper; the bronze coins are 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc. The alloy in the gold coins is silver and copper; in the silver coins, copper.

2. *Law*: It is a felony to counterfeit coins, or to have such counterfeits in one's possession with the intention of uttering or passing. It is also a crime to "sweat" or lighten coins in weight by filing with intention to pass them as of full weight.

3. *Arch.*: A quoin.

† To pay one in his own *coīn*: To return tit for tat; to treat a person as he has treated you.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

coin-assorter, *s.* A machine which separates different kinds of coins by size, or coins of the same kind by weight.

coin-counter, *s.* An arrangement by which the process of hand counting, piece by piece, is dispensed with. A shovel or tray has shallow depressions of a given length, width, and depth to hold so many coins of a given kind. The coins are shoveled into the tray, which is skillfully agitated until the coins have snugly occupied all the spaces. The remainder are brushed off, and the complete quota is thrown into a scale to verify the count by weighing.

***coīn-made**, ***coyne-made**, *a.* Mercenary or simoniacal.

"*Coyne-made* Pastors let the flock decay."

Davies: Muse's Tears, p. 13. (*Davies*.)

coin-weighing, *a.* Weighing or designed to weigh coin.

† *Coin-weighing machine*: A machine for weighing coin and assorting them according to their full or light weight. (*Knight*.)

coīn, ***coigne**, ***coyne**, *v. t. & i.* [COIN, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To mint or stamp pieces of metal for money.

"And eke to *coigne* the money of sundry metal."

Gower, ii. 83.

2. To stamp a piece of metal, as a medal, &c.

" . . . this medal was really *coīned* by an artificer . . ."
—*Bentley*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make or acquire, as money.

"Tenants cannot *coīn* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees."—*Locke*.

2. To originate, to invent (not in a bad sense).

"Let him, that thinks of me so abjectly,
Know, that this gold must *coīn* a stratagem."

Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 3.

"My lungs

Coin words . . ."
—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. To fabricate, to invent (in a bad sense).

"Your scruples and arguments bring to my mind
A story so pat, you may think it is *coīn'd*."

Cooper: Pity for Poor Africans.

B. Intrans.: To forge or make counterfeit money.

boīl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

coin'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *coin*; -age.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of coining money.

¶ In the United States there is free and unlimited coinage of gold; that is, standard gold bullion may be deposited at the mints in any amount, to be coined for the benefit of the depositor, without charge for coinage; but when other than standard bullion is received for coinage a charge is made for parting, or for refining, or for copper alloy, as the case may be. The depositor receives in gold coin the full value of the gold in his bullion, less such charges as are indicated above. Subsidiary silver and standard silver dollars, under existing law in the United States, are coined only on Government account. They are coined from bullion purchased by the Government, and the profits of such coinage belong to the Government. There is at present no authority for the purchase of bullion for the coinage of standard silver dollars, but, if necessary, sufficient bullion may be purchased to maintain the stock of subsidiary silver. The Government is still coining standard silver dollars from the bullion under the Act of July 14, 1890. The amount of bullion on hand November 1, 1893, when the purchasing clause of that Act was repealed, was 140,699,852.67 fine ounces, costing \$126,758,280, the coinage value of which was \$181,914,961. Between November 1, 1893, and September 1, 1896, there was coined from this bullion 15,169,491 standard silver dollars, of which \$10,410,528 represent the cost of the bullion coined, and are held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, while the remainder, \$4,758,433, constitute the gain or seigniorage, and, being the property of the United States, have been paid into the Treasury to be used like other available funds. [BULLION, SEIGNIORAGE.]

*2. The charge or expense of coining money.

3. The coin or money coined (generally in a collective sense).

"... great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him."—*Swift*.

4. The aggregate amount or value of money coined in a certain period.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of inventing or originating anything.

2. An invention, a new or original production.

3. A fabrication, a forgery.

"This is the very *coinage* of your brain."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

cō-in-çide, *v. i.* [Fr. *coïncider*; Low Lat. *coincido*: *co=con*; *incido*=to fall in, *cado*=to fall.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To fall upon or meet in the same point; to fall together or agree in position.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To agree, to concur, to correspond or be identical with.

(2) To happen at the same time.

II. *Geom.*: To fall upon the same spot; thus, if one triangle be applied to or placed upon another triangle equal to it, the points of the one triangle are said to coincide with those of the other triangle and the sides with the sides.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *coincide* and to *concur*: "*Coincide* implies simply meeting at a point; *concur* running toward a point; the former seems to exclude the idea of design, the latter that of chance; two sides of different triangles *coincide* when they are applied to each other so as to fall on the same points; two powers *concur* when they both act so as to produce the same result." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-in-çi-dence, ***cō-in-çi-den-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *coïncidence*, from Low Lat. *coincidens*, *pr. par.* of *coincido*.]

I. *Lit.*: The act or state of coinciding or falling together, or in the same point or position.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of agreeing, corresponding, or being identical in nature or character.

¶ With *with*.

2. The state of happening at the same time as something else.

3. Anything which coincides, corresponds, or happens at the same time with another; a coinciding or corresponding combination of circumstances.

cō-in-çi-dent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *coïncident*, from Low Lat. *coincidens*=falling together, *pr. par.* of *coincido*=to fall together.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Lit.*: Coinciding; meeting or falling together in the same point or position.

II. Figuratively:

1. Happening at the same time, coinciding with, concurrent.

*2. Agreeing, corresponding.

¶ Sometimes with *with*.

"These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians."—*Bentley*.

B. *As subst.*: A circumstance or combination of circumstances happening at the same time; a coincidence.

cō-in-çi-dent'-al, *a.* [Eng. *coincident*; -al.] Coincident, coinciding.

cō-in-çi-dent'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *coincidently*; -ly.] Coincidentally, at the same time or place.

cō-in-çi-dent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *coincident*; -ly.] By way of or in manner of coincidence.

cō-in-çi-dēr, *s.* [Eng. *coincid(e)*; -er.] One who or that which coincides, agrees, or corresponds.

cō-in-çi-diŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COINCIDE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of falling or meeting together; coincidence.

cō-in-dī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *indication* (q. v.).] An agreement, coinciding, or concurrence of signs or indications.

coined, *pa. par. & a.* [COIN, *v.*]

cōin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *coin*; -er.]

I. *Lit.*: One who coins money; one who is employed in the making of coins.

1. With due authority and legitimately.

"It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*."—*Addison: On Medals*.

2. Without authority: a counterfeiter of money; a maker of base money.

"It was impossible for the sectaries to pray together without precautions such as are employed by *coiners* and receivers of stolen goods."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Fig.*: An inventor or originator, as of words or phrases.

"Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus."—*Camden: Remains*.

***cō-in-hāb'-it**, *v. i.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q. v.).] To dwell together with or among.

cō-in-hāb'-it-ant, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *inhabitant* (q. v.).] One who lives together or in the same place with another; a cohabitant.

***cō-in-hāb'-it-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [COINHABIT.]

"A familiar and *coinhabiting* mischief."

Milton: On Divorce.

***cō-in-hāb'-it-ōr**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *inhabiter*.] One who lives with another; a cohabitant.

"Being *coinhabitors* or world citizens together."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

†cō-in-hēr'-it-ance, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *inheritance* (q. v.).] A joint inheritance; an estate inherited by two or more jointly.

†cō-in-hēr'-it-ōr, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *inheritor* (q. v.).] A coheir; a joint heir.

cōin'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of minting coins; coinage.

(1) With due authority and legitimately.

"... the right of *coining* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) Without authority; illegally.

2. *Tin works*: The weighing and stamping the blocks of tin. (*Weale*.)

coining-press, **coining apparatus**, *s.* A powerful lever-screw press by which the planchet of metal is impressed with the design or legend.

†cōin'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *coin*; -less.] Penniless.

"From *coinless* bards to men like you."—*Combe: Dr. Syntax, Tour II.*, ch. vii.

***cō-in'-quīn-āte** (*quin* as *kwīn*), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *coinquino*=to defile: *co=con*; *inquino*=to defile, to pollute.]

I. *Trans.*: To pollute, or defile.

"Their very speculations are expressly *coinquinated* with much in all these."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer* p. 179.

II. *Intrans.*: To pollute, to defile.

"That would *coinquinate*,
That would contaminate."

Skelton: Poems, p. 199.

***cō-in-quīn-ā'-tion**, *s.* [COINQUINATE.] The act of defilement or pollution; the state of being polluted or defiled.

"To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*."

Davies: Commend. Poems, p. 14.

†cō-in-stant-tā'-nē-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *instantaneous* (q. v.).] Occurring at the same instant, simultaneous.

"In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 17.

†cō-in-stant-tā'-nē-ōūs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *coinstantaneous*; -ly.] At the same instant.

"... but sometimes all on both sides of a branch, sometimes only those on one side, moved together *coinstantaneously* ..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 202.

***cō-in-stant-tā'-nē-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *coinstantaneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being coinstantaneous, or happening at the same instant.

†cō-in-tēn'se, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *intense* (q. v.).] Of equal intensity with something else.

"We can recognize changes as *copnatural*; or the reverse: and conatural changes we can recognize as *cointense* ..."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, p. 295.

†cō-in-tēn'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *intension* (q. v.).] The quality, state, or condition of being of equal intensity with something else; equality of intenseness.

"The propriety of calling relations more or less intense, according to the contrast between their terms, will perhaps not be at first sight apparent. All quantitative relations, however, save those of equality, involving the idea of contrast—the relation of 5 : 1 being called greater than the relation of 2 : 1, because the contrast between 5 and 1 is greater than the contrast between 2 and 1—and contrast being habitually spoken of as strong or weak; as forcible, as intense; the word *Intension* seems the only available one to express the degree of any relation as distinguished from its kind. And *cointension* is consequently here chosen, to indicate the equality of relations in respect of the contrast between their terms."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, p. 117.

†cō-in-tēn'-si-tỹ, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *intensity* (q. v.).] The same as COINTENSION (q. v.).

cōir, *s.* [Tamil *cayer*, *kayaru*=a rope.]

1. A material used for small cables, cordage, matting, &c., and consisting of the outer coating of the cocoa-nut, often weighing one or two pounds, stripped off longitudinally. Cables made of this substance are particularly elastic and buoyant, and have the peculiarity of making a curve upward between the vessel and the anchor, while a hempen cable curves downward.

2. Cordage, cables, &c., manufactured of the material described in 1.

coir-rope, *s.* A rope made of coir. It is nearly as strong as a rope made of hemp. It is considered the best material for cables on account of its elasticity and strength.

***cōis'-trīl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coustillier*=a groom, a lad. (*Mahn*).] According to others a corruption of *kestrel*=a degenerate hawk.]

1. A groom or lad employed by the esquire to carry the knight's arms, &c.

"Women, lackies, and *coistrels*."—*Holinsh.*, iii. 272.

2. A coward, a runaway.

"He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

cō-i'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coitio*=a coming together: *co=con*; *eo* (sup. *itum*)=to go.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Gen.*: The act of coming together or meeting, conjunction.

2. *Spec.*: Sexual intercourse; copulation.

II. Astronomy:

Coition of the moon: Said when the moon is in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun.

***cōi'-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *coiturus*=about to meet or come together; *coeo*=to come together.] The same as COITION (q. v.).

"In *coiture* she doth conceive."

Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. i., c. 5.

coix, *s.* [Lat. *coix*; Gr. *koix*=a kind of Ethiopian palm, *Hyphæne Coriacea*. This is not the botanical *coix*.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Phalereæ. *Coix Lachryma* has hard stony seeds, called Job's tears. They are said to be diuretic and strengthening. It is a native of the East Indies and Japan.

†cō-jōin', *v. i.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *join* (q. v.).] To join or associate with another in the same act, duty, or office.

"Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, ..."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

cō-jūr'-ōr, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *juror* (q. v.).] One who swears or takes an oath on the part of another, in support of his truthfulness.

"The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true.'"—*Watton: View of Hickeys' Thesaur.* by Skelton, p. 59.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pl̄t**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trỹ**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā.

cōke, s. [COAK, s.] [Ety. unknown; perhaps a variant of *cake*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.*: An impure form of amorphous carbon containing earthy matter and often sulphur. It is a porous substance, and floats in water till it is saturated, when it sinks; its specific gravity is about 1.8. It is formed in the manufacture of coal-gas, being the residue left after all the gas has been distilled from the coal. As it produces an intense heat when burnt, and gives off no smoke, it is much used for cooking purposes.

2. *Min.*: Native coke occurs in the Edgehill mines near Richmond, Virginia. It is more compact than artificial coke. (*Dana*.)

coke-furnace, s. A furnace in which the volatile matters are expelled from pit-coal, leaving a residual carbon which burns without flame and makes an intense heat; a coke-oven. (*Knight*.)

coke-oven, s. An oven in which the gas is expelled from coal, leaving the coke or carbonaceous portion. (*Knight*.)

cōke, v. t. [COKE, s.] To convert into coke or charcoal; to char.

***cok-er** (1), ***cocur**, ***cokre**, s. [A. S. *cocor*, *cocur*; O. H. Ger. *chochar*; Sw. *koger*; Dan. *kogger*.] [COCKER (3), s.] A sort of coarse boot, or gaiters.

***cok-er** (2), s. [Probably from *cog* (3), s., or *cock* (4), s.; suff. -er.] A boatman.

cōk'-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [COKE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or process of making coke.
2. The act or process of charring wood for charcoal.

coking-kiln, **coking-oven**, s. A chamber or kiln in which coal or wood is coked.

col, *pref.* [Lat.] The form which the prefix *con-*, *cum*, assumes before words beginning with *l*. [Co.]

†col, s. [Fr., from Lat. *collis*=a hill.]

1. A hill, a ridge.

"... each of them comes in some portion of its course to a *col*, or parting ridge between the heads of glens."—*Lyell: Antiq. of Man*, ch. xii.

2. A neck.

† *Col*, or *Colle*, is used in the Romance languages, and in Italian, for a hill or mountain with a pass through it, or for the pass itself.

col, *abbreviation*. [For etym. see def.]

Pharm.: An abbreviation for *colander*, which again is a corruption of *coriander*. (*Prior*.)

cō-lā, **kōl'-lā**, s. [An African word.]

Bot.: A genus of *Sterculiaceæ*. *Cola acuminata*, sometimes called *Sterculia acuminata*, has acuminate leaves, axillary, panicle flowers, and large red seeds. The negroes use them as a condiment. They are called also Gooira-nuts. Powdered, they are applied to cuts.

cola-nut, s. The nut of the cola-tree. [KOLA-NUT.]

cola-seed, s. The same as COLA-NUT (q. v.).

***cōl'-a-mēnt**, s. [Lat. *colo*=to strain, to filter.] A straining, a filtration.

cōl'-an-dēr, ***cūl'-lēn-dēr**, s. [From Lat. *colans*, *pr. par.* of *colo*=to strain; *colum*=a strainer, a sieve.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A sieve or vessel made of wicker-work, hair, or twigs, through which liquids were strained.

(2) A metal culinary utensil, having the bottom perforated with small holes, through which liquids are strained off.

2. *Fig.*: Anything acting as a strainer or sieve.

II. *Shot-casting*: A hollow hemisphere of sheet-iron, about ten inches in diameter, and perforated with holes which are free from burs. Instead of a colander, an oblong ladle is now used in some towers, the edge being scalloped to break the overflow into small streams. (*Knight*.)

colander-shovel, s. A shovel of wire open-work, for shoveling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan. (*Knight*.)

cōl-āp'-tēs, s. [Gr. *kolaptēs*=a chisel; *kolaptō*=to peck with the bill, to chisel.]

Ornith.: A genus of Woodpeckers, the typical one of the sub-family *Colaptinæ* (q. v.).

cōl-āp-tī-næ, s. pl. [Gr. *kolaptēs*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ine.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Woodpeckers. It contains the Ground Woodpeckers, which seek their food chiefly on the ground, though sometimes, like the *Picinæ*, they seek for it in trees. They are found in the warmer parts both of the Eastern and the Western hemisphere.

cōl'-ar-in, s. [Ital. *collarino*.] [COLLAR.]

Arch.: The little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column placed between the astragal and the annulets.

(*Weale*.) [COLLARINO.]

cō-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *colatus*, *pa. par.* of *colo*=to strain, to filter, to clarify.] The act or process of straining or filtering; colature.

†cō-lāt'-i-tude, s. [Pref. *co*=*con*, and *latitudo* (q. v.).] The complement of the latitude, or the difference between it and ninety degrees.

"... the colatitude of the place."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1838), § 123.

cōl'-a-tūre, s. [Lat. *colatus*, *pa. par.* of *colo*=to strain, to filter.]

1. The act or process of straining or filtering; colation.

2. The matter strained off or filtered.

3. A strainer or filter.

"The virtue thereof may be derived to it through a colature of natural earth."—*Evelyn*.

cōl'-bēr-tine, **cōl'-bēr-tēen**, s. [From M. Colbert, superintendent of the French Royal lace manufactories in the seventeenth century.] A kind of lace.

"Instead of homespun coifs were seen

Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen."

Swift: Baucis and Philemon, 140.

cōl'-chīc'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *colchic(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Melanthaceæ*, type *Colchicum* (q. v.).

cōl'-chī-cēine, s. [Lat. *colchic(um)*, e connective, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. An organic substance isomeric with colchicine, obtained by boiling colchicine with baryta water, or with dilute sulphuric acid. It is obtained in colorless plates, melting at 155°, by recrystallization from alcohol. Colchicine is soluble in chloroform, alcohol and boiling water. Strong nitric acid gives a yellow color with colchicine, which turns violet, then again yellow; if the violet solution is diluted with water and soda added, an orange-red color is produced; ferric chloride gives a green color. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves colchicine, forming an intense yellow solution; by the addition of a drop of nitric acid it turns violet.

cōl'-chī-cēine, s. [Lat. *colchic(um)*, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. An alkaloid which occurs in all parts of the plant *Colchicum autumnale*. Colchicine is an amorphous yellowish-white, bitter, very poisonous powder, which melts at 140° and is soluble in chloroform, water, and in alcohol; when dissolved in dilute acids or alkalies, the solutions turn yellow. Tannin appears to be the best antidote to this poison. It gives a white precipitate with mercuric chloride.

cōl'-chī-cūm, s. [Lat. *colchicum*; Gr. *kolchikon*.] From the country anciently called *Colchis*, east of the Euxine (Black Sea), where it was said to grow abundantly.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order *Melanthaceæ*. The perianth is tubular, and very long, rising from a spathe, the limb campanulate, 6-partite petaloid, the capsule 3-celled, with the cells united at the base. *Colchicum autumnale*, the Meadow Saffron, is found in meadows and pastures of the north temperate regions. The leaves and fruit attract little attention in spring when they are in perfection; both wither before the summer is far advanced. The flowers, on the contrary, which are pale-purple, flourish from August to October. To a superficial observer the plant looks like a crocus, and in fact it has received the erroneous name of autumnal crocus; but it has six stamens, while the crocus genus has but three. The corms of the Meadow Saffron are poisonous, but much use has been made of them in medicine. [COLCHICUM CORM, COLCHICINE.]



Colchicum.

1. Plant in flower.
2. Leaves and fruit.
3. Styles and ovary.
4. Single fruit.

2. *Pharm.*: For the pharmaceutical uses of the Meadow Saffron, see COLCHICUM CORM. *Colchicum variegatum* is found along the Mediterranean. Its corms constituted the "hermodactyls" of the Arabs used to soothe pains in the joints.

colchicum corm, s.

Pharm.: *Colchici cormus*, the fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*, or Common Meadow Saffron, which is collected about the end of June, and stripped of its coat, sliced transversely, and dried at 150° F. The fresh corm is about the size of a chestnut flattened where it has an undeveloped bud. The dried slices are about a line thick, firm, flat, and amylaceous. The taste is bitter and acrid. Used to make extract, an acetic extract, and *Vinum colchici*. According to Garrod, *Colchicum* increases the flow of the bile, and diminishes the heart's action; it possesses the power of controlling the pain and inflammation in cases of gout and inflammatory rheumatism. The seeds, *Colchici semina*, are used to form a tincture which has the same medicinal properties. They are hard, reddish brown, spherical seeds about the size of mustard-seeds.

cōl'-cō-thar, s. [Low Lat. *calcothar vitrioli*; a word probably of Arabic origin, and introduced by Paracelsus.]

Chem.: Red oxide of iron, ferric oxide, F_2O_3 . A reddish-brown powder obtained when ferrous sulphate is distilled for Nordhausen sulphuric acid; it remains in the retorts. It is used as a red pigment, and is employed to polish glass, and, when finely divided, by jewelers is known under the name of rouge. It is sometimes called *Croccus Martis*, and was called *caput mortuum vitrioli* by the alchemists.

"*Colcothar* is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol."—*Quincy*.

cōld, ***cald**, ***calde**, ***chald**, ***chealde**, ***colde**, ***colde**, ***kalde**, ***kelde**, a. & adv. [Old Northumbrian *cald*; A. S. *ceald*; Icel. *kald*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*; Dut. *koud*; Goth. *kalds*; Ger. *kalt*.] [See COOL and CHILL.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Of things*:

(1) Deprived of or lacking warmth or heat; not warm or hot; chill.

"A cuppe of cold water."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* x. 42.

"... every body not absolutely cold emits rays of heat."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii. 1, p. 172.

(2) Causing the sensation of coldness; chilling.

"Must find a colder soil and bleaker air,
An trust for safety to a stranger's care."

Couper: Tirocinium.

2. *Of persons*: Suffering from an absence of warmth or heat; having a sensation of coldness; chill, shivering.

"All out of work, and cold for action."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of things*:

(1) Having cold qualities; not hot or acrid.

"Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(2) Without warmth, ardor, or intensity; unaffectionate.

"... but the jest grows cold . . ."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(3) Indifferent, unconcerned, reserved; not friendly or cordial.

"The King's cold look, the nobles' scorn."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 25.

"... awaited the event with cold indifference, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(4) Wanting in ardor, zeal, or spirit.

"Charite of many sal waxe calde."—*Hampole: Prick of Cons.*, 4,040.

(5) Received or met with indifference or coolness; unwelcomed.

"My master's suit will be but cold"

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

(6) Unfortunate, unlucky, sad.

"Cold news for me,"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., i. 1.

"What cheer? as cold as can be."

Ibid.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

(7) Chilling, dispiriting.

"Care ful colde that to me caght."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 50.

"To thy cold comfort."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

(8) Hopeless, comfortless, dispirited.

"Oft it hits where hope is coldest."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**†tion**, -**†sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

(9) Cool, deliberate, not hasty or violent.

"After this cold consideration sentence me."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 2.*

* (10) Unaffected; not inspiriting, exciting or animated; spiritless, as a cold discourse.

(11) Applied to scent or the sense of smell:

(a) Not affecting the sense of smell strongly; not having a strong scent.

"She made it good

At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew* (Introduction).

(b) Unaffected by the scent.

"Smell this business with a sense as cold

As is a dead man's nose."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. Of persons:

(1) Indifferent, unaffected by warmth, ardor, or intensity of feeling; unconcerned; without passion or zeal.

"... a cold and unconcerned spectator."

Burnet: *Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*

"The cold in clime are cold in blood."

Byron: *The Giaour.*

(2) Reserved, without warm or friendly feelings; cool, not cordial or friendly.

"The commissioners grew more reserved and colder toward each other."—Lord Clarendon.

(3) Chaste; without sensual passion or heat.

* (4) Cool, deliberate; unexcited, not hasty.

"Your lordship is the most coldest that ever turned up ace."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

¶ In cold blood: Deliberately, without emotion, passion, or feeling.

*B. As adv.: Coldly.

"Cold and sickly he vented them."

Shakesp.: *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 4.

cold-bed, s.

Metal.: A platform in a rolling-mill on which cold bars are stored.

cold-blast, s.

Metal.: Air forced into a smelting furnace at a natural temperature, in contradistinction to a heated blast, which is more economical, but produces an inferior quality of iron. (*Knight.*)

cold-blooded, a.

1. Ordinary Language:

Zool.: Having cold blood, applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing point to 90° Fahr.

"In cold-blooded animals, however, it continues."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 2, p. 64.

2. Fig.: Unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel.

"... he had a rare skill in using honest enthusiasts as the instruments of his cold-blooded malice."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

cold-chisel, s. A chisel used for cutting metals, and driven by the blows of a hammer.

"Cutting out bars of iron into small pieces with a cold-chisel."—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 435.

cold-cream, s. A cooling ointment or salve for the skin in the case of chaps, &c. It is prepared of four parts of olive-oil with one of white wax.

cold-drawn, a. Expressed from seeds, without the application of any heat.

"Castor oil is usually cold-drawn."—Handford.

cold-finch, s.

1. A name given to the Wagtail, *Motacilla*.

2. The Red Flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla*.

cold-hearted, a. Unfeeling, callous.

"... the cold-hearted and scoffing Grammont . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

cold-heartedly, adv. [*Eng. cold-hearted; -ly.*] In a cold-hearted, unfeeling manner; callously.

cold-heartedness, s. The quality of being cold-hearted; callousness.

*cold-kind, a. Uniting coldness and kindness. (*Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.*)

cold-pale, a. Cold and pale. (*Shakesp.*)

côld'-slâw, côle'-slâw, s. [*Dut. koolslaa.*] Sliced cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc.

*cold-served, a.

1. Lit.: Served up cold.

2. Fig.: Dull, tedious, tiresome. (*Young.*)

cold-short, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

Metal.: A term applied to iron which cannot be hammered in a cold state without breaking or cracking. The presence of a small quantity of phosphorus or silicon imparts this property to iron; also minute quantities of tin, antimony, or arsenic render iron cold-short.

"The ore which was used was quite cold-short."—Transactions Amer. Philosoph. Society (1873), vol. xiii., p. 14.

B. As substantive:

Founding: A void or seam in a casting occasioned by the too rapid congelation of the metal which failed to fill the mold perfectly.

cold shoulder, s. A rebuff. (Only used in the phrase, *To give a person the cold shoulder.*)

cold-shut, a. A term meaning that a link is closed while cold without welding.

cold-storage, s. Storage of perishable articles in a refrigerating chamber (q. v.).

cold-water, s. & a.

*Cold-water ordeal:

Old English Law: An ordeal by which a common person, accused of a crime, might have his guilt or innocence established by the simple process of tying a rope round him beneath his arms and plunging him into deep water. If he sank he was deemed innocent and at once pulled up, but if he floated it was manifest that the water rejected him, which it was supposed it would not have done except he had been guilty.

Cold-water pump: A pump by which the condenser cistern is supplied with cold water.

cold-wave, s. A sudden and decided fall in the temperature of the weather, usually beginning in the northern portion of the United States or Canada, and progressing southward as if carried by a wave of cold air.

cold-white, a. Of a cold-looking color, like snow.

côld, *calde, *colde, *kelde, *chelde, s. [*A. S. caldu, cealdu; O. H. Ger. kalti; Icel. kaldí.*] [*COLD, a.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Absence of heat or warmth; coldness, coolness.

"As might affect the earth with cold and heat."

Milton.

2. A sensation of absence of heat or warmth; coldness, chilliness.

"In winter doth he nought for colde."

Gower, ii. 28.

"A deadly cold ran shiv'ring to her heart."

Dryden: *Fables.*

¶ Cold is simply the absence of heat. It is produced by nocturnal and other radiation, by the passage of a body from the solid to the liquid state, by evaporation, by the expansion of gases, and by chemical decomposition.

II. Med.: The popular term used to signify a condition of body characterized by one or more of the following symptoms, viz., running or discharge from the eyes and nose with a sense of fullness and oppression of these parts; a feeling of rawness or soreness of the throat with possibly some expectoration of mucus or muco-purulent matter; some difficulty of breathing and tightness of the chest, if the cold has descended into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, some diarrhoea, if the stomach and alimentary canal are affected. Besides the foregoing symptoms, which rather indicate the locality of the malady, there are also wandering pains, more or less severe, about the body, especially the back, loins, and legs; the spirits are low and depressed; there is either incapacity or unwillingness to make any exertion, and above all a general feeling, which cannot be well defined, of being out of sorts, but which has received the name of malaise.

côld, *colde, v. i. & t. [*A. S. cealdian.*] [*COLD, a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become or grow cold.

"Hwenne thi strengthe woketh, and thi nose coldeth."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 101.

2. Fig.: To grow cold, to sink in spirit.

"Ful sodeynly his herte gan to colde."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, v. 1, 673.

B. Trans.: To make cool or cold. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Thowe coldis myne herte."

Morte Arthure, 3, 518.

†côld'-en, v. t. & i. [*Eng. cold, and suff. -en.*]

1. Trans.: To cool, to make cold.

2. Intrans.: To cool, to become cold.

côl-dên'-i-a, s. [Named by Linnæus after Cadwallader Colden, an English naturalist, who, in 1742, published a flora of New York.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ehretiaceæ. *Coladenia procumbens* is a trailing plant with villous leaves and white flowers, found in India, chiefly in rice fields after the rains. Its dried and powdered seeds, mixed with those of fenugreek, are used in that country to promote suppuration.

*côld'-hood, *cald-hed, *kald-hed, s. [*Eng. cold, cald, &c., and hed=hood.*] A state of being cold; coldness.

"Thou led us in kaldhed to be."—E. E. Psalter: Ps. lxx. 12.

côld'-ish, a. [*Eng. cold; -ish.*] Rather cold; inclined to be cold; cool. (*Ash.*)

*côld'-ish-ly, adv. [*Eng. coldish; -ly.*] In a coldish or rather cool manner; coolly.

côld'-ly, *calde-liche, adv. [*Eng. cold; -ly.*]

I. Lit.: Without heat; in a cold state.

"Caldeliche dennet in a beatis cribbe."—O. E. Homilies, p. 277.

II. Figuratively:

1. Without warmth of temper or expression; without concern; with indifference or unconcern.

"But most of the peers looked coldly on him . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. In a cold or spiritless manner; without warmth of feeling or expression.

"... who could not by any possibility proffer a coldly correct, cut-and-dried version . . ."—London Daily Telegraph.

côld'-ness, s. [*Eng. cold; -ness.*]

I. Lit.: A state or quality of being cold; absence or want of heat.

"... there is no such thing as absolute coldness in our corner of nature."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 251.

II. Figuratively:

1. Indifference, want or absence of zeal or ardor, coolness of manner or disposition.

"I've heard of hearts unkind kind deeds

With coldness still returning."

Wordsworth: *Simon Lee, The Old Huntsman.*

2. An absence or want of kindness.

"Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,

Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse."

Prior.

*3. Purity, chastity.

"The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps."

Pope: *Windsor Forest*, 205.

4. Freedom from hotness, pungency, or acidity.

côle (1), *caul, *col (*Eng.*), kail (*Scotch*), s. [*A. S. cavel, caul, from Lat. caulis*=(1) a stalk, (2) a cabbage, from Gr. *kaulos*=a stalk, from *kailos*=hollow; O. H. Ger. *col, chol*; Ger. *kohl*; Dut. *kool*; Sw. *kål*; Sp. *col*; Fr. *chou*.]

Botany:

1. The name given to the cultivated state of the rape, *Brassica Napus*. It does not form a close head like cabbage, but has sessile cordate leaves. There are two varieties, one with white and the other with yellow flowers. The latter is the hardier of the two, and is cultivated, as the former less frequently is, for its seeds, out of which an oil is expressed.

2. The name given to the common garden cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*.

3. The Sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*).

¶ Dog's Cole: [*DOG.*]

Red Cole: [*REDCOLE.*]

Sea Cole: [*SEA.*]

cole-fish, s.

Ichthy.: The same as COLE-PERCH (q. v.).

"Cole-fish and poore John I have no need of."—Breton: *Packet of Letters*, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

cole-slaw, s. [*COLD-SLAW.*]

cole-perch, s.

Ichthy.: A species of Perch, rather smaller than the Common Perch.

cole-rape, s. A name for the turnip, *Brassica rapa*.

côle (2), s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] A cant term for money. (*Scotch.*)

"Aye channerin' an' daunerin'
In eager search for cole."

A. Wilson: *Poems* (1790), p. 235.

côl'-lě-a, s. [Named after Sir Lowry Coles, once Governor of the Mauritius, and a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Bignoniaceæ (*Bignoniads* or *Trumpet-flowers*). *Colea floribunda* is cultivated in greenhouses. It has large pinnate leaves and bright yellow-ocher flowers.

côl'-leg-a-têe, s. [*Pref. co=con, and legatee* (q. v.).] One who is joined as legatee with another; a joint legatee.

côl'-eîn, s. [*From Lat. cole(us)* (q. v.), and suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₀O₅, a brittle resinous coloring matter extracted by alcohol slightly acidified with sulphuric acid from the stems and leaves of *Coleus Verschaffeltii*. Colein dissolves in alcohol, forming a crimson solution which, on the addition of ammonia, turns purple-red, violet, indigo, chrome-green, and finally a yellow-green color. Nitric acid converts it into a resin; sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming an orange-red solution.

côle'-mie, cōal'-mie, s. [*Ger. kohlmuhlen.*]

Ichthy.: The Coal-fish (*Merlucius carbonarius*). When young it is called a podlie or podling; when half grown, a sede, seith, or sethe.

côl'-ě-ô-phÿll, cōl'-ě-ô-phÿl'-lūm, s. [*Gr. koleos, koleon*=a sheath, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A sheath from which the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved, while those of dicotyledons are naked. It is the first leaf which follows

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

the cotyledon, and ensheaths those which subsequently come forth. It is called also Coleoptile or Coleoptilum (q. v.).

cōl-ē-ō-phyl'-lōus, *a.* [Gr. *koleos*=a sheath, and *phyllon*=a leaf.] Having the leaves inclosed in a sheath; pertaining to, or possessed of, a coleophyll (q. v.).

†cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr, **cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr-ān**, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *coleoptera* (q. v.).]

Entomology:

1. *Sing.* (of both forms): A coleopterous insect, a beetle.

2. *Pl.* (of the form coleopteran): An English term for the order Coleoptera (q. v.).

cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *coleoptera*, nom. pl. of *koleopteros*=sheath-winged: *koleos*, *koleon*=a sheath, a scabbard, and *pteron*=a feather, a bird's wing, a wing, from *ptesthai*, aor. infin. of *ptomai*=to fly.]

1. *Entom.*: The name given by Aristotle, followed by all modern naturalists, to a great order of Insects, characterized by the possession of "sheathed wings." Of the four wings which the Coleoptera, like the other more highly organized insects, as a rule possess, the lower, *i. e.*, the hinder pair, are membranous, and so large that when not in use they require to be folded both longitudinally and transversely. The anterior wings, which are horny or leathery in texture, are much smaller, and, folding over the others, protect them as a sheath does the sword or other instrument which it contains; hence the name Coleoptera (Sheath, or Sheathed-wings). [See etym.] The head has mandibles which move horizontally for biting purposes. It possesses in addition all the accompaniments and appendages of a mandibulate mouth. [MANDIBULATA.] The segments of the thorax are clearly separated, the prothorax bearing the first pair of legs, while the mesothorax and the metathorax (see these words) sustain the two other pairs, with the elytra and wings. The metamorphosis is complete, the larvæ consisting generally of grubs with six genuine legs, and sometimes anal prolegs, the latter suggestive of the similar limbs in an ordinary caterpillar. The Coleoptera are popularly known as beetles, but everything called a beetle is not, scientifically viewed, a coleopterous insect: thus, the Blackbeetle belongs not to the Coleoptera but to the Orthoptera. [BLATTA, COCKROACH.]

The Beetle order is, in the recent period, the most numerous of any, between 30,000 and 40,000 species being already known; nor has it as yet been proved to have been otherwise in geologic times. The basis of most classifications of the Coleoptera is that of Latreille, who made his principle of division the apparent joints in the tarsi, the following being the sections, in ascending order:

Section I. Trimeria: Tarsi apparently with three joints.

Section II. Tetramera: Tarsi apparently with four joints.

Section III. Heteromera: The first two pairs of tarsi with five joints, the remaining pair with four.

Section IV. Pentamera: All the tarsi with five joints.

M. Stephens divided them into six sections: (1) Adephaga, (2) Chilognathomorpha, (3) Helminthomorpha, (4) Anoplurimorpha, (5) Heteromera, (6) Brachelytra.

Swainson arranged them in five tribes, viz., Lamellicornes, Predatores, Malacodermes, Monilicornes, and Capricornes.

The Coleoptera pass into the Orthoptera by means of the Earwigs (Forficulidæ), which by some are placed within the latter order, while Kirby and others elevated them into an order of their own, Dermaptera (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The oldest known coleopterous insects are from the Carboniferous formation. They have been called Curculioides [CURCULIO], and Troxites [TROX], but whether the affinities thus suggested are correct is as yet doubtful. In the Lias and Oolite, beetles are more numerous. Many also have been found in the Tertiary, chiefly in the Miocene and Pliocene beds. (Nicholson.)

cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr-āl, *a.* [COLEOPTEROUS.]

cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr-ist, *s.* [Eng. *coleopter(a)*; -ist.] One skilled in the science which treats of coleoptera. (Hope.)

cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr-oūs, **cōl-ē-ōp'-tēr-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *koleopteros*=sheath-winged: *koleos*, *koleon*=a sheath; *pteron*=a wing.]

1. Having the wings inclosed in a sheath.

2. Of or belonging to the order Coleoptera.

cōl-ē-ōp'-tīle, **cōl-ē-ōp'-tī-lūm**, *s.* [Gr. *koleos*=a sheath; *ptilon*=a feather.]

Bot.: The same as COLEOPHYLLUM (q. v.).

cōl-ē-ō-rhīz'-a, *s.* [Gr. *koleos*=a sheath, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: The name given by Mirbel to the sheath formed in endogenous plants at the spot where the true radicle pierces the base of the embryo. In most cases the radicle, as it pierces the lower part

of the embryo, is covered with a cellular sheath, and gives rise to numerous fibrillæ similarly covered. But many endogens have no coleorhiza on their roots. It is called also a root-sheath.

cō-lēp'-ī-nā, *s. pl.* [From *coleps* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zoöl.: A family of Infusoria, established by Ehrenberg. It contains only the single genus *Coleps* (q. v.). Colepidæ would be more suggestive of a family.

cō-lēps, *s.* [Gr. *kōlēps*=the hollow or bend of the knee.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, the species of which feed voraciously on portions of the body of crushed entomostracans. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

cōle'-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *cole*; and *seed*.]

1. The seed of the Rape, *Brassica Napus*. It is called also Collard (q. v.).

2. The seed of the cabbage.

cō-lēs-sēe, *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *lessee* (q. v.).] A joint lessee. (Burrows.)

cō-lēs-sor, *s.* [Pref. *co*=con, and *lessor* (q. v.).] A joint lessor.

cōle'-staff, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *col*, *cole*=the neck, and *staff* (q. v.).] A strong staff or pole on which two men carried a burden between them; a stang.

"I heard since 'twas seen whole o' th' other side the downs, upon a *colestaff*, between two huntsmen."—*Widow's Tears*; O. Pl., vi. 225.

cōl-ēs'-ū-lā, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *coleus*, *culeus*=a testicle (?); Gr. *koleos*=a sheath (?).]

Bot.: The small membranous bag which contains the spore-case of liverworts.

***col-et**, ***cōl'-lēt**, *s.* [ACOLYTE.]

cōl'-ē-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *koleos*=a sheath, referring to the fact that the stamens are united.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ. The species are found in Asia and Africa. Several are cultivated in green-houses and gardens, for the beauty and variety of their foliage. They are menthaceous plants, with blue or purple flowers.

cōle'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *cole*; *wort*.] The common cultivated cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*). It is called also Collet.

†Hare's colewort: [A translation of one of its old names, *Brassica leporina*.] *Sonchus oleraceus*. *Sea-colewort*: [SEA.]

†cōlf, *v. t.* [Fr. *calfater*.]

1. To calk a ship.

2. To fill with wadding.

"I had new cramm'd it near the mou;
It's no been fir'd, I find it fu',
Weel calfin' d' wi' a clout o' green."
The Piper of Peebles, p. 19.

†cōlf-in, **calf-ing**, *s.* [COLF, *v.*] The wadding of a gun.

***cōl'-i-an-dēr**, ***col-i-an-dyr**, *s.* [CORIANDER.]

"*Coliandyr*; *colia*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

cō-lī-as, **cōl'-ī-ās**, *s.* [Gr. *Kōlias*=(1) a promontory of Attica, where was a temple of Aphrodite; (2) Aphrodite herself.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Papilionidæ or Rhodoceridæ. They are generally yellow, with the antennæ tending to red. *Colias Hyale* is the Pale Clouded Yellow Butterfly. There are two well marked varieties, one the Clouded Yellow, *C. Edusa*, really yellow, the other the Pale Clouded Yellow, already mentioned, whitish.

cōl'-ī-bērts, *s. pl.* [Lat. *colibertus*=a fellow freedman.]

O. Lav.: Tenants in socage, particularly villeins manumitted and raised to the rank of freemen, doing, however, certain duties, partly of a servile character, to their lord. (*Du Cange*, *Wharton*, &c.)

cōl'-ī-brānd, *s.* [Prob. from *coal*, and Middle Eng. *brenne*=burn.] A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used.

col-i-bri, *s.* [Fr. from Caribbean name.] A humming-bird.

"Look, Frank, that's a *colibri*: you've heard of *colibri*."—*Kingsley*: *Westward Hol* ch. xvii. (Davies.)

cōl'-ic, **†col-ick**, ***chol-ic**, ***chol-lick**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *colique*=the *chollick*, a painful windiness in the stomach or entrails" (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *colicus*; Gr. *kōlikos*=suffering in the colon; *kōlon*=the intestines.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Med.*: A disease of which the primary seat is apparently the colon, and which is characterized by severe but remittent pain of the bowels with obstinate constipation, but unattended by fever. The abdominal pain is allayed by pressure, showing that it is not inflammation of the normal kind, this being, as a rule, increased by pressure. Vomiting is generally present, as is also flatus. Sydenham

called the disease belly-ache. It arises from various causes, specially from spasm, obstruction, over-distension, or inverted action. One notable variety of it is known as painters' colic, and plumbers' colic. It rises from the action of lead on the human body. In medical Latin it is termed *Colica Pictonum*, *i. e.*, the colic of the Pictones, an old tribe existing in Roman times near Poitiers or Poictou, where a severe epidemic of the form of colic produced by lead once prevailed.

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the colon or large intestine.

† There are an ileo-colic artery, a right colic artery, and a middle colic artery.

B. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic; affecting the bowels.

"Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 484.

colic-root, *s.* *Aletris farinosa*. A plant, order Hæmodoraceæ, common in this country. It is intensely bitter, and being used as a tonic and stomachic, may be held to produce a beneficial effect in colic, whence its name.

cōl'-ic-āl, *a.* [Eng. *colic*; -al.] The same as COLIC, *a.* (q. v.).

"The oppression of *colical* pains."—*Swift*: *Corresp.*

***cōl'-icked**, *a.* [Eng. *colick*; -ed.] Gripped; attacked with colic.

"A full meal of strong meat, in tender persons, goes off with the hurry and irritation of a purge, leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or gripped."—*Cheyne*.

cōl'-ick-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *colick*=*colic*; -y.] Pertaining to or suffering from colic.

"A *colicky* disorder, to which she is too subject."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, ii. 256.

cōl'-i-cō-dēn'-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *kōlikos*=suffering in the colon, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Capparidaceæ, consisting of trees or shrubs, found in tropical America. They have clusters of flowers with four or five petals, 8-20 stamens, and a long-stalked ovary. Martius says that *Colicodendron Yeo* is dangerous to mules and horses, owing to the acrid principle which it contains.

cōl'-ie, *s.* [COLIUS.]

Ornith.: A bird of the family Coliidae (q. v.).

cōl'-i-ī-dæ, **cōl'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *colius* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Colies, a family of Conirostral birds with short, stout bills, short wings, and long tails, with all the toes placed forward; akin on the one hand to the Fringillidæ, and on the other to the Musophagidæ. They are found in India and Africa. At the Cape of Good Hope they are called Mousebirds, from their having soft, silky gray plumage. They climb about in troops among trees.

cōl'-in, *s.* [Fr. *Colin*, dimin. of *Colas*, a contraction of *Nicholas*, *Nicolas*.]

Ornith.: The American Partridge, *Perdix* (or *Ortyx*) *Virginianus*.

***cōl'-ī-rie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *colire*; Sp. *colirio*; Ital. *collirio*; Lat. *collyrium*.] An ointment or salve for sore eyes.

"Anoynte thin ighen with *colirie*, that is medicynal for yghen, maad of diuerse erbis, that thou see."—*Wycliffe*: *Apocal.*, iii. 18.

cōl'-ī-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kōlios*=a kind of woodpecker.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Coliidae (q. v.). [COLIE.]

colk (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: The Eider-duck.

***cōlk** (2), ***colke**, *s.* [Dut. *kolk*=a pit, a hollow. Cf. Gael. *caoch*=empty, hollow.] A core; a yolk of an egg.

"Alle erthe byskille may likned be
Tille a round appel of a tree,
The whiche in myddes has a *colke*,
As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke."
Hampole: *Prick of Cons.*, 6,445.

***cōll** (1), ***cull**, *v. t.* [COLL, *s.*] To embrace, to clasp round the neck.

"Concupiscentia carnis *colled* me aboute the nekke."
Langland: *P. Plowman*, 6,604.

"So having sayd, her twixt her armes twaine
Shee streightly straynd, and *colled* tenderly."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 34.

cōll (2), **cole**, *v. t.* [Icel. *kollr*=(1) a top, a summit, (2) a shaven head.]

1. To cut, to clip the hair.

2. To cut anything obliquely.

"There I met a handsome childe,
High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon,
He bore him like a king's son."
Remains of *Nithsdale*; Song, p. 208.

3. To put hay into cocks.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -çion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, ðøl.

*cöll (1), *col, s. [O. Fr. *col*, *cou*=the neck; Lat. *collum*.]

1. The neck.

2. An embrace, a clasping round the neck.

"In heart and work they coll and kiss him."

Latimer.

*cöll (2), *cole, s. [Icel. *kollr*=a top, a summit.] A cock of hay.

"Hay—is selling from the *cole* at the rate of from 6d to 7d per stone."—*Caled. Merc.*, Sept. 6, 1823.

cöll (3), s. [Etym. unknown.] A line drawn, in the amusement of curling, across the rink or course. The stone, which does not pass this line, is called a *hog*, and is thrown aside, as not being counted in the game. (*Jamieson*.)

*cöl-lāb-ē-fāc'-tion, s. [Lat. *collabefactus*, pa. par. of *collabefio*, from *co*=*con*, and *labefacio*=to cause to totter, to shake.] A destroying, wasting, or decaying.

cöl-lāb-ör-a-teür, cöl-lāb-ör-ä-tör, s. [Fr. *collaborateur*; Lat. *collaboro*=to work together; *co*=*con*; *laboro*=to work, to labor.] A fellow-worker; one associated in the same work or pursuit.

"I was only a most humble *collaborateur* with the English statesman whose duty it was to act on behalf of the government."—*Mr. Gladstone* in *London Daily Telegraph*.

†cöl-lāb-ör-ä'-tion, s. [Pref. *col*=Lat. *con*=*cum*=with; *laboro*=to labor.] A working together or in unison; joint work.

col-la-dy, a. [Only used in the subjoined compound. Perhaps it is corr. from Fr. *cailleteau*, "a chalkstone, or little flintstone," *cailloutis* (*Littre*), a dimin. from *caillou*, "a flintstone." (*Cotgrave*.)]

collady-stone, s.

Min.: A name given to quartz. It is also pronounced *cow-lady-stone*.

*collanae, s. [Fr. *collane*.] A necklace.

"The jewels and pendants, the robes and mantles, the ornaments and coronets, the *collanacs* and *chaines*."—*History of Patient Grissel*. (1619.)

cöl-lā-nī-a, s. [Name not explained by its author (*Loudon*).]

Bot.: A genus of splendid plants, order *Amaryllidaceae*. The roots are edible. Two species have been brought from Peru and are now cultivated in greenhouses. The berries of *Collania dulcis* are eaten.

†cöl-lāps'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *collaps(c)*; -able.] Capable of collapsing, or of being made to collapse.

cöl-lāp'se, v. i. & t. [Lat. *collapsus*, pa. par. of *collabor*=to fall together, to fall in ruins; *co*=*con*; *labor*=to glide.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To fall together suddenly or in a heap; to close so that the sides meet; to shrink together.

"... liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals collapse . . ."—*Arbuthnot*; *On Diet*.

2. *Fig.*: To fail utterly, to come to nothing, to retire discomfited.

B. Transitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To fold together, to close, to shut.

"The wings were for a moment collapsed."—*Darwin*; *Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

*2. *Med.*: To prostrate, or cause a failure of the vital powers.

"They are very good for a liver collapsed by cold."—*Venner*; *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 143.

cöl-lāp'se, s. [Lat. *collapsus*.] [COLLAPSE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A falling together suddenly or in ruins; the closing of any hollow vessel.

2. *Fig.*: An utter failure, a coming to nothing, a breaking down.

II. *Med.*: A general prostration or failure of the vital powers.

cöl-lāp'sed, pa. par. or a. [COLLAPSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Closed together, shut.

2. *Fig.*: In a state of utter failure, broken down.

cöl-lāps'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COLLAPSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of falling together; utter failure or breakdown.

†cöl-lāp'-sion, s. [Lat. *collapsio*, from *collapsus*, pa. par. of *collabor*=to fall together.] [COLLAPSE, v.]

1. The act of closing together or collapsing.

2. The state or condition of being closed or collapsed.

"The mark remains in some degree visible in the *collapsion* of the skin after death."—*Russell*; *On Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

cöl-lar, *col-ar, *col-er, *col-ere, *col-ler (Eng.), *col-lat, *col-let (*Scotch*), s. & a. [O. Fr. *colier*, *collier*; Lat. *collare*=a band for the neck, a collar; Lat. *collum*=the neck; Sp. *collar*; Ital. *collare*; Port. *colare*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Anything worn round the neck, either as a distinct and separate article of dress, or forming part of and attached to the dress. Applied—

(a) In human beings:

* (i) To the part of the armor encircling and protecting the neck.

"He smote him with all his myght thourgh the *coler* of his haubrek."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 158.

(ii) That part of the dress, coat, shirt, &c., which encircles the neck.

"By the great force of my disease is my garment changed: it bindeth me about as the collar of my coat."—*Job* xxx. 18.

(iii) A band of linen worn round the neck.

"But the name of the field of battle was peculiarly given to a new species of collar."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(b) In animals: A metal ring worn by dogs round their necks.

"Collar of howndys. Mellus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ten brace and more of greyhounds . . . With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound, And collars of the same their necks surround."—*Dryden*; *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 59.

* (2) The neck.

"Pyt in the bylle at *coler* thou schalle."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 25.

2. *Fig.*: Employment, as a horse in harness is in work. (*Slang*.)

3. A police officer or constable, supposedly so called from their habit of seizing a prisoner by his collar. (*U. S. Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) A ring or cincture.

(2) [COLLAR-BEAM.]

2. *Her.*: The ornament for the neck worn by the knights of any order, which serves as the badge of the order.

3. *Machin.*: A ring or round flange upon or against an object. Its purpose may be: 1.

To restrain a motion within given limits, as—

(a) The collar or butting-ring on an axle, which limits the motion in ward of the hub on the axle;

(b) the ring shrunk upon, or an annular projection or enlargement of a shaft or rod which keeps it from slipping endwise;

(c) a short sleeve on a shaft; (d) the neck of a bolt.

2. To hold an object in place: as—(a) The plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam or pump cylinder, and having a hole through which the piston passes; (b) the ring inserted in a lathe puppet for holding the end of the mandrel next the chuck, in order to make the spindle run truly. (*Knight*.)

4. *Eng. & Min.*: The curb or steining around the top of a shaft to restrain the friable superficial strata and to keep loose matters from falling in. (*Knight*.)

5. *Harness*: A roll of leather stuffed with straw, &c., and having two creases to hold the hames. It is placed around the neck of the horse, fits against the shoulders, and forms the bearing against which the horse presses in drawing the load. The parts of the collar are—the withers, the after-wale, body-side, or pad, the fore-wale, or small roll, the housing, the collar-strap, and the breast-collar. (See these words.)

"Her wagon-spokes made of long spinners' legs, The traces of the smallest spider's web, The collars of the moonshine's watery beams."—*Shakesp.*; *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

6. *Naut.*: An eye formed in a bight of a shroud or rope, to pass over a mast-head, to hold a dead-eye or a block, or for other analogous purposes. (*Knight*.)

7. *Coining*: A steel ring which confines a planchet and prevents lateral spreading under the pressure or blows of the coining-press. When the edge of

the coin is to be lettered, the letters are sunk in the collar, which is in three pieces, confined by an outer ring. (*Knight*.)

8. *Bot.*: The ring upon the stipe of an agaric. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

9. *Zoölogy*:

(1) The colored ring or circle round the necks of birds.

(2) The margin of the mantle in a mollusk. In the process of development from the ovum to maturity, it originates the epidermis and cellular structures. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

10. *Domestic*: A quantity of the flesh of a boar, &c., either from being rolled up into a round, neck-shaped mass, or because it is cut from the breast.

"There is history in words as well as etymology. Thus brawn, being made of the collar or breast part of the boar, is termed a *collar of brawn*. The brawn or boar begets *collar*; which being rolled up, conveys the idea to anything else; and eel, so dressed, takes the name of *collared eel*; as does also *collared beef*, &c. So that everything rolled bears the name and arms of *collar*."—*Pegge*; *Anecdotes of the English Language*.

III. Special phrases:

1. In (or out of) collar: In (or out of) employment.

2. To slip the collar: To free one's self, to escape, or disentangle one's self from any engagement or difficulty.

"Whenas the Ape him hard so much to talke

Of labor, that did from his liking balke,

He would have *slipt the colier* handsomely."

Spenser; *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

3. Against the collar: Against or in spite of difficulties and hindrances. (All these are taken from the horse's collar.)

4. To wear the collar: To be the servile follower of a political or other leader; to be a henchman.

5. Collar and Clamp: The ordinary form of dock-gate hinge. Also known as *anchor and collar*.

6. Collar of the Crus:

Anat.: A band of fibers passing over the *crus* of the brain. [*CRUS*.]

7. Order of the Collar or of the Necklace: What was afterward called the Order of Annunciada, a heraldic order instituted in 1535 by Amadeus VI., Duke of Savoy, in honor of his predecessor, Amadeus V., a warrior who had distinguished himself in a war with the Turks. In 1720 Victor Amadeus made it the first order of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the nucleus around which the present Italian kingdom aggregated. (*Townsend*.)

B. As adj.: (See the Compounds.)

collar-awl, s.

Saddlery: A form in which the eye-pointed needle has been used for many years. It is used in sewing collars, the wax-end being passed through the material by its means, and drawn tightly by the hands. (*Knight*.)

collar-beam, s.

Building: A tie-beam uniting the breasts of a pair of rafters, to keep them from sagging or spreading. It acts as a strut, a tie, and often as a ceiling joist for a garret story. (*Knight*.)

collar-blades, s. pl.

Harness: Short segments of wood or metal which embrace the collar worn by a horse, and to which the traces are attached; also called *haims* or *hames* (q. v.).

collar-block, s.

Saddlery: The harness-maker's block on which a collar is shaped and sewn. (*Knight*.)

collar-bone, s.

Anat.: The clavicle; a bone situated on either side of the neck. The one is called the right, the other the left clavicle.

collar-button, s. A detachable button for fastening a collar to a shirt.

collar-check, s. A heavy woolen goods made for saddlery purposes. (*Knight*.)

collar-day, s. A day on which the knights of various orders appear at English court levees wearing their collars.

collar-harness, s. Harness with a collar, in contradistinction to breast-harness. (*Knight*.)

collar-laundry, s.

Mining: A gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place. (*Ogilvie*.)

collar-like, a. Encircling or surrounding as a collar.

"Are we to suppose that each island is surrounded by a *collar-like* submarine ledge of rock, or by a great bank of sediment ending abruptly where the reef ends."—*Darwin*; *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 471.

collar-plate, s. An auxiliary puppet, or midway rest in a lathe for turning long pieces. (*Knight*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

collar-tool, s.

Forging: A rounding tool for the formation of collars or flanges on rods by a process of swagging. (*Knight*.)

cōl'-lār, *col-ar, v. t. [COLLAR, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To seize a person by the collar or the neck. Also to overtake in a race.

"... who secured it, making a good run, but was well collared . . ."—*Field*.

2. To put a collar on.

II. *Fig.*: To close with or challenge a person.

B. Technically:

1. *Cooking*:

¶ To collar brawn, &c.: To roll it up in a round, neck-like shape, and tie it with string, &c.

*2. *Hunting*: To cut up the game.

"The king colurt him fulle kyndely."

Avon. of Arthur, xvii.

***cōl'-lār-age** (age as īg), s. [Eng. *collar*; -age.] A tax or fine paid for collars of wine-drawing horses. (*Bailey*.)

cōl'-lard, s. A colloquial name for the common cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*; also given to the *Brassica napus*, or Rape.

cōl'-lared, *col-lered, *col-leryde, pa. par. or a. [COLLAR, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having or wearing a collar.

"Colleryde. Torquatus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Collered with gold, and torettes filed round."

Chaucer: Knight's Tale.

2. Rolled up into a round body and tied with string.

II. *Her.*: The same as GORGED (q. v.).

***cōl'-lār-ēt, *col-ler-et, s.** [Eng. *collar*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little collar.

cōl'-lār-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COLLAR, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of seizing by the collar or by the neck.

"... which attempts were frustrated owing to the good collaring of Woolframs' backs."—*Field*.

2. The act of furnishing or providing with a collar.

cōl'-lār-ī-nō, s. [Ital.]

Arch.: That part of a column which is included between the fillet and the astragal.

***col-lat, *col-let, s.** [Fr. *collet*="the throat, or forepart of the neck; also, the collar of a jerkin, &c., the cape of a cloke." (*Cotgrave*.)] A collar.

"Ane collat of gray must weluot pasmentit with siluer and gold. Ane clok of blak dalmes, with ane collat. Item, tua collatis sewit of holene clayth."—*Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross*, A. 1578.

†**cōl'-lā'-tā-ble, s.** [Eng. *collat(e)*; -able.] Capable of being collated. (*Coleridge*.)

cōl'-lāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *collatum*, sup. of *confero*=to bring together; *fero*=to bring.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To bring two things together for the purpose of comparison; to compare.

"I must collate it word by word with the original Hebrew."—*Coleridge*.

2. *Spec.*: To compare critically the text of books or manuscripts in order to ascertain and note the points of difference.

"... had been employed to collate the Alexandrian manuscript, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*3. To bestow or confer.

"... the grace of the spirit of God, there was con-signed, exhibited, and collated."—*Taylor: Communicant*.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: To place in a benefice; to present to a benefice. Applied to cases where the bishop who institutes to the benefice is also the patron (followed by to). (*English*.)

"If the patron neglects to present, the Bishop may collate his clerk to the church."—*Blackstone*.

2. *Printing and Bookbinding*: To gather up the sheets, examine that they are correct, and place them in order.

B. *Intrans.*: To institute or present to a benefice. (*English*.)

"If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate thereunto."—*Ayliffe*.

cōl'-lā'-tēd, pa. par. or a. [COLLATE, v.]

cōl'-lāt'-ēr-āl, a. & s. [Lat. *collateralis*: *co*=con; *lateralis*=pertaining to a side; *latus* (genit. *lateralis*)=a side.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

(1) Side to side; adjoining; by the side of.

"In his bright radiance and collateral light

Must I be comforted, not in his sphere."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.

(2) Running parallel.

2. *Figuratively*:

*1. Diffused or spread around.

"... his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love . . ."

Milton: P. L., viii. 422.

(2) Indirect, subordinate; not direct or immediate.

"If by direct or by collateral hand

They find us touch'd, . . ."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

"... by the elimination of such as are merely collateral."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.* (1845), vol. i., p. 1. (Introd.)

(3) Auxiliary, additional, concurrent.

"... yet the attempt may give
Collateral interest to this homely tale."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Genealogy*: Descending from a common ancestor, but in a different line or branch; opposed to lineal (q. v.).

2. *Law, &c.*: [COLLATERAL ISSUE, COLLATERAL SECURITY.]

3. *Bot.*: Standing side by side.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One descended from a common ancestor or stock, but not directly.

"... such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly styled collateral, . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. A security given over and above the principal security.

collateral assurance, s. That made over and above, or additional to, the deed itself.

collateral issue, s.

Law:

1. An issue taken on a point not directly connected with the merits of the case.

2. An issue raised by a criminal convict, who pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, &c.

collateral security, s. Security given for the performance of any contract over and above the main security.

cōl'-lāt'-ēr-āl-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *collateral*; -ity.] The quality of being collateral; indirectness.

cōl'-lāt'-ēr-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *collateral*; -ly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Side by side, in juxtaposition.

"... not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed collaterally."—*Wilkins*.

2. *Fig.*: Indirectly, not directly or immediately; in a subordinate manner or degree.

"... the papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more collaterally, . . ."—*Dryden*.

II. *Genealogy*: Not lineally; in a collateral relation; not in a direct line.

"... several members of his own family collaterally related to him."—*Coze: Hist. House of Austria*, ch. xxv.

cōl'-lāt'-ēr-āl-nēss, s. [Eng. *collateral*; -ness.] The quality of being collateral; collaterality.

cōl'-lā'-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [COLLATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of comparing two or more things, especially books or manuscripts; collation.

2. *Eccles.*: The act of presenting to or placing in a benefice.

***cōl'-lā'-tion, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *collationner*.] [COLLATION, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To collate, to compare.

"... the subscribed copy was collationed with the principal . . ."—*Stair: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 144.

B. *Intrans.*: To partake of a collation or slight meal.

cōl'-lā'-tion, *cōl'-ā'-cioun, *col-la-çioun, *col-a-çyon, s. [O. Fr. *collacion*=a discourse; Sp. *colacion*; Ital. *colazione*; Lat. *collatio*=a bringing together, from *collatus*=brought together, pa. par. of *confero*=to bring together; *con*=together; *fero*=to bring.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bringing together.

*2. The act of collecting or contributing; a contribution, a collection.

"Make sum collacioun or gedrynge of moneye."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xv. 26.

3. The act of comparing one or more copies of anything, especially books or manuscripts, with another.

"I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places."—*Pope*.

4. The result of such comparison; the various readings of a book or manuscript.

*5. A conversation, a discourse.

"Fell in-til collatyoun

Wyth the Kyng on this manere."

Wyntoun, vii. 7, 340.

"I and thou and sche have a collacioun."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,199.

*6. Reflection, consultation, meditation.

"Thanne this collation I make unto my selven ofte."

Gower, ii. 40.

*7. The act of conferring or bestowing.

"... thanks . . . for the first collation of these benefits, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

*8. A discourse, treatise, or dissertation.

"In vitas patrum, that is to saye, in lyues and collaciouns of fadris."—*Booke of Quinte Essence*, p. 18.

9. From the fact that these collations or discourses were read aloud in monasteries during meal-times, the word came to be applied to the meal itself; a slight repast, a lunch, generally served cold.

"... a collation of wine and sweet-meats prepared, . . ."—*Whiston: Memoirs*, p. 272.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: The act of presenting to, or placing in, a benefice; an institution to a benefice by a bishop who is also the patron of the living. (*English*.)

"Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, . . ."—*Hayward*.

2. *Law*:

(1) The act of comparing a copy of any document with the original to ascertain its correctness.

(2) The certificate of such act having been performed.

(3) The right which, in some of the United States and in Scotland, an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

3. *Printing and Bookbinding*: The gathering together and examination of the sheets previous to binding.

¶ *Collation of seals*:

1. *Law*: One seal set on the same label on the reverse of another. (*Wharton*.)

2. *Archæol.*: A method of determining the genuineness of a seal by comparison with one known to be genuine.

cōl'-lā'-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. *collation*; -er.]

1. The same as COLLATOR (q. v.).

2. One who partakes of a collation.

"All strictly facing the royal collationers."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 99. (*Davies*.)

***cōl'-lā'-tī-tious, a.** [Lat. *collatitius*=brought together.] Done by conference or contribution of many. (*Bailey*.)

"Raised up by other men's collatitious liberality."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 46.

cōl'-lā'-tīve, a. [Lat. *collativus*, from *collatus*, pa. par. of *confero*.] [COLLATE, v.]

1. Able to confer or bestow.

"These words do not seem institutive or collative of power."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

2. Passing or held by collation; applied to benefices of which the instituting bishop is himself also the patron.

cōl'-lā'-tōr, s. [Lat., from *collatus*, pa. par. of *confero*.] [COLLATE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who collates or compares a copy of anything, especially of a book or manuscript, with the original.

*2. One who confers or bestows anything upon another.

"Well-placed benefits redound to the collator's honor."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 16.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A bishop who collates or presents to a benefice.

2. *Printing, &c.*: One who examines and compares the sheets or pages of a book, to see that they are correctly printed and paged, and in correct order.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*cōl-lāud', *v. t.* [Lat. *collaudo*: *co*=*con*; *laudo*=to praise.] To praise together with others; to join in praising.

"Beasts, wild and tame,
Collaud his name."—*Howell: Letters*, i. 5, 11.

*cōl-lāud-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *collaudatio*, from *collaudo*.] United or joint praising or praise.

cōl-lēague, *s.* [Fr. *collègue*; Ital. *collega*; Sp. *colega*, from Lat. *collega*=a partner in office: *co*=*con*; *lego*=to appoint or send on an embassy.]

1. *Lit.*: One who is associated with another in any office or employment; a partner.

"... he will really play a subordinate part to his chief, and may be regarded as his assistant rather than his colleague."—*The Chinese Ambassador: London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: A companion, a partner, an associate.

"Nor must wit
Be colleague to religion, but be it."

Donne: Poems, p. 180.

¶Crabb thus distinguishes between *colleague* and *partner*: "*Colleague* is more noble than *partner*: men in the highest offices are *colleagues*; tradesmen, mechanics, and subordinate persons are *partners*; every Roman consul had a *colleague*; every workman has commonly a *partner*. *Colleague* is used only with regard to community of office; a *partner* is most generally used with regard to community of interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōl-league-ship (league as *lēg*), *s.* [Eng. *colleague*; -*ship*.] The state or position of a colleague; partnership in any office or act.

"The outward duties of a friendship, or a *colleagueship* in the same family, . . ."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

cōl-lēct', *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *collecter*=to gather money; Lat. *collecta*=a collection of money, from *collectus*=collected, *pa. par.* of *colligo*=to collect: *co*=*con*, *lego*=to gather, to read.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*:

1. To gather together into one place; to assemble or bring together.

"Collect them all together at my tent."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

2. To bring into one sum; to add together, to aggregate.

"Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, . . ."—*Locke*.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To gain or infer from observation.

"The reverend care I bear unto my lord,
Made me collect these dangers in the duke."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

2. To infer, as a consequence; to gather from premises, to deduce.

B. *Reflexively*: To recover one's self from surprise, to gather together one's temporarily scattered thoughts, to recover one's self-possession.

"I did in time collect myself, . . ."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

C. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To assemble or meet together, to accumulate, to gather together.

†2. *Fig.*: To infer, to deduce.

"How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition . . ."—*Decay of Piety*.

¶For the difference between to *collect* and to *gather*, see GATHER.

cōl-lēct, *col-ect, *s.* [Lat. *collecta*.] [COLLECT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A collecting; an act of collection.

"The eyghthe day he maad a collect [gaderyng of money, P.]"—*Wycliffe: II. Paralip.* vii. 9.

*2 That which is collected; a collection.

"Of the collectis or gaderingis of moneye."—*Wycliffe: I Cor.* xvi. 1.

II. *Eccles.*: A name given to certain brief and comprehensive prayers, found in all liturgies and public devotional offices. The origin of the term is not certain; according to some, it is from these prayers being said in the congregation or *collection* of the people; according to others, because they are a brief and comprehensive summary of many longer petitions collected into one. They are of great antiquity, being mentioned by writers of the third century, and occur in the sacramentary of Gelasius, patriarch of Rome, A. D. 494. The majority of those in use in the English Church are translated from the ancient missals of Salisbury, York, Hereford, &c. (*Origines Liturgicæ*, &c.)

"Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper collects."—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion*.

cōl-lēc-tā-nē-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *collectaneus*=collected.] A number of passages collected from various authors; a miscellany or anthology. (*Brande*.)

*cōl-lēc-tā-nē-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *collectaneus*=collected, from *colligo*=to collect.] Collected or gathered from various sources.

cōl-lēc'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [COLLECT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Gathered or brought into one.

2. *Fig.*: Cool, self-possessed, composed.

"The jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite collected."

Praed: On the Year 1828.

¶For the difference between *collected* and *calm*, see CALM.

cōl-lēc'-tēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *collected*; -*ly*.]

*1. *Lit.*: In a collected manner; collectively.

"The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and presentifickly represented to God."—*More*.

†2. *Fig.*: Coolly; in a collected, self-possessed, or composed manner.

"Looking *collectedly* at the gambols of a demon."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

†cōl-lēc'-tēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *collected*; -*ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being collected or gathered in one; concentration.

"The soul is of such subtlety
And close *collectedness*."

Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, iii. 17.

2. *Fig.*: The quality of being collected or self-possessed; coolness, self-possession.

"Then all was stern *collectedness* and art."

Byron: Lara, ii. 4.

†cōl-lēc'-tī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *collect*; -*able*.]

1. *Lit.*: Capable of being collected or gathered together.

"... of which numerous examples are not *collectible* . . ."—*Boyle: Considerations on the Style of the Scriptures*, 171.

2. *Fig.*: Capable of being collected, deduced, or inferred from premises.

"Whether thereby he meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words.—*Sir T. Browne*.

cōl-lēc'-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COLLECT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of gathering or assembling together.

collecting-bottle, *s.* A microscopist's tank for collecting and retaining objects dipped from ponds. (*Knight*.)

cōl-lēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *collectio*, from *colligo*=to collect.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of collecting or gathering into one place.

"Concerning the collection for the saints, . . ."—*1 Cor.* xvi. 1.

2. That which is collected. Applied to:

(1) Money contributed or collected for alms, revenue, &c.

"... the collection that Moses the servant of God laid upon Israel . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxiv. 9.

(2) A number of works of art, valuables, books, &c., collected and arranged for reference or study.

"The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures."—*Addison*.

(3) An accumulation or number of natural objects.

(4) Passages or articles from books, &c.; a compilation.

(5) A number or group of people collected together; a crowd, a mass, an assemblage.

3. That in which a number of things is collected; a combination, an epitome.

"Fairest collection of thy sex's charms."—*Prior*.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act or process of deducing or inferring from premises; deduction, induction.

"This kind of comprehension in Scripture being therefore received, still there is doubt how far we are to proceed by *collection* . . ."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xiv., § 2.

2. That which is deduced or inferred; a deduction, conclusion, or inference.

"From many cases like, one rule of law,
These her *collections*, not the senses are."

Davies.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Excise*: A district set out for convenience of collecting taxes, duties, &c., and superintended by a collector of excise.

"Copies of every proof . . . have been most carefully compared by the officials in the Collector's offices of the undermentioned *collections*."—*Inland Revenue Gazetteer*, p. 7.

*2. *University*: A college examination held at the end of each term.

*cōl-lēc-tī-tious, *a.* [Lat. *collectitius*=from *colligo*=to collect.] Gathered up or collected. (*Bailey*.)

cōl-lēc'-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *collectif*; Lat. *collectivus*, from *colligo*=to collect.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Tending to collect, collecting.

2. Collected or gathered into one; aggregated, accumulative.

"... persons who had been killed in the service of their country being honored by a *collective* eulogy, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 2, vol. i., p. 181.

II. *Fig.*: Deducing or inferring from premises; capable of deduction.

"... not only by critical and *collective* reason, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

B. *Grammar*: Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, though itself a singular noun.

cōl-lēc'-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *collective*, -*ly*.] Not singly or by units, but in the aggregate or mass; in a body, in combination or union.

"Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moralevidence."—*Hale*.

cōl-lēc'-tīve-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *collective*; -*ness*.] The state, quality, or condition of being in a mass; a combination.

"The *collectiveness* and unitiveness of the Types."

H. More: Myst. of Iniquity, p. 324.

†cōl-lēc'-tīv'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *collectiv(e)*; -*ity*.] A collective body; a union or combination into a body.

"An omnipotent and centralized political authority—call it the State, call it the *Collectivity*—call it what you like."—*Contemp. Review*, October, 1881, p. 606.

cōl-lēc'-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *collecteur*; Lat. *collector*; from *colligo*=to collect.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who collects or gathers together. Applied to—

1. A compiler: one who collects scattered pieces or passages into one.

"The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body."—*Hale: Common Law of England*.

2. One who collects or gathers together works of art, antiquities, books, objects of natural history, or any other special objects for study or other purposes.

"I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. Methinks I have been thirty years a *collector*."—*Lamb: The Superannuated Man*.

3. One authorized to collect customs, taxes, rates, duties, or contributions; a tax-gatherer.

"... his chief *collector* of tribute . . ."—*1 Maccabees*, i. 29.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Dense hairs clothing the surface of the style in the Compositæ, Campanulacæ, &c. They seem intended as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anthers. In *Lobelia* the collectors constitute a whorl below the stigma, while in *Goodeniaceæ* they are united into a cup called the *indusium*.

2. *Excise*: An officer appointed to receive the taxes, &c., paid to the tax-gatherers in each collection and transmit them to the chief office.

"The compiler is greatly indebted . . . to the Clerks of Inland Revenue in *Collectors' Offices*."—*Inland Rev. Gazetteer*.

3. *Electricity* [Gen. pl.]: In electric current generators, the pieces of copper which press on the commutator or collecting rings and take off the current; called also *brushes*.

cōl-lēc'-tōr-ate, *s.* [Eng. *collector*; -*ate*.]

1. The district over which the duties of a collector extend.

"... between the first *collectorate* and the second *collectorate* existing in 1876."—*London Echo*.

2. The office or position of a collector; a collectorship.

cōl-lēc'-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *collector*; -*ship*.] The office or position of a collector.

cōl-lēc'-tōr-ŷ, *cōl-lēc'-tōr-ŷe, *s.* [Eng., &c., *collector*; -*y*, -*ie*. Cf. Lat. *collectarium*=a book for registering contributions, &c.]

1. The charge of collecting money; a collectorship.

"The office of *collectory*, . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*

2. Money collected. (*Scotch*.)

*cōl-lēc'-trēss, *s.* [Eng. *collector*; fem. suff. -*ess*.] A female collector. (*Clarke*.)

*cōl-lēen, *s.* [Ir. *cailin*=a girl.] A girl, an Irish maid.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōl-lēg'-a-ta-rŷ, s. [Lat. *collegatarius*=a partaker in a bequest or legacy: *col*=con; *legatarius*=a legatee; *legatium*=a legacy; *lego*=to bequeath.] A co-legatee; one to whom a legacy is left in common with one or more other persons.

***cōl-lēg'-ā-tiōn, s.** [Lat. *collegatus*=sent or appointed as a colleague or partner.] [COLLEAGUE.] The union or partnership of two or more in some enterprise or office.

cōl-lēge, s. [Fr. *collège*; Ital. *collegio*; Sp. *colegio*; Lat. *collegium*, from *colligo*=to collect.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A collection, body, or community of persons, having certain rights and privileges, and devoted to certain pursuits.

"Gather'd from all the famous colleges
Almost in Christendom."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

"The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A number or community of persons incorporated and living in society for the purposes of study or teaching.

3. The building or establishment in which such persons reside.

"Newton retired to his quiet observatory over the gate of Trinity College."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Any building or establishment used for purposes of instruction.

*5. A course of lectures.
"Being fixed at Utrecht for study, I had two or three colleges of civil law under Vander Muyden."—*Life of Calamy*.

*6. A debtors' prison. (*Slang*.)

*II. *Fig.*: A number, assemblage, or swarm.

"On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May."

Dryden: *Flower and Leaf*, 218.

B. Technically:

1. *Gen. (Pl.)*: Colleges in the sense A. I. 1.

(1) *Old Roman Empire*: Collegiæ in the sense A. I. 1 existed in Old Rome. A collegia was sometimes called also a *corpus*, whence the word corporate applied to persons associated together. There were many corporations, but none were allowed permanently to exist unless they obtained the sanction of the senate or the emperor.

(2) *Medieval and Modern Times*: Colleges consisting of persons associated for various purposes are common, as the College of Physicians, the College of Preceptors; but in most such cases the members do not live in common.

2. *Spec. (Pl.)*: Colleges in connection with Universities:

Universities came into existence before colleges, and the original state of things may still be seen in Scotland, where the immense mass of students reside where they like. The practice of living in common is only now beginning to creep in. Nevertheless, the word college has long been used in Scotland in connection with the Universities, though in a vague sense. In this country the words university and college have not heretofore been well discriminated.

English Colleges: In England, on the contrary, the two words are very precisely distinguished.

American Colleges: There are about 750 colleges and universities in this country, and although the more modern institutions are carefully conformed to the distinctive idea, there are several of the older foundations which, though they have in process of time become really universities in scope, are still called colleges, on account of that name having been of old given to them when they were in fact nothing but colleges. Of this class may be mentioned Harvard and Yale. Both of these have gradually grown, having department after department added, until they have reached their present position. Among the best known American colleges may be mentioned, with location and year of foundation: Amherst, Amherst, Mass., 1821; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me., 1794; Charleston, Charleston, S. C., 1785; Columbia, New York City, 1754; Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H., 1769; Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa., 1783; Georgetown, Washington, D. C., 1788; Hampden-Sidney, Hampden-Sidney, Va., 1775; Harvard (Univ.), Cambridge, Mass., 1636; Princeton (C. of N. J.), Princeton, N. J., 1746; Randolph-Macon, Ashland, Va., 1832; Richmond, Richmond, Va., 1840; Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J., 1766; St. Johns, Annapolis, Md., 1789; Trinity, Hartford, Conn., 1823; Union, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795; Vassar, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1861; Washington, Chestertown, Md., 1782; Wellesley, Wellesley, Mass., 1875; William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., 1693; Williams, Williamstown, Mass., 1793; Yale (Univ.), New Haven, Conn., 1701.

It is thought that colleges first arose in connection with the University of Paris about A. D. 1140 or 1215, and that from France they spread to England.

Till lately all members of the two older English Universities were required to belong to a college; now there are a number of students unattached. A college consists first of a head, sometimes called by that name, in other cases designated a Provost, a Master, a Rector, a Principal, or a Warden. Next in dignity follow Fellows of the college and Scholars of the college; generally these are students as well. The teaching afforded by the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is provided by the Tutors, who appoint Lecturers with the sanction of the head of the College. The law of the college is that expressed in the will of the Founder, and some one generally possesses visitatorial powers to see that such regulations are carried out. Prior to the Reformation the clergy regarded the colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities as clerical corporations; the right of visitation was therefore claimed by the ordinary of the diocese. Blackstone, however, states that now they are legally viewed as civil corporations.

¶ *College de Propaganda*:

Ecclesiol.: A name sometimes given to what is more fully and accurately termed Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, and popularly the Propaganda (q. v.).

College of Arms: [HERALD'S COLLEGE.]

College of Cardinals: [See CARDINAL.]

College of Doctors' Laws: The same as *Doctors' Commons*.

College of Piety: [Translation of Lat. *Collegia Pietatis*.]

Ch. Hist.: The English rendering of the name given to certain religious meetings, in various respects resembling modern revival gatherings, established in the seventeenth century by the Pietistic party in the Lutheran Church. (*Mosheim*.)

college-like, a. Of the nature of or resembling a college; managed like a college.

"For private gentlemen and cadets there be divers academies in Paris, college-like."—*Howell: Instruc. For Trav.*, p. 51.

college-pudding, s. A kind of small plum-pudding.

***cōl'-lēge, v. t.** [COLLEGE, s.] To educate at a college or university. (*Scotch*.)

***cōl'-lēge-nar, *cōl'-lēg-in-ēr, s.** [Eng. *college*; suff. *-ner*.] A student at a college.

cōl'-lē-gēr, s. [Eng. *colleg(e)*; *-er*.] A pupil elected on the "foundation" of a school. [OPPIDAN.]

" . . . and was educated as a collegier at Eton."—*London Times*.

cōl-lē-gī-al, a. [Low Lat. *collegialis*, from *collegium*.] Of or pertaining to a college; collegiate.

"The collegial corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

cōl-lē-gī-an, s. [Fr. *collégien*.]

1. A member of a college.

"He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow collegians."—*Lamb: Letter to Southey*.

*2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. (*Dickens*.)

cōl-lē-gī-anſ, cōl-lē-gī-ants, s. pl. [So named because when they met in assembly or convention, which they did twice a year, it was near Leyden Colleges.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect founded in Holland in A. D. 1619, by three brothers, John James, Hadrian, and Gisbart Koddeus. They invited all to join them who desired improvement in scriptural knowledge and piety, without binding them down to any definite creed. When Socinianism was proscribed in Poland and other parts of the Continent, its adherents were obliged to join sects professing other tenets, and some became Collegiants. (*Mosheim, &c.*)

cōl-lē-gī-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *collegiatus*, from *collegium*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of the nature of or containing a college; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college.

" . . . the state of collegiate societies, . . ."—*Hooker: Preface*.

2. Pertaining to or connected with a college.

" . . . collegiate masterhips in the university, rich lectures in the city, . . ."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

¶ *A Collegiate Church*:

In England: One which, while not being a cathedral, nevertheless possesses a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends. Such are Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

*B. As substantive:

1. A member of a college; a collegian or university man.

"Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry at set times, and in some places; as prentices, servants, collegi-ates."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 585.

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison.

"He . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 123. (*Davies*.)

cōl-lē-ma, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, the species being gelatinous.]

Bot.: A genus of lichens, the typical one of the order Collemaceæ (q. v.).

cōl-lēm-ā'-gē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *collema*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of lichens, proposed by Lindley, who considered that the lichen alliance, generally held to contain only one order, should really be divided into three: Graphidaceæ, Collemaceæ, and Parmeliaceæ. [LICHENALES.] The character given of the Collemaceæ is: Nucleus bearing asci, thallus homogeneous, gelatinous, or cartilaginous. They have, he says, the thallus of an alga and the fruit of a lichen.

cōl-lēm-bōl-a, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, and *embolē*=a throwing or putting in, so called because they have a projection or mammilla enabling them to attach or glue themselves to the body on which they are standing.]

Entom.: A name proposed, in 1872, by Sir John Lubbock for one of two orders into which he divided the wingless insects, called by Latreille, Thysanura. For the other order the latter name was retained. They have a semi-masticatory or suctorial mouth, the first abdominal segment furnished with a ventral tube or suctorial organ, the last abdominal segment but one with an apparatus for leaping. They are popularly called Spring-tails. They constitute small leaping insects found in numbers when one shakes a bough over a pocket-handkerchief, or sweeps bushes with a hand-net. Sir John Lubbock divides the Collembola into the following six families: (1) Papiriidæ, (2) Smintharidæ, (3) Degeeriadæ, (4) Poduridæ, (5) Lipuridæ, (6) Anouridæ, leaving under the restricted order Thysanura, the following three: (1) Japygidæ, (2) Campodeadæ, (3) Lepismidæ. The Collembola are virtually identical with the old genus Podura and the Thysanura with Lepisma.

2. *Palæont.*: Sir John Lubbock believes that the Collembola very nearly present the original form of insects, though he seems to agree with M. Brauer and Mr. Darwin that Campodea, which is ranked not under the Collembola but under the Thysanura, was the original stock whence all insects sprung, the reason being that various organs are generalized in it, which in the higher insects have become specialized, and the form of the little creature reappears again and again among the larvæ of the higher insects. He has, therefore, devoted a whole volume, with fine plates, to a description of the order. (*Sir John Lubbock: Monograph of the Collembola and Thysanura*; Ray Society, London, 1873.)

cōl-lēn-chŷ-ma, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, and *enghyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: The cellular substance in which pollen is generated. The name was first given by Link.

cōl-lēn-chŷ-ma-toŭs, a. [Mod. Lat. *collenchyma*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Containing or pertaining to Collenchyma (q. v.).

"Collenchymatous cortical tissue."—*Thomè: Botany*, p. 54.

***cōlle-pix'-ie, s.** [*Colle* (etym. doubtful), and *pixie* (q. v.).] The Will o' the Wisp.

"To plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or Collepixie."—*Udall: Apophtheg. of Erasmus*, p. 125.

cōl'-lēt (2), s. [Fr., from Lat. *collum*=the neck.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A collar or anything similar round the neck.

II. Technically:

1. Jewelry:

(1) The part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set.

(2) The flat surface which terminates the culasse or lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond. It is sometimes called the lower table or culet, and is one-fifth of the size of the upper one. (*Knight*.)

"Thou hadst been next set in the dukedom's ring,
When his worn self, like age's easy slave,
Had dropt out of the collet into th' grave."

Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv. 318.

2. *Mach.*: A small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston.

3. *Bot.*: The neck or line of junction between the root and the stem.

4. *Gunn.*: That part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle.

5. *Glass-making*: That part of the glass vessels which adheres to the instrument used for taking the glass from the melting pot.

collet de violon. [Fr.] The neck of a violin.

cōl-lēt-ēr'-i-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *colleterium*], and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the colleterium of insects.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aſ; expect, Xēnophon, exiſt. ph = f
-cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -ſion = ſhūn; -þion. -ſion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -ſious = ſhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

cōl-lēt-ēr-ī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat.] An organ in the females of certain insects, containing a glutinous substance which fastens the ova together.

cōl-lēt-ī-a, s. [Named after Collet, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ, the species of which have small fasciated flowers and strong spines.

cōl-lēt-īc, a. & s. [Lat. *colleticus*, from Gr. *kollētikos*=gluey, agglutinant, from *kollaō*=to glue, to cement, *kolla*=glue, cement.]

A. As adj.: Agglutinant.

B. As subst.: An agglutinant.

cōl-lēt-ī-in, s. [From Mod. Lat. *colleti(a)*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A crystallizable bitter substance obtained from *Colletia spinosa*, order Rhamnaceæ. An alcoholic tincture of this plant is used in Brazil as a remedy for intermittent fever.

cōl-līc-ū-lūs, s. [Lat. *colliculus*=a little hill, dimin. of Lat. *collis*=a hill.]

Anat.: A slight eminence in any organ or part of an organ. Thus there are a *colliculus bulbi urethrae*, a *colliculus seminalis*, and a *colliculus nervi optici*. (Quain.)

cōl-lī-de, v. i. [Lat. *collido*=to clash or knock together; *col=con=cum*=with, together; *lædo*=to strike.]

***A. Trans.**: To dash or knock violently together; to bring into collision.

"... the outward being struck or *collided* by a solid body."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 23.

B. Intrans.: To dash or strike violently together, to come into collision.

"Across this space the attraction urges them. They *collide*, they recoil, they oscillate."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 12.

cōl-lī-dine, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, and *eidos*=appearance, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine* (?).]

Chem.: $C_8H_{11}N$. An alkaloid which was found to occur in bone oil, in impure quinoline obtained by dry distillation of quinine, and in the naphtha obtained by distillation of bituminous shale, also by heating aqueous ammonia with ethylidene chloride, CH_3CHCl_2 . It is isomeric with ethyl-phenylamine, dimethyl-phenylamine, and xylidene. Collidine is a colorless aromatic smelling oil which boils between 178° and 180° . It is a strong base, and gives white fumes when a rod dipped in strong HCl is held over it. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. The platinum salt is orange yellow $(C_8H_{11}N \cdot HCl)_2$, $PtCl_4$. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether.

cōl-lī-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [COLLIDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"... no longer rocking and swaying, but clashing and *colliding*."—Carlyle: *French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

C. As subst.: The act of coming into collision.

cōl-līe, **cōl-līy**, **cōl-līey**, s. [Prob. allied to Ir. *cuilean*, *cuilean*=a whelp.]

I. Literally:

1. A general and sometimes a particular name for country curs. (Scotch.)

"The tither was a plowman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
Wha for his friend and comrade had him,
And in his freaks had Luath ca'd him,
After some dog in Highland sang."

Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

2. A kind of dog, specially common in Scotland, kept principally by shepherds, and generally remarkable for sagacity.

***II. Fig.**:

1. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or in the way of excessive admiration.

2. A lounge, one who hunts for a dinner. (Jamieson.)

***cōl-līe**, v. t. & i. [COLLIE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To abash, to put to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or affronted, walks off with his tail between his legs.

2. To domineer over.

3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle or bewilder.

"By the time that I had won the Forkings, I gat *collied* among the mist, . . ."—Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 38.

4. To wrangle, to quarrel with, as shepherds' dogs do among themselves.

B. Intrans.: To yield in a contest, to knock under, to give way.



Head of Collie.

collie-shangie, s. A quarrel, a fight.

"She bade him sit down for a hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himself and other folk into *collie-shangies*."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

***cōl-līed**, pa. par. or a. [COLLY, v.] Blackened, darkened.

"Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night."

Shakesp.: *Mids. Night's Dream*, i. 1.

cōl-lī-ēr, ***col-er**, ***chol-i-er**, ***col-i-er**, ***coll-year**, ***col-yer**, ***col-i-yer**, ***kol-i-er**, s. [From *coal* (Mid. Eng. *col*), with suff. *-er*; the *i* being inserted for convenience of pronunciation, as *y* is in *lawyer*, *bowyer*, *sawyer*. (Skeat.)]

1. One who digs out coals; a worker in a coal-mine.

"Colyer or colyferre (*coliyer* H. *coler* P.). *Carbonarius*."—Prompt. Parv.

*2. A charcoal-burner or maker of charcoal.

"Choliers that cayreden col come there beside."

William of Palerne, 2,520.

3. A coal-owner, a proprietor of coal-mines.

4. A vessel employed in carrying coals from the pit to the market.

cōl-lī-ēr-y, s. [Eng. *collier*; *-y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A coal-pit or mine.

*2. The coal trade.

II. Eng. Hist. & Law.: The first mention of collieries was in a charter granted to the burgesses of Newcastle in A. D. 1234, according them permission to dig for coal. On March 1, 1843, the employment of females in collieries, which had been regulated the year previously, was entirely abolished and prohibited.

***cōl-lī-flōwer**, s. [CAULIFLOWER.]

***cōl-līg-ānce**, s. [Lat. *colligans*, pr. par. of *colligo*.] [COLLIGATE, a.] A binding together.

cōl-līg-āte, a. & s. [Lat. *colligatus*, pa. par. of *colligo*: *col=con=cum*=with, together; *ligo*=to bind.]

A. As adj.: Bound or fastened together.

B. As subst.: An associated organic compound. (Rissler.)

cōl-līg-āte, v. t. [COLLIGATE, a.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: To bind or fasten together.

"... *colligated* and bound together in a kind of subjection and subordination to one head."—Queich. *Ch. Cust. Vindicated* (1636), p. 8.

*2. **Inductive Phil.**: To bring together; to connect by colligation.

"... he had discovered and *colligated* a multitude of the most wonderful . . . phenomena."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xii. 360.

cōl-līg-ā-ted, pa. par. or a. [COLLIGATE, v.]

cōl-līg-ā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [COLLIGATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of binding or fastening together; colligation.

cōl-līg-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *colligatio*, from *colligatus*, pa. par. of *colligo*.]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. **Lit.**: The act of binding or fastening together.

"By the *colligation* of vessels."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. **Fig.**: The act of uniting.

"The more blessed *colligation* of the kingdoms than that of the Roses, we owe to your father."—Sir H. Wotton: *Panegyric to King Charles*.

II. Inductive Phil.: The process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together and connected.

"... the *colligation* of facts."—Whewell: *Novum Organum Renovatum*, ch. iv., § 11.

***cōl-līg-ēn-ēr**, ***cōl-līg-ēn-ēr**, s. [Eng. *college*, and suff. *-ner*.] A coenobite, one living in a monastery, college, or society.

"St. Augustine in his book entitled *De Opera Monachorum*, crieth out against idle *colligeners*."—Hutchinson: *Image of God*, p. 203. (Davies.)

***cōl-līg-ī-ble**, a. [As if from a Lat. *colligibilis*, from *colligo*.] Capable of being collected.

"So much of the fashionableness of their clothes as is *colligible* from Scripture."—Fuller: *Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. v., p. 100.

***cōl-līm-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *collimo*=a false reading in some MSS. of Cicero and Aulus Gellius for *collineo*=to aim: *col=con=cum*=with, together; *linea*=a line.] To adjust the cross hair-wires of a telescope so as exactly to fall on the center of the object.

cōl-līm-ā-tīng, a. & s. [COLLIMATE, v.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to collimation.

B. As subst.: Collimation.

collimating eye-piece. An eye-piece furnished with a diagonal reflector to ascertain the error of collimation in a transit instrument.

cōl-līm-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *collimat(e)*, *-ion*.] The art of leveling or directing the sight to a fixed object; optical aim; point of sight; focus.

***Error of collimation**:

Optical Instruments: The amount by which an object viewed through an optical instrument is distant from the spot which it might be expected to occupy; the distance or amount by which an object deflects from the line of collimation (q. v.).

Line of collimation:

Optical Instruments: The line in a telescope joining the center of the object-glass and the intersection of the fine wires or spiderwebs in its focus. This is the spot which an object placed for examination is designed by the observer to occupy.

cōl-līm-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *collimat(e)*; *-or*.] A telescope arranged and used to determine errors of collimation, both vertical and horizontal. (Nichol.) A collimating eye-piece has a diagonal reflector for illumination, and is used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument, by observing the image of a cross-wire reflected from mercury, and comparing its position in the field with that of the same wire seen directly.

cōl-līm, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, and Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: The purest form of gelatin. [COLLOID.]

***col-line**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *collis*=a hill.] A little hill, a mound, a rising ground.

"Watered parks, full of fine *collines* and ponds."—Evelyn.

***cōl-līn-ē-ar**, a. [Pref. *col=cum*=with, together; Eng. *linear* (q. v.).] In the same or a corresponding line; forming one line.

***cōl-līn-ē-āte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *collineo*=to aim, to direct in a line with.] [COLLIMATE.]

1. **Trans.**: To direct or place in a line with anything.

2. **Intrans.**: To lie or be situated in a line with anything.

***cōl-līn-ē-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *collineo*=to aim.] [COLLIMATE.] The act or process of aiming at or directing anything in an exact line with an object.

***cōl-līn-ēt**, s. [Fr.] [FLAGEOLET.]

***cōl-līng**, ***col-linge**, pr. par. & s. [COLL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of embracing; an embrace. " . . . kissing and *colling* . . ."—*The Supposes*. (Latham.)

***cōl-līng-līy**, adv. [Eng. *colling*; *-ly*.] In a fondling manner; with embraces, caressingly.

" . . . *collinglie* him kist."

Gascoigne: *Works*, A. 2.

cōl-līng-ual (ual as wāl), a. [Lat. *col=con=cum*=with, together; and *lingua*=a tongue.] Having or speaking the same language; of or pertaining to the same tongue.

cōl-līn-īc, a. [From Gr. *kolla*=glue, and Eng. suff. *-inic*.]

collinic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of albumen or gelatine with chromic acid. It forms small prismatic white crystals, which melt in hot water at 97° , but not till 100° when dry. It forms neutral and basic salts. An aldehyde is said also to be formed, an oil which has not been obtained in a pure state; it is called *collyl-hydride*.

***cōl-lī-qua-ble** (qua as kwā), a. [Lat. *col=con=cum*=with, together; *liquabilis*=possible to be melted; *liquo*=to melt.] Capable of being melted or dissolved; liable to melt, liquable.

"The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable*."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

cōl-lī-qua-mēt (qua as kwā), s. [Lat. *con=together*, and *liquamentum*=a sauce, a broth.]

1. **Gen.**: That which is melted or produced by melting.

2. **Spec.**: The first germ of the young animal in generation.

"That part of the egg, which they call the eye, and the white *colliquament*, out of which the young one is formed."—H. More: *Antidote against Atheism*, p. 160.

cōl-lī-quant (quant as kwānt), a. [Lat. *con=together*, and *liquans*, pr. par. of *liquo*=to make liquid.] Having the power of making liquid, melting or dissolving. (Bailey.)

***cōl-lī-quate** (quate as kwāte), v. t. & i. [Lat. *con=together*, and *liquo*=to make liquid, to melt; *liquor*=to be fluid.]

A. Trans.: To melt, to dissolve, to render fluid, to liquefy.

"The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire."—Boyle.

B. Intrans.: To become liquid, to pass from the solid into the fluid state.

"Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōl'-lī-qua-tēd (qua as kwā), *pa. par. & a.* [COLLIQUATE.]

cōl'-lī-qua-tīng (qua as kwā), *pr. par. & a.* [COLLIQUATE.]

***cōl'-lī-qua-tion** (qua as kwā), *s.* [Fr. *colliquation*; Lat. *colliquatio*.]

1. The act of melting.

"Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant."—Boyle.

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought.

"Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body."—Harvey: *On Consumptions*.

cōl'-lī-qua-tive (qua as kwā), *a.* [Eng. *colliquat(e)*; -ive; Fr. *colliquatif*, *m.*, *colliquative*, *f.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Melting, liquefying.

2. *Med.*: Producing discharges or perspiration so profuse as to suggest to the imagination that the solids of the body are in process of being dissolved.

"It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, . . ."—Harvey.

cōl'-lī-que-fac-tion (que as kwē), *s.* [Lat. *colliquefactus*=made liquid, dissolved; *con*=together, and *liquefactus*, *pa. par.* of *liquefacio*=to make liquid; *liqueo*=to be fluid or liquid; *facio*=to make.] The art of fusing, melting, or dissolving two or more substances, so as to cause them to unite together.

"After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, . . ."—Bacon. *Phy. Rem.*

cōl'-lish, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shoemaking: A tool to polish the edge of a sole. (*Knight*.)

cōl'-lī-sion, *s.* [Lat. *collisio*, from *collisus*, *pa. par.* of *collido*=to clash together.] [COLLIDE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

*1. The act of striking two bodies violently together.

" . . . it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire."—Bentley.

2. The act of striking violently together; the state of being dashed together or struck violently.

"This table and mirror within,
Secure from *collision* and dust."

Cowper: *Gratitude*.

¶ *Law*: The remedy for damage done in a collision at sea, produced by one ship running foul of another, is either by an action at law or by a suit in the Court of Admiralty. (*Wharton*.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A state of opposition, antagonism, or interference.

"This was coming in direct *collision* with the favorite scheme of his parents."—Prescott: *Ferdinand and Isabella*, vol. i., ch. 2.

2. A conflict, or combat.

B. Technically:

Nat. Phil.: The striking against each other of two bodies in motion. It is called also *Impact* (q. v.).

¶ *To be in collision*:

1. *Lit.*: To collide.

"She was picked up abandoned in the New Deep, after having been in *collision* with the Upupa (steamer) . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: To clash, to be antagonistic or opposed. *To come into collision*:

1. *Lit.*: To collide or strike violently together.

"The passenger train . . . came into violent *collision* with a goods train which was being shunted from the main line."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: To become opposed, antagonistic, or interfering; to clash with.

cōl'-lī-sive, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *collisivus*, from *collisus*, *pa. par.* of *collido*.] Causing, or attended with, a collision; clashing. (*Blackm.*)

cōl'-līt'-ī-gant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *col*=*con*=*cum*=with, together; Eng. *litigant* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Disputing, wrangling, or litigating with another.

B. As subst.: One who disputes, wrangles, or is in litigation with another.

cōl'-lō-cā-lī-a, *s.* [Gr. *kollos*=glue, and *kalia*=a wooden dwelling, a hut, . . . a bird's nest.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family *Hirundinidæ* (Swallows). *Collocalia esculenta* is the Edible or Esculent Swallow, or Edible-nest Swift, which receives both its Latin and its English specific name from the fact that its nest, which it constructs mainly of a glutinous secretion from the glands of its mouth, slightly intermixed with grass, hair, &c.,

is eatable, being regarded by the Chinese as excellent food. The bird is found not merely in China, but in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the continent of India, building gregariously in caves. There may be more species than one.

***cōl'-lō-cāte**, *a.* [Lat. *collocatus*, *pa. par.* of *colloco*=to place together: *col*=*con*=*cum*=with, together; *loco*=to place, *locus*=a place.] Placed, situated, or stationed.

" . . . the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*."—Bacon.

cōl'-lō-cāte, *v. t.* [COLLOCATE, *a.*] To place, situate, or station.

"To marshal and *collocate* in order his battalions."—Hale.

***cōl'-lō-cā-tēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [COLLOCATE, *v.*]

***cōl'-lō-cā-tīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COLLOCATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of placing, situating, or stationing; collocation.

cōl'-lō-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *collocatio*, from *collocatus*, *pa. par.* of *colloco*.] [COLLOCATE, *a.*]

1. The act of placing, arranging, or disposing in any position; arrangement, disposition.

2. The state of being arranged or disposed in any position; arrangement, relative position or connection.

"In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal . . ."—Bacon.

***col-lock** ***col-leck**, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *kolla*=a pot or bowl without feet, a large pail.]

"A kneading tube, *ij collecks*, a *wynnocke*, *ij stands*, a *churne*, a *fleshe collecke*."—*Invent. in Richmondshire Wills* (Surtees Soc.), p. 169.

cōl'-lō-cū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *collocutio*; from *collocutus*, *pa. par.* of *colloquor*=to speak together.] The act of speaking, conversing, or conferring together; conversation, conference.

cōl'-lō-cū-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *colloquor*.] One who joins or takes part in a conversation or conference.

"Licentius, one of the *collocutors* in that dialogue, . . ."—*M. Casaubon: Of Credulity, &c.*, p. 148.

***cōl'-lō-cū-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *collocutor*; -y.] Conversational; in manner of a dialogue.

"We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *collocutory* kind."—*Poetry of Anti-Jacobin*, p. 10. (Davies.)

cōl'-lō-dī-ō, *s.* [COLLODION.]

¶ *Colloid-chloride Process*:

Photog.: A photographic printing process invented by George H. Simpson, editor of the *Photographic News*, about 1863. It consists in holding in suspension a precipitate of chloride of silver in collodion, which is flowed upon glass or paper—in a manner similar to preparing a plate for the negative process—and dried in the dark. The sensitive surface so produced blackens on exposure to light, and will consequently give a picture under a photographic negative. An excess of free nitrate of silver is necessary to impart sensitiveness; an addition of citric acid and other organic substances is used to produce the desired tints. After exposure the picture is fixed and toned as usual. (*Knight, &c.*)

cōl'-lō-dī-ōn, **cōl'-lō-dī-ūm**, *s.* Gr. *kollōdēs*=like glue, viscous; *kolla*=glue; *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Pharm.: Collodion is prepared by dissolving one ounce of gun-cotton in a mixture of thirty-six fluid ounces of ether and twelve fluid ounces of rectified spirit. The gun-cotton or pyroxylin used for making collodion is prepared by immersing one ounce of raw cotton fiber in a mixture of five fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, and five fluid ounces of nitric acid, for three minutes, then carefully washing it with water, and drying it in a water bath; it must be kept in a well-corked bottle. Collodion is used in photography; also in surgery, to form a protecting surface to the skin. It is a colorless very inflammable liquid, which dries quickly when exposed to the air, leaving a thin transparent film insoluble in water or in rectified spirit.

collodion-process, *s.*

Phot.: A process in photography invented by Archer, who first published an account of it in the *Chemist* for March, 1851. An iodized collodion is made by impregnating a solution of gun-cotton in ether, with a small quantity of iodide of potassium or cadmium. A film of the iodized collodion is spread on the glass, which is then immersed in a solution of nitrate of silver. The image is taken in the camera, developed by a weak solution of pyrogallie acid and acetic acid, or a solution of protosulphate of iron. Excess of iodide of silver is removed by hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium. This gives a negative. A positive is obtained by laying the negative on prepared paper and exposing them to light. (*Knight, &c.*)

cōl'-lō-dī-ōn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *collodion*; -ize.]

Phot.: To prepare, as a plate, with collodion; to treat with collodion.

cōl'-lō-dī-ō-tŷpe, *s.* [Eng. *collodio(n)*, and *type* (q. v.).]

Phot.: A name applied to those processes in which a film of sensitized collodion is used on a plate in obtaining an image. In the wet collodion process the plate is exposed while moist; in the dry collodion process the plate is first dried. The collodion positives are melanotypes and ambrotypes; the images are formed on the collodion, so as to be viewed by reflected or transmitted light. When viewed by reflected light they are termed ambrotypes. Collodion negatives are obtained on a film of sensitized collodion on glass. (*Knight*.)

***cōl'-lōg'ue** (*ue* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. formed by a confusion of Lat. *colloquor*, and Eng. *colleague*.]

A. Trans.: To wheedle, to coax; to address coaxingly or flatteringly.

"They do apply themselves to the times, to lie, dissembled, *collogue*, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 327.

B. Intrans.: To converse or confer confidentially, especially with evil intentions; to plot, to scheme, to intrigue.

" . . . otherwise than equivocate or *collogue* with the pope . . ."—*Milton: Prose Works*, 486. (Latham.)

***cōl'-lōg'-uīng** (*u* silent), *pr. par., a & s.* [COLLOUGE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Wheedling, coaxing, flattering, intriguing.

" . . . here is the *colloquing* Jew's 'Domine, Domine, . . .'"—*Bishop Hall: Sermons; The Hypocrite*.

C. As subst.: Flattery, deceit.

"Such base flattery, parasitical fawning and *colloquing*, &c., it would ask an expert Vesalius to anatomize every member."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*. (Pref.)

cōl'-lōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kolla*=glue; *eidos*=appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling or partaking of the nature of glue or jelly.

1. *Chem.*: A term applied to non-crystalline bodies that are unable to pass through a wet membrane. [DIALYSIS.]

Geol.: A term applied to partly amorphous minerals. (*Ogilvie*.)

B. As substantive:

Chem. (pl.): The name given by Graham to jelly-like bodies which are characterized by a remarkable sluggishness and indisposition to diffusion, or to crystallization; when pure they are nearly tasteless. The chief organic colloids are cellulose, gum, starch, dextrin, tannin, gelatin, albumen, and caramel. The following inorganic colloids are important: hydrated silica, hydrated oxides of iron, alumina, chromium, &c. Some colloids are soluble in water, as gum; others, as hydrated silica and hydrated oxides of metals, can be obtained in solution by dialysis (q. v.). Some colloids combine with water, as gelatin and tragacanth, which may be called water of gelatinization. Colloids in solution easily pass from the liquid to the gelatinous state. Colloids readily permit the diffusion of crystalline salts through them, but are perfectly impervious to colloidal substances like themselves, hence such substances afford an easy method of separating crystalline substances from colloids, and by means of dialysis, crystalline poisons are readily separated from food, &c. (*Miller: Chemical Physics, &c.*)

colloid corpuscles, *s.* A name given to small cellular bodies existing in the brain normally, and also found in certain morbid products of the body. (*Ogilvie*.)

colloid exudation, *s.*

Anat.: The same as COLLOID MATTER (q. v.).

colloid matter, *s.*

Anat.: A transparent viscid yellowish structureless, or slightly granular, matter, resembling liquid gelatine. It occurs as a normal and a pathological product in the hypertrophied heart, in the brain and spinal cord, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

cōl'-lōid'-al, *a.* [Eng. *colloid*; -al.] Of, pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of colloids.

cōl'-lōid'-āl'-ī-ty, *s.* [Eng. *colloidal*; -ity.] The quality of being colloidal, or of the nature of a colloid.

cōl'-lō-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *kolla*=glue.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Polemoniaceæ*. The species are pretty, and very easily cultivated.

cōl'-lōp. ***col-loppe**, ***col-op**, *s.* [Prob. connected with Ger. *klops*=a dish of meat made tender by beating. Cf. Sw. *kalops*; O. Sw. *kollops*=slices

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șn; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

of beef stewed. Perhaps from Dut. *kloppen* = to knock; Ger. *kloppen* = to beat; *klopfe*, *kloppe* = a beating; *klappen* = to clap, to strike.]

I. Literally:

1. A small slice of meat; a carbonade.

"Colloppe. *Frixatura*, carbonacium, carbonella."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd About the sides."—*Dryden: Fables.*

2. A piece of flesh of any kind.

"The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a collop of him."—*D'Estrange.*

*II. Figuratively:

1. A piece, fragment, or portion.

"This, indeed . . . cut two good collops out of the crown land."—*Fuller.*

2: Used as a term of endearment, and applied to a child, as part of the parents' flesh and blood.

"Most dear'st, my collop."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Collop-Monday, s. The Monday before Lent. In the North of England, fried slices of bacon were formerly eaten on this day.

cōl-lōph-ō-ra, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, and *phoreō*=to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Apocynaceæ, tribe Willughbeieæ. *Collophora utilis*, a South American species, yields caoutchouc.

***col-loque**, v. i. [Lat. *colloquor*. Possibly only a mistake for *colloquing* (q. v.).] To converse, to chat.

"*Colloquing* in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. v.

cōl-lō-qui-āl (qui as kwī), a. [Eng. *colloqu(y)*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to familiar conversation.

"And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few!"

Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

2. Pertaining to or used in common or familiar conversation.

cōl-lō-qui-āl-ism, s. [Eng. *colloquial*; -ism.] A form of speech or phrase used in common or familiar conversation.

"Forgetting the slang and colloquialisms with which we garnish all our conversation."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 295.

***cōl-lō-qui-āl-i-ty**, s. [Eng. *colloquial*; -ity.] The state or quality of being colloquial.

cōl-lō-qui-āl-ize (qui as kwī), v. t. [Eng. *colloquial*; -ize.] To make colloquial or familiar. (*Christian Observer*.)

cōl-lō-qui-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *colloquial*; -ly.] By means of conversation; in colloquial conversation.

" . . . the art of unfolding our thoughts colloquially."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 127.

cōl-lō-quist, s. [Eng. *colloqu(y)*; -ist.] A collocutor; a speaker in a dialogue or conference.

"The colloquists in this dialogue . . ."—*Malone: Life of Dryden*.

cōl-lō-qui-ūm, s. [Lat.]

Pleading: A discourse; a conversation or conference. In its technical sense, the term signifies an averment in a declaration in an action for slander that there was a conversation or discourse on the part of the defendant, which connects the slander with the office, profession, or trade of the plaintiff; and this *colloquium* must extend to the whole of the prefatory matter to render the words actionable. (*Starkie: On Slander*, p. 290.)

***cōl-lō-quize**, v. i. [Eng. *colloqu(y)*; -ize.] To converse, to keep up a conversation.

"There is no need for me to colloquize further."—*Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

cōl-lō-quy (quy as kwī), s. [Lat. *colloquium*, from *colloquor*.] A conference, conversation, or dialogue between two or more persons.

"Numa was believed to have held secret colloquies with the nymph Egeria, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 12, vol. i., p. 447.

¶ *The Colloquy of Poissy*:

Church & Civil Hist.: A conference held between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics in September, 1561, in the refectory of the Benedictines at Poissy. It failed to reconcile the two parties, who before long were arrayed against each other on the battle-field.

¶ For the difference between *colloquy* and *conversation*, see CONVERSATION.

cōl-lōw, s. [From Eng. *coal* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"*Collow* is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

***cōl-lūc-tān-ce**, s. [Lat. *colluctans*, pr. par. of *colluctor*=to struggle together: *col=con=cum*=with, together; and *luctor*=to struggle.] A struggle, resistance, or opposition of nature.

***cōl-lūc-tān-čy**, s. [Eng. *colluctanc(e)*; -y.] The same as COLLUCTANCE (q. v.).

***cōl-lūc-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *colluctatio*, from *colluctor*=to struggle together.] A struggle, opposition, or contrariety of nature.

"The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any colluctation or effervescence of the minerals in them."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

cōl-lū-de, v. i. & t. [Lat. *colludo*=to play together: *col=con=cum*=with, together; and *ludo*=to play.]

A. *Intrans.*: To play or act together in any plot or scheme; to connive, to conspire; to play into each other's hands.

"Quhar he hes colludit with vderis."—*Aberdeen Reg. A.* 1525.

B. *Trans.*: To elude, to escape.

cōl-lū-dēr, s. [Eng. *collud(e)*; -er.] One who joins or connives in a plot, scheme, or fraud. (*Milton*.)

cōl-lū-diŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [COLLUDE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Fraudulent, collusive, conniving.

" . . . fraudulent, colluding, malicious craftiness, . . ."—*Bishop Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 159.

C. *As subst.*: The act of joining in a plot, scheme, or fraud; conspiring, connivance.

"Your goodly glozings, and time-serving colludings with the state, . . ."—*Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 43.

cōl-lūm, s. [Lat.=the neck.]

Botany:

1. The point of junction between the radicle and plumule; the spot in the embryo of a seed, where the radicle, or future root, joins the internode which is to constitute the future stem.

2. The lengthened surface of the osteolum of a lichen.

3. The ray upon the stipe of an agaric.

cōl-lū-ŝion, s. [Lat. *collusio*, from *colludo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A secret agreement or understanding for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose.

"Of aught but tears—save those shed by collusion, For these things may be bought at their true worth."—*Byron: The Vision of Judgment*, 9.

2. *Law*: (See extract.)

"*Collusion* is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right."—*Cowel*.

cōl-lū-sīve, a. [Lat. *colludo*.]

1. Done or planned in collusion, by secret agreement or understanding; concerted, connived at.

" . . . all collusive and sophistical arguings . . ."—*Trapp: Popery Truly Stated*, pt. iii., § 2.

2. Acting in collusion.

"The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be collusive, . . ."—*L. Addison: Description of West Barbary*.

cōl-lū-sīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *collusive*; -ly.] In a collusive manner; by collusion, fraudulently; in concert.

" . . . the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting collusively."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

cōl-lū-sīve-nēss, s. [Eng. *collusive*; -ness.] The quality of being collusive.

cōl-lū-sōr-y, a. [Low Lat. *collusorius*, from Lat. *colludo*.] Acting in collusion; done or planned in collusion, or in fraudulent concert; collusive.

***cōl-lūs-trā-tion**, s. [Lat. *col=con=cum*=with, together; and *lustratio*=a shining.] A combination or union of light; a joint illustration.

" . . . a certain collustration and conjunction of light and brightness, . . ."—*Plutarch: Morals*, v. 237.

***cōl-lū-tion**, s. [Lat. *collutus*, pa. par. of *colluo*=to wash out.]

Old Med.: A wash, a lotion.

"Therefore use *collutions* made of those things; as if they should be moderate, seeth dates sometime in water alone, and sometime with a little honey put to them. Likewise make decoctions of roses, vine buds, brambles, cypresse, the first buds of pomegranate flowers, siligna, roots of mulberie, soure apple, and sorbus."—*Barrough: Method of Physic*, 1624. (Nares.)

cōl-lū-tōr-i-ūm, s. [Lat. *colluo*=to wash out.]

Med.: A wash for the mouth, a gargle. (*Dunglison*.)

***cōl-lū-vi-ār-i-ūm**, s. [Low Lat., from Class. Lat. *colluvio*, *colluvies*=washings, filth.] An opening formed at intervals in the channel of an aqueduct for ventilating it and cleaning away any foul deposit left by the waters. (*Weale*.)

***cōl-lū-vi-ēs**, s. [Lat.] Filth, a mixed mass of refuse. (*Dunglison*.)

***cōl-lŷ** (1), **cōl-lōw**, s. [Mid. Eng. *col*=coal; suff. -y.] The smut, grime, or soot of coal or burnt wood.

" . . . besmeared with soot *colly*, perfumed with opopanax."—*Burton: On Melancholy*.

cōl-lŷ (2), s. [COLLIE.]

***cōl-lŷ**, v. t. [COLLY (1), s.]

1. *Lit.*: To besmear with soot or grime of coal; to begrime.

"Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough."

B. Jonson: Poetaster.

2. *Fig.*: To darken, to make black or dark.

"Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night, That, in a spleen, unfolds both heav'n and earth; And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, behold, The jaws of darkness do devour it up."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night Dream, i. 1.

***cōl-lŷ-bīst**, s. [Gr. *kollybistēs*, from *kollybos*=a small coin.] A money-changer.

"See now how his eyes sparkle with holy anger, and dart forth beams of indignation, in the faces of these guilty *collybists*; see how his hands deale strokes and ruin."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Christ's Procession to the Temple*.

***cōl-lŷ-flōw-ēr**, s. [CAULIFLOWER.]

cōl-lŷl, s. [Gr. *kolla*=glue, and *hyle*= . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: The chemical principle in glue.

***cōl-lŷr-id-i-ang**, s. pl. [Gr. *kollyridia*=little cakes.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect toward the close of the fourth century, so denominated from the little cakes which they offered to the Virgin Mary. The sect consisted chiefly of Arabian women, who, out of an extravagant devotion to the Virgin, met on a certain day of the year to celebrate a solemn feast, and to render divine honors to her as to a goddess, eating the cakes which they offered in her name.

¶ It is said that the members of this sect were not native Arabs, but immigrants from Thrace and Scythia. While pagans they had been accustomed to offer similar cakes to Venus or Astarte.

cōl-lŷr-ite, s. [Gr. *kollyrion*=(1) an eye-salve, (2) a fine clay in which a seal can be impressed; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Allophane. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) A clay-like white mineral, with a glimmering luster, a greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue. Composition: Silica, 14.14; alumina, 48.02; water, 37.84. Sometimes the proportions are different. It is found in England in the Upper Chalk at Hove, near Brighton; on the Continent, in the Pyrenees, in Hungary and Saxony.

cōl-lŷr-i-tēs, s. [Gr. *kollyritēs*=a roll, or loaf of coarse bread.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Collyritidæ (q. v.).

cōl-lŷr-it-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *collyrites* (genit. *collyritis*), and suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Irregular Echinoids. They are found in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

cōl-lŷr-i-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *kollyrion*=an eye-salve . . . a fine clay on which a seal can be impressed.]

1. *Medicine*:

(1) An eye-salve, or ointment for the eyes; an eye-wash.

(2) A preparation of medicine, in a solid state, made up in a cylindrical roll, so as to be introduced into some of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostrils, &c.

2. *Min.*: The name given by the Greeks to Samian earth. [KAOLINITE.]

Cōl-mar, s. [The name of a town in Alsace.]

1. *As a proper name*: The town named in the etymology.

2. A sort of pear.

cōl-mē-niēr, s. [O. Eng. *col-me-near*=hug me close. It was so called from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster. (*Prior*.)] A variety of *Dianthus barbatus*. [TOLMENIER.]

***cōl-miē**, ***col-my**, ***col-o-my**, a. [Prob. the same as COLLY, v. (q. v.).] [COLMIE, s.] Black, begrimed.

"He lokede him abute with his *colmie* snute."

King Horn, 1081.

***cōl-miē**, s. [COLEMIE.] A full-grown coal-fish.

***col-mose**, ***col-maus**, s. [A. S. *colmase*.] The Coal-tit or Coal-mouse. The word appears to be also used for the Sea-mew. [COAL-MOUSE.]

"In Lagenia is a pond there be seen *colmaus* birdes."

Caxton: Descript. Eng., p. 54.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*cōl-ō'-bī-ūm (Lat.), *col-obe (Eng.), s. [Gr. kolobos=docked, stunted.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The sleeveless dress of a monk.

2. An episcopal garment, like the tunic, but without sleeves

3. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, and similar to the ecclesiastical dalmatic. (Ogilvie.)

cōl-ō-bō'-mā, s. [Gr.]

Med.: A maimed or mutilated organ.

cōl-ō-būs, s. [Gr. kolobos = d o c k e d, stunted, curtal; of animals, short-horned, short-eared, . . . maimed, mutilated, from Gr. kolos=docked, stunted.]

Zoöl.: A genus of monkeys, family Simiadae. The facial angle is from 40° to 45°, the muzzle short, the face naked, with cheek pouches, the anterior hands are destitute of a thumb, and callosities are on the buttocks. The species inhabit the forests of Sierra Leone and other parts of Western Africa. *Colobus polycomos* is called by the natives the king of the monkeys owing to the beauty of its colors, it having a jet-black body with a white tail, a brown face and a yellow and black hood or pelerine.

cōl-ō-cā'-ši-a, s. [Lat. colocasia, colocasium: Gt. kolokasia, kolokasion = the Egyptian bean, *Nymphaea lotus* and *Nelumbium speciosum* (two water-lilies), also the Colocasia of modern botanists (*Colocasia antiquorum*.) See def.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Araceae. The spadix has a clavate or pointed top destitute of stamens, while on the closely allied genus *Caladium*, the summit of the spadix is covered with stamens, though the extreme apex ultimately becomes bare. The leaves of the Colocasia are peltate, the stem herbaceous, the juice milky, the rootstocks tuberous. India is the original home of the genus, though species are now cultivated in most hot countries. The rootstocks of *Colocasia himalaensis* form a chief portion of the food of some hill tribes. *C. antiquorum*, called by Linnaeus *Arum Colocasia*, the best known species, is cultivated in India, Egypt, &c., for its leaves, which though acrid are boiled till they are wholesome, and eaten as spinach. It has been introduced into greenhouses. The stems and the tubers of *C. indica* are eaten in Brazil. The rootstocks of *C. esculenta macrorrhiza*, called "tara" or "kopeh" in the South Sea Islands, are used as food. The leaves of *C. esculenta* have a quivering motion at uncertain intervals every day. Lecoq, who first observed this, attributes it to the incessant pulsation of the imprisoned sap.

cōl-ō-çyñth, s. [Lat. colocynthis; Gr. kolokynthis.]

Bot.: The name given to the bitter cucumber, *Citrullus colocynthis*, called also *Cucumis colocynthis*. It has unisexual flowers with five stamens, a 3-6 celled ovary, and a cucumber-like fruit with many seeds. It grows in India, Syria, including Palestine, &c.

¶ *Himalayan colocynth: Citrullus (Cucumis) Pseudo-colocynthis.*

"Colocynth is supposed to be the plant termed in the Old Testament (2 Kings, iv. 39) the wild vine (literally the vine of the field), whose fruit the sacred historian calls Pakkoth, a word which in our translation is rendered wild gourd. . . . Colocynth was employed by the Greeks at a very early period. Hippocrates employed *kolokynthis agria* (*Cucurbita sylvestris*, or wild gourd) only in pessaries for bringing on menstruation. Dioscorides gives a good description of *colocynth* . . . By digesting the watery extract of *colocynth* in alcohol, and evaporating the tincture, we obtain a mass . . . to which the name of *colocynthin* has been applied."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

colocynth pulps.

Pharm.: *Colocynthis pulpa.* The dried decorated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus (Cucumis) colocynthis*. The pulp is light and spongy, whitish-yellow, with an intensely bitter taste, used in the form of extract, and to form pills. It is a drastic purgative.

cōl-ō-çyñth'-eîn, s. [Eng. colocynth; -eîn.] [COLOCYNTHIN.]

cōl-ō-çyñth'-în, s. [Eng. colocynth, and suff. -in.]

Chem.: A bitter substance, said to be a glucoside, $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$, contained in colocynth. It crystallizes in white bitter crystals, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields 7.7 per cent. of sugar, and a resinous mass which is called colocynthin.

Cō-lō'gne (g silent), s. & a. [Eng., &c., Cologne; Ger. Köln, a contraction of Lat. colonia, in its Roman name, *Agrippina Colonia*.]



Colobium.

A. As substantive:

1. **Geog.:** A fortified city of West Germany, having one of the finest cathedrals in Europe.

2. **Ord. Lang.:** The same as *Cologne-water* (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Found or made at Cologne, or in any other way pertaining to it.

Cologne-earth, s.

Painting: A native pigment similar to the Van-dyke brown in its uses and properties as a color. (Weale.)

Cologne-water, s. [EAU-DE-COLOGNE.]

cōl-ō'-lite, s. [Gr. kolon=a limb, or member of the body, and lithos=a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil worm-like body found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and described by Count Münster as *Lumbricaria*, but considered by Agassiz to be the petrified intestines of fishes, or the contents of those intestines, retaining the form of the tortuous tube in which they were lodged. (Buckland: *Geol. & Min.*, i., 199, 200.)

cōl-ōm'-bīc, a. [Eng. colomb(o), and suff. -ic.] Derived from or existing in calumba.

colombic acid, calumbic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid which occurs in colombo-root, *Jateorrhiza calumba*, $C_{21}H_{23}O_6 \cdot H_2O$. The alcoholic extract of the root is treated with lime-water, and the solution is decomposed by hydrochloric acid. Colmbic acid is precipitated as white flakes, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol; the alcoholic solution gives a white precipitate with plumbic acetate.

cōl-ōm'-bīn, s. [CALUMBINE.]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in colombo-root, obtained by treating the extract with ether. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, which have a strong bitter taste, and dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution which afterward becomes red; on adding water a rust-colored precipitate is formed.

cō-lōm'-bō, cōl-ōm'-bā, cōl-ūm'-bā, s. [CALUMBIA.]

"The 'Calumba' plant furnishes the medicinal Colombo root."—*Simmonds: Comm. Prod. of the Veget. Kingdom.*

colombo-root, s. [CALUMBA.]

cō'-lēn, s. [Gr. kolon=a member.]

1. **Gram.:** A point (:) used to make a pause greater than that of a comma or a semicolon, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used, before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succor him.* The use of the colon, however, like that of the other punctuation points, cannot be defined by undeviating rules, various authors insisting upon purely arbitrary methods of employment. Charles Dickens, for instance, uses this point probably more freely than almost any other English author. In this country the use of the colon is much restricted, and it is principally employed to separate introductory or explanatory remarks from that which follows, especially if that introduction ends with the words *as follows, thus, the following, &c.*; e. g., "Now the birth of Jesus was on this wise: [Here follows an account of that event.]" Or it may be used to introduce a direct quotation; e. g., "The honorable gentleman in closing said: [Here follow the remarks made by the speaker.]" Other instances of its use occur occasionally, but these are the principal.

¶ The colon was first brought into use by Thrasymachus about 373 B. C., and was known to Aristotle. It was introduced into English literature in the sixteenth century, A. D. (Haydn.) In the Prayer-book version of the Psalms a colon is used to mark the division, originally for musical purposes, of each verse into two portions.

2. **Anat.:** The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands' breadth long. It begins where the ileum ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. (Quincy.)

"The contents of the colon are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits."—*Floyer: On the Humors.*

Colon-bacillus: The microbe of Asiatic cholera.

3. **Entom.:** A genus of Beetles, family Silphidae.

*cōl'-ōne, s. [Lat. colonus.] A clown, a rustic. [CLOWN.]

"A country colone toil and moil."

Burton: *Anat. Melanch. Dem. to the Reader.*

colonel (pron. kūr'-nel), *colonell, *coronell, *coronell, s. [Fr. colonel; O. Fr. colonnel, from Ital. colonello=(1) a little column, (2) a colonel, from colonna=a column; Lat. columna.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank next to the general officer.

"The chiefest help must be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrison."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

¶ Formerly pronounced as written, cōl'-ō-nēl.

"Captain, or colonel, or knight at arms."

Milton: *Sonnet viii.*

See also example under COLONEL, v.

*cōl'-ō-nēl, v. i. [COLONEL, s.] To act or take the part of a colonel; to act as a military adventurer.

"Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling,

And out he rode a-colonelling?"

Butler: *Hudibras.*

colonelcy (pron. kūr'-nel-çy), s. [Eng. colonel; -cy.] The rank, office, or commission of a colonel.

" . . . Sir Arthur obtained . . . the colonelcy of the 33d regiment of the line, . . ."—*Gleig: Translation of Brialmont's Life of Wellington*, p. 157.

*cōl'-ō-nēl'-līng, pr. par. or s. [COLONEL, v.]

colonelship (pron. kūr'-nel-ship), s. [Eng. colonel; -ship.]

1. The same as COLONELCY (q. v.).

*2. The feelings or manners of a colonel.

"While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels toward their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that colonelship was coming fast upon him."—*Swift.*

*cōl'-ōn-ēr, s. [Lat. colonus.] A colonist, a countryman or farmer.

"[A certain tract of land] they made over to coloners and new inhabitants."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 138. (Davies.)

cōl-o'-nī-āl, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. colonia=a colony.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a colony.

B. As substantive:

1. An inhabitant of a colony.

2. **Eng. Eccl. (contemptuously):** A colonial bishop, specially one who has resigned his see abroad and returned permanently to England.

colonial bishoprics, s. pl.

Eng. Eccles.: There are fifty-one English colonial bishoprics, the first established being that of Nova Scotia in 1787. Colonial bishops can exercise all episcopal functions in Great Britain except jurisdiction.

colonial office, s. The English government office where business connected with the government of the Colonies is carried on. A Secretary of State for the Colonies was first appointed in 1768. In 1782 the title was abolished again and the Colonies placed under the Home Secretary, and in 1801 the Secretary for War. In 1854 the original arrangement was reverted to, and there have been Colonial Secretaries ever since.

çcōl-ō'-nī-āl-īzm, s. [Eng. colonial; -ism.] An idiom, phrase, or habit peculiar to or characteristic of colonials.

cōl-ō'-nī-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. colonial; -ly.] By colonists, in colonies, or in one of them.

"Laagers, as fortified posts are colonially called . . ."—*London Times; Pietermaritzburg Corresp.*

cōl-ōn'-ic-āl, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *colonialis*, from *colonus*.] Of or pertaining to farming or husbandry.

"Colonial services were those, which were done by the ceorls and socmen . . . to their lords."—*Spelman.*

cōl'-ōn-īst, s. [Eng. colon(y); -ist.]

1. One who is a member of a colonizing expedition; a colonizer.

"The colonists carry out with them a knowledge of agriculture and of other useful arts, . . ."—*A. Smith: Wealth of Nations*, iv. 7.

2. A member or inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony.

cōl-ōn'-ī-tīs, cō-lī'-tīs, s. [Gr. kolon=a member, used in mod. med. for the colon (q. v.), and Gr. suff. -itis=denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the colon, called by French writers *colitis*, and by Dr. Ballingall, an English physician, *colonitis*. It is the disease now called Dysentery (q. v.).

cōl-ōn'-ī-zā'-tion, cōl-ōn'-ī-şā'-tion, s. [Eng. coloniz(e); -ation.] The act of colonizing, or founding colonies; the state of being colonized.

" . . . our growth by colonization, and by conquest, . . ."—*Burke: On the Cause of Discontents.*

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

†cōl'-ōn-i-zā'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *colonization*; *-ist*.] A supporter of colonization; one who favors the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the colored population of the United States.

cōl'-ōn-ize, **cōl'-ōn-ize**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *coloniser*, from *colonie*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To found or plant a colony in; to settle in; to people with colonists.

"Druina hath advantage by acquet of islands, which she colonizeth and fortieth daily."—Howel: *Vocal Forest*.

2. To migrate to and settle in.

B. Intrans.: To found or plant colonies.

cōl'-ōn-ized, **cōl'-ōn-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [COLONIZE.]

cōl'-ōn-i-zēr, **cōl'-ōn-i-šēr**, *s.* [Eng. *colonizer* (*e*); *-er*.] One who colonizes or settles in a colony. (*Chambers*.)

cōl'-ōn-i-zīng, **cōl'-ōn-i-šīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COLONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of planting colonies; colonization.

"... the progress of her colonizing might have been attended with the same benefit ..."—Robertson: *Hist. America*.

cōl'-ōn-nā'de, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *colonnata*; Sp. *colunada*, from Fr. *colonne*; Ital. *colonna*, from Lat. *columna*=a column.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Not distant far, a length of colonnade
Invites us." Cowper: *The Task*, bk. i.

2. A series or range of pillars.

"For you my colonnades extend their wings." Pope.

II. Fig.: A series or row of objects resembling pillars.

"The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade,
And the whispering sound of the cool colonnade."
Cowper: *The Poplar Field*.

B. Arch.: A range of columns. If the columns are four in number it is *tetrastyle*; if six in number, *hexastyle*; when there are eight, *octastyle*; when ten, *decastyle*, and so on, according to the Greek numerals. When a colonnade is in front of a building it is called a *portico*; when surrounding a building, a *peristyle*; and when double or more, *polystyle*. (See these words.) The colonnade is, moreover, designated according to the nature of the intercolumniations introduced as follows: *pycnostyle*, when the space between the columns is one diameter and a half of the column; *systyle*, when it is of two diameters; *eustyle*, when of two diameters and a quarter; *diastyle*, when three; and *arcæostyle*, when four. (*Gwilt*.)

† A colonnade differs from an arcade in this respect, that the columns of the former support straight architraves instead of arches.

cōl'-ō-nō-çēr'-ās, *s.* [Gr. *kōlon*=a limb, or member of the body ... one of the extremities (?), or *kolōnē*=a hill, ... peak (?), and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rhinocerotidae, having two minute horns on the nose, but one on each side of the head instead of one behind the other as in various ordinary Rhinoceroses. It is from the Eocene of North America.

cōl'-ōn-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *colonie*; Ital. & Lat. *colonia*, from Lat. *colonus*, from *colo*=to till, to cultivate.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A body or number of persons sent out from a mother-country to colonize and settle in some distant land, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state.

"Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting colonies, and building cities."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

2. The district or part of a country colonized.

II. Fig.: A number or body of living creatures or plants living or growing together.

"New herds of beasts he sends, the plains to share;
New colonies of birds, to people air."
Dryden: *1st Bk. of Ovid's Metamorphoses*, 94-5.

B. Technically:

I. History:

1. **Phenician Colonies:** Ere yet the Latin word existed, or at least had acquired the meaning of colony, nations whose territory was too small for their population, sent forth some of their numbers to occupy other regions. The great maritime nation of

antiquity, the Phenicians, were also early colonizers. Tyre was called by Isaiah "the daughter of Zidon," ch. xxiii. 12, by which is meant that Tyre was originally a Sidonian colony. Tyre in turn founded various settlements, such as Carthage, Gades (Cadiz), and others.

2. **Grecian Colonies:** Almost every Greek state and tribe sent forth colonies; the whole west of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands were studded with them, as was Southern Italy; besides these, the Corinthians founded Syracuse in Sicily, and the Phocians Marseilles in Southern France. It is, however, worthy of remark that *kolōnia*, in Greek, primarily meant a grave, and not a colony, and when, in the Acts of the Apostles (xvi. 12), it is used in the latter sense, it is only as a Greek method of writing the Roman word.

3. **Roman Colonies:** The Phenician and Greek colonies were small states independent of the mother country; the Roman colonies, however, were subject to the parent government. They were of two kinds—citizen or civil colonies, with a plow upon their coins, and military colonies, with warlike ensigns on theirs.

4. **Modern European Colonies:** In founding colonies, as in so much more, Italy led the way, Pisa, Genoa, and Venice having done so in mediæval times. Spain and Portugal followed next, the former in America, the Philippine Islands, &c., the latter chiefly in the East Indies and in Brazil. Holland succeeded Portugal in the East Indies, and occupied the Cape of Good Hope, taken from it during the Napoleonic war. France has been unfortunate in its colonies, many of which are now under the sway of the British sovereign. The British colonial empire is the most magnificent the world has ever seen. New England settled by the Puritans, Pennsylvania by the Quakers, and Virginia by the Cavaliers, became the nucleus of the great colony, which, becoming independent in 1776, has developed into the United States, now more populous by over double the number of millions than the mother country, and occupying an area of about 3,002,882 square miles. The Dominion of Canada, aggregated around the territory surrendered by the French in 1763, has an area of about 3,620,510 square miles, while the whole British possessions in America have about 4,350,000. The area of Europe, on the other hand, is about 3,768,000 square miles. Australia, all of which is claimed by Great Britain, is believed to have about 2,967,500 square miles. Adding New Zealand and other settlements in the Pacific, this is brought up to about 3,181,344. The area of the Cape Colony and the adjacent more or less settled territories is at least 240,110 square miles; the whole British African possessions about 270,000. Guiana in South America has an area of about 100,000 square miles. Compare with these figures the extent of Great Britain and Ireland, 121,115 square miles. In this examination various of the smaller colonies are omitted for want of space, and the vast Indian possessions, as not likely to prove permanent colonies in the ordinary sense of the word.

II. Law: British colonies were obtained (1) by conquest, (2) by cession under treaty, (3) by occupancy, (4) or by hereditary descent. In the first two cases the colony retains its own laws till they are altered by the Sovereign or Council, subordinate however to Parliament. In the third case the colony, which is of the type called a plantation, is under such English laws as are applicable to a community of this type. In the fourth case, the laws previously existing are in force till modified by Parliament. The larger colonies are now very nearly independent. The Home authorities appoint their governors, but they have legislatures of their own, which sometimes exert their power in taxing manufactured goods imported from the mother country, and they are encouraged to raise troops and trust to them for defense in ordinary emergencies.

III. Geol.: A phenomenon to which attention was called by M. Barrande, the eminent Bohemian palæontologist, and which has been defined as the co-existence of two general faunas, which considered in their entirety are nevertheless distinct. The Lower and Upper Silurian rocks have different assemblages of fossils. In examining Lower Silurian strata Barrande found that certain Upper Silurian fossils made their appearance in particular beds, then vanished, then reappeared again some beds higher in the series, but which still were Lower Silurian. It is a canon of geology that no species which once becomes everywhere extinct is ever again reintroduced. Barrande is therefore of opinion that an Upper Silurian sea, with groups of characteristic fossils, existed in one part of Europe while a Lower Silurian one had not departed from Bohemia. The barrier between the two was occasionally broken down to a partial extent, allowing the escape of a few species from the one to the other. All geologists are not, however, convinced that Barrande's stratigraphical observation was accurate.

***cōl'-ōn-ỹ**, *v. t.* [COLONY, *s.*] To colonize.

cōl'-ō-phāne, *s.* [Fr. *colophane*.] [COLOPHONIA.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₃₀O₂. A yellow amorphous resin, soluble in alcohol, which occurs in icica-resin, obtained from trees belonging to the order Terebinthaceæ growing in Guiana.

cōl'-ōph'-an-ỹ, *s.* [COLOPHONY.]

cōl'-ō-phēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *coloph(ony)*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C₂₀H₃₂=diterebene. An aromatic hydrocarbon, formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid on turpentine oil. It boils at 310°.

cōl'-ō-phīl'-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *coloph(ony)*; *il*(?), and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C₂₀H₃₂. A hydrocarbon obtained by saturating colophene with hydrochloric acid gas, and distilling the indigo-colored product with baryta.

cōl'-ō-phōl'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *coloph(ony)*; (*alcoh*)*ol*(?), and suff. *-ic*.] A term occurring in the subjoined compound.

colopholic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The constituent of colophony least soluble in alcohol.

cōl'-ō-phōn, *s.* [Gr. *kolophōn*=the top, the summit.]

Bibliog.: A device or inscription giving the printer's name, place of printing, and date, formerly commonly printed at the end of books.

"But the same practice continued when the colophon, or final description, fell into disuse, ..."—De Morgan: *On the Difficulty of Correct Description of Books*.

***cōl'-ō-phō'-nī-a**, *s.* [In Fr. *colophone*, *colophane*; Prov. *colophon*; Sp. and Ital. *colofonia*, from Gr. *kolophōniē*=resin, from the town of Colophon in Asia Minor.]

1. The gum derived from the genus of plants described under 2.

2. An obsolete name for the genus now called *Canarium* (q. v.). *Colophon* *mauritanica*, the plant which furnished the resin, is now called *Canarium commune*.

***cōl'-ō-phōn'-i-an**, *a.* [Eng. *colophon*; *-ian*.]

Bibliog.: Pertaining to the colophon of a book. (*Cudworth*.)

cōl'-ō-phōn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *colophon(y)* (q. v.), and suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from colophony.

colophononic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to the resinous acids pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colophonic, which are present in colophony. Some chemists state that the acid is chiefly abietic acid.

cōl'-ōph'-ōn-in, *s.* [Eng. *colophon(y)*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₂₂O₃. By washing old essence of resin with water, and evaporating the wash water, colophonin hydrate is obtained, C₁₀H₂₂O₃.H₂O, in large colorless crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It gives a green color with acids.

cōl'-ōph'-ōn-ite, *s.* [From Eng. *colophony*=a resin; Gr. *kolophōnios*=from Colophon in Ionia.]

Min.: A variety of coarse granular brownish-yellow or reddish-brown garnet, resinous in luster, like colophony, and usually with iridescent hues. It is found at Arendal in Norway. (*Dana & Phillips*.)

cōl'-ō-phōn'-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *colophon(y)*, and suff. *-one*.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₈O. An oil obtained by the dry distillation of colophony. It is a colorless refractive liquid, boiling at 97°.

cōl'-ōph'-ōn-ỹ, *s.* [COLOPHONIA.]

Chem.: The resinous substance which remains when turpentine or pure resin is heated till the water and volatile oil is expelled. It is a mixture of several resinous isomeric acids, C₂₀H₃₀O₂. They are probably formed by the oxidation of turpentine oil, thus 2C₁₀H₁₆+O₃=C₂₀H₃₀O₂+H₂O. Colophony varies in color from light yellow to brown, according to the heat at which it has been prepared. It softens at 70° and melts at 135°; at higher temperatures it gives off volatile oils, and yields colophonic acid. When distilled in iron retorts it gives off gases, and a yellow strong smelling liquid distills over, called essence of rosin, which yields by fractional distillation colophonone, and then an optically indifferent camphene, boiling at 160°, and afterward a viscid fluorescent oil, called rosin oil, which, when treated with quicklime, has the formula C₃₀H₄₀O. Colophony is used for making varnishes and cements, in preparing ointments, and as a reducing agent in the soldering of metals, for adulterating soap, and for rubbing the bows of violins. Colophony distilled with lime in retorts gives off gases of the paraffin series, also propylene, amylene, acetone, and a substance having the formula C₅H₁₀O. When colophony is distilled with superheated steam at a comparatively low temperature, benzene is produced in considerable quantity, and at a higher temperature, toluene. Colophony,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

oxidized in a retort by one part nitric acid and two parts water, yields isophthalic and tremellitic acids. The syrupy mother liquid, treated with fusing nitric acid, yields a crystalline mass of terebic acid. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

"Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oil."—*Floyer: On the Humors.*

cōl-ō-quin-tī-dā, s. [Sp. & Ital. *coloquintida*; Fr. *coloquinte*, from Gr. *kolokynthos*, genit. *kolokynthidos*.] The Colocynth (q. v.).

"... the food, that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

cōl-ōr, **cōl-ōur**, ***col-ur**, ***cul-ur**, s. & a. [Fr. *couleur*; Sp. & Port. *color*; Ital. *colore*, from Lat. *color*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) That quality of bodies by virtue of which they present different appearances in respect of hue or tint to the eye.

(2) The complexion or hue of the face; the appearance of freshness or blood in the face.

"And his ears trickled, and his *color* fled."—*Dryden.*

(3) The material pigments used for coloring.

"When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous *colors* the fair art betray."

Pope: Essay on Crit., 491-2.

(4) Any tint or hue, as distinguished from black or white.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A representation, character, or description; an outward cover or form.

"... to put false *colors* upon things, to call good evil and evil good, . . ."—*Swift.*

(2) A pretense, an excuse, a false show or appearance, a subterfuge.

"Thus malice under the *color* of justice is had."

Gower, i. 62.

(3) An excuse or palliation of a fault; a cover.

"But yet we want a *color* for his death."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

* (4) A character, a kind or species.

"Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *color*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

* (5) The face.

(6) A color used as the badge of any party or side.

[*II. 7 (2).*]

(7) Applied euphemistically to members of those races of mankind whose skin is of a dark color.

"Marriages between white men and women of *color* are by no means rare . . ."—*McCulloch: Geograph. Dict.; Brazil.*

II. Technically:

1. Optics: Color in optics is viewed chiefly in connection with the solar spectrum. When the white line which reaches us from the sun passes from one medium into another, the phenomenon of dispersion takes place; that is, the light is decomposed into several colors. They are generally stated to be seven in number, viz., violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. As these may be produced when light is transmitted through a prism, they are generally called prismatic colors. They are not all equally refrangible, the violet being the most so and the orange the least. On the theory of Sir Isaac Newton, who was the first to decompose white light by the prism and again recompose it, bodies decompose light also by reflection, and their color depends on their reflecting power for the different simple colors. Those which reflect all colors in the proportion in which they exist in the spectrum are white, those which reflect none are black. Between these two limits there are infinite numbers of tints, according to the greater or less extent to which bodies reflect some colors and absorb others. On this theory, or hypothesis, bodies have no colors in themselves, but these are produced by the kind of light which they reflect. Some colors are complementary to each other. [COMPLEMENTARY.] A simple color is one which cannot be decomposed.

2. Bot.: The tissue of plants is for the most part colorless, of a silvery white, or an exceedingly pale yellow. The cause of the subsequent color is the action of the solar light which produces chlorophyll (q. v.). When no abnormal causes are present to alter its action, this makes the epidermis of every part of the plant, except that of the flower, green. When plants naturally green become variegated it is generally a diseased state, though capable of being transmitted to the posterity of the plant.

The researches of DeCandolle have shown that there are two series of colors in plants, a cyanic and a xanthic one. The former is called, by Schübler and Frank, the oxidized series, and the latter the deoxidized one. Under the cyanic series of colors are to be ranked red, orange-red, orange-yellow, yellow, yellow-green, then green, occurring specially in the leaves of plants, stands as a connecting link

between the two series, while under the xanthic series are to be placed blue-green, blue, blue-violet, violet-red, and red. [COLORING MATTER.] Prof. Dickie, of Aberdeen, has traced beautiful relations between form and color in the corollas of plants. [COROLLA.]

Bischoff, Lindley, &c., considered that there are, in botanical terminology, eight principal colors, under which all others may be arranged—white, gray, black, brown, yellow, green, blue, and red. For subdivisions of these see the words themselves. Note, however, should be taken of the fact that the adjective *colored* has a special botanical significance inconsistent with this arrangement. [COLORED, Bot.]

3. Painting: The coloring pigments used by painters.

4. Dyeing: Colors used in dyeing are of two kinds: *adjective colors*, those which require the use of a mordant, and *substantive colors*, in which no mordant is required.

5. Phren.: That faculty which is supposed to give the power of perceiving and appreciating colors and their various shades.

6. Music:

(1) A term variously employed in mediæval treatises on music to represent: a repetition of a sound in part music (*repetitio ejusdem vocis*); purity of tone (*pulchritudo soni*); a movement of the voice from the part (*florificatio vocis*); an alteration of rhythm by different voices (*idem sonus repetitus in tempore diverso a diversis vocibus*); a discord purposely introduced for the sake of variety (*aliquando unus eorum ponitur in discordantiam propter colorem musicæ*). Some have gathered from the definition, "Repetitio diversæ vocis est idem sonus repetitus in tempore diverso a diversis vocibus," that a musical canon is meant to be described.

(2) The colored lines first used for the purpose of rendering neumes more intelligible. "Quamvis perfecta sit positura neumarum, cæca omnino est et nihil valet sine adjunctione literarum vel *colorum*." (*Guido*). [CLEF, NOTATION.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

7. Military:

(1) The cognizance or insignia of a knight.

"Then the knyghte in his *colours* was armit ful clene."

Anturs of Arthur, st. 30.

(2) The flag, ensign, or standard of an army, fleet, or regiment, or country (only in the plural).

"The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colors*, . . ."—*Knolles.*

¶ **National colors:** United States, stars on blue, 13 white and red stripes; Great Britain, red and blue, with crosses of SS. Andrew and George; Austria, red, white and green; Denmark, red with white cross; France, blue, white and red; Netherlands, red, white and blue; Portugal, blue and white, with red and gold crown and shield; Germany, black, white and red; Russia, white, blue and red; Spain, red, yellow and red; Sweden, blue, with yellow cross; Switzerland, red, with white cross.

¶ Addison curiously uses the plural form with a singular article.

"An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colors*."

—*Addison*

¶ **To fear no colors:** Properly a military expression = to fear no enemy; hence, to have no fear.

"Cl. He that is well hanged in this: orld, needs fear no *colors*."

M. Make that good.

Cl. He shall see none to fear.

*M. I can tell thee where that saying was born of, I fear no *colors*."*

Cl. Where, good mistress Mary?

M. In the wars; and that you may be bold to say in your foolery."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

8. Law:

(1) An appearance or *prima facie* right, or appearance of title, furnishing a reasonable ground for action.

(2) A probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judge, by making the point to be decided to appear to be one of law and not of fact. (*Ogilvie.*)

¶ **Color of office:**

Law: An act unjustly done through the countenance of an office, which is given as a colorable pretext for it when its real origin is corruption.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *color*, *hue*, and *tint*: "*Color* is here the generic term; *hue* and *tint* are but modes of *color*; the former of which expresses a faint or blended *color*; the latter a shade of *color*. Betwixt the *colors* of black and brown, as of all other leading *colors*, there are various *hues* and *tints*, by the due intermixture of which natural objects are rendered beautiful." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ **Symbolic meaning of colors:** White was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, faith, joy and life. In the judge, it indicates integrity; in the sick, humility; in the woman, chastity.

Red, the ruby, signifies fire, divine love, heat of the creative power, and royalty. White and red roses express love and wisdom. The red color of the blood has its origin in the action of the heart, which corresponds to, or symbolizes, love. In a bad sense, red corresponds to the infernal love of evil, hatred, &c. The red flag is the emblem of anarchy.

In railway symbols: Red signifies *danger* or *stop*; green *caution*; and white *clear* or *safe*.

color-blind, a. Suffering from, or affected with, color-blindness.

color-blindness, s. A peculiar defect of sight in which those who are affected are incapable of distinguishing different colors. Some see everything either to be light or dark, and have no conception of any other colors. This condition is, however, happily rare. Others, again, cannot distinguish either the primary colors from each other or from the secondary, confounding red with blue, blue with green, &c. This is a common form of color-blindness. A distinguished chemist named Dalton, who suffered from color-blindness, was the first to draw attention to it, and hence the affection is frequently called Daltonism. [DALTONISM.]

color-box, s. A box for holding artists' colors, brushes, &c.

color-de-roy, s. [Fr. *couleur de Roy*—"in old time, purple; now the bright tawny" (*Cotgrave*).]

"Ane gown of *colour-de-roy* . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, v. 18.

color-doctor, s.

Calico-printing:

(1) A roller of gun-metal or steel pressed against the face of the engraved roll for calico-printing, and receiving a tremulous motion to slightly abrade the copper surface and enable it to hold the color more effectually.

(2) A sharp-edged ruler of gun-metal presented at a tangent upon the engraved cylinder of the calico-printing machine. The doctor acts as a wiper to hold back superfluous color, and has a slight reciprocating motion in contact with the surface of the cylinder. A lint-doctor on the other or delivery side of the roller removes fibers of cotton from the cylinder. (*Knight.*)

color-guard, s.

Milit.: A detachment of soldiers told off to guard the colors.

color-line, s. A line of social distinction drawn between the white people and negroes in the United States.

color-man, s. One who prepares and deals in artists' colors, brushes, &c.

color-printing, s. Printing by a succession of colors, or by various colors occupying parts of the sheet. There are various modes. [CHROMATIC PRINTING.]

color-sergeant, s.

Milit.: A non-commissioned officer ranking above an ordinary sergeant. He performs all the ordinary duties of a sergeant, and especially attends on the colors in the field or at headquarters. There is one to each company of infantry. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

color-top, s.

"The *color-top* is familiar to most of us."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 423.

color-wheel, s. A wheel with differently colored disks for illustrating the effect of combined colors.

cōl-ōr, **colour**, ***coloryn**, ***colowren**, v. t. & i. [COLOR, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To give a new color, hue, or tint to; to cause to assume any color or tint; to change the color of; to tinge, to paint, to dye.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To palliate or excuse.

"He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen."—*Dryden: Dedication to Æneid.*

(2) To make plausible or specious.

"We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *colored* with grievances of the highest kind, . . ."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

(3) To dress up or present under fair colors or appearances.

"... but they must not be permitted to *color* our reports, or to influence our acceptance of reports of occurrences in external nature."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 48.

* **II. Old law:**

¶ **To color a stranger's goods:** To allow a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in a citizen's name, so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. (*Phillips.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To assume a new color; to become colored.

2. To blush (often followed by the adverb *up*).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *color*, to dye, to tinge, and to stain: "To *color* is to put *color* on; to *dye* is to dip in any *color*; to *tinge* is to touch lightly with a *color*; to *stain* is to put on a bad *color* or in a bad manner; we *color* a drawing, we *dye* clothes of any *color*, we *tinge* a painting with blue by way of intermixture, we *stain* a painting when we put blue instead of red. They are taken in a moral acceptation with a similar distinction: we *color* a description by the introduction of strong figures, strong facts, and strong expressions; a person is represented as *dyeing* his hands in blood, who is so engaged in the shedding of blood, as that he may change the *color* of his skin; a person's mind is *tinged* with melancholy or enthusiasm; his character is *stained* with crimes." (Crabb: Eng. Synons.)

côl'-ôr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *color*; -able.] Specious, plausible; apparent and not real.

"... but this emancipation was treated as *colorable* and fraudulent..."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 9, vol. ii., p. 387.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *colorable*, *specious*, *plausible*, *feasible*, and *ostensible*: "What is *colorable* has an aspect or face upon it that lulls suspicion and affords satisfaction; what is *specious* has a fair outside when contrasted with that which it may possibly conceal; what is *ostensible* is that which presents such an appearance as may serve for an indication of something real; what is *plausible* is that which meets the understanding merely through the ear; that which is *feasible* recommends itself from its intrinsic value rather than from any representation given of it. A pretense is *colorable* when it has the *color* of truth impressed upon it; it is *specious* when its fallacy is easily discernible through the thin guise it wears; a motive is *ostensible* which is the one soonest to be discovered; an excuse is *plausible* when the well connected narrative of the maker impresses a belief of its justice; an account is *feasible* which contains nothing improbable or singular." (Crabb: Eng. Synons.)

¶ *A colorable alteration*:

Law: One made for the purpose of evading a law. It is used chiefly in connection with the law of copyright.

côl'-ôr-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *colorable*; -ness.] The quality of being colorable; plausibleness, speciousness.

"You oppose figure to plainness and *colorableness*."—Fulke: *Confutation of Allen*, p. 83. (1886.)

côl'-ôr-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *colorable*; -ly.] In a colorable or specious manner; plausibly, speciously; apparently and not really.

"The process, howsoever *colorably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed."—Bacon.

Côl'-ô-ra-dô, *s.* [Sp.=red.] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Centennial State." Bounded W. by Utah, N. by Wyoming and Nebraska, E. by Nebraska and Kansas, and S. by New Mexico and Oklahoma. Area, 103,925 square miles. Territory organized in 1861. Admitted as a State in 1876, hence its nickname, "the Centennial State." It is part of the Louisiana purchase and country acquired from Mexico. It has an extensive system of irrigation, and is advancing rapidly as an agricultural State. It is rich in minerals, ranking first in the production of silver, and second of gold. It is traversed from N. to S. by three parallel ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The wild beauty of the lofty peaks and picturesque parks pertaining to these ranges, makes the State the most attractive to the tourist of all the States in the Union. Principal cities, Denver, the capital and metropolis; Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Leadville, Trinidad, Aspen, and Boulder.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to Colorado.

Colorado-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A beetle first described by Thomas Say, in 1824, from specimens found by him near the Upper Missouri. He called it *Doryphora decemlineata*. The genus *Doryphora* had been previously found by Illiger. It comes from Gr. *doryphoros*=spear-bearing, the reference being to the fact that in these insects the mesosternum is advanced to a point like a horn. The genus is American, and is placed under the Chrysomelidae. The larva of the species distinguished as *decemlineata* feeds greedily on the potato, and having attracted notice in Colorado for its ravages among the crops of that esculent in the territory, it moved eastward year by year, till in 1874 it had reached the Atlantic sea-board.



Colorado-beetle.

***côl'-ôr-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *coloratus*, *pa. par.* of *coloro*=to color; *color*=color.] Colored, dyed, marked, or stained with a color.

"Had the tunicles and humors of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stopt."—Ray.

côl'-ôr-â-tion, **côl'-ôur-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *coloratus*, *pa. par.* of *coloro*=to color.]

- *1. The act of coloring or marking with any color.
2. The state of being colored.

"The females of these nine species resemble each other in their general type of *coloration*..."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi., vol. i., p. 383.

¶ *Heat coloration*: [HEAT.]

côl'-ôr-â-tûre, **côl'-ôr-â-tûr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *coloratura*, from Lat. *coloro*=to color.]

Music: Coloring; the use of variations, trills, &c., intended to assist the harmony, and corresponding to the use of various shades and gradations of colors in producing a beautiful effect to the eye.

côl'-ô-red, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COLOR, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Tinted, marked with color.

"The colored are coarser juiced..."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

(2) Marked by any color, except white or black.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Dressed up or presented under fair colors or appearance.

"Livy's description of the reception given at Rome to the Latin demand, though highly colored, is quite consistent with probability."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21, vol. ii., p. 429.

(2) Specious, plausible, colorable.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Applied to a leaf, calyx, &c., to express the presence of any color except green.

2. *Ethnol.*: Applied to the members of the darker-skinned races of mankind, especially to the negro.

"... the colored races are divided according to their share of negro blood into sambos, mulattos, quadroons, and mestizos."—M'Culloch: *Geographical Dictionary*, Jamaica.

colored fires, *s. pl.* Compositions, generally based on powder or its components, used in pyrotechny for making various ornamental fire-works, known as lances, stars, lights, wheel-fires, sun-fires, &c. (Knight.)

colored glass, *s.* A glass used to interpose between the light and its illuminated field; used as a signal for railways and ships; also in lighthouses to give a marked peculiarity to the light by which it may be recognized; also for purposes of display. (Knight.)

colored light, *s.* A pyrotechnic display or signal for effect or preconcerted purpose. One formula for its composition is as follows: (1) White light: 8 parts saltpeter, 2 parts sulphur, 2 parts antimony. (2) Red light: 20 parts nitrate of strontia, 5 parts chlorate of potash, 6½ parts sulphur, 1 part charcoal. (3) Blue light: 9 parts chlorate of potash, 3 parts sulphur, 3 parts mountain blue (carbonate of copper). (4) Yellow light: 24 parts nitrate of soda, 8 parts antimony, 6 parts sulphur, 1 part charcoal. (5) Green light: 20 parts nitrate of baryta, 18 parts chlorate of potash, 10 parts sulphur. (6) Violet light: 4 parts nitrate of strontia, 9 parts chlorate of potash, 5 parts sulphur, 1 part carbonate of copper, 1 part calomel. (Knight.)

côl'-ôr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *color*; -er.] One who colors or paints, a colorist.

côl'-ôr-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COLOR, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. As adj.: Giving or changing color.

"A state of anæmia, or an impoverished condition of the blood, in which its coloring matter and its fibrine are found in small quantity, is very favorable to the effusion of blood into the ventricles."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., ch. x., pp. 290, 291.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of giving or changing the color of anything.

(2) The color applied; the tints or colors collectively.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of dressing up under fair colors or appearances; the giving a specious or plausible appearance to anything.

"All these amazing incidents do the inspired historians relate nakedly and plainly, without any of the colorings and heightenings of rhetoric."—West: *Observations on the Resurrection*, p. 356.

(2) Palliation or excuse.

"Here's such ado to make no stain a stain, As passes coloring."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

II. Painting:

1. The art of applying colors properly.
2. The colors employed.

coloring matter, *s.*

1. *Art*: Any substance employed to give a color or tinge to any substance.

2. *Nature*: The matter, the presence of which in animals, plants, or minerals, imparts the colors which any of these severally possess. Mr. H. C. Sorby considers that he has detected in the leaves of various plants some dozen of coloring matters which he ranges in five groups: a Chlorophyll, a Xanthophyll, an Erythrophyll, a Chrysotannin, and a Phaiphophyll group.

côl'-ôr-if-ic, ***côl'-ôr-if-ick**, *a.* [Lat. *colorificus*: *color*=color; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Having the power or quality of producing colors, dyes, tints, or hues.

"... the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities..."—Newton: *Optics*.

côl'-ôr-im'-êt-êr, *s.* [Lat. *color*; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the depth of color in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint. (Ogilvie.)

***côl'-ôr-in**, *s.* [Eng. *color*, and suff. -in.] A name formerly given to impure alizarin obtained from madder.

†côl'-ôr-ist, *s.* [Eng. *color*; -ist.] One skilled in the proper employment of colors in painting; a painter.

"Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colorists*..."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

côl'-ôr-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *color*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Without color or tinge; transparent.

"Pellucid *colorless* glass or water..."—Bentley.

2. *Fig.*: Without any distinctive feature, mark, or characteristic; bald, tame. (Applied especially to language or style.)

†côl'-ôr-lëss-ness, *s.* [Eng. *colorless*; -ness.] The quality of being colorless; transparency, baldness, tameness. (Boyle.)

***côl'-ôr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *color*; -y.] Fond of colors.

"Too volatile and versatile—too flowery and *colory*."—C. Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xxviii. (Davies.)

***côl'-ôss**, ***côl'-ôss'e**, *s.* [COLOSSUS.]

"Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes."—Sir W. Temple.

côl'-ôss'-sai, *a.* [Lat. *colossus*], and Eng. suff. -al.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a colossus; like a colossus; giant-like, gigantic, huge, stupendous.

"... she had already reared her vast and mysterious Pyramids, commenced the *colossal* temples of Memphis, Heliopolis, and other cities..."—Milman: *Hist. Jews* (3d ed.), bk. ii., vol. i., p. 53.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to anything of a very unusual extent or importance, as a colossal undertaking.

†côl'-ôss-sé'-an, *a.* [Lat. *colosseus*.] The same as COLOSSAL (q. v.).

"Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno."—Harris.

côl'-ôss-sé'-ûm, **côl'-i-sé'-ûm**, *s.* [Lat. *colosseum*, neut. of *colosseus*=colossal, gigantic; Gr. *kolossios*, from *kolossos*.] The name given to the amphitheater in Rome, begun by Vespasian, and finished by Titus in A. D. 80. In plan it was an ellipse, the measurement being, length 620 ft., breadth, 513 ft. Its height was 160 ft. [AMPHITHEATER.]

Côl'-ôss'-si'-an (1), *a. & s.* [Eng. & Lat. *Colosse*; Lat. *Colosse*, *Colossæ*; Gr. *Kolossai*, *Kolassai* (see def.); *i* connective; suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Colosse or Colossai, a city or town on the Lycus, a tributary of the Meander. It was in the immediate vicinity of Laodicea and Hierapolis. In the first century of the Christian era it was declining as the two other cities rose.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant of Colosse. (Used generally in the plural.)

¶ *Epistle to the Colossians*:

Scripture Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul to the Church of Colosse. Its genuineness and authenticity are amply supported by quotations from it in the writings of Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, besides allusions to it by Justin Martyr and Theophilus of Antioch. Most modern critics are in its favor, the chief exceptions being Mayerhoff and Baur. The epistle was written probably at Rome, in or near the year A. D. 62, though some have thought it was penned earlier, and at Cæsarea. The Church at Colosse seems to have had as its founder Epaphras, a native of the place (Col. i. 7, iv. 12, 13), who is probably a different person from the Epaphroditus of Philip. ii. 25. Epaphras having carried Paul at Rome intelligence regarding the state of the Colossian Church (i. 8), Paul penned the present epistle, dispatching it by the hands of Tychicus (iv. 7, 8), who carried also

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

with him that to the Ephesians (Eph. vi. 21). Onesimus at the same time was returning with a message to his master, Philemon, who lived at Colosse (Philem. 10, Col. iv. 9). There is a striking resemblance between many passages in the epistle to the Colossians and that to the Ephesians, but there are differences, too. The epistle to the Colossians appears to have been penned first, and that to the Ephesians a few days later.

The Colossian Church seems to have been mainly Gentile (i. 25-27, ii. 11-13, iii. 5-7), but at the time when the apostle wrote it was troubled by converts from Judaism, who sought to impose the yoke of ceremonial observance on their Gentile brethren (ii. 10-17), in addition to which doctrines were advocated by the same or by other individuals regarding angels and such supernatural beings, in which may be discerned the germ of gnosticism (ii. 18-23). These opinions St. Paul earnestly combats, contending for Christian liberty and for the supreme dignity of Christ. According to Eusebius, Colosse was destroyed by an earthquake the year succeeding that in which this epistle was written.

†**Col-ös-si-an** (2), *a. & s.* [From Lat. *colossus* (q. v.); *i* connective, and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a colossus, colossean.

B. As subst.: A native of Rhodes, the island on which the celebrated colossus stood.

***col-ös-sic**, ***col-ös-sick**, *a.* [Lat. *colossus*], and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

1. *Lit.:* Colossal, gigantic, stupendous.

"Yet differ not from those colossic statues."

Chapman: *Trag. of Bussy D'Ambois*.

2. *Fig.:* Exceeding great.

"... to your colossic greatness."

Ford: *'Tis Pity*, iv. 1.

col-ös-sö-chel'-ys, *s.* [Lat. *colossus*; Gr. *kolossos* = a colossus, and Lat. *chelys*; Gr. *chelys* = a tortoise.]

Palæont.: A genus of Testudinidæ (Land Tortoises), founded on the *Colossochelys Atlas*, a gigantic species, the remains of which were found by Dr. Falconer and Sir Proby Cautley in the Upper Miocene (?) or Pliocene (?) deposits of the Sewalik hills of the Sub-himalayan range in India. It is believed to have been eighteen to twenty feet long, and perhaps survived to the human period.

col-ös-süs (pl. *colossi* and *colossuses*), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *kolossos*.] A statue of gigantic size, especially applied to the Colossus of Rhodes, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, which was erected at the port of Rhodes in honor of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 B. C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B. C. The figure is said mythically to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbor, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens, taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 pounds, to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653 A. D. (*Dufresnoy*.)

"Cas. Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world, Like a Colossus," ... *Shakesp.:* *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

***colossus-wise**, *adv.* Like a colossus, with legs stretched out, astride.

"... stands colossus-wise, waving his beam."

Shakesp.: *Troil. & Cress.*, v. 5.

col-ös-trüm, *s.* [Lat. †*colostrum*, *colostra*.]

1. *Physiol.:* The first liquid secreted by the mammary glands. The milk of mammalia secreted in the first few days after parturition, before the access of milk fever. It differs from ordinary milk by containing a larger amount of solid constituents, and large quantities of fat, casein, and milk sugar.

2. *Chemistry, &c.:* A mixture of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.

col-pën-chy'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kolpos* = (1) the bosom, (2) the bosom-like fold of a garment; *enchyma* = an infusion.]

Bot.: The name given by Morren to tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells. It occurs in the epidermis of some plants. He arranges it as a subdivision of Parenchyma (q. v.).

***col-phëg**, *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *colaphize* (q. v.).] To box, to cudgel.

"Away, jackanapes, els I wyll colpheg you by and by." *Damon and Pith.*, O. Pl., i. 209.

col-pö-çele, *s.* [Gr. *kolpos* = the bosom; *kêlē* = a tumor.]

Med.: The same as *ELYTROCELE* (q. v.). (*Ogilvie*.)

col-pö-d-a, *s.* [Abbreviated from Mod. Lat. *colpodea* (?).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, the typical one of the family Colpodea or Colpodina (q. v.). *Colpodea cucullus* is common in infusions of hay, and there are other species.

col-pö-dë-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kolpōdēa*, n. pl. of *kolpōdēs* = embosomed, embayed: *kolpos* = bosom, and *eidos* = form.]

Zoöl.: A family of Infusoria, founded by Ehrenberg, the same as Colpodina of Claparède and Lachmann. [COLPODINA.]

col-pö-dī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colpoda*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Infusoria, placed by Claparède and Lachmann as the sixth of the order Ciliata. There are cilia over the body, but rows of buccal cilia around the mouth are wanting. [COLPODA, COLPODEA.]

col-pōon', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Cape shrub, *Fusanus compressus*. It is of the order Santalaceæ.

colpoon tree, *s.* *Cassine Colpoon*, a tree called Lapelhout, or Ladlewood, at the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It belongs to the order Celastraceæ.

col'-pört-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr. *col* = the neck, and Eng. *postage* (q. v.).] [COLPORTER.] The practice of distributing religious tracts and books by means of colporters.

col'-pör-tër, **col'-pör-teür**, *s.* [Fr., from *col* = the neck, and *porter*; Lat. *porto* = to carry.]

1. *In France:* A hawker, a peddler.

2. *In this country and in England:* One who is engaged by a religious society or association to travel about and distribute or sell religious books, tracts, &c.—in the latter case at reduced prices.

col'-staff, *s.* [COLESTAFF.]

"Instead of bills, with colstaves come; instead of spears, with spits."—*B. Jonson:* *Tale of a Tub*.

colt, *s. & a.* [A. S. *collt*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of the horse, generally applied to the male, the female being a filly.

"Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared if he could run a race with one of the colts of the marsh."—*Macaulay:* *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(2) Applied to the young of the camel.

"Camels fulle with coltis thretti."—*Wycliffe:* *Genesis* xxxii. 15.

(3) Applied to the young of the ass.

"... a colt the foal of an ass."—*Zech.* ix. 9.

(4) Applied to a young fowl.

"A chicken, colt or young bride, pullus."—*Baret:* *Alvearie*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A young inexperienced fellow.

"Ay, that's a colt, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse."—*Shakesp.:* *Merch. of Venice*, i. 2.

(2) A cheat.

"By which C. Verres, like a cunning colt often holpe himself at a pinch."—*Sanderson:* *Works*, ii. 224. (*Davies*.)

(3) A rope's end knotted and used for punishment.

II. Sports: A young player at cricket; a member of a baseball team, first applied in this country to the Chicago club under command of Capt. Anson.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

colt-evil, *s.*

Veter.: A swelling in the sheath, a disease to which young colts are liable.

colt-herb, *s.* A plant, *Tussilago Farfara*. [COLTSFOOT.]

colt-like, *a.* Like a colt, frisky.

"With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine."

Tennyson: *St. Simeon Stylites*.

colt's-foot, **coltsfoot**, *s.* [Named from the shape of the leaf.] A composite plant, *Tussilago Farfara*. For the characteristics of the genus see *Tussilago*. The species now named is cordate, angular, toothed, downy beneath. The flowers are yellow, and come forth in March and April, before the leaves appear. It is abundant in this country in moist and clayey soils. The leaves have been used medicinally as an infusion, or have been smoked like tobacco for the cure of asthma. Their down makes good tinder.

† *Sweet Coltsfoot:* An American name for the genus *Nardosma*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Water Coltsfoot: *Nuphar lutea*.

colt's-tooth, **colts tooth**, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

*2. *Fig.:* A wanton disposition; a love of youthful pleasure.

"Well said, lord Sands;

Your colt's-tooth is not cast yet?"

—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

† *To have a colt's-tooth:* To be fond of youthful pleasures.

***colt** (1), *v. i. & t.* [COLT, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To frisk about, to frolic about; to run at large.

"As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to colt anew."—*Spenser:* *State of Ireland*.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to conceive.

"Never talk on 't;

She hath been colted by him."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

2. To befool, to cheat.

"What a plague mean ye to colt me thus?"—*Shakesp.:* *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

3. To thrash or beat with a rope's end.

colt (2), *v. i.* [Etym. unknown.] To crack, to give way.

cōl'-tër, ***col-tour**, *s.* [COULTER.]

"A colter glowende in him he thraste."

Mapes: *Poems*, p. 338.

†**colt'-ish**, ***colt-ische**, ***colt-issch**, *a.* [Eng. *colt*; *-ish*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton, frisky.

"Coltische. Pullinus."—*Huloet*.

"Man's coltish disposition asks the thong."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 360.

colt'-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *coltish*; *-ly*.] In a coltish manner; wantonly.

"Pegasus still reares himself on high,

And coltishly doth kick the cloudes in sky."

Certain Devises, &c., presented to her Majestie, 1587.

colt'-ish-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *coltish*; *-ness*.] Wantonness, friskiness.

***colt'-staff**, *s.* [COLESTAFF.]

col'-u-bër, *s.* [Lat. = a serpent, a snake, an adder.]

Zoölogy:

*1. A Linnæan genus, comprehending all the snakes now included under the family Colubridæ (q. v.).

2. The same genus, as limited by Cuvier and his successors. It is the typical one of the family Colubridæ, and the sub-order Colubrina. Dr. J. E. Gray, F. G. S., &c., defined it thus: Ventral shields broad, anal spurs none, tail usually conical and elongate. The species are very numerous, some of them beautifully colored, and all are harmless. For a long time the common snake of England was called *Coluber Natrix*; now it is termed *Natrix torquata*, or *Tropidonotus Natrix*. *Coluber dumfriesensis* of Sowerby is probably an immature variety of the common species. *C. austriacus* is common in Germany and France. *Coluber* or *Bosconion Constrictor*, the Black Snake of Catesby—(which must not be confounded with the *Boa Constrictor*)—is common in all the Southern and South Atlantic states. It is rarely molested by those who know its habits, as it is very useful in destroying rats and kindred vermin. It sometimes attains a length of eight or nine feet.

col'-ū-brī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *coluber* (genit. *colubri*), and suff. *-idæ*.]

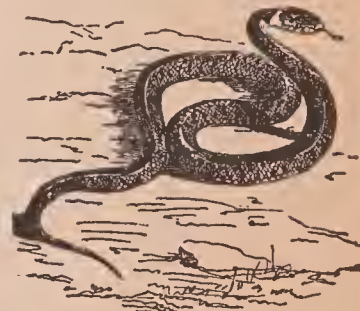
Zoöl.: A family of Serpents belonging to the sub-order Colubrina (q. v.). The head is generally shielded, the nostrils apical, lateral open, the belly covered with broad band-like shields, the vent without any, the tail conical and tapering. Typical genus *Coluber* (q. v.).

col'-ū-brī'-nā (1), *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *colubrinus* = like a serpent.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of Ophidians (Serpents). They have strong jaws, with long maxillary bones and solid conical teeth, sometimes interspersed with imperfect fangs, fixed immovably in the mouth. The sub-order may be divided thus:

Section I. Maxillary bones armed only with solid teeth. The snakes of this section are innocuous. Families: (1) Colubridæ, (2) Boidæ, and (3) Tortricidæ.

Section II. Maxillary bones having solid teeth, mixed with long grooved fangs. Sub-section 1. Venoza. Fangs placed at the anterior part of the maxillary bones, with the solid teeth behind them. Undoubtedly venomous. Families: (1) Elapidæ, and (2) Hydrophidæ. Sub-section 2. Suspecta. Fangs situated at the back of the jaw, behind the common teeth. Suspected to be venomous. Families: (1) Homalopsidæ, (2) Dipsadidæ, and (3) Dendrophidæ. (*Dallas, &c.*)



Coluber Constrictor.

cōl-u-brī-na (2), s. [Lat. *colubrina*=a plant, called also bryonia and dracontia. This is not the modern botanical use of the word.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Rhamnaceæ. *Colubrina fermentum*, a native of Guinea, is called Fermented Snake-wood. Its bitter bark is said to bring on fermentation in the liquors into which it is thrown.

cōl'-u-brīne, a. [Lat. *colubrinus*.]

1. **Gen.**: Relating to a serpent.

2. **Spec.**: Relating to serpents of the sub-order Colubrina (q. v.).

"The *Naja Haje*, a venomous Colubrine Snake."—*Nicholson: Zool.*, p. 520.

¶ **Colubrine Snakes**:

Zool.: Ophidians of the sub-order Colubrina (q. v.).

"The three most important groups of the existing Ophidians are the Colubrine Snakes, the Constricting Snakes, and the Viperine Snakes."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 199.

***cō-lūm, s.** [Lat.=a strainer, a colander, a net of wicker-work for catching fish; or Gr. *kōlon*=a limb, a member.]

Bot.: The placenta of a seed-vessel.

cō-lūm'-bā (1), s. [Lat.=a dove, a pigeon, probably the same as *palumbes*=the wild pigeon.]

1. **Ornith.**: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Columbidae (q. v.). [COLUMBUS.]

2. **Astron.**: [COLUMBA NOACHI.]

3. **Eccles.**: The vessel in which the sacrament was kept.

Columba Noachi, s.

Astron.: A small southern constellation formed by Halley. It is close to the hind feet of Canis Major.

cō-lūm'-bā (2), **cō-lōm'-bā**, **cō-lūm'-bo**, **cā-lūm'-bā, s.** [COLUMBA.]

cōl-ūm-bā'-cē-i, s. pl. [Lat. *columba*=a dove, and masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei.]

1. **Ornith.**: A sub-order of birds ranked under the order Rasores. The Columbacei are called also Gemitores. It contains the various kinds of doves and pigeons. They are distinguished from the more typical Rasores by their strong wings and sustained flight. Their toes are four, viz., three before and one behind, the former never united toward their base by a membrane; the hallux is on the same level in the other toes. The species are monogamous, and pair for life. They are more helpless at birth than the young of the typical Rasores. The Columbacei are divided into the following families: Columbidae, the true pigeons; Gouridae, the ground pigeons; Treronidae, or tree pigeons; the Didunculidae, and the Dididae or Dodos.

2. **Palæont.**: Remains of the Columbacei are found in the Miocene.

cōl-ūm-bā'-cē-ōus, a. [Lat. *columba*=a dove, and Eng. suff. -aceous.] Pertaining to the Columbacei or any bird of the sub-order.

"In the Miocene period occur the remains of both Galinaceous and Columbaceous birds."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 263.

cō-lūm'-bæ, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *columba* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: In some classifications an order of birds, now more generally reduced to a sub-order. [COLUMBACEI.] Dallas makes the Columbae an order of Insectores.

cōl-ūm-bār'-ī-a, s. [COLUMBARIUM.]

cōl-ūm-bār'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat.=a pigeon-house. See def.]

1. **Roman Arch. (sing.)**: A place of interment in use among the Romans, so called because the urns containing the ashes of the dead were placed in rows of holes or recesses like those of a dovecot.

2. **Arch.**: A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the ends of a timber; named from its resemblance to a niche in a pigeon-house.

cōl-ūm-bār'-y, s. [Lat. *columbarium*.] A pigeon-house.

"The earth of columbaries, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpeter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***cōl'-ūmbe, s.** [Lat. *columba*=a pigeon, a dove.] An ornament resembling a dove in form.

"Item an uche of gold like a flour the lis of diamantis, & three bedis of gold, a columbe of golde, and twa rubeis."—*Collect. of Inventories, A.* 1488, p. 5.

***cōl'-ūmbe, a.** [Fr. *colombin*=“dove-color; or the stuffe whereof 'tis made.” (Cotgrave.)] A kind of violet color.

"Ane rest of columbe taffeteis contenin nyne ellis."—*Inventories, A.* 1561, p. 159.

cōl-ūm-bēl'-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *columba*=a dove.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusks, family Buccinidae. They are small pretty-marked shells, with a long narrow aperture, a thickened and dentated outer

lip, a crenulate inner one, a small lamellar operculum. Recent species known, 205; fossil, 8. The former are from the subtropical and tropical parts of the Old and New Worlds; the latter from the Tertiary.

Cō-lūm'-bī-a, s. [After Columbus, the discoverer.] A name sometimes given to this country.

cōl-ūm'-bī-ad, s. [From *Columbia*, a name given to this country.]

Ordnance: A species of heavy cannon, invented by Colonel Bomford, of the United States Army, and used in the war of 1812. It combined certain qualities of the gun, howitzer, and mortar.

Cōl-ūm'-bī-an, a. [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Columbus, the discoverer of America.] Of or pertaining to the United States or America. It has been considerably modified of late.

cōl-ūm'-bīc, a. [Mod. Lat. *columb(ium)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from columbium.

cōl-ūm'-bī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *columba*, †*columbus*=a dove, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, the typical one of the sub-order Columbacei. The bill is moderate and compressed, having at its base a soft skin in which the nostrils are placed. The feet have three divided toes before and one behind. For the first four see *Columbus*, the fifth is the Passenger pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*.

cōl-ūm'-bīer, col-om-bīer, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A size of drawing-paper measuring 34½ × 23 inches, and weighing 100 lbs. to the ream.

cōl-ūm-bīf-ēr-ōus, a. [Mod. Lat. *columbium*; i connective; Class. Lat. *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing columbium (q. v.).

cōl-ūm-bīne (1), **a. & s.** [In Fr. & Prov. *colombin*; Ital. *colombino*=B. 1, from Lat. *columbinus*=(1) pertaining to a dove, (2) dove-colored.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to a dove or pigeon.

2. Dove-colored, the color of the throat of many pigeons.

II. Fig.: Dove-like; with the character attributed to the dove.

"It is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with columbine innocency except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent."—*Bacon. (Latham.)*

B. As substantive:

1. A popular name for *Aquilegia vulgaris* or other species of the genus *Aquilegia*. The common columbine has drooping purplish-blue flowers with five flat sepals; five petals, with long spurs, often curved; five foli-oles, the root-leaves twice or thrice ternate, the others singly ternate. [AQUILEGIA.]

"Columbines

are of several

sorts and colors.

They flower in

the end of May,

when few other

flowers shew."—

Mortimer.

2. **Verbena** 1. Single petal. 2. Blossom and leaves.

officinalis.

"Of some pigeon's grasse or columbine, because pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as Apuleius writeth."—*Gerard*, 581. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (1) **Feathered Columbine**: *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*.

(2) **Tufted Columbine**: The same as *Feathered Columbine* (q. v.).

cōl-ūm-bīne (2), **s.** [Ital. *colombina*, from Lat. *columba*, implying that the person so designated has a dove-like character.]

Drama: A female character in the Italian comedy, the daughter of Cassandra and the mythic Harlequin. The female dancer in the English pantomime.

cō-lūm'-bīte, s. [Mod. Lat., &c., *columbium* (q. v.), and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic opaque, brittle mineral: hardness, 6; specific gravity, 5.4-6.5; luster sub-metallic; color, various shades of black, somewhat iridescent. Composition: Columbic acid. 52-80; tantalic acid, 22-31; protoxide of iron, 13-18; protoxide of manganese, 0.2-0.7, &c. Occurs in Greenland, Finland, Bavaria, Connecticut, &c. It is called also NIOBITE (q. v.). Baierite, Torrelite, Greenlandite, and Dianite are the same as Columbite. (*Dana.*)

cōl-ūm'-bī-ūm, s. [COLUMBITE.] A name given to the metallic element Niobium (q. v.).

cōl-ūm'-bō, s. [COLUMBA; COLUMBA.]

cō-lūm'-būs, cō-lūm'-bā, s. [Lat. †*columbus*=a male dove or pigeon . . . † pigeon in general; *columba* (the common word)=a dove or pigeon, probably the same as *palumbes*=the wild pigeon.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Columbidae, and the sub-order Columbacei (q. v.). It contains the typical pigeons. *Columbus* or *Columba livia*, the common Rock-pigeon, is supposed to have been the parent of the numerous breeds of pigeons which now seem so distinct from each other. For the record of elaborate investigations regarding the apparent origin of the great diversity of color, and even of form, see Darwin's *Origin of Species*, and some of his other works.

†cōl'-u-mēl, cōl-u-mēl'-lā, s. [Lat.=a small column, a pillar, dimin. of *columna*=a column, a pillar.]

I. Ord. Lang. (of the form columel): A column.

"We have in a distinct *columel* assigned the places of their habitation."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xv.

II. Tech. (of the form columella):

1. **Anatomy**:

(1) **Human Anat.**: [COLUMELLA COCHLEÆ.]

(2) **Compar. Anat.**: The bone of the ear present in several Amphibia and most Sauropsida, which answers to the stapes in Mammalia. (*Huxley.*)

2. **Zoölogy**:

(1) (*Conchol.*): The central pillar around which a spiral shell is wound. (*Owen.*)

(2) *Of Actinozoa or Corals*: The central axis or pillar found in the center of the visceral chamber of many corals. It is an axial rod-like structure.

3. **Botany**:

(1) The axis, where such exists, from which the valves separate in a dehiscent fruit. (*Lindley.*)

(2) The axis over which the spore cases of some ferns, such as *Trichomanes*, are arranged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) The axis occupying the center of a sporangium in the fructification of a moss. (*Lindley.*) Something similar is found in a few Hepaticæ.

(4) A central pillar or projection within the sporangium of *Mucor* and some similar fungals.

columella cochleæ.

Anat.: The central pillar or axis around which the tube and lamina of the ear spirally turn. It is called also the modiolus.

†cōl-u-mēl'-lār, a. [Lat. *columell(a)*, and Eng. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to the uvula or columella.

cōl-u-mēl'-lī-a, s. [Named by Jacquin after Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella, a celebrated Spanish writer on agriculture, born B. C. 42.]

Bot.: A genus of epigynous exogens, the typical and only one of the order Columelliaceæ (q. v.).

cōl-u-mēl'-lī-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *columellia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Columelliads, an order of Cinchonales Exogens, with epipetalous stamens, sinuous anthers bursting longitudinally, and unsymmetrical flowers. Only genus, *Columellia*; species three, from Mexico and Peru. They have yellow flowers, sessile in the dichotomies of the branches.

cōl-u-mēl'-lī-ads, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *columellia* (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The English book-name given by Lindley and others to the order Columelliaceæ (q. v.).

†cōl-u-mēl'-lī-form, a. [Lat. *columella*=a little pillar, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a columella or little column.

cōl'-ūmn (n silent), s. & a. [Lat. *columna*=a column, a pillar; Fr. *colonne*; Ital. *colonna*; Sp. & Port. *coluna*, *columna*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Some of the old Greek columns and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos."—*Peacham.*

2. **Fig.**: Anything resembling or supposed to resemble a column, in pressing vertically on its base.

"... an angel, who, at last, in sight
Of both my parents, all in flames ascended
From off the altar where an offering burn'd,
As in a fiery column charioting
His godlike presence."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere, . . ."—*Bentley.*

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.**: A pillar, shaft, or solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving to support some superincumbent mass. It is the principal part in the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ancient orders of architecture. There are five orders of architecture, each having its own proper style of column. [ARCHITECTURE.] The Grecian-Doric has no base, and in some other respects differs from the Roman Doric, which is an imitation of it. It was short, powerful and massive, and very simple in character. Its height was between seven and eight diameters. The Ionic column was distinguished by its volutes, and was nine diameters in height. The Corinthian, which was ten diameters high, was adorned with leaves, &c., and was noted for its lightness and richness of decoration. Of these the Doric and Ionic were the earliest and oftenest employed in Greek architecture. The Corinthian was preferred by the Romans. The parts of a column are, the plinth, the torus, the shaft, the astragal, the neck, the ovato, the abacus (see these words). Above these rose the entablature.

2. *Anat.*: The name given to various pillar-like structures of the bodily frame. Thus the *posterior vesicular column* is the name given by Clarke to a compact group of large cells occupying the inner half of the cervix in the posterior cornu in the spinal cord. (*Quain*.)

¶ Column is the English rendering of *columna*, and columns of *columnæ*, which are used as anatomical terms. [COLUMNNA, COLUMNÆ.]

3. Zoology:

(1) The cylindrical body of a Sea-anemone.

(2) The jointed stem or peduncle of a stalked crinoid. The axis of a crinoid which, when the fleshy envelope is removed, separates into a multitude of joints or pieces.

4. *Bot.*: A solid body into which the filaments in some plants, such as *Stapelia*, *Stylidium*, and *Rafflesia*, are combined. In the Orchids, Richard called the column a gynostemium. (*Lindley*.)

5. Military:

(1) A body of troops in deep files and narrow front, opposed to *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

(2) A body of troops, irrespective of the manner of formation.

"But the clan, deprived of the leader whom it adored, and aware that he had withdrawn himself in ill humor, was no longer the same terrible column which had a few days before kept so well the vow to perish or to conquer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

6. Nautical: (See extract.)

"A column means any number of ships in a distinct group, whether in line-ahead, abreast or otherwise. . . . A column is said to be in line ahead when the ships are in one line ahead of each other. A column is said to be in line abreast when the ships are ranged in one line abeam of each other."—*Manual of Naval Evolutions; Defn.*, pp. 30-1. (1874.)

7. *Printing, Writing, &c.*: A perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space; as, A column of print, a column of figures, &c.

8. *Distilling*: A vessel containing a vertical series of chambers used in stills for continuous distillation. (*Knight*.)

9. *Calico-printing*: The name of a certain description of steam apparatus by which steam is applied to cloths topically treated with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, in order to fix the colors. (*Knight*.)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

column-lathe, *s.* A dentist's or watchmaker's lathe on a vertical extensible post to accommodate an operator in a sitting or standing posture. (*Knight*.)

column-like, *a.* Like or resembling a column.

column-orders, *s. pl.*

Archit.: An epithet applied to the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture, from the important part filled in them by the different styles of columns.

column-rule, *s.*

Printing: The name given to pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type-high, and used to separate columns of type.

cōl-ūm'-nā (pl. **cōl-ūm'-næ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: A column (q. v.).

2. *Anat.*, &c.: Applied to various parts of the body, which more or less resemble a column in shape or appearance. [COLUMN, A. II. 2, *Anat.*]

cōl-ūm'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat.=columns, pl. of *columna* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Various columnar or pillar-shaped structures. Thus there are *Columnæ Bertini*, *Columnæ carneæ*, *Columnæ recti*, and *Columnæ rugarum*.

columnæ carneæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.=fleshy columns.]

Anat.: Certain muscular bundles connected with the ventricles of the heart. (*Quain*.)

" . . . end as one sort of *columnæ carneæ* in the ventricles by union with the chordæ tendinæ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 165.

***cōl-ūm'-nāl**, *a.* [Eng. *column*; -*al*.] Columnar, like a column.

"No crag overhanging, nor columnar rock."

Southey: Thalaba, xii. 11.

cōl-ūm'-nār, *a.* [Lat. *columnaris*, from *columna*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped or formed like a column, formed in columns.

"White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. *Bot.*, &c.: Resembling a column in form, as the combined stamens of most Malvaceæ.

***cōl-ūm'-nār'-ī-ān**, *a.* [Lat. *columnari*(s), and Eng. suff. -*an*.] The same as COLUMNAR (q. v.).

†cōl-ūm'-nār-ish, *a.* [Eng. *columnar*; -*ish*.] Shaped somewhat like a column.

cōl-ūm'-nār'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *columnar*(is), and Eng. suff. -*ity*.] The quality of being columnar.

cōl-ūm'-nē-ā, *s.* [Named after Fabius Columna, of the noble family of Colonna in Italy.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Gesneraceæ, tribe Gesneræ. The flowers of *Columnnea scandens*, a species which grows in the West Indies, secrete a large quantity of honey.

†cōl'-ūmned (*n* silent), *a.* [Eng. *column*; -*ed*.]

1. Furnished or adorned with columns.

"The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal

Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel."

Tennyson: Ænone.

2. Divided into columns.

†cōl-ūm'-nī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *column(a)*; *i* connective; and Eng. suff. -*ation*.]

Arch.: The employment or arrangement of columns in a design. (*Gwilt*.)

cōl-ūm'-nīf-ēr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *columna*=a column, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: An order in the natural system of Linnæus as distinguished from his artificial one. He included under it most Mallow-worts, also *Camellia*, *Mentzelia*, &c.

cōl-ūm'-nū-lā, *s.* [Lat. *columnella*, dimin. of *columna*=a column.] A little column.

†cōl'-lūre, *s.* [Lat. *coluri*, pl.; Gr. *kolouroi* (see def.), *kolouros*=dock-tailed, stump-tailed, as a bird which has lost its tail from age, or the fabled fox who lost his tail, . . . truncated; *kolos*=docked, stunted, *oura*=tail.]

Astronomy:

1. *Sing.*: One of the two colures [2.], viz., the equinoctial colure, the solstitial colure.

2. *Pl.*: Two great circles passing through the equinoctial points and cutting each other at right angles at the poles. The term colure, which was used by the ancients, being unnecessary, is not much employed.

"The space of seven continued nights he rode
With darkness, thrice the equinoctial line
He circled, four times crossed the car of night
From pole to pole traversing each colure."

John Milton.

cōl'-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *kolos*=an unknown quadruped.]

Zoöl.: A genus of animals, family Antilopidæ. *Colus Saiga* is the Saiga Antelope, found on the steppes of European and Asiatic Russia. [SAIGA.]

cōl-lū'-tē-ā, *s.* [Class. Lat. *colutea*; Gr. *koloutea*, supposed to be from *kōlūō*=to cut short, to amputate, because the plant is said to die if the branches be cut off.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Galegeæ. *Colutea arborescens* is the Bladder Senna, the leaves of which are used for adulterating the blunt-leaved Senna of the druggists.

***col-ver**, *s.* [CULVER.]

"The colveres retournen ayen."—*Maundeville*, p. 118.

cōl-vīl'-lē-ā, *s.* [Named after Sir Charles Colville, formerly Governor of the Mauritius.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. *Colvillea racemosa* is a splendid tree forty or fifty feet high, with scarlet flowers, a native of Madagascar.

cōl-ŷ-dī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colydium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of beetles, section Pentamera.

cōl-ŷ-dī-ūm, *s.* [The form seems that of a diminutive. Agassiz considers the root to be Gr. *koleos*=a sheath.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Colydiidæ.

cōl-ŷm-bē-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *kolymbētēs*=a diver, a swimmer.]

Entom.: A genus of water-beetles, family Dytiscidæ.

cōl-ŷm'-bī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colymbus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, order Natatores, tribe Brevipennatæ. The beak is somewhat long, conical, and pointed. There is sometimes a crest on the head, the wings are short, and the hinder toe is

distinct. The feet are placed far back, so that the bird has to stand erect. Many are marine; others frequent estuaries, and even fresh water, especially in severe weather. They are divided into the Podicipinæ or Grebes, and the Colymbinæ or Divers proper.

cōl-ŷm-bī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *colymbus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds, the typical one of the family Colymbidæ.

cōl-ŷm'-būs, *s.* [Gr. *kolymbōs*=a diver, a swimmer.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the



Colymbus.

family Colymbidæ. *Colymbus glacialis* is the northern diver or loon.

cōl'-zā, *s.* [Fr.] *Brassica Napus*, var. *oleifera*.

colza oil, *s.* Oil from its seeds. Used for burning in lamps.

cōm-, *pref. in compos.* [Lat. *cum*=with.] The form assumed by the Latin prefix before words beginning with *b*, *p*, or *m*, and sometimes before *f*. [Co, Con.]

***com**, *s.* [COME.] A coming, an arrival, an advent.

"Blyssyd be that swete blome,
That shalle save us at his com."

Towneley Myst., p. 52.

***com**, *pret. of v.* [COME.]

cō'-mā (1), *s.* [Gr. *kōma*=deep slumber; *koimaō*=to lull or hush to sleep, to put to sleep; cognate with *keimai*=to lie, to lie outstretched.]

Med.: A morbid state which, if considered a distinct disease, is a milder form of apoplexy, but which may be properly regarded as a symptom rather than an idiopathic affection. It is characterized by a morbid condition of the brain, producing loss of sensation and voluntary motion, so that the patient seems as if in a deep sleep. It constitutes the most pronounced state of torpor which can occur, the succession being as follows: When a patient is so overcome by lassitude that he tends perpetually to sleep, is incapable of muscular exertion, and cannot, except when excited, give attention to what is passing around, his state is called *lethargy*; when a mechanical stimulus, such as that of pricking or pinching him, will restore him to partial consciousness, it is *carus*; when not even this will rouse him, it is *coma*. The cerebral functions are suspended in coma, and the nervous and sanguiferous systems deranged. There are two well-marked types of it, one in which the pulse is oppressed, irregular, and slow; and the other in which it is strong, with a hot skin and other marks of febrile inflammation. When coma is intense it passes into apoplexy (q. v.).

"The condensation of the substance of the hemispheres, which is produced by an apoplectic clot or by the effusion of some other foreign matter, prevents a similar consent of action, and thus gives rise to the phenomena of coma, in which all mental nervous actions are destroyed or suspended."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 366.

cō'-mā (2), *s.* [Lat.=hair, foliage, grass.]

1. Astronomy:

(1) *Gen.*: Anything more or less hair-like. [COMA BERENICES.]

(2) *Spec.*: A certain hair-like appearance seen surrounding the nucleus, considered as the head, of a comet when the spectator stands between it and the sun.

2. Botany:

(1) The assemblage of branches constituting the head of a forest tree.

(2) A series of empty bracts terminating the inflorescence of some plants.

(3) The tuft of hairs terminating certain seeds as, for example, the long hairs collected about the extremity of the cotton and some other plants. These have been sometimes improperly called the pappus.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Coma Berenices, s. [BERENICE'S HAIR.]

*cō-mart', s. [? Pref. co=con, and mart (q. v.). More probably a misprint for cov'nant, which is the reading found in the first folio.] A treaty or agreement.

"By the same comart,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet." *Shakesp.: Ham.*, i. 1.

cōm'-ar-ūm, s. [From Lat. *comaron*; Gr. *komaros*=the strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*).]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ or Roseworts, and the family Rosidæ. The calyx is ten (or more) cleft, the segments being alternately long and short. The petals, which are five or more, are shorter than the calyx. The style is short and lateral. The achenes are numerous; they are situated on a spongy receptacle [MARSH CINQUEFOIL.] It has been used as a febrifuge, and compared for efficacy to Cinchona.

*comash, s. [Etym. unknown. Perhaps from Lat. *comacum*, a spice mentioned by Pliny.] Probably a kind of spice.

"Comashes out of Turkie, the peece, xxx l."—*Rates, A.* 1611. Id., 1670.

cōm'-māte, a. [Lat. *comatus*=hairy, pa. par. of *como*=to cover with hair; *coma*=hair.] Surrounded by coma; having a hairy appendage like a tail.

"How comate, crinite, caudate stars are fram'd."
Fairfax: Tasso, xiv. 44.

†cōm'-māte, s. [Pref. co=con, and mate (q. v.).] A companion, associate, or partner; a fellowmate.

"And thy name, stranger?—Is Olinthus, the comate in the prison, as the trial."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

cōm'-a-tōse, cōm'-a-toūs, a. [Fr. *comateux*; Lat. *coma*; Gr. *kōma*=sleep, lethargy.] [COMA (1), s.] In a state of, or pertaining to, coma; lethargic, drowsy.

"Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and comatose cases."—*Grew*.

cōm'-āt'-u-lā, s. [Lat. *comatulus*=having hair neatly or luxuriantly curled; dimin. of *comatus*=hairy; *coma*=hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Comatulidæ. One species, *Comatula rosea*, now called *Antedon rosea*, is found in the British seas. Its young are so unlike the mature animal that they were placed in a distinct family and called *Pentacrinus europæus*.

cōm'-a-tū'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *comatula*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Echinoderms, order Crinoidea. They are called Hair-stars and Feather-stars. They are fixed by a stalk when young, but are free when of mature age, differing in this respect from the Encrinidæ or Sea-lilies, which were attached by stalks at every period of their existence. They have both the mouth and anus on the lower or ventral surface, possess ten slender arms and slender-jointed cirri, enabling them to creep about at the bottom of the sea. Species of the family have been found in most parts of the world. [COMATULA.]

2. *Palæont.*: Free Crinoids, like the modern Comatulæ, appear first apparently in the Jurassic rocks.

cōmb (1), s. [COMBE.]

cōmb (2) (b silent), *camb, *combe (2), *coomb (1), *kambe, *komb (Eng.), *kame, *kayme (Scotch), s. & a. [A. S. *camb*=a comb, a crest; Dan. & Dut. *kam*; Icel. *kambr*; Sw. *kam*; O. H. Ger. *kambo*, *champe*; M. H. Ger. *kamp*; Ger. *kamm*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A toothed instrument used for separating, arranging, or dressing the hair; also an ornamental toothed contrivance used by ladies for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.

"And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks."

Milton: Comus, 880-2.

2. The top or crest of a bird, especially of a cock.

"Combe or other lyke of byrds."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle wall."

Dryden: The Cock and Fox.

*3. The crest or top of a wave.

*4. A ridge of earth or land, an embankment.

"If that folc hem wulde deren,
The dikes comb hem wulde weren."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,563.

5. The waxen hexagonal cavities in which bees lodge their honey.

"A coomb of hony."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiv. 22.

"... when the bee doth leave her comb."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ The comb of a bee is composed, as before stated of hexagonal cells, of which there are two tiers, the cells in which are placed end to end, so that the three plates of wax, which serve as the bottom of the cell in the one tier, constitute also that of the corresponding one in the other. The mathematical problem in "maxima and minima," how to construct the greatest number of cells within the smallest possible room, and with the least expenditure of material, is solved. This the natural theologians and the older naturalists were accustomed to adduce, as one of an infinite number of proofs, that design and a Designer were displayed in nature. [DESIGN.]

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A small piece of timber under the lower part of the beak-head, for the fore-tack to be hauled to—in some vessels, instead of a bumkin: it has the same use in bringing the fore-tack on board that the chess-tree has to the main-tack. (*Smyth.*)

2. *Milit.*: The projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock which affords the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it back.

3. *Wool-dressing, &c.*:

(1) A rake-shaped implement, consisting of a head with two or three rows of tapering steel teeth, the rows being of different lengths. The tool is used in combing long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. Short-stapled wool is carded.

(2) The serrated doffing-knife which removes the fleece from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. (*Knight.*)

4. *Hat-making.* The form or shape on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a bat. Probably from cone, the usual shape. (*Knight.*)

5. *Mechanics*:

(1) A steel tooth with teeth corresponding to those of a screw, and used for chasing screws on work which is rotated in a lathe. [CHASER.]

(2) The notched scale of a wire-micrometer.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Comb-case*, *comb-maker*, *comb-making*.

comb-broach, s. The tooth of a comb, with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush, s.

1. *Lit.*: A brush for cleaning combs.

*2. *Fig.*: A ladies'-maid.

"... with whom she had lived for some time in the capacity of a comb-brush."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. xvii., ch. viii.

comb-cutter, s. One who makes combs.

Comb-cutter's saw: Usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the less salient acting as a spacer to start the next kerf. Another comb-cutter's saw has an adjustable slip, which acts as a gauge for depth of kerf. [COMB-SAW.]

**comb-feat*, s. A thrashing or beating.

"Come hither, I must show thee a new trick, and handsomely give thee the comb-feat."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. vi. (*Davies*.)

comb-frame, s. A four-square removable frame like a slate-frame, placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb. (*Knight.*)

comb-pot, s. A stove at which the combs are warmed in the operation of preparing long-stapled wool for worsted.

comb-saw, s. The hand-saw of the comb-cutter is called a stadda, and has two blades, one deeper than the other; a gauge on the saw-blade determines the depth of cut. Some of the saws are serrated on each edge. The blades are made of thick steel, and are ground away on the edges as thin as the notches of the comb. They have about twenty points to the inch. Between the blades is a thin slip or tongue of metal, called a languet, which determines and preserves the interval. (*Knight.*)

comb-shaped, a.

Bot.: Pectinate, pinnatifid, but with the segments very numerous, close, and narrow, like the tooth of a comb. Example, the leaf of *Lavandula dentata*.

cōmb (3), coomb (2), s. [A. S. *cumb* (?) (*Bosworth*). A corruption of Fr. *comble*=(s.) a heaping, (a.) heaped up, quite full; from Lat. *cumulatus*, pa. par. of *cumulo*=to heap up. (*Skeat*.)] A dry measure containing four bushels.

"In the fourteenth century, Sir John Cullum observes, a harvestman had fourpence a day, which enabled him to buy a comb of wheat; but to buy a comb of wheat a man must now (1784) work ten or twelve days."—*Hallam: View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii., ch. ix.

comb (4), s. [COLMIE.] A coal-fish of the fifth year. (*Scotch.*)

cōmb (b silent), *kembe, *keme, *kemyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *cemban*; Icel. *kemba*; O. H. Ger. *chempen*; M. H. Ger. *kemben*, *kemmen*.] [COMB (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dress, arrange, or adjust the hair with a comb.

"Kemyn here. Como."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"One of them combed his flowing wig . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Comm.*: To cleanse and arrange wool, to card.

"Keme wulle or othere lyke. *Pectino*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"As clotherer kemben hir wolle."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 5,631.

¶ To comb the cat:

Naut.: To adjust the tails of the cat by running the fingers between them.

To comb one's head: To give one a thrashing.

"A wife who will comb your head for you."—*Lytton: What Will He Do with It*, ok. iv., ch. xvi.

*B. Intrans.: To form into a crest, to roll over (as waves).

*cōm'-bā-čŷ, s. [COMBAT.] A combat or fight.

"By combac to winne or lose"—*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. iv.

cōm'-bat, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *combatre*; Fr. *combattre*: *com*=with, and *battre*=to beat or strike, from Lat. *batuo*; Ital. *combattere*; Sp. *combatir*; Port. *combater*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To contend, to engage or fight with, to struggle against physically, to meet in opposition or enmity.

"No more to combat and to bleed."

Byron: Mazeppa, 1.

2. *Fig.*: To struggle or resist mentally.

"His face still combating with tears and smiles."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To oppose, to struggle or contend against, to engage with physically.

"When he the ambitious Norway combated."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To oppose, struggle, or contend against mentally or by argument.

"... held himself equally bound to combat religious errors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

cōm'-bāt, s. [COMBAT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: An engagement, contest, or conflict; a struggle with or opposition to any person or thing.

2. *Fig.*: A mental struggle.

"The noble combat that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina!"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Military*:

(1) A duel, an engagement between two armed persons; now generally spoken of as a single combat.

"And I accept the combat willingly."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 3.

(2) A skirmish, an engagement between two opposing forces of small numbers.

2. *Law*: [For trial by single combat, see BATTLE, B. 1.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *combat* and *oppose*: "*Combat* is properly a species of *opposing*: one always *opposes* in *combating*, though not *vice versa* . . . a person's positions are *combated*, his interests or his measures are *opposed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *combat* and *battle*, see BATTLE; for that between *combat* and *conflict*, see CONFLICT.

†cōm'-bat-a-ble, a. [Fr. *combattable*.] That may or is liable to be combated or disputed; disputable. (*Todd*.)

cōm'-bat-ant, a. & s. [Fr. *combattant*, pr. par. of *combattre*.] [COMBAT, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Engaged in combat, fighting, bearing arms, antagonistic.

"Their valors are not yet so combatant,

Or truly antagonistic."

B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

2. *Her.*: Applied to beasts borne on a coat of arms face to face, as in the attitude of fighting.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: One who fights or engages in battle or single combat; a soldier.

"Sound, trumpets; and set forward, combatants."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.*: One who contends for matters of opinion or belief; an advocate or champion of a cause.

"When any of those combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge."—*Locke*.

¶ With for before the thing defended.

"Men become *combatants* for those opinions."—Locke.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *combatant* and *champion*: "A *combatant* fights for himself and for victory; a *champion* fights either for another, or in another's cause. The word *combatant* has always relation to some actual engagement; *champion* may be employed for one ready to be engaged, or in the habits of being engaged. The *combatants* in the Olympic games used to contend for a prize; the Roman gladiators were *combatants* who fought for their lives: when knight errantry was in fashion, there were *champions* of all descriptions . . . The mere act of fighting constitutes the *combatant*; the act of standing up in another's defense at a personal risk constitutes the *champion* . . ." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

côm'-bat-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMBAT, v.]

†*côm'-bat-êr*, *s.* [Eng. *combat*; -er.] One who contends or opposes; a combatant.

côm'-bat-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMBAT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of opposing, resisting, or struggling against.

†*côm'-bat-îve*, *a.* [Eng. *combat*; suffix -ive.] Inclined to combating or opposing, pugnacious.

"This he puts upon you in his fine *combative* manner, . . ."—Lamb: Letter to Wordsworth.

côm'-bat-îve-ness, *s.* [Eng. *combative*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality of being combative or disposed to quarrel.

2. *Phren.*: One of the affective propensities. The organ of it is fixed on the hinder part of the head, one half of it just to the left of the upper margin of the right ear, the other half on the corresponding spot to the right of the left ear.

**côm'-bat-îze*, *v. i.* [Eng. *combat*; -ize.] To combat, to fight.

"Tell Calimede I'll *combatize* with her."

Timon; Old Play (ed. Dyce), p. 50.

cômbe, *cômbe*, *s.* [A. S. *comb*, *cumb*=a valley; Fr. *combe*; Prov. & Sp. *comba*; Wel. *cwym*, *cyma*, *cymydd*, *cymoedd*. See def.] [COMB (1), s.] A hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, a valley, a ravine. Used—

†1. As an independent word.

" . . . in sounding *combe* and plain."

W. Browne: Britannia's Pastorals.

2. As part of a compound word in many geographical names, as Babbiccombe, Ilfracombe, England.

cômbed (*b* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [COMB, v., KEMPT.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Furnished with a comb or crest.

cômbe-êr (1) (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *comb*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who combs.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Commerce*:

(1) One who combs or cards wool.

(2) A machine for combing or carding wool.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A heavy surge breaking on a beach, a long curling wave.

(2) A ledge around the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat to keep back spray and waves which "comb" over the deck.

cômbe-êr (2) (*b* silent), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *comber*.]

Ichthy.: A long slender fish, with a red back, belonging to the gold-funny tribe; found on the coast of Cornwall.

†*côm-bin'-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *combin(e)*; -able.] Capable of combining or of being combined.

"Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study."—Lord Chesterfield.

†*côm-bin'-a-ble-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *combinable*; -ness.] The quality of being combinable or capable of combination.

côm-bin-âte, *a.* [Lat. *combinatus*, *pa. par. of combino*=to combine (q. v.).] Betrothed, united, espoused.

"She lost her *combinat* husband"

Shakespeare.

combinat-venose, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *combinat*, and *venosus*.]

Bot. (of leaves): A term applied when the lateral veins unite before they reach the margin.

côm-bin-â-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *combinatio*; Fr. *combinaison*.] [COMBINE, v.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of combining or uniting two or more substances or bodies.

"Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*."—Boyle.

2. The state or condition of being combined; union, commixture.

" . . . from the moment of their first *combination*, . . ."—Hooker.

3. The result of the act or process of combining; a combined body or mass.

4. A union, association, or league of persons or states for a certain purpose; a confederacy (generally, but not always, used in a bad sense, as a cabal).

"Rome, by her warlike policy, was perpetually exposing herself to serious reverses, to vindictive attacks, and to formidable *combinations* of injured neighbors."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act or process of combining ideas in the mind.

"They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them."—Locke.

2. The state or condition of being mentally combined or associated.

"Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness."—South.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Arith., Algebra, &c.*: The different collections which may be made of certain given quantities without regard to the order in which they are arranged in each collection. The term is almost always mentioned in conjunction with permutations in which there is regard to the order of the quantities, and a department of arithmetic is technically called Permutations and Combinations. If *a*, *b*, and *c* be three quantities to be taken two together, there will be three possible combinations, that is, ways of arranging them in pairs, without allowing *b* to stand before *a*, or *c* before the two letters which precede it in the alphabet. These combinations will be *ab*, *ac*, and *bc*. But there can be six permutations of the same three letters, *i. e.*, six distinct pairs of them if permission be granted to put them in any order one pleases, *viz.*, *ab*, *ba*, *ac*, *ca*, *bc*, *cb*. [PERMUTATION.]

2. *Chem.*: The act of uniting by means of chemical affinity; the state of being so united. There are two kinds of chemical combination, that by weight and that by volume. In a large number of instances the law relating to combination by weight is as follows: When two bodies, A and B, are capable of uniting, the several quantities of B, which combine with a given or constant quantity of A, stand to one another in very simple ratios. [MULTIPLE (Chem.), EQUIVALENT, ATOMIC.] With regard to gases combining by volume, the law is that the combining volumes of all elementary gases are equal, excepting those of phosphorus and arsenic, which are only half those of the other elements in the gaseous state, and those of mercury and cadmium, which are double those of the other elements. (Fownes.)

" . . . we have then what is called a chemical *combination*."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), i. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *combination*, *conspiracy*, *cabal*, and *plot*: "An association for a bad purpose is the idea common to all these terms, and peculiar to *combination*. A *combination* may be either secret or open, but secrecy forms a necessary part in the signification of the other terms; a *cabal* is secret as to its end; a *plot* and *conspiracy* are secret, both as to the means and the end. *Combination* is the close adherence of many for their mutual defense in obtaining of demands, or resisting of claims. A *cabal* is the intrigue of a party or faction, formed by cunning practices in order to give a turn to the course of things to its own advantage; the natural and ruling idea in *cabal* is that of assembling a number, and maneuvering secretly with address. A *plot* is a clandestine union of some persons for the purpose of mischief: the ruling idea in a *plot* is that of a complicated enterprise formed in secret, by two or more persons. A *conspiracy* is a general intelligence among persons united in sentiment to effect some serious change: the ruling and natural idea in this word is that of unanimity and concert in the prosecution of a plan. A *combination* is seldom of so serious a nature as a *cabal*, or a *plot*, though always objectionable; a *combination* may have many or few." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

combination-attachment, *s.*

Sewing-machine: A device to be attached to the sewing-machine proper, and by which two or more distinct classes of work may be performed, such as marking, folding, and creasing a tuck; a guide, hemmer, corder, and quilter.

combination-fuse, *s.* A fuse combining the principles of time and percussion, so that if the time-fuse fails to explode the shell after the proper interval, the percussion device will produce this effect when the shell strikes.

combination pedal, *s.*

Music: A pedal acting upon the wind supply instead of upon the draw-stops of an organ.

combination-room, *s.* The room in which the fellows of the different colleges in the University of Cambridge meet after dinner for dessert and conversation. It corresponds to the common-room of Oxford and Dublin. (Local.)

côm-bi-nâ-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *combination*; -al.] Pertaining to combination.

combinational tone.

Music: A third tone produced when two musical notes are sounded together. It is called also the *grave harmonic* and the *differential tone*. (Rossiter.)

**côm'-bîn-â-tive*, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *combinativus*, from *combino*.] Tending to or apt to combine.

**côm'-bîn-â-tôr-ÿ*, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *combinatorius*.] The same as COMBINATIVE (q. v.).

côm-bîne, **com-bin-en*, **com-by-n-yn*, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *combino*=to join or unite two things together: *com*=cum; *binus* (pl. *bini*)=two by two; Fr. *combiner*; Sp. & Port. *combinar*; Ital. *combinare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To join or unite together; to cause to coalesce.

"Combynyn or copulyn. *Combino*, *copulo*."—Prompt.

Parv. "And earthly sounds, though sweet and well combined." Couper: Progress of Error.

2. To link or unite; to join in union.

"Combine your hearts in one, . . ."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. To accord, to agree, to settle by agreement or compact.

"And all combin'd, save what thou must combine By holy marriage."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

4. To associate together.

"Yet it were well if none but the dunces of society were combined to render the possession of an author ridiculous or unhappy."—Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. x.

II. *Grammar*: To unite or join ideas or words; the opposite to *analyze*.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To unite, to join together, to coalesce.

"So sweet did harp and voice combine."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 14.

2. To associate, to confederate; to be joined or united in friendship or plans.

"Combine together 'gainst their enemy."

Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 1.

II. *Chem.*: To unite together by means of chemical affinity. [COMBINATION, Chem.]

¶ For the difference between *combine* and *connect*, see CONNECT.

côm'-bîne, *s.* An association of persons or corporations for the purpose of advancing their interests; a trust; a clique; a ring.

côm-bin'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [COMBINE, v.]

côm-bin'-êd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *combined*; -ly.] In a united manner; in combination or concert.

"The flesh, the world, the devil, all combinedly are so many fierce adversaries, . . ."—Barrow: Sermons, ii. 30.

côm-bîne-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *combine*; -ment.] Combination, association in interests.

"Having no firme *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers."—Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 2. (Davies.)

côm-bin'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *combin(e)*; -er.] One who or that which combines or unites.

"Maintaining this so excellent *combiner* of all virtues, humility."—W. Montagu: Dev. Ess., P. II. (1654), p. 186.

cômbe-îng (*b* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMB, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of dressing or cleaning the hair with a comb.

2. That which is removed by the act or process of combing, as the *combings* of wool.

*3. False or borrowed hair covering or combed over the baldness of the head.

" . . . the deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and *combings* . . ."—Jeremy Taylor: Art of Handsomeness, p. 44.

II. *Wool-dressing*: An operation in the worsted, or long-wool manufacture, for straightening and disentangling wool. It is a similar operation to the carding of short wool. (Knight.)

cômbe-îngs, (*b* silent), *s.* [COAMINGS.]

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

côm-bî-nîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMBINE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"It is combining fire with smoke."

Cowper: Friendship.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of uniting or mixing; combination.

***com-ble**, *v. i. & t.* [Perhaps a variant of *com-bren=cumber*.] [ACOMELYD, COMELID.]

A. Intrans.: To become stiff or cramped.

"Throgh kund I comble an kelde."

Ear. Eng. Poems, &c., p. 149.

B. Trans.: To encumber, to load, to oppress.

"You dayly and howlerly soe comble me with not only expressions, but allsoe deeds of your worthyness and goodness."—*Letter dated 1672, Pepys' Diary*, v. 289.

***com-ble** ***cum-ble**, *s.* [Lat. *cumulus*=a heap, a mound.] A top or summit.

"In Philip the Second's time the Spanish monarchy come to its highest *cumbe*, by the conquest of Portugal, whereby the East Indies, sundry islands in the Atlantic Sea, and divers places in Barbary, were added to the crown of Spain."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†cômb-lëss (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *comb*; *-less*.] Without or deprived of a comb or crest.

"A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

***côm-brânçe**, ***com-branse**, ***com-braunçe**, ***cum-branse**, *s.* [ENCUMBRANCE.] An encumbrance, an injury, a hurt.

"In the contrare kark and combrance huge."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 4.

***com-bre**, *v. t. & i.* [CUMBER.]

côm-brêt-â-çẽ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *combretum* (*q. v.*), and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: Myrobalsans, an order of exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of trees or shrubs with alternate or opposite entire dotless leaves, destitute of stipules. The flowers are on axillary or terminal spikes. The calyx is adherent, with a 4-5 lobed deciduous limb. The petals, where they exist, rise from the orifice of the calyx. The stamens are generally twice as many as the segments of the calyx; the ovary one-celled, 2-4 pendulous ovules, style 1, stigma simple. The order is divided into three tribes: Terminaleæ, Combretæ and Gyrocarpeæ (*q. v.*). The Myrobalsans are found within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America.

côm-brêt-â-çẽ-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *combretaceæ* (*æ*), and Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the order of Combretaceæ (*q. v.*).

côm-brêt-ẽ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *combretum*, and *fem. pl. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Combretaceæ, having a corolla and plaited cotyledons.

côm-brẽ-tũm, *s.* [Lat. *combretum*=a kind of rush, *Juncus maximus*. This is not at all akin to the botanical *combretum*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Combretaceæ and the tribe Combretæ. It consists of climbing plants with beautiful clusters of crimson, purple, or white flowers. Several are found in Sierra Leone.

Comb's-mass, *s.* [For *Colm's-Mass*, *i. e.*, the Mass of the celebrated St. Columba, Abbot of Iona. According to Camerarius, the day appropriated in the calendar to his memory is the 2d of May.] The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness, Scotland. (*Jamieson*.)

***côm-bũ-re** *v. t.* [Lat. *comburo*.] To turn completely or thoroughly.

***côm-bũr-gẽss**, *s.* [Fr. *combourgeois*.] A fellow-citizen.

"Roger McNaught, &c., produceit a procuratorie and commissioun gevin to thame, and to William Mauld, and Hew Broun thair *comburgessis*."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1596, ed. 1814, p. 114.

***côm-bũr-ghẽr**, ***côm-bũr-gẽr**, *s.* [Pref. *com=con*, and *burgher* (*q. v.*)] A fellow-burgher.

"If Jaffa merchants now *comburgers* seem

With Portugals, and Portugals with them."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, 42. (*Latham*.)

***côm-bũr-ghẽr-shĩp**, *s.* [Eng. *comburgher*; *-ship*.] The state, condition, or position of a fellow-citizen.

"By all respects of our *comburghership*."

Sylvester: Du Bartas.

***côm-bũr-mẽnt**, *s.* [CUMBERMENT.]

"He saide that Ammon was of powere,

To kepe hire fro *comburment*."

Alisaunder, 471.

***côm-bũst'**, *a.* [Lat. *combustus*, *pa. par.* of *comburo*=to burn up.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Burnt up; calcined.

"Combust materies and coagulate."

Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Prol., 12,739.

2. *Astron.:* Situated so near to the sun as to be obscured or eclipsed by his light; applied to the moon and planets when not further than eight and a half degrees from the sun.

"That he be not retrograd ne *combust*."

Chaucer: Astrolabe, p. 19.

***côm-bũst'**, *v. t.* [COMBUST, *a.*]

1. *Lit.:* To burn up, to calcine.

2. *Fig.:* To kindle, to excite, to stir up.

"... (in which case all Germany was *combusted* with great troubles)."—*Time's Storehouse*, 251-2.

†côm-bũst-ĩ-bĩl'-ĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *combustible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being combustible; capability of taking or being set on fire; inflammability. (*Digby*.)

côm-bũst-ĩ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr. *combustible*, from Lat. *combustus*, *pa. par.* of *comburo*=to burn up.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Capable of being set on fire, inflammable; susceptible of fire.

"... the vast mass of *combustible* matter . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Fig.:* Easily excited in temper; irascible, hot-tempered.

"Finding seditious ascendant, he [Junius] has been able to advance it,—finding the nation *combustible*, he has been able to inflame it."—*Johnson: Thoughts on the Late Transactions respecting Falkland's Islands*.

B. As subst.: Any substance capable of being set on fire, any inflammable material.

"... wood, coal, turf, or like common *combustibles*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 197.

côm-bũst-ĩ-ble-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *combustible*; *-ness*.] Combustibility, inflammability; aptness or readiness to take fire.

côm-bũs'-tion, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *combustion*; Ital. *combustione*; Lat. *combustionem*, acc. of *combustio*=a burning, consuming, from *combustum*, supine of *comburo*=to burn up, to consume; *con*=together, and *buro*, same as *uro*=to burn.]

Ord. Lang.: The act of burning, the state of being burned.

"Magnesium wire flattened, or tarnished magnesium ribbon, also bursts into splendid *combustion*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 7, p. 191.

† *Spontaneous combustion:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Combustion occurring without any means taken on the part of man to produce it.

2. *Med.:* A combustion of the human body produced by occult internal causes, which is alleged to have occurred several times, most of the cases being females given to indulging largely in alcohol, besides being advanced in life, and either very fat or very lean. Set on fire accidentally by a coal or candle, or even a spark, their trunk is stated to have burnt with great rapidity, leaving behind a residuum of fat, oily, fetid ashes, smelling unpleasantly, and containing a very penetrating soot. The alcohol with which it is assumed that their organs were saturated, electricity, phosphuretted hydrogen, or other inflammable gas set free by the decomposition of the structures have been assigned as possible causes, but the subject requires well-ascertained modern facts and fresh scientific elucidation. Most chemists believe the combustion of the human body in the way described an impossibility. (*Apjohn: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 447-454, &c.)

***côm-bũst-ĩ-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *combust*; *-ious*.] Combustible, inflammable.

"Subject and servile to all discontents,

As dry *combustious* matter is to fire."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

***côm-bũst-ĩve**, *a.* [Eng. *combust*; *-ive*.] Causing combustion, burning, or inflaming.

"Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery, and *combustive*."—*Bp. Gauden: Hieraspistes*, 1653, p. 20.

***côm-bũst-ũ-ous**, *a.* [COMBUSTIOUS.]

1. *Lit.:* Combustible; capable of being burnt.

2. *Fig.:* In an excited state.

"... not a little moved that matters should be thus *combustuous* in the Indies, . . ."—*Time's Storehouse*, 992, 2. (*Latham*.)

côme, ***comen**, ***cume**, ***cumen**, ***kum** (*pa. ten.* **come*, *came*, **cum*, **com*, **cam*, **kam*, **keme*; *pa. par.* **comen*, *come*, **cumen*, **comun*, **cum*, **i-comen*, **y-come*, **i-cumen*), *v. i.* [A. S. *cuman* (*pa. ten.* *cam*; *pa. par.* *cumen*); Dut. *komen*; Icel. *koma*; Dan. *komme*; Sw. *komma*; Goth. *kūman*; O. H. Ger. *queman*; M. H. Ger. *komen*; Ger. *kommen*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

1. To move from a distant to a place nearer to the speaker, to approach, to move toward.

"Cum to me, mi leofmon."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 98.

(1) *Of material things:*

"Trembling in heart, and looking pale and wan,

Her cause of *comming* she to tell began."

Spenser: F. Q., IV ii. 49.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"Hope never comes

That comes to all; but torture without end."

Milton: P. L., i. 66.

2. To draw near, to approach.

"Something wicked this way comes."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To move toward another person or place; used always in respect of the place or person toward which the motion is intended, and not in respect to that left.

"The messengers kamen to the kyng."—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 158.

4. To issue, to proceed.

"Behold, my son, which came forth of my bowels, seeketh my life."—*2 Samuel* xvi. 11.

5. To have just done or finished some act.

"David said unto Uriah, *Camest* thou not from thy journey?"—*2 Samuel* xi. 10.

6. To go with another to any place; to go in company.

"Come unto these yellow sands."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

7. To return, to arrive back.

"And it was told Solomon that Shimei had gone from Jerusalem to Gath, and was come again."—*1 Kings* ii. 41.

8. *Of time, the seasons, &c.:*

(1) To approach, to draw near.

"The time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service."—*John* xvi. 2.

(2) To arrive.

"Somer is comen and winter gon."

O. Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 197.

9. To appear, to advance or move into view, as the color comes into the cheeks.

II. Figuratively:

1. To advance or proceed from one state or stage to another.

"... once the skirmish was like to come to a just battle."—*Knolles*.

2. To be brought into any state or condition, whether better or worse.

"I know one that said it was time enough to repent when we come to die."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

3. To attain to or arrive at a character, state, or condition; to become (followed by *to*).

"Nor is it well, nor can it come to good."

Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

*4. To become.

"So came I a widow."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 3.

5. To arrive at, attain to, or acquire a habit or character.

"They would quickly come to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them slighted."—*Locke*.

6. To happen, to fall out, to result; to follow as a consequence or as a result of some act, line of conduct, or event.

"How comes that?"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 1.

7. To spring from, to result, to arise.

"Muchel *kumeth* of lutel."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 296.

8. To befall, to happen, to occur.

"Let me alone that I may speak, and let come on me what will."—*Job* xiii. 13.

9. To return to a former state or condition.

"Golden lads and girls all must

Like chimney-sweepers come to dust."

Shakesp.: Cymb., iv. 2.

10. To be born.

"That child that is cum

De virgine Maria."—*Songs and Carols*, p. 19.

11. To be descended from.

"Though he were *komen* of no ken, but of kende cherls."

William of Palerne, 513.

*12. To bud, to sprout, to shoot. [B. 2.]

"It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier, and prosper better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

13. Used as an auxiliary, with the meaning of *begin*, and eventually simply of *do*.

"A vuhel com flon."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 81.

"Ther com go a lite childe."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry; St. Cuthbert*, i. 14.

B. Technically:

1. *Dairy:* Butter is said to come in the process of churning, when it begins to appear.

"Then butter does refuse to come."

Butler: Hudibras.

fæte, **fât**, **fære**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wolf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trỹ**, **Sỹrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Brewing*: To sprout as malt does.

"In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much."—*Mortimer*.

3. *Scrip.*: Applied to the coming or advent of Our Lord upon earth.

"... when He shall *come* in His own glory, and in His Father's, and of the holy angels."—*Luke ix. 26*.

C. In special phrases.

1. To come about:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To fall out, to result, to come to pass (generally used impersonally).

"How comes it about, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men?"—*Swift*.

*(b) To change sides, to turn over from one party to another.

"They are *come about*, and won to the true side."

Ben Jonson.

(2) *Naut.*: To change, to chop round.

"The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

*2. To come abroad: To become known, to be published.

"... neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and *come abroad*."—*Luke viii. 17*.

3. To come across: To happen on, to meet with accidentally.

¶ To come across the mind: To occur to one's mind or thoughts.

4. To come after:

(1) To follow.

"If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, ..."—*Matt. xvi. 24*.

(2) To come in search of, or in order to obtain.

5. To come again: To return, to be restored to a former state.

"... and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived."—*Judges xv. 19*.

"His flesh *came again*, like unto the flesh of a little child."—*2 Kings v. 14*.

6. To come at:

*(1) *Lit.*: To arrive at, to reach.

"... could not *come at* him ..."—*Luke viii. 19*.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To obtain, to gain.

"... always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 99.

(b) To arrive at, to obtain.

"In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, ..."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 399.

7. To come away:

(1) To move away from, to part from.

(2) To become parted or separated from, to fall away or off from the main body.

(3) To germinate, to sprout.

8. To come between:

(1) *Lit.*: To intervene.

(2) *Fig.*: To estrange, to cause a difference or estrangement.

9. To come by:

(1) *Lit.*: To pass by or beside.

(2) *Fig.*: To obtain, to gain, to succeed in obtaining, to acquire.

"Love is like a child,

That longs for every thing that he can *come by*."

Shakesp.: Two Gent., iii. 1.

10. To come down:

(1) *Lit.*: To descend.*(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To be humbled or abased.

"Your principalities shall *come down*."—*Jer. xiii. 18*.

(b) To pay.

"See how he can *come down*."—*Johnston: Chrysal.*, i. 139.

¶ To come down in the world: To be reduced in circumstances.

To come down handsomely: To be generous.

To come down with: To pay over.

"Little did he foresee when he said, 'All is but dust,' how soon he would *come down with* his own."—*Dickens. (Ogilvie.)*

11. To come forth:

(1) *Lit.*: To move out of any place; to advance.(2) *Fig.*: To be published, to be made public.

"Some of the cotemporans ... will suffer their labors to *come forth*."—*North: Examen*, p. 187.

12. To come forward:

(1) *Lit.*: To move forward or to the front.(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To put one's self forward, to present one's self.

(b) To make progress, to advance, to progress.

13. To come from:

(1) To be descended from, to come of.

(2) To arise, to spring, to result, or to be derived from.

(3) To be spoken or written by.

14. To come home:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:(a) *Lit.*: To return home.

(b) *Fig.*: To press a person very closely, to affect him nearly.

(2) *Naut.*: Of an anchor, which becomes loosened from the ground, and will not hold.

"When you cast out it still *came home*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

15. To come in:

(1) *Literally*:

(a) To enter.

"What, are you there? *Come in*, and give some help."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 1.

(b) To arrive at its destination.

"At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet."—*Bacon*.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To be brought into use or fashion; to become fashionable.

"Silken garments did not *come in* till late, ..."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

†(b) To be part of a composition; to enter into as an ingredient.

"A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character."—*Atterbury*.

*(c) To give in, to comply, to yield, or to acquiesce.

"If the arch-rebel Tyrone ... should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, ..."—*Spencer: On Ireland*.

(d) To arrive at the goal.

(e) To assume power, to enter into office; as, A Conservative government *came in*.

(f) To accrue as income or revenue.

"I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that *came into* the harbor his, than with you that, when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing."—*Suckling*.

(g) To be given or handed over, to be got or gained.

"If fairings *come thus plentifully in*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

¶ To come in one's way:

(1) To be an obstacle or stumbling-block to any one.

(2) To occur to one's mind.

16. To come in for: The same as *to come into*: to obtain, to get.

"If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege."—*Collier: On Thought*.

17. To come in sight: To become visible.

*18. To come in unto: To have sexual connection with.

"Judah *came in unto* her and she conceived."—*Gen. xxxviii. 16*.

19. To come in to:

*(1) To join or assist, to bear help to.

"... the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them ..."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

*(2) To comply with, to agree to, to acquiesce in.

"The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the public good."—*Atterbury*.

(3) To receive, to obtain.

¶ To come into one's head: To occur to one's mind. To come into play or operation: To be brought into use or employment.

20. To come near:

(1) To be nearly equal to, to approach in quality.

"The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it."—*Temple*.

*(2) To touch to the quick.

"Am I *come near* you now?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

21. To come of:

(1) To be descended from; to spring from as a descendant.

"Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*."

Dryden: Æneid.

(2) To proceed or result, as the effect from a cause.

"Will you please, Sir, be gone;

I told you what would *come of* this."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

(3) To arise, to spring, or to be derived from.

22. To come off:

(1) *Lit.*: To part from, to fall away from, to come away.

(2) *Figuratively*:

*(a) To escape, to get off free.

"I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,

Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,

And yet *came off*."—*Milton: Comus*, 645.

(b) To end an affair or business.

"... the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honor and the better."—*Bacon*.

(c) To take place

"The affair *came off* yesterday afternoon in the Bois du Vesinet."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*(d) To deviate from, to depart from a rule or standard.

"The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*(e) To pay over.

"We hear you are full of crowns, Will you *come off*, Sir?"—*Massinger*.

*(f) To stand out in relief; to appear.

"This *comes off* well and excellent."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

¶ To come off by: To suffer, to meet with, to experience.

"We must expect to *come off by* the worst before we obtain the final conquest."—*Calamy*.

To come off from: To leave off, to forbear, to cease.

"To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

23. To come on:

(1) *Lit.*: To move forward or nearer, to approach (especially in a hostile manner).

"The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came fast on*, and joined battle."—*Knolles: Hist. Turks*.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To take place, to begin.

(b) To thrive, to prosper, to fare, to progress.

"It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come far faster on* in water than in earth ..."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(c) To supervene.

"They mend their pace as night *comes on*."

Granville.

¶ In the imperative it is used frequently to convey a challenge, and also an invitation to move on with or accompany the speaker.

"Rhymers, *come on*, and do the worst you can."

Dryden.

24. To come out:

(1) *Lit.*: To move from within to outside.(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To become publicly known; to be discovered or published.

"It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities."—*Stillington*.

(b) To be published, without any idea of previous concealment.

"Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others."—*Stillington*.

(c) To emerge from or outstrip a number of others.

"... where Vista and Sweetbread *came out*, and the former, getting the best of the race, won cleverly by three parts of a length ..."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(d) To be brought out or introduced into society, to make a *début*.

"She is not *come out*, you know: but she is to *come out* next year."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

(e) To show one's self in any character.

†(f) To result.

"The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths."—*Arbutnot*.

(g) To bud, to put out leaves.

(h) To come to an end, to finish.

(i) To take a position or rank in an examination.

(j) To result or turn out well; to give a good result.

"They take a favorable photographic effect, or, to use the technical term, *come out well*."—*Vogel: Chemistry of Light and Photog.*, ch. xv.

¶ To come out of: To proceed from.

"... Can there any good thing *come out of Nazareth*?"—*John i. 46*.

To come out with: To give vent to.

"Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out with* them."—*Boyle*.

25. To come over:

(1) *Lit.*: To pass from one place or position to another, to cross over.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To change sides or parties.

*(b) To rise in distillation.

"Perhaps also the phlegmatic liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire."—*Boyle*.

*(c) To repeat an act.

*(d) To surpass, to excel, to get the better of.

"No man living shall *come over* it."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*(e) To taunt, to challenge.

"How he comes o'er us with our wilder days,"
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

¶ To come over to: To join, to take part with.

"A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to."—Addison: *Spect.*

26. To come round:

(1) *Lit.*: To move round a place or spot.

"I was come round about the hill,
And todlin down on Willie's mill."

Burns: *Death and Dr. Hornbook.*

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To cheat, to-trick.

(b) To come to pass, to arrive.

(c) To revive, to recover one's self.

(d) To become better in health, to recover strength.

27. To come short of: To fail in respect of, to be insufficient or inadequate; to fail to reach a standard.

"To attain

The height and depth of Thy eternal ways
All human thoughts come short, Supreme of things!"
Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 414.

28. To come to:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To arrive at a place.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To attain to, to succeed in getting, to gain.

"He being come to the estate, keeps a busy family."—Locke.

(ii) To amount or be equivalent to.

"... which comes to the same at last, . . ."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

(iii) To amount to, to reach a sum, to cost.

"... the very customs come to as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together."—Knolles: *Hist. Turks.*

(iv) To become.

"Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—Is it come to that?"—Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 2.

(v) To reach a certain state or condition.

"His sons come to honor, and he knoweth it not."—Job xiv. 21.

*(vi) To agree, to comply, to consent.

"What is this, if my parson will not come to?"

Swift.

(vii) To revive, to recover one's self.

(2) *Naut.*: To turn the head of the ship nearer the wind.

29. To come to blows: To fall out, to fight.

30. To come to the front: To come forward.

31. To come to grief: To meet with misfortune.

32. To come to the hammer: To be sold by auction.

33. To come to hand: To be received.

34. To come to life: To revive, to come to.

35. To come to light: To be discovered.

36. To come to nature:

Metallurgy (of the properly malleable iron): To separate from the unmalleable and impure mass of ore with which it was in combination. (Percy, in *Weale*.)

37. To come to one's self: To recover one's senses; to revive, either mentally or physically.

38. To come to pass: To happen, to fall out.

39. To come to the point: To address one's self to the matter in hand, with circumlocution.

40. To come to the scratch: To engage any enemy or obstacle.

41. To come to a standstill: To stop.

42. To come to terms: To agree on terms or conditions, to accord.

43. To come to an understanding: To enter into an agreement.

44. To come up:

(1) *Lit.*: To move from a lower to a higher place or position.

(2) *Figuratively*:

*(a) To be promoted.

(b) To approach, to come close to.

(c) To shoot up, to spring up.

"Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, insomuch as the corn never cometh up."—Bacon.

*(d) To become public or fashionable.

(e) To be brought forward, to arise; as, The question came up.

45. To come up to:

(1) To approach, to come to one's side.

(2) To amount to, to approach.

"He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

46. To come up with: To overtake.

47. To come upon: To invade, to attack, to fall on, to befall, to come to.

¶ To come: In futurity; to happen hereafter.

"In times to come,

My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome."

Dryden.

¶ Come off: Used in the United States as a cant phrase, meaning quit, or as a derisive reproach for some silly act or speech.

¶ Come your ways: A vulgarism still in use, especially in parts of England: come along or come hither.

"Look to't, I charge you; come your ways."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

come-down, s. A fall or abasement.

"That was rather a come-down."—Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

*come-off, s. A means of escape.

"We do not want this come-off."—Grellman.

come-outer, s. One who comes out or withdraws from a regular church or other organization under the pretense of its being corrupt; a radical reformer.

"I am a Christian man of the sect called Come-outers."—Haliburton.

cōme, imper. of v. [COME.] Used—

1. As a particle of exhortation or incitement.

"Yet, come a little,—

Wishers were ever fools;—O, come, come, come."

Shakesp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 13.

2. As equivalent to when it shall come.

"Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died."—Gay.

*come, s. [COME, v.] A sprout.

"That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the come or sprout."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

cō'-mê, conj. [It.] As.

come prima, phrase. [Ital.]

Mus.: As at first. (Stainer & Barrett.)

come sta, phrase. [Ital.]

Mus.: As it stands. (Stainer & Barrett.)

† cōme-āt-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, † cōm-āt-a-bīl'-itŷ, s. [Eng. *comeatable*; -ity.] Accessibility, attainability.

"The shape, the construction, comatability and convenience of all the parts."—Sterne: *Trist. Shandy*, i. 212.

† cōme-āt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *come*; at; -able.] Possible to come at; capable of access; attainable, accessible.

"The Trinity Audit ale is not come-at-able."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*; *St. Dunstan*.

*cō-mēd'-dle, v. t. [Pref. co=con, and meddle (q. v).] To mix, to mingle, to temper.

"Whose blood and judgment are so well comedded."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2. (Quartos.)

¶ The folios read *comingled* (q. v.).

cōm-ē'-dī-an, *cōm-ē'-dī-ent, s. [Fr. *comédien*; from Lat. *comœdus*; Gr. *komōdos*.]

1. One who plays or acts parts in a comedy.

"The world is a stage; every man an actor, and plaies his part here, either in a comedie, or tragedie. The good man is a comedian which (however he begins) ends merrily; but the wicked man acts a tragedie and therefore ever ends in horror."—Bishop.

†2. A player or actor generally.

"... an adventurer of versatile parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham bail, dancing master, buffoon, poet, comedian."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

†3. A writer of comedies.

"Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker."—Peacham: *Of Poetry*.

*cōm-ē'-dīc, a. [Eng. *comed(y)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy.

"Our best comedie dramas."—Quart. Rev. (Ogilvie.)

cōm-ēd'-ŷ, *cōm-mēd'-ŷ, s. [Fr. *comédie*; Lat. *comœdia*; from Gr. *kōmōdia*: *kōmos*=a banquet, a festal procession, and *ōdē*=an ode, a song.] A dramatic representation of a light and amusing nature, in which are satirized pleasantly the weaknesses or manners of society and the ludicrous incidents of life.

"Here was *commedy*, a song of gestes firste ifounde."

Trevisa, i. 315.

"I have not attempted anything of a pastoral comedy, because, I think, the taste of our age will not relish a poem of that sort."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell*, July 2, 1706.

¶ Comedy took its origin in the Dionysian festivals, with those who led the phallic songs of the band of revelers (Gr. *kōmos*) who, at the vintage festivals, gave expression to the exuberant joy and merriment by parading about, dressed up, and singing jovial songs in honor of Dionysus. These songs were frequently interspersed with extemporized jokes at the expense of the bystanders. Comedy first assumed a regular shape among the Dorians. The first attempts at it among the Athenians were made by Susarion, a native of Megara, about B. C. 578. Epicharmus first gave comedy a new form and introduced a regular plot. That branch of the Attic drama known as the *Old Comedy* begins properly with Cratinus. It

lasted from B. C. 458 to B. C. 404. The later pieces of Aristophanes belong to *Middle Comedy*. The chorus in a comedy consisted of twenty-four. [CHORUS.] *Middle Comedy* lasted from B. C. 404 to B. C. 340, and the *New Comedy* till B. C. 260. *Middle Comedy* found its materials in satirizing classes of people instead of individuals. *New Comedy* answers to the comedy of the present day. The most distinguished of Roman comic writers were Plautus and Terence, whose plots were mainly derived from their Greek predecessors.

*comelid, a. [ACOMELYD.] Numbed, stiffened, enervated with cold.

"Counforte ye comelid hondis."

Wycliffe: *Isa.* xxxvi. 3.

cōme'-li-ēr, comp. of a. [COMELY.]

*cōme'-li-hood, *come-li-heed, *com-ly-hede, s. [Eng. *comely*; and suff. *hede*, *heed*=hood.] Beauty, comeliness, grace.

"I sigh yet never creature

Of comlyhede and of feture

Be licke her in comparison."

Gower, ii. 214.

cōme'-li-lŷ, *cōm'-lŷ-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *comely*; -ly.] In a comely, becoming, or agreeable manner.

"Without other apparel than that which was requisite to cover comelity that which modesty wills and ever would have concealed."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

cōme'-li-ness, *cōm'-lŷ-ness, s. [Eng. *comely*; -ness.] The quality of being comely; grace, beauty, dignity, neatness, fitness.

"Comlynesse, or seemelynesse. Decencia, elegancia."—Prompt. Parv.

"True comeliness, which nothing can impair,

Dwells in the mind; all else is vanity and glare."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 33.

*cōm'e-līng, *com-lyng, *come-lyng, *com-me-lyng, *cum-lyng, *cum-lyng, *cum-lynge, *cume-lyng, *kome-lyng, *kume-lyng, s. [Mid. Eng. *com*, *cum*=come; suff. -lyng; O. H. Ger. *chumeling*, *chomeling*=a stranger.] A stranger, a foreigner.

"A Cumlynge: Aduena."—Cathol. Anglicum.

"I am a comelyng towarde the,

And pilgrim als alle my faders was."

Hampole: *Pricke of Cons.*, 1,384.

*cōme'-līng-ness, *cum-lyng-nes, s. [Mid. Eng. *comeling*, &c.; -ness.] Exile, strangeness.

"I shal lede out hem from the loond of her cumlyngnes."—Wycliffe: *Ezek.* xx. 38.

cōme'-lŷ, *com-lich, *com-li, *come-liche, *cume-lich, *cum-lich, *com-ly, *comelely, *comlili, *comlyly, *comelili, a. & adv. [A. S. *cymlic*; from *cyme*=suitable, becoming; and *lic*=like.]

A. As adj. (Of all the above forms):

1. Of persons: Graceful, handsome, dignified, agreeable and pleasing in looks.

"A sober, sad and comely courteous Dame."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 14.

2. Of things: Becoming, decent, dignified, according to propriety.

"... the comely tear

Steals o'er the cheek . . ."

Thomson: *The Seasons*; *Winter*.

B. As adv. (Of the forms *comely*, **comelely*, **comlili*, **comlyly*, **comelili*): Becomingly, decently; in a dignified and becoming manner.

"Dispose thee to regne comelili."—Wycliffe: 1 *Kings* x. 7. (P.)

"To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance comely, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman."—Ascham: *Schoolmaster*.

¶ For the difference between *comely* and *becoming*, see BECOMING; for that between *comely* and *graceful*, see GRACEFUL.

*comely-distant, a. At a becoming distance.

"And comely-distant sits he by her side."

Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*.

cōm-ēn'-ām-āte, s. [Eng. *comenamic*(ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of comenamic acid.

cōm-ēn'-ām'-ic, a. [Eng. *comen*(ic), and *amic*.]

comenamic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6(NH_2)H_3O_4 + H_2O$. An acid obtained by boiling comenic acid with excess of ammonia, and recrystallizing from hot water. It forms salts and gives a deep purple color with ferric salts. Boiled with potash it yields ammonia and comeaate of potassium.

cōm-ēn'-ate, s. [Eng. *comen*(ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of comenic acid.

cō-mēn'-ic, a. [Perhaps from *meconic*, by altering the position of the letters.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

comenic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_5$. Obtained by heating meconic acid to 120° ; also by boiling meconic acid with hydrochloric acid. Comenic acid crystallizes in light yellow prisms slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is readily oxidized by nitric acid into carbonic and oxalic acids. Comenic acid is dibasic; it forms crystalline salts, and gives a deep red color with ferric sulphate.

cō-mōph'-ōr-ūs, s. [Gr. *komē*=hair, and *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidae. The only species lives in the lake of Baikal, and is driven ashore dead in numbers after storms. It is about a foot long, and of a greasy feel. The fishermen do not eat it, but press it for oil. (*Eng. Cycl.*)

cōm'-ēr, s. [Eng. *com(e)*; -er.]

1. One who comes, arrives, or approaches. (Now seldom used except in composition; as, A *first-comer*, a *last-comer*, a *new-comer*, &c.)

"But spring, a new *comer*,
A spring rich and strange,"

Tennyson: *Nothing will Die.*

"House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*."—South.

2. A visitor.

"Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

***cōm'-ēr-sōme, a.** [CUMBERSOME.]

cō'-mēs, s. [Lat.]

1. *Music*: The answer to the *Dux* or subject. [*FUGUE*.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. *Her.*, &c.: A count.

3. *Anatomy*:

(1) (*Sing.*): Comes, in the sense of companion, is used for various structures associated with others. Thus there is a *comes nervi ischiadici*, and a *comes nervi phrenici*.

(2) The pl. *Comites* (companions) is used in a similar sense. Thus the deep set of veins accompanying the arteries are called *venae comites vel satellites arteriarum*. (*Quain*.)

cō-mē-spēr'-ma, s. [Gr. *komē*=hair, and *sperma*=a seed, in allusion to the tuft of hair at the end of the seed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, family Polygalaceae. They are natives of Australia.

***com-ēss-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *comessatio*, *comissatio*, from *comissor*=to revel, to banquet; Gr. *kōmazō*, from *kōmos*=a banquet, a revel.] Banqueting, feasting, revelry.

"The world is apt upon all occasions to fall upon unnecessary *comessation* and computations."—Hales: *Serm. at the Close of his Rem.*, p. 30.

†cōm-ēs'-tī-ble, a. & s. [Fr. *comestible*, from Lat. *comesus*, *comestum*, sup. of *comedo*=to eat up: *com=con*, and *edo*=to eat.]

A. As adj.: Fit or suitable to be eaten; eatable.

"His markets [were] the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware . . ."—Wotton: *Rem.*, p. 346.

B. As subst.: Anything fit to be eaten; an eatable. (Generally in the plural.)

"*Comestibles* vary from the most substantial to the most light."—Simpson: *Handbook of Dining*, p. 5.

cōm'-ēt (1), *com-ete, s. [O. Fr. *comete*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *cometa*, from Lat. *cometa*; Gr. *komētēs*=(a.) hairy, long-haired; (s.) a comet; from *komē*=hair.]

Astronomy:

1. *Definition*: A luminous heavenly body which, in general, consists of a nucleus or "head" with, or less frequently without, a tail, the whole moving in the heavens, first toward, then around, and finally away again from the sun, like a planet at one part of its elliptic orbit.

"So from the dread immensity of space
Returning with accelerated course,
The rushing *comet* to the sun descends."

Thomson.

2. *Hist.*: Comets have in every age excited attention, and, till recently, have inspired terror in the general public, or at least in ignorant minds. Milton expresses the belief of his time when he says:

"Satan stood . . . and like a *comet* burned,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In th' arctic sky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 708.

Josephus enumerates as one of the omens foreboding the destruction of Jerusalem, "a star resembling a sword which stood over the city, and a comet that continued a whole year." (*Wars of the Jews*, bk. vi., ch. v., § 3.)

From these notions science had to grope its way forward. Aristotle thought comets igneous vapors not higher than our own atmosphere. Seneca gave

forth the happy hypothesis that they were a kind of planets. Tycho Brahe, about 1577, showed that a certain comet was at a greater distance from the earth than the moon. Hevelius, in 1668, ascertained that the orbit of a comet was concave and not a straight line, the latter erroneous view having been held by Tycho Brahe, already mentioned, and Kepler. Doerfel (1681) believed comets to move in parabolas. In 1682 Halley proved the comet, subsequently called after him, to be periodic in its returns. In 1704 Sir Isaac Newton proved comets to obey the law of gravitation, and held that in all probability they moved in elliptic orbits. (For more modern discoveries, see 3.)

3. *Present state of knowledge and opinion*: More than 600 comets, according to Mr. Hind, have been taken note of, but about 17,500,000 are believed to exist in connection with the solar system. The head or nucleus is much less solid than it seems. Thus, in 1832, Sir John Herschel saw a group of stars only of the 16th magnitude, almost through the center of Biela's comet. When such a body might be expected to exercise gravitation its influence is too small to be perceptible. Regarding orbit, the comets may be divided into two very distinct classes: First, those whose orbits are so long that they are usually regarded as parabolas, and second, those whose orbit and period are both short. Of the latter class, about twelve or fifteen are known. The first seem to have come to us from outside space; the second set, originally belonging to the former, to have had their direction changed so as to produce their present short elliptic orbits by the action on them of some planet. (For the chief comets of the latter type, see ¶ at the end of this article.) In 1866 Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan, discovered that the orbit of Tuttle's comet, the third which had appeared in 1862, was nearly identical with that of the August meteors, and Tempel's comet, the first of 1866, with that of the November meteor stream. In consequence of this discovery, Prof. P. G. Tait published the view that the sudden development of tails many millions of miles in length, the occurrence of comets with many tails, and the observed fact that there is no definite relation of direction between a comet's tail and its solar radius vector, may be accounted for on the supposition that a comet is a cloud of small masses, such as stones and fragments of meteoric iron, shining by reflected light alone, except where these masses impinge on each other, or on other matter circulating around the sun, and thus produce luminous gases along with considerable modifications of their relative motion. The differences of motion of the meteoric fragments relatively to the earth, present appearances analogous to those of a flock of sea-birds flying in one plane, and only becoming as a long streak when the plane of the flock passes approximately through the spectator's eye. The so called envelopes surrounding them are compared with the curling wreaths of tobacco smoke emitted from a pipe. On the 24th June, 1881, Wm. Huggins, Esq., examined the bright comet then in the sky with the spectroscope. Assuming this to be similarly composed to other comets, he came to the conclusion that part of their light is reflected sunlight and part original light, and further that carbon is present in the cometary matter.

¶ Among the best known periodic comets are:

(1) *Biela's Comet*: [Named after M. Biela, an Austrian officer, who discovered it at Prague on the 27th or 28th of February, 1826.] A comet which has a periodic time of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ years or 138 weeks. It returned in September, 1832, again in 1839, then in 1845; when, between December 19, 1845, and January 13, 1846, it separated into two comets, which went off in company, coming back together in 1852, since which time they have returned no more. But it has been discovered that when, toward the end of November, the earth intersects the lost double comet's path, there is a display of meteors. This was notably seen on Nov. 30, 1867, and on Nov. 27, 1872. Biela's is called also Gambart's Comet.

(2) *Donati's Comet*: [Named after Dr. Donati of Florence.] A comet discovered by Donati on June 2, 1858. Periodic time about 2,000 years.

(3) *Encke's Comet*: [Named after Johann Franz Encke, Director of the Observatory at Berlin.] A comet, the periodicity of which was detected by Encke in 1819. He proved it identical with Mechain and Messier's comet of 1786, with Herschel's of 1795, and Pons's of 1805. It appeared again in 1822, 1823, and at such intervals as to show that its periodic time is 3.29 years, or 1,210 days. A recent appearance was on August 20, 1881. Its orbit is everywhere nearer the sun than that of Jupiter.

(4) *Halley's Comet*: [Named after the celebrated Edmund Halley, the friend of Newton, and, from 1720 to 1741-2, English Astronomer-royal.] A comet, the first whose periodic time was ascertained. It is about 75 years. It was identical with the comets of 1456, 1531, and 1607, and appeared again in 1759 and 1835. It is next due in 1910. It is sometimes called Apian's Comet.

comet-finder, s.

Astron. Instru.: A telescope for finding comets, but as such a result only occasionally and at remote intervals follows its application to the heavens, it is more accurately called a comet-seeker (q. v.).

comet-like, adv. Like or in the same manner as a comet.

"I am a maid,
My lord, that ne'er before invited eyes,
But have been gazed on, *comet-like* . . ."
Shakesp.: *Prince of Tyre*, v. 1.

comet-seeker, s.

Astron. Instru.: A cheap equatorial with coarsely divided circles and a large field in comparison to its aperture, thus enabling it to take in at one glance a considerable portion of the heavens. It is called also a comet-finder. (*Knight, &c.*)

***cōm'-ēt (2), s.** [Etym. unknown.] The name of some game of cards.

"What say you to a poule at *comet* at my house?"
Southerne: *Maid's L. Prayer*.

cōm'-ēt-ār'-ī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from *cometa*=a comet].

Astron.: An instrument designed and intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

cōm'-ēt-ar-ỹ, a. & s. [Fr. *cométaire*; Lat. *cometa*=a comet.]

A. As adjective:

1. Relating or pertaining to a comet.

"The division of Biela's comet into two distinct parts suggests several interesting questions in *cometary* physics."—Prof. Kirkwood: *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1871, pt. i., p. 49.

2. Of the nature of a comet.

"Let us fill a hollow sphere of this diameter with *cometary* matter and make it our unit of measure."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 151.

B. As subst.: The same as COMETARIUM (q. v.).

cōm'-ēt-ic, a. [Eng. *comet*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a comet; cometary.

†cōm'-ēt-ōg'-raph-ēr, s. [Gr. *komētēs*=a comet, and *graphō*=to write, to discourse.] One who writes on or describes the nature of comets.

"These elements appear to have escaped the notice of recent *cometographers*, . . ."—Chambers: *Astron.*, p. 337.

cōm'-ēt-ōg'-raph-ỹ, s. [Fr. *cométographie*, from Gr. *komētēs*=a comet, and *graphē*=a writing, a discourse; *graphō*=to write.] A discourse on or description of comets.

cōm'-ē-tōld, a. & s. [Eng. *comet*, and suff. -oid, from Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling a comet in form.

B. As subst.: A name proposed by Professor Kirkwood, of Indiana University, for certain luminous meteors.

"The motions of some luminous meteors (or *cometoids*, as perhaps they might be called)."—Prof. Kirkwood, quoted in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1871, pt. i., p. 49.

†cōm'-ēt-ōl'-ōg-ỹ, s. [Eng. *comet*, Gr. *komētēs*, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on comets; that branch of astronomy which deals with comets.

cōm'-fīt, *con-fite, *con-fyte, s. [O. Fr. *confit*, from *confire*=to preserve, to pickle; Lat. *conficio*=to put together, to prepare: *con*=together, and *facio*=to make; Ital. *confetto*; Sp. *confite*; Port. *confito*.]

*1. A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. (*Johnson*.)

"Compostes and *confites*."—Babees Book, p. 121.

2. A caraway-seed, a coriander-seed, or other seed, coated with sugar.

"And turns to *confits* by his arts,
To make me relish for desserts."

Hudibras.

comfit-box, s. A box for carrying comfits. They were much in use in France during the reign of Henry III. of that country, A. D. 1574 to 1589. (The elder Disraeli, in *Townsend's Dates*.)

comfit-maker, s. A confectioner.

cōm'-fīt, v. t. [COMFIT, s.] To preserve dry with sugar.

"The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou *comfittest* in streets to make it last."

Cowley.

cōm'-fīt-ūre, s. [O. Fr. *confiture*.] [COMFIT, s.] A comfit, a confection.

"From country grass to *confitures* of court."
Donne.

cōm'-fōrt, *con-for-ten, *cum-forth, *coun-forth, *con-fortl, v. t. [O. Fr. *conforter*; Low Lat. *conforto*=to make strong: *con*=together, fully; *fortis*=strong; Sp. & Port. *confortar*; Ital. *confortare*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

A. Ordinary Language:

*I. Literally:

1. To make strong; to strengthen; to restore to strength.

"And the child waxed and was comforted."—Wycliffe: Luke i. 80.

"... and he comforted him with nailes that it shulde not be moued."—Isaiah xli. 7.

2. To re-enforce; to bring material aid to.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To strengthen, to confirm, to add weight or authority to.

"The evidence of God's own testimony . . . doth not a little comfort and confirm the same."—Hooker.

2. To strengthen the mind; to cheer or encourage in time of danger or difficulty.

"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God."—Isaiah xl. i.

3. To console, to cheer, to solace in time of trouble or anxiety.

"It does not appear that one of the flatterers or buffoons whom he had enriched out of the plunder of his victims came to comfort him in the day of trouble."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

*4. To place in a state of comfort.

"... but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented."—Luke xvi. 25.

*B. Law: To afford aid or countenance as an accessory after the fact; to abet.

¶ For the difference between *comfort* and *cheer*, see CHEER; for that between *comfort* and *console*, see CONSOLE.

côm'-fôrt, *com-forthe, *con-fort, *com-ford, *côm-forde, *coun-fort, *cum-ford, s. [O. Fr. *confort*, *cunfort*; O. Sp., Ital. & Port. *conforto*; Sp. *confuerto*.] [COMFORT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Support, assistance, strength or relief afforded in time of weakness, oppression, or danger. [II.]

"... the God of all comfort . . ."—2 Cor. i. 3.

"I spy comfort; I cry bail."

Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

2. Consolation; encouragement afforded in time of affliction or trouble; solace, cheering.

"Lythez me kyndely your *counforde*."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems* (ed Morris); *Pearl*, 369.

"And, in thy need, such comfort come to thee."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 4.

3. A state of quiet and pleasant enjoyment; freedom from trouble, pain, or disquiet.

"... that he thought more of their comfort than of his own . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. That which enables one to enjoy such quietness and freedom from trouble, pain, or disquiet; luxuries. (Generally used in the pl.)

"None of the parochial clergy were so abundantly supplied with comforts as the favorite orator of a great assembly of nonconformists in the city."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

5. That which affords consolation, strength, or solace in time of trouble, affliction, or danger.

"Let, I pray thee, thy merciful kindness be for my comfort, . . ."—Psalm cxix. 76.

6. A wadded bed-quilt, usually made of a layer of cotton raw fiber, inclosed between two external sheets of calico or chintz. (U. S.)

*II. Law: Support, assistance, or countenance; such as an accessory affords to the actual perpetrator of any crime.

"... any hand or partaking in the aid or comfort of Perkins, or the Cornishmen."—Bacon.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *comfort* and *pleasure*: "... the grand feature of *comfort* is substantiality; that of *pleasure* is warmth. *Pleasure* is quickly succeeded by pain . . . *Comfort* is that portion of *pleasure* which seems to be exempt from this disadvantage . . . *Comfort* must be sought for at home; *pleasure* is pursued abroad." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***comfort-killing, a.** Destroying all sources of comfort or encouragement; disquieting, discouraging.

"O comfort-killing night, image of hell!"

Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

côm'-fôr-ta-ble, *con-for-ta-ble, *com-for-ta-ÿll, a. & s. [O. Fr. *confortable*, from *conforter*.] [COMFORT, v.]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons:

*1. Strong, strengthened; full of strength or vigor of body or mind.

"In the field a knyght right comfortable."

Generydes, 2, 212.

"Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers; for my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the arm's end."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 6. (Trench.)

2. In a state of, or admitting of, comfort; cheerful, free from disquiet, trouble, or pain.

"His comfortable temper has forsok him;

He is much out of health, and keeps his chamber."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iii. 4

*3. Affording strength or support to the mind or body; strengthening, supporting.

"Be comfortable to my mother, your mistress."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 1.

II. Of things:

1. Affording consolation or encouragement in time of trouble or affliction; cheering, consoling.

"Kind words, and comfortable, lost on me."

Cowper: *Trans. of the Latin Poems of Milton: On the Death of Damon*.

2. Attended with, or procuring a state of, quiet enjoyment and comfort.

"... a comfortable provision made for their subsistence."—Dryden: *Fables; Dedication*.

*3. Free from trouble or anxiety.

"What can promise him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge?"—South.

B. As subst.: A heavy wadded or padded quilt or counterpane; a comfort.

côm'-fôr-ta-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *comfortable*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being comforting or cheering.

"... the pleasantness of the grape; the comfortable-ness of the wine."—Wallis: *Serm. at Oxf.*, 1682, p. 5.

2. The quality of being comfortable or in a state of comfort; cheerfulness.

"Quiet serenity and comfortableness usually attends a virtuous course of life."—Goodman: *Winter Ev. Conf.*, p. ii.

côm'-fôr-ta-ble-ly, adv. [Eng. *comfortabl(e)*; -ly.]

1. In a comfortable manner; so as to comfort or cheer; encouragingly, cheerfully.

"... speak comfortably unto thy servants . . ."—2 Sam. xix. 7.

2. In a state of comfort; with cheerfulness.

"... hope comfortably and cheerfully for God's performance."—Hammond.

***côm'-fôr-tā-tive, a. & s.** [Formed as if from Lat. *confortativus*, from *conforto*.]

A. As adj.: Comforting, cheering, encouraging.

"The odor and smell of wine is very comfortable . . . and is exceeding lively and piercing."—Time's Storehouse, p. 388. (Latham.)

B. As subst.: Anything comforting or strengthening.

"The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a comfortable."—Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. v.

côm'-fôr-tēd, pa. par. or a. [COMFORT, v.]

Ch. Hist.: The rendering of *Consolati*, one of two divisions made in the mediæval sect called Cathari (the Pure). The other division was termed Associated or Confederated (*foederati*). (Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 6.)

côm'-fôr-tēr, s. [Eng. *comfort*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons: One who comforts, cheers, or consoles; one who affords encouragement or support in time of trouble and distress.

"Miserable comforters are ye all."—Job xvi. 2.

2. Of things:

(1) A knitted woolen scarf, long and narrow.

(2) A thick wadded or padded quilt or counterpane; a comfort.

II. Theol. & Scrip. (The Comforter): The Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Trinity (John xvi. 7, &c.) [PARACLETE.]

"My heart, that was heavy and sad,
Was made to rejoice and be glad,
And peace without measure I had,
When the Comforter came."

Moody & Sankey: *Hymns*.

***côm'-fôr-tūl, a.** [Eng. *comfort*; -ful(l).] Full of comfort or encouragement; comforting, cheering.

côm'-fôr-tîng, *con-fort-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [COMFORT, v.]

A. As present participle:

*1. Making strong, strengthening.

"And there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven comforting him."—Luke xxii. 43. (Trench.)

2. Consoling, cheering, encouraging.

B. As adj.: Cheering, consoling, encouraging; strengthening.

"Comforting repose."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

C. As subst.: The act of strengthening, cheering, or consoling; solace, consolation, support, or encouragement.

"Comfortyng—alegement, allegeonce."—Palsgrave.

côm'-fôr-t-less, *com-forte-les, a. [Eng. *comfort*; -less.]

1. Of persons: Without comfort or encouragement; uncheered and unsolaced; disconsolate.

"Torn from th' embraces of his tender wife,

Sole, and all comfortless, he wastes away."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 380.

2. Of things: Cheerless; having no power to comfort, cheer, or encourage.

"The floor was neither dry nor neat, the hearth
Was comfortless."

Wordsworth: *The Excursion*, bk. i.

côm'-fôr-t-less-ly, adv. [Eng. *comfortless*; -ly.] In a comfortless, cheerless state or manner; cheerlessly.

†côm'-fôr-t-less-ness, s. [Eng. *comfortless*; -ness.]

1. Of persons: The quality of being comfortless or uncheered and unsolaced.

2. Of things: The quality of being without power of cheering or comforting; cheerlessness.

***côm'-fôr-t-ress, s.** [Eng. *comfort(er)*; fem. suff. -ress.] A female comforter or consoler.

"To be your comfortress, and to preserve you."

B. Jonson: *Fox*.

côm'-freÿ, côm'-frÿ, *cām'-phēr-īe, *cūm'-phōr-ÿ, *cōwmfory, s. [A corruption of Fr. *conferve*; Lat. *conferva* = healing;

conferveo = (1)

to boil together,

(2) to heal. So

named for its

supposed heal-

ing qualities.]

*1. A daisy.

2. *Symphytum*

officinale, or, less

frequently, any

other species of

the genus. [SYM-

PHYTUM.]

¶ (1) Common

Comfrey: *Sym-*

phytum officinale.

Its stem

is winged above,

the leaves, which

are ovate-lan-

ceolate, very

decurent. The

stem is 2-3 feet high, branched above. The flowers

are in pairs, secund, and drooping. The corolla is

large yellowish-white, often purple. The plant is

frequently found on the banks of rivers or in watery

places generally. It flowers in May and June. It

was formerly regarded as a vulnerary. Its roots

are highly mucilaginous, their taste sweetish with

some astringency. The leaves gathered while young

may be used as a substitute for spinach, and some

people of unrefined taste eat the young shoots after

blanching them by forcing them to grow through

heaps of earth. Comfrey stewed in sugar, with a

small amount of paregoric added, makes a highly-

prized domestic remedy for coughs and bronchial

irritation.

(2) *Middle Comfrey*: *Ajuga reptans*.

(3) *Saracen's Comfrey*: *Senecio saracenicus*.

(4) *Spotted Comfrey*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

(5) *Tuberous Comfrey*: *Symphytum tuberosum*.

This is a smaller plant, has a tuberous root-stock,

simple stems, only slightly decurrent leaves, the

upper ones in pairs.

comfrey-consound, s. *Symphytum officinale*.

côm'-ic, a. & s. [Lat. *comicus*; Gr. *kōmikos* = belonging to comedy; *kōmos* = a banquet, a revel; Fr. *Comique*.] [COMEDY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to comedy, as distinguished from tragedy; writing comedy.

"But the very quintessence of that spirit will be found in the comic drama."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

†2. Ludicrous; exciting laughter or mirth, droll comical.

*B. As substantive:

1. A comedian, an actor in comedy.

"... Cave Underhill, who has been a comic for three generations."—Steele: *Tatler*, No. 22.

2. A writer of comedy.

"As the comic saith, his mind was in the kitchen."—Urquhart: *Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. 20.

côm'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *comic*; -al.]

1. Comic; of or relating to comedy, as distinguished from tragedy; appropriate or suitable for comedy.

"They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical."—Gay.



Common Comfrey.

1. Flower leaf. 2. Flower. 3. Flower laid open.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wět, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Ludicrous, laughable, droll, exciting laughter or mirth.

"... the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating comical adventures of that nature."—*Dryden: Fables; Preface.*

côm-ic-ăl-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *comical*; -ity.] The quality of being comical; comicalness, ludicrousness. (*Daniel O'Connell.*)

côm-ic-ăl-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *comical*; -ly.]

*1. In a manner proper to or befitting comedy.

"In this tragicomedy of love to act several parts, some satirically, some comically, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 416.

2. In a ludicrous or laughable manner; so as to excite laughter or mirth.

"This, I confess, is comically spoken."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 570.

côm-ic-ăl-něss, s. [Eng. *comical*; -ness.] The quality of being comical or ludicrous; comicality, ludicrousness.

côm-ic-cô, in comp. [Lat. *comicus*.] Comical, partaking of the nature of comedy; as, *Comico-tragic*=partaking of the nature of both comedy and tragedy; *comico-tragical*, &c.

côm-ic-rỹ, s. [Eng. *comic*; -ry.] The quality or power of exciting mirth; comicality.

côm-ing (1), ***com-ing**, ***com-yng**, **cum-ing**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [COME (1), v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Arriving, approaching.

"His sense returning with the coming breeze."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., l. 271.

II. Figuratively:

1. Future, to come.

"Which may the like in coming ages breed,"

Roscommon.

*2. Willing, ready, fond.

"How easy every labor it pursues,
How coming to the poet ev'ry muse!"

Pope: Horace.

C. As substantive:

1. Gen.: An arrival, approach, or access.

2. Spec.: The second advent of our Lord.

coming-in, s.

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: An entering, entrance, or arrival.

"The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."—*Psalms* lxxi. 8.

*2. An entrance; a passage or means of entering.

"... and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and comings in thereof, and all the forms the thereof, . . ."—*Exod.* xliii. 11.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Revenue; that which comes in as income or revenue.

"What are thy rents? what are thy comings-in?"

Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. An introduction or beginning.

"The coming-in of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people."—2 *Maccab.* v. 3.

3. Obedience, submission, compliance; act of yielding.

"On my life,
We need not fear his coming in."

Massinger: D. of Milan.

coming-on, s.

1. An approach or advent.

"Nor dark and many-folded clouds foretell
The coming-on of storms."

Longfellow: An April Day.

2. Growth, improvement, increase.

côm-ing (2), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [COME (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of sprouting, as barley.

"In the coming or sprouting of malt, . . ."—*Mortimer.*

***cô-mîn-gle**, v. t. [Pref. *co=con*, and *mingle* (q. v.).] To mix, mingle, temper.

"Whose blood and judgment are so well comingled."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

¶ The Quartos read *comedled* (q. v.).

cô-mîn-gling, *pr. par.* & s. [COMINGLE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of mingling or mixing; a mixture.

côm-iq'ue, s. [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

***côm-it-ant**, a. [Lat. *comitans*, *pr. par.* of *comitor*=to accompany.] Accompanying, attending, concomitant.

***côm-it-âte**, v. t. [Lat. *comitatus*, *pa. par.* of *comitor*=to accompany; *comes*=a companion.] To accompany.

"With Pallas young the king associated,

Achates kinde Æneas comitated."

Translation of Virgil by Vicars (1632).

côm-i-tâ-tũs, s. [Mod. Lat.] A county.

Posse comitatus: [POSSE.]

côm-i-tēs, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *comes* (q. v.).]

côm-i-tia (tia as *shî-a*), s. [Lat., pl. of *comitium*, the Roman voting-place, from *comio* (*comire*)=to come or meet together: *com=con*; *eo*=to go.]

Rom. Antiq.: The ordinary and legal assemblies of the Roman citizens for the passing of laws, election of magistrates and officers, &c.

†côm-i-tial (tia as *shî-âl*), a. [Lat. *comitialis*, from *comitia* (q. v.).] Of or relating to the comitia or assemblies of the Roman citizens.

***comitial-ill**, s. The epilepsy; so named from the fact that if anyone were seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

"And Megrim grows to the Comitial-ill."

Sylvestre: The Furies, p. 583. (*Davies.*)

côm-i-tium (tium as *shî-ũm*), s. [Lat., from *comio*, (*comire*)=to meet or come together.] [COMITIA.]

Rom. Antiq.: An assembly of the Roman citizens for the passing of laws, election of officers, &c.

†côm-i-tỹ, s. [Lat. *comitas*, from *comis*=affable, friendly.] Affability, good-breeding, courtesy, civility, mildness and suavity of manners or disposition.

"... it is not so much a matter of comity or courtesy . . ."—*Story: Conflict of Laws*, § 32.

¶ *Comity of Nations*:

Internat. Law: The courtesy on the part of one nation which allows the laws of another one to be recognized within its limits, if they are not found prejudicial to the public interests. For instance, if a person be married according to the law of his own country and travel to another, the comity of nations requires that the marriage shall be recognized in the land to which he has come, even though permission would not have been granted to carry it out in the same way there.

¶ *Comity of States*:

State Laws: In general, it may be laid down as a truth that the various states of the Union extend the comity usual between nations to each other, although the immense diversity of laws sometimes renders this almost impossible, and in a few cases absolutely so. For instance, some states allow marriages between blacks and whites, but such a miscegenational marriage, wherever consummated, would debar the contracting parties living in Virginia, where miscegenation is a felony, and residence in the state constitutes the essence of the offense.

côm-ma, s. [Lat. *comma*=a clause of a sentence; Gr. *komma*=(1) that which is struck; (2) a comma; *koptō*=to hew, to strike.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. I.

*2. A clause, a category.

"In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma."—*L. Addison: Description of West Barbary*, p. 171.

*II. Fig.: Any short pause or delay; a slight hindrance or block.

"... no levell'd malice

Infects one comma in the course I hold."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

B. Technically:

1. *Punctuation*: A mark or character (,) denoting the shortest pause in reading and the smallest division of a sentence, written or printed.

2. *Music*: The small interval between a major and a minor tone, that is between a tone whose ratio is 8:9 and one whose ratio is 9:10. The ratio of a comma is therefore 80:81. A Pythagorean comma is the difference between the note produced by taking 7 octaves upward and 12 fifths. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Entom.*: A name given to a butterfly, *Grapta Comma album*, from the white mark like a comma on the under side of the wing.

comma-bacillus, s. The same as colon bacillus; a comma-shaped microbe found in the colon and other intestines of cholera patients.

***côm-măç-ër-âte**, v. t. [Pref. *com*, and *macerate* (q. v.).] To make lean.

"In continual commacering him with dread and terror."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

côm-ma'nd, ***com-and**, ***com-ande**, ***com-aund**, ***com-aunde**, ***com-maunde**, ***com-mawnde**, ***cum-aund**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *comander*; Lat. *commendo*=(1) to give in charge, to commend, (2) to command; Fr. *commander*; Sp. *comandar*; Ital. *comandare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. Of persons:

(1) To order with authority; to give orders to; to govern.

"Nothing to praise, to teach, or to command!"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

¶ Frequently with two objects.

"To him which all me may comaunde,"

Gower, i. 2.

(2) To hold in subjection, to have under one's authority.

(3) To be a leader of; to lead or direct, as a general does his army.

"Those he commands move only in command,

Nothing in love." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.

* (4) To order a person to be removed to or put in some place.

"To close prison he commanded her."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

2. Of things: To order or direct to be done; to require (opposed to *forbid* and *prohibit*).

"Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he."—*Gen.* vi. 22.

II. Figuratively:

1. To demand, to claim, to call for.

"Thus the history of this, perhaps the only unmingled, race which can boast of high antiquity, leads us through every gradation of society, and brings us into contact with almost every nation which commands our interest in the ancient world . . ."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3d ed.), bk. i., vol. i., p. 2.

2. To have the right or power of demanding or ordering; to call for.

"The theme though humble, yet august and proud
The occasion—for the Fair commands the song."

Cowper: Task, i. 7.

*3. To have at one's disposal or service.

"It is in mine authority to command the keys of all the posterns." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

*4. To force, to compel.

"As doth a sail command an argosy
To stem the waves."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.

5. To be in such a position as to have power to prevent access to, or passage by, any place.

6. To overlook, to possess a view over.

"Commanding the rich scenes beneath,
The windings of the Forth and Teith,
And all the vales between that lie,
Till Stirling's turrets melt the sky."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 2.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To order; to give orders.

"The emperor commanded anone

After the childe for to goon."

Seven Sages, 549.

¶ Sometimes followed by *on* or *upon*.

"Let your highness command upon me."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. To exercise supreme authority.

"If [Cæsar] had been there to command."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 6.

II. Fig.: To see, to range.

"... far and wide his eye commands."

Milton: P. L., iii

côm-ma'nd, s. [COMMAND, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The right or power of commanding; a position of authority; control, leadership.

"Every man under his command became familiar with his looks . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. An order given with authority; a mandate.

"God so commanded, and left that command."

Milton: P. L., ix. 651.

*3. Despotism, exercise of authority.

"Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion . . ."—*Locke: On Education.*

II. Figuratively:

†1. Power, authority.

"But were it not that high command
Spake in his eye, . . ."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

2. The act or power of keeping in restraint or control.

"... his perfect command of all his faculties . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. Restraint or control.
4. Influence or power over the mind.

"He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers."
—Dryden.

- *5. The power of overlooking or commanding any place by reason of local position.

"The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*."
Dryden: *Æneid*.

*B. Mil. & Naval: A body of troops, naval or military, under the command of, and headed by, a particular officer.

"Four shall quickly draw out my *command*."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, i. 6.

¶ Word of Command:

Mil.: The word or words in which any order is expressed.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *command*, *precept*, *injunction*, and *order*: "A *command* is imperative; it is the strongest exercise of authority; *order* is instructive; it is an expression of the wishes: an *injunction* is decisive; it is a greater exercise of authority than *order*, and less than *command*: a *precept* is a moral law; it is binding on the conscience. The three former of these are personal in their application; the latter is general: a *command*, an *order*, and an *injunction*, must be addressed to some particular individual; a *precept* is addressed to all. *Command* and *order* exclusively flow from the will of the speaker in the ordinary concerns of life; *injunction* has more regard to the conduct of the person addressed; *precept* is altogether founded on the moral obligations of men to each other. A *command* is just or unjust; an *order* is prudent or imprudent; an *injunction* is mild or severe; a *precept* is general or particular. *Command* and *order* are affirmative; *injunction* or *precept* are either affirmative or negative: the *command* and the *order* oblige us to do a thing; the *injunction* and *precept* oblige us to do it, or leave it undone." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

command-night, s.

Theat.: A night on which a certain play is performed at the command of some person high in authority or influence. (*Monarchical.*)

†côm-mand'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *command*; -able.] Capable or apt to be commanded.

"Rendering our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and *commandable*."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 122. (*Latham.*)

†côm-mand'-an-çy, s. [Eng. *commandant*(t); -cy.] The rank, position, or office of a commandant.

†commandancy-general, s. The rank, position, or office of a commandant-general.

côm-man-dant', s. [Fr. *commandant*, pr. par. of *commander* = to command.] A commander; the governor or commanding officer of a place.

"The *commandant* cautioned us, as a friend, against returning to the cavern."—Smollett: *Tr. of Gil Blas*.

†côm-man-dant'-ship, s. [Eng. *commandant*; -ship.] The rank, position, or office of a commandant; a commandancy.

*côm-mand'-a-tôr-ÿ, a. [Pref. *co* = *con*, and *mandatory* (q. v.).] Having power or authority to command, authoritative.

"How *commandatory* the apostolical authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates . . ."—Ep. Morten: *Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 73.

côm-mand'-êd, pa. par. or a. [COMMAND, v.]

*côm-mand'-êd-nëss, s. [Eng. *commanded*; -ness.] The state or condition of being commanded or under command. (*Hammond.*)

côm-măn'-dëer, v. t. [Not a genuine Dutch word, but Eng. *command*, with a Dut. suff. -eer(?).] S. African English Parlarce: To seize by military or other authority, to force temporarily or otherwise into military service.

"The night previously the Boers had *commandeered* the natives, Bushmen and Hottentots, and compelled them to fight."—London Times, Feb. 1, 1881: *Transvaal Correspondent*.

côm-mand'-êr, *com-mawnd-our, s. [Eng. *command*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: One who commands, gives orders, or is in authority.

"*Commandour*, Preceptor, mandator."—Prompt. Parv.

2. Spec.: A general or leader of a body of men.

"I will rather sue to be despised, than to deceive so good a commander."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

II. Fig.: One who possesses or exercises mental influence.

"Lord of my life, commander of my thoughts."
Shakesp.: *Titus And.*, iv. 4.

B. Technically:

1. Navy:

(1) An officer ranking next below a captain and above a first-lieutenant. He ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

(2) A large wooden mallet or beetle, used specially in the sails and rigging lofts, as anything of metal would injure the ropes or canvas.

*2. Surg.: An instrument or apparatus used as a rest or cradle for a fractured limb. (*Wiseman.*)

*3. Engineering: A heavy mallet or beetle used in paving.

"A *commander*, which is of wood with a handle, where-with stakes are driven into the ground; a rammer."—*Nomenclator*, 1585.

4. Hat-making: A string on the outside of the conical hat-body, pressed upon it down the sides of the block, to bring the body to the cylindrical form. (*Knight.*)

5. Orders of Knighthood, &c.: A dignitary of an order, in whom was vested the administration of a commandery (q. v.).

commander-in-chief, s. The supreme commander of the united forces of any country. In this country the President for the time being is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when the latter is in the national service and forms part of the national provisional army. In all other cases the governor of each state is the commander-in-chief of the state troops. In England he is officially called the Officer Commanding-in-Chief. He is the head of a department of the military administration. He acts, under the Secretary of State for War, as the head of the army, and when military operations are undertaken on a sufficiently large scale to require his presence, is charged with the duty of commanding the army in the field, though, as a matter of fact, this very rarely occurs.

côm-mand'-êr-ship, s. [Eng. *commander*; -ship.] The rank, position, or office of a commander. (*Ecl. Rev.*)

côm-mand'-êr-ÿ, côm-mand'-rÿ, s. [Fr. *commanderie*, from Low Lat. *commanderia*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Command, authority.

2. The office, rank, or dignity of a commander.

3. A district under the administration of a governor or commander.

"The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors."—Brougham.

II. Technically:

1. Orders of Knighthood:

(1) Among the Knights Templars, Hospitallers, &c., a district under the administration and control of a member of the order, called the commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates within that district, expending part for his own use, and accounting for the rest. In England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

"These establishments formed at the same time branches. . . . On the first creation of these [branch] establishments, they were denominated Preceptories; the superior being called the preceptor; but eventually the name became changed to that of *commandery*, by which they were always afterward known. The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time recalling a commander from his post, and substituting another in his place, at their pleasure; he being merely considered as the steward of their property. Time, however, gradually wrought a great change in the relative position which the commanders held to the council; and, eventually, a nomination to a *commandery* came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury, which tribute received the name of Responsions."—Major Porter: *Hist. Knights of Malta*, vol. i., ch. ii.

(2) A house, technically called a cell, for collecting the demesne rents of a commandery, and serving also as a home for veteran members of the order. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Relig. Orders: As those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony. A district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander. (*Ogilvie.*)

côm-mand'-îng, *côm-maund'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [COMMAND, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Giving or entitled to give commands; in authority, authoritative.

" . . . the *commanding* officer is to place soldiers in the house."—Memorandum in Brialmont's *Life of Wellington*, iii. 29.

II. Figuratively:

1. Overlooking, overtopping; lofty.

"From some *commanding* eminence . . ."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Controlling, managing; authoritative.

" . . . control of one *commanding* mind, . . ."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

- C. As subst.: A command, an order.

"Upon his *commanding*

Min herte is well the more glad."
Gower, i. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commanding*, *imperative*, *imperious*, and *authoritative*: "*Commanding* is either good or bad according to circumstances; a *commanding* voice is necessary for one who has to command; but a *commanding* air is offensive when it is affected: *imperative* is applied to things, and used in an indifferent sense; *imperious* is used for persons or things in the bad sense; any direction is *imperative* which comes in the shape of a command, and circumstances are likewise *imperative*, which act with the force of a command; persons are *imperious* who exercise their power oppressively; in this manner underlings in office are *imperious*; necessity is *imperious* when it leaves us no choice in our conduct. *Authoritative* is mostly applied to persons or things, personal in the good sense only; magistrates are called upon to assume an *authoritative* air when they meet with any resistance." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

commanding-ground, s.

Mil.: A rising ground which overlooks any post or strong place. There are three sorts of it: a Front Commanding-ground which faces the place, a Reverse Commanding-ground which takes it in the rear, and an Enfilade Commanding-ground which enables all the line of it to be swept by shot.

côm-mand'-îng-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *commanding*; -ly.] In a commanding manner; authoritatively.

"His practices are so *commandingly* exemplary, . . ."
—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 566.

côm-mand-i-taire', s. [Fr.] A sleeping partner in a joint-stock company, who is only liable to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited liability company. (*Ogilvie.*)

côm-mănd'-ite, s. [Fr.] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than he puts into it; limited liability.

*côm-mand'-lëss, a. [Eng. *command*; -less.]

1. Lit.: Not holding a command.

2. Fig.: Unrestrained, ungovernable.

côm-mand'-mënt, *com-ande-ment, *com-mande-ment, *com-mand-i-ment, *com-maunde-ment, *cum-maunde-ment, s. [Fr. *commandement*; Ital. *comandamento*, from Low Lat. *commandamentum*.] [COMMAND, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. An order, command, or mandate.

"Se sergant dede thes lordes *commandement*."
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 93.

2. Plur.: In the same sense as B. I.

*3. Authority, power, command.

"To stonde at his *commaunderment*."—Gower, i. 6.

"And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

II. Fig.: The ten fingers or nails of the hands.

"Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten *commandments* in your face."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

B. Technically:

I. Scrip. (Pl.): The Decalogue or ten precepts given by God to Moses from Mount Sinai.

"His *commandentes* are ten."—Towneley *Myst.*, p. 50.

II. Law:

1. Order, direction.

2. The offense of inducing another person to violate the law. (*Wharton.*)

côm-măn'-dô, s. [Dut. *kommando* = a command.] A name given in South Africa to a detachment of troops under the command of a general officer, and also to an independent military expedition.

côm-mand'-rëss, s. [Eng. *commander*; -ess.] A female commander or governor; a woman invested with authority.

"Beyou *commandress* therefore, princess, queen."
Fairfax.

*côm-mar'k, s. [O. Fr. *comarque*; Sp. *comarca*; from Low Lat. *commarca*, *comarcha*, *commarca*: *com* = *con*, and *marca*, *marcha* = a boundary, a limit; Ger. *mark*.] [MARCHES.] A boundary or frontier between two countries or districts; a border.

"He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the *commark* of S. Lucar's, . . ."
—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, i. 2.

†côm-ma-tër'-i-al, a. [Pref. *com* = *con*, and *material* (q. v.).] Consisting or composed of the same material as another.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť
or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***cōm-māt-ic**, *a.* [COMMA.] Consisting of or containing short clauses, or sentences; brief, concise. (*Beck.*)

cōm-ma-tiſm, *s.* [Eng. *comma*; *t* connective; suff. *-ism*.] Briefness, conciseness. (*Bp. Horsley.*)

cōm-meas'-ur-a-ble (*meas'-ur* as *mēzh'-ur*), *a.* [Pref. *com=con*, and *measurable* (q. v.).] Commensurate; capable of the same measurement; equal.

"She being now removed by death, a *commensurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done."—*Walton: Life of Donne.*

cōm-meas-ure (*measure* as *mēzh'-ur*), *v. t.* [Lat., &c., pref. *com=con*, and Eng. *measure* (q. v.).]

1. To measure by comparison or superposition.

"... that a thing should be fitly *commensured* by one place, and yet be almost infinite."—*Bishop Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 18.

2. To equal.

"... until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commensure perfect freedom."—*Tennyson: Ænone.*

***cōm-mē-ate**, *v. i.* [Lat. *commeatum*, sup. of *commeo*: *con=cum=with*, together; *meo=to go*.] To travel or go in company. (*Money Master all things* (1698), p. 107.)

cōm-mē-lī-nā, **cōm-mēl-in**, *s.* [Named after John and Gaspar Commelyn, or Commelin, Dutch botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of endogens, the typical one of the order Commelynaceæ, or Commelinaceæ. They have one of the three petals different from the rest, if, indeed, it is not even wanting. The fleshy rhizomes of *Commelyna cœlestis*, *C. tuberosa*, *C. augustifolia*, and *C. striata* may be eaten when cooked, containing as they do much starch and mucilage. *C. Rumphii* is used in India as an emmenagogue, and *C. medica* in China as a remedy in cough, asthma, pleurisy, strangury, and dysentery. (*Lindley, &c.*)

cōm-mē-lī-nā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *commelyna*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Spiderworts. An order of endogens, alliance Xyridales. They are herbaceous plants, with flat narrow leaves, usually sheathing at the base three herbaceous sepals, three colored petals, six or fewer hypogynous stamens, a three-celled few-seedy ovary, one style, one stigma, a two or three-celled capsular fruit. The species are found in the East and West Indies, New Holland, Africa, &c.

†cōm-mēm'-ōr-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *commemorabilis*, from *commemoro*.] [COMMEMORATE.] Memorable; deserving of being commemorated, or remembered. (*Richardson.*)

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-te, *v. t.* [Lat. *commemoratus*, pa. par. of *commemoro=to call to mind*; *com=con*; *memoro=to mention*; *memor=mindful*.] To call to or keep in remembrance by some solemn act; to celebrate the memory of any person or event with honor and solemnity.

"Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate* . . ."—*Fiddes.*

¶ For the difference between *commemorate* and *celebrate*, see CELEBRATE.

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMMEMORATE, *v.*]

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-tiſg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMEMORATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of celebrating; commemoration.

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *commemoratio*, from *commemoratus*, pa. par. of *commemoro*.] [COMMEMORATE, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: The act of commemorating or celebrating the memory of any person or event with honor and solemnity.

"Now, this appetite for commemoration does not fix itself upon what is imaginary."—*Gladstone: Stud. on Homer*, vol. i., sect. iii., p. 24.

2. *Spec.*: At the University of Oxford, England, the annual act of solemnly commemorating the memory of all benefactors to the University. On this day the prize compositions are recited and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons; also called *Encœnia*.

B. As adj.: In such phrases as *Commemoration-hall*, *Commemoration-week*, &c.

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *commemorate* (e), and suff. *-ive*.] Tending or intended to commemorate; commemorating.

"... celebrated a *commemorative* passover."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Trans. 1846), § 121.

¶ Frequently with *of* before the thing or person commemorated.

"... a tablet with an inscription *commemorative* of his victory."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 8, vol. i., p. 148.

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *commemoratus*, pa. par. of *commemoro*.] One who commemorates.

cōm-mēm'-ōr-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *commemoratorius*, from *commemoratus*.] [COMMEMORATE, *v.*] Commemorative; serving or intended to commemorate.

"The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though *commemorative* of the first, . . ."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 271.

***cōm-mēn**, *pa. par.* [COME.]

"And *commen* to his reskew, ere his bitter bane."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 29.

cōm-mēn'-ce, ***com-ençen**, ***com-sen**, ***cum-sen**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *commencer*; Ital. *cominciare*, from a Low Lat. **cominitio*; *com=con*; *initio=to begin*; Lat. *initium=a beginning*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To begin, to take its beginning or origin; to start, to originate.

"His heaven *commences* ere the world be past."—*Goldsmith: The Deserted Village.*

2. To begin an act; to enter upon a line of action or conduct; to assume a character.

"That other *comsede* to carp."—*William of Palerne*, 832.

***II. Tech.**: To take a degree at a University. (*Eng.*)

B. Trans.: To give a beginning or origin to; to start or originate, to enter upon.

"Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

¶ For the difference between *commence* and *begin*, see BEGIN.

cōm-mēn'-ced, *pa. par. or a.* [COMMENCE.]

cōm-mēnçen'-mēt, ***cōm-mēnse'-mēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *commencement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The beginning, origin, or start of anything.

"... the third day from the *commencement* of the creation."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

†2. The first instance of anything.

"This was the *commencement* of the miracles of ure loruerde."—*O. Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 30.

II. Tech.: The day when degrees are conferred upon students and others by colleges and universities; public exercises incident to the close of school terms in the United States.

"In Oxford this solemnity is called an Act, but in Cambridge they use the French word *commencement*."—*Harrison: Descript. Eng.* (ed. Furnivall), i. 75.

cōm-mēn'-çēr, *s.* [Eng. *commenc(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who commences, begins, or originates anything.

†2. *Tech.*: One who takes his degree at Cambridge. (*Eng.*)

cōm-mēn'-çing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMENCE.]

commencing-hammer, *s.* The hammer of the gold-beater which he first uses after the quarters are placed in a packet with interleaves of vellum. It weighs six or seven pounds, and has a slightly convex face four inches in diameter. (*Knight.*)

cōm-mēnd', ***com-aund**, ***com-end**, ***com-endyn**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *commendō*, from *com=con*, and *mando=to commit*, to enjoin, to intrust.]

A. Transitive:

1. To commit or deliver to one's charge; to intrust.

2. To send to, to present.

"These draw the chariot which *Latinus* sends, And the rich present to the prince *commends*."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* vii. 392.

3. To recommend; to represent as deserving of notice, regard, or favor.

"Something to blame, and something to *commend*."—*Pope: Epist.*, iii. 22.

4. To deliver up in confidence.

"To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

5. To recommend or bring to one's remembrance or kind feelings; to greet.

"*Comendyn* or *gretyn* or *preysyn*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

6. To submit or display for favorable notice or commendation.

"... to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal music, and of *commending* their own voices."—*Dryden: Duf.*

7. To praise, approve, or recommend.

"Thou oughtest wel to be *comended*."—*Gower*, ii. 62.

"Who is *Silvia*? What is she,
That all our swains *commend* her?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

B. Intrans.: To praise, to approve.

"One, over eager to *commend*,

Crowned it with injudicious praise."—*Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Inter.*

***cōm-mēnd'** (1), *s.* [COMMAND, *v.*]

"I haue also ane schorte *commend* compylde,
To expone strange historiis and termes wylde."—*Doug.: Virgil*, 483, 44.

***cōm-mēnd'** (2), *s.* [COMMEND, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Commendation, approval, praise.

"They might haue said to the Apostle. Well, thou professest a great loue toward vs, and giuest vs a goode *commend*, . . ."—*Rollock: On 1 Thessal.*, p. 100.

2. A message of affection or kind feeling.

"Tell her I send to her my kind *commends*."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 1.

II. Eccles.: A benefice held in *commendam*. [COMMENDAM.]

"Ane kinrik of parisch kyrkis cuplit with *commendis*."—*Doug.: Virgil*, 239, a. 11.

cōm-mēnd'-a-ble, or **cōm-mēnd-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *commendabilis*; Ital. *commendabile*, from Lat. *commendo*.] [COMMEND, *v.*]

1. Worthy of commendation or praise; laudable, praiseworthy.

"... not only comely, but *commendable*."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

*2. Bestowing praise or commendation, approving.

"And power, unto itself most *commendable*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 7.

cōm-mēnd'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *commendable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being commendable.

"He considers very graciously the *commendableness* of your submission . . ."—*Tennyson: Letters to Burnet, Life of Burnet*.

cōm-mēnd'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *commendab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a commendable manner; laudably, praiseworthy.

"... *commendably* laboring in their vocation."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

cōm-mēn'-dām, *s.* [Properly, in *commendam=* in trust or charge; Low Lat. *commenda=a trust*, a charge; Lat. *commendo=to intrust*, to enjoin.]

Eng. Ecclesiastical Law:

1. A benefice which, being void, is given in charge to some duly qualified clerk until it has been filled by the appointment thereto of a priest. *Commendams* were seldom granted to any except bishops, when their bishoprics were of small value, and on promotion they devolved into the hands of the crown.

(1) With the full form.

(2) Without the prep. *in*.

"The Queen of her grace, when she admitted any to the small bishoprics, usually granted them *commendams* withal, to enable them to live in port agreeable to their calling."—*Strype: Annals of Reform.*

2. The holding of a benefice in trust until a duly qualified clerk is appointed to it. By the Act 6 & 7, William IV., the holding of livings in *commendam* was abolished.

3. The intrusting the revenue, &c., of a benefice to a layman for a specific time and purpose.

cōm-mēnd'-a-ta-rŷ, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *commendatorius*; Sp. *comendatorio*; Fr. *commenda-taire*; Ital. *commendatorio*; from Lat. *commendatus*, pa. par. of *commendo=to intrust*, to enjoin.] [COMMENDATORY.]

A. As subst.: One who holds a benefice in *commendam*.

B. As adjective:

1. Holding a benefice or living in *commendam*.

2. Held in *commendam*.

cōm-mēn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *commendatio*, from *commendo=to intrust*, to enjoin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of intrusting or delivering anything in charge or trust to another.

†2. The act of recommending or commending to the favorable notice of any one; recommendation.

"The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers . . ."—*Bacon*.

3. A greeting, a presentation of compliments; a message of goodwill or affection.

"Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

4. The act of praising or approving.

5. Approval, praise.

"... so could not you find a fitter subject of *commendation*."—*Sidney*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŷ; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exŷt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷhŷn; -tŷion, -ŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

6. A ground or reason for praise or approbation.

"Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man."—Dryden: *Juvenal* (Dedication).

*II. Eccles.: A prayer in which catechumens, penitents, and persons at the point of death were solemnly commended to the mercy of God. [COMMENDATORY, A. II. 1.]

côm-mënd-â-tôr, s. [Low Lat. *commendator*; Sp. *comendador*; Ital. *commendatore*; from Lat. *commendo*=to intrust, to enjoin.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A commander, commandant, or governor.

2. Eccles.: One who holds a benefice in commendam.

"The other was of Bisham in Berkshire, made by Barlow, . . . that was commendator of it, . . ."—Burnet: *His. of the Ref.*, i. 3.

côm-mënd-â-tôr-ÿ, a. & s. [Low Lat. *commendatorius*, from *commendatus*, pa. par. of *commendo*=to intrust, to enjoin.] [COMMENDATORY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Commending, approving, praising.

" . . . if all the house of lords writ commendatory verses on me."—Pope.

2. Commending, recommending, or introducing to the favorable notice of another. [COMMENDATORY-LETTER.]

"It . . . is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms . . ."—Bacon: *Essays*.

*II. Ecclesiastical:

1. Holding a benefice in commendam.

"The estates possessed by bishops and canons and commendatory abbots."—Burke: *Fr. Revol.*

2. Held in commendam.

"The bishoprics and the great commendatory abbeys . . . held by that order."—Burke: *Fr. Revol.*

3. Containing a prayer in favor of a person; commendatory to God.

"Between seven and eight o'clock the rattle began, the commendatory prayer was said for him, . . ."—Bishop Burnet: *History of his Own Time*.

*B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A commander or commandant; a governor.

2. A recommendation, eulogy, or commendation; approval.

" . . . as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Antony, or made panegyrics upon Catiline."—South: *Serm.*, viii. 189.

II. Eccles.: One who holds a benefice in commendam.

"Under the title of Bishop of Gloucester, and Commendatory of the Cathedral Church of Bristol."—Strype: *Annals of Ref.*

commendatory-letter, s.

Eccles.: A letter given by clergymen to members of their congregation on their removing to another parish or country, commending them to the spiritual care of the bishop of their new diocese, or the minister of their new parish.

côm-mënd-êd, pa. par. or a. [COMMEND, v.]

côm-mënd-êr, s. [Eng. *commend*; -er.] One who commends, approves, or recommends.

"Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same commenders and disapprovers."—Wotton.

***côm-mënd-êr-êss**, s. [Eng. *commender*; fem. suff. -ess.] A female praiser or approver. (Colgrave.)

côm-mënd-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [COMMEND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of recommending, praising, or approving; commendation.

***côm-mënd-mënt**, s. [Eng. *commend*; -ment.] Commendation, recommendation.

"Insinuate yourself responsible and equivalent now to my commendment."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 3.

***côm-mên-dô**, s. [Lat. *commendo*=to approve, to recommend.] A recommendation.

"By these commendes he gets patients."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 361.

***côm-mêns-âl**, a. & s. [Low Lat. *commensalis*=partaking at the same table: Lat. *com*=con, and *mensa*=a table.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Partaking of food at the same table with another.

2. Zool.: A term used in regard to an animal living like the messmate of another, i. e., sharing the food of his host without being parasitic upon him. (Nicholson.) [COMMENSALISM.]

B. As subst.: One who partakes of food at the same table with another; a guest.

" . . . the guests of the great King of Heaven, and the commensals of the Lord Jesus, . . ."—Bp. Hall: *Rem.*, p. 294.

***côm-mêns-âl-îsm**, s. [Eng. *commensal*; -ism.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as COMMENSALITY (q. v.).

2. Zool.: The term used by Van Beneden to describe the union which sometimes exists between non-parasitic animals, as when an actinia fixes itself on the back of a crab. (Rossiter.) [COMMENSAL.]

***côm-mên-sâl-î-tÿ**, s. [Eng. *commensal*; -ity.]

The act or practice of partaking of food at the same table; fellowship in eating.

***côm-mên-sâ-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *commensatio*: Lat. *com*=con, and *mensa*=a table.]

The same as COMMENSALITY (q. v.).

"When Daniel would not pollute himself with the diet of the Babylonians, he probably declined pagan commensation, . . ."—Sir T. Brown: *Miscel. Tracts*, p. 15.

côm-mêns-u-râ-bil-î-tÿ, s. [Fr. *commensurable*; -ilité.] [COMMENSURABLE.]

Math.: The quality of being commensurable, or having a common measure. Used of two numbers.

côm-mêns-u-râ-ble, a. [Fr. *commensurable*: Lat. *com*, the same as *con*, and *mensurabilis*=measurable, from *mensura*=a measuring, a measure.]

Math.: A term applied to two magnitudes which have a common measure. For instance, 49 and 63 are commensurable numbers, for they have a number, 7, which is their common measure, that is, which will divide both of them without leaving a fraction in either case, thus $\frac{49}{7}=7$, $\frac{63}{7}=9$. 47 and 62, on the contrary, are incommensurable: there is no number higher than unity which can exactly divide them both.

côm-mêns-u-râ-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *commensurable*; -ness.] Commensurability; proportion.

"There is no commensurableness between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

côm-mêns-u-râ-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *commensurable*; -ly.] So as to be commensurable; in a commensurable manner.

côm-mêns-u-rate, a. [COMMENSURATE, v.]

1. Capable of being reduced to a common measure, commensurable.

" . . . some organ equally commensurate to soul and body."—Gov. of the Tongue.

2. Having the same measure or extent; equal, proportional.

"When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of commensurate duties?"—Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

(1) With the prep. to.

"Those who are persuaded that they shall continue forever cannot choose but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration."—Bp. Tillotson.

(2) With the prep. with.

" . . . are intensely commensurate with the force of the primary stimulus."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 331.

côm-mêns-u-rate, v. t. [Lat. *commensuratus*, pa. par. of *commensuro*=to measure with another thing: *com*=con; *mensuro*=to measure.] To measure in comparison with something else, to reduce to a common measure or standard.

" . . . in commensurating the forms of abso- lution to the degrees of preparation and necessity, . . ."—Puller: *Moder. Ch. Eng.*, p. 319.

côm-mêns-u-râ-têd, pa. par. or a. [COMMENSURATE, v.]

côm-mêns-u-rate-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *commensurate*; -ly.]

1. In a commensurable manner; in a manner capable of being reduced to a common measure or standard.

2. With equal measure or extent; proportionately, equally.

"We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year . . ."—Holder: *On Time*.

côm-mêns-u-rate-ness, s. [Eng. *commensurate*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being commensurate.

"Rhetoric being but an organical or instrumental art, in order chiefly to persuasion or delight, its rules ought to be estimated by their tendency and commensurateness to its end."—Boyle: *Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scrip.*, p. 165. (Latham.)

***côm-mêns-u-râ-tîng**, pr. par. or a. [COMMENSURATE, v.]

côm-mêns-u-râ-tion, s. [Fr. *commensuration*, from Lat. *commensuratus*, pa. par. of *commensuro*.] [COMMENSURATE, v.]

1. The act or process of reducing to a common measure or standard.

2. The quality or state of being commensurate or proportionate.

" . . . so that, it seemeth, there must be a commensuration or proportion between the body moved and the force to make it move well."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

côm-mënt, v. i. & t. [Fr. *commenter*, from Lat. *commentor*=to reflect upon, to explain, from *commentus*, pa. par. of *comminiscor*=to devise, to invent; It. *commentare*; Port. *comentar*; Sp. *comentar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make remarks or observations upon an author subject to criticise, to remark.

"Say that thou didst forsake me for some fault, And I will comment upon that offense."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 89.

2. To write notes or annotations upon an author in order to illustrate his meaning, to criticise, to expound, to explain.

"They have contented themselves only to comment upon those texts. . . ."—Temple.

*B. Transitive:

1. To feign, to devise, to contrive.

"But, wheresoever they comment the same, They all consent that ye begotten were And born here in this world."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 53.

2. To annotate, to illustrate by notes, or criticism, to explain or expound.

"This was the text commented by Chrysostom."—Reeves: *Collat. of Psalms*, p. 13.

côm-mënt, s. [COMMENT, v.]

I. Literally:

1. A remark, observation, or criticism.

"Forgive the comment, that my passion made."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

2. A note or annotation upon an author, intended to illustrate and explain his meaning; criticism.

"All the volumes of philosophy, With all their comments, . . ."

Prior.

II. Fig.: Anything serving as an illustration or explanation.

"Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters."—Addison: *Spectator*.

côm-mënt-âr-î-ÿs, s. [Lat.] A note-book, a book of memoranda.

"These are called by the general name of *commentarii* and *libri pontificum*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 12, vol. i., p. 169.

côm-mënt-a-rÿ, s. [In Fr. *commentaire*; Sp. *comentario*; Port. & Ital. *commentario*; all from Lat. *commentarius*, *commentarium* = (1) a note-book, a memorandum, (2) a sketch, memoirs, a commentary, (3) (in law) a brief.] [COMMENT.]

1. A sketch, memoirs. Used almost exclusively in the expression "Caesar's Commentaries," which is a rendering of the expression "Caesaris Commentarii," chosen by their immortal author to designate the records he made first of his Gallic, and then of his Civil War.

2. A series of explanatory notes on the whole of a work or on a detached portion of it, chiefly the first of these. Used—

(1) In a general sense: Of notes on any important book.

(2) Spec.: Of notes on sacred Scripture, or any detached book belonging to its canon. [COMMENT-ATOR.]

***côm-mënt-a-rÿ**, v. t. [COMMENTARY, s.] To write comments or a commentary upon, to annotate or expound.

***côm-mënt-ate**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *commentatus*, pa. par. of *commentor*.] [COMMENT, v.]

A. Trans.: To comment on or annotate; to expound, to explain, to criticise.

B. Intrans.: To make comments or notes, to comment.

"Commentate upon it, and return it enriched."—Lamb: *Letter to Coleridge*.

côm-mënt-â-tîng, pr. par. or a. [COMMENTATE, v.]

***côm-mënt-â-tion**, s. [Lat. *commentatio*, from *commentatus*, pa. par. of *commentor*.]

1. The act or process of commenting or annotating.

2. A comment or commentary; explanation, criticism.

***côm-mënt-â-tive**, a. [Eng. *commentat(e)*; -ive.] Commenting, commentating; full of or of the nature of a commentary.

côm-mënt-â-tôr, s. [Lat. *commentator*, from *commentatus*, pa. par. of *commentor*.] [COMMENT, v.]

1. Gen.: One who writes comments or a commentary; an annotator, an expounder.

"No commentator can more slyly pass O'er a learn'd, unintelligible place."

Pope: *Satires*, vii. 101.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. *Spec.*: An expositor of Scripture or any portion of it.

¶ Every preacher is to a certain extent a commentator; thus, St. Peter, in his address on the day of Pentecost, commented on Psalm xvi. 10 (see Acts ii. 27, &c.), and St. Paul, in the synagogue at Antioch, in Pisidia, did so on Psalms ii. 7, xvi. 10, and Hab. i. 5 (see Acts xiii. 33-41). But the first commentator, more specifically so called, seems to have been Pantænus, the master of the Alexandrian School in the second century. Others who attempted to explain either the whole or part of the Scripture were Clemens Alexandrinus, Justin Martyr, Theophilus of Antioch, in the second century; Origen, Hippolytus, Victorinus, Methodius, in the third; Jerome, Hilary, Eusebius, Diodorus of Tarsus, Rufinus, Ephrem Syrus, Theodore of Haeleclea, Chrysostom, Athanasius, and Didymus, in the fourth. Every subsequent century had its commentators; it would be difficult, and require too much space to attempt to enumerate those of the present one, the commentator best known in this country being Dr. Adam Clarke. The critical study of the Scriptures has greatly advanced in recent years.

côm-mên-tā-tôr'-i-āl, *a.* [Eng. *commentator*; -*ial*.] Of or pertaining to the composition of commentaries; suitable or fit for a commentator.

"... a commentatorial spirit, mysticism, and dogmatism."—*Whewell: On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

†côm'-mên-tā-tôr-shîp, *s.* [Eng. *commentator*; -*ship*.] The office or position of a commentator.

†côm-mên-t-ēr, or **côm'-mên-t-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *comment*; -*er*.] One who comments or annotates; a commentator.

"Then begin men to aspire to the second prizes, to be a profound interpreter and commenter."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., *Inter. of Nat.*, ch. vi., p. 378.

côm'-mên-t-îng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [COMMENT, *v.*]

***côm'-mên-t-î-tēr**, *s.* [A word formed as from Lat. *com=con*, and *mentior=to lie*, with a play on *commentator*.] A lying commentator.

"... no commentators, but commenters, nay rather commentiters!"—*Dippers Dipt*, p. 227. (*Latham*.)

***côm'-mên-tî-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *commentitius*, from *commentor=to devise*.] Fanciful, imaginary, fictitious.

"It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that commentitious inanity."—*Glanville: Sceptis*.

***côm'-mên-tÿe**, *s.* [COMMUNITY.]

"Assembled there, duke, earle [lord], and baron, And commentye of all the region."—*Hardyng: Chronicle*, p. 121 (ed. 1812.)

***com-mer**, *s.* [COMER.]

côm'-mêrce, *s.* [Fr. *commerce*; Ital. & Port. *commercio*; Sp. *comercio*, from Lat. *commercium*: *com=con*, and *merx* (genit. *mercis*)=*merchandise*; *mercor=to trade*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: Trade, traffic; the exchange of articles for each other or for money. [B. 1.]

"Where has *commerce* such a mart,
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so supplied,
As London?"—*Cowper: Task*, i. 719.

II. Figuratively:

1. Social intercourse or dealings.

"... his *commerce* with the world had been small."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***2 Sexual or carnal intercourse.**

B. Technically:

1. Commerce:

(1) *Definition*: When the word is used with an extended meaning, it signifies mutual exchange, buying and selling whether abroad or at home; but in a more specific or limited sense it denotes intercourse or transactions of the character now described with foreign nations or with colonies; mutual exchange or buying and selling at home being designated not commerce but trade.

(2) *Hist.*: The Phenicians, whose primitive seat was at Sidon and their next at Tyre, were the great commercial nation of the old world. Tyre was called "the crowning city whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth." (Isa. xxiii. 8.) How varied were the articles in which they traded, a chapter of Ezekiel, of peculiar historic value, tells. (Ezek. xxvii.) It was written about 588 B. C. The Greeks with all their intellect, and the Romans with their unparalleled opportunities, did not show remarkable aptitude for commerce, nor was their success high.

In the middle ages, the Venetians, the Pisans, the Genoese, the Hanse or Hanseatic towns and Flanders, either successively or in some cases two or more together, took the lead in commerce. The great impulse communicated by the discovery of America brought first the Spaniards and Portuguese, then the Dutch, and finally the British upon

the scene. Even before this time London had become a large emporium of trade. William Fitz Stephens, speaking of the traffic in the reign of Henry II., says:

"Arabia's gold, Sabez' spice and incense;
Scythia's keen weapons, and the oil of palm
From Babylon's deep soil; Nile's precious gems,
China's bright shining silks, and Gallic wines,
Norway's warm peltry, and the Russian sables,
All here abound . . ."

The tranquil and economic reign of Queen Elizabeth both gave an impulse to commerce, and before the sixteenth century had closed, the English engrossed, by an exclusive privilege, the commerce of Russia; they explored the sea of Spitzbergen for a passage to the markets of the East; they took an active part in the trade of the Mediterranean, and they excited the jealousy of the Hanse Towns by their operations in Germany and the continent of Europe. Other English cities were now engaging in foreign trade, the merchants of Bristol doing so with the Canary Islands, and those of Plymouth with the coasts of Guinea and Brazil. The English traffic with India created the Anglo-Indian empire, and it again favorably reacted on the commerce which had given it birth.

(3) *Commerce of the United States*: Even before the Revolutionary war the commerce of the colonies had grown to a considerable extent, so much indeed as in some departments to excite the jealousy of the mother country and cause the enactment of stringent customs regulations, discriminating against the colonial products. For a long time after the war had ceased, the unsettled condition of Europe, while it gave an extensive market for American products, yet was a source of considerable risk and annoyance to shipping, by reason of the exposure to privateering, piracy, &c., which such a condition of affairs engendered. Despite these annoyances, however, American commerce continued to increase, until the stars and stripes were familiar in every port of the earth. At the outbreak of our civil war our commerce was at its height, so far as transportation in our own ships is concerned. The stormy four years through which we passed was a great blow to our shipping, one from which we are just beginning to recover, as from that time to the present a very large proportion of the commerce of this country has been carried on in foreign bottoms. It is curious to note how the centers of commerce have shifted within the past century and a half. At one time within that period Fredericksburg, Va., was the main port of entry south of Philadelphia and north of Charleston. Now it is but an inland country village where a foreign (or for that matter, with one exception, any other) vessel is never seen. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the value of the foreign commerce of the U. S., as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, was: *Exports*: Domestic merchandise, \$1,435,171,251; foreign merchandise, \$25,696,934; *Specie*: Gold, \$1,459,986; silver, \$49,497,702—total exports, domestic and foreign, \$1,591,825,878. *Imports*: Merchandise, \$991,090,978; *Specie*: Gold, \$99,055,368; silver, \$27,768,814—total imports, \$1,117,915,160.

¶ *Chamber of Commerce*: A society of merchants and others meeting at intervals to discuss matters connected with commerce. The first is said to have arisen at Marseilles, France, in the 14th century.

***côm'-mêrce** (sometimes in poetry (?), with accent on second syllable), *v. i.* [COMMERCE, *s.*]

1. Lit.: To trade; to engage in traffic with others.

"... the people with whom they *commerce*, . . ."—*Raleigh*.

2. Fig.: To have social intercourse; to mix socially with.

"From all men, and *commerce* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life."—*Tennyson: Walking to the Mail*.

***côm'-mêrce-less**, *a.* [Eng. *commerce*; -*less*.] Without or destitute of commerce.

"... the savage *commerceless* nations of America, . . ."—*Tucker: To Lord Kames*.

†**côm'-mêr-çêr**, *s.* [Eng. *commerce*(e); -*er*.] One who traffics or holds intercourse with another. (*Nuttall*.)

côm-mêr'-cial (cial as shal), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *commercial*, from Lat. *commercium*.]

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, commerce; relating to trade or traffic.

"The old tie, they said, had been parental: the new tie was purely *commercial*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Carrying on commerce or trade; engaged in traffic.

"... this city . . . is but a part of a rich *commercial* nation, . . ."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol*, 1774.

3. Used in or for commerce.

"Where Humber pours his rich *commercial* stream."—*Cowper: A Tale Founded on a Fact*.

commercial agent, *s.* A common term for an auctioneer, a broker, a factor, or a commission-merchant.

commercial college, *s.* A school where the principles, laws and usages of mercantile business are taught; a business college.

commercial law.

Law: Lex Mercatoria: The law regulating commercial transactions between the merchants belonging to different countries or merchants generally. It is derived from the custom of merchants, from international law, from the different maritime codes of ancient Europe, and from the imperial code of Rome. In the English language its first great exponent was Lord Mansfield.

commercial letter, *s.* A name for any size of writing paper larger than commercial note.

commercial note-paper, *s.* A name for small-sized writing paper, usually about 8 inches long by 5 inches wide.

commercial paper, *s.* Negotiable instruments, such as bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, &c.

commercial-pitch, *s.* A game at cards, also called *Auction-pitch*. It is a variety of *All-fours* or *Seven-up* in which the players bid for the privilege of making trumps.

commercial-room, *s.* A room in English hotels reserved for the use of commercial travelers.

commercial traveler. An agent employed by wholesale firms to travel about the country soliciting orders.

commercial treaties. Treaties made between two nations for the promotion of commerce between them.

côm-mêr'-cial-îsm (cial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *commercial*; -*ism*.] A trading spirit.

côm-mêr'-cial-ly (cial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *commercial*; -*ly*.] In a commercial manner; from a commercial point of view; as regards commerce. (*Burke*.)

***côm-mêr'-ci-âte** (ci as shî), *v. i.* [Eng. *commerce*(e); *i* connective; -*ate*.] To have intercourse or dealings with.

"... not only to limit and direct their energy and efficiency, but to *commerce* with other animals."—*Cheyne: Philosoph. Prin. of Nat. Relig.*, disc. 1.

***côm-mêr'**, *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *comare*; Sp. *comadre*; Low Lat. *commater*: *com=con*; *mater=mother*.] A godmother; a gossip. [GAMMER.]

côm-mêt'-ic, *a.* [COSMETIC.] (*Nuttall*.)

côm-mêt'-ics, *s.* [COSMETICS.]

côm-mî-a, *s.* [Gr. *kommi=gum*.] [GUM.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomanææ. *Commia cochinchinensis* is a small tree with the male flowers amentaceous, the female ones racemose. It yields a resinous gum possessed of emetic and purgative properties. It is used in Cochin China, and some other parts of the East, in cases of dropsy.

†**côm'-mî-grâte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *commigratus*, *pa. par.* of *commigro=to migrate together*: *com=con*, and *migro=to migrate, to remove*.] To migrate or remove from one country to another, in company with others or in a body.

côm-mî-grâ'-tion, *s.* [COMMIGRATE.] The act of migrating or removing from one country to another in company with others or in a body.

"Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* hence."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

***côm-mîl'-it-ant**, *s.* [Lat. *commilitans*, *pr. par.* of *commilito=to fight or serve with another*: *com=con*, and *milito=to be a soldier*; *miles=a soldier*.] A fellow-soldier; one who serves under the same flag with another.

"His martial compeer then, and brave *commilitant*."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

***côm'-mîn-âte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *comminatus*, *pa. par.* of *comminor=to threaten*.] To threaten, to utter in a threatening manner.

"I cannot agree to this anathema, though *comminated* by such a favorite . . ."—*Hardinge: Second Essence of Malone* (1801), p. 55.

côm-mîn-â'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *commination*; Lat. *comminatio*, from *comminatus*, *pa. par.* of *comminor*.]

***1. Ord. Lang.**: The act of threatening or denouncing vengeance; a threat.

"... to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, . . ."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. Eccles.: A solemn recital of God's commandments and a "Denouncing of God's anger and judgments against sinners," appointed to be used in the Church of England on Ash-Wednesday and such other times as the ordinary may direct. It was introduced at the Reformation as a substitute for the ceremony of sprinkling the head and making the sign of the cross with ashes on Ash-Wednesday. [ASH-WEDNESDAY.]

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

†côm-mîn'-a-tôr-ÿ, *a.* [Fr. *comminatoirc*, from Lat. *comminatus*, *pa. par.* of *comminor*.] Containing or uttering threats or denunciations of vengeance.

"On two or three *comminatory* terms,
Would run their fears to any hole of shelter."
B. Jonson; Magnetic Lady.

côm-mîn'-gle (*gle* as *gêl*), *v. t. & i.* [Lat., &c., *pref. com=con*, and Eng. *mingle* (*q. v.*).] *†A. Trans.*: To mingle or mix together into one body; to unite or blend intimately. [COMINGLE.]

**B. Intrans.*: To unite one with another; to coalesce; to become united or blended.
"Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, . . ."—*Bacon: Physical Remisc.*

côm-mîn'-gled (*gled* as *gêld*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMINGLE.]
côm-mîn'-glîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMINGLE.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:
1. The act or process of mixing or causing to unite or coalesce.
2. The act or process of coalescing or uniting.

" . . . pre-occupation has probably played an important part in checking the *commingling* of species . . ."
—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 403.
***côm-mîn'-u-âte**, *v. t.* [COMMINUTE.] To grind, to reduce to a fine or small state; to pulverize.

"It will *comminute* things of so hard a substance that no mill can break."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 104.
côm-mîn'-û'-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *comminu*(*te*); -*able*.] Capable of being ground to powder or pulverized; susceptible of pulverization.

côm-mîn'-ûte, *v. t.* [Lat. *comminutum*, supine of *comminutus*, *pa. par.* of *comminuo*=to make small, to crumble to pieces; *com* or *con*=together, and *minuo*=to make smaller; *minus*=less.] To break, crumble, or pound into minute fragments. (*Pennant*.)

***côm-mîn'-ûte**, *a.* [Lat. *comminutus*.] [COMMINUTE, *v.*] Reduced to a fine powder, ground down, pulverized.

côm-mîn'-û-têd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMINUTE, *v.*] The phrase "comminuted shells" is sometimes used in geological and other descriptions for shells broken into small fragments on some sea-beach, or a similar place, before being embedded in a stratum. In surgery a "comminuted fracture" is the fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

côm-mîn'-û-tîng, *pr. par. & a.* [COMMINUTE, *v.*]
côm-mîn'-û-tion, *s.* [Fr. *comminution*; Prov. *comminucio*; Lat. *comminutus*, *pa. par.* of *comminuo*.] [COMMINUTE.] The act of dividing anything into very small particles; the state of being so divided. In surgery, a comminuted fracture.

côm-mîş'-êr-a-ble, *a.* [*Pref. com=cum*, with, and Eng. *miserable* (*q. v.*).]
†1. Worthy of commiseration or pity; pitiable; exciting sorrow and sympathy.

*2. Full of pity or compassion; compassionate.
" . . . it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons."—*Bacon: Essays*.

côm-mîş'-êr-âte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *commiseratus*, *pa. par.* of *commiseror*=to excite pity: *com=con*, and *miseror*=to lament, to pity; *miser*=wretched, miserable.]

A. Transitive:
1. To pity, to have compassion upon; to compassionate, to feel for.

"Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*."—*Denham*.

*2. To be sorry for, to regret.
"We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, . . ."
—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To sympathize (followed by *with*).
côm-mîş'-êr-â-têd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMMISERATE.]

côm-mîş'-êr-â-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMISERATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pitying or having compassion upon; commiseration.

côm-mîş'-êr-â-tion, *s.* [Fr. *commisération*, from Lat. *commiseratus*, *pa. par.* *commiseror*.] [COMMISERATE.] The act of commiserating or feeling pity, compassion, or sorrow for the pains or troubles of others.

côm-mîş'-êr-â-tive, *a.* [Eng. *commiserat*(*c*); -*ive*.] Commiserating; full of or expressing commiseration or sympathy; pitying; sympathizing.

" . . . if thou wert thus *commiserative* upon earth,
art thou lesse in heaven?"—*Bp. Hall: Christ Among the Gergessens*. (*Latham*.)

***côm-mîş'-êr-â-tive-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *commiserative*; -*ly*.] In a compassionate or sympathizing manner; with sympathy or compassion.

" . . . whose weakness he assists no otherwise than *commiseratively*."—*Overbury: Characters*.

côm-mîş'-êr-â-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *commiserat*(*e*); -*or*.] One who commiserates or sympathizes with another.

†côm-mîş-sâr'-î-al, *a.* [Eng. *commissary*; -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to a commissary.

†côm-mîş-sâr'-î-at, *s.* [Fr. *commissariat*; Ital. *commissariato*, *commissariato*; Sp. *comisariato*, from Low Lat. *comisarius*.] [COMMISSARY.] *Military*:
1. That department of the service to which belongs the duty of providing food and stores for the soldiers.

2. The whole body of officers in that department.

3. The office or duties of a commissary; commissaryship.

côm-mîş-sâr-ÿ, *s.* [In Fr. *commissaire*; Prov. *commissari*, *commissari*; Sp. *comisario*; Port. & Ital. *commissario*, all from Lat. *commissum*=that which is intrusted, in trust, and suff. -*arius*.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is sent to execute, fill office, or discharge some duty in lieu of a superior.

"The *commissaries* of police ran about the city, knocked at the doors, and called the people up to illuminate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Technically:
1. *Ecclesiast.*: A church officer who supplies the bishop's place in the remote parts of his diocese. (*English*.)

2. *Mil.*: Various officers are so called. The term is most frequently applied to the civil officer appointed to inspect the musters' stores and provisions of the army. During war an unlimited number of commissaries may be appointed, each charged with some special department of duty.

commissary-court, *s.*
Scots Law:
1. A court which was established in Edinburgh in the 16th century to take over the duties with regard to wills, marriages, &c., discharged in medieval times by the bishop's commissaries.

2. A county court, presided over by a sheriff, which decrees and confirms executors to persons leaving personal property in Scotland.

côm-mîş-sâr-ÿ-shîp, ***côm-mîş-sâr'-î-shîp**, *s.* [Eng. *commissary*; -*ship*.] The office or position of a commissary.

"A *commissaryship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***com-misse**, *a.* [Fr. *commis*.] Intrusted or given in charge.

commisse-clothes, *s. pl.* The clothes provided for soldiers at the expense of the government they serve.

***com-mis-ser**, *s.* [Fr. *commissaire*.] A commissary of an army.

côm-mîş'-sion (*sion* as *shôn*) (1), *s.* [Fr. *com-mission*=a commission, charge, or order; Ital. *missione*; Sp. *comision*; from Lat. *commissio*=(1) an act, (2) a commission or charge; *commissus*, *pa. par.* of *committo*=to commit.] [COMMIT.]

1. Ordinary Language:
*1. The act of committing, delivering, or intrusting anything to a person.

" . . . he joins *commission* with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge."—*South*.

2. The act of committing any act (especially a crime); a perpetration.

"Every *commission* of sin . . ."—*South: Sermons*.

3. A warrant or authority empowering or authorizing the person or persons named in it to hold any office or execute any act or duty.

"O, sir, 'tis better to be brief than tedious:—
Let him see our *commission* . . ."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. A duty, office, or charge intrusted to any person or persons.

" . . . such *commission* from above
I have received, to answer thy desire,
Of knowledge within bounds"
Milton: P. L., vii.

5. A work intrusted to any person to be carried out.

"The new work . . . a public *commission*, is of full life size."—*Athenæum*.

6. The instructions given to any person or persons for the carrying out of any business or charge.

"The two ambassadors departed together, but with very different *commissions*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. A number of persons associated in any duty or office by a warrant or commission; commissioners.

"You are of the *commission*; sit you too."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

"He had submitted to the ascendancy of a great captain; but he cared as little as any Whig for a royal *commission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

8. The state of being intrusted or given in charge to any person or persons by a warrant or commission, the ordinary authority being in abeyance.

" . . . the Treasury was put into *commission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

9. The sum of money paid to a factor or agent for his services; generally calculated by way of percentage on the value of the matters negotiated or disposed of by him; a percentage, an allowance.

" . . . to negotiate business for themselves and their correspondents on *commission*."—*Mortimer: Commercial Dictionary*.

II. Technically:
1. *Mil.*: The warrant, signed by the executive, conferring his rank and authority upon an officer in the army.

2. *Navy*: Warrant or authority to a navy officer to take out a ship for active service.

Commission of lunacy: A commission appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of any person.

Commission of the peace:
Law: A commission issued under the signatures of the governor and secretary of the commonwealth, and bearing the Great Seal of the State, authorizing the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

commission-agent, *s.* The same as COMMISSION-MERCHANT (*q. v.*).

commission-day, *s.* The opening day of the Assizes. (*Wharton*.)

commission-merchant, *s.* One who acts as agent or factor for others, receiving a certain agreed rate per cent. as his commission or reward.

***côm-mîş'-sion** (*sion* as *shôn*) (2), *s.* [A corruption of *chemise*, or *camise* (*q. v.*).] A cant name for a shirt.

"As from our beds we doe oft cast our eyes,
Cleane linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise
Which is a garment shifting in condition
And in the canting tongue is a *commission*
In weale or woe, in joy or dangerous drifts,
A shirt will put a man unto his shifts."
Taylor: Works, 1630.

côm-mîş'-sion (*sion* as *shôn*), *v. t.* [COMMISSION (1), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. To authorize or empower; to charge or intrust with the execution of any duty or act.

"I am now *commissioned* to tell you, that Mr. Craggs will expect you . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Fenton*.

*2. To send out or depute on any duty with a commission or charge.

" . . . a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land."
Dryden: Æneid.

3. To engage or hire for a certain purpose or object.

"No goddess she *commission'd* to the field,
Like Pallas dreadful with her sable shield."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., l. 409-10.

II. Technically:
1. *Mil.*: To confer the rank of an officer by means of a commission.

2. *Navy*: To issue a commission for a ship; to send out for active service.

" . . . the Diamond, which is to be *commissioned* shortly for service . . ."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

†Crabb thus discriminates between to *commission*, to *authorize* and to *empower*: "*Commissioning* passes mostly between equals; the performance of *commissions* is an act of civility; *authorizing* and *empowering* are as often directed to inferiors, they are frequently acts of justice and necessity. Friends give each other *commissions*; servants and subordinate persons are sometimes *authorized* to act in the name of their employers; magistrates *empower* the officers of justice to apprehend individuals or enter houses. We are *commissioned* by persons only; we are *authorized* sometimes by circumstances; we are *empowered* by law. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm-mîş'-sion-âire (*sion* as *shôn*), *s.* [Fr.] A messenger, belonging to a body or corps enrolled in London, England, whose business is to carry messages or execute commissions.

†The Society of Commissioners was founded in February, 1859, by Captain Edward Walter, and consisted originally of soldiers wounded in the Crimean war or in the Indian mutinies. (*Haydn, &c.*)

côm-mîş'-sion-âl, ***côm-mîş'-sion-â-rÿ** (*sion* as *shôn*), *a.* [Eng. *commission*; -*al*, -*ary*.] Appointed by a commission or warrant; commissioning.

"By virtue of the king's letters *commissional*."—*Le Neve: Lives of Abps.*, i. 201.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***côm-mis-sion-âte** (sion as shôn), *v. t.* [Eng. *commission*; *-ate*.] To commission or authorize by warrant; to empower, to depute.

"... so also were the apostles solemnly *commissioned* by Him to preach..."—*Decay of Piety*.

côm-mis-sioned (sioned as shônd), *pa. par. or a.* [COMMISSION, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

"By a former age *commissioned* as apostles to our own."—*Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

B. As *adj.*: Appointed by or bearing a commission.

"Or sing'st thou rather under force
Of some divine command,
Commission'd to presage a course
Of happier days at hand?"

Cowper: To the Nightingale.

côm-mis-sion-êr (sion as shôn), *s.* [Fr. *com-missionnaire*.]

1. One who is appointed to fulfill any office or duty by a commission or warrant granted by some duly qualified authority.

"... none of the *commissioners* had the front to pronounce that such a man could properly be made the head of a great college."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*

2. A person charged, sometimes alone, but usually along with others, with the superintendence and duties of some branch of the public service, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the County, Public Charities, or Election Commissioners, &c.

"Herbert was First *Commissioner* of the Admiralty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

côm-mis-sion-êr-shîp (sion as shôn), *s.* [Eng. *commissioner*; *-ship*.] The rank, position, or office of a commissioner.

"Those *commissionships*, assistant secretaryships, chief clerkships, . . . would have been bestowed on members of Parliament . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

côm-mis-sion-ing (sion as shôn), *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMISSION.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of giving a commission to.

côm-mis-sive, *a.* [Eng. *commiss(ion)*; *-ive*.] Of the nature of or involving commission or perpetration.

côm-mis-su-ral, *a.* [Eng. *commissur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a commissure; connecting together; belonging to a line or part by which other parts are connected together.

"The *commissural* fibers of the optic tracts."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. viii., p. 219.*

côm-mis-sûre, *s.* [Lat. *commissura*=a joining together, a band, a knot, a joint, or seam, from *committo*.] [COMMIT.]

1. *Anat.*: The point of junction of two sides of anything separated, or of two similar organs meeting at that part. Thus there are commissures at each end of the eyelids uniting them, and one at each side of the mouth connecting the lips. The commissures of the body, which are most frequently mentioned by distinctive appellations, may be arranged in three categories:



Corpus Callosum, or Great Commissure of Brain.

(1) *Commissures of the brain*:

"Certain systems of fibers exist in the cerebrum, which seem very evidently to unite portions of the same or of opposite hemispheres. The most obvious of these *commissures* are the *corpus callosum*, the *anterior commissure*, the *posterior commissure*, the *soft commissure*, the *superior longitudinal commissure*, and the *forix*. All, except the two last, are transverse, and unite parts of the hemispheres of opposite sides."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x., p. 284.*

(a) *Anterior commissure, anterior cerebral commissure, or white commissure*:

Anat.: A round bundle of white fibers placed immediately in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix, and crossing between the corpora striata of the cerebrum. It marks the anterior boundary of the ventricle.

"The *anterior commissure* is a remarkable bundle of transverse fibers which passes from one hemisphere to the other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x., p. 285.*

(b) *Great Commissure*:

Anat.: A large commissure connecting the centers of the two hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is called also the *corpus callosum*. (*Quain*.)

(c) *Great transverse commissure of the cerebellum*: For def. see extract.

"The fibers of the pons are always developed in the direct ratio of the hemispheres of the cerebellum . . . Hence these fibers must be regarded as especially belonging to the cerebellum, and as serving, whatever other office they may perform, to connect the hemispheres of opposite sides. They constitute, therefore, the *great transverse commissure of the cerebellum*, and are to the hemispheres of that organ what the *corpus callosum* is to those of the brain."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x., p. 274.*

(d) *Grey or Gray commissure*: The same as *Middle commissure* (q. v.).

"The *gray commissure*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x., p. 286.*

(e) *Middle or soft commissure*: A soft pale-gray layer or bridge, consisting of vesicular matter with nerve tubes which stretch from one optic thalamus to the other, dividing the third ventricle into a superior and an inferior portion. As it comprises vesicular matter, it is not a commissure in the same sense as the others which contain none. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., pp. 278, 285, 286.*)

(f) *Posterior commissure*: A cord of transverse fibers situated beneath the base of the pineal body, and mostly connected with the posterior extremity of each thalamus. (*Ibid.*, p. 278.)

"The *posterior commissure* crosses the posterior extremity of the third ventricle, and passes transversely between the optic thalami."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., p. 285.*

(g) *Soft commissure*: The same as *Middle commissure* (q. v.).

(h) *Superior longitudinal commissure*:

Anat.: A commissure inclosed in the internal convolution overhanging the corpus callosum. (*Ibid.*, p. 286.)

(i) *White commissure*: [See No. 1.]

"... its floor is formed by the *white commissure*, which has a cribriform appearance, from being perforated by numerous blood-vessels."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x., p. 206.*

(2) *Commissures of the spinal cord*:

(a) *Anterior white commissure of the spinal cord*: *Anat.*: A transverse portion of white substance connecting the opposite sides of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.

(b) *Posterior gray commissure of the spinal cord*: *Anat.*: A transverse portion of gray matter connecting the opposite sides of the posterior median fissure in the spinal cord.

(3) *Optic commissure*:

Anat.: A place, called the chiasma, where the optic nerves of two opposite sides meet each other and partially decussate. The optic commissure is constituted by the union of the two optic tracts in front of the *tuber cinereum*.

2. *Zoöl.*: In senses analogous to the anatomical ones.

3. *Bot.*: The cohering faces of two carpels, as in the Umbelliferae.

4. *Masonry*: The joint between two courses.

côm-mit', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *committo*; *com*=together; *mitto*=to send; Fr. *commettre*; Sp. & Port. *cometer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To intrust, to give over in charge or in trust. "That good thing which was *committed* unto thee keep . . ."—*2 Tim. i. 14.*

(2) To put in or consign to any place [II. 1].

"At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound."
Dryden: Satire of Persius, i. 242-3.

* (3) To commission; to appoint or depute.

* (4) To put or bring together in hostility or for a contest. (A Latinism.)

"... seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practiced moderator."—*More: Divine Dial.*

* (5) To join or put together in any way: hence to mix up or confound.

"... not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long."
Milton: Sonnets, xiii.

(6) To perpetrate or be guilty of any crime or offense.

"... 'tis just to own
The fault *committed* . . ."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., l. 168-9.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To bind, to pledge; to place in the position or condition of one pledged or bound to any particular act or line of action (generally used reflexively).

"... may in some companies be slightly mentioned without *committing* the speaker."—*Miss Aikin: To Dr. Channing (1830).*

(2) To bind, to restrain, to confine.

"So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*."
Butler: Hudibras.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: To send to prison; to imprison.

(1) *Absolutely*:

"I gave bold way to my authority,
And did *commit* you."
Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., v. 2.

(2) With the words *to prison*, &c.

"Commitment signifies the act of *committing* or sending of a person *to prison* by a warrant or order on account of some offense committed or suspected to have been committed by him."—*Burns: Justice of Peace.*

2. *Parl.*: To refer or intrust a bill to a committee for consideration and report.

"It was resolved by fifty-one votes to forty that the bill should be *committed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

B. *Reflexively*:

1. The same as A. 2 (1).

2. To make a mistake or blunder.

* C. *Intrans.*: To commit adultery or fornication.

¶ *To commit to memory*: To learn off by heart; to learn so as to retain anything in the memory.

"They who are desirous to *commit to memory*, might have ease."—*2 Maccabees ii. 25.*

¶ For the difference between to *commit* and to *consign*, see *CONSIGN*; for that between to *commit* and to *perpetrate*, see *PERPETRATE*.

côm-mit'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *commit*; *-ment*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of intrusting or delivering to one's charge or care.

2. The doing or committing of an act; perpetration, commission.

"... he so grievously offended God in the *commitment*."—*Lord Clarendon: Essays, Of Repentance.*

3. An engagement or contract to which one has committed or bound one's self.

"... the *commitments* of the Money Market are sufficiently numerous."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*:

(1.) The act of committing to prison.

(2) The state of being committed to prison.

(3) A warrant or order of committal.

2. *Polit., &c.*: The act of committing a bill, &c., or sending it for consideration before a committee. [COMMIT, *v.*, A. II. 2.]

"... this petition worthy, not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*, after it had been advocated, and moved for, by some honorable and learned gentlemen of the house."—*Milton: Animadv. upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

côm-mit'-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *commit*; *-able*.] Capable of being committed. Also spelt *committable* (q. v.).

"... sin *committable* by man, . . ."—*South: Sermon, vii. 215.*

côm-mit'-tal, *s.* [Eng. *commit*; *-al*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of committing or perpetrating any act.

* 2. A pledge; that by which one binds one's self.

II. *Law*: The act of committing to prison.

côm-mit'-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMMIT.]

côm-mit'-têe, *s.* [Eng. *commit*, and suff. *-ee*.] One or more persons elected or deputed to examine, consider, and report on any matter or business.

¶ (1) *A Committee of a lunatic or idiot*:

Law: A person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of an idiot's or lunatic's estate, is committed; also called a *curator* or *guardian*.

(2) *A Committee of the whole House*:

Parl.: A term used when a legislative body resolves itself into a committee to consider any bill or matter, in which case the speaker leaves the chair, which is taken by one of the members, called the Chairman of Committee. While in Committee a member is allowed to speak more than once on any point.

(3) *The Committee of Public Safety*: [A rendering of the French term, *Comité de Salut public*.]

Hist.: The name given to a committee of members of the French National Convention during the first revolution. When the National Convention, about the end of 1792, abolished monarchy and proclaimed a republic, it divided the executive government among several committees, paramount over which was the Committee of Public Safety, appointed on 6th April, 1793. When the Girondists were overthrown by the revolution of 31st May, 1793, and the Jacobins, or the party of the Mountain, gained supreme power, the powers of the Committee of Public Safety were enlarged. It was the rule of this tyrannical and sanguinary committee which is known as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre was its

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

animating spirit, next to whom stood Couthon and St. Just. The execution of these three men on the 10th Thermidor (July 28, 1794) was a lesson to the more extreme party in the committee, which did not again perpetrate the same excesses as before, and it is considered as having terminated the Reign of Terror. In March, 1871, the Communists established a similar committee in Paris, which fell in May of the same year. [COMMUNE.]

¶ Obvious compounds: *Committee-man*, *committee-room*.

côm-mit'-têe-ship, *s.* [Eng. *committee*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a committee.

"Trusted with *committeeships* and other gainful offices."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

côm-mit'-tênt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *committens*, *pr. par. of committo*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Committing, intrusting, or giving in charge.

†B. *As subst.*: One who commits anything to the charge of another.

"He signed another treaty on behalf of his *committees*."—Sir P. Colquhoun, in *Biograph*, iii. p. 15 (1866).

côm-mit'-têr, *s.* [Eng. *commit*; *-er*.]

†1. *Gen.*: One who commits; a perpetrator, a doer. " . . . a deriver of the whole guilt to himself, yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before."—South.

*2. *Spec.*: One who commits adultery.

3 One who intrusts or delivers anything in charge.

côm-mit'-tî-ble, *a.* [Eng. *commit*; *-able*.] Capable of or liable to be committed.

côm-mit'-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

" . . . knowledge on the part of the *committing* magistrate that the prisoner would be subject to restriction unnecessarily . . ."—Burn: *Justice of Peace; Commitment*.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of perpetrating or doing; commission.

2. The act of intrusting or delivering in charge.

II. *Law*: The act of sending to prison.

côm-mit'-tôr, *s.* [COMMITTER.]

côm-mîx', ***com-myx**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *com=* *con*, and *mîx* (q. v.).]

A *Trans.*: To mix or blend together; to unite into a single mass.

"And with the sire's and son's *commix* thy blood."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxii. l. 238.

B. *Intrans.*: To mix or coalesce with, to unite with.

" . . . to *commix*
With winds that sailors rail at."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***côm-mîx'ed**, ***côm-mîxt'**, ***côm-mîxt'**, ***com-yxt**, *pa. par. or a.* [COMMIX.]

"Stering stones *commixt* with moold and flynt."

Palladius: *On Husbandrie*, ii. 21.

***côm-mîx'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMIX, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or process of mixing or incorporating together.

2. The act of coalescing or forming into a single mass.

côm-mîx'-ion (*mîxion* as *mîkshûn*), *s.* [Eng. *commix*; *-ion*.] A mixture, a commixtion.

" . . . when two similiary souls do blend in their *commixions*."—Junius: *Sin Stigmatized*, p. 834 (1639).

***côm-mîx'-tî-ôn**, ***com-yx-ti-oun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *commixtion*; Lat. *commixtio*, from *commisceo*=to mix together: *com=con*; *misceo*=to mix.]

1. The act or process of commixing or incorporating; incorporation.

"By *comyxtioun* and mellynge firste with Danes and afterward with Normans."—Trevisa, ii. 159.

2. The state or condition of being commixed; mixture.

" . . . there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

†**côm-mîx'-tûre**, *s.* [Lat. *commixtura*, from *com=con*, and *mîxtura*=a mixing, a mixture; *commixtum*, sup. of *commisceo*=to mix together: *com=* *cum*=together; *misceo*=to mix.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of mixing or incorporating together; mixing, mingling, commixtion.

"In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, . . ."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

2. The mass resulting from the act or process of commixing; a mixture; a compound.

"All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixture*, . . ."—Wotton.

II. *Scots Law*: A method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors. (*Erskine*.)

côm-môd'-âte, *s.* [Lat. *commodatum*=a thing lent, a loan; neut. of *commodatus*, *pa. par. of commodo*=to lend.]

Scots Law: A free loan.

***côm-môd'-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *commodatio*, from *commodus*=fit, useful.] Adaptation, adaptness, fitness, or appropriateness.

côm-mô'de, *s.* [Fr.]

*1. A kind of lady's head-dress in use in the time of William and Mary.

"A *commode* is a frame of wire, two or three stories high, fitted for the head, or covered with tiffany or other thin silks."—*Ladies' Dict.* (1694).

2. A chest of drawers; a bureau; a night-stool.

"Old *commodes* of rudely carved oak, a discolored glass in a japan frame, a ponderous arm-chair of Elizabethan fashion, . . ."—*Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. iv., ch. x.

*3. A prostitute, a procurer.

***côm-mô'de'**, *a.* [Lat. *commodus*.] Advantageous, useful, convenient, accommodating.

"So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?"

Cibber: *Provoked Husband*, iv.

***côm-mô'de-lî**, *adv.* [Eng. *commode*; *-ly*.] Conveniently.

"It will fall in very *commode*ly between my parties."—Walpole: *Letters*, ii. 103. (*Davies*.)

côm-mô'-dî-ous, *a.* [Low Lat. *commodiosus*; Lat. *commodus*: *com=con*; *modus*=a measure, a mode.]

1. Suitable, fit, advantageous, useful; suited to its purpose.

"There in *commodious* shelter may we rest."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. Roomy, not narrow or confined.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commodious* and *convenient*: "Both these terms convey the idea of what is calculated for the pleasure of a person. *Commodious* regards the physical condition, and *convenient* the mental feelings. That is *commodious* which suits one's bodily ease; that is *convenient* which suits one's purpose. A house, a chair, is *commodious*; a time, an opportunity, a season, or the arrival of any person, is *convenient*. A noise *inconvenient*; the staying or going of a person may *inconvenience*. A person wishes to sit *commodiously*, and to be *conveniently* situated for witnessing any spectacle." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm-mô'-dî-ous-lî, *adv.* [Eng. *commodious*; *-ly*.]

1. In a commodious manner, conveniently, comfortably.

"We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. l. 983.

2. Suitably; in a manner adapted to a particular purpose.

côm-mô'-dî-ous-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *commodious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being commodious; convenience, fitness, suitability.

"Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation . . ."—Sir W. Temple.

2. Roominess.

côm-môd'-î-tî, *s.* [Fr. *commodité*; Sp. *comodidad*; Port. *comodidade*; Ital. *comodità*; from Lat. *commoditas*, from *commodus*=convenient, fit.]

*1. Advantage, profit, accommodation, convenience.

"Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,

This sway of motion, this *commodity*."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 2.

¶ A *commodity of time*: A convenient occasion or opportunity. (*Sidney*.)

2. Anything which affords advantage or convenience.

"It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola . . ."—Addison: *On Italy*.

3. Wares, merchandise, goods; anything movable which is or can be bought and sold.

"While he governed, no prohibition, no duty, impeded the transit of *commodities* from any part of the island to any other."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

†4. A parcel or bale of goods.

"Now Jove in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

*5. A prostitute.

"My lord, when shall we go to Cheapside, and take up *commodities* upon our bills?"—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commodity*, *goods*, *merchandise*, and *wares*: "Commodity is employed only for articles of the first necessity; it is the source of comfort and object of trade: *merchandise* applies to what belongs to merchants; it is the object of commerce: *wares* are manufactured and may be either *goods* or *merchandise*: a country has its *commodities*; a shopkeeper his *goods*; a merchant his *merchandise*; a manufacturer his *wares*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm-mô'-dôre, *s.* [Probably a corruption of Sp. *commendador*=commander; in Fr. (from Eng.) *commendore*.]

Nautical:

1. In the United States Navy: A naval officer ranking next above a captain and commanding a few ships of war when these are detached for any purpose from the rest of the fleet.

2. A title given in courtesy to the president of a yachting club, or to the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels.

3. The leading vessel of a fleet of merchantmen, from which the others take their course.

***côm-môd'-u-lâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *commodulatio*, from *com=con*, and *modulor*=to modulate; *modulus*=a little measure, dimin. of *modus*=a measure.] Agreement, proportion.

" . . . that symmetry, and *commodulation*, as Vitruvius calls it."—Hakewill: *On Providence*, p. 190.

***côm-môigne** (*g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *commonachus*: *com=con*, and *monachus*=a monk.] A monk belonging to the same establishment.

"Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his *commoigne*, and III other monks . . ."—Selden: *On Drayton's Polyolt.*, §11.

***côm-mô'-lî-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *com=con*, and *molitio*=a grinding; *molo*=to grind.] A grinding together.

"Supply the use of teeth by *commoltion*, grinding, and compressing of their proper aliment."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

côm-môn, ***com-mun**, ***com-mune**, ***com-on**, ***com-oun**, ***com-un**, ***com-owne**, ***com-yn**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *commun*; Sp. *comun*; Ital. *comune*; from Lat. *communis*, from *com=cum*, and *munis*=obliging.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. General; pertaining or relating to all in general.

"Spain and Holland . . . were reconciled by the nearness of the *common* danger."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Frequently with the prep. *to* before the person or thing affected.

" . . . temptation . . . such as is *common* to man . . ."—1 Cor. x. 13.

2. Serving for the use, purposes, or advantage of all; generally useful or serviceable.

"May mix our ashes in one *common* grave."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., l. 108.

3. Having no fixed or determinate owner or master; open or free to all.

"Commune things or comunabletes weren blysfyl."—Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 13.

"And all that believed were together, and had all things *common*."—Acts ii. 44.

4. Frequent, usual, often met with; occurring frequently or ordinarily; not rare or scarce—thus it becomes the distinguishing name of some of the best known varieties of plants.

" . . . the species which are most *common*, that is about most in individuals, . . ."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ii., p. 53.

5. Of inferior character or quality.

(1) *Of persons*:

(a) Mean, poor, of low birth.

"The *common* people are sometimes inconstant; for they are human beings."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) (Applied to a woman): A prostitute.

(2) *Of things*:

(a) Low, base, valueless, mean.

"Thou pale and *common* drudge 'tween man and man."

Shakesp.: *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 2.

(b) Obscene, lewd.

"Use their abuses in *common* houses."—Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

(c) *In Scripture*: Unclean.

"But the voice answered me again from heaven, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou *common*."—*Acts* xi. 9.

6. Public.

"Set me in the *common* stocks."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

II. Technically:

1. Grammar:

(1) *Applied to nouns*: Capable of being applied to all the individuals of a class, being *common* to them all, and not restricted in its application to any one or more in particular. It is opposed to *Proper* (q. v.).

(2) *Applied to gender*: Nouns which admit of being applied, without inflexion, to things of either sex, as *bird*, *friend*, *parent*, &c., are said to be of the *common* gender.

(3) *Applied to verbs*: According to Johnson, "such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called *common*, as *aspersion* = I despise or am despised."

2. *Logic*: Applied to *terms* or *names*, in opposition to *individual*, *singular*, or *proper*. "*Common-terms*, therefore, are called 'predicables' (viz., affirmatively-predicable), from their capability of being affirmed of others: a singular-term, on the contrary, may be the subject of a proposition, but never the predicate, unless it be of a negative proposition (as, e. g., the first-born of Isaac was not Jacob); or, unless the subject and predicate be only two expressions for the same individual object, as in some of the above instances." (*Whately: Elements of Logic*, bk. i., § 6.)

3. *Anat.*: In the same sense as A. 1.

¶ *Nerves of common sensation*: (For definition see extract.)

"The distinction which has been made between *nerves of common* and of *special sensation*, is indicated by the fact, that while a stimulus to the former causes pain, that to the latter gives rise to a peculiar or special sensation, as of light, sound, or taste."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ix., p. 233.

4. *Music*: [COMMON-CHORD, COMMON-TIME.]

B. *As adv.*: Commonly, more than common = more than is common.

"I am more than *common* tall."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 3.

C. *As substantive*:

†1. The generality; what is usual or common.

"Your son
Will . . . exceed the *common*."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, iv. 1.

*2. The community at large, the commons (q. v.). [COMMUNE, s.]

"Now for to speke of the *comune*."—*Gower*, i. 20.

"The *commun* of Bruges ful sore con arewe."
Polit. Songs, p. 188.

3. An open and (generally) uninclosed space, the use of which is not restricted to any individual, but is free to the public, or to a certain number. [COMMONER.]

¶ In most of the cities and towns in the United States, there are considerable tracts of land appropriated to public use. These commons were generally laid out with the cities or towns where they are found, either by the original proprietors or by the early inhabitants. (*Bouvier*.)

D. *In special phrases*:

1. *Above the common*: Superior to the generality; better than usual.

2. *Brethren of the Common Lot*:

Ch. Hist.: One of the names given to the Brethren of Social Life, a sect which arose in the 14th century. [SOCIAL.]

3. *In common*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To be enjoyed or participated in equally with another or others.

" . . . children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them in *common*, . . ."—*Locke*.

(b) Affecting or characterizing equally, or to an equal degree.

" . . . they had nothing but their Whiggism in *common*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(c) Equally, commonly, indiscriminately.

"Love alle cristene creatures
In *commune*, ech man other."
Langland: P. Plowman, 6,330.

(d) Followed by the prep. *with* before the person or thing equally affected.

" . . . having that in *common* with dictionaries, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

(2) *Law*:

(a) Holding or participating in any right equally with others.

"Tenants in *common* are such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession."—*Blackstone*.

(b) Held in community with others.

"Estates may be held in four different ways; in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in *common*."—*Blackstone*.

4. *Out of the common*: Extraordinary, uncommon, unusual. (Generally used in a commendatory sense.)

5. *Tenants in common*:

Law: Tenants who hold by several and distinct titles but by unity of possession.

6. *To make common cause with*: To join or league one's self with; to make the cause of another one's own.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *common*, *ordinary*, *mean*, and *vulgar*: "Familiar use renders things *common*, *vulgar*, and *ordinary*; but what is *mean* is so of itself: the *common*, *vulgar*, and *ordinary*, are therefore frequently, though not always, *mean*; and on the contrary what is *mean* is not always *common*, *vulgar*, or *ordinary*; consequently, in the primitive sense of these words, the first three are not strictly synonymous with the last; monsters are *common* in Africa; *vulgar* reports are little to be relied on. . . . *Common* is opposed to rare and refined: *vulgar* to polite and cultivated; *ordinary* to the distinguished: *mean* to the noble; a *common* mind busies itself with *common* objects; *vulgar* habits are easily contracted from a slight intercourse with *vulgar* people; an *ordinary* person is seldom associated with elevation of character; and a *mean* appearance is a certain mark of a degraded condition, if not of a degraded mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

common assurances.

Law: The legal evidences assuring one that his property has been transferred to him. This may be done by deed, by record, by special custom, or by devise through means of a will, not operative till after the testator's death.

common bail, s.

Law: [BAIL.]

common barretor. [BARRETOR.]

common barretry

Law: [BARRETRY.]

common bench, s.

Law: The same as COMMON PLEAS.

common centering, s.

Building: Such as is constructed without trusses, but having a tie-beam at its ends. Also that employed in straight vaults.

common-chord, s.

Music: A note accompanied by its major or minor 3d and perfect 5th. [HARMONY.] In thorough bass, the figure 3, a sharp, flat or natural, as the case may be, or the absence of any letter, character, or figure, denotes the common chord of the bass note. When there is more than one chord on the same bass note, the common chord is figured ‡. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

common-council, s.

1. The governing body of a city or corporate town, empowered to make rules and regulations for the due administration of municipal affairs. The corporation of a town consists of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen.

2. A meeting of such governing body.

common-councilman, s. A member of the common-council of a city or corporate town.

common-count, s. [COUNT.]*common-crier*, s. A public or town crier.*common-divisor*, s. [COMMON-MEASURE.]

**common-hackneyed*, a. Made common by excessive familiarity.

"Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So *common-hackney'd* in the eyes of men."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

common-hall, s.

1. The place in which the common-council meets. "All the citizens, who were met together in the *common-hall*, or place of public assemblies."—*Bp. Patrick: On Genesis* xxxiv. 24.

2. A meeting of the common-council.

common-house, s.

A meeting place, a rendezvous.

common informer, s.

Law: [INFORMER.]

common intendment or *intent*. [INTENDMENT.]

common-joists, s. pl. Joists in single naked flooring to which the boards are fixed. Such joists are also called *boarding-joists*, and should not exceed one foot apart.

common jury, s. A jury retained by the sheriff to try not one case but all that are for trial at that term of court. [JURY.]

common-law, s. The unwritten law, consisting of those customs and usages which have, by long prescription and immemorial usage, obtained the binding force of laws. It is distinguished from *statute-law* (q. v.), which derives its authority from acts of legislative bodies.

common-lawyer, s. One skilled in or practicing common-law.

"Canonists, civilians and *common-lawyers* do all admit this distinction."—*Spelman*.

common-measure, s.

Arith.: The measure of two numbers. Thus 2 is a measure of 6 and 24, that is, it can divide each of them without a remainder, thus $\frac{6}{2}=3$, $\frac{24}{2}=12$.

¶ *Greatest common measure*: The largest number which will divide two others without leaving a remainder. Thus 4 is the greatest common measure

of 12 and 16, for $\frac{12}{4}=3$, $\frac{16}{4}=4$. If any greater number than 4 be used as the divisor there will be a remainder, thus $\frac{12}{6}=2$, but $\frac{16}{6}=2\frac{4}{6}$.

common nuisance, s.

Law: [NUISANCE.]

common people, s. pl. The artisans and laborers, the manual laborers, as distinguished from the middle classes and aristocracy, where the latter exist.

"King in his Natural and Political Conclusions roughly estimated the *common people* of England at 880,000 families. Of these families 440,000, according to him, ate animal food twice a week. The remaining 440,000 ate it not at all, or at most not oftener than once a week."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

common petiole, s.

Bot.: The principal leaf-stalk in a compound leaf. The others are called partial leaf-stalks. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

†*common pitch*, s.

Arch.: A term applied to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

common-place, a. & s. [COMMONPLACE.]

"Thou unassuming *common-place*
Of nature with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

common-placed, pa. par. or a. [COMMONPLACE, v.]

Common-Pleas, s. An English court long held in Westminster Hall, but anciently movable. Gwin observes that, till Henry III. granted the *Magna Charta*, there were but two courts, the Exchequer and the King's Bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the Court of *Common Pleas* was erected and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, were formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. It is now a division of the High Court of Justice, with a jurisdiction confined to civil matters. The name has been appropriated in some of our States.

Common-Prayer, s. The liturgy or form of public prayer prescribed to be used in the services of the Church of England.

¶ *Book of Common-Prayer*: [PRAYER.]

common-rafter, s. One in a roof to which the boarding or lathing is attached.

common receptacle, s.

Bot.: The surface from which the inflorescence springs in composite or similar plants. It may be flattened out into a capitulum, or swollen into a more or less hemispherical hypanthodium, or separate flowers may be buried in the fleshy receptacle, in which case it becomes a cænanthium as in *Dorstenia*.

common recovery, s.

Law: [RECOVERY.]

common reservoir, s.

Elect.: A name applied to the earth, because, being a good conductor of electricity, it draws it off from every electrified conductor which is not insulated, and tends, unless other causes operate with counteracting effect, to diffuse the electricity thus obtained through the whole extent of the globe.

common-roofing, s. A roofing which consists of common rafters only, which bridge over the purlies in a strongly-framed roof.

common salt, s.

Chem.: Chloride of sodium (q. v.). See also SALT.

common seal, s. A seal used by a corporation as a symbol of their being incorporated.

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

common-sense, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Originally signified a common sense internal, and what may be perhaps termed a collective sense, formed by the union of the five special ones, which were supposed to meet at some point in the body, as the radii of a circle converge to and unite in its center.

"That there is some particular or restrained seat of the common sense is an opinion that even old philosophers and physicians are agreed upon. And it is an ordinary comparison among them that the external senses and the common sense, considered together, are like a circle with five lines drawn from the circumference to the center. Wherefore, as it has been obvious for them to find out particular organs for the external senses, so they have also attempted to assign some distinct part of the body to be an organ of the common sense; that is to say, as they discovered sight to be seated in the eye, hearing in the ear, smelling in the nose, &c., so they conceived that there is some part of the body wherein seeing, hearing, and all other perceptions meet together, as the lines of a circle in the center; and that there the soul does also judge and discern of the difference of the objects of the outward senses."—*Henry More: Immortality of the Soul*, vol. iii., ch. 13. (*Trench.*)

2. The modicum of sense or understanding possessed by people in general; the power supposed to be possessed by people in general of deciding simple questions accurately; the common judgment of mankind.

"His aim was mischief, and his zeal pretense,
His speech rebellion against common sense."
Couper: Hope.

II. Mental phil.: When Berkeley, carrying out the system of idealism, had shown that on the principle which is laid down, the existence of the material world could not be proved, and Hume carried Berkeley's scepticism to greater length, the Rev. Dr. Reid, Prof. of Mental Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland, built up a system designed to be antagonistic to this sceptical one, in what he called common-sense. The first principles of belief which all ordinary men, not idiots or lunatics, accept undoubtedly, were assumed to be axiomatic, and became the foundation of a system of mental philosophy. Dugald Stewart, holding essentially the same views as Reid, thought the term common-sense an unhappy one, and substituted for it "the fundamental laws of human belief."

B. As adjective:

Of a view, &c.: Such a one as an ordinary person of sound judgment would take.

common-sergeant, *s.* A judicial officer appointed by the Corporation of London as an assistant to the Recorder. (*English.*)

common sewer, *s.* A sewer through which the whole sewage of a city, town, or village passes.

common-time, *s.*

Music: Time with two beats in a bar or any multiple of two beats in a bar. The beats may be of the value of any note or rest or compound of notes and rests, providing the sum required by the time sign be exactly contained in each bar. Common-time is of two kinds, simple and compound. Simple common-time is that which includes four beats in a bar, or any division of that number, or square of the number or its divisions. The signs used to express simple common-time are the following: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, and the characters *C* and ϕ . In these signs the upper figure denotes the quantity of notes required in the bar, and the lower figure the quality of the notes. Compound common-time is expressed by the signs $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, such signs meaning two or four beats of three crotchets or quavers to each beat. [*TIME.*] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

common vouchee, *s.*

Law: [*VOUCHEE.*]

***côm'-môn**, ***com-oun**, ***com-oune**, ***com-une**, *v. t. & i.* [*COMMON, a.; COMMUNE, v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make common, to give a part in, to share, to communicate.

"Such as I haue seie and irad in dyuerse bookes, I gadere and . . . comoun to othere men."—*Trevisa*, i. 19.

2. To discuss.

"Where no reson may be comuned."—*Gower*, i. 68.

B. Intransitive:

1. To converse, talk, commune.

"Comoune or talke with another in cumpany, or felaw-shape. *Communico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"With suche hem liketh to comune."—*Gower*, i. 64.

2. To have a common right or share with others.

3. To participate in, to share in.

"Laertes, I must common with your grief."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*4. To board or live in community.

"In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also commoned together upon such provisions as were provided for them at the direction of their president."—*Wheatley: Schools of the Prophets; Serm.* (Oxford, 1721), p. 13.

côm'-môn-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. common; -able.*]

*1. *Of land:* Held in common. (*Bacon.*)

2. *Of animals:* Such as are needful for the plowing or manuring of land, such as horses, oxen, cows and sheep. (*Blackstone.*)

côm'-môn-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [*Eng. common; -age.*]

1. *Gen.:* A right of using anything in common with others.

2. *Spec.:* The right of pasturing cattle on a common.

"They have wronged poor people of their commonage, which of right belonged to them."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 286.

3. The commonalty, or body of commoners.

côm-môn-âl'-tÿ, ***côm-môn-âl'-i-tÿ**, ***com-on-al-te**, ***com-mun-al-i-te**, ***com-yn-al-te**, *s.* [*Fr. communauté*, from Low Lat. *communalitas*, from Lat. *communis*=common.]

*1. A commonwealth, a community.

"To the vse and profit of the seyd comynalte."—*Eng. Gilds*, p. 380.

†2. The Commons.

"Cit. Against him first; he's a very dog to the commonalty."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

*3. Community, common ownership or participation.

"And melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;
Of blessed consolations in distress;
Of moral strength, and intellectual power;
Of joy in widest commonality spread."

Wordsworth: Recluse.

*4. The generality, the bulk of mankind, people in general.

"I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the commonalty, bearing record of the God of gods."—*Hooker.*

5. The common people of any country; commoners as opposed to the nobility.

"The civil state consists of the nobility and the commonalty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

***côm'-môn-aŋce**, *s.* [*Eng. common, and suff. -ance.*]

Law: The body of commoners or tenants who have the right of common.

côm'-môn-ër, *s.* [*Eng. common; -er.*]

I. Of common ground:

*1. *Lit.:* One who shares with others a right to common ground.

"Much good land might be gained from forests and chases . . . and from other commonable places, so as always there be a due care taken that the poor commoners have no injury by such improvement."—*Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Gen.:* One who shares anything with another. (*Fuller.*)

(2) *Spec.:* A prostitute. (*Shakesp.*)

II. Of the House of Commons: A member of the English House of Commons.

III. Of social rank: One of the commonalty, one who even if titled does not belong to the peerage.

IV. Of University rank: A student in Oxford University, England, who is not dependent for support on the foundation of any college, but pays his way independently.

***côm'-môn-ër-ëss**, *s.* [*Eng. commoner; -ess.*] The wife of a commoner.

"Peers, commoners and counsel, peeresses, commoneresses, and the numerous indefinites crowded every part."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 197.

***côm'-môn-ing**, ***com-en-ing**, ***comowninge**, ***comynnyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COMMON, v.*]

A. & B As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"As thes kynges in counsell were comynnyng togedur."—*Destr. of Troy*, 12,046.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Intercourse, dealing, conversation. [*COMMON-ING.*]

2. Communion, participation.

"Wher it is not the comeninge of Cristis blode?"—*Wycliffe: 1 Cor.* x. 16.

II. Law: Commonage, the right of pasturage on a common.

***côm'-môn'-ish**, *v. t.* [*Lat. pref. com, and Eng. monish (q. v.).*] To warn, to admonish. (*Whitaker, Disp. on Script.*, p. 661.)

côm'-môn-ish, *a.* [*Eng. common; -ish.*] Rather common.

***côm-môn-i'-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. commonitio, from commoneo=to warn, to admonish.*] A warning, advice, or monition.

***côm-môn-i'-tive**, *a.* [*Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. commonitivus, from commoneo=to admonish, to warn.*] Containing admonition or warning; monitory.

"Whose cross was only commemorative, and commonitive, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 14.

***côm-môn-i-tôr-ÿ**, *a. & s.* [*Lat. commonitorius, from commoneo=to warn, to admonish.*]

A. As adj.: Warning, admonishing, commonitive.

B. As subst.: A monition, a warning, an admonition. (*Whitaker: Disp. on Scrip.*, p. 8.)

côm'-môn-lÿ, ***com-mune-liche**, ***com-oun-li**, ***com-un-lich**, ***com-yn-liche**, *adv.* [*Eng. common; -ly.*]

*1. In common, alike.

"God that ous made alle comunliche to his anlicnesse."—*Ayenbte*, p. 145.

*2. In common, familiarly, intimately, sociably.

"And with great joy into that city wend,
As commonly as frend does with his frend."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 56.

3. Generally, frequently, usually, widely, freely.

"That man, it was commonly said, has never wanted, and never will want, an expedient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Poorly, meanly.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *commonly*, *frequently*, *usually*, and *generally*: "What is *commonly* done is an action *common* to all; what is *generally* done is the action of the greatest part; what is *frequently* done is either the action of many, or an action many times repeated by the same person; what is *usually* done is done regularly by one or many. *Commonly* is opposed to *rarely*; *generally* and *frequently* to *occasionally* or *seldom*; *usually* to *casually*; men *commonly* judge of others by themselves; those who judge by the mere exterior are *generally* deceived; but notwithstanding every precaution, one is *frequently* exposed to gross frauds; a man of business *usually* repairs to his counting-house every day at a certain hour." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm'-môn-ness, *s.* [*Eng. common; -ness.*]

*1. The state or quality of being common or shared in common; equal participation.

"Nor can the commonness of the guilt obviate the censure, . . ."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. The state or quality of being of frequent occurrence; frequency.

3. The quality of being common or well-known; triteness, commonplaceness.

"Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari*: the commonness makes me not know who is the author . . ."—*Swift.*

4. The state or quality of being of a common character; meanness.

côm'-môn-plâce, *s. & a.* [*Eng. common, and place.*]

A. As substantive:

1. An ordinary or common topic or subject; a general idea.

*2. A commonplace-book.

"This being read both in his [Peter Martyr's] *commonplaces*, and on the first to the Corinthians."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

3. An ordinary or common remark (in a contemptuous sense); a platitude, a truism.

"He learned by rote those *commonplaces* which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression, and forget so easily when they are able to retaliate it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. As adj.: Common, ordinary, trivial, trite.

"Every fool, who slatters away his whole time in nothings, utters some trite *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters.*

commonplace-book, *s.* A book in which short extracts or things to be remembered are arranged under general heads.

"I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his case under the word 'coquette.'"—*Tatler.*

***côm'-môn-plâce**, *v. t. & i.* [*COMMONPLACE, s.*]

A. Trans.: To reduce to or range under general heads.

"I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the historians."—*Felton.*

B. Intrans.: To make use of or indulge in commonplaces or platitudes.

"For the good that comes of particular and select commitments and commissions, I need not *commonplace*, for your majesty hath found the good of them."—*Bacon: Works; To King James*, vi. 251. (*Latham.*)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

čōm-mōn-plāce'-nēss, s. [Eng. *commonplace*; -ness.] The quality of being commonplace or common; ordinariness.

"Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xix.

cōm'-mōnſ, s. pl. [From *common*, adj., and s, the sign of the pl.]

*1. The people who had a right to sit or a right to vote for representatives in the English House of Commons.

"The *commons* consist of all such men of property in the kingdom as have not seats in the House of Lords, every one of which has a voice in parliament, either personally or by his representatives."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2. (See also the example under 2.)

2. All who in England are under the rank of peers without reference to their voting privileges.

"The word *commons* in its present ordinary signification comprises all the people who are under the rank of peers, without any regard to property, but upon a future occasion I shall endeavor to prove that in its original signification it was confined to those only who had a right to sit or a right to vote for representatives in the house of commons."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2 (note).

3. The English House of Commons.

4. A ration or allowance of food.

† To be on "*short commons*": To be scantily provided.

† (1) *Doctors' Commons*: [DOCTORS' COMMONS.]

(2) *English House of Commons*:

(a) *Definition*: That one of the two Houses of the English Parliament which consists of representatives duly elected according to law in prescribed numbers by the burgh, county, and university constituencies of the United Kingdom. The name Commons is given to its members to distinguish them from the peers of the United Kingdom who sit in the House of Lords.

(b) *History*: The earliest traces of the English House of Commons are in A. D. 1265. The year previously (on May 12, 1264), Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was of French origin but brother-in-law to King Henry III., defeated his sovereign at the Battle of Lewes, and made him prisoner. In 1265 the victor issued writs in the King's name requiring each sheriff of a county to return to a parliament which he proposed to hold, two knights for the shire under his jurisdiction, two citizens for each city within its limits, and two burgesses for each borough. A parliament of lords and other dignitaries had existed previously; county representatives may occasionally have sat almost from the commencement of the 13th century, and an assembly of knights and burgesses, nicknamed the Mad Parliament, had met in A. D. 1258, but no writs are extant before De Montfort's, summoning the representatives of cities and boroughs to attend. The Parliament thus called together met in London on the 22d January, 1265, but on the 4th of August De Montfort was slain at the battle of Evesham, and the royal government restored. The victory was obtained for the king mainly through the military ability of Prince Edward, afterward King Edward I., who, at least as early as 1294, i. e., the 22d year of his reign, himself called together a parliament of the De Montfort type. The borough representatives were 246, those from the counties or shires 74. Under Edward III. these members had altered to 282 and 74. Each place represented sent two members, without reference to its population. There was universal suffrage; members required no property qualification, and were paid. In the eighth year of Henry VI. the county franchise was narrowed in its operation, no one now being allowed to vote unless he possessed freehold worth 40 shillings, a sum the purchasing power of which would have been about the equivalent of £12 (\$60) at the beginning of the 18th century, and £20 (\$100) at the commencement of the 19th. The Act 23 Hen. VI. c. 14, made it an indispensable qualification for election as a member of Parliament that the person should be a knight, or eligible to be one, by which was meant that he should have a freehold of £40 (\$200) a year. James I., by his royal prerogative, conferred two members on the University at Oxford and the same number on that of Cambridge. All along till the revolution of 1688, efforts were made insidiously to reduce, or, if not, then at least to damage, the burgh representation. But in 1694 the 6 and 7 William and Mary, c. 2, enacted that Parliaments in future should be triennial, an alteration which much tended to render the House of Commons independent of the royal authority. A similar act had been passed in 1641, but repealed in 1664. The Act 9 Queen Anne, c. 5, established a landed property qualification for members, whether for counties or boroughs, and by the 1st George I., passed in 1716, the Septennial Act was established which made the legal duration of a parliament seven instead of three years. It is still in force. At the beginning of the 18th century, England and Wales had 513 members of Parliament. The union

with Scotland in 1707 added 30 county and 15 borough members to the House of Commons, that with Ireland on January 1, 1801, 64 for counties, 35 for cities, and one for Dublin University. This made up the entire representation of the United Kingdom to 658, a number which was nominally preserved until 1885, though the suspension of writs in individual constituencies for proven flagrant bribery occasionally slightly reduced the number. The Act of 1885 made radical reforms, placing the basis of representation at about one member for every 9000+ electors. The number of members for the entire realm of Great Britain and Ireland is now (1894) 671, divided as follows: England, 461; Wales, 34; Scotland, 72; Ireland, 103. The method of election of these representatives, and the qualifications of the voters have been radically changed, although the system as at present carried out is yet in some confusion, theory and practice in a few instances proving incompatible. For the sweeping changes of the distribution of political power produced in 1832, 1867 and 1885 by the transference of members from small and decaying places to important and rising burghs or sections of counties, see REFORM BILLS.

(c) *Present state*: A parliament cannot spring into life by any effort of its own; it requires to be summoned by the Sovereign. During an interregnum a Convention Parliament, sometimes called simply a Convention, can do so, and has done it twice in English history, one in 1660, the other time in 1688. [CONVENTION.] The persons entitled to appear as members of the House of Commons and of Parliament are those who have been elected by the registered electors of the several parliamentary constituencies, and have taken an oath or made an affirmation of loyalty, &c., in the normal way.

The House of Commons is presided over by a Speaker [SPEAKER.] The first one, called Peter de la Mere, was elected in A. D. 1377. Most of the important legislation which emanates from the Imperial Parliament has its origin in the House of Commons. For the several stages through which a bill proposing some legislative change must pass before becoming law, see BILL and ACT. For the privileges of Members of Parliament, see MEMBERS. By the Septennial Act [1.] a Parliament which has escaped what may be termed a violent end, dies a natural death in seven years. [SEPTENNIAL.] A general election of representatives to serve in the new House of Commons then takes place [ELECTION], and when a new Parliament assembles, the House of Lords, as an essential part of the complex machinery, is also summoned to meet. But few parliaments die a natural death. When the Ministry is defeated on what they deem a vital point, and they are of opinion that the country agrees with them and not with their adversaries, the Sovereign generally receives and acts upon the advice to dissolve Parliament, an act which formally submits to the judgment of the constituencies the disputed point which caused the ministerial crisis. [DISSOLUTION.] When a parliament only adjourns, on resuming its sittings it takes up its business where it was left off, but when prorogued the Session is held to be at an end, and most of the business has to begin anew. [ADJOURNMENT, PARLIAMENT, PROROGATION.]

***cōm'-mōn-strāte**, v. t. [Lat. *commonstratus*, pa. par. of *commonstro* = to point out.] To teach, to demonstrate.

"Commonstrate. To teach."—Cockeram, 1626.

***cōm'-mōn-tie**, ***com-moun-tie**, ***com-oun-te**, ***com-une-te**, s. [COMMUNITY.]

1. A community.

"The knyghtis of the comunete."—*Depos. of Rich. II.*, p. 28.

2. In England the common people, the commons.

"The comounte may not stey up into the hill of Synay."—*Wycliffe: Exod. xix. 23.*

3. A common, a piece of land.

4. Community, common possession. (*Acts Ja. VI.*)

5. A right of pasturage in common with others.

6. Jurisdiction or territory.

†**cōm'-mōn-wēal**, **cōm'-mōn wēal**, s. [Eng. *common*, and *weal*.]

1. As two independent words: The common good.

2. The two words united into one: The same as COMMONWEALTH, 2. (1.).

cōm'-mōn-wēalth, **cōm-mōn wēalth**, s. [Eng. *common*, and *wealth*.]

1. *Gen. (Of both forms)*: The state or prosperity of a country without any reference to the form of government under which it may be at the time.

† Owing to the semi-independent position of the States of the Union the term *commonwealth* is of frequent application to the various members of the great Federal Government, which itself is spoken of as the National or Federal Commonwealth in contradistinction from its constituent autonomies.

In many of the States the legal proceedings against criminals, &c., are instituted in the name of the (e. g.) "Commonwealth of — vs. John Doe."

" . . . not barely to advantage his constituents but the common wealth."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. *Spec. (Of the form commonwealth)*:

(1) *In the abstract*: The republican form of government.

(2) *In the concrete*: The period in the history of England during which the Parliamentary army and the Protector Oliver Cromwell exercised the power of government. King Charles I. was beheaded on January 30, 1649; but if the commencement of the commonwealth be deferred to the time when Oliver Cromwell became Protector, then its beginning was not till December 16, 1653. It received an all but fatal blow by the death of its great chief, September 3, 1658. On April 22, 1659, Richard Cromwell, his incompetent son and successor, resigned, and on May 29, 1660, Charles II. was restored to the throne.

commonwealth's-man, s. One who favored or supported the government established by Oliver Cromwell after the execution of Charles I.

" . . . the son of a *commonwealthsman* of the same name, . . ."—*Johnson: Life of Parnell*.

cōm'-mōr-ānce, ***cōm'-mōr-ān-čŷ**, s. [Lat. *commorans*, pr. par. of *commoror* = to dwell, to live.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A residence or abode; a dwelling-place.

" . . . the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. *American Law*: Residence, temporarily; habitation for the time being.

cōm'-mōr-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *commorans*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dwelling or residing.

"The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

†2. *American Law*: Inhabiting, or dwelling in, a place temporarily.

*B. As subst.: A resident, a dweller.

"I never heard a respondent better hunted in all my time that I was a *commorant* in Cambridge."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 32.

***cōm-mōr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *commoratio*, from *commoror* = to dwell, to reside.] The act of residing or living, residence.

"Was it that they met not with so fit an opportunity of his *commoration* amongst them?"—*Bp. Hall: Elisha Healing the Waters*.

cōm-mōr-i-ent, a. [Lat. *commoriens*, pr. par. of *commorior* = to die together: *com=cum=with*; *morior*=to die; *mors*=death.] Dying together with or at the same time as another. (*Sir G. Buck.*)

***cōm-mor-se**, s. [Lat. *commorsus*, pa. par. of *commordeo*=to bite, to gnaw.] Remorse, pity.

"Yet doth calamity attract *commorse*."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. i.

cōm'-mōth-ēr, s. [See def.] A corrupted pron. of GODMOTHER (q. v.). [COMMERE, GAMMER.]

***cōm-mō-tion**, v. i. [COMMOTION, s.] To move about, to be disturbed.

"He felt it *commotion* a little and upbraid him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

cōm-mō-tion, s. [Lat. *commotio*, from *commotus*, pa. par. of *commoveo*=to move, to excite.]

1. A disturbance, a tumult; public agitation or disorder; an insurrection, rising, or rebellion.

" . . . that they had made *commotions* and divisions in the town, . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A movement or disturbance; violent agitation or excitement.

(1) *Of material things*:

" . . . that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, . . ."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

"We on the earth's surface live night and day in the midst of æthereal *commotion*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 8.

(2) *Of the mind, &c.*:

"Some strange *commotion*

Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts."

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *commotion* and *disturbance*: "There is mostly a *commotion* where there is a *disturbance*; but there is frequently no *disturbance* where there is a *commotion*: *commotion* respects the physical movement; *disturbance* the mental agitation. *Commotion* is said only of large bodies of men, and is occasioned only by something extraordinary; *disturbance* may be said of a few, or even of a single individual: whatever occasions a bustle, awakens general inquiry, and sets people or things in motion, excites a *commotion*; whatever interrupts the peace and quiet of one or many produces a *disturbance*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***côm-mô-tion-ēr**, s. [Eng. *commotion*; -er.] One who causes or takes part in a commotion.

"A dangerous *commotioner*, that in so great and populous a city as London is, could draw but those same two fellows!"—*Bacon: Observ. on a Libel in 1592.*

***côm-mô-tive**, a. [Lat. *commot(us)*, pa. par. of *commoveo*=to move, to excite; and suff. -ive.] Turbulent, disturbed.

"The Lea's *commotive* and inconstant flowing."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, day 3, week 1. (*Latham.*)

***côm-môve'**, ***com-meve**, ***com-moeve**, v. t. [Lat. *commoveo*=to move, to excite: *com*=together; *moveo*=to move.]

I. *Lit.*: To move, to disturb, to set in motion, to agitate.

"A shrill tempestuous wind,
Which doth disturb the mind,
And like wild waves all our designs *commove*,"
Drummond: Flowers of Zion, No. 20.

II. Figuratively:

1. To move, to incite, to urge.

"This *commeveth* me to spek."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, 1,797.

2. To disturb or agitate the mind, to excite.

"Jupiter . . . which was *commoved* of this thing,"
Gower, iii. 205.

3. To move, to persuade.

"He [Orpheus] *commoeuede* the helle,"
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 107.

***côm-mô-ved**, pa. par. or a. [COMMOVE.]

côm-môv'-lîng, ***com-moev-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [COMMOVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of moving or setting in motion.

"The rage ne the manace of the *commoevyng* or chasyng, vpwarde hete fro the botme,"—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 12.

côm-mu-nal, a. [Fr. *communal*, from Low Lat. *communalis*.] [COMMON.] Of or pertaining to a commune. (*Quar. Rev.*)

†**côm-mu-nal-îsm**, s. [Eng. *communal*; -ism.] The theory or system of government by communes, as in France.

côm-mû-nā-lîsts, s. pl. [Fr. *communalistes*.]

1. The name given in certain religious societies to the members of their community. (*Littre.*)

2. The same as COMMUNISTS (q. v.). (*Haydn.*)

côm-mûne', ***com-muny**, ***com-unyn**, ***com-une**, ***com-oune**, ***com-owne**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *communier*; Lat. *communico*=to share, to communicate; *communis*=common.]

*A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share.

"Hi nele ne him ne his thinges *communy* mid othren."
Ayenbite, p. 102.

"*Comunyn* or make comowne. *Communico*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To impart, to communicate, to publish.

"Men of Creta . . . *communede* it into other londes aboute."—*Trevisa*, i. 311.

II. Eccles.: To administer the Holy Communion to.

"Late us be contrite, confessid, and *communid*."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 260.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To have intercourse or dealings with.

"For foule meselrie he *comond* with no man."
Langtoft, p. 140.

2. To converse, to debate.

" . . . I will *commune* with thee from above the mercyseat, . . ."—*Exod.* xxv. 22.

"Or, with what peace, and joy, and love,
She *communes* with her God!"

Cowper: Retirement.

†II. Eccles.: To receive the Holy Communion; to commune.

***côm-mûne**, a. & adv. [COMMON, a. & adv.]

"Vile Caytive, vassall of dread and despayre,
Unworthie of the *commune* breathed ayre,"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 7.

côm-mûne (1), s. [Lat. *communis*=shared together.] [COMMUNICANT.] The Holy Communion.

côm-mûne (2), s. [Fr. *commune*, from *commun*=the commonalty. In Prov. *comuna*, *comunia*; Ital. *comuna*.]

I. In France:

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. Under the feudal regime: A body of burgesses in a town which had received a charter granting it municipal government.

(2) Subsequently:

(a) Any assemblage of villagers or others united by common interests and under the same local government; a parish, a district.

(b) The commonalty, as opposed to the nobility.

2. History:

(1) The municipality of Paris, which, during the most sanguinary period of the first French Revolution, was the mouthpiece of the more ferocious revolutionaries. Under the old regime, power had been in the hands of the privileged classes, the king, the nobles, the higher ecclesiastics and other dignitaries, and their tyranny caused the revolution. Men of genius, chiefly from the middle classes, led the uprising at its commencement, and constituted the Girondist party, which, to gain the victory over the upper class, encouraged or even fomented revolts among the masses of the Parisian populace. The policy was successful for its primary object, but the demoniac spirit they had raised they could not again lay, and ultimately it was fatal to themselves. When, in 1792, it was believed that Austria and Prussia, which had invaded France, designed to force again on the nation the emigrant aristocrats thirsting for vengeance, the Legislative Assembly enacted that whenever it passed a vote that the country was in danger, every municipality should sit permanently. All ranks should arm, and those of them called to serve out of their native place should receive pay. The vote "The country is in danger" actually having taken place, the Municipality of Paris, which met at the Hotel de Ville, and had been formally constituted there on the 21st of May, 1791, began to sit in permanence. Subordinate councils were formed in each of the districts or sections of the city. These subordinate sections sent commissaries to the leading municipalities, who, in place of aiding the old members in their deliberations, simply expelled them and usurped the power which they had wielded. Thus was constituted the celebrated Commune under whose auspices the Tuileries were captured, the Legislative Assembly and the Convention themselves domineered over, the Jacobin and other clubs of extreme politicians put in possession of all power in Paris and France, massacres of remorseless cruelty perpetrated, and the Reign of Terror inaugurated. Robespierre, Marat, and Danton became its leading spirits. Of this triumvirate Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday on July 13, 1793, Danton guillotined on April 5, 1794; and when on July 28 Robespierre shared the same fate, having been captured the day before at the Hotel de Ville, the headquarters of the Commune, the illegitimate domination of the latter came to an end, and Paris was soon afterwards, for safety's sake, divided into twelve municipalities instead of one.

(2) On March 18, 1871, an insurrection in Paris overthrew the government, and an organization, taking the name and prepared to carry out the traditions of the old revolutionary commune, was proclaimed on the 28th. Among its notable, not to say notorious, deeds were the destruction of the Column Vendôme, the burning of the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and some other public buildings of historic interest. Four days afterward, or on May 28, 1871, Paris was taken by storm, the commune fell, and many of the communists either executed or transported.

côm-mu-nēr, ***com-on-er**, ***cum-un-er**, s. [COMMONER.]

*1. A partaker, a participator.

"*Communer* of that glorye."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* v. 1.

*2. A commoner.

†3. One who communes or converses with another.

côm-mûn-i-ca-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *communicabilité*; Lat. *communicabilitas*, from *communis*=common.] The quality or condition of being communicable; that can be communicated or imparted.

" . . . the fecundity and communicability of itself, . . ."—*Bishop Pearson: Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

côm-mûn'-i-ca-ble, a. [Fr. *communicable*; Lat. *communicabilis*, from *communis*=common.]

1. Capable or admitting of being communicated to or shared with others (with the prep. *to* or *unto*).

" . . . a power of ecclesiastical dominion, *communicable*, as we think, *unto* persons not ecclesiastical, . . ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*; Pref., ch. vii., § 6.

2. Capable of being communicated by contagion or infection.

"A virulent disease . . . means one which is *communicable* by contagion or infection."—*London Echo*.

3. Capable of being communicated or recounted.

"To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n."

Milton: Paradise Lost, vii. 124.

*4. Communicative, affable.

"Be *communicable* with your friends."—*B. Jonson: Epicæne*.

côm-mûn'-i-ca-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *communicable*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being communicable, communicability.

***côm-mûn'-i-ca-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *communicable* (le); -ly.] By way of communication.

côm-mûn'-i-cant, a. & s. [In Fr. *communicant*, from Lat. *communicans*, pr. par. of *communico*=to make common, to share with others, to impart, to communicate; from *communis*=shared together, common to several or to all.]

A. As adj.: Communicating, imparting. (*Cole-ridge.*)

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One who holds communication with another or with others.

" . . . any such fauorers, receivers, *communicants*, and defendours."—*Fox: Martyrs; Rich. II. to the Vice-Chancellor.*

II. Eccles.: One who partakes of the Lord's supper, or who is held by proper ecclesiastical authority to be entitled to partake of it.

" . . . the faithful *communicants* in receiving the blessed sacrament."—*Fox: Martyrs.*

côm-mûn'-i-cāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *communico*=to share, to communicate; *communis*=common.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share or impart to others a share or participation in anything in one's power or possession.

(1) Absolutely:

"Feeds sparingly, *communicates* his store."

Cowper: Hope.

*2. Followed by the prep. *with* before the person or persons to whom the communication is made.

" . . . would *communicate* his secrets *with* none . . ."—*Bacon.*

(3) Followed by the prep. *to* or *unto*.

" . . . all they would *communicate* to their hearers."—*Watts.*

2. To impart or share the knowledge of any fact; to reveal, to acquaint with. (Followed by the prep. *to*.)

"His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate* to any person . . ."—*Clarendon.*

*3. To make common or familiar; to mix with.

"He *communicated* himself through a very wide extent of acquaintance."—*Life of Garth.*

*4. To share or bear a part of a burden, trouble, &c.

"To thousands that *communicate* our loss."

B. Jonson: Sejanus.

5. To impart disease or infection to others.

*II. Ecclesiastical:

1. To recognize as a member of a church or religious body.

" . . . she can pronounce him pardoned, or, which is all one, she may *communicate* him."—*Jeremy Taylor: Worthy Communicant*, 316. (*Latham.*)

2. To administer the rite of the Holy Communion.

3. To partake of the Holy Communion.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share what is in one's power or possession with others, especially in the way of charity or alms.

(1) Absolutely:

"But to do good and to *communicate* forget not . . ."—*Heb.* xiii. 16.

(2) With the prep. *to* or *unto*.

2. To have something in common; to be connected.

"The posterior *communicating* artery is an anastomotic vessel, which passes backward along the inner margin of the middle lobe on the base of the brain, and *communicates* with the posterior cerebral artery."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 293.

*3. To share or participate.

(1) Of the person: With the prep. *with* before the person with whom anything is shared or participated in.

(2) Of the thing shared in:

(a) With the prep. *in* before the thing participated in.

" . . . may possibly not *communicate* in their sin . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*. (*Latham.*)

(b) With the prep. *of*.

*4. To act or work in common.

"Thou *communicatest* with dreams."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

5. To consult with or inform any person by letter; to correspond.

II. Eccles.: To partake of the Holy Communion.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *communicate* and to *impart*: "*Imparting* is a species of *communicating*: one always *communicates* in *imparting*, but not *vice versa*. Whatever can be

fāte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wět, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw,

enjoyed in common with others is *communicated*; whatever can be shared by another is *imparted*; what one knows or thinks is *communicated*, or made commonly known; what one feels is *imparted* and participated in: intelligence is *communicated*; secrets or sorrows are *imparted*; those who always *communicate* all they hear, sometimes *communicate* more than they really know; it is the characteristic of friendship to allow her votaries to *impart* their joys and sorrows to each other. A person may *communicate* what belongs to another, as well as that which is his own; but he *imparts* that only which concerns or belongs to himself: an openness of temper leads some men to *communicate* their intentions as soon as they are formed; loquacity impels others to *communicate* whatever is told them; a generosity of temper leads some men to *impart* their substance for the relief of their fellow creatures; a desire for sympathy leads others to *impart* their sentiments. There is a great pleasure in *communicating* good intelligence, and in *imparting* good advice." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-mûn'-î-câ-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMMUNICATE.]

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMUNICATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of material union:* The state of communicating with something else, as by a channel opening into another one.

2. *Of union not material:*

(1) The act of sharing with or imparting to others a share of anything in one's power or possession.

(2) The act of informing or consulting by letter, a corresponding with.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as C. I. 1.

¶ There are an anterior and posterior communicating artery in the brain. There is also one of the palm. (Quain.)

2. *Eccles.:* The act of taking the Holy Communion.

communicating doors, *s. pl.*

Building: Doors forming the means of communication between two rooms, and, when opened, allowing the two to form one apartment.

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *communication*; Lat. *communicatio*, from *communico*=to share, to communicate.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of sharing or imparting a share of anything.

(1) *Of material things:*

"Communication of small-pox to the foetus in utero."—*Cyclop. Med.*, iii, 745.

(2) *Of things immaterial:*

"Both together serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

2. A passage or way by means of or through which access is obtained from one place to another.

"... the communication it has both with Asia and Europe."—Arbuthnot.

3. The interchange or communicating of knowledge or information, by word or letter.

"... the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs."—Swift.

4. A conference, consultation, conversation, or correspondence.

"William would bid no higher than a pardon. At length the communications were broken off."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*5. Intercourse, dealing, commerce.

"... evil communications corrupt good manners."—1 Cor. xv. 33.

6. Information or intelligence imparted or communicated, news.

"The discomfiture of the Whigs was completed by a communication from the King."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*II. *Fig.:* Sexual intercourse.

B. Technically:

1. Military:

(1) The line or means of communicating which a general keeps up between the scene of operations and the base, and by means of which intelligence, supplies, &c., are enabled to be safely and freely transmitted.

"... were in constant communication with one another."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) The act of consulting or treating as to terms of agreement for peace, &c.

2. *Fort.:* A trench made to preserve a safe means of access and correspondence between two posts or fortresses, or at a siege between two approaches.

3. *Eccles.:* The receiving or participation of the Holy Communion.

4. *Rhetoric:* (See extract.)

"Communication, another secondary trope, takes place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments and discourse, saying We, instead of I or Ye. This trope may be a sign of the writer's or speaker's modesty, and of the respect he bears to his readers or hearers. As this trope puts many for one, it may be considered as a sort of synecdoche."—Beattie: *Elements of Moral Science*, § 865. (Latham.)

5. *Mech.:* The act of a moving body by which it communicates motion, or transfers its own motion to another body.

"Thus the sensation of light reduces itself to the communication of motion."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii, 2, p. 177.

*6. *Law:* A discourse between several parties without coming to an agreement, upon which no action can be grounded.

communication valves, *s. pl.*

Mach.: The valves in a steam-pipe which connects two boilers to an engine, for cutting off the communication between either boiler and the engine.

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tive, *a.* [Fr. *communicatif*, from Low Lat. *communicativus*, from *communicatus*, *pa. par. of communico*=to share, to communicate.] Ready or disposed to communicate or share with others, willing to make things known or common; free, open, not reserved.

"We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less communicative."—Swift & Pope.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *communicative* and *free*: "A communicative temper leads to the breach of all confidence; a free temper leads to violation of all decency; *communicativeness* of disposition produces much mischief; *freedom* of speech and behavior occasions much offense. *Communicativeness* is the excess of sincerity; it offends by revealing what it ought to conceal: *freedom* is the abuse of sincerity; it offends by speaking what it ought not to think." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *communicative*; -ly.] By way of communication or community, as having a common character.

"... then must the name be collectively and communicatively taken."—Milton: *Prose Works*, 316.

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *communicative*; -ness.] The quality of being communicative; willingness to communicate, impart to, or share with others; openness, freeness. (Hammond.)

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *communicator*, from *communico*=to share, to communicate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who communicates or imparts, an informant.

2. *Mech.:* A means of communicating between two places.

côm-mûn'-î-câ-tôr-ý, *a.* [Low Lat. *communicatorius*, from Lat. *communicator*.] Imparting or conveying knowledge or information.

"... canonical and communicatory letters, . . ."—Barrow: *Discourse on the Unity of the Church*.

côm'-mû-nîng, ***com-un-yng**, ***com-yn-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMMUNE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"Ye hav don wel, *comunyng* to my tribulacioun."—Wycliffe: *Philip*, iv. 14.

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of sharing or communicating.

*2. The act of consulting, conversing, or talking with another.

"And the Lord went his way, as soon as he had left communing with Abraham . . ."—Gen. xviii. 33.

*3. The act of receiving the Holy Communion.

"That is i-callid holly *comunyng*, that is aftir penance."—Gesta Romanorum (ed. Hertridge), p. 195.

côm-mûn'-î-ôn, ***com-mun-yone**, *s.* [O. Fr. *communio*; Sp. *comunion*; Ital. *comunione*; Lat. *communio*, from *communis*.] [COMMON, a.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of communicating or sharing.

*2. Fellowship, partnership; participation in things; community of goods.

"Not that this *communio* of goods seems ever to have been applicable, even in the earliest ages, to ought but the substance of the thing . . ."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*3. Converse, communing, interchange of thought.

"They eat, they drink: and in *communio* sweet."—Milton: *P. L.*, v.

4. Intercourse, dealing.

"The Israelites had never any *communio* or affairs with the Ethiopians."—Raleigh.

*5. An act performed publicly or in common.

"... they served and praised God by *communio*, and in public manner."—Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

II. Technically:

1. *Scrip.:* The appropriate rendering of the word *koinônia* in 1 Cor. x. 16. The revisers retain the word *communion*, but place in the margin, "*participation in*." It seems to have a double reference: (1) Participation in "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not a communion of [participation in] the blood of Christ: the bread which we break, is it not a communion of [participation in] the body of Christ." (2) The unity of those who participate: "... seeing that we who are many are one bread, one body, for we all partake of the one bread." In the margin: "Seeing that there is one bread, we, who are many, are one body."

2. *Theology:*

(1) The act of partaking with others of the sacramental symbols in the Lord's Supper. For the first three centuries the communion was administered every Lord's Day; then it became more infrequent, and before long was limited to Easter, Whitsunday, and Christmas. Many neglecting it even on these days, the Council of Lateran, in 1215, ordered all Catholics to commune at least once a year, naming Easter as the time, an injunction which the Council of Trent confirmed. For the first seven centuries the practice was somewhat general of mixing water with the wine to symbolize the mystic union between Christ and the communicant's soul. Originally both bread and wine were administered, but in 1096, Pope Urban II. sanctioned the practice of omitting the wine when the communicant was a layman. This method the Council of Constance enjoined in 1414. It has since remained in force in the Church of Rome, but at the Reformation communion in both kinds, as it is often termed, was restored to the laity.

(2) The community of belief, and theoretically at least, of Christian affection, existing among those who partake together of the Lord's Supper. *Communio* is used in this sense in the Canons of the Council of Elvira, A. D. 333. From this use of the Latin word is derived the practice of calling the several denominations, *Communions*, as the Lutheran Communion, the Wesleyan Methodist *Communio*, the Congregational Communion, &c.

communion service, *s.*

Eccles.: The service, whether liturgic or of any other kind, adopted in a church when the Holy Communion is celebrated. [COMMUNION, II. 1.]

communion table, *s.*

Eccles.: The table, often called in the English church the altar, used in connection with the administration of the Holy Communion.

***côm-mûn'-î-ôn-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *communion*; -ist.] One who belongs to the same communion.

côm'-mûn'-î-ism, *s.* [Fr. *communisme*.]

1. A socialistic reconstruction of the body politic on the plan of abolishing private property, and transferring everything formerly possessed by individuals to the State, or to the body as a whole, which then charges itself with the task of assigning work to each of the citizens, and dividing the profits among each.

¶ In this country there are several communistic religious bodies, comprising 37 societies, having church property valued at \$110,000, and enrolling about 4,500 members. The Shakers form a large portion of the communists, the remainder of the membership being distributed among the Separatists, Altruists, Church Triumphant, Brûderhöf Menonites, and the societies known by the names Amana, Harmony, New Icaria, and Adonai Shomo. For many years the Oneida Community in New York has been a noted institution, and enjoyed a degree of prosperity unusual in such bodies. Communism of a certain modified type was advocated in Great Britain by Robert Owen in his "New View of Society," published in 1813. He attempted, without the assistance of any government, to found a society on the new model on the banks of the Wabash, in 1825, but the attempt failed. A second establishment, fixed in 1827 at Orbiston in the parish of Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, was also unsuccessful, as was a third, called "Harmony Hall," commenced in 1843, in Hampshire, England. These attempts, however, tended to bring the subject of co-operation into public notice. Communism has taken deeper root on the Continent than in Great Britain. St. Simon, Fourier, and Proudhon have been its leaders in France, and it seems working as a great unseen force in Germany and Russia. But no European communistic society has yet been successful, though, in many cases, co-operative schemes have achieved the ends designed by their founders. [COMMUNITY, SOCIALISM.]

2. Support of the Parisian commune in its procedure at two periods of revolution. [COMMUNE (2).]

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

côm-mu-nist, s. [Fr. *communiste*.] One who supports the theory or practice of communism. [COMMUNISM.]

"... there were among them, millenarians, communists."—*Milman: Hist. of Latin Christianity*, bk. xiii, ch. xi.

côm-mu-nis-tic, a. [Eng. *communist*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, communism.

"And every one would probably assume beforehand that, if so strange a mode of legislation existed anywhere, it could issue only in enactments of a purely communistic kind."—*Saturday Review*.

†côm-mu-nis-ti-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *communistic*; -ly.] In accordance with the principles or teaching of communism.

côm-mûn-i-tỹ, ***com-oun-te**, ***com-une-te**, s. [O. Fr. *communité*; Ital. *comunità*; Sp. *comunidad*; Port. *comunidade*, from Lat. *communitas*, from *communis*=common.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being enjoyed in common by two or more persons or other animated beings; identity of interests or privileges; common ownership.

2. The commonwealth; the members of a body politic having equal rights and privileges, civil and political, and united by common interests.

"A strong line of demarcation must therefore be drawn between the soldiers and the rest of the community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. The members of any society united by certain rules and regulations.

4. A number or body of any living beings associated for purposes of society or defense

"Creatures that in communities exist."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*5. The commons; the common people.

"Toward the plain of Salisbury, where as the countess of the people should assemble."—*Merlin*, iii. 574.

*6. Frequency, commonness.

"As, sick and blunted with community,

Afford no extraordinary gaze."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

7. Common character.

"The essential community of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth . . ."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 43.

"... that community of descent is the hidden bond which naturalists have been unconsciously seeking. . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii, p. 420.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: *Arms of Community* are those borne by cities, towns, universities, colleges, abbeys, guilds, mercantile companies, &c.

2. *Socialism*: *Community of goods*, that is, the holding all goods in common, and the abolition of individual ownership, is advocated by many who wish to reconstruct society on a socialistic basis. It is believed to have existed in the early ages of the world, and in the first part of the apostolic age of Christianity. The view requires modification in both cases. In the first, Blackstone is of opinion that what existed in the earliest ages was a transient right of private property, that is, that one who first began to use anything acquired a brief right of proprietorship in it, which lapsed when he ceased to use it any longer. At the first rise of Christianity a near approach was made to the establishment of community of goods in the church, to cast what one had into the common treasury being the rule, to which there was scarcely an exception (Acts ii. 44, 45; iv. 32). But from Acts v. 4 we learn that this rule was not enjoined upon anyone; each was free to retain his property for his own use if he pleased. [CHURCH HISTORY, COMMUNISM.]

côm-mût-a-bil-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *commutable*; -ity] The quality or state of being commutable; interchangeability.

"When both are substantives, the commutability of terms of this kind is complete."—*Dr. R. G. Latham: Logic as applied to Language*.

côm-mût-a-ble, a. [Lat. *commutabilis*, from *commuto*=to exchange; *com*=with; *muto*=to change.] Capable of being commuted, or of being exchanged for other things; interchangeable.

"But here the predicate and subject are not commutable."—*Whately: Elements of Logic*.

côm-mu-tã-tion, s. [Fr. *commutation*, from Lat. *commutatio*=an exchange; *commuto*=to exchange.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A changing or altering from one state to another.

"... in a word, so great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, . . ."—*South: Sermon*.

*2. Exchange; the act of giving and receiving one thing for another.

"... that there be some method and means of commutation; as that of money."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

*3. A ransom.

"The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption."—*Brown*.

4. A sum of money or other equivalent given in exchange for something else.

5. A substitution, as of a less amount for a greater; as where a smaller consideration than the usual fixed price is accepted for anything when paid for in advance, as in the case of round-trip fares on railroads, season tickets to theaters, &c.

† *Commutation-ticket*: A ticket of admission to a series of entertainments, or for a number of fares on a railroad, &c., issued at reduced rates.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The angle of commutation is the angular distance between the sun's true place from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

2. *Rhetoric*: A figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words in the sentence takes place; as, "I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live." In Gr. *antimetabolē*.

3. *Law*:

(1) The substitution of a punishment less in degree for one greater in degree.

(2) The giving one thing in exchange or equivalent for another, as the exchange of tithes for a rent-charge.

† *Commutation of Tithes*: [TITHE.]

côm-mu-tã-tive, a. [Fr. *commutatif*, as if from a Lat. *commutativus*, from *commutatus*, pa. par. of *commuto*.] Of or pertaining to exchange.

"Commutative justice requires that every man should have his own."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, i. 7.

† *A commutative contract*:

Law: One in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent. (*Wharton*.)

***côm-mu-tã-tive-ly**, adv. [English *commutative*; -ly.] In respect of or by way of exchange. (*Brown*.)

côm-mu-tã-tôr, s. [Lat., from *commutatus*, pa. par. of *commuto*=to exchange.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically interrupts an electric current. It is sometimes used as a name for a device for throwing into a circuit a greater or less amount of the force of a battery; and occasionally for a device for directing a current into several circuits in succession, the current being through only one circuit at a time. It seems to be used in the above senses by various standard electricians, but they all agree in one point in their use of it; i. e., that there is *change*, either of direction, strength, or circuit of the current. (*Knight*.)

† In dynamo electric machines, a commutator is used as a collector of the currents generated, its office being to change the direction or the path of the electric current. It consists of a number of plates of metal fixed radially round the shaft of the machine, each plate obtaining its electricity from the coil or coils supplying it, but being insulated from its neighbor. The whole of the electricity developed in the machine is generally passed through these plates, and is collected by metal brushes.

côm-mûte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *commuto*=to exchange; *com*=with; *muto*=to change.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To exchange; to give or place one thing in exchange for another.

"This will commute our tasks . . ."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. To buy off or atone for one obligation by another.

"Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other."—*L'Estrange*.

3. To pay for in gross less than would be paid for each separate item combined; as, to commute the passage for a year (*American*, corresponding to the British "taking a season-ticket").

II. *Law*:

1. To change a punishment to one of a less degree of severity.

"... that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To give one thing as an exchange or equivalent for another, as to commute tithes for a rent-charge.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To effect a commutation; to serve as an exchange or substitute.

"Those institutions, which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it."—*South: Sermon*.

2. To make an arrangement to pay in gross, especially in traveling; as, to purchase a ticket for a certain number of rides at a reduced rate, in consideration of which it is agreed between the seller and the purchaser that the ticket shall be used within a specified time.

côm-mût-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COMMUTE.]

côm-mût-ēr, s. [Eng. *commut(e)*; -er.] One who commutes; especially one who commutes the charge of traveling for a period.

côm-mût-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COMMUTE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of exchanging or substituting; commutation.

***côm-mû-tu-âl**, a. [Pref. *com*=with, together, and *mutual* (q. v.).] Mutual, reciprocal, reciprocating.

"Communal death the fate of war confounds.

Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds."

Popc: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiii, l. 85-6.

"Since love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands, Unite communal in most sacred bands,"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

†côm-mû-tu-âl-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *commutual*; -ity.] Mutual or reciprocal union.

"In fond commutuality of soul."

Tennant: Anster Fair, vi. 59.

***côm-mỹxt**, pa. par. or a. [COMMIX.] Mixed, mingled.

"Commyxt thou most hem se with drie dounge."

Palladius: Husbandrie, iii. 3.

***com-myx-tioun**, s. [COMMIXION.]

"By comyxtioun and melling."—*Trevisa*, ii. 159.

côm-ô-clã-dĩ-a, s. [Gr. *kômē*=hair, and *klados*=a branch. So named because the branches are tufted at the top of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Anacardiaceæ. *Comocladia integrifolia* is a handsome tree with an erect trunk, few branches, smooth pinnate leaves, numerous flowers and deep red, shining, eatable fruit. The wood is hard, of a fine grain, and reddish. If *C. dentata*, which is a native of Cuba, be ever so slightly wounded, it emits a strong smell of dung, whence the natives are afraid to sleep under its shade, and call it *Arbol de los Hecees*.

***côm-ô-grãph-ĩc**, s. [Gr. *kômē*=a village; *graphikos*=descriptive; *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description of a village.

"Condemn not this our *comographic* or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject."—*Fuller: Hist. Waltham Abbey*, p. 17. (*Davies*.)

***côm-o'-sã**, s. pl. [Lat. fem. pl. of *comosus*=hairy, with much or long hair.]

Bot.: An order instituted by Linnæus in his attempt at a Natural System of Botany. He included under it *Spiræa*, *Filipendula*, *Aruncus*, &c. These are now placed under the *Spiræidæ*, a family of the order *Rosaceæ*.

côm-ô-se, a. [Lat. *comosus*=hairy; *coma*, from Gr. *kômē*=hair.]

Bot.: Ending in hairs; furnished with hairs, as the seeds of the willow.

***com-pace-ment**, s. [COMPASSMENT.]

"Bi a coynt compacement caste

sche sone

How bold ghe might hire bere."

William of Palerne, l. 981.

***côm-pã-çĩ-ent**, a. [Lat. *compatiens*; *com*=with; *patiens*=suffering, enduring; *pator*=to bear, to suffer.] Sympathizing, helping in trouble.

"Be ye *compacient*."—*Wycliffe*: 1 Pet. iii. 8.

***côm-pãck**, v. t. [Pref. *com*, and Eng. *pack* (q. v.).] To pack closely together.

"Th' art of man not only can *compact*

Features and forms that life and nature lack."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, week 1, day 6.

côm-pãct (1), a. & s. [O Fr. *compacte*; Lat. *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*=to join or put together; *com*=together; *pango*=to fasten, to fix.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

*1. Joined, held, or fastened together.

"In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, compact with wax together."—*Peucham*.

*2. Composed, consisting.

"A wand'ring fire,

Compact of unctuous vapor, . . ."

Milton: P. L., ix 635.

"This ponderous heel of perforated hide

Compact. . . ."

Cowper: On Finding the Heel of a Shoe



Comose.

1. Seed of Willow.
2. Seed of Milkweed.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Closely united; firm, dense, solid, close.

"In the compacter parts of bone . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 76.

II. Figuratively:

†1. Closely joined, concise, brief, pithy, sententious.

"Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and compact, we must study the utmost force of our language."—*Felton*.

*2. Made up of, greatly addicted to.

"Duke S. If he, compact of jars, grow musical, We shall have shortly discord in the spheres." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

*B. As subst.: Frame, figure, structure.

"He was of a mean or low compact."—*Sir G. Buck*.

côm'-păct (2), s. & a. [Lat. *compactum*=an agreement, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compaciscor*=to agree with: *com=cum=with*; *paciscor*=to make an agreement.]

A. As subst.: An agreement between two or more persons; a covenant, a bargain, an understanding.

" . . . he was restrained, by prudence as well as by conscience and honor, from breaking the compact . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ The accent was originally on the last syllable.

"Did slay this Fortinbras; who, by a seal'd compact, Well ratified by law and heraldry, Did forfeit, with his life, all those his lands." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

¶ Blackstone thus distinguishes between a law or rule, and a compact or agreement: "It [law] is also called a rule to distinguish it from a compact or agreement, for a compact is a promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to us. The language of a compact is, 'I will or will not do this;' that of a law is, 'thou shalt or shalt not do it.' It is true there is an obligation which a compact carries with it, equal in point of conscience to that of a law; but then the original of the obligation is different. In compacts we ourselves determine and promise what shall be done before we are obliged to do it; in laws we are obliged to act without ourselves determining or promising anything at all. Upon these accounts law is defined to be a rule." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., introd., § 2.)

*B. As adj.: In league or confederacy; leagued.

"Thou pernicious woman, Compact with her that's gone," *Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1.

côm'-păct', v. t. & i. [COMPACT (1), a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To consolidate, to join together firmly and closely.

"Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone." *Blackstone: Creation*.

2. To join firmly and fitly as in a system.

II. Fig.: To strengthen, to add weight or strength to.

"And thereto add such reasons of your own, As may compact it more." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 4.

*B. Intrans.: To enter into a league or agreement; to be leagued or confederate with; to agree with.

"Saturne resolved to destroy his male children, either having so compacted with his brother Titan, or . . ."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 225.

côm'-păct'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COMPACT, v.]

"The whole body fitly joined together and compacted."—*Eph.* iv. 16.

côm'-păct'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *compacted*; -ly.] In a compact, brief, or concise manner; concisely.

"And so compactly express All lovers pleasing wretchedness." *Lovelace: Luc.*, p. 80.

côm'-păct'-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *compacted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being compact or firmly and closely united; firmness, solidity, density.

" . . . which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them."—*Cheyne*.

côm'-păct'-ēr, s. [Eng. *compact* (2), s., and suff. -er.] One who enters into a compact.

côm'-păct'-ī-ble, a. [English *compact*; -able.] Capable of being compacted or pressed closely together. (*Cockeram*.)

***côm'-păct'-īle**, a. [Lat. *compactilis*, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*.] Fastened or joined firmly together by pressure. [COMPACT (1), a.]

"These were made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, plectile."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, No. 2.

côm'-păct'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COMPACT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of rendering solid or dense.

***côm'-păc'-tion**, s. [Lat. *compactio*, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*.] [COMPACT (1), a.]

1. The act of making compact, solid, or dense.

2. The state of being compact; solidity, density, compactness.

côm'-păc'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *compact* (1), a.; -ly.] In a compact manner, closely, densely (*lit. & fig.*). (*Rous, Psalm cxxii.*)

côm'-păc'-nēss, s. [Eng. *compact* (1), a.; -ness.] The quality or condition of being compact; closeness, denseness, firmness, close union.

"The rest, by reason of the compactness of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells."—*Woodward*.

***côm'-păc'-ūre**, s. [Lat. *compactura*, from *compactus*, pa. par. of *compingo*.] [COMPACT (1), a.]

1. The manner or act of putting together closely and firmly; compaction.

"Stirring the whole compacture of the rest." *Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

2. The state of being closely and firmly united; structure, framing.

"With comely compass and compacture strong." *Spenser*.

côm'-păge', s. [A sing. form erroneously coined from *compages* (q. v.).]

"The compage of all physical truth is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

côm'-pă-gēs, s. sing. & plur. [Lat., from *compingo*=to put together, to frame.] A framework or system of many parts united; a structure. [COMPACT (1), a.]

" . . . there is no one word to express the compages of the superior and inferior bodies, which we call mundus . . ."—*Mede: Paraphrase and Exposition of the Prophetie of St. Peter concerning Christ's Second Coming* (1642), p. 11.

***côm'-păg'-īn-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *compagino*.] To join or unite together parts of a system or structure.

"The side pieces which combine and compaginate the whole frame."—*Montague*.

côm'-păg'-īn-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *compaginatio*, from *compagino*=to join together; *compago* (genit. *compaginis*)=a joining together.] [COMPACT (1), a.] A framing or joining together; framework.

"The entire or broken compagination of the magnetical fabric under it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***côm'-păign'-a-ble** (g silent), a. [O. Fr. *Companionable*, affable, amiable, sociable. [COMPANIONABLE.]

***côm'-păign'-īe** (g silent), ***com-paign-ye**, s. [COMPANY.]

***côm'-pan-a-ble**, a. [O. Fr. *compaignable*.] Companionable, affable, sociable. (*Chaucer*.)

***côm'-pan-a-ble-nēss**, s. [Mid. Eng. *compaignable*=companionable, and suff. -ness.] The quality of being companionable; affability, amiableness, sociability.

"His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty companionableness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

***côm'-pan-age** (age as ĭg), s. [Low Lat. *companagium*: *com=cum=with*; *panis*=bread.] Anything eaten with bread as a relish; all kinds of food except bread and drink. (*Spelman, &c.*)

"Some Tenants of the Mannor of Feskerton in Com. Nott. when they performed their Boons or Work-days to their Lord, had three boon Loaves with Companage allowed them."—*Blount: Law Diet.*

"These few litil fishes that thei hadden to companage."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 19.

***côm'-păn'-ī-a-ble** ***com-pan-y-a-ble**, ***cum-pan-y-a-ble**, a. [Mid. Eng. *cumpany*; Eng. *company*; and -able.] Companionable, sociable; possessing the qualities of a good companion.

"Companyable, or felawble, or felawly. *Socialis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but companyable and respective."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*

***côm'-păn'-ī-a-ble-nēss**, s. [Eng. *companyable*; -ness.] The quality of being companionable; sociability, agreeableness. (*Hall*.)

***côm'-pan-īed**, pa. par. or a. Accompanied, attended. [COMPANY, v.]

côm'-păn'-ī-ōn, ***com-pain-oun**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *compaign*, *compainon*, *companion*; Fr. *compagnon*; Sp. *compañon*; Ital. *compagno*.] [COMPANY, s.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Originally, an attendant occupying a position of inferiority, not one of equality, to the person whose "companion" he was.

"I scorn you, scurvy companion."—*Shakesp. Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

¶ An approach to this meaning still exists in the use of the word companion in such advertisements as: "Wanted, a companion to a lady." The pay-mistress and the lady paid can scarcely be considered as on a footing of equality, though the term companion does not now convey a contemptuous meaning as it once did.

"Arise, my knights o' the battle; I create you Companions to our person," *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 3.

(2) One who keeps company or associates with another on terms of equality; an associate, a comrade.

"No sweet companion near with whom to mourn." *Prior*.

(3) One who shares the fortunes or lot of another.

" . . . my brother and companion in labor, . . ."—*Phil.* ii. 25.

¶ With the prep. of before the thing shared in.

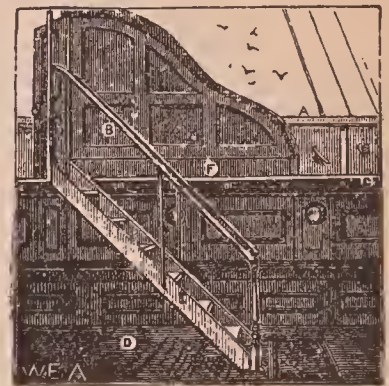
"Which would be all his solace and revenge, Thee once to gain companion of his woe," *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 903.

2. Fig.: Applied to immaterial things, as one's thoughts or reflections, quiet, &c.; an accompaniment.

"How now, my lord? why do you keep alone? Of sorriest fancies your companions make?" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below, and a sort of



Companion Ladder.

A. The Bulwark. B. Movable Companion. C. Upper Deck. E. Companion Ladder. F. Hatchway Comb-ing. D. Cabin below.

wooden hood placed over the entrance or staircase of the master's cabin in small ships. Flush-decked ships are generally fitted with movable companions, to keep the rain or water from descending, which are unshipped when the capstan is required.

2. Her.: A term applied to the lowest grade of knights of certain orders; as, A companion of the Bath, of the Garter, &c.

B. As adj.: Accompanying, associated.

"Iodine, the companion element of bromine . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 5, p. 184.

***companion-friend**, s. A close and intimate friend, one in constant fellowship.

" . . . Well, my companion-friends,

If this but answer to my just belief,

I'll well remember you." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

companion-ladder, s.

Naut.: The ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck.

companion-stairs, s. pl.

Naut.: The same as COMPANION-WAY (q. v.).

companion-way, s.

Naut.: The staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabin.

côm'-păn'-ī-ōn, v. t. [COMPANION, s.]

1. To accompany, to attend on.

2. To qualify or fit as a companion.

"Companion me with my mistress."—*Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, i. 2.

côm'-păn'-ī-ōn-a-ble, a. [Eng. *companion*; -able.] [COMPANABLE, COMPANIBLE.] Fit to be a companion; endowed with the qualities of a good companion; sociable, agreeable.

"He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among the good fellows."—*Clarendon*.

côm'-păn'-ī-ōn-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *companionable*; -ness.] The quality of being companionable; sociability, agreeableness.

bôil, bôy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tîan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tîon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

côm-păn'-i-ôn-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *companionable*]; *-ly*.] In a companionable or sociable manner, agreeably.

"... I live *companionably* with my children."—*Lord Clarendon: Tracts*, 289. (*Latham*.)

***côm-păn'-i-ôn-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPANION, *v.*] Accompanied, attended.

†côm-păn'-i-ôn-less, *a.* [Eng. *companion*; *-less*.] Without a companion; solitary, alone.

"And I, the last, go forth *companionless*."

Tennyson: Mort D'Arthur.

***côm-păn'-i-ôn-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *companion*; *-ry*.] Companionship, fellowship, society.

"He drinks until he be drunken, why should not I drink until I be drunken? *Companionry* is wondrous good. I should do as others do."—*Rollock: On 1 Thes.*, p. 252.

côm-păn'-i-ôn-ship, *s.* [English *companion*; *-ship*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Company, association, fellowship.

"... studiously withdrawing from the eye

Of all *companionship*,"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 6.

*2. A company, a train.

"Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,

All of *companionship*."

Shakesp.: Timon, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The quality or position of a knight companion of certain orders.

2. *Printing*: A number of compositors engaged in setting up any particular work, under the management of a clicker.

côm'-pan-ŷ, ***com-pan-ee**, ***com-paign-ie**, ***com-paign-ye**, ***com-pan-ie**, ***com-pan-ye**, ***com-payn-ye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *compaignie*, *compaignie*; Fr. *compagnie*; Ital. *compagnia*; Sp. *compañia*; Port. *companhia*, from Low Lat. *companionem*, accus. of *companies*=a taking of meals together, a company; *companis*=victuals eaten with bread: Lat. *com=cum=with*; *panis=bread*.] [COMPANAGE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Fellowship, association, society; the act or state of being a companion.

"There nas noon that lyste ben his foo,

But dide him al honour and *companye*."

Chaucer: Leg. Good Wom. Ypsip, 40.

"As he thereon stood gazing, he might see

The blessed Angels to and fro descend

From highest heaven in gladsome *companee*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 56.

2. A companion, an associate.

"Alone, withen eni *compaignye*."

Chaucer: C. T., 3, 204.

3. A number of persons associated together—

(1) For any business or object: a band, a troop, a body.

"Thys was a uayr *compaignye*."

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 200.

"... it was long dangerous for men to travel this road otherwise than in *companies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(2) For entertainment or pleasure: guests, visitors.

"Win bigan to failli to that ilke *compaigni*."

Kindh. Jesu, 1726.

(3) As attendants, companions, associates, or supporters of any person.

"Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;

Take all his *company* along with him."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. Persons of good position or breeding; society.

"A gentleman who quoted Horace or Terence was considered in good *company* as a pompous pedant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A person possessing the qualities of a sociable and agreeable companion.

*3. Sexual intercourse.

B. Technically:

1. Commerce:

(1) A number of persons legally associated for the performance of any duty or the carrying on of any business. The profits are divided among the members or shareholders in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

(2) The partners in any firm whose names do not appear in the title or style of the firm; in this use the word is generally contracted to *Co*.

(3) A society, corporation, or guild for the promotion and protection of the interests of any trade. (*Eng.*)

¶ When companies are authorized by the State or Government, they are termed corporations (*q. v.*).

2. *Mil.*: The smallest command of a captain of infantry. In the United States a company of infantry (full strength) numbers 100 men. In Europe

it varies in strength from 48 rank and file (peace strength) to 120 (as in England), which is the limit of a dismounted officer's command, to 250 (as with the Continental armies), where the captain is mounted. It is formed in three ranks in Germany, in two ranks in other countries, with a supernumerary rank containing the captain, a lieutenant, and the sergeants. In England it forms one-eighth of a war battalion, and has little independent action; on the Continent the company, which is one-fourth of the war battalion, acts almost independently. War strength (English): 3 officers (captain and 2 subalterns), 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, 5 corporals, 113 privates, 1 driver.

3. Nautical:

(1) The complete crew of a ship, including the officers.

(2) A fleet.

4. *Theat.*: The entire body of actors engaged at a theater.

C. In special phrases:

1. To bear company, **to bere compaignye*: To accompany, to join in any act.

"Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall bear him *company*."

Pope: Essay on Man, i. 112.

*2. To hold one company: To give one's self as a companion to another.

"To holde hym on the morwe *compaignie* a diner."

Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1, 486.

3. To keep company: To associate with as a companion.

"Who keeps her *company*?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

4. To keep company with: To court or woo. (*Colloquial*.)

company-keeper, *s.*

1. A person who, or a thing which, keeps company with one.

"He overtook me some days before I came so far as hither, and would be my *company-keeper*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who is fond of going into company; a reveler, a rake.

"At the age of sixteen I became a *company-keeper*."—*Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish*. (*Davies*.)

***côm'-pan-ŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [COMPANY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To accompany, to attend as a companion; to be associated with.

"Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love."—*Prior*.

B. *Intransitive* (*followed by with*):

1. To keep company, to associate.

"Wherefore of these men which have *compained* with us all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us."—*Acts* i. 21.

2. To frequent gay company.

3. To have sexual intercourse.

***côm'-pan-ŷ-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPANY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of accompanying or associating with.

2. *Fig.*: Sexual intercourse. (*Bp. Hall*.)

côm'-par-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *comparable*; Lat. *comparabilis*, from *comparo*=to compare (*q. v.*).] Worthy of being compared or of comparison.

¶ 1. With the prep. *with*.

"A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*.

2. With the prep. *to* or *unto*.

"There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend."—*Addison*.

côm'-par-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *comparable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being comparable or worthy of comparison.

côm'-par-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *comparab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a manner or degree worthy of comparison.

"There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foresaid nation."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

côm'-par-âte, *s.* [Lat. *comparata*, neut. pl. of *comparatus*, *pa. par. of comparo*=to compare.]

Logic: One of two things compared to one another; it is opposed to *disparate* (*q. v.*).

côm-pär'-a-teür, *s.* [Fr.] A Prussian instrument for accurately ascertaining the length of measures after Bessel's mode. The micrometers are placed on a strong mahogany beam; and the slide, which carries the two measures to be compared, is so arranged that it moves them exactly behind one another in the micrometer line, and there retains them.

***côm-par-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *comparatio*, from *comparatus*, *pa. par. of comparo*=to compare.]

1. The act of preparing or making preparation; provision, preparation.

2. The act of comparing; comparison.

†côm-pär-a-ti-val, *a.* [Eng. *comparativ(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the comparative degree.

"... the *comparativ* form."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 35.

côm-pär'-a-tive, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *comparatif* (*m.*), *comparative* (*f.*); Prov. *comparatiu*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *comparativo*, all from Lat. *comparativus*=suitable for, or pertaining to, comparison; comparative, in gram., see def., from *comparo*.] [COMPARE.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Suitable for, or pertaining to comparison; that may be compared or is so.

"... the ancestors of the Jews and the Jews themselves, pass through every stage of *comparative* of *ization*."—*Milman: Hist. Jews* (3d ed.), pref., vol. i., p. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: Involving or pertaining to the second of the three degrees of comparison; that in which only two persons or things are viewed together. It is formed by adding *er* to the positive, when this can be done without injuring euphony, as strong stronger; large, larg(er). When the positive ends in *y* the *y* is changed into *i* before *er* is appended, as silly, sillier, goodly, goodlier. When this method of forming the degree of comparison would injure euphony, *more* is put before the word without being united to it, and *er* is not appended, as, positive, faithful; comparative, *more* faithful.

¶ Professor Bain says: "The suffix *er* appears in the ancient languages under the forms *ter*, *ther*, and meant 'one of two.' It constituted an inflection for duality, and occurs in a number of words involving that signification: 'ei-ther,' 'nei-ther,' 'whe-ther,' 'far-ther,' 'fa-ther,' 'mo-ther,' 'bro-ther,' 'sis-ter,' 'daugh-ter.'" (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

2. *Science*: When human anatomy had been brought a certain distance toward perfection, attention was given to the anatomy of the superior animals, Cuvier leading the way. The corresponding parts of the several animals being naturally compared together with the view of tracing their resemblances and their variations, the science was called Comparative Anatomy. The same method was tried next, and with good results, on philology, and the science of comparative philology arose. It was then extended to mythology, and finally to the religions of the world.

B. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A rival; one who is equal or aspires to be such.

"Gerard ever was

His full *comparative*."

Beaum. & Fletcher: Four Plays in One.

2. One who makes comparisons; a scoffer, a giber.

"To laugh at glibing boys, and stand the pish

Of every beardless vain *comparative*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

II. *Gram.*: The comparative degree; an adjective in the comparative degree.

comparative anatomy. [ANATOMY.]

comparative anatomist. [ANATOMIST.]

comparative mythology. [MYTHOLOGY.]

comparative philology. [PHILOLOGY.]

comparative psychology, *s.* That branch of psychology which treats of the comparative psychic phenomena exhibited by various sentient beings.

comparative religion. [RELIGION.]

côm-pär'-a-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *comparative*; *-ly*.] According to or in respect of comparison; in a state of comparison; not positively or absolutely; relatively.

"In all cases it was the transference of motion from the æther to the comparatively quiescent molecules of the gas or vapor."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii., xiv., p. 207.

côm-pär'e (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *comparer*; Ital. *comparare*; Sp. & Port. *comparar*, from Lat. *comparo*; *com=cum=together*, with; and *paro*=to prepare.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To bring together; to procure, prepare, or provide.

2. To bring together two or more things for the purpose of estimating their relative qualities or powers by comparison.

"They . . . comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise."—*2 Cor.* x. 12.

(1) With the prep. *with*.

"If he compares this translation with the original, he . . ."—*Addison Spectator*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

* (2) With the prep. *to* or *unto*.

" . . . to compare one, two, and three, to six, . . ." —Locke.

3. To represent one thing by comparison or similitude to another; to liken.

(1) With the prep. *to* or *unto*.

"Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds . . ." —Bacon: *Apophthegms*.

* (2) With the prep. *with*.

" . . . or with what comparison shall we compare it?" —Mark iv. 30.

II. Grammar: To inflect according to the degrees of quantity or quality; to state the comparative and superlative forms of. [COMPARISON.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To admit or be worthy of comparison with anything else; to be like or equal.

"As no culture or graffer will exalt the French wines to compare with the wines of Greece, Canaries and Montefiasco . . ." —*Transactions of the Royal Society*, i. 144.

*2. To think one's self equal or comparable to another.

"I will not compare with an old man." —Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

3. To vie, to emulate.

"Nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work."

Dryden: *Pygmalion and the Statue*.

*4. To make a comparison.

"O Richard! York is too far gone with grief,
Or else he never would compare between."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

¶ To compare notes: To exchange opinions or views; to compare the results of inquiry or investigation.

*côm-pâre' (2), *v. i.* [COMPEIR, *v.*] To appear plain, to be manifest.

"The tressoun aganis thaim comparit—that he wes condampnit to de." —Bellend.: *T. Liv.*, p. 90.

*com-pare, *a.* [Lat. *compar*: *com=cum=with*; *par=equal*.] Equal, comparable.

"Schew—that thare is na hersmen compare to youre horsmen, nor yit na futemen compare to your futemen." —Bellend.: *T. Liv.*, p. 362.

côm-pâre, *s.* [COMPARE, *v.*]

†1. The state or quality of being compared or worthy of comparison; fitness to enter into comparison.

"The field's chief flower, sweet above compare."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*.

*2. An illustration by comparison; similitude, simile, comparison.

"Full of protest, of oath, and big compare."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

côm-pâr'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPARE, *v.*]

"The place he found beyond expression bright compared with aught on earth." —John Milton.

†côm-pâr'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *compar(e)*; *-er*.] One who compares or makes a comparison between different things.

"It was the comparer's purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms." —Bp. Lavington: *Enthusiasm of Meth. and Pop. compared*.

côm-pâr'-îng, *pr. par.. a. & s.* [COMPARE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of making a comparison; comparison.

"In the comparings, we may not look that all should answer in equalitie." —Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 409.

côm-pâr'-i-sôn, *com-par-i-soun, *com-par-y-son, *com-par-y-soun, *s.* [O. Fr. *comparaisun*, *comparaison*; Lat. *comparatio*=a bringing together, comparison, from *comparo*=to bring together; pref. *com=cum=with*; *paro=to prepare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of comparing, or bringing two or more things together for the purpose of estimating their relative qualities or properties.

"And have thy joys

Lost nothing by comparison with ours?"

Comper: *The Task*, bk. i.

"One of these alleys, called and, by comparison, justly called, Broad Lane, is about ten feet wide." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A quality or state of things admitting of being compared, as: "there is no comparison between them."

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The act or process of comparing an adjective or adverb; the state of being compared.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure by which two things are compared together with respect to some quality or property common to both.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *comparison* and *contrast*: "Likeness in the quality and difference in the degree are requisite for a *comparison*; likeness in the degree and opposition in the quality are requisite for a *contrast*: things of the same color are compared; those of an opposite color are contrasted; a *comparison* is made between two shades of red; a *contrast* between black and white. *Comparison* is of a practical utility, it serves to ascertain the true relations of objects; *contrast* is of utility among poets, it serves to heighten the effect of opposite qualities; things are large or small by *comparison*; they are magnified or diminished by *contrast*; the value of a coin is best learnt by comparing it with another of the same metal; the generosity of one person is most strongly felt when contrasted with the meanness of another." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *comparison* and *simile*, see SIMILE.

*côm-pâr'-i-sôn, *com-par-i-soun, *com-par-i-sun, *com-par-y-soun, *v. t. & i.* [COMPARISON, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To compare.

"Thus comparisunez Kryst the kyndom of hevenne
To this frelich feste."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 161.

2. To make like, to construct after a model.

"To sum of bestes he it comparisoune." —Wycliffe: *Wisdom*, xiii. 14.

B. *Intrans.*: To try conclusions, to meet, to come together, to join in battle.

"Yif thou tristest in thi vertues, come down to vs into the feeld and there comparysoun we togidre." —Wycliffe: *Maccab.*, x. 71.

*côm-part', *v. t.* [Fr. & Sp. *compartir*; Ital. *compartire*; Low Lat. *compartio*, from Lat. *com=cum=with*, and *partior*=to share, to divide; *pars*=a part, a share.] To divide or distribute a general design into its various constituent parts. (Wotton.)

*côm-part', *s.* [COMPART, *v.*] A part, piece, or subdivision.

" . . . yet remain unseparable, as being *comparts* of the same substance." —Scott: *Practic. Disc.*, xxii.

*côm-part'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPART, *v.*]

*côm-part'-i-mënt, *s.* [COMPARTMENT.]

"The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture." —Pope.

*côm-part'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPART, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of dividing a design into its various constituent parts; partition.

"I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work." —Sir H. Wotton: *Elements of Architecture*.

*côm-par-tî'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *compartitio*, from *compartio*=to share, to divide; from Lat. *com=cum=with*, *partior*=to share, to divide.]

1. The act of *comparting* or dividing a general design, as the ground-plot of an edifice, into its various constituent parts.

"I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground plot, . . ." —Sir H. Wotton: *Elements of Architecture*.

2. The several subdivisions or parts marked out or separated; a compartment.

"Their temples and amphitheaters needed no *compartitions*." —Wotton: *Architecture*.

côm-part-mënt, *côm-part'-i-mënt, *s.* [Fr. *compartiment*; Ital. & Sp. *compartimento*, from Low Lat. *compartimentum*, from *compartio*=to divide, to share.] [COMPART, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A division, or one of the separate parts into which anything is divided.

"The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings." —Peacham: *Complete Gentleman*.

2. A portion of a carriage, room, &c., partially separated or shut off from the remaining portion.

"As there was only one male passenger in the *compartment*, and he apparently asleep, the door was closed, and the train again started." —London Daily Telegraph.

II. Technically:

1. *Naval Arch.*: One of the separate portions into which the hold of a ship is divided by strong watertight bulkheads.

"The danger of serious damage . . . was reduced to a minimum by minutely subdividing the internal space into watertight *compartments* . . ." —Brit. Quart. Rev.

2. *Arch.*: One portion of an edifice, as one arch is the compartment of an arcade.

3. *Her.*: The partitions and quarterings of the escutcheon according to the number of coats in it.

*4. *Painting*: A regular orderly disposition of figures about any picture, map, or draught.

*5. *Hortic.*: A bed, or border, composed of several different figures arranged with symmetry to adorn a parterre.

compartment-bulkheads, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Most of the iron ships have adopted the Chinese plan of dividing the hold athwart-ship by strong watertight bulkheads into compartments, so that a leak in any one of them does not communicate with the others, thus strengthening a vessel, besides adding to its security. Compartment-bulkheads were first directed to be fitted, under the superintendence of Commander Belcher, in the English ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, at Chatham, for Arctic service, in 1835. Now all steamships are so constructed.

compartment-ceiling, *s.* One divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings. (Gwilt.)

compartment-tiles, *s. pl.* An arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof. (Gwilt.)

*côm-part'-nêr, *s.* [Pref. *côm*=Lat. *cum*=with; Eng. *partner* (q. v.).] A partner, a sharer, a co-partner. (Pearson.)

*côm-part'-nêr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *compartner*; *-ship*.] Co-partnership, partnership.

"My wife's *compartnership*, my Kate's, my life's."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 3.

côm-pass, *com-pas, *cum-pas, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *compas*; Sp. *compas*; Port. *compasso*, *compaço*; Ital. *compasso*; Low Lat. *compassus*=a circle, from Lat. *com=cum=with*, and *passus*=a pace, a step.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

†(1) A circle. [To FETCH A COMPASS.]

"Alle satte atte mete in *compas* aboute."

Chaucer: *The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 623.

* (2) A going round, a circular way or course.

"A street was in round . . . and bar in to the soler of the temple by *compas*." —Wycliffe: *Ezech.* xii. 7.

* (3) An inclosing line, circuit, or circumference; a space inclosed in a circle.

"[Rome] now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compass* all the world contains."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 784.

* (4) Space, room, limit, area.

"Ten mile *compas* al aboute." —Cursor Mundi, 2,275.

(5) Extent.

"No less than the *compass* of twelve books . . ." —Pope: *Essay on Homer's Battles*.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) A circuit or course.

"My life is run its *compass*."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, v. 3.

(2) Space or limits of time.

" . . . within the *compass* of one year, . . ." —Atterbury.

(3) Due limits or bounds, moderation.

"Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass*, . . ." —Locke.

* (4) Form, appearance, shape.

"Ho watz the fayrest of *compas* & colour and costes."

Sir Gawayne, 943.

(5) Reach, capacity, extent.

" . . . past the *compass* of my wits."

Shakesp.: *Romeo*, iv. 1.

* (6) A going about, or by roundabout means, to effect anything; stratagem.

"Fortune . . . catches furthe his colde wurdis with *compas* to ende."

Destr. of Troy, 2,710.

* (7) Craft, cunning, art.

"Ther stont a trone . . .
With *compas* ithrowen and with gin i-do."

Castle of Love, 739.

II. Technically:

1. *Mechanics*: A circumscribing instrument, or one for describing arcs or measurers' lines.

2. *Music*: The range or power of the voice or of any musical instrument; the extent of notes or sounds possible to be expressed by it.

"Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man."

Dryden: *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

3. *Magnetism*: An instrument for determining direction by means of a poised magnetic needle. There are many kinds of it; the best known is the mariner's compass. [4.]

4. *Naut.*: The mariner's compass, which is a declination compass used in guiding the course of a ship. It is generally inclosed in a box, which again is placed in another and larger one, the latter termed the binnacle, the appropriate situation of which is the deck in the after part of the vessel. The magnetized needle, which is the essential part

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gîon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del,

of the mariner's compass, is fixed to the lower part of a card, which may be made of ordinary cardboard, of a leaf of mica, or anything similar. By this arrangement, which is the most convenient one, the card revolves with the needle. It is marked not merely with the four cardinal points, but with various minuter divisions so as to constitute 32 in all. To keep the compass in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship, it is supported on gimbals. In an iron or steel vessel there is a deviation of the north and south line from the magnetic meridian, owing to the permanent magnetism of such a vessel. This is compensated for by placing a permanent steel magnet in the neighborhood of the compass, which exerts an equal and opposite attraction to that due to the ship. It is believed that the mariner's compass was in use in China first on land and then, after an interval, to guide ships on the sea. The name of its inventor has not been preserved. Guyot de Provins, a French poet, who in A. D. 1190 wrote a satire called "La Bible," speaks of it, but having been a crusader he may have seen it in the East. It is said to have been brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, 1260, A. D. Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator, of Naples, is said to have introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. The compass is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterward by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608.

¶ *Azimuth Compass*: [AZIMUTH.]

Declination Compass: An instrument intended to measure the magnetic declination of a place, when its astronomical meridian is known.

Inclination Compass: An instrument for measuring the magnetic inclination, or dip.

Mariner's Compass: The same as COMPASS, II. 4 (q. v.).

Prismatic Compass: The same as AZIMUTH COMPASS (q. v.).

Sine Compass:

Elect.: A form of galvanometer for measuring powerful currents.

Spirit Compass: A form of mariner's compass, in which the bowl or case is hermetically sealed and filled with alcohol or other non-freezing liquid. The compass card is made with hollow compartments so as nearly to float. In this way the friction of the pivot or point of support is greatly diminished, and the compass is far more sensitive.

Surveyor's Compass: An instrument used by surveyors for measuring horizontal angles. It consists of a rotating telescope with collimation lines, mounted above a compass.

Tangent Compass:

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the intensity of a voltaic current in which a small needle is placed. The intensity of such a current being proportional to the angle of deflection, the instrument ascertains this deflection, after which its corresponding value is obtained from a table of tangents, and thus the intensity of the current is measured.

*III. In special phrases and compounds:

1. *In compass*, **in cumpas*:

(1) *Lit.*: Around, round about. [A. I. 1.]

"Biholdynge hem aboute that saten *in cumpas* of hym."—*Wycliffe*: Mark iii. 34.

(2) *Fig.*: Within due limits or bounds; with due moderation.

2. *Within compass*: The same as *in compass* (2).

*3. *To fetch a compass*: To go round in a circle, to form a circle or circular line.

"And the border shall *fetch a compass* from Azmon unto the river of Egypt . . ."—*Numb.* xxxiv. 6.

¶ The expression translated in Acts xxvii. 13, "fetched a compass," appears in the revised version as "made a circuit."

*4. *To keep compass*: To keep within bounds or moderation.

" . . . undertaking for him, that he should *keep compass* . . ."—*King James*: *Witty Apophthegms* (1669).

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

compass-bar, *s.* A fixed iron ring in the silver-lead-extracting furnace, which supports the test or cupel-hearth in place in the reverberatory, where the process is carried on. [SILVER-FROM-LEAD-EXTRACTING FURNACE.] (*Knight*.)

compass-board, *s.* The hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving. It is an upright board of the loom through which pass the neck-twines. (*Knight*.)

compass-box, *s.* The box or case in which a compass is kept.

compass-brick, *s.* A brick with a curved face, suitable for wells and other circular work. (*Knight*.)

compass-card, *s.* The card of a mariner's compass on which the points are drawn. It is usually attached to the needle, and is read with reference to a mark which represents the ship's head. (*Knight*.)

compass-dials, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Small dials fitted into boxes for the pocket, to show the hour of the day by the needle, that indicates how to set it right; for by turning the dial about, the cock or style stands directly over the needle.

compass-headed, *a.*

O. Arch.: Circular. (*Weale*.)

compass-joint, *s.* A form of joint usual in compasses in which one leg has a circular disk or two, clamped between other disks belonging to the fellow leg.

compass-needle, *s.* The polarized bar which is suspended so as to assume a direction resulting from the earth's magnetism. There are several ways of suspending the needle. [MARINER'S COMPASS, DIP-COMPASS, MAGNETOMETER.]

compass of the figure 8. A compass with double calipers, measuring with one pair of branches and giving the measure with the other. [CALIPERS.]

compass-plane, *s.* A plane with a curved face, used to work on concave surfaces.

compass-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Silphium laciniatum*, a plant of the order Compositæ. It is called compass-plant because it is said that it presents the edges of its leaves north and south, while their faces are turned east and west. It grows freely on our western prairies, where travelers on dark nights are said to feel the edges of the leaves to ascertain the points of the compass when no other means are available for helping them on their way.

compass-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A bent rafter or curb roof.

compass-saw, *s.* A saw with a narrow blade, adapted to run in a circle of moderate radius. By a rotation of the hand it is constantly swerved, and its kerf allows it some play, so that it cuts in a curve. It is usually thick enough on the cutting-edge to run without any set. The blade is an inch wide next to the handle, tapers to one quarter inch at the point, and has five teeth to the inch. Otherwise known as a Fret-saw, Lock-saw, or Key-hole saw.

"The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in."—*Moxon*.

compass-timber, *s.* Timber naturally crooked, curved, or arched, used for ships' frames, to secure deck-beams to the frames, &c.

compass-window, *s.*

Arch.: A circular, bay, or oriel window.

**compass-wise*, **compas-wyse*, *adv.* In manner of a circle.

"A serpent great did slyde, with circles seuen of mighty size
Along the graue he drew with foldings seuen in
compas-wyse." *Phaer*: *Virgill. Æniedos*, bk. v.

côm'-pass, **com-pas*, **cum-pass*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *compasser*; Sp. *compasar*; Port. *compassar*; Ital. *compassare*.] [COMPASS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Literally*:

(1) To go round or about, circuit.

"He *compasside* alle the cuntreys of Egypt."—*Wycliffe*: *Genesis* xli. 16. (*Purvey*.)

"Old Corineus *compassed* thrice the crew."—*Dryden*: *Virgil; Æneid*, vi. 327.

(2) To encircle, to surround, to environ; to inclose or embrace; to besiege, to beleague or block up.

(a) *Absolutely*.

"The *compast* the knight, closit hym within."—*Destr. of Troy*, 10,292.

(b) Followed by the adverb *about*.

" . . . and they came by night, and *compassed* the city about."—2 *Kings* vi. 14.

(c) Followed by the adverb *in*.

"And they *compassed* him in, and laid wait for him . . ."—*Judges* xvi. 2.

(d) Followed by the adverbs *around* or *round*.

"Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side."—*Luke* xix. 43.

"Observe the crowds that *compass* him around."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*.

(e) Followed by the adverbs *round about*.

(3) To inclose with a wall.

" . . . and *compassed* about Ophel, and raised it up a very great height, . . ."—3 *Chron.* xxxiii. 14.

(4) To include, to contain.

"Which have her cercles by hem selve
Compassed in the zodiaque."—*Gower*, iii. 108.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To obtain, to succeed in, to bring about.

"But that the one thing needful for *compassing* this end was, that the poeple of England should second the efforts of an insignificant corporation."—*Huxley*: *Lay Sermons* (5th ed.), i. 3.

(2) To plot, to imagine, to contrive; to revolve in the mind.

"The fals blode *compassed* tene and tray."

Langtoft, p. 303.

(3) To design, to plan.

(4) To comprehend, to seize in the mind, to apprehend.

" . . . a thing too large to be *compassed*, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, . . ."—*South*.

(5) To seize, to attack.

" . . . that he himself also is *compassed* with infirmity."—*Heb.* v. 2.

(6) To surround, to attend closely on, to accompany.

"Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

(7) To invest, to beset, to surround hostilely.

"When waves of death *compass* me."—*Ps.* xviii. 4.

(8) To surround, to encircle.

" . . . with favor *compass* as a shield."—*Ps.* v. 12.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: To enter into a plot or design, or to take measures for the carrying out of any criminal act, especially in the phrase *to compass the death* of any person.

2. *Naval Arch.*: To bend timber into a curve for the building of ships. [COMPASS-TIMBER.]

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To go round or in a circle.

"To *compas*; girare, circinare et cetera: ubi to go a-bowte."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. *Fig.*: To plot, to plan or intend.

"He *compassed* in his thought
To maken hir a schamful deth to deye."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,011.

côm'-pass-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *compass*; -able.] Capable of being compassed (*lit. & fig.*). (*Burke*.)

côm'-passed, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPASS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.*: Circular, rounded.

compassed-window, *s.*

Arch.: The same as COMPASS-WINDOW (q. v.).

côm'-pass-êr, *s.* [Eng. *compass*, *v.*; -er.] One who compasses or plots.

côm'-pass-êg, *s. pl.* [COMPASS, *s.*] A two-legged instrument for measuring distances, or for describing arcs or circles. The compass was a common implement among the carpenters and masons of ancient times.

côm'-pass-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPASS, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: The act of going round, encircling, or inclosing.

"The gardyn was by mesuryng
Right evene and square in *compassing*."

Rom. of Rose, 1,349.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of planning or contriving. [II. 1.]

"Ther saw I furst the derk ymaginyng
Of felony, and al the *compassyng*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,997.

* (2) A plan, a design.

"Many subtille *compassynges*
As rabewyures and pynacles."

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, iii. 99.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The act of plotting or entering into a design for the carrying out of any criminal act. Specially used of plotting the death of the chief executive, which is treason. To provide weapons or ammunition for killing the head of government, or to consult how the deed may be done, or to conspire to imprison him by force, are all held to be a violation of the law, which forbids the compassing of the ruler's death, and are high treason.

"Let us next see what is a *compassing* or imagining the death of the king, &c. They are synonymous terms; the word *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

2. *Naval Arch.*: The act of bending timber into a curve for the building of ships. [COMPASS-TIMBER.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côm-pās'-sion (sion as shôn), **com-pas-sioun**, s. [O. Fr. *compassion*; Sp. *compasion*; Ital. *compassione*, from Lat. *compassio* = sympathy, from *compassus*, pa. par. of *compator* = to suffer or sympathize with: *com=cum* = together; *pator* = to suffer.]

1. **Pl.**: The act or state of sympathizing with the sufferings, troubles, or misfortunes of another; pity, commiseration, sympathy.

"Compassion is that species of affection, which is excited, either by the actual distress of its object, or by some impending calamity which appears inevitable. The etymology of the word expresses this idea with strict propriety; as it signifies suffering with the object."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, § 3.

*2. **Pl.**: An act of mercy or pity.

"Shew mercy and compassions every man to his brother."—*Zech.*, vii. 9.

¶ For the difference between *compassion*, *pity*, and *sympathy*, see the latter words.

***côm-pās'-sion** (sion as shôn), **v. t.** [**COMPASSION**, s.] To have compassion on; to pity, to compassionate.

"O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him?"

Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., iv. 1.

côm-pās'-sion-ā-ble, a. [**Eng. compassion**; -able.]

1. Deserving of or calling for compassion, pity, or mercy; pitiable.

"The judge should tender the party's case as *compassionable*, and desire that he may be delivered from the evil . . ."—*Barrow: Sermon*, i. 282.

2. Feeling compassion or sympathy; compassionate.

côm-pās'-sion-āte, a. & s. [**Eng. compassion**, and suff. -ate.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Liable to the same feelings or affections; sympathetic.

"I think this reason is nearest truth, that the nose is most *compassionate* with this part."—*Donne: Problems*, xi.

*2. Exciting compassion or pity; pitiable.

"It boots thee not to be *compassionate*."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

"Your case is truly a *compassionate* one."—*Colman: Eng. Merchant*, v. 1.

3. Feeling compassion or pity; tender-hearted, merciful; inclined to compassion or sympathy for others.

"A kind of change came in my fate,
My keepers grew *compassionate*."

Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, xi.

*B. As subst.: One who feels pity or compassion for another.

côm-pās'-sion-āte, **v. t.** [**COMPASSIONATE**, a.] To have compassion on, to pity, commiserate, or sympathize with.

"Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love?"

Addison: Cato.

***côm-pās'-sion-ā-tēd**, **pa. par. or a.** [**COMPASSIONATE**, v.]

côm-pās'-sion-āte-lŷ, **adv.** [**Eng. compassionate**; -ly.] In a compassionate or sympathizing manner; mercifully, pityingly. (*Sharp*.)

côm-pās'-sion-āte-nēss, s. [**Eng. compassionate**; -ness.] The quality or state of being compassionate.

côm-pas'-sion-ā-tiŷg, **pr. par., a. & s.** [**COMPASSIONATE**, v.]

A. & B. As **pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As **subst.**: The act of feeling compassion, pity, or sympathy; compassion.

côm-pās'-sion-āt-ive, a. [**English compassionate**; -ive.] Feeling compassion; compassionate.

"Nor would he have permitted his *compassionate* nature to imagine it belonged to God's mercy to change its condition in those that are damned, from pain to happiness."—*Sir K. Digby: Observations on Browne's Religio Medici*. (*Latham*.)

côm-pās'-sioned, **pa. par. or a.** [**COMPASSION**, v.]

côm'-pass-less, a. [**Eng. compass**; -less.] Having no compass. (*Knowles*.)

côm'-pass-lŷ, **adv.** [**Eng. compass**; -ly.] In proportion, fittingly, skillfully.

" . . . who made all *compassly*."—*Sylvester: The Lowe*, p. 540. (*Davies*.)

côm'-pass-ment, ***com-pace-ment**, ***com-passe-ment**, s. [**Eng. compass**; -ment.] A contrivance, plan, or compassing.

"Through whos *compassment* and guile
Ful many a man hath lost his while."

Gower, i. 237.

côm'-past, **pa. par. or a.** [**COMPASS**, v.]

"The yeare begins his *compass* course anew."

Spenser: Sonnet, 62.

côm-pa-tērn'-i-tŷ, s. [**Low Lat. compaternitas**, from Lat. *com=cum*=with, and *paternitas*=the relation of a father; *pater*=a father.] The state or position of a godfather.

"Gossipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

côm-pāt'-i-bīl'-i-tŷ, ***com-pet-i-bīl'-i-tŷ**, s. [**Fr. compatibilité**; **Ital. compatibilità**.] The quality of being compatible, consistency; congruity, harmony with, compatibleness.

" . . . the *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing, . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. ii., serm. 9.

côm-pāt'-i-ble, ***com-pet-i-ble**, a. [**Fr. & Sp. compatible**; **Port. compatível**; **Ital. compatibile**; **Low Lat. compatibilis**, from Lat. *compator* = to suffer together; wrongly taken by some as altered from *competibile* (q. v.); from *competo* = to go or come together, . . . to strive for: *com* = together, and *peto* = to go to, . . . to seek. Puttenham in 1539 ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language.] Consistent with, congruous, in harmony with, suitable, fit, agreeable to.

" . . . such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*; valor with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation."—*Broome*.

(1) **Rarely** (followed by *to*):

"The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

(2) **Generally** (followed by *with*):

" . . . and scarce *compatible* with his state at home."—*Baker: Edw. III.*, an. 1347.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compatible* and *consistent*: "*Compatibility* has a principal reference to plans and measures; *consistency* to character, conduct, and station. Everything is *compatible* with a plan which does not interrupt its prosecution; everything is *consistent* with a person's station by which it is neither degraded nor elevated. It is not *compatible* with the good discipline of a school to allow of foreign interference; it is not *consistent* with the elevated and dignified character of a clergyman to engage in the ordinary pursuits of other men." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm-pāt'-i-ble-nēss, s. [**Eng. compatible**; -ness.] The quality of being compatible; consistency, congruity, harmony, fitness, agreement.

côm-pāt'-i-blŷ, **adv.** [**Eng. compatible** (le); -ly.] In a compatible manner, consistently, congruously, harmoniously, in agreement with.

***côm-pā-tient** (tient as shent), a. [**Lat. compatiens**=suffering together, **pr. par. of compator**, from *com*=together, and *pator*=to suffer.] Suffering together, compassionate. [**COMPACIENT**.]

"The same *compacient* and commoriant fates and times."—*Sir G. Buck: History of King Richard III.*

†**côm-pāt'-rī-ōt**, s. & a. [**In Fr. compatriote**.]

A. As **subst.**: One of the same country.

B. As **adj.**: Belonging to the same country.

" . . . some honour'd chief
Of his *compatriot* villagers . . ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

côm-pāt'-rī-ōt-ism, s. [**Pref. com**, and **patriotism** (q. v.).] The condition or state of being a compatriot, or of the same country.

***côm-payn-ie**, ***com-payn-ye**, s. [**COMPANY**.]

"Gret *compaynye* of hey men in Engelond."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 370.

***côm-pēar'**, **v. i.** [**Lat. compareo**=to be perfectly apparent, to appear, to be visible: *con*, and *pareo*=to appear, to come forth.] To put in an appearance; to appear in a court of law.

côm-pēar'-ançe, s. [**Scotch compear**; -ance.] The act of putting in an appearance in a court of law.

côm-pēar'-ant, s. [**Scotch compear**, and **Eng. &c.**, suff. -ant.] The same as **COMPEARER** (q. v.).

côm-pēar'-ēr, s. [**Scotch compear**, and **Eng. suff. -er**.] One who appears in a law court, specially if he do so spontaneously, to request that he shall be allowed to constitute himself a party to a suit as it affects his interest. (*Scotch*.)

côm-pē'er, ***com-per**, ***cum-per**, s. [**O. Fr. compeer**, **compair**; **Lat. compar**, from *com=cum*=with, and *par*=equal.] A compauion, a comrade, a mate; one equal in age or position; an equal.

"Yon thorn—perchance whose prickly spears
Have fenced him for three hundred years,
While fell around his green *compeers* . . ."

Scott: Marmion, introd. to canto ii.

côm-pē'er, **v. t.** [**COMPEER**, s.] To equal, to match, to mate.

"In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best."

Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

côm-pēl, **v. t.** [**O. Fr. compellir**; **Sp. compeler**; **Port. compellir**, from **Lat. compello**=to drive together, to compel: *con=cum*=with, together, and *pello*=to drive.]

1. To force, to constrain, to drive, to oblige to do any act.

(1) With an infinitive expressing the act.

" . . . him they *compelled* to bear his cross."—*Mark* xvii. 32.

(2) With the prep. *to* and a noun to express the act.

"*Compell'd* to flight, they scatter wide."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 23.

(3) With the act not expressed.

"He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him."—*1 Samuel* xvii. 23.

2. To cause or bring to pass under compulsion, to force, to exact.

"The Crown had power to *compel* the attendance of witnesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*3. To take by force, to seize, to ravish from.

" . . . commissions which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance, . . ."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*4. To overpower, to seize.

"But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*."

Dryden.

*5. To gather close together into a body.

"Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*."

Dryden.

*6. To rule over, to have power or authority over.

"The powers that I *compel*
Shall throw thee hence,"

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v. 650.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compel*, *to force*, *to oblige*, and *to necessitate*: "*Compulsion* and *force* act much more directly and positively than *oblige* or *necessitate*; and the latter indicates more of physical strength than the former. We are *compelled* by outward or inward motives; we are *obliged* more by motives than anything else; we are *forced* sometimes by circumstances, though oftener by plain strength; we are *necessitated* solely by circumstances. An adversary is *compelled* to yield who resigns from despair of victory; he is *forced* to yield if he stand in fear of his life; he is *obliged* to yield if he cannot withstand the entreaties of his friends; he is *necessitated* to yield if he want the strength to continue. An obstinate person must be *compelled* to give up his point; a turbulent and disorderly man must be *forced* to go where the officers of justice choose to lead him; an unreasonable person must be *obliged* to satisfy a just demand; we are all occasionally *necessitated* to do that which is not agreeable to us." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm-pēl'-lā-ble, a. [**Eng. compel**; -able.] Capable of being compelled or constrained; liable to, or capable of, compulsion.

"Now in the state of Israel under kings, was there any earthly power by which those kings were *compellable* to any thing, or any subject allowed to resist them in any case whatsoever."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico*, pt. ii., p. 79.

côm-pēl'-lā-blŷ, **adv.** [**Eng. compellab** (le); -ly.] By way of compulsion.

côm-pēl'-lāte, **v. t.** [**Lat. compello**.] To address, to speak to.

côm-pēl'-lā-tion, s. [**Lat. compellaoti**, from **compello** (1st conj.)=to accost, from **compello** (3d conj.)=to drive together.] The mode or style of salutation or address; appellation.

"The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France is by 'sire,' which is nothing else but father."—*Temple*.

côm-pēl'-lā-tive, s. [**Lat. compello**=to accost, to address.]

Gram.: An appellative, an appellation.

côm-pēl'-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [**Formed as if from a Lat. compellatorius**, from **compello**=to compel.] Compulsatory, compulsory.

" . . . a king and a queen to be constrained by *process compellatory* to appear in any court, . . ."—*Cavendish: Life of Cardinal Wolsey*.

côm-pēl'-led, **pa. par. & a.** [**COMPEL**, v.]

A. As **pa. par.**: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

*B. As **adj.**: Enforced, involuntary.

" . . . finding ourselves too slow of sale, we put on *compelled* valor . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

côm-pēl'-lēr, s. [**Eng. compel**; -er.] One who compels or constrains another to any act.

" . . . what trust cau the *compeller* have of the *compelled*?"—*Strype: Life of Sir T. Smith; On the Queen's Marriage*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, de.

côm-pěl'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPEL, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Exercising power or authority; resistless.

C. As *subst.*: The act of forcing or constraining; compulsion, constraint.

***côm-pěl'-lîng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *compelling*; *-ly*.] By way of compulsion; compulsorily.

"Not evidently, compellingly necessarily." — Taylor: *Real Presence*, s. 2.

***com-pend**, *s.* [COMPENDIUM.]

"Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief compends." — Watts: *Improv. of the Mind*.

***côm-pên-dî-är'-i-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *compendiarius* = of the nature of a compendium, abridged.] Abridged, brief, concise, compendious. (Bailey.)

***côm-pënd'-i-äte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *compendiatum*, sup. of *compendio* = to abridge.] To collect together or contain briefly or concisely, to epitomize.

"It concludeth in the last with that which concludeth and compendiateth all blessing, peace upon Israel." — *Rp. of London: Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 2.

côm-pên-dî-ös'-i-tý, *s.* [Lat. *compendios(us)*; *i* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.] The same as COMPENDIOUSNESS (q. v.).

côm-pên'-dî-ous, *a.* [Prov. *compendios*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *compendioso*, from Lat. *compendiosus* = (1) advantageous, (2) abridged.]

1. Of a book, &c.: Abridged, summarized, in brief compass.

"... three things be required in the oration of a man having autorite, that it be *compendious*, sententious and delectable." — Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, ii. 2.

2. Of anything:

(1) Summed up in short compass.

"For God is love—*compendious* whole
Of all the blessings of a soul."

Byron: *Love of God*.

(2) Summary; direct, not circuitous in the method of operation.

côm-pên'-dî-ous-lý, ***côm-pên'-dî-ouse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *compendious*; *-ly*.] In a compendious manner, in brief compass, with brevity, shortly.

"The state or condition of matter, before the world was a making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos." — Bentley.

côm-pên'-dî-ous-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *compendious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being compendious; brevity, shortness.

"The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes." — Bentley: *Serm.*

côm-pên'-dî-um (pl. *compendia*), *s.* [Lat. *compendium* = a hanging together, a laying up, a storing, . . . an abridgment, from *com* (con) = together, and *pendo* = to cause to hang; Fr. *compendium*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *compendio*.] An abridgment.

1. Singular:

"After we are grown well acquainted with a short system, or *compendium* of a science, . . . it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject." — Watts: *On the Mind*.

2. Plural:

"... was principally studied in Livy or in the classical *compendia* of Florus and Eutropius and in Plutarch's *Lives*." — Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. i., § 1, vol. i., p. 1.

***côm-pên'-sa-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *compensable*.] Able to be compensated.

côm-pên-säte, **côm-pên'-säte**, *v. t. & i.* [From Lat. *compensatum*, sup. of *compenso* = to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another, freq. of *compendo* = to weigh together: *com* = together, and *pendo* = to cause to hang down, to weigh.] [COMPENSE.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To pay the proper price for, to give adequate remuneration for services rendered, or an equivalent for losses sustained; to recompense, to pay.

"... I should at least secure my own,
And be in part compensated."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. *Fig.*: To furnish an equivalent for, to counterbalance, to make a sufficient set-off against.

"The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries." — Prior.

¶ *By* is placed before that which is received in payment, and *for* precedes that for which the equivalent is given.

"... animated beings, ill *compensated* by the faint light of the satellites." — Herschel: *Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 522 b.

"... hints are thrown out of claims to territorial extension to *compensate* for the injury." — London Times.

B. Intrans.: To supply an equivalent, to make amends, atonement, or set-off. (Followed by *for*.)

"... but that blemish . . . was one for which no merit could *compensate* . . ." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

côm-pên-sä-tëd, **côm-pên'-sä-tëd**, *pa. par. & a.* [COMPENSATE, *v. t.*]

côm-pên-sä-tîng, **côm-pên'-sä-tîng**, *pr. par. or a.* [COMPENSATE.]

¶ *Compensating strips*: [The same as COMPENSATION STRIPS (q. v.).]

côm-pên-sä'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr. *compensation*; Sp. *compensacion*; Port. *compensação*; Ital. *compensazione*, from Lat. *compensatio*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of rendering an equivalent for.

2. That which constitutes an equivalent for something else.

(1) *Lit.*: That which is given or received as an equivalent for services rendered, losses sustained, sufferings endured, or in payment of a debt; amends, remuneration, payment, recompense.

"... partly as a *compensation* for their recent losses." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Fig.*: That which balances or is an equivalent for something else, or makes good a deficiency.

II. Law:

1. *Gen.*: The same as A. I. (1).

2. *Spec.*: A stoppage or set-off. When one is sued for a debt, it is competent for him, partially or wholly, to bar the claim, by alleging that he is the plaintiff's creditor for services rendered or money lent. If the sum claimed from the plaintiff is found to be the exact equivalent of that for which he sues, the two are held to compensate or balance each other; if, on the contrary, it be less, it diminishes by so much the prosecutor's claim. If, however, the defendant feel that he owes the plaintiff more than that individual is indebted to him, he is required at the outset to pay into court the smaller sum for which he admits himself to be responsible. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *compensation*, *satisfaction*, *amends*, *remuneration*, *recompense*, *requital*, and *reward*: "The first three of these terms are employed to express a return for some evil; *remuneration*, *recompense*, and *requital*, a return for some good; *reward*, a return for either good or evil. A *compensation* is something real; it is made for some positive injury sustained; justice requires that it should be equal in value, if not like in kind, to that which is lost or injured: a *satisfaction* may be imaginary, both as to the injury and the return; it is given for personal injuries, and depends on the disposition of the person to be satisfied: *amends* is real, but not always made for injuries done to others, as for offenses committed by ourselves. Sufferers ought to have a *compensation* for the injuries they have sustained through our means, but there are injuries, particularly those which wound the feelings, for which there can be no *compensation*: tenacious and quarrelsome people demand *satisfaction*; their offended pride is not satisfied without the humiliation of their adversary: an *amends* is honorable which serves to repair a fault; the best *amends* which an offending person can make is to acknowledge his error, and avoid a repetition . . . *Compensation* is made for bodily labor and menial offices; *remuneration* for mental exertions, for literary, civil, or political offices . . . A *recompense* is voluntary, both as to the service and to the return; it is an act of generosity . . . *Requital* is a return for a kindness; the making it is an act of gratitude; the omission of it wounds the feelings: it sometimes [though not often] happens that the only *requital* which our kind action obtains, is the animosity of the person served." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

compensation balance, *s.*

Hor.: A balance-wheel for a watch or chronometer, so constructed as to make isochronal (equal time) beats, notwithstanding changes of temperature. This effect is usually attained by having the balance-wheel cut into two segments, the arcs being fixed at one end each. This allows space for the expansion and contraction with no variation in size of the wheel.

compensation pendulum, *s.*

Hor.: A pendulum constructed of two different metals, as brass and iron, which so work against each other, that the expansion of the one downward is counteracted by that of the other upward. By this arrangement the pendulum does not vary in length, and consequently in frequency of vibration, whatever the temperature may be. *Arnold's compensation balance-wheel* for chronometers and watches is constructed on a similar principle.

compensation strips, *s. pl.* Two blades of copper and iron soldered together and fixed to the rod of a pendulum, the copper rod, which is the more expansible, being below the iron. As the temperature falls, the pendulum rod becomes shorter, but the strips, if in their normal state horizontal, now curve with the convex portion upward. If again the temperature rises, the pendulum ball descends, but the strips, which now curve with their convexity downward, make a compensation for this. Both in the former case and in that now described, the center of oscillation of the pendulum is not disturbed. Compensation strips are called also *compensating strips*.

côm-pên'-sä-tive, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *compensat(us)*, *pa. par.* of *compenso*; and Eng. suff. *-ive*, from Lat. *-ivus*.]

A. As *adj.*: Compensating, making good a loss.

B. As *subst.*: That which acts in a compensatory way; an equivalent.

côm-pên-sä-tör, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

I. Gen.: That which acts in a compensatory way; that which acts as an equivalent for something else.

II. Specially:

1. *Iron Bridges*, &c.: Appliances used in iron bridges and similar structures with the view of giving the metal room to expand with heat.

2. *Naut.*: An iron plate placed near the compass on board iron vessels to neutralize the effect of the local attraction upon the needle.

3. *Gas-making*: A device to equalize the action of the exhauster which withdraws the gas from the retorts.

côm-pên-sä-tör-ý, *a.* [Eng. & Lat. *compensator*, and Eng. suff. *-y*; Fr. *compensatoire*.]

1. Making good a loss or paying a debt.

2. Counterbalancing, countervailing, furnishing an equivalent for.

"... the *compensatory* lengthening of the preceding word." — Beames: *Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), vol. i., ch. iv., p. 282.

***côm-pên-se'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *compenser*; Sp. & Port. *compensar*; Ital. *compensare*, from Lat. *compenso*.] To compensate, to recompense, to counterbalance. [Now it has given place to COMPENSATE (q. v.).]

"It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis." — Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

côm-pēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Orkney to the Father-lasher (*Cottus bubalis* of Euphrasen), a well-known fish.

côm-pēr-ên'-dîn-äte, *v. t.* [Lat. *comperendino* = to cite a defendant to a new trial to be held on the third day afterward; *perendinas* = after tomorrow.] To delay, to hold back.

côm-pēr-ên'-dîn-ä'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *comperendinatio* = the putting a trial off until the third day.] Delay, dilatoriness. (Bailey.)

côm-pēr-tör'-i-um, *s.* [Lat. *compertum*, sup. of *comperio* = to bring up, to find out: *com* = with, and *aperio* = (1) to uncover, to lay bare; (2) to open.]

Civil Law: A judicial request made by delegates or commissioners to find out and establish the truth of a cause. (Parish *Antiq.*, 575.)

côm-pête', *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *competo* = to go together, . . . to seek together: *com* = together, and *peto* = to go to, . . . to seek.]

I. Intransitive:

1. To seek together, or to seek what another is also striving at the same time to obtain. (Used of persons, of the inferior animals, or of things inanimate.)

"... it would undoubtedly be exposed to different conditions of life in the different islands, for it would have to *compete* with different sets of organisms." — Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 401.

2. To claim equality with.

¶ **II. Trans.**: To engage in competition for anything.

côm-pē-tence, **côm-pē-ten-çý**, *s.* [Dan. *competence*; Ger. *kompetenz*; Fr. *compétence*; Sp. & Port. *competencia*; Ital. *competenza*; Lat. *competentia* = a meeting together; agreement, symmetry, from *competo*.] [COMPETE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: Sufficiency.

"Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society." — Government of the Tongue.

2. *Spec.*: Adequate pecuniary support, remote at once from want and from superfluity.

"He obtained from the royal bounty a modest *competence*; and he desired no more." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Law:

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Legal ability or permission by law to act in a certain capacity. Thus the competence of a judge or a court to try a cause means that the cause is

äte, **fät**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **häre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wolf**, **wörk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ä; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fairly within the jurisdiction of the judge or court, and the competence of a witness to give evidence means his legal capacity to do so. This depends on his not being challenged as infamous in character or personally interested in the case. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.)

(2) Legal capacity to do any act, as to make a will. It depends on age, soundness of mind, &c.

2. *Of evidence*: Admissibility.

côm'-pě-tent, côm'-pě-těnte, a. [Dan. *compe- tent*; Ger. *kompetent*; Fr. *compétent*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *competente*, from Lat. *competens*, pr. par. of *competo*.] [COMPETE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Suitable, fit.

*2. Proportionate, adequate.

"... the distance must be *competent*."—Bacon.

3. *Of things*: Sufficient, able to produce certain effects.

"... whether those extremely small particles are *competent* to scatter all the waves in the same proportion."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 143.

4. *Of persons*: Qualified for any purpose or office; having physical, mental, or moral ability to do certain things or to occupy a certain place.

"Her father was perfectly *competent* to take care of himself."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"... the *competent* mathematician of that day could predict what is now occurring in our own."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 64.

II. *Law*:

1. *Of evidence*: Admissible in a law court.

2. *Of persons*: Legally qualified to do any particular thing or to fill any specified office.

"And he was *competent* whose purse was so."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 742.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *competent*, *fitted*, and *qualified*: "*Competency* mostly respects the mental endowments and attainments; *fitness* the disposition and character; *qualification* the artificial acquirements or natural qualities. A person is *competent* to undertake an office; *fitted* or *qualified* to fill a situation. Familiarity with any subject, aided by strong mental endowments, gives *competency*; suitable habits and temper constitute the *fitness*; acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it, constitute the *qualification*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-pě-těnt-tēs, s. pl. [Lat. *competentes*, pl. of *competens*, pr. par. of *competo*.] [COMPETE.]
Ch. Hist.: An order of catechumens in the early Christian Church who were candidates for immediate baptism.

côm-pě-těnt-lý, adv. [Eng. *competent*; -ly.] In a competent manner, perfectly, suitably, proportionately.

"The flesh is either *competently* dry . . . or moist and excrementitious."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 92.

côm-pět'-i-ble, a. [From Lat. *competo*=to seek together.] Suitable to, consistent with, able to be predicated of, applicable to.

(1) Followed by *with*:

"It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil."—Hammond.

(2) Followed by *to*:

"The duration of eternity is such as is only *competible* to the Eternal God."—Sir M. Hale.

¶ Its place has been taken by COMPATIBLE (q. v.).

côm-pět'-i-ble-něss, s. [Eng. *competible*; -ness.] Suitableness, fitness. [COMPATIBLENESS.]

côm-pě-ti-ŋg, pr. par. & a. [COMPETE.]

"... would increase immensely in numbers, were it not for other *competing* species . . ."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 175.

côm-pě-ti-tion, s. [Sp. *competición*; Port. *competição*; from Lat. *competitio*=(1) an agreement, (2) a judicial demand, from *competo*.] [COMPETE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of endeavoring to gain what another attempts to gain at the same time, and which as a rule only one can enjoy.

"To scenes where *competition*, envy, strife,
Beget no thunder-clouds to trouble life."

Cowper: *The Valediction*.

¶ (1) *Competition* was formerly followed at times by *to*:

"... *competition* to the crown."—Bacon.

(2) Now *for* is used of the object striven for, and *to* or *among* of those who strive.

"... might well have been an object of *competition* to sovereigns . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ An open competition for an appointment is a competition open to any one fulfilling certain qualifications who thinks fit to present himself. It is

opposed to the more limited competition which takes place when only nominees of some person or office can enter.

2. The state of existing in permanent rivalry with another person or with another species. It may be used of all animated beings.

"For it should be remembered that the *competition* will generally be most severe between those forms which are most nearly related to each other in habits, constitution, and structure."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 121.

II. *Polit. Econ.*: The struggle which each one makes for his own interest against that of others. A shopman, for instance, tries to draw customers around him by underselling his rivals. Such competition tends to fix the price of articles as low as the law of supply and demand will permit. When there is no adulteration, use of short weights, or other fraud, it is of great benefit to the public.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *competition*, *emulation*, and *rivalry*: "*Competition* expresses the relation of a competitor, or the act of seeking the same object; *emulation* expresses a disposition of the mind toward particular objects; *rivalry* expresses both the relation and the disposition of a rival. *Emulation* is to *competition* as the motive to the action; *emulation* produces competitors, but it may exist without it; they have the same marks to distinguish them from *rivalry*. *Competition* and *emulation* have honor for their basis; *rivalry* is but a desire for selfish gratification. A competitor strives to surpass by honest means; he cannot succeed so well by any other: a rival is not bound by any principle; he seeks to supplant by whatever means seem to promise success. An unfair competitor and a generous rival are equally unusual and inconsistent. *Competition* animates to exertion; *rivalry* provokes hatred; *competition* seeks to merit success; *rivalry* is contented with obtaining it." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-pět'-i-tive, a. [From Lat. *competitus*, pa. par. of *competo*=to seek together; and Eng. suff. -ive.] Pertaining to competition, involving competition. (H. Martineau.)

¶ Not an old word, but now firmly rooted in the language.

côm-pět'-i-tive-něss, s. [Eng. *competitive*; -ness.] The quality of involving competition; as, "the element of competitiveness in the arrangements."

côm-pět'-i-tōr, s. [Fr. *compétiteur*; Sp. and Port. *competidor*; Ital. *competitore*, from Lat. *competitor*.] [COMPETE.]

*1. An associate, one struggling not against but in alliance with another.

"And every hour more competitors

Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. A person who competes; one who engages in a struggle mental, physical, or both with a rival, to become the sole possessor of some desirable object at which both aim.

"... some of his servants were in correspondence with his competitor . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ It may be used also of animals or of species severally.

"... the number of species of all kinds, and therefore of competitors, decreases northward."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iii., p. 69.

côm-pět'-i-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng., &c., competitor; -y.]

1. Engaged in competition.

2. Involving competition, pertaining to competition.

"This work was written as a *competitory* treatise."—Faber: *Difficulties of Infidelity*, pref.

côm-pět'-it-rěss, s. [Eng., &c., competitor, and fem. suff. -ess.] A female competitor, a competitor (lit. & fig.).

"The two famous flourishing Universities, Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit competitor."—Hierogonisticon, or Korah's Doom (1672), p. 136.

côm-pět'-i-trix, s. [Lat.] A female competitor, a competitor.

"Queen Anne, being now without competitor for her title, . . ."—Ld. Herbert: *Hist. of Henry VIII.*

côm-pi-lā-tion, s. [Sw. & Ger. *kompilation*; Dan. & Fr. *compilation*; Sp. *compilación*; Port. *compilação*; Ital. *compilazione*, from Lat. *compilatio*=a raking together, a pillaging, a plundering.] [COMPILE.]

1. The act of compiling.

2. A book without original research, the materials for the composition of which have been drawn from various authors.

"... signs his performances for readers of a more refined appetite, fall into the hands of a devourer of compilations, what can he expect but contempt and confusion."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, i., introd.

†côm-pi-lā'-tōr, *côm-pi-lā'-tōr, s. [Sw. *kompilator*; Ger. *kompilator*; Fr. *compilateur*; Port. *compilador*; Ital. *compilatore*, from Lat. *compilator*=a plunderer of literary or other property.] The same as COMPILER (q. v.).

côm-pi-le, *côm-py-le, v. t. [Sw. *kompilera*; Dan. *compilere*; Ger. *kompiliren*; Fr. *compiler*; Sp. & Port. *compilar*; Ital. *compilare*, from Lat. *compilo*=to rob, to plunder, to pillage: *com*, and *pilo*= (1) to put forth hairs, (2) to felt wool, (3) to press close, (4) to deprive of hair, (5) to plunder, to pillage; *pilus*=a hair.]

*1. *Gen.*: To put any thing or things together. Especially—

(1) *Of a wall or building*: To put together or build, to construct.

"He did intend

A brazen wall in compass to compile
About Cairmardin." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iii. 10.

(2) To combine; to frame by means of combination.

"So great perfections did in her *compile*,
Sith that in salvage forests she did dwell."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.

"Monsters compiled and complicated of divers parents."—Donne: *Devotions*, p. 68.

2. *Spec. (of books or anything similar)*:

* (1) To compose without its being implied that what is thus produced emanated originally from others.

"... they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions."—Temple.

"... Longaville

Did never sonnet for her sake *compile*."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

(2) To bring together or collect facts or literary extracts from various authors, trusting to the accuracy of their research instead of making investigations of one's own.

côm-pi-led, *côm-pi-lde, *côm-py'ld, pa. par. & a. [COMPILE.]

†côm-pi-le-měnt, s. [Eng. *compile*; -ment.] The act of compiling, piling, or heaping together; the state of being compiled.

"... there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials."—Wotton: *On Education*.

côm-pi-lěr, *côm-py-lar, *com-py-lour, s. [Eng. *compile(e)*; -er.] One who composes a book of literary materials derived from various authors without original research.

"Some painful compilers, who will study old language, . . ."—Swift.

côm-pi-li-ŋg, pr. par. [COMPILE.]

***côm-pi-ŋge, v. t.** [Lat. *compingo*=to fix together: *com*=cum=with, and *pingo*=to fasten, to fix.] To compress, to shut up.

"... into what straights has it been *compinged*."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

côm-pi-tā-lī-a, s. pl. [Lat. *compitalia*, from *compitalis*=pertaining to cross roads; *compitum*=a place where two or more roads meet: *com*=together, and *pet*=a root meaning "go."]

Roman Festivals: A movable festival in honor of the Lares, or household gods, held at Rome about the beginning of January, at a place where several roads met. Originally human sacrifices were offered, but after the expulsion of the Tarquins these were exchanged, at the instance of Junius Brutus, for offerings of garlic and poppy-heads.

"... at the same time, he institutes the *Compitalia*—certain annual sacrifices offered by every householder at chapels of the lares, in which the ministrations were to be performed by slaves, a religious ceremony which was still celebrated in this form at the time of Dionysius."—Levis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 26, vol. i., p. 487.

côm-plā'-cěnce, côm-plā'-cěn-cy, s. [In Sp. & Port. *complacencia*; Ital. *complacenza*; Low Lat. *complacencia*, from Class Lat. *complaceo*=to be pleasing to more persons than one: *com*=together, and *placeo*=to please. [COMPLAISANCE.] Heylin, in 1656, marked *complacency* with unusual words, but it has now thoroughly established itself in the language.]

I. *Subjectively*:

1. Tranquil satisfaction of mind or heart.

"Nor in their ways *complacence* find."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 433.

"... with that sort of interest and *complacency* with which men observe a curious experiment in science."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The manifestation to another of the inward satisfaction which his or her character or conduct excites; civility, courtesy, goodwill, softness of speech or of manners toward one.

"... his rudeness and want of *complacency*."—Clarendon.

"Yet still with looks in mild *complacence* drest."

Cowper: *Verses to the Memory of Dr. Lloyd*.

băil, bôy; pout, jowł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

*II. Objectively: A being, person, or thing producing such satisfaction.

"O Thou,
My sole complacence, well thou know'st how dear
To me are all my works." Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 276.
côm-plā-çent, *a.* [Ital. *complacente*; Lat. *complacens*, *pr. par. of complacere*.] [COMPLACENCE.] Possessed of a tranquil satisfaction; satisfied.

côm-plā-çen'-tial (*tial* as *shyūl*), *a.* [Eng. *complacent*; *i* connective; and suff. *-al*.] Causing satisfaction or pleasure.

"The more high and excellent operations of complacential love."—Baxter: *Life and Times* (1696), p. 7.

côm-plā-çen'-tial-lý (*tial* as *shyūl*), *adv.* [Eng. *complacential*; *-ly*.] In a manner to cause pleasure; in an accommodating way.

côm-plā-çent-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *complacent*; *-ly*.] In a complacent or satisfied manner.

côm-plāin', ***com-playne**, ***com-pleigne**, ***com-plein**, ***com-pleyne**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *complaindre*, from Low Lat. *complango*=to bewail; *com=cum*=with, and *plango*=to bewail; Ital. *compiangere*; O. Sp. *complanir*.]

A. Intransitive:
1. To express grief or pain; to mention with sorrow joined to some slight resentment, to murmur.

(1) Absolutely.
"Thus wepende she compleigneth."—Gower, i. 74.

(2) With the cause expressed—
*(a) By the prep. *for*.

"Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins?"—Lamentations iii. 39.

(b) By the prep. *of*.
"... he continued to complain bitterly of the ingratitude . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*(c) By the prep. *on*.
"That I, like thee, on Friday night complain."—Dryden: *Cock and Fox*, 697.

(d) By a clause introduced by the conj. *that*.
"... gently complained that no private roof, however friendly, gave the wanderer so warm a welcome . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To inform against, to accuse.
"Now master Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

†3. To ail; to suffer from some complaint. (*Colloquial*.)
"Wounded soldier! if complaining,
Sleep nae here and catch your death!"
Macneil: *Waes of War*, p. 3.

*B. Reflexive: To address or turn in complaint.
"Where then, alas! may I complain myself?"
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 2.

*C. Trans.: To mourn or lament over; to bewail.
"They returned and complain'd here grete losse."
Mertin, i. ii. 24.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to complain*, *to lament*, and *to regret*: "We complain of our ill health, of our inconveniences, or of troublesome circumstances; we lament our inability to serve another; we regret the absence of one whom we love. Selfish people have the most to complain of, as they demand most of others, and are most liable to be disappointed; anxious people are the most liable to lament, as they feel every thing strongly; the best regulated mind may have occasion to regret some circumstances which give pain to the tender affections of the heart."

He thus discriminates between *to complain*, *to murmur*, and *to repine*: "The idea of expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction is common to these terms. Complaint is not so loud as murmuring, but more so than repining. We complain or murmur by some audible method; we may repine secretly. Complaints are always addressed to some one; murmurs and repinings are often addressed only to one's self. Complaints are made of whatever creates uneasiness, without regard to the source from which they flow; murmurings are a species of complaints made only of that which is done by others for our inconvenience: when used in relation to persons, complaint is the act of a superior; murmuring that of an inferior; repining is always used in relation to the general disposition of things." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*côm-plāin', *s.* [COMPLAIN, *v.*] A complaint.
"... promise of her lone complain."—Keats: *Lamia*.

côm-plāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *complain*; *-able*.] Subject to complaint; liable to or deserving of being complained of.

"... superstition is the less complainable."—Feltam: *Resol.*, ii. 36.

côm-plāin'-ant, *s.* [Fr. *complaignant*, *pr. par. of complaindre*=to complain.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who complains or makes complaint.
"Congreve and this author are the most eager complainants of the dispute."—Collier: *Defense*.

II. Law:

1. One who enters a complaint or commences a criminal prosecution against another; a prosecutor.

2. One who enters a civil action against another; a plaintiff.

côm-plāin'-ēr, ***com-playn-our**, ***com-playner**, *s.* [Eng. *complain*; *-er*.] One who complains, a complainant.

"Speechless complainer, I will learn thy thought."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

*côm-plāin'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *complain*; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of complaints, complaintful.

côm-plāin'-ing, ***com-playn-ing**, ***com-pleign-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPLAIN, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making or uttering a complaint; bewailing, lamenting; the act of accusing or charging; a complaint.

"And the complainour has been founde in his complaining so very shameless false, that he hath been answered that he was to easely dealt with, and hadde wrong that he was no worse served."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 906.

†côm-plāin'-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *complaining*; *-ly*.] In a complaining manner.

côm-plāint', ***com-playnte**, ***com-pleint**, ***com-pleinte**, ***com-pleynte**, *s.* [Fr. *complainte*.] [COMPLAIN, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of complaining, or of giving utterance or expression to grief, regret, or resentment; a murmuring.

"Tho was compleinte on every side."
Gower, i. 111.

2. The cause or ground of complaining.
"The complaint of the electors of England was that now, in 1692, they were unfairly represented."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. An expression of grief, regret, or resentment.

4. A remonstrance or murmuring against the conduct of another. [II.]

"Full of vexation, come I with complaint
Against my child."
Shakesp.: *Mids. Night's Dream*, i. 1.

5. A bodily illness or cause of complaint; a disease or malady.
"... his complaints had been aggravated by a severe attack of smallpox."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. Law: A formal allegation or charge against any person or persons for some injury or crime committed; an information.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complaint* and *accusation*: "Both these terms are employed in regard to the conduct of others, but the *complaint* is mostly made in matters that personally affect the complainant; the *accusation* is made of matters in general, but especially those of a moral nature. A *complaint* is made for the sake of obtaining redress; an *accusation* is made for the purpose of ascertaining the fact or bringing to punishment. A *complaint* may be frivolous; an *accusation* false." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*côm-plāint'-fūl, ***com-playnt-full**, *a.* [Eng. *complaint*; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of complaints; complaining, querulous.

côm-plāis'-aŋce or **côm-plāi-ŝaŋce**, *s.* [Fr.] [COMPLACENCE.] A disposition characterized by a desire to please, oblige, or gratify; courtesy, civility.

"A fifth law of nature is complaisance; that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himself to the rest."—Hobbes: *Of Man*, pt. i., ch. xv.

¶ Generally followed by the prep. *to*.
"In complaisance to all the fools in town."
Young: *Love of Fame*, Sat. 6.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complaisance*, *condescension*, and *deference*: "Complaisance is the act of an equal; deference that of an inferior; condescension that of a superior. Complaisance is due from one well-bred person to another; deference is due to all superiors in age, knowledge or station, whom one approaches; condescension is due from all superiors to such as are dependent on them for comfort and enjoyment." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-plāis-ant, *a.* [Fr.] [COMPLACENT.] Soft, gentlemanly, benevolent, polite. (Sharp.)

côm-plāis-ant-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *complaisant*; *-ly*.] In a complaisant manner; with complaisance, courtesy, or civility.
"In plenty starving, tantalized in state,
And complaisantly help'd to all I hate."
Pope: *Moral Essays*; Ep. iv., 163-4.

côm-plāis-ant-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *complaisant*; *-ness*.] The quality of being complaisant; complaisance, civility.

côm-plān-ate, *v. t.* [Lat. *complanatum*, *sup. of complano*=to make smooth or level.] [PLANE.] To make level, smooth, or even; to level.

côm-plān-ate, *a.* [Lat. *complanatus*, *pa. par. of complano*=to make smooth or level.] Made level, smooth, or even; leveled, flattened.

côm-plān-ā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPLAN-ATE, *v.*]

côm-plān-ā-tīng, *pr. par. or a.* [COMPLAN-ATE, *v.*]

côm-plāne', *v. t.* [Lat. *complano*=to make smooth or level.] To level, to make even or smooth.

côm-plā-ned, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPLANE, *v.*]

*côm-plān-tā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *complantatio*, from *complanto*=to plant together.] [PLANT.] A planting together.

côm-plēa'se, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *com=cum*=with; and Eng. *please* (q. v.).] To please, to gratify, or perhaps to acquiesce in.

côm-plēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *complecto*; *com=cum*=with, together; *plecto*=to weave.] To weave or knit together.
"Infinitely completed tissues of meditation."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. 8.

côm-plēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPLECT.]

côm-plē-mēnt, *s.* [Ger. *komplement*, *kompliment*; Fr. *complément*; Prov. *complement*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *complemento*; Lat. *complementum*, from *compleo*=to fill full, to fill up.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything necessary to be added to make a person or thing complete.
"... the reader must not imagine to himself the ordinary complement and appurtenances of that character—such as moroseness, illiberality, or stinted hospitalities."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 109.
"The above results constitute a kind of complement to his discoveries."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii., 8, p. 192.

*2. The same as COMPLIMENT (q. v.).

II. Technically:

1. Geom.: Any magnitude which, with another one, makes up a given magnitude.
† (1) The complement of an arc: The arc by which it falls short of a quadrant.
† (2) The complement of an angle: The angle by which it is less than a right angle.
† (3) The complements of the parallelograms above the diameter of a parallelogram: The two parallelograms which touch the diagonal only at a single point and are adjacent to the other two through which the diameter runs. In the fig. A H and H E are the complements of the parallelograms about the diameter of the parallelogram engraved. (See various figures in Euclid, bk. ii.)

2. Decimals: The arithmetical complement of a number is the one by which it falls short of the next higher decimal denomination.

3. Logarithms: The complement of a logarithm: The number by which it falls short of 10.

4. Fortification: Complement of the curtain: That part on its inner side which makes the demigorge.

5. Music: The interval which must be added to any other interval, so that the whole shall be equal to an octave; e. g., the complement of a third is a sixth, of a fourth a fifth, and so on. The intervals are always considered as overlapping. (Stainer & Barrett.)

côm-plē-mēnt, *v. t. & i.* [COMPLEMENT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

†1. To supplement, to fill up or supply a deficiency.
"... proposes to complement the above work."—Academy, Oct. 1, 1881.

2. To complement (q. v.).
"And he that call'd Arsinoe (*H*)eras ion Juno's violet, kept all the letters of the name right, and complemented the lady ingeniously."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*B. Intrans.: To pass compliments.
"[When ye come to church] ye must not stand looking about, and complementing with one another: nor suffer so much as your thoughts to be running after your worldly affairs."—Bp. Beveridge, vol. ii., Ser. 118.

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fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

côm-plě-měnt'-al, ***côm-plě-měnt'-tall**, *a.* [Eng. *complement*; -*al*.]

1. Complementary; supplying or filling up a deficiency, acting as a complement; completing.

*2. Accomplished.

"Would I expresse a complementall youth."
Randolph: *Muses Looking-Glass* (1643).

*3. The same as COMPLIMENTARY (q. v.).

"With her was complementall flattery
With silver tongue."
Beaumont: *Psyche*, viii. 192.

complemental air. About 100 cubic inches of air for which there is room in the chest, and which may be inspired by a special effort. (Rossiter.)

complemental males. Short-lived additional males, complementary to hermaphrodite animals. They occur in the Barnacles (Lepadidae).

"But in some genera the larvæ become developed either into hermaphrodites having the ordinary structure, or into what I have called *complemental males*."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 441.

***côm-plě-měnt'-al-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *complemental*; -*ness*.] The quality of being complemental; complementing.

"Complementalness, as opposed to plainness, . . ."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 292.

côm-plě-měnt'-a-ry, *a. & s.* [Fr. *complémentaire*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Complemental; serving to fill up a deficiency.

"Tensions are now stored up, but vis viva is lost, to be again restored at the expense of the complementary force on the opposite side of the curve."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 22.

*2. Complimentary.

***B. As subst.:** One skilled in passing compliments.

"... the most skilful and cunning *complementaries* alive."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*.

complementary colors, *s. pl.* (See extracts.)

"If the eye has received a strong impression from a colored object, the spectrum exhibits the *complementary color*. . . . By the *complementary color* is meant that which would be required to make white, or colorless, light when mixed with the original. As red, blue, and yellow are the primary or elementary colors, red is the complement of green (which is composed of yellow and blue); blue is the complement of orange (red and yellow); and yellow of purple (red and blue); and vice versa of all instances."—Carpenter: *Principles of Human Physiology*, § 893 and Note.

***côm-plěne**, *s.* [COMPLINE.]

***complene song**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The hymn or chant sung at compline.

2. *Fig.*: An evening song.

"The larkis descendis from the skyis hicht,
Singand hir *complene song* eftir hir gise,
To tak hir rest, at matyne houre to ryse."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 449, 39.

***côm-plěssh-en**, *v. t.* [COMPLISH.]

"Hym that shall it *complessh-en*."

Mertin, I. ii. 62.

côm-plě'te, ***côm-plě'a'te**, ***côm-plěet'**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *complet*, from Lat. *completus*, *pa. par.* of *compleo*=to fill up, to fulfill: *com=cum=with*, together, fully; *pleo=to fill*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Fulfilled, perfectly finished; having been brought to, or having reached its full.

"The fourthe day *complete* fro none to none
Whan that the highe messe was ydone
In halle sat this January and May."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,767.

¶ Frequently, but of course improperly, compared with *more* or *most*.

"The assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it *more complete*."—Swift.

2. *Fig.*: Perfect, free from deficiencies, failings, or shortcomings.

"These rules will render Thee a king *complete*."

Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 283.

"These words produced a *complete* change of feeling."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*. Of a flower: Having the two sexes, stamens, and pistils contained in a double perianth.

2. *Entom.*: Of the head of an annelide: Composed of five rings; the labial, oral, frontal, sincipital, and occipital.

***B. As adv.**: Perfectly, completely.

"The royal bodie yet he left unspoid, religion charmed
The act of spoyle; and all in fire, he burn'd him
compleate arm'd."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. vi.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *entire* and *complete*: "A thing is *entire* by wanting none of its parts; *complete* by wanting none of the appendages

that belong to it. A man may have an *entire* house to himself, and yet not have one *complete* apartment." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 230.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complete*, *perfect*, and *finished*: "That is *complete* which has no deficiency; that is *perfect* which has positive excellence; and that is *finished* which has no omission in it." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *complete* and *whole*, see **WHOLE**.

côm-plě'te, ***côm-plěat'**, *v. t.* [In Fr. *compléter*.] [COMPLETE, *a.*]

1. To bring to a state of perfection, to perfect, to fulfill, to accomplish; to carry out to the complete end.

2. To finish, to bring to an end, to perform.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *complete*, to *finish*, and to *terminate*: "We *complete* what is undertaken by continuing to labor at it; we *finish* what is begun in a state of forwardness by putting the last hand to it; we *terminate* what ought not to last by bringing it to a close. So that the characteristic idea of *completing* is the conducting a thing to its final period; that of *finishing*, the arrival at that period; and that of *terminating* the cessation of a thing. *Completing* has properly relation to permanent works only, whether mechanical or intellectual; we desire a thing to be *completed* from a curiosity to see it in its entire state. To *finish* is employed for passing occupations; we wish a thing *finished* from an anxiety to proceed to something else, or a dislike to the thing in which we are engaged. *Terminating* respects discussions, differences, and disputes. Light minds undertake many things without *completing* any."—(Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-plě't-ěd, ***côm-plěat'-ěd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPLETE, *v.*]

†**côm-plě't-ěd-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *completed*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being complete or perfect; perfection, completeness.

côm-plě'te'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *complete*; -*ly*.] Fully, perfectly, to completion. (Hall.)

†**côm-plě'te'-měnt**, ***côm-plěat'-měnt**, *s.* [Fr. *complètement*.] The act or process of completing or perfecting; completion, perfecting.

"And allow me your patience, if it be not already tired with this long epistle, to give you from the best authors, the origine, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *complatment* of satire among the Romans."—Dryden: *Juvenal*, Dedication.

côm-plě'te'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *complete*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being complete or perfect; perfection.

"Charles and Clarendon were almost terrified at the *completeness* of their own success."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

†**côm-plě't-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *complet(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which completes or perfects; a finisher.

côm-plě't-ĭng, ***côm-plěat'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [COMPLETE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of completing; completion.

"Some sad drops
Wept at *completing* of the mortal sin."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1,003.

côm-plě'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *completio*=a filling up, a fulfilling; *completus*=filled up, fulfilled; *compleo*=to fill up, to fulfill.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of completing or bringing to perfection; fulfillment.

"... may be congratulated on the *completion* of the enterprise, . . ."—*London Times*.

2. The state of being complete or perfect; completeness, realization, accomplishment.

"... predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ."—South.

II. Fig.: The utmost height or perfection.

"... the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men."—Pope.

¶ For the difference between *completion* and *consummation*, see **CONSUMMATION**.

côm-plě't-ive, *a.* [Fr. *complétif*; Ital. & Sp. *completivo*, from Lat. *completus*, *pa. par.* of *compleo*=to fill up, to fulfill.] [COMPLETE, *a.*] Completing or perfecting.

"... the *completive* power of the tense here mentioned."—Harris: *Hermes*, i., § 7.

côm-plě't-ōr-ĭ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *complet(e)*; -*ory*, as if from Lat. *completorius*, from *completus*=complete.]

A. As adj.: Completive, completing, perfecting; serving to complete, perfect, or accomplish.

"His crucifixion we may contemplate, as qualified with divers notable adjuncts; namely, as *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions."—Barrow: *Serm.*, ii. 357.

B. As substantive:

1. Anything which serves to complete, perfect, fulfill, or accomplish.

2. The same as COMPLINE (q. v.).

"There was such an office with the Jews likewise, called the close, from the shutting up of the day and its service; a kind of *completory*, . . ."—Hooper: *On Lent*, p. 345.

côm'-plěx, *a. & s.* [Fr. *complexe*, from Lat. *complexus*, *pa. par.* of *complecto*=to knit or fold together: *com=cum=with*, together; *plecto*=to weave, to knit, to twist.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Composed of several parts or components; composite.

"... not a simple but a *complex* force, resulting from the separate attractions of all its parts."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), § 238.

2. *Fig.*: Involved, complicated, intricate.

"Let us now take a more *complex* case."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 91.

"If the phenomena, under observation, be *complex*, we must analyze them with a view to ascertain the simpler ones, of which they are composed."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.* (1845), vol. i., introd., p. 1.

B. As subst.: A collection or collecting together; an aggregation.

"This constitutes a sort of *complex* to the segments above named, and may be compared to a railway terminus, at which several lines meet and cross each other."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 260.

***côm'-plěxed**, *a.* [Eng. *complex*; -*ed*.] Complex, involved, intricate.

"To express *complexed* significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexistent."—Brown.

côm-plěx'-ěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *complexed*; -*ness*.] The state or quality of being complex, involved, or intricate; complication.

"... the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, . . ."—Locke.

côm-plex-ion (plexion as plěck'-shōn), ***côm-plěc'-tion**, ***com-plec-tioun**, ***com-plex-cion**, ***com-plex-ioun**, *s.* [Ger. *komplexion*; Fr. *complexion*; Ital. *complexione*, from Lat. *complexio*=(1) an embracing; (2) an appearance, a complexion.] [COMPLEX, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The act of embracing; an embrace, an inclosing.

*2. The natural disposition of the body; the bodily or mental temperament, character, or constitution.

"I remember to have read in some philosopher (I believe in Tom Brown's works) that let a man's character, sentiments, or *complexion*, be what they will, he can find company in London . . ."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, i.

3. The color or hue of the skin, especially of the face; the aspect or looks.

"Tall was her stature, her *complexion* dark."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

¶ Rarely, the red color of the face.

"What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much *complexion*?"

Shakesp.: *Hen. V.*, ii. 2.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. A number of things combined or united; a combination, a complex.

"... the *complexion* of all good perfective of our natures, and our entire and satisfying enjoyment of it."—Hopkins: *Works*, p. 334, Ser. 2.

2. The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

"... it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it."—Watts.

3. The color or outward appearance of anything material.

"Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky."

Shakesp.: *Rich. II.*, iii. 2.

4. The nature, general appearance, or character.

"The diction is to follow the images, and to take its color from the *complexion* of the thoughts."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*; Postscript.

5. The mental or moral qualities or character.

"Writers indulgent to the peculiarities of their *complexion*."—Burke: *Lett. to Member of Nat. Assembly*.

B. Ethn.: In the same sense as A. I. 2. Dr. Prichard arranges the complexions of the several varieties of man under three types:

(1) The Melanocous or Black-haired type. It varies greatly in the depth of its hue, from the intense black of the negro, through the dark red of the American Indian to the brownish yellow color, improperly called olive, of the Eastern Asiatic, its extreme being the slightly dark tinge of the dark-haired individuals or tribes of Europe.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(2) The Xanthous, or Yellow-haired type. The hair, nominally yellow, may also be light brown, auburn, or red. The skin is fair, the eyes blue or gray. The majority of the Teutonic race, including the English, are of this type. It may spring up anywhere among the Black-haired races of men, and does so when these are subjected for generations to cold. Thus there are fair-haired, blue-eyed Jews, Afghans, &c.

(3) The Leucous or Albino, with the absence of coloring matter in the hair and eyes, the former being fleecy white, the latter, owing to great vascularity of the cornea, pink. It exists sporadically in hot countries, among the dark-haired races of mankind, and is a morbid rather than a healthy state of the bodily frame. A strictly analogous change is seen in several of the lower animals. [ALBINO.]

côm-plêx-ion (plexion as plêck'-shôn), *v. t.* [COMPLEXION, *s.*] To endow or endue or characterize with a complexion.

"Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are complexioned for humility."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.* (Latham.)

côm-plex-ion-a-blý (plexion as plêck'-shôn), *adv.* [Apparently from an *adj.* *complexionable*, which is not found, but probably a misprint for *complexionally* (*q. v.*).] In the way of constitution or temperament; constitutionally.

"Heads that are disposed unto schism, and complexionably propense to innovation, are naturally disposed for a community . . ."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.*

côm-plex-ion-ál (plexion as plêck'-shôn), *a.* [Eng. *complexion*; *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on the complexion or temperament of mind or body.

"Men and other animals receive different tinctures from complexional efflorescences, . . ."—*Brown.*

côm-plex-ion-ál-lý (plexion as plêck'-shôn), *adv.* [Eng. *complexionally*; *-ly*.] In way of complexion or temperament; constitutionally.

côm-plex-ion-ár-ý (plexion as plêck'-shôn), *a.* [Eng. *complexion*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the complexion; complexional.

" . . . this complexionary art and use of adorning, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsom.*, p. 38.

côm-plex-ioned (plexioned as plêck'-shôn) *pa. par. or a.* [COMPLEXION, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Having a complexion (generally with a descriptive adjective or adverb).

" . . . abundance of ruddy complexioned children."—*Pope: Letter to a Lady.*

2. *Fig.*: Having a color or outward appearance.

"Scarce ended they this song, but Avon's winding stream,
By Warwick, entertains the high-complexion'd Leam."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

côm-plêx-ion-lêss (plexion as plêck'-shôn), *a.* [Eng. *complexion*; *-less*.] Having no complexion; colorless.

"Those four male personages, although complexionless and eyebrowless."—*Dickens: Uncomm. Traveler*, xxv.

côm-plêx-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *complexité*.] [COMPLEX, *a.*] The quality or state of being complex or complicated; intricacy, complication.

" . . . I can see no limit to the amount of change, to the beauty and infinite complexity of the coadaptations between all organic beings."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 109.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *complexity*, *complication*, and *intricacy*: "*Complexity* expresses the abstract quality or state; *complication* the act: they both convey less than *intricacy*; *intricate* is that which is very complicated. *Complexity* arises from a multitude of objects, and the nature of these objects; *complication* from an involvement of objects; and *intricacy* from a winding and confused involution. What is *complex* must be decomposed; what is *complicated* must be developed; what is *intricate* must be unraveled. A proposition is *complex*; affairs are *complicated*; the law is *intricate*. *Complexity* puzzles; *complication* confounds; *intricacy* bewilders. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-plêx-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *complex*; *-ly*.] In a complex, involved, or intricate manner; intricately, not simply.

" . . . as it is increased and so complexly corruption of nature . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 382.

côm-plêx-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *complex*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being complex; intricacy, complexity. (A. Smith.)

côm-plêx-ûre, *s.* [Eng. *complex*; *-ure*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

" . . . we reduce our love to that degree of implicitly which is compatible with this our complexure."—*W. Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. 14, § 3-8. (Rich.)

côm-plêx-ûs, *s.* [Lat. = a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, from *complexus*, perf. par. of *complector*=to fold, or twine together, to clasp around: *con*=together, and the root *plec*=a fold.]

complexus muscle, s.

Anat.: A muscle inserted into the large internal impression between the two curved lines of the occipital bone. Above its middle it is partly intersected by a tendon sometimes described separately as the *biventer cervicis*.

côm-plî-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *comply*; *-able*.]

*1. Accommodating, complaisant, apt or disposed to compliance; compliant.

"It is not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another *compliant* mind."—*Milton: Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

2. Capable of being complied or agreed with.

"The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliant*, and accommodated to their passions."—*Jortin: Christ. Relig.*, disc. I.

côm-plî-a-ncê, *s.* [Eng. *comply*; *-ance*.] [COMPLY.]

1. A disposition to comply with or assent to the wishes of others; complaisance.

"I read your looks, and see compliance there."—*Goldsmith: An Oratorio*, ii.

2. The act of complying or agreeing with the wishes of others; submission, agreement, assent.

(1) Absolutely.

"What *compliances* will remove dissension, . . ."—*Swift.*

(2) Followed by the preposition *to*.

"I am far from excusing that *compliance* . . . to his destruction."—*King Charles.*

(3) Followed by the prep. *with*.

" . . . his ready *compliance* with the wishes of his people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*3. Agreement, suitability, accord (followed by the preposition *to*).

" . . . in *compliance* to their characters . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey; Postscript.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compliance*, *conformity*, *yielding*, and *submission*: "*Compliance* and *conformity* are voluntary; *yielding* and *submission* are involuntary. *Compliance* is an act of the inclination; *conformity* an act of the judgment; *compliance* is altogether optional; we *comply* with a thing or not at pleasure: *conformity* is binding on the conscience; it relates to matters in which there is a right and a wrong. *Compliance* and *conformity* are produced by no external action on the mind; they flow spontaneously from the will and understanding; *yielding* is altogether the result of foreign agency." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-plî-a-ncý, *s.* [Eng. *compliance*(e); *-y*.] A disposition or inclination to comply with the wishes of others.

"His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Essays.*

côm-plî-ant, ***côm-plý-ant**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *comply*; *-ant*.] [COMPLY.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Yielding, bending, giving way, pliant.

"Nectarine fruits which the *compliant* boughs
Yielded them sidelong as they sat."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 331.

2. Complaisant, agreeable, agreeing or accommodative, complying.

" . . . she was chaste and loving, fruitful and discreet, humble and pleasant, witty and *compliant*, rich and fair . . ."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii., Ser. 8.

3. Assenting, agreeing.

" . . . to shew how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes . . ."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (1509).

*B. *As subst.*: One who, or that which, complies, agrees, or assents.

"Being a *compliant* with the Papists."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 8. (Davies.)

côm-plî-ant-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *compliant*; *-ly*.] In a compliant, complaisant, or obliging manner. (Richardson.)

côm-plî-ca-çý, *s.* [Lat. *complicatio*.] [COMPLICATION.] Complication, complex nature.

"Among the earliest tools of any *complicacy* which a man of letters gets to handle are his class-books."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii. (Davies.)

côm-plîc-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *complicatus*, *pa. par.* of *complico*=to knit or twist together: *com*=*cum*=with; *plico*=to twist, to knit; Fr. *complicuer*; Sp. & Port. *complicar*.]

*I. *Literally*:

1. To twist or knit together; to entangle, involve, or interweave.

(1) *Of material things*:

"Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick."—*Boyle: Hist. of Firmness.*

(2) *Of immaterial things*:

"The movements of the perinellia, and variations of eccentricity of the planetary orbits, are interlaced and *complicated* together in the same manner and nearly by the same laws as the variations of their nodes . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 700.

2. To roll up.

"Is not this scroll, or Book here said to be *complicated* or rolled up, or together?"—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 10.

3. To form or make up by complication.

" . . . are *complicated* of various simple ideas, . . ."—*Locke.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To unite, to join, to associate.

"When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. To render complex or involved; so as to cause confusion or difficulty in judgment.

"For our hearts deceive us, our purposes are *complicated*, and we know not which end is principally intended, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repent.*, ch. iii., § 5.

côm-plîc-âte, *a.* [Lat. *complicatus*.] [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Composed of several parts interwoven or complicated, complex.

2. *Fig.*: Involved, complex complicated.

II. *Bot.*: Folded up upon itself.

côm-plîc-â-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Composed of several parts interwoven or united.

2. *Fig.*: Involved, intricate.

côm-plîc-âte-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *complicate*; *-ly*.] In a complicated manner, (Boyle.)

côm-plîc-âte-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *complicate*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being complicated; complication, intricacy.

" . . . and every several object full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*"—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

côm-plîc-â-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of interweaving, involving, or entangling (*lit. & fig.*).

côm-plîc-â-tîon, *s.* [Fr. *complication*; Lat. *complicatio*, from *complicatus*, *pa. par.* of *complico*.] [COMPLICATE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*I. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of interweaving two or more things.

2. The state of being complicated or interwoven.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act of rendering involved, entangled, or intricate.

2. The state of being complicated; involved or intricate perplexity.

" . . . full of perplexity and complications, . . ."—*Wilkins.*

3. An integral composed of several things involved or entangled.

"At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. A quarrel, a falling out, a dispute, a difference.

"It is desirable for all Europe that whatever is calculated to bring about complications should be kept in check."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

B. *Med.*: A disease co-existent with and modifying the effects and symptoms of another, though not necessarily connected with it.

côm-plîc-â-tîve, *a.* [Eng. *complicat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to complicate or make entangled.

côm-plîcê, *s.* [Fr., Sp., Port. & Ital. *complice*, from Lat. *complex* (genit. *complicis*)=connected, confederate.] [COMPLEX, *a.*] An accomplice, associate, or confederate. [ACCOMPLICE.]

"Not then by Wycliffe might be shown,
How his pride startled at the tone
In which his *complice*, fierce and free,
Asserted guilt's equality."—*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 20.

côm-plîç-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *complicité*.] The state, condition, or quality of being an accomplice. (J. Q. Adams.)

côm-plî-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPLY, *v.*]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêť, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côm-pli-ēr, s. [Eng. *comply*; -er.]

1. One who complies or assents.

"Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify compliers, an insupportable difficulty would remain."—*Swift*.

2. One of a compliant disposition.

côm-pli-mēnt, s. [Fr. *compliment*; Ital. *complimento*, from Lat. *complementum*.] [COMPLEMENT, s.]

*1. The same as COMPLEMENT (q. v.).

2. An expression or act of civility, admiration, respect, or regard. There is an inclination to regard the word as containing an element of hypocrisy, falseness, or insincerity.

"... the King had scarcely ever failed to receive the compliments of his faithful Lords and Commons on the fifth of November, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Virtue indeed meets many a rhyming friend,
And many a compliment politely penned."

Cowper: Table Talk, 721.

côm-pli-mēnt, v. t. & i. [COMPLIMENT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To address with compliments; to flatter, to praise.

(1) Absolutely.

(2) Followed by the prep. *on* governing the matter praised.

"He likes to be complimented on this subject."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(3) Followed by the prep. *for*.

"... a person complimented him for never being afraid, ..."—*Pope: Letter to the Duke of Buckingham* (1718).

*2. To make a present to, to present.

"I hope Mr. Tickell has not complimented you with what fees are due to him for your patent ..."—*Swift: To Dr. Sheridan*, June 29, 1725.

†B. Intrans.: To bandy compliments.

"I make the interlocutors upon occasion compliment with one another."—*Boyle*.

côm-pli-mēnt-āl, a. [Eng. *compliment*; -al.]

*1. The same as COMPLEMENTAL (q. v.).

2. Complimentary, flattering.

"Languages for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in complimentary phrases, and such froth."—*Wotton*.

côm-pli-mēnt-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *complimental*; -ly.] In the manner or nature of a compliment.

"This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and complimentally."—*Broome*.

côm-pli-mēnt-āl-ness, s. [Eng. *complimental*; -ness.] The quality or state of being complimentary.

"Complimentalness, as opposed to plainness, must signify giving titles of civility that really do not belong to those to whom they are thus given."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 292.

côm-pli-mēnt-ārŷ, a. [Eng. *compliment*; -ary]

1. Of persons: Using or passing compliments; civil, flattering.

2. Of things: Expressive of regard or praise; complimentary.

"If you make use of those common and complimentary phrases."

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vi.

côm-pli-mēnt-āt-ive, a. [Eng. *compliment*, and suff. -ative; as if from a Lat. adj. in -ativus.] Complimentary. (*Boswell*.)

côm-pli-mēnt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COMPLIMENT, v.]

†**côm-pli-mēnt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *compliment*; -er.] One who pays compliments; a complimentary person.

côm-pli-mēnt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COMPLIMENT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of paying compliments.

côm-pline, ***côm-plin**, ***com-pli**, ***cum-plie**, ***com-plyn**, s. [O. Fr. *complin*, an adj. form from *complier*; Fr. *complies*, from Low Lat. *completa*, fem. of Lat. *completus*=finished.] [COMPLETE.]

Eccles.: The last service of the day in the Roman Catholic Church, taking place after sunset.

"At masse, and at pryme, and at complyn."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

***côm-plish**, ***com-pleisshe**, ***com-plesshe**, ***com-plyssen**, ***com-plysshe**, v. t. [O. Fr. *complir*; Sp. *complier*; Ital. *compiere*, from Lat. *compleo*=to fill up, to fulfill.] [ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE.]

1. To fulfill, to accomplish, to complete, to perfect.

"That now when he had done the thing he sought,
And as he would, *complisht* and *compast* all."

Mir. for Mag., p. 443.

2. To fill up.

"He ... must also *complysshe* the voyde place at the table."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 61.

***côm-plish-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [COMPLISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of accomplishing; accomplishment.

***côm-plish-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *complysh*; -ment.] Accomplishment, fulfillment. (*More*.)

***côm-plō-re**, v. i. [Lat. *comploror*: *com=cum=* with, and *ploro*=to weep.] To weep or lament together with others. (*Cockeram*.)

côm-plōt, s. [Fr., from Lat. *complicitum*=woven or joined together.] A plot, a confederacy in crime, a conspiracy. [COMPLICATE.]

"Tam. Farewell, Andronicus: Revenge now goes
To lay a *complot* to betray thy foes."

Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 2.

côm-plōt, v. t. & i. [Fr. *comploter*.] [COM-
PLOT, s.]

1. Trans.: To plot, to plan or contrive together.

"To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill,
'Gainst us, our state, our subjects, or our land."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

2. Intrans.: To plot or conspire together.

"Having *complotted* with the Duke of Norfolk."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel in 1592*.

côm-plōt-mēnt, s. [Eng. *complot*; -ment.] A design, a plot, a plan, a conspiracy.

"What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her like the monsters in Africa, every day almost a new conspiracy?"—*Dean King. Sermon* (Nov. 5, 1608).

***côm-plōt-tēd**, pa. par. or a. [COM-
PLOT, v.]

"All the treasons for these eighteen years
Complotted and contrived in this land."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 1.

côm-plōt-tēr, ***com-plot-tor**, s. [Eng. *complot*; -er.] One who plots or conspires with others; a conspirator or confederate.

"Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed."

Dryden & Lee: Oedipus.

***côm-plōt-tīng**, pr. par., a. & s. [COM-
PLOT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, ..."—*Pope*.

C. As subst.: The act of plotting, planning, or conspiring together.

***côm-plōt-tīng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *complotting*; -ly.] By means or in nature of a plot or conspiracy.

Côm-plū-tēn-si-an, a. [Lat. *Complutensis*, from *Complutum*, the name given by the Romans to Alcalá de Henares, a city on the Henares in New Castile, or Castile, seventeen miles E.N.E. of Madrid.] Pertaining to the place described in the etymology (q. v.).

Complutensian Bible, s. The same as COM-
PLUTENSIAN POLYGLOTT (q. v.).

Complutensian Polyglott, s.

Bibliog. & Bib. Criticism: A polyglott made by seven scholars under the auspices and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes. It was begun in 1502, and finished in 1517, but was not actually published till 1522. It consists of six folio volumes. In the Old Testament, on the left hand page, are the Hebrew original, the Latin Vulgate, and the Greek Septuagint; and on the right hand page, the Vulgate, the Septuagint, with Latin translation above, and the Hebrew, with primitives belonging to that language on the outer margin. At the lower part of the page are two columns used for a Chaldee paraphrase, and a Latin translation. The Greek Testament, constituting part of the Complutensian Polyglott, was the first complete edition of that part of Scripture printed.

côm-plū-vi-ūm, s. [Lat., from *compluo*=to rain upon: *com=cum=* with, together; *pluo*=to rain.]

Arch.: The interval between the roofs of porticoes, which surround the caveadium. The rain was admitted through this opening, and fell upon the area below.

***côm-ply**, v. t. & i. [Ital. *compiere*=to fill up, to fulfill; Sp. *complir*; Lat. *compleo*=to fill, to accomplish. The word has undoubtedly been confused with *ply* and *pliant*, but is not really connected with them. (*Skeat*.)] [COMPLETE.]

*A. Transitive:

1. To fulfill, to satisfy, to accomplish.

"My power cannot *comply* my promise;

My father's so averse from granting my

Request concerning thee."

Chapman: Revenge for Honor (1634).

2. To embrace, to bind, to encircle. [In this case plainly taken as from Lat. *complico*: *com=cum=* together; *plico*=to weave, to twist.]

"Witty Ovid by

Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth *comply*

With yverie wrists his laureat head."

Herrick: Hesperides, p. 221.

B. Intransitive:

1. To assent or agree with; to yield or give way to; to consent or conform.

(1) Absolutely.

"He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still!" *Hudibras*.

(2) With the prep. *with*. (For example see preceding quotation.)

* (3) With the prep. *to*.

*2. To be courteous or complaisant (with prep. *with*).

"He did *comply* with his dug."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

*3. To correspond, to be adapted or accommodated, to fit.

"He made his wish with his estate *comply*;

Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die." *Prior*.

côm-ply-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COMPLY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Compliant, agreeable.

"But the Commons were in a less *complying* mood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

C. As subst.: The act of agreeing or assenting; compliance.

com-po (1), s. & a. [A curtailed form of *composition* (q. v.).]

1. Building: An artificial kind of cement used for covering brickwork.

2. Naut.: The monthly wages paid to a ship's company.

côm-pō (2), s. [A curtailed form of *compound* (q. v.).] A compound, a mixture, a combination.

"I wonder whether I'm meant to be a footman, or a groom, or a gamekeeper, or a seedsman. I looks like a sort of *compo* of every one on 'em."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xii.

côm-pōn-dēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *compondero*=to weigh together: *com=cum=* with, together; *pondero*=to weigh, *pondus*=a weight.] To weigh together. (*Cockeram*.)

côm-pō-ne, ***com-poune**, ***com-powne**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *compono*.] [COMPOSE, COMPOUND, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To settle, to calm, to quiet, to compose.

"Gif the external reverence, quhilk thou bearest till a man, bee of sik force, that it will make thee to *compon* thy gesture, and refrain thy tongue."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermon* (1591), sig. S, 2 a.

2. To arrange, to settle.

"We desired his holiness to devise what cardinal should be most convenient to be sent as legate in that matter, to proceed jointly or severally with your grace, who might have a good pretence for *componing* peace between princes."—*Strype: Records; The King's Ambassadors to Wolsey*, No. 23.

3. To compose, to indite.

"How Tullius his rhetoric *componeth*."

Gower, iii. 133.

4. To mix, to combine, to compound.

"Thus saugh I fals and sothe *componed*."

Chaucer: House of Fame, 1,018.

B. Intrans.: To compound, to come to an agreement.

"If we be not willing to *compon*."—*Baile: Letters*, ii. 163.

***côm-pō-ne**, a. [COMPONE, v.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Composed, compounded, made up of.

2. Her.: [COMPONY.]

***côm-pō-ned** (Eng.), **com-ponit** (Scotch), pa. par. or a. [COMPONE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as COMPOUND, a. (q. v.)

2. Her.: [COMPONY.]

côm-pōn-en-çŷ, s. [Lat. *componentia*, neut. pl. of *componens*; pr. par. of *compono*.] Composition, structure, nature. [COMPOSE.]

"What has been observed of the *componency* of the lightning."—*Warburton: Julian's Attempt*, bk. ii.

côm-pōn-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *componens*, pr. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

A. As adj.: Serving to make up a compound body; composing, constituting.

"The *component* fluids may be figured as meeting an amount of friction, or possessing an amount of adhesion, which prevents them gliding over the atoms of the poker."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiii. 400.

"The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colors."—*Newton: Optics*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Component forces:

Nat. Phil.: Forces resolvable into two or more forces operating together. Their joint action constitutes a force called the resultant.

B. As substantive:

1. *Of bodies*: A component or constituent part or element in a compound body.

"... a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary*.

2. *Of forces*: The same as *component forces* (q. v.).

***côm-pôn-î-tion, *com-pon-i-tioune**, s. [COMPONE, v.] A composition or settlement for a debt or injury.

"It was allegit be the said James that the said George lord Setoun had . . . maid *componittoune* for the gudis spuileit fra him with vtheris persounis."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1491, p. 152.

***côm-pôn-î-tôr, *com-pon-i-tour**, s. [Eng. *compon(e)*, and Lat. suff. *-itor*.] An umpire; one chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.

"... to stand, abide, & underly the consale, sentence, & deliuerance of . . . jugis, arbitouris, arbitra-touris, & amiable *componittouris*, equally chosin betuix the saidis partilis."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1493, p. 176.

com-pon-y, com-pone, a. [COMPONE, v.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a border, bend, &c., composed of a row of squares consisting of metals and colors.

Compony counter compony:

Her.: Similarly arranged in two rows.

côm-pôr't, v. t. & i. [Fr. *comporter*; Port. *comportar*; Ital. *comportare*, from Lat. *comporto*=to carry together: *com=cum=with*, and *porto*=to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To bear with, to endure.

"The malecontented sort,
That never can the present state comport,
But would as often change as they change will."
Daniel.

2. *Fig.*: To involve, to be connected with, to concern.

"Or what respects he the negotiating
Matters *comporting* emperie and state."
Drayton: Moses, his Birth and Miracles, bk. i.

B. Reflexive: To behave, conduct, or bear one's self.

"It is impossible to imagine how each order of fiber should *comport* itself with reference to the other two, so that their actions may not interfere."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. ii, p. 325.

"At years of discretion, and *comport* yourself at this rantipole rate!"—*Congreve: Way of the World*.

***C. Intransitive**: (Followed by the prep. *with*.)

1. To endure, to bear with.

"Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity?"—*Barrow: Works*, i. 484.

2. To agree, to suit, to correspond.

"How ill this dullness doth *comport with* greatness!"
Beaumont and Fletcher: The Prophetess.

***côm-pôr't, s.** [COMPOR, v.] Behavior, conduct, bearing, deportment.

"... our *comport* and conversation in and after it."
—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant*.

***côm-pôr't-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *comport*; *-able*.] Consistent, suitable; capable of agreement.

***côm-pôr't-a-nçe, *côm-pôr't-aunçe**, s. [Eng. *comport*; *-ance*.] Behavior, conduct, manner of bearing, deportment.

"Goodly *comportaunce* each to other beare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 29.

***côm-pôr-tâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *comportatio*, from *comporto*=to carry together: *com=cum=with*, and *porto*=to carry.] A collection or assemblage.

"Here is a collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 303.

***côm-pôr't-éd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPOR, v.]

***côm-pôr't-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPOR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Comportment.

côm-pôr't-mënt, s. [Fr. *comportement*.] Behavior, conduct, deportment, bearing.

"... her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, . . ."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

côm-pôs, a. [Lat., from *com=cum=with*, and *potis=able*, capable.] Master of. Only used in the phrase *compos mentis*=master of or in one's right mind or senses; accountable for one's actions.

com-po-sant, s. [CORPOSANT.]

"Presently what looked to be a *composant* . . . hovered in the blackness on the starboard bow."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

côm-pôse, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *composer*=to compound, to make, to frame, &c.; not directly from Lat. *compositum*, sup. of *compono*=to place together, to frame, but from Lat. *com=cum=with*, and *pauso*=to stop, to stay, to pause. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To frame, make, or construct by putting together several parts so as to form one united mass; to put together, to make up.

(2) To constitute by forming constituent parts of a compound mass; to form a part of

"It flows over a bed of pebbles, like those which *compose* the beach and the surrounding plains."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 177.

(3) To set in order, to arrange, to dispose.

"For soon as I was well *composed*,
Then came the maid and it was closed."

Cowper: The Retired Cat.

(4) To dispose, to regulate, to arrange, to put or make up into any form.

"... more crabbed and hideous; *composing* and dressing it at a looking-glasse, . . ."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 146.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To form or make up of several parts combined.

"Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections."—*Sprat*.

(2) To put together by mental labor; to originate.

(a) *Absolutely*, no object being expressed: To write or be the author of a piece of music.

(b) *With an object expressed*: To be the author of, to write.

"Yet did my soul the sense *compose*

And through your lips my heart did speak."

Carew: An Hymenial Dialogue.

(3) To dispose, to arrange, to put in a proper state or disposition.

"The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen."—*Clarendon*.

* (4) To adjust, arrange, settle, or accommodate.

"How in safety best we may

Compose our present evils."

Milton: P. L., ii. 281.

(5) To settle down, to apply to any object or purpose, by freeing from agitation or any disturbing influence.

"We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts, . . ."—*Swift*.

(6) To calm, soothe, quiet, or tranquilize.

"But, all at once, thy fury to *compose*,
The kings of Greece, an awful band, arose."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vii., l. 123-4.

(7) To fashion.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: To produce a piece of music by combining notes or sounds according to the laws of harmony and melody, so as to form a harmonious whole.

2. *Printing*: To place or arrange in proper order, as the types in the composing-stick.

"The compositor was Mr. Manning, a decent sensible man, who had *composed* about one-half of his [Johnson's] Dictionary, when in Mr. Strahan's printing-house."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*.

3. *Art*: To arrange the component details of a picture. Often used intransitively, as when a subject is said to *compose* well, or the reverse.

B. Reflexive:

*1. To dispose, arrange, adjust, or place in order.

2. To quiet, to calm, to tranquilize, to set at rest.

"The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer."—*Duppa: Rules for Devotion*.

*C. *Intrans.*: To become calm or tranquilized; to settle down.

côm-pôsed, *pa. par. & a.* [COMPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

(1) Put or brought together.

"Sonnets, whose *composed* rimes."

Shakesp.: Two Gent., iii. 2.

(2) Compound, compounded, composite.

2. *Fig.*: Calm, even, tranquil, sedate.

"Why mention other thoughts unmeet

For vision so *composed* and sweet?"

Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, i.

II. Her.: *Arms composed* are the addition by a gentleman to his own armorial bearings of a portion of those borne by his wife. The practice is now

obsolete, the device of marshaling the arms of one's wife with his own in the same shield having rendered its continuance unnecessary. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*, 1847.)

* Crabb thus discriminates between *composed* and *sedate*: "*Composed* respects the air and looks externally, and the spirits internally; *sedate* relates to the deportment or carriage externally, and the fixedness of the purpose internally: *composed* is opposed to ruffled or hurried, *sedate* to buoyant or volatile." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côm-pôș-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *composed*; *-ly*.] In a composed, quiet, or calm manner; quietly. (*Clarendon*.)

†côm-pôș-éd-nëss, s. [Eng. *composed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being quiet, tranquil, or calm; tranquility, quiet.

"The anarchy lasted, with some short intervals of *composedness*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

côm-pôș-ēr, s. [Eng. *compos(e)*; *-er*.]

I. Literally:

*1. *Gen.*: One who composes or puts together; a maker, an arranger, a framer.

"To be the *composers*, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law."—*Bishop (Williams) of Ossory: Rights of Kings* (1662), p. 43.

2. Specially:

* (1) An author or compiler of books, &c.

(2) A writer or author of music; (in a special sense), an arranger or compiler of music for pantomimes and similar entertainments.

* (3) *In printing*: A compositor.

"The beginning of such a work will be very difficult, as also the procuring of a sufficient *composer* and corrector for the Eastern languages."—*Archbp. Laud: To the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford* (1637).

II. Fig.: One who, or that which, soothes or calms; one who adjusts differences.

"Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul!"

Gay: The Fan.

côm-pôș-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPOSE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Forming a constituent part or element of a compound body.

2. Forming, making, or framing.

II. Fig.: Soothing, calming (applied especially to medicines).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of forming, making, or bringing together as a composer.

"... papers of his own *composing*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. v.

2. *Fig.*: The act of soothing, calming, or quieting.

composing-frame, s.

Printing: The stand on which the printer's cases rest. (*Knight*.)

composing-machine, s.

Printing: A machine in which type are set up. [TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.]

composing-room, s. A room or apartment in which anything is composed or put together, specially, in printing, the room in which compositors work.

"... a library of perhaps three hundred volumes, which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and *composing-room* . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 137.

composing-rule, s.

Printing: A rule, generally of steel or brass, used by compositors to facilitate composition. It is of the length of the line to be composed, the types being arranged in front of it.

composing-stand, s.

Printing: The same as COMPOSING-FRAME (q. v.).

composing-stick, s.

Printing: The instrument in which compositors arrange the types in lines previous to their being put on a galley to be made up into columns or pages. Though called a stick, it is generally made not of wood, as its name implies, but of iron, steel, or sometimes of brass.

côm-pôș-î-tæ, s. *pl.* [Lat. *nomin. pl. fem. of compositus*, as *adj. compound*. It is also the *pa. par. of compono*=to put, place, or lay together: *com=con*, and *pono*=to put, to place.]

Bot.: An order of plants, founded in 1751 by Linnaeus, and adopted in 1763 by Adanson. It contains many plants separated from others by characters so obvious that it still stands with essentially the same limits as those assigned it in the infancy of

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

botany. Lindley altered the name of the order to Asteraceæ. For its characters see ASTERACEÆ. De Candolle, Lindley, &c., divided it thus—Sub-order 1, Tubulifloræ: Tribe (1) Vernoniaceæ, (2) Eupatoriaceæ, (3) Asteroideæ, (4) Senecioideæ, (5) Cynareæ. Sub-order 2, Labiatifloræ: Tribe (1) Mutisiaceæ, (2) Nassauviaceæ. Sub-order 3, Ligulifloræ: Tribe Cichoraceæ. The eight tribes now mentioned were first properly discriminated by Lessing, who showed that each had a different stigma.

***côm-pôş-î-t-al, *côm-pôş-î-t-all, s.** [Eng. *composit(e); -al.*] Composition.

"Lives centrall
Can frame themselves a right *compositall*,
While as they sitten soft in the sweet rays
Or vitall vest of the lives generall."

More: *On the Soul*, pt. ii., ch. iv., § 9.

côm'-pôş-î-te, a. & s. [Lat. *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*=to put together, to compose.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Made up of several distinct constituent parts or elements; compound, not simple.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: [COMPOSITE ORDER.]

2. Botany:

(1) *Of leaves:* The same as COMPOUND (q. v.).

(2) *Of inflorescence:* The same as COMPOUND (q. v.).

3. Arith.: A term applied to such numbers as can be measured exactly by a number greater than unity, as 10 by 2 or 5; 4 is therefore the lowest composite number.

4. Shipbuilding: Constructed partly of wood and partly of iron; having an iron framework with a wooden skin.

"Her Majesty's ship Grappler, 4, composite gun vessel, was inspected at Plymouth on Tuesday."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. Rail.: [COMPOSITE CARRIAGE.]

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything made up or compounded of several elements; a composition, a compound, a combination.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: A composite candle.

2. Bot.: (*Pl. Composites*): The English name given by Lindley to his great order Asteraceæ [ASTERACEÆ], which included all the plants by many other botanists called *Compositæ* (q. v.).

composite arch, s.

Arch.: A pointed or lance arch.

composite candle, s.

Comm.: A candle prepared of a mixture of tallow and wax.

composite carriage, s.

Rail.: A carriage composed of compartments of different classes.

composite order, s.

Arch.: The last of the five orders of architecture, so called because it is a composition of parts of the other four, having the volutes of the Ionic, the quarter-round of the Tuscan and Doric, and the row of leaves of the Corinthian.

composite portraits, s. pl.

Photog.: Portraits obtained by combining together several others. There have been thus combined from two to nine such portraits, with the result of obtaining a normal one superior to any of those of which it was composed.

côm-pô-sî-tion, *composicion, *composycion, *compositioun, s. [O. Fr. *composicion*; Fr. *composition*; Sp. *composicion*; Ital. *composizione*, from Lat. *compositio*, from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of forming or framing a compound body by putting together several parts or elements.

2. The state of being compounded or made up of several constituent parts or elements.

"The mind of Talbot, as you did mistake
The outward composition of his body."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 3.*

3. A mass or compound body formed or made up by the putting or bringing together of several constituent parts or elements; a compound, a combination.

"In the time of the Yncas' reign of Peru, no composition was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease."—*Temple*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act or process of making up or constructing by the putting together of several distinct parts.

"Judging from the example of modern times, we should infer that the composition of national annals, in a continuous form, would precede the composition of any family history."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 3, vol. i., p. 197.

2. That which is constructed by the putting or bringing together of several distinct parts, as a composition in literature or music. [B. 5., 9.]

"... and which was admitted, even by the malecontents, to be an able and plausible composition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

"The compositions introduced comprised an Introduction and Allegro . . ."—*Athenæum*.

3. The state of being compounded or combined; union, conjunction.

4. The act of adjusting, regulating, or arranging; adjustment, regulation, ordering.

"... the invention of matter, election of words, composition of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, . . ."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

5. Adjustment, regulation, arrangement, or settlement of difficulties, &c. [B. 4.]

"... going upon composition and agreement among themselves."—*Hooker*.

6. A compact, agreement, or arrangement; the terms on which differences are settled.

"Rosse. That now

Sveno, the Norways' king, craves composition:
Nor would we deign him burial of his men
Till he disbursed, at Saint Colme's inch,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

7. Consistency, congruity, accord.

"There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

8. The constitution, temperament, or disposition.

"O, how that name befits my composition."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

B. Technically:

1. Arch.: The arrangement of columns, piers, pilasters, doors, &c., in a building in such a manner as to set off the whole to the best advantage.

2. Art:

(1) The arrangement of different figures in a picture.

"The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts; is also called the composition, . . ."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

(2) A picture or work of art.

3. Law:

(1) Admission to membership in a society.

"The composition of ane gild burges."—*Aberd. Reg.*

(2) An amicable arrangement of a lawsuit.

4. Bankruptcy:

(1) The adjustment or satisfaction of a debt or other obligation by an agreement or compromise entered into between the parties.

"Persons who have been once cleared by composition with their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterward become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the confinement of their bodies."—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

(2) The money or other consideration paid by way of such adjustment or satisfaction.

5. Grammar:

(1) The act or art of arranging words, sentences, and ideas, so as to produce a literary piece.

(2) The words, sentences, and ideas so arranged.

"... and as they were a practical business-like people, it is equally natural that their earliest prose composition should have been the report of a speech delivered in the Senate."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 1, vol. i., p. 180.

(3) The act of forming compound words.

6. Logic: A synthetical mode of investigation or exposition.

7. Building: An artificial kind of cement used for covering brickwork. [COMPO.]

8. Printing: The setting up of type.

9. Music:

(1) The art of composing music, guided by scientific rules.

(2) A piece of music, for voices or instruments, or a combination of both effects, constructed according to the rules of art. [A. II. 2.]

(3) A mechanical arrangement on the organ by which certain combinations of stops may be employed or not, at the wish of the performer, upon his opening or closing a valve, or by using a pedal which acts upon the sliders. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

10. Bot.: A term used by Lindley as synonymous with ramification. He applies it to the branching of stems of the veins of leaves, &c.

¶ (1) *Composition of motion:* Various motions acting in a combined manner, so as to form a motion compounded of the action of each.

(2) *Composition of proportion:*

Math.: The substitution in a series of four proportionals of the sum of the first and second for the first, and of the third and fourth for the fourth: thus if $a : b :: c : d$, then by composition, $a + b : b :: c + d : d$.

(3) *Composition of ratios:* [COMPOUND RATIO.]

(4) *Composition of velocities:* Forces acting together in the same direction to produce a certain velocity in the body on which they act. They are to one another in the same ratio as the velocities which they communicate to the same body. (*Ganot*.)

(5) *Deeds of composition:* Deeds relating to the debts of a bankrupt and the acceptances by the creditors of a greater or less portion of their claim in lieu of the whole.

composition candle, s. [COMPOSITE CANDLE.]

composition cloth, s. A waterproof material made from long flax.

composition metal, s. A kind of brass, composed of copper, zinc, &c., used for the sheathing of ships.

composition money, s. The same as COMPOSITION, B. 3 (2).

"... and the countye of Longforde 947, which in the whole make 5267 plowlandes, of which the composition monye will amounte likewise to five thousand, . . ."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

côm-pôş-î-tive, a. [Lat. *compositivus*, from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

1. Having the power or quality of compounding or combining.

2. Compounded, combined.

côm-pôş-î-tôr, *côm-pôş-î-tûr, s. [Lat., from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lit.: One who composes or frames things.

2. Fig.: One who adjusts, arranges, or accommodates differences, &c.

"As gud nyctbur,
And as freyndsome *compositur*."

Barbour: *Bruce*, i. 88.

II. Printing: A workman who ranges and adjusts the types in the composing-stick; one who prepares them in page and form for printing being called a "make-up."

îcôm-pôş-î-toûs, a. [Lat. *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] Composite.

"... the difference between the outer and inner flowers in some *Compositous* and *Umbelliferous* plants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 144.

***côm-pôş-î-tûre, s.** [Low Lat. *compositura*, from Lat. *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

1. The act of composing, framing, or putting together.

2. A composition, compound, or combination.

***côm-pôş-î-ve, a.** [Eng. *compose*, and suff. *-ive*.] Composing, soothing, quieting.

***côm-pôş-şês'-sôr, s.** [Pref. *com*=with, together; and Eng. *possessor* (q. v.).] A joint possessor or owner.

***côm-pôş-sî-bîl'-î-tÿ, s.** [Eng. *compossible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being compossible; possibility of co-existence.

***côm-pôş-sî-ble, a.** [Pref. *com*=with, together; and Eng. *possible* (q. v.).] Capable or admitting of co-existence with another.

"... an intelligent, compossible, consistent thing, and not define it by repugnancies."—*Chillingworth: Rel. of Prot.*, vi., § 7.

côm'-pôst, a. & s. [O. Fr. *compost*; Ital. *composto*, from Lat. *compositum*=a compound, neut. of *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

***A. As adj.:** Compounded, compound.

"In every thing *compost*
Each part of th' essence its centreity
Keeps to itself, . . ."

More: *Song of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

B. As substantive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lit.: A mixture, combination, or compound of any kind.

"Compostes and confites."—*Babies' Book*, p. 121.

2. Fig.: A compound or mixture, a combination.

"... *compost* of more bitter than sweet . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 534.

II. Farming: A mixture or compound of various substances to be used as manure for enriching the ground.

"Avoid what is to come,

And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

îcôm'-pôst, v. t. [COMPOST, s.] To treat with compost, to manure, to plaster.

"By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*



Composite Column.

bôll, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

feôm-pôst-ing, s. [COMPOST, v.] The act or process of manuring land.

***côm-pôs-tûre**, s. [Lat. *compostura*, from *compositus*, pa. par. of *compono*.] [COMPOSE.]

1. Composition, formation, nature.
2. Compost, manure.

"A *composture* stol'n from general excrement."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

feôm-pôš'-u-ist, s. [Eng. *compose*; u connective, and suff. -ist.] A composer. (Nuttall.)

côm-pôš'-ûre, s. [Lat. *compostura*, from *compositus*.]

***I. Literally:**

1. The act or process of composing or constructing.
2. That which is composed or constructed; a compound or combination.

II. Figuratively:

- *1. The act or process of arranging, adjusting, or putting together.
- *2. The state of being arranged or put together.

"... such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing."—Holder: *On Elements of Speech*.

*3. The actor process of composing or indicting.

*4. A piece written or composed; a composition.

"But with a respect to the present age, nothing more conduces to make these *composures* natural, . . ."—Pope: *Pastorals*; *Discourse*.

*5. The form arising from a disposition or arrangement of the several parts.

"In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace." Crashaw.

*6. A natural disposition, frame or temperament.

"... a kind of congenial *composure*, . . ."—Wotton.

*7. Adjustment, condition, state.

"... the outward form and *composure* of the body."—Duppa.

*8. An agreement, composition, arrangement, or settlement of differences.

"That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*, . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 558.

9. Tranquillity, calmness, sedateness, quiet of mind.

"... died with stoical *composure*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *composure* and *sedateness*, see COMPOSED.

côm-pôt, s. [Fr. *compot*, *compost*.] An almanac or calendar. [COMPUTUS.]

côm-pô-tâ-tion, s. [Lat. *compotatio*, from *com=cum=with*; *potatio=a drinking*; *poto=to drink*.] The act of drinking together; a symposium.

"Sharpe, in his 'History of the Kings of England,' says: 'Our ancestors were formerly famous for *compotation*: their liquor was ale, and one method of amusing themselves in this way was the peg-tankard.'"—Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, Note.

côm-pô-tâ-tôr, s. [Lat.] One who drinks in company with another; a pot companion.

"I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and *compotators* of syllabub."—Pope: *Lettr. to Mr. Knight*.

côm-pôte, s. [Fr. *compote*.] A preparation of fruit boiled in syrup.

côm-pôt'-ûs, s. [Lat., from *computo=to count*, to calculate.] An almanac, a calendar, an inventory. [COMPOT.]

côm-pôund, ***com-ponen**, ***com-pounen**, ***com-powne**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *compono*, from *com=cum=with*, and *pono=to place*; Ital. *componere*; Sp. *componer*; Port. *compor*. The *d* is excrecent. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) To form or make up into one mass by the combination of several constituent parts or elements.

"Whosoever *compoundeth* any like it, or whosoever putteth any of it upon a stranger, shall even be cut off from his people."—Exod. xxx. 33.

- (2) To combine, to mix up several ingredients.

- (3) To mix (followed by the prep. *with*).

"Compound it *with* dust, whereto 'tis kin."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 2.

- (4) To compose, to form a constituent part or element of.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) To combine, to mingle, or to associate together, to blend.

"... and *compounding* all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation, into one black cloud, . . ."—Burke: *Speech on the Case of the Nabob of Arcot*.

- (2) To compose, to make up, to form.

"To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*

But only painted, like his varnish'd friends."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 2.

- (3) To arrange, to adjust, to settle differences, &c.

"I pray, my lords let me *compound* this strife."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

- * (4) To write, to compile, to be author of.

"... Lucian's attempt in *compounding* his new dialogue."—Hurd: *Manner of Writing Dialogues*, Pref.

- (5) To compromise, to excuse, to make a composition for. [A. II. 2 (1).]

"Compound for sins they are inclin'd to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

Butler: *Hudibras*, c. i., pt. i., l. 215-6.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: To form one word by combination of two or more.

2. *Law*:

- (1) To discharge or satisfy a debt or obligation by the payment of a less sum than is strictly due; to make or accept a composition. [COMPOSITION, B. 3.]

"Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound*?"

Gay.

- (2) To *compound a felony*: To forbear prosecution for any consideration. It was formerly by the common law held to make the person *compounding* an accessory; now the matter is entirely regulated by the varying laws of the different states. [THEFT-BOTE.]

- (3) To *compound an information*: The offense of revealing a crime and commencing a prosecution against the offender, not with the intention of going on but to be paid, or in popular phrase be "squared," for desisting. This is a punishable offense. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.) A penal action by a common informer cannot be *compounded* except by leave of the court.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. To come to terms by abatements on both sides; to agree.

"Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, . . ."—Sir. W. Temple.

- *2. To bargain, to make terms or arrangements; especially at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, to *compound* for fees by paying down a cash sum. (Eng.)

"Here is a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year."—Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 2.

3. To settle by a compromise; to discharge or satisfy an obligation by compromise or mutual arrangement.

"They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower."—Clarendon.

4. To determine, to agree or decide.

"We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of th' senate, what
We have *compounded* on."

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, v. 5.

5. To have sexual intercourse. (Shakesp.)

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To discharge or satisfy a debt or obligation by the payment of a sum agreed upon which is less than is strictly due (followed by the preposition *for* before the debt or obligation *compounded*, and *with* before the persons with whom the composition is made).

2. *Med.*: To mix up drugs according to the prescription of a physician.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *compound* and to *compose*: "*Compound* is used only in the physical sense; *compose* in the proper or moral sense; words are *compounded* by making two or more into one; sentences are *composed* by putting words together so as to make sense." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côm-pôund (1), a. & s. [COMPOUND, v.]

A. As adjective:

- I. Ord. Lang.**: Composed or compounded of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; composite, not simple.

- II. Bot.**: Composed of or divided into two or more others. [COMPOUND FLOWER, COMPOUND LEAF, &c.]

- B. As subst.**: Any thing which is composed or compounded of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; the result of composition; a combination.

"... and the secondary *compounds* are found to be excreted from the system by means of particular organs."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 45.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *compound* and *complex*: "The *compound* consists of similar

and whole bodies put together; the *complex* consists of various parts linked together: adhesion is sufficient to constitute a *compound*; involution is necessary for the *complex*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

compound acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Colligated acids.

compound addition, s. [ADDITION.]

compound animal, s. An animal which, originally simple, develops into a few or many others, which retain physical connection with the parent instead of being sooner or later detached in the normal way. [COMPOUND POLYPE.]

"Our conception of a *compound animal*, where in some respects the individuality of each is not completed, . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 203.

compound arch, s.

Arch.: An arch which has the archivolt molded or formed into a series of square recesses and angles, and practically consisting of a number of concentric archways which are successively placed within and behind each other.

compound ascidians, s. pl.

Zoöl.: A division of tunicated mollusks. Its structure is essentially that of the solitary ascidians, except that the viscera are somewhat differently disposed, the cavity being longer and narrower, and the entire animal, when viewed singly, more vermiform. (Owen.)

compound axle, s.

Mech.: One consisting of two parts joined by a sleeve or other locking device. [AXLE.] (Knight.)

compound battery, s.

Elect.: A Voltaic battery, consisting of several pairs of plates, which develop a cumulative effect. [GALVANIC BATTERY.] (Knight.)

†compound corymb, s.

Bot. (Of inflorescence): The same as FASCICLE (q. v.).

compound division, s. [DIVISION.]

compound engine, s. [See COMPOUND STEAM-ENGINE.]

compound eyes, s. pl.

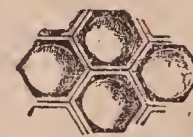
1. *Entom.*: Two large eyes possessed by insects, besides which they may also have simple eyes, as may be seen in the bee, &c. The compound eyes consist of numerous hexagonal facets, the lenses of which combine the characters of both crystalline and vitreous humors. The house-fly has 4,000 such facets; the dragon-fly 12,000; and the little *Mordella* beetles 25,000.

2. *Zoöl.*: The higher Crustacea have eyes somewhat resembling those of insects.

compound flowers, s. pl.

1. *Gen.*: Any kind of inflorescence in which there are florets surrounded by an involucre.

2. *Spec.*: The flower heads of *Compositæ*. They are small flowers collected into a head, fixed in a depressed axis, and surrounded by an involucre of floral leaves or bracts. To the unbotanical eye, some of them, the daisy, for instance, look like simple flowers, but what are taken for the white or pink-tipped white petals are the florets of the ray.



Facets of the Eye of a Fly.



Compound Flower.

1. Flower.
2. Floret from disk.
3. Floret from ray.
4. Style.

and what are held to be the stamens and pistils are the florets of the disk.

compound fraction, s. [FRACTION.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

compound fracture, s.

Surgery: A fracture in which the bone is broken and the surrounding integuments have been pierced, making a wound from the external surface to the seat of the fracture. Thus where a gunshot breaks a bone the fracture is compound; or if the ends of the broken bones are forced through surrounding tissue to the surface, it is likewise a compound fracture.

compound householder, s.

English Law, Suffrage, &c.: A householder whose landlord by agreement pays the rates for him. This arrangement was introduced by the Small Tenements Act of 1851. In the discussions which preceded the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, great diversity of opinion existed as to whether the compound householder should or should not have a vote. It was decided that he should not; but under the act of 1885 he was re-enfranchised.

compound interest, s. [INTEREST.]**compound intervals, s. pl.**

Music: Intervals greater than an octave, as opposed to simple intervals, which are less than an octave.

compound larceny, s.

Law: Such as has all the properties of simple larceny, but is accompanied with either one or both of the aggravations of a taking from one's house or person. (*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 17.*)

compound leaf, s.**Botany:**

1. A leaf in which the petiole branches, each branch terminating in a perfect leaf, generally called a leaflet.

2. A leaf, the divisions of which are articulated with the petiole. This latter definition is by many considered better than the former one, as with it simple and compound leaves rarely exist in the same natural assemblage, while if definition 1 be adopted they often do. If definition 1 be adopted the leaf of the orange is a winged simple leaf, but if 2 be preferred it is, as theoretically it ought to be, a compound one.

compound membranes, s. pl. (For definition see extract.)

"Under the title *compound membranes* we include those expansions which form the external integument of the body and are continued into the various internal passages which, by their involutions, contribute to form the various secreting organs or glands . . . they constitute the skin and mucous membranes, with the various glandular organs which open upon their surface. Hairs and nails, being hardened cuticle, are justly regarded as appendages to the former."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. i., p. 47.*

compound microscope, s.

Micros.: A microscope made up of a combination of lenses arranged in a tube. [MICROSCOPE.]

compound motion, s. [MOTION.]**compound numbers, s. pl.**

Algebra: Such numbers as can be divided by some other number besides unity without leaving a remainder, as 12, which can be divided by 2, 3, 4, and 6.

compound pier, s. A clustered column.**compound polype, s.**

Zoöl.: A polype consisting of a multitude of individuals associated together into a single organism, what may be called the young, produced by gemmation, remaining adherent to the parent, very much as branches remain connected with the trunk of the tree which sent them forth. The Sertulariæ, the Flustræ, the Corals which form reefs, &c., belong to this division of zoöphytes. (*Owen, &c.*)

compound quantities, s. pl.

1. *Algebra:* Such quantities as are joined by the signs + or —, or are expressed by more letters than one.

2. *Arith.:* Quantities consisting of more denominations than one, as pounds, shillings, and pence; pounds, ounces, &c., whence the several operations of division, subtraction, &c., of such quantities are known as *compound division*, *compound subtraction*, &c.

compound radical, s.

Chem.: A radical which operates as if it were but single, while analysis shows it to be really composed of two. Example, Cyanogen.

compound rail, s.

Engin.: A rail made of several portions with a longitudinal joint, avoiding the transverse joint across the rail whereby the jarring is occasioned; a continuous rail. Also applied to several forms of rails which consist of a number of portions bolted or keyed together.

compound ratio, s. The ratio of the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios to the product of the consequents: thus if 3 : 6 :: 4 : 12, then 12 : 72 is the compound ratio.

compound rest, s.

Mech.: The tool-carrier of an engine-lathe, moved longitudinally (along the work) by the leading-screw, actuated by the feed; and transversely (to or from the work), by its own feed-screw.

compound screw, s.

Mech.: Two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right and left screw.

compound spike, s.

Bot. (Of inflorescence): A spike consisting of small secondary spikelets.

compound spirits, s. pl. Rectified spirits to which has been added one or more flavoring ingredients. They are called also compounds. The chief compounds are gin, British brandy, British rum, and some grades of American whisky. Cordials and liqueurs, such as curacao, lovage, cherry brandy, Noyeau, rum shrub, &c., are also denominated compounds. These are prepared by adding to clean rectified spirit various essences or oils, and sweetening with sugar or syrup. Sweetened compounds usually contain from 20 to 35 per cent. of proof spirit.

compound steam-engine, s.

Mech.: A form of steam-engine originally patented by Hornblower in 1781, in which steam at a relatively greater pressure was allowed to expand in a small cylinder, and then, escaping into a larger cylinder, to expand itself against a larger piston. Compound engines are of two classes, which may be called compound and independent compound engines. The former are those in which the cylinders are near each other, and the pistons commence their respective strokes simultaneously or nearly so, the steam expanding from one cylinder direct to the other through as small a passage as convenient. To this class belong most land engines, and the compound marine with cranks at about 130°.

compound stops, s. pl.

Music: Organ stops having more than one rank of pipes.

compound times, s. pl.

Music: Times in which the bar is divided into two or more groups of notes, e. g., $\frac{3}{8}$, which consists of two groups of three notes; $\frac{6}{8}$, which consists of three groups of three notes, &c. Compound times are classified as duple or triple, according to the number of groups in each bar, not according to the number of notes in each group; e. g., $\frac{3}{8}$ is a duple time, $\frac{6}{8}$ a triple time, $\frac{12}{8}$ (four groups of three) a duple time, &c. The principal accent falls on the first note on each bar, and a subordinate accent on the first note of each group.

compound umbel, s.

Bot. (of inflorescence): A kind of inflorescence in which the umbel divides into two or more smaller umbels, as in *Heracleum*. The umbel thus dividing is called the *universal* one, and the others the *partial* umbels.

compound word, s.

Gram.: A word composed of two or more words, according to certain rules. [See HYPHEN.]

côm'-pôund (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; by some taken as a corruption of Port. *campania*; Lat. *campus*=a field.] A term applied in India to the yard or inclosed space surrounding a dwelling.

côm'-pôund'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *compound*; -able.] Capable or admitting of being compounded.

"A penalty . . . compoundable for a term of imprisonment."—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveller, ch. xii. (Davies.)*

côm'-pôund'-êd, pa. par. or a. [COMPOUND, v.] A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adj.*: Compound, composite.

côm'-pôund'-êr, s. [Eng. *compound*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who compounds in any of the ordinary senses of the verb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.*: A compound householder.

2. *Law*: One who compounds a felony.

3. *Med.*: One who compounds drugs according to a prescription.

4. *Univ.*: One who paid more than the ordinary fees for his degrees.

"Fitzjames, Dean of Wells, was adorned with the degree of B. A., wearing then the gown and habit of a *compounder*; that is, one who compounds, or pays double or treble fees for his degree, which is usually done by rich dignitaries."—*Wood: Fasti, an. 1544.*

5. *Eng. Hist.*: A Jacobite who, though wishing to bring back James II., yet desired to "compound," or make an arrangement with him as to the conditions on which he was to be restored to the throne.

"The Jacobite party had, from the first, been divided into two sections, which, three or four years after the revolution, began to be known as the *Compounders* and the *Noncompounders*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

côm'-pôund'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [COMPOUND, v.] A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or process of forming into a mass, by combination or mixture.

" . . . the *compounding* of matter from elementary atoms and the influence of the act of combination on radiation and absorption were considered and experimentally illustrated."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), viii. 16, p. 214.*

(2) The act or state of composing or forming one of the constituent parts or elements of a compound body.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of adjusting or arranging difficulties.

(2) The act of entering into an agreement or compromise.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Grammar*: The act of forming one word by the combination of two or more.

2. *Law*:

(1) The act of compromising or making a composition for debts, &c.

(2) The act of receiving a consideration to forbear prosecuting in a case of felony.

3. *Med.*: The act or practice of mixing drugs according to a prescription.

***côm'-pôun'-drêss, s.** [Eng. *compounder*; fem. suff. -ess.] A female compounder or adjuster.

"To be the arbitrix and *compoundress* of quarrell."—*Howell: Vocal Forest, p. 9.*

côm'-pra'-dôr, s. [Port.] A native trading manager for European merchants or residents in China; an agent.

côm'-prâise, *com-prase, v. t. [Pref. *com*=with, together, and Eng. *praise* (q. v.).] To estimate, to value.

côm'-prê-câ'-tion, s. [Lat. *comprecatio*, from *comprecor*: *com*=cum=with, together; *precor*=to pray.] A prayer or praying with others; united prayer.

"Next to deprecation against evil may succeed *comprecation* for that which is good."—*Bp. Wilkins: Discourse on Prayer, ch. 17.*

côm'-prê-hênd', *com-pre-hende, v. t. & i. [Lat. *comprehendo*; from *com*=cum=together, and *prehendo*=to seize, to grasp; Fr. *comprendre*; Ital. *comprendere*; Sp. *comprender*; Port. *comprender*.] [APPREHEND.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

*1. To grasp, to seize.

"For heaven he measureth wyth his spanne, and the whole worlde he comprehendeth under his thre fingers."—*Bale: Image, pt. i.*

2. To include.

"The more liberal the terms of comprehension, the greater was the alarm of every separatist who knew that he could, in no case, be *comprehended*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To contain, to comprise, to include, to imply.

"The virtues required in the heroic poem . . . are comprehended all in this one word, Discretion."—*Hobbes: Virtues of an Heroic Poem.*

2. To grasp or seize in the mind, to apprehend, to understand, to imagine.

B. *Intrans.*: To understand, to apprehend, to grasp or contain with the understanding; to imagine.

"Of things that ben made more subtilly

Than they oan in hir lewednesse comprehend"

Chaucer: C. T. 10,537.

¶ For the difference between to *comprehend* and to *comprise*, see COMPRISE; for that between *comprehend* and *conceive*, see CONCEIVE.

côm'-prê-hênd'-êd, pa. par., & a. [COMPREHEND, v.]

côm'-prê-hênd'-êr, s. [Eng. *comprehend*; -er.] One who comprehends or grasps in the mind.

côm'-prê-hênd'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [COMPREHEND, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of grasping or seizing with the understanding.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bæl. dat.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Eng. *comprehensibility*; -ity.] The quality or state of being comprehensible.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Fr. *compréhensibilité*; from Lat. *comprehensibilis*, from *comprehensus*, *pa. par.* of *comprehendo*.]

I. Lit.: Capable of being grasped, contained, included, or bounded in.

"He is not comprehensible nor circumscribed nor where."—*Sir T. More; Works*, p. 121.

II. Figuratively:

1. Capable of being included, implied, or compressed.

2. Capable of being comprehended or grasped in the mind; intelligible.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Eng. *comprehensibility*; -ness.] The quality of being comprehensible; comprehensibility.

comprehensibility, *adv.* [Eng. *comprehensibility*; -ly.]

1. In a comprehensible or intelligible manner; so as to be comprehended or understood.

2. Comprehensively, with wide significance; significantly.

"The words wisdom and righteous are commonly used very comprehensively, so as to signify all religion and virtue."—*Tillotson*.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Lat. *comprehensio*, from *comprehensus*, *pa. par.* of *comprehendo*=to comprehend (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The act of grasping, seizing, or containing.

2. Inclusion, extension to.

"Not a single proposition tending to a *Comprehension* had been even discussed."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"The same considerations which had induced Nottingham to support a *comprehension* made *comprehension* an object of dread and aversion to a large body . . ."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*3. A summary, epitome, or collection.

"Though not a catalogue . . . a *comprehension* of them."—*Chillingworth*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act or process of grasping or seizing with the understanding.

2. That faculty by which ideas are grasped or seized with the understanding; intelligence, capacity of intellect.

B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: Those attributes which make up the notion expressed by a general term.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the whole for a part, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Comprehension Scheme:

Hist.: A scheme for comprehending within the English Established Church the Puritan as well as the Anglican party. An effort was made in this direction in 1689. A bill for altering some points in the liturgy to which exception was taken by the Nonconformists passed the House of Lords in 1689. But Convocation, when summoned at the instance of the House of Commons to discuss the scheme, ended by rejecting it. An attempt of the same kind made in Scotland in 1678 had been equally unsuccessful.

comprehensibility, *a.* [Fr. *compréhensif*, as if from a Lat. *comprehensivus*, from *comprehensus*, *pa. par.* of *comprehendo*.]

1. Extending widely; including or comprehending many things; extensive, wide, compendious.

"Reverend and wise, whose *comprehensive* view At once the present and the future knew."—*Pope; Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxiv., l. 518-19.

2. Having the power of grasping many things with the understanding; quick, acute, sharp of intellect.

"In truth, he united all the qualities of a great judge, an intellect *comprehensive*, quick and acute, . . ."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *comprehensive* and *extensive*: "*Comprehensive* respects quantity, *extensive* regards space: that is *comprehensive* that comprehends much, that is *extensive* that extends into a wide field: a *comprehensive* view of a subject includes all branches of it; an *extensive* view of a subject enters into minute details: the *comprehensive* is associated with the concise; the *extensive* with the diffuse: it requires a capacious mind to take a *comprehensive* survey of any subject; it is possible for a superficial thinker to enter very *extensively* into some parts, while he passes over others. *Comprehensive* is employed only with regard to intellectual objects; *extensive* is used both in the proper or the improper sense: the signification of a word is *comprehensive*, or the powers of the mind are *comprehensive*: a plain is *extensive*, or a field of inquiry is *extensive*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

comprehensibility, *adv.* [Eng. *comprehensibility*; -ly.] In a comprehensive manner; widely, extensively, compendiously.

"The law itself, *comprehensively* taken."—*Goodwin; Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 90.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Eng. *comprehensibility*; -ness.] The quality of being comprehensive.

1. Variety.

"Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins."—*Addison; On Ancient Medals*.

2. Extent, wideness of range and significance.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Lat. from *comprehensus*, *pa. par.* of *comprehendo*.]

Old Divinity: One who is proficient, or who has attained to a full and perfect knowledge of the truth.

" . . . thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] *comprehensors* . . ."—*Bp. Hall; Soul's Farewell to Earth*.

comprehensibility, *s.* [Pref. *com*=with, together, and Eng. *presbyter* (q. v.).] One who is joined or associated with others in office as a presbyter; a fellow-priest.

"Cyprian in many places . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters*."—*Milton; Of Reformation*, bk. i.

comprehensibility, *a.* [Eng. *compresbyter*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a compresbyter; common to any priest with others.

compress, *v. t.* [From Low Lat. *compresso*=to press: *com*=cun=with, and *presso*=to press, from *pressus*, *pa. par.* of *premo*=to press. Or from pref. *com*=with, together, and Eng. *press* (q. v.) (*Skeat*). Sp. *comprimir*; Ital. *comprimere*.]

I. Lit.: To squeeze or press together material things; to force, press, or drive into a narrow compass; to bring within smaller limits.

II. Figuratively:

1. To reduce or bring within narrower limits, to narrow. (Of immaterial things.)

"And his whole figure breathed intelligence. Time had *compress'd* the freshness of his cheek Into a narrower circle of deep red."—*Wordsworth; Excursion*, bk. i.

*2. To have carnal intercourse with, to embrace.

*3. To restrain, to keep down.

"The adverse winds in leathern bags he brac'd, *Compress'd* their force, . . ."—*Pope; Homer's Odyssey*, bk. x., l. 19, 20.

4. To reduce within narrower limits, to abridge, to make concise. (Applied to language, writings, &c.)

"The same strength of expression, though more *compressed*, runs through his historical harangues, . . ."—*Melmoth; Pliny*, bk. i., Let. 16.

*5. To reduce.

"Compress the sum into its solid worth."—*Cowper; Conversation*, 20.

compress, *s.* [Fr. *compresse*.]

1. *Surg.*: A pad of folded soft linen, used with a bandage to preserve a due pressure on a wound.

"I applied an interciptient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up."—*Wiseman*.

2. *Mach.*: A machine for re-pressing cotton bales.

compressed, *com-prest*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COM-PRESS, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ord. Lang.: Pressed together, condensed, narrowed.

II. Bot. (of a Seed): Flattened lengthwise, as distinguished from depressed, which means flattened vertically. The legume of the garden pea is compressed.

compressed-air, *a. & s.*

Compressed-air Engine:

Mech.: An engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in a cylinder. (*Knight*.)

compressibility, *s.* [Eng. *compressible*; -ity.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or condition of being compressible; capability of compression.

2. *Nat. Phil.*: The property in virtue of which the volume of a body may be diminished by pressure. It is produced by its porosity. The most compressible bodies are gases, which may be reduced in this way to 10, 20, or even 100 times as little space as they previously occupied. If, however, very great pressure be applied, the tendency is for the gas to become fluid. Liquids were long thought to be incompressible, which is not accurate. Solids vary greatly in compressibility; india-rubber, cork, ivory balls, &c., are very compressible. (*Ganot*.)

compressibility, *a.* [Fr. *compressible*.] Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass, or within narrower limits; admitting of compression.

"It is light, porous, *compressible*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. viii., p. 113.

compressibility, *s.* [Eng. *compressible*; -ness.] The same as COMPRESSIBILITY (q. v.).

compressibility, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPRESS, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adj.*: Having the quality or power of forcing into narrower space or limits.

" . . . in all cases the distortion is such as required for its production a *compressing* force acting at right angles to the planes of cleavage."—*Tyndall; Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 412.

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of exercising compression; compression.

compressing-machine, *s.* A machine for making compressed bullets. (*Knight*.)

compressibility (sion as shōn), *s.* [Lat. *compressio*, from *compressus*, *pa. par.* of *comprimō*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of compressing or forcing into a narrower compass, or within narrower limits.

2. *Fig.*: The condensation or compressing of language or thought.

"Involution of argument and *compression* of thought."—*Idler*: No 70.

compression-casting, *s.* A mode of casting bronzes, &c., in molds of potters' clay under a pressure which causes the metal to flow into the delicate tracery left by the pattern. The work approaches nearly the work of the graver and chisel. It is especially used in casting house-builders' hardware, letters and numbers for houses, stamps, &c. (*Knight*.)

compression-cock, *s.* One containing an india-rubber tube which is collapsed by the pressure of the end of a screw-plug turned by the key. (*Knight*.)

compressibility, *a.* [Fr. *compressif*.]

1. Forced, compulsory.

"Considering the brushiness and angulosity of the parts of the air, a more than ordinary motion or *compressive* rest may very well prove painful to the soul, and disharmonious to her touch."—*More; Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. Having the power or quality of compressing.

" . . . and whereunto all the blood of the body by the *compressive* motion of the veins, doth naturally tend, as to its ultimate hold."—*Smith; Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 236.

compressibility, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *compressus*, *pa. par.* of *comprimō*=to compress.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who, or that which compresses.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: An instrument to compress the femoral artery; a substitute for a tourniquet.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A lever-arm to press on the chain-cable and keep it from veering away too fast.

(2) A device for compressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil; the carriage is again set free for running up. (*Knight*.)

3. *Microscopy*: A device to flatten microscopic objects under examination, in order to make out their structure; a compressorium. Compressors for the microscope are of various kinds; as, *lever, reversible cell, parallel plate, Wenham's*, &c. Sometimes a little box is constructed for the purpose, or by the handle of a mounted needle pressure may be applied to the thin glass covering the object to be compressed.

4. *Pneumatics*: A machine for compressing air. See AIR-PUMP, COMPRESSED-AIR ENGINE, AIR-COMPRESSING MACHINE.

5. *Anat.*: That which compresses anything. Thus there are a *Compressor hemisphaerium bulbi*, and a *compressor naris*. Where there are more than one the pl. *compressores* is used.

compressibility, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] The same as COMPRESSOR (q. v.).

" . . . to steep it in weak acetic acid, and then to thin it out under the *compressorium*."—*Todd & Bowman; Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 168.

compressibility, *s.* [Pref. *com*=together, and *pressure* (q. v.).] The act of compressing; compression, pressure. (*Digby*.)

compressibility, *s.* [Pref. *com*=together, and *priest* (q. v.).] A fellow-priest.

" . . . deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compressors*."—*Milton; Apol. for Smectymnus*.

compressibility, *v. t.* [Lat. *comprimō*=to press together.] To subdue, to restrain, to keep down.

"Hee is a physitian to other men's affections, as to his own, by *compressing* such passions as runne into an insurrection, . . ."—*Ford; Line of Life* (1620).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōm-print', *v. t.* [Pref. *com*=together, and *print* (q. v.).]

1. To print together or at the same time.
2. To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. (*Phillips: World of Words.*)

cōm'-print, *s.* [COMPRINT *v.*]

1. The act of printing a surreptitious copy of the book of another; piracy of a book.
2. A surreptitious or pirated copy of a book.

cōm-pris'-al, *s.* [Eng. *compris(e)*; -*al*.]

1. The act or process of comprising.
 2. An epitome, compendium, or summary.
- "Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness."—*Barrow: Serm.*, i. 254.

cōm-pris'e, ***com-pryse**, *v. t.* [Fr. *compris*, *pa. par.* of *comprendre*=to comprehend (q. v.).] *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: To embrace, to contain, to include, to comprehend.

"... and so on down to the sixth or seventh, which comprise the smallest stars visible to the naked eye, ..."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 778.

*2. *Fig.*: To plot, to plan, to contrive.

"... there was done a cruel justice in the city of Bardeaux, done and *comprised* by Sir Thomas Phelton, ..."—*Berners: Eriassart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 318.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *comprise*, to *comprehend*, to *contain*, to *embrace*, and to *include*: "Persons or things *comprise* or *include*; things only *comprehend*, *embrace*, and *contain*: a person *comprises* a certain quantity of matter within a given space; he *includes* one thing within another: an author *comprises* his work within a certain number of volumes, and *includes* in it a variety of interesting particulars. When things are spoken of, *comprise*, *comprehend*, and *embrace* have regard to the aggregate value, quantity, or extent; *include* or *contain* to the individual thing which forms a part. *Comprise* and *contain* are used either in the proper or the figurative sense; *comprehend*, *embrace*, and *include*, in the figurative sense only: a stock *comprises* a variety of articles; a library *comprises* a variety of books; the whole is *comprised* within a small compass: rules *comprehend* a number of particulars; laws *comprehend* a number of cases; countries *comprehend* a certain number of districts or divisions; terms *comprehend* a certain meaning: a discourse *embraces* a variety of topics; a plan, project, scheme, or system, *embraces* a variety of objects: a house *contains* a number of persons; a city *contains* a number of houses; a book *contains* much useful matter; a society *contains* very many individuals; it *includes* none but of a certain class." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***com-prise**, *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *prise*=price (q. v.).] Price, value.

"Thus fame then life is of far more *comprise*."—*Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra*, O. Pl. i. 32.

cōm-prisēd' (Eng.), ***com-prys-it** (Scotch), *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPRISE, *v.*]

cōm-pris'-ēr, ***com-prys-er**, ***com-prys-our**, *s.* [Eng. *compris(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who comprises.
2. *Scotch Law*: One who attaches the estate of another for debt.

"Thairby the *compryser* hes right to the mailles, dewties, and profittes of the landis, ..."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (ed. 1814), p. 609.

cōm-pris'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [COMPRISE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of including, containing or comprehending.
2. *Scotch Law*: The act of attaching the estate of another for debt.

cōm-priv'-ate, ***com-priv-at**, *a.* [Pref. *com*, and *private*=privy (?).] Privy, accessory.

"... war *comprivat* to their oaths to stand at the sentence, ..."—*Pittscottie* (ed. 1814), p. 35.

cōm-prō-bāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *comprobatum*, *snp.* of *comprobo*: *com*=cum=with, together; *probo*=to prove, to try.] To prove in conjunction with other things; to join or aid in proving.

"... do *comprobate* with Holy Scripture, that God is the fountaine of sapience."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gov.*, fol. 199.

cōm-prō-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *comprobatum*, *pa. par.* of *comprobo*=to try, to prove.] Proved, approved. (*Sir T. More.*)

cōm-prō-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *comprobatio*, from *comprobo*.]

1. Proof, confirmation, attestation.
2. United approbation, assent, consent.

"... the *comprobation* of the best and most famous learned men and vniuersities, and also by the assent of the whole realme."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 981.

cōm-prō-dūce', *v. t.* [Pref. *com*, and *produce* (q. v.).] To produce at the same time.

"Was it *comproduced* or concreated with them?"—*Jackson: On Creed*, bk. vi.

cōm-prōm-īse, *s.* [Fr. *compromis*, *pa. par.* of *compromettre*; Lat. *compromitto*=to promise or enter into an engagement with another; Sp. *compromiso*; Ital. *compromesso*; Port. *compromisso*.]

1. An agreement entered into between two parties to refer a matter in dispute to arbitration, and to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

2. An agreement or bargain between persons in controversy to settle their differences by mutual concessions.

"Melville succeeded in effecting a *compromise*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ The *compromise* of Breda or of Flanders:

Hist.: A petition sent forth at a meeting of Flemish nobles held at Breda in January, 1556. It was designed to deprecate the cruelty of the Spaniards, then in conflict with their revolted provinces in the Netherlands. It was presented to the Regent Margaret, sister of Philip II., but she rejected its prayer.

cōm-prōm-īse, *v. t. & i.* [COMPROMISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To bind by a mutual agreement or compact.
2. To adjust or settle a difference by mutual concessions.

"With much difficulty, the dispute was *compromised*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. To place in a position of difficulty or danger; to commit to or involve in any hazard; to place one's life, honor, or reputation in a position of jeopardy.

"His doings would seriously *compromise* him."—*L. Oliphant: Journey to Katmandu*, ch. x., p. 119.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To accord, to agree.

"When Laban and himself were *compromised*, That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pied Should fall as Jacob's hire."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 3.

cōm-prōm-īsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COMPROMISE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Settled or arranged by mutual concessions.
2. Committed to or implicated in any hazard or enterprise; placed in a position of danger, as regards life, honor, or reputation.

cōm-prōm-ī-šēr, *s.* [Eng. *compromis(e)*; -*er*.] One who compromises or enters into a compromise.

cōm-prōm-ī-šīng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [COMPROMISE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of entering into or effecting a compromise.

***cōm-prō-vīn'-cial**, ***cōm-prō-vīn'-ciall** (cial as *shal*), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *provincial* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the same province.

"He the six Islands, *comprovinciall* In auncient times unto great Britaine, Shall to the same reduce."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 32.

B. *As subst.*: A bishop belonging to the same province, or under the same archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

"At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

cōm-psō-gnā'-thā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *compso-gnath(us)* (q. v.), and suff. -*a*.]

Palæont.: A group, sub-order, or tribe of the reptilian order Ornithoscelida. It was founded by Prof. Huxley. Type, *Compsoognathus* (q. v.).

cōm-psō-gnā'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *kompsos*=elegant, pretty, and *gnathos*=the jaw, the mouth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles found in the Lithographic Slate of Solenhofen, which is of Upper Oolite age. It is founded upon the *Compsoognathus longipes*, a small reptile with toothed jaws about two feet long, but which is interesting because of its affinities to birds. It resembled them, not merely in its long neck, slight head, and small fore-limbs, but in its long hind-limbs, enabling it, in the opinion of Prof. Huxley, to walk in an erect or semi-erect position. The occurrence of a reptile so bird-like, and some other facts pointing in the same direction, have suggested a doubt whether the Connecticut footprints, long regarded as avian, may not have been those of erect walking Dinosaurian reptiles.

***cōmpt**, ***compte**, *s.* [Fr. *compte*, from Lat. *computus*.] An account, computation, or reckoning. [COUNT.]

***compt-book**, *s.* An account-book.

cōmpt, ***compten**, *v. t.* [Fr. *compter*; Lat. *computo*.] To count, to number, to reckon. [COUNT, *v.*]

"All that *compteth* she at nought."—*Gower*, i. 95.

cōmpt, *a.* [Lat. *comptus*, from *como*=to dress the hair; *coma*=the hair.] Neat, spruce, trim.

"*Mondinet*: A neat, spruce, *compt* fellow."—*Cotgrave*.

cōmp'-tēr, *s.* [COUNTER.]

1. A counter.
2. A piece of metal used in counting; a counter.

cōmpt'-i-ble, ***cōmpt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *comptable*.]

1. Accountable, responsible, subject.

"Whereat the archbishop making delays, not well contented at the matter, he was so called upon, that either he should be *comptable* to the king for the money, or else he should incurre present danger."—*Grafton: Hen. II.*, an. 9.

2. Able to be counted.

3. Sensitive.

cōmp'-tīng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [COUNTING.]

compting-house, *s.* [COUNTING-HOUSE.]

cōmpt'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *compt*; -*less*.] Countless. [COUNTLESS.]

cōmpt'-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *compt*; -*ly*.] Neatly, sprucely; trimly. (*Sherwood*.)

cōmpt'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *compt*; -*ness*.] Neatness, spruceness. (*Sherwood*.)

cōmpt-oir (oir as *war*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A counter.
2. A counting-house.

cōmp-tōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [OE. *compt*=an account, computation, or reckoning, and Gr. *metron*=measure.] A calculating machine that is operated by a key-board in the manner of a typewriter. It consists of a box entirely enclosing the mechanism, with the operating keys projecting from the box in typewriter fashion. Along the front edge of the box are openings in which numbers appear, and above these openings are pointers. The keys are seventy-two in number, and each has two figures painted on it. One is a large black figure and the other a small red one. The black ones indicate the keys that are to be struck in addition and multiplication, and the red ones those to be struck in division and subtraction. The successful operation of the machine depends upon the practice of the operator in the same manner that efficiency on the typewriter depends upon the amount of practice that the operator has had. No proficiency in mathematics is required on the part of the operator; anyone skilled in handling the keys can rattle away on the comptometer as confidently as if he were writing letters on a typewriter, and all the time be adding up large sums or dividing millions by thousands without any of the laborious thinking usually required of the mathematician, the bookkeeper and the accountant.

cōmp-tōn'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Henry Compton, Bishop of London, who introduced many plants to notice of botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Myricaceæ (Galeworts). Benzoic and tannic acid, with a resinous matter, occur in the aromatic bark of *Comptonia asplenifolia*. It is astringent and tonic, and is used as a domestic remedy in cases of diarrhœa.

cōmp'-tōn'-īte, *s.* [Named after Lord Compton.]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite. It occurs also radiated, or in long circular crystals, constituting right rectangular prisms, or is found amorphous. It is transparent or translucent, of a snowy white color, and vitreous in luster. It occurs in the lavas of Mount Somma in Italy.

cōmp'-trōl, *s. & v.* [CONTROL.]

cōmp-trōl'-lēr, *s.* [CONTROLLER.]

*1. One who regulates or controls.

2. An officer whose duty it is to examine and certify public accounts.

cōmp-trōl'-lēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *comptroller*; -*ship*.]

1. The office or position of a comptroller.
2. Superintendence, regulation.

cōm-pūl'-sā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *compulso*, intens. of *compello*=to compel.] Compulsory, coactive, exercising compulsion.

¶ This is the reading of the Folios in the passage from Hamlet i. 1 in which the Quartos read *compulsatory*.

cōm-pūl'-sā-tive-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *compulsative*; -*ly*.] By compulsion or force; compulsorily. (*Richardson: Clarissa*.)

cōm-pūl'-sā-tōr'-ī-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *compulsatory*; -*ly*.] The same as COMPULSATIVELY.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dpl

côm-pûl'-sa-tôr-ÿ, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *compulsatorius*, from *compulso*.]

1. Compulsory; exercising compulsion.
2. Caused by compulsion or force; forced.

"Which is no other,
But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands
So by his father lost."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

côm-pûlse', *v. t.* [Lat. *compulso*, intens. of *compello*=to drive together, to collect; *com=cum*=together, and *pello*=to drive.] To compel; to force or drive by compulsion.

"Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and compelled."—*Latimer*, i. 170.

côm-pûlsed', *pa. par. or a.* [COMPULSE.]

"She rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxiii.

côm-pûl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *compulsio*, from *compulso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of compelling or forcing to do something; force, constraint; application of an irresistible force.

"For she knows nought of *compulsion*, and only conviction desireth."

Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

2. The state or condition of being compelled or subjected to force or violence.

II. *Law*: The state of being forced to do a criminal act against one's will. Either physical or moral compulsion exculpates one in the eye of the law, only the former *in foro conscientie*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2, &c.)

côm-pûl'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *compuls(e); -ive*.] Having the power or quality of exercising compulsion or force; compulsory, forcible.

"Oth. Never, Iago. Like to the Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and *compulsive* course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb,"

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

côm-pûl'-sive-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *compulsive; -ly*.] By the exercise of compulsion or force; compulsorily.

"... to forbid divorce *compulsively*, is not only against nature, but against law."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*.

côm-pûl'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *compulsive; -ness*.] The quality of being compulsive or acting by compulsion or force.

côm-pûl'-sôr-l-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *compulsory; -ly*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by means of compulsion or force. (*Bacon*.)

côm-pûl'-sôr-ÿ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *compulsorius*, from *compulso*, intens. of *compello*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of compelling or of exercising compulsion or force.

"... the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 7.

2. Caused by compulsion, enforced, necessitated.

"Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*."—*Swift*.

*B. *As subst.*: Anything which compels; a compulsive measure, compulsion.

"They that of their owne good wyll do these, haue no nede to be pricked forth with *compulsories* of the lawe, for them theyr owne innocencie maketh free from it."—*Udall: Gal.* c. 5.

côm-pûnct', *v. t.* [COMPUNCT, *a.*] To prick or strike with compunction or remorse.

"They weren *compunct* in herte."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, ii. 37.

côm-pûnct', *a.* [Lat. *compunctus*, *pa. par.* of *compungo*=to prick, to sting.] [COMPUNCTION.] Struck, pricked, or stung with compunction or remorse.

"Many feeling their hearts *compunct*, and prickt, with reading of them, . . ."—*Beware of M. Jewel* (1566), fol. 149, b.

côm-pûnct'-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPUNCT, *v.*] **côm-pûnct'-tion**, **com-punc-cloun*, *s.* [O. Fr. *compunctio*; Fr. *compunction*, from Low Lat. *compunctio*, from *compunctus*, *pa. par.* of *compungo*=to sting, to prick; *com=cum*=with, together; *pungo*=to prick.]

*1. *Lit.*: A pricking, a stimulation, an irritation.

"This is that acid and piercing spirit which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Fig.*: A pricking of the heart; sharp, poignant grief, remorse, contrition; the sting or prick of conscience.

"Haue yee *compunctioun*."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* iv. 5.

"Montgomery no sooner heard of this wonderful work of grace than he too began to experience *compunction*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

côm-pûnct'-tion-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *compunction; -less*.] Free from or without compunction. (*Dr. Allen*.)

côm-pûnct'-tious, *a.* [Eng. *compunct; -ious*.] Causing or attended with compunction or remorse.

"That no *compunctious* visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose,"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

côm-pûnct'-tious-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *compunctious; -ly*.] With feelings of compunction; regretfully, remorsefully. (*Dr. Allen*.)

côm-pûnct'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *compunct; -ive*.]

1. Causing remorse or compunction.

2. Inclined to or feeling compunction; penitent.

"O give me all faith, and all charity and a spirit highly *compunctive*, highly industrious, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance; A Prayer*, ch. v., § 6.

côm-pû'-pîl, *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *pupil* (q. v.).] A fellow-pupil.

"... his sometime *compupil* in Cambridge that married him, . . ."—*Walton: Life of Donne*.

côm-pûr-gâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *compurgatio*, from *compurgo*=to join in purging or clearing; *com=cum*=with; *purgo*=to purge, to clear.] The process or practice of justifying or bearing witness to the veracity of any man by the sworn testimony of others.

côm-pûr-gâ-tôr, **com-pur-ga-tour*, *s.* [Low Lat. *compurgator*, from *compurgo*; Ital. *compurgatore*; Sp. *compurgar*, *compurgador*; Fr. *compurgateur*.]

1. Old Law:

(1) *Civil Law*: One who on oath bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another.

"The solemn forms of oaths: of a *compurgator*, or cojuror, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true.'"—*W. Wotton: View of Hickes' Thesaurus*, by Shelton, p. 59.

¶ The *compurgatores* mentioned in Anglo-Saxon records are supposed to be the origin of jurymen, and the system of compurgation that of trial by jury.

(2) *English Eccl. Law*: In the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop a person who had been burnt in the hand, after having pleaded his benefit of clergy, had twelve *compurgators* who swore that they believed his allegation that he was innocent, even though he might have been convicted in the secular court on the clearest evidence, or had confessed himself guilty. The effect of the compurgation was to set him again free. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.)

2. *Gen.*: One who bears testimony to the veracity of another.

"The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist*.

côm-pû'-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *computabilis*, from *computo*.] [COMPUTE.] Capable of being computed or reckoned.

"If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetic."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

côm-pû-tâ-te, *v. t.* [Lat. *computatum*, sup of *computo*.] [COMPUTE, *v.*] To compute or reckon, to account.

"Consisting of sundry strange nations, *computed* in all to be fifty-two thousand foote."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4. (*Davies*.)

côm-pû-tâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *computatio*, from *computo*.] [COMPUTE, *v.*]

1. The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation, estimation.

"... and, from a bag
All white with flower, the dole of village dames,
He drew his scraps and fragments, one by one;
And scann'd them with a fix'd and serious look
Of idle *computation*."

Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

2. The sum or amount computed or reckoned.

"We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature."—*Addison: Guardian*.

côm-pû-tâ-tôr, *s.* [Lat.] A computer, a reckoner.

"The intense heat . . . is proved by *computators* . . . to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, i. 153. (*Davies*.)

côm-pû-te', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *computo*=to compute, to reckon; *com=cum*=together; *pûto*=to think, to consider; Sp. *computar*; Ital. *computare*.] [COUNT.]

A. *Trans.*: To count, to reckon, to calculate, to number.

1. By a mathematical process:

"... that the yeares Moses there speaks of, are not to be *computed* as ours, . . ."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 156.

2. Mentally:

"And to an inch *compute* the station
'Twixt judgment and imagination."

Prior: Alma, iii.

B. *Intrans.*: To reckon, to calculate, to estimate.

"Where they did *compute* by weeks, . . ."—*Holder: On Time*.

***côm-pû-te**, *s.* [Fr. *comput*; Lat. *computus*, from *computo*.]

1. The act or process of calculating, computing, or reckoning.

"Thirdly; the *compute* may be unjust not only in the strict acceptance, of a few dates or hours, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. The result of an act of calculation or computation.

"... aberring several ways from the true and just *compute* . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

côm-pû-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [COMPUTE, *v.*]

côm-pû-têr, *s.* [Eng. *comput(e); -er*.]

I. *Ordinary language (of persons)*: One who computes or reckons; a calculator, accountant, or reckoner.

II. *Technically (of things)*: Any of the various machines designed to aid computation; a calculating machine.

¶ The *locomotive traction power computer* gives the draw-bar pull of any locomotive, and the effect of any change of pressure, wheel, or cylinder. The *train resistance computer* gives the resistance per ton of any weight of train, at any speed, on any grade, and tells what any locomotive of known power will pull on any grade, at any speed. The *steam engine computer* works out the dimensions of cylinders for simple and compound engines, the length of stroke, number of revolutions, mean effective pressures, horse power, etc., of all kinds of steam engines. There are various other forms of mechanical computers, the simpler ones being commonly termed *calculators*. [ARITHMOMETER, COMPUTOMETER.]

côm-pû-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COMPUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of calculating, reckoning, or counting.

côm-pû-tîst, *s.* [Fr. *computiste*.] A reckoner, omputer, or calculator; an accountant.

"The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*."—*Wotton*.

côm-râ-de, **came-rade*, **come-rade*, **cum-rade*, *s.* [Sp. *camarada*=a company, society; Fr. *camerade*=a chamberful, a company; Sp. *camara*; Lat. *camera*=a chamber.]

*1. One who lives in the same chamber; a chamber-fellow, a chum.

2. A companion, associate, or mate, especially in arms.

comrade-battery, *s.* One of a pair of joint batteries.

côm-râ-de-ship, *s.* [Eng. *comrade; -ship*.] The character, state, or position of a comrade; partnership, close intimacy.

côm-rôgue, *s.* [Pref. *com*, and *rogue* (q. v.).] A fellow-rogue.

cômş, cômş, cômşes, *s. pl.* [A corruption of *culms*, from Lat. *culmus*=a stalk or stem, especially of grain.]

1. *Brewing*: Malt-dust, the refuse which falls from malt in drying. It consists of the points of the radicles killed by kiln-drying and detached by the process of turning. They are called also *Chives*.

2. *Agric.*: Malt-dust is a good manure.

Cômte, *s. & a.* [Auguste Comte, a French philosopher, founder of the positive philosophy, and a religion consisting of the worship of humanity as represented by its greatest men, he being himself the high priest of that new faith.]

A. *As subst.*: (See etym.)

B. *As adj.*: (See the subjoined compound.)

Comte-philosophy, *s.* [POSITIVISM.]

Côm-tîşm, *s.* [Fr. *Comte*; and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The philosophy of M. Auguste Comte. It represents mankind as tending to pass through three mental stages—(1) a religious, (2) a metaphysical, and (3) a positive or scientific stage. [COMTE, POSITIVISM.]

côn- (1), *prep.* [Lat.] The form which the Lat. prep. *cum* assumes in composition before all consonants, except the labials *b*, *p* and *m*, and sometimes *f*.

côn (2), *prep.* [Ital.]

Music: With; *e. g.*, *con amore*=with affection; *con moto*=with spirited movement; *con sordini*=with the mutes on; *con affetto*=with tenderness; *con spirito*=with spirit, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett, et al.*)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōn, *adv. & s.* [A curtailed form of the Lat. *contra*=against.]

A. As adv.: Against, in opposition.

¶ **Pro and con:** For and against. The arguments on either side of a question are called the arguments *pro* and *con*.

B. As substantive:

1. An argument in opposition to any statement or question.

2. One who argues against or opposes anything.

cōn (1), ***conne**, ***konne**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cunnan*=to know.] [CAN, v.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To know, to understand.

"Made hem *conne* and *knowe*
Alle *kynne* *langages*."

Langland: *P. Plowman*, 13, 360.

2. To guide or steer a ship.

"I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. viii.

***B. Intrans.:** To be able.

"Tho thet *conneth* the writinge onderstonde."
Ayenbite, p. 249.

cōn (2), ***cun**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cunnian*=to try, to explore; O. H. Ger. *chunnen*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To try, to seek to find the nature of, to test.

2. To study, to examine, to commit to memory.

"Oft he *cons* the prayer of death,
To the nations preaches doom."

Scott: *The Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 21.

¶ Generally with the adv. *over*.

3. To glance slightly over, to peruse.

***B. Intrans.:** To test, to try, to examine into.

"He smeithe and *cunne*de therof."—*Aneren Rivle*, p. 214.

cōn'-ā-cre (cre as *kēr*), *v. t.* [Pref. *con* and *acre* (q. v.).] To underlet a portion of a farm for a single crop.

cōn'-ā-cre (cre as *kēr*), *s. & a.* [CONACRE, v.]

A. As subst.: The system or practice of underletting a portion of a farm for a single crop; the payment of wages in land, the rent being worked out in labor at a money valuation.

"Even those who work as casual laborers for the cottiers, or for such large farmers as are found in the country, are usually paid, not in money, but by permission to cultivate for the season, a piece of ground which is generally delivered to them by the farmer ready manured, and is known by the name of *conacre*."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii., c. 9, § 1, p. 383 (4th ed.).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the system of *conacre*.

"This bit of arable land is let to the surrounding tenants on the *conacre* principle—that is the holders are not even yearly tenants, but have the land let to them for the crop."—*London Daily News*.

cōn'-ā-cre-īng (cre as *kēr*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONACRE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of letting land under the *conacre* system.

"And then there is '*conacreing*,' which is the subletting, at enormous rents, of their ground by small tenants to their still smaller brethren."—*London Echo*.

cōn'-ā-crēr, *s.* [Eng. *conacr*(e); -er.] One who hires land under the *conacre* system.

"... the *conacrers*, being too poor to buy manure, frequently burn the surface of the ground and so impoverish it for years . . ."—*London Echo*.

cōn'-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cone*; -ly.] Conewise, in form of a cone.

con-and, ***con-ant**, *s.* [A contracted form of *covenant* (q. v.).]

"That this *conant* were holden stable and streite."—*Langtoft*, p. 139.

con-and, *pr. par. & a.* [CON (1), v.; CUNNING.] Knowing, skillful.

"A Sytyk he wes of natyovne,
Conand in all discretyoune."

Wyntown, ii. 9, 34.

cō-nān'-thēr-a, *s.* [Lat. *conus*; Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and Mod. Lat. *anthera*=an anther: Class. Lat.=a medicine composed of flowers; Gr. *anthēros*=flowering, blooming; *anthēō*=to blossom, to bloom; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower. So called because the anthers are united into a cone.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe *Conanthereæ*, of which latter it is the type. It consists of Chilian bulbous plants with blue flowers.

cō-nān'-thēr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *conanthera*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ, typical genus *Conanthera* (q. v.).

cōn-ar'-gū-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *con* and *arguer* (q. v.).] One who argues with or against another; an opponent in an argument.

"This method put the *con-arguers* and objectors straight into the middle of the plot."—*North: Examen*, p. 234. (*Davies*.)

cōn'-a-rīte, *s.* [From Gr. *konaros*=evergreen; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A fragile mineral, of yellowish or green color, occurring in small grains and crystals. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity 2.459-2.619. Composition: Silica, 43.6; alumina, 4.6; protoxide of nickel, 35.8; water, 11.1, with smaller quantities of sesquioxide of iron, phosphoric and arsenic acids, &c. Occurs in the Saxon Voigtland. (*Dana*.)

cō-nār'-ī-ūm, ***cō-nār'-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *kōnārion*, dimin. from *kōnos*=a cone.] The pineal gland, the supposed seat of common-sense.

"We touched also upon the *Conarion*."

H. More: App. to Antidote, p. 204.

"The pineal body or gland (*conarium*) . . . is a small reddish body, which is placed beneath the back part of the corpus callosum, and rests upon the anterior elevation of the corpora quadrigemina . . ."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), ii. 548.

cōn'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conatio* from *conor*=to attempt, to try.]

Phil.: The faculty of voluntary agency.

"The last of the three classes of mental phenomena, that of *Conation*, in other words, of Desire and Will, is barely commented upon in the last pages of Sir W. Hamilton's last lecture."—*Mill: Exam. of Sir W. Hamilton's Philos.*, p. 488.

cōn'-a-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *conat(us)*=an attempt, from *conor*=to attempt; Eng. suff. -ive.] Pertaining to an attempt or endeavor; attempting, endeavoring.

"The exertive or *conative* powers."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

cō-nāt'-ur-al, *a.* [CONNATURAL.]

cōn'-ā-tūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** An attempt or endeavor.

2. **Nat. Phil.:** The tendency of a body toward any particular point, or in any direction.

"The Parenchyma . . . hath thereby a continual *Conatus* to dilate itself."—*Grew: Anat. of Plants*, p. 125.

cōn-cām'-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *concameratum*, sup. of *concamero*=to arch over: *con=cum*=with, together; *camero*=to arch over; *camera*=a vault, an arch.]

1. To arch or vault over; to cover with a concave roof, to hollow out into a concave or convex form.

2. To divide into chambers or cells.

"... are divided longitudinally and also *concamerated* by numerous incomplete transverse partitions."—*Woodward: Mollusca*, pt. ii., p. 330.

cōn-cām'-ēr-ā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONCAMERATE, v.]

cōn-cām-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *concameratio*, from *concamero*=to vault or arch over.] An arch, a vault.

"... and accordingly, we see fire more easily bend, by the *concameration* of an oven, . . ."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. iv.

cōn-cāp'-tīve, *s.* [Lat. *concaptivus*: *con=cum*=with, together; *captivus*=a captive.] A fellow-captive or prisoner.

"Myself and my fellow-prisoners, *concaptives* in the Lord."—*Ridley: Works*, p. 356.

cōn-cāt'-ēn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *concatenatus*.]

*1. **Lit.:** Chained together.

"At most they're but *concatenate* beasts."—*Sir C. Sedley: Works*, i. 18.

2. **Fig.:** Linked together.

"The elements be so *concatenate*."

Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum.

cōn-cāt'-ēn-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *concatenatus*, *pa. par.* of *concateno*=to chain together: *con=cum*=with, together; *cateno*=to chain; *catena*=a chain.]

1. **Lit.:** To join or link together with a chain; to chain together.

2. **Fig.:** To join or link together in a successive series, as things dependent on and following from each other.

"This all things friendly will *concatenate*."

More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iv., § 7.

cōn-cāt'-ēn-ā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONCATENATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"... from the functions no longer being *concatenated* in mutual dependence."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 188.

B. As adj.: Linked or united as parts of a series.

"... to make ratiocinations and both cogent and *concatenated* inferences about these things."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p. 517.

cōn-cāt'-ēn-ā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONCATENATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of linking or joining together; concatenation.

cōn-cāt'-ēn-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *concatenatio*, from *concateno*=to link or chain together.] A series of links; a succession of things in a series, dependent on or following from each other.

"... all the *concatenation* of and character of movements impelled by reason through the will . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 199.

***cōn-cāuṣ'-al**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *concaus*(e); -al.]

A. As adj.: Acting as a cause in conjunction with others.

"Of these Causes they hold some to be Continent or Solitary, others *Con-causal*."—*Stanley: Hist. Philos.*, p. 512.

B. As subst.: A concause or joint cause.

"The consequent and *concausals* are reduced to necessity."—*Stanley: Hist. Philos.*, p. 512.

cōn-cāuṣ', *s.* [Pref. *con*, and *cause* (q. v.).] A joint cause.

"... making it in effect the only true cause of all the rest; and all the rest to be rather as instruments unto it, than *concauses* with it."—*Fotherby: Atheom.*, p. 223.

cōn-cā-vā-tion, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *concavatio*, from *concavus*=hollow.] The act of making concave. (*Bailey*.)

cōn'-cāve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *concave*; Prov. *concau*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *concavo*; from Lat. *concavus*=hollowed out, arched, curved: *con*=with, fully, and *cavus*=hollow, hollowed.]

A. As adjective:

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II.

"... Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his *concave* shores."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. I.

*2. **Fig.:** Morally hollow, insincere.

"I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

II. **Geom., Optics, &c.:** Having a curve or surface hollow on one side, that side being the one turned to the spectator's eye. It is opposed to CONVEX (q. v.). It is used specially on lenses and mirrors curved in this way. [LENS, MIRROR.]

B. As substantive:

I. **Ord. Lang.:** Anything hollow with the hollow part fronting the spectator's eye. *Spec.*, the vault of heaven.

"The bending *concave* form'd an arch before."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. 899.

II. **Mach.:** The curved bed or breasting in which a cylinder works, as in the thrasher.

concave brick, *s.*

Brick-making: A brick used in turning arches or curves; a compass-brick.

concave lens, *s.*

Optics: A lens hollow or depressed in the middle. It is of three kinds (1) a plano-concave lens, in which one side is plane or flat, and the other hollow, (2) a concave-convex lens, in which one side is hollow or concave and the other raised or convex, and (3) a double concave lens, in which there is a hollow or depression on both sides. Spectacles with doubly concave glasses of equal concavity on each side are used for near-sighted persons.

concave mirror, *s.*

Optics: A hollow mirror. Its effect is to reflect the rays of light, concentrating them on a particular focus, as does a doubly convex lens.

concave plane, *s.*

Carp.: A compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces.

cōn'-cāve, *v. t.* [CONCAVE, *a.* To make concave or hollow. (*Seward*.)]

cōn'-cāved, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCAVE, v.]

I. **Ord. Lang.:** (See the verb.)

II. **Her.:** (See example.)

"*Concaved*, ordinaries, &c., when bowed in the form of an arch, are sometimes so termed."—*Glossary of Heraldry*.

cōn-cāve'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *concave*; -ness.] Holowness, concavity.

cōn'-cā-vīng, *pr. par.* [CONCAVE, v.]

cōn-cāv'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *concavité*; Prov. *concavitat*; Sp. *concavidad*; Port. *concavidade*; from Lat. *concavitas*, accus. of *concavitas*.] The state of being concave, concaveness, hollowness.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-**çian**, -**tian**=**shan**. -**tion**, -**sion**=**shün**; -**tion**, -**çion**=**zhün**. -**tious**, -**çious**, -**sious**=**shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c.=**bəl**, **dəl**.

côn-cā'-vô, in compos. [Lat., from *concarvus*.] [CONCAVE.] The first term in two compounds which follow.

concavo-concave, *a.*

Geom., Optics, &c.: Concave on both sides.

concavo-convex, *a.*

Geom., Optics, &c.: On one side convex, on the other concave.

"I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides."—*Newton*.

Concavo-convex File: A file with curved faces, respectively concave and convex, made by cutting a flat file and then bending it into shape between dies. The mode is the invention of Sir John Robison, President of the Scottish Society of Arts, and is designed to enable the convex side to be cut like a flat file by a chisel which reaches across the edge, instead of by cutting numerous courses, which usually cover the convex surfaces of files.

Concavo-convex Lens. [CONCAVE LENS.]

côn-cā'-voûs, *a.* [Lat. *concarvus*.] The same as CONCAVE, *a.* (q. v.)

"The *concarvus* part of the liver was called . . ."—*Archbishop Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

côn-cā'-voûs-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *concarvus*; *-ly*.] Hollow on the side presented to the eye; presenting the aspect of a hollow sphere.

"The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concarvously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

côn-çéal', ***con-çelen**, ***con-çeilen**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *concelo*: *con=cum=*with, together, and *celo=*to hide.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hide or cover from sight or observation.

" . . . neither shalt thou spare, neither shalt thou conceal him."—*Deut.* xiii. 8.

2. To keep secret or hidden; to keep back from publicity or utterance.

"This malady, I well could mark,
Sprung from some direful cause and dark;
But still he kept its source concealed."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 19.

¶ With *from* before the person kept in ignorance.
"Hit shal not *from* yow be concealed."

Mertin, iii. 548.

B. Intransitive:

1. To hide or keep back from publicity or knowledge; to keep close, not to divulge.

"Thou has to me concealed
That my lord hath with other deled."

Gower, ii. 282.

*2. To be or remain hidden or secret.

"The thing wont conceal."—*Ferrier: Marriage* (1818), vol. ii., p. 214.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *conceal*, to *dissemble*, and to *disguise*: "To *conceal* is simply to abstain from making known what we wish to keep secret; to *dissemble* and *disguise* signify to *conceal*, by assuming some false appearance: we *conceal* facts; we *dissemble* feelings; we *disguise* sentiments. Caution only is requisite in *concealing*; it may be effected by simple silence; art and address must be employed in *dissembling*: it mingles falsehood with all its proceedings; labor and cunning are requisite in *disguising*; it has nothing but falsehood in all its movements."

(2) He thus discriminates between *conceal*, to *hide*, and to *secrete*: "*Concealing* has simply the idea of not letting come to observation; *hiding* that of putting under cover; *secreting* that of setting at a distance or in unfrequented places. Whatever is not seen is *concealed*, but whatever is *hidden* or *secreted* is intentionally put out of sight: a person *conceals* himself behind a hedge; he *hides* his treasures in the earth; he *secretes* what he has stolen under his cloak. *Conceal* is more general than either *hide* or *secrete*: all things are *concealed* which are *hidden* or *secreted*, but are not always *hidden* or *secreted* when they are *concealed*. Both mental and corporeal objects are *concealed*; corporeal objects mostly and sometimes mental ones are *hidden*; corporeal objects only are *secreted*: we *conceal* in the mind whatever we do not make known; that is *hidden* which may not be discovered or cannot be discerned; that is *secreted* which may not be seen. Facts are *concealed*, truths are *hidden*, goods are *secreted*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-çéal'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *conceal*; *-able*.] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept close or secret. (*Browne*.)

côn-çéale', *v. t.* [CONCEIL, *v.*] To conciliate, to reconcile.

"Thus man to God, earth to *conceale* to heaven,
In time's full terme, by Him the Sonne was given."

More: True Crucifixe, p. 18.

côn-çéaled', *pa. par. or a.* [CONCEAL, *v.*]

¶ **Concealed Lands**: *Eng. Hist.*: Lands, the title to or interest in which, held by the religious bodies, had been concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.

"Concealers are such as find out *lands concealed*, that is, such lands as are secretly detained from the King by common persons, having nothing to shew for them."—*Les Termes de la Ley*.

côn-çéal'-êd-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *concealed*; *-ly*.] In a secret or concealed manner; secretly, not openly.

côn-çéal'-êd-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *concealed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being concealed or hidden; secrecy, privacy.

côn-çéal'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *conceal*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which conceals or keeps secret.

*2. *Old Law*: One who gave information respecting "concealed lands" or "concealments;" an informer.

"By the others she restrained a most ravenous sort of men, whom they call *concealers*, by revoking their commission, and forcing them to restore what they had taken. For these *concealers*, being appointed to inquire whether any lands belonging to the Crown were concealed by private men, had begun, with sacrilegious avarice, to seize upon lands given in times past by our devout forefathers to parish churches and hospitals; as also upon bells and the leaden roofs of churches."—*Camden: History of Elizabeth*, bk. i., p. 186 (1688).

côn-çéal'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONCEAL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of covering, hiding, or keeping secret; concealment.

"All ingenious *concealings* or amendings, of what is originally or casually amiss, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Hands*, p. 163.

¶ *Concealing a birth* is a legal misdemeanor, concealment of title-deeds to land or concealment of wills a felony.

côn-çéal'-mënt, ***côn-çéle'-mënt**, ***con-sail-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *conceal*; *-ment*. Cf. Ital. *celamento*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of hiding, concealing, or keeping close.

"Few own such sentiments; yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above."—*Glanville*.

2. The state of being concealed or hidden; secrecy, privacy.

"If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In ignorant *concealment*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. A hiding-place, or place where anything is kept out of sight or secret; a retreat, cover, or shelter.

"Commit their feeble offspring; the cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few."

Thomson: Spring.

II. Law:

1. A suppression, or keeping back of matters material to the issue.

*2. The same as "CONCEALED LANDS" (q. v.).

"He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *concealment* and *secrecy*: "*Concealment* has to do with what concerns others; *secrecy* with that which concerns ourselves: what is *concealed* is kept from the observation of others; what is *secret* is known only to ourselves: there may frequently be *concealment* without *secrecy*, although there cannot be *secrecy* without *concealment*: *concealment* is frequently practiced to the detriment of others; *secrecy* is always adopted for our own advantage or gratification: *concealment* is serviceable to the commission of crimes; *secrecy* in the execution of schemes: many crimes are committed with impunity when the perpetrators are protected by *concealment*; the best concerted plans are often frustrated for want of observing *secrecy*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-çéde', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *concedo*; *con=cum=*with, together; *cedo=*to yield.]

A. Transitive:

1. To yield, to give up, to surrender.

2. To admit, to grant, to allow to pass undisputed.

"If this be *conceded*—and I do not see how Mr. Mozley can avoid the concession—it destroys the necessity of inferring Christ's divinity from His miracles."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 53.

B. Intransitive:

1. To grant, to admit, to allow.

"We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man . . ."—*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 93.

*2. To give way, to make concessions.

" . . . I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol previous to Election*.

côn-çéd'-êd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCEDE, *v.*]

***côn-çé'-dençe**, *s.* [Lat. *concedens*, *pr. par.* of *concedo*.] A conceding, yielding, or giving way; a concession.

"All I had to apprehend was, that a daughter, so reluctantly carried off, would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. iii., let. 19. (*Davies*.)

***côn-çé'-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *concedens*.] Conceding, yielding, or giving way.

côn-çé'-diîng, *pr. par., a & s.* [CONCEDE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of yielding or admitting; concession.

côn-çéit', ***con-çéipt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *concept*, *conceit*, *pa. par.* of *concevoir=*to conceive; Ital. *concetto*; Sp. *conceito*, from Lat. *conceptus*, *pa. par.* of *concipio=*to conceive: *con=*together; *cipio=*to take, to receive.] [CONCEPTION, CONCEIVE.]

*1. That which is conceived or imagined in the mind; a conception.

(1) An opinion or judgment.

" . . . wise in his own *conceit* . . ."—*Prov.* xxviii. 11.

(2) A thought, an idea.

"Dangerous *conceits* are, in their natures, poisons."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

(3) A purpose or intent.

*2. The power or faculty of imagining or conceiving in the mind; imagination, fancy, apprehension.

"I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment . . ."

—*Wisdom* viii. 11.

*3. A liking or estimation; an opinion.

"I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*

The king hath of you."

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

*4. Affection or regard.

"He began partly by conjecture and partly by chance to take a *conceit* of him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 18.

*5. A person or thing to which one takes a fancy or regard.

*6. A feeling of the mind or heart, especially sorrow or grief.

"He tooke such a *conceit* a these misfortunes . . . that wilf illie he starved himselfe."—*Holinshed: Chron.*, vol. iii., p. 13, § 4.

*7. A fancy, whim, or notion taken upon slight or fanciful grounds.

"He, while he labor'd to be thought a god
Immortal, tooke a melancholique, odde
Conceit, and into burning Ætna leap'd."

B. Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

*8. A quaint, fanciful, or witty notion, thought, or turn of expression.

" . . . the conversation of gallant knights and gay courtiers of mine own order and capacity, whose *conceits* are bright and vivid as the lightning, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

¶ As thoughts which their author deems happily conceived are often far-fetched, the word *conceit* is not now a term of unmixed commendation.

"No quaint *conceits*, no pedantic quotations from Talmudists and scholiasts, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*9. A quaint, fantastic, or grotesque figure or ornament.

"He wolde gladly se *conseytes* and fantasies at his table, . . ."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxvi.

10. Undue, excessive, or opinionative estimation of one's self; self-pride.

"Geology propounds many a hard question to its students—questions quite hard and difficult enough to keep down their *conceit*, unless, indeed, very largely developed."—*H. Miller: First Impression of England and its People*, ch. x.

*11. Perhaps extraction, birth (from *conceive*, *A.* 1.).

"I know you are a gentleman of good *conceit*."

Shakesp.: As You Like It.

*12. A style, pattern, or design.

"Most delicate carriages, and of very liberal *conceit*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

¶ *In conceit with*: In agreement or concord with.

"If he were in *conceite wyth* the kynge's grace, then he flattered and perswaded, & corrupt some with giftes, . . ."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 368.

" . . . forming zigzags and inclosing spaces of a great variety of shape and size, in *conceit with* the longitudinal stripes."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 154.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

Out of conceit with: No longer fond of or inclined to.
To put one out of conceit with: To draw their affections or inclinations away from; to dissatisfy with.

"What hath chiefly put me out of conceit with this moving manner is the frequent disappointment."—*Swift*.

To take the conceit out of one: To lower his pride, to humble.

"The meanest of these persons was able to have 'taken the conceit' out of Dr. Whittaker and all his tribe."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 113.

**côn-cēit'*, *v. t. & i.* [CONCEIT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To conceive, to imagine, to fancy, to suppose; to judge or estimate.

"My credit now stands on such slippery ground, That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,"
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

2. To take or have a liking for; to be disposed towards.

B. Intrans.: To imagine, to fancy, to conceive, to form a notion, to guess.

"That the goodness of the Lord being infinite, the effects thereof should be so narrow and finite as men commonly conceit."—*Dr. H. More: Div. Dialogues*.

"... for 'tis too coarse and slovenly to conceit, that these are clareted ~~sa~~ them."—*Annot. on Ep. Rust's Disc. of Truth* (1682), p. 235.

côn-cēit'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCEIT, *s.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

*1. Endowed with conceit or quick apprehension; intelligent, quick, imaginative.

"Which the conceited painter drew so proud, As heaven (it seem'd) to kiss the turrets bow'd."
Shakesp.: Turquin and Lucrece.

*2. Witty, playful, inclined to jest, merry.

*3. Fanciful, ingenious, fantastic.

"A conceited chair to sleep in with the legs stretched out."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, i. 115.

"Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne Which had on it conceited characters."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

*4. Fancied, existing only in the imagination.

"But there were many conceited gods: it may be this belonged to some Idol, as Peor to Baal, and Ekron to Baalzebub: ho, these were all dead gods; this is the Living God."—*T. Adams: Serm.* (1619), p. 4.

5. Full of conceit; inordinately vain or proud of one's self or of some quality or attribute; opinionated, egotistical.

¶ With *of* before the subject of conceit.

"The reasons are these: First, there is no other civilized nation which is so conceited of its own institutions, and of all its modes of public action, as England is . . ."—*J. S. Mill: England and Ireland*.

*6. Fastidious, nice.

7. Flighty, silly. (*Provincial.*)

"If he be so conceited and so fond To entertain a shadow."
Daniell: Hymen's Triumph, ii. 4.

*8. Patterned, designed.

"Three liberal conceited carriages."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

côn-cēit'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *conceited*; -*ly*.]

*1. In a manner happily conceived; wittily.
 *2. In a fanciful or whimsical fashion; fancifully, whimsically.

"Conceitedly dress her, . . ."—*Donne: Poems*, p. 115.

3. In a conceited, vain, or self-proud manner.

côn-cēit'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *conceited*; -*ness*.]

*1. Quickness of apprehension, cleverness, wit.
 †2. Vanity, pride, conceit.

côn-cēit'-ēr, **côn-cēipt'*-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*er*.] A deviser, a contriver.

"Sweete conceipters of musicke."
Greene: Menaphon, p. 23. (*Davies*.)

côn-cēit'-fŭl, **côn-cēit'*-fŭll, **côn-cēipt'*-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*ful*.]

1. Quick of apprehension.

"Which well avizing, straight she gan to cast In her conceitfull mynd, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 16.

2. Full of conceits, whimsical, fanciful.

"To be fantastic in young men is conceitfull distemperature, and a witty madness."—*Donne: Paradoxes*, p. 21.

côn-cēit'-fŭl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *conceitful*; -*ly*.] Intelligently, cleverly.

"More conceitfully or completely translated out of their Latin into English."—*Bolton: Trans. of Florus; Epist. Dedic.*

côn-cēit'-lŭg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONCEIT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: A conception or fancy, an idea.

"... our unwary conceiting that things are in their own natures after the same fashion . . ."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, c. 1.

côn-cēit'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*ist*.] One fond of conceits. Used specially of a painter who makes odd combinations of colors.

"... as a conceitist it hath laid on so many colors, that the counterfeit is more various than the patterne."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 55.

côn-cēit'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*ive*.] Full of conceits. (*North: Plutarch*.)

côn-cēit'-lēss, **côn-cēit'*-lēsse, *a.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*less*.]

1. Without quick apprehension; dull, stupid.

"Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceitless, To be seduced by thy flattery."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iv. 2.

2. Without knowledge or thought; thoughtless, careless.

"But witherward he draw, he conceitlesse Was, he nat knew to what place he was bent."
Browne: The Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

côn-cēit'-u-ōŭs, **côn-cēipt'*-u-ōŭs, *a.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*uous*.] Full of conceits or jokes; merry, lively.

"He at the wine was so pleasant and conceituous."—*T. Newton: Trans. Lemnie's Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 8.

côn-cēit'-ŷ, **côn-cēat'*-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *conceit*; -*y*.]

1. Conceited.

"He's no without a share of common sense, though aiblins a wee conceity of himsel."—*The Steam-boat*, p. 339.

2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit.

"... conceity dressing and decking of the body, . . ."—*Durham: Ten Command.*; *To the Reader*, d. 2., a.

côn-cēiv'-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *conceiv(e)*; -*ability*.] The quality of being conceivable or capable of conception; conceivableness.

côn-cēiv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *conceiv(e)*; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being conceived, imagined, or thought.

"... the active young or larvæ might easily be rendered by natural selection different to any conceivable extent from their parents."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 448.

2. Capable of being understood or believed.

"It is not conceivable that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed."—*Atterbury: Serm.*

côn-cēiv'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *conceivable*; -*ness*.] The quality of being conceivable.

côn-cēiv'-a-blŷ, **côn-cēav'*-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *conceivab(le)*; -*ly*.] In a manner admitting of conception or belief. (*Browne*.)

côn-cēive', **côn-cēave'*, **côn-cēve'*, **con-çeyve'*, **con-çeyffe'*, **con-sayve'*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *concever*; Fr. *concevoir*; Ital. *concepere*; Sp. *concebir*; Port. *conceber*, from Lat. *concipio*=to conceive; *con=cum*=with, together; *capio*=to take, to receive.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To receive into or form in the womb and breed.

"For she did print your royal father off, Conceiving you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.
 "Begetting and conceiving all that's base."
Cooper: Progress of Error.

*2. To make pregnant (with the prep. *of*).

"The king hath declared that he did not get the child of which she is conceived at this time."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 30, 1667.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To receive, to catch, to admit.

"Wherof his lord A sickness conceived hath of dedly sorwe."
Gower, i. 250.

*2. To include or comprehend.

"This prayere . . . conceives alle the gode that a man schuld aske of God."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 442.

3. To form as an idea or conception in the mind; to imagine.

"Never had he committed a greater error than when he had conceived the hope that the hearts of the clergy were to be won . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To understand, to comprehend.

"I conceive you—I conceive you. I will be in prompt readiness," said the Duke."—*Scott: Peveril*, ch. xlii.

5. To imagine or suppose as possible.

"... truly surprising, nor can I conceive the reason for so strange an action."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iii.

*6. To plot or plan, to devise.

"This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds."—*Wotton*.

7. To think, to estimate, to form an opinion of.

"... you will hardly conceive him to have been bred in the same climate."—*Swift*.

*B. Reflexively: To behave, to conduct.

"How they conceived heom in fyghtis."
Alisaunder, 2, 204.

C. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To become pregnant.

"Thenne schal Sara consayve."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 649.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To come to perfection or fullness.

"Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin . . ."—*James* i. 15.

2. To form an idea, conception, or thought in the mind.

"Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; conceive of things completely in all their parts . . ."—*Watts: Logic*.

3. To imagine, to suppose, to have an idea.

"Thei conceiveden that bi this schulde Crist fully hele hym."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to conceive*, *to apprehend*, *to imagine*, and *to suppose*: "*Conceive*, in the strict sense of the word, is the generic, the others the specific terms: since in *apprehending*, *imagining*, and *supposing*, we always *conceive* or form an idea, but not *vice versa*; the difference consists in the mode and object of the action: we *conceive* of things as proper or improper, and just or unjust, right or wrong, good or bad, this is an act of the judgment; we *apprehend* the meaning of another, this is by the power of simple perception, or of combination and reflection; we *suppose* or *imagine* that which has happened or may happen."

He thus discriminates between *to conceive*, *to comprehend*, and *to understand*: "*Conception* is the simplest operation of the three; when we *conceive* we may have but one idea; when we *understand* or *comprehend* we have all the ideas which the subject is capable of presenting. We cannot *understand* or *comprehend* without *conceiving*; but we may often *conceive* that which we neither *understand* nor *comprehend*. That which we cannot *conceive* is to us nothing; but the *conception* of it gives it an existence, at least in our minds; but *understanding* and *comprehending* is not essential to the belief of a thing's existence. So long as we have reasons sufficient to *conceive* a thing as possible or probable, it is not necessary either to *understand* or *comprehend* them in order to authorize our belief. The mysteries of our holy religion are objects of *conception* but not of *comprehension*. We *conceive* that a thing may be done without *understanding* how it is done; we *conceive* that a thing may exist without *comprehending* the nature of its existence. We *conceive* clearly, *understand* fully, *comprehend* minutely. *Conception* is a species of invention; it is the fruit of the mind's operation within itself. *Understanding* and *comprehension* are employed solely on external objects; we *understand* and *comprehend* that which actually exists before us, and presents itself to our observation. *Conceiving* is the office of the imagination, as well as the judgment; *understanding* and *comprehension* are the office of the reasoning faculties exclusively." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-cēived', **côn-cēaved'*, **côn-cēved'*, **con-çeyved'*, *pa. par. & a.* [CONCEIVE, *v.*]

"Of his old love conceav'd in secret brest, Resolved to pursue his former quest."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 17.

côn-cēive'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *conceive*; -*ment*.] A thought, a purpose.

"Rob me of the true ability Of my desired conceivements."
Heywood: Golden Age, iii. 1.

côn-cēiv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *conceiv(e)*; -*er*.]

1. Lit.: She who conceives in the womb.

2. Fig.: One who conceives, forms, or imagines anything in the mind.

"Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser conceivers, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

côn-cēiv'-lŭg, **con-ceyv-yng*, **con-ceyv-yng*, **con-seiv-ing*, **con-ceyv-ende*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONCEIVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"The Lord fro the conceyuende wombe clepede me."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xlix. 1.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhŭn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or power of receiving into and forming in the womb; conception.

"The Lord . . . gaue conceyving to Rebecca."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 21.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of forming, imagining, or apprehending in the mind.

" . . . the power of knowing or conceiving."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. i.

(2) Apprehension, understanding.

"Strikes life into my speech, and shews much more His own conceiving."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

côn-cêiv'-îng-lỹ, *adv.* [*Eng. conceiving; -ly.*] Intelligently, so as to be understood.

"Deliver her judgment conceivingly of most persons."—*Braithwait: Eng. Gentlewoman*, Epist. Dedie.

côn-cêl'-ê-brâte, *v. t.* [*Lat. concelebratum*, sup. of *concelebro*; *con=cum=with*, together; *celebro=to celebrate* (q. v.).] To celebrate together or in union with others; to join in celebrating.

"Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly Celebrate their high feasts Bacchanal."

Holland: Camden, ii. 231.

***con-cel-ise**, *v. t.* [*Mid. Eng. concel(e)=conceal*; suff. -ize.] To conceal.

***con-cel-is-yng**, *s.* [*CONCELISE, v.*] Concealment.

"And quhat persone that makis our soverane lord certification or knowlege quhat personis that ar arte or parte of the said *concelisynge* of the said tressour, to haf sufficient reward and remuneracioun . . ."—*Inventories*, pp. 17, 18.

côn-cê-mênt', *v. t.* [*Prof. con*, and *cement* (q. v.).] To cement together.

"The world is but a more magnificent building, all the stones are gradually cemented, and there is none that subsists alone."—*Feltham: Resolves*. (*Latham.*)

côn-cênt', *s.* [*Lat. concentus=a concert*, harmony; *con=cum=with*, together; *cantus=a singing*, a song; *cano=to sing*.]

1. *Lit.*: A concert of voices; harmony or concord of sound.

"All which together song full chearefully
A lay of loves delight with sweet *concent*."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 5.

2. *Fig.*: Concord, agreement, accord, consistency.

"'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, . . ."—*Atterbury*.

côn-cênt'-êd, *a.* [*Eng. concent; -ed.*] Harmonized, made in accord or concord. (*Spenser.*)

côn-cênt'-êr, ***côn-cên'-tre**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. concentrer*; *Lat. con=cum=with*, together; *centrum=a center*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring together to one point; to concentrate.

"In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of sacred influence!"—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 106.

2. To fix intently or steadily on any object or point.

"The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concenter* the spirits, . . ."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To tend to or meet together in a common center; to have a common center.

" . . . the sides afterward join so closely, and the points *concenter* so exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece."—*Str H. Wotton*.

2. *Fig.*: To coincide, to unite.

"All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some may relate to him, and *concenter* in him."—*Hale*.

côn-cênt'-êred, **côn-cên'-tred**, *pa. par. & a.* [*CONCENTER.*]

"The wretch *concentered* all in self."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 1.

côn-cênt'-êr-îng, ***côn-cên'-trîng**, *pr. par. & s.* [*CONCENTER, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of being concentrated, concentration (*lit. & fig.*).

"That admirable *concentring* of infinite things in the Divine Providence."—*Jeremy Taylor: Great Exemplar*, sect. vi. § 2.

***côn-cênt'-fûl**, *a.* [*Eng. concent; -ful(l).*] Full of harmony or concord; harmonious, accordant.

"Geometry, in giving unto every one his proper form and figure; and music, in joining them in so *concentful* an harmony, each of them with one another."—*Fotherby: Atheom.*, p. 295.

***côn-cên'-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. concentio=a singing together*; *con=together*; *cano=to sing*.] A singing together; harmony, accord, concord.

"Seeing then the whole course of nature is but a song, or a kind of singing, a melodious *concentration* both of the Creator and the creature."—*H. Sydenham: Sermons* (1637), p. 19.

côn-cên'-trâl-î-zâ-tion, *s.* [*Prof. con*, and *Eng. centralization* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"Employing the word *centralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *centralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances."—*Poe: Eureka*, p. 148.

côn-cênt'-rate, *a.* [As if from a *Lat. concentratus*, from a verb *concentro*.] Concentrated.

côn-cên'-trâte, *v. t. & i.* [*CONCENTRATE, a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To bring or lead to a common focus or center; to condense, to combine.

(2) To gather or mass at one point, as to concentrate troops at a certain point.

2. *Fig.*: To center, to direct or fix on a central point or object.

II. Chem., &c.: To condense, or reduce to a greater density.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To meet or come together at a certain point.

2. *Fig.*: To meet, to be concentrated or directed.

côn-cên'-trâ-têd, *pa. par. & a.* [*CONCENTRATE, v.*]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: Gathered or brought to a center or focus.

2. *Fig.*: Directed at or fixed on a certain point or object.

II. Chem., &c.: Condensed, reduced to a greater density.

côn-cên'-trâ-tîng, *pr. par. & s.* [*CONCENTRATE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of gathering to a center; concentration, condensation.

côn-cên'-trâ-tion, *s.* [*Fr. concentration.*]

A. Ordinary Language:1. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of concentrating or gathering together to one center or focus.

2. The state of being concentrated.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of concentrating the thoughts or mind on a single object or point.

2. A compression or condensation.

"The forty [pictures] were a multiplication of one, and the four a *concentration* of forty."—*Ruskin: Mod. Painters*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 22.

B. Chem.: A process which has for its object to increase the amount of a dissolved substance in a liquid, relatively to the quantity of the solvent, without adding any more of the dissolved substance itself. When the solvent is volatile this object is effected by evaporation, as when water, alcohol, or ether is expelled from a solution by heat, by exposure to the air, or *in vacuo*. If the dissolved substance is more volatile than the solvent, the concentration is effected by distillation, the more concentrated liquid being then found in the distillate, as in the rectification of hydrated alcohol and of volatile oils dissolved in water. In the case of aqueous liquids, concentration is sometimes effected by freezing out the water; in this manner a strong solution of salt may be obtained from sea water; strong spirit from vinous liquids, &c. A similar principle is applied to the separation of silver from lead. The argentiferous lead is melted and left to cool till about two-thirds of the mass is solidified. This consists of nearly pure lead, the portion which still remains liquid being an alloy richer in silver than the original mass. By repeating this operation several times the alloy at last becomes sufficiently rich in silver to be treated by cupellation.

côn-cên'-trâ-tîve, *a.* [*Eng. concentrat(e); -ive.*]

1. Able to concentrate or fix the mind on one point or subject.

"It was his *concentrative* habit of mind and his stirring temperament which brought him into this course of action."—*Kinglake: Invas. of the Crimea*, i. 443.

2. Serving to concentrate, concentrating.

côn-cên'-trâ-tîve-nêss, *s.* [*Eng. concentrative; -ness.*]

Phrenol.: The power of concentration; the faculty of fixing the attention or thoughts on any one subject or point.

"I possessed, even as a child, an unusual share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment."—*Bayard Taylor: Home and Abroad* (2d. ser.), vii., p. 435.

côn-cên'-trâ-tôr, *s.* [*Eng. concentrat(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which concentrates.

2. *Min.*: An apparatus for the separation of dry, comminuted ore, according to the gravity of its particles, by exposing a falling sheet of ore-dust to intermittent puffs of air.

côn-cên'-trîc, **côn-cên'-trîc-al**, ***côn-cên'-trîck**, *a.* [*Eng. concentr(e); -ic, -ical.*]

1. *Geom.*: Having the same center. A geometric term used specially of circles.

"The manner of its concretion is by *concentric* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel."—*Arbutnot: On Diet*.

*2. *Fig. (of persons)*: Having the same centers of thought or affection.

"If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love such additions take;
Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee."—*Donne*.

concentric circles, *s. pl.* Circles having the same center, but, of course, different lengths of diameter and radii.

concentric engine, *s.* A name for the rotary engine (q. v.).

concentric operculum, *s.*

Zool. (of a univalve shell): An operculum which increases equally all around, and has its nucleus central or subcentral. Examples—*Paludina* and *Ampullaria*.

côn-cên'-trîc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [*Eng. concentric; -ly.*] So as to possess the same center.

côn-cên'-trîc-âte, *v. t.* [*Eng. concentric, -ive.*] To concentrate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Let them knit and *concentricate* their beams."—*Culverwell: Light of Nations*, 100. (*Latham.*)

côn-cên'-trîc'-i-tỹ, *s.* [*Eng. concentric*, and suff. -ity.] The quality of being concentric.

côn-cên'-tũ-al, *a.* [Formed as if from a *Lat. concentualis*, from *concentus*.] [*CONCENT.*] Harmonious, accordant; in harmony or concord.

" . . . this consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere, . . ."—*Warton: Notes on Milton's Poems*.

côn-cêpt, *s.* [*Lat. conceptum=a thing conceived*; neut. of *conceptus*, *pa. par.* of *concipio=to conceive*.] A conception, a mental representation of anything.

"What is true of our *concept* of creation holds of our *concept* of annihilation."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 592.

côn-cêp'-tâ-cle, **côn-cêp'-tâc'-ũ-lũm**, *s.* [*Lat. conceptaculum=a that which receives something*, a receptacle; *concipio (-cepi, -ceptum)=to take to one's self*, to receive; *con=cum=together*, and *capis=to take*.]

I. Of the form conceptaculum:**Botany:**

1. The name given by Linnæus, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, to a fruit having a single valve opening longitudinally on one side, and distinct from the seeds.

2. The name given by Lindley to a two-celled many-seeded superior fruit separating into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere as in the follicle to the placenta, but are separate from it, lying loosely in the cavity of the cell. Example—*Asclepias*, the fruit of which is generally called a follicle; in fact, the two are essentially the same.

II. Of the form conceptacle:***1. Ord. Lang.**:

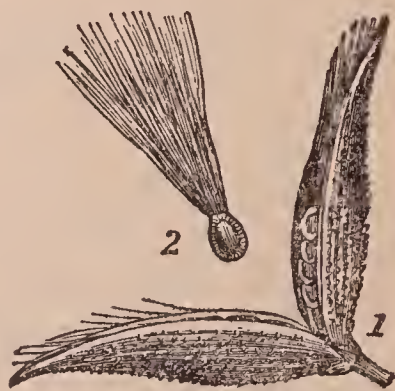
That in which anything is contained, a vessel.

"There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*, Pref.

2. Botany:

(1) A capsular form of fructification in the *Florideæ* and *Fucoidæ*; they are contradistinguished from tetrasperms, *i. e.*, from algal fruit ultimately dividing into four bodies.

(2) A special organ on the surface or in the interior of a receptacle containing the organs of reproduction, as well as their accessories. It is not



Conceptacle of *Asclepias*.

1. Conceptacles. 2. Seed.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

the same as a spore-case, which is itself one of the accessories described. In Pyrenomycetous Fungi they are small flask-shaped receptacles, usually opening outward by a small orifice, the simple internal cavity being almost completely filled up by the soft hymenium. They are called also *perithecia*. In the Rhizocarpeae they are sometimes denominated sporocarps. They exist also in the Marchantiaceae. (Thomé, &c.)

(3) The term is sometimes used in the same sense as I. 2.

côn-çêp-tî-bil'-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *conceptible*; -ity.] The quality of being conceptible or conceivable.

"There is there more of *conceptibility* and *cognoscibility*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 639.

côn-çêp-tî-ble, a. [As if from a Lat. *conceptibilis*, from *conceptus*, pa. par. of *concipio*=to conceive.] Capable of being conceived, conceivable, intelligible.

"... most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

côn-çêp-tion, s. [Fr. *conception*; Sp. *concepcion*; Port. *concepção*; Ital. *concezione*; Prov. & Lat. *conceptio*, from *conceptus*, pa. par. of *concipio*=to conceive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of conceiving.

(1) *Lit.*: The act or state of becoming quick with child. [II. 1.]

(2) *Fig.*: The first origin of anything.

"For all is perfect that God works on earth,
And he that gives *conception* aids the birth."

Cowper: *Conversation*.

2. The state of being conceived. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

3. That which is conceived. (*Fig. only.*)

(1) Anything conceived in the mind; an idea, perception, purpose, thought. [II. 2.]

"... 'tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desires."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

*(2) Conceit, an affected sentiment.

II. Technically:

1. *Phys.*: The first formation of the embryo of an animal; the first animation of the ovum at the moment when it escapes from the ovarium, passing through the Fallopian tube to the uterus.

2. Mental Phil.:

(1) The cognition of classes, as distinguished from individuals; that special application of abstraction, comparison, and attention which elaborates what logicians call notions or concepts; the act of the mind in producing concepts or notions.

(2) The notions or concepts so produced; the "general" or "abstract ideas" of Locke; the "abstract general notions" of Hamilton. These are properly expressed by common terms, and constitute the object of study in pure or formal logic. The number of attributes embraced in a concept or notion constitutes its intension, comprehension, or logical content, and this determines its area or sphere of applicability, that is, its extension or logical extent. These two quantities exist in an inverse ratio to one another. The maximum of the extent of a conception or notion is the minimum of the content, and the maximum of the content is the minimum of the extent. On this single maxim Pure or Formal Logic has been based. (Kant, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Prof. Campbell Fraser, Edinburgh University.)

Dugald Stewart used *conception* as equivalent to reproductive imagination, and Reid used it as convertible with imagining, understanding, or comprehending.

"*Imagining* should not be confounded with *conceiving*, &c., though some philosophers, as Gassendi, have not attended to the distinction. The words, *conception*, *concept*, *notion*, should be limited to what cannot be represented in the imagination, as the thought suggested by a general term. The Leibnitzians call this *symbolical* in contrast to *intuitive* knowledge. This is the sense in which *conceptio* and *conceptus* have been usually and correctly employed. Mr. Stewart, on the other hand, arbitrarily limits *conception* to the reproduction, in imagination, of an object of sense as actually perceived."—Sir William Hamilton's *Note on Reid, The Intellectual Powers*, p. 360.

"The term *conception*, which means a taking up in bundles and grasping into unity, ought to have been left to denote, what it previously was and only properly could be, applied to express—the notions we have of classes of objects, in other words, what have been called our *general ideas*."—Sir William Hamilton: *Metaphysics*, p. 262, vol. ii.

"... abstract *conceptions* are impossible."—Herbert Spencer (2d ed.), vol. ii., p. 525, § 487.

3. Theol. & Ch. Hist.: [IMMACULATE.]

côn-çêp-tion-ål, a. [Eng. *conception*; -al.] Of or pertaining to conception.

côn-çêp-tion-ål-ist, s. [Eng. *conceptional*; -ist.] A conceptualist.

côn-çêp-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *conception*; -ist.] A conceptualist.

"The born *conceptionists*, the spiritual children of Aristotle."—Coleridge: *Marginalia*; quoted in *Blackwood's Magazine*, Jan., 1882, p. 123.

***côn-çêp-tious**, a. [Lat. *conceptus*; Eng. suff. -ious.] Apt or quick to conceive; pregnant, fruitful.

"... thy fertile and *conceptionous* womb."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*.

côn-çêp-tive, a. [Lat. *conceptus*; Eng. suff. -ive.]

*1. *Lit.*: Having the power or quality of conceiving, fruitful.

2. *Fig.*: Having the power or faculty of conceiving mentally.

"Now there is nothing in this process which necessarily eludes the *conceptive* or imagining power of the purely human mind."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vi. 117.

côn-çêp-tu-ål-ism, s. [Lat. *conceptus*, and Eng. suff. -al; -ism.]

Metaph. & Hist.: The distinctive speculative opinion, or opinions, of the conceptualists.

"The close of all Albert the Great's intense labors, of his enormous assemblage of the opinions of the philosophers of all ages, and his efforts to harmonize them with the high Christian theology, is a kind of eclecticism, an unreconciled realism, *conceptualism*, nominalism, with many of the difficulties of each."—Milman: *Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. iii.

Côn-çêp-tu-ål-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *conceptual-ism*; -ist.]

A. As substantive:

Metaph. & Hist. (pl.): A metaphysical sect—if, indeed, it had coherence enough to be called a sect—which arose in the Middle Ages during the disputes between the Nominalists and the Realists. It sought to occupy an intermediate position between the two contending parties, but it approximated much more nearly to the Nominalists than to the Realists; perhaps, indeed, it was not really distinct from the former. The Realists held that general ideas, such as genus, species, &c., called in the language of the schoolmen universals, are real existences, at least in the Divine mind; the Nominalists, on the contrary, contended that they were mere names or words, while the Conceptualists held that they were not only names but mental conceptions or ideas. The Conceptualists were not able to make their voice very audible in Mediaeval times amid the din of battle between the greater combatants, but the eminent metaphysician Locke held views essentially conceptualist.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the tenets of the metaphysicians described under A.

"St. Thomas, like his predecessor, Albert, on the great question of universals, is eclectic; neither absolutely realist, *conceptualist*, nor nominalist."—Milman: *Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. iii.

côn-çêrn', ***côn-çêrne'**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *concerner*; Ital. *concernere*; Sp. *concernir*, from Lat. *concerno*=(1) to mix, to mingle; (2) to concern, to regard: *con=cum*=with; *cerno*=to separate, to observe, to discriminate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To relate or belong to; to have to do with.

"Officious fool! that needs must meddling be
In business that concerns not thee!"

Cowley: *The Shortness of Life*, &c.

2. To affect or be of interest to temporarily; to interest.

"Associated with the stars that most concern us."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 5.

3. To be of importance to; to affect the interests of.

"It much concerns a preacher first to learn
The genius of his audience, and their turn."

Dodsley: *The Art of Preaching*.

4. To affect with sorrow, grief, or anxiety; to make anxious or uneasy. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

*5. To suit, to be agreeable or convenient to.

"To sound your name it not concerned me."

Shakesp.: *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 2.

B. Reflex.: To give one's self trouble or anxiety about anything; to interest.

"I ought not to have *concern'd* myself with speculations which belong to the profession."—Dryden.

*C. Intransitive:

1. To relate, to belong, to appertain.

2. To be of importance.

"Deliver this paper into the royal hand of the king: it may concern much."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

*3. To import.

"What doth concern your coming?"

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

côn-çêrn', s. [CONCERN, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which affects or is of interest or importance to a person.

"'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live."
Dryden.

2. An affair, a business, a matter.

"Religion is no trifling *concern*, . . ."—Rogers.

3. Importance, moment, weight.

"Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*."—Roscommon.

4. Anxiety, regard, interest in or care for any person or thing, solicitude.

"Why all this *concern* for the poor?"—Swift.

5. Anxiety or solicitude of mind, care, uneasiness.

"Thy maidens grieved themselves at my *concern*."

Cowper: *On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture*.

6. A relation. (Gen. pl. Scotch.)

II. Commerce:

1. A business establishment.

2. Those interested as partners in a business; a firm.

"To feel or have a *concern* in or for: To be or feel interested in.

***côn-çêrn'-ance**, s. [Eng. *concern*; -ance.] Import, importance.

"Frequent coming to God in prayer, acknowledged by Christ, and with the *concernance* of those things which we may ask and obtain by prayer, &c."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. i., p. 74.

***côn-çêr'-nan-çỹ**, s. [Eng. *concernance*(e); -y.] Import, concern, business.

"The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?"—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

côn-çêr'-ned, pa. par. & a. [CONCERN, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Interested, involved, connected.

2. Anxious or solicitous; affected with anxiety, care, or solicitude for; interested in.

*II. Fig.: Intoxicated, affected with drink.

"A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor."

Taylor: *Philip Van Artevelde*, II. iii. 3.

côn-çêrn'-êd-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *concerned*; -ly.] In a concerned manner; with concern, anxiety, or solicitude.

"Not taking the alarm so *concernedly*."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*, iii. 266 (ed. 1857).

***côn-çêrn'-êd-nêss**, s. [Eng. *concerned*; -ness.] The quality of being concerned, interested, or anxious; solicitude, anxiety.

"... with as much earnestness and *concernedness* as an hungry beggar begs alms at our door."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. ii.

***côn-çêr'-nêe'**, s. [Eng. *concern*; -ee.] One who is concerned or interested in any matter.

"The next and best of all preceding equalization was that which the *concernees* of each county made."—Sir W. Petty: *Polit. Anat.*, p. 60.

***côn-çêrn'-êr**, s. [Eng. *concern*; -er.] One who has an especial concern or interest in any matter; one who is concerned.

"He was

As great with them as their *concerners*."

Mayne: *City Match*, i. 1.

côn-çêrn'-îng, ***côn-çêrn'-ỹng**, ***côn-çêrn'-ỹnge**, pr. par., a., s. & prep. [CONCERN, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

*B. As adj.: Affecting the interests, important.

"I made it one of my motives to go into Ireland, and one of my *concerningest* businesses there, to get this lease assigned over in trust to yourself and Roger Ball."—Boyle: *Life*; *Works*, vol. i., p. 53.

*C. As *subst.*: A matter of concern, interest, or importance.

"Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear *concernings* hide? who would do so?"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

D. As *prep.*: As regards, relating to, with regard or relation to.

"Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever."—Psalm cxix. 152.

***côn-çêrn'-îng-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *concerning*; -ly.] In a concerned or anxious manner, concernedly. (Pearson.)

côn-çêrn'-mênt, s. [Eng. *concern*; -ment.]

*1. That which interests or concerns a person.

"Leaving our great *concernment* to the last."—Denham.

*2. An affair, concern, or business; a matter.

"It is good to be very staunch and cautious of talking about other men and their *concernments*, in way of passing characters on them, or descanting upon their proceedings . . ."—Barrow: *Serm.*, p. 85.

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

†3. Importance, moment, or weight; consequence.
 " . . . matters of great *concernment* to mankind."—*Boyle*.

*4. Relation, concern, interest; a bearing upon the interests of any one.
 "Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
 No less than the king's life and honor."
Denham: Sophy.

*5. Intercourse, business, concern.
 "The great *concernment* of men is with man, one among another."—*Locke*.

*6. Interference, interposition, meddling.
 "He married a daughter to the earl without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence."—*Clarendon*.

7. Relation, connection.

8. Anxiety, solicitude, care.

"But while they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment* . . ."
Dryden: All for Love, Pref.

côn-cêrt', ***con-sort**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *concerter*; Ital. *concertare*, from Lat. *consertus* = joined together, *pa. par.* of *consero*; *con* = *cum* = with, together; *sero* = to join, to connect. (*Skeat.*)] [**CON-SORT**.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To plan or devise in conjunction with others; to plot.

"The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company."—*De Foe: Memoirs of Colonel Jack*.

2. To plan or devise; to arrange, not necessarily after consultation with others.

" . . . a commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people, . . ."
Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To plan, to arrange after consultation or agreement.

"All these *concerted* to go to Goa together, and I determined to go with them."—*Haekluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 222.

2. To act in conjunction or in harmony with.

côn-cêrt', ***con-sort**, *s.* [Fr. *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Sp. *concierto*.] [**CONCERT**, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Agreement or accord of two or more persons or parties in any design or act; harmony or accordance of plan or ideas.

"London set the example of *concert* and of exertion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Harmony, concord.

"Let us, in *concert*, to the season sing,
 Civic and sylvan heralds of the spring!"

Cowper: Transl. Lat. Poems of Milton; Approach of Spring.

*3. An accordance or harmonious union of sounds.

"And keep in tune with heav'n, till God ere long
 To his celestial *concert* us unite."
Milton: Solemn Music.

II. *Music*: An entertainment in which a number of persons or instruments, or both, take part.

¶ A *concert* or *consort* of *viols* in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was a quartet or other number of stringed instruments performing in concert. (*Grove*.)

¶ Concerts of music to which the public are admitted by payment are of comparatively recent origin in the history of music. The advertisement of the first London concert runs as follows: "These are to give notice, that at Mr. John Barrister's house (now called the Music School), over against the 'George' Tavern, in White Fryers, this present Monday, will be music performed by excellent masters, beginning precisely at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and every afternoon for the future, precisely at the same hour."—*London Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1672. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) The first concerts known to have taken place were performed at Vicenza by the *Filarmonici* in 1565. There was a subscription concert at Oxford in 1665. The first in London was the one mentioned by *Stainer* and *Barrett* as taking place in 1672, but they did not become an institution of the metropolis till the rise of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1710. [**ORATORIO**.] In modern times almost every city in the world has its musical associations, which at stated intervals entertain the public with concerts. The most noted in this country are those given in Boston, New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, by the associations for advanced musical culture in those cities, led by such men as Thomas, Damrosch, DeKoven, Sousa, and others.

concert-pitch, *s.*

1. *Literally*:

Music: A term for the pitch formerly used at concerts, a trifle higher than the ordinary or international pitch (in which A has 435 vibrations), for the sake of giving additional brilliancy.

2. *Fig.*: The exact or proper degree of exactness or correctness.

concert-room, *s.* A room or hall in which concerts are given.

côn-cêr-tan'-tê, *s.* [Ital.] A term applied in the eighteenth century to compositions for the orchestra in which there were special parts for solo instruments, and occasionally to compositions for solo instruments without the orchestra. It is now generally used as an adjective, indicating certain prominent solo parts in an orchestral composition, which are spoken of as "*concertante parts*." (*Grove*.)

côn-cêr-tâ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *concertatio*, from *con-certo* = to strive together; *con* = *cum* = with; *certo* = to strive.] A striving or contending; strife, contention, contest.

" . . . the law of arms and *concertations* in games or the like . . ."
Goodwin: Works, III. ii. 303.

côn-cêr-tâ'-tîve, *a.* [Lat. *concertativus*, from *con-certo* = to strive together.] Quarrelsome, contentious. (*Bailey*.)

côn-cêrt'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [**CONCERT**, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Agreed on, mutually planned or devised.

" . . . two of the party proceeded with *concerted* signals to show whether it was fresh water."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 170.

2. *Music*: Applied to a composition arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, quartet, &c.

"The term Sonata was formerly applied to short *concerted* pieces for three or four stringed instruments."—*Ouseley: Musical Form*, ch. xi., p. 54.

***côn-cêrt'-êr**, ***côn-cêrt'-ôr**, ***con-sort-er**, *s.* [Eng. *concert*; *-er*.] One who concerts, plots, or plans with others; a deviser, a planner, a plotter.

" . . . their coadjutors, counsellors, *concerters*, procurers, abettors, and maintainers."—*Burnet: Records: A Commission, &c., against Heretics*, No. 32, pt. ii., bk. ii.

côn-cêr-tî'-nâ, *s.* [Ger.]

Music: A portable instrument of the accordion family, having a key-board at each end, with expansible bellows between the two. The sound is produced by the pressure of air from the bellows on free metallic reeds. There are two varieties, the English and the German. It is usually octagonal or hexagonal in shape.

côn-cêrt'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CONCERT**, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of planning or devising by consultation or agreement with others.

côn-cêr-tî'-nô, *s.* [Ital.]

1. The principal instrument in a concerto as *violino concertino*.

2. The diminutive of concerto. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

côn-cêr'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *concert*; *-ion*.] The act of concerting or planning; adjustment.

côn-cêrt'-meist-êr, *s.* [Ger.] The leader of the band, the conductor at a concert. The conductor of an orchestra is called a *capellmeister*.

***côn-cêrt'-mênt**, *s.* [Eng. *concert*; *-ment*.] The act of concerting, planning, or contriving; concertation.

côn-cêr'-tô (or pron. **côn-çhâre'-tô**), *s.* [Ital.]

1. A concert.

2. A composition for the display of the qualities of some especial instrument, accompanied by others of a similar or dissimilar character. A concerto may be for a solo violin, or violoncello with an accompaniment for strings, or wind; or it may be for a pianoforte, violin, or any wind instrument, and a full band. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ The word is at the present time usually applied to a composition for a solo instrument accompanied by full orchestra, as opposed to a sonata, in which the soloist is unaccompanied by other instruments, or only supported by the pianoforte. In earlier times the term had a much wider application.

"The full *concerto* swells upon your ear."

Cowper: Progress of Error.

†**côn-cês'-sî-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *concessus*], and Eng. suff. *-able*.] Capable of being conceded, granted, or yielded.

"It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulates in Nature."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 157.

côn-cês'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *concession*; Lat. *concessio*, from *concessus*, *pa. par.* of *concedo* = to yield.] [**CONCEDE**.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding in reply to a request or demand.

2. Anything conceded, granted, or yielded in reply to a request or demand.

"So ended, and for ever, the hope that the Church of England might be induced to make some *concession* to the scruples of the nonconformists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. *Spec.*: A privilege or right granted by any government for the carrying out of any public works, or by a patentee for the use of his invention.

"*Concessions* for the colonies and for foreign countries of the valuable patent rights under both of these systems, . . ."
London Daily Telegraph.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.* (*Arms of Concession* or *Augmentation of Honor*): [**AUGMENTATION**.]

2. *Logic*: The granting, yielding, or admitting of a point.

"This is therefore a *concession*, that he doth in his own conscience believe the Scriptures to be sufficiently plain, at least in all necessary points, even to ordinary understandings."—*Sharpe*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

côn-cês'-sion-âire, *s.* [Fr. *concessionnaire*.] One who receives or holds a concession for the construction of public works, &c.

côn-cês'-sion-a-rÿ, *a.* [Fr. *concessionnaire*.] Granted as a concession or indulgence; conceded.

côn-cês'-sion-êr, *s.* [Fr. *concessionnaire*.] One desirous of obtaining a concession for the construction of public works, &c.

"The *concessioner*, so far, has had three separate bodies of men to bribe."—*Contemp. Review*, March, 1880, p. 367.

côn-cês'-sion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *concession*; *-ist*.] One who concedes or grants a concession.

"How, then, may this be effected? By conciliation, exclaims the whole host of confederated *concessionists*."—*Southey: Quarterly Review*, vol. xxxviii., p. 548.

côn-cês'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *concessivus*, from *concessus*, *pa. par.* of *concedo* = to concede, to yield.] Conceding; implying concession.

côn-cês'-sive-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *concessive*; *-ly*.] By way of concession or yielding.

côn-cês'-sô-rÿ, *a.* [As from a Lat. *concessorius*, from *concessus*, *pa. par.* of *concedo* = to concede, to yield.] Permissive.

"These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 81. (*Latham*.)

côn-cêt'-tîsm, *s.* [Eng. *conceit*(o); *-ism*.] The use of conceits or affected phrases.

"If mere *conceitism* be a part of poetry, Quarles is as great a poet as Cowley or George Herbert."—*Kingsley: Miscell.*, ii. 129.

côn-cêt'-tô (pl. **conceitti**), *s.* [Ital.] A conceit, a quaintness; an affected phrase.

"The shepherds have their *conceitti* and their antitheses."—*Ld. Chesterfield*.

côn-cê'-vêi'-bâ, *s.* [Native name Latinized (?).] *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalyphææ. The seeds of *Conceveiba guianensis* are said to be delicious. (*Lindley*.)

***con-ceyffe**, *v. t.* [**CONCEIVE**.]

"She has *conceyffed* a son in elde."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 75.

cônch, *s.* [Fr. *conque*; Prov. *conca concha*; Sp. & Ital. *conca*; Port. & Lat. *concha*; Gr. *kongchê*; Sansc. *cankka*.] [**CONCHA**.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A marine shell.

(1) Bivalve:

(a) *In a general sense*:

"He furnishes her closet

first, and fills

The crowded shelves with

rarities of shells:

Adds orient pearls, which

from the *conchs* he

drew."
Dryden: Fables.

(b) *Spec.*: *Strombus gi-* Triton Blowing Conch.

(2) Univalve.

2. *Fig.*: A nickname for an inhabitant of the Bahama islands, or some other West Indian Islands, in allusion to the abundance of conch shells there. (*Ogilvie*.)

II. *Arch.*: [**CONCHA**.]

côn'-châ, *s.* [Lat. *concha* = a shell-fish, a cockle, spec. a pearl-oyster (both of these are bivalve); the shell of a snail, or of the Triton's trumpet of that form (these are univalve). But the Gr. *kongchê* = a mussel or cockle, is limited to bivalves. Cognate with Lat. *cochlea* (q. v.).]

1. *Anat.*: The largest and deepest concavity in the external ear. It is situated a little below the center of the organ; surrounds the entrance to the



fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***côn-čil'-i-ar-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *conciliar*; -ly.] By or in accordance with a council. (*Barrow*.)

côn-čil'-i-ar-ý, *a.* [Eng. *conciliar*; -y.] Pertaining to or issued by a council or general assembly.

"By their authority the conciliary definitions passed into law."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 205.

côn-čil'-i-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *conciliatus*, *pa. par.* of *concilio*=to reconcile, to conciliate, from *concilium*=an assembly, a union.] [COUNCIL.]

*1. To assure, confirm, or make stronger.

"It is not long ago since some kinges gaue their daughters to forein kinges in maryage to conciliate amitye, . . ."—*Joye: Expositiō of Daniel*, c. II.

2. To win or gain over to one's side from a state of hostility or indifference; to win the regard or goodwill of.

"Her affability had conciliated many who had been repelled by his freezing looks and short answers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conciliate* and *reconcile*: "*Conciliate* and *reconcile* are both employed in the sense of uniting men's affections, but under different circumstances. The *conciliator* gets the good will and affections for himself; the *reconciler* unites the affections of two persons to each other. The *conciliator* may either gain new affections, or regain those which are lost; the *reconciler* always renews affections which have been once lost. The best means of *conciliating* esteem is by *reconciling* all that are at variance. *Conciliate* is mostly employed for men in public stations; *reconcile* is indifferently employed for those in public or private stations. Men in power have sometimes the happy opportunity of *conciliating* the good will of those who are most averse to their authority, and thus *reconciling* them to measures which would otherwise be odious. Kindness and condescension serve to *conciliate*; a friendly influence, or a well-timed exercise of authority, is often successfully exerted in *reconciling*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-čil'-i-â-těd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCILIATE, *v.*]

côn-čil'-i-ât-ing, *pr. par.* *a. & s.* [CONCILIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Gaining over to one's side; winning, conciliatory, of engaging manners.

" . . . the more pliant and conciliating method of Cicero."—*Hurd: On Sincerity in the Commercial World*, dial. I.

C. *As subst.*: The act of gaining over to one's side; conciliation.

côn-čil'-i-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conciliatio*, from *concilio*=to conciliate.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of conciliating or gaining over to harmony or goodwill; reconciliation.

" . . . conciliation of some good between our said good brother and the French king."—*Strype: Memorials; Queen Mary*, an. 1553.

2. The state of being conciliated or reconciled.

"The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible, previous to any submission on the part of America."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America*.

†**côn-čil'-i-â-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *conciliat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to or having the power or property of conciliating; conciliatory. (*Coleridge*.)

côn-čil'-i-â-tôr, *s.* [Lat., from *concilio*=to conciliate, to reconcile.]

1. One who conciliates or makes peace between parties.

"He thought it would be his great honor to be the *conciliator* of Christendom."—*Bishop Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 103.

2. One who reconciles matters at variance or discrepancy.

côn-čil'-i-â-tôr-ý, *a.* [Eng. *conciliator*; -y.] Tending to or having the effect of conciliating; friendly, reconciling.

"Even Howe thought it advisable to hold conciliatory language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

côn-çin-nâte, *a.* [Lat. *concinnatus*, *pa. par.* of *concinno*=to make neat; *concinnus*=neat.] Neat, elegant, apt.

" . . . a manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge *concinnate* termes, and apte and eloquente wordes."—*Hall: Henry VII.*, an. 5.

côn-çin-nâte, *v. t.* [CONCINNATE, *a.*] To refine, to mix properly.

"Cato setteth down a receipt to trim and *concinnate* wine . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiv., ch. 20.

côn-çin-nâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *concinnatio*=a making neat; *concinnus*=neat.] A making neat; decent, or perfect.

" . . . the building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints."—*Bishop Reynolds: On the Passions*, p. 77.

***côn-çinne**, *a.* [Lat. *concinnus*.] Neat, elegant, becoming.

"Beauty consists in a sweet variety of colors, and in a *concinne* disposition of different parts."—*Adams: Works*, i. 398.

côn-çin-nl-tý, ***côn-çin-nl-tie**, *s.* [Lat. *concinnitas*=neatness, from *concinnus*=neat.] Neatness, fitness, harmony of parts. *Used*—

1. *Of speech, language, &c.*:

"Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecian schemates, called them *concinnitie*, that is, properness, aptness, feattness, also conformations, formes, and fashions; comprising all ornaments of speech under one name."—*Peacham: Garden of Eloquence*, bk. i. (1577).

2. *Of a building*:

"The college called Amarodoche in Fez—which has been so amply celebrated for the *concinnity* of its building."—*L. Addison: Western Barbary*, p. 138.

côn-çin-noús, *a.* [Lat. *concinnus*=neat.] Neat, becoming, agreeable, pleasant.

***côn-çion**, ***con-çionun**, *s.* [Lat. *concio*: *con*=cum=with, together; *cio*=to call, to summon.]

1. A meeting, an assembly, a convocation.

"In public *concion* and in writing sealed."—*Fox, &c.: Acts*, p. 272.

2. An address made to an assembly.

"He commandit baith the pepill to comper to his *concionun*."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 50.

***côn-çion-ar-ý**, *a.* [Lat. *concionarius*.] The same as *CONCIONATORY* (q. v.).

***côn-çion-âte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *concionatus*, *pa. par.* of *concionor*.] To preach.

***côn-çion-â-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *concionat(e)*; -ive.] Of or pertaining to preaching.

côn-çi-ô-nâ-tôr, *s.* [Lat.=a haranguer of the people, a demagogue, an agitator.] A common councilman, a freeman. (*Wharton*.)

côn-çi-ôn-a-tôr-ý, *a.* [Lat. *concionarius*, *concionatorius*.] Used in public assemblies or at preachings.

" . . . their *concionatory* invectives."—*Howel*.

***côn-çip'-i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *concupiens*, *pr. par.* of *concupio*=to conceive.] Conceiving.

"By puffs *concupient* some in ether flit."

J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 140.

côn-çise, *a.* [Fr. *concis* (m.), *concise* (f.); Lat. *concisus*=cut short, brief, *pa. par.* of *concido*=to cut short, to abridge: *con*=cum=with, together; *cædo*=to cut.] Short, brief, condensed, and comprehensive; terse, succinct, not diffuse (used of language, style, &c.).

" . . . the same Spartan, calmly dressing his hair and uttering his *concise* jests, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ For the difference between *concise* and *short*, see *SHORT*.

côn-çise'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *concise*; -ly.] In a concise manner or style; briefly, shortly, succinctly, tersely.

"Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject."—*Broome: On the Odyssey*.

côn-çise-něss, *s.* [Eng. *concise*; -ness.] The quality of being concise; brevity, terseness, succinctness.

" . . . the noble *conciseness* of those ancient legends . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

côn-çi-şion, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *concision*; Port. *concisão*; Ital. *concisione*; Prov. *concisio*. From Lat. *concisionem*, accus. of *concisio* (rhet.)=the separating of a clause into two divisions; *concisus*=divided, *pa. par.* of *concido*=to cut up, to cut to pieces, to destroy: *con* and *cædo*=to cause to fall, to hew, to cut; *cædo*=to fall.]

†1. *Of style*: Conciseness.

2. *Of sects, factions, or factious individuals*:

(1) *Scripture*: The rendering given both in the Authorized and in the Revised versions of the New Testament to Gr. *kata tomēn* in Philip. iii. 2, a term contemptuously applied by St. Paul to the Judaizing teachers in the Philippian Church, who insisted on the necessity of the Christians, Jews and Gentiles being circumcised. His argument is: The circumcision which they recommend you, having now lost its spiritual significance, I contemptuously call *concision*—i. e., a mangling of the body; we have the true circumcision, we have that of the heart and not that of the body.

(2) *Fig.*: A contemptuous term applied in controversy to schisms produced by dissatisfied persons in the Church. (*South*.)

***côn-çi-tâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *concitatio*, from *concito*=to disturb: *con*=cum=with, together; *cito*=to stir.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or setting in motion. (*Browne*.)

***côn-çite**, *v. t.* [Lat. *concito*=to disturb, to stir up.] To disturb, to stir up, to excite or set in motion. (*Colgrave*.)

***côn-çi-těd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCITE.]

***côn-çi-ting**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CONCITE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disturbing, stirring up, or setting in motion; concitation.

***côn-çit'-i-zen**, *s.* [Pref. *con* and *citizen* (q. v.). In Fr. *concitoyen*.] A fellow-citizen.

"For what is it to me by whom I suffer evil of one and the same kind and degree, whether it be by a neighbor, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *con-citizen*?"—*Knorr: Hist. Reformation*; Pref.

côn-clâ-mâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*=to cry out.] The act of shouting together; a united or general outcry or shout.

côn-clâve, *s.* [Fr., Sp., Port. & Ital. *conclave*; Prov. *conclavi*; Lat. *conclave*=a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, or coop that may be locked up: *con* here the same as *cum*=with, and *clavis*=a key.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of Places*: The cells described under II.

2. *Of persons*:

(1) *Lit.*: The cardinals confined within such cells for the election of a pope.

"It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal."—*South: Serm.*

(2) *Fig.*: A close or secret assembly—

(a) *Of men*:

"If busy men

In sober *conclave* met, to weave a web
Of amity, whose living threads should stretch
Beyond the seas, and to the farthest pole."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

†(b) *Of animals*:

"Like wolves before the levin flame,
When, 'mid their howling *conclave* driven,
Hath glanced the thunderbolt of heaven."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 33.

(c) *Of the heathen gods*:

"Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits." *Garth*.

II. Eccles.: For the two senses in which the term *conclave* is used, see I. 1. 2. Pope Nicolaus II., in the eleventh century, and Alexander III., in the twelfth, having limited the right of electing a pope to the college of cardinals, in 1268, on the death of Clement IV., the electors could not for nearly three years agree upon a successor; and in 1271 the magistrates, acting on the advice of St. Bonaventura, locked them up till they could agree, which confinement made them do before long. The success of the scheme led to its becoming a settled institution, and it still continues. The appropriate place for shutting up the cardinal electors is a range of small cells in the Vatican, or some other pontifical palace, though a *conclave* may be held elsewhere; thus Pius VII. was elected at Venice. Formerly the practice was to limit the electors to a single dish at dinner and the same at supper if they did not agree within three days, and to a small allowance of bread, water, and wine, if the eighth day saw their deliberations still unfinished. Gregory XV. regulated the *conclave* by a bull issued in 1621, and Urban VI. by one sent forth in 1625.

côn-clâ'-vist, *s.* [Fr. *conclaviste*; Ital. & Mod. Lat. *conclavista*.]

Eccles.: An ecclesiastic acting as secretary and servant to a cardinal, and shut up with him in the same building during the time that the *conclave* continues.

***côn-clim-âte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *con*, and *climate* (q. v.).] To inure or accustom to a climate; to acclimatize.

côn-clûde, ***con-cluden**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *concludo*=to shut up together: *con*=cum=with, together; *claudo*=to shut; Fr. *conclure*; Ital. *conchiudere*; Sp. & Port. *concluir*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To shut up or in, to inclose.

"The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 52.

2. To end, to terminate, to finish, to close.

"And schortly to *concluden* al his wo."

Chaucer: C. T., l. 360.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To include, to comprehend; to embrace.

"God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, . . ."—*Romans*, xi. 32.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr'k, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To determine, to arrange, to settle.

"Riv. Is it concluded he shall be protector?"

Q. Eliz. It is determined, not concluded yet."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

- *3. To oblige, to bind down.

"He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned."—Atterbury.

- *4. To hinder, to obstruct.

"This open thing which is befall"

Concludeth him by such a way."

Gower, i. 185.

- *5. To gather as a consequence from reasoning; to infer, to come to a conclusion as to anything; to reckon.

"... no man can conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him."—Archbishop Tillotson.

- *6. To refute, to confute, or convince by argument.

"In all these temptations Christ concluded the fiend."—Foxe: Acts, &c., p. 602.

- *7. To prove, to demonstrate.

"... in the ende as it shal appeare, he concludeth nothinge."—Jewell: Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 496.

- *8. To decide, to consider as proved.

"But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be concluded blest before he die."

Addison: Ovid.

- *9. To acknowledge as true or correct, to admit.

"Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words effectual."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

10. Law: To prevent from. (Wharton.)

- *B. Reflexive: To preclude, to shut out.

- C. Intransitive:

1. To finish, to make an end, to come to a conclusion.

"... and so her death concludes."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.

2. To leave off speaking or writing.

- ¶ To conclude: In short, in fine; to be brief.

"... and, to conclude, they are lying knaves."—Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

3. To determine, to come to a decision, to make up one's mind.

"I will conclude to hate her, ..."

Shakesp.: Cymbel., iii. 5.

- *4. To come to a decision or determination; to arrange, to decide, to agree.

"... conclude and be agreed."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 1.

- ¶ Sometimes followed by the prep. on.

"Suffolk concluded on the articles."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

5. To collect by reasoning, to gather, to infer.

"... the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience."—Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.

- *6. To form an opinion or decision (with of or upon).

"Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, ..."—Atterbury.

¶ For the difference between to conclude and to close, see CLOSE; for that between to conclude upon and to decide, see DECIDE.

- côn-clû-dêd, pa. par. or a. [CONCLUDE.]

*côn-clû-dên-ce, *côn-clû-dên-cý, s. [Lat. *concludens*, pr. par. of *concludo*.] A logical deduction, consequence, or inference; a conclusion. (Hale.)

*côn-clû-dent, a. [Lat. *concludens*.] Involving or containing a logical deduction, consequence, or inference; conclusive. (Bacon.)

côn-clû-dêr, s. [Eng. *conclud(e)*; -er.] One who concludes, infers, or determines.

- côn-clû-dîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONCLUDE.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

- B. As adjective:

1. Closing, ending, final.

- *2. Conclusive.

"We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout."

King.

- C. As substantive:

1. The act of finishing, ending, or bringing to a close.

2. The act of arranging, determining on, or agreeing.

- *3. An inference, deduction, or consequence.

concluding line, s. A small line leading through the center of the steps of a rope or Jacob's ladder. (Weale.)

côn-clû-dîng-lý, adv. [Eng. *concluding*; -ly.] Conclusively; beyond doubt or controversion. (Digby.)

*côn-clû-si-ble, a. [Lat. *conclusus*, pa. par. of *concludo*=to conclude.] Admitting of proof; determinable; capable of being inferred or demonstrated.

"'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's prescience, ..."—Hammond.

côn-clû-sion, *con-clu-cioun, *con-clu-sioun, *con-clu-syon, s. [Fr. *conclusion*; Ital. *conclusione*; Sp. *conclusion*, from Lat. *conclusio*, from *conclusus*, pa. par. of *concludo*.] [CONCLUDE.]

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. The end, finish, close, termination, or last part.

"A tale that in conclusion saith ..."

Gower, i. 23.

"The conclusion shall be crowned with your enjoying her."—Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 5.

2. A final decision or determination.

"Ways of peaceable conclusion there are but these two certain ..."—Hooker.

3. An inference or deduction; a judgment or opinion.

"Then doth the wit

Build fond conclusions on those idle grounds."

Davies.

4. The consequence or result of reasoning, thought, or experiment.

"If the conclusions arrived at in the preceding examination of the early Roman annals are sound ..."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (ed. 1855), ch. xiv., § 19, vol. ii., p. 554.

5. A resolution, determination, or resolve.

- *6. A problem, a question.

"He wolde his wittes plie

To sett some conclusion, which shulde be confusion

Unto this knight."

Gower, i. 146.

- *7. An experiment.

"That mother tries a merciless conclusion

Who having two sweet babes, when death takes one

Will slay the other, and be nurse to none."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,160.

¶ To try conclusions: To make experiment or essay of anything.

"To try conclusions, in the basket creep,

And break your own neck down."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

- *8. An attempt, an object.

"Yit schuld he fayle of his *conclusioun*."

Chaucer: C. T., 6,011.

- *9. Silence, quiet, peace.

"Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes

And still conclusion, shall acquire no honor,

Demuring upon me."

Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 13.

- II. Technically:

1. Logic: The inferential proposition of a syllogism, as compared or contrasted with the premises; the consequence or inference.

"... it will be found that every conclusion is deduced, in reality, from two other propositions ..."—Whately: Logic, bk. i., § 2.

¶ In conclusion: Finally, in fine.

2. Law:

- (1) The end of a pleading, conveyance. (Wharton.)

- (2) A binding act. (Wharton.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conclusion*, *inference*, and *deduction*: "A conclusion is full and decisive; an inference is partial and indecisive; a conclusion leaves the mind in no doubt or hesitation; it puts a stop to all farther [further] reasoning; inferences are special conclusions from particular circumstances; they serve as links in the chain of reasoning. Conclusions are drawn from real facts; inferences are drawn from the appearances of things; deductions only from arguments or assertions. Conclusions are practical; inferences ratiocinative; deductions are final. We conclude from a person's conduct or declarations what he intends to do or leave undone; we infer from the appearance of the clouds, or the thickness of the atmosphere, that there will be a heavy fall of rain or snow; we deduce from a combination of facts, inferences, and assertions that a story is fabricated." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

*côn-clû-sion-ál, a. [Eng. *conclusion*; -al.] concluding, final.

"Such separations of initiatory dedications, as well as *conclusional* separations, are made with wine."—Hooper: On Lent, p. 278.

côn-clû-sive, a. [Fr. *conclusif*; Ital. & Sp. *conclusivo*, from Lat. *conclusus*, pa. par. of *concludo*=to conclude.]

- I. Ord. Language:

- *1. Concluding, final, at the end, forming a conclusion.

"With two conclusive poems."—R. Brathwayt: Nature's Embassy, 1621. (Index.)

2. Decisive, final; determining or bringing to a close any question, argument, or difference; not admitting of controversy or dispute; unanswerable.

"... has been clearly exhibited in the *conclusive* discussion of the subject by Mr. Grote, in his History of Greece."—Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (ed. 1855), ch. ix., § 3, vol. i., p. 301.

"Secret reasons ... equally conclusive for us as they were for them."—Rogers.

- II. Logic: Following as a regular consequence.

"Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures."—Locke.

¶ Conclusive evidence (Law): Evidence of which from its very nature the law admits of no controversy or contradiction.

Conclusive presumption: An inference or presumption which no proof, however strong, can be admitted to contradict or invalidate.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conclusive*, *decisive*, and *convincing*: "It is necessary to be *conclusive* when we deliberate, and *decisive* when we command. What is *conclusive* puts an end to all discussion, and determines the judgment; what is *decisive* puts an end to all wavering, and determines the will. Negotiators have sometimes an interest in not speaking *conclusively*; commanders can never retain their authority without speaking *decisively*; *conclusive* when compared to *convincing* is general; the latter is particular; an argument is *convincing*, a chain of reasoning *conclusive*. There may be much that is *convincing*, where there is nothing *conclusive*: a proof may be *convincing* of a particular circumstance; but *conclusive* evidence will bear upon the main question." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

¶ For the difference between *conclusive* and *final*, see FINAL.

côn-clû-sive-lý, adv. [Eng. *conclusive*; -ly.] In a conclusive or decisive manner, decisively, unanswerably. (Burke.)

côn-clû-sive-nêss, s. [Eng. *conclusive*; -ness.] The quality of being conclusive or decisive; decisiveness.

"... their strength and *conclusiveness* may appear supererogatory."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), Pref., vi.

côn-clû-sôr-ý, a. [As if from a Lat. *conclusorius*, from *conclusus*, pa. par. of *concludo*.] Tending to conclude; conclusive, decisive.

côn-cô-âg'-u-lâte, v. t. [Pref. *con* and *coagulate* (q. v.).] To coagulate, curdle, or congeal one thing with another.

"They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water."—Boyle: Hist. Firm.

côn-cô-âg'-u-lâ-têd, pa. par. or a. [CONCOAGULATE.]

côn-cô-âg'-u-lâ-tîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONCOAGULATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of coagulating one thing with another; the state of being concoagulated.

côn-cô-âg-u-lâ-tion, s. [Pref. *con* and *coagulation* (q. v.).] A coagulation of two or more bodies into one mass; crystallization of different salts in one menstruum.

"... a *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum, ..."—Boyle: Works, vol. iii., p. 58.

côn-côct, v. t. & i. [Lat. *concoctus*, pa. par. of *concoquo*=(1) to boil together, (2) to think over: *con*=cum=with, together; *coquo*=to cook.]

- A. Transitive:

- *1. Literally:

1. To digest in the stomach, so as to convert it into nourishment.

2. To cook, to prepare.

"Food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates."—Cheyne.

3. To purify or sublime by heat or a chemical process.

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam

They found, they mingled, and with subtle art

Concocted." Milton: P. L., vi. 514.

- II. Figuratively:

1. To digest mentally.

2. To bear, to sustain the weight of.

"... he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, ..."—Hayward.

- *3. To prepare, to provide.

"Concocts rich juice, though deluges descend."

Grainger: The Sugar Cane, bk. i.

4. To ripen.

"... fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month."—Bacon.

5. To make up, to plot or devise, to plan, to invent.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***B. Intrans.:** To digest, to turn into nourishment.

"For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate concocteth or boyleth."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castle of Helth*, bk. ii.

côn-côc'-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONCOCT, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

*1. Digested (*lit. & fig.*).

2. Cooked, prepared.

3. Made up, invented, plotted, or planned.

*4. Perfected.

"Whose high concocted venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts."—*Thomson: Summer*.

côn-côc'-têr, *s.* [Eng. *concoct*; -*er*.]

*1. *Lit.*: One who prepares food; one of the organs of digestion by which food is converted into nourishment.

2. *Fig.*: One who concocts any plan, idea, or scheme; a planner, plotter, or inventor.

"... this private concocter of malecontent, . . ."—*Milton: An Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

côn-côc'-tî-ble, *a.* [Eng. *concoct*; -*able*.] Capable of digestion, digestible.

côn-côc'-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONCOCT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. *Lit.*: The act of digesting, concoction.

2. *Fig.*: The act of planning, plotting, or inventing; concoction.

côn-côc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *concoction*; Lat. *concoctio*, from *concoctus*, *pa. par. of concoquo*.] [CONCOCT.]

I. Literally:

*1. The act of digesting; digestion in the stomach.

"Again, as to the motions corporal, within the inclosures of bodies, whereby the effects, which were mentioned before, pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, which are afection, colligation, concoction, maturation, etc., they are not at all handled."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.; *Nat. Hist.*, cent. i., § 98, pp. 162-3.

2. Maturation, ripening; a bringing to perfection or maturity.

"This hard rolling is between concoction and a simple maturation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of making up or preparing a compound body or preparation.

2. A compound or preparation.

*3. Mental digestion; meditation or rumination.

4. The act of inventing, plotting, or planning.

*5. A plan, plot, design, or conception.

"This was an error in the first concoction, and therefore never to be mended in the second or the third."—*Dryden: Pref. to Oedipus*.

côn-côc'-tîve, *a.* [Eng. *concoct*; -*ive*.]

1. Having the power or quality of concocting; digestive.

"With keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To transubstantiate."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 437.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

côn'-côl-ôr, *a.* [Lat. *concolor*, from *con=cum=* with, together; and *color=a color*; Ital. *concolore*.] Of one or the same color; without variety of color.

"In concolor animals, and such as are confined unto the same color, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white we account it more pretty."—*Brown*.

côn-côl-ôr-ous, *a.* [Lat. *concolor*, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Of the same or similar color.

"Disc of thorax and elytral humeri concolorous."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 93.

côn-côm'-i-tânçe, **côn-côm'-i-tân-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *concomitance*; Lat. *concomitantia*, neut. pl. *pr. par. of concomito=* to attend, to accompany: *con=cum=* with; *comito=* to attend, to accompany: *comes=a companion*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: An accompaniment or association; the act or state of accompanying or being concomitant.

II. Technically:

1. *Theol.*: The doctrine of concomitance holds that Christ's body exists entire under each element.

2. *Logic*: A collateral argument.

"To argue from a concomitancy to a causality is not infallibly conclusive."—*Glanville: Scepsis*.

côn-côm'-i-tân-nê-ous, *a.* [Eng. *concomitan(t)*; -*ous*.] The same as CONCOMITANT (q. v.).

côn-côm'-i-tânt, *a. & s.* [Fr. *concomitant*, from Lat. *concomitans*, *pr. par. of concomitor*.]

A. As *adj.*: Accompanying or associated with; existing in conjunction with, concurrent.

"It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure . . ."—*Locke*.

B. As subst.: One who or that which accompanies or is associated or connected with another.

*1. *Of persons*: A companion, an associate.

"He made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparent, . . ."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 212.

2. *Of things*:

"... the inseparable concomitant of prosperity and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

côn-côm'-i-tânt-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *concomitant*; -*ly*.] In company or association with others; concurrently. (*Walpole*.)

***côn-côm'-i-tâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *concomitatus*, *pa. par. of concomitor=* to attend, to accompany: *con=cum=* with; *comes=a companion*.] To attend on, to accompany, to be connected or associated with.

"This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differentiated from that which concomitates a pleurisy."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

***côn-côm'-i-tân-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *concomitatus*, *pa. par. of concomitor*.]

Theol.: The same as CONCOMITANCE, II. 1 (q. v.).

côn'-cord, ***côn-corde**, *s.* [Fr. *concorde*; Sp. & Ital. *concordia*, from Lat. *concordia*: *con=cum=* with, together; *cor* (gen. *cordis*)=the heart, the mind.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Agreement, harmony, accord, peace, or union.

"Methinks that there abides in thee
Some concord with humanity."
Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*, No. 2.

2. A treaty, peace, or league between nations; a compact or covenant.

"It appeareth by the concord made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

3. Harmony, consonance. [II. 3.]

"Concord of sweet sounds."

Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, v. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The agreement of one word with another, as of a verb with its subject in person and number; of an adjective with its noun in gender, number, and case.

"Have those who have writ about declensions, concords, and syntaxes, lost their labor?"—*Locke*.

*2. *Old Law*:

(1) An agreement made between two or more persons upon a trespass committed, by way of satisfaction for the damage done.

(2) An agreement between the parties to a fine of land, in reference to the manner in which it should pass. [FINE.] (*Burrill*.)

"Hence, as I take it, the concord is called a fine levied."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, i. 204.

3. *Music*: A combination of notes which requires no further combination following it or preceding it to make it satisfactory to the ear. The concords are perfect fifths, perfect fourths, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths, and such combinations of them with the octave and one another as do not entail other intervals. (*Grove*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *concord* and *harmony*: "*Concord* is generally employed for the union of wills and affections: *harmony* respects the aptitude of minds to coalesce. There may be *concord* without *harmony*, and *harmony* without *concord*. Persons may live in *concord* who are at a distance from each other: but *harmony* is mostly employed for those who are in close connection, and obliged to coöperate." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-cord', *v. t. & i.* [CONCORD, s.]

A. Trans.: To reconcile, arrange, or set at one; to bring into harmony or accord.

"The French agents plied it to concord conditions for the royal marriage."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i., p. 212.

B. Intrans.: To agree; to be in harmony or accord.

"... many of their old friends and associates, ready to concord with them in any desperate measure."—*Lord Clarendon's Life*, ii., p. 199.

côn-cord'-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *concordabilis*, from *concor=* accordant, in harmony.]

1. Accordant, agreeing; in accordance or agreement.

"For in cronike of time ago
I fynde a tale concordable."

Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, bk. ii.

2. Harmonious, peaceful, quiet.

côn-cord'-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *concordab(ile)*; -*ly*.] In concord, harmony, or agreement; agreeably.

"... that religion which they do both concordably teach, . . ."—*Rogers: On the 39 Articles* (1629); Ded.

côn-cord'-ançe, ***côn-cord'-aunçe**, *s.* [Fr. *concordance*; Sp. & Port. *concordancia*; Ital. *concordanza*; Low Lat. *concordantia*, from Class. Lat. *concordans*, *pr. par. of concordo=* to be of one mind, to agree together, to harmonize: *con=* together, and *cor* (gen. *cordis*)=the heart.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Agreement.

1. Followed by *with*.

"... this letter being such a concordance with those instructions, . . ."—*Strype: Memorials*, an. 1538.

2. Followed by *of*.

"... their reigns any way helpful to the concordance of times, foregoing or succeeding."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. i., § 4.

II. Technically:

*1. *Gram.*: The agreement of words with each other; as, for instance, the agreement in gender, number, and case, of an adjective with the substantive which it qualifies. [CONCORD, s., II. 1.]

"After three concordances learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

2. *Biblical Study*: A book of reference in which all the words existing in a particular version of the Bible are arranged alphabetically—part of the verso being extracted with each, so that if one remember a notable word in any part of the Bible he may find, with scarcely any expenditure of time, where it occurs. A similar work may be constructed to enable students to find where each Hebrew word occurs in the Old Testament, or each Greek one in the New Testament or in the Septuagint. The first known Concordance of the Bible in any language was that of St. Anthony of Padua, who was born in 1195, and died in 1231. His work was called *Concordantie Morales*, and was of the Latin Vulgate. It formed the basis of a more elaborate concordance, also of the Vulgate, that of Hugo de Santo Caro, better known as Cardinal Hugo. This was published in A. D. 1244. The first Hebrew concordance was that of Rabbi Mordecai Nathan, commenced in 1433 and finished in 1448. The first Greek concordance to the New Testament was that of Xystus Betuleius, whose real name was Birck: it came forth in A. D. 1546. The first English concordance to the New Testament was that of Thomas Gybson, before A. D. 1540: the first to the whole English version of the Bible that of Marbeck, A. D. 1550. These, of course, preceded the appearance in A. D. 1611 of the authorized version of the Bible. The elaborate and well-known work of Cruden appeared first in 1737.

3. *Literature*: In the same sense as 2, except that the work is constructed to facilitate reference to some other book than the Bible. The first known concordance to Shakespeare was that of Ayscough, in 1790. Mrs. Cowden Clarke's elaborate and most useful work first appeared in 1847. A concordance to Milton was published in Madras in 1856 and 1857, and one to Tennyson in London in 1870.

côn-cord'-an-çỹ, *s.* [Eng. *concordanc(e)*; -*y*.] Agreement, concord, accord. (*Mountagu*.)

côn-cord'-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *concordans*.]

A. As adjective:

1. In concord, harmony, or accord; harmonious, agreeing, correspondent.

2. Followed by the prep. *to*:

"... employed in points concordant to their natures, professions, and arts, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

B. As subst.: That which is in concord, agreement, or accord; concordance; that which accords or brings into concord or agreement.

"Why I did thinke so, I gave my reasons by speciall reciting many concordants inter partes."—*R. Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 84.

côn-cord'-ant-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *concordant*; -*ly*.] In a concordant manner, harmoniously, in agreement.

"They hope to lodge concordantly together an idol and an ephod."—*W. Mountagu: Dev. Ess.*, p. 174.

côn-cor'-dât, ***côn-cor'-dâte**, *s.* [Fr. *concordat*; Low Lat. *concordatum*, from Lat. *concordo=* to be of one mind.] [CONCORD, s.]

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: A compact, a convention, or an agreement entered into between the Pope and a sovereign prince or a government for regulating the affairs of the Church within the kingdom. A concordat between Pope Calixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V. of Germany was agreed upon in 1122, which terminated the fierce controversy about investitures, and still to a certain extent regulates the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. In 1516 a concordat took place between Pope Leo X. and Francis I., King of France, by which the Chapters were deprived of the right which they had formerly enjoyed of electing the bishops of the several sees. After much delay and royal importunity the French Parliament reluctantly registered this surrender of privilege on March 15, 1518. Omitting less interesting concordats, a celebrated one took place on July 15, 1801, between Pope Pius VII., acting through Cardinal Consalvi, and Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul. This engagement re-established the Papal authority in France, but not within its former limits; for it placed the clergy, in temporal and even in some spiritual matters, under the jurisdiction of the civil power. Other concordats with the French

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

government were on January 25, 1813, and November 22, 1817. On August 18, 1835, a concordat concluded between Pope Pius IX. and the Emperor Francis Joseph I. of Austria considerably increased the legal power of the Papacy in that empire; but, exciting much dissatisfaction, it was virtually abolished in 1868. There have been concordats with various other Roman Catholic governments.

"... a barren, ambiguous, delusive concordat had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church in its head and in its members."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. vii.

cōn-cord'-ēr, s. [Eng. *concord*; -er.] One who promotes concord; a reconciler, a peacemaker.

"The blest concorder that made warres to cease."
Taylor: *Works*, 1630.

cōn-cor'-dī-a, s. [Lat. = concord, . . . an intimate friend.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifty-eighth found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 24th of March, 1860.

cōn-cord'-ī-āl, a. [Eng. *concord*; *i* connective; -al.] Harmonious, concordant.

"United into one with a concordial mixture."
W. Irving: *Bracebridge Hall*, p. 151.

cōn-cord'-īng, a. [Eng. *concord*; -īng.] Reconciling, bringing into harmony or accord; accordant.

"By this concurring judgment . . ."—*Southey: Roderick*, xxii.

cōn-cord'-ī-ous, a. [Eng. *concord*; -ious.] Harmonious, concordant.

"The calling of a comfortable and concordious parliament."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 109. (Davies.)

cōn-cord'-ī-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *concordious*; -ly.] Harmoniously, pleasantly.

"The business was concordiously despatched."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 32. (Davies.)

cōn-cord'-īst, s. [Eng. *concord*; -īst.] The writer or compiler of a concordance. (*Ch. Obs.*)

***cōn'-cord-ly, *cōn'-cord-līe, adv.** [Eng. *concord*; -ly.] In concord or accord; by agreement; harmoniously.

"Let them forethiuke and deliberat together prudentlie, and what they deliberat wiselie, let them accomplish concordlie, not iarring nor swaruing one from the other."—*Fox: Martyrs; Epistle of Gregorie*, p. 106.

cōn-cor'-pōr-āl, a. [Pref. *con*, and *corporal* (q. v.).] Having or pertaining to the same body. (*Bailey*.)

cōn-cor'-pōr-āte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *concorporo*, from *con*=cum=with, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*)=a body.]

A. Trans.: To unite into one body or mass; to embody, to incorporate.

"When we incorporate the sign with the signification, . . ."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant*.

B. Intrans.: To become united or incorporated into one body or mass.

cōn-cor'-pōr-ā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CONCORPORATE.]

cōn-cor'-pōr-ā-tiūg, pr. par., a. & s. [CONCORPORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of uniting or incorporating into one mass or body; concorporation.

cōn-cor'-pōr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *concorporatio*, from *con*=cum=with, together, and *corpus*=a body.] The act of concorporating; the state of being concorporated.

"That one centre, which the soul is hight,
Which knows this world by the close unite,
Concorporation with the mundane spright."
More: *On the Soul*, bk. ii., c. i., s. 26.

cōn'-cōr-rūpt, v. t. [Pref. *con*, and *corrupt* (q. v.).] To corrupt together or at the same time.

"His foule contagion concorrupted all
His fellow-creatures."
Sylvester: *Tobacco Battered*, 4.

cōn'-cōurse (Eng.), *cōn'-cūrse (Scotch), s. [Fr. *concours*; Ital. *concorso*; Sp. *concurso*, from Lat. *concurso*=a running together, from *concurro*=to run together: *con*=cum=with, together, and *curro*=to run.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of running or meeting together violently; a rush, charge, or onset.

"Concourse in arms, fierce faces threat'ning war."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 641.

2. The act or process of running to or meeting together in one place; a confluence, a gathering.

"Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The concourse of all good men, strike thee nothing?"
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iv. 2.

*3. The point of intersection of two bodies or lines; a point of junction.

"So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, . . . the drop will begin to move toward the concourse of the glasses, . . ."—*Newton*.

4. A number of persons met together in one place, a gathering, an assembly.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Concurrence, coöperation.

"No creature can move, or act, or do anything, without the concurrence and coöperation of God."—*Bishop Sherlock: Discourse on Providence*, ch. ii.

2. Agreement, concurrence, approbation.

"That if either the lords of Council or Commissioners for the Peace shall require their concurrence at home or abroad, by sending commissioners with theirs to his Majesty and Parliament for that effect,—the Assembly grants full power to them, not only to concur, . . ."—*Act Ass.* (1641), p. 147.

cōn'-crē-āte, v. t. [Lat. *concreatus*, pa. par. of *concreo*: *con*=with, together; *creo*=to create; Ital. *concreare*; Fr. *concréter*.] To create at the same time or together with others.

***con'-crede, v. t.** [Lat. *concredo*.] [CONCREDIT.] To intrust.

"To defraud the trust concredited to him by the Parliament."—*Sir H. Cholmley's Revolt* (1643), p. 4.

cōn'-crēd'-it, v. t. [Lat. *concreditum*, sup. of *concredo*=to intrust.] To intrust, to commit, to give in charge.

"The which reason may well be applied to excuse every Christian from swearing, who is a most high priest to the Most High God, and hath the most celestial and important matters concredited to him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 15.

cōn'-crēm-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *concrematio*: *con*=cum=with, together, and *crematio*=a burning, from *cremo*=to burn.] [CREMATION.] The act of burning several things together or at the same time. (*Bailey*.)

cōn'-crē-mēnt, s. [Lat. *concrementum*, from *concreasco*=to grow together; *con*=cum=with, together, and *creasco*=to grow.] A growing together; a mass formed by concretion; a collection.

"There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the concrement of a pebble or flint."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

cōn'-crēs'-çence, s. [Lat. *concrescens*, pr. par. of *concreasco*.] The act of gathering or forming into a mass by the growing together or coalescing of separate parts.

"Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take concrecence, hath not been taught."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

cōn'-crēs'-çible, a. [Fr. *concrescible*; Ital. *concrecibile*, from Lat. *concreasco*.] Capable of gathering or forming into a mass by coalescence; capable of congealing.

"They formed a . . . fixed concrecible oil."—*Fourcroy. Trans.* (Webster.)

cōn'-crēs'-çive, a. [Lat. *concresc(o)*; Eng. suff. -ive.] Growing together, or gathering into a mass; coalescing.

cōn'-crēte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *concretus*, pa. par. of *concreasco*=to grow together: *con*=together, and *creasco*=to grow.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To grow together, to coalesce into one mass.

(1) Followed by *with*:

"The mineral . . . matter, thus concreting with the crystalline, . . ."—*Woodward*.

(2) Absolutely:

"... the salt concretes in regular figures . . ."—*Newton*.

2. To coagulate.

"The blood . . . could not be made to concrete, . . ."—*Arbutnot*.

B. Trans.: To form by concretion; to form by the union of previously separate particles.

"That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are concreted out of others, is beyond all dispute; we see it in the meteors."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

cōn'-crēte, a. & s. [Fr. *concret* (m.), *concrète* (f.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *concreto*, all from Lat. *concretus*.] [CONCRETE, v.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Grown together, formed by the union of many particles into one mass.

"The first concrete state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state."—*Burnet*.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*:

†(1) *Of names*: Standing for a thing—as John, sea, table—as distinguished from standing for an attribute of a thing—as whiteness, old age. This is

the sense in which the schoolmen used the logical term *concretus*. (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 4.)

(2) *Special*, as opposed to *general*. John Stuart Mill considers that the practice of using the word concrete in this sense, and abstract in the sense of resulting from abstraction or generalization, has grown up in modern times, being either introduced by Locke or at least having gained currency from his example. Mr. Mill himself avoids it, and employs the word concrete in his *Logic* only in sense 1 (q. v.). (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 4.)

2. *Arith., Math., &c.* (*of numbers and quantities*): Stated to be of certain persons or things as opposed to an abstract number. Thus in the expressions, 6 quires of paper, or 1,000 soldiers, 6 and 1,000 are concrete numbers, but 4, 2, 27, are abstract.

3. *The Physical Sciences* (*of a science*): Having as its subject of investigation the description and classification of particular objects as opposed to a science having for its aims the investigation of laws. Thus, zoology and geology are mainly concrete sciences; pure mathematics is an abstract one.

"Thus the Concrete process is special and the Abstract is general. The character of the Concrete is experimental, physical, phenomenal, while the Abstract is purely logical, rational. The Concrete part of every mathematical question is necessarily founded on consideration of the external world, while the Abstract part consists of a series of logical deductions."—*Martineau: Comte's Positive Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. i., p. 41.

4. *Gram.* (*of words*): Referring to something special, and hence resolvable into two words. Thus, *to love* is concrete; it can be resolved into (1) the state of being or existing, and (2) into the state of spreading that existence temporarily or permanently as the state of love. But the verb *to be* is solely abstract.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mass formed by the union of parts or particles previously separated. [CONCRETION.]

2. *Building*: A composition used for the foundations of large buildings, or for securing stability or freedom from damp. It is composed of lime, coarse gravel and sand in various proportions, mixed up thoroughly with water. A kind of concrete called *béton* (q. v.) is used for constructing foundations, floors, &c., under water, and for pavements in imitation of stone.

cōn'-crē-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CONCRETE, v. t.]

"There are in our inferior world various bodies that are concreted out of others."—*Hale*.

cōn'-crēte-ly, adv. [Eng. *concrete*; -ly.] In a concrete manner; the opposite of abstractly, or, as it was formerly called by some, abstractedly. (*Cudworth*.)

cōn'-crēte-nēss, s. [Eng. *concrete*; -ness.]

1. *Gen.*: The quality of being concrete.

2. *Spec.*: Coagulation; the condensation of fluids into a more or less solid mass.

cōn'-crēt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *concret(e)*; -er.]

Sugar-boiling: An apparatus for concentrating sirup, by allowing it to flow in a boiling condition over the surface of a heated pan, and then subjecting it to the heat of a copper cylinder revolving over a fire, and having an internal hotblast. The sirup in a concentrated condition is discharged at the lower end.

cōn'-crē-tion, s. [Fr. *concrétion*; Prov. *concrecio*; Ital. *concrezione*, from Latin *concretio*=a uniting, condensing, or congealing.] [CONCRETE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of concreting or growing together.

"Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some concretion of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

2. The mass thus formed, a clot, a lump.

II. Geol.: Either a mechanical aggregation or a chemical union of particles of calcareous or other material producing spherical, oval, or less regularly formed balls in argillaceous or other strata. Such nodules have frequently a shell or other organism constituting the nucleus around which the aggregation or union has taken place. [CONCRETIONARY DEPOSITS.]

cōn'-crē-tion-āl, a. [Eng. *concretion*; -al.] Pertaining to concretions, containing concretions, concretionary. (*Brande*.)

cōn'-crē-tion-ār-ŷ, a. [Eng. *concrétionnaire*.] Characterized by, or containing concretions.

"Among the most remarkable examples of concretionary structure . . ."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. iv.

concretionary deposits, s.

Geol.: Strata are not arranged primarily by their mechanical structure, but by the succession of life which they contain. No epoch, great or small, is therefore called that of concretionary deposits, but these exist more or less, here and there, in all parts of the system. The more notable concretions are

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şaş- -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

those described by Prof. Sedgwick as existing in the magnesian limestone of the north of England, which in some places is so studded with them that it looks like a great pile of cannon balls fitted for ordnance of different calibers, with which are commingled smaller shot, some no larger than a pea. (*Lyell, &c.*)

cōn-crē-tive, *a.* [Eng. *concret(e); -ive.*] Producing or tending to produce concretions.

"When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinuous spirit, or *concretive* juices."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors.*

cōn-crē-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *concretive; -ly.*]

*1. Concretely, as opposed to abstractly.

"... whereby it is urged, that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt, as to the nature remains."—*Ep. Taylor: Polem. Disc.*, p. 907. *Ep. Rochester's Let.*

2. In a concretive manner; so as to form concretions.

***cōn-crē-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *concret(e); -ure.*] A concretion. (*Johnson.*)

***cōn-crew** (*ew* as *û*), *v. i.* [Pref. *con*, and *crew* (*q. v.*)] To grow or gather together; to unite.

"And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet To be embalm'd, and sweat out dainty dew, He let to grow and griesly to *concrew*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii. 40.

cōn-crim-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *concrimatio*; *con=cum=with, together*; *crimatio*=a charging, accusing.] [CRIMINATION.] A joint accusation (*Maunder.*)

cōn-cū-bin-a-çy, *s.* [Eng. *concubin(e); -acy.*] The same as CONCUBINAGE (*q. v.*).

cōn-cū-bin-age (*age* as *ig*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *concubitus*.] [CONCUBINE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of living with one of the opposite sex without being legally married.

2. *Law & Hist.*: Concubinage was tolerated among the patriarchs (*Gen. xxv. 6*) and by the Mosaic law (*Exod. xxi. 9-12*, *Deut. xx. 14*), and was largely practiced by Solomon (*1 Kings xi. 3*). It was tolerated also among most if not all other Oriental nations, as well as among the Greeks and the Romans to the time of Constantine. The last-named emperor, justly believing that Christianity allowed only marriage and not concubinage (*Mark x. 4, 5*; *1 Cor. vii. 1*; *1 Tim. iii. 2*), rendered the practice illegal. The clergy of the 3d, 10th, 11th and other centuries were charged with what is often called concubinage, but in many cases the relations between celibate clergy and monks on the one hand and women living in their houses were not what is generally understood by concubinage. The laws of the various states of this country generally sanction only proper marriage. South Carolina, however, winking at, if not under certain conditions sanctioning, concubinage. But on the Continent of Europe morganatic or left-handed marriages sometimes contracted by royal personages are essentially the same as the concubinage of the old Romans. [MORGANATIC.]

cōn-cū-bin-āl, *a.* [Lat. *concubinalis*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

cōn-cū-bin-ār-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *concubinary; -an.*]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or living in concubinage. "... the married and *concubinary*, as well as looser clergy."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. i.

B. As subst.: One who practices concubinage.

cōn-cū-bin-a-ry, *a. & s.* [Ital. *concubinario*=one living in concubinage.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to concubinage.
2. Living in concubinage.

"The said John, which in the open counsellis had grievously condemned all the *concubinary* priests, was taken himselfe in the same crime."—*Bishop Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, iii. 15.

B. As subst.: One living in concubinage.

cōn-cū-bin-ate, *s.* [Lat. *concubinatus*; Ital. *concubinato*.] The condition or position of a concubine; concubinage.

"Holy marriage in all men is preferred before unclean concubinate in any."—*Ep. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, iii. §3.

cōn-cū-bine, ***cōn-cū-byn**, *s.* [Fr. *concubine*; Lat. *concubinus* (*m.*), *concubina* (*f.*), from *concubo*=to lie together: *con=cum=with, together*, and *cubo*=to lie.]

*1 Originally of the common gender, being applied to a person of either sex living in concubinage.

"The Lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the King's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and concubines."—*Indictment of Anne Boleyn*. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 44, 45.)

2. A woman who cohabits with a man without being lawfully married to him.

3. A lawful wife, but of inferior rank or condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham.

cōn-cū-bin-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *concubin(e); -ize.*] To take or adopt as a concubine.

***cōn-cū-cate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *conculcatus*, *pa. par.* of *conculco*=to tread together: *con=cum=with, together*, and *calco*=to tread; *calx* (*genit. calcis*)=the heel.] To tread down, to trample under foot (*lit. & fig.*).

"But he (that notwithstanding) groweth from evil to worse, oppressing and *conculcating* the church and sanctuary of God."—*Fox: Martyrs; Becket's Letter to the Pope*, p. 197.

***cōn-cū-cā-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONCULCATE.]

***cōn-cū-cā-tīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONCULCATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of trampling or treading under foot; conculcation.

***cōn-cū-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *conculcatio*, from *conculcatus*, *pa. par.* of *conculco*.] [CONCULCATE.] The act of trampling or treading on.

"The conculcation of the outward Court is [?] of the Temple by the Gentiles."—*Henry More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii., ch. 12, § 1. (*Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 16.)

***cōn-cū-ben-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *concumbens*, *pr. par.* of *concumbo*=to lie with or together; *con=cum=with, together*; *cumbo*=to lie.] A living together as man and wife; cohabitation.

cōn-cū-pis-çence, *s.* [Fr. *concupiscence*; Lat. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*=to desire strongly: *con=cum=with, together*; *cupio*=to desire.] An unlawful, improper, or excessive libidinous desire; lust, lechery.

"Our wanted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd, And in our faces evident the signs Of foul *concupiscence* . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,077.

cōn-cū-pis-çent, *a.* [Lat. *concupiscens*, *pr. par.* of *concupisco*.] Addicted to unlawful or excessive libidinous desires; lustful, lecherous.

"The *concupiscent* clown is overdone."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

cōn-cū-pis-çen-tial, ***cōn-cū-pis-çen-tiall**, *a.* [Eng. *concupiscent; -ial*.] Relating or pertaining to concupiscence or lustful desires.

"I thought you had quenched those *concupiscential* flames."—*Howell: Party of Beasts*, p. 194.

cōn-cū-pis-çen-tious, *a.* [Eng. *concupiscent; -ious*.] The same as CONCUPISENT (*q. v.*).

"We were carnal, *concupiscentious*, idle, unthankful, unclean."—*Fox: Martyrs* iii. 252.

cōn-cū-pis-çible, *a.* [Lat. *concupiscibilis*, from *concupisco*.]

1. Concupiscent; entertaining or provoking lustful desires, lecherous.

"The vile conclusion I now begin with grief and shame to utter: He would not, but by gift of my chaste body To his *concupiscible* intemperate lust, Release my brother . . ."—*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

2. Exciting the desire or wish for anything.

"Now there being a double object for the will of man to work upon, good and evil, there is likewise a double faculty considerable in it; the one we call a *concupiscible*, the other an irascible faculty; by the one we follow that which is good, by the other we run from that which is evil."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., Ser. 137.

3. To be desired, desirable.

"Never did thy eyes behold . . . anything in this world more *concupiscible* than widow Wadman."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, v. 47.

cōn-cū-pis-çible-ness, *s.* [Eng. *concupiscible; -ness*.] Concupiscence, lustful desires, lechery.

***cōn-cū-py**, *s.* [A corruption of *concupiscence* (*q. v.*)] Concupiscence; unlawful or lustful desires, lechery.

"He'll tickle it for his *concupy*."—*Shaksp.: Troil. & Cress.*, v. 2.

cōn-cūr, ***con-curre**, *v. i.* [Lat. *concurro*=to run together: *con=cum=with, together*; *curro*=to run. In Fr. *concourir*; Ital. *concorrere*; Sp. *concurrir*.]

*I Literally:

1. To run together; to meet in battle.

"Aune they fierce encountering both *concur'd* With griesly looks, and faces like their fates."—*Hughes: Arthur*, E. 3 b.

2. To meet or come together at one point; to coincide.

II. Figuratively:

†1. To join together, to unite; to meet together.

"Judgment and genius so *concur* in thee."—*Congreve: To Sir Godfrey Kneller*

*2. To be conjoined or added to.

"... if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have."—*Tillotson.*

†3. To join or agree in any action; to act jointly.

4. To contribute or help in any common object or plan.

"Who more than Peleus shone in wealth and power?"

What stars *concurring* bless'd his natal hour?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv. 673-4.

† With the prep. to before the effect contributed to:

"Extremes in nature equal good produce, Extremes in man *concur* to general use."

Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 162.

5. To agree, to assent.

(1) Absolutely:

"... the concurrence of the Lords was asked: the Lords *concurred* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) With the prep. in before that which is agreed to:

"Tories and Whigs had *concurred*, or had affected to *concur*, in paying honor to Walker . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(3) With the prep. with:

"It is not evil simply to *concur* with the heathens either in opinion or action . . ."—*Hooker.*

† For the difference between to *concur* and to coincide, see COINCIDE.

cōn-cūr-bite, *s.* [O Fr. *cucurbite*; Ital. & Lat. *cucurbita*.] The same as CUCURBIT (*q. v.*).

"Viols, croslets and sublimatories, Concurbites, and alembikes eke."

Chaucer: C. T. 12,721.

cōn-cūr-rence, *s.* [Fr. *concurrence*, from Lat. *concurrentia*, from *concurrens*, *pr. par.* of *concurro*=to run together.]

1 A meeting or joining together; union or conjunction.

"We have no other measure but our own idas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us."—*Locke.*

*2 A happening together, a conjunction.

3. A combination or coincidence.

"Heavens our behavior in every concurrence of affairs, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. A joining or uniting together in a manner contributing to the furtherance of any object; assistance, cooperation.

"Those things which are made of God himself immediately by himself, without the concurrence of second causes, . . ."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 18.

† Followed by the prep. to before the effect or object helped:

"... the necessity of the divine concurrence to it."—*Rogers.*

5. Agreement, assent, consent.

(1) Absolutely:

"... the formal concurrence of the Northern clergy . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv

(2) With the prep. in before the matter agreed to:

"Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol., Preface.*

cōn-cūr-rence-çy, *s.* [Eng. *concurrence(e); -y.*]

1 Concurrence, agreement, consent.

"All of them (the last excepted) were dejected by King James without any *concurrence* of the Duke."—*Cabbala to his Sacred Majesty.*

2. A union of power, rights or claims, joint power or authority.

"A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrence* of jurisdiction between him and the arch-deacon."—*Ayliffe.*

cōn-cūr-rent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *concurrent*, from Lat. *concurrēns*, *pr. par.* of *concurro*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Existing or happening at the same time (with the prep. with):

"Such are the changes which science recognizes in the wire itself, as *concurrent* with the visual changes taking place in the eye."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 2, p. 176.

2. Acting in union or conjunction; contributing to the same effect or result; in agreement.

"... and this by the *concurrent* evidence of our best palæontologists seems frequently to be the case."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 333.

*3. Conjoined, united, associated, concomitant.

"There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return."—*Bacon.*

4. Possessing joint or equal authority or claims.

*5. Agreeing, consenting.

"... the king's *concurrent* assent . . ."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons:

(1) An opponent, an adversary.

"One of them named Columbus, fortune'd to foile his concurrent, howbeit hee had gotten before some small hurt."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 149.

(2) A competitor, a rival.

2. Of things:

(1) Anything which concurs or contributes in causing any effect; a contributory cause.

(2) An equal or joint right or claim.

"To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties."—*Decay of Piety*.

II. Chron.: The solitary day in an ordinary year, one of the two in a leap year, constituting the excess above 52 weeks— $52 \times 7 = 364$ days. It is so called because it concurs with the solar cycle, the course of which it follows.

concurrent endowment, s.

Law & Ecclesiast.: The endowment of all religious sects which will accept endowment, so as to make a nearer approach to religious equality than if only one religious denomination were endowed. Politicians sometimes call it "leveling up," and oppose it to disestablishment and disendowment, termed "leveling down."

concurrent jurisdiction, s.

Law: The jurisdiction of various courts, any one of which, at the option of the suitor, has authority to try his case.

côn-cũr'-rẽnt-lỹ, adv. [Eng. concurrent; -ly.]

*1. In concurrence or union with.

"They did not vote these special and precise means concurrently with the voice of God."—*W. Mountagu: Dev. Ess.* (1648), p. 301.

2. At the same time, contemporaneously.

côn-cũr'-rẽnt-nẽss, s. [Eng. concurrent; -ness.] The quality or state of being concurrent; concurrence. (*Scott.*)

côn-cũr'-rĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONCUR.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Coincident, uniting.

2. Agreeing.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of meeting together, coinciding or contributing to any cause.

2. The act of agreeing or assenting; agreement, assent, concurrence.

concurring figure, s.

Geom.: One which, being laid over another, corresponds with it exactly in every part.

*côn'-cũrse, s. [CONCOURSE.]

*côn'-cũr-sion, s. [Lat. concursio, from concursus, pa. par. of concurreo.] A running, charging, or meeting together hostilely. (*Bentley.*)

*côn-cũss', v. t. [Lat. concussus, pa. par. of concutio=to shake or agitate violently.] [CONCUSSION.] To shake or agitate violently.

*côn-cũs-sã'-tion, s. [Lat. concussus, pa. par. of concutio=to shake violently.] A violent shock or agitation (*lit. & fig.*).

"... he feels any vehement concussions of government."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 68.

côn-cũssed', pa. par. or a. [CONCUSS, v.]

côn-cũs'-sion, s. [Lat. concussio, from concussus, pa. par. of concutio=to shake violently: con=cum=with, together; quatio=to shake.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of shaking or agitating.

"E'en the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm."

Cowper: Task, i. 378.

2. The state of being shaken or agitated; an agitation or shock.

"The strong concussion on the heaving tide
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side,"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., l. 571-2.

3. The act or state of being dashed or knocked violently against another body.

II. Figuratively:

†1. A shock.

"... a concussion to those props of our vanity, our strength and youth, ..."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

*2. The act of obtaining money by threats or violence; extortion.

"And then concussion, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusations fill."

Daniel: Civ. Wars, iv. 75.

B. Technically:

†1 (1) Concussion of the brain:

Med.: A shaking of the brain produced by a sudden shock or any similar cause, and generally resulting in at least temporary insensibility. Sometimes recovery takes place in a few minutes, the sufferer first seeing everything inky black, then dark red, then pink, after which the landscape returns. In severer cases insensibility may remain for days instead of minutes, coma at first being deep, then less profound, and finally passing away, inflammatory action in some cases supervening on the previous depression. In the worst cases the coma is never removed, but is succeeded by the yet deeper sleep of death. In many cases there is difficulty in distinguishing between concussion of the brain, in which the organ is congested but not permanently injured, and compression of the brain, produced by extravasation of blood upon the surface.

(2) Concussion of the spine:

Med.: Injury, temporary or permanent, to the spine, produced by a sudden shock.

† For the difference between concussion and shock, see SHOCK.

*côn-cũs'-sion-a-rỹ, s. [Eng. concussion; -ary.]

One who obtains or demands money or property with threats or violence.

"A wicked magistrate, and public concussionary or extortioner, by giving a piece of bread to dogs barking at him, so to stop their mouths, may thus save his thefts, and other depredations of his vile life."—*Time's Storehouse*, 931.

côn-cũs'-sive, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. concussivus, from concussus, pa. par. of concutio.] [CONCUSSION.] Having the power or quality of shaking or agitating.

côn-cũ-tĩ-ẽnt, a. [Lat. concutiens, pr. par. of concutio.] [CONCUSSION.] Dashing or meeting together violently.

"Like two concutient cannon-balls."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. xl.

côn-da-mĩn'-ẽ-a, s. [Named after Charles-Marie de Condamine, a French explorer and astronomer, who was born January 20, 1701, and died February 4, 1774.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, family Hedyotidæ. *Condaminea corymbosa*, a native of the Peruvian Andes, has a valuable fever bark. It is not, however, equal to Cinchona, for the adulteration of which it is said to be used. *C. tinctoria*, which grows in South America, is a dye plant.

*côn-dẽ'-çẽn-çỹ, s. [Lat. condecencia.] A fitness suitableness, or appropriateness.

"A decency or suitableness unto his Righteousness."—*Owen: On Hebrews*, i. 77.

*côn-dẽ'-çẽnt-lỹ, adv. [Formed as if from an adj. condecens, with suff. -ly.] Fitly, appropriately.

"Fitly, condecensly, answerably, becomingly."—*Vines: Lord's Supper* (1677), p. 293.

*côn-dẽc'-õr-ãte, v. t. [Pref. con, and decorate (q. v.).] To join or assist in decorating.

"Many choice and fragrant gardens also condecorate her, which together make a combined beauty, though seemingly separate."—*Herbert: Travels*, 1638.

côn-dẽmn' (1) (n silent), v. t. & i. [Fr. condamner; Ital. condannare; Sp. & Port. condenar; Lat. condemnno, from con=cum=with, together, and damno=to condemn, to damn.] [DAMN.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To find or pronounce guilty or criminal; to give judgment, sentence, or doom against.

"After many examinations, at last they condemned him [Tyndall] by virtue of the emperor's decree made in the assembly at Ausbrough, ..."—*Tyndall: Life by Fox*.

(a) With the prep. of before the matter of which one is found guilty.

(b) With the prep. to before the penalty or punishment awarded.

"The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death."—*Matt. xx. 18*.

(2) To fine (followed by the prep. in before the penalty or fine).

"And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver."—*2 Chron. xxxvi. 3*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To censure, blame, reprove, or find fault with.

"Then she the senses checks, which oft do err,"

And oft she doth condemn what they prefer."

Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 1.

(2) To bear witness or evidence against; to convict.

"The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living."—*Wisdom*, iv. 16.

(3) To declare or pronounce to be unfit for use, to reject; to cause to be forfeited.

II. Theol.: To sentence to the penalty designed as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and the impenitent sinner. [CONDEMNATION, II.]

"... he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."—*John iii. 18*.

B. Intrans.: To pronounce guilty or criminal; to give sentence against.

"Considered as a judge, it condemns where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to condemn."—*Fiddes: Sermons*.

† For the difference between to condemn and to blame see BLAME; for that between to condemn and to reprobate, see REPROBATE.

côn-dẽmn' (2) (n silent), v. t. [? Con, and dam, v. (q. v.).] To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage; sometimes implying the idea of corporeal danger.

"The Frenchmen—maned artillie on the colledge steiple, and also vpon the wallis of the abbey kirk; and condemned all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle; that no man that was within the castle durst move throw the close, nor pas to the wall headis."—*Pittcottie's Cron.*, p. 488.

côn-dẽm'-nã-ble, a. [Eng. condemn; -able.] Liable or deserving to be condemned; culpable, blamable.

"He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes; which strictly to observe were condemnable superstition."—*Brown*.

côn-dẽm'-nã'-tion, *con-dẽmp-na-tion, s. [Lat. condemnatio, from condemnno=to condemn (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of condemning or pronouncing guilty or criminal.

"When Christ asked the woman, 'Hath no man condemned thee?' he certainly spoke, and was understood by the woman to speak, of a legal and judicial condemnation; otherwise, her answer, 'No man, Lord,' was not true. In every other sense of condemnation, as blame, censure, reproof, private judgment, and the like, many had condemned her ..."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. iii.

2. The state or condition of being condemned.

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them ..."—*Rom. viii. 1*.

3. The punishment or penalty inflicted.

"The condemnation or punishment, is either to reduce hym that erreth into the traine of vertue, or to preserve a multitude fro damage, ..."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

4. The ground or reasons of being condemned.

5. The act of blaming, censuring, or finding fault. (See example under 1.)

II. Theol.: The act of God in condemning the unbelieving and impenitent sinner; the state of being so condemned; the penalty inflicted. That penalty is described in Scripture in such fearful terms as these: "Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels ..."—(*Matt. xxv. 41*).

côn-dẽm'-nã-tõr-ỹ, a. [Formed as if from Lat. condemnatorius, from condemnatus, pa. par. of condemnno=to condemn.] Condemning; containing or involving a sentence of condemnation.

"... the first condemnatory sentence, ..."—*Government of the Tongue*.

côn-dẽmned' (n silent), or côn-dẽm'-nẽd, pa. par. or a. [CONDEMN.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pronounced guilty or criminal; doomed.

2. Used for or appropriated to persons condemned to death.

"The visiting justices have access to the condemned cell, and upon their order it is understood the relatives of the unfortunate man will be admitted ..."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Pronounced unfit; sentenced to forfeiture or rejection.

*2. Damned, abandoned.

"Condemned villain, I do apprehend thee,"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

côn-dẽm'-nẽd-lỹ, adv. [Eng. condemned; -ly.] In a manner deserving blame or condemnation.

"He that hath wisdom to be truly religious cannot be condemnedly a fool."—*Feltham*, pt. i., Res. 49.

côn-dẽmn'-ẽr (n silent), s. [Eng. condemn; -er.] One who condemns; a censurer, blamer, or censor.

"Some few are the only refusers and condemners of this catholic practice."—*Taylor: Worthy Communion*.

b6il, b6y; p6ut, j6w1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = b6l, d6l.

côn-děmn'-lîng (*n* silent), *pr. par. a. & s.* [CON-DEM-N.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of passing a sentence of condemnation; condemnation; the state of being condemned.

"... thought to thy own condemning."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

côn-děn-sa-bil'-i-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *condensable*; -*ity*.] The quality of being condensable; capability of being condensed or compressed.

côn-děn-sa-ble, *a.* [English *condense*; -*able*.] Capable or admitting of being condensed or compressed.

"This agent meets with resistance in the movable; and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

côn-děn-sâte, *v. t. & i.* [CONDENSATE, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To condense; to compress into a closer form.

"They say a little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more, it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 611.

B. Intrans.: To become condensed.

côn-děn-sâte, *a.* [Lat. *condensatus*, *pa. par. of condense*=to make thick, to condense: *con=cum*=with, together; *denso*=to make thick; *densus*=thick, dense.] Condensed, made thicker and closer, compressed.

côn-děn-sâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *condensation*; Sp. *condensacion*; Port. *condensação*, all from Lat. *condensatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The act of condensing; the state of being condensed; the act of bringing or the state of being brought into smaller bulk, but with a proportionate increase of gravity; consolidation.

"... is decidedly not a star, but nebula of the same general character with the rest in a state of extreme condensation."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), 3874.

2. *Fig.:* The condensing of language, conciseness, brevity.

"He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and condensation."—*Macaulay*.

II. Chem. & Physics: The reduction of anything to another and denser form, as of a vapor or gas to a liquid, or a liquid to a solid.

¶ [1. *Condensation of gases or vapors:*

Chem. & Physics: The passage of gases or vapors from the aëriiform to the liquid state. It is sometimes called also the liquefaction of vapors. It may be due to one of three causes: cooling, compression, or chemical affinity. Before the first or second of these causes can operate, the vapor must be saturated. Various salts also condense vapors by means of chemical affinity. When vapors are condensed their latent heat becomes free. (*Ganot*.)

(2) *Condensation of liquids:*

Chem. & Physics: The reduction of a liquid to smaller bulk, with a proportionate increase in the specific gravity.

côn-děn-sa-tive, *a.* [Fr. *condensatif* (*m.*), *condensative* (*f.*); Sp. & Port. *condensativo*.] Having the property of condensing.

côn-děnse', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *condenser*; Sp. & Port. *condensar*; Ital. *condensare*, from Lat. *condenso*=to make dense; *condensus*=very close together: *con*=fully, and *densus*=thick, dense.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit. (of material things):* To render more dense by any process which brings the parts or particles more closely together.

"For them the rocks dissolved into a flood,
The dews condensed into angelic food."

Couper: Expostulation.

2. *Fig. (of things not material):* To render denser, more compact or solid, to concentrate.

"... the Greeks their onset dare,
Condense their powers, and wait the coming war."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., l. 275-6.

II. Chem. & Physics: To reduce into another and denser form, as to reduce a gas into a liquid or a liquid into a solid. [CONDENSATION.]

B. Intrans.: To become more dense, thicker, or more compact, as to pass from a gaseous into a liquid or from a liquid into a more or less solid state.

"All vapors, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

côn-děnse', *a.* [Ital. *condenso*, from Lat. *condensus*=very dense.] Condensed, very dense or simply dense, highly compact or simply compact.

"They might be separated without consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

côn-děnsed', *pa. par. & a.* [CONDENSE, *v.*]

condensed beer, *s.* Beer reduced in bulk by condensation.

condensed milk, *s.* Milk reduced greatly in bulk and rendered proportionately denser. M. Gail Borden, residing in the vicinity of New York, in 1849 invented a process for the condensation of milk, which has since been carried out extensively in this country and in Europe.

condensed wave, *s.*

Acoustics: A very limited length within a tube in which alone the air is condensed by a piston moving a short distance from its place within the tube. (*Ganot*.)

condensed wort, *s.* Wort greatly reduced in bulk and proportionately increased in specific gravity.

côn-děn-sěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *condensed*; -*ness*.] The quality of being compressed or condensed (*lit. & fig.*).

"This *condensedness*, this intensity in Cordelia's temperament and utterance, is equally displayed in what she says of a gentle and tender kind."—*Cowden Clarke: Shakesp. Characters*, p. 173.

côn-děn-sěr, *s.* [Eng. *condens(e)*; -*er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which condenses.

II. Technically:

1. *Steam-engine:* An apparatus for reducing to a liquid form the steam in front of the piston, so as to obtain a partial vacuum at that point, and thus utilize the natural pressure of the atmosphere. Watt invented the *injection condenser* and the *separate condenser*. The *surface condenser* has a series of flat chambers or tubes, usually the latter, in which the steam is cooled by a body of water surrounding the tubes. Distilled water for ships' use is obtained by the condensation of steam in a surface condenser. (*Knight*.)

2. *Distilling:* The still-condenser is an apparatus generally made of the worm-tub form; the coil containing the alcoholic vapor traversing a tub which receives a constant accession of cold water, condensing the vapor in the coil. The liquid escapes at a cock below. (*Knight*.)

3. *Metal:* An apartment in which metallic or deleterious gaseous fumes are condensed to prevent their escape into, and contamination of, the atmosphere. The device consists of a prolonged duct for the fumes, with showers of water to condense the arsenical, sulphurous, and other fugitive volatile matters. It also serves an economical purpose in saving fugitive fumes of lead, zinc, mercury, sulphur, antimony, &c. (*Knight*.)

4. *Gas-making:* An apparatus in which the crude gas from the retort is cooled, and the ammoniacal liquor and tar extracted from it. (*Knight*.)

5. *Sugar manufacture:* The Degrand (Derosne) condenser consists of a vertical series of convoluted steam-pipes, over which trickles the sugar-cane juice from the defecator. (*Knight*.)

6. *Wool manufacture:* A device for compacting the narrow slivers from a carding-machine so as to bring them into the condition of slubs. (*Knight*.)

7. *Dentistry:* A tool for packing foil for plugging teeth. (*Knight*.)

8. *Pneumat.:* An air-pump for filling a chamber with air or gas at a pressure above the atmospheric. (*Knight*.)

9. *Optics:* A lens to gather and concentrate the rays collected by the mirror and direct them upon the object. (*Knight*.)

"If now the focus be carefully adjusted and the achromatic condenser be employed for the purpose of defining the outline with the utmost precision . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1., ch. 7, p. 154.

10. *Electricity:*

(1) An instrument for concentrating electricity by the effect of induction. It usually consists of a conformed sheet of tin-foil, whose layers are separated by a thin sheet having a non-conducting surface.

(2) With induction apparatus, a device for absorption or suppression of the extra current, induced by the rapid breaks in the main current.

(3) An instrument in which an electric spark passes between the poles in a closed glass cylinder, so as to be employed in burning metals in an atmosphere of any given tenuity or specific chemical character, to obtain the spectra of metals or gases free from accidental characteristics of the general atmosphere for the time being. (*Knight*.)

côn-děn-sîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONDENSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"... but the *condensing* molecules have not yet coalesced to particles sufficiently large to reflect sensibly the waves of light."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 272.

C. *As subst.:* The act of rendering more dense; the state of being rendered more dense.

"... the cold approacheth, and by *condensing*, drives the vapors into clouds or drops, . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, c. 3. Note 1.

condensing force, *s.*

Elect.: The relation in frictional electricity between the whole charge which the collecting plate can take while under the influence of the second plate to that which it would take if alone; the relation of the total quantity of electricity on the collecting plate to that which remains free. (*Ganot*.)

condensing plate, *s.*

Elect.: One of two plates used for experimenting on frictional electricity, the other being called the collecting plate. (*Ganot: Physics*, translation by Atkinson, § 663.)

condensing pump, *s.* An apparatus for compressing air or any other gas. It consists essentially of a piston moving in a cylinder or receiver, with a valve on its upper side, opening or closing as the piston ascends or descends. It is used chiefly for charging liquids with gases. (*Ganot*.)

condensing syringe, *s.* A syringe whose valves are so arranged as to take air above and condense it below the piston, so as to condense air into any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is secured. (*Knight*.)

côn-děn-si-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *condense*, *a.*; *i* connective; and suff. -*ty*.]

1. *Lit.:* The state of being condensed; deusity.

†2. *Fig.:* Brevity, conciseness.

"For the sake of *condensity* we have canceled the portion of manuscript containing them."—*Cowden Clarke: Shakesp. Charact.*, p. 167.

côn-děr, *s.* [Fr. *conduire*=to conduct, to guide.]

1. See *extract*.

"Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue color that the fish causth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, *exclamare* and *balkers*."—*Cowel*.

2. *Naut.:* One who gives directions to the helmsman of a ship how to steer.

***côn-děs-çençe'**, *s.* [A contr. form of *condescence* (*q. v.*).] Condescendence, affability.

"Which passage I find cited by Cressie's Answer to Dr. Pierce, adding thus, See the *condescence* of this great king."—*Puller: Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.*, p. 440.

côn-děs-çend', ***con-dis-cend**, ***con-dys-cend**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *condescendre*, from Lat. *con=cum*=with, together, and *descendo*=to come down, to descend.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To agree, to acquiesce or assent.

"The committee of estates at Edinburgh . . . *condescended* with the laird of Invercauld, for a certain sum of money, . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

2. To stoop, yield, submit, or become subject.

"Can they think me so broken, so debas'd,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?"
Milton: Sams. Agon., 1337.

3. To stoop or lower one's self voluntarily to terms of equality with an inferior; to be affable or courteous.

"... *condescend* to men of low estate."—*Rom.* xii. 16.

4. To vouchsafe, deign, or agree to anything.

"When solitary Nature *condescends*
To mimic Time's forlorn humanities."
Wordsworth: Miscell. Sonnets.

*5. To specify, to particularize (followed by the prep. *upon*). (*Scotch*.)

"Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them . . ."—*Guthrie's Trial*, p. 71.

*6. To fix one's thoughts or affections; to settle.

"And whan that he on hire was *condescended*,
Him thought his chois it might not bin amended."
Chaucer: The Marchantes Tale, 9,479.

***B. Trans.:** To agree, to arrange, to bargain.

"For keeping the proportion due by the burghs, it is *condescended*, that . . ."—*Information*, A. 1640, *Spalding*, i. 208.

côn-děs-çen'-dençe, *s.* [Fr. *condescendance*; Ital. *condescendenza*, from Low Lat. *condescendentia*, from *condescendo*.]

1. A voluntary submission or giving way to an inferior; condescension.

"... St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, . . ."—*W. Mountagu: Devout Essays*, p. 31. (1648.)

2. A specification of particulars.

"I'll take a day to see and answer every article of your *condescendence*, and then I'll hold you to confess or deny, as accords."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Loth.*, ch. v.

côn-děs-çen'-den-çỹ, *s.* [English *condescendence* (*e*); -*y*.] Condescension, courtesy, affability.

"The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shown me is that, for which I can never make any suitable return."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 610. *Lett. from Dr. Avery*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêť, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

cōn-dēs-ĉēn'-dīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONDESCEND.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Courteous, kind.

"A man, whom marks of condescending grace Teach, while they flatter him, his proper place." *Cowper; Retirement.*

2. Specifying, particularizing.

"That universal conviction, if I may call it so, is not general, . . . but it is particular and condescending, . . ."—*Guthrie's Trial*, p. 97.

***C.** *As subst.*: Condescension.

"This queen of most familiar condescensions is content to be our every week's prospect."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 525.

cōn-dēs-ĉēn'-dīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *condescending*; -*ly*.] In a condescending manner; by way of voluntary yielding or submission; courteously. (*Hen. More.*)

cōn-dēs-ĉēn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *condescensio*.] A voluntary descending or lowering one's self from a position of higher rank or dignity to an equality with an inferior; courtesy, affability, deference.

"At the same time he neglected no art of condescension by which the love of the multitude could be conciliated." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *condescension* and *complaisance* see COMPLAISANCE.

cōn-dēs-ĉēn'-sive, *a.* [Ital. *condescensivo*.] Inclined to condescension; condescending, courteous, affable.

" . . . if we consider the condescensive tenderness, . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 8.

cōn-dēs-ĉēt', *s.* [CONDESCEND.] An act of condescension or courtesy.

"Some worthy person that can deny himself in stooping to such a condescent."—*Worthington, to Hartlib* (1661), Ep. 17.

cōn-dīc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *condictio*=(1) the proclamation of a festival, (2) in the jurists, a demand of restitution; *condico*=to speak with: *con*=together, and *dico*=to say.]

Law: A repetition. (*Wharton.*)

cōn-dīd'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *con-*, and *diddle*.] To purloin. (Halliwell gives it as a Devonshire, England, word.) (*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iv.)

cōn-dīgn' (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *condigne*; Lat. *condignus*.]

1. Worthy, adequate. (*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, fo. 76.)

2. Worthy, well deserved or merited; suitable (particularly used with the word punishment). (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.)

"Unless it were a bloody murder I never gave them *condign* punishment" *Shakespeare.*

cōn-dīg'-nī-tŷ, *s.* [O. Fr. *condignité*, from Lat. *condignus*.]

1. Merit, deserving, deserts (chiefly used by theologians).

"Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings."—*Ep. Bull: Works*, i. 364.

2. Equal merit or dignity.

cōn-dīgn'-ly (*g* silent), ***con-dygne-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *condign*; -*ly*.]

1. Worthily, deservedly, by merit.

2. In a condign or merited manner; deservedly.

cōn-dīgn'-ness (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *condign*; -*ness*.] The quality of being according to merits or deserts; suitability.

cōn-dī-mēnt, *s.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condio*=to pickle, to preserve, to season.] A seasoning or sauce; anything used to excite the appetite by communicating a pungent taste to food with which it is mixed. The principal condiments are salt, mustard, pepper, vinegar, pickles, horse-radish, curry-powder, nutmegs, cloves, &c. Many of these not only assist digestion, but, by tempting the palate, increase the amount of food consumed, and thus stimulate a flagging appetite. Condiments must, however, be used with moderation, or their action on the digestive organs may become injurious.

"Physicians attributed the scorbutic and pulmonary complaints which were common among the English to this unwholesome *condiment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cōn-dīs-ĉī'-ple, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *condicipulus*: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *dicipulus*=a disciple (q. v.).] A fellow-disciple; a learner or pupil in the same school, a schoolfellow.

"A *condisciple* of his, or one that had been, hearing so much of the man, went to him."—*Merle Casaubon: Of Credulity and Incredulity*, p. 149.

***con-dise**, *s. pl.* [CONDUIT.]

"Myrthe had done come through *condise*." *Rom. of Rose.*

***con-dite**, *s.* [CONDUCT, CONDUIT.]

"*Sauce condite* vs *gyue*."—*Langtoft*, p. 290.

***con-dite** (1), *v. t.* [CONDUCT, v.]

"Ye schall offer them to *condite* out of the londe."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 50.

cōn'-dite (2), *v. t.* [CONDITE, a.]

1. *Lit.*: To season, pickle, or preserve with spices, salts, &c.

"The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, . . ."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

2. *Fig.*: To preserve the memory of.

"A good fame is the best odor, and a good name is a precious ointment which will *condite* our bodies best, and preserve our memories to all eternity."—*Paradoxical Assertions*, p. 44 (1659).

cōn'-dite, *a.* [Lat. *conditus*, pa. par. of *condio*=to pickle, to preserve, to season.] Preserved, seasoned, or pickled.

"Scoltzj would fain have them use all summer the *condite* flowers of succory, strawberry water, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 402.

cōn-dīte'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *condite*; -*ment*.]

1. *Lit.*: A condiment; a composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.

2. *Fig.*: A mingling or mixture; a flavor, a taste.

"A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy, without some *conditment* of the mathematics."—*Bishop Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 10.

cōn-dī'-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONDITE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of preserving, pickling, or seasoning.

"Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like."—*Grew: Museum*.

cōn-dī'-tion, ***con-di-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *condition*; Sp. *condicion*; from Lat. *conditio*, from *condo*=to put or join together: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *do*=to give place (*Mahn*, &c.). Skeat, however, refers it to a base *dic*, seen in *indico*, &c.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality, state, circumstances, or external characteristics of anything.

"Ye hafe herd me specify the *condicions* of purgatory."—*Hampole*, 3,954.

*2. An attribute, property, or accident.

"It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others."—*Bacon*.

*3. Mental or moral qualities, properties, or attributes; character, temperament, temper.

"I cannot believe that in her; she is full of most blessed *condition*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

*4. Manners, conduct, or behavior; mode of life.

"And it is oftentimes seen that dyers, whiche before they came in autorite, were of good & virtuous *condicions*, being in their prosperitie were vtterly changed, . . ." *Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

5. The circumstances or position of things under which anything is done or exists.

"It seems pretty clear that organic beings must be exposed during several generations to the new *conditions* of life to cause any appreciable amount of variation . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 7.

6. The state, position, rank, or circumstances in life.

"The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practiced till then by the persons of the best *condition*."—*Clarendon*.

7. The state of preservation, health, or existence; plight, quality. [III., 4, 5.]

8. That on which anything depends; a pre-existing state of things requisite in order that something else may take effect.

"Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance."—*Ep. Taylor*.

9. A stipulation, article of agreement; terms of a covenant or bargain.

" . . . the possible *conditions* of peace between Russia and Turkey."—*London Times*.

*10. A writing containing the articles or terms of an agreement; a compact, a bond.

" . . . such sum or sums as are

Express'd in the *condition*, . . ." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) A restraint annexed to anything, by conforming to which one will gain advantage, and by departing from which he will suffer loss.

(2) Anything contingent on an occurrence which may or may not take place.

¶ Conditions are of many kinds, as conditions precedent, subsequent, inherent, collateral, &c. For these see the special phrases under III., and the words with which condition is coupled.

2. *Math.*: [III., 3.]

3. *Vet.*: [III., 4, 5.]

III. In special phrases and compounds:

1. *Condition in deed*:

Law: A condition expressly mentioned in that special one on the performance of which the estate can be held, and on breach of which the grantee can claim it back again.

2. *Conditions of sale*:

Law: The terms under which property is offered for sale; also the instrument containing these terms.

3. *Equation of conditions*:

Math.: Certain equations in the integral calculus, \int_a^b useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion will admit of finite integration or a finite fluent. (*Crabb.*)

4. *In condition*:

Vet.: In a good state of health, strength, and training.

5. *Out of condition*:

Vet.: Not in a good state of health, strength, and training.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *condition* and *station*: "*Condition* has most relation to the circumstances, education, birth, and the like; *station* refers rather to the rank, occupation, or mode of life which one pursues. Riches suddenly acquired are calculated to make a man forget his original *condition*, and to render him negligent of the duties of his *station*. The *condition* of men in reality is often so different from what it appears, that it is extremely difficult to form an estimate of what they are, or what they have been. It is the folly of the present day, that every man is unwilling to keep the *station* which has been assigned to him by Providence: the rage for equality destroys every just distinction in society; the low aspire to be, in appearance, at least, equal with their superiors; and those in elevated *stations* do not hesitate to put themselves on a level with their inferiors." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *condition* and *situation*, see SITUATION.

cōn-dī'-tion, ***con-dy-cyon**, *v. t. & i.* [CONDITION, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To agree on, to contract, to stipulate or bargain.

"It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children."—*Raleigh: History*.

*2. To impose or invest with conditions.

"For every substance is *conditioned*

To chaunge her hew, and sondry formes to don." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 88.

†3. To bring into and keep in a good state of health.

"The value of its *conditioning* qualities when mixed with ordinary feed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. United States Colleges: To make conditional; to make dependent upon conditions; as, to *condition* a student's advancement upon the making up of a specified study.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To come to or agree on terms.

"Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot Enforce them by war's law, *condition* not." *Donne.*

2. To stipulate, to bargain.

"Here he tymeth and *condycyoneth* with God whiche approueth nothyng."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 59.

cōn-dī'-tion-āl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *conditionalis*, from *conditio*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Containing, implying, or depending on certain conditions; made with limitations or reservations; not absolute.

"For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise . . ."—*Hooker*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: There may be conditional legacies, conditional pardons, &c.

2. *Gram.*: Expressing a condition or dependent clause.

"Hypothetical, *conditional*, concessive, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mood after them."—*Bishop Louth: English Grammar*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ĉell, chorus, ĉhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ſhis; sin, aſ; expect, Xenophon, exiſt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -sion = ſhūn; -ſtion, -ſsion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ſhūſ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

3. *Logic*: Expressing a condition or supposition.

"All hypothetical propositions, therefore, though disjunctive in form, are *conditional* in meaning; and the words hypothetical and *conditional* may be, as indeed they generally are, used synonymously."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, I. iv., § 3.

**B. As subst.*: A limitation, reservation, or condition.

"This case seems somewhat an hard case, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. But for the *conditional* it seems the judges of that time . . . thought it was a dangerous thing to admit *ifs* and *ands*, to qualify words of treason . . ."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 134.

¶ (1) *Conditional fee*:

Law: A fee restrained to particular heirs exclusive of others, and which, on the failure of those to whom it was limited, reverted to the feudal grantee.

(2) *Conditional limitation*:

Law: A limitation which allows a stranger to come into possession of an estate on fulfillment of certain conditions. Of old this was illegal, but now it is permitted and is frequent.

côn-dĩ-tion-ăl-i-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *conditional*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain events.

"And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavors, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them."—*Decay of Piety*.

côn-dĩ-tion-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *conditional*; -*ly*.] By way of, or subject to, certain conditions or limitations; not absolutely or positively.

" . . . liberty and reason are *conditionally* resigned by every poor man in every society . . ."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, ii.

côn-dĩ-tion-ăr-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *condition*; -*ary*.]

A. As adj.: Conditional; not absolute or positive.

B. As subst.: A condition or limitation.

"Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditional* . . ."—*Norris*.

côn-dĩ-tion-ate, *a.* [Low Lat. *conditionatus*, *pa. par. of conditio*, from Lat. *conditio*.] Arranged on, or subject to, certain conditions or terms; conditional.

"That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditional*; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition."—*Hammond*.

**côn-dĩ-tion-âte*, *v. t.* [CONDITIONATE, *a.*]

1. To qualify, to regulate.

" . . . the two ideas *conditionate* one another."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*, transl. (1866), § 148.

2. To put under conditions.

"That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported, and under these the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**côn-dĩ-tion-ât-lĩng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONDITIONATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A putting under conditions, an arrangement, a condition.

"Were these arts or acts any whit the better for these cautionings and *conditionatings* so pre-required?"—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 114.

côn-dĩ-tioned, *pa. par. & a.* [CONDITION, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having qualities of a certain kind, good or bad. Generally preceded by an adverb indicating what these qualities are. They may be with or without a hyphen; as, best *conditioned*, ill-*conditioned*.

"The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. *Metaphysics*:

(1) Having conditions or relations. (Chiefly used as the opposite to *unconditioned*=absolute.)

"The mind is astricted to think in certain forms; and under these thought is possible only in the *conditioned* interval between two *unconditioned* contradictory extremes or poles, each of which is altogether inconceivable, but of which, on the principle of the excluded middle, the one or the other is necessarily true."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 591.

(2) Construction (with the definite article, substantial).

"The field is thus open for the last theory, which would analyze the judgment of causality into the form of the mental law of the *conditioned*."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 591.

côn-dĩ-tion-lĩng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONDITION, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of arranging, stipulating, or bargaining.

**côn-dĩ-tion-lỹ*, *adv.* [Eng. *condition*; -*ly*.] According to, or subject to, certain conditions or limitations; conditionally.

"And though she give but thus *conditionally*."

Sidney: Astr. and Stella.

**con-di-tor*, **con-di-tour*, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *condit(e)*=conduct; -*or*, -*our*=*er*.] A conductor, a guide, a leader.

"These four . . . that were maistris of the hoste and *conditours*."—*Merlin*, iii. 549.

côn-dĩ-tôr-ỹ, *s.* [Lat. *conditorium*, from *conditus*, *pa. par. of condo*=(1) to put together, (2) to hide.] A place or repository for concealing things; a hiding-place.

**côn-dĩ-tũre*, *s.* [Lat. *conditura*, from *condio*=to pickle, preserve.] A condiment, a seasoning.

"Halec or Alec was a *conditure*."—*Brown: Tracts*, No. 4.

**côn-dle*, *s.* [CANDLE.]

"Tapres make and *condle* lyhte."

Reliq. Antiq., i. 263.

côn-dỗ-lạ-tôr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *condol(e)*; -*atory*.] Expressing or tending to condolence or sympathy; sympathizing. (*Smart*.)

côn-dỗle, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *condoleo*=to grieve with; *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *doleo*=to grieve; *dolor*=grief; Fr. *condouloir*; Ital. *condolere*; Sp. *condoler*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To mourn, to grieve, to lament.

" . . . this man again recall the vanity of his sleeping to his remembrance; and thus he began again to *condole* with himself."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To mourn, grieve, or lament with another; to sympathize or commiserate.

"Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you."—*Sir W. Temple*.

B. Trans.: To lament over or bewail with another.

côn-dỗle-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *condole*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of condoling or sympathizing with another.

" . . . an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen, . . ."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 390.

2. Grief, mourning, or sorrow; lamentation.

"To do obsequious sorrow: But to persevere
In obstinate *condolement*,"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

côn-dỗ-lẻnce, **côn-dỗle-ẻnce*, *s.* [Fr. *condolance*, from Lat. *condolens*, *pr. par. of condoleo*.] The expression of grief or sorrow for the troubles or misfortunes of others; sympathy.

" . . . a special mission of *condolence* and congratulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *condolence* and *sympathy*, see SYMPATHY.

côn-dỗ-lẻr, *s.* [Eng. *condol(er)*; -*er*.] One who condoles or sympathizes with the sorrow of another.

côn-dỗ-lẻng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONDOLE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Sympathizing.

"A lover is more *condoling*."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, i. 2.

C. As subst.: The act of expressing sympathy with another; condolence.

"Why should I think that all that devout multitude, which so lately cried Hosanna in the streets, did not also bear their part in these public *condolings*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *The Crucifixion*.

côn-dỗ-nẻ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *condonatio*, from *condono*= . . . to pardon: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *dono*=to give; *donum*=a gift.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of condoning, forgiving, or pardoning.

2. *Law*: The forgiving by a husband of his wife, or by a wife of her husband, for any breach of marital duty, with an implied understanding or condition that it shall not be repeated.

côn-dỗne, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *condono*=to forgive.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To forgive, to pardon.

"In the numerous cases where a fine appears as a composition for a breach of law, we are not to assume that every offense might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money. . . ."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

2. Used loosely in the sense of atone or compensate for.

"There was a certain vague earnestness of belief about him which qualified and *condoned* the shrewd and sometimes jocular looks of his father."—*Black: Madcap Violet*, ch. xxxiii.

II. Law: to forgive or overlook a breach of marital duty.

†*B. Intrans.*: To atone or compensate for.

côn-dỗr, *s.* [Sp., &c., *condor*, from Inca (Peruvian Indian) *cuntur*=the bird defined below.]

Ornith.: A magnificent vulture, *Sarcorampus* or *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, which floats with outstretched and motionless wings in airy circles on the higher parts of the Andes, reaching at times the tremendous elevation of 21,000 feet above the sea-level. The older travelers, as was their wont, exaggerated its size, strength, and ferocity, and it figured as the Western counterpart of the mythical roc described by the Arabs, and by some credited with the ability "to truss an elephant." Humboldt and Bonpland dissipated these illusions. The former great naturalist met with none the expansion of whose wings exceeded nine feet. Some of eleven feet have been said to be met with, and one of fourteen feet. Humboldt found that a male *condor*, the expanse of whose wings was nine feet, measured three feet three inches from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail. The male *condor* has a comb on its head. Both sexes have a ruff round their necks. Their bodies are usually deep black, with a tinge of gray; the wing coverts in the males are white, at least at the tips; the legs are bluish-gray. Strange to say, children are reputed to be in no danger from it, though two *condors* will attack the vicuña, the heifer, and even the puma. The species is found in most parts of the Andes, especially in Peru and Chili.

¶ *Condor* is also the name of a gold coin of Colombia, South America. Its value is \$9.65.

côn-dỗ-tẻ-tẻ-ẻ-rẻ (*pl. condottieri*), *s.* [Ital.=a captain, a carrier, a mercenary leader, from *condotta*=conduct, command, prudence, wisdom, carriage. Cognate with the Lat. and Eng. word *conductor*.]

Hist. &c.: A soldier of fortune, a military leader, who sold his own sword and those of his followers to the highest bidder, regardless of the justice of the cause for which he and they fought.

¶ It was in Italy that the practice began of employing *condottieri*. In 1225 Genoa engaged 200 of them, led by the Duke of Savoy; and in 1282 Florence hired 500 French, and other States followed the example. The practice received a great impulse about the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the petty Italian princes and republics began to commute the military services which their subjects had hitherto rendered for money, for both a military void was thus created and means were obtained to fill it by engaging *condottieri*. In 1342 the cities formed a league to suppress them. But there was occupation for them outside Italy. Large bodies of them took part in the war between Edward III. of England and France, and when the peace of Bretigny, in 1360, terminated their occupation, they fought and plundered on their own account, becoming a terrible scourge to France. They were called free companies, or simply companies or free lances, and numbered about 40,000 fighting men, all heavily armed cavalry. Finally they were transferred to Castile, on their way levying a contribution on the Pope at Avignon. They were an insatiably rapacious race, and so faithless that they were feared by friends as well as foes. They had no scruple about any amount of cruelty, but finding ultimately that it was more advantageous to avoid slaying their foes and simply to capture them unhurt with the view of demanding a heavy ransom, they aimed at making their battles bloodless.

côn-dỗcủe, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *conduco*=to lead together; *con*=*cum*=with; *duco*=to lead; Sp. *conducir*; Fr. *conduire*; Port. *conduzir*; Ital. *conducere*, *condurre*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To contribute to or promote a result; to further, to tend to; to advance or promote (followed by *to*, *unto*, or *toward*).

"He was sensible how much such an union would *conduce* to the happiness of both . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To lead, to guide.

"As if works could no way *conduce* into the attaining of salvation but by way of merit and desert, . . ."—*Mede: Works*, bk. i., dis. 40.

**B. Transitive*:

1. To lead, to conduct, to guide, to accompany.

"He was sent to *conduce* hither the Princess Henrietta Maria."—*Wotton*.

2. To hire, to engage.

"Als be the persuasion of flattereris, he *conduced* many wicked tyrantis out of all countries to depend upon him."—*Pittscottie: Cron.* i. 18.

fate, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wẻ, wẻt, hẻre, camẻl, hẻr, thẻre; pine, pít, sẻre, sẻr, marine; gỏ, pỏt, or, wỏre, wỏlf, wỏrk. whỏ, sỏn; mủte, củb, củre, unite, củr, rủle, fủll; trử, Sửrian. ẻ, ẻ = ẻ; ẻy = ẻ. qu = kw.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *conduce* and to *contribute*: "To *conduce* signifies to serve the full purpose; to *contribute* signifies only to be a subordinate instrument: the former is always taken in a good sense, the latter in a bad or good sense. Exercise *conduces* to the health; it *contributes* to give vigor to the frame. Nothing *conduces* more to the wellbeing of any community than a spirit of subordination among all ranks and classes. A want of firmness and vigilance in the government or magistrates *contributes* greatly to the spread of disaffection and rebellion. Schemes of ambition never *conduce* to tranquillity of mind. A single failure may *contribute* sometimes to involve a person in perpetual trouble." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-dûce'-mënt, s. [Eng. *conduce*; -ment.] The act of conducting; tendency, disposition, drift.

"The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical."—*Gregory: Works*, p. 68.

côn-dû'-çent, a. [Lat. *conducens*, pr. par. of *conduco*.] Conducting, contributing, helping, or tending.

"... any other act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business."—*Abp. Laud: Hist. of His Chanc. at Ox.*, p. 131.

côn-dû'-cêr, s. [Eng. *conduc(e)*; -er.] One who hires or engages.

"... that is hyrit sall render agane to the *conducer* the hail hyre that he was *conducit* for, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 617.

côn-dû'-cî-bil'-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *conducibl(e)*; -ity.] The quality of being conducive; capability of being conducted or turned.

"Duties, as deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end . . ."—*Wilkins: Of Nat. Relig.*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

côn-dû'-cî-ble, a. & s. [Lat. *conducibilis*, from *conduco*.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of conducting; tending, contributing, furthering, conducive.

"To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducible*, is air."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***B. As subst.**: Anything which conduces, promotes, or tends to an end.

"Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things."—*Hale*.

côn-dû'-cî-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *conducible*; -ness.] The quality of being conducive; conducibility. (*More.*)

côn-dû'-cî-blỹ, adv. [Eng. *conducibl(e)*; -y.] In a manner tending to conduce, further, or promote.

côn-dû'-cîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONDUCE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Furthering, promoting, or tending to; conducive.

"... all other appendages, *conducting* to convenience or pleasure, . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. v.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or condition of furthering, promoting, or tending to.

"I have taken [much travail] for the *conducting* and setting forth of good amitie & peace betwene your highnes and her son."—*State Papers; Wolsey to Henry VIII.*, anno 1527.

*2. The act of hiring or engaging; hire.

"For the *conducting* & vaging of ane hundreth men of weir."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

côn-dû'-cîve, a. [Eng. *conduc(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of conducting, furthering, or promoting; tending to further or promote.

"An action, however *conductive* to the good of our country, . . ."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

côn-dû'-cîve-ness, s. [Eng. *conductive*; -ness.] The quality of being conducive; tendency to further or promote.

"I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity."—*Boyle*.

côn-dûct, s. [Low Lat. *conductus*=a guard, an escort; Lat. *conductus*, pa. par. of *conduco*=to lead with, to conduct: *con=cum=with*, and *duco=to lead*; *dux=a leader*, a guide; O. Fr. *conduicte*; Fr. *conduite*; Sp. *conducto*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

***I. Literally**:

1. The act of leading or conducting; guidance.

"And follow me, that will to some provision Give thee quick *conduct*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. The act or science of leading an army; generalship.

"*Conduct* of armies is a prince's art."—*Waller*.

3. A guide or leader.

"Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*."—*B. Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humor*.

4. A convoy, guard, or escort.

"His majesty, Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.

5. A warrant or security for one's safe passage; a safe-conduct (q. v.).

"... all merchants of what nation soever, shall have safe *conduct* to pass and repass with their merchandise into England."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 129.

*6. That which leads, carries, or conveys anything; a conduit, a channel.

"Likewise by the sayd cisterne there is drinke conveyed thorow certaine pipes and *conducts*, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 61.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Management, direction.

"Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, . . ."—*Bacon*.

*2. Sharpness, cleverness, or skill in the management of matters.

"... is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him."—*Letters of Junius*, No. 54.

3. Behavior, mode of action, deportment.

"All these difficulties were increased by the *conduct* of Shrewsbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*4. Regularity or exactness of life; exact behavior.

"Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it."—*Swift*.

*5. A channel, passage, or means of communication.

"God is the fountain of honor, and the *conduct*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices."—*South*, vol. i., Sermon 5.

***B. Taxation**: The same as CONDUCT-MONEY (q. v.).

"Not he who takes up armes for cote and *conduct*."—*Milton: Areopag.*, p. 50.

***conduct-money, s.**

1. *Hist.*: An exaction levied by Charles I. to pay the traveling expenses of his troops.

"Allow him coat and *conduct-money*."—*Butler: Characters; The Herald*.

¶ For the difference between *conduct* and *behavior*, see BEHAVIOR.

côn-dûct', v. t. & i. [CONDUCT, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To lead, guide, direct, or accompany on the way.

"And Judah came to Gilgal, to go to meet the king, to *conduct* the king over Jordan."—*2 Sam.* xix. 15.

(2) To usher in, to lead or bring to one's presence with ceremony.

"Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them Into our presence."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

*3. To lead, direct, or head, as an army.

"Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division."—*Robertson: History of America*.

2. *Fig.*: To manage, to direct, to control, to regulate.

"Having explained the general scheme and formation of the argument, I may be permitted to subjoin a brief account of the manner of *conducting* it."—*Paley: Horæ Paulinæ*, ch. i.

II. Technically:

1. *Phys.*: To act as a conductor of heat.

2. *Music*: To act as the leader or conductor of an orchestra or choir in the performance of a musical composition.

B. Reflexive: To carry one's self, to behave, to act.

C. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. *Physics*: To act as a conductor of heat, &c.

"Carbon, in general, *conducts* better or worse according to the manner in which it has been prepared."—*De la Rue: Treatise on Electricity*, pt. i., ch. i.; translation.

2. *Music*: To act as conductor of a choir or orchestra in the performance of a musical composition.

"We need not stay to applaud the orchestra for excellent work, Mr. Willing for judicious use of the organ, or Sir Michael Costa for *conducting*, which was a model of clearness, firmness, and tact."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *conduct*, to *guide*, and to *lead*: "The first two of these terms convey, according to their real import, an idea of

superior intelligence, which is not implied by the latter: on the other hand, this includes an idea of credit and ascendancy altogether unknown to the others. We *conduct* or *guide* those who do not know the road; we *lead* those who either cannot or will not go alone. In the literal sense it is the head that *conducts*, the eye that *guides*, and the hand that *leads*. One *conducts* a law-suit; one *guides* a traveler; one *leads* an infant. In the figurative sense the understanding *conducts*; rule *guides*; the will or influence *leads*. Intelligence ought to *conduct* us in business; politeness ought to *guide* our behavior in company; taste may *lead* us in the choice of pleasures. We are *conducted* in a certain course, that we may do what is proper to be done; we are *guided* in a certain route, that we may not go astray; we are *led* into society from a sociable temper. A general *conducts* an army according to his knowledge and experience; he is himself *guided* in what he does by fixed rules; he *leads* his army into the field of battle by the word of command. The pilot *conducts* the vessel; the steersman *guides* it; the coachman *guides* his horses on the road; he *leads* them into the stable." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

He thus discriminates between to *conduct*, to *manage*, and to *direct*: "*Conducting* requires most wisdom and knowledge; *managing* most action; *direction* most authority. A lawyer *conducts* the cause intrusted to him; a steward *manages* the mercantile concerns for his employer; a superintendent *directs* the movements of all the subordinate agents. *Conducting* is always applied to affairs of the first importance; *management* is a term of familiar use to characterize familiar employment; *direction* makes up in authority what it wants in importance; it falls but little short of the word *conduct*. A *conductor* conceives and plans; a *manager* acts or executes; a *director* commands." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-dûc'-tance, s.

Electricity: The conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections.

côn-dûc'-têd, pa. par. or a. [CONDUCT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Guided, led, directed.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Managed, carried out.

(2) Behaved, having manners of a certain kind. Used in compounds; as, *well-conducted*, *badly-conducted*.

II. Physics: Applied to heat conveyed from one body to another by conduction.

"*Conducted* heat may be derived from either dry or moist substances, and its effects vary somewhat as it comes from the one or the other of these sources."—*Ferreira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, pt. 14.

côn-dûc'-tî-bil'-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *conduct*, and suff. -ability; Fr. *conductibilité*.]

Physics:

1. *Properly*: Ability to be conducted. (Used of heat or electricity.) Not the same as CONDUCTIVITY (q. v.).

2. Sometimes, though less properly, used in the same sense as *conductivity*, i. e., for the ability to conduct. (Used of heat or electricity.)

côn-dûc'-tî-ble, a. [Fr. *conductible*.]

Physics:

1. *Properly*: Able or suited to be conducted. (Used of heat or electricity.)

2. *Less Properly*: Ability to conduct. (Used of heat or electricity.)

côn-dûc'-tîng, pr. par. & a. [CONDUCT, v.]

conducting cells, s. pl.

Bot.: For definition see extract.

"In many Vascular Cryptogams, Gymnosperms and Monocotyledons, as well as in a few Dicotyledons, rows of vascular cells are found in places where from the analogy of other plants one would expect to find vessels, the partition-walls not having become absorbed. Such structures compose what is called a *conducting tissue*, and the separate cells are not called vascular, but *conducting cells*."—*Thomé: Botany* (transl. by Bennett), 3d ed. (1879), p. 48.

conducting tissue, s.

Bot.: Tissue composed of *conducting cells* (q. v.).

côn-dûc'-tion, *con-duc-tioun, *con-duc-tioun, s. [Lat. *conductio*=a bringing together, a hiring; *conduco=to bring together, to hire*.] [CONDUCT.]

***A. Ordinary Language**:

I. Literally:

1. The act of leading or guiding.

"Hoab the son of Raguel the Midianite who assisted the Israelites, in their *conduction* thro' the wilderness of Pharan."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 12.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. The act of hiring or engaging for wages.

"Tuehyng the conductioun & feyng of the menstrallis,
."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of training up or educating; training, education.

"Every man has his beginning and conduction."—*B. Jonson: Case is Altered*.

2. Skill, experience, capacity, especially in warfare.

"Then grew the fame of Sertorius to be so great, that even in Rome itself he was thought to be the notlest captain, and of best conduction of any man in his time."
—*North: Plutarch*, p. 493.

B. Physics:

1. The passage of heat through any body, or of electricity over its entire surface.

"We shall first consider the transmission of heat by conduction."—*Ganot* (trans. by Atkinson): 3d ed., § 345.

2. The property possessed by certain bodies of transmitting heat through them or electricity over their entire surface.

côn-dũc-tĩ-tious, *a.* [Lat. *conductitius*, from *conduco*= . . . to hire.] Hired, serving for wages.

"The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious*, and removable at pleasure."—*Ayliffe*.

côn-dũc-tĩve, *a.* [Eng. *conduct*; *-ive*.]

Physics: Having the power or quality of conducting.

côn-dũc-tĩv'-ĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *conductiv(e)*; *i* connective; and suff. *-ty*.]

1. *Heat:* The power of conducting or transmitting heat from particle to particle of a body, so as to pass through its mass. [CONDUCTOR.]

"Conductivity is the quantity of heat that passes in unit time, through unit area of a plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ix., p. 42.

2. *Elect.:* The property of acquiring and propagating over the whole extent of its surface the electricity derived from any electrified body with which it may be brought in contact. [CONDUCTOR.]

"The conductivity of a given wire or conductor is the reciprocal of its resistance."—*Jenkin: Electricity and Magnetism*, ch. xvi., § 4.

¶ (1) *Conductibility* and *conductivity* are sometimes used as synonymous terms; but if etymology be regarded, the first of these should be used in a passive sense, and the second in an active one.

(2) With regard to electric currents conductivity and resistance are the opposites of each other.

côn-dũc-tõr, *s.* [Lat. *Prov.*, *Sp.* & *Port. con-*
ductor; *Fr. conducteur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A guide, a leader.

" . . . that he may be our *conductor* the rest of the way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. A chief or leader of an army; a general, a commander.

"Who is *conductor* of his people?"

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 7.

*3. A guide, director, or manager.

"None will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*."
—*Addison*.

II. Technically:

1. *Railway and coach traffic:* The official who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, coach, street-car, passenger train, &c., receiving their fares, and allowing them to enter and leave.

2. *Music:*

(1) A director or leader of an orchestra or chorus. It is supposed that a leader or a fagman was employed by the Assyrians, to regulate the rhythm of the songs or dances; he was armed with two sticks, one of which he beat against the other, and so marked the time or accent. (*Stainer and Barrett*.)

(2) The inventor or leader of a chime or change in bell-ringing. (*Stainer and Barrett*.)

*3. *Surg.:* (For definition see extract.)

"*Conductor*, in surgery, [is] an instrument the use of which is to direct the knife in certain operations. It is more commonly called a director."—*Hooper: Med. Dict.*

4. *Heat:* Anything which is capable of transmitting heat through its mass from particle to particle.

(1) *Bad conductor:* A body which transmits heat slowly and imperfectly. A blanket is a bad conductor of heat: used for a covering at night it prevents the heat generated by the person sleeping from escaping into the external atmosphere; employed to roll up ice it impedes the passage of the warmer external air to the congealed body, and keeps the latter from soon melting. The resins, glass, wood, and especially liquids and gases are other bad conductors of heat.

(2) *Good conductor:* A body which readily transmits heat through it. The metals are high in this respect, the leading ones being arranged in the following order: (a) (highest) platinum, (b) silver, (c) copper, (d) iron, (e) zinc, (f) tin, (g) lead.

5. *Elect.:* A body which acquires and propagates electricity over its whole surface when brought in contact with an electrified body. As in the case of heat, there are good and bad conductors of electricity. Metals are good conductors, and in the following order: (a) (highest) silver, (b) copper, (c) gold, (d) aluminum, (e) sodium, (f) zinc, (g) cadmium, (h) potassium, (i) platinum, (j) iron, (k) tin, (l) lead, (m) German silver, (n) antimony, (o) mercury, (p) bismuth. Liquids, on the contrary, are bad conductors of electricity.

¶ *Equivalent conductors of electricity:* Conductors which offer an equal resistance to the passage of an electric current, and which might be substituted for each other in any voltaic circuit without altering its intensity. (*Ganot*.)

côn-dũc-tõr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *conductor*; *-y*.] Having the power or quality of conducting; conductive.

côn-dũc-trẽss, *s.* [Eng. *conductor*; *-ess*.] A woman who conducts; a female guide, a directress.

"Lady Raarsa is a good housewife, and a very prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family."—*Johnson: Let. to Mrs. Thrale*, 1773.

***côn-dũe**, ***countdue**, *v. t.* [Fr. *conduire*.] [CONDUCT, *v.*] To conduct, to guide.

"*Countdue* hym by the downes."—*Gawaine*, 1971.

côn-duĩt, ***con-dit**, ***con-dite**, ***con-duyt**, ***con-dythe**, ***con-duyte**, ***con-dyt**, ***con-dute**, ***cun-dyth**, *s.* [O. Fr. *conduict*; *Fr. conduit*; *Sp. conducto*; *Port. conducta*; *Ital. condotto*; *Low Lat. & Lat. conductus*, from *conduco*=to lead, to conduct.] [CONDUCT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The act of conducting or guiding; guidance.

"The messengers went, *condute* he did tham haue."—*Langtoft*, p. 260.

2. In the same sense as B.

*II. *Fig.:* A channel, a passage.

"And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

B. *Engineer.:* A channel, canal, or pipe, usually under ground, for the conveyance of water.

"In channels or in *condites* of leed."

Palladius, ix. 24.

¶ *Conduits* were early used for the conveyance of water. There were several of them anciently in London. The Great Conduit in West Cheap, the first leaden cistern in the city, was commenced in 1285, and the Little Conduit in 1442. A conduit at Holborn Cross, commenced in 1498, was repaired in 1577 by Mr. Wm. Lamb, whose achievement is still commemorated in the name Lambconduit Street, given to a thoroughfare opposite to the Foundling Hospital in Guilford Street. In modern municipal hydraulic engineering the conduits are uniformly of iron or coarse porcelain, and are called water-mains. They form an extensive network under the surface of all of our streets, and vary in size from several feet diameter to a few inches.

" . . . balls, dinners, gutters running with ale, and *conduits* spouting claret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xi.

côn-duĩt, *v. t.* [CONDUIT, *v.*; CONDUCT, *v.*] To conduct, to lead as in a conduit.

"This corruption, even to this day, is still *conducted* to his undone posterity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 9.

côn-dũp-lĩ-cant, *a.* [Lat. *conduplicans* (genit. *conduplicantis*), *pr. par. of conduplico*=to double.] *Bot.:* Doubling up, as when the leaflets of a compound leaf apply themselves to the faces of each other.

côn-dũp-lĩ-câte, *a.* [Lat. *conduplicatus*, *pa. par. of conduplico*=to double: *con=cum*=with, together, and *duplico*=to double; *duplex*=double.] [DUPLICATE.]

Bot. (of veneration, æstivation, &c.): Having its sides applied parallel to each other's faces. It is used specially of leaves folded from the middle, so that one half is applied by its upper surface to the other half, as in the oak, the almond-tree, or the magnolia.

côn-dũp-lĩ-câte, *v. t.* [CONDUPLICATE, *a.*] To double or fold over, to duplicate. (*Cockeram*.)

côn-dũp-lĩ-cã-tẽd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONDUPLICATE, *v.*]

côn-dũp-lĩ-cã-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conduplicatio*, from *conduplicatus*, *pa. par. of conduplico*.] [CONDUPLICATE, *a.*]

1. *Gen.:* The act or process of doubling or folding over; a duplicate, a doubling.

2. *Bot.:* A form of æstivation in which the sides of an organ are applied to each other face to face.

côn-dũr-ăn-gõ, *s.* [A North American Indian word.]

Phar.: The dried stems and bark of *Gonolobus condurango* (q. v.). This substance has been tried as a remedy for cancer, but was found inefficient in its cure. It has, however, decided alternative properties, and is a valued remedy in the United States Pharmacopœia.

côn-dũr-rite, *s.* [Named from the Condurrow mine near Helstone in Cornwall, England, where it is found; with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Domeykite. It is black and soft, soiling the fingers. Sometimes it is formed of Domeykite with arsenite of copper and sulphide of the same metal. The arsenic in its composition causes it to give forth an alliaceous odor when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

côn-dỹ-lar, *a.* [Modeled as if from a Mod. Lat. *condylaris*.] Containing, or in any way pertaining to, condyles.

"The *condylar* portions or ex-occipitals bear the articulating condyles on their lower part, close to the margin of the foramen magnum in its anterior half."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 33.

¶ Among the bones of the head there are an anterior and a posterior condylar foramen.

¶ *Condylar surfaces of the tibia:*

Anat.: Two slightly concave articular surfaces which sustain the femur.

côn-dỹle, *s.* [Lat. *condylus*, from Gr. *kondylos*=the knob formed by a bent hand; a knuckle, especially of the hand.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* An eminence bearing a flattened articular surface.

¶ The term has been variously applied by anatomists, but the foregoing is the meaning most frequently assigned to it. (*Quain*.)

¶ There are condyles of the femur, of the humerus, of the lower jaw, and of the occipital bone.

2. *Compar.:* The corresponding parts in the vertebrata. It is used of the surface by which one bone articulates with another, and especially of the articulate surface or surfaces by which the skull articulates with the vertebral column. (*Nicholson*.)

côn-dỹl'-ĩ-ũm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *condylium*; Gr. *kondylion*, dimin of *kondylos*.] [CONDYLE.]

Bot.: The antherid of a chara.

côn-dỹ-lõid, *a.* [Gr. *kondylos*= . . . a knob, a knuckle, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Having the appearance of a condyle.

côn-dỹ-lõpe, *s.* The same as CONDYLOPED and CONDYLOPOD (q. v.).

côn-dỹ-lõ-pẽd, *s.* [Lat. *condylus* and *pes* (genit. *pedis*).] The same as CONDYLOPOD (q. v.).

côn-dỹ-lõ-põds, **côn-dỹ-lõp'-õ-dã**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kondylos*=a knob, a knuckle, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: The articulate animals with jointed legs, such as the spiders and the crabs. (*Owen*.)

côn-dỹl-ũr'-ã, *s.* [Gr. *kondylos*=a knob, a knuckle, and *oura*=the tail. So named from an assemblage of small cartilaginous filaments, somewhat resembling a star in appearance, which La Faille erroneously represented as being on the tail, whereas they really are upon the nose.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Talpidæ (Moles). The species which are called Star-noses are found in this country; *Condylura macroura*, from the region of the Columbia river, being the best known. [*Star-nosed Mole*.]

cõne, *s.* [In Sw. *kon*; Wel. *con*; Fr. *cône*; Port. *cone*; Sp. & Ital. *cono*; Lat. *conus*; Gr. *kōnos*= . . . a mathematical cone, . . . a pine-cone, from the Sansc. root *co*=to bring to a point.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 6.

2. Anything shaped more or less like a mathematical cone.

"Now had Night measur'd with her shadowy *cone*
Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault."

Milton: P. L., iv., 776.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.:* A solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of the sides containing the right angle, which side remains fixed. If the fixed side be equal to the other side containing the right angle, the cone is called a *right-angled cone*; if it be less than the other side, an *obtuse-angled*, and, if greater, an *acute-angled cone*. The axis of the cone is the fixed straight line about which the triangle revolves. The base of a cone is the circle described by that side containing the right angle which revolves. Similar cones are those which have their axes and the diameters of their bases proportionals. (*Euclid*.)

2. *Optics:* A pencil of rays of light emanating from a point and diverging as they proceed on their course.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

3. *Astron.*: A conical-shaped shadow projected by a planet on the other side from that on which it is illuminated by the sun.

4. *Geol.*: A conical mound or hill produced by the showering down around the orifice of eruption of scorise, dust, and the various other materials ejected. Many hundreds of such cones may be seen in France in the ancient provinces of Auvergne, Velay, and Vivarais, arranged in chains of hills. Sometimes such a cone becomes truncated by a portion of the volcano falling in during an eruption. Papandayang, in Java, did so in 1772, and a volcano in Alaska in 1786. (*Lyell*.)

5. Zoölogy:

(1) The English name of any shell of the large tropical molluscous genus *Conus* (q. v.). The name also of any animal of that genus.

(2) *Pt. (cones)*: The English name of the Conidæ, a family of Gasteropodous mollusks.

6. *Bot.*: A kind of anthocarpous or collective fruit, called also *Strobilus*, shaped somewhat like a mathematical cone, and consisting of an ament, the carpella of which are (scale-like) spread open, and bear naked seeds. Sometimes these scales are thin with little cohesion, but frequently they are woody and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. A modification of it is the *Galbulus*, which is globular, and has the heads of the carpella much enlarged. The fruit of the Scotch Fir (*Pinus sylvestris*) is a genuine cone, while the Juniper is a *galbulus*, with fleshy coherent carpella. It used to be considered as a spike in which the rachis and bracts have become partially lignified, or in which the bracts are membranous. But more recent investigations have shown that it is not a collection of flowers, but an assemblage of seeds, fruit, or pseudo-carp resulting from a single flower. The top furnishes an instance of a true *strobilus* or cone with membranous bracts.

"The cones dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch."—*Evelyn*.

7. *Gun-making*: The vent-plug which is screwed into the barrel of a fire-arm. The outer end is the nipple for receiving the percussion-cap.

† Purple cone:

Bot.: A plant, one of the Echinacæ, order Compositæ.

cone-bit, *s.* A boring bit of conical form.

cone-compasses, *s. pl.* A pair of compasses with a cone or bullet on one leg, to set in a hole; bullet-compasses.

cone-flower, *s.* A plant, genus *Rudbeckia*, order Compositæ.

cone-gear, *s.* A mode of transmitting motion, consisting of two cones rolling together.

cone-head, *s.*

Hort.: The name given by gardeners to Strobilanthes, a genus of Acanthaceæ.

cone-in-cone, *a.* Resembling a series of hollow cones, each inserted in the one next exceeding it in size, like the small pill-boxes at a druggist's. This structure is occasionally found in coal, limestone, &c.

cone-joint, *s.* A joint formed by a double cone of iron inserted into the ends of the pipes to be joined, and tightened by screw-bolts.

cone-plate, *s.*

Mech.: A strong plate of cast iron fixed vertically to the bed of a lathe, with a conical hole in it, to form a support for the end of a shaft which it is required to bore. (*Weale*.)

cone-pulley, *s.*

1. An arrangement for varying the speed of the bobbin in spinning-machines, giving them a gradually decreasing velocity as the roving is wound thereon, so as to keep an equal strain on the roving. The lower pulley is driven with a uniform speed, and communicates motion to the other by a band which is slipped toward the larger end of the upper roller as the roving gradually fills the bobbin.

2. *Mach.*: A pulley with several faces of varying diameter, so as to obtain varying speeds of the mandrel; a *speed-pulley*.

cone-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a cone; conical.

cone-shell, *s.* The English name of *Conus*, the typical genus of the molluscous family Conidæ (q. v.).

cone-valve, *s.* A hollow valve having a conical, perforated face, through which water is discharged when the valve rises, without impinging directly upon the valve-face or seat.

Cone-wise coupling: A mode of connecting the ends of shafting, consisting of an outer sleeve and two inner sleeves.

cone-wheel, *s.* A wheel with several applications: (1) Two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The toothed wheel at its small end acts upon studs on the larger portion of the opposite wheel and conversely. The effect is to

confer a regular variability of rotation to the stud-wheel from a regular rotation of the driving-frustum. (2) The frustum, being driven by the motor, communicates motion to the wheel above it. This is not intermittent or variable, but is adjustable. The nearer the upper wheel is to the base of the cone, the faster will it rotate, and conversely.

cō-nēn-ch'ŷ-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *engchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: The name given by Professor Morren to the conical cells existing in hairs.

conepate, **conepatl**, *s.* [Mexican.] The name given in Mexico to the Skunk (*Mephitis Americana*), an animal of the Mustelidæ or Weasel family.

cō-nēs-si-bark, *s.* A kind of bark obtained from an Indian plant, *Wrightia antidysenterica*, of the order Apocynaceæ. It is a valuable astringent and febrifuge. In Malabar it is called Palapatta. (*Lindley*.)

cō-nēy, **cō-n'ŷ**, *s.* [CONY.]

coney-fish, *s.* [CONY-FISH.]

cōn-fāb, *s.* A contraction of *confabulation* (q. v.). Familiar talk or conversation; chat, gossip.

"He made me follow him into the library that we might continue our *confab* without interruption."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 179.

cōn-fāb, *v. i.* [CONFAB, *s.*] To chat familiarly or easily; to confabulate.

"Mr. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 120.

cōn-fāb-u-lar, *a.* [CONFABULATE.] Pertaining to or connected with confabulation.

cōn-fāb-u-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *confabulatus*, *pa. par. of confabulator*=to talk together; *con=cum=with*, and *fabulor*=to talk; *fabula*=a tale, a narrative.] To talk familiarly together; to chat, to gossip, to prattle.

"I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau

If birds confabulate or no."

Cowper: *Pairing Time Anticipated*.

†cōn-fāb-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *confabulatio*, from *confabulatus*, *pa. par. of confabulator*.] The act of talking familiarly; easy, careless conversation; chat, gossip.

"Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 289.

cōn-fāb-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *confabulat(e)*; -*or*.] One who engages in familiar talk with another.

"The knot of *confabulators*."—*Lytton*.

cōn-fāb-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, ***cōn-fāb-u-lā-tōr-ŷe**, *a.* [Eng. *confabulat(e)*, and suff. -*ory*; as if from a Lat. *confabulatorius*, from *confabulor*.] Pertaining or relating to confabulation.

". . . a *confabulatorie* epitaph."—*Weaver: Funeral Mon.*, p. 577.

***cōn-fa-mīl-i-ar**, *a.* [Low Lat. *confamiliaris*; *con=cum=with*, together; *familiaris*=familiar (q. v.).] Very intimate or familiar.

". . . some of them were more *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions, than others."—*Glanville: Pre-Exist. of Souls*, p. 80.

***cōn-fār-i-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *confari*=to speak together.] A talking together, a discussion.

"Satisfied with the *confartiation* of reasonable men."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 91.

cōn-fār-rē-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *confarreatio*, from *con=cum=with*, together, and *farreus*=of or pertaining to corn; *far*=corn, spelt.]

Roman Antiq.: The solemnization of matrimony among the Romans by the ceremony of the bridegroom and bride tasting of a cake made of flour, salt and water in the presence of the high priest and not less than ten witnesses.

"The ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage was called *confarreation*, . . ."—*Brand: Popular Antiquities*.

cōn-fāt-ēd, *a.* [Prof. *con*, and *fated* (q. v.).] Fated or decreed by fate at the same time with something else.

". . . when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician."—*Search: Free-will, Foreknowledge, and Fate*, p. 223.

cōn-fēct, *a.* [Lat. *confectus*.] Made up, compounded.

"The substance or matter which is holy chrism *confect* (as they say) and made of oil-olive and balm."—*Rogers: 39 Articles*, p. 253. (1607.)

cōn-fēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *confectum*, sup. of *conficio*=to prepare; *con=cum=with*, and *facio*=to make; Fr. *confire*.] [COMFIT.]

*1. To make up together; to compound, to mingle or mix (*lit. & fig.*).

"And yet those dainties of my joyes,

Are still *confect*ed with some feares."

Stirling: Aurora, s. 6.

2. To make up or prepare, as sweetmeats or preserves; to preserve with sugar.

"Nor roses-oil from Naples, Capua,
Saffron *confect*ed in Cilicia."

W. Brown: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

cōn-fēct, *s.* [Lat. *confectum*, neut. of *confectus*, *pa. par. of conficio*.] A sweetmeat, now corrupted into COMFIT (q. v.).

"At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and carraway *confects*."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

cōn-fēct'-ar-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *confect*; -*ary*.]

I. *As adj.*: Made up of various parts or ingredients (*lit. & fig.*).

"Confectary impieties and hopeful conclusions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. 10.

II. *As subst.*: A compound, a result, a snpplement.

"To which third I shall add this fourth as a necessary and manifest *confectary* thereof."—*Glanville: Saducismus Triumphatus*, pt. i., p. 92.

cōn-fēc'-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONFECT, *v.*]

cōn-fēc'-tīng, *pr. par. & s.* [CONFECT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act or process of compounding or mixing, or of preserving with sugar.

"They do not observe the *confecting* of the ointment."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 998.

cōn-fēc'-tion, ***con-fec-cioun**, *s.* [Lat. *confectio*, from *confectus*, *pa. par. of conficio*.] [CONFECT.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Gen.*: A composition, mixture, or compound of several ingredients or materials.

"A *confeccioun* of brymston and of blak salt."—*Trevisa*, i. 221.

"Have, said she, given his mistress that *confection*

Which I gave him for cordial, . . ."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. *Spec.*: A sweetmeat or preparation of fruit preserved in sugar.

" . . . *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavors."—*Addison*.

II. *Pharm.* (pl. *confectiones*): Compounds prepared with sugar or honey. Also called Electuaries, or Conserves.

confection-pan, *s.* A pan for making comfits or other confections which require to be rolled upon one another while being dried by heat. (*Knight*.)

***cōn-fēc'-tion-ar-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *confection*; -*ary*.]

A. *As adj.*: Prepared or preserved as a confection.

"The biscuit, or *confectionary* plum."

Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A confectioner.

"And he will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks, . . ."—*1 Sam.* viii. 13.

2. A store-place for sweetmeats, &c.

"Here, Ladies, are the keys of the stores: of the *confectionary* . . ."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vol. ii., let. 19.

cōn-fēc'-tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *confection*; -*er*.]

*1. One who compounds or mixes ingredients.

"Canidia Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents."—*Heywoode: Gynaikeion*, bk. viii.

2. One whose trade it is to prepare or sell confections, sweetmeats, &c.

"Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs."—*Boyle*.

cōn-fēc'-tion-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *confection*; -*ery*.]

1. Sweetmeats or preserves generally; confections, candies, &c., or anything sold by a confectioner. These are prepared either from cane-sugar, glucose, or honey, flavored with essences, and in most cases colored with various coloring matters. Some of the colors used are harmless, such as cochineal, carmine, saffron, &c.; but others are poisonous, such as the bright greens containing arsenic and copper, chrome yellow, Prussian blue, or aniline, and should be avoided. Highly colored confectionery, unless guaranteed pure, should always be looked on with more or less suspicion.

2. A place where sweetmeats, confections, &c., are sold; a confectioner's shop.

***cōn-fēc-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *confect*; -*ory*.] Of or pertaining to the art or trade of a confectioner.

" . . . the wanton might

Of *confectory* art . . ."

Beaumont: Psyche, iv. 127.

***con-fec-tour**, ***cōn-fēc'-tūre**, *s.* [Fr. *confiture*.] A confect, a sweetmeat, a confection.

" . . . bot alswa of droggis, *confectouris* and spiceis, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

*côn-fêd'-êr, v. t. & i. [A contr. form of *confederate* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To confederate, to unite by a league, to associate.

"... whether they will *confeder* themselves with and other outward prynces."—Burnet; Rec. No. 31, Prop. to the King's Council.

B. Intrans.: To join with, to associate one's self to.

"So for purpose she thought it very good With former foes in friendship to *confeder*." Mirror for Magistrates, p. 337.

côn-fêd'-êr-aç-ỹ, s. [Eng. *confederat(e)*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A league or compact by which several persons engage to support each other; a union, an engagement, a treaty.

"Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them."—1 Maccabees viii. 17.

2. A number of persons, parties, or states, confederated for mutual aid and support; a league, a confederation, a coalition.

"... two rival *confederacies* of statesmen, a *confederacy* zealous for authority and antiquity, and a *confederacy* zealous for liberty and progress."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.

II. Law: A combination or conspiracy of two or more persons to carry out any illegal act.

côn-fêd'-êr-âte, a. & s. [Lat. *confœderatus*, pa. par. of *confœdero*=to join or ally by treaty, from *con=cum*=with, together, and *foedero*=to make a treaty; *foedus*=a treaty; Fr. *confédérer*.]

A. As Adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: United, joined, or associated by a league, compact, or treaty.

"... all the powers Of earth and hell *confederate*." Couper: The Task, bk. v.

2. Fig.: Allied, united, in league.

"My heart is not *confederate* with my hand." Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 3.

II. Hist.: Pertaining to the Confederate States or their cause.

¶ *Confederate States of North America*:

Hist.: The name assumed by the Southern or Slave-holding States which in 1860 and 1861 seceded from the United States of America, maintaining their separation by war, and supporting for a time with great heroism, but not with ultimate success, their attempt at separation. From the first slavery had flourished in the Southern States of the Union, while, speaking broadly, the North had been free from it, and year by year contained an increasing number of abolitionists, eager for the extinction of slavery everywhere. Up till 1860 the South had voting power sufficient to elect men of democratic or Southern views to the United States Presidential chair, but in November, 1860, a nominee of the "republican" North, Abraham Lincoln, was legally elected chief ruler. The South feared that he would use his influence against the "domestic institution" which it cherished, and rejected all his protestations that he would strictly conform to the law. On the 20th December, 1860, South Carolina led the way in secession, followed by Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, part of Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These took the name of the Confederate States of North America, while their opponents called themselves Federals. The secessionists on February 8th, 1861, elected Jefferson Davis their President. On May 13th Fort Sumter, near Charleston, was taken by the South Carolinians, and a challenge thus thrown down to the North, which, being accepted, commenced a sanguinary war. On the 21st of July the first great battle, that of Bull Run, took place. After the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on April 9th, 1865, the Confederate cause became hopeless, and peace was soon afterward restored. The war has resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the United States. [BATTLE.]

B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: One joined or associated with another for mutual aid and support in any enterprise; an ally, an associate.

(1) In a good or at least doubtful sense:

"For this cause all the *confederate* beyne assembled by the Lacedæmonians for thys matter, they were contente that the peace should be concluded."—Nicoll: Thucydides, fol. 131.

(2) In a bad sense: An accomplice.

"... he found some of his *confederates* in gaol."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.

2. Spec.: An adherent of the Confederate States.

Confederate Veterans, United, s. An association organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889, which, according to its constitution, "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; gather

authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; preserve relics, mementos of the same; cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings and privations; care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; protect the widows and the orphans; and make and preserve a record of the resources of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." The association reported a membership in 1898 of about 40,000.

côn-fêd'-êr-âte, v. i. & t. [CONFEDERATE, a.]

*A. Intrans.: To join together in a league or confederation; to unite for purposes of mutual aid and support; to league.

†B. Trans.: To join in a league or compact, to ally, to unite.

"With these the Piercies them *confederate*."—Daniel.

côn-fêd'-êr-â-têd, pa. par. or a. [CONFEDERATE, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. Hist.: Murdock's translation of the Lat. word *Fœderati*, applied to a sub-division of the congregations among the Manichæans and the Cathari. They were not strictly bound down as the "Comforted" (*Consolati*), but promised before death to enter into the latter class. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., ed. Murdock, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 6.)

côn-fêd'-êr-â-têr, s. [CONFEDERATOR.]

côn-fêd'-êr-â-tiŋg, pr. par. a. & s. [CONFEDERATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of entering into a confederacy or alliance; confederation.

"It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered."—Atterbury.

côn-fêd'-êr-â-tiŋ, *con-fed-er-a-cyon, s. [Fr. *confédération*; Lat. *confœderatio*, from *confœderatus*, pa. par. of *confœdero*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of confederating; a league, compact or alliance between several parties for purposes of mutual aid and support.

"The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* among themselves."—Bacon: Henry VII.

2. Those who enter into a league or confederacy; confederates.

II. Fig.: A union, or united body.

"It is not a single star, but like a constellation, and particularly as the Pleiades, where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see."—Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. iii., ch. 6.

¶ (1) *Confederation of the Rhine*:

Hist.: A confederacy of states in the vicinity of the Rhine, aggregated round France, the founder being Napoleon I., who constituted it on July 12, 1806. It soon afterward consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia, with various smaller states. The nominal capital was Frankfort on the Main, though of course its policy was directed from Paris. It fell after the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. In 1815 it was succeeded by the Germanic Confederation (q. v.).

(2) *Germanic Confederation*:

Hist.: A confederation of the German states, instituted in 1815, and continuing till the 1st of January, 1871, when it was superseded by the German Empire.

(3) *Swiss Confederation*:

Polit., Geog., & Hist.: A confederation of the 22 Swiss cantons. Up till 1848 Switzerland constituted a league of semi-independent states, but in the year 1848 it became a "bundesstaat," or united confederacy, and has continued to be so till the present time. The present constitution received national sanction by a vote of the people on April 19, 1874, and came into force on May 29 of the same year. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a Federal Assembly consisting of two houses—a state council and a national one—the first with 44 members, the latter 135. Every citizen of the republic above twenty years old may vote, and there is a general election every three years.

côn-fêd'-êr-â-tive, a. [Eng. *confederat(e)*; -ive.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a confederation.

"The *Confederative* States composed of Monarchical Governments."—London Daily News.

côn-fêd'-êr-â-tôr, *con-fed-er-a-tour, s. [Eng. *confederat(e)*; -or, -our.] One who enters into a confederacy; a confederate, an ally.

"The one half the *confederators* shall and may employ."—Grafton: Chronicle.

*côn-fêd'-êr-a-tỹ, *côn-fêd'-êr-a-tiê, s. [Eng. *confederat(e)*; -y.] A confederacy or confederation. (Nicoll: Thucydides.)

côn-fêr', *con-ferre, v. t. & i. [Lat. *confero*=to bring together: *con=cum*=with, together, and *fero*=to bring, to bear; Fr. *conférer*; Sp. *conferir*; Ital. *conferire*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To bring together for the purposes of comparison; to discuss, to compare, to examine.

"The capitaine generall assembling the masters together once every week . . . to *conferre* all the observations, and notes of the said ships, . . ."—Hackluyt: Voyages, vol. i., p. 226.

*2. To apply, to turn, to direct.

"*Conferre* all thy studie, all thy time, all thy treasure to the attaining of ye sacred and sincere knowledge of diuinitie."—Lyly: Euphues., p. 112.

3. To bestow, to grant as a permanent gift or possession.

"Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them . . ."—Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.

(a) Followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient.

"Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer* On troubled minds." Waller.

(b) Sometimes followed by *to*.

"Everything seems to have some beneficial tendency, according to which it *confers* somewhat to the need . . . of the principal creatures."—Barrow: Sermons, i. 4.

(c) With two objects.

"We should *confer* These Trojans their due fate and death." Chapman: Iliad, ii. 307.

*4. To contribute, to help, to conduce, to tend.

"The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union."—Glanville.

B. Intransitive:

1. To meet together for the purpose of comparing thoughts, ideas, or plans; to discuss, to converse, to consult, to compare views. (Followed by *with* before the person consulted, and *of* before the matter considered.)

"... he is now ready to discuss the conditions of peace; and with that view he has *conferred* with his colleagues."—London Times.

2. To contribute, to help, to conduce.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confer* and *to bestow*: "*Conferring* is an act of authority; *bestowing* that of charity or generosity. Princes and men in power *confer*; people in a private station *bestow*. Honors, dignities, privileges, and rank, are the things *conferred*; favors, kindnesses, and pecuniary relief, are the things *bestowed*. Merit, favor, interest, caprice, or intrigue, gives rise to *conferring*; necessity, solicitation, and private affection, lead to *bestowing*. England affords more than one instance in which the highest honors of the state have been *conferred* on persons of distinguished merit, though not of elevated birth: it is the characteristic of Christianity, that it inspires its followers with a desire of *bestowing* their goods on the poor and necessitous. It is not easy to *confer* a favor on the unthankful: the value of a kindness is greatly enhanced by the manner in which it is *bestowed*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

†côn-fêr'-êe', s. [Eng. *confer*; -ee.]

1. One with whom a person confers, discusses, or consults.

2. [CONFERREE.]

côn'-fêr-ençe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *conferens*, pr. par. of *confero*=to bring together.] [CONFER.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of comparing or collating two or more things together; comparison, collation.

"The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh a true account of learning."—Ascham: Schoolmaster.

*2. The act of considering; discussing or considering mentally.

"Read the place, and ye shall take both pleasure and profit in *conference* of it."—Ascham: Schoolmaster, bk. ii.

3. The act of comparing views, ideas, or plans; discussion, consultation; interchange of views.

"Reading maketh a full man; *conference* a ready man."—Bacon: Essays, No. 50.

*4. Analogy or agreement.

"John Knox does not meit the heid of my partickle quhair I do mark the *conference* betuix the phrase of the scriptures alleged be vs baith."—Ressoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, F. 18, a. 19, b.

5. A meeting or gathering for the purpose of conferring or comparing views and ideas; or for the settlement and adjustment of differences.

fate, fât, färe, amidst, nhât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. *Diplomacy*: A meeting of the representatives of different powers for the purpose of adjusting differences. For details see example.

"It would tend to uniformity of expression in this great debate if you would state that the business of a Conference is a Protocol—that of a Congress, a Treaty. Many hon. members have spoken of a Conference who, I am sure, would be surprised to hear that the way of peace is by a Congress."—*London Times*, February 2, 1878.

2. The meetings of the two branches of the legislature represented by their committees to arrange for the introduction or conduct of bills.

3. *Law*: A meeting between a barrister or other advocate and a solicitor to consult about the case of the client for whom they are acting.

4. *Ecclesiology*:

(1) A meeting of the ministers of any Church for the consideration and regulation of church matters.

"Soon after his return from America, he had commenced the Annual Conference of Preachers."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i., § 1.

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(b) *Spec.*: An annual gathering of the ministers, now with a certain number of lay representatives of the several Methodist congregations, to deliberate upon the affairs of the religious denomination to which they belong. [METHODISM.]

(2) A meeting not held at stated intervals, but arranged to adjust some difference which may exist between Churches or sections of Churches.

¶ Many conferences have taken place abroad between Churches or parties in Churches. Thus there were conferences between Lutherans and Roman Catholics at Ratisbon in A. D. 1601; one in 1685 between John Claude, of the French Reformed Church, and James Bénigne Bossuet, a Roman Catholic; and one at Thorn in 1645, with the view of reconciling the Lutherans and the Reformed Churches; but the conference to which the name is most frequently applied in England was that at Hampton Court.

¶ *Hampton Court Conference*:

Ch. Hist.: A conference between King James I. of England, immediately after his accession to the English throne, and the representatives of the Anglican and the Puritan parties in the Church. In October, 1603, the king appointed the conference. Its first meeting was held at Hampton Court on the 14th of January, 1604, James on that day receiving the Anglicans. The second day, January 16th, the Puritans were admitted to make their statement and discuss it with their opponents. The third day, January 18th, the bishops and deans were called in to settle with the king what alterations should be made in the regulations of the Church. Then the Puritans were called in to have the decision intimated to them, and the conference closed.

¶ For the difference between *conference* and *conversation*, see CONVERSATION.

côn-fēr-ençe, *v. i.* [CONFERENCE, *s.*] To take counsel, to consult together.

côn-fēr-en-çing, *s.* [CONFERENCE, *v.*] Consultation, conferring, conference.

"There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xii., ch. II.

côn-fēr-ēn-tial, *a.* [Eng. *conferenc(e)*; -*ial*.] Of or pertaining to a conference or discussion.

côn-fēr-mēnt (1), *s.* [Eng. *confirm*=confirm; -*ment*.] Confirmation.

"He made ac *conferment* to Westmynstre of eche thyng."—*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 349.

côn-fēr-mēnt (2), *s.* [Eng. *confer*; -*ment*.] The act of conferring, granting, or bestowing; as, the conferment of degrees at the universities.

**côn-fēr-ra-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *confer*; -*able*.] Capable of being conferred.

"It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honor."—*Waterhouse: Arms and Armour*, p. 94.

côn-fērred', *pa. par. or a.* [CONFER.]

côn-fēr-rēe, *s.* [Eng. *confer*; -*ee*.] One on whom anything is conferred.

côn-fēr-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *confer*; -*er*.]

1. One who confers, consults, or converses with another.

2. One who confers or bestows; a granter.

"It is an important one: because several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their pleasure or account in it."—*Richardson: Pamela*, let. xxxii.

côn-fēr-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONFER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of comparing two or more things together; comparison.

"A careful comparing and *conferring* of one scripture with another."—*Bishop Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

2. The act of consulting or discussing together; conference.

3. The act of bestowing or granting.

côn-fēr-rū-mīn-ā-tēd, *a.* [Lat. *conferrumīnatus*, *pa. par. of conferrumīno*=to cement together: *con=cum*=with, together, and *ferrumen*=cement; *ferrum*=iron.]

Bot.: Closely united or joined, so as to be undistinguishable.

"Embryo . . . with its cotyledons and radicals distinguishable or *conferruminated* into a solid mass."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, p. 63.

côn-fēr'-vā, *s.* [In Fr. *conferve*. From Lat. *conferva*=a kind of aquatic plant, from *conferveo*=(1) to seethe, to boil together; (2) to heal, to grow together, which these plants were supposed to do: *con=together*, and *ferveo*=to boil.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the sub-order *Confervæ* and the order *Confervaceæ*. The species consist of unbranched filaments, composed of cylindrical or moniliform cells with starch granules. Most of the species are marine, though a few are fresh-water. Rabenhorst describes thirty in all.

côn-fēr-vā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conferva* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of flowerless plants, alliance Algae. They are vesicular, filamentary, or membranous bodies, multiplied by zoospores generated in the interior at the expense of the green matter. They are water-plants, generally green, but occasionally olive, violet, and red; most of them are found in fresh-water, attached or floating, some in salt water, and a few in both. The *Confervaceæ* bear the lichens *Cœnogonium* and *Cystocoleus*.

côn-fēr-vā'-çē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*; Eng. suff. -*aceous*.] Belonging to the *Confervæ*.

côn-fēr'-vāl, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *conferva*, and adj. suff. -*alis*.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to the *Confervæ*.

B. *As substantive*:

Bot. (pl., *Confervals*): Plants of the order *Confervaceæ*.

"Henry has examined the *Confervals* in the springs of Vichy, Neris, and Vaux, and found small quantities of an iodide in each."—*Lindley: Veg. King.*, 3d ed. (1853), p. 18.

côn-fēr'-vē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae, order *Confervaceæ* (q. v.). The cellules resemble joints, arranged in a net, or more frequently in simple or branched threads separate or combined by common slime. It is divided into four tribes—(1) *Hydrodictidæ*, (2) *Zygnemidæ*, (3) *Confervidæ*, (4) *Chaetophoridæ*.

côn-fēr'-vī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Algae, the typical one of the sub-order *Confervæ* (q. v.). The cells are tubular, united by their truncated extremities into free simple or branched threads.

côn-fēr'-vīte, *s.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil plants. [CONFERVITES.]

côn-fēr-vī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *conferv(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ites* (Palæont.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus, if not even a higher category, of fossil plants, supposed to be akin to *Conferva*. They are found in the Chalk and Greensand of both insular and continental Europe.

côn-fēr'-vōid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *conferva*; Gr. *eidos*=appearance, form.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the appearance of or like the *Confervas*.

"Covered over with a parasitic *confervoid* growth."—*Macmillan: Page of Nature*, p. 133.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: An English name for Algae resembling *Confervas* or belonging to the order *Confervaceæ*.

"The Chlorospores or *Confervoids*, the lowest order of the Algae."—*Griffith & Henfrey: Micrograph. Diet.* (ed. 1875), p. 188.

côn-fēr-vōi-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *confervoid*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: An order of Algae, the same as *Confervaceæ* (q. v.).

**côn-fēr-ŷ*, **cown-fer-y*, *s.* [An Anglo-Norman word.] The Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

"Daisy, flowre. *Consolida minor et major dicitur Confery* (Cownferi, K.)."—*Prompt. Parv.* (ed. 1865), p. 112.

côn-fēs's, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *confesser*; Ital. *confessare*; Sp. & Port. *confessar*, from Lat. *confessus*, *pa. par. of confiteor*=to confess; *con=cum*=with, together; *fateor*=to confess, to acknowledge.]

A. *Transitive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To own, acknowledge, or admit; to make acknowledgment or avowal, as of a crime, fault, or debt.

"Hold, Peter, hold! I *confess*, I *confess* treason."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 3.

2. To admit, to concede, to yield, to grant.

"If that the king

Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 8.

3. To recognize or acknowledge the presence or superiority of.

"Th' affrighted gods *confess'd* their awful lord."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., l. 529.

4. To own, to acknowledge, to avow, to recognize; not to deny.

"Whosoever shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven."—*Matt. x. 32.*

5. To declare one's adhesion to or belief in.

" . . . yet if they pray toward this place, and *confess* thy name, . . ."—*2 Chron. vi. 26.*

6. To prove, manifest, show, or attest the existence of.

"Goddess (he cried), these glorious arms, that shine
With matchless art, *confess* the hand divine."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 26.

7. To manifest, to declare, to exhibit.

"Behind she stood, and by the golden hair
Achilles seiz'd: to him alone *confess'd*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., l. 264-65.

II. *Ecclesiastical*:

1. *Of the penitent*: To make known or disclose one's conscience to a priest with a view to obtain absolution. [B. 2.]

"If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to His minister may be of good use."—*Wake: Preparation for Death*.

2. *Of the priest*: To hear the confession of a penitent.

"I have *confessed* her."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

B. *Reflexively*:

1. *Gen.*: To make known or disclose; to acknowledge or avow.

"But she hir wolde not *confesse*,

Whan thei hir asken, what she was."

Gower: Con. A., bk. ii.

2. *Spec.*: To make known or disclose the state of the conscience to a priest; to make confession.

"Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father."—*Addison: Spectator*.

¶ With of before the matter confessed.

"*Confess* thee freely of thy sin."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

C. *Intransitive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make a confession, avowal, or acknowledgment of sins, faults, &c.

"Now when Ezra had prayed, and when he had *confessed*, . . ."—*Ezra x. 1.*

2. To acknowledge, to avow, to admit, to own.

"Our foes themselves *confest* they bought full deere,
The hote pursute which they attempted there."

Gascoigne: The Fruites of Warre.

3. Followed by a clause.

"Josephus says that Antiochus Epiphanes, as he was dying, *confessed* that he suffered for the injuries which he had done to the Jews."—*Jortin: On the Christian Religion*, Dis. 1.

4. Used loosely in the sense of admit, state, allow, grant.

"I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect that none of them have mentioned."—*Addison: On Italy*.

II. *Technically*:1. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) *Of the penitent*: To make confession to a priest.

"I should *confess* to you."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1

*2. *Of the priest*: To hear or receive the confession of a penitent.

"Youre covent coveiteth

To *confesse* and to burye

Rather than to baptize barnes."

Langland: P. Plowman 6, 724.

2. *Law*: [CONFESS AND AVOID.]

To *confess and avoid*:

Law: To admit one has done what is alleged against him, but to show that there was nothing illegal in his action. (*Blackstone*.)

¶ To make a bottle *confess*: To drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping. (*Scotch*.)

**côn-fēs'-sāl*, *s.* [Eng. *confess*; -*al*.] Confession.

"It is good that it be justified by *confessal* and avoidance."—*Puttenham: Arte of Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

**côn-fēs'-sant*, *s.* [Fr., *pr. par. of confesser*.] One who makes confession to a priest.

" . . . one was 'That they did adore the genitories of their priests,' which, he saith, grew from the posture of the *confessant*, and the priest in confession . . ."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.* (*Latham*.)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***côn-fēs'-sar-ŷ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *confessarius*.] One who hears or receives a confession; a confessor.

"... to reveal it, as treacherous confessaries."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon, Works*, ii. 289.

côn-fessed', *pa. par. or a.* [CONFESS.]

côn-fēs'-sēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *confessed*; *-ly*.] Avowedly; in an acknowledged manner.

"As regards direct action upon natural phenomena man's will is confessedly powerless."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 45.

côn-fēs'-sēr, *s.* [Eng. *confess*; *-er*.] One who confesses or makes a confession.

côn-fēs'-sīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONFESS.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making confession.

côn-fēs'-sion, ***con-fēs-si-oun**, *s.* [Lat. *confessio*, from *confessus*, *pa. par. of confiteor*: *con=cum=with, fully; fateor=to confess*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The acknowledgment of any crime, fault, or action committed. [II.]

2. The acknowledgment of the truth or accuracy of any statement.

"Lord Beaconsfield's own speech contained many undesigned confessions of this truth, . . ."—*London Times*.

3. A profession, a declaration, an avowal.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Law*: The acknowledgment of a debt by the debtor before a justice; also the pleading guilty to an indictment.

2. *Eccles.*: [SACRAMENTAL CONFESSION.]

"... all that could be urged in favor of transubstantiation and auricular confession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

III. *Special phrases and compounds*:

1. *Auricular confession*: [AURICULAR. See also *Sacramental confession* in this article.]

2. *Confession and avoidance (Law)*: A term used when a plaintiff in his replication to a defendant's plea confesses the truth of the facts in the plea; but at the same time introduces some new matter or distinction consistent with the plaintiff's former declaration.

3. *Confession of action*:

Law: The confession that an action against one—as, for instance, to recover a debt—is to a certain extent just, and the payment into court of the amount which one admits to be due. (*Blackstone*.)

4. *Confession of faith*:

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: A statement in a carefully composed and well-tested series of propositions of the tenets held by the church or religious party adhering to such confession. Numerous confessions have been put forth, and among others the following:

(1) *The Confession of Augsburg*: [AUGSBURG CONFESSION.]

(2) *The Westminster Confession*: A confession of faith drawn up by what was called an Assembly of Divines, but which had also some laymen among its members, sitting by authority of the Parliament between A. D. 1643 and 1647. Ninety-seven were English and nine, with two "scribes," Scotch commissioners. The place of meeting was Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. The confession of faith was agreed to in 1643, and was designed to be the standard of belief for the whole kingdom, England as well as Scotland. In the former country, however, it was never cordially accepted by the nation; in the latter it was so received. It was ratified by the Scottish General Assembly on August 27, 1647, and by the Parliament of the Scottish kingdom on February 7, 1649, as it was once more under William and Mary on June 7, 1690. Its tenets were essentially those of the Reformed Churches in general. It is still the chief symbolic book of the Evangelical Presbyterian Churches throughout the world, though explanations or qualifications of the teaching on one or two points are permitted in some of the churches.

¶ The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are a confession of faith in all but the name. [ARTICLES.]

5. *Confession of indictment*:

Law: A confession by an accused person that he is guilty of the offense with which he is charged. (*Blackstone*.)

6. *Sacramental Confession*:

Theology and Church History:

(1) *Def.*: "The habitual and detailed confession of sins to a priest, with a view of receiving priestly absolution, and of so becoming better prepared for a faithful and true partaking of the Holy Communion, and of attaining to a higher standard of true spiritual life." (*Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol, quoted in London Times, Oct. 27, 1877.*)

(2) *Hist.*: Originally notorious offenders were required to confess their sins publicly before the

congregation. There existed also an ancient practice of voluntary confession in public of private offenses and secret sins. In the fifth century Pope Leo the Great gave permission to confess the latter kind of sins in private to a priest appointed for the purpose. This was the origin of sacramental confession, which soon after became an institution, though confession to a priest was optional till the thirteenth century, when Innocent III., at the fourth Council of Lateran, A. D. 1215, rendered it compulsory. It has since continued to be practiced in the Roman Catholic Church.

confession-chair, *s.* A confessional.

côn-fēs'-sion-äire', *s.* [O. Fr.] A penitent; one who has made confession.

"Like an absolved *confessionaire*, wipes off as he goes along one score, to begin another."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 153.

côn-fēs'-sion-äl, *a & s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. & Ital. *confessionale*, from Lat. *confessus*, *pa. par. of confiteor*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to confessions of faith, as "confessional books."

B. *As subst.*: The seat on which a priest sits to hear confessions; a confession chair.

"... the *confessional* where he daily studies with cold and scientific attention the morbid anatomy of guilty consciences, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

côn-fēs'-sion-äl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *confessional*; *-ist*.] A confessor. (*Boucher*.)

côn-fēs'-sion-a-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *confessionarium*, from Lat. *confessus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to confession; of the nature of a confession.

"They make a kind of *confessionary* litany to themselves, . . ."—*Bp. Prideaux: Euchol.* (1656), p. 220.

B. *As subst.*: A confessional.

"These stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or *confessionals*."—*Archæol.* x. 299 (1792).

côn-fēs'-sion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *confession*; *-ist*.] One adhering to a certain confession; one professing a certain faith.

"... the Protestant and Romish *confessionists*."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæsar; Ded.*

côn-fēs'-sôr, ***con-fēs-sour**, *s.* [Lat., from *confessus*, *pa. par. of confiteor*.] [CONFESS.]

†I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who confesses any fault or crime.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: The name given by the early Christians to one who manfully faced death rather than deny or conceal the Christian faith, but who had not his life actually taken away. If he were put to death he was a martyr and not a confessor. Both were deemed exceedingly honorable titles, but the martyr was the higher of the two.

"... some *confessors*, who had manfully refused to save themselves from torments and death by throwing frankincense on the altar of Jupiter, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Eccles.*: A priest who officially hears confessions and prescribes penance to penitents, or grants them absolution.

côn-fēs'-sôr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *confessor*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a confessor.

***côn-fēs't'**, *pa. par. or a.* [CONFESS.]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.*: Acknowledged, admitted, not concealed or disputed; open.

"Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?"

Rowe: Royal Convert.

côn-fēs't-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *confest*; *-ly*.] Confessedly, admittedly, avowedly, openly; with acknowledgment.

"They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature."—*Decay of Piety*.

***côn-fī'-cient** (*cient* as *çhent*), *a.* [Lat. *conficiens*, *pr. par. of conficio=to confound, to effect*.] That which causes or effects; effective. (*Bailey*.)

côn-fī'-dant (*m.*), **côn-fī'-dante** (*f.*), *s.* [Fr. *confident* (*m.*), *confidente* (*f.*); O. Fr. *confidant* (*m.*), *confidante* (*f.*).] [CONFIDENT.] One who is intrusted with private secrets, especially one trusted in affairs of love; a bosom friend.

"Quick with the tale, and ready with the lie—
The genial *confidante*, and general spy."

Byron: A Sketch.

côn-fīde', *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *confido*: *con=cum=with, together, fully, and fido=to trust; fidus=faithful, trustworthy*; Fr. *confier*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To have trust, confidence, or reliance in or upon; to rely, to trust, to believe.

"That I should fear, not sociably mild,
As Raphael, that I should much *confide*."

Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

¶ With *in* before that in which trust or confidence is placed.

"*Confiding* in our want of worth, he stands."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ix., l. 58-60.

B. *Trans.*: To intrust or give in charge to another to commit, to acknowledge.

"... it had been *confided* to two eminent men, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confide* and *to trust*: "Both these verbs express a reliance on the fidelity of another, but *confide* is to trust as the species to the genus; we always *trust* when we *confide*, but not *vice versa*. We *confide* to a person that which is of the greatest importance to ourselves; we *trust* to him whenever we rest on his word for anything. We need rely only on a person's integrity when we *trust* to him, but we rely also on his abilities and mental qualifications when we place *confidence*; it is an extraordinary trust, founded on a powerful conviction in a person's favor. *Confidence* frequently supposes something secret as well as personal; *trust* respects only the personal interest. A king *confides* in his ministers and generals for the due execution of his plans, and the administration of the laws; one friend *confides* in another when he discloses to him all his private concerns; a merchant *trusts* to his clerks when he employs them in his business; individuals *trust* each other with portions of their property. A breach of trust evinces a want of that common principle which keeps human society together; but a breach of *confidence* betrays a more than ordinary share of baseness and depravity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-fī'-dēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONFIDE.]

côn-fī-dēnce, ***côn-fī-dēns**, *s.* [Fr. *confidence*, *confiance*; Ital. *confidenza*, *confianza*; Sp. *confidencia*, *confianza*, from Lat. *confidentia*, from *confidens*, *pr. par. of confido=to confide*: *con=cum=with, together, fully, and fido=to trust; fidus=faithful, trustworthy*.]

1. The act of confiding in or placing firm trust or reliance on any person or thing; trust, belief.

"... the Cardinal Benedict, who enjoyed his full and unlimited *confidence*."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. ix., ch. vii.

¶ It is now followed by *in*, but formerly *of* was also used.

"Society is built on trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity."—*South*.

2. Firm trust or reliance on one's self or one's powers or abilities; boldness.

"His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Excessive trust or belief in one's self, boldness, assurance, conceit.

"... their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, . . ."—*Hooker: Dedication*.

*4. That in which reliance or trust is placed; a ground of trust or reliance.

"What *confidence* is this wherein thou trustest?"—*2 Kings* xviii. 19.

*5. A state or condition of close intimacy or trust.

"Such a citizen who lived afterwards in great *confidence* with Cæsar."—*Middleton: Cicero*, i. 244.

6. The quality of being worthy to be confided in or relied on; trustworthiness.

"He was met by ministers of *confidence*, commissioned to seize the offices of government."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, iv. 134.

*7. A confidential talk or conversation; a conference.

"The next time we have *confidence*."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 4.

8. A feeling of security or trust.

"Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God."—*1 John* iii. 21.

¶ For the difference between *confidence* and *hope* see HOPE.

côn-fī-dēnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *confidens*, *pr. par. of confido=to confide*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Assured, sure, secure; having full confidence or trust.

"To build our altar, *confident*, and bold."

Cowper: Conversation.

(1) Followed by a clause

"I am *confident*, that very much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy."—*Boyle*.

(2) Followed by *of*.

"Defying earth, and *confident* of heaven."

Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

(3) Followed by *in*.

2. Self-reliant, bold, courageous.

"Achilles answered; all thou knowest, speake and be *confident*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Over-bold or full of assurance; presumptuous, conceited.

"A wise man feareth, but the fool rageth, and is confident."—Proverbs xiv. 16.

4. Positive or dogmatic in conversation.

5. Trusting, without suspicion.
"Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am confident and kind to thee."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., i. 1.

*6. Trustworthy, confidential.

"I had given notice to a companion of mine, a confident servant of my master's."—Mabbe: The Rogue (1623), pt. i., p. 178.

*7. Giving reason or grounds for confidence.

"The cause was more confident than the event was prosperous."—Taylor.

*B. As subst.: [CONFIDANT.]

"If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his confident, he would have deceived me, he has said enough."—South.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *confident*, *dogmatical*, and *positive*: "The first two of these words denote an habitual or permanent state of mind; the latter either a partial or an habitual temper. There is much of *confidence* in *dogmatism* and *positivity*, but it expresses more than either. *Confidence* implies a general reliance on one's abilities in whatever we undertake; *dogmatism* implies a reliance on the truth of our opinions; *positivity* a reliance on the truth of our assertions. A *confident* man is always ready to act, as he is sure of succeeding; a *dogmatical* man is always ready to speak, as he is sure of being heard; a *positive* man is determined to maintain what he has asserted, as he is convinced that he has made no mistake. *Confidence* is opposed to diffidence; *dogmatism* to scepticism; *positivity* to hesitation. A *confident* man mostly fails for want of using the necessary means to insure success; a *dogmatical* man is mostly in error, because he substitutes his own partial opinions for such as are established; a *positive* man is mostly deceived, because he trusts more to his own senses and memory than he ought. Self knowledge is the most effectual cure for *self-confidence*; an acquaintance with men and things tends to lessen *dogmatism*; the experience of having been deceived one's self, and the observation that others are perpetually liable to be deceived, ought to check the folly of being *positive* as to any event or circumstance that is past." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

cōn-fī-dēn'-tial, a. [Fr. *confidentiel*, from Lat. *confidens*.]

1. Of persons: Trustworthy; intrusted or worthy of being intrusted with matters of secrecy; trusted in; treated with confidence.

"... such were the qualities which made the widow of a buffoon first the *confidential* friend, and then the spouse, of the proudest and most powerful of European kings."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

2. Of things:

(1) Told or communicated in confidence; secret, private.

"... we made two *confidential* communications."—Burke: Reg. Peace, Let. 3.

(2) Carried on in confidence; relating to private or secret matters.

"I am desirous to begin a *confidential* correspondence with you."—Lord Chesterfield.

cōn-fī-dēn'-tial-ly, adv. [Eng. *confidential*; -ly.] In a confidential manner; in confidence or trust; privately.

cōn-fī-dēn'-tial-ly, adv. [Eng. *confident*; -ly.]

1. In a confident or assured manner; with confidence, trust, or a feeling of security.

"Where Duty bids, he *confidently* steers."

Cowper: A Reflection; Horace, bk. ii., Ode x.

2. With confidence or assurance; boldly, courageously.

"... the author's presumption, in so *confidently* predicting immortality to his performance."—Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. iii., § 3.

3. With excessive confidence or assurance; positively, dogmatically.

"Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly."—South.

cōn-fī-dēn'-ness, s. [Eng. *confident*; -ness.] The quality of being confident; confidence, assurance. (Bailey.)

cōn-fī-dēn' (1), s. [Eng. *confid(e)*; -er.] One who confides, trusts, or has confidence in another.

cōn-fī-dēn' (2), s. [CONFEDER.] A confederate, an ally.

"Alcatis this may not sufferit be,
Latinis confider with Troianis and Enee,"

Doug.: Virgil, 317, 12.

cōn-fī-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONFIDE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Giving or committing in trust.

"And whom?—the gracious, the *confiding* hand."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. 5.

2. Trusting; having confidence, trust, or reliance.

3. Over-trustful, credulous, unsuspicious.

"He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated."—Thackeray: Vanity Fair.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of giving or committing in trust.

2. The act of communicating in confidence.

3. The act or state of having trust or confidence in.

cōn-fī-dīng-ly, adv. [Eng. *confiding*; -ly.] In a confiding manner; with confidence, confidently.

"A priest . . . who had *confidingly* accompanied them, acted as interpreter."—J. Grant; Inventors, &c., in Cassell's Tech. Ed., pt. ii., p. 326.

cōn-fī-dīng-ness, s. [Eng. *confiding*; -ness.] The quality of being confiding or confident.

"He had the freshness, the simplicity, the *confidingness*, the liveliness of boyhood."—Mill: Dissert. and Discuss. (Bentham), i. 392.

cōn-fīg'-u-rate, v. i. [Lat. *configuratus*, pa. par. of *configuro*; *con=cum=with, together, an i figuro* = to form, to figure; *figura* = a figure.] To assume a harmonious or concordant shape; to take form or position, as the parts of a complex structure.

"Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabric doth *configure*."

Jordan: Poems (before 1650).

cōn-fīg'-u-rā'-tion, s. [Fr. *configuration*; Lat. *configuratio*, from *configuratus*, pa. par. of *configuro*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The form, shape, or position of parts of anything in relation to each other.

"Chili must formerly have resembled the latter country in the *configuration* of its land and water."—Darwin: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. xii., p. 255.

*2. Astrol.: The relative position of the planets; the face of the horoscope according to the relative aspects of the planets at any time.

"The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations* of the stars . . ."—Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals, ii. 9.

configure (cōn-fīg'-yūr), v. t. [Fr. *configure*; Lat. *configuro*.] To dispose or arrange into any shape or form; to fashion, shape, or frame after a model.

"Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scatter'd and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men."—Bentley: Sermons.

*configured (cōn-fīg'-yūrd), pa. par. or a. [CONFIGURE.]

*configuring (cōn-fīg'-yūr-īng), pr. par., a. & s. [CONFIGURE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shaping or forming after a model; configuration.

cōn-fī-nā-ble, a. [Eng. *confine(e)*; -able.] Capable of being confined, restricted, or limited.

"There is infinite virtue in the Almighty, not *confineable* to any limits."—Bp. Hall: Rem., p. 90.

cōn-fī-ne or cōn-fī-ne', s. & a. [CONFINE, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A common boundary, frontier, border, or limit (generally used in the plural).

"On the *confines* of the city and the Temple had been founded, in the thirteenth century, a House of Carmelite Friars, . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

*2. A neighbor; or perhaps bordering or neighboring territory.

"Now, neighbor *confines*, purge you of your scum."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

*3. A place of confinement.

"Ham. A goodly one; in which there are many *confines*, wards, and dungeons, Denmark being one of the worst."—Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

*II. Fig.: A boundary, limit, or extreme.

"Reg. O, sir, you are old,

Nature in you stands on the very verge

Of her *confine*: you should be ruled, and led

By some discretion, that discerns your state."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 4.

*B. As adj.: Neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining.

¶ For the difference between *confines* and *border*, see BORDER.

cōn-fī-ne', v. i. & t. [Fr. *confiner*=to confine, to about or bound upon . . . to lay out bounds unto; also, to confine, to relegate (Cotgrave); Fr. *confin*=near, neighboring, from Lat. *confinis*: *con=cum=with, together*; *finis*=a boundary (Skeat).]

*A. Intransitive:

1. To border upon, to touch on; to have a common boundary, frontier, or limit.

(1) With the prep. *with*.

"Half lost, I seek

What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n." Milton: P. L., ii. 977.

(2) With the prep. *on*.

"Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three." Dryden.

2. To restrict or limit one's self.

"Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrain'd from it."—Browne: Vulgar Errors.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To form a boundary or frontier to, to bound, to limit.

2. To shut up, to restrict, to keep within bounds.

"The third is a mixture of the two former, where the pupils are restrained but not *confined* . . ."—Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. xiii.

*3. To drive beyond the confines or borders; to banish, to expel.

"We, by the help
Of these his people, have *confin'd* him hence."
Heywood: Golden Age, 1611.

II. Figuratively:

1. To keep within limits, to restrict, to limit.

"If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet."—Temple.

*2. To bring to an end, to conclude, to limit.

3. To restrict or limit in application or reference.

"Looking to the cases which I have collected of cross-bred animals closely resembling one parent, the resemblances seem chiefly *confined* to characters almost monstrous in their nature."—Darwin: Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. viii., p. 275.

¶ To be confined:

Medical:

1. To be in child-bed; to bear a child.

2. To be constipated.

¶ For the difference between *to confine* and *to bound*, see BOUND.

cōn-fī-ne', pa. par. or a. [CONFINE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Shut up, restrained within limits, imprisoned.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Restricted, circumscribed, not extensive.

"Considering the small size of these islands, we feel the more astonished at the number of their aboriginal beings, and at their *confined* range."—Darwin: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. xvii., p. 377.

(2) Restricted in application or reference.

II. Medical:

1. Brought to bed of a child.

2. Constipated.

¶ For the difference between *confined* and *contracted*, see CONTRACTED.

*cōn-fī-nēd-ness, s. [Eng. *confined*; -ness.] The state or quality of being confined, limited, or restricted.

"... the imperfection of his views and the *confinedness* of his powers."—Hoadly: Letters signed Britannicus, Let. 53.

cōn-fī-ne'-lēss, a. [Eng. *confine*; -less.] Without limit or boundary; unbounded, unlimited.

"Will seem as pure as snow; and the poor state

Esteem him as a lamb, being compared

With my *confineless* harms."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

cōn-fī-ne'-ment, s. [Eng. *confine*; -ment.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of confining, shutting up, or restraining.

"As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others."—Addison.

2. The state of being confined, shut up, or imprisoned.

"The poor man, ready to faint with grief and fear, was conducted by the officers of the House to a place of *confinement*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *confinement*, *captivity*, and *imprisonment*: "*Confinement* is the generic, the other two specific terms. *Confinement* and *imprisonment* both imply the abridgment of one's personal freedom, but the former specifies no cause, which the latter does. We may be *confined* in a room for ill health, or *confined* in any place by

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tŭion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del-

way of punishment; but we are never imprisoned but in some specific place appointed for the confinement of offenders, and always on some supposed offense. . . . Confinement is so general a term as to be applied to animals and even inanimate objects; imprisonment and captivity are applied in the proper sense to persons only, but they admit of a figurative application. The poor stray brutes, who are found trespassing on unlawful ground, are doomed to a wretched confinement, rendered still more hard and intolerable by the want of food: the confinement of plants within too narrow a space will stop their growth for want of air." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of restricting, limiting, or confining.
2. A restraint, limit, or restriction.

"The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under confinement when the sight is pent up."—Addison.

B. Med.: Childbed, parturition, lying in.

côn-fi'-nêr, *côn-fi'-nêr, s. [Eng. confin(e); -er.]

I. Literally:

- *1. One who lives upon the borders or confines of another country; a borderer.

"The senate hath stirr'd up the confiners,
And gentlemen of Italy . . ."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which confines, restrains, or limits a boundary or limit.

*II. Figuratively:

1. A connecting link, a connection.

"The participles or confiners between plants and living creatures are such as have no local motion; such as oysters."—Bacon.

2. Anything closely allied; a close or near neighbor.

" . . . they are such neighbors and confiners in art, . . ."—Wotton.

3. Anything which restrains, limits, or restricts.

côn-fi'-nîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONFINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting in confinement, restricting, or limiting.

côn-fin'-i-tÿ, s. [Lat. confinitas, from confinis = neighboring, bordering.] [CONFINE, v.] The quality of being bordering or neighboring; nearness, neighborhood, contiguity.

côn-firm', *con-ferme, *con-fermen, *con-fermi, *con-fermy, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. confermer; Fr. confermer; Sp. & Port. confirmar; Ital. confermare, from Lat. confirmo=to strengthen, to confirm: con=cum=with, together, fully, and firmo=to strengthen; firmus=strong, firm.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. To make stronger or firmer; to strengthen.

" . . . confirm the feeble knees."—Isaiah xxxv. 3.

2. To ratify, to settle, to establish.

"The gode olde lawes he confermede vaste."—Rob. of Gloucester, p. 522.

3. To render valid by a formal assent.

"That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than confirmed."—Swift.

4. To render certain or beyond doubt by fresh evidence; to bear witness to.

"Your eyes shall witness and confirm my tale,
Our youth how dextrous, and how fleet our sail."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. vii., l. 417, 418.

5. To strengthen, assure, or encourage in resolution, purpose, or opinion.

"But on I must:
Fate leads me; I will follow—There you read
What may confirm you."

Ford: The Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

6. To fix firmly in, to radicate.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. To administer the right of confirmation to. [CONFIRMATION.]

"Ich signi the with signe of croys,
And with the creme of hele confermt."

Shoreham, p. 15.

2. (Script. Lang.): To appoint, choose out, or set apart for a special purpose or end.

"For thou hast confirmed to thyself thy people Israel to be a people unto thee . . ."—2 Sam. vii. 24.

- *B. Intrans.: To affirm, to maintain, to declare.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to confirm and to corroborate: "The idea of strengthening is common to these terms, but under different circumstances: confirm is used generally; corroborate only in particular instances. What confirms serves to confirm the mind of others; what corroborates

strengthens one's self: a testimony may be confirmed or corroborated; but the thing confirms, the person corroborates: when the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him when circumstances present themselves that confirm the truth of what he has said, or if he have respectable friends to corroborate his testimony." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

He also discriminates between to confirm and to establish: "The idea of strengthening is common to these as to the former terms, but with a different application: confirm respects the state of a person's mind, and whatever acts upon the mind; establish is employed with regard to whatever is external: a report is confirmed; a reputation is established: a person is confirmed in the persuasion or belief of any truth or circumstance: a thing is established in the public estimation. The mind seeks its own means of confirming itself; things are established either by time or authority: no person should be hasty in giving credit to reports that are not fully confirmed, nor in giving support to measures that are not established upon surest grounds; a reciprocity of good offices serves to confirm an alliance, or a good understanding between people and nations; interest or reciprocal affection serves to establish an intercourse between individuals, which has, perhaps, been casually commenced." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

côn-firm'-a-ble, a. [Eng. confirm; -able.] Capable of being confirmed, made certain or assured.

"It may receive a spurious inmate, as is confirmable by many examples."—Browne: Vulgar Errors.

*côn-firm'-ance, s. [Lat. confirmans, pr. par. of confirmo.] Confirmation, assurance, encouragement.

"For their confirmance, I will therefore now
Sleepe in our black barke."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii.

côn-fir-mâ'-tion, *côn-fir-mâ'-cion, s. [Fr. confirmation; Prov. cofermatio, confirmation; Sp. confirmacion; Port. confirmação; Ital. conferma-zione: all from Lat. confirmatio (acc. confirmationem).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of confirming anything or any person.
- (1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.

"Their blood is shed
In confirmation of the noblest claim."

Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

- (2) Spec.: Evidence in support of a doctrine or a statement; proof.

"The arguments brought by Christ for the confirmation of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient."—South.

2. The state of being confirmed.

" . . . and in the defense and confirmation of the gospel, ye all . . ."—Phil. i. 7.

3. That which strengthens anything, as the evidence adduced in support of a doctrine or statement.

"Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ . . ."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiol. & History:

- (1) Def.: The act of confirming a child, a young person, or any one, by the imposition of a bishop's hands.

(2) Hist.: The passages adduced in support of this rite are Heb. vi. 1, Acts viii. 14-17, xix. 5, 6, especially the first of the three. Confirmation was originally administered as the concluding part of the baptismal ceremony, whether the baptized person were an adult or an infant. Some think the practice was general by the year A. D. 190. The primitive practice in this respect still continues in the Greek Church. Chrism, or sacred ointment, was used at least from the time of Tertullian, in the 2d century. The unction was the first part of the ceremony; the second was the consignation, or signing with the sign of the cross; and the third was the imposition of the bishop's hands, with the invocation of the Holy Ghost. In the Church of Rome, Confirmation is one of the seven sacraments, the formula used being, "I sign thee with the sign of the cross, and confirm thee with the chrism of salvation, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The opposition by the Protestants in the 16th century to the administration of Confirmation to infants made the Council of Trent postpone it to the seventh year of a child's age.

(3) Present Practice in the Church of England and the Various Episcopal Churches: The Episcopal Liturgy in one place has this heading: "The Order of Confirmation, or laying on of hands upon those that are baptized, and come to years of discretion." When godfathers and godmothers present a child of tender years for baptism, the demand

is made by the officiating clergyman, "Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow nor be led by them?" To this the reply is made, "I renounce them all." At the conclusion of the Baptismal Service the godfathers and godmothers are exhorted to take care that the child be brought to the bishop to be confirmed as soon as it can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, besides having been instructed in the Church Catechism. When these qualifications have been attained, and a suitable age reached, its name is sent to the bishop, who, if satisfied with it, administers to it publicly, with others, the rite of Confirmation. On their part the postulants are held to confirm and ratify in their own persons the engagements made in their behalf, while yet they were infants, by their godfathers and godmothers. After questions put and answered, and prayer offered, the bishop lays his hand on the head of each one to be confirmed, with prayer, and then with the pronouncing of a blessing. None, it is ordered, are to be admitted to the Holy Communion unless they have either been confirmed or are desirous of being so.

2. Law:

(1) Eccles. Law: The ratification by an Archbishop of the election of a Bishop by a Dean and Chapter.

(2) Conveyancing: A kind of conveyance by which a voidable though not a void estate is made "unavoidable" and valid, or a particular estate increased. This can be done by the insertion of the words "ratified and confirmed," with which are generally associated, for further security's sake, the other words "given and granted."

côn-firm'-a-tive, a. [Fr. confirmatif; Ital. confermativo, from Lat. confirmatus, pa. par. of confirmo.] Having the power of, or tendency to, confirm or strengthen; corroborative.

côn-firm'-a-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. confirmative; -ly.] In a confirming manner; so as to confirm.

côn-fir-mâ'-tôr, s. [Lat., from confirmo.] One who or that which confirms or attests; a confirmer.

"There wants herein the definitive confirmator, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man."—Browne: Vulgar Errors.

côn-firm'-a-tôr-ÿ, a. [Eng. confirmator; -y.]

1. Confirming, containing, or adducing confirmation or corroboration.

"All this illustration, all this confirmatory proof, is wanting to the Roman history during the first four and a half centuries of the city."—Lewis: Cred. Ear. Roman Hist. (1855), ch. vi., § 5, vol. i., p. 237.

- *2. Relating or pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

"It is not improbable, that they [the disciples] had in their eye the confirmatory usage in the synagogues, . . ."—Bishop Compton: Episcopalia, p. 35 (1686.)

côn-firmed', pa. par. or a. [CONFIRM, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. Strengthened, made firm.

" . . . he has such a confirmed countenance."—Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

2. Assured, settled beyond doubt, established.

"Of approved valor and confirm'd honesty."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 1.

3. Assented to, ratified, established.

4. Perfect, fully developed, fixed.

"In vain I spurn at my confirm'd despite."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 1,026.

5. Beyond hope of recovery or help; as, A confirmed invalid.

"These affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a confirmed loss of reason . . ."—Sir E. L. Bulwer: Eugene Aram, bk. vii., ch. xxxiii.

II. Eccles.: Having received the right of confirmation (q. v.).

côn-firm'-êd-ly, adv. [Eng. confirmed; -ly.]

1. So as to confirm; in a manner to bring confirmation.

2. In a confirmed or assured manner; assuredly.

côn-firm'-êd-nêss, s. [Eng. confirmed; -ness.] The state or quality of being confirmed or firmly fixed.

"If the difficulty arise from the confirmedness of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty."—Decay of Piety.

côn-firm'-êe', s. [Eng. confirm; -ee.] One to whom anything is confirmed. (Ash.)

*côn-firme'-ment, s. [Eng. confirm; -ment.] Confirmation.

"That one wasche men over the fant
After confirmement."

Shoreham, p. 15.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn: müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cōn-firm'ēr, s. [Eng. *confirm*; -er.] He who or that which confirms or attests; one who ratifies or gives confirmation to.

"Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

cōn-firm'īng, ***con-ferm-yngē**, pr. par., a. & s. [CONFIRM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of confirming, attesting, or ratifying anything.

2. Eccles.: Confirmation.

"*Confermyngē* his a sacrament."—*Shoreham*, p. 13.

cōn-firm'īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *confirming*; -ly.] So as to confirm, ratify, or give confirmation to; in a confirming or corroborative manner.

"... the vow that they used in her rites, somewhat *confirmingly* alludes."—*B. Jonson*. Part of the *King's Entertainment*.

cōn-firm'ī-tŷ, s. [A blunder of Mrs. Quickly for *infirmity*.] An infirmity.

"... you cannot one bear with another's *confirmities*."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

cōn-fis-cā-ble, a. [Fr.] Able to be confiscated; liable to confiscation.

cōn-fis-cāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *confiscatus*, pa. par. of *confisco*=to put in a coffer or chest: *con=cum=* with, together, and *fiscus*=(1) a wicker basket, (2) a purse, (3) the public treasury.] [CONFISK.]

A. Transitive:

1. To seize as forfeited to the public treasury.

"By this plebiscite, says Livy, the fortunes of a large part of the patricians would have been *confiscated*."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iv., § 68, vol. ii., p. 292.

*2. To deprive of goods as forfeited.

"He was committed unto ward, and breaking prison, was *confiscated* and proclaimed traitor."—*Heylin*: *Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 331.

B. Intrans.: To seize the goods of persons as forfeited.

"During their short ascendancy they had done nothing but slay, and burn, and pillage, and demolish, and attain, and *confiscate*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

cōn-fis-cāte, a. [Lat. *confiscatus*, pa. par. of *confisco*.] Confiscated; forfeited to the public treasury.

"First pay me for the nursing of thy sons;
And let it be *confiscate* all, so soon
As I have received it."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

cōn-fis-cā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CONFISCATE, v.]

cōn-fis-cā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONFISCATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of seizing as forfeited; confiscation.

cōn-fis-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *confiscatio*, from *confiscatus*, pa. par. of *confisco*.]

1. Lit.: The act of seizing as forfeited to the public treasury.

"... to banishment, or to *confiscation* of goods, . . ."—*Ezra* vii. 26.

2. Fig.: Robbery, plunder.

"... special taxation, laid on a small class which happens to be rich, unpopular, and defenseless, is really *confiscation*, and must ultimately impoverish rather than enrich the State."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cōn-fis-cā-tōr, s. [Lat.]

1. One who confiscates.

"I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops and chapters, and monasteries . . ."—*Burke*: *On the French Revolution*.

*2. A farmer or administrator of confiscated property.

"They were overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, agents, *confiscators*, usurers, bankers, . . ."—*Burke*: *Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, i. 3.

cōn-fis-cā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *confiscator*; -y.] Pertaining to or attended with confiscation.

"The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, *confiscatory*, and exterminatory periods."—*Burke*: *Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

***con-fisk**, ***con-fiske**, ***con-fyske**, v. t. [Fr. *confisquer*, from Lat. *confisco*.] To confiscate.

"He slew many of all the riche men in his cuntre, for a othir caus, bot allanerly to *confiske* thair guddis."—*Belend.*: *Cron.*, B. v., c. 1.

***con-fisked**, pa. par. or a. [CONFISK.]

***cōn-fit**, ***con-fyte**, s. [COMFIT, CONFECT.] A comfit, confection, or sweetmeat.

"Would you not use me scurvily again, and give me possets with purging *confets* in't?"—*Beaumont*, and *Flet.*: *Scornful Lady*.

***cōn-fi-tent**, s. [Lat. *confitens*, pr. par. of *confiteor*=to confess.] One who confesses; a penitent.

"A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent."—*Decay of Piety*.

***cōn-fi-tūre**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *confectura*, from *conficio*=to make up.]

*1. The making or preparation of comfits.

2. A comfit, a confection, a sweetmeat.

"It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mold more than in others."—*Bacon*.

***confiture-house**, s. A confectioner's shop or room.

"We contain a *confiture-house*, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines."—*Bacon*.

***cōn-fix'**, v. t. [Lat. *confixus*, pa. par. of *configo*=to fasten together: *con=cum=* with, together; *figo*=to fasten.] To fasten or fix firmly.

"Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument!"

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

***cōn-fixed'**, pa. par. or a. [CONFIX.]

***cōn-fix'īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [CONFIX.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fastening or fixing down firmly.

***cōn-fix'ūre**, s. [Lat. *confixus*, pa. par. of *configo*.] The act of fastening or fixing firmly.

"How subject are we to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!"—*W. Mountagu*: *Dev. Ess.*, P. II. (1654), p. 55.

cōn-flā-grānt, a. [Lat. *conflagrans*, pr. par. of *conflagro*.] Burning together; involved in a common fire.

"... then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

***cōn-flā-grāte**, v. t. [Lat. *conflagratus*, pa. par. of *conflagro*.] To burn up utterly, to consume.

"*Conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum."—*Carlyle*: *Miscell.*, iv. 144.

cōn-flā-grā-tion, s. [Lat. *conflagratio*, from *conflagro*=to burn together: *con=cum=* with, together; *flagro*=to burn.]

1. Lit.: A general burning, a fire on a large scale, and extending to many things.

"... the lituus of Romulus was found unhurt in the ashes of the Casa Romuli after the *conflagration*."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 83, vol. ii., p. 335.

*2. Fig.: A general disturbance, such as an insurrection, a war.

cōn-flā-grā-tive, a. [Lat. *conflagrat(us)*; Eng. suff. -ive.] Tending to or causing a conflagration.

cōn-flāte, a. [Lat. *conflatus*, pa. par. of *confluo*=to blow together: *con=cum=* with, together; *flo*=to blow.] Disturbed, agitated.

"Methought no ladie else so high renown'd
That might have caus'd me change my *conflate*
minde."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 24.

cōn-flāte, v. t. [Lat. *conflatus*, pa. par. of *confluo*=to blow together, to fuse, to melt.] To fuse or weld together, to join.

"The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. i.

cōn-flā-tion, s. [Lat. *conflatio*, from *conflatus*.]

1. The act or process of casting metals.

2. The act of blowing many instruments at the same time.

"The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all."—*Bacon*.

cōn-flēx'ūre, s. [Lat. *conflexura*, from *conflexus*, pa. par. of *conflecto*=to bend.] A bending or turning.

cōn-flīct, s. [O. Fr. *conflict*; Fr. *conflit*; Sp. *conflicto*; Ital. *conflicto*, from Lat. *conflictus*, pa. par. of *confligo*=to dash together; *con=cum=* with, together; *fligo*=to strike.]

I. Literally:

1. A violent collision or meeting of two substances.

"Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, . . ."—*Boyle*.

2. A contest, struggle, or battle; an engagement.

"And ouer & besyde these foure princypall bataylles, Vortimerus had with the Saxons dyuers other *conflictis*, . . ."—*Fabian*: vol. i., c. 88.

II. Figuratively:

1. A struggle or contention for superiority.

"... it would have been wise in him to avoid any *conflict* with his people."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. A struggle or contest generally.

"... his habits by no means fitted him for the *conflicts* of active life."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. A mental strife or struggle; agony, pang.

"For he durst not make them priue of his *conflicte*, sith they were yet but weake."—*Udall*: *Math.*, ch. xxvi.

*4. An effort, struggle, or exertion.

"If he attempt this great change, with what labor and *conflict* must he accomplish it?"—*Rogers*.

*5. Disturbance, lack of order or rule.

"Also where there is lack of order, nedes muste be perpetual *conflicte*."—*Sir T. Elyot*: *The Governor*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ **Conflict of laws**:

Variance between the laws of two countries, one that of the plaintiff, and the other that of the defendant. This occasionally arises in cases of marriage between the subjects of different rulers or the citizens of different states or nations.

¶ **Crabb** thus discriminates between *conflict*, *combat*, and *contest*: "A *conflict* has more of violence in it than a *combat*, and a *combat* than a *contest*. A *conflict* and *combat*, in the proper sense, are always attended with a personal attack; *contest* consists mostly of a striving for some common object. A *conflict* is mostly sanguinary and desperate; it arises from the undisciplined operations of the bad passions, animosity and brutal rage; it seldom ends in anything but destruction; a *combat* is often a matter of art and a trial of skill; it may be obstinate and lasting, though not arising from any personal resentment, and mostly terminates with the triumph of one party and the defeat of the other: a *contest* is interested and personal; it may often give rise to angry and even malignant sentiments, but is not necessarily associated with any bad passion; it ends in the advancement of one to the injury of the other. . . . Violent passions have their *conflicts*; ordinary desires their *combats*; motives their *contests*: it is the poet's part to describe the *conflicts* between pride and passion, rage and despair, in the breast of the disappointed lover; reason will seldom come off victorious in its *combat* with ambition, avarice, a love of pleasure, or any predominant desire, unless aided by religion: where there is a *contest* between the desire of following one's will and a sense of propriety, the voice of a prudent friend may be heard and heeded." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

conflict-cry, s. A battle-cry.

"Then loudly rose the *conflict-cry*,
And Douglas's brave heart swelled high."

Scott: *The Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18

cōn-flīct', v. i. [CONFLICT, s.]

*I. Literally:

1. To dash or strike together; to come into collision.

"You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

2. To strive or contend with; to struggle, engage, or fight.

"First when to get Marfisa he had thought,
He had *conflicted* more than twice or thrice."

Harrington: *Orlando*, bk. xviii., s. 74

II. Figuratively:

*1. To contend or strive in argument or mentally.

"And this consideration doth so effectually support him under all the difficulties that he hath to *conflict* with, . . ."—*Sharp*, vol. i., Ser. 5.

2. To differ or disagree; to show a discrepancy—commonly used in the pr. par. (q. v.)

***cōn-flīc-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *conflictatio*.] A conflicting or contending together; a conflict or struggle.

"And sturdy *conflictation*

Of struggling winds, . . ."

More: *On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 2

cōn-flīc-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONFLICT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

*1. Dashing or striking against other bodies.

"Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn."

Thomson.

2. Contending, struggling; engaged in strife or contest.

II. Figuratively:

1. Opposing, contending.

"On the other hand, *Electra* torn with sundry *conflicting* passions, . . ."—*Hurd*: *Notes on the Art of Poetry*.

2. Disagreeing; presenting points of difference or discrepancy; irreconcilable, contradictory.

"The first campaign . . . (of which we have *conflicting* accounts), . . ."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 82, vol. ii., pp. 463-64.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tîon, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***côn-flîc'-tion**, s. [Lat. *conflictus*.] A conflict, a struggle.

côn-flîc'-tive, a. [Eng. *conflict*; -ive.] Tending to conflict; conflicting.

côn-flîc'-tôr-y, a. [Eng. *conflict*; -ory.] Conflicting, opposing.

côn-flôw', v. i. [Pref. *con*, and *flow* (q. v.).] To flow or flock together.

"Brooks *conflowing* thither on every side."—Holland.

***côn-flôw'-îng**, pr. par. or a. [CONFLOW.]

***côn-flûc'-tion**, s. [CONFLUXION.]

côn-flûc'-tû-âte, v. i. [Pref. *con*, and *fluctuate* (q. v.).] To flow together.

côn-flû-ênge, s. [Lat. *confluentia*, from *confluo* = to flow together: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *fluo*=to flow.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of flowing together; the joining of two or more streams into one.

2. A place where two or more streams flow together or join into one; a point of junction.

"Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise."—Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

*II. Figuratively:

1. The act of flocking or crowding together to one spot; an assembling.

"Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts."—Bacon.

2. A concurrence, collection, or union.

"... which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys."—Boyle.

3. A number of persons collected in one spot; a multitude; an assembly.

"[He] was with much honour and high entertainment, in sight of a great *confluence* of people, . . ."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 287.

côn-flû-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *confluens*, pr. par. of *confluo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Flowing together; uniting into a single stream or channel.

"These *confluent* streams make some great river's head, By stores still melting and descending fed."—Blackmore.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) Uniting, concurring, blending, or combining into one.

(2) Rich, affluent.

"Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*."—Chapman: *Il.*, ix. 57.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Cohering; having the contiguous parts fastened together; gradually united so as to form one body.

2. Medical:

(1) Running together, uniting or blending.

(2) Attended with confluent pustules. (Used of small-pox.) [SMALL-POX.]

"I have seen many of the very worst cases of *confluent* small-pox after typical vaccination and re-vaccination, . . ."—Correspondent London Echo.

3. Anat.: Applied to bones, which, originally separate, become coherent or united.

B. As substantive:

*1. The place or spot where two or more streams unite.

"... passing over the river Anio, encamped neere the *confluent*, where both streames meet together."—Holland: *Liv.*, p. 21.

2. One of two or more streams which unite or flow together; a tributary.

côn-flûx, s. [Lat. *confluxio*, from *confluo*.]

I. Lit.: A flowing together or uniting of two or more streams.

"Grow in the veins of actions highest rear'd, As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap."—Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cress.*, i. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. A flowing or flocking together of persons; a concourse, a confluence.

"He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, straightened his quarters."—Clarendon.

2. A meeting or assemblage of people; a crowd, a multitude.

"To the gates cast round thine eye, and see What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in."—Milton: *P. R.*, iv.

3. A concurrence or union.

côn-flûx-i-bîl'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *confluxible*; -ity.] The quality of being confluable; the tendency of fluids to run or flow together.

"... by the gravity of most, if not of all bodies here below, and the *confluxibility* of liquors and other fluids."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. v., p. 228.

côn-flûx-i-ble, a. [Eng. *conflux*; -able.] Having a tendency to run or flow together.

côn-flûx-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *confluxible*; -ness.] The same as CONFLUXIBILITY (q. v.).

côn-flûx-ion, s. [Lat. *confluxio*.] A flowing or uniting together; a union.

"As when some one peculiar quality Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw All his affects, his spirits and his powers, In their *confluxions*, all to run one way."—B. Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, Introd.

côn-fôc'-al, a. [Pref. *con*=with, together, and *focal* (q. v.).]

Math.: Having the same focus.

côn-fô-lên'-sîte, s. [From Confolens, in the department of Charente, at St. Jean de Cole, near Thiviers, in France; with suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A pale rose-red variety of Montmorillonite from Confolens (etym.). (Dana.)

côn-form', ***con-forme**, a. & adv. [Fr. *conforme*; Lat. *conformis*, from *con*=with, together, and *forma*=form, shape.]

A. As adjective:

Bot., &c.: Of the same form or shape, similar, corresponding.

B. As adv.: Conformably, agreeably, in conformance.

"That the schireff—charge thame to find souirte *conforme* to the said acte."—Acts Ja. V., 1535 (ed. 1814), p. 34.

côn-form', v. t. & i. [Fr. *conformer*; Sp. *conformar*; Ital. *conformare*, from Lat. *conformo*=to make of the same shape or form: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *forma*=a form, a shape.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To make of or reduce to the same form, shape, appearance, or character as something else.

"The apostles did *conform* the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews."—Hooker.

¶ Followed by *to* or *unto*.

"He of a dragon toke the forme, As he which wolde him all *conform* To that she sigh in swenen er this."

Gower, iii. 70.

2. To accommodate, to adapt.

"And to my humble sect *conform* myself."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To unite, to join.

"When elements to elements *conform*."

Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, iii. 74.

2. To comply with, assent to, or obey; to yield; to be in harmony or accord with. (Generally followed by *to*, but occasionally by *with*.)

"The stubborn arms (by Jove's command dispos'd)

Conform'd spontaneous, and around him clos'd."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvii., l. 247-48.

"He would *conform* to the letter of his instructions . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: To consent personally to worship in the Church of England according to the forms legally in use there.

¶ For the difference between *to conform* and *to comply*, see COMPLY.

†côn-form-a-bîl'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *conformable*; -ity.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The quality of being conformable.

2. Geol.: The parallelism of the planes of two strata or series of strata which are in contact with each other. [CONFORMABLE.]

côn-form'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *conform*; -able.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. That may or can be formed or fashioned like something else.

2. Having the same form or shape; corresponding, similar.

II. Figuratively:

1. Agreeing or corresponding in character, nature, opinions, &c.; according. (Generally followed by *to*.)

"And we find that with these circumstances, their salts are always so [figured]: and always *conformable* to themselves."—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *with*.

"... perfectly *conformable* with that character we find of her."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. Compliant, conforming, agreeable.

"Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, . . ."—Sprat.

¶ Sometimes followed by *unto*.

"Being made *conformable* unto his death."—Phil. iii. 10.

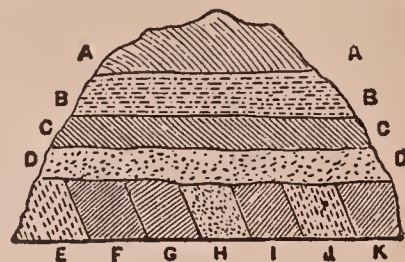
¶ With *to*.

"I have been to you a true and humble wife, At all times to your will *conformable*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

B. Geol.: A term used of strata in contact with each other, which have the planes of each parallel to those of the other. Thus the strata A, B, C, D are conformable with each other, but they rest unconformably on E.

F, G, H, I, J, K, &c. The conformability of strata, as a rule, indicates that the record of the leading geological changes between the deposition of the lowest and that of the highest of such conformable strata, speaking broadly, is complete; but a great lapse of time, of which no record has been preserved, at least at this spot, has taken place where unconformability occurs. The former is a book with the pages consecutive; the latter is one with a great many leaves at one place torn out. A vast lapse of time occurred between the deposition of E and D, during which the lower strata were lifted up to the high angle at which they now stand; there was a much briefer period between the deposition of D and A.



Conformable.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conformable*, *agreeable*, and *suitable*: "The decisions of a judge must be strictly *conformable* to the letter of the law; he is seldom at liberty to consult his views of equity: the decision of a partisan is always *agreeable* to the temper of his party; the style of a writer should be *suitable* to his subject. *Conformable* is most commonly employed for matters of temporary moment; *agreeable* and *suitable* are mostly said of things which are of constant value; we make things *conformable* by an act of discretion; they are *agreeable* or *suitable* by their own nature; a treaty of peace is made *conformable* to the preliminaries; a legislator must take care to frame laws *agreeably* to the Divine law; it is of no small importance for every man to act *suitably* to the character he has assumed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-form'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *conformable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being conformable; conformability.

côn-form'-a-bîlÿ, adv. [Eng. *conformabl(e)*; -y.]

1. In a conformable manner; agreeably, suitably, correspondingly.

"So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty."—Locke.

2. Generally followed by *to*, but sometimes by *with*.

"... their acting *conformably* to the law and nature of God."—Bp. Beveridge, vol. i., Sermon 39.

côn-form'-ânge, s. [Lat. *conformans*, pr. par. of *conformo*.] Conformity.

côn-form'-ant, a. [Lat. *conformans*, pr. par. of *conformo*.] Conformable, in conformity.

"Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy."—Str. T. Browne: *Religio Medici*, 16. (MS.) (Latham.)

côn-form'-ate, a. [Lat. *conformatus*, pa. par. of *conformo*.] Having the same form, shape, or appearance.

côn-for-mâ'-tion, s. [Lat. *conformatio*, from *conformatus*, pa. par. of *conformo*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of forming, shaping, or fashioning anything according to a model or pattern.

2. The relative form, shape, or fashion, or the particular texture or structure of the parts of a complex body.

"... a structure and *conformation* of the earth, . . ."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

"In the Hebrew poetry, as I before remarked, there may be observed a certain *conformation* of the sentences, . . ."—Lowth, pt. i., Lect. 3.

II. Fig.: The act of making suitable, agreeable, or in conformity with anything.

"... the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, . . ."—Watts.

¶ For the difference between *conformation* and *form*, see FORM.

côn-formed', pa. par. or a. [CONFORM, v.]

côn-form'-êr, s. [Eng. *conform*; -er.] One who conforms or assents to; a complier, a conformist. (either absolutely or followed by *to*.)

"... the church of England, and of *conformers* unto the said doctrine of that church."—Mountagu: *Ap. to Cæs.*, p. 187.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêť, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côn-form'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONFORM, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Agreeable, corresponding, in conformity.
2. *Spec.*: Complying with or conforming to the form of worship of the Church of England.

C. As *subst.*: The act of making corresponding or agreeable; conformity.

côn-form'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *conform* (*v.*), and suff. *-ist*.]

1. *Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.*: One who conforms to the worship, and presumably to the doctrine, of the Church of England, as opposed to a Nonconformist or Dissenter.

"In that year began the long struggle between two great parties of conformists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: The name arose among the exiles who fled to Holland, Frankfurt, Geneva, and other places, in or about the year 1554, to shelter themselves from the fury of the Marian persecution. Some of these exiles conducted public worship according to the liturgy established by Edward VI., which retained various rites and ceremonies which the Genevan Church had abolished. Those who did so were called Conformists, while those who desired to assimilate their worship to that used under the auspices of Calvin, at Geneva, were called Nonconformists. The names, especially the latter one, are still in use. [1.]

côn-form'-i-tan, *s.* [Eng. *conformit(y)*; *-an*.] A conformist.

"Protestant nor Puritan, Conformitan or Non-Conformitan."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 8.

côn-form'-i-tý, ***côn-for-mý-tle**, *s.* [Fr. *conformité*; Prov. *conformitat*; Sp. *conformidad*; Port. *conformidade*; Ital. *conformità*, from Mod. Lat. *conformitas* (genit. *conformitatis*), from Class. Lat. *conformis*.] [CONFORM, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of bearing a resemblance to any person or thing; resemblance, similitude; agreement, congruity.

"Agreement therefore, or conformity, is only to be relied upon so far as we can exclude these several suppositions."—*Paley: Horæ Paulineæ*, ch. i.

"... seinge they might not enduce the kynge to noone *conformytie* or agrement, to resume his lawfull wyfe, ..."—*Fabyan*, c. 243.

It may be used—

(1) With no preposition after it.

"Created, as thou art, to nobler end
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine."

Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

Or (2) followed by *to*.

"We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity* to God."—*Tillotson*.

But (3) most frequently it is followed by *with*.

"... he would not attempt to force either nation into *conformity* with the opinion of the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecclesiology and Church History*:

(1) The act of conforming to the worship of the Established Church of England.

(2) The whole body of those who do so viewed as an abstract existence.

2. *English Law*: Submission to the order of a court. [*Bill of Conformity*.]

¶ *Bill of Conformity*: A bill filed in Chancery by an executor or administrator, who, finding the affairs of the deceased person involved, wishes them to be wound up under the direction of that section of the High Court of Judicature. To a decision given by such an authority both he and the creditors are of course compelled to "conform."

côn-for-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *confortatio*, from Lat. *confortatus*, *pa. par.* of *confortor*=to be strong.] [COMFORT.] A strengthening or giving strength.

"For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

con-for-ta-tive, ***con-for-ta-tife**, *a.* [Lat. *confortatus*.] Strengthening.

"It must be wyne *confortatife* that shuld be geven to the seke."—*Gesta Roman.* (ed. Hertridge), p. 338.

côn-fôund', ***con-founde**, ***con-fund**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *confondre*; Sp. & Port. *confundair*; Ital. *confondere*, from Lat. *confundo*=to pour together, to mix, to confound: *con=cum*=with, together; *fundo*=to pour.]

A. Transitive:

1. To mingle or mix things together so as to cause confusion.

"Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech."—*Genesis* xi. 7.

2. To confuse or throw into confusion or perplexity.

"The knightes wittes to *confounde*."—*Gower*, i. 146.

3. To frighten, to terrify, to amaze, to stupefy, to astound.

"So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say."

Milton: P. R., iii. 2.

4. To throw into confusion or disorder, to ruin, to overwhelm.

"... gold *confound* you howsoe'er!
Amen."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 3.

5. To defeat, to baffle, to put to confusion, to discomfit.

"... fortune, just at this moment, put it in his power to *confound* his adversaries . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

6. To put to shame, to abash, to shame, to confute.

"But Saul increased the more in strength, and *confounded* the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ."—*Acts* ix. 22.

7. To confuse two things together; erroneously to take or mistake one thing for another.

"From truth and reason; do not, then, *confound*
One with the other, but reject them both."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*8. To waste, to consume uselessly.

"He did *confound* the best part of an hour."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

9. Used colloquially as a mild curse.

"... implore heaven to *confound* him . . . if he did not take good care of their interests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*B. *Intrans.*: To throw into confusion, to destroy.

"The shaft *confounds*,
Not that it wounds,
But tickles still the sore."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confound* and *to confuse*: "*Confound* has an active sense; *confuse* a neuter or reflective sense: a person *confounds* one thing with another; objects become *confused*, or a person *confuses* himself: it is a common error among ignorant people to *confound* names, and among children to have their ideas *confused* on commencing a new study." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to confound* and *to baffle*, see **BAFFLE**; for that between *to confound* and *to mix*, see **MIX**.

côn-fôund'-êd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONFOUND.]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Thrown into confusion.

"... *confounded* Chaos roar'd,
And felt tenfold confusion in their fall."

Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

2. Perplexed, abashed, confused, stupefied, or astounded.

"Or stonish'd as night-wanderers often are,
Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood,
Even so *confounded* in the dark she lay."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

3. Used as a strong term of disapprobation.

"Sir, I have heard another story,
He was a most *confounded* Tory."

Swift.

côn-fôund'-êd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *confounded*; *-ly*.] Exceedingly, greatly, to excess (with a strong suggestion of disapprobation or dislike).

"Yon are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and chattering."—*L'Estrange*.

côn-fôund'-êd-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *confounded*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being confounded or put to confusion.

"Of the same strain is their witty descaut of my *confoundedness*."—*Milton: Animad. Rem. Def.*

côn-fôund'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *confound*; *-er*.]

1. One who confounds, puts to confusion, or discomfits.

"Hateful *confounders* both of blood and laws."

Daniel: The Complaint of Rosamond.

2. One who confuses or mistakes two things.

"The *confounder* of our church with Charenton-Temple, is now at leisure to finish and polish those precious manuscripts, . . ."—*Dean Martin: Letters*, p. 71 (1660).

côn-fôund'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONFOUND, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of confusing or putting to confusion; a mistake, a confusion.

***côn-frăct'**, *a.* [Low Lat. *confractus*, from Lat. *con=cum*=with, together, fully; *fractus*=broken, *pa. par.* of *frango*=to break.] Broken up.

"The body being into dust *confract*,
The spright diffus'd, spread by dispersion."

More: On the Soul, pt. iii, c. i, s. 9.

côn-frăc'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *confractio*, from Lat. *con=cum*=with, together, fully, and *fractio*=a breaking, a fracture; *frango*=to break.] A breaking up.

"The *confractio* of the spirits, grating them with a galling jar."—*Feltham: On Ecdesiastes*, p. 352.

***côn-fra-gôse'**, *a.* [Lat. *confragosus*.] Broken, rocky, craggy.

"... the precipice whereoff is equal to ye most *confragose* cataracts of the Alpes, the river gliding betwene them at an extraordinary depth."—*Evleyn: Memoirs*, June 27, 1654.

***côn-frăir'-ý**, *s.* [Fr. *confrérie*.] A confraternity, a brotherhood.

"The *confratries* are fraternities of devotees who inlist themselves under the banners of particular saints."—*Smollett: France and Italy*, Lett. 27.

côn-fră'-têr, *s.* [Lat.] A confrere, a member of the same brotherhood, confraternity, or religious order.

"Gild-brother, a *confrater*, one that is a brother or *confrere* of the gild."—*Verstegan: Rest. of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vii.

côn-fra-têr'-nî-tý, *s.* [Fr. *confraternité*; Low Lat. *confraternitas*, from Lat. *con=cum*=with, together, and *fraternitas*=brotherhood; *frater*=a brother; Sp. *confraternidad*; Ital. *confraternità*.] A brotherhood; a society of men associated for a certain purpose.

¶ There are many confraternities of labor in this country, as the Knights of Labor, the Brotherhood of Engineers, &c. As the outgrowth of the Religious Parliament of the World at the Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The Brotherhood of Christian Unity was established. Its purpose was declared to be "union with all those who desire to serve God and their fellow-men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ." The next great Parliament of Religions will be held in the city of Benares, India, in 1900. The founders of this Brotherhood include representatives of all Christian churches in this country.

côn-frîc'-ă-tion, *s.* [Lat. *confricatio*, from *con=cum*=with, together, and *fricatio*=a rubbing, *frico*=to rub.] The act or process of rubbing together; friction.

"It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown ont of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself."—*Bacon*.

côn-friêr', **côn'-frêre**, ***côn-fri-ăr**, *s.* [Fr. *confrère*, from Lat. *con=cum*=with, together, and *frater*=a brother.] A companion or associate; a member of the same brotherhood, confraternity, or religious order; a colleague.

"It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *confrères* of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called Knights of Rhodes."—*Weaver*.

côn-frîg'-êr-âte, *v. t.* [Pref. *con*, and *frigerate* (q. v.).] To freeze together.

"There stands He shaking in a feauer-fit,
While the cold aire His wounds *confrigerates*."

Davies: Holy Roode, p. 16.

côn-frônt', *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *confronter*; Sp. & Port. *confrontar*; Ital. *confrontare*, from Low Lat. *confronto*=to assign bounds to, or from Lat. pref. *con=cum*=with, together, and Fr. *front*=Lat. *frons*=front. (*Skeat*).]

***A. Intrans.**: To border, to adjoin, to have a common frontier or boundary.

"It *confronteth* on the North side upon part of Galatia."—*Holland: Pliny*, i. 113.

B. Transitive:

1. To stand or place one's self front to front with another; to face.

"He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull."

Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, v. 637.

2. To place one's self in opposition to another; to oppose.

"And with new life *confront* her heartless enemies."

P. Fletcher: The Purple Island, ch. 11.

"It was impossible at once to *confront* the might of France and to trample on the liberties of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. To set one thing face to face with another for comparison or examination; to contrast, to compare.

"When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands."—*Addison: On Medals*.

4. To oppose one evidence to another.

"We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood."—*Sidney*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to confront* and *to face*: "Witnesses are *confronted*; a person *faces* danger, or *faces* an enemy: when people give contrary evidence it is sometimes necessary, in extra

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -slous = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

judicial matters, to *confront* them, in order to arrive at the truth; the best test which a man can give of his courage, is to evince his readiness for *facing* his enemy whenever the occasion requires." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**côn-frônt'*, s. [CONFRONT, v.] An opposition or confronting.

"A *confront* no less outrageous than if they had given him battle."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 187.

côn-frônt-â-tion, s. [Fr., from *confronter*=to confront.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of bringing together face to face.
2. *Fig.*: The act of bringing together for comparison, examination, or contrast.

"The argument would require a great number of comparisons, *confrontations*, and combinations to find out the connection between the two manners of architecture."—Swinburne: *Spain*, Lett. 44.

côn-frônt-ê, a. [Fr., from *confronter*=to confront.]

Her.: An epithet in blazoning, signifying facing one another, or full faced.

côn-frônt-êr, s. [Eng. *confront*; -er.] One who confronts or places himself in direct opposition.

"It hath bene observed that princes, listening verbally to the sutes and requests of their subjects, have mette with bold and insolent *confronters*."—*Time's Storehouse*, 961. (Latham.)

côn-frônt-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [CONFRONT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. Bordering, adjoining, having a common frontier.

"... the most barbarous Arabians of the desert were and are the *confronting*, and next people of all other unto it."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. x., § 3.

2. Standing or placed face to face, or in direct opposition.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of placing one's self face to face with or in direct opposition to anything.

2. The act of bringing things together for comparison, examination, or contrast.

côn-frônt-mënt, s. [Eng. *confront*; -ment.]

1. The act of bringing together or placing face to face.

2. The state of being placed face to face or in direct opposition.

Côn-fû-cian (cian as *shyun*), a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *Confucius*, the name given by the Jesuits to K'ung-foo-tsze, the great philosopher and ethical teacher of China.] [CONFUCIANISM.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Confucius (see etymology).

"... to prevent the use of idolatry in the *Confucian* religion of China."—*Prof. Legge: Religions of China* (1880), p. 22.

†B. *As subst.*: A follower of Confucius, a Confucianist.

"... nor have the *Confucians* ever represented the Great First Cause under any image or personification whatever."—*Penny Cyc.*, vii. 447.

Côn-fû-cian-ism (cian as *shyun*), s. [Eng. *Confucian* (q. v.), and suff. -ism.]

Ethics, Comp. Religion, Hist., &c.: The system of belief and practice taught by Confucius. The proper Chinese name of this distinguished man was K'ung-foo-tsze, meaning the master K'ung. According to Mr. Legge, professor of the Chinese language and literature in Oxford University, England, he was born of very good family, in the year B. C. 551, in Lû, one of the Chinese feudal states, covering a considerable part of what is now the province of Shantung. He married at nineteen; became a teacher in his twenty-second year; grew distinguished about B. C. 517 (i. e., when he was thirty-four), his disciples amounting to thousands; had temporarily to leave Lû in B. C. 516, owing to civil commotion; in B. C. 500, when he was fifty-one, became chief magistrate of the town of Chung-tû, wonderfully reforming the place; was subsequently made superintendent of works, and afterward minister of crime in the state of Lû, but had to resign these appointments through the jealousy of the neighboring states; long wandered up and down, teaching and exerting great influence; returned to Lû, but not to his previous offices, in B. C. 483, and died in B. C. 478, aged about seventy-three. Five books are said to have been compiled by Confucius, and four by his disciples; the former are looked upon with the same veneration as the canonical Scriptures among ourselves, the latter also are sacred.

Confucius was highly distinguished as a teacher of ethics. He formulated the golden rule, which is not found in its condensed expression in the old Chinese classics. Tsze-kung having on one occasion asked him if there was one word which would serve as a rule of conduct for all the life, he replied,

"Is not reciprocity such a word? What you do not want done to yourself do not do to others." But when Láo-tsze, who was his contemporary, being born in B. C. 601, enunciated the still more advanced morality of returning good for evil, Confucius, being consulted on the subject by one of his disciples, rejected it, saying, "What then will you return for good? Recompense injury with justice, and return good for good."

Confucius attached very great importance to obedience on the part of children to their parents, and to veneration on the part of people in general to their ancestors. The extension of the same doctrine led to his regarding all society in each kingdom as a great family, in all circumstances owing passive obedience to its sovereign. This tenet of Confucius has rendered his system highly popular with the successive Emperors of China and the Chinese dignitaries generally.

By most persons Confucianism is viewed simply as a system of ethics and of politics. Prof. Legge is of opinion that it is a great error to fail in regarding it also as a religion. Confucius professed to revere the Chinese faith, and to revive or advocate it, instead of setting it aside. That ancient belief was at first monotheistic but in process of time it had become corrupted by a subordinate worship of multitudinous spirits on the one hand and by superstitious divination on the other. Prof. Legge, therefore, regards the term Confucianism as covering first of all the ancient religion of China and then the views of the great philosopher himself in illustration or modification of its teachings, as when there are comprehended under Christianity the doctrines of the Old Testament as well as the New. He worshiped T'ien, Heaven, but Heaven used by metonymy for God. At the same time there was a more specific word for God, T'î (Lordship or Government), more fully Shang T'î (Supreme Lordship or Government), which he might have employed, but ignored. During the thousand years which preceded the twenty-third century B. C. there had been instituted a worship of God for all the people, the officiator being the king; also a worship of ancestors by all, or at least by heads of families for themselves and their households. Substitution had no place in the religious sacrifices. A part of filial piety was the worship of parents; that of forefathers generally was also enjoined, prayers being offered to the dead. Nothing is stated explicitly about the state of the departed. Future retribution is in this life. As a religion Confucianism is better adapted to the more thoughtful of the Chinese than to the common people, the latter feeling more attached to Buddhism [BUDDHISM] or Taoism [TAOISM], though commixtures of the several faiths frequently occur. (Prof. Legge: *Religions of China* (1880), lect. i., ii., *Confucianism, &c.*)

Côn-fû-cian-ist (cian as *shyun*), s. [Eng. *Confucian*; -ist.] An adherent of Confucianism (q. v.)

"... the Heaven of the *Confucianist's* worship."—*Edinb. Rev.*, Oct., 1877.

côn-fû-şâ-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *confusable*; -ity.] Capability of or liability to confusion.

côn-fû-şâ-ble, a. [Eng. *confus(e)*; -able.] Capable of being confused; liable to be confounded.

côn-fûşê, v. t. [Lat. *confusus*, pa. par. of *confundo*=to pour together, to mix, to confuse.] [CONFOUND.]

1. To mix or mingle together, so as to render indistinguishable; to jumble up, to confound.

"At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 951.

2. To put into confusion or disorder; to disorganize.

"Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn,"
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 615.

3. To abash, to shame, to confound.
"... whereof Loys, of Traehen, who had alwayes before excused the duke, was so *confused*, that he wold no more retourne agayne into Brabant, but dyed of sorowe in France."—*Berners: Frois. Cron.*, vol. i., ch. xxxviii.

4. To obscure or render difficult or doubtful of meaning or explanation.

"... our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure."—*Watts: Logic*.

5. To perplex, to astound, to amaze, to astonish, to disconcert, to confound.

"The want of arrangement and connection *confuses* the reader."—*Whately: Elements of Rhet.*

6. To confound one thing with another; to mistake one for another.

¶ For the difference between *to confuse* and *to confound*, see CONFOUND.

**côn-fûşê*, a. [Fr. *confus*; Lat. *confusus*, pa. par. of *confundo*.]

1. Confused, mixed up.
2. In confusion, disorderly.
3. Confounded, perplexed, amazed, disconcerted.

côn-fûşê', pa. par. or a. [CONFUSE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Mixed up, jumbled together.
2. Put into confusion, disorderly, disorganized.
3. Abashed, disconcerted, astounded.

"*Confus'd*, inactive, or surpris'd with fear;
But, fond of glory, with severe delight."
Pope: *Iliad*, iv. 257.

4. Obscure, unintelligible, indistinct.

¶ For the difference between *confused* and *indistinct*, see INDISTINCT.

côn-fû-şêd-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *confused*; -ly.]

1. In a confused or mixed state or manner.

"The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd."
Denham.

2. In a confused mass.

"He asks himself, what will be the effect of pressure upon a mass containing such plates *confusedly* mixed up in it."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 416.

3. In a confused or disorderly manner.

"Some fall to earth, and some a *confus'dly* fly."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxiv., l. 619.

4. In a confused, obscure, or indistinct manner.

"He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion."
—*Clarendon*.

5. Irregularly, improperly, without due care or exactness.

"The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action."—*Dryden*.

côn-fû-şêd-nêss, s. [Eng. *confused*; -ness.] The state or quality of being confused; confusion.

"Till I saw those eyes, I was but a lump, a chaos of *confusedness* dwelt in me."—*Beaum. and Flet.: The Elder Brother*, iii. 5.

**côn-fûşê-lÿ*, adv. [Eng. *confuse*; -ly.]

1. In a confused or disorderly manner; confusedly.
2. Indistinctly, obscurely.

"As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterate,
Confusely hovers near the phantasmie."
More: *On the soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. iii., s. 11.

côn-fû-şîng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [CONFUSE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.*: Causing confusion, disorder, or perplexity.

C. *As subst.*: The act of confounding or causing confusion.

côn-fû-şion, **con-fu-şion*, **con-fu-syon*, s. [Fr. & Sp. *confusion*; Ital. *confusione*, from Lat. *confusio*, from *confusus*, pa. par. of *confundo*.] [CONFOUND.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of confounding or confusing; a mixing or mingling together of things so as to be indistinguishable.

"As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' *confusion* was to ruin brought."
Davies.

2. The state of being confused or mixed up together.

3. Disorder, tumult.
"At length, after much wrangling, and amidst great *confusion*, a vote was taken . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. The act of confounding, perplexing, or astonishing.

5. Perplexity, astonishment.
"*Confusion* dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart."
Spectator.

*6. That which causes ruin or destruction.

"Thou slye devourer and *confusion* of gentile women."
Leg. *Good Wom.*; *Ypsiph.*, 2.

*7. Ruin, destruction, overthrow.

"As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his *confusion*."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 5.

8. Obscurity, indistinctness of style or meaning.

"On the other hand, the legendary style is marked by copiousness and *confusion*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § i., vol. ii., p. 360.

9. The act of mistaking or confounding one thing for another.

"The *confusion* of two different ideas, . . ."
—*Locke*.

10. The state of being confounded with or mistaken for another thing.

II. *Law*:

1. *Eng. Law*: The intermixture of the goods of two or more persons so that their respective shares cannot be distinguished.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cōn-gē-nēr, *s.* [Lat. (as adj.) = of the same race, (as subst.) = a joint son-in-law.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person of the same race as another, or an animal or plant akin to another.

2. *Biol.*: An animal or plant of the same genus as another, using the term genus in a strictly scientific sense.

"It runs (in contradistinction to hopping), but not quite so quickly as some of its congeners."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 56.

cōn-gēn-ēr-a-čy, *s.* [Lat. *congener*; a connective; and Eng. suff. *-cy*.] Similarity, affinity, community of origin.

"That they are ranged neither according to the merit, nor congenerecy, of their conditions."—*More: Expos. Seven Ch.*, p. 172.

cōn-gēn-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *congeneratus*, pa. par. of *congenero*=to beget or produce at the same time.] To produce, to originate.

"That which did congenerate the color is fitted with whiteness, . . ."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. i., ch. iii.

cōn-gēn-ēr-ic, **cōn-gēn-ēr-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *congener* (genit. *congeneris*), and Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] [CONGENEROUS, II.]

"In the Stork and congeneric birds."—*Todd: Cyclop. Anat.*, i. 288.

cōn-gēn-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *congener*; *-ous*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the same origin, kind, or nature; allied.

"In this place we should introduce the wolf, a congenious animal, . . ."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Wolf*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: Concurring in the same action (said of muscles).

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Belonging to the same or an allied genus.

¶ Its place has now been supplied by CONGENERIC (q. v.).

***cōn-gēn-ēr-oūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *congenerous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being congenerous or of the same origin.

"Rational means, and persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lie in their congenerousness and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls."—*Halliwel: Melanprosa*, p. 84 (1677).

cōn-gē-nī-āl, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *genial* (q. v.).]

1. Partaking of the same kind, nature, or origin; allied, cognate.

"You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, . . ."—*Dryden: Juvenal's Satires*, Ded.

"Welcome kindred Grooms!

Congenial Horrors, hail!"

Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

2. Naturally adapted or suited.

" . . . a clemency and moderation which were by no means congenial to his disposition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Partaking of the same natural characteristics; sympathetic.

"But, as two voices in one song embrace,
Fletcher's keen tribble, and deep Beaumont's base,
Two full, congenial souls . . ."
Berkenhead: On the Collection of Fletcher's Works.

4. Agreeable, pleasant.

"The congenial sound of the cathedral bell hovering above them all."—*Dickens: David Copperfield*, p. 170.

cōn-gē-nī-āl-ī-ty, *s.* [Eng. *congenial*; *-ity*.] The quality of being congenial, or partaking of the same nature or kind.

" . . . by the analogy, which painting holds with the sister arts, and consequently by the common congeniality, which they all bear to our nature."—*Sir J. Reynolds, Dis.* 15.

cōn-gē-nī-āl-ize, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *congenial*; *-ize*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To partake of the same nature or feelings; to sympathize.

B. *Trans.*: To make congenial.

cōn-gē-nī-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *congenial*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being congenial; congeniality.

cōn-gē-nī-oūs, *a.* [CONGENIAL.] Of the same nature or character; allied, akin, similar.

cōn-gēn-īt, ***cōn-gēn-īte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *congenitus*=born together, with: *con=cum=with*, together, and *genitus*=born; *gigno*=to bear, to produce.]

A. *As adj.*: Born or coming into existence at the same time with something else; connate.

"Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be congenite with us, connatural to us, . . ."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

B. *As subst.*: That which is born or produced at the same time as something else.

" . . . I mean the rational faculty, endowed but with its own *congenit*, or common notions and ideas."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p. 513.

cōn-gēn-ī-tal, *a.* [Lat. *congenit(us)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] Born with one; constitutional; dating from birth; natural.

" . . . morbid change or congenital defect."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i. ch. ii., p. 373.

cōn-gēr, ***con-gar**, ***con-gur**, ***con-gyre**, ***con-gyr**, ***cun-ger**, ***cun-gyre**, ***cun-gur**, ***kun-ger**, *s.* [Fr. *congre*; Sp. *congrío*; Port. *congro*; Ital. *gongro*, all from Lat. *conger*, *congrus*; Gr. *gongros*=a sea-eel. See the def.]

1. *Lit.*: A large sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* of Cuvier, *Muraena Conger* of Linnaeus. It is of the family Muraenidae. It is 5, 6, or, in rare cases, even 10 feet long. Its upper parts are brownish-white, and the lower dirty-white; the lateral line spotted with white, the dorsal and anal fins white margined with black. A smaller species, *Conger myrus*, is found in the Mediterranean.

"Congar, fysshe. Congre."—*Palsgrave*.

†2. *Fig.*: A term of abuse applied to a person.

"Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself!"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

conger-eel, *s.* The same as CONGER (q. v.).

cōn-gēr-ī-ēs, *s.* [Lat., from *con=cum=with*, together, and *gero*=to bear, to carry.] A collection or heap of particles or bodies; a combination.

"In the earliest period at which the skeleton can be detected among the other tissues of the embryo, it is found to consist only of a *congeries* of cells, constituting the simplest form of cartilage."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. v., p. 115.

***cōn-gēst'**, *s.* [CONGEST, *v.*] A heap, an accumulation.

cōn-gēst', *v. t.* [Lat. *congestus*, pa. par. of *congero*=to heap together, to collect: *con=cum=with*, together, and *gero*=to bear, to carry.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To heap together, to accumulate, to gather.

"It shewed his bounty and magnificence in congesting matter for building the temple, as gold, silver, brass, &c."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Maxims of State*.

2. *Fig.*: To bring or gather together; to summarize, to combine.

II. *Med.*: To cause an abnormal accumulation of blood within the capillary vessels, in some cases causing other morbid symptoms to follow.

cōn-gēst-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONGEST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Heaped together, accumulated, piled up.

" . . . there stood a mound

Of earth congested, wall'd, and trench'd around."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., l. 174, 175.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Accumulated, combined.

"That thou at last severely must account;

To what will thy congested guilt amount?"

Blackmore: Creation, bk. vii.

(2) Crowded very closely.

"The lines themselves have become congested with their own cable trains and cars."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Jan. 1, 1894.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: A term used of the capillary vessels when they are in a state of excitement, are somewhat distended, and have a larger quantity of blood than usual circulating through them.

2. *Bot.*: Crowded very closely.

***cōn-gēst-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *congest*; *-able*.] Capable of being heaped up or accumulated.

cōn-gēst-iōn (i as y), *s.* [Fr. *congestion*; Sp. *congestión*; Port. *congestão*, all from Lat. *congestio* (genit. *congestionis*)=a heaping up, an accumulation.] [CONGEST.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A heaping up, an accumulation or gathering together, the formation of a mass.

"So is the opinion of some divines, that, until after the flood were no mountains, but that by *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely freighted with, in the waters they were first cast up."—*Selden: On Drayton's Polyolbion*, s. 9.

2. *Med.*: An abnormal accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, speedily producing a disordered function of the capillaries themselves. It is of two kinds—simple or passive, and active and passive. In the former a current of blood greater than usual is determined toward the capillaries, which, not being able to give it proper vital resistance, yield to it, and become distended and weakened by its presence, no other morbid appearances, however, presenting themselves. In the latter the bloodvessels themselves are in an excited state, this excitement drawing to them the blood, with which

they soon become engorged. The tendency of congestion unchecked for a time is to pass into inflammation of the organs affected, and active congestion presents all the essential features of that more formidable malady.

cōn-gēs-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *congest*; *-ive*.]

Med.: Having a tendency to, or of the nature of, congestion.

"The excessive use of which [narcotics] occasions all the symptoms of congestive apoplexy and even extravasation."—*Copland: Dict. Pract. Med.; Apoplexy*.

cōn-gī-a-rŷ, ***cōn-gī-a-rīe**, *s.* [Lat. *congiarium*, from *congius*=a measure of a gallon; Fr. *congiare*; Ital. *congiario*.]

1. A largess or present made by the Roman Emperors to the people: originally of corn or wine measured out in a congius, but later of money.

"We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people."—*Addison*.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of the Roman congiaria. (*Ogilvie*.)

con-gie, *s.* [CONGEE (2), *s.*] Indian boiled rice. (*Nuttall*.)

cōn-gī-ūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: A liquid measure containing one gallon [CONG.]

***cōn-glāč-ī-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *conglaciatus*, pa. par. of *conglacio*=to freeze together: *con=cum=with*, together, and *glacio*=to freeze; *glacies*=ice.]

A. *Intrans.*: To turn to ice, to freeze, to congeal.

"No other doth properly conglaciate but water . . ."

—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

B. *Trans.*: To freeze, to convert into ice.

cōn-glāč-ī-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *conglaciatio*, from *conglacio*=to freeze.]

1. The act or process of turning into ice.

" . . . it was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation."—*Brown*.

2. A frost.

" . . . deluges, draughts; heates; conglaciations, &c."—*Bacon: On Learning*, by G. Wats.

cōn-glō-bāte, **cōn-glō-bāte**, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus*, pa. par. of *conglobo*=to gather into a ball, to make round like a ball: *con=cum=together*, and *globo*=to make into a ball; *globus*=a ball, a globe.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Massed together, and united into a ball or sphere. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in æther; all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd, conglobate in his soul . . ."
Dryden: Death of Lord Hastings.

¶ In the foregoing example, it will be observed, the pronunciation is *conglōbate*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.* (of a flower head): Forming a rounded ball. Example, the flowers of Echinops.

2. *Anat.*: [CONGLOBATE GLANDS.]

conglobate glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name for what are more commonly called the lymphatic glands, and by modern French writers the lymphatic ganglions.

cōn-glō-bāte, **cōn-glō-bāte**, *v. t. & i.* [CONGLOBATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To form into a solid ball or mass.

2. *Fig.*: To gather together, to summarize or epitomize.

" . . . how many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and conglobated into one gross and general idea."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become formed into a solid ball or mass.

"This may after conglobate into the form of an egg."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

cōn-glō-bā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONGLOBATE, *v.*]

cōn-glō-bāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *conglobate*; *-ly*.] In a spherical form.

cōn-glō-bā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conglobatio*, from *conglobo*=to form into a ball or round mass.] The act or process of forming into a round body; a round body or mass.

"In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little conglabations, which in time become black."—*Brown*.

cōn-glōbe, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *conglobo*: *con=cum=with*, together; *globus*=a ball, a sphere.]

A. *Trans.*: To form into a spherical body or mass; to gather together into a ball.

"Then founded, then conglobed
Like things to like; the rest to several place
Disparted."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 239.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intrans.: To form into a spherical body or mass; to coalesce.

"Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,
Let no one misdeem me disloyal."

Burns: *Poetical Address to Mr. William Tytler.*

cōn-glōbēd', *pa. par. or a.* [CONGLOBE, *v.*]

cōn-glō-bīng, *pr. par.* [CONGLOBE.]

cōn-glōb'-u-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, and *globulus*=a little globe, a globule.] To make into a little heap.

"Swallows certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lie in the bed of a river."—Johnson: *In Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

¶ The statement made in the foregoing example is an exploded error: swallows migrate previous to winter, and do not hibernate under water.

cōn-glōm'-ēr-āte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *conglomeratus*, *pa. par. of conglomerato*=to roll together, to wind up, to conglomerate: *con*=together, and *glomerato*=to form into a ball; *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*)=a ball or clew of yarn or thread.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit. (of textile fibers, other fibers, glands, or anything similar):* Collected or gathered into a ball. [CONGLOMERATE GLANDS.]

"Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands."—Cheyne: *Phi. Prin.*

2. *Fig. (of light):* Concentrated into a focus.

"The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat."—Bacon: *Works*; *Nat. Hist.*, cent. iii., § 267.

II. Bot.: Clustered.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geol.:* Pebbles, gravel, or any similar collection of rounded water-worn fragments of rocks, the whole bound together by a silicious, calcareous, or argillaceous cement. It is sometimes called also pudding-stone, from the similarity which it has to a pudding, formed say of raisins or other fruit imbedded in a paste. The pebbles or gravel came originally from some previously-existing rock or rocks: they may have been derived from various sources, each of course having had a history of its own before becoming fixed in the conglomerate. By roading that history the geologist is able to trace the direction of currents of water, &c., and reempose lost chapters, or parts of chapters, in the history of the earth. A conglomerate resembles a breccia, but in a breccia the imbedded fragments are angular, while in a conglomerate they are rounded. Conglomerates occur more or less in all the great formations. Most of the rivers between Toulon and Genoa, along the vale of the Maritime Alps, are now forming strata of conglomerate and sand.

¶ For the difference between a conglomerate and an agglomerate, see AGGLOMERATE.

2. *Anatomy:*

Conglomerate glands: Compound glands, chiefly of the racemose class. Examples—the pancreas, the salivary, lachrymal, and mammary glands, Brunner's glands, and most of the small glands that open into the mouth, the fauces, and the windpipe. (*Quain.*)

cōn-glōm'-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [CONGLOMERATE, *a.*] To gather into a ball, to bring together, to collect into a heap.

"Conglomerated into solid night,
And darkness, almost to be felt, . . ."

Thompson: *Sickness*, bk. ii.

cōn-glōm'-ēr-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONGLOMERATE, *v.*]

cōn-glōm'-ēr-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [CONGLOMERATE.]

cōn-glōm'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conglomération*; Port. *conglomeração*, both from Lat. *conglomeratio*=a crowding together, an assembly.]

1. The collection of material substances into a mass, heap, or ball.

2. Intermixture.

"The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

cōn-glū-tīn, *s.* [Lat. *con*=*cum*=with, together; *gluten*=gum.]

Chem.: A name given to the legumin of almonds and of lupines.

cōn-glū-tīn-ant, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conglutinant*, from Lat. *conglutinans* (genit. *conglutinantis*), *pr. par. of conglutino*=to glue, to cement, to join together: *con*=together, and *glutino*=to glue; *gluten* and *glutinum*=glue.]

A. As adj.: Gluing or cementing things together.

B. As substantive:

Med. & Surg.: A medical appliance which glues the opposite sides of open wounds together, and then promotes their healing.

cōn-glū-tīn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *conglutinus*, *pa. par. of conglutino*=to glue together.] [CONGLUTINANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Glued, cemented, or united together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All these together *conglutinate*, and effectually executed, maketh a perfect definition of justice."—Sir T. Elyot: *Gov.*, fol. 142.

2. *Bot.:* Glued together, instead of being united organically.

cōn-glū-tīn-āte, *v. t. & i.* [CONGLUTINATE, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To glue or cement together, to cause to adhere together.

"Mathiolus relates that in many the bones having been well set . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 195.

B. Intrans.: To coalesce, to unite together by the intervention of glue or cement.

cōn-glū-tīn-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONGLUTINATE, *v. t.*]

cōn-glū-tīn-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conglutination*; Sp. *conglutinación*; Port. *conglutinação*; Ital. *conglutinazione*, all from Lat. *conglutinatio*.]

1. *Gen.:* A gluing or cementing together.

2. *Spec.:* The reunion of the severed parts of a wound.

cōn-glū-tīn-ā-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *conglutatif* (m.), *conglutinative* (f.).] Having the power of uniting wounds; conglutinant.

cōn-glū-tīn-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *conglutinat(e)*, and suff. -*or*.] That which has the power of uniting broken bones, the opposite sides of wounds, &c.

"The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

cōn-glū-tīn-ōus, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conglutinosus*, from *conglutino*.] Conglutinative, conglutinant.

cōn-glū-tīn-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *conglutinous*; -*ly*.] In a conglutinate manner, closely.

"The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together."—Swan.

Cōn'-gō, *s. & a.* [A West African word.]

A. As substantive:

Geography:

1. A river, also called the Zaire or Moienzi Enzaddi, in the west of Africa.

2. A kingdom or district in the west of Africa, about lat. 6° s., one of four constituting the wider territory described under [3].

3. The whole of Western Africa between lat. 0° 4' s. and lat. 15° 40' s., including the kingdom or districts of Loango, Congo proper [2], Angola, and Benguela.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the places described under A.

Cōn'-gō-snāke, *s.* A name given to one or two of the amphibians of the family Amphiumidae.

Congo-monkey, *s.* A species of the *Mycetes* (q. v.).

cōn'-gou, **cōn'-gō**, *s.* [A corruption of *kong-hū* (Amoy dialect); Chinese *kung-fū*=laborer's tea, or tea on which labor has been bestowed.] A tea classified by the districts from which the several descriptions come. Ningchows, Oonfas, Oopacks, and Kientucks are called "Blackish-leaf kinds." These are all grown in districts near Hankow. Kysows, Chingwos, and Paklings are called "Reddish-leaf kinds," and are grown in districts near Foochow. A small quantity of Congou called "New make" is grown in the district of Tayshan, near Canton. The flavor of each description is distinctive, arising partly from soil and climate, and partly from mode of curing. Congou is picked as first, second, and third crop, and is prepared by slowly drying the leaf over charcoal fires, and subsequently assorting carefully, so that the leaf is nearly uniform throughout the chop. A chop (an undefined quantity ranging from 200 to 700 chests of about 100 lbs. net) is the tea of one or more gardens heaped together, and cured together, having exactly the same appearance and flavor throughout.

***con-graf-fet**, *a.* [Lat. pref. *con*=*cum*=with, fully; Gr. *graphō*=to write.] Registered, confirmed.

cōn-grāt'-u-lā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *congratula(te)*; -*able*.] Fit or deserving to be congratulated; worthy of congratulation.

cōn-grāt'-u-lant, *a.* [Lat. *congratulus*, *pr. par. of congratulor*=to congratulate (q. v.).] Congratulating, expressing joy or pleasure.

"Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him, . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, x.

cōn-grāt'-u-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *congratulus*, *pa. par. of congratulor*, from *con*=*cum*=with, together; *gratulor*=to wish joy; *gratus*=pleasing.]

A. Transitive:

1. To declare that we share one's joy; to sympathize with the good fortune of another; to compliment or wish joy to on any happy event; to felicitate.

" . . . shaking hands and *congratulating* each other in the adjoining gallery."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ It is generally followed by *on* before the subject of congratulation.

"You *congratulate* me on the prosperous situation of my affairs . . ."—Melmoth: *Cicero*, bk. ii., lett. 2.

*2. To welcome, to express joy or pleasure at.

"They *congratulate* our return, as if we had been with Phipps or Banks."—Johnson: *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale*, Nov. 12, 1773.

*¶ Followed by *to* before the object congratulated.

"An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate* to you."—Sprat: *Serm.*

B. Intrans.: To express one's congratulations; to declare one's pleasure or joy.

"A stranger's purpose in these lays
Is to *congratulate* and not to praise."

Cowper: *An Epist. to an Afflicted Protestant Lady in France.*

¶ *1. Followed by *for* before the subject of congratulation.

"The inhabitants of Burdeaux hearing of the earle's arrival, sent to him messengers in the darke night thāking and *congratulating* for his thither comyng."—Hall: *Henry VI.*, an. 36.

*2. Followed by *to* before the object congratulated.

"The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us."—Dryden: *Pref. to Aurengzebe*.

*3. Followed by *with* before the object congratulated.

"I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation."—Swift.

¶ For the difference between *to congratulate* and *to felicitate*, see FELICITATE.

cōn-grāt'-u-lā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONGRATULATE.]

cōn-grāt'-u-lā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONGRATULATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of expressing joy in participation with another.

cōn-grāt'-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Latin *congratulation*, from *congratulor*=to congratulate (q. v.).]

1. The act of congratulating or expressing sympathy in participation with another.

"While with *congratulations* and with prayers
He entertained the Angel unawares."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*; *The Sicilian's Tale*.

2. The form in which sympathetic joy or pleasure is expressed.

"With slacken'd footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

cōn-grāt'-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who congratulates.

"Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a *congratulator*."—Milton: *Lett. of State*.

cōn-grāt'-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *congratulator*; -*y*.] Expressing sympathetic joy or pleasure for the good fortune of another; congratulating.

"Making his way through a crowd of friends, who all wanted to give him a *congratulatory* shake of the hand at once, . . ."

—London Daily Telegraph.

cōn-grē-dī-ent, *s.* [Lat. *congređiens*, *pr. par. of congregior*=to come together.] A component part. (*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 201.)

cōn-grēe, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *congréer*, from Low Lat. *congreo*, from Lat. *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *gratus*=pleasing.] To agree together.

cōn-grēe'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [CONGREE, *v.*]

"Congreeing in a full and natural close."

Shakesp.: *Hen. V.*, i. 2.

cōn-grēet', *v. i.* [Pref. *con*, and *greet* (q. v.).] To greet, to salute reciprocally.

"Since then my office hath so far prevail'd
That, face to face and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted* . . ."

Shakesp.: *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

cōn'-grē-gāte, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *congrégér*; Ital. *congregare*; Sp. *congregar*, from Lat. *congrego*=to flock together: *con*=cum=with, together, and *greg* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock.]

†**A. Transitive:**

1. *Of persons:* To collect or bring together into one place or assembly; to assemble.

"... in which place they determined to *congregate* and gather a new armye . . ."—Hall: *Hen. VI.*, an. 38.

2. *Of things:* To gather or collect together, to unite, to mass.

"Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones."—Newton: *Optics*.

B. Intrans.: To meet or collect together, to assemble, to gather.

"That intense patriotism which is peculiar to the members of societies *congregated* within a narrow space . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cōn'-grē-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *congregatus*, *pa. par.* of *congrego*.] [CONGREGATE, *v.*]

1. *Of persons:* Collected or gathered together; assembled.

"Who now, in th' highest sky,
Was placed in his principl estate,
With all the gods about him *congregate*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 19.

2. *Of things:* Compact, united in a mass.

"Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

cōn'-grē-gā-tēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONGREGATE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Of persons:* Collected or assembled together.

"From these the *congregated* troops obey."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii., l. 1,006.

2. *Of things:* Gathered into one mass or body.

"... the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, He call'd seas."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

cōn'-grē-gā-tīng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CONGREGATE, *v.*]

cōn'-grē-gā'-tion, ***cōn'-grē-gā'-tione**, ***cōn'-grē-gā'-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *congrégation*; Sp. *congregación*; Port. *congregação*; Ital. *congregazione*; Prov. *congregatio*; Lat. *congregatio* (genit. *congregationis*)=a flocking or herding together, society, association; *congrego*=to collect into a flock or herd: *con*=together, and *grego*=to gather into a flock or herd, to collect; *greg* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock or herd.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of collecting together into a flock or herd, or simply of collecting.

"The means of reduction by the fire is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts."—Bacon.

†2. The state of being collected.

3. Persons or things collected together; a mass.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"... this brave o'erhanging firmament . . . appears no other thing to me than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapors."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

(2) *Spec.*: A Christian assembly gathered together in a church, chapel, tent, the open air, or any other place to worship God.

"If those preachers who abound in epiphonemas would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep."—Swift.

II. Technically:

1. *Jewish Hist.*: The Jews gathered together—

(1) In the wilderness during the journey to Canaan.

"And the whole *congregation* of the Children of Israel murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness."—Exod. xvi. 2.

(2) At other places and times.

"... Joshua read not before all the *congregation* of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them."—Joshud viii. 35.

2. *Scottish History*: The Congregation, or the Congregation of Christ, was the designation which the Scottish Reformers assumed during the reign of Queen Mary. The term is supposed to have been taken from the language of the first Scottish National Covenant, that subscribed at Edinburgh on December 3, 1557, in which the word *congregation* occurs eight times.

† *Lords of the Congregation*, **Lords of the Congregation*: The Scottish noblemen and other chief subscribers to the covenant or bond described *supra*.

3. *Roman Catholic Church*:

(1) A board of ecclesiastics meeting as commissioners at Rome, both for regulative and for administrative purposes, and generally under the presidency of a cardinal. Of such congregations there are 15 for spiritual and 6 for temporal purposes.

The Pope can veto their decisions, but does not do so except for weighty reasons. The most notable is the Congregation de propaganda fide. [PROPAGANDA.]

(2) A company, society, or fraternity of monks, as the Congregation of Cluny.

4. *English Universities*: The Congregation of the University of Oxford is an assemblage of certain official persons and the resident Masters of Arts. Its principal business is the granting of degrees. There are similarly constituted bodies in the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin.

cōn'-grē-gā'-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *congregation*; -*al*.]

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to a congregation.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to the denomination of the Congregationalists (q. v.).

† The word was first used by the divines of the Westminster Assembly. (*Collection of Scarce Tracts*, ed. by Sir W. Scott, vol. vii., p. 91. Trench: *English Past and Present*, p. 52.)

congregational music, *s.*

Music: Music in which the people or congregation take part, as opposed to that which is sung by the trained choir alone. The plain-song of the Responses, Creeds, and of the Lord's Prayer, and the melody of psalm and hymn tunes are congregational music; but services and anthems are specially set aside for performance by the choir, acting as it were as the skilled representatives of the listening and meditating people. (Stainer & Barrett.)

† The Congregational Union of England and Wales:

British Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A union was formed in 1831 among the Congregational churches for mutual sympathy, counsel, and coöperation. In 1833 a declaration of faith, order, and discipline was published. It holds two meetings every year—one, called the Annual Assembly, in London, in May; and the other, called the Autumnal Assembly, in autumn, in some other city or town of England or Wales.

cōn'-grē-gā'-tion-āl-ism, *s.* [Eng. *congregational*; -*ism*.] The tenets of the Congregationalists (q. v.). Viewing these under the two heads of doctrine and church government, the former does not essentially differ from that of the other Protestant denominations or from that of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. It is not in doctrine but in government that their peculiarity consists. They believe that every congregation has independent powers of self-government, uncontrolled by any Bishop, or Presbytery, or other external ecclesiastical authority. They recognize a ministry, have deacons as subordinate rulers in the congregation, but allow the congregation itself to decide who are fit to join its ranks, and to act with judicial power in cases of discipline.

cōn'-grē-gā'-tion-āl-ist, *a. & s.* [Eng. *congregational*; -*ist*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining in any way to Congregationalism, or to the adherents of that form of Church government.

B. As substantive:

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. (pl.):

(1) *Def., &c.*: The adherents of the form of church government called Congregationalism or Independency, or the members of the religious denomination in which these views have been carried out. They are often termed Independents, the latter name referring to the fact that their several churches are independent of each other, and in spiritual matters of the civil power; and the term Congregationalists makes it prominent that separate congregations have self-government to an extent which they do not possess in some other religious bodies.

(2) *Ch. Hist.*: Congregationalists in general believe their form of church government to be of Divine authority, and to have been that of the Apostolic churches. The adherents of Episcopacy and of Presbyterianism, &c., on the contrary, reject this view, and put in similar claims for their own systems.

Among the sects which from the 13th century separated from the dominant Church, some doubtless had no closer bond than that of fraternal sympathy between different congregations. To descend to more modern times, the tenets of Robert Brown [BROWNIISM] were essentially those of modern Congregationalism. He was born about the middle of the 16th century, and was a near relative of the Lord Treasurer Cecil. He was first a preacher, then a schoolmaster, and afterward a lecturer. From about 1585 he inveighed with fiery vehemence against the corruption, and to a certain extent against the constitution, of the Established Church, his philippics being varied by thirty-two successive imprisonments, some of them in cells where he could not see his hand at noonday. Notwithstanding all efforts to intimidate him, he succeeded about

1593 in setting up a congregation in London. Those in favor of his doctrines were then estimated at 20,000 in number. After a time many of them, with Mr. Brown himself, were obliged to remove to Holland, where several churches were set up. There they were free to act according to their convictions, but falling into divisions among themselves, they so disgusted their leader that he returned to England, conformed to the Established Church which he had so vehemently and persistently denounced, and became rector of a church in Northamptonshire; was negligent in the discharge of his duty, if not even dissolute in life, and died in 1630, in prison, where he had been confined, not for the sake of conscience, but for striking a constable.

Among the churches in Holland one was founded at Leyden, by Jacobs and Brown, in 1616. Mr. John Robinson soon after became minister of the church. He modified the Brownist tenets, rendering them less extreme, and is by many regarded as the real founder of Independency. In his "*Apologia pro Exulibus Anglis, qui Brownistæ vulgo appellantur*," published at Leyden in 1619, the Latin word *independenter* (= independently) occurs, which may have been the origin of the word Independents as applied to men of his faith. It did not, however, come into use till between 1640 and 1642. It occurs in the title of a work, "*Apologetical Narrative of the Independents*," published in 1644. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England from Holland and founded a meeting-house. It was the first unequivocal Independent or Congregational church in England. In 1620 a part of Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden removed to Plymouth, in New England. They were followed by others of the same denomination, as well as by persecuted Puritans generally all through the 17th century. There the foundations of the Independency or Congregationalism of the New World were laid deep and broad.

When Episcopacy was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1642, the Presbyterians became dominant, and in taking steps to set up an Established Church of that type over England as well as Scotland, refused toleration to Dissenters. Among those Dissenters were Oliver Cromwell, who was regarded as an Independent, and most of his soldiers. After in vain petitioning for that religious freedom to which they were entitled, and which a more enlightened age would have granted them, they became alienated from Presbyterianism and from the Parliament.

After completely defeating the royalists, Cromwell had been forced by pressure he could not withstand to allow Charles I. to be beheaded. The parliamentary party was known to their opponents, without discrimination, as Independents or Roundheads. After the defeat of the adherents of Charles II. at Worcester and the purging of Parliament of the members hostile to them, that body of the dissenters properly known as Independents gained religious toleration from the law. Only two Independent ministers had approved of the execution of Charles I., but a good deal of odium had come upon the name in general. The word Independent was a vague one; it had been adopted when it became popular by many men not under the influence of religion, and it was exchanged for the term Congregational. The term occurs in the title of the "Declaration of Faith and Order owned and practiced in the Congregational churches in England, agreed upon and consented unto by their elders and messengers meeting at the Savoy, October 12, 1658."

The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, brought heavy trial to the Congregationalists, as to the other dissenters from the Episcopal Church. The Revolution of 1688 and the Toleration Act of 1689 restored them to peace. In the early part of the 18th century they were declining, till the revival under Wesley and Whitfield inspired them with new life. When an official attempt was made, in connection with the census of 1851, to ascertain the numbers actually present at the several churches on a particular Sunday, the Independents or Congregationalists were credited with having, in England and Wales, 3,244 chapels and an attendance of 1,067,760, as against 14,077 churches, with 5,317,915 hearers, in the Church of England; 6,579 with 2,194,298 in the Wesleyan Methodist body; 2,789 with 752,343 among the Baptists, and 570 churches with 186,111 present of Roman Catholics. This constituted them the third English denomination in point of magnitude, a position which they still maintain. In this country they occupy the eighth place, having 5,680 churches, 5,576 ministers, and 634,833 members. Of late years Congregationalism, which heretofore had been almost entirely confined to the Northern States, has made rapid strides both in the Southern and Western States.

***cōn'-grē-gā'-tion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *congregation*; -*er*.] A Congregationalist.

"He would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōn'-grēss, *s.* [Fr. *congrès*; Sp. *congreso*; Port. & Ital. *congresso*, all from Lat. *congressus* = a friendly meeting, a conference . . . a contest, a fight.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A friendly meeting for discussion, a conference.
(1) *Lit.*: A meeting for the settlement of affairs of a difficult or delicate character between nations. [II., 1.]

"The general found himself merely the president of a congress of petty kings."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) *Fig.*: A gathering, an assemblage.

†2. A shock between two or more persons or things; a fight, a contest, a combat.

"Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands."

Dryden: *Virgil, Aeneid* x. 616.

"From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Principles*.

II. History, Political Geography, &c.:

1. In the same sense as I. 1 (q. v.).

2. The legislative body of this country, consisting at the present time (1893) of 360 representatives and 88 senators—a total of 448—who are elected in two different ways, the representatives by the direct popular vote, and the senators by the legislature of each state. There are two senators from each state, regardless of population, but the number of representatives is based upon the population of the state, the ratio of representation having risen from a minimum of 30,000 (as provided by the Constitution) to 173,901 (in 1893). The lower house is presided over by a speaker, elected by itself, from among its members. The vice-president of the United States is *ex-officio* the president of the senate. The term for which the representatives are elected is two years, while the senators serve six, the election of members of each house being so timed that there is always a nucleus of old members in every session of the two bodies. Congress by law must assemble in regular session once each year, and the President of the United States has power to convene it in extra session should occasion demand. All appropriation bills must originate in the lower house, in this respect the practice conforming with that of the British legislature.

The history of the American Congress is in many respects similar to that of its great forerunner and prototype the British parliament. Called originally to protest and petition against wrong at the hands of its sovereign, when it was apparent that those wrongs could not be abated without an appeal to the sword, the appeal was made. The first meeting of the body took place in the year 1774–1775, John Hancock, of Massachusetts, being the presiding officer. This meeting of delegates of the colonies was merely a convention to consider the best policy to be pursued in regard to illegal taxation and other abuses. But the arrival of General Gage in Boston, and his actions bringing on the battle of Lexington, aroused to a fierce flame of rebellion what had heretofore been but a spirit of loyal resistance to unconstitutional methods of the home government. The seat of meeting was fixed at Philadelphia, where in 1775 the colonies were first represented, and where, after long deliberation, on the 4th of July, 1776, the body declared the United States "free, sovereign, and independent." From this point the congress of the United States may be said to have taken its origin. It was until after the revolutionary war styled the "Continental Congress." After the war had closed and the constitution had been adopted it became the body which has, with its removal to Washington City, and with little subsequent variation and alterations (except for the absence of representation from the seceding states from 1861 to the fulfillment of the reconstruction period), grown by healthy accretion to the form it now assumes.

¶ Among modern congresses may be mentioned that of Münster, A. D. 1643–1648, which put an end to the Thirty Years' war; that of Ryswick, in 1697, at which peace was signed between England, France, Holland, Germany, and Spain; that of Utrecht, in 1713, signed between the Ministers of England, France, and Spain, the Emperor Charles VI., however, holding out. Coming to more modern times, a congress of sovereigns, or their representatives, was held at Vienna to arrange about the resettlement of Europe after the great disturbance of ancient landmarks produced by the wars of the first Napoleon.

congress-man, *s.* A member of the United States Congress.

***cōn'-grēss**, *v. i.* [CONGRESS, *s.*] To meet or come together; to assemble.

"The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice."—Mrs. Gore.

cōn'-grēs'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *congressio*, from *congressus*, pa. par. of *congreder*.] [CONGRESS.]

I. Literally:

1. A meeting or collecting together.

2. Sexual intercourse.

" . . . legitimate the congression, even when there is hazard to have a diseased child begotten, . . ."—Jeremy Taylor: *Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 290.

II. Figuratively:

1. A collision, a dispute.

"I must conscientiously make congression with such."—Chapman: *Comments on Iliad*, i. (Davies.)

2. Comparison.

"Many men, excellently learned, have already discoursed largely of the truth of Christianity, and approved by a direct and close congression with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side."—Jeremy Taylor: *Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 123. (Latham.)

cōn'-grēs'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *congression*; -al.] Pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States.

cōn'-grēs'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *congress*; -ive.] Meeting, coming together, encountering, copulating.

" . . . if of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them at all."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

cōn'-grēve, *s. & a.* [Named after Sir Wm. Congreve, the second baronet of that name, who was born in Middlesex, May 20, 1772, invented in 1808 the rocket called after him, and died May 14, 1828.]

A. As substantive:

1. The invention mentioned in the etymology.

2. A lucifer match.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or invented by him.

congreve-match, *s.* A kind of lucifer match.

congreve-rocket, *s.* [ROCKET.]

cōn'-grûe, *v. i.* [Lat. *congruo* = to agree together, to correspond.] To agree, to correspond, to be consistent.

"Put into parts doth keep in one consent;
Congruing in a full and natural close,
Like music."—Shakesp.: *Hen. V.*, i. 2.

cōn'-grûe, ***con-gru**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *congruus*.] Fit, suitable, consistent.

"Congru: Congruus."—Cathol. Anglicum.

cōn'-gru'-ençe, ***cōn'-grû'-en-çie**, ***cōn'-grû'-en-çy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *congruence*; Lat. *congruentia*, from *congruens*, pr. par. of *congruo*.]

1. Agreement, consistency, suitability, correspondence.

"The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvelous fit and easy congruency in this place."—More: *Conf. Cab.* (1653), p. 236.

2. Propriety.

"Infidels may have this attrition . . . and yet shall it not follow of congruence, that they must receive grace, and also remission of their sinnes."—Barnes: *Workes*, p. 273.

cōn'-gru'-ent, *a.* [Fr. *congruent*; Lat. *congruens*, pr. par. of *congruo*.] Agreeing, correspondent, suitable.

"These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Principles*.

cōn'-gru'-ent-ly, **con-gru-ent-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *congruent*; -ly.] Fitly, suitably, with consistence or propriety.

"Right conueniently,
And full congruentlye
As nature could diuise."
Skelton: *Boke of Philip Sparow*.

cōn'-grû'-i-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *congruité*; Port. *congruidade*; Ital. *congruità*, all from Low Lat. *congruitas*.] [CONGRUOUS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Suitableness, adaptedness, agreement.

"There is, at least, moral congruity between the outward goodness and the inner life, . . ."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 49.

2. Fitness, pertinence, point.

"A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle."—Sidney.

3. Consistency, consequence of argument, reason.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.* (Of lines, figures, &c.): Correspondence, coincidence in every part of two figures, two lines, &c., the one laid over the other.

¶ In congruity: Thus coincident.

***cōn'-gru'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *congru(e)*; -ly.] Fitly, consistently.

"Congruity: congrue, adverbium."—Cathol. Anglicum.

***cōn'-gru'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *congru(e)*; -ment.] Fitness, accord, harmony.

"The congruement and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion."—Ben Jonson: *Discovery*.

cōn'-grū-oūs, *a.* [Fr. *congru*; Sp. & Port. *congruo*; Ital. *congruo*, all from Lat. *congruus* = agreeing, fit, suitable; *congruo* = to run, come, or meet together: *con* = together, and *gruo* (the old form of *ruo*) = to run.]

1. Followed by to:

(1) Agreeable, suitable, or accordant to; consistent with.

"The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe Him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature."—Locke.

(2) Proportioned to, commensurate with.

2. *Standing alone, that with which accordancy is predicated being implied instead of being expressed:* Fit, rational.

"Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth."—Atterbury.

cōn'-gru-oūs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *congruous*; -ly.] Accordantly, suitably, fitly, in agreement or correspondence with.

"This conjecture is to be regarded, because, congruously unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight."—Boyle: *Spring of the Air*.

cōn'-gru-oūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *congruous*; -ness.] The quality of being congruous to anything, suitability or fitness to, accordancy with.

***cōn'-gūst'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *gustable* (q. v.).] Having the same taste or flavor.

"Wines congrustable with those of Spain."—Howell: *Lett.*, No. lv.

cōn'-hÿ-drine, *s.* [Lat. *con(ium)*; English *hydr(ate)*; and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₈H₁₇NO. An alkaloid, which is contained in the flowers and ripe seeds of hemlock, *Conium maculatum*. It is obtained, along with conine and ammonia, by exhausting the flowers or the seeds with hot water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, supersaturating with hydrate of potassium, and distilling. The distillate is neutralized with sulphuric acid, and evaporated on a water-bath, then absolute alcohol is added, which precipitates ammonia sulphate. The solution is then evaporated to remove the alcohol, then supersaturated with concentrated potash, and shaken with ether. The brownish-red ethereal solution is separated and evaporated on a water-bath, heated to 100°, and distilled in a stream of hydrogen in an oil-bath. The conine is purified by neutralizing with hydrochloric acid and recrystallizing from alcohol. Conhydrine remains in the retort, and on heating sublimes in the upper part and neck of the retort. It is purified by crystallization from ether. Conhydrine crystallizes in pearly iridescent laminae, which melt at 120°, and boil at 225°. By the action of phosphoric anhydride, P₂O₅, it is converted into conine. It is a narcotic, but less powerful than conine. Conhydrine sulphate crystallizes in flat prisms, readily soluble in water.

cō'-nī-a (2), *s.* [From Gr. *kōnos* = a cone.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cirripeds.

cōn'-ic, ***cōn'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conique*; Sp. & Port. *cónico*; Ital. *conico*; Gr. *kōnikos* = conical, from *kōnos* = a cone.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped more or less like a mathematical cone. [CONE.]

"Tow'ring firs in conic forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies."
Prior: *Solomon*, i.

"Eildon is a high hill, terminating in three conical summits, . . ."—Scott: *Eve of St. John*, Note.

II. *Geom.*: Pertaining to the mathematical figure called a cone. [CONE.]

B. As *subst.*: A conic section. (Brande.)

conic nodes, *s. pl.*

Geom.: A mathematical term occurring in calculation regarding cubic surfaces represented by a common apex of two cones. (Rossiter.)

conic sections, *s. pl.*

Geometry, Algebra, and History:

1. *Geom.*: That part of geometry which treats of the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola, produced by sections of a right cone, made in three different ways. If a right cone be cut by a plane parallel to a plane which touches the cone along the slant side, the resultant figure will be a parabola; if the section be made through both slant sides, it will be an ellipse; and if one side be cut through by a plane which, produced backward, cuts the other side likewise produced, the section constitutes a hyperbola. Two other geometric figures can be produced when a cone is cut by a plane. If the plane cut from the apex down vertically to the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

base, a triangle is produced, while if it do so parallel to the base a circle is the resultant; but conventionally a triangle and a circle are excluded from the list of "conic sections," the term being limited to the three figures first mentioned.

2. *Alg.*: Algebraically viewed, conic sections are curves of the second degree, *i. e.*, the curves belonging to such equations between co-ordinates are of the second degree.

3. *Hist. of Geom.*: The Greeks studied conic sections about the time of Plato, B. C. 390. About B. C. 330 Aristæus wrote a treatise on them, and Apollonius eight books on the subject about B. C. 240. But in the hands of the Greek geometers no special interest was known to attach to conic sections. Their value was not perceived till Galileo discovered that projectiles move in parabolic curves, and Kepler that planets do so in elliptical orbits. Now conic sections are regarded as an indispensable part of the higher geometry, with continual application to natural philosophy.

cōn'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *conic*; -*al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as CONIC, *a.* (q. v.)

2. *Bot.*: Having the figure of a true cone, as the prickles of some roses or the fruit of the carrot. (*Lindley*.)

conical-gearing, s. An arrangement of gearing in which a pair of cogged cones transmit through interposed pinions motion of the required speed.

conical-pendulum, s.

1. A pendulum of a conical shape, suspended by a wire, and moving in a circular path in a horizontal plane. [*PENDULUM*.]

2. A term sometimes applied to the rotating ball governor. (*Knight*.)

conical-points, s. pl.

Turnery: The cones fixed in the pillars for supporting the body to be turned; that on the right hand is called the fore center, and that on the left the back center. (*Weale*.)

conical projection, s.

Geom.: A method of projecting a part of a sphere upon a plane. A cone is formed which touches a sphere in a small circle, and the several points of the sphere are then projected upon the cone by lines drawn through the center. This being done, the parts adjacent to the small circle of contact will be found projected into figures very like the originals. In Flamsteed's projection the degrees of latitude are made equal, which is very nearly accurate; and the parallels of latitude are perpendicular to the vertical right line into which the middle longitude circle is thrown. The proportions in length between the meridians of longitude and the parallels of latitude are made everywhere the same as on the actual globe. This plan, slightly modified, was adopted by the French.

conical-pulley, s.

Mach.: A kind of pulley used in cotton machinery, where a gradually increasing or decreasing speed is required. [*CONE-PULLEY*.]

conical-valve, s. A form of valve for water and steam-engines. (*Knight*.)

conical-wheel, s. A wheel shaped like a frustum of a cone, and used in many ways: as a roller for turning curves in moving heavy bodies; the cone-pulleys are forms of wheels for changing speed; used in spinning-machines and lathe-heads; the fusee is a conical-wheel with a spiral track for the chain. (*Knight*.)

cōn'-ī-cāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *conical*; -*ity*.] Conicalness.

cōn'-ī-cāl'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *conical*; -*ly*.] In the form of a cone.

cōn'-ī-cāl'-nēss, s. [Eng. *conical*; -*ness*.] The quality of being conical.

cō-nī-chāl'-gīte, s. [Ger. *konichalcit*, from Gr. *konia* = dust . . . lime-powder, and *chalkos* = copper.]

Min.: A green, malachite-looking, brittle mineral. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 4.123. It is composed of arsenic acid, 30.68; phosphoric acid, 8.81; sesquioxide of vanadium, 1.78; oxide of copper, 31.76; lime, 21.36; and water, 5.61. Found in Andalusia. (*Dana*.)

cōn'-ī-gīne, s. The same as CONINE (q. v.).

tcōn'-ī-gī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *conic*; -*ity*.] The quality of being conical; conicalness.

cōn'-ī-cō, in compos. [Gr. *kōnikos* = cone-shaped.] Shaped to a certain extent like a cone, but presenting still greater resemblance to a figure indicated in the second word of the compound.

conico-cylindrical, a. Nearly cylindrical, but yet tapering at one end, so as to form part of a long cone.

conico-hemispherical, a. Essentially hemispherical, but with resemblances to a short cone.

conico-subulate, a.

Bot., &c.: Awl-shaped, but to a certain extent resembling a cone.

tcōn'-īc-ō-vāte, a. [Eng. *conic*, and *ovate*.]

Nat. Science, &c.: Ovate—*i. e.*, egg-shaped—but to a certain extent resembling a short cone.

cōn'-īcs, s. [*CONIC*.] The department of mathematics called conic sections, or the curves described under it. [*CONIC SECTIONS*.]

cō-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *conus*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Cones, a family of gasteropodous mollusks, order Siphonostomata. The shell is inversely conical, with a long and narrow aperture; the outer lip notched at or near the suture; and operculum minute. The animal has an oblong truncated foot, with a pore in the middle; the tentacles far apart, eyes on the tentacles, the gills two, long lingual teeth in pairs. They are very predatory, and bite when touched. Genera—*Conus*, *Pleurotoma*, and *Cithara*.

2. *Palæont.*: The Conidæ commence in the Cretaceous rocks, are numerous in the Tertiaries, and reach their maximum in the present seas.

cō-nīd'-ī-ō-phōre, s. [Mod. Lat. *conidia*; Gr. *phērō* = to bear.]

Bot.: One of the branches in fungi which bear conidia.

cō-nīd'-ī-ūm (pl. cō-nīd'-ī-ā) s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. of *conus* = a little cone.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.* (*Conidium*): The gonidium of a lichen, one of the green spherical cells in the thallus of a lichen constituting the distinctive mark between that order of plants and Fungi.

2. *Pl.* (*Conidia*): Certain small reproductive cells on the spawn, mycelium, and other parts of certain fungi occurring in addition to their ordinary fructification.

cō-nī-fēr, s. [Lat. *conus* = a cone, and *fero* = to bear.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A tree or shrub of the order Coniferae.

2. *Pl.* (*Conifers*): The English name given by Lindley to his order Pinaceae.

cō-nīf-ēr-æ, s. pl. [*CONIFER*.]

1. *Bot.*: An order of plants, one of those recognized in 1751, in the infancy of botany, by Linnæus. Jussieu in 1789 adopted the name. Lindley altered it to Pinaceae, but retained the term Conifers as its English equivalent. Formerly he called them Conacæe. They belong to the class or sub-class of Gymnosperms. They are fine trees or shrubs abounding in resin. Leaves linear, aciculate, or lanceolate, entire at the margin, often fascicled. Inflorescence amentaceous, each floret with one stamen or a few united; ovary spread open: it arises from the axil of a membranous bract; ovule naked in pairs or several inverted. Fruit, a cone [*CONE*]; embryo with two or many cotyledons. Lindley divides it into two sub-orders, (1) Abietæ, with the ovules inverted and the pollen oval, curved; and (2) Cupressæ, with the ovules erect and the pollen spheroidal. Sometimes the Taxineæ (Yews) figure as a third, but Lindley makes them a distinct order, and calls them Taxaceæ (Taxads). Nearly 200 species are known. They are most useful to man, supplying timber, with oil, resin, and turpentine. They are diffused over the world. Their appropriate habitat is in temperate climates; when in the tropics it is generally high on the mountain-sides.

2. *Palæont.*: The wood of the Coniferae may be distinguished from those of ordinary dicotyledons by the absence of proper ducts in the woody layers, and by the presence of large areolar disks on the walls of the wood cells. The wood of the Yew (*Taxus baccata*), and the Douglas Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), are exceptions to this rule. On the other hand, the Winteræ, which are not coniferous, but belong to the Magnoliads, have similar circular disks. When by the chemistry of nature wood is silicified, these areolar disks are at least as visible under the microscope as in recent coniferous wood; and when they occur in fossil stems, or fragments of stems, these are presumably the remains of Coniferae. The ducts or glands also aid in distinguishing genera. When in double rows they are placed side by side in the European pines and firs, but are arranged alternately in the Araucarias. The Coniferae commence at least as early as the Devonian. They are well represented in the Carboniferous rocks, being associated there with the higher Acrogens. They flourish through the Secondary period, and on to present times. The Carboniferous Conifers may have been taxoid (Yew-like), though the genus *Pinites* also occurs. The species in the Secondary rocks were more akin to the Araucaria of our gardens than to ordinary pines.

cō-nīf-ēr-in, s. [Eng., &c., *conifer*; -*in*.]

Chem.: A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods (*Abies excelsa*, *Pinus Strobus*,

Larix curopæa, &c.). It forms needle-shaped crystals, $C_{16}H_{22}O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$, which effloresce in dry air, give off water at 100° , and melt at 185° : soluble in hot water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid coniferin gives a violet color, turning red; on diluting the sulphuric acid solution a blue resin is deposited. Coniferin boiled with dilute acids is converted into a resin and glucose.

cō-nīf-ēr-ōl, s. [Eng., &c., *conifer*; Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

Inorganic Chem.: Coniferyl alcohol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$, or $C_6H_5 \begin{Bmatrix} OCH_3 \\ OH \\ C_3H_4 \cdot OH \end{Bmatrix}$. A substance isomeric with ethyl

vanillin, is formed along with glucose by the action of emulsion and water on coniferin. Coniferol forms white prismatic crystals, melting at 74° , soluble in ether, and forming a red solution with sulphuric acid. If dissolved by alkalis and reprecipitated by acids, it is thrown down as an amorphous white powder, which turns brown. Crystallized coniferol exposed to the air smells like vanilla; by oxidation and agitation with ether it yields vanillin.

cō-nīf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. & Eng. *conifer*, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Cone-bearing. Used specially of trees and shrubs belonging to the order Coniferae, though what are technically "cones" are not confined to this order; and the berries of some genera, Junipers for instance, formed internally on the model of a cone, look to the uninitiated quite different.

cō-nī-form, a. [Lat. *conus* = a cone, and *forma* = form.] Conical in shape.

cō-nīm-ā, s. [Etym. doubtful. From Gr. *kōnēion* = hemlock (?).] Also called Incense Resin, or Gum Hyawa; it is obtained from the Incense-tree, *Teuca heptaphylla*. It contains an essential oil and a resin.

cō-nī-mēne, s. [Mod. Lat. *conim(a)*, and suff. -*ene*.]

Chem.: C_5H_8 . The essential oil, obtained by distilling incense resin with a large quantity of water. By fractional distillation, and purification with metallic sodium, an oil was obtained which boiled at 264° . Conimene is a colorless mobile liquid, nearly insoluble in water, mixing with alcohol, ether, and benzene; it has a pleasant aromatic odor, and burns with a smoky flame.

cō-nīne, s. [Lat. *conium* = hemlock, and Eng. suff. -*ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.*: $C_8H_{15}N$. Also called Coniine, Cicutine, Con'ia. An alkaloid contained along with Conhydrine (q. v.) in hemlock, *Conium maculatum*. Coniine is a limpid, oily liquid, boiling at about 168° . It has a penetrating, repulsive suffocating odor, something like mice, and is a violent poison. It is slightly soluble in water, giving an alkaline reaction; it is very soluble in alcohol and ether. It is inflammable, burning with a bright smoky flame; on exposure to the air it turns brown, and finally into a resinous mass. Oxidized with chromic acid, it yields normal butyric acid; treated with excess of acid, coniine is decomposed into a resin and a salt of ammonia. Coniine forms a crystalline mass of needles when acted on by bromine vapor. Coniine is a secondary monamine, $NH(C_8H_{14})$. Nitrous anhydride passed into pure Coniine, and water then added, yields azoic hydride. Hydrochloric acid gas colors dry coniine red and then blue, but if moist forms crystals. A modification of coniine has been prepared synthetically; by heating butyric aldehyde with alcoholic ammonia, and distilling the dibutyraldine $C_8H_{17}NO$, which is formed, a volatile oil is obtained which has the odor and physiological properties of coniine. It differs in giving a greenish-blue color with hydrochloric acid; it precipitates silver oxide more slowly, and has no action on polarized light.

2. *Pharm.*: The action of coniine is to paralyze the voluntary muscles and to act on terminations of the motor nerves, producing paralysis of the respiratory muscles and death by asphyxia. The leaves of *Conium maculatum* are used to prepare extract of Hemlock (*Extractum Conii*), which is used to form pills, and as an inhalation. Preparations of Conium are used to allay neuralgia muscular spasm in chorea, &c., also to allievate cancer; the inhalation to relieve cough in bronchitis, pertussis, and phthisis.

***cōn-in'-quīn-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *con=cum* = with, together; *inquinator*, pa. par. of *inquino* = to pollute, to defile.] To pollute together, or at the same time.

tcō-nī-ō-gŷs'-ta, s. [Gr. *kōnion* = a small cone, and *kystis* = a bladder.]

Bot.: Tubercle-like closed apothecia containing a mass of sporules constituting the fructification of some Algæ. They are more commonly called sporangia. [*SPORANGIUM*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cō-nī-ō-mŷ-ċē-tēs, s. [Gr. *kōnion* = a little cone, and *mykēs*, genit. *mykētos* = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of Fungi, consisting of genera in which the spores predominate over the receptacle. It contains numerous species which infest living plants. It is divided into six sub-orders: (1) Sphaeronemei, (2) Melanconiei, (3) Phragmotrichacei, (4) Torulacei, (5) Puccinaei, and (6) Cœomacei.

cō-nī-ōp-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *kōnion* = a little cone, or *konia* = dust . . . lime-powder.]

Palæont.: A fossil fern, *Coniopteris murrayana*, is from the great Oölite.

cō-nī-ō-thā-lām-ē-ā, s. pl. [Gr. *kōnion* = a little cone, and *thalamos* = an inner room . . . a bedroom.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens. They have the shields open, the nucleus breaking up into naked spores.

cō-nī-ō-thē-çæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kōnion* = a little cone, and Lat. *thecæ*, pl. of *theca* = that in which anything is inclosed, an envelope; Gr. *thēkē*.]

Bot.: Two parallel lobes or cells united by the connective of an anther and bearing pollen. They are called also *Thecæ* and *Loculi* (q. v.).

***conioun**, s. [Ital. *coglione*; Sp. *cojon* = a testicle; Lat. *colens*.] An expression or term of contempt.

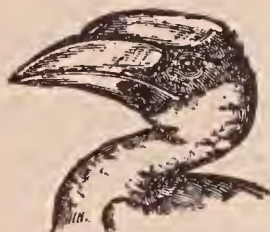
ċō-nī-rōs-tēr, s. [CONIROSTRES.]

Ornith.: A member of the sub-order or tribe CONIROSTRES (q. v.).

cō-nī-rōs-tral, a. [Lat. *conus*, and *rostrum*; and Eng. suff. *-al*.] [CONIROSTRES.] Having a conical beak or conical beaks; pertaining to the CONIROSTRES (q. v.).

cō-nī-rōs-trēs, **cōn-i-rōs-træ**, s. pl. [Lat. *conus* = a cone, and *rostrum* = the beak or bill of a bird.]

Ornith.: A sub-order, tribe, or division of Inesores (Perchers). They have a conical beak or bill, short and very thick at the base; in some whole, in others it is longer and thinner. The tip is generally entire, or if there is a notch it is small. This adapts the bird for feeding on grain, though some of them also eat insects. Cuvier says that in proportion to the thickness of their bill is the exclusiveness with which they feed upon seeds. There are eight families: (1) Buceridæ (Hornbills), (2) Musophagidæ (Plantain-eaters), (3) Opisthocomidæ (Hoatzins), (4) Coliidae (Colies), (5) Corvidæ (Crows), (6) Paradisidæ (Birds of Paradise), (7) Sturnidæ (Starlings), and (8) Fringillidæ (Finches). (*Dallas*.) By another classification it includes (1) Bucerotidæ (Hornbills), (2) Sturnidæ (Starlings), (3) Corvidæ (Crows), (4) Loxiidae (Crossbills), and (5) Fringillidæ (Finches and Larks). (*Nicholson*.)



Coniostres (Head of Great Hornbill).

cō-nīte, s. [Mod. Lat. *conites*; Ger. *konit*, from Gr. *konia* = dust . . . lime-powder, stucco, and suff. *-ites* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dolomite, *Dolomitic magnesite*. It is of a flesh-red color. Composition: Carbonate of lime, 27.53-28; carbonate of magnesia, 67.4-67.97; carbonate of iron, 3.5-5.05. It is found in Iceland.

cō-nī-ūm, s. [Latinized from Gr. *kōneion* = (1) "hemlock," the *cicuta* (q. v.), (2) hemlock-juice. (*Theophrastus*, *Liddell & Scott*.) This again is from *kōnos* = a cone . . . a top, which the giddiness of one poisoned by it suggests. (*Hooker & Arnott*.)]

1. Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Smyrniidæ. The fruit, which is broadly ovate, has five prominent waved or crenate ribs, without vittæ; the calyx teeth are obsolete, the petals obcordate; the general involucre of few leaves, the partial one with three, all on one side.

Conium maculatum is the Common Hemlock, the term *maculatum* referring to the spots or purple blotches on the stem. There is a fusiform biennial root. The leaves are tripinnate, the leaflets pinnatifid, with acute and often cut segments. When bruised the leaves smell very unpleasantly.



Conium.
1. Single Flower. 2. Petal. 3. Fruit. 4. Transverse section of Fruit.

The flowers are greenish-white. They appear in June and July. The plant is two to four, five, or more feet high. It is common in waste places, by roadsides, and under walls. Various species of Hemlock occur in this country, Europe and Asia. Conium is a good anodyne and a valuable medicine in scirrhus, scrofulous tumors, dropsy, and epilepsy. Taken in undue quantities it produces giddiness, dimness of sight, nausea, and paralysis of the limbs. It is not, however, nearly so poisonous as the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. It seems to have been the Cicuta and not the Conium which was used to poison Socrates. [HEMLOCK] Still the conium is highly dangerous. The extract which renders it so is called CONIA (q. v.).

2. Pharmacy:

(1) *Conii Folia*: Hemlock leaves, the fresh leaves and young branches of Spotted Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; also the leaves, separated from the branches and carefully dried, gathered from wild plants when the fruit begins to form. The leaf rubbed with a solution of potash gives out strongly the odor of conia. Preparations: *Cataplasma Conii*, *Extractum Conii*, *Succus Conii*.

(2) *Conii Fructus*: The dried ripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Preparation: *Tinctura Conii*.

***cōn-jēct'**, a. [Lat. *conjectus*, pa. par. of *con-jicio*.] Thrown or cast together.

"Conject and cast into everlasting damnation."—Bacon.

***cōn-jēct'**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *conjectum*, sup. of *con-jicio* = to throw together: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *jacio* = to throw.]

A. Transitive:

1. To heap or throw together.

"Particular calumnies—congested and conjected at a mass upon the church of England."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæsar* (1625), p. 298.

2. To conjecture, to guess at, to divine.

"Madam, the reason of these vehement terms, Cyrus doth neither know, nor can conject."—*Wars of Cyrus* (4to), E, bk. i., 1,594.

B. Intransitive:

1. To plot, to plan, to devise.

"Him that one hateth, hate we all
And conject how to doen him fall."—*Rom. of the Rose*.

2. To conjecture, to guess.

"I entreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly conjects,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a tronble."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

***cōn-jēc'-tīng**, ***cōn-jēc'-tīngē**, pr. par., a. & s. [CONJECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of conjecturing or guessing. "He shal take *conectyng* or suspicioun."—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxi. 19.

***cōn-jēc'-mēt**, s. [Eng. *conject*; *-ment*.] A plotting or planning.

"By false disceivellable *conectments* of mans beguillings."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

***cōn-jēc'-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *con-jicio*.] [CONJECT.] One who guesses, conjectures, or divines.

"For so conjectors would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude."—*Swift*.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rā-ble, a. [Eng. *conjectur(e)*; *-able*.] Possible to be conjectured, guessed, or divined.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rāl, a. [Eng. *conjectur(e)*; *-al*.]

1. Depending upon conjecture or guesswork.

"Who or what such Editor may be, must remain conjectural . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Said or done upon conjecture or guesswork.

"Who thrives and who declines; side factions and give out
Conjectural marriages . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.* i. 1.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rāl-ist, s. [Eng. *conjectural*; *-ist*.] One much given to conjecturing or guessing; a conjecturer.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rāl-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *conjectural*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being conjectural or depending upon conjecture.

2. That which is conjectural or depending upon conjecture; a conjecture or guess.

" . . . taken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturality of philosophy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rāl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *conjectural*; *-ly*.] In a conjectural manner; by conjecture or guesswork.

"We cannot therefore trace the account of Polybius, even conjecturally, to any trustworthy source."—*Lewis: Cræd. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 83, vol. ii., p. 349.

cōn-jēc'-tūre, s. [Fr. *conjecture* = a guess, from Lat. *conjectura*, fem. of *conjecturus*, fut. part. of *con-jicio* = to throw together; Sp. *conjetura*; Ital. *congettura*.] [CONJECT, v.]

*1. The act of placing together for comparison.

2. The act of conjecturing, guessing, or inferring.

" . . . and this is called again *conjecture* of the past, or presumption of the fact."—*Hobbes: Hum. Nat.*, ch. v.

3. A guess, surmise, or inference.

"But these are false, or little else but dreams,
Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm."—*Milton: P. R.*, bk. iv.

*4. An opinion, judgment, notion, conception, or idea formed.

"Now entertain *conjecture* of a time."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. (chorus), 1.

*5. Suspicion, doubt.

" . . . strew
Dangerous *conjectures* in ill-breeding minds."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

*6. A plot, a plan.

"In that *conjecture* for the conquest of Portugal."—*Heylyn: Cosmog.*, Pref.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conjecture*, *supposition*, and *surmise*: "All these terms convey an idea of something in the mind independent of the reality; but *conjecture* is founded less on rational inference than *supposition*; and *surmise* less than either: any circumstance, however trivial, may give rise to a *conjecture*; some reasons are requisite to produce a *supposition*; a particular state of feeling or train of thinking may of itself create a *surmise* . . . We may with propriety say that a *conjecture* is idle; a *supposition* false; a *surmise* fanciful." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōn-jēc'-tūre, v. t. & i. [Fr. *conjecturer*; Ital. *congetturare*.] [CONJECTURE, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To put or bring together for the purpose of comparison; to compare.

2. To guess, to infer, to surmise, to divine.

"You shal perceiue the treasons false of Greeks, and of this one
Coniecture all."—*Phaer.: Virgill; Æneidos*, bk. ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To form an opinion, judgment, or idea from comparison; to infer.

"What those things were which some among the Corinthians built upon the foundation of Christianity, whereby they endanger'd their salvation, we may probably *conjecture* by what the apostle reproves in his epistle . . ."—*Tillotson*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. To guess, to surmise.

"When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be."—*South*.

¶ For the difference between to *conjecture* and to *guess*, see GUESS.

cōn-jēc'-tured, pa. par. or a. [CONJECTURE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Surmised, inferred, guessed at.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rēr, s. [Eng. *conjectur(e)*; *-er*.] One who forms conjectures or inferences; a guesser, a diviner.

cōn-jēc'-tū-rīng, ***cōn-jēc'-tū-rīngē**, pr. par., a. & s. [CONJECTURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or habit of forming conjectures or guesses; conjecture.

*2. An explanation or interpretation.

"Shewe to me the sweuen and the *conjecturing* or menyng thereof."—*Wycliffe: Daniel*, ii. 5.

***con-job-ble**, v. t. [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *jobbemol* = the head.] To concert, to lay heads together about.

"What would a body think of a minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politics with tinkers?"—*L'Estrange*.

cōn-jōin', ***con-joigne**, ***con-joyne**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *con*, and *join* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To join together into one, to unite.

" . . . the toes being all *conjoynd* with membranes . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. i., note 3.

*2. To unite or join together in matrimony.

" . . . this day to be *conjoin'd*
In the state of honourable marriage."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 4.

*3. To associate, to connect, to join closely.

"And the cause, why the poete *conioyneth* experience and memorye together . . ."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

*B. Intrans.: To unite, to join.

"My life is lost, if you *conioyne* not both in one."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 93.

cōn-jōined', pa. par. or a. [CONJOIN.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***côn-jôin'-êd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *conjoined*; -ly.] Conjointly, in union or association.

"The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures in his gospel."—*Barrow: Works*, ii. 493. (*Latham*.)

***côn-jôin'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *conjoin*; -er.] He who or that which conjoins or connects.

côn-jôin'-îng, ***con-joyn-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONJOIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of joining or uniting together.

"... his ambassade for the *conjoining* of this new affinity, . . ."—*Grafton: Edw. IV.*, an. 4.

2. The act of joining or coming together into union; union, meeting.

côn-jôint', ***côn-jôinte'**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conjoint*, from Lat. *conjunctus*, *pa. par. of conjungo*=to join together: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *jungo*=to join.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Conjoined, united, connected, or associated.

"She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

2. Acting conjointly or in connection; cooperating.

"... the *conjoint* action of these two kinds of nervous matter."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 239.

II. Astrol.: In conjunction. [CONJUNCTION.]

B. As subst. (pl. Conjunctions): Persons married to each other. (*Wharton*.)

***conjoint degrees**, *s. pl.*

Music: Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re*. (*Bailey*.)

conjoint tetrachords, *s. pl.*

Music: Two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.

côn-jôint'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *conjoint*; -ly.] In union, connection, or association; together.

côn-jôint'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *conjoint*; -ness.] The quality or state of being conjoint, or in union.

côn-jûb'-i-lant, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and *jubilant* (q. v.).] Rejoicing, or singing together for joy.

"They stand, those walls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song."—*Neale*.

***côn-jû'-ga-çý**, *s.* [Lat. *conjugatio*.] [CONJUGATION.] Marriage; the married state.

"Not only in their Papal Celibacy, but in their primitive and later *conjugacy*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 855. (*Davies*.)

côn-jû-gal, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, from *conjux* (genit. *conjugis*)=a wife or husband: *con*=*cum*=with, together; *jungo*=to join.] Of or pertaining to matrimony or married life; matrimonial, conubial.

"... he, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

¶ *Conjugal rights:*

Law: The legal right which a husband has to his wife's society and affection, and a wife to her husband's. In cases of separation, or "subtraction of conjugal rights," an action lies for their restoration, as far as these depend on human law.

côn-jû-gál'-i-tý, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conjugalitas*, from *conjugalis*.] [CONJUGAL.] Sexual intercourse.

"... should preserve it in love and reason, and difference it from a brute *conjugal*ity."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

côn-jû'-gal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *conjugal*; -ly.] In a conjugal manner; conubially, matrimonially.

côn-jû-gá'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. plural of *conjugatus*.] [CONJUGATE.]

Bot.: In some classifications a tribe of Algæ containing those in which reproduction takes place by conjugation. [CONJUGATION II., 1.] The Zygnemæ, the Mesocarpeæ, the Desmidiæ, &c., belong to this division. They are allied to the Confervæ.

côn-jû-gâte, *v. t.* [CONJUGATE, *a.*]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** To join together, to unite closely, to connect in marriage.

"... power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses."—*Sir. H. Wotton: Kings of England*.

2. Gram.: To inflect or decline verbs through their various voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

côn-jû-gâte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *conjugatus*, *pa. par. of conjungo*=to join together: *con*=together, and *jungo*=to bind to lathes or rails; *jugum*=a yoke.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geom. & Optics:* So related as to be interchangeable. [CONJUGATE AXES, MIRRORS, POINTS, LINES, &c.]

2. *Bot.:* Paired. Used spec. of the petiole of a pinnate leaf when it bears one pair of leaflets.

B. As substantive:

1. *Logic:* A term applied to a word having the same derivation as another, and therefore generally resembling it in meaning.

2. *Chem.:* A conjugate compound.

¶ (1) *Conjugate axes:*

Geom.: Two axes so related as to be interchangeable in position.

(2) *Conjugate compounds:*

Chem.: [CONJUGATED.]

(3) *Conjugate mirrors:*

Optics: Mirrors, the relative positions of which might be interchanged without altering the result.

¶ *The experiment of the conjugate mirrors:* Pictet and Saussure placed two such mirrors about four or five yards apart with their axes coinciding. In the focus of one they placed a wire basket, containing a red-hot ball, while in the focus of the other was a piece of gun-cotton or phosphorus. The effect was to ignite the inflammable body; whereas if placed above or below the focus it did not take fire. This demonstrated the existence of foci in connection with mirrors, while exhibiting also the laws of reflection. (*Ganot*.)

(4) *Conjugate points, lines, &c.:*

Geom.: Two points, lines, &c., are said to be conjugate when their relative positions might be interchanged without any alteration in the language used in describing that property or those properties of theirs to which reference is being made. To this a writer in the *Penny Cyclopædia* points out that there is an apparent exception—viz., the conjugate point of a curve, by which is meant a single point lying by itself, the co-ordinates of which satisfy the equations of the curve without its actually being on the continuous branch of that curve. To abolish this anomaly of language he proposes to call the latter case the conjunct instead of the conjugate point of a curve, or to term it an evanescent oval.

côn-jû-gâ-têd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONJUGATE.]

***conjugated compounds**, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Also called copulated compounds. A term introduced in 1839, by the French chemists Laurent and Gerhardt, to designate "all such compounds as are formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water, and are capable of reproducing the original bodies by again taking up the elements of water." The term is now out of use.

côn-jû-gâ-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONJUGATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Gram.: The act of inflecting a verb; conjugation.

conjugating cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Two cells in some Mucorinæ; one at the top of each of two club-shaped bodies, as pressed to one another by their ends, and containing protoplasm. The conjugating cell at the end of each becomes separated from the rest, after which the partition-wall between them disappears, and they unite into a reproductive cell called the zygospore. (*Thomé*.)

côn-jû-gâ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conjugatio*=a joining together, from *conjugatus*, *pa. par. of conjungo*=to join together: *con*=*cum*=with, together; *jugum*=a yoke; *jungo*=to join.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or process of uniting or joining things together.

"The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. A combination, a mixture.

"... various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms . . ."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

3. A union or assemblage.

"The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

4. A union or joining together in matrimony.

"Attested, glad, his approbation
Of an immediate *conjugation*."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

5. A pair, a couple.

"... the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Technically:

1. Grammar:

(1) The inflection of a verb.

"Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labor, and been learned to no purpose?"—*Locke*.

(2) The act of conjugating or inflecting a verb.

(3) A number or class of verbs conjugated alike.

¶ To bring together all the forms of the verb is to conjugate it. There are said to be in English two conjugations, an old or strong one and a new or weak one. The words belonging to the former are all of Anglo-Saxon origin and primitive or root verbs, and are irregular in their forms, as, *I shake, I shook, I am shaken*; all derivatives or foreign words introduced into English belong to the latter, and are conjugated regularly, as, *I love, I loved, I am loved*. (*Bain: Higher English Grammar*.)

2. Biol. & Phys.: A process occurring among some of the lower plants and animals, in which the substance of two distinct organisms comes into contact, and becomes fused into a single mass or "zygoite." Always in plants, and sometimes in animals, it is connected with reproduction. Among the former it has been met with in the following algal groups: Zygnemacæ, Desmidiacæ, Diatomacæ, and Palmellacæ; and in the Fungal genus Syzgytes, which contain some of the plants giving rise to mildew. In the animal kingdom conjugation is produced by the more or less complete fusion of two, three, four, or more individuals. Example: *Podophyra pyrum*, an infusorian. The process is called also zycosis (q. v.). (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

"In the simplest cellular plants, in which every cell appears to possess the same endowments, so that there is no kind of specialization of function, the generative act consists in the *conjugation* of two of the ordinary cells, between which no difference can be traced."—*Dr. Carpenter: Prin. Human Phys.*, § 955.

côn-jû-gâ'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *conjugation*; -al.] Pertaining to a conjugation.

"... this *conjugational* characteristic does not appear in the verbal noun."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iv., p. 328.

côn-jû-gâ'-tô, *in compos.* [Lat. *conjugat(us)*, and connective *o*.] Conjugate (details being supplied by the word to which it is prefixed).

conjugato-palmate, *a.*

Bot. (of a leaf): Having two divisions, each of them palmate.

conjugato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot. (of a leaf): Having two divisions, each of them pinnate.

côn-jû'-gî-al, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, from *conjugium*=a union, a marriage.] Conjugal.

"*Conjugal* for conjugal, though allowed by a few Latin examples is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part."—*Kingsley: Lett. & Mem.*, ii. 259.

côn-jûnct', ***côn-jûnct'**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *conjunctus*, *pa. par. of conjungo*=to join together.] [CONJOINT.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Conjoint; joined or connected closely together; in union.

"It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me;
When he, *conjunct*, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

2. Joint, associate.

"... *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself, . . ."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1709.

II. Music:

1. One of the Greek systems of music. [GREEK MUSIC.]

2. Conjoint motion, a succession of sounds proceeding by single degrees. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

B. As subst.: A conjunction, an association, a combination.

côn-jûnct'-tion, ***con-iunc-cion**, ***con-iunc-ion**, *s.* [Fr. *conjonction*; Port. *conjunção*; Ital. *conjunzione*; Prov. & Ital. *conjunctio*, from Lat. *conjunctus*.] [CONJUNCT.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of conjoining together, the state of being conjoined; union, association; league; that which conjoins.

"We will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile heaven upon this fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

II. Technically:

Astron. (of three heavenly bodies): The state of being in apparent union with each other. One distinction is between *equatorial* and *ecliptic conjunction*. Two heavenly bodies are said to be in *equatorial* conjunction, or, more briefly, in *conjunction* with respect to a third, when they have the same right ascension measured on the equator.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

of the third. Similarly, they are in *ecliptic* conjunction with respect to it when they have the same longitude measured on the ecliptic of the third. Both conjunctions take place during the eclipse of the sun, though at different moments, unless the eclipse be exactly central. Another division is into a *superior* and an *inferior* conjunction. In the case of one of the inferior planets (Mercury and Venus) its conjunctions with the sun are the points of nearest approach to it, the *inferior* conjunction occurring when the planet passes between the earth and the sun, and the former when it does so behind the great luminary. The conjunction of a superior planet occurs when it is in the same line as the earth, with the sun behind them. Planets may also have conjunctions with each other. As Professor Airy points out, the periodic times of Jupiter and Saturn being to each other in the proportion of 2 to 5, and their axes being moreover different, conjunctions between them will successively take place at different parts of their orbits. For about 450 years one planet makes the other move more quickly than its normal rate, and then for 450 more slowly than it, things reverting to what they were at the beginning after 900 years. The extreme perturbation will be 1° behind at one time, and 1° before at another, that is, 2° in all. Apparent conjunction supposes the spectator on the surface of the earth, *true* conjunction imagines him to be looking from its center.

“... the duration of the month, as marked by the revolution of the moon round the earth, and its return to conjunction with the sun, . . .”—Lewis: *Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 5, p. 22.

2. *Gram.*: A part of speech joining together sentences, parts of sentences, and single words; as, “Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion” (Ps. cxiv. 2); “The sea saw it, and fled” (ver. 3); “Still waters, but deep.” The conjunction does not, like the preposition, alter the case of the noun or pronoun following it; as, *He and I*. There are two classes of conjunctions, *coördinating* and *subordinating* conjunctions, the former joining coördinate clauses and the latter uniting subordinating or dependent clauses to the principal clause of a sentence.

côn-jũnc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *conjunction*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction.

côn-jũnc'-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *conjunctive*; -*ly*.] In manner of a conjunction, as a conjunction.

côn-jũnc-tĩ'-va, *s.* [From Lat. *conjunctivus* = connecting, conjunctive.]

Anat.: A mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids, and constituting a pellucid covering on the surface of the eyeball. The former is called the palpebral, and the latter the ocular part. In the ocular part a sclerotic and a corneal portion may be distinguished. The conjunctiva is called also the conjunctival membrane. (*Quain*.)

côn-jũnc-tĩ'-val, *a.* [Lat. *conjunctiv(us)*; suff. -*alis*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Conjunctive, joining, connecting.

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

conjunctival membrane, *s.*
Anat.: The same as CONJUNCTIVA (q. v.).

côn-jũnc-tĩve, *a.* [Fr. *conjunctif*; Sp. *conjuntivo*; Port. *conjuntivo*, *conjuntivo*, all from Lat. *conjunctivus*=connecting, conjunctive.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Closely united, connected, not apart.

“She’s so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That, as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her.” *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. *Gram.*: Connecting together as a conjunction.

“Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are *conjunctive*, and some *disjunctive*.”—Harris: *Hermes*, ii. 2.

¶ *Conjunctive mood*:
Gram.: The mood following a conjunction. It is sometimes called the subjunctive mood, but the latter term is more strictly applied only when the verb is in a subordinate sentence.

côn-jũnc-tĩve-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *conjunctive*; -*ly*.] 1. In conjunction, together.

2. Inclusively.

côn-jũnc-tĩve-ness, *s.* [Eng. *conjunctive*; -*ness*.] The quality of being conjunctive or uniting together.

côn-jũnc-tĩ, *adv.* [Eng. *conjunct*; -*ly*.] In conjunction or union; conjointly, together, not apart.

côn-jũnc-ture, *s.* [Fr. *conjoncture*, from Lat. *conjunctura*=a joining, from *conjunctus*, *pa. par. of conjungo*.]

*I. *Literally*:
1. The act of joining or uniting together.

2. A mode of union or connection.

“He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and conjunctures of letters in words.”—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

3. A union by marriage.

4. A meeting.

“Send us in good time a joyful *conjuncture*.”—Howel: *Epist. Howel*, p. 13.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A combination.

“I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the business of that earl.”—King Charles.

2. A combination of circumstances; a critical moment.

“A *conjuncture* singularly auspicious, . . .”—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*3. A correspondence, agreement, or consistency.

“I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with episcopacy.”—King Charles.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conjuncture* and *crisis*: “Both these terms are employed to express a period of time marked by the state of affairs. A *conjuncture* is a joining or combination of corresponding circumstances tending toward the same end; a *crisis* is the high-wrought state of any affair which immediately precedes a change: a *conjuncture* may be favorable, a *crisis* alarming. An able statesman seizes the *conjuncture* which promises to suit his purpose, for the introduction of a favorite measure: the abilities, firmness, and perseverance of Alfred the Great, at one important *crisis* of his reign, saved England from destruction.” (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-jũ-râ-tion, ***con-jur-a-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *conjuración*; Port. *conjuracão*; Ital. *congiurazione*, from Lat. *conjuratio*, from *conjuro*=to swear together, to conspire: *con=cum=with*, together, and *juro=to swear*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

†1. A conspiracy, a plot.

“Consentyng of a *coniuracioun* maked ageins hym.”
Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 18.

2. The act of conjuring or invoking supernatural aid; the use of magic arts; incantation.

“... what drugs, what charms,
What *conjuratioun* and what mighty magic,
I won his daughter.” *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

3. A magic spell or form of words; a charm.

“... the belief that the demon by which he was possessed, could retain his hold before a form of *conjuratioun*.”—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (1st ed., 1846), vol. ii., § 92, p. 252.

4. A solemn adjuration or appeal.

“Mock not my senseless *conjuratioun*, lords;
This earth shall have a feeling and these stones.”
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

¶ With *upon* before the person or thing invoked or appealed to.

“If ever . . . the prophet Jeremy . . . did so earnestly ask God this question, with a *conjuratioun upon* his justice, saying, Lord, thou art just when I argue with thee . . .”—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, Treat. 16.

II. *Law*: Blackstone makes witchcraft, *conjuratioun*, enchantment and sorcery synonymous terms. See the ¶ for the distinction drawn between them by Cowel.

¶ According to Cowel, the difference between *conjuratioun*, *witchcraft*, *sorcery* and *enchantment* was supposed to be, that a person using the first endeavored by prayers and invocations to compel the devil to say or do what he commanded him, while the practice of *witchcraft* dealt with the Evil One or with a familiar spirit in a conciliatory manner, offering blood or other gifts; the one, in short, tried to coerce the foul fiend, while the other coaxed him. In *sorcery* again there was a personal conference with the demon, while in *enchantment* there was no more than the use of such charms as medicines, or certain words, no apparition taking place or being expected. For the penalties formerly inflicted upon offenders for these imaginary crimes see specially WITCHCRAFT.

côn-jũr'-a-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *conjuro*.] A conspirator.

“Both these Williams before rehersed were rather taken of suspicion and ielowsie, because they were nere of blood to the *conjurators*, then for any proued offence or crime.”—Grafton: *Hen. VII.*, an. 29.

côn-jũre, **côn-jũre**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *conjuror*; Sp. *conjurar*; Ital. *congiurare*, from Lat. *conjuro*=to swear together, to conspire: *con=cum=with*, together, and *juro=to swear*; *jus* (genit. *juris*)=law, right.]

A. With the accent on the last syllable:

I. *Transitive*:

1. To plot, to plan, to conspire.

2. To adjure or beseech earnestly; to call upon or appeal by a sacred name or in a solemn form.

“And I *conjure* thee, Demon elf,
By Him whom demons fear,
To show us whence thou art thyself,
And what thy errand here.”

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, iv. 14.

3. To bind by a solemn oath or form.

“[He] in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven’s sons,
Conjur’d against the Highest.”
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 691.

*II. *Intransitive*:

1. To conspire, to plot.

“When those ’gainst states and kingdoms do *conjure*,
Who then can thinke their hedlong ruine to recure?”
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. x. 26.

2. To make a solemn appeal or adjuration.

“Then *conjur* the knyght and on Cryst callus.”
Anturs of Arthur, xi.

B. With the accent on the first syllable:

I. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To affect by the use of supernatural aid; to enchant, to charm, to exorcise.

“See,
Magic of bounty! All these spirits thy power
Hath *conjured* to attend.” *Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

(2) To raise up or produce by magic arts.

“What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds?”
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To cause or give rise to anything by any art, as though by magic.

“You *conjure* from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility.”
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 3.

(2) To bring into existence without any reason or grounds.

(a) With *up*.
“You have *conjured up* persons that exist nowhere else but on old coins.”—Addison: *Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*.

(b) With *out*.
“And in lyke manner of the leapers thou canst proue nothing; thou canst neuer *conjure out* confession thence,
...”—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 15.

(3) To effect anything by conjuring or tricks.

II. *Intransitive*:

1. To practice charms or enchantments; to make use of magic or supernatural arts.

2. To juggle; to act as a conjurer.

“I’ll *conjure* you, I’ll fortune-tell you.”—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. To make use of art or artifice; to use anything as a charm.

“Somers and Shrewsbury were of opinion that the only way to avert such a misfortune was to *conjure* with the name of the most virtuous of all the martyrs of English liberty.”—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

côn-jũr'e, *s.* [CONJURE, *v.*] Conjuratioun, magic enchantment.

“And gan out of hir cofer take
Hym thought an heuently figure,
Whiche all by charme, and by *conture*
Was wrought.”
Gower: *C. A.*, bk. v.

côn-jũr'ed, **côn-jũred**, *pa. par. or a.* [CONJURE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adjective*:

I. With the accent on the second syllable:

1. Conspired, confederate.

“They bind themselves with the *conjured* bands.”
Surrey: *Virgil; Æneid*, bk. ii.

2. Appealed to solemnly; adjured.

II. With the accent on the first syllable:

*1. Perjured.

“... the realme once had given thair oath of fidelitie; for, in so doing, they should be compelled, als ane *conjured* people, to chuse ane other in his place.”—Pitscottie: *Cron.*, p. 156.

2. Caused by conjuring or tricks.

côn-jũre'-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *conjure*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of adjuring or appealing to solemnly; adjuration.

“I should not be induced bnt by your earnest entreaties and serious *conjurements*.”—Milton: *Of Education*.

2. The act of exorcising; exorcism.

“The thrydde hys i-cleped *coniurement*
Agenys the foule thyng.”—Shoreham, p. 45.

côn-jũ-rẽr, **côn-jũr'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *conjur(e)*; -*er*.]

I. With the accent on the second syllable: One who adjures or appeals solemnly.

II. With the accent on the first syllable:

1. One who practices magic, or supernatural arts.

“Good Doctor Pinch, you are a *conjuror*;
Establish him in histrue sense again.”
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

bõil, bõy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; -tĩon, -sĩon = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

2. One who practices conjuring or sleight of hand; a juggler.

"From the account the loser brings,
The conjurer knows who stole the things."

Prior.

3. A clever fellow.

"Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room."—Addison.

¶ *Conjurer of Chalgraves Fern.* [So named from the external resemblance of the heaps of protospores to the fructification of ferns.]

Bot.: A name given by Reihan, in his "Flora of Cambridgeshire," to a fungal—*Puccinia anemones*. (Berkeley, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

côn-jûr'-lîng, côn'-jûr-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONJURE, v.]

A. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*:

I. With the accent on the second syllable: Adjuring, appealing solemnly, beseeching.

II. With the accent on the first syllable: Making use of magic or supernatural aid; enchanting, charming.

"Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor, whose office we could never clearly ascertain."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., pp. 214-15.

B. *As substantive*:

I. With the accent on the second syllable: The act of adjuring; adjuration.

II. With the accent on the first syllable:

1. The use of magic or supernatural arts; enchantment.

"Geometry they have thought conjuring."—Hobbes. *Of Man*, pt. i., ch. v.

2. Jugglery, sleight of hand.

**côn-jûr'-l-sôn, *con-jur-y-soun, *con-jour-i-sôn, s.* [O. Fr. *conjureisun*, from Lat. *conjuratio*.]

1. A conspiracy.

"There is maad a strong *conturysoun*."—Wycliffe: *2 Kings* xv. 12.

2. Conjuring, enchantment, magic.

"With charms and with *conjurisons*."—Alisaunder, 81.

*côn-jûr'-ôr, *con-jur-our, s.* [Eng. *conjur(e)*; -or.]

Law: One bound with others by a common oath.

"And hereupon certain men, June 5, were commissioned to proceed to further examination of these conjurors . . ."—Strype: *Mem. Q. Mary*, 1555.

conn, s. [CONN, v.]

Naut.: The post taken by the person who cons or directs the steering of a vessel.

"The quarter-master at the *conn*."

Scott: *Cruise of the Midge*.

**con-nach, *con-noch, v. t.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. To abuse, to destroy in what way soever.

"The lads in order tak their seat;—
They stech and *connoch* sae the meat,
Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste"

Pennecutik: *Poems*, ii. 61.

2. To waste.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill,—only he *connach'd* a hantle o' tobacco."—*Journal from London*, p. 2.

¶ Meat is said to be *connach'd*, when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept. (Jamieson.)

**con-nand, s.* [CONAND, COVENANT.]

"Wdyr that King quhilk he befor had maid.

Wd Bruce sen syne he kepit na *conmand*."

Wallace, viii. (1342.)

côn-na-râ'-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *connarus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Connarads, an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Rutales. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. The leaves are compound, not dotted, alternate, exstipulate; the flowers in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles, with bracts; calyx, 5-partite, regular, persistent; petals, 5; stamens, 10, the five opposite to the petals shorter than the others; carpels solitary or several, each with a separate style or stigma; ovules sessile, collateral, ascending. Fruit dehiscent, follicular; seeds erect, in pairs or solitary. The species are tropical and mostly American. Some *Omphalobium* have an eatable aril and oily seeds. *O. Lambertii* produces the zebra-wood of the cabinet-makers. *Eurycoma longifolia*, called in Malacca *Punouur*, is said to be a valuable febrifuge.

côn'-nar-âds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *connarus*; and Eng. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The English book-name for the plant-order Connaraceæ (q. v.).

côn'-nar-ûs, s. [Gr. *konnaros*=an evergreen, thorny tree, like *Celastrus*. This is not the modern botanical *Connarus*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Connaraceæ. It consists of small trees, natives some of the East Indies, others of the tropical parts of South America.

côn-nâs'-çênçe, s. [Lat. *con=cum=with*, together, and *nascencia*=a being born; *nascor*=to be born.]

1. The production of two or more things at the same time; a being produced with another.

2. A growing or uniting together.

"Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together."—Wiseman.

côn-nâs'-çên-çy, s. [CONNASCENCE.] The same as CONNASCENCE (q. v.).

"Christians have baptized these geminous births and double *connascencies*, as containing in them a distinction of soul."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

côn-nâs'-çênt, a. [Lat. *con=cum=with*, together, and *nascens*=being born.] Born or produced together or at the same time.

côn'-nâte, a.

[Lat. *connatus*=born at the same time, connate, innate, from *con*=together, and *natus*=born.]

¶ I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Born with another, born at the same birth. (Johnson.)

2. *Fig.*: Of the same origin with.

"Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this."—South.

II. Botany:

1. (Of leaves): Having the bases of two opposite leaves united together.

¶ *Connate* is not the same as *perfoliate*, the latter term implying that the stem runs through the base of a single leaf, the lobes of which unite around it.

2. (Of botanical structures in general): Having parts originally distinct now united together.

¶ *connate-perfoliate, †connate perfoliate, a.* A term sometimes used when two opposite leaves grow together at the base; but *connate* is enough to designate this peculiarity.

côn-nâ'-tion, s. [Lat. *connatio*, from *con=cum*=with, together, and *natus*=born.] The state of being united or connected by birth; natural connection.

côn-nâ'-tive, a. & s. [Pref. *con*, and *native* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

"*Connative pietie*." Vicard's *Virgil*, 1632. (Halliwell: *Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

B. *As subst.*: A fellow-countryman.

côn-nât'-u-râ-l, a. & s. [Pref. *con*, and *natural* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Naturally united; connected or united by birth; inborn.

"More than heroic! this to be, nor yet
Have sense of one *connatural* wish, nor yet
Deserve the least return of human thanks."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Partaking of the same nature.

"But is there yet no other way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?"

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 527.

3. Born in the same place; connected. (See example under CONNATIVE, B.)

B. *As subst.*: That which is naturally connected or of the same nature.

" . . . the earth, which is the region and country of its *connaturals*."—Bacon: *On Learning*, by G. Wats, bk. vii., ch. i.

côn-nât'-u-râl'-i-tÿ, s. [Pref. *con*, and *naturality* (q. v.).] The state or quality of partaking of the same nature; natural connection or alliance.

"There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul."—Hale.

côn-nât'-u-râl-ize, v. t. [Pref. *con*, and *naturalize* (q. v.).] To make of, or bring to the same nature or character; to adapt or accommodate.

" . . . you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper."—Scott: *Christ. Life*, i. 4.

côn-nât'-u-râl-ized, pa. par. or a. [CONNATURALIZE.]

côn-nât'-u-râl-iz-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONNATURALIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of making of the same nature or character.



Connate.

1. Connate leaf. 2. Perfoliate Honeysuckle.

côn-nât'-u-râl-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *connatural*; -ly.] In a manner according to nature; naturally; by the act of nature.

"Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, . . ."—Hale.

côn-nât'-u-râl-nêss, s. [Eng. *connatural*; -ness.] The state of being connatural or of the same nature or character; connaturality.

"Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter."—Pearson: *On the Creed*.

côn-nâ'-tûre, s. [Pref. *con*, and *nature* (q. v.).] Connaturality; natural union, connection, or similarity.

"*Connature* was defined as Likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness, or two states of consciousness."—Herbert Spencer: *Elements of Psychology*, § 94.

côn-nêct', v. t. & i. [Lat. *connecto*=to fasten or tie together: *con=cum=with*, together, and *necto*=to bind, to tie.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To join, link, or fasten together; to unite.

"The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another, . . ."—Boyle.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To unite or link together by some bond, relation, or association.

"The natural order of the connecting ideas must direct the syllogisms . . ."—Locke.

2. To form into or join in a series; to link together.

3. To associate with anything as a cause or result.

"That there may have been some historical ground, resting on a faithful official tradition, for connecting the name of Servius with an arrangement of the census, is possible . . ."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 28, vol. i., p. 501.

4. To join or unite by marriage (generally used in the pa. par.).

B. *Reflex.*: To join or associate one's self with another, or in any business.

C. *Intrans.*: To unite, join with, or cohere; to have a close relation or association with.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to connect*, *to combine*, and *to unite*: "The idea of being put together is common to these terms, but with different degrees of proximity. *Connected* is more remote than *combined*, and this than *united*. What is *connected* and *combined* remains distinct, but what is *united* loses all individuality. Things the most dissimilar may be *connected* or *combined*; things of the same kind only can be *united*. Things or persons are *connected* more or less remotely by some common property or circumstance that serves as a tie; they are *combined* by a species of juncture; they are *united* by a coalition; houses are *connected* by means of a common passage; the armies of two nations are *combined*; two armies of the same nation are *united*. Trade, marriage, or general intercourse, create a *connection* between individuals; coöperation or similarity of tendency are grounds for *combination*; entire accordance leads to a *union*. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-nêc'-têd, pa. par. or a. [CONNECT.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: United, linked, or fastened together.

"Onward methinks, and diligently slow,
The firm *connected* bulwark seems to grow."

Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Joined or united by some bond or association.

2. United or linked together in a series; consistent, coherent.

3. United by marriage.

4. Concerned or interested in.

"I call him ours; for, be assured, I cannot separate myself from anything with which you are *connected*."—Melmoth: *Cicero*, bk. xii., lett. 11.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *connected* and *related*: "*Connection* marks affinity in an indefinite manner; *relation* in a specific manner. A *connection* may be either close or remote: a *relation* direct or indirect. What is *connected* has some common principle on which it depends; what is *related* has some likeness with the object to which it is related, it is a part of some whole." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-nêc'-têd-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *connected*; -ly.] In a connected manner; by connection; continuously.

côn-nêc'-têd-nêss, s. [Eng. *connected*; -ness.] The quality of being connected or following in due order.

Côn-nêct'-i-cût (nêct as nê) s. [Am. Indian *quonektacat*=upon the long river.] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Nutmeg State." It was one of the original thirteen States that formed the American Union, and is the most southwesterly of the Eastern or New England States.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

Bounded W. by New York, N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, and S. by Long Island Sound. Area, 4,990 square miles. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. The Connecticut, entering the State from Massachusetts, traverses its whole extent from N. to S. and divides it into two nearly equal portions. The chief agricultural staples are corn, oats, hay, tobacco, Irish potatoes, dairy and market products. It ranks among the first States of the Union in the amount of capital invested in manufactures, and has valuable mineral resources. The chief cities are New Haven, the metropolis; Hartford, the capital; Bridgeport, Norwich, Waterbury, Meriden, New Britain, Middletown, Danbury, Derby, Stamford, and New London.

Connecticut river, *s.* The largest river in the New England States, rising in north Vermont, running through Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut to Saybrook, 400 miles long.

côn-nêc'-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONNECT, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adj.*: Serving to connect or link two things together.

"... we have no right to expect ... to discover directly connecting links between them, ..."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiv, pp. 462-3.

C. As *substantive*: The act or process of uniting or linking two things together; connection.

connecting-link, *s.* A link which has a movable section by which it may be made an intermediate connection between two links of a broken chain. (*Knight*.)

connecting rod, *s.*

Machinery:

1. The rod connecting the piston-rod or cross-head of a locomotive engine with the crank of the driving-wheel axle.

2. The coupling-rod which connects driving-wheels on the same side of a locomotive.

3. The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working beam which plays over the cylinder. (*Knight*.)

côn-nêc'-tion, côn-nêx'-ion (*nexion* or *nexion* as *nêk-shûn*), *s.* [Fr. *connexion*; Ital. *connessione*, from Lat. *connexio*=a joining together, from *connexus*, *pa. par.* of *connecto*=to join or link together.] [CONNECT.]

1. The act of uniting, joining, or linking together.

"So much good method and connection may improve the common and the plainest things."

Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. That which unites, joins, or links two things together; a bond, a union.

3. The state or condition of being connected or united; kinship, association, alliance.

"My heart, which by a secret harmony still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet."

Milton: P. L., x.

4. A relationship, as the connection of cause and effect.

5. One who is brought into a state of relationship by marriage.

6. Sexual intercourse.

7. Character, surroundings; all matters connected with any person.

"... whose names, faces, connections, and characters were perfectly known to him ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

8. An intimacy, a friendship, an association.

"There form connexions, but acquire no friend."

Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

9. A party or number of persons of the same views or principles.

"He had long been at the head of a strong parliamentary connection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

10. A religious body.

11. A number of customers or clients; a business.

† *In this connection:* In connection with this subject. (*United States*.)

† For the difference between connection and intercourse, see INTERCOURSE.

côn-nêc'-i-val, *a.* [Eng. *connectiv(e)*; *-al*.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the connective.

côn-nêc'-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *connect*, and suff. *-ive*; Fr. *connectif* (*m.*), *connective* (*f.*).]

A. As *adj.*: Having or involving a connection with; connective.

"There are times when prepositions totally lose their connective nature, being converted into adverbs. ..."—*Harris: Hermes, ii. 3.*

B. As *substantive*:

I. Ord. Lang.: Any thing producing or characterized by connection.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The part or body intervening between the two lobes of an anther, and holding them together. It is analogous to the midrib of a leaf. It

is usually continuous with the filament, and terminates exactly at the apex of the anther; but in some plants, like the Compositæ, it is articulated with its apex; in others it is lengthened far beyond it in a crest, horn, or cup-shaped body; and yet in others it falls so far short as to make the anther look bifid.

†2. *Gram.*: Any part of speech connecting words or sentences. The preposition and the conjunction fall under the definition.

"Connectives, according as they connect either sentences or words, are called by the different names of conjunctions or prepositions."—*Harris: Hermes, ii. 2.*

connective tissue, *s.*

1. *Anat.*: A substance consisting of two kinds of fibers, more or less amorphous matter, and peculiar corpuscles. By means of its fibers it connects different parts of the body together, besides covering, investing and supporting different organs. The corpuscles seem designed to aid in the nutrition and repair of tissues. It is divided into the areolar, the fibrous, and the elastic tissues (*q. v.*). (*Quain*.)

2. *Chem.*: A substance chemically allied to cartilage, which occurs as areolar connective tissue, and as compact forming the basis of tendons, ligaments, &c. Boiled with water it yields a solution of gelatine. In concentrated acetic acid it swells up and becomes transparent, but does not dissolve till water is added and heat applied. By dilute acetic acid it is rendered transparent, and thus the other structures are rendered more visible.

côn-nêc'-tîve-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *connective*; *-ly*.] By connection; in conjunction or union; conjointly; connectedly.

côn-nêc'-tôr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: He who or that which connects or links together.

II. Technically:

1. *Nat. Phil.*: A flexible tube used for connecting or joining together the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments.

2. *Elect.*: A name for a device for holding two parts of a conductor, as the two wires, for instance, in intimate contact. It is generally called a binding-screw or a clamp.

3. *Rail. Eng.*: A car-coupling.

côn-nêl'-lite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Connel, who analyzed it in 1847.]

Min.: A translucent mineral, with acicular or hexagonal prismatic crystals. Its luster is vitreous, its color fine blue. It is considered to be a compound of a sulphate and a chloride of copper. (*Dana*.)

côn-nê-môn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The fruit of *Cucumis Conomon*, cultivated everywhere in Japan. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***con-ner**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *conroyer*=to curry.] To curry, to dress.

"They worke the lether before it is well connered, in great hinder and skaith of the Kinges lieges."—*Chalmerlan Air, c. 22.*

†con-ner, *s.* [Eng. *con*; *-er*.] One who cons or studies at anything.

côn-nêx', *v. t.* [Lat. *connexus*, *pa. par.* of *connecto*.] [CONNECT.] To connect or link together, to join.

"Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot connex their words or sentences in coherence ..."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

***côn-nêx**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *connexus*, *pa. par.* of *connecto*.]

A. As *adj.*: Connected, joined, linked.

"For as it is an aphorism most true, so is it also very closely connex with piety and religion ..."—*More: Philosophic Cabbala, App. c. 8.*

B. As *subst.*: A connection, an associate, a confederate.

"... all their incidentz cyrcumstaunces, dependentez and connexes, that touchen hym and hys persone."—*Hall: Hen. VI., an. 4.*

***côn-nêxed'**, *a.* [Eng. *connex*; *-ed*.] Connected, coherent, consistent.

"This history [Milton's] ... had only the reputation of the putting of our old authors neatly together in a connex'd story, ..."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*

***côn-nêx'-îng, *côn-nêx'-ýng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONNECT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of connecting or linking together; connection.

"... the connexyng & ioyngyng the one to the other ..."—*Hall: Hen. V., an. 8.*

côn-nêx'-ion (*nexion* as *nêk-shûn*), *s.* [CONNECTION.]

côn-nêx'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *connex*; *-ive*.] Having the power or quality of connecting; conjunctive.

"The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by connexive particles."—*Watts: Logic.*

côn-níc-tâ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *con=cum=with*, together, and *nicto=to wink*.] The act of winking, a wink.

côn-nîng, *a. & s.* [CUNNING.]

côn-nîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CON, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of directing the helmsman in steering a vessel.

conning-tower, *s.* The armored tower forward on a warship, where the wheel, engine, telegraph, etc., are placed, and where the captain is supposed to stand to direct the fighting of his ship in time of action.

côn-niv'-ance, *s.* [Eng. *conniv(e)*; *-ance*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of winking; a wink.

2. *Fig.*: Voluntary or intentional neglect or omission to see any fault; passive coöperation, especially in a crime.

"The predecessor of Roderick upon the Spanish throne, and slain by his connivance, ..."—*Scott: Don Roderick, Note.*

II. Law: Consent, express or tacit, on the part of a husband in the adultery of a wife, or of a wife in that of her husband. When this is proved, the person thus conniving is not entitled to obtain the dissolution of the marriage.

côn-nîve', *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *conniver=to wink at*, to tolerate, from Lat. *connivo*=(1) to wink, (2) to connive.]

A. Intransitive:

***I. Lit.**: To wink.

"This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye."—*Spectator.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Voluntarily to omit or neglect to see or prevent any wrong or fault; tacit approval or consent.

"... the one violates, and the other connives."—*Decay of Piety.*

(1) Followed by *at*.

"To connive at some scandalous pecuniary transactions which took place between his master and the Court of Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

(2) Followed by *on*.

"Pray you connive on my weak tenderness."

Massinger: The Picture, iii. 2.

*2. To tamper, to meddle, to interfere. (Followed by *with*.)

"Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least syllable."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, i. 178.*

***B. Trans.**: To connive at, to overlook.

"Divorces were not connived only, but with eye open allowed."—*Milton.*

côn-nî'-vent, *a.* [Lat. *connivens*, *pr. par.* of *conniveo*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Conniving, overlooking; voluntarily or designedly inattentive.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Converging; having a gradually inward inclination; having the points turned in, so arched as to meet above. Many petals are connivent.

2. *Anat.*: Applied to the folds of the lining membrane of canals, which serve to retard, without obstructing, the passage of the contents of such canals.

côn-nî'-vêr, *s.* [Eng. *conniv(e)*; *-er*.] One who connives or winks at anything.

"... consenters; commenders; connivers; concealers; not hinderers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal."—*Junius: Sin Stigm. (1639), p. 825.*

côn-nî'-vîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONNIVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of overlooking or winking at any fault or crime; connivance.

côn-nîx'-a'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *con=cum=with*, together; *nîx=snow*.] A swallowing up in or covering with snow.

"I thought last night was the general connixation."—*Walpole: Letters, ii. 337.*

con-noch, *s.* [Gael. *connach*=murrain.] A disease.

"The coch and the connoch, the colick and the cald."—*Polw. Watt's Coll., iii. 13.*

côn-nôis-seûr', *s.* [Fr., from *connaître*=to know; Lat. *cognosco*.] One well skilled in any art; an adept, a judge, a critic of the fine arts; a skillful or clever person.

"... the sheep are placed on a table and are studied like a picture by a connoisseur."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 31.

côn-nôis-seûr'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *connoisseur*; *-ship*.] The position or skill of a connoisseur; critical judgment.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cōn'-nōr, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A fish, *Crenilabrus melops*. It is called also the Gilthead and the Golden Maid. It is found in the waters of the North Atlantic. [CRENILABRUS.]

cōn'-nō-tāte, v. t. [Lat. *con*=together, and *notatus*, pr. par. of *noto*=to mark, to distinguish by a mark; *nota*=a mark.] To note along with anything else; to designate something besides itself.

"God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate pre-determining, any more than I decree with my intellect."—Hammond.

cōn'-nō-tā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CONNOTATE.]

cōn'-nō-tā-tīng, pr. par. & a. [CONNOTATE.]

cōn'-nō-tā-tion, ***cōn'-nō-tā-cion**, s. [Lat. *con*=together, and *notatio*=a marking, a noting, from *noto*=to note, to mark.] The act of noting one thing together with something else; implication of something besides itself.

cōn'-nō-tā-tive, a. [Eng. *connotat(e)*; -ive.]

Logic (Of terms). Denoting a subject and implying an attribute. (John S. Mill.)

¶ By a subject, in the foregoing definition, is to be understood anything which possesses attributes. White, long, and virtuous are connotative. Thus white has for its subject things, and implies that they have the attribute whiteness. But John is not connotative; it refers to a subject only, without mention of attributes. Nor is whiteness connotative; it relates to an attribute only. It is opposed to connotative, sometimes but improperly called abstract. A non-connotative term is one which signifies a subject only or an attribute only. John and whiteness (already mentioned) are non-connotative. Connotative names have also been called DENOMINATIVE (q. v.). (J. S. Mill: *Logic* (2d ed.), bk. i., ch. ii., § 5.)

cōn-nōte', v. t. & i. [Lat. *con*=together, and *noto*=to watch, to distinguish by means of a mark.]

A. Transitive:

†1. *Ord. Lang.*: To note along with something else; to imply, to betoken.

"Good, in the general notion of it, connotes also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing."—South.

2. *Logic*: To note a subject directly and an attribute indirectly.

"The name therefore is said to signify the subjects directly, the attributes indirectly; it denotes the subjects, and implies, or involves, or indicates, or as we shall say henceforth connotes the attributes."—John S. Mill: *Logic* (2d ed.), bk. i., ch. ii., § 5.

B. Intransitive: To have a meaning in connection with another word.

cōn-nū'-bī-āl, a. [Lat. *connubialis*=of or relating to marriage; *connubium*=marriage.] Of or relating to matrimony; nuptial, matrimonial.

"Alone Ulysses drew the vital air;
And I alone the bed connubial grac'd."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvi., l. 126-7.

cōn-nū-bī-āl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. *connubialitas*, from *connubialis*=pertaining to matrimony, connubial.]

1. Actions or words such as might pass between married people.

"With a view of stopping some connubialities which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie."—Dickens: *Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xi.

2. Matrimony.

"I think he's the victim of connubiality."—Dickens: *Pickwick Papers*, ch. xx.

cōn-nū-bī-āl-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. *connubial*; -ly.] In a connubial manner; after the manner of married people.

cōn-nū-mēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *connumero*=to number with, to reckon among: *con*=together, and *numero*=to number; *numerus*=a number.] To number or reckon along with anything else. (Cudworth.)

cōn-nūm-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *con*, and *numeration* (q. v.).] A counting together.

"How could he otherwise have missed the opportunity of insisting upon the connumeration of the three persons."—Porson to Travis, p. 225.

cōn-nū-saņce, s. [O. Fr. *connoissance*; Fr. *connaissance*.] Cognisance, knowledge.

cōn-nū-sant, a. [Fr. *connaissant*, pr. par. of *connaître*=to know.] Cognisant, having knowledge.

cōn-nū-trī-tious, a. [Pref. *con*, and *nutritious* (q. v.).] Nourishing together; jointly nourishing or nutritious.

cō-nō-car'-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *kardia*=the heart.]

Palæont.: A genus of mollusks, family Cardiadæ. The shell is trigonal, conical, and gaping. Thirty species are known in this country and Europe. They range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

cō-nō-carp, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *karpós*=fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit in which the seeds are arranged around a conical axis. Example, the strawberry.

cō-nō-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *karpós*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Combretaceæ. The bark of *conocarpus racemosa*, one of the trees called Mangroves in Brazil, is used at Rio Janeiro for tanning. Some species of the genus furnish excellent timber, but the Indian species which do so are now removed to the genus *Anogeissus*.

cō-nō-ċe-phāl'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, *kephalē*=head, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Trilobites. The glabella is narrow in front, the tail moderately developed, the thoracic rings fewer than in the Paradoxidæ, to which they are closely akin.

cō-nō-ċe-phāl'-ī-tēs, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, *kephalē*=head, and suff. -ites (q. v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Conocephalidæ (q. v.).

cō-nō-dōnts, s. pl. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *odontos*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: Certain minute bodies which, broadly speaking, seem like conical teeth, but vary much in form. They were first discovered by Pander in the Silurian and Devonian rocks of Russia. They have since been found in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks of this country and of Great Britain, if not even as high as the Upper Trias. Pander, and more recently Prof. Newberry, consider them the teeth of fishes, the latter gentleman believing them to have belonged to cyclostomatous fishes like our modern lampreys and hag-fishes. Prof. Owen considered them akin to the spines, hooklets, or denticles of naked mollusks and annelids, and other views have been expressed. (Nicholson.)

cō-nō-hōr'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *horos*=boundary, limit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Violaceæ. The leaves of *Conohoria Lobolobo* are used in Brazil for spinach. When boiled it is mucilaginous.

cō-nōid, s. & a. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *eidōs*=a shape.]

A. As substantive:

Geom.: A solid, the surface of which is traced out by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the revolving body be a parabola, the resulting conoid is a parabolic conoid or paraboloid; if an ellipse, it is an elliptic conoid, ellipsoid, or spheroid; and if a hyperbola, it is a hyperbolic conoid hyperboloid.

B. As adj.: Resembling a cone.

"The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the center into a conoid form."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

¶ Conoid ligament:

Anat.: A ligament constituting part of the concavo-clavicular one of the shoulder-bone.

cō-nōi'-dāl, a. [Eng. *conoid*; -al.]

Bot., &c.: Resembling a cone, but not one truly. Example, the calyx of *Silene conoidea*.

"The thorax is a conoidal cavity, slightly flattened on its anterior aspect."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 142.

cō-nōm'-īn-ēe, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and *nominee* (q. v).] A joint nominee.

"They, therefore, looked about to find a co-nominee in the most utterly disreputable person who was duly qualified."—Sketches from Cambridge, p. 124. (1865.)

Cō-nōn'-ītes, s. pl. [Named after Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in the sixth century.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Tritheists founded by the Conon mentioned in the etymology. The Tritheists were divided into Philoponites and Cononites, who differed in some matters regarding the resurrection of the body, the Cononites maintaining that the matter only, and not the form of the body, was corruptible, and to be resuscitated, while the Philoponites thought both would be so. [PHILOPONITES.]

cō-nōp'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kōnōps*=a gnat or mosquito, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera with a distinct proboscis, the last joints of the antennæ forming a short style; the wings perfect, with the cubital vein simple, the halteres uncovered. Type, Conops (q. v.).

cō-nōps, s. [Gr. *kōnōps*=a gnat or mosquito. This is not the modern genus Conops.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Conopidæ (q. v.). They have oblong, prominent eyes, a long, stiff proboscis, geniculate at the base, and arched above, the abdomen rather long and arched. The species frequent flowers, the larvæ being parasitic on the humble-bee. The species are found in Europe, Australia, &c.

cō-nō-spēr'-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *conospermium*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Proteaceæ, sub-order Nucamentaceæ

cō-nō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of proteaceous plants, the typical one of the tribe Conospermidæ, with a four-cleft calyx, four stamens, a filiform style, and a free, oblique stigma. The fruit is a nut with a single silky seed. About forty species are known, nearly all from the temperate parts of Australia.

cō-nō-stŷ'-lē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *conostyles* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hæmodoraceæ, having a long, woolly perianth.

cō-nō-stŷ'-līs, s. [Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and *stylos*=a pillar, a style.]

Bot.: A genus of Hæmodoraceæ, the typical one of the tribe Conostylæ (q. v.). They are from Australia.

cōn-ōv'-ul-ūs, s. [Lat. *conus*=a cone, and Mod. Lat. *ovulus* (should it not have been *ovulum*?), dimin. of *ovum*=an egg.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mollusks, family Auriculidæ. The shell is obtusely cone-shaped, smooth, with a short flat-whorled spire, a long narrow aperture, the lip denticulated within. They exist in salt marshes on the sea-shore. There are fossil species also in the Eocene.

***con-quace**, ***con-que-se**, s. [CONQUACE, v.]

1. Conquest.

"Fra tyme that he had semblyt his barnage,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thoct till hym to mak it playn conquace."
Wallace, i. 60. (MS.)

2. Acquisition by purchase, as opposed to inheritance.

***con-quace**, ***con-ques**, ***con-quess**, v. t. [Fr. *conquis*, pa. par. of *conquérir*=to conquer.] [CONQUEST.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To conquer, to acquire by conquest.

"To Bruce sen syne he kepit na connand;
He said, he wald nocht go and conqess land
Till othir men; and thus the cass befel."
Wallace, viii. 1, 543.

2. To acquire, to procure, to gain in any way, to win.

II. Scots Law: To purchase with money or by means of one's own industry.

"The husband may not augment his wife's dowarie, with lands conqessed be him after the marriage"—Reg. Maj. Index.

cōn-quād'-rāte, v. t. [Pref. *con*, and *quadrate* (q. v.).] To bring into a square. (Ash.)

***cōn-quās'-sāte**, v. t. [Lat. *conquassatus*, pa. par. of *conquasso*=to shake often or severely: *con*=together, and *quasso*=to shake repeatedly or violently; *quassus*=shaken; *quatio*=to shake.] To shake, to agitate.

"Vomits do violently conquassate the lungs."—Harvey.

***cōn-quās'-sā-tēd**, pa. par. & a. [CONQUAS-SATE.]

***cōn-quās'-sā-tīng**, pr. par. & a. [CONQUAS-SATE.]

***cōn-quas-sā-tion**, s. [Lat. *conquassatio*.] The act of shaking or agitating; the state of being shaken or agitated.

cōn'-quer (quer as *kēr* or *kwēr*), ***con-quare**, ***con-quer**, ***cun-cweari**, ***con-quire**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *conquerre*, *cunquerre*=to conquer; Fr. *conquérir*; Sp. *conquerir*; Ital. *conquidere*; Lat. *conquiro*=(1) to seek, to search for, (2) to conquer: *con*=cum=with, together, and *quero*=to seek.]

A. Transitive:

1. To win or gain by conquest; to obtain possession of or authority over by superior strength.

"He conquered al the reyne of Femynye."
Chaucer: C. T., 868.

*2. To acquire or gain in any way, to win, to earn.
"By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear,"
Milton.

3. To take possession of or gain by art or otherwise.

"By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary conquered the first place in her husband's affection."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

4. To vanquish, to overcome by superior might.

"The conquered Greate Alexander the Medis & begane ye third monarchie, . . ."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, Argument.

5. To subdue, to overcome, to surmount.

"'Twas fit,
Who conquer'd nature, should preside o'er wit."
Pope: *Ess. on Criticism*, 652.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rule, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*6. To succeed in anything, to manage, to attain to.

"If thou with quayntyse *conquere* hit, I quyte the thy mede."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1,632.

"Loue asketh pees and euer shall:
And who that fighteth most withall,
Shall lest *conquere* of his emprise."

Gower: *Con. A.*, bk. iii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be victorious, to overcome, to gain the victory.

"Each o'er its rival's ground extending,
Alternate *conquering*, shifting, blending."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 5.

*2. To attain, to succeed.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *conquer*, to *vanquish*, to *subdue*, to *overcome*, and to *surmount*: "Persons or things are *conquered* or *subdued*; persons only are *vanquished*. An enemy or a country is *conquered*; a foe is *vanquished*; people are *subdued*. . . one may be *vanquished* in a single battle; one is *subdued* only by the most violent and persevering measures. William the First *conquered* England by *vanquishing* his rival Harold; after which he completely *subdued* the English. *Vanquish* is used only in the proper sense; *conquer* and *subdue* are likewise employed figuratively, in which sense they are analogous to *overcome* and *surmount*. That is *conquered* and *subdued* which is in the mind; that is *overcome* and *surmounted* which is either internal or external. We *conquer* and *overcome* what makes no great resistance; we *subdue* and *surmount* what is violent and strong in its opposition; dislikes, attachments, and feelings in general, either for or against, are *conquered*; unruly and tumultuous passions are to be *subdued*; a man *conquers* himself; he *subdues* his spirit." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cõn'-quer-a-ble (quer as kêr), *a.* [Eng. *conquer*; -able.] Able or liable to be conquered, overcome, or subdued.

cõn'-quer-a-ble-ness (quer as kêr), *s.* [Eng. *conquerable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being conquerable or capable of being overcome.

cõn'-quered (quered as kêrd), *pa. par. or a.* [CONQUER.]

cõn'-quer-ess, ***cõn'-quer-esse** (quer as kêr), *s.* [Eng. *conquer*; -ess.] A female conqueror.

"Yonr beautilie of itselfe is *conqueresse*."

Phenix's Nest (1593), p. 39.

cõn'-quer-îng (quer as kêr), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONQUER.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of overcoming, subduing, or vanquishing.

cõn'-quer-îng-ly (quer as kêr), *adv.* [Eng. *conquering*; -ly.] In a conquering or overpowering manner; victoriously.

***cõn'-quer-lësse** (quer as kêr), *a.* [Eng. *conquer*; -less.] Not capable of being conquered; invincible.

"Which seeming *conquerlesse* did conquests lend,"
G. Markham: *Sir R. Grinville*, 57. (Davies.)

***cõn'-quer-mënt** (quer as kêr), *s.* [Eng. *conquer*; -ment.] A conquest, a victory.

"The nuns of new-won Cales his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*."

Bp. Hall, bk. iii., sat. 7.

cõn'-quer-õr (quer as kêr), ***conquerour**, ***conquerur**, ***conquérir**, *s.* [O. Fr. *conquereur*; Sp. *conqueridor*.]

1. One who gains or acquires anything by conquest.

"As *conquerour* of vche a cost he cayser watz halte,"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,322.

2. One who acquires or gains in any war.

"For to be a *conquerour* of worldes good,"
Gower, i. 322.

3. One who overcomes or subdues; a victor, a vanquisher.

"Increasing commerce and reviving art
Renew the quarrel on the *conqueror's* part."

Cowper: *On Heroism*.

¶ The epithet is especially applied to William of Normandy, who conquered England in 1066. According to some William is improperly called the Conqueror; for, though victorious in battle, he had to come under an engagement to observe the laws of the realm before obtaining the crown. But this is not uncommon with conquerors. Speaking of what we usually call, though somewhat improperly, the right of conquest, Blackstone says that it is "a right allowed by the law of nations, if not by that of nature; but which in reason and civil polity can mean nothing more than that, in order to put an end to hostilities, a compact is either expressly or tacitly made between the conqueror and the conquered that, if they will acknowledge the victor for

their master, he will treat them for the future as subjects and not as enemies." (Blackstone: *Comment.*, introd., § 4.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conqueror* and *victor*: "A *conqueror* is always supposed to add something to his possessions; a *victor* gains nothing but the superiority: there is no *conquest* where there is not something gotten; there is no *victory* where there is no contest: all *conquerors* are not *victors*, nor all *victors* *conquerors*: those who take possession of other men's lands by force of arms make a *conquest*; those who excel in any trial of skill are the *victors*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***cõn'-quer-õus** (quer as kêr), *a.* [Eng. *conquer*; -ous.] Conquering, victorious.

"The *conquerous* horsse nmluckie and unmindfull of his gaires."—Fleming: *Virgil, Georgic III.*, p. 53.

***cõn'-quëst**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *conquesten*.] To conquer, to subdue.

"Nabugodenezar makes much ioye,
Nov he the kyng hatz *conquest*."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,304.

cõn'-quëst, *s.* [O. Fr. *conquest*; Fr. *conquête*, from Lat. *conquisitum*, neut. pa. par. of *conquiro*; Sp. & Ital. *conquista*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of conquering, subduing, or acquiring by force.

2. The act of subduing, conquering, or surmounting by mental strength.

"The last and hardest *conquest* of the mind,"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiii., l. 354.

*3. The act or process of acquiring or gaining in any way; acquisition.

4. That which is acquired or gained by victory or force.

"Tru he was and wise and kind,
O thair *conquest* he toke the tend."

Cursor Mundi, 2,539.

5. The act of gaining the affections of any person.

"Wrinkles, or a small stoop in the shoulders, nay, even gray hairs, are no objection to making new *conquests*."—M. W. Montague: *Lett.*, No. 11.

6. A person whose affections are gained.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: The term "the Conquest" is applied to a revolution in British history following on the defeat of Harold II. by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066, which reduced the inhabitants for a century and more to the position of a subject and oppressed race, land, power, everything having been transferred to the Normans. [CONQUEROR.]

2. *Feudal and Scots Law*: (See extract.)

"What we call purchase, *perquisitio*, the feudists called *conquest*, *conquaestus*, or *conquisitio*; both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. And this is still the proper phrase in the law of Scotland: as it was among the Norman jurists, who styled the first purchaser (that is he who brought the estate into the family who at present owns it) the *conqueror* or *conquereur*. Which seems to be all that was meant by the appellation which was given to William the Norman."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

***con-quest-or**, ***con-quest-our**, *s.* [Eng. *conquest*; -or.] A conqueror, a victor.

cõn-quì-şî'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conquisitio*, from *conquisitus*, pa. par. of *conquiro*.] The act of seeking for in order to make a collection; a collecting or buying up.

"I do not see them making meanes for the procurement of some cunning artificers, nor for the *conquisition* of some costly marbles, and cedars, . . ."—Bishop Hall: *Elisha Raising the Iron*. (Latham.)

***cõn'-rad-ize**, *a.* [Prob. a corruption of Lat. *contradico*=to contradict.] Perverse, contumacious.

"I shall neither eick nor pair [pare] what I think; but I think this generation is as *conradize* as ever set our crowns to God's list . . ."—W. Guthrie: *Serm.*, p. 19.

***con-rey**, *s.* [O. Fr. *conrei*, *conroi*.] A troop, a company.

"Ther formast *conrey* ther bakkis togidere sette
Ther speres poynt ouer poynt."

R. de Brunne, p. 304.

***cõn'-sã-cre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *con*, and *sacre* (q. v.).] To consecrate, to dedicate.

"Stoutly *consecring*

Their lives and soules to God, in suffering."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas; Triumph of Faith*, iii. 5.

***cõn'-sã-crëd**, *a.* [CONSACRE, *v.*] Consecrated, dedicated.

"There was a Peach-tree growing there amid
God-Camosh Temple, to him *consecrad*."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas; Maiden's Blush*, 672.

cõn-sãnguìn'-ë-ål, *a.* [Lat. *consanguinalis*=of the same blood.] The same as CONSANGUINEOUS (q. v.).

cõn-sãnguìn-ed, *a.* [Lat. *con=cum*=with, together; *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*=blood; Eng. suff. -ed.) Related by blood.

cõn-sãnguìn'-ë-õus, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*; from *con=cum*=with, together, and *sanguineus*=full of blood, bloody; *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*)=blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from a common ancestor; near of kin.

"Am not I *consanguineous*? am I not of her blood?"—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

cõn-sãnguìn'-i-tý, *s.* [Lat. *consanguinitas* from *con=cum*=with, together, and *sanguis*=blood.] The quality or state of being related by blood; nearness of kin; descent from a common ancestor.

" . . . connected by *consanguinity* or affinity with several others, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Consanguinity is of two kinds, lineal and collateral. Lineal subsists among persons who descend in what may be called a straight line from a common ancestor: thus grandfather, father, son, grandson, great-grandson have lineal consanguinity. Collateral consanguinity is when there is descent from a common ancestor, but not in a direct line: as grandfather, father, his brother, son of the first, &c., &c. Here the line is not direct. If A. has two sons, each of whom has children, these children are related to each other by consanguinity. *Consanguinity*, which is of Latin origin, is nearly the same as *kindred*, which is Anglo-Saxon.

¶ For the difference between *consanguinity* and *kindred*, see KINDRED.

cõn-sar-çîn-ã'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *consarcino*=to patch together, to piece.] The act of piecing or patching together; patchwork.

***con-schaft**, ***con-schaft**, *s.* [Jamieson suggests Flem. *kundschap*.] Knowledge, intimation, information.

"He must also direct parties on all quarters of horsemen to get intelligence, and *conschaft* of his enemy, lest unawards he should be surprised."—Monro: *Exped.*, P. i., p. 9.

cõn-science (science as shyŭns), ***con-science**, ***con-sciens**, ***con-scyence**, ***kun-scence**, *s.* [Fr. *conscience*; Prov. *consciencia*, *cosciencia*; Sp. *conciencia*; Port. *conscientia*; Ital. *coscienza*; all from Lat. *conscientia*=(1) a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing; or, by metonymy, the persons who are privy to anything; (2) consciousness, knowledge, feeling; (3) the moral sense, conscience, from *consciens*, pr. par. of *conscio*=to be conscious (of wrong); *consciens*=one cognisant of: *con*=together, and *scio*=to know, to understand, to perceive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of mental states or operations*:

(1) Consciousness, knowledge of our personal existence and of the mental state existing within us or the outward action being performed by us at the time.

"Her virtue, and the *conscience* of her worth,
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. viii.

(2) Inmost thought or feeling, real sentiments. [¶ (1).]

"Dost thou in *conscience* think—tell me, Æmilia—
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind?"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 3.

(3) Reason, sense, common-sense, understanding.
"Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the *conscience* lack,
To think I shall lack friends?"

Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 2.

2. *Of moral feeling*:

(1) The moral sense. As the etymology indicates, it signifies "knowledge along with"—but whether with a thing, or a person or being, it is difficult to determine. South makes it with a thing. He says in his sermons: "Conscience, according to the very notation of it, importing a double or joint knowledge; to wit, one of a divine law or rule, and the other of a man's own action; and so is properly the application of a general law to a particular instance of practice." (South.) It may, however, be along with God. Paul uses it in this sense in Rom. ix. i. [II. 1.]

" . . . a *conscience* which indeed too often failed to restrain him from doing wrong, but which never failed to punish him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(2) The decision or the impulse of conscience, morality.

*(3) A point of conscience, in sense 2 (1).

"We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiors."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

¶ (1) A *bad conscience*: A reproving conscience, a conscience which at the moment is reproaching one for a fault or crime.

(2) A *good conscience*: An approving conscience, a conscience which at the moment is producing delight in the heart on account of some good deed recently done.

(3) A *seared conscience*: A conscience which by being habitually disregarded has now lost its sensitiveness, as flesh, when its nerves have been destroyed by being cauterized, ceases to feel. The phrase is founded on 1 Tim. iv. 2, " . . . having their conscience seared with a hot iron."

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tîon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(4) *A tender conscience*: A conscience which is very sensitive to moral considerations. It is the exact opposite of a seared conscience.

"A preliminary question, which perplexed *tender consciences*, was submitted to the Bishops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(5) *In all conscience*: In all reason, in truth, really, truly.

"... many of his traveling experiences were sufficiently exciting in all conscience."—*London Times*.

(6) *In conscience*: Nearly the same as *in all conscience*, but not quite so strong an expression.

"What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred beyond this time."—*Milton*.

(7) *Out of all conscience*: Unconscionable, unreasonable.

II. Technically:

1. *Mental Phil. & Ethics*: The moral sense, the internal monitor which signifies approval when we do well, and inflicts more or less acute and lasting pain when we act sinfully. It is generally held to be the vicegerent of God, or, as Byron calls it, the oracle of God, letting us know what the Divine judgment on our conduct is; but here the difficulty arises, that the indications of the conscience are often wrong. Saul of Tarsus was conscientious when he took part in the cruel martyrdom of Stephen and subsequently persecuted the Christians, but, in popular phrase, his conscience was not enlightened. This suggests that conscience is not a simple but a complex part of our nature. In its decisions there mingles first an operation of fallible intellect judging of conduct, then follows an emotional part generating the satisfaction or the dissatisfaction produced by that judgment. In this case the emotional part would be the vicegerent of God, and unerring, such mistakes of reasoning as might be committed being those of the intellect. Moral sensibility may be blunted by neglect of the admonitions of conscience, till at length it scarcely operates, the state being reached in which, to use Scripture phraseology, "the conscience is seared as with a hot iron." (I. 2 (1) (3).)

2. *Mech.*: A plate resting against the drill-head and enabling the pressure of the breast or hand to be brought upon the drill; a palette.

conscience clause, s.

English Law and Education: A clause designed to protect the conscience of a child or of the parents from being subjected to religious teaching of which the latter disapprove. It was first introduced into the Endowed Schools Act of 1860, which had to do with secondary education. With regard to primary or elementary education, the state, in aiding denominational schools by money either raised by rates or taken from the imperial exchequer, both the one and the other obtained from persons belonging to all the denominations in the country or no denomination at all, considered that when there was one school in a parish for the education of both Church and Dissenting children, the latter should be exempted from any religious teaching to which their parents objected, as well as from attendance at the Established church. In November, 1863, accordingly the Committee of Council on Education extended the conscience clause, borrowed from the endowed, to elementary schools of the kind described in this article. Many of the clergy were much opposed to it, but it held its place and was introduced as an essential provision into the great Education Act of 1870.

conscience-money, s. Stolen or wrongfully acquired money returned to its rightful owner (specifically to the government) when conscience is awakened to a sense of right dealing. *In this country*: Such money paid into the Government Treasury at Washington by self-avowed debtors anonymously is known as the Conscience Fund. This Fund reaches a large sum every year. *In England*: Money forwarded, as a rule anonymously, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for unpaid income-tax. It amounts to some thousand pounds a year.

conscience-proof, a. Proof against the monitions and the reproofs of conscience.

conscience-scrupled, a. Conscientious.

"Conscience-scrupled or spiced. *Scrupulus*."—*Huloet*.

conscience-smitten, a. Smitten by conscience on account of some misdeed.

cōn-scienced (scienced as shŭnsd), a. *in compos.* [CONSCIENCE.] Having a conscience of the kind indicated by the word prefixed to it.

"... though soft-conscienced men can be content to say it was for his country, he did it to please his mother, ..."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

cōn-science-less (science as shyŭns), a. [Eng. *conscience*, and suff. -less.] Without conscience.

"... even conscienceless and wicked patrons, ..."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. vii., § 24.

cōn-scient (scient as shyŭnt), a. [Lat. *consciens*, pr. par. of *conscio*=to know along with: *con*=together, and *scio* to know.] Conscious.

"As if he were *conscient* to himself, that he had played his part well upon the stage."—*Bacon: On Learning*.

**cōn-sciēn'-tion-al* (scien as shī-ēn), a. [Formed from Eng. *conscience*, on analogy of other adjectives.] Conscientious, depending on the conscience.

"And so let it rest ... a conscientional, accidental event."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 103.

cōn-sciēn'-tious (scien as shī-ēn, and *tious* as shus), a. [Fr. *conscientieux* (m.), *conscientieuse* (f.); Lat. *conscientia*.] [CONSCIENCE.]

1. *Subjectively*: Regulating one's conduct by conscience; scrupulously moral.

"It is seldom that a man enrolls himself in a proscribed body from any but conscientious motives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Objectively*: Inspired by conscience.

"For faithful we must call them, bearing

That soul of conscientious daring."

Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, canto ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conscientious* and *scrupulous*: "*Conscientious* is to *scrupulous* as a whole to a part. A *conscientious* man is so altogether; a *scrupulous* man may have only particular scruples: the one is therefore always taken in a good sense; and the other atleast in an indifferent, if not a bad sense. A *conscientious* man does nothing to offend his conscience; but a *scrupulous* man has often his scruples on trifling or minor points; the Pharisees were *scrupulous* without being *conscientious*; we must therefore strive to be *conscientious* without being over *scrupulous*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōn-sciēn'-tious-ly (scien as shī-ēn, and *tious* as shus), adv. [Eng. *conscientious*; -ly.] In a conscientious manner, under the operation of conscience.

1. *Of man*:

"The views adopted by the author in early days he still conscientiously maintains."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3d. ed., Pref., vol. i., pp. v., vi.

†2. *Of the inferior animals*:

"... another monkey sitting by 'conscientiously examines its fur and extracts every thorn or burr.'"—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iii., vol. i., p. 75.

cōn-sciēn'-tious-ness (scien as shī-ēn, and *tious* as shus), s. [Eng. *conscientious*; -ness.] The quality of being conscientious; tenderness of conscience.

cōn'-scion-a-ble (scion as shŭn), a. [A contr. of *conscienceable*.] Governed or regulated by conscience; reasonable, just. (Seldom now used except in the negative compound *unconscionable*.)

"Conscionable, or hauynge a good conscience. *Religiosus*."—*Huloet*.

cōn'-scion-a-ble-ness (scion as shŭn), s. [Eng. *conscionable*; -ness.] The quality of being conscionable; reasonableness, justness.

cōn'-scion-a-blŷ, **cōn'-scion-a-blŷe* (scion as shŭn), adv. [Eng. *conscionab(le)*; -ly.] In a conscionable, reasonable, or just manner; according to conscience. (Seldom used except in the negative compound *unconscionably*.)

"Conscionably, or wyth a good conscience. *Religiose*."—*Huloet*.

cōn'-scious (scious as shŭs), a. [Lat. *consciūs*=aware, cognizant of, privy to: *con*=together, and *scio*=to know.]

I. *Subjectively*:

1. Feeling or aware of one's own existence. Used—(1) *Gen.*: Of the normal state of man or any other being so endowed.

"Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

(2) *Spec.*: In speaking of one diseased or injured, when it is opposed to unconscious.

2. Feeling, or aware by means of sensation of anything at the moment affecting that existence.

(1) Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*.

"Æneas only, *conscious* to the sign,
Presag'd th' event."

Dryden: Virgil: Æn. viii. 701.

(2) Now *of* is the appropriate word.

(3) Or a clause of a sentence may follow, introduced by *that*.

"... a tenderness which he was *conscious* that he had not merited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(4) Or it may be used reflexively.

"The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her."—*Clarendon*.

(5) Or it may stand alone.

"Thou well deserv'st an alienated son,
Unless thy *conscious* heart acknowledge—none."

Cowper: Tirocinium.

II. *Objectively*: Known by means of internal feeling, as "conscious guilt."

"Then, bursting forth

Afresh with *conscious* terrors, vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find."—*Milton*.

¶ For the difference between *to be conscious* and *to feel*, see *FEEL*.

cōn'-scious-ly (scious as shŭs), a. [Eng. *conscious*; -ly.] In a conscious manner, with more or less attention to one's state, feelings, thoughts or actions.

"... a fine young man of twenty, but who was *consciously* dying of asthma."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 129.

cōn'-scious-ness (scious as shŭs), s. [Eng. *conscious*; -ness.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *In a strict sense*:

(1) *Gen.*: Internal feeling; the state of being aware of one's sensations.

(2) *Spec.*: Internal, more or less remorseless, feeling of guilt, or pleasurable feeling of innocence.

"The consciousness of wrong brought with it the consciousness of weakness."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), 2d ed., vol. iii., ch. xvii., p. 488.

2. *In a loose sense*: Memory, remembrance.

¶ *Consciousness* may be followed by *of* [see 1 (2), ex.], or by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that*; or it may be reflexive.

"Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves of their ignorance of them kept them from so idle an attempt."—*Locke*.

II. *Mental Phil.*: The power, faculty, or mental state of being aware of one's own existence, condition at the moment, thoughts, feelings, and actions.

cōn'-sci-ŭn'-cle (sci as shī), s. [A contemptuous diminutive of Eng., &c., *conscience*, the suffix imitated apparently from Lat. *dimin.* in *unculus*.]

"Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences but *consciuncles*."—*Hacket: Williams*.

**cōn-scribe*, v. t. [Lat. *conscribo*.] To enroll, to enlist, to levy by conscription.

"The armie (which was not small) was *conscripted*, and come together to Harflete, . . ."—*Hall: Edward IV., The Ninth Year.* (Rich.)

cōn'-script, **cōn'-scripte*, a. & s. [Lat. *conscriptus*, pa. par. of *conscribo*=to write together, to enroll: *con*=cum=with, together, and *scribo*=to write.]

A. *As adj.*: Enrolled, registered, or written down.

¶ The Senators of Rome were styled *Patres Conscripti*; properly, *Patres et Conscripti*. (See extract.)

"Such as were chosen into the senate by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, to supply the place of those whom that king had slain were called *Conscripti*, i. e., persons written or enrolled together with the old senators, who alone were properly styled *patres*."—*Adam: Rom. Antig.*

B. *As subst.*: A person enrolled in an army by conscription. (See instance under *Conscription*.)

cōn-scrip'-tion, **con-scrip'-cioun*, s. [Lat. *conscriptio*=a registering, an enrolling, from *conscriptus*, pa. par. of *conscribo*=to write together, to enroll.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A writing down, enrolling, or registering.

"Thei maden the *conscriptioun* of the wedloc."—*Wycliffe: Tobit*, vii. 16.

2. *Mil.*: A compulsory enlisting or levying of soldiers.

"In 1798 General Jourdan presented to the Council of Five Hundred a project of a law for a new mode of recruiting, under the name of *conscription*."—*National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge*.

¶ The word *conscription* was first used in connection with recruiting in France, though the same system was in force among the old Romans. In France it was enacted as a law on September 5, 1798, and, according to Alison, more than 4,000,000 Frenchmen were thus taken from their proper employments between 1792 and 1813. In the American civil war, 1861-1865, there was a conscription carried out. It is the common method of recruiting armies on the Continent of Europe.

cōn'-sē-crāte, v. t. [From Lat. *consecratus*, pa. par. of *consecro*=to make holy, to dedicate as sacred to a deity: *con* (intens.), and *sacro*=to set apart as sacred; *sacer* (m.), *sacra* (f.), *sacrum* (neut.)=sacred.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Of setting apart*:

(1) To set apart as sacred, to devote to the true God or to some false deity. (Used of persons [II. 1], of money, of times, of anything.)

"And Micah *consecrated* the Levite; and the young man became his priest, . . ."—*Judges* xvii. 12.

"He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, . . ."—*Num.* vi. 12.

âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

(2) To devote to a sacred or high purpose.

"... the Sabbath, and other days, consecrated to religious duty, . . ."—Scott: *The Chase*.

2. *Of rendering holy*:

* (1) *Of a person*: To canonize.

(2) *Of a thing*: To hallow, to make interesting in a high degree through the associations connected with it.

"A kiss can consecrate the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound."

Campbell: *Hallowed Ground*.

II. Technically:

*1. *Roman Antiq.*: To deify. (Used of an emperor.)

2. *Ecclesiology*:

* (1) *Of a saint*: To canonize.

(2) *Of a bishop*: With solemn ceremonies to set him apart to the sacred office which he is to fill.

¶ For the difference between *to consecrate* and *to dedicate*, see DEDICATE.

côn'-sê-crâte, a. [Lat. *consecratus*.] [CONSECRATE, v.] Consecrated.

"To a mysteriously consorted pair
This place is consecrate; to death and life."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

côn'-sê-crâ-têd, pa. par. & a. [CONSECRATE, v.]

*côn'-sê-crâ-têd-nêss, s. [Eng. *consecrated*; -ness] The state of being consecrated.

côn'-sê-crâ-tîng, pr. par. & a. [CONSECRATE, v.]

côn'-sê-crâ-tion, *con-se-cra-coun, *con-se-cra-cyon, s. [Fr. *consécration*; Prov. *consecracion*; Sp. *consagracion*; Ital. *consecrazione*, all from Lat. *consecratio*=(1) religious dedication, (2) deification, especially of the Roman emperors, (3) a magical incantation.] [CONSECRATE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of consecrating; the state of being consecrated.

"And thou shalt take the breast of the ram of Aaron's consecration, and wave it for a wave offering before the Lord . . ."—Exod. xxix. 26.

*2. Things consecrated.

"... of consecrations, as I commanded, saying, Aaron and his sons shall eat it."—Lev. viii. 31.

II. Technically:

1. *Gen. Religious Customs*: Consecration of animals, priests, temples, &c., to the several divinities worshiped was and is common among the Jewish and Christian as well as the ethnic or pagan nations in all parts of the world.

2. *Roman Antiq.*: When the Roman emperors had the word *consecratio* applied to them, it meant that they were deified and held to be entitled from that time forward to receive divine honors.

3. *Jewish Antiq.*: At the exodus from Egypt the first-born males in Israel, whether of man or beast, were sanctified to God—i. e., consecrated or devoted to Him—the beasts to be sacrificed, the children to be redeemed (Exod. xiii. 2, 12, 15). In lieu of these first-born sons the Levites became specially God's (Num. iii. 12, 13, 45; viii. 13-18). Aaron and his sons were anointed and consecrated to the priestly office (Num. iii. 3). For details of the ceremonies observed see Lev. viii. The tabernacle was "anointed" and "sanctified" (Num. vii. 1); the first temple and its furniture dedicated (1 Kings vii. 51, viii.), as was the second (Ezra vi. 16); so also was the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. xii. 27), and all these were consecrations under other names.

4. *Christian Ecclesiol. and Church Hist.*: Consecration may be resolved into two elements: (1) the dedication of persons or things to the service of God with appropriate ceremonies, (2) the formal declaration that in consequence of belonging to God they are now sacred; for, as South well remarks, "we must know that consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so; the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred." The term is used—

(1) *Of persons*:

(a) *Spec.*: Of the consecrating of bishops, priests, and deacons. In the Church of England Liturgy one of the headings is, "The form and manner of making, ordaining and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons;" and the thirty-sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles is entitled, "Of consecrating of Ministers." The other Protestant churches have various order of procedure in the consecration or ordination of ministers.

(b) *(In the Church of Rome)*: The canonization of a saint.

(2) *Of things*: It is used specially of the consecrating of churches. It was not till Christianity had existed for some little time that separate buildings were erected for Divine worship, ordinary rooms at first being used for the meetings of the faithful (Acts i. 13). When separate churches were built, some simple rite of consecration was almost sure to follow at once; the ceremonies gradually became more numerous and striking, till, when Constantine established Christianity, they became

splendid and imposing. They are still so in the Church of Rome, and to a less extent in the Church of England and other Protestant sects. The elements in the Holy Communion are also consecrated.

5. *English Law*: When in England a church is consecrated by a bishop none but the worship of the Established Church can be permitted within its walls or precincts. Till lately, when a burial-ground was consecrated, none but the clergyman of the parish or his delegate could officiate within it; but the Burials Act of 1880 in certain cases removed the restriction.

¶ There is a distinction between *consecration*, *ordination*, and *dedication*. The first is applied to persons or things, the second to persons only, the last to things. The term "consecration" is used of kings and bishops, the term *ordination* of ordinary clergymen or ministers; while *dedication* is used of temples, altars, &c.

côn'-sê-crâ-tôr, s. [Lat.] One who consecrates any person or dedicates any temple, altar, money, &c.

"Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the consecrator alone should partake of it."—Atterbury.

côn'-sê-cra-tôr-ÿ, a. [Eng. *consecrator*; -y.] Used in consecration.

"His words of consecration, which you yourself in your letter do rightly term true consecratory words, . . ."—Bp. Morton: *Discharge*, p. 69.

côn'-sêc-tân'-ê-ûs, a. [Lat. *consectaneus*, from *consequor*=to follow.] Following or deducible as a matter of course.

côn'-sêc-târ-ÿ, a. & s. [Lat. *consectarius*=following logically, consequent.]

A. *As adj.*: Consequent following by natural sequence; consequential in a logical sense.

"From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consecratory impieties and conclusions may arise."—Browne.

B. *As subst.*: Sequence, consequence; deduction from premises, corollary.

*côn'-sê-cûte, v. t. [Lat. *consecutus*, pa. par. of *consequor*.] To follow after, to reach, to attain.

"... if ye finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had consecuted all your pursuits and desires."—Burnet: *Records*, bk. ii., No. 23.

côn'-sê-cû-tion, *côn'-sê-cû-sion, s. [Lat. *consecutio*, from *consecutus*, pa. par. of *consequor*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A succession, a sequence.

"In a quick consecution of the colors, the impression of every color remains in the sensorium."—Newton: *Optics*.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A following, a consequence, an inference or natural deduction, a chain or concatenation of deductions or propositions.

2. *Astronomy*:

The Month of Consecution: The lunar month.

côn'-sêc-û-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *consécutif* (m.), *consécutive* (f.); Sp., Port. & Ital. *consecutivo*, from Lat. *consecutus*, pa. par. of *consequor*=to follow after: *con*=together, and *sequor*=to follow.]

A. *As adj.*: Following, successive, uninterrupted, without interval or break.

1. *Standing alone*:

"In the structure and order of the poem, not only the greater parts are properly consecutive, . . ."—Johnson: *Life of Blackmore*.

*2. *Followed by to*:

"This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, consecutive to volition."—Locke.

B. *As substantive*:

Music (Pl.): A forbidden progression of parallel fifths or octaves.

consecutive poles, s. pl.

Magnetism: Secondary poles formed at various parts of a magnetic bar. These, though feeble in their influence, yet tend to disturb the attraction and repulsion of the real poles.

consecutive symptoms, s. pl.

Med.: Symptoms near the beginning or end of a disease, but not connected with it very directly.

côn'-sêc-û-tive-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *consecutive*; -ly.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In a consecutive manner so as to follow something else.

II. Logic:

1. Consequently, as opposed to antecedently.

2. In a manner to indicate that it is an effect, as opposed to causally or effectively.

côn'-sêc-û-tive-nêss, s. [Eng. *consecutive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being consecutive—i. e., of following after something else. (Used chiefly of argument.)

côn'-sêm'-în-âte, v. t. [Lat. *conseminatus*, pa. par. of *consemino*=to sow together: *con*=cum=with, together, and *semino*=to sow; *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=a seed.] To sow different seeds together. (Bailey.)

côn'-sên-ês'-gênce, *côn'-sên-êsq'-ên-çÿ, s. [Lat. *consenescent*, pr. par. of *consenesco*=to grow old together: *con*=cum=with, together; *senesco*=to grow old; *senex*=an old man.] A growing old, a decay from old age.

"It will not be amiss a little to consider the old argument for the world's dissolution, and that is, its daily *consenescent* and decay."—Ray: *Three Discourses*, ch. v., § 1.

con-sense, kun-scence, s. [Lat. *consensus*.]

1. Consciousness, inward perception.

2. Consent.

"Mid *kunsence* of heorte."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 228.

côn'-sên'-sion, s. [Lat. *consensio*, from *con*=cum=with, together, and *sensio*=a feeling; *sentio*=to feel.] A feeling together, or in sympathy; agreement, accord.

"... one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body."—Bentley.

côn'-sên'-sû-al, a. [Lat. *consensu(s)*, and Eng. suff. -al.]

1. *Law*: Existing by consent.

"... such living apart must be a *consensual* severance, *pro tanto*, of the nuptial bond."—*Law Times*, in *Daily News*.

2. *Physiol.*: Excited, caused by, or dependent upon sensation.

"These motions . . . belong to the class which the Physiologists terms . . . *consensual*."—Carpenter: *Mental Physiol.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

Law: Marriage. (Wharton.)

côn'-sên'-sûs, s. [Lat., from *consentio*=to think together.] A general agreement or concurrence.

"The theory . . . seems to me untenable in spite of the *consensus* of eminent critics."—Farrar: *St. Paul*, ii. 91.

côn'-sênt', *con-sente, s. [CONSENT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being of one mind or feeling with another; agreement or sympathy in feeling or thought.

"The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
Learning consent and concord from his lyre."

Cowley: *Dauides*.

*2. A connection, a tie, intercourse.

"What consent to the temple of God with mawmetis?"—Wycliffe: 2 Cor. vi. 16.

3. Voluntary compliance or agreement with any person or thing; concurrence, acquiescence.

"The generous Greeks their joint consent declare,
The priest to reverence, and release the fair."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. i., l. 490-1.

*4. A tendency, inclination, or joint operation toward one point or object.

"From union, order, full consent of things,"

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii., 296.

*5. A correspondence, coherence, or agreement of parts or qualities.

"Whose power hath a true consent
With planet or with element."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

*6. Advice, voice, counsel.

"By my consent, we'll even let them alone."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

II. *Pathology*: The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibers, and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers there, will affect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colic; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. (Quincy.)

¶ *With one consent*: Unanimously, with one accord.

*consent-rule, s.

Law: A legal instrument in which a defendant in an action for ejectment stated why he defended, and confessed to the fictitious lease, entry and ouster, as well as to the being in possession. (Wharton.)

côn'-sênt', *con-cent, *con-senti, *kun-senten, v. i. & t. [Fr., Sp., & Port. *consentir*, from Lat. *consentio*=to feel together, to assent: *con*=cum=with, together, and *sentio*=to feel.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. To feel, think, or be of the same mind with another.

*2. To concur, to agree, to assent, to yield, to give way.

"... the Ministry—for that word may now with propriety be used—readily *consented*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(a) *With to or unto*.

"And Saul was *consenting unto* his death."—Acts viii. 1.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*(b) With *with*.

"When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him, . . ."—*Psalm* l. 18.

†(c) With *in*.

"Did you and he consent in Cassio's death?"

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

*3. To coöperate toward the same end.

*B. *Reflexive*: To bring to agree.

"Tho he him consentede to the uondinge."—*Ayenbite*, p. 249.

C. *Trans.*: To agree or consent to; to submit, to admit.

"Interpreters . . . will not consent it to be a true story."—*Milton*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to consent*, *to allow*, and *to permit*: "The idea of determining the conduct of others by some authorized act of one's own is common to these terms, but under various circumstances. They express either the act of an equal or a superior. As the act of an equal we *consent* to that in which we have an interest; we *permit* or *allow* what is for the accommodation of others; we *allow* by abstaining to oppose; we *permit* by a direct expression of our will; contracts are formed by the *consent* of the parties who are interested. The proprietor of an estate *permits* his friends to sport on his grounds; he *allows* of a passage through his premises. It is sometimes prudent to *consent*; complaisant to *permit*; good natured or weak to *allow*. When applied to superiors, *consent* is an act of private authority; *permit* and *allow* are acts of private or public authority: in the first case, *consent* respects matters of serious importance; *permit* and *allow* regard those of an indifferent nature: a parent *consents* to the establishment of his children; he *permits* them to read certain books; he *allows* them to converse with him familiarly." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

†côn-sên-ta-nê-i-tỹ, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. *consentaneitas*, from *consentaneus*.] The being of one mind or consent; mutual agreement.

†côn-sên-tâ-nê-ôus, a. [Lat. *consentaneus* = agreeing, of the same mind, from *consentio*.] Consistent, agreeable, harmonious, accordant; in harmony or accord.

"The *consentaneous* action of symmetrical parts."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 390.

¶ Followed by the preps. *to*, *unto*, or *with*.

"In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy, which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

†côn-sên-tâ-nê-ôus-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *consentaneous*; -ly.] Agreeably, consistently; in a harmonious or accordant manner.

¶ Followed by the preps. *to*, *unto*, or *with*.

"Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, . . ."—*Boyle*.

côn-sên-tâ-nê-ôus-nêss, s. [Eng. *consentaneous*; -ness.] The quality of being consentaneous; harmony, accord, consistence.

*côn-sênt'-ant, a. [Fr., pr. par. of *consentir*=to consent, to agree.] Consenting or assenting.

"The remenant were anhangd more or lesse,

That were *consentant* of this cursednesse."

Chaucer: Doctor's Tale, 12,210.

côn-sênt'-êr, s. [Eng. *consent*; -er.] One who consents or assents.

côn-sênt'-i-ent, a. [Lat. *consentiens*, pr. par. of *consentio*=to consent.] Agreeing or consenting in opinion; of the same mind or feelings; unanimous.

"The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church."—*Oxford: Reasons against the Covenant*.

*côn-sênt'-i-ent-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *consentient*; -ly.] With one consent or accord.

"Cordially and *consentiently* he still adhered to the Catholic Conformity and Unity."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 4. (*Davies*.)

côn-sênt'-îng, *con-sent-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CONSENT, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adj.*: Assenting in opinion; of the same mind, complying.

C. As *subst.*: The act of agreeing, acquiescing, or assenting; consent.

côn-sênt'-îng-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *consenting*; -ly.] In a consenting manner; with consent or concurrence.

*côn-sênt'-mênt, *con-sente-men, s. [Eng. *consent*; -ment.] Consent, concurrence, acquiescence.

côn-sê-quênç, s. [Fr. *conséquence*; Lat. *consequentia*, from *consequens*, pr. par. of *consequor*=to follow with.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. That which follows as the result or effect of any cause.

" . . . you see the *consequence* of such neglect."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iii.

2. A concatenation or consecution of causes and effects.

" . . . must by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too."—*South*.

3. That which produces an effect.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Importance; having an influence or effect upon; moment.

"The place of the perihelion of a planet's orbit is of little *consequence* to its well-being . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), p. 701.

2. Rank, consideration, importance.

"Beware of too sublime a sense

Of your own worth and *consequence*."

Cowper: Moral to Poem of Retired Cat.

3. Pride, conceit, vanity.

B. *Technically*:

I. *Logic*:

1. A deduction, a conclusion, an inference drawn from preceding propositions.

"This once believed, 'twere logic misapplied

To prove a *consequence* by none denied."

Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. The last proposition of a syllogism.

"Can syllogism set things right?

No, majors soon with minors fight:

Or, both in friendly consort join'd,

The *consequence* limps false behind."—*Prior*.

II. *Games (Pl.)*: The name of a child's game somewhat like cross-readings.

"Playing at cards or *consequences*."—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxiii.

¶ (1) *By consequence*: Consequently, as a necessary result or effect.

(2) *In consequence of*: By reason of, through.

"In *consequence of* which, your welcome boon

Did not arrive till yesterday at noon."

Cowper: To Mrs. Newton.

(3) *Of consequence*: Consequently, as a necessary result or effect.

"A contagion more epidemical, and, of *consequence*, more fatal."—*Swift: Against Punning*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consequence* and *result*: "*Consequences* flow of themselves from the nature of things; *results* are drawn. *Consequences* proceed from actions in general; *results* proceed from particular efforts and attempts. *Consequences* are good or bad; *results* are successful or unsuccessful. We endeavor to avert *consequences* which threaten to be bad; we endeavor to produce *results* that are according to our wishes. Not to foresee the *consequences* which are foreseen by others, evinces a more than ordinary share of indiscretion and infatuation. To calculate on a favorable *result* from an ill-judged and ill-executed enterprise, only proves a consistent blindness in the projector." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *consequence* and *effect*, see EFFECT; for that between *consequence* and *event*, see EVENT; for that between *consequence* and *importance*, see IMPORTANCE.

*côn-sê-quênç, v. i. [CONSEQUENCE, s.] To draw inferences or conclusions.

" . . . a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*, . . ."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

*côn-sê-quênç-lêss, a. [Eng. *consequence*; -less.] Without results or effect.

"This is no slight, no *consequenceless* evil."—*Ruskin: Lamps*, ch. vi., § 3.

*côn-sê-quênç-ỹ, *côn-sê-quên-çie, s. [Eng. *consequenc(e)*; -y.] The same as CONSEQUENCE (q. v.).

côn-sê-quênt, *côn-sê-quênt, a. & s. [Fr. & Prov. *conséquent*; Sp. *consecuent*; Port. & Ital. *consequente*, all from Lat. *consequens* (genit. *consequentis*), pr. par. of *consequor*=to follow.]

A. As *adjective*:

Logic & Ord. Lang.: Following as a natural or as a logical sequence from.

†(1) Followed by *to*.

" . . . the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal."—*Locke*.

(2) Followed by *on* or *upon*.

" . . . agriculture, a pursuit from which they have been gradually driven by the vexations *consequent on* their strange scruple about paying tithe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Logic & Ord. Lang.*: A consequence; that which follows as a logical sequence from premises, or as an effect from a cause.

"They were ill paid, and they were ill governed; which is always a *consequent* of ill payment."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

2. *Math.*: The second term in a ratio, the first being called the antecedent. In the ratio A : B, B is the consequent and A the antecedent.

côn-sê-quên'-tial, a. [Eng. *consequent*; -ial.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Following as a consequence, deduction, or inference.

"And clear the *consequential* sorrows,

Love-gifts of carnival signoras."

Burns: The Two Dogs.

2. Having a logical connection; conclusive.

"Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and conclusive to my purpose."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. Of consequence, rank, or importance; important.

"Every great, rich, and *consequential* man, who has not the wisdom to hold his tongue, must enjoy his privilege of talking."—*Memoirs of Cumberland*, i. 133. (*Latham*.)

2. Full of consequence or self-importance; conceited, proud.

"It may be observed, that Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, ii. 97.

¶ *Consequential injury*:

Law: An injury inflicted, not by a direct act, but as the indirect result of one.

*côn-sê-quên'-tial-i-tỹ (ti as shĩ), s. [Eng. *consequential*; -ity.] Self-importance, conceit. (*Mrs. Gore: Castles in the Air*, ch. vi.)

côn-sê-quên'-tial-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *consequential*; -ly.]

*I. *Literally*:

1. By consequence or true deduction; consequently; connectedly, logically.

" . . . he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*.

2. As a consequence, not directly but eventually.

"This relation is so necessary, that God Himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, . . ."—*South*.

3. Consecutively, continuously; in a series.

"Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?"—*Addison*.

II. *Fig.*: In a consequential, self-important, or conceited manner.

"He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*."—*R. R. Peake: Court and City*, iv. 1.

côn-sê-quên'-tial-nêss, s. [Eng. *consequential*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being in regular consecutive order or series.

2. *Fig.*: Self-importance, consequence, or conceit.

"With petulant *consequentialness* elate."

Southey: To Alan Cunningham.

côn-sê-quên'-tial-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *consequent*; -ly.]

*1. Following in due order; consecutively; in order.

" . . . and *consequently* sets down the manner how . . ."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. In consequence, as a consequence, necessarily.

"It seems that the prisoners who were first arraigned did not sever in their challenges, and were *consequently* tried together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ For the difference between *consequently* and *naturally*, see NATURALLY; for that between *consequently* and *therefore*, see THEREFORE.

*côn-sê-quên'-nêss, s. [Eng. *consequent*; -ness.] A logical and regular consecution or connection of propositions.

"Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver."—*Digby: On the Soul*; Ded.

*côn-sê-quên'-tial, s. [A corruption of *consequence* (q. v.).] Consequence.

"And so by the *consequent* we shall be clansid."

Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herbage), p. 70.

côn-sêr'-tion, s. [Lat. *consertio*, from *conservo*=to join together: *con*=*cum*=with, together; *sero*=to sow.] A junction, adaptation, or fitting together.

"What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,

Consertion of design, how exquisite."

Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

côn-sêr'-vâ-ble, a. [Eng. *conserv(e)*; -able.] Capable of being kept, maintained, or preserved.

*côn-sêr'-vâ-çỹ, s. [Lat. *conservatio*.] The same as CONSERVANCY (q. v.).

"The conservancy of the Thames belongs to the City."—*Howell: Londinopolis*, p. 17.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêť, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rále, fáll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côn-sêr'-văn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *conservans*, pr. par. of *conservo*.] A commission or court having jurisdiction over rivers, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, &c. Thus there is a Conservancy of the Thames. (Eng.)

***côn-sêr'-vânt**, *a.* [Lat. *conservans*, pr. par. of *conservo*.] Preserving, maintaining, or supporting.

côn-sêr'-vâ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *conservatio*, from *conservatus*, pa. par. of *conservo*=to preserve, to maintain.]

1. The act of preserving, maintaining, supporting, or protecting; protection, preservation.

2. Preservation or protection from decay (*lit. & fig.*).

"In addition to this power of propagation, organized bodies enjoy one of conservation and reproduction."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., introd., p. 10.

¶ **Conservation of energy**, *force*, or *vis viva*.

Nat. Phil.: The general principle that energy communicated to a body or system of bodies is never lost; it is merely distributed and continues to exist as potential energy, as motion or as heat. Faraday directed attention to the subject, Grove elaborately treated it, and it now stands as one of the axioms of physics. It is sometimes called correlation of forces. [CORRELATION.]

"We, moreover, speak of the conservation of energy instead of the conservation of force."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 23.

côn-sêr'-vâ'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *conservation*; -al.] Tending to conserve. (Nuttall.)

côn-sêr'-vâ-tîsm, *s.* [Eng. *conservat(ive)*; -ism.]

1. *English Politics*: The political tenets advocated by the Conservatives—viz., the preservation of the present British constitution and the institutions of the country, especially the monarchy, the House of Lords, the Established Church of England, and, as a buttress to it, that of Scotland. There may be also a religious conservatism, a doctrinal conservatism, an ecclesiastical conservatism, &c.

2. Favorable disposition toward established institutions; opposition to radical innovations or measures.

côn-sêr'-vâ-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conservatif* (*m.*), *conservative* (*f.*); Sp., Port., & Ital. *conservativo*.] [CONSERVE.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Tending to preserve from loss, waste or injury.

"The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all others."—*Peacoch*.

2. *Spec.*: Desirous of preserving the existing institutions of the country, or, if any of them must needs be altered, then keeping the changes within the narrowest possible limits. [B.]

"The movement against the last king of the House of Stuart was in England conservative, in Scotland destructive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As substantive:

1. *Singular*:

(1) *Gen.*: A person or Being who conserves or preserves anything; a preserver.

"The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Confirmation*, fol. 32.

(2) *Spec.*: One belonging to the party described under 2, or holding similar convictions in any other state.

2. *Pl. (Conservatives)*: One of the two great political parties in England and in some of the states of the Union. In every society which has ever existed one large section of the community has been led by mental constitution, by its position in society, or by other causes, to deprecate change, unless where the necessity for it can be proved by irrefragable evidence. Others, from the same causes, tend to become a party of movement, and on much less proof of its necessity than that which the first would deem sufficient, advocate change and what they deem reform. Though both parties are needful to the healthy political life of the country, yet each is disposed to regard the other as its mortal foe. Each has a central organization, besides an immense number of local societies scattered over the country. The prominent spirits of each party are never long at rest, but seek every opportunity of advocating their views. Perhaps one-eighth of the community have pronounced political views, and are able to explain why they hold them; the remainder constitute an inert mass of no strong political convictions, but this swaying, first to one side and then to the other, successively puts each party in power. The national obligations entered into by the one are scrupulously respected by the other, even though it may at first have opposed their being formed. Both these parties consented for many years to be known only by nicknames, which caricatured their failings—the party which, speaking broadly, resisted change being stigmatized by the nickname Tory, and that which advocated it by Whig. Neither term was of English

origin: the term Tory [TORRY] came originally from Ireland, and Whig [WHIG] from Scotland. It was inevitable that sooner or later these names should be exchanged for others of a more complimentary character, and accordingly the "Tories" called themselves "Conservatives," and the "Whigs" assumed the title of "Liberals." For the first employment of the term, see *Conservative Party*. It was suggested that their opponents were the Destructive party, but the name was unjust and was soon forgotten. Lord Beaconsfield attempted to revert to the old name Tory, but his followers did not take kindly to it, and the word was left to his opponents to use. Constitutionalism was also proposed as a substitute for it, but the use of that new term did not long continue.

The first French revolution being in the earlier stages everywhere welcomed with enthusiasm by the party of progress, the reign of terror so discredited that party that it placed power in the hands of the Conservatives for about forty years. The strong Liberal movement which produced the first Reform Bill terminated its rule for the time. During the next sixty years it was in office for the following periods: Under Sir Robert Peel, from December 26, 1834, to April 18, 1835, and again from September 6, 1841, to July 6, 1846; under the Earl of Derby, from February 27, 1852, to December 23 of the same year; from February 23, 1858, to June 18, 1859; and again from July 6, 1866, to February 27, 1868; under Benjamin Disraeli, afterward Lord Beaconsfield, from February 27, 1868, to December 27th of the same year; from February 21, 1874, to April 28, 1880; under the Marquis of Salisbury, from June 24, 1885, to February 6, 1886; and again from August 3, 1886, to August 19, 1892.

At the close of the United States civil war, 1860-65, the people of the South were divided into two great parties—the conservatives, who were anxious for the restoration of the old order of affairs, and the radicals, who were in favor of a thorough regeneration and reconstruction of political institutions. Upon the enfranchisement of the negro, it is hardly necessary to say that that race at once aligned itself with the radicals, while the whites were as a unit conservative—afterward reproachfully called *Bourbon*.

¶ (1) *Conservative Club*: A club founded in London in 1840. The mansion in St. James street which it occupies, was opened on February 10, 1845.

(2) *Conservative party*: *Political Hist.*: The name given by Mr. John Wilson Croker in 1830 to the great party in England previously known as the Tory party. [B, 2.] [See also *TORY*.]

" . . . we are now, as we always have been, decidedly and conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the *Conservative party*."—*Qu. Rev.*, vol. xlii., No. 83 (Jan., 1830), p. 276.

côn-sêr'-vâ-tôr, **côn-sêr'-vâ-tôr**, ***con-ser-va-tour**, *s.* [Lat. *conservator*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Any person appointed to conserve, preserve, or watch over anything.

"Like conservators of the public health."
Cowper: Conversation.

II. Law:

1. In the same sense as I.

" . . . the Severn Board of Conservators, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A standing arbitrator appointed to adjust differences which may arise between two parties.

¶ (1) *Conservators of the Peace*:

Old Law & Hist.: Officers appointed by the English common law to see that the peace is kept. They were originally of two kinds. Those who held other offices than this, and aided in keeping the peace in virtue of their possessing such offices. To this category belonged the King, the Lord Chancellor, the High Constable, and other dignitaries. A second kind were those who had no other function.

(2) *Conservators of Truce and Safe Conducts*:

Old Law & Hist.: Officers appointed at every English seaport to hear and decide on charges regarding the breaking of truces and safe conducts, or abetting and receiving the truce-breakers.

côn-sêr'-vâ-tôr-ÿ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conservatoire* (*a. & s.*); Sp. *conservatorio* (*a.*); Port. *conservatorio* = a conservatory; Ital. *conservatorio* = a workhouse, a nunnery; Low Lat. *conservatorius* (*a.*), *conservatorium* (*s.*).]

A. As adj.: Tending to preserve anything from loss, decay, or injury.

"She transmits a sovereign and conservatory influence through all the members."—*Howell: Parl. of Beasts*, p. 143.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place where anything is kept to preserve it from loss or injury.

"A conservatory of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. Any glazed building. (This is the significance 2 (1), (2) used in a looser sense.)

∴ *Horticulture*:

(1) *Properly*: A building, generally of brick, containing shelves for rows of pots; as its etymology implies, it is designed to conserve or protect plants which can be put in the open air in summer, but require protection from the rigor of our climate in winter.

(2) A glass house for plants at any season of the year.

II. Technically:

Educational: An institution in which are perpetuated by teaching the various fine arts and sciences; applied in this country especially to schools for the higher musical education.

côn-sêr'-vâ-trîx, *s.* [Lat.] A female conservator.

côn-sêr've, *v. t.* [Lat. *conservo*: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *servo*=to keep.]

1. *Gen.*: To preserve or protect from injury or loss.

"They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) To preserve or candy fruit; to make conserves.

* (2) To compound.

"And it was dyed in mummy which the skillful

Conserved of maidens' hearts."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

côn-sêr've, *s.* [CONSERVE, *v.*]

*1. A preservative.

"The first which is the conserve
And keper of the remenaunt."
Gower, iii. 86.

*2. The act of compounding or preserving.

"Phisique of is conserve
Maketh many a restauracion."
Gower, iii. 22.

*3. A conservatory or place where anything is kept.
" . . . set the pots into your conserve, and keep them dry."—*Evelyn's Kalendar*.

*4. A compound, a preparation.

"They'll fetch you conserve from the hip
And lay it softly on your lip."
Drayton: Nymph, 2.

5. A sweetmeat; fruit preserved or candied.

"I shall . . . study broths, plaisters, and conserves, till from a fine lady I become a notable woman."—*Tatler*, No. 53.

côn-sêr'ved, *pa. par. or a.* [CONSERVE, *v.*]

***côn-sêr'-vêr**, *s.* [Eng. *conserv(e)*; -er.]

1. *Gen.*: One who preserves or keeps from injury or loss; a preserver.

"In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual conservers of knowledge and story."—*Temple*.

2. *Spec.*: One who makes conserves.

côn-sêr'-vîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONSERVE, *v.*]

***A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. *Gen.*: The act of preserving or keeping from loss or injury.

2. *Spec.*: The act or art of making conserves.

***côn-sêr'-sîon**, *s.* [Lat. *consessio*, from *consideo* = to sit together: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *sideo*=to sit.] A sitting together. (*Bailey*.)

***côn-sêr'-sôr**, *s.* [Lat., from *consideo*.] One who sits together with others; an assessor. (*Bailey*.)

côn-sîd'-êr, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *considérer*; Sp. & Port. *considerar*; Ital. *considerare*, from Lat. *considero*=to observe, to consider, to contemplate; prop. to observe the stars: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *sidus* (genit. *sideris*)=a star.]

A. Transitive:

1. To think or ponder upon; to contemplate, to reflect or fix one's thoughts on.

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations . . ."—*Deut. xxxii. 7*.

2. To examine, to inspect.

"Is man no more than this? Consider him well."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. To have regard or respect to; to take into account.

"It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, . . ."—*Temple*.

4. To look upon as of importance.

" . . . more united at home, and more considered abroad, . . ."—*Sir W. Temple: To the Lord Treasurer*, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To look upon in a certain light; to estimate, to regard, to view.

"Mr. Montague was too aspiring to stoop to anything below the height he was in, and that he least considered profit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**, **thin**, **this**; **sîn**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tîon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

¶ Followed by *as*.

"... two leaders, either of whom might, with some show of reason, claim to be *considered* as the representative of the absent chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*6. To estimate at its proper value; to requite, to reward.

"... take away with thee the very services thou hast done; which if I have not enough *considered* . . . to be more thankful to thee shall be my study."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

7. To look upon with pity or sympathy.

"Consider mine affliction, and deliver me . . ."—*Psalm cix. 153*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To reflect, to ponder, to deliberate or think seriously.

"Consider whose thou art . . ."—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, i. 2.

2. To deliberate.

(a) Followed by *of*.

"Widow, we will *consider* of your suit."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 2.

(b) Used in a sort of reflexive sense.

"... you ought to *consider* with yourselves . . ."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

3. To examine or inquire.

"'Twere to *consider* too curiously, to *consider* so."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

4. To hesitate, to doubt, to waver.

"'Twas rage alone,
Which burning upward, in succession dries
The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes."—*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consider* and *to regard*: "There is most caution in *considering*; most attention in *regarding*. The circumstances, situation, advantages, disadvantages, and the like, are objects of *consideration*; personal character, abilities, and qualities, are objects of *regard*. A want of *consideration* leads a person to form a very unfair judgment of others; a want of *regard* makes them *regardless* of their comfort, convenience and respectability. We ought to have a *consideration* for all who are in our service, not to demand more of them than what we may reasonably expect; we ought at all times to have a *regard* for our own credit and respectability, among those who are witnesses of our conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**côn-sîd-êr-a-bîl'-i-tÿ*, s. [Eng. *considerable*; -ity.] The quality of being considerable or capable of being considered.

côn-sîd-êr-a-ble, a. & s. [Fr. *considérable*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Worthy or capable of being considered; worth consideration.

"It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning."—*Wilkins*.

*2. Deserving of notice; noteworthy.

"The Author thought them *considerable* enough to address them to his Prince . . ."—*Pope: Horace*, bk. ii., ep. i.

†3. Important; of consequence or weight; influential.

"... escorted by many of the most *considerable* gentlemen of the western counties, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Of some size, amount, or quality; moderately large or great.

"The weight of France, therefore, though still very *considerable*, has relatively diminished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***B. As subst.:** A matter or point worthy of consideration.

"For the sense there are two *considerables*; the motion made on the brain, and the soul's act consequent thereupon, which we call *animadversion*."—*Glanvill: Van. of Dogm.*, ch. viii.

côn-sîd-êr-a-ble-nëss, s. [Eng. *considerable*; -ness.] The quality of being worthy of consideration.

(1) In importance, moment, or weight.

"Nor doth all the glory that riseth out of them, to him, rise up to a *considerableness* in comparison of what shall, and doth, out of us."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 95.

(2) In size, extent, or amount.

"... to the smallness of the worth of their livings, and to the *considerableness* of income they yield the improprietation."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 168. *App. to the Life*.

côn-sîd-êr-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *considerable*]; -ly.]

1. In a manner or degree deserving of consideration.

"I desire no sort of favor so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do."—*Pope*.

2. Greatly; to a great extent.

"In regard to ducks and rabbits, the breeds of which differ *considerably* from each other in structure."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 19.

**côn-sîd-êr-ançe*, s. [Eng. *consider*; -ance.] Consideration, reflection, or deliberation.

"After this cold *considerance*, sentence me."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 2.

côn-sîd-êr-ate, a. [Lat. *consideratus*, pa. par. of *considero*.]

*1. Thoughtful; given to consideration and reflection; serious.

"The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man."—*Addison*.

*2. Serious, sober, expressive of thought or reflection.

"Beau mark'd my unsuccessful pains

With fix'd *considerate* face."

Cowper: Dog and Water Lily.

*3. Quiet, calm, careful.

"I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed piece of a turret, upon the wall over the haven, to take a *considerate* view thereof."—*Sir H. Blount: Voyage to the Levant*, p. 106.

*4. Having a regard to or consideration for; regardful (followed by the preposition *of*).

"Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

5. Characterized by a consideration for the feelings or situation of others; thoughtful.

"Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people."—*Dryden*.

"It will be the business of a just and refined nature to be sincere and *considerate* at the same time."—*Helps: Friends in Council*, i. 15.

¶ For the difference between *considerate* and *thoughtful*, see THOUGHTFUL.

côn-sîd-êr-ate-ly, adv. [Eng. *considerate*; -ly.]

*1. After due consideration or reflection; not hastily or rashly; seriously.

2. With consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

côn-sîd-êr-ate-nëss, s. [Eng. *considerate*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being considerate, prudent, or thoughtful.

2. The quality of having a consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

"Your *considerateness* and bounty will make you faithful ones [attendants] wherever you go."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. iii., let. xxxii.

côn-sîd-êr-â-tion, **con-syd-er-a-cyon*, s. [Fr. *considération*; Ital. *considerazione*; from Lat. *consideratio*, from *considero*=to consider (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of considering, reflecting, or seriously deliberating on.

2. Careful attention, thought, or deliberation; care, prudence.

"These facts are in perfect accordance with another fact which seems to deserve *consideration*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Contemplation or meditation. (Followed by the preposition *of*.)

"Moses, having his mind fixed upon him who is invisible, acted more from the *consideration* of him whom he could not see, than of him whom he saw to be highly displeased with him . . ."—*Stillington: vol. iii.*, ser. 1.

4. An examination, inquiry, or investigation into anything.

5. The result of examination, deliberation, or meditation; reflections, thoughts.

"... a little tract entitled '*Considerations* on the Choice of a Speaker' . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

6. Thought, regard, attention, or respect for the feelings or opinions of others.

"... unless the House should, out of *consideration* for him, be disposed to retain them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. A respectful expression of regard.

8. That which is considered or reflected on; a motive or ground of action or conduct.

"The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them."—*Hooker*.

9. A point or matter to be considered or taken into account.

"... by what *considerations* the applicability of the principle is bounded."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § i., p. 255.

10. The ground or reason for a conclusion.

"Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down."—*Hooker*.

11. A claim to notice or regard; importance, worth, consequence.

"... peers of high *consideration* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

12. A reward, recompense, or payment for any act done.

"We are provident enough not to part with anything serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

13. An equivalent.

"Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people."—*Locke*.

II. Law: (See extract.)

"*Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse."—*Cowell*.

¶ 1. *To take into consideration:*

(1) To consider, to reflect on, to weigh.

(2) To pay attention or regard to as a matter deserving of consideration.

"... they took into *consideration* another matter of high importance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *In consideration of:* Considering, taking into account.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *consideration* and *reflection*: "*Consideration* is employed for practical purposes; *reflection* for matters of speculation or moral improvement. Common objects call for *consideration*: the workings of the mind itself, or objects purely spiritual, occupy *reflection*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *consideration* and *reason*: "*Considerations* influence our actions; they are a species of motives: *reason* determines our belief or our conduct. *Considerations* are restrictive or negative; *reasons* are positive. We may have powerful *considerations* for forbearing to act, and powerful *reasons* for adopting one line of conduct in preference to another. *Considerations* are almost always personal, affecting either our own interest or that of others; *reasons* are general, and vary according to the nature of the subject. No *consideration* of profit or advantage should induce a person to forfeit his word. The *reasons* which men assign for their conduct are often as absurd as they are false." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-sîd-êr-a-tive, a. [Eng. *considerat(e)*; -ive.] Given or inclined to reflection; thoughtful, contemplative.

**côn-sîd-êr-a-tôr*, s. [Lat.] One who considers or reflects; a considerer.

"... thinking *considerators* . . ."—*Brown: Chr. Mor.*, i. 30.

côn-sîd-êred, pa. par. or a. [CONSIDER.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Reflected on; devoted to reflection.

"And at our more *consider'd* time we'll read,

Answer, and think upon this business."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Thought of, estimated, looked upon.

¶ *All things considered:* After a careful weighing of and reflecting on all the circumstances of any case.

côn-sîd-êr-êr, s. [Eng. *consider*; -er.] One who is given to consideration and reflection.

côn-sîd-êr-ing, pr. par., a., s. & prep. or conj. [CONSIDER.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Reflective, reasoning.

"... yet after so long a tract of time, the Scripture must, by *considering* men, be confest to speak not only properly, but often politely and elegantly to the present age."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue*, sec. ii., § 12.

C. As subst.: The act of taking into consideration, reflecting or seriously thinking; consideration.

"... I am afraid

His thinkings are below the moon, not worth

His serious *considering*."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

D. As prep. or conj.: Taking into consideration, making allowance for.

"It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature."—*Spectator*.

¶ *A considering cap:* A state or appearance of consideration, meditation, or reflection.

"Now I'll put on my *considering cap*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject*.

côn-sîd-êr-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *considering*; -ly.] In a serious manner; with deep thought or consideration; without haste or rashness.

"... read them *consideringly* over, . . ."—*Whole Duty of Man: Heads of Self-Exam.*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, 'rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côn-sig-n' (*g* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *consigner*; Ital. *consignare*; Sp. *consignar*, from Lat. *consigno* = to seal, to attest: *con=cum*=with, together, and *signo*=to seal; *signum*=a seal.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To sign or mark with a sign.

"... consigning them with holy chrism, . . ." —*Strype: Records*, No. 88, *Judgment of Buckmaster*.

(2) To confirm, to assure.

"For my father hath *consigned* and confirmed me with his assured testimonie, . . ." —*Tyndall: Works*, p. 457.

(3) To hand over, to deliver formally or by deed.

"Men, by free gift, *consign* over a place to the Divine worship." —*South*.

(4) To commit, to transfer.

"Hopeless as they who, far at sea,

By the cold moon have just *consign'd*

The corpse of one, loved tenderly,

To the bleak flood they leave behind."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; Fire Worshipers.

(5) To yield, to give up, to surrender, to resign.

"At last,

The clouds *consign* their treasures to the fields."

Thomson: Spring, 171-2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To stamp, mark, or impress.

"*Consign* my spirit with great fear." —*Bp. Taylor*.

(2) To commit.

"The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history." —*Addison*.

(3) To give in charge, to intrust.

"Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,

Consign'd the youthful consort to his care."

Pope: Odyssey.

(4) To appropriate, to apply to a certain purpose, to assign.

"The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor." —*Dryden: Fables; Dedic*.

(5) To condemn, to give up to a certain state.

"... put their seals to the packet which *consigns* every new-born effort to oblivion." —*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. v.; *Of Reverie*.

II. Technically:

*1. *Eccles.*: To mark or sign with the sign of the cross.

"In baptism we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ, presented unto Him, *consigned* with His sacrament." —*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., Dis. 6.

2. *Comm.*: To hand over or intrust to an agent goods for disposal or superintendence.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To consent, to agree.

"... a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty, . . . It were . . . a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to." —*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. To yield, to submit, to give way.

"All lovers young, all lovers must

Consign to thee, and come to dust."

Shakespeare: Song of Cymbeline.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consign*, *to commit*, and *to intrust*: "The idea of transferring from one's self to the care of another is common to these terms. What is *consigned* is either given absolutely away from one's self, or only conditionally for one's own purpose; what is *committed* or *intrusted* is given conditionally. A person *consigns* his property over to another by a deed in law; a merchant *consigns* his goods to another, to dispose of them for his advantage; he *commits* the management of his business to his clerks, and *intrusts* them with the care of his property. *Consign* expresses a more positive measure than *commit*, and *commit* than *intrust*. When a child is *consigned* to the care of another, it is an unconditional surrender of one's trust into the hands of another; but any person may be *committed* to the care of another with various limitations; and when he is *intrusted* to his care, it is both a partial and temporary matter, referring mostly to his personal safety, and that only for a limited time." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-sig'-na-tar-ỹ, *s.* [Lat. *consignatus*, *pa. par.* of *consigno*.] One to whom goods are *consigned* or *intrusted*; a consignee.

côn-sig-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *consignation*; from Lat. *consignatio*, from *consignatus*, *pa. par.* of *consigno*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of marking or signing with any sign.

"... with the *consignation*, with the cream, imposition of hands of the prelates, be the signes." —*Strype: Records*, No. 88; *Judgment of Stokesly*.

*2. The act of ratifying, affirming, or confirming, as though by affixing a seal; confirmation, ratification.

"If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon." —*Taylor: Worthy Communicant*.

3. The act of consigning, committing, or delivering over.

"As the hope of salvation is a good disposition toward it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin." —*Taylor*.

4. A sign, indication, or mark.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The act of consigning goods to an agent for sale or disposal; consignment.

2. *Civil and Scots Law*: The act of depositing in the hands of a third person a sum of money about which there is a dispute.

côn-sig'-na-tũre, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *signature* (*q. v.*).] A joint signature; a full and complete ratification.

côn-sig-ne (*signe* as *sên-yê*), *s.* [Fr.]

Military:

1. A watchword or countersign given to a sentinel.

2. A person required to keep within certain bounds.

côn-signed' (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSIGN.]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Committed, delivered, handed over.

2. Given in charge, intrusted.

3. Assigned, appropriated, given over.

II. *Comm.*: Intrusted or delivered to an agent for sale or disposal. (See extract under CONSIGNEE.)

côn-sig-n-êe' (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consign*; -*ee*.] One to whom goods are intrusted or consigned for sale or disposal; an agent, a factor.

"Consigned goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are consigned (who is called the consignor), but to be at the disposal of him to whom they are consigned, who is called the consignee." —*Mortimer: Commercial Dictionary*.

côn-sig-n'-êr, **côn-sig-n'-ôr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consign*; -*er*, -*or*.] He who consigns or intrusts goods to another for sale or disposal. (See extract under CONSIGNEE.)

côn-sig-nif'-i-cant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *significant* (*q. v.*).]

A. *As adj.*: Having a joint or common signification.

"But I find not one of those words or any *consignificant* or equivalent to them, in all our Saxon laws." —*Spelman: Of Feuds and Tenures*, pt. ii., p. 7.

B. *As subst.*: A word having the same meaning as another; a synonym.

côn-sig-ni-fĩ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *signification* (*q. v.*).] A joint or common signification.

"He calls the additional denoting of time, by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*." —*Harris: Philolog. Inq.*

côn-sig-nif'-ic-a-tive, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *significative* (*q. v.*).] Having a joint or common signification; synonymous.

côn-sig-ni-fĩ, *v. t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *signify* (*q. v.*).] To mark or denote in union with something else.

"The cypher . . . only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*, and to change the value of the figures, . . ." —*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., p. 305.

côn-sig-n'-ĩng (*g* silent), *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CONSIGN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of intrusting goods to another for sale or disposal; consignment.

côn-sig-n'-mẽnt (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *consign*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of consigning or intrusting goods to another for sale or disposal.

"... to increase your *consignments* of this valuable branch of national commerce, . . ." —*Burke: Report of a Com. on the Affairs of India*.

2. The writing by which anything is consigned or intrusted.

3. That which is consigned; goods intrusted to an agent or factor for sale or disposal.

4. It is commonly used for a batch of goods received for sale, not necessarily upon trust or as by an agent.

côn-sil'-i-ar-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *consiliarius*, from *consilium*.] Having the character of a counsel.

côn-sil'-i-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *consiliens*, *pr. par.* of *consilio* = to leap together: *con=cum*=with, together, and *salio*=to leap.] The act of concurring or coinciding; coincidence.

"This is what Dr. Whewell expressively terms the *consilience* of inductions." —*Herschel: Astron.*, 3d ed. (1850), p. 4, note.

côn-sil'-i-ẽnt, *a.* [Lat. *consiliens*.] Coinciding, concurring.

"The *consilient* testimony in their favor." —*Garbett: Bampton Lect.*, viii.

***côn-sĩ-mĩ-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *similar* (*q. v.*).] Having a common likeness.

***côn-sĩ-mĩ-lar-ỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *consimilar*; -*y*] Similar, having like qualities or appearance.

"The flood *consimilar* ducts receive, . . ." —*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. iii.

côn-sĩ-mĩ-lĩ-tũde, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *similitude* (*q. v.*).] A common likeness or resemblance.

***côn-sĩ-mĩ-lĩ-tỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *consimilitas*, from *con=cum*=with, together, and *similitas*=likeness; *similis*=like.] The same as CONSIMILITUDE (*q. v.*).

côn-sist', *v. i.* [Fr. *consister*, from Lat. *consisto* = to stand firm: *con=cum*=with, together, and *sisto*=to stand.]

*1. To stand together; to remain fixed.

"It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself." —*Brerewood: On Languages*.

*2. To hold together, to exist.

"He is before all things, and by Him all thing *consist*." —*Colossians* i. 17.

*3. To have concurrent existence, to co-exist.

"Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act." —*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

4. To be composed or made up, to be comprised. (With the prep. *of*.)

"... the Editor has ventured to add a Second Part, *consisting of* a kind of cento . . ." —*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*.

5. To be comprised of, to be contained, to depend on. (Followed by *in*.)

"If their purgation did *consist in* words." —*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. 3.

*6. To be based, to stand, to insist or claim. (Conjoined with *on*.)

"Welcome is peace, if he *on* peace *consist*." —*Shakespeare: Pericles*, i. 4.

*7. To hold together; to be consistent, agreeable, or in accord; to harmonize, to accord.

"Health *consists with* temperance alone." —*Alex. Pope*.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honor." —*Clarendon*.

côn-sist'-ençe, **côn-sist'-en-çỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *consistentia*, from *consistens*, *pr. par.* of *consisto*.] [CON-SIST.]

1. A holding together; the act of remaining or existing in a fixed or permanent state.

2. A state of rest in things capable of growth or motion.

"Even there [in the heaven] I find a change, of motion, of face, of quality; motion whether by *consistence* or retrogradation . . ." —*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 2.

3. A substance, form; firmness of character or nature.

"His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*." —*South: Sermons*.

4. The quality of being durable or lasting; persistence, durability.

"The first can only refer to that sort of preliminary meeting of the representatives of the six Powers which seems to gain more and more *consistency*, and from which Turkey would be excluded." —*London Times*.

*5. A substance or material.

"Nigh founder'd on he fares,

Treading the crnde *consistence*, half on foot,

Half flying." —*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

6. A degree of denseness or rarity.

"Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup." —*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

*7. A combination, a combined or united body.

"The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members." —*Milton, in Ogilvie*.

8. The state or quality of being consistent, harmonious, or in accord with itself or other things; agreement, accord, harmony.

"That *consistency* of behavior, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable." —*Addison: Freeholder*.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"... the *consistency* of popery, with the civil and religious liberties of this nation, . . ." —*Hoadly: Letters signed Britannicus*, Let. 64.

bõil, **bõy**; **põut**, **jõwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-**cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shũn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhũn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shũs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bẽl**, **deĩl**.

côn-sist'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *consistens*, *pr. par.* of *consisto*.]

*1. Holding together; firm, solid, not fluid. (*Lit. & fig.*)

2. In consistence or harmony; congruous, harmonious, not contradictory (followed by *with*).

"A great part of their politics others do not think consistent with honor to practice."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. Acting up to one's professions.

"It was hardly possible to be at once a consistent Quaker and a courtier; but it was utterly impossible to be at once a consistent Quaker and a conspirator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between *consistent* and *compatible*, see COMPATIBLE; for that between *consistent* and *consonant*, see CONSONANT.

côn-sist'-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *consistent*; *-ly*.]

1. In a consistent manner; agreeably, harmoniously.

2. According to, or in consistence with, one's professions.

côn-sist'-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CONSIST, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

*B. *As adjective*:

1. Having consistence.

"... consisting bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. and Experimental History*.

2. Comprised, contained, or depending on.

"Though in and of him there be much consisting."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

3. Consistent.

"You could not help bestowing more that is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man."—*Dryden*.

côn-sis-tôr'-i-âl, *a.* [Eng. *consistory*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory or ecclesiastical court.

"... the Consistorial Courts, . . ."—*Lord Brougham: Historical Sketches*; *Lord Mansfield*.

¶ *Consistorial Court* (Scotland): A term applied to the Commissary Court (now abolished), which took the place of the more ancient bishop's court. (*Ogilvie*.)

côn-sis-tôr'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *consistory*; *-an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Presbyterian; relating to Presbyterian church government. (Used by a seventeenth century controversialist contemptuously.)

"You fall next on the consistorian schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians."—*Milton: Notes on Dr. Griffith's Sermon*.

B. *As subst.*: A member of a consistory.

côn'-sis-tôr'-y, ***con-sis-tor-ie**, ***con-stor-ie**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *consistorium*=a place of assembly, from *consisto*=to stand together.] [CONSIST.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Literally:

Ecclesiastical:

1. The court of every bishop of the Episcopal or Catholic Church for the consideration and decision of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. In England the consistory is held by the bishop's chancellor, or commissary, and by archdeacons or their officials, either in the cathedral or other convenient place in the diocese. (*Burns: Eccles. Law*.)

"This false judge, as telleth us the storie,
As he was wont, sat in his consistorie
And yaf his domes upon sondry cas."

Chaucer: The Doctor's Tale, 12,095.

2. In the Roman Catholic Church: The highest council of state in the Papal government; the assembly of cardinals.

"By a commission from the consistory,
Yea the whole consistory of Rome,"

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

3. An assembly or council of ministers and elders of any church to settle matters connected with that church or body.

"... confiscated property bequeathed to Protestant consistories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. A solemn assembly or meeting.

"To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involved,
A gloomy consistory,"

Milton: P. R., i. 42.

2. A council or court.

"My other self, my counsel's consistory,
My oracle."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Of the nature of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical court; consistorial.

consistory court, *s.*

Law & Eccles.: [CONSISTORY, A. I. 1.]

***côn-sis'-tûre**, *s.* [Eng. *consist*; *-ure*.] Consistency.

"Trees proof against weapons . . . being of a consistency so hard."—*Evelyn: Silva*, p. 490.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fáll; trÿ: Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côn-site', *a.* [Lat. *consitus*, *pa. par.* of *consero*=to sow together.] To sow or plant together, to unite.

***conskite**, ***conskitt**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To befoul with ordure.

"By the means of which they gripe all, devour all, conskite all, burn all."—*Rabelais*, bk. v., ch. xi.

côn-sô-brî'-nâl, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *consobrinalis*.] Pertaining to a cousin; having the relation of a cousin. (*J. Hannay: Singleton*, bk. iv., ch. vii.)

côn-sô'-ci-ate (*ci* as *shî*), *s.* [Lat. *consociatus*, *pa. par.* of *consocio*: *con*=cum=with, together, and *socio*=to join, to associate.] An associate, a confederate, an accomplice.

"Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset."—*Hayward*.

côn-sô'-ci-ate (*ci* as *shî*), *v. t. & i.* [CONSO-CIATE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To unite or join together, to associate.

"Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be consociated with good inward faculties."—*Wotton: On Education*.

2. To bring into communication or connection.

"Ships, besides the transporting of riches and rarities from place to place, consociate the most remote regions of the earth . . ."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 102.

3. To cement, to hold together.

"The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and consociate the parts of the chaos."—*Burnet*.

II. *American Church*: To convene a consociation of pastors and delegates of different churches for consultation and advice.

B. *Intransitive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: To coalesce, to join or unite together.

"If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets."—*Bentley: Sermon*, vii.

II. *American Church*: To meet in a consociation.

côn-sô'-ci-â-têd (or *ci* as *shî*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSO-CIATE, *v.*]

côn-sô'-ci-â-tîng (or *ci* as *shî*), *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CONSO-CIATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of joining or uniting together.

2. The act of associating or joining with others.

côn-sô'-ci-â-tion (or *ci* as *shî*), *s.* [Lat. *consociatio*, from *consociatus*, *pa. par.* of *consocio*.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An alliance, union, or conjunction.

"... a consociation of offices . . ."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

2. Intimacy, close companionship or association.

"By so long and so various consociation with a prince, . . ."—*Wotton*.

II. *Ecclesiol.*: A union or fellowship of churches, by means of the pastors and delegates. A meeting of the pastors and delegates of different churches for consultation and mutual aid and support in ecclesiastical matters. Used—

1. In a general sense.

"Nor does there appear in the first century that consociation of the churches of the same province which gave rise to councils and to metropolitans."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Murdock), cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 14.

2. In the American churches.

côn-sô'-ci-â-tion-âl (or *ci* as *shî*), *a.* [Eng. *consociation*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a consociation.

côn-sô'-ci-ê't-ÿ, ***côn-sô'-ci-ê't-ie**, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *society* (q. v.).] Association.

"By mutuall consociete."—*Heywood: Dialogues*, No. II.

côn-sôl'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *consol(e)*; *-able*.] Able to be consoled; admitting of consolation.

"A long, long weeping, not consolable."

Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien, 705.

côn-sôl'-âte, *a.* [Lat. *consolatus*, *pa. par.* of *consolor*.]

1. Consolatory, cheering.

"The most consolate thing in the world to me."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 40. (*Davies*.)

2. Consoled, comforted.

"He cometh to thee, to make thee consolate."—*Quarles: Emblems*, bk. v., No. 15.

côn-sôl'-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *consolatus*, *pa. par.* of *consolor*=to console (q. v.).] To console, to comfort, to cheer.

"That pitiful rumor may report my flight,
To consolate thine ear."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

côn-sôl'-â-tion, ***côn-sôl'-â-çion**, *s.* [Fr. *consolation*; Ital. *consolazione*, from Lat. *consolatio*, from *consolor*=to console: *con*=cum=with, together, and *solor*=to comfort.]

1. The act of consoling, cheering, or comforting.

"Thynkest thou it a small thyng of the consolacions of God?"—*Bible* (1551); *Job*, ch. xv.

2. That which consoles, cheers, or comforts; a source or cause of comfort.

"Hear diligently my speech, and let this be your consolations."—*Job* xxi. 2.

3. A state of comparative comfort and happiness.

"For we have great joy and consolation in thy love, . . ."—*Philem.* i. 7.

côn-sôl'-â-tôr, *s.* [Lat.] A comforter, a consoler, a cheerer.

"A kind of officers termed consolators of the sick."—*Johnson: Note on Tempest*.

côn-sôl'-â-tôr-ÿ, *s. & a.* [Lat. *consolatorius*.]

A. *As subst.*: Anything which consoles, comforts, or cheers; a consolation.

B. *As adj.*: Consoling, comforting, cheering; containing or tending to consolation or comfort.

"Letters . . . oburgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory."—*Howell: Letters*, I. i. 1.

côn-sôl'-â-trix, *s.* [Lat.] A female consoler.

"Love, the consolatrix, met him again."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Salem Chapel*, ch. xxvi.

***con-solde**, *s.* [CONFOUND.]

côn-sôle', *v. t.* [Fr. *consoler*, from Lat. *consolor*: *con*=cum=with, together, fully; *solor*=to cheer; to comfort.] To comfort or cheer the mind in time of trouble or distress; to alleviate grief or sorrow; to soothe, to solace.

"Mr. Pope retired with some chagrin to Twickenham, but consoled himself and his friend with this sarcastic reflection—'We shall take our degree together in fame, whatever we do at the university.'"—*Warburton: Life*, by Hurd.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to console*, *to comfort*, and *to solace*: "*Console* and *solace* denote the relieving of pain; *comfort* marks the communication of positive pleasure. We *console* others with words; we *console* or *solace* ourselves with reflections; we *comfort* by words or deeds. *Console* is used on more important occasions than *solace*. We *console* our friends when they meet with afflictions; we *solace* ourselves when we meet with disasters; we *comfort* those who stand in need of comfort." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-sôle, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Archit.*: A bracket or truss, mostly with scrolls or volutes at the two ends, of unequal size and contrasted, but connected by a flowing line from the back of the upper one to the inner convolving face of the lower. (*Weale*.) Also called *Ancones* (q. v.).

2. *Furnit.*: A pier-table or bracket.

"Showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and chiffonieres."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii.

console-table, *s.* [CONSOLE, *s.*, 2.]

côn-sôled', *pa. par.* or *a.* [CONSOLE, *v.*]

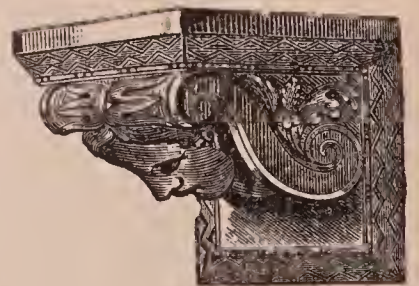
côn-sôl'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *consol(e)*; *-er*.] One who consoles, cheers, or comforts.

"And, as she looked around, she saw how Death, the consoler,
Laying his hand upon many a heart, had healed it forever."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii., v. 5.

côn-sôl'-id-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *consolidans*, *pr. par.* of *consolido*=to condense, to consolidate (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of consolidating; especially applied to a medicine, having the tendency to unite and close up wounds.

B. *As subst.*: That which has the power or quality of consolidating; especially used of a medicine having the quality of closing up wounds.



Console.

côn-sôl'-i-dâ-te, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *consolider*.] [CONSOLIDATE, *a.*] The word is explained in the glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's Natural History, 1601, as if then of recent introduction into the English tongue.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To make solid, to form into a solid and compact mass, to compress, to harden, to solidify.

"The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and consolidated, the earth above the waters."—Burnet: *Theory*.

2. Figuratively:

*1) To strengthen; to render firm or steady.

"... whereby knowledge is ratified, and (as I might say) consolidate."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

(2) To unite closely and firmly; to bring into close union.

"So long as he was compelled to act he would endeavor to consolidate the Empire by every justifiable means."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) To mass together.

II. Technically:

1. Legal:

(1) To combine two benefices in one.

(2) To combine two or more actions into one.

2. *Parl.*: To combine or unite two or more bills in one.

*3. *Surg.*: To unite or close the lips of a wound, or the parts of a broken bone.

4. *Funds*: To unite several items of revenue under one head. [CONSOL.]

"... a great variety of taxes and surpluses of taxes and duties which were at that year consolidated."—Rees: *Cyclopædia; Funds*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become solid; to form into a solid and compact body, to solidify.

"In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate."—Bacon: *Nat. History*.

côn-sôl'-i-dâ-te, *a.* [Lat. *consolidatus*, *pa. par.* of *consolido*: *con=cum=with, together, and solido=to make solid; solidus=solid, compact.*]

*1. *Lit.*: Formed into a solid and compact mass; solidified, hardened.

"... the brawnes and sinewes of his thighs not fully consolidate."—Sir T. Elyot: *Gov.*, fol. 58.

†2. *Fig.*: Firmly fixed or united; combined.

"Tho all experience past became Consolidate in mind and frame."—Tennyson: *Two Voices*.

côn-sôl'-i-dâ-têd, *pa. particip. or a.* [CONSOLIDATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Solidified; formed into a solid and compact mass; hardened.

"Take, then, a mass of partially consolidated mud, ..."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 417-8.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Brought into union; combined.

"... the equality manifestly becomes as predicable of the consolidated states as it was of the serial states."—Herbert Spencer: *Principles of Psychology*, p. 300.

(2) In close union and connection; compact.

"The Germans believe that, as they have only their own consolidated and easily traversed country to defend ..."—*London Times*.

II. Technically:

1. *Parl.*: Applied to two or more bills combined into one.

2. *Funds*: Applied to two or more sources of revenue combined in one. [CONSOLS.]

3. *Law*: Applied to two or more actions combined into one.

¶ **Consolidated Funds**:

Finance: Funds so called because consolidated out of several others. In this country loans of different dates have several times been consolidated, the bonds and securities for which are quoted on the market as "consols" (q. v.). In England the consolidated fund has been created of three loans or funds—the aggregate, the general, and the South Sea funds. It was first formed in 1786. On Jan. 5, 1816, it became as it now is, the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.

côn-sôl'-i-dâ-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONSOLIDATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of making solid or compact.

2. The act or process of becoming solid or hardened.

II. *Law, &c.*: The act of combining two or more actions, bills, &c., into one.

¶ Consolidating of actions:

Law: The joining of two or more actions in one. This may be done by order of a judge, when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, against the same defendant, at the same time, for a cause of prosecution which might have been tried in a single action.

côn-sôl'-i-dâ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *consolidatio*, from *consolidatus*, *pa. par.* of *consolido*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of consolidating or forming into a solid and compact mass.

"The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random."—Woodward: *Essay toward a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. The state of being consolidated or formed into a solid and compact mass; solidification.

"In an able and elaborate essay published in 1835, Prof. Sedgwick proposed the theory that cleavage is due to the action of crystalline or polar forces subsequent to the consolidation of the rock."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 410.

*II. Figuratively:

1. A ratifying or confirmation.

"He first offered a league to Henry the Seventh, and for consolidation thereof his daughter Margaret."—Lord Herbert of Cherbury: *Hist. of Henry VIII.*, p. 11.

2. A strengthening or rendering firm.

B. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: The rendering of strata harder and more stony. [A. I. 1.] As a rule the older rocks are more consolidated and therefore more stony than those of comparatively modern date, but there are numerous exceptions to this rule. Some, such as calcareous and silicious deposits, were hard from the first. Among those which were originally soft, the solidifying causes were the pressure of superincumbent rocks, heat, the infiltration of a calcareous, ferruginous, or silicious cement, &c. (Lyell: *Princip. of Geol., &c.*, ch. xii.)

2. Law:

(1) The combining of two or more actions in one.

"Application may be made on the part of the defendants in these several actions for a judge's order to stay all the actions except one. This is called consolidating the actions, and the order by which it is effected, the Consolidation Rule."—Arnold.

(2) The combining of two benefices in one.

(3) The uniting the possession or profit of land with the property.

3. *Funds*: The combining of two or more sources of revenue in one.

côn-sôl'-i-dâ-tîve, *a.* [Eng. *consolidat(e); -ive*.] Having the power or quality of consolidating.

***côn-sôl'-i-dâ-tôr**, *s.* [Eng. *consolidat(e); -or*.] One who consolidates.

"Harmonists and consolidators force it into the crucible."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 6, 1877, p. 426.

côn-sôl'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONSOLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Comforting, cheering.

C. *As subst.*: The act of comforting or cheering; consolation.

côn-sôl'-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *consoling; -ly*.] In a consoling or comforting manner; by way of consolation.

côn-sôl's, *s. pl.* [Abbreviation for *consolidated annuities*.]

Finance: Securities of a consolidated indebtedness, whether of public or private corporation, are in this country quoted as consols. In England, the three per cent. consolidated annuities, constituting part of the British funded debt, are indicated by the word. Their value fluctuates perpetually, but within narrow limits; they are generally not much below par. In 1761 four per cent., and in 1762 five per cent. consols were created, but the interest upon them was gradually reduced, till now it is only three per cent.

côn-sôm-mê, *s.* [Fr.] A broth or soup made by boiling meat and vegetables to a jelly.

côn'-sôn-ânçe, ***côn'-sôn-ân-çý**, *s.* [Lat. *consonantia*, from *consonans*, *pr. par.* of *consono=to sound together, to agree in sound; con=cum=with, together, and sono=to sound; sonus=a sound.*]

[SOUND, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Accord or agreement of sound.

"And winds and waters flow'd
In consonance. Such were those prime of days."—Thomson: *Spring*, 270.

2. Rhyme or agreement in sound.

"... the ode is finished before the ear has learned its measures, and consequently before it can receive pleasure from their consonance and recurrence."—Johnson: *Life of Gray*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Consistency, agreement, harmony, accord.

"As in everything else, beauty and favor is composed and framed (as it were) of many members meeting and concurring in one, and altogether at the same time, and that by a certain symmetry, consonance, and harmony."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 50.

(a) Followed by *with*.

"The optic nerve responds, as it were, to the waves with which it is in consonance."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 9., p. 196.

(b) Followed by *to*.

"I have set down this to show the perfect consonancy of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity."—Hammond: *On Fundamentals*.

*2. Concord, close union, friendship.

"... by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth, by the obligation of our ever-preserved love, ..."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *Music*: A combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness which is produced by beats disturbing the smooth flow of the sound. (*Grove: Dict. of Music*.)

côn-sô-nant, ***con-so-naunte**, *a., adv. & s.* [Lat. *consonans*, *pr. par.* of *consono*.] [CONSONANCE.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Agreeing or according in sound; having like sounds.

"... often intermingled with perfect or consonant rhymes."—Hallam: *Lit. of Middle Ages*, pt. i., ch. ii.

(2) Consisting of consonants, consonantal.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Agreeing, consistent, congruous; in harmony.

(a) Followed by *with*.

"That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing consonant with natural equity."—Decay of Piety.

(b) Followed by *to*.

"... it is much consonant to the law of God, as a thing willed, not commanded."—Burnet: *Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

(2) Sympathetic.

II. Music: Composed of consonances.

B. *As adv.*: Agreeably, consistently, in accord.

"Christe sayeth consonaunte to the same."—Latimer: *6th Sermon*.

C. As substantive:

Gram.: A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself—that is, without the conjunction of a vowel. Consonants are divided into *liquids, mutes, and sibilants*. (See these words.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consonant, accordant, and consistent*: "Consonant is employed in matters of representation; accordant in matters of opinion or sentiment; consistent in matters of conduct. A particular passage is consonant with the whole tenor of the Scriptures; a particular account is accordant with all one hears and sees on a subject; a person's conduct is not consistent with his station. Consonant is opposed to dissonant, accordant to discordant, consistent to inconsistent."

... Consonance mostly serves to prove the truth of anything, but dissonance does not prove its falsehood until it amounts to direct discordance or inconsistency." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

consonant interval.

Music: [INTERVAL.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

côn-sô-nan-tal, *a.* [Eng. *consonant; -al*.]

1. Of the nature of a consonant.

"The consonantal sounds *b* and *d* begin no Greek word."—Marsh: *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, p. 469.

2. Pertaining to or connected with consonants.

"... cases where, from consonantal corruptions, a short vowel has to be lengthened."—Beames: *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. ii., p. 157.

côn-sô-nân'-tal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *consonantal; -ly*.] By a consonant.

côn-sô-nân'-tîc, *a.* [Eng. *consonant; -ic*.] Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant; consonantal.

"Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided consonantic quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form."—Chambers: *Encycl.* (Ogilvie.)

côn-sô-nant'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *consonant; -ly*.] In a consistent manner; consistently, agreeably.

côn-sô-nant'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *consonant; -ness*.] The quality of being consonant; consistency, accord.

bôil, bôý; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cōn'-sōn-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *consonus* = sounding together, agreeing: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sonus* = a sound.] Agreeing in sound; accordant, concordant, harmonious.

cōn-sō'-pī-āte, *v. t.* [CON SOPITE, *v.*] To lull to sleep.

cōn-sō'-pī-ā-tion, *s.* [CONSOPITION.] A lulling to sleep.

"... a total abstinence from intemperance or business, is no more philosophy, than a total consopiation of the senses in repose . . ."—Pope: *Lett. to Digby*.

cōn-sō'-pīte, *v. t.* [CONSOPITE, *a.*] To lull to sleep, to quiet, to compose.

"The masculine faculties of the soul were for a while well slaked and consopited."—More: *Cong. Cabb.* (1653), p. 68.

cōn-sō'-pīte, *a.* [Lat. *consopitus*, *pa. par.* of *consopio* = to lull to sleep.] Lulled to sleep, quieted, composed.

"I have the barking of bold sense confuted; Its clamorous tongue thus being consopite."
More: *Song of the Soul*, iii. 43.

cōn-sō'-pī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *consopitio*, from *consopio*.] A lulling to sleep, a quieting or composing.

con sordini, *phrase.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. With the mutes on.

2. With the soft pedal of the pianoforte held down. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cōn'-sort, *s.* [Lat. *consors* = a partner: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *sors* (genit. *sortis*) = a lot.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who shares the lot or fortunes of another; a companion, an associate.

"... on the whole most dangerous as a consort, and least dangerous when showing hostile colors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The partner of one's bed; a wife or husband.

"And thy loved consort on the dangerous tide Of life long since has anchor'd by thy side."
Cowper: *On Receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk*.

3. A mate, a partner.

"... the snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker consort, . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 200.

*4. An assembly, a meeting, a consultation.

"In one consort there sat
Cruel revenge, and ranc'rous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate."
Spenser: *F. Q.*

*5. A group or company.

"Great boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a consort."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 478.

*6. A company, a fellowship.

"... wilt thou be of our consort?"
Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. A companion, a fit associate.

"Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight, wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort . . ."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. viii.

2. Union, concurrence, combination, or association.

"Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but in consort with the rest, has a meaning quite different."—Atterbury.

3. Used catachrestically for concert (q. v.).

(1) A number of instruments playing in harmony together.

"A consort of music in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold."—Ecclesiasticus xxxii. 5.

(2) Harmony.

"Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet consort."
Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iii. 2. (Folio ed., 1623.)

B. Technically:

1. **Polit. (Queen Consort):** The wife of a king, as distinguished from a Queen Regnant or Queen Dowager. (**Prince Consort:**) The husband of a queen.

"Mary, being not merely Queen Consort, but also Queen Regnant, was inaugurated in all things like a King."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. **Naut.:** A vessel keeping company with another.

3. **Music:**

* (1) A consort of viols was a complete set, the number contained in a chest, usually six. [CHEST OF VIOLS.]

(2) The sounds produced by the union of instrumental tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cōn-sort, *v. i. & t.* [CONSORT, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To associate, or keep company, to share one's lot, or fortunes.

"However, I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom: if death
Consort with thee, death is to me as life."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

*2. To agree, to arrange.

"All these consorted to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 222.

B. Reflexive: To associate or join one's self, to mix.

"He begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one."—Locke: *Thoughts on Education*.

***C. Transitive:**

I. Literally:

1. To match, to unite, to associate, to join.

"So forth they pass, a well consorted payre
Till that at length with Archimage they meet."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii. 11.

2. To associate with.

"And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions."
Chapman: *Iliad*, viii. 385.

3. To unite or join in harmony.

"Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long."
Herbert.

4. To accompany, to attend, to escort.

"Thou, wretched boy, that didst consort him here,
Shalt with him hence."
Shakesp.: *Rom. & Jul.*, iii. 1.

II. Fig.: To attend, to accompany.

"Sweet health and fair desires consort your grace!"
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, ii. 1.

***cōn-sort'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *consort*; -able.]

1. Suitable or fit to be associated with.

2. Fit to be compared or ranked with; comparable.

"He was consortable to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him."—Wotton.

cōn-sort'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [CONSORT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Joined, associated, united, leagued.

"... Collatine and his consorted lords."
Shakesp.: *The Rape of Lucrece*, 1,609.

*2. Joined in marriage, united.

"He, with his consorted Eve,
The story heard attentive, . . ."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

*3. In harmony or accord.

"Sundry consorted instruments they held in their arms."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. ii.

cōn-sort'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *consort*; -er.] A confederate, an accomplice, a companion, an abettor.

"All and every their coadjutors, counsellors, consorters, procurers, abettors and maintainers."—Burnet: *Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii., No. 32.

cōn-sor-tiēr, *s.* [Eng. *consort* = concert, and suff. -iēr.] One who takes part in a concert.

"His lordship had not been long master of the viol, and a sure consortier, but he turned composer."—North: *Life of Ld. Guildford*, ii. 273. (Davies.)

cōn-sort'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONSORT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of associating or keeping company with.

***con-sor'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *consortio*, from *consors*.] Fellowship, companionship, association.

"... study thou conversation, and be critical in thy consortion."—Sir T. Browne: *Christian Morals*, ii. 9.

cōn'-sor-tiſm, *s.* [Eng. *consort*; -ism.]

Biol.: The union of animals and plants in one organization, each affording accommodation in some respects to the other. It was discovered by Max Schultze that chlorophyll constituted the green coloring matter in Hydra and the Planarian Vortex. Lankester, by means of spectroscopic analysis, proved its existence in Hydra and Spongilla. Sorby showed that chlorophyll-bearing animals must have a plant-like nutritive process; in fact, they are vegetating animals, just as fly-traps are regarded as carnivorous plants. Mr. Patrick Geddes subsequently showed that the green Planarian was colored by chlorophyll, which gave off oxygen in sunlight like a plant. The parasitic character of the yellow cells existing in various Radiolaria was shown by Cienkowski. On this and other animals classed as Protozoa and Coelenterata there are parasitic algæ. Consortism is called also symbiosis, and algæ parasitic on animals are denominated symbiotic. (*Academy*, No. 509, Feb. 4, 1882, p. 86.)

cōn-sort-ship, *s.* [Eng. *consort*; -ship.] The condition or position of a consort; fellowship, partnership, companionship.

"Thus, consulting wisely with the state of times, and the child's disposition and abilities of containing, must the parent either keep his virgin, or labor for the provision of a meet consortship."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Consc.*, iv. 1.

cōn-sound, *v. t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *sound* (q. v.).] To make sound, to heal.

cōn-sound, ***con-soud**, **con-solde**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *consoude*; Ital. *consolida*; Lat. *consolida* = comfrey, from *consolida* = to consolidate, so named from its healing qualities.] [CONSOLIDATE.]

Botany:

1. **Of the form Consolde:** The name given in the middle ages to several plants. The Greater Consolde was *Symphytum officinale*, the middle one is thought by some to have been *Spiraea Ulmaria*, but Britten and Holland make it *Ajuga reptans*; the smaller one is the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

2. **Of the forms Consound and Consoud:** Various plants.

(1) *Comfrey Consound: Symphytum officinale.*
(2) *King's Consound: Delphinium Consolida.*
(3) *Less Consound: Bellis perennis.*
(4) *Middle Consound: Ajuga reptans.*
(5) *Saracen's Consound: Senecio saracenicus.*

cōn-spē'-cīf-ic, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *specific* (q. v.).] Belonging to the same species. (*Athenæum*, Feb. 24, 1883, p. 250.)

***cōn-spēct'-a-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conspectabilis*, from *conspectus*, *pa. par.* of *conspicio*.] Able or easy to be seen, conspicuous.

***cōn-spēc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *conspectio*, from *conspectus*, *pa. par.* of *conspicio*.] A beholding or looking at.

***cōn-spēc-tū'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conspectuitas*, from *conspectus* = sight; *conspicio* = to see, to behold.] The organs of vision; faculty of sight.

***cōn-spēc'-tūs**, *s.* [Lat.] A general sketch or outline of a subject; an abstract, a synopsis, a prospectus.

***cōn-spēr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *conspergio*, from *conspergus*, *pa. par.* of *conspergo* = to sprinkle about; *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling; aspersio.

"The conspergion and washing the door posts with the blood of the Lamb."—Jer. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, 142. (Latham.)

cōn-spīc'-ū'-i-ty, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *conspicuitas*, from *conspicuus*.] The quality of being conspicuous; conspicuousness, brightness.

"... midnight may vie for conspicuity with noon."—Glanville: *Scepis*.

cōn-spīc'-ū-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio* = to see clearly: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *spicio* = to see.]

I. Literally:

1. Plain or obvious to the sight; visible at a long distance.

"The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. x., l. 646.

2. Notable, attracting the eye.

"Conspicuous by her veil and hood,
Signing the Cross, the Abbess stood."
Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. Attracting the mental eye; notable, famous, eminent.

"To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous."
Addison: *Cato*.

2. Above the ordinary; extraordinary.

"... the conspicuous example of courage set by their generals, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

cōn-spīc'-ū-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *conspicuous*; -ly.]

I. Literally:

1. In a manner obvious or plain to the eye; manifestly, plainly.

"Conspicuously station'd, one fair plant,
A tall and shining holly, . . ."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. In a manner calculated to attract the eye.

II. Fig.: Eminently, notably, remarkably.

"These methods may be preserved conspicuously, and entirely distinct."—Watts: *Logic*.

cōn-spīc'-ū-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *conspicuous*; -ness.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or condition of being open or obvious to the sight.

"... that twilight, which is requisite to their conspicuousness."—Boyle: *Proem; Essay*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The quality of being attracting to the eye.

"If we take the colors of the female goldfinch, bullfinch, or blackbird, as a standard of the degree of *conspicuousness*, which is not highly dangerous to the sitting female, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xv., vol. ii., p. 169.

II. *Fig.*: Eminence, fame, notoriety.

" . . . and finding in themselves strong desires of *conspicuousness*, with small abilities to attain it, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 303.

côn-spîr'-a-çy, *côn-spîr'-a-çie, *con-spyr-a-cy, s. [Lat. *conspiratio*.] [CONSPIRATION.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Lit.*: A combination of two or more persons for the carrying out of some illegal purpose or the perpetration of some crime; a plot.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. A concurrence or general tendency of things to one end or event.

"When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

2. A combination.

"So is the *conspiracy* of her several graces held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

B. *Law*: A secret agreement or combination between two or more persons to commit any unlawful act that may injure any third person or persons. Specifically a combining falsely and maliciously to indict, or to procure the indicting or conviction of any innocent person of felony. Every act of conspiracy is a misdemeanor at common law.

côn-spîr'-ant, a. [Fr. *conspirant*; Lat. *conspirans*, pr. par. of *conspiro*=to blow together, to accord: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *spiro*=to breathe.] Engaged in a conspiracy; conspiring, plotting.

"*Conspirant* 'gainst this high-illustrious prince."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

côn-spî-râ'-tion, *côn-spîr'-â-çion, *con-spir-a-cioun, s. [Fr. *conspiration*; Lat. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro*.]

1. An agreement or combination, a conspiracy.

"Whanne his seruautis by *conspiraçion* had sworn."—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.* xxxiii. 24.

2. A concurrence or agreement in tendency to any result.

" . . . were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment."—*Decay of Piety*.

3. Harmony, accord, agreement.

" . . . what an harmony and *conspiration* there is betwixt all these laws, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 210.

côn-spîr'-a-tôr, *con-spir-a-tour, *con-spyr-a-tour, s. [Lat. from *conspiro*.] One who engages in a conspiracy; one who combines or conspires with others to commit any unlawful act.

***côn-spîr'-a-trêss, s.** [Eng. *conspirat(or)*, and fem. suff. -ress.] A female conspirator.

"In place of the cool *conspiratress* . . . there stood by his side a passionate woman."—*Maurice Dering* (1864), vol. ii., p. 91.

***côn-spîre, s.** [CONSPIRE, v.] A conspiracy, an agreement, a compact.

"By a general *conspire* to know no woman themselves and disable all others also."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, p. 136.

côn-spîre', v. i. & t. [Fr. *conspirer*; Ital. *conspirare*, from Lat. *conspiro*=to blow together, to accord.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To engage in a conspiracy, to commit any unlawful act, to plot, to concert a crime, to hatch a treason.

" . . . swearing allegiance to a King against whom they were *conspiring*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To agree together, to concur, to have a common tendency, to suit, to fit.

"Begin, ye captive bands, and strike the lyre,
The time, the theme, the place, and all *conspire*."
Goldsmith: An Oration, ii.

¶ Followed by to.

"Two poets, (poets by report
Not oft so well agree,
Sweet harmonist of Flora's court!
Conspire to honor thee."
Cowper: Lines Addressed to Dr. Darwin.

(2) To join or unite with.

" . . . we must know whether the external force *conspires* with or opposes the internal forces of the body itself."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), v. 97.

II. *Law*: To combine or enter into a conspiracy to commit any unlawful act to the injury of a third person. Specifically to combine falsely and maliciously to procure the indicting or conviction of an innocent person of felony.

*B. *Trans.*: To plot, to combine for, to plan.

"Thus smooth he ended, yet his death *conspir'd*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., l. 464.

côn-spîr'-mënt, s. [Eng. *conspire*; -ment.] A conspiracy, a plot.

"But such a false *conspirement*
Though it be prue for a throwe,
God wolde not it were vnknowe."
Gower: i. 216.

côn-spîr'-êr, s. [Eng. *conspir(e)*; -er.] One who conspires, a conspirator.

côn-spîr'-îng, pr. par. a. & s [CONSPIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Plotting, combining in a conspiracy or common plan; united in a plot.

"From north, from south, from east, from west,
Conspiring nations come."
Goldsmith: An Oration, ii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Uttered or breathed simultaneously; united.

" . . . the *conspiring* voice
Of routed armies, when the field is won."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 3.

(2) United or agreeing in a common tendency, concurring.

" . . . *conspiring* changes may accumulate on the orbit of one planet . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 701.

II. *Mech.*: Applied to powers which act in a direction not opposite to each other; co-operating.

C. *As subst.*: The act of entering into a conspiracy; plotting.

"Allay their rage and mutinous *conspiring*."
Fletcher: Purple Island, iv. 25.

côn-spîr'-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. *conspiring*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: By way of conspiracy or combination.

"Either violently without mutual consent for urgent reasons, or *conspiringly* by plot of lust or cunning malice."
—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

2. *Fig.*: In agreement or accord; concurringly, unitedly.

" . . . these three joined and confederated, as it were, sre *conspiringly* propitious and favorable to us."—*Barrow*, ii. 490.

côn-spîs'-sâte, v. t. [Lat. *conspissatus*, pa. par. of *conspisso*.] To make thick or viscous, to thicken.

"For that which doth *conspissate* active is."
H. More: Infinity of Worlds, st. 14. (Davies.)

côn-spîs'-sâ-tion, s. [Lat. *conspissatio*, from *conspissatus*, pa. par. of *conspisso*=to make thick: *con*=*cum*=with, together, fully, and *spisso*=to thicken; *spissus*=thick.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.

"With taste and color by natural *conspissation*
Of things dissever'd."
Ancient Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem., p. 176.

côn-spûr'-câte, v. t. [Lat. *conspurco*.] To defile, to pollute. (Cockeram.)

côn-spûr'-câ-tion, s. [Lat. *conspurcatio*, from *conspurco*=to pollute: *con*=*cum*=with, together, fully, and *spurco*=to make foul, to pollute.] The act of defiling or polluting; defilement, pollution.

côn-stâ-bîl'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *constabl(e)*; -ity.] The office of a constable.

"His *constableness* ceases immediately after the ceremony is over."—*Misson: Travels in Eng.*, p. 128. (Davies.)

côn-stâ-ble, *con-es-ta-ble, s. [Dan. *constabel*; Sw. *konstapel*; Dut. *konnetabel*; Fr. *connétable*; O. Fr. & Prov. *conestable*; Sp. *condestable*; Port. *condestavel*; Ital. *conestabile*; Low. Lat. *conestabulus*, from *comes stabuli*=(lit.) count of the stable.] [1. 1 (1).]

I. Formerly:

1. On the Continent:

(1) In the Roman empire during the latter part of its existence: The *comes stabuli*, the functionary from which the mediæval constable developed, had (as his name imported) charge of the stables with the horses housed therein. He was not a plebeian groom, but a high functionary, who might now be called Master of the Horse. The English word *constable* has not, as far as we know, been applied to him in this rudimentary stage of his development.

(2) In France and some other continental countries during mediæval times: Under the early French kings the *comes stabuli*, now transformed into the "*conestable*," was a high functionary of government. He was commander-in-chief of the

army, which then depended for success a good deal upon horsemen; was judge of military offenses, and regulated all matters of chivalry. Such was the position of the first celebrated, and then notorious military leader, known to the French as the Constable, and in English history as the Constable de Bourbon, who fell in his daring attack on the city of Rome on May 5, 1527. In 1627 the office, which his possession of it had rendered immortal in history, was abolished. Napoleon I. revived it, but it was finally brought to an end on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty.

" . . . had, since the eleventh century, given to France a long and splendid succession of Constables and Marshals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. In England. The office of the constable crossed the Channel with the Norman conquerors, the dignitary who filled it being called Lord High Constable. The functions were the same as those of his French brother. As chief judge of the Court of Chivalry he encroached on the jurisdiction of other legal functionaries, and his power in this direction had to be abridged, which it was by the statute 13 Richard II., c. 2. The office of the High Constable, though carrying with it what may be called the Commander-in-chiefship of the army, was hereditary, being attached to certain manors. It was therefore held successively by the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, with their heirs, the Staffords, and the Dukes of Buckingham. In 1514, Henry VIII. discharged the manors of the burden of furnishing hereditary commanders to the army as an indirect means of dismissing the commanders themselves. When, in 1522, the then existing Duke of Buckingham was attainted for high treason, the manors themselves were confiscated to the Crown.

Modern Times: In this country there are in the different states various degrees of dignity attached to the office of constable, but in all he is an officer belonging to the police department, and in most of them is charged with the execution of the minor mandates of the judiciary, the sheriff being usually the chief police officer and performing the acts of greater importance commanded by the courts. In some places the functions of the constable are confined to civil causes, while in others he has both a criminal and a civil sphere. In England a constable is a conservator of the peace within his district, and serves warrants, summonses, &c.

¶ *Special constables* are respectable citizens sworn in to aid the regular police force to keep order on occasions of special danger.

III. A large glass, the contents of which one is obliged to drink, if in company he did not *drink fair*; that is, did not drink as much as the rest of the company. (*Scotch*.)

¶ To outrun the constable, to overrun the constable: To spend more than one can afford. (*Inelegant*.)

côn-stâb'-lêr-ý, *côn-stâ'-blêr-ýe, *con-sta-bil-rie, s. [O. Ital. *conestaboleria*.] [CONSTABLE.]

1. The office, position, or duties of a guardian or constable.

"Ye will take the *constabillrie* of myn housholde and of all the lordship of my londe after me."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 373.

2. The body collectively of constables.

3. The jurisdiction or district of a constable.

côn-stâ-ble-ship, s. [Eng. *constable*; -ship.] The office or position of a constable.

"This keepership is annexed to the *constableness* of the castle, and that granted out in lease."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

côn-stâ-blêss, *con-sta-blesse, s. [Eng. *constabl(e)*; -ess.] A female guardian or governor.

"Dame Hermegild, *constablesse* of that place."
Chaucer: Man of Law's Tale, 4,953.

côn-stâb'-u-lâ-rý, a. & s. [Low. Lat. *constabularius*; from *constabulus*=constable (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or consisting of constables; relating to the office of a constable.

B. *As subst.*: The body of constables in any town, district, or country.

***côn-stâb'-u-lâ-tôr-ý, s.** [Low Lat. *constabularius*.] A constabulary; the jurisdiction or district of a constable.

***côn-stânce, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *constantia*.] Constancy.

"And telle hire *constance*, and hire besinesse."
Chaucer: The Clerkes Tale, 3,884.

côn-stân-çý, s. [Lat. *constantia*; Sp. & Port. *constancia*; Ital. *constanza*, from Lat. *constans*=constant (q. v.).]

*1. The quality of being constant; immutability, unalterable continuance, stability, fixedness.

"The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other."—*Hooker*.

bôil, bôy; pôt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

*2. An unvaried and unchanging state; consistency.

"Constancy of character is what is chiefly valued and sought for by naturalists."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vii., vol. i., p. 214.

†3. Resolution, firmness of mind, steady determination; a fixedness of purpose, perseverance.

"... compared you to those Greeks and Romans, whose constancy in suffering pain, and whose resolution in pursuit of a generous end, you would rather imitate than boast of."—*Pope: Letter to Blount* (1717).

4. Fidelity, faithful attachment.

5. Endurance of affection; permanence of love or friendship.

"While innocence without disguise,
And constancy sincere."

Cowper: The Doves.

6. Consistency, steadiness, stability.

"... integrity, constancy, or any of the virtues of the noble family of Truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*7. Certainty, reality.

"But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images
And grows to something of great constancy."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

8. Frequency.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *constancy*, *stability*, *firmness*, and *steadiness*: "*Constancy* respects the affections; *stability* the opinions; *steadiness* the action or the motives of action; *firmness* the purpose or resolution. *Constancy* prevents from changing, and furnishes the mind with resources against weariness or disgust of the same object; it preserves and supports an attachment under every change of circumstances: *stability* prevents from varying, it bears up the mind against the movements of levity or curiosity, which a diversity of objects might produce: *steadiness* prevents from deviating; it enables the mind to bear up against the influence of humor, which temperament or outward circumstances might produce; it fixes on one course and keeps to it: *firmness* prevents from yielding; it gives the mind strength against all the attacks to which it may be exposed; it makes a resistance, and comes off triumphant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōn'-stānt, *a. & s.* [Fr. *constant*; Ital. *costante*; from Lat. *constans*, pr. par. of *consto*=to stand firm: *con*=cum=with, together, and *sto*=to stand.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: Remaining or continuing firm or fixed; not fluid.

"If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body."—*Boyle: History of Firmness.*

2. *Figuratively*:

*1. Unvaried or unvarying, unchanging, durable.

"The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy." *Cowley.*

*2. Firm, steady, or determined in mind; unshaken or unmoved in purpose or opinion; persevering.

"The lord privy seal found the woman, in her examination, constant in her former sayings."—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury: Hist. Henry VIII.*, p. 472.

(3) Unchanging, continuous, unceasing.

"Onward its course the present keeps,
Onward the constant current sweeps."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique (Translation).

(4) Firm and steadfast in affection; not fickle or changeable.

"... they yet remained constant friends."—*Sidney.*

*5. Grave, important.

"I am no more mad than you are: make the trial of it in any constant question."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

†6. Certain, sure, firmly attached or adhering. (Followed by *to*.)

"He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as modeled by our national constitution; and was constant to its offices in devotion, both in public and in his family."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

*7. Evident, acknowledged, obvious, beyond doubt or question. (Lat. *constat*.)

"It is constant, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger."—*Sir W. Temple: Works*, ii. 35.

(8) Frequent, continual.

II. *Math. & Physics*: Unvarying or unchanging. (See the compounds.)

B. As substantive:

Math. & Physics: That which is not subject to change, that which remains invariable.

¶ (1) *Arbitrary or indeterminate constant*:

Math.: A constant to which any value may be assigned at pleasure. Thus in the algebraic equation $na + 4 = 1 - my$, n and m , the coefficients of a and y respectively, may have any arbitrary value assigned them that one chooses.

(2) *Constant of aberration, of friction, &c.*:

Physics, Astron., &c.: A constant by the determination of which the aberration, friction, or anything varying within equally narrow limits may at any moment be determined.

(3) *Determinate constant*:

Math.: One which cannot be so altered; one which remains invariable, as the ratio between the radius and the circumference of a circle.

(4) *Indeterminate constant*: [*Arbitrary constant*.]

(5) *Variation of constants*:

Math.: This strange expression, which seems a contradiction in terms, means that what is theoretically a constant, and would be so if no other force operated, is made variable by the action of such a force. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were a constant, a perturbation of its course in that orbit might and would be effected by a planet being in its vicinity as it passed a certain point; the constant would then for a time become a variat.

¶ For the difference between *constant* and *continual*, see CONTINUAL; for that between *constant* and *durable*, see DURABLE.

constant battery, *s.*

Elect.: An electric battery with two liquids. It is called constant because its action remains unimpaired for a considerable time. Daniell's, Grove's, Bunsen's, Smee's, and other batteries are of this type.

constant currents, *s. pl.*

Elect.: Currents of electricity produced by such batteries. They do not soon lose their force.

constant forces, *s. pl.*

Physics: Such as remain invariable or unchanging.

constant quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: Such as remain invariable or unchanging while others increase or decrease.

constant white, *s.*

Pigments: Sulphate of baryta. When well prepared and free from acid, it is one of the best whites for water-color painting, being of superior body in water, though not in oil. It is called also permanent white and barytic white. (*Weale.*)

cōn-stān'-tia (tia as shā), *s.* [So named from the farms of Constantia at the Cape.] A kind of wine imported from the Cape of Good Hope, renowned as the best liqueur wine after Tokay. The vines were originally brought from Shiraz, in Persia. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

"The famous Constantia wine is the product of two contiguous farms of that name at the base of the Table Mountain, between eight and nine miles from Cape Town."—*McCulloch: Dict. Commerce.*

Cōn-stān-tī-nō-pōl'-ī-tan, *a.* [Lat. *Constantinopolitanus* = belonging to Constantinople, so called after the Roman Emperor Constantine, who changed the original name of the city, Byzantium, to Constantinople = the city of Constantine; Gr. *polis* = a city.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople or its inhabitants.

cōn'-stānt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *constant*; -ly.]

*1. With firmness, constancy, steadiness, or perseverance.

"And last of all he was called before the bishoppes in a common assemblye at London, where he so constantly defended himselfe . . ."—*Frith: Works; Life*, p. 3.

*2. Patiently, firmly.

"Does our nephew
Bear his restraint so constantly, as you
Deliver it?"—*Massinger: Grand Duke of Florence.*

3. Continually, frequently.

"... was constantly desolated by bands of Scottish marauders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cōn'-stāt, *s.* [Lat. = it is evident or acknowledged; 3d pers. sing. pr. indic. of *consto* = (1) to stand firm, (2) to be established or certain.]

1. *Literally*:

Eng. Law:

(1) A certificate given out of the English Court of Exchequer to a person who wishes to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. It is so called because the effect of it is to make appear upon the record what respects the matter in question.

(2) The name given to an exemplification under the Great Seal of Britain of the enrollment of any letter patent. (*Eng.*)

*2. *Fig.*: A certificate, an assurance; sure evidence.

"We have a *constat* for his British nativity."—*Fuller: Worthies*, iii. 493.

cōn'-stēl-lāte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *con*, and *stellatus*, pa. par. of *stello*=to cover or set with stars; *stella*=a star.]

A. *Intrans.*: To join in luster; to shine with combined radiance or splendor.

"The several things which engage our affections do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God."—*Boyle.*

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To set or adorn with stars.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To unite in one combined radiance or splendor, as stars.

"He who is solicitous for his own improvement must . . . select from every tribe of mortals their characteristic virtues, and *constellate* in himself the scattered graces . . ."—*Rambler*, No. 201.

(2) To ennoble, to illumine, to enlighten.

"... those that *constellate*, if I may so speak, an heroic mind."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p. 561.

(3) To doom, to fate.

"I am at the best but a porter *constellated* to carry up and down the world a vile carcass."—*W. de Britaine Humane Prudence* (1686), p. 91.

cōn'-stēl-lā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONSTELLATE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Clustered like stars.

2. Starlike, star-shaped.

"The *constellated* flower [daisy] that never sets."
Shelley: The Question.

3. Doomed, fated.

cōn-stēl-lā'-tion, *cōn-stēl-lā'-cion, *con-stel-la-cioun, *s.* [Ger. *Konstellation*; Fr. *constellation*; Sp. *constelacion*; Port. *constelação*; Ital. *constellazione*, all from Lat. *constellatio* (genit. *constellationis*): *con*=cum=with, together, and *stella*=a star.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the astronomical sense. [II. 1, 2.]

2. *Figuratively*:

*1. A planet or star; fortune.

"To be bore, other bygete in suche *constellacioun*."
Langland: P. Flowman.

*2. Fate, destiny.

"It is *constellacion*, which causeth all that a man doeth."
Gower, i. 21.

(3) Illuminations or fireworks.

"... they now, in honor of the victorious champion of their faith, lighted up the canals of Amsterdam with showers of splendid *constellations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(4) An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

II. Astronomy:

*1. *Originally*: The relative positions of the several planets at a given moment.

2. *Now*: A number of fixed stars, grouped, for more easy identification, within the limits of an imaginary figure, supposed to be traced upon the vault of heaven. Eighty-three constellations are recognized by modern astronomers. The ancients had forty-eight, of which forty-seven are still accepted, the remaining one, Antinous, being now included in Aquila. Hevelius, of Dantzic, a distinguished astronomer, who flourished in the seventeenth century, intercalated nine others; and finally Lacaille, who prosecuted astronomical researches in the southern hemisphere, from 1751 to 1755, under the auspices of the French Government, found it needful to add twenty-seven more, mostly in regions of the sky which the ancients never beheld. The eighty-three recognized constellations may be grouped as follows:

(1) The twenty ancient northern constellations:

1. Andromeda, *Eng. name*, Andromeda; 2. Aquila, the Eagle; 3. Auriga, the Charioteer; 4. Boötes, Boötes; 5. Cassiopea, Cassiopea; 6. Cepheus, Cephetis; 7. Corona borealis, the Northern Crown; 8. Cygnus, the Swan; 9. Delphinus, the Dolphin; 10. Draco, the Dragon; 11. Equuleus, Equuleus; 12. Hercules, Hercules; 13. Lyra, the Lyre; 14. Ophiuchus or Serpentarius, the Serpent-bearer; 15. Pegasus, the Flying Horse; 16. Perseus, Perseus; 17. Sagitta, the Arrow; 18. Triangulum, the Triangle; 19. Ursa Major, the Great Bear; 20. Ursa Minor, the Little Bear.

(2) The twelve ancient zodiacal constellations:

1. Aries, the Ram; 2. Taurus, the Bull; 3. Gemini, the Twins; 4. Cancer, the Crab; 5. Leo, the Lion; 6. Virgo, the Virgin; 7. Libra, the Balance; 8. Scorpio, the Scorpion; 9. Sagittarius, the Archer; 10. Capricornus, the Goat; 11. Aquarius, the Water-bearer; 12. Pisces, the Fishes.

(3) The fifteen ancient southern constellations:

1. Ara, the Altar; 2. Argo Navis, the ship Argo; 3. Canis Major, the Great Dog; 4. Canis Minor, the Little Dog; 5. Centaurus, the Centaur; 6. Cetus, the Whale;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

7. Corona Australis, the Southern Crown; 8. Corvus, the Crow; 9. Crater, the Cup; 10. Eridanus, Eridanus; 11. Hydra, the Hydra; 12. Lepus, the Hare; 13. Lupus, the Wolf; 14. Orion, Orion; 15. Piscis Australis, the Southern Fish.

(4) The nine introduced by Hevelius:

1. Camelopardus, the Giraffe; 2. Canes Venatici, the Hunting Dogs; 3. Coma Berenices, Berenice's Hair; 4. Lacerta, the Lizard; 5. Leo Minor, the Lesser Lion; 6. Lynx, the Lynx; 7. Monoceros, the Unicorn; 8. Sextans, the Sextant; 9. Vulpecula, the Fox.

(5) Lacaille's twenty-seven southern constellations as revised:

1. Antlia Pneumatica (abbreviated into Antlia), the Air-pump; 2. Apparatus, vel Officina, Sculptoris (Sculptor), the Sculptor's Workshop; 3. Apus, the Bird of Paradise; 4. Coela Sculptoria (Caelum), the Sculptor's Tools; 5. Chamaeleon, the Chameleon; 6. Circinus, the Compass; 7. Columba, the Dove; 8. Crux, or *Crux australis*, the Southern Cross; 9. Dorado, the Swordfish; 10. Equuleus Pictorius (Pictor), the Painter's Easel; 11. Fornax, the Furnace; 12. Grus, the Crane; 13. Horologium, the Clock; 14. Hydrus, the Water Snake; 15. Indus, the Indian; 16. Microscopium, the Microscope; 17. Mons Mensæ (Mensa), the Table Mountain; 18. Musca, the Bee; 19. Norma, the Rule; 20. Octans, the Octant; 21. Pavo, the Peacock; 22. Phoenix, the Phoenix; 23. Piscis Volans (Volans), the Flying Fish; 24. Reticulum, the Net; 25. Telescopium, the Telescope; 26. Toucan, the Toucan; 27. Triangulum Australe, the Southern Triangle.

[See all these words in their several places.] The several stars are designated by Greek letters, as Alpha Lyrae, Gamma Persei. The more important have also distinctive names, as Arcturus=Alpha Boötis; Aldebaran=Alpha Tauri; Bellatrix=Gamma Orionis.

*cōn'-stēr, v. t. & i. [CONSTRUE.]

1. Trans.: To construe, to explain.

2. Intrans.: To conjecture.

"Conster what this is, and tel not;

For I am fast sworn, I may not."

Wyat: *A Riddle of a Gift given by a Lady.*

*cōn'-stēr-nāte, v. t. [Lat. *consternatus*, pa. par. of *consterno*=to terrify, to affright, from Fr. *consterner*.] To strike with consternation.

"The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely consternated at this association."—*The Pagan Prince*, 1690. (Nares.)

cōn'-stēr-nā'-tion, s. [Fr. *consternation*; Sp. *consternación*; Port. *consternação*; Ital. *consternazione*, from Lat. *consternatio* (genit. *consternationis*)=consternation; *consterno*=to strew over, to bestrew; *con*=together, and *sterno*=to strew.] Such a combination of surprise, wonder, and terror as to literally or figuratively prostrate the individual thus affected.

"... the chiefs around,
In silence wrapp'd, in consternation drown'd,
Attend the stern reply."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ix., l. 556-8.

*cōn'-stille', v. t. [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *still* (q. v.).] To distill, to drop.

"Som drope of thi grace adowne to me constille."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 62.

cōn'-stī-pāte, v. t. [In Fr. *constiper*; Ital. *costipare*; Sp. *constipar*, from Lat. *constipo*=to press or crowd closely together: *con*=together, and *stipo*=to press, to crowd.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To crowd together into a narrow compass; to thicken, to condense.

"There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes."—Bentley.

2. In the same sense as II. (q. v.)

II. Medicine:

*1. Gen.: To obstruct by filling up capillary or other passages.

"It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of entirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

2. Spec.: To render costive, to bind. [CONSTIPATION.]

"Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind than purge and loosen the belly."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cōn'-stī-pā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CONSTIPATE.]

cōn'-stī-pā'-tīng, pr. par. & a. [CONSTIPATE.]

cōn'-stī-pā'-tion, s. [Fr. *constipation*; Prov. *constipacio*; Sp. *constipación*; Port. *constipação*; Ital. *constipazione*, all from Lat. *constipatio*=a crowding together.] [CONSTIPATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of crowding anything into smaller space; the state of being so crowded; condensation.

"This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

2. In the same sense as II. (q. v.)

II. Med.: An undue retention of the fæces or their imperfect evacuation. When the morbid affection is but slight it is of little moment. In most cases, however, there is headache, more rarely vertigo; while if the disease be protracted and severe, colic, hæmorrhoids, cutaneous eruptions, hysteria, epilepsy, or even ileus or enteritis, the last two fatal diseases, may be the result. In many cases constipation is from a torpid condition of the liver, or loss of tone in the muscular coat of the alimentary canal, which in some cases is moreover distended by flatus. In many cases it is produced by the eating of an undue quantity of food, or of food that is indigestible. It is continually present in those who lead a sedentary life. Purgatives may temporarily remove a confined state of the bowels, but without abundant exercise in the open air no permanent cure can be expected.

*con-sti-tue, v. t. [Fr. *constituer*.] [CONSTITUTE, v.] To constitute or appoint.

"Their being ane gift and dispositioun of the said chaplanries—to the provost, baillies, counsaill and comitie of Glasgw, makand ane *constituande* thame patronis of the samyn, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1594 (ed. 1814), p. 73.

cōn-stī't-u-ēn-cy, s. [Eng. *constituent*(t); -cy.] A body of voters who have the privilege of electing members of a representative body. [REPRESENTATION.] Also used generally of any body of supporters.

cōn-stī't-u-ent, a. & s. [Fr. *constituant*; Sp. *constituyente*; Port. *constituente*, all from Lat. *constituens* (genit. *constituentis*), pr. par. of *constituo*=to set or put together: *con*=together, and *statuo*=to cause to stand, to set up.]

A. As adj.: Constituting, making, composing, elemental. Used—

(1) Of things material.

"It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its constituent particles should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point."—Bentley: *Serm.*

"... the constituent atoms of a compound, . . ."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii., p. 213.

(2) Of persons individually or collectively.

"For the constituent bodies were generally delighted with the bill . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ Constituent Assembly of France:

Hist.: The same as National Assembly (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

†1. A being, person, or thing which constitutes, forms, or produces anything.

"Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler constituent than chance."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

2. That of which anything is made up. Used—

(1) When atoms of matters or aggregations of anything merely physical constitute the body.

"Mr. Sorby finds plates of mica to be also a constituent of slate-rock."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 416.

"We know how to bring these constituents together, and to cause them to form water."—*Ibid.*, i. 9.

(2) When persons constitute the body.

(a) *Sing.*: One who appoints an agent.

(b) *Pl. (Spec.)*: Voters electing a representative or official.

cōn'-stī-tūte, v. t. [Lat. *constitutus*, pa. par. of *constituo*=to cause to stand together, to establish: *con*=cum=with, together, and *statuo*=to place, to settle; Fr. *constituer*; Sp. *constituir*; Ital. *constituire*.]

1. To establish, enact, or appoint; to found, to settle.

"We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

*2. To set up, to establish, to give existence to, to found.

"This Brutus had three sonnes, who *constituted* three kingdoms."—Stow: *Memorable Antiquities*.

3. To make up or compose; to give existence, form, or character to.

"The different forms of bones, when united according to various mechanical contrivances, *constitute* the skeleton."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 126.

4. To appoint, establish, or depute to an office.

"Me didst Thou *constitute* a priest of thine."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to constitute*, *to appoint*, and *to depute*: "The act of choosing some person or persons for an office, is comprehended under all these terms: *constitute* is a more solemn act than *appoint*, and this than *depute*: *to constitute* is the act of a body; *to appoint* and *depute*, either of a body or an individual: a community *constitutes* any one their leader; a monarch *appoints* his ministers; an assembly *deputes* some of its members. *To constitute* implies the act of making as

well as choosing; the office as well as the person is new; in *appointing*, the person but not the office is new. A person may be *constituted* arbiter or judge as circumstances may require; a successor is *appointed*, but not *constituted*. Whoever is *constituted* is invested with supreme authority derived from the highest sources of human power, common consent; whoever is *appointed* derives his authority from the authority of others, and has, consequently, but limited power; no individual can *appoint* another with authority equal to his own; whoever is *deputed* has private and not public authority: his office is partial, often confined to the particular transaction of an individual, or a body of individuals." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to constitute* and *to form*, see FORM; for that between *to constitute* and *to frame*, see FRAME.

*cōn'-stī-tūte, s. [Lat. *constitutum*, neut. pa. par. of *constituo*.] That which is established or appointed; an established law.

"A man that will not obey the king's *constitute*."

Preston: *Trag. of Combes* (about 1561).

cōn'-stī-tū-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CONSTITUTE, v.]

A. As pa. nar.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Appointed, established, enacted.

2. Composed, made up.

3. Naturally framed.

cōn'-stī-tū-tēr, *con-sti-tu-tour, s. [Eng. *constitut(e)*; -er.] One who or that which constitutes, appoints, or establishes.

cōn'-stī-tū-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONSTITUTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of appointing, establishing, or composing.

2. The act or process of forming or framing; composition.

cōn-stī-tū-tion, *con-sty-tu-cyone, *con-sti-tu-cion, s. [Fr. *constitution*; Sp. *constitución*; Ital. *costituzione*, from Lat. *constitutio*, from *constitutus*, pa. par. of *constituo*=to establish, to constitute.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of constituting, making up, or forming.

"*Constitutcyone. Constitucio.*"—Prompt. Parv.

2. The act of constituting, establishing, or enacting; enactment, establishment.

3. An established form of government; a system of law and customs. [II. 1.]

4. Any particular law, rule, or regulation; an established custom; an institution or usage. [II. 2.]

5. The manner or nature of composing or making up a compound; the principles according to which compounds are made.

"Throughout this discourse the main stress has been laid on chemical *constitution*."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ix. 239.

6. The state or nature of being; the particular texture of the component parts; the natural qualities of any compound material body.

"... the physical *constitution* of the sun."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (5th ed., 1853), § 335.

*7. A corporeal frame.

"Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age are not subject to stricture of fibers."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

8. The temper or disposition of the body in relation to health or disease; natural strength of the body.

"... a young man in *constitution*, in appearance, and in manners."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

9. A disposition or temper of mind; mental qualities.

"He cannot limit himself to the contemplation of it alone, but endeavors to ascertain its position in a series to which the *constitution* of his mind assures him it must belong."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiii. 377.

II. Technically:

1. Political Econ., Government, &c.: In this sense the word is used popularly with great vagueness. The natives of England speak with pride of the British "constitution." Each of the United States of America has a "constitution," while the Federal "constitution" holds them all together. During the democratic uprising in Continental Europe in 1848, the people in each country demanded that their despotic sovereigns should grant them a "constitution." In all these cases the constitution is an organization of the great body politic with regard to such fundamental matters as legislative, executive, and judicial power and authority. In the uprisings in 1848, the constitution sought was an instrument

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

having the force of solemn compact, by which the despot, who had hitherto ruled alone, or nearly alone, gave a substantial share of his power to his subjects, so as to render them in a manner self-governed. In the United States, whether the state in point was founded before or after the War of Independence, it was an engagement between the different portions of society as to the political powers which they should respectively exercise. In the British constitution it is the complex political organization which has grown up during the many centuries that the British people have existed, and which consequently has a stability and an adaptation to all classes. One reason of the successful working of the American and the British constitutions has been their mixed character. No class of men are morally capable of wielding supreme power without abusing it. A Nero, a Caligula, a Tiberius, and a multitude of other emperors, show what uncontrolled royal power can do. The French Reign of Terror, when the real power was in the hands of the lower classes of society, shows to what depths unchecked democracy can fall. The tyranny of the mediæval Popedom forever teaches that unlimited power cannot be trusted even in sacred hands. In a national organization no class should be allowed all that it desires to obtain; its claims should be conceded only with reference to the counter claims of others. When this is the case, all classes, from the highest to the lowest, obtain more liberty and gain more real advantage than if any single class, king, nobles, or common people, had their way. By the State and National Constitutions of the United States the legislative power is vested in the National and State legislatures; the executive power in the president and governors, both of whom are elected and removed at frequent intervals. The judiciary interpret the law, and are in turn restrained by written statutes and prescription. The rights of the people are guarded by the habeas corpus act, and by the further constitutional guarantees of both the state and the national charters. The jury trial stands as a bar to malicious persecution. Should an exigency arise necessitating a change in the constitution of the state or of the nation, the change must be submitted to the people and ratified by them. The constitution of the United States as it now stands consists of 7 original articles and 15 articles of amendment, the last one being that enfranchising the negro slaves. It was originally framed by the representatives of the people, who met at Philadelphia, and finally adopted it on September 17, 1787. It became the law of the land on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. In the British constitution legislative power is placed in the hands of the King, the Lords, and the Commons; the executive power is nominally in the hands of the Sovereign, but really in those of responsible ministers. The judicial authority is vested in judges, not removable except for very serious fault; while the jury system affords a guarantee that no one can be pronounced guilty unless twelve of his peers see their way to convicting him of the offense. Nor can one be imprisoned for an indefinite period without being brought to trial; for a writ of habeas corpus may be applied for, which requires the individual to be produced for trial within a certain time or released. These fundamental arrangements are not like the changeless laws of nature. A constitution made directly or indirectly by men may be altered by men, and, in exceptional circumstances, when parts of the constitution are systematically abused to the detriment of society, society, speaking by its mouthpiece the legislature, can meet the crisis by enacting that they shall be temporarily suspended or permanently repealed.

"If this [the freedom and independency of parliament] be shaken, our constitution totters. If it be quite removed, —our constitution falls into ruin."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation upon Parties.*

†2. Ecclesiology:

Apostolic Constitutions: Ordinances for the discipline of the Church, particularly the apostolic constitutions and a collection of regulations attributed to the Apostles, and supposed to have been collected by St. Clement, whose name they bear. Their authenticity has been greatly questioned.

"Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word sacred to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Scots Law:

Decree of Constitution: A decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained. The term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of the debtor or the original creditor. (*Ogilvie.*)

† Constitutions of Clarendon:

Eng. Ch. & Civil Hist.: Constitutions, in the sense of laws or regulations, made at a Council held at Clarendon, near Salisbury, on January 25, 1164. They were designed to define the boundary-line

between civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and did so in a sense favorable to the civil power. On this account Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, refused to sign them, and excommunicated many of the ecclesiastics who had done so. This led to the feud between him and the civil government, which ultimately caused his assassination, on December 29, 1170.

¶ For the difference between *constitution* and *government*, see GOVERNMENT.

côn-stî-tû-tion-âl, a. & s. [*Fr. constitutionnel*, from *constitution*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a constitution or established form of government.

"... the perilous *Constitutional* crisis which seemed inevitable at the close of last week."—*London Times.*

2. Founded on or consistent with an established form of government; legal, according to law.

"A nation which held so strictly to legal and *constitutional* precedent, in the administration of public affairs, ..."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. iii., § 7, vol. i., p. 88.*

3. Inbred in the constitution; radical, connate, natural; affecting the constitution.

"It is not probable that any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

4. Beneficial to or done for the sake of the constitution.

B. As subst.: A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of bodily health. (*Colloquial.*)

côn-stî-tû-tion-âl-îsm, s. [*Eng. constitutional; -ism.*] The theory or principles on which a constitution is based.

"The aim of this form of government is to keep a middle path, so as to annihilate despotism and slavery on the one hand, and, on the other, to arrest the development of democratic ideas. Such is evidently the principle of *constitutionalism*, ..."—*S. Edwards: Polish Captivity, ii. 30.*

côn-stî-tû-tion-âl-îst, s. [*Eng. constitutional; -ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Gen.):* Any one who defends the constitution of his country, or is said by the political party to which he belongs to do so.

2. *Eng. Hist. (Pl.), (Spec.):* A name assumed by the Conservatives, with a few Whigs, in August, 1867. It never took root as a distinct party name, and, after being employed for two or three years, gradually died away.

†côn-stî-tû-tion-âl-î-tÿ, s. [*Fr. constitutionnalité.*]

1. The quality or state of being constitutional or consistent with an established form of government; legality.

"In place of that you have got into your idle pedantries, *constitutionalities*, bottomless cavilings and questionings about written laws for my coming here."—*Carlyle.*

2. The quality or state of being constitutional or inherent in the body naturally.

†côn-stî-tû-tion-âl-îze, v. i. [*Eng. constitutional; -ize.*] To take a constitutional, or a walk for the benefit of the health.

côn-stî-tû-tion-âl-î, adv. [*Eng. constitutional; -ly.*]

1. In accordance or consistently with an established form of government; legally.

"... nothing would induce them to acknowledge that an assembly of lords and gentlemen, who had come together without authority from the Great Seal, was *constitutionally* a Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

2. In accordance with the constitution or natural disposition of the body; naturally.

"He was a man of quick and vigorous parts, but *constitutionally* prone to insolence ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

3. With a view to benefit the health.

***côn-stî-tû-tion-âl-î-rÿ, a.** [*Eng. constitution; -ary.*] The same as CONSTITUTIONAL (q. v.).

côn-stî-tû-tion-îst, s. [*Eng. constitution; -ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Gen.):* One who adheres to or supports the constitution; a constitutionalist.

"Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of *Constitutionists* and *Anti-constitutionists*."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties, L. 19.*

2. *Ch. Hist. (Spec.):* A name given to those who accepted the decision of Pope Clement XI., as indicated in the Bull Unigenitus, that 101 propositions in the Commentary of Quesnel were heretical. They were called also Acceptants. They consisted of the Jesuits and their allies; the Jansenists were on the other side, and were called Appellants and Recusants.

côn-stî-tû-tive, a. [*As if from a Lat. constitutus, from constitutus, pa. par. of constituo; Ital. & Sp. constitutivo.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power or quality of constituting, framing, or producing anything; elemental, productive, composing.

"... neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, ..."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

2. Having the power to enact, constitute, or establish.

II. Logic, &c.: Predicating that something *a priori* determines how something else must or is to be; the opposite of *regulative* (q. v.).

côn-stî-tû-tive-î, adv. [*Eng. constitutive; -ly.*] In a constitutive manner.

†côn-stî-tû-tôr, s. [*Lat.*] One who or that which constitutes or composes; a constituent.

"... elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor*, of eloquence."—*Goldsmith: The Bee, No. vii.; On Eloquence.*

côn-strâin', *con-streign, *constreinen, *constreynen, *constreynyn, v. t. [*O. Fr. constraindre, from Lat. stringo = to bind together, to fetter: con = cum = with, together, and stringo = to draw tight; Fr. contraindre; Ital. constringere, constringere; Sp. constreñir; Port. constringir.*]

*I. Literally:

1. To bring into a narrow compass, to compress, to shrink.

"Sumtyme sche *constreynede* and schronk hir seluen lycke to the comune mesure of men."—*Chaucer: Boethius, p. 5.*

2. To restrain, hinder, or keep down by force.

"My sire in caves *constrains* the winds."—*Dryden.*

3. To bind, to tie.

"With their rich belts their captive arms *constrains*."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., l. 36.*

4. To confine, to press, to clasp, to hold tightly.

"And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*."—*Dryden.*

5. To imprison, to shut up, to confine.

"*Constrain'd* him in a bird, and made him fly

With party-color'd plumes, a chatt'ring pye."—*Dryden.*

II. Figuratively:

*1. To bind, to constringe.

"When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 430.*

2. To restrain, to withhold, to keep back or down.

"... overweak to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it."—*Raleigh.*

3. To force, to compel; to urge with irresistible power.

"*Constreynyn. Compello, cogo, coarceo, arto, urgeo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"... whom a strong sense of duty had *constrained* to take a step of awful importance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

*4. To necessitate, to compel.

"When to his lust *Ægysthus* gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *constrain*?"—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 46.*

*5. To urge on.

"... the spirit within me *constraineth* me."—*Job xxxii. 18.*

*6. To ravish, to force, to violate, to do violence to.

"... *constrained* blemishes."

Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 13.

côn-strâin'-â-ble, a. [*O. Fr. constrainable; Fr. contraignable.*] Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint. (*Hooker.*)

côn-strâined', pa. par. or a. [CONSTRAIN.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

*1. Reduced by force or compulsion.

2. Forced, compelled; acting under compulsion and not voluntarily.

3. Done under compulsion; not voluntary, forced.

†côn-strâin'-êd-î, adv. [*Eng. constrained; -ly.*] By compulsion or restraint; forcibly, compulsorily.

"... we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended."—*Hooker.*

côn-strâin'-êr, *con-streyn-er, s. [*Eng. constrain; -er.*] One who constrains, forces, or applies compulsion to anything; a ruler.

"To the maystris of werkis and to the *constreyners* of the people."—*Wycliffe: Exod. v. 6.*

côn-strâin'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONSTRAIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of compelling or forcing; constraint.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

***cōn-strāin-līg-lŷ**, ***con-streign-yng-li**, *adv.* [*Eng. constraining; ly.*] In a constraining or compulsory manner; by compulsion or constraint.

"Purueynge not *constreignyngli* but wilfulli."—*Wycliffe*: 1 Pet. v. 2.

cōn-strāint, ***con-streint**, ***con-streynte**, *s.* [*O. Fr. constraint, pa. par. of constraindre.*]

*1. The act of constraining, compelling, or forcing; the exercise of compulsion or force.

"... the age and inclination of the person is to be considered, and *constraint* always to be avoided..."—*Locke*: *Of Education*, § 202.

*2. Confinement, restraint.

"... long imprisonment, and hard *constraint*."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*

3. Compulsion, force; a compelling force or power; necessity.

"And, serving God herself through mere *constraint*."—*Cowper*: *Conversation*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *constraint* and *restraint*: "*Constraint* respects the movements of the body only; *restraint* those of the mind, and the outward actions; when they both refer to the outward actions, we say a person's behavior is *constrained*; his feelings are *restrained*: he is *constrained* to act or not to act, or to act in a certain manner; he is *restrained* from acting at all, if not from feeling: the conduct is *constrained* by certain prescribed rules, by discipline and order; it is *restrained* by particular motives: whoever learns a mechanical exercise is *constrained* to move his body in a certain direction; the fear of detection often *restrains* persons from the commission of vices more than any sense of their enormity. The behavior of children must be more *constrained* in the presence of their superiors than when they are by themselves: the angry passions should at all times be *restrained*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *constraint* and *compulsion*: "There is much of binding in *constraint*; of violence in *compulsion*: *constraint* prevents from acting agreeably to the will; *compulsion* forces to act contrary to the will: a soldier in the ranks moves with much *constraint*, and is often subject to much *compulsion* to make him move as is desired. *Constraint* may arise from outward circumstances; *compulsion* is always produced by some active agent: the forms of civil society lay a proper *constraint* upon the behavior of men so as to render them agreeable to each other; the arm of the civil power must ever be ready to compel those who will not submit without *compulsion*: in the moments of relaxation, the actions of children should be as free from *constraint* as possible, which is one means of lessening the necessity for *compulsion* when they are called to the performance of their duty." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

cōn-strāint-ive, *a.* [*Eng. constraint; -ive.*] Having the power or quality of constraining; compelling, compulsory.

"Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow,..."—*Carew*: *Surv. of Cornwall*.

***con-strewe**, *v. t.* [*CONSTRUE*]

"Thei the concludioun *constrewe* ne couthe."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 29.

cōn-strict, *v. t.* [*From Lat. constrictus, pa. par. of constringo.*] [*CONSTRINGE.*]

Physiol., &c.: To render narrower without the application of external pressure.

"... they are always arranged as membranous organs inclosing a cavity which their contraction serves to *constrict*."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anct.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 150.

cōn-strict-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*CONSTRIC.*]

cōn-strict-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [*CONSTRIC.*]

constricting snakes, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: One of the three great divisions of Snakes or Serpents, the others being the Colubrine and the Viperine Snakes. The Boas and Pythons belong to this section of the Ophidians.

cōn-strict-tion, *s.* [*Fr. constriction; Prov. constrictio; Sp. constricción; Port. constricção; Ital. costrizione*, all from *Lat. constrictio* (genit. *constrictionis*)=a binding or drawing together; *constrictus*, *pa. par. of constringo.*] [*CONSTRINGE.*]

Anat. & Physiol.: A binding together; compression, contraction, astringency.

¶ *Constriction* binds by means of the physiological operation of the vessel acted upon; *compression* is produced by external force. Thus, the constriction of part of the throat may take place by the reduction through quinsy of the width of the aperture; while a wounded artery is compressed by a bandage tied around it.

cōn-strict-tive, ***con-strict-tife**, *a.* [*Lat. constrictivus.*] Binding, contracting, astringent.

cōn-strict-tōr, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. & Eng., from Lat. constrictus=compressed, contracted, pa. par. of constringo=to bind together.*] [*CONSTRINGE.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The second word in the term *Boa Constrictor*, which was originally the Latin scientific name of a great American serpent. Now, however, the public have quite learned the term, and extended it to the Asiatic Pythons, or, indeed, to any large snake. [*BOA CONSTRICTOR.*] The term Constrictor implies that the Boa so designated compresses, contracts, or even crushes any unfortunate animal or human being which it has succeeded in encircling within its deadly folds.

2. *Anat.*: Any muscle which compresses or contracts a tube, vessel, or organ in the body. Thus the pharyngeal wall is inverted by an *inferior*, a *middle*, and a *superior constrictor*. There are also a *constrictor isthmi faucium* and a *constrictor urethræ*. (*Quain.*)

***cōn-stringe**, *v. t.* [*Lat. constringo=to bind tightly: con=cum=with, together, and stringo=to draw tight.*]

1. To bind tightly; to contract, to draw together.

"The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricanō call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

2. To contract, to cause to shrink.

"Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids."—*Arbuthnot*.

cōn-stringed, *pa. par.* [*CONSTRINGE.*]

cōn-strīn-gēnt, *a.* [*Fr. constringent, from Lat. constringens, pr. par. of constringo.*] [*CONSTRINGE.*] Having the quality of binding or contracting.

cōn-strīn-gīng, *pr. par. & a.* [*CONSTRINGE.*]

cōn-struct, *v. t.* [*Lat. constructus, pa. par. of construo=to put together, to construct: con=cum=with, together, and struo=to heap, to pile strues=a heap; Fr. construire; Sp. & Port. construir; Ital. costruire.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To build up, to frame, to form; to put together the component parts of a material structure.

"... he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabric."—*Boyle*: *Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*.

2. To put together; to arrange.

"... all celestial objects be ascertained, and maps and globes *constructed*."—*Herschel*: *Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 296.

II. *Fig.*: To form or fabricate by the mind; to make up.

"The thought occurred to him that he might *construct* a story,..."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

cōn-struct-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*CONSTRUCT.*]

cōn-struct-tēr, *s.* [*Eng. construct; -er.*] One who constructs, frames, or puts together.

cōn-struct-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CONSTRUCT.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting together, framing, or arranging; construction.

cōn-struct-tion, ***con-struct-cioun**, ***con-struct-cyon**, *s.* [*Fr. construction; Lat. constructio=a putting together, a building, from constructus, pa. par. of construo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The art of constructing, building, framing, or putting together; erection.

"The Normans of this period... were very imperfectly acquainted with the principles of *construction*!"—*Parker*: *Gothic Arch.*, pt. i., ch. iii., p. 49.

2. The form or manner of building; structure, conformation.

"The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various,..."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act or process of forming or fabricating in the mind.

2. The manner in which anything is constructed or arranged by the mind.

*3. Judgment or mental representation.

"It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange,..."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

*4. The act of construing, interpreting, or explaining by a proper arrangement of terms.

"John Cornwaile, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lore in gramer scole and *construccioun* of Frensche into Engliche."—*Trevisa*, ii. 161.

5. The act of mentally interpreting or putting a meaning on.

"For this play at this time, is only in
The merciful *construction* of good women."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, epilogue.

6. A sense or meaning attributed to words or actions; an explanation or interpretation.

"Under your hard *construction* must I sit."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: The syntactical arrangement and connection of the words in a sentence.

"Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them."—*Locke*.

2. *Geom.*: The act or manner of constructing a figure by the drawing of such lines as may be necessary for the demonstration of any problem; also the additional figure so drawn.

¶ Sometimes the expression that a problem is solved by construction means no more than that it is solved by geometric instead of algebraic methods.

3. *Mathematics*:

Construction of an equation:

(1) The drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation and their relations to each other.

(2) A term sometimes used when the roots of an equation are given, and it is required that the solution shall be found from these. This is the exact opposite of the process usually adopted in dealing with equations.

4. *Naut.*: The method or process of ascertaining a ship's way by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams. (*Ogilvie.*)

5. *Legal and Parliamentary*: The interpretation of the words of an act, a will, a deed, or anything similar.

"In the *construction*, for the purposes of this Act, of the Acts hereinafter incorporated, the expression 'The Special Act,' shall mean the Public Health Act, 1848."—*Local Government Act*, 1858, vii.

¶ (1) *To bear a construction*: To allow an interpretation or explanation.

(2) *To put a construction on or upon*: To interpret or explain in a certain way.

cōn-struct-tion-al, *a.* [*Eng. construction; -al.*] Pertaining to or deduced from construction or interpretation; constructive.

cōn-struct-tion-ist, *s.* [*Eng. construction; -ist.*] One who puts a construction upon the law, legal documents, &c. (*Ogilvie.*)

cōn-struct-tive, *a.* [*Fr. constructif.*]

1. Having ability or power to construct or form.

"The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright..."—*Emerson*: *Essays*, Series I., No. 1, p. 36.

2. Relating to construction or forming; as, *Constructive accounts*.

3. Derived from or depending on construction or interpretation; inferred; not directly expressed.

"It was not possible to make it look even like a *constructive* treason."—*Burnet*: *Hist. of His Own Time* (1682).

¶ (1) *Constructive notice*:

Law: Evidence of facts which render it highly probable that notice must have been given.

(2) *Constructive total loss*:

Marine Insurance: The assumption that the total loss of the ship or goods insured is so certain, if it has not occurred already, that the insurer is willing to take the amount of the insurance and relinquish all right to the property insured, even if, after all, it should happen to be recovered uninjured.

(3) *Constructive treason*:

Law: An attempt to prove by forced or unnatural construction of statutes that certain offenses are treason, though the law does not plainly call them so. Under arbitrary rulers this was a weapon used with dangerous effect against liberty.

(4) *Constructive trust*:

Law: A trust which may be assumed to exist, though no actual mention of it be made.

(5) *Constructive uses*:

Law: Implied, as distinguished from express or resulting, uses in the transfer of property. [*USE, s.*]

cōn-struct-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. constructive; -ly.*] By construction; by inference or deduction.

cōn-struct-tive-ness, *s.* [*Eng. constructive; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tendency to form or construct.

2. *Phrenol.*: A faculty supposed to give the power of or skill in construction; constructive ability.

cōn-struct-tōr, *s.* [*CONSTRUCTOR.*]

***cōn-struct-tūre**, *s.* [*Pref. con, and Eng. structure (q. v.).*] An edifice or fabric; the whole structure or mass.

"They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the center keep the parts confin'd."

Blackmore.

cōn-strūe, ***con-strewe**, ***con-struyn**, *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. construo=(1) to heap together, to build, (2) to construe: con=cum=with, together, and struo=to heap; strues=a heap; Fr. construire.*] [*CONSTRUCT, CONSTER.*]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tīon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

A. Transitive:

1. To apply the rules of syntax to; to arrange words in their natural order, so as to show the exact meaning.

"Clerkus that were confessours, couple hem togeders To construe this clause." *P. Plowman*, p. 71.

2. To translate, to reduce from one language to another.

"Lete thy confessour syre kyng, construe this in English." *P. Plowman*, p. 71.

3. To interpret, to explain; to put a construction upon.

"... the Courts were enjoined to construe this Act largely and beneficially for the suppressing of dissent and for the encouraging of informers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Intrans.: To apply the rules of syntax to; to explain grammatically.

"In alle the gramere scoles of Engelond children lernth Frensche and construeeth and lerneth an Engliche."—*Trevisa*, ii. 161.

cōn'-strūed, *pa. par. or a.* [CONSTRUE.]

cōn'-strū-ēr, ***con-stru-are**, *s.* [Eng. *construe*(e); -er.] One who construes.

"Construare. Constructor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cōn'-strū-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONSTRUE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of applying the rules of syntax to; interpreting or explaining grammatically.

***con-stult**, *v. i.* [Pref. *con*, and Lat. *stultus*=foolish.] To be or become as great a fool as another.

cōn'-stū-prāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *constupratus*, *pa. par. of constupro*: *con=cum*=with, together, and *stupro*=to ravish.] To violate, to ravish, to debauch.

***cōn'-stū-prā-tēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [CONSTUPRATE.]

cōn-stū-prā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *constupratus*.] The act of violating or debauching; violation, defilement.

cōn-sū-ā-lī-ā, *s. pl.* [Lat., from *Consus*=a name of Neptune. According to Festus he was the god of counsel.]

Roman Archæol.: Games in honor of Consus [see etym.], celebrated by the Romans on the twelfth day of the kalends of September, *i. e.*, on the 18th of August. These were the games at which the Romans carried off the Sabine women who had come as spectators; indeed, it is said that it was to facilitate the perpetration of this lawless act of rapine that Romulus resolved to observe the games. They were afterward called Circenses, from being celebrated in the circus.

***cōn-sūb-jēct**, *v. t.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *subject*, *v.* (q. v.).] To make subject in conjunction with others.

"They would *consubject* themselves with those of Juda and Benjamin."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xix., § 6.

cōn-sūb-sist, *v. i.* [Lat. *con*=together, and *sub-sisto*=to stand still, to remain standing; *sub*=under, and *sisto*=to cause to stand.] To subsist or exist together.

cōn-sūb-sis-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONSUBSIST.]

cōn-sūb-stān-tial (tial as shyŭl), ***con-substan-tial**, *a.* [Fr. *consubstantiel*; Sp. & Port. *consustancial*; Ital. *consustanziale*; Lat. *consustantialis*: *con*=together, and *substantialis*=pertaining to the same essence or substance, *substantial*, from *substantia*=that of which a thing consists; the being, essence, or substance of any thing or of any being.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the same nature.

"Or as in spring-time from one sappy twig,

There sprouts another consubstantial sprig."

Du Bartas: The Sixth Day of the First Week.

2. *Theol., Logic, &c.*: Having the same substance or essence, co-essential.

"When the Arian controversy ran high in the Church, and with the view of settling it, Constantine was induced to summon the General Council of Nice in 325, the Council pronounced in favor of the Athanasian view that the Second Person of the Trinity is *homoousios* with the Father. [HOMO-ousios.] To this the corresponding Latin term was *consubstantialis*. The Greek and Roman Churches, as well as those of England and Scotland with the leading Continental Protestant Churches, still adopt this view; thus the second of the Thirty-nine Articles commences, "The Son, which is the Word of the Father, begotten from everlasting of the Father, the very and eternal God and of one substance with the Father . . ." Similarly the Westminster Confession of Faith—the standard of

the proper Presbyterian Churches—teaches that "In the unity of the Godhead there be three persons of one substance . . ." (ch. ii. § 3.)

"The Lord our God is but one God; in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that consubstantial Word, which is the Son . . ."—*Hooker*.

†**cōn-sūb-stān-tial-ism** (tial as shyŭl), *s.* [Eng. *consubstantial*; -ism.]

Theol.: The same as CONSUBSTANTIATION (q. v.).

cōn-sūb-stān-tial-ist (tial as shyŭl), *s.* [Eng. *consubstantial*; -ist.]

Theol.: One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

cōn-sūb-stān-ti-āl-i-tŷ (ti as shī), *s.* [Fr. *consustancialité*; Sp. *consustancialidad*; Port. *consustancialidade*.] [CONSUBSTANTIAL.] Co-existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature. (Used chiefly in connection with the doctrine of the Trinity.)

"I replied, 'Neither is the *Consubstantiality*,' the Homœusian of Nicæa, 'to be found in the Scriptures, but in the Holy Fathers, . . .'"—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v., § 3.

cōn-sūb-stān-tial-ly (tial as shyŭl), *adv.* [Eng. *consubstantial*; -ly.] In a consubstantial manner, so as to possess identity of substance or nature.

cōn-sūb-stān-ti-āte (ti as shī), *v. t. & i.* [CONSUBSTANTIATE, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To cause to unite in one common substance or nature.

"That so by 'putting his finger into the print of the nails and thrusting his hand into his side,' he [St. Thomas] might almost *consubstantiate* and unite himself unto his Savior, . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 684.

B. Intransitive:

1. To unite in one common substance or nature.

2. To hold the doctrine of consubstantiation (q. v.).

cōn-sūb-stān-ti-āte (ti as shī), *a.* [Pref. *con*=*cum*=with, together, and Eng. *substantiate* (q. v.).] Of the same substance or nature with, participating in a common nature.

"We must love her, [the wife,] that is thus *consubstantiate* with us."—*Feltham: Serm. on St. Luke* xiv. 20.

cōn-sūb-stān-ti-ā-tēd (ti as shī), *pa. par. & a.* [CONSUBSTANTIATE, *v.*]

cōn-sūb-stān-ti-ā-tīng (ti as shī), *pr. par. & a.* [CONSUBSTANTIATE, *v.*]

cōn-sūb-stān-ti-ā-tion (ti as shī), *s.* [Fr. *consustantiation*; Port. *consustanciação*, from Lat. *con*=together, and *substantia*=substance.] [CONSUBSTANTIATE.]

†1. *Ord. Lang. & Logic*: Union of two or more substances together.

2. *Theology and Church History*:

(1) *Theol.*: The doctrine that in the Holy Eucharist the real body and blood of Christ are present and are of the same substance with the bread and wine. The doctrine of Transubstantiation is that when the words of consecration are pronounced by the priest, the bread and wine are transformed into the body and blood of Christ, and consequently cease to exist in their original form. The doctrine of Consubstantiation, on the contrary, is that after consecration they continue to exist in their original form, but substantially conjoined with the body and blood of Christ.

(2) *Ch. Hist.*: This doctrine, generally ascribed to John of Paris as its earliest advocate, has had few, if any, confessors. The term "Consubstantiation," is often incorrectly used to designate Luther's doctrine of the sacramental conjunction with the bread and wine, which is a very different thing from that of the substantial conjunction. Luther taught that the bread and wine are present in the natural, but the body and blood in a supernatural, manner. The presence is not "consubstantial"; for while the elements are masticated, swallowed, digested, etc., the body of Christ, according to Luther's teaching, is present only when the element is received by the communicant, as the words of distribution are repeated, and no longer. The presence of the elements is comprehensible, visible, tangible; that of the body and blood, incomprehensible, invisible, mysterious and inexplicable. The imagination that the body and blood of Christ can be received in the same way as the bread and wine, the Lutheran church designates a "Capernaïtic error," as the people of Capernaum, in John 6:52, seemed to have had such an impression. Consubstantiation is sometimes called Impanation (q. v.).

†**cōn-suē-tūde** (uē as wē), *s.* [Lat. *consuetudo*, from *consuetus*, *pa. par. of consuesco*=to be accustomed.] Custom, usage, habit.

"Whanne the kyng hadd setten vpon his chayer after the *consuetude*,"—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xx. 25.

†**cōn-suē-tūd-in-āl** (uē as wē), *a.* [Low Lat. *consuetudinalis*=of or pertaining to custom.] According to custom or usage; customary, usual.

cōn-suē-tūd-in-ar-ŷ (uē as wē), *a. & s.* [Lat. *consuetudo*. genit. *consuetudin(is)*; and Eng. suff. -ary.]

A. As adj.: According to custom or usage; customary.

"... genuine remnants of their early jurisprudence, and of antiqu consuetudinary law, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 5, vol. i., p. 141.

B. As subst.: [Lat. *consuetudinarium*.]

Eccles.: A ritual of monastic forms and customs.

"An account of a consuetudinary of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury."—*Baker: MS. Catalogue by Masters Camb.*, p. 61.

cōn'-sūl, *s.* [Lat. *consul*, in old inscriptions *consol*, and once *cōsol*. Remote etym. doubtful, generally derived from *consulo*=to deliberate; but the *sol* of the old form *consol* has been considered to be the root *sol* of *solum*=a seat, the *sel* of *sella*=a seat, chair, or stool, and the *sed* of *sedeo*=to sit. In this case *consuls* would be those who sit together.]

1. *Roman History*:

(1) *Properly* (Pl., Consuls): Two supreme magistrates, with equal authority, elected annually in ancient Rome from the time of the expulsion of the kings and the commencement of the republic (A. U. C. 244; B. C. 509). They were called at first *prætors* (*prætors*), *imperatores* (commanders), and *judices* (judges); but ultimately the name *consules* (*consuls*) prevailed over these designations. The annual meeting or assembly of the Roman citizens for their election was called by the plural term *comitia*, from the *comitium*, a place in or near the forum, where the elections were held. They continued, with a few exceptional elections, during the whole period of the republic, and were so important in the State, that the successive years were distinguished by the consuls who had held office during each of them. At first none but patricians could hold the dignity, but in B. C. 366 a plebeian was elected one of the consuls, and in B. C. 172 two. The consulate nominally continued under the empire, but was little more than a titular dignity. Tiberius transferred the power of electing consuls from the people to the senate. Afterward their number was augmented. The last consul at Rome was Decimus Theodorus Paulinus in A. D. 536; the last at Constantinople, Basilus junior in A. D. 541.

(2) A senator.

"Many of the consuls rais'd and met

Are at the duke's already."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

2. *French Hist.*: One of three supreme magistrates in France, designated first, second, and third consul, who held office between 1799 and 1804. Napoleon Bonaparte was the first consul, and his power soon absorbed that of the rest. [CONSULATE, 2.]

3. *Comm.*: An officer appointed by the government of his country to reside in a specified foreign land, with the view of promoting the mercantile interests of the nation in whose service he is engaged. On arriving at his destination, or on his being appointed a consul—if he be a native of the land in which he is accredited, he shows his credentials to the government of the region in which he is to reside, and obtains an exequatur [EXEQUATUR] sanctioning his appointment, and according him all the rights and privileges enjoyed by his predecessors. He annually or more frequently reports to his government the state of commerce in the region where his opportunities of observation lie. The office of consul in this sense seems to have arisen in Italy about the middle of the twelfth century, and by the sixteenth had spread over Europe.

consul-general, *s.* A consul of higher official dignity than ordinary, who has jurisdiction over ordinary consuls or at more places than the one in which he ordinarily resides.

cōn'-sūl-age (age as īg), *s.* [Eng. *consul*; -age.]

Commerce:

*1. A consulate or consulship.

"At Council we debated the business of the *consulage* of Leghorn."— *Evelyn: Diary*, Nov. 8, 1672. (*Davies*.)

2. A duty or tax paid by merchants for the expense of protecting their goods by means of a consul in a foreign country.

cōn'-sū-lar, *a.* [Sp. & Port. *consular*; Fr. *consulaire*; Ital. *consolare*, from Lat. *consularis*.]

1. Pertaining to a consul.

"... the men of consular dignity, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 81, vol. ii., p. 327.

2. Having been consul. [A CONSULAR MAN.]

consular tribunes, *s. pl.*

Roman Archæol.: Military tribunes with the same power as consuls would have possessed. They were the highest officers of the State from A. U. C. 310 (B. C. 443) to A. U. C. 388 (B. C. 365). [TRIBUNE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōn-su-lāte, s. [Fr. *consulat*; Sp. & Port. *consulado*; Ital. *consolato*, all from Lat. *consulatus* = the consulship.]

1. *Roman Archæol.*: The office of a consul, a consulship.

"Bearing the honorable offices of preture and consulate, . . ."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 180.

2. *French Hist.*: The office of a consul in the political sense. A consulate was established in France on November 10, 1799. On December 24th a first, second and third consul were appointed, Napoleon Bonaparte being the first consul, whose term of office was extended on August 4, 1802, so as to be for life. But on May 18, 1804, the consulate gave way to the empire, the first consul being transformed into the emperor.

3. *Commerce*:

(1) The office of a commercial consul of the United States or any other country.

(2) The residence of a consul.

cōn-sul-shīp, s. [Eng. *consul*, and suff. *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a consul, especially in the original or Roman sense of that word.

"How many stand for consulships?"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus* ii. 2.

cōn-sult', v. i. & t. [Fr. *consulter*, from Lat. *consulto*, a frequent. form of *consulo* = to consult, to consider.]

A. *Intrans.*: To deliberate, to take counsel together.

"But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death."—*John* xii. 10.

(1) Followed by *with* before the persons consulted.

"He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently consulted, . . ."—*Clarendon*.

(2) Followed by *for* before the persons for whose benefit the consultation is held.

" . . . three hundred and twenty men sat consulting always for the people."—*1 Mac.* viii. 15.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To ask advice or seek counsel from.

"The Lord President probably expected that he should be consulted before they were given away . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To refer to, to examine; as, to consult a book.

3. To have regard to, to act with a view to, to respect, to consider.

"Be just, consult my glory, and forbear."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., l. 115.

*4. To plan, to plot, to contrive, to devise.

"O my people, remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted, . . ."—*Micah* vi. 5.

*5. To bring about by counsel or contrivance, to contrive.

"Thou hast consulted shame to thy house by cutting off many people."—*Habakkuk* ii. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consult* and *to deliberate*: "*Consultations* always require two persons at least; *deliberations* require many, or only a man's self: an individual may *consult* with one or many; assemblies commonly *deliberate*: advice and information are given and received in *consultations*; doubts, difficulties and objections are started and removed in *deliberations*. We communicate and hear when we *consult*; we pause and hesitate when we *deliberate*: those who have to cooperate must frequently *consult* together; those who have serious measures to decide upon must coolly *deliberate*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cōn-sult'**, s. [Lat. *consultum* = a decree or decision, neut. sing. of *consultus*, pa. par. of *consulo*.]

1. The act of consulting or deliberating together, a consultation.

"After short silence then
And summons read, the great consult began."

Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. The result of consultation or deliberation; a decision or determination.

" . . . the council broke;
And all their grave consults dissolv'd in smoke."

Dryden: Fables.

3. A number of persons met for consultation or deliberation; a council.

"A consult of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau."—*Swift*.

4. A person consulted.

"'Bon,' cried the consult, 'a happy prognostic.'" *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 643. (*Davies*.)

5. Agreement, concert.

" . . . march t' oppose the faction in consult
With dying Dorax."

Dryden: Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

***cōn-sult'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *consult*; *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

"I have got my . . . collection stuck on tablets and put in consultable order."—*E. Forbes*, in *Memorials of Wilson and Geikie*, ch. xii., p. 422 (July 18, 1847).

cōn-sult'-ar-ŷ, a. [Low Lat. *consultarius*.] Formed on or resulting from consultation.

¶ *Consultary response*:

Law: The opinion of a court on a special case. (*Wharton*.)

cōn-sul'-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *consultatio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of consulting or deliberating; deliberation.

"The subject of those consultations, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The act of referring to or examining; a reference to.

"By the consultation of books, . . ."—*Rambler*, No. 87.

*3. A number of persons met to consult together; a council; a meeting of experts to consider a point or case.

"A consultation was called, wherein he advised a salivation."—*Wiseman: Of Abscesses*.

II. *Law*: (See extract.)

"*Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court Christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again; for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court Christian; then, upon this consultation or deliberation, decree it to be returned again."—*Cowel*.

cōn-sult'-at-ive, a. [Lat. *consultat(us)*, pa. par. of *consulto*; Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Pertaining to consultation or deliberation; having the power or right of consulting and giving advice or decisions. It is opposed to *Executive* (q. v.).

cōn-sult'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CONSULT, v.]

cōn-sult'-ēr, s. [Eng. *consult*; *-er*.] One who consults or seeks advice or information.

¶ Followed by *with* before the person or thing consulted.

"There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard."—*Deut.* xviii. 11.

cōn-sult'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONSULT, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Seeking advice or information.

2. Imparting, or capable of imparting, advice; as, a consulting attorney, a consulting physician.

"The death of Dr. Luke, F. R. S., hon. consulting surgeon to the hospital, was also noted, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Pertaining to or used for consultations; as, a consulting room.

C. *As subst.*: The act of deliberating or consulting together; consultation.

cōn-sult'-ive, a. [Eng. *consult*; *-ive*.] Determined by consultation, deliberate, consultative.

"He that remains in the grace of God, sins not by any deliberative, consultive, knowing act."—*Ep. Taylor*.

***cōn-sult'-ive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *consultive*; *-ly*.] Of deliberate purpose, deliberately.

"Therefore consultively I overslip it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

cōn-sūm'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *consum(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being consumed; susceptible of consumption or total destruction; fit for consumption.

cōn-sūme', v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *consumer*; Sp. *consumir*; Ital. *consumare*, from Lat. *consumo* = to take up wholly, to consume: *con* = *cum* = with; together, fully, and *sumo* = to take.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire.

"And the fire of God came down from heaven, and consumed him and his fifty."—*2 Kings* i. 12.

2. To bring to utter ruin, to destroy, to exterminate.

"Separate yourselves from among this congregation, that I may consume them in a moment."—*Numb.* xvi. 21.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To use up, to absorb, to utilize.

"When, therefore, writers on the conservation of energy speak of tensions being 'consumed' and 'generated,' they do not mean thereby that old attractions have been annihilated."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 28.

2. To devour, to eat up greedily.

" . . . onely the stomache lay idle and consumed all."—*Camden: Remains; Wise Speeches*.

3. To wear away, to waste, to cause to disappear.

"His flesh is consumed away, . . ."—*Job* xxxiii. 21.

*4. To spend, to pass.

"Thus in soft anguish she consumes the day."

Thomson: Spring.

5. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.

6. To wear away mentally.

"I bring consuming sorrow to thine age."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronic., iii. 1.

"Som man consumyd with hate and fals envye."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 158

*B. *Reflex.*: To waste to spend.

" . . . thou consumest thyself in single life?"

Shakesp.: Sonnets, ix. 2.

C. *Intrans.*: To waste away slowly, to wear away; to be exhausted, to disappear. (Generally followed by *away*.)

"Their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth."—*Zech.* xiv. 12.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to consume*, *to destroy*, and *to waste*: "The idea of bringing that to nothing which has been something is common to all these terms. What is *consumed* is lost for any future purpose; what is *destroyed* is rendered unfit for any purpose whatever; *consume* may therefore be *to destroy* as the means to the end; things are often *destroyed* by being *consumed*: when food is *consumed* it serves the intended purpose; but when it is *destroyed* it serves no purpose, and is likewise unfit for any. When iron is *consumed* by rust, or the body by disease, or a house by the flames, the things in these cases are literally *destroyed* by *consumption*: on the other hand, when life or health is taken away, and when things are either worn or torn so as to be useless, they are *destroyed*. In the figurative signification it is synonymous with *waste*: the former implies a reducing to nothing; the latter conveys also the idea of misuse: *to waste* is to *consume* uselessly: much time is *consumed* in complaining, which might be employed in remedying the evils complained of; idlers *waste* their time because they do not properly estimate its value: those who *consume* their strength and their resources in fruitless endeavors to effect what is impracticable, are unfitted for doing what might be beneficial to themselves." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōn-sūmed', pa. par. or a. [CONSUME.]

cōn-sūm'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *consumed*; *-ly*.] Or perhaps a corruption of *consummately* (q. v.). Very much, greatly, excessively.

" . . . they laughed consumedly."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment*; Preface.

***cōn-sūme'-lēss**, a. [Eng. *consume*; *-less*.] Unconsumable, indestructible.

"How the purple waves
Scald their consumeless bodies."

Quarles: Emblems, iii. 14. (*Davies*.)

cōn-sūm'-ēr, s. [Eng. *consum(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who consumes, uses up, wastes, or destroys.

2. *Polit. Econ.*: One who uses, and in using destroys, the value of an article produced.

cōn-sūm'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONSUME.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of using up, wasting, or destroying; consumption.

cōn-sūm'-mar, s. [Hind. *khānsāmān*.] A very erroneous spelling of *Khansaman* (q. v.).

cōn-sūm'-māte, v. t. [Fr. *consommer*.] [CONSUMMATE, a.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To bring to completion; to perfect, to finish, to complete; to raise to the highest pitch or point.

" . . . yourself, myself, and other lords . . . will
post
To consummate this business happily."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

2. *Law*: To perfect or complete a marriage.

cōn-sūm'-māte, a. & adv. [Lat. *consummatus*, pa. par. of *consummo* = to finish, to complete: *con* = with, together, wholly, and *summus* = the highest, the greatest.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Complete, perfect.

" . . . earth in her rich attire

Consummate, lovely smiled . . ."

Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

2. Perfect, of the highest degree or quality

(1) *Of persons*:

"Form'd by the care of that consummate sage,

In early bloom, an oracle of age."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., l. 283-4

(2) *Of things*:

" . . . both the attack and the defense would be conducted with consummate ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-tīon** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**. **del**.

II. Law:

Consummate tenant by courtesy: A husband who, upon his wife's death, becomes entitled to hold her lands in fee simple or fee tail, of which she was seized during her marriage for his own life, provided he has had issue capable of inheriting. (Ogilvie.)

B. As adverb: Consummately.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consummate* and *complete*: "As epithets, *consummate* is employed only in a bad sense, and *complete* either in a good or bad sense: those who are regarded as *complete* fools are not unfrequently *consummate* knaves: the theater is not the only place for witnessing a farce; human life affords many of various descriptions; among the number of which we may reckon those as *complete* in their kind, which are acted at elections, where *consummate* folly and *consummate* hypocrisy are practiced by turns [?]." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-sũm-mā-těd, pa. par. & a. [CONSUMMATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Completed, perfected, finished.

II. Law: Perfected, as a marriage by cohabitation.

côn-sũm-māte-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *consummate*; -ly.] In a consummate manner; in the highest degree of perfection; perfectly, completely.

†côn-sũm-mā-těr, *côn-sũm-mā-tõr, s. [Eng. *consummat(e)*; -er.] One who consummates, completes, or perfects anything.

"Looking on the author of faith, and the consummator Jesus."—*Rheims New Test.*; Heb. xii. 2.

côn-sũm-mā-tĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONSUMMATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of perfecting or completing; consummation.

côn-sũm-mā-tion, s. [Fr. *consommation*; Lat. *consummatio*, from *consummatus*, pa. par. of *consummo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: The act of consummating, completing, or perfecting; the end or completion.

"... from its original to its consummation."—*Addison: Spectator*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

2. Death; the end of life.

"Or if, by Thy decree,
The consummation that will come by stealth
Be yet far distant, let Thy Word prevail."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

3. A result, an end, an event.

"A happy consummation! an accord
Sweet, perfect, to be wish'd for!"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

B. Law:

Consummation of marriage: The completion or perfecting of connubial relation by sexual intercourse.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *consummation* and *completion*: "The arrival at a conclusion is comprehended in both these terms, but they differ principally in application; wishes are *consummated*; plans are *completed*: we often flatter ourselves that the *completion* of all our plans will be the *consummation* of all our wishes, and thus expose ourselves to grievous disappointments: the *consummation* of the nuptial ceremony is not always the *consummation* of hopes and joys; it is frequently the beginning of misery and disappointment: we often sacrifice much to the *completion* of a purpose which we afterward find not worth the labor of attaining." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-sũm-mā-tõr, s. [CONSUMMATER.]

*côn-sũm-mā-tõr-ỹ, a. [Eng. *consummator*; -y.] That consummates, completes, or perfects; consummating.

"There is an introductory and a consummatory blessedness."—*Donne: Seventy-four Sermons* (1620), fol. 761.

*côn-sũmpt (p silent), a. & s. [Lat. *consumptus*, pa. par. of *consumo*.]

A. As adj.: Consumed, destroyed, expended.

"It is nat geuen to knowe hem that ben dede and consumpt."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 60.

B. As subst.: Consumption.

côn-sũmp-tion, *côn-sũmp-cion (p silent), s. [Fr. *consommation*; Sp. *consumcion*; Ital. *consumzione*, from Lat. *consumptio*=a consuming; from *consumptus*, pa. par. of *consumo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of consuming, destroying, or dissipating; destruction.

2. The state or process of being consumed, or of gradual waste and decay.

"I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., i. 2.*

3. The process of using up or utilizing. [II. 1.]

II. Technically:

1. Political Economy:

(1) The utilization or expenditure of the products of industry.

(2) The amount or quantity of industrial products expended or utilized.

"Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench the quality of his consumption . . ."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

2. Medicine:

(1) *Hist.*: A disease called by the Greeks *phthisis*=a decline, a decay, a wasting away, from *phthiō*=to decay, to dwindle. The Romans retained the Greek word *phthisis*, though they had also a word of their own, *consumptio*: from the Latin came the English word Consumption. [Etym.] Phthisis in medicine became a genus, with the proper meaning of wasting away, and under it were reckoned various species, as *Phthisis pulmonalis*, *P. hepatica*, *P. Tuberculosis*, &c. Consumption also is a genus, with at least two species, one the *Pulmonary* and the other the *Mesenteric* form.

(2) *Symptoms, &c.*: The remote origin of consumption is often hereditary tendency or constitutional proclivity. In the former case the skin in childhood has a pale pasty look, the upper lip is large, and the cheeks full. If the complexion be dark the color is sallow; if fair, it is unnaturally white, with large conspicuous veins; those who are fair being sometimes very beautiful, those who are dark generally the reverse. The circulation in both cases is languid, and the strength as a rule small. There is generally mental precocity in the fair, while there are often dullness and stupidity in the dark. Sooner or later "tubercle" is deposited at the apex of one of the lungs, just beneath the shoulder-bone. [TUBERCLE.] The irritation which it causes produces a dry cough, soon followed by more or less difficulty of breathing. Expectoration next takes place when the cough comes, the matter ejected being, in the earliest stage, frothy-like saliva, then with specks of opaque matter, then wholly tenacious, and at times streaked with blood. The original tubercles are now breaking, but others are commencing, the disease traveling downward till it pervades the whole lobe of the lung, after which a similar process tends to begin in the remaining lobe. Long before this, however, the whole constitution has sympathized with the local injury. There are hectic fever, night perspirations, emaciation, and other symptoms, till the scene is closed by œdema of the lower limbs, aphthæ (small ulcers) in the mouth, mild delirium, and death. The mean duration of the disease from the first deposition of tubercle is twenty-three months, but in more than one-half the cases the fatal result takes place within nine months and often within four. There are various types of it, specially an acute, a chronic, and a latent type. It exists in all countries of the world, but not equally in all. The Pacific coast of this country, Colorado, Florida, the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, parts of India, Australia, and New Zealand, are good resorts for consumptive patients, who, however, being feeble, must not over-fatigue themselves in those lands. In this country consumption produces about one in five of all the deaths which occur. The mortality is greater between twenty and forty than above and below those ages, and in women more than in men.

Etymology: The microscope in the hands of bacteriologists has done much to disturb old ideas as to the cause of tubercular consumption. Dr. Koch, the great German authority, corroborated by Prof. Tyndall and Sir Henry Greene, in 1880 propounded the doctrine that tubercles were congeries of bacilli which were engaged in the destruction of the substance of the part affected. Dr. Koch conducted a series of experiments and then gave to the world his celebrated remedy (or rather protection) against the scourge by inoculation with an attenuated lymph containing the specific morbid matter, the result of his announcement being, as invariable in the medical world, a division of opinion as to its utility. Other methods of treatment have been proposed, among them the inhalation of dry hot air, the degree of heat being sufficient to kill the microbes. The surgeon general of the English military establishment advocated the use of dilute carbolic acid, by perdermic absorption, stating that leprosy bacillus has thus been killed. With the knowledge of the nature of the disease came also the knowledge that it is contagious, and that much can be done to prevent its spread. Proper sanitation is the best preventive, and in large workshops or any places of

public assembly expectoration in any other places than cuspidors partly filled with water should be absolutely prohibited. Otherwise when the sputa becomes dry the tread of feet causes it to rise in the dust, and the bacilli are taken into the lungs of passers by inhalation. The water in spittoons prevents this, and the vessels themselves should be emptied directly into a sewer flushed by water.

¶ (1) *Mesenteric consumption*: [MARASMUS.]

(2) *Pulmonary consumption*: [II. 2.]

"The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked at, sets them into a consumption, dropsy, or other disease."—*Harvey*.

¶ In June, 1898, Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, announced at the convention of the American Medical Association in Denver, the discovery of what has been pronounced by Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, "the most important yet made for the cure of tuberculosis of the lungs." The treatment consists in the hypodermic injection of nitrogen gas into the envelope of the lungs. "The action of the nitrogen," says Dr. Murphy in his address to the convention, "compresses the lung and gives it entire rest. The nodule of tuberculosis becomes cicatrized, or scarified, into a solid substance, and the new tissue builds up around it." The treatment, however, can be applied only in cases of phthisis where but one lung is affected, for if one lung were put out of service where both are diseased, the lung left to perform the work would not be strong enough to stand the strain.

*côn-sũmp-tion-ous, a. [Eng. *consumption*; -ous.] Consumptive.

"Sensible of the consumptionous state of his body."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, bk. viii., p. 17.

côn-sũmp-tive (p silent), a. [Fr. *consomptif*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consuming, destructive, wasteful, dissipating.

"A long consumptive war . . ."—*Addison: Present State of the War*.

¶ Followed by of.

"It [prayer] is not at all consumptive of our time."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. i., Ser. 15.

*2. Capable of being consumed; consumable.

II. Technically:

1. *Polit. Econ.*: Pertaining or relating to the consumption of industrial products and articles of commerce.

"There is a steady consumptive demand for hops of all descriptions . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Med.*: In danger of, if not even affected with, consumption.

"By an exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

côn-sũmp-tive-lỹ (p silent), adv. [Eng. *consumptive*; -ly.] In a manner tending toward consumption.

côn-sũmp-tive-něss (p silent), s. [Eng. *consumptive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being consumptive; a tendency to consumption.

*côn-sũmp-tu-ous (p silent), a. [Lat. *consumptus*; Eng. suff. -ous.] Consumptive, decaying, wearing away.

"No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, rickety, and consumptuous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

*côn-sũ-tile, a. [Lat. *consutilis*, from *consuo*=to sew together.] Sewed or stitched together.

*côn-sũm-path-ize, v. i. [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *sympathize* (q. v.).] To sympathize, to unite or join in feeling.

"Do thy affections consympathize?"—*Timon (Old Play)*, ii. 1.

côn-ta-běs-çençe, s. [From Lat. *contabesco*=to waste away gradually.]

Bot.: An abnormal condition of the stamens in which they are defective. (R. Brown, 1874.)

*côn-tăb-ũ-lăte, v. t. [Lat. *contabulatum*, sup. of *contabulo*=to floor with boards; *con*=*cum*=with, together; *tabula*=a board, a plank.] To floor with boards.

côn-tăb-ũ-lă-těd, pa. par. or a. [CONTABULATE.]

*côn-tăb-ũ-lă-tion, s. [Lat. *contabulatio*, from *contabulo*.] The act or process of flooring with boards; a boarding, a flooring.

côn-tăct, s. [Fr. *contact*; Sp. *contacto*; Ital. *contatto*, from Lat. *contactus*=a touching on all sides, pa. par. of *contingo*: *con*=*cum*=with, together, fully, and *tango*=to touch.]

I. Literally:

1. Touch, close union or junction of one body with another.

"The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History*.

făte, făt, făre, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wě, wět, hěre, caměl, hěr, thěre; pine, plt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pőt, or. wöre. wolf. wörk. whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†2. the act or power of touching.

"[The barking shark] will permit a boat to follow them without accelerating their motion till it comes almost within contact."—*Pennant's British Zoology*, Barking Shark.

II. Figuratively:

1. Close union or connection.

"The history of astronomy has numerous points of contact with the general history of mankind."—*Lewis's Astr. of Ancients* (1862), ch. 1, § 1, p. 2.

2. Society or communication in business; connection.

"... and none of the many diplomatists with whom he has been brought into contact..."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

III. Special phrases and compounds:

1. Angle of contact:

Mat.: The angle made by a curved line and the tangent to it at the point of contact.

2. Contact action:

Chem.: The same as CATALYSIS (q. v.).

3. Contact of the first order:

Mat.: Contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same coefficient of the first order.

4. Contact of the second order:

Mat.: Contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same differential coefficient of the first order, and the same differential coefficient of the second order. (*Opusc.*)

5. Point of contact:

Mat.: The point in which two lines, planes, or bodies touch each other.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contact* and *touch*: "The former expresses a state, and referring to two bodies actually in that state; the latter on the other hand implying the abstract act of touching, we speak of things coming or being in *contact*, but *not* of the *contact* instead of the *touch* of a thing the poison which comes from the poison-tree is so powerful in its nature, that it is not necessary to *come in contact* with it in order to feel its baneful effects; some insects are armed with stings so incessantly sharp that the smallest *touch* possible is sufficient to produce a puncture into the flesh."—(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

contact-level, *s.* An adaptation of the spirit level used by certain instrument-makers for the production of exact divisions of scales, and generally for the determination of minute differences of length.

ch'ō-t'āo-t'ī-ōā, *a.* [*Eng. contact; -ical.*] Pertaining to or implying contact; contactual.

***ch'ō-t'āo-t'ion**, *s.* [*Eng. contact; -ion*, as if from *Lat. contactio*, from *contactus*.] The act of touching; contact, touch, juncture.

***ch'ō-t'āo-t'ū-ā**, *a.* [*Lat. contactus(s); Eng. adj.-n. -al.*] Pertaining to or implying contact.

cōn-tā'-gion, *s.* [*Fr. contagion; Sp. contagio, contagio; Port. contagião, contagio; Ital. contagio, contagione*, all from *Lat. contagio*=a touching, contact, touch; *contingere*=to touch, to lay hold of; *con-*=together, and *tango*=to touch.]

1. *et. & Ord. Lang.*:

(1) The communication of a disease by contact with the person laboring under it, as distinguished from infection, used to signify its transmission by means of the air without actual personal contact with a diseased person. But sometimes the word *contagion* is used in both of these senses, and is divided into *immediate* or *contactual* contagion, that proceed by actual contact, and *mediate* or *remote* contagion, communicated by the air. Infection is used in a more extensive sense, to include also miasma or other causes of diseases not coming from human beings, but rising from marshes or from any other source. Some make the two words *contagion* and *infection* strictly synonymous.

(2) The poisonous matter communicated by contact of some kind.

*3 Venum, poison.

"I touch my point with this contagion."

Shakesp., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. *et. Lang. & Fig.*:

(1) The communication by other people of anything deleterious to the mind or heart.

"Be will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example."—*King Charles*.

(2) The deleterious influence exerted.

"Here, in his commerce with the liveried herd, marks the contagion chiefly to be feared."

Comper, Treatise.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contagion* and *infection*: "Some things act more properly by *contagion*, others by *infection*: the more powerful diseases, as the plague or yellow fever, are communicated by *contagion*; they are therefore designated *contagious*; the less virulent disorders, as fevers, consumptions, and the like, are termed *infectious*, as they are communicated by the less rapid process of *infection*: the air is *contagious* or

infectious according to the same rule of distinction; when heavily overcharged with noxious vapors and deadly disease, it is justly entitled *contagious*, but in ordinary cases *infectious*. In the figurative sense, vice is for the same obvious reason termed *contagious*; and bad principles are denominated *infectious*: some young people, who are fortunate enough to shun the contagion of bad society, are, perhaps, caught by the infection of bad principles, acting as a slow poison on the moral constitution." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōn-tā'-gioned, *a.* [*Eng. contagion; -ed.*] Affected by contagion.

cōn-tā'-gion-lat, *s.* [*Eng. contagion; -ist.*]

Med. Hist.: One who holds the view that certain diseases, the evidence regarding the transmission of which from those affected to others is doubtful, are really contagious.

cōn-tā'-gion, **con-ta-geous*, **con-ta-gyous*, *a.* [*Fr. contagieux; Sp. Part. & Ital. contagioso*, all from *Lat. contagiosus*.]

I. Literally:

1. *Med.* (Of a disease): Communicable by contact. [*CONTAGION.*]

2. (Of air, of flies, &c.): Communicating or transmitting contagion.

"After the whole reign ensued so great exceeding number and multitude of flies, the whole were to the people so noxious and contagious, that they slew much people."—*Bayan*, vol. 1, ch. xix.

II. *Fig.*: Communicating anything from one to another or to others.

"From look to look, contagious through the crowd,
The poets sing, . . ." *Thomson's Autumn*.

¶ *Contagious Diseases Act*:

In this country, national, state, and municipal laws have been enacted regulating sanitation, isolation, quarantine, &c., during the prevalence of contagious diseases. The enforcement of these laws are generally committed to health officers, who have powers of police conferred upon them.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contagious*, *epidemic*, and *pestilential*: "The *contagious* applies to that which is capable of being caught, and ought not, therefore, to be touched; the *epidemic* to that which is already caught or circulated, and requires, therefore, to be stopped; the *pestilential* to that which may breed an evil, and is, therefore, to be removed; diseases are *contagious* or *epidemic*; the air or breath is *pestilential*. They may all be applied morally or figuratively in the same sense. We endeavor to shun a *contagious* disorder, that it may not come near us; we endeavor to purify a *pestilential* air, that it may not be inhaled to our injury; we endeavor to provide against *epidemic* disorders, that they may not spread any farther. Vicious example is *contagious*; certain follies or vices of fashion are *epidemic*; the breath of infidelity is *pestilential*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōn-tā'-gion-lī, *adv.* [*Eng. contagious; -ly.*] In a contagious manner, so as to communicate contagion or anything else capable of being transmitted from one to another.

"There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment."—*J. S. Mill; Inaug. Address at St. Andrew's*, 1867, p. 17.

cōn-tā'-gion-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. contagious; -ness.*] The quality of being contagious.

1. In the medical sense.

"Those corpuscles, that impregnate the Egyptian air upon the swelling of the Nile, are able to put a speedy stop, not only to the *contagiousness*, but to the malignity of the plague."—*Boyle's Works*, vol. v., p. 66.

2. In the figurative sense.

"An excellent preservative against the *contagiousness* of sin."—*F. Montagu's Devout Meditations* (1648), p. 177.

cōn-tā'-gī-ūm, *s.* [*Lat.*] The same as *CONTAGION* (q. v.).

"... no contagium of measles, nor any contagium of scarlet-fever, nor any contagium of small-pox . . ."—*Tyndall's Essay of Science* (18 ed.), xl. 112.

**con-ta-gy*, *s.* [*Lat. contagium.*] A contagious complaint.

"... and after followed a contagy and a fowle stenche."—*Bayan's Chron.*, pt. vii., ch. cccxlii., p. 244.

cōn-tāin', **con-tayne*, **con-tene*, **con-teini*, **con-teyne*, **con-tienne*, **kon-teyne*, **con-teynyn*, *v. t. & t.* [*Fr. contenir; Sp. contener; Ital. contenere*; from *Lat. continere*=to contain; *con-*=cum=with, together, and *teneo*=to hold.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To hold within fixed limits, as in a vessel.

"Contenyn, brayn or kopyn wlt-lanyu K. Kopy within p. Contyn."—*Prompt. Tre.*

"... heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee . . ."—*2 Chron.*, vi. 18.

2. To be capable of holding; to have capacity for.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To restrain, to hold or keep within bounds.

"... laws are afterwards to be made for keeping and containing it . . ."—*Spenser's Present State of Ireland*.

2. To comprehend, to comprise, to include.

"Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, . . ."—*1 Pet. ii. 6.*

3. To be equivalent to, to comprehend.

"A cabile of geometrie conteyneth sixe comoun euities."—*Trevisa*, ii. 236.

*4. To fill up, to amount to.

"Som epistel . . . that walde, as seith myn auctour well contene nigh half this boke."—*Chaucer's Tristram*, iii. 452.

*5. To comprise, to make up a number; to include.

"Shewes, whiche that contene the more partle of men."—*Chaucer's Boethius*, p. 116.

6. To include, to be accompanied or attended by.

"Hygynnyng of mans lyf . . ."
Contene mykel wrechednes."—*Hampole's Tricok of Conco.*, 439.

B. Reflexive:

1. To restrain or retain one's self, to keep quiet or calm.

"Containe thyself, good friend."
Shakesp., Titus of Athens, ii. 2.

*2. To conduct, hear, or carry one's self.

"Hon hit soold him contēni the wale the butaile flaste."—*Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 647.

*C. Intransitive:

1. To restrain one's self, to keep quiet or calm.

"... as he read, he wept and trembled; and not being able longer to contain, . . ."—*Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

2. *Spec.*: To live in continence or chastity.

"But if they cannot contain, let them marry . . ."—*1 Cor. vii. 9.*

3. To conduct or bear one's self; to act.

"Hon that comell knight knateyned on his stede."
William of Patern, 3,300.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contain* and *to hold*: "These terms agree in sense, but differ in application; the former is by comparison noble, the latter is ignoble in its use; *hold* is employed only for the material contents of hollow bodies; *contain* is employed for the moral or spiritual contents; in familiar discourse a cask is said to *hold*, but in more polished language it is said to *contain* a certain number of gallons. A coach *holds* or *contains* a given number of persons; a room *holds* a given quantity of furniture; a house or city *contains* its inhabitants." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to contain* and *to comprise*, see COMPRISE.

cōn-tāin'-able, *a.* [*Eng. contain; -able.*] Capable of being contained.

cōn-tāin'-ant, *s.* [*Fr. contenant*, pr. par. of *contenir*.] One who or that which contains, a container.

cōn-tāined', *pa. par. & a.* [*CONTAIN.*]

cōn-tāin'-er, *s.* [*Eng. contain; -er.*] One who or that which contains.

"And you, fair eyes, containers of my bliss."

Daniel's Complaint of Rosamond.

cōn-tāin'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CONTAIN.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of holding, including, or comprehending.

*2. That which is contained; contents. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

***cōn-tāin'-ment**, **con-tein-ment*, *s.* [*Eng. contain; -ment.*]

1. Substance.

"Twenty pounds a month, a vast sum . . . enough to shatter the contentment of a rich man's estate."—*Fuller's Ch. Hist.*, ix. iv. 9. (*Darwin*.)

2. Competence (?)

"Let us now see if there be not a good means of virtuous contentment, as well in the days of peace as of war."—*Time's Shewhouse*, (*Latham*.)

***cōn-tāin't**, *s.* [*CONTENT, s.*] Extent, size.

"... called a sea from the large content thereof."—*Fuller's Pilgrimage*, bk. iii., ch. ix., p. 306.

cōn-tām'-in-āto, *v. t.* [*Lat. contaminatus*, pa. par. of *contaminare*=to defile; *contamen*=contagion.] [*CONTAMIN.*] To defile, to sully, to pollute; to corrupt, to tarnish. (Generally used figuratively.)

"... shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base lilies?"
Shakesp., Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contaminate*, *to pollute*, *to defile*, and *to taint*: "Contaminate is not so strong an expression as *defile* or *pollute*; but it is stronger than *taint*; these terms

bōi bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, thin; sin, us, expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
cia, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

are used in the sense of injuring purity: *corrupt* has the idea of destroying it. Whatever is impure *contaminates*, what is gross and vile in the natural sense *defiles*, and in the moral sense *pollutes*; what is contagious or infectious *corrupts*; and what is *corrupted* may *taint* other things. Improper conversation or reading *contaminates* the mind of youth; lewdness and obscenity *defile* the body and *pollute* the mind; loose company *corrupts* the morals; the coming in contact with a *corrupted* body is sufficient to give a *taint*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tăm'-în-âte, *a.* [Lat. *contaminatus*.] Contaminated, defiled, polluted.

"The sons of ideots, of ignoble birth,
Contaminate, and viler than the earth."

Sandys: *Paraphr. of Job*, p. 42.

côn-tăm'-în-â-těd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTAMINATE, *v.*]

côn-tăm'-în-â-tĩng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTAMINATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of polluting, defiling, or tarnishing.

côn-tăm'-în-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contaminatio*, from *contaminatus*.]

1. The act of contaminating, polluting, or defiling.

2. That which pollutes, defiles, or contaminates.

côn-tăm'-în-â-tive, *a.* [Eng. *contaminat(e)*; *-ive*.] Having a tendency to contaminate or pollute.

côn-tăn'-gō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps only a slang word; but cf. Sp. *contante*=ready money.] *Stock Exchange:* The commission on "continuances," *i. e.*, for carrying over transactions from the settling day to the one which succeeds it—viz., the account day—when the money due is actually paid. (Eng.)

***côn-tēc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *contectus*, *pa. par. of contecto*=to cover: *con=cum*=with, together, fully, and *tego*=to cover.] The act of covering; a cover.

***con-tek**, ***con-tak**, ***con-teck**, ***con-tecke**, ***con-te-ă**, ***cun-take**, ***cun-tek**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *contek*=a quarrel.]

1. Quarrel, dissension, contention.

"A *contak*; vbi stryfe."—Cathol. Anglicum.

"*Contek* bigan bituene hom."—Rob. of Glouc., p. 509.

2. Disgrace, contumely.

"Thei token this kyngis seruauantis, and punishiden with *conteke*, and killiden hem."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, i. 49.

***con-tek**, ***con-teck**, *v. i.* [CONTEK, *s.*] To quarrel, to dispute, to disagree.

***con-tek-er**, ***con-teck-our**, ***con-tek-our**, ***con-tec-cour**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *contek*; *-er*, *-our*.] A quarrelsome person.

***côn-těm'-ěr-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *contemeratus*, *pa. par. of contemero*=to defile: *con=cum*=with, together, fully; *temero*=to treat rashly, to defile.] Defiled, contaminated, polluted, violated.

côn-těmn' (final *n* silent), ***con-temne**, ***con-tempne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *contemner*; Ital. *contemnere*, from Lat. *contemno*=to despise: *con=cum*=with, together, wholly; *temno*=to despise.]

1. To despise, to view with contempt or disdain; to scorn.

"She that asks

Her dear five hundred friends *contemns* them all."

Couper: *The Task*, bk. ii.

2. To slight, to reject, to neglect.

"Because they rebelled against the words of God, and *contemned* the counsel of the most High . . ."—Ps. cvii. 11.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contemn*, *to despise*, *to disdain*, and *to scorn*: "*Contempt*, as applied to persons, is not incompatible with a Christian temper when justly provoked by their character; but *despising* is strictly forbidden and seldom warranted. Yet it is not so much our business to *contemn* others as to *contemn* that which is *contemptible*; but we are not equally at liberty to *despise* the person, or anything belonging to the person, of another. Whatever springs from the free-will of another may be a subject of *contempt*; but the casualties of fortune or the gifts of Providence, which are alike independent of personal merit, should never expose a person to be *despised*. We may, however, *contemn* a person for his impotent malice, or *despise* him for his meanness. Persons are not *scorned* or *disdained*, but they may be treated with *scorn* or *disdain*; they are both improper expressions of *contempt* or *despise*; *scorn* marks the sentiment of a little vain mind; *disdain* of a haughty and perverted mind. A beautiful woman looks with *scorn* on her whom she *despises* for the want of this natural gift. The wealthy man treats with *disdain* him whom he *despises* for his poverty." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***con-tem-nand-lie**, *adv.* [North Eng. & Scotch *contemnand*, *pr. par. of contemn*; *-ly*.] Contemptuously, in contempt of a law or order.

côn-těmned' (*n* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [CONTEMN.]

***côn-těmn'-ěd-lỹ** (*n* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *contemned*; *-ly*.] In a despicable or contemptible manner; despicably.

"For if from high degree

Hee suddenly do slide to live *contemnedly*
With the vile vulgar sort."

Sylvester: *Paradox against Liberty*, 309.

côn-těmn'-ěr (*n* silent), ***con-tempn-er**, *s.* [Eng. *contemn*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who contemns or despises; a scorner.

*2. *Law:* One who has committed contempt of court. (Wharton.)

côn-těmn'-iing (*n* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTEMN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of despising or scorning; contempt.

"Security is the bane of good successes; it is no *contemning* of a foiled enemy . . ."—Bp. Hall: *Cont. Ahab & Benhadad*.

†côn-těmn'-iing-lỹ (*n* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *contemning*; *-ly*.] In a scornful manner; with contempt or scorn; contemptuously.

***côn-těm'-pěr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *contempero*=to temper, to moderate.] To temper or moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture; to allay, to soften.

"The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

***côn-těm'-pěr-a-měnt**, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *temperament* (*q. v.*).] The quality or state of being tempered or moderated; temperament.

"There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere."—Derham.

***côn-těm'-pěr-âte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *contemperatus*, *pa. par. of contempero*.] To temper, to moderate, to soften, to reduce.

"The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***côn-těm'-pěr-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *contemperatus*, *pa. par. of contempero*.]

1. The act of moderating, softening, or reducing in degree by a mixture of something of an opposite nature or tendency.

"The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperament* of fervor in the heart."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Adapting, regulating, or suiting.

" . . . the *contemperament* of affairs to the civil constitutions of cities and provinces, . . ."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 59.

3. Relative or proportionate mixture; proportion.

"There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humors, than there is in their phantasies."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

***côn-těm'-pěr-â-tiure**, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *temperature* (*q. v.*).] *Contemperament*, relative or proportionate mixture.

" . . . the different *contemperature* of the elements, . . ."—South, vol. ix., Ser. 9.

***côn-těm'-plant**, *a.* [Fr. *pr. par. of contempler*.] Meditative, contemplative.

"Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er
Coleridge: *Religious Musings*. (Davies.)

côn-těm'-plâte, or **côn-těm'-plâte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *contemplatus*, *pa. par. of contemplor*=to observe; probably first used of the augurs who attended the temples of the gods: *con=cum*=with, together, and *templum*=a temple (Skeat); Fr. *contempler*; Sp. & Port. *contemplar*; Ital. *contemplare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To look at, to view, to observe.

"Till, growing with its growth, we thus dilate
Our spirits to the size of that they *contemplate*."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 158.

II. Figuratively:

1. To look at or observe from various points of view; to study, to meditate or reflect deeply on.

"There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know."—Watts.

2. To have in view, to purpose, to intend, to design.

3. To look for, to expect.

B. Intransitive:

1. To meditate or reflect deeply, to study, to ponder.

(1) Followed by *over* before the subject meditated on.

"Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating over* the same as if he had been Jupiter."—Peacham.

(2) Followed by *on*.

"How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating on* you."—Dryden: *Juvenal*, Pref.

2. To look for, to expect, to purpose.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contemplate*, *to meditate*, and *to muse*: "We *contemplate* what is present or before our eyes; we *meditate* on what is past or absent. The heavens and all the works of the Creator are objects of *contemplation*; the ways of Providence are fit subjects for *meditation*. One *muses* on the events or circumstances which have been just passing. We may *contemplate* and *meditate* for the future, but never *muse*. In this case the two former terms have the sense of contriving or purposing: what is *contemplated* to be done is thought of more indistinctly than when it is *meditated* to be done: many things are had in *contemplation* which are never seriously *meditated* upon: between *contemplating* and *meditating* there is oftener a greater distance than between *meditating* and *executing*. *Meditating* is a permanent and serious action; *musings* is partial and unimportant: *meditation* is a religious duty, it cannot be neglected without injury to a person's spiritual improvement; *musings* is a temporary employment of the mind on the ordinary concerns of life, as they happen to excite an interest for the time." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-těm-plâ-těd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTEMPLATE.]

***con-tem-pla-tif**, ***con-tem-pla-tife**, *a.* [CONTEMPLATIVE.]

côn-těm-plâ-tiing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTEMPLATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of meditating or reflecting; contemplation, meditation.

côn-těm-plâ-tion, ***con-tem-pla-cion**, ***con-tem-pla-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *contemplation*; Sp. *contemplacion*; Ital. *contemplazione*, from Lat. *contemplatio*, from *contemplatus*, *pa. par. of contemplor*.] [CONTEMPLATION.]

I. Lit.: The act of looking at or viewing; a sight, a view.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act or process of contemplating or reflecting deeply; meditation, reflection, deep thought or study.

"Soared on some wild fantastic theme,
Of faithful love, or ceaseless Spring,
Till *Contemplation's* wearied wing
The enthusiast could no more sustain,
And sad he sunk to earth again."

Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 25.

*2. Suggestion, mediation, plan.

"The soldiers . . . at the *contemplation* of a certeine ladie there amongst them, were licensed by the king to depart without armor or weapon."—Holinshead: *Chron.*, vol. iii., p. 570.

3. Holy meditation; the exercise of the soul or mind in meditating on sacred things.

"I have . . . breathed a secret vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation*."

Shakesp.: *Mer. of Venice*, iii. 4.

4. The results of meditation or study; reflections, thoughts.

5. The act of purposing, designing, or looking forward to anything.

6. The faculty of study.

"There are two functions, *contemplation*, and practice, . . ."—South.

¶ *To have in contemplation*: To have under consideration; to purpose, to design, to expect, to intend.

côn-těm'-plât-ist, *s.* [Eng. *contemplat(e)*; *-ist*.] One who contemplates or meditates; a contemplator.

côn-těm'-pla-tive, ***con-tem-plat-if**, ***con-tem-plat-ife**, ***con-tem-plat-yf**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *contemplatif*; Lat. *contemplativus*, from *contemplatus*, *pa. par. of contemplor*.] [CONTEMPLATIVE.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Given to contemplation, thought, or meditation; meditative, reflective.

"The mind *contemplative*, . . ."

Couper: *Task*, bk. iv.

*¶ Followed by *of*.

"He stands erect, conscious and *contemplative* of the benefaction."—Guardian, No. 175. (Latham.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wět, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. Employed in or given up to study; studious.

"Contemplative men . . ."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

*3. Of the nature of contemplation; thoughtful, deep.

" . . . the Psalms and contemplative meditations, . . ."—Udall: *Luke*, Pref.

4. Possessing the power or faculty of thought or reflection.

" . . . the contemplative faculty of man."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

*II. Old Divinity:

Contemplative life: One of spiritual service to God, as distinguished from *active life*, one of bodily service.

"*Contemplatuf lyf* or *actyf lyf* cryst wolde men wroughte."—Langland: *P. Plowman*, bk. vi., 251.

B. As substantive:

Ch. Hist.: A friar of the order of St. Mary Magdalene.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contemplative* and *musings*: "*Contemplative* and *musings*, as epithets, have a strong analogy to each other. *Contemplative* is a habit of the mind; *musings* is a particular state of the mind. A person may have a *contemplative* turn, or be in a *musings* mood." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-têm'-plā-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *contemplative*; -ly.] In a contemplative or thoughtful manner; with contemplation or meditation; attentively.

†côn-têm'-plā-tive-nëss, s. [Eng. *contemplative*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being contemplative; meditation, thoughtfulness.

côn-têm'-plā-tôr, s. [Lat., from *contemplatus*, pa. par. of *contemplor*.] One given to contemplation, meditation, or study; a student, a meditator.

¶ Followed by *of*.

" . . . a contemplator of truth, . . ."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. iv., p. 642.

côn-têm-pôr-ā-nē-it-ý, s. [Lat. *contemporaneus* (us); Eng. suff. -ity.] The quality or state of being contemporaneous.

" . . . inserted in this place to show the contemporaneity of the two last and principal parts."—Hurd: *Works*, vol. v., Ser. 10, N. x.

côn-têm-pô-rā-nē-ous, a. [Lat. *contemporaneus*, from *con=cum=with*, together, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Existing, acting, or occurring at the same time; contemporary.

"Hence, if prolonged, movements of approximately contemporaneous subsidence are generally widely extensive, as I am strongly inclined to believe from my examination of the Coral Reefs of the great oceans, . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi., p. 345.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"The great age of Jewish philosophy . . . had been contemporaneous with the later Spanish school of Arabic philosophy."—Milman: *Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: The term is sometimes used of persons existing at the same time, but not of the same age; the whole life of the one in such a case is not contemporaneous with the whole life of the other, but only a part of it is so.

2. *Geol.*: Formerly strata found partly with identical, partly with allied fossils, were held to be exactly contemporary, though widely separated on the earth's surface; now the same facts are used to establish the contrary conclusion. If each species came into existence at a certain spot on the earth's surface, from which it gradually spread in various directions, it cannot have reached a remote region till some considerable time after its birth. Two strata, then, widely separated in the world, containing some species common to both, are contemporaneous in this sense, that they were formed while that species lived; but the stratum near its birthplace is older than the one to which it spread after it had already multiplied greatly and rooted itself successively in all the intervening regions, wherever a place appropriate for its habitation could be found.

côn-têm-pô-rā-nē-ous-lý, adv. [Eng. *contemporaneous*; -ly.] At the same time with some other event; simultaneously.

" . . . a history written contemporaneously with the events, . . ."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 8, vol. i., p. 84.

côn-têm-pô-rā-nē-ous-nëss, s. [Eng. *contemporaneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being contemporaneous; contemporaneity.

côn-têm'-pô-rā-rī-nëss, s. [Eng. *contemporary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being contemporary; contemporaneousness.

côn-têm'-pô-rā-rý, a. & s. [Lat. *con=cum=with*, together, and *temporarius*=of or pertaining to time; *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time.]

A. As adjective:

1. Living at the same time, contemporaneous.

" . . . framed by contemporary historians."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 1, vol. ii., p. 488.

2. Done or caused by persons living at the same time; belonging to the same times.

"None is founded on any ascertainable contemporary evidence . . ."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 2, vol. i., p. 277.

(1) Followed by *with*.

"Michael Drayton, contemporary with Shakespeare, . . ."—Pennant: *British Zoölogy; the Horse*.

(2) Followed by *to*.

"Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

3. Existing at the same point of time.

" . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them contemporary."—Locke.

*4. Of the same age, coeval.

"A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old contemporary trees." Cowley.

B. *As subst.*: One who lives or flourishes at the same time as another.

" . . . his contemporaries were not mistaken in considering him as a man of parts and vivacity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ It is commonly used by writers in newspapers and periodicals in speaking of other papers or periodicals published at the same time.

**côn-têm'-pô-rize*, v. t. [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *temporize* (q. v.).] To make contemporary; to place in the same time or age.

"The indifference of their existences, contemporized into our actions, admits a farther consideration."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

**côn-têm'-pô-rized*, pa. par. or a. [CONTEMPORIZE.]

**côn-têm'-pô-riz-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [CONTEMPORIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making contemporary.

côn-têmpt', **con-tempte*, **con-tempt* (p silent), s. [O. Fr. *contempt*, from Lat. *contemptus*=scorn, contempt, from *contemptus*, pa. par. of *contemnô*.] [CONTEMN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of contemning or despising others; scorn, disdain.

" . . . criminal contempt of public feeling, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. The state or condition of being despised or scorned; shame, disgrace.

"Men so the world shall love, religion hate,
That all true zeal shall in contempt be brought." Stirling: *Dooms-Day; The Second Hour*.

*3. An insult, an act expressive of contempt or disdain.

"After my fancy had run over the most obvious and common calamities which men of mean fortunes are liable to, it descended to these little insults and contempts, . . ."—Spectator, No. 150.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: An act of disobedience to the rules, orders, or regulations of a court or legislative assembly; a failure to carry out the order of a court; disorderly conduct or language tending to disturb the proceedings of any court or legislative assembly. Contempt, when committed outside the court itself, is punishable by an attachment; when inside, which is of course a more aggravated offense than the former, it is punishable summarily by fine or imprisonment. In England, contempt of the sovereign's person is also a penal offense. A similar manifestation toward the government was once penal too, but every successive administration now expects much abuse from politicians of opposite politics to its own, and never thinks of bringing them to justice.

2. *Parliamentary law and usage*: By the Constitution of the United States, each house of congress is given authority to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. This power of punishing for contempts, however, is confined to punishment during the session of Congress, and cannot extend beyond it. The constitutions of the several states confer similar authority upon their respective legislatures. Similarly in England, contempt of either House of Parliament can be punished by the House insulted, which has the power of committing the offender.

**côn-têmpt'-fûl* (p silent), a. [Eng. *contempt*; -ful(l).] Deserving of contempt or scorn; contemptible.

côn-têmpt-ti-bîl-it-ý (p silent), s. [Eng. *contemptible*; -ity.] The quality or condition of being held in or considered worthy of contempt; despicableness.

"The contemptibility and vanity of this effeminate argument . . ."—Speed: *Edward II*, bk. ix., ch. xi.

côn-têmpt'-i-ble (p silent), a. [Lat. *contemptibilis*, from *contemptus*.]

1. Worthy of contempt or scorn; despicable, mean.

"Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous." Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,361.

2. Despised, scorned.

"The loss of a faithful creature is something, though of ever so contemptible a one . . ."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell* (1709).

*3. Feeling or expressing contempt; scornful, contemptuous.

"If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man . . . hath a contemptible spirit."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contemptible*, *pitiful*, and *despicable*: "A person may be *contemptible* for his vanity or weakness; but he is *despicable* for his servility and baseness of character; he is *pitiful* for his want of manliness and becoming spirit. A lie is at all times *contemptible*; it is *despicable* when it is told for purposes of gain or private interest; it is *pitiful* when accompanied with indications of unmanly fear. It is *contemptible* to take credit to one's self for the good action one has not performed; it is *despicable* to charge another with the faults which we ourselves have committed; it is *pitiful* to offend others, and then attempt to screen ourselves from their resentment under any shelter which offers. It is *contemptible* for a man in a superior station to borrow of his inferiors; it is *despicable* in him to forfeit his word; it is *pitiful* in him to attempt to conceal by artifice." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *contemptible* and *contemptuous*, see CONTEMPTUOUS.

côn-têmpt-ti-ble-nëss (p silent), s. [Eng. *contemptible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being contemptible or worthy of scorn and contempt; meanness, vileness, baseness.

"Who, by a steady practice of virtue, come to discern the contemptibleness of baits wherewith he allures us."—Decay of Piety.

côn-têmpt-ti-blý (p silent), adv. [Eng. *contemptible*; -ly.] In a contemptible or despicable manner; meanly, basely.

**côn-têmpt-tion*, **con-tempt-cion*, s. [Lat. *contemptio*, from *contemptus*.]

1. An act of contempt, an insult.

"He 'maid thairfore his aith to reneuge this proud contemption done to Caratak."—Bellend: *Cron. F.* 33.

2. Contempt of or disobedience to a court of law.

côn-têmpt-tu-ous (p silent), a. [Lat. *contemptu(s)*, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

1. Acting in a manner expressive of contempt or scorn; scornful, disdainful.

"Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite," Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,462.

2. Done or said in a manner expressive of contempt or scorn.

" . . . assailed with savage invective and contemptuous sarcasm."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*3. Despised, contemned.

"Last of all, the contemptuous Samaritan."—Vocabulary of Johan Bale (1553). (Davies.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contemptible* and *contemptuous*: "*Contemptible* is applied to the thing deserving contempt: *contemptuous* to that which is expressive of contempt. Persons, or what is done by persons, may be *contemptible* or *contemptuous*; but a thing is only *contemptible*. A production is *contemptible*; a sneer or look is *contemptuous*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-têmpt-tu-ous-lý (p silent), adv. [Eng. *contemptuous*; -ly.] In a manner expressive of contempt or scorn; scornfully, disdainfully; with scorn, contempt, or disdain.

"But his objections were contemptuously overruled."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

côn-têmpt-tu-ous-nëss (p silent), s. [Eng. *contemptuous*; -ness.] A disposition or tendency toward contempt or disdain; insolence, scornfulness, haughtiness.

côn-tënd', v. i. & t. [Fr. *contendre*; Sp. & Port. *contender*, from Lat. *contendo*: *con=cum=with*, together, and *tendo*=to stretch.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To struggle, to strive in opposition.

(a) *Absolutely*:

"His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, 1. 3.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

{b) With the prep. *with*.
 "Dundee rode forward for the purpose of surveying the force with which he was to contend. . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(c) With the prep. *against*.
 "In ambitious strength I did
 Contend against thy valor."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

2. To exert one's self or strive in defense or support of anything. (With *for*.)
 ". . . and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude, 3.

3. To strive in debate; to dispute or argue; to support an opinion or statement.
 (a) With *for* before the opinion, &c., supported.
 "The question which our author would contend for, . . ."—Locke.

(b) With *about* before the matter in dispute.
 "He will find that many things he fiercely contended about were trivial."—Decay of Piety.

*4. To reprove, to chide, to find fault.
 "Thus contended I with the rulers."—Nehem. xiii. 11.

*5. To exert one's self.
 "Arise, contend thou before the mountains, and let the hills hear thy voice."—Micah vi. 1.

*6. To use power or strength upon; to punish.
 ". . . behold, the Lord God called to contend by fire, and it devoured the great deep, and did eat up a part."—Amos vii. 4.

*B. Trans.: To contend or struggle for, to dispute, to contest.
 "Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
 And on the green contend the wrestler's prize."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid, vi. 874.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to contend, to contest, and to dispute: "Contend is to contest as the genus to the species. To contest is a species of contending; we cannot contest without contending, although we may contend without contesting. To contend is confined to the idea of setting one's self up against another; contest and dispute must include some object contested or disputed. Contend is applied to all matters, either of personal interest or speculative opinion; contest always to the former; dispute mostly to the latter. Individuals or distinct bodies contend; nations contest. During the present long and eventful contest between England and France, the English have contended with their enemies as successfully by land as by sea. Trifling matters may give rise to contending; serious points only are contested. Contentions are always conducted personally, and in general verbally; contests are carried on in different manners according to the nature of the object. The parties themselves mostly decide contentions; but contested matters mostly depend upon others to decide."

(2) He thus discriminates between to contend, to strive, and to vie: "Contending requires two parties; strive either one or two. There is no contending where there is not an opposition; but a person may strive by himself. Contend and strive differ in the object as well as the mode: we contend for a prize; we strive for the mastery: we contend verbally; but we never strive without an actual effort, and labor more or less severe. We may contend with a person at a distance; but striving requires the opponent, when there is one, to be present. Opponents in matters of opinion contend for what they conceive to be the truth; sometimes they contend for trifles: combatants strive to overcome their adversaries, either by dint of superior skill or strength. Contend is frequently used in a figurative sense, in application to things; strive very seldom. We contend with difficulties; and in the spiritual application, we may be said to strive with the spirit. Vie has more of striving than contending in it; we strive to excel when we vie, but we do not strive with any one; there is no personal collision or opposition: those we vie with may be as ignorant of our persons as our intentions. Vying is an act of no moment, but contending and striving are always serious actions: neighbors often vie with each other in the finery and grandeur of their house, dress, and equipage." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tënd'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTENT.]
 *côn-tënd'-ent, *s.* [Lat. *contendens*, *pr. par.* of *contendo*.] One who contends with another; an opponent, an antagonist, a combatant.

"In all notable changes and revolutions, the contentents have been still made a prey to the third party."—L'Estrange.

côn-tënd'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *contend*; -er.] One who contends.

côn-tënd'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTENT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Striving, struggling for mastery or superiority; opposing.

"... the characters of the leaders of the contending parties"—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5, vol. i., p. 126.

2. Opposed, clashing.

C. *As subst.*: The act of struggling or striving; contention.

"... there must be great strugglings and labor, with earnest contentings, if ever you intend to be saved."—Hopkins, Ser. 24.

côn-tên'-drêss, *s.* [Eng. *contender*; -ess.] A female contender.

"The all-of-gold-made-laughter-louing dame,
 Left odorous Cyprus; and for Troy became
 A swift contendress."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

côn-tên'-ê-mënt, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *tene-ment* (q. v.).]

Law: That which is connected or held together with a tenement or other thing holden: as a certain amount of land adjacent to a dwelling and necessary to the reputable enjoyment of the dwelling; an appurtenance.

*con-ten-ing, *con-ten-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTENE, CONTAINING.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or state of containing.

2. Behavior, demeanor.

"Our all the ost than yeld the king;
 And beheld to thair contenyng."
Barbour: Bruce, xi. 241.

3. Military discipline; generalship.

"And haff his spyis on the King,
 To know alwayis his contenyng."
Barbour: Bruce, vii. 387.

côn-tënt', *a.* [Fr. *content*; Sp. & Ital. *contento*, from Lat. *contentus*, *pa. par.* of *contineo*.] [CONTAIN.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine or grumble; easy in mind, at rest; not demanding more.

"Who is content is happy."—Locke.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"The Commons were not content with addressing the throne."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose; willing, ready, agreed.

"And Naaman said, Be content, take two talents."—2 Kings v. 23.

3. Pleased, willing.

"... they could be content
 To visit other places."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

II. *Legis.*: The term used in the English House of Lords to express assent to any motion. "Content" and "Non-Content," take the place of "Aye" and "No."

côn-tënt', *v. t.* [Fr. *contenter*.] [CONTENT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To satisfy, to appease, to meet one's wishes, to stop complaint.

2. To gratify, to please.

"And so Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas unto them, . . ."—Mark xv. 15.

3. To fulfill one's expectations or hopes.

4. To pay, to satisfy a debt, to requite.

"Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

¶ To content and pay: To pay in full; to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor.

"... Johne of Muncreif of that ilk—sall content & pay to Michel of Balfoure . . ."—Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

B. *Reflexively*:

1. To satisfy one's self, to feel satisfied or contented, to put up with.

"Carstairs was forced to content himself with the substance of power, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* To compose one's self, to keep one's temper or be at ease or without care. (Used in the imperative only.)

"O, content thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

côn-tënt or côn-tënt', *con-taint, *s.* [Lat. *contentus*, *pa. par.* of *contineo*=to hold in, to contain.] [CONTAIN, CONTENT, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*I. *Literally*:

1. Capacity or power of containing.

"This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great content."—Bacon.

*2. Extent, size.

"... the geometrical content, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, . . ."—Graunt: *Bills of Mortality*.

3. That which is contained or included. (Now only in the plural.)

(1) Within material limits.

"Scarce had he gone when a young lad came by,
 And, as the purse lay just before his eye,
 He took it up; and finding its content,
 Secur'd the treasure, and away he went."
Byron: Moses' Vision.

(2) In a book, writing, speech, &c.

"I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentic; and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

4. Composition, component parts.

"Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular contents of any single mass of ore by mere inspection."
 —Woodward.

5. A table or list of what is contained in a book or writing.

¶ Table of contents: The same as A. I. 5.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Satisfaction, contentedness, moderate happiness; ease or rest of mind; freedom from repining, grumbling or discontent.

"Not deck'd with diamonds and Indian stones,
 Nor to be seen: my crown is called content."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

2. That which is the condition of happiness or satisfaction.

(1) A wish, a desire.

"... so will I
 In England work your grace's full content."
Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., i. 9.

(2) Resignation, meekness.

"His face, though full of cares, yet show'd content."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,503.

3. Happiness, joy.

"Such is the fullness of my heart's content."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

*4. Acquiescence; agreement or satisfaction with a thing unexamined.

"Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
 The sense they humbly take upon content."
Pope: Epistles.

¶ To one's heart's content: To full and complete satisfaction.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Geom.*: The area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits. *Superficial contents*, the area or surface included within certain lines; *cubical contents* or *solid contents*, the number of solid or cubic units contained in a space: as so many cubic inches, feet, yards, volume. (Ogilvie, &c.)

*côn-tënt'-â'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *contentatio*, from *contento*=to content, to satisfy.

1. Satisfaction, content.

"I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own contentation."—Sidney.

2. Apparently used incorrectly for contention.

"There is no weak contentation between these, and the labor is hard to reconcile them."—Adams: *Works*, i. 454. (Davies.)

côn-tënt'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Satisfied, easy in mind; moderately happy; content.

(1) Followed by *with*.

"Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed contented with the answer."—Knolles: *Hist.*

(2) Followed by a clause.

"Dream not of other worlds,
 Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
 Not of earth only, but of highest heaven."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

¶ Shakespeare used the word absolutely, in the sense of agreed, content.

"Well contented."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. Acquiescing, satisfied, willing, agreed.

"Are you contented to resign the crown?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

*3. Composed, at ease.

"But be contented."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, lxxiv. 1.

côn-tënt'-êd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *contented*; -ly.] In a contented or satisfied manner; with content or satisfaction.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côn-tênt'-êd-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *contented*; -ness.] The quality or state of being contented; satisfaction, contentment.

***côn-tênt'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *content*; -ful(l).] Full of contentment or satisfaction; perfectly contented.

"... contentful submission to God's disposal of things, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermon*, iii. S. 6.

***côn-tênt'-fûl-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *contentful*; -ness.] Contentment, satisfaction, content.

"Because of the contentfulness of our errand."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 24, 1665. (*Davies*.)

côn-tên'-tion, ***côn-tên'-çion**, *s.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *contencion*; Fr. *contention*, from Lat. *contentio*, from *contentus*, *pa. par.* of *contendo*=to contend (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of contending, striving, or struggling for anything; an endeavor, an effort.

"This is an end, which at first view seems worthy our utmost contention to obtain."—*Rogers*.

2. A quarrel, strife, or contest.

"The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth between the mighty."—*Prov.* xviii. 18.

3. A strife or contest of words; controversy, debate.

"On the morrow the contention was renewed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Emulation; eagerness or struggling to excel; friendly rivalry.

"No quarrel, but a slight contention."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 2.

*5. Zeal, ardor, eagerness.

"Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, . . ."—*Holder*.

6. A point argued, supported, or contended for.

"His contention was that God was not honored by idleness and ineptity."—*Rev. Brooke Lambert*, in *London Times*, Oct. 12, 1877; *Church Congress*.

II. *Law*: A point contended for, or the arguments used in support of it.

côn-tên'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *contentieux*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Given or disposed to contention or debate; quarrelsome.

"In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong
Midst a contentious world, striving where none are strong."
Byron: Child Harold, iii. 69.

2. Relating to or involving contention or strife; characterized by contention.

"... the more cheerful, though not less contentious, regions of political men . . ."—*Brougham: Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*; *Mr. Burke*.

*II. *Law*: Having power to decide points of controversy, or relating to points of controversy.

1. Contentious business:

Law: Business in which a plaintiff and defendant contend against each other, as opposed to business unopposed.

2. Contentious jurisdiction:

Law: Jurisdiction in cases of dispute; that is, when a plaintiff and defendant contend against each other. This is opposed to noncontentious jurisdiction; *i. e.*, that in which there is no contest.

"I pass by such ecclesiastical courts, as having only what is called a voluntary and not a contentious jurisdiction . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. v.

côn-tên'-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *contentious*; -ly.] In a contentious, quarrelsome, or perverse manner.

côn-tên'-tious-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *contentious*; -ness.] The quality of being contentious; quarrelsomeness, perverseness.

côn-tênt'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *content*; -ive.] Producing or tending to produce content.

"When we had taken a full and contentive view of this sweet city, . . ."—*MS. Landsd.*, 213. (*Halliwel: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

côn-tênt'-lêss, **côn-tênt'-lêss**, *a.* [Eng. *content*; -less.] Discontented, dissatisfied.

"... best state, contentless,
Hath a distracted and most wretched being."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

côn-tênt'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *content*; -ly.] Contentedly, with contentment.

côn-tênt'-mênt, *s.* [Fr. *contentement*; Ital. *contentamento*; Sp. *contentamiento*.]

1. The state or condition of being contented or satisfied.

"To make that calm contentment mine,
Which virtue knows, or seems to know."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

2. Pleasure, gratification.

"At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city."—*Wotton*.

*3. That which affords content, satisfaction, or gratification.

"... it may disrelish all the contentments, and content all the crosses, which this world can afford me."—*Bishop Hall: Soliloquies*, 57.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contentment* and *satisfaction*: "*Contentment* lies in ourselves; *satisfaction* is derived from external objects. . . . The *contented* man has always enough; the *satisfied* man receives enough. The *contented* man will not be *dissatisfied*; but he who looks for *satisfaction* will never be *contented*. *Contentment* is the absence of pain; *satisfaction* is positive pleasure. *Contentment* is accompanied with the enjoyment of what one has; *satisfaction* is often quickly followed with the alloy of wanting more. A *contented* man can never be miserable; a *satisfied* man can scarcely be long happy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tênts, **côn-tênts'**, *s. pl.* [CONTENT, *s.*]

***côn-tên'-u-mênt**, *s.* [Eng. *continue*; -ment.] Continuing, continuation.

"The sad impressions which our civil wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their contentment."—*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire*, ii. 523. (*Davies*.)

***côn-têr**, ***contars**, *a.* [Lat. *contra*=against, opposite.] [CONTRARE, COUNTER, *a.*] Cross, athwart.

conter-tree, *s.* A cross bar of wood; a stick attached by a piece of rope to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, thus keeping the door shut from without.

¶ (1) *A conter*: To the contrary.

(2) *In contars*: In opposition to, in spite of.

***côn-têr**, *v. t.* [CONTER, *a.*] To contradict, to thwart, to oppose.

***côn-têr'-i-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *con*=cum=with, together, and *tero*=to rub.] A rubbing or striking together; friction.

côn-têr'-mîn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *terminable* (q. v.).] Having the same bounds or limits; conterminous.

"... love and life are not conterminable, . . ."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letters*.

côn-têr'-mîn-âl, *a.* [Low Lat. *conterminalis*.] The same as CONTERMINOUS (q. v.).

côn-têr'-mîn-ant, *a.* [Lat. *conterminans*, *pr. par.* of *contermino*.] Having the same bounds or limits; conterminous.

"Her suburban and conterminant fabrics."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*, 43. (*Latham*.)

***côn-têr'-mîn-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *conterminatus*, *pa. par.* of *contermino*=to border upon, to have the same bounds: *con*=cum=with, together, and *terminus*=a boundary.] Having the same bounds; conterminous.

"... a strength of empire fix'd
Conterminate with heaven."
Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.

côn-têr'-mîn-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus*, from *con*=cum=with, together, and *terminus*=a boundary.] Having the same bounds or limits; bordering upon, contiguous.

***con-ter-myt**, *pa. par.* [Fr. *contremettre*.] Firmly set against.

"The Duk said, Gyff ye, Schir, contermyt be,
To mowff you more it afferis nocht for me."
Wallace, vi. 674.

***côn-têr-râ-nê-an**, ***côn-têr-râ-nê-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *conterraneus*: *con*=cum=with, together, and *terraneus*=belonging to a country; *terra*=a country.] Of or belonging to the same country.

"... if women were not conterranean and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us."—*Howell: Lett.*, iv. 7.

***con-tesse**, *s.* [COUNTESS.]

***côn-têss-êr-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *contesseratio*=a contract of friendship by means of *tesserae*, or small tablets or tokens, which were broken by two friends, each retaining a part, by which they or their descendants might at any time be recognized.]

1. A combination, union, or assemblage.

"... describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a *contesseration* of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder."—*B. Oley: Life of G. Herbert* (1671), sign. O. 5.

2. A union; a bond or connection.

"... a *contesseration* of charity among all Christians."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 124.

côn-têst, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *contester*=to contest, call, or take to witness, . . . also to brabble, argue, debate" (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *contestor*=to call to witness: *con*=cum=with, together, and *testor*=to bear witness; *testis*=a witness.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To contend about; to make a subject of contention.

2. To struggle or strive earnestly for; to endeavor to defend or maintain.

3. To dispute, call in question, oppose, or controvert; to contend against.

"Yet these each other's power so strong contest,
That either seems destructive of the rest."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

II. *Law*: To defend a suit or cause; to resist or dispute a claim.

B. Intransitive:

1. To strive, to contend; to engage in strife or contention.

"... thinking to speed better by submission than by contesting, . . ."—*Stow: Edward VI.*, an. 1550.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory."—*Burnet*.

2. To vie, to emulate.

"... and do contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valor."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

¶ For the difference between *to contest* and *to contend*, see CONTENT.

côn-têst, *s.* [CONTEST, *v.*]

1. A struggle, a fight, a battle, a combat.

2. A strife of words, a brawl, an altercation.

"Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamors, and brawling language."—*Watts*.

3. A struggle in debate, a dispute, a controversy.

"... it was fully expected that the contest there would be long and fierce . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between *contest* and *conflict*, see CONFLICT.

côn-têst'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *contest*; -able.] That may be contested or disputed; disputable.

côn-têst'-a-ble-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *contestable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being contestable or disputable.

côn-têst'-ant, *s.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *contester*.] One who contests; a disputer, a controverter.

côn-têst-â-tion (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *contestatio*=a joining in witness; *contestor*=to join in witness.] A giving of evidence jointly; joint evidence.

"... a solemn contestation ratified on the part of God, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermon*, ii., S. 34.

côn-têst-â-tion (2), *s.* [Eng. *contest*; -ation.] A contest, a debate, a strife.

"Your wife and brother
Made wars upon me; and their contestation
Was theme for you, you were the word of war."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleop., ii. 2.

côn-têst'-êd, *a.* [Eng. *contest*; -ed.]

1. Fought or struggled for in actual combat.

"'Twas thou, bold Hector! whose resistless hand
First seiz'd a ship on that contested strand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., l. 854-5.

2. Contended for, disputed, fought out.

"In four out of the six contested wards the Land League candidates were rejected, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

côn-têst'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTEST, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of contending, struggling, or disputing; contest.

côn-têst'-îng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *contesting*; -ly.] In a contending manner.

côn-têst'-lêss, *a.* [Eng. *contest*; -less.] Incapable of being contested or controverted; incontestable.

"But now 'tis truth contestless." *A. Hill*.

côn-têx, *v. t.* [Lat. *contexo*=to weave together: *con*=cum=with, together, and *texo*=to weave.] To weave together; to unite by interposition or intermixture of parts.

"Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of."—*Boyle*.

côn-têxt, *s.* [Fr. *contexte*; Sp. & Port. *contexto*, all from Lat. *contextus*=a binding, a putting together, a connection.] [CONTEXT, *a.*]

I. *Scrip.*: The parts of a Scripture passage which are connected in meaning with a text and immediately precede or follow it, or do both. The word is more loosely used when, in place of a text in the ordinary sense, there is a selected or prescribed theme; in which case all in a published discourse, treatise, or dissertation which is immediately connected with it is the context.

"... manifest from the context."—*Hammond: On Fundamen.*

bôll, bôy, pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

II. Law: The general verbiage or composition of a law or contract. When the meaning of a word or phrase in an act or contract is obscure, the intent must be construed from the general tenor, and evident purpose of the *context* taken in its usually accepted sense. If it is a criminal statute no latitude of interpretation is allowed. It must be strictly construed.

côn-těxt', *a.* [Ital. *contesto*=woven, from Lat. *contextus*=cohering, connected, pa. par. of *conexo*=to weave, to entwine or bind together: *con*=together, and *texo*=to weave.] Woven or knit together; close, firm.

côn-těxt', *v. t.* [From Lat. *contextum*, supine of *conexo*.] [CONTEXT, *a.*] To bind together, to unite.

"This were to unglue the whole world's frame which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts."—*Junius: Sin Stigmat.* (1639), p. 776.

côn-těxt'-u-ral, *a.* [Eng. *contextur(e)*; -*al*.] Producing contexture; weaving, binding, or uniting together.

"Again, the *contextural* expressions are of the self-same nature."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 182.

côn-těx'-tûre, *s.* [Lat. *contextura*, from *conexo*=to weave together.]

Ordinary Lang.: A weaving or framing together. The disposition or arrangement of parts; their constitution, system, or composition; the manner in which the component parts of any compound body are arranged.

1. Of material things:

"... the firm *contexture* of the whole is provided for."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 78.

2. Of immaterial things, as language, &c.:

"... the framing his conceptions and thoughts, by the sequel and *contexture* of the names of things into affirmations, negations, and other forms of speech."—*Hobbes: Leviathan*, pt. i., ch. ii.

côn-těx'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *contextur(e)*; -*ed*.] Woven or formed in texture; composed, arranged, disposed.

"A garment of Flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. x.

côn-ti-gent, *a.* [Lat. *conticens*, pr. par. of *conticeo*=to keep silent: *con*=*cum*=with, together, wholly, and *taceo*=to be silent.] Silent.

"The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. ii. (*Davies*.)

côn-tig-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contignatio*, from *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *tignum*=a beam, a rafter.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of framing or putting together a fabric of wood.

2. A fabric of wood framed and put together; a contexture of beams; a story.

"... several stories or *contignations*, . . ."—*Wotton: Reliquia*, p. 26.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act or process of uniting closely or weaving together.

"Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France."—*Burke*.

2. Any immaterial framework or fabric.

"... when they have the full sight of heaven above them they cannot climb up into it, they cannot possibly see that whole glorious *contignation* . . ."—*Bp. Hall: The Free Prisoner*.

***côn-tig'-u-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *contigu(us)*, and Eng. suff. -*ate*.] Contiguous, touching.

"... the two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and *continate*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 817.

*con-ti-gue

côn-ti-gū'-i-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *contiguïté*; Sp. *contiguidad*; Port. *contiguidade*; Ital. *contiguità*, all from Lat. *contiguus*.] [CONTRIGUOUS.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Contract with, or (more loosely) immediate proximity to, nearness in place.

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

2. **Mental Phil.:** Proximity either in place or in time. These are two of the most potent of the influences which produce association of ideas.

"To me there appear to be only three principles of connexion among ideas, namely, resemblance, *contiguity* in time or place, and cause and effect."—*Hume: Human Understanding*, § 3.

côn-tig'-u-oũs, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus*, from *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *tango*=to touch; Ital. & Sp. *contiguo*; Fr. *contigu*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Meeting so as to touch; adjoining, touching, close together, connected.

"... the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles."—*Newton: Optics*.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. Used more loosely in the sense of neighboring, close, near.

"He sees his little lot the lot of all;
Sees no *contiguous* palace rear its head."
Goldsmith: The Traveler.

*3. Connected in order of time, successive.

"The favors of our beneficent Saviour were at the least *contiguous*. No sooner hath he raised the centurion's servant from his bed, than he raises the widow's son from his bier."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; The Widow's Son Raised*.

*4. Connected as cause and effect; closely related.

"But the fancy is determined by habit to pass from the idea of fire to that of melted lead, on account of our having always perceived them *contiguous* and successive . . ."—*Beattie: Essay on Truth*, pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

II. Technically:

1. **Med.:** Arising from contiguity.

2. **Geometry:**

Contiguous angles: [ADJACENT ANGLES.]

†côn-tig'-u-oũs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *contiguous*; -*ly*.] In a contiguous manner; without any intervening space; closely; so as to touch.

†côn-tig'-u-oũs-něss, *s.* [Eng. *contiguous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being contiguous; contiguity, close union, adjacency.

côn-ti-nençe, **côn-ti-nen-çỹ**, ***con-ti-nen-cie**, ***con-ty-nence**, *s.* [Fr. *continence*; Sp. & Port. *continencia*; Ital. *continenza*, from Lat. *continentia*, from *contineo*=to hold together, to restrain: *con*=*cum*=with, together; *teneo*=to hold.]

1. Self-restraint; self-command.

"He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practiced by few writers."—*Dryden: Fables*, Pref.

2. A moderation or self-restraint in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

"To justice, *continence* and nobility;
But let desert in pure election shine."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 1.

3. A forbearance from lawful pleasure.

"Content, without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity."—*Grew: Cosmologia*.

4. Chastity.

"... greater *continencie* is found among the than among Christen men."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 755.

*5. A continued course; a due succession; continuity.

"Answers ought to be made before the same judge before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided, . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

¶ For the difference between *continence* and *chastity*, see CHASTITY.

côn-tin-ent, ***con-ty-nent**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *continent*, *a. & s.*; Sp. *continente*, *s. & a.*; Port. *continente*, *s.*; Ital. *continente*, *a.*, from Lat. *continens*=(1) holding together; (2) bordering upon, adjacent (when used of a continent *terra* is to be supplied), pr. par. of *contineo*=to hold together: *con*=together, and *teneo*=to hold tightly; to hold.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Subjectively:

(1) *Reflexively* (not in form, but in sense): Restraining one's self from indulgence in unlawful, or from over-indulgence in lawful, pleasures.

"... sobre, iust, hooli, *contynent*."—*Wycliffe: Tyte*, i.

(2) *Half reflexively*: Having, possessing, or acquiring that within the mind which exerts restraint upon one's desires.

"I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower . . ."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

2. *Objectively*: Exercising, from a source external to one's self, restraint upon one; opposing, resisting.

"... my desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear
That did oppose my will."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

II. Geography, &c.:

†1. Continuous with.

"The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with the west side of America, . . ."—*Brerewood: On Languages*.

*2. **Continental**; inclosed within a continent or continents (in the sense B.).

"... the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world."—*Grafton: Briteyn*, pt. iv.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Ord. Lang. (Gen.):** That which contains any material thing, any person, or any abstract conception.

II. Technically:

1. **Geog.:** A vast tract of land so much detached from the rest of the land in the world as to render

it expedient to give it a distinctive name. There are six continents, four of which—Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia—are in the eastern hemisphere, and two—North America and South America—in the western hemisphere. The three larger continents of the eastern hemisphere—Europe, Asia and Africa—are not detached from one another, but are joined into one vast land mass, constituting by far the largest island in the world. Though North and South America are connected by only a narrow isthmus, they sometimes are designated together as the American Continent. The continents Europe, Asia and Africa are grouped together by geographers under the name of the Old World, and North and South America under the name of the New World. Asia is the largest of the continents, and Australia the smallest. Australia is the only continent that constitutes an island, it being surrounded by the waters of the Indian, Pacific and Southern oceans. It was formerly called New Holland.

2. **Geol.:** In essentially the same sense as B. I. 1. As the action of water tends to wash away all land and deposit it beneath the waves of the sea, while igneous agency, operating through volcanoes and earthquakes, and generally in the vicinity of the ocean, tends to heave it up, it is evident that if a sufficient length of time be given the continents will change their places, and they have done so in time past. This, to a certain extent, was understood by the ancient philosophers.

"The face of places, and their forms, decay,
And that is solid earth, that once was sea:
Seas, in their turn, retreating from the shore,
Make solid land what ocean was before;
And far from strands are shells of fishes found
And rusty anchors fix'd on mountain ground."

Dryden: Trans. from Ovid's Metamorphoses; The Pythagorean Philosophy.

Murchison considered that the aboriginal continents had been mostly submerged. Lyell founded his hypothesis, designed to explain the changes of climate in bygone geologic periods, by supposing successive gradual redistributions of sea and land quite different from those now prevailing. [CLIMATE.] Prof. Edward Forbes considered it probable that a "great Miocene land," by which he meant, not a land existing during Miocene times, but one consisting of Miocene beds, subsequently upheaved, extended into the Atlantic far past the Azores, Great Britain, Ireland, and Spain being parts of it. Still, what may be called the nuclei of existing continents have existed since a remote geological period, though they have been submerged from time to time.

côn-tin-ěnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *continent*; -*al*; Fr. *continental*.] Pertaining to a continent.

"The union of two great monarchies under one head would doubtless be opposed by a *continental* coalition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ **U. S. History:** The name "Continental" was applied to the Congress which met in 1774; then to the army raised under its auspices, and then to the money or scrip issued by it. "Not worth a *continental*" has reference to the disrepute into which this money fell. "I don't care a *continental*" is a common colloquialism expressive of utter carelessness concerning any matter in discussion.

¶ Continental system:

European Pol.: A project planned, and partially carried temporarily into effect, of cutting off Britain from all connection with the Continent of Europe, with the view, if possible, of striking a mortal blow at her maritime and commercial supremacy. The first mention of it occurs in the armistice of Foligno, February 18, 1801, but it was not thoroughly developed till the issue of the Berlin Decree, November 19, 1806. This placed the British islands in a state of blockade [BLOCKADE, II.], forbade all commerce with them, made all goods coming from Britain or its colonies contraband, ordered all letters to or from it to be opened, and all British subjects to be arrested. All the Continental nations to which Napoleon could dictate were forced to carry out his system whether they liked it or no. Britain retaliated by successive Orders in Council, and finally the restiveness of the nations under the insupportable inconvenience produced by the decrees, not merely caused their practical abandonment, but aided in a considerable degree in producing the fall of Napoleon.

†côn-tin-ěnt'-tal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *continental*; -*ist*.] One who lives on, or is a native of, a continent.

"Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*, p. 309.

côn-tin-ěnt-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *continent*; -*ly*.] In a continent manner; chastely.

***côn-tin-ěnt-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *continent*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being continent; self-command, self-control.

***côn-tinçe**, *v. i.* [Lat. *contingo*=(1) to touch, (2) to happen.] [CONTRIGUOUS.] To touch, to reach, to happen, to fall out.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

côn-tin'-gênçe, s. [Lat. *contingens*, pr. par. of *contingo*=(1) to touch, (2) to happen.]

*1. The state of being close or nearly connected; close union or connection.

"... loving respect through *contingence* of blood."
—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 1; Selden's Notes.

2. A chance or fortuitous occurrence; any possible or probable event.

côn-tin'-gên-çy, s. [Eng. *contingenc(e)*; -y.]

*1. The act of reaching to or touching.

"... he came to L, the point of *contingency*, . . ."
—Gregory: *Posthuma*, p. 39 (1650).

*2. The quality or state of being contingent or fortuitous; accident, possibility.

"... the *contingency* in events, . . ."
—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. A contingency, a chance or possible occurrence.

"Above *contingency* and time,
Stable as earth, as heaven sublime."
Blacklock: *To Doctor Downman*.

"... this, as previously shown, depends on various complex *contingencies*."
—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 278.

*4. An adjunct or accessory.

"Contingencies of pomp . . ."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

¶ *Contingency with a double aspect:*

Law: Provision with regard to a landed estate for two contingencies, viz., that a certain event will happen, and that on the other hand it will not happen. This prevents the intentions being frustrated in either case.

côn-tin'-gênt, a. & s. [Fr. *contingent*; Sp. Port. & Ital. *contingente*, all from Lat. *contingens*, pr. par. of *contingo*=to touch, to take hold of, to seize: *con*=together; and *tango*=to touch.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dependent on an uncertain issue, of doubtful occurrence, which may or may not happen.

"... things of their own nature *contingent* and mutable . . ."
Hooker: *Ecl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xlviii., § 4.

2. *Logic*: Applied to the matter of a proposition when the terms of it partly agree, and partly disagree.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which may or may not happen, anything of uncertain event.

"By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast."
—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

2. *Mil.*: The proportionate number of soldiers which a country or an individual of high rank is bound or engages to furnish toward a common enterprise; a quota of soldiers or other fighting men.

¶ (1) *A contingent legacy:*

Law: A legacy depending on a condition and lapsing if the condition be not fulfilled or the uncertain event fail to happen, as when a legacy is left to one provided he reach twenty-one years of age. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.)

(2) *Contingent remainder:*

Law: A remainder in which the estate either is to pass to an uncertain person or is to depend on a dubious event. It is called also an *executory remainder*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.)

(3) *Contingent uses:*

Law: Uses depending upon a contingency. There must be a person seized to such uses when the contingency happens, else the use will be permanently destroyed. They are called also *springing uses*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

côn-tin'-gênt-lý, adv. [Eng. *contingent*; -ly.]
Accidentally, fortuitously; not according to any settled rule or law.

côn-tin'-gênt-nêss, s. [Eng. *contingent*; -ness.]
The quality or state of being accidental, or dependent on chance.

côn-tin'-gêr-âte, v. i. [Lat. *contingo*=to touch.]
To touch on, to come in contact with.

côn-tin'-u-a-ble, a. [Eng. *continu(e)*; -able.]
That may be continued.

côn-tin'-u-al, ***côn-tin-u-el**, ***côn-tin-u-ele**, ***côn-ty-n-u-el**, a. [Fr. *continuel*, from Lat. *continuus*=holding together, unbroken: *con*=cum=with, together, and *teneo*=to hold.]

1. Unbroken, incessant, unceasing, proceeding without interruption or cessation.

"Where in bright train *continual* wondrous rise."
Thomson: *Spring*.

2. Constant, unvarying.

"With Poins, and other his *continual* followers."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

3. Perpetual.

¶ (1) *Continual claim:*

Eng. Law: A claim to land repeated at intervals, none of them exceeding a year and a day. It was

used when possession could not be taken without hazard. It was abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 27, § 11.

(2) *Continual proportionals:*

Math.: Quantities or magnitudes in continued proportion (q. v.).

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *continual* and *continued*: "Both these terms mark length of duration, but the former admits of a certain degree of interruption, which the latter does not. What is *continual* may have frequent pauses; what is *continued* ceases only to terminate. Rains are *continual*; noises in a tumultuous street are *continued*; the base in music is said to be *continued*; the mirth of a drunken party is one *continued* noise. *Continual* interruptions abate the vigor of application and create disgust: in countries situated near the poles, there is one *continued* darkness for the space of five or six months; during which time the inhabitants are obliged to leave the place. *Continual* respects the duration of actions only; *continued* is likewise applied to the extent or course of things: rumors are *continual*; talking, walking, running, and the like, is *continued*; but a line, a series, a scene, or a stream of water, is *continued*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *constant*, *continual*, and *perpetual*: "What is *continual* admits of no interruption: what is *perpetual* admits of no termination. There may be an end to that which is *continual*, and there may be intervals in that which is *perpetual*. Rains are *continual* in the tropical climates at certain seasons; complaints among the lower orders are *perpetual*, but they are frequently without foundation. There is a *continual* passing and repassing in the streets of the metropolis during the day; the world, and all that it contains, are subject to *perpetual* change. *Constant*, like *continual*, admits of no interruption; but it may cease altogether. *Continual* respects the outward circumstances and events; *constant* the temper of mind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tin'-u-al-lý, ***côn-tin-u-al-liche**, ***côn-tin-u-el-y**, ***côn-ty-n-u-el-liche**, adv. [Eng. *continual*; -ly.]

1. Without a pause; uninterruptedly.

"He reigned thereynne *continualliche* thritty yere."
Trevise, ii. 99.

2. Without ceasing; incessantly.

"Alle manere of melody . . .
Was *continuelly* tharein sownand."
Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 8,913.

3. Used loosely for frequently, often, constantly.

***côn-tin'-u-al-nêss**, s. [Eng. *continual*; -ness.]
The quality of being continual; continuance, permanence.

côn-tin'-u-a-nçe, ***côn-tin'-u-aunçe**, s. [Lat. *continans*, pr. par. of *continuo*=to join together, to continue.] [CONTINUAL.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of holding or keeping together; resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

"Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, besides the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture."
—Bacon.

2. Uninterrupted succession.

"The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the *continuance* of his species."
—Addison: *Spectator*.

3. Permanence or constancy in one state.

4. Lastingness, duration.

"... great plagues, and of long *continuance*, . . ."
—Deut. xxviii. 59.

5. Perseverance, unceasing action.

"... patient *continuance* in well-doing, . . ."
Rom. ii. 7.

6. Perseverance or constancy in conduct; fixedness of purpose or resolution.

"*Continuance* is a steadfast and constant abiding in a purposed and well advised matter, not yielding to any man in quarell of the right."
—Wilson: *The Art of Rhetoric*, p. 36.

7. Progress of time.

"In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned."
—Ps. cxxxix. 16.

8. Abode or continuing in one place.

"... cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

9. Permanence.

"This forenamed maid hath yet in her the *continuance* of her first affection . . ."
—Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1.

II. Law:

1. *United States*: The postponement of a trial or suit from one day to another, or from one stated term of the court to another.

2. *English*: The naming of a day to which a trial, not concluded, will be adjourned. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.)

¶ *Notice of trial by continuance*: Notice by a prosecutor or plaintiff, who is not ready to proceed, that he wishes the trial to be adjourned by continuance to some other sitting in place of allowing it to be fallen from. (*Wharton*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *continuance*, *continuation* and *duration*: "*Continuance* and *duration* are both employed for time; things may be of long *continuance*, or of long *duration*; but *continuance* is used only with regard to the conduct of men; *duration* with regard to the existence of every thing. Whatever is occasionally done, and soon to be ended, is not for a *continuance*; whatever is made, and soon destroyed, is not of long *duration*; there are many excellent institutions in England which promise to be of no less *continuance* than of utility. *Duration* is with us a relative term; things are of long or short *duration*: by comparison, the *duration* of the world and all sublunary objects is nothing in regard to eternity." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tin'-u-âte, v. t. [CONTINUE, a.] To join closely together.

côn-tin'-u-ate, a. [Lat. *continuatus*.]

1. Closely or immediately united.

"... while it is *continue* and undivided, . . ."
—Peaeham.

¶ Followed by *with*.

"... our very flesh and bones should be made *continue* with his."
—Hooker.

2. Uninterrupted, unbroken, continual.

"... an untirable and *continue* goodness."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, i. 1.

côn-tin'-u-â-têd, pa. par. or a. [CONTINUE, v.]

côn-tin'-u-ate-lý, adv. [Eng. *continue*; -ly.]
Continuously, uninterruptedly; with continuity.

côn-tin'-u-ate-nêss, s. [Eng. *continue*; -ness.]
The quality or state of being continue; freedom from interruption; continuity.

côn-tin'-u-â-tîng, a. [CONTINUE, v.]
Joining, connecting, uniting.

côn-tin'-u-â-tion, s. [Lat. *continuatio*, from *continuo*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of continuing or carrying on without interruption or cessation.

"... for the purpose of preventing the *continuation* of the royal line."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. That which is carried on; an extension.

"... I could send you either the Miscellany, or my *continuation* of the version of Statius."
—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell*, March 7, 1709.

3. An extension or prolongation; as, the *continuation* of a line.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A restraint or keeping together; moderation.

"And it is no wonder, if the *continuation* and natural composure of the spirits be rest and ease to the soul, . . ."
—More: *Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

*2. A prorogation. (*Scotch*.)

3. (*Plur.*): A euphemism for trousers. (*Slang*.)

"A sleek man . . . in drab'shorts and *continuations*."
Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *continuation*, *continuity*, and *continuing*: "*Continuation* is the act of *continuing*; *continuity* is the quality of *continuing*: the former is employed in the figurative sense for the duration of events and actions; the latter in the physical sense for the adhesion of the component parts of the bodies. The *continuation* of a history up to the existing period of the writer is the work of every age, if not of every year: there are bodies of so little *continuity* that they will crumble to pieces on the slightest touch." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *continuation* and *continuance*, see CONTINUANCE.

côn-tin'-u-â-tive, a. & s. [Eng. *continuat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having permanence or duration; continuous, permanent.

2. Continuing or extending.

B. As substantive:

1. *Logic*: That which contains the idea of continuance, permanence, or duration.

"To these may be added *continuatives*; as, Rome remains to this day . . ."
—Watts: *Logic*.

2. *Gram.*: A word which serves to connect two sentences, or to continue a sentence.

"*Continuatives* . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole, . . ."
—Harris: *Hermes*, bk. ii.

côn-tin'-u-â-tôr, s. [Eng. *continuat(e)*; -or.]

1. One who continues or keeps up the uninterrupted succession of a series.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. One who continues or carries on the work of another; a continuer.

côn-tîn'-ue, *con-tyñ-ue, *con-tune, v. t. & i. [Fr. *continuer*; Sp. *continuar*; Ital. *continuare*, from Lat. *continuo*=to continue, to last.] [CONTINUAL.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To join together, to unite, to connect.

"The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. To carry on without interruption.

" . . . the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost . . ."—*Locke*.

3. To protract, extend, or lengthen; to draw out.

"The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamedly endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. II.

4. To carry on the work of another; to complete.

" . . . our humble author will *continue* the story . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., Epilogue*.

*5. To delay.

*6. To prorogue.

7. To extend or protract in duration; not to suffer to cease.

"O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them that know thee; and thy righteousness to the upright in heart."—*Ps. xxxvi.* 10.

8. To persevere or persist in, to keep up, not to cease or leave off.

"You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead."—*Pope*.

9. To retain or suffer to remain; not to get rid of.
*10. To allow to live.

"And how shall we *continue* Claudio?"

Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 3.

II. Geom.: To extend or protract a line beyond a certain point; to produce.

B. Intransitive:

1. To remain in the same state, position, or place.

" . . . the multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat . . ."—*Matt. xv.* 32.

2. To endure; to last or be durable.

" . . . thy kingdom shall not *continue* . . ."—*1 Sam. xiii.* 14.

3. To persevere or persist, not to omit or cease.

" . . . they *continued* not in my covenant, . . ."—*Heb. viii.* 9.

4. Not to leave off.

" . . . they *continued* to occupy their old positions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. To remain in connection with, not to leave or forsake.

"They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have *continued* with us . . ."—*1 John ii.* 19.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *continue*, to *remain*, and to *stay*: "The idea of confining one's self to something is common to all these terms; but *continue* applies often to the sameness of action, and *remain* to the sameness of place or situation; the former has most of the active sense in it, and expresses a state of action; the latter is altogether neuter, and expresses a state of rest. We speak of *continuing* a certain course, of *continuing* to do, or *continuing* to be anything; but of *remaining* in a position, in a house, in a town, in a condition, and the like. There is more of will in *continuing*; more of necessity and circumstances in *remaining*. A person *continues* in office as long as he can perform it with satisfaction to himself, and his employers: a sentinel *remains* at his post or station. *Continue* is opposed to cease; *remain* is opposed to go. Things *continue* in motion; they *remain* stationary. *Remain* and *stay* are both perfectly neuter in their sense, but *remain* is employed for either persons or things; *stay* for persons only. *Remain* is often involuntary, if not compulsory; *stay* is altogether voluntary."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *continue*, to *persevere*, to *persist*, to *pursue*, and to *prosecute*: "The idea of not laying aside is common to these terms, which is the sense of *continue* without any other addition; the other terms, which are all species of *continuing*, include likewise some collateral idea which distinguishes them from the first, as well as from each other. *Continue* is comparable with *persevere* and *persist* in the neuter sense; with *pursue* and *prosecute* in the active sense. To *continue* is simply to do as one has done hitherto; to *persevere* is to *continue* without wishing to change, or from a positive desire to attain an object; to *persist* is to *continue* from a determination or will not to cease. The act of *continuing*, therefore, specifies no characteristic of the agent; that of *persevering*

or *persisting* marks a direct temper of mind; the former is always used in a good sense, the latter in an indifferent or bad sense. *Continue*, when compared with *persevere* or *persist*, is always coupled with modes of action; but in comparison with *pursue* or *prosecute*, it is always followed by some object: we *continue* to do, *persevere*, or *persist* in doing something; but we *continue*, *pursue*, or *prosecute* some object which we wish to bring to perfection by additional labor. *Continue* is equally indefinite, as in the former case, *pursue* and *prosecute* both comprehend collateral ideas respecting the disposition of the agent, and the nature of the object; to *continue* is to go on with a thing as it has been begun; to *pursue* and *prosecute* is to *continue* by some prescribed rule, or in some particular manner: a work is *continued*; a plan, measure, or line of conduct is *pursued*; an undertaking or a design is *prosecuted*; we may *continue* the work of another in order to supply a deficiency; we may *pursue* a plan that emanates either from ourselves or another; we *prosecute* our own work only in order to obtain some peculiar object: *continue*, therefore, expresses less than *pursue*, and this less than *prosecute*: the history of England has been *continued* down to the present period by different writers; Smollett has *pursued* the same plan as Hume, in the *continuation* of his history; Captain Cook *prosecuted* his work of discovery in three several voyages. We *continue* the conversation which has been interrupted; we *pursue* the subject which has engaged our attention; we *pursue* a journey after a certain length of stay; we *prosecute* any particular journey which is important either on account of its difficulties or its object." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tîn'-ued, pa. par. & a. [CONTINUE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Produced, extended, or lengthened.

2. Carried on uninterruptedly; continuous.

" . . . those points which at the present time are undergoing rapid change by *continued* selection, are also eminently liable to variation."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 152.

¶ (1) *Continued base, continued bass:*

Music: [FIGURED BASS.]

(2) *Continued fever:*

Med.: A fever which neither intermits nor remits. [FEVER.]

(3) *Continued fractions:*

Arith. & Alg.: A series of fractions of which the first has a fraction in the denominator, which fraction has again a fraction in the denominator, and so onward—if need be, on to infinity. They are used in solving numerical equations and problems on indefinite analysis. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$ is a continued fraction.

(4) *Continued proportion:*

Arith. & Alg.: Proportion in which the consequent of the first ratio becomes the antecedent of the second, the consequent of the second the antecedent of the third, and so on; as, 3 : 6 :: 6 : 12 :: 12 : 24, &c.

côn-tîn'-ued-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *continued*; -ly.] Without cessation or interruption; uninterruptedly, continuously.

côn-tîn'-u-ēr, s. [Eng. *continu(e)*; -er.]

†1. One who continues or carries on the work of another; a continuer.

†2. One who continues, perseveres, or persists in any act or conduct.

" . . . indulgent *continuers* in sin."—*Hammond*, § 64.

*3. One which has the quality of durability, or permanence.

"I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

*4. One who causes continuance, durability, or permanence.

" . . . the first founder, sustainer, and *continuer* . . ."—*Dr. H. More: Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 170.

côn-tîn'-u-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONTINUE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Remaining in the same state.

*2. Permanent, lasting, durable, abiding.

"For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come."—*Heb. xiii.* 14.

*3. Unceasing, continual.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of producing, extending, or protracting.

2. The act or state of remaining in the same place or condition.

côn-tîn'-ũ'-l-tỹ, s. [Fr. *continuité*; Prov. *continuitat*; Sp. *continuidad*; Ital. *continuità*, all from Lat. *continuitas*=a connected series, a continuation.] [CONTINUOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Uninterrupted connection; union, without a break or interval.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Med.:* Uninterrupted cohesion of the texture of any organ or part of the body.

"The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fiber, cut through, contracts itself."—*Arbuthnot*.

(2) *Geol. (chiefly of time):* In the same sense as 1. The doctrine that there never has been a universal destruction of animal or vegetable life in bygone geologic times, and that the gaps which now occur between strata are only local, and if they appear universal, are produced not by such catastrophes as the older geologists imagined to account for them, but by deficiencies in our knowledge. Two great breaks were once supposed to exist—one between the Permian and the Triassic, which separated the palæozoic from the mesozoic or secondary rocks, and the other between the Chalk and the Eocene, separating the mesozoic and the caenozoic or tertiary. Both still exist, but intermediate strata, called the Lignitic series, 4,000 feet thick, have been found in this country, partially filling the latter gap. It is believed that were all the existent strata, including those under the modern oceans, known, and all which have been destroyed by denudation replaced, the first and all other gaps would disappear. The doctrine of geological continuity is essential to Darwinism, but it can be and is held also by the advocates of successive separate creations. (Nicholson, &c.)

" . . . to discuss the question of what may be called geological *continuity*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2d ed.), ii. 46.

¶ *Solution of continuity:*

Med.: (See extract.)

"That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a *solution of continuity*."—*Quincy*.

¶ For the difference between *continuity* and *continuation*, see CONTINUATION.

côn-tîn'-u-ũs, a. [Lat. *continuus*.] [CONTINUAL.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Joined together, connected; with no intervening space.

" . . . for I believe that many perfectly defined species have been formed on strictly *continuous* areas . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 174.

2. Continual, unceasing.

3. Unbroken, uninterrupted.

" . . . they were detached notices and morsels of evidence, but not a *continuous* narrative, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 2, vol. ii., p. 361.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Of inflorescence, the pinnæ of leaves, &c.:* Uninterrupted, symmetric or normal in form through its whole length. The inflorescence of most plants is continuous, so are the pinnæ of most pinnate leaves. The opposite of continuous is interrupted (q. v.).

(2) *Of stems:* Not jointed. It is opposed to articulated. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Philol.:* (See extract.)

"The most natural primary division of the consonants is into those which require a total stoppage of the breath at the moment previous to their being pronounced, and which, therefore, cannot be prolonged; and those in pronouncing which the interruption is partial, and which can, like the vowel sounds, be prolonged *ad libitum*. The former have received the designation of *explosive*, and the latter of *continuous*."—*Dr. Carpenter: Prin. of Human Physiol.*, § 941.

continuous bearings, s. pl.

Railway Engin.: Sleepers laid longitudinally under the rails of a railway, instead of at right angles.

continuous brake, s.

Railway Engin.: A kind of brake which when set in action affects the wheels of the whole train, and not only of the carriage in which it is worked. All modern air-brakes are continuous.

continuous current, s. [ELECTRIC-CURRENT.]

continuous impost, s.

Arch.: The moldings of an arch continued along the pillar that supports it, and down to the ground, without any member to mark the impost point; that is, the point at which the arch and pillar meet.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

continuous rail, s. A rail made in sections with a longitudinal vertical joint, and the sections laid together, breaking joint.

côn-tin'-u-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *continuous*; -ly.] In a continuous manner; without break or interruption.

côn-tin'-u-ous-ness, s. [Eng. *continuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being continuous; continuity.

con-tir-mont, adv. [Fr. *contremont*.] Against the hill; upward; the contrary way.

"Eridanus the heuily reuer clere

Flowis *contirmont*, and vpwart to the lift."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 188, 14.

cônt'-line, s. [Perhaps Eng. *cant*; *line*.]

1. *Nautical*: The space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of each other.

2. *Rope-making*: The space between the strands on the outside of a rope. In worming, this space is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated to a nearly cylindrical shape, either to strengthen it or to render the surface smooth and fair for serving or parcelling. (*Knight*.)

côn-tor-ni-âte, côn-tor-ni-a'-tô, s. [Ital. *contorniato*, pa. par. of *contorniare*, *contornare* = to make a circuit or furrow; *contorno* = a circuit or furrow.]

Numis.: A name applied to a medal or medallion of bronze, having a furrow on both sides, supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine the Great and his successors, and to have been used as tickets or passes for admission to the public games of Rome and Constantinople.

côn-tor'-sion, s. [CONTORTION.]

côn-tort, v. t. [Lat. *contortus*, pa. par. of *contorqueo* = to writhe or twist together; *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *torqueo* = to twist.] To twist, writhe, or curl, to bend.

"The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*."—Ray.

côn-tort'-æ, côn-tor'-tî, s. pl. [Fem. & masc. pl. of Lat. *contortus*.] [CONTORT, v.]

Bot.: The names given by Linnæus to the twentieth of his natural order of plants; that containing Vinca, Asclepias, &c. They were applied on account of the contorted æstivation of some of these plants.

côn-tort'-éd, pa. par. or a. [CONTORT.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Twisted, curled.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Applied to a corolla which has the edge of one petal lying obliquely over the next, or to the portions of a leaf or to leaves similarly folded.

2. *Geol.*: Applied to strata which are curved or twisted about as if by lateral pressure while in a soft state.

côn-tor'-tî, s.

pl. [CONTORTÆ.]

côn-tor'-tion,

***côn-tor'-sion,**

s. [Fr. *contorsion*; Lat. *contortio*, from

contortus, pa. par. of *contorqueo*.]

[CONTORT.]

I. *Ordinary*

Language:

1. The act of twisting, bending, or curving.

"... disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

2. A twist, bending, or flexure, a writhing movement.

"How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face?"—Swift.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: Partial dislocation of a limb or member of the body.

2. *Bot.*: Any unnatural twisting of the branches or other organ.

côn-tor'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *contortion*; -ist.]

One who practices the twisting or bending of the body in various contortions.

côn-tor'-tious, a. [Eng. *contort*; -ious.] Twisted, bent, curved; affected by contortions.

côn-tor'-tious-ness, s. [Eng. *contortious*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being twisted, bent, or contorted.

côn-tort'-ive, a. [Eng. *contort*; -ive.] Expressive of contortion.

côn-tor-tû'-pli-cate, a. [Lat. *contortu(s)* = twisted, and *plicatus* = folded, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold.]

Bot.: Applied to a leaf, &c., turned back on itself.

côn-tôur', s. [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The outline or defining line of any figure or body.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fine Arts*: A line or lines representing the outline of a figure.

"Titian's coloring and *contours* . . ."—Drummond: *Travels*, p. 64 (1754).

2. *Fortif.*: The horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand, and the distances of the surface at each interval above or below some assumed plane of comparison are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

3. *Surv.*: The outline of the surface of the ground with regard to its undulations.

¶ (1) *Natural contour*: The form of the ground surface with respect to its undulations.

(2) *Line of contour*: A horizontal plane intersecting a portion of ground.

contour lines, s. pl.

Civil Engineering: Lines on a map or plan of a survey of a district joining the several levels together.

côn-tôur-nê', a. [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to a beast represented standing, passant, courant, &c., with its face to the sinister side of the escutcheon.

côn-tôur'-nî-â-téd, a. [CONTORNIATE.]

Numis.: Applied to medals, &c., having the edges appearing as though they had been turned in a lathe.

côn-tra, prep. [Lat.] A Latin preposition meaning *against* or *opposite*, used largely in composition in English, to denote opposition, resistance, or contrariety. In compound words in music it signifies an octave below, e. g.: *Contra-gamba*, a 16 ft. gamba; *contra-basso*, a double-bass; *contra-fagotto*, a double bassoon, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

contra-dance, s. [Fr. *contredanse*; Sp. *contradanza*.] A kind of dance in which the partners are ranged face to face or in opposite lines to each other. It is frequently corrupted, both in speech and writing, into *country-dance*, with which it is not synonymous, the *contra-dance* and *country-dance* consisting of figures not at all alike.

contra-rotation, s. [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *rotation* (q. v.).] Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

côn-tra-bând, a. & s. [Ital. *contrabbando* = contrary to proclamation; French *contrebande*.] [BAN.]

A. As *adj.*: Prohibited, unlawful, illegal; excluded or forbidden by proclamation or law.

"... many false helps, and *contraband* wares of beauty, . . ."—*Spectator*, No. 33.

¶ *Contraband goods, Contraband of war*: (See extract.)

"When two nations are engaged in war, if there be any foreign article or articles necessary for the defense or subsistence of either of them, and without which it would be difficult for it to carry on the contest, the other may legitimately exert every means in its power to prevent its opponent being supplied with such article or articles. All writers of authority on international law admit this principle; and lay it down that a nation which should furnish a belligerent with articles *contraband* of war—that is, with supplies of warlike stores or any article required for the prosecution of the war—would forfeit her neutral character, and that the other belligerent would be warranted in preventing such succors from being sent and confiscating them as lawful prize."—McCulloch: *Commercial Dictionary*.

*B. As *substantive*:

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

2. Contraband goods, articles forbidden to be imported or exported.

¶ During our civil war this term was applied to the negro slaves in the South, who were held by General Butler to be "*contraband of war*," the reasoning in the case being that the negro was an element of strength to the confederates by reason of his availability as a producer of munitions of war or as a soldier for active service.

côn-tra-bând, v. t. [CONTRABAND, a.]

1. To declare contraband; to prohibit, to forbid.

"The law severely *contrabands* Our taking business off men's hands."

Butler: *Hudibras*.

2. To deal in contraband articles; to smuggle, to import or export illegally.

côn-tra-bând-éd, a. [Eng. *contraband*; -ed.] Smuggled.

"Christian shippers . . . are there also searched for concealed slaves and goods *contrabanded*."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 87. (*Davies*.)

côn-tra-bând-ism, s. [Eng. *contraband*; -ism.] Traffic in contraband or prohibited goods; smuggling.

côn-tra-bând-ist, s. [Eng. *contraband*; -ist.] One who deals in contraband goods; a smuggler.

côn-tra-bâss'-ist, s. [Eng. *contrabass* (o); -ist.] A double-bass player. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

côn-tra-bâs'-sô, s. [Ital.]

Music: The same as DOUBLE-BASS (q. v.).

***côn-tra-côn'-scient (scient as shent), adj.** [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *conscient* (q. v.).] Repugnant to conscience.

"The most reprobate wretch doth commit some *contra-conscient* iniquities."—Adams: *Works*, i. 249. (*Davies*.)

côn-tract', v. t. & i. [Lat. *contractus*, pa. par. of *contraho* = to draw together, to contract: *con* = *cum* = with, together, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To draw together into a less compass, to lessen, to make smaller.

"But when contending chiefs block up the throne, Contracting regal power to stretch their own."

Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

(2) To draw the parts of anything together; to bring close.

"Aches *contract* and starve your supple joints!"

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

(3) To collect or bring together; to draw, to procure.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To lessen, to diminish in extent or compass.

"In all things desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties."—*Government of the Tongue*.

(2) To epitomize, to abridge.

"Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love *contracts* them all in one."

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(3) To shorten, to abbreviate.

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"He that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an actual fault."

Dryden: *Juvenal*.

(5) To gain, to acquire.

"Unhappily he had, during the siege in which he had so highly distinguished himself, *contracted* a passion for war . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(6) To incur, to become liable for.

(7) To bargain or stipulate on.

"Here are the articles of *contracted* peace."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 1.

(8) To agree on, to conclude, to arrange.

"We have *contracted* an inviolable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid queene."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 143.

(9) To affiancé, to betroth.

"Enough then for your wonder. But, come on, Contract us, 'fore these witnesses."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

(10) To give in the names of a man and woman to be called by banns. [CONTRACT, s.] (*Scotch*.)

II. *Gram.*: To shorten by omitting one or more letters or syllables.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To become contracted or diminished in compass or extent.

"This power of *contracting*, in obedience to a stimulus, is characteristic of muscle."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 55.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To become lessened, diminished, or abridged.

"... the belief in continuous miracles, which long prevailed in the whole Church, which is even yet fondly cherished, though in a still *contracting* part of it."—Milman: *Hist. of Jews* (3d ed.), vol. i., p. xviii., pref.

*2. To stipulate, to bargain.

"On him thy grace did liberty bestow; But first *contracted*, that, if ever found . . . His head should pay the forfeit."

Dryden: *Palamon and Aroite*, ii. 276.

3. To bargain, to agree to do any act or work or to supply any articles for a settled reward.

4. Frequently followed by *for* before the act to be done or the article to be supplied.

"The value of all things *contracted for*, . . ."—Hobbes: *Leviathan*, pt. i., ch. xv.

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Dryden: *Juvenal*.

(5) To gain, to acquire.

"Unhappily he had, during the siege in which he had so highly distinguished himself, *contracted* a passion for war . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(6) To incur, to become liable for.

(7) To bargain or stipulate on.

*5. To bind one's self by betrothal; to affiance one's self.

"Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

côn-trăct', a. [Lat. *contractus*.] Betrothed, affianced.

"For first he was *contract* to Lady Lucy."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

côn-trăct, s. [CONTRACT, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A formal agreement by which two or more persons contract to do or abstain from doing certain acts; a compact, a bargain.

"... bound together by a formal *contract*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

3. The writing or deed by which an agreement is entered into, and in which the terms and conditions of the bargain are entered.

"Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and *contracts*, in the first year of Simon."—*1 Maccabees, xiii. 42.*

4. The act of affiancing or betrothing.

"Fear no evil, my friend, and tonight may no shadow of sorrow

Fall on this house and hearth; for this is the night of the *contract*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.*

5. The application made to the clerk of a parish by an unmarried man, accompanied by witnesses, to have his name and that of his sweetheart enregistered, in order to the proclamation of the banns. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Law*:

1. An agreement entered into between two or more persons with a lawful consideration or cause, whereby each person binds himself to do or abstain from doing certain acts.

"... every man should know what his *contracts* meant and what his property was worth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

2. An undertaking to do a certain work or supply certain articles for a specified consideration. (Frequently followed by *for*.)

III. *Special phrases and compounds*:

1. *Contract of benevolence*:

Law: A contract made for the benefit of only one of the contracting parties.

2. *Contracts of record*: Such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes of staple.

3. *Contracts of specialty*: Such as are under seal, as deeds and bonds.

4. *Nominate contracts*:

Scots Law: Loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date. (*Ogilvie.*)

5. *Simple contracts*: Contracts by parole.

côn-trăct'-êd, pa par. & a. [CONTRACT, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Compressed or lessened in compass or extent.

"A *contracted* muscle has no power of extending itself."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. vii., p. 182.*

2. Shrunk, knitted.

"To him the Angel with *contracted* brow."

Milton: P. L., viii. 560.

3. Affianced, betrothed.

"... inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the banns ..."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 2.*

4. Bargained or agreed on.

5. Incurred, as a debt.

6. Mean, narrow, selfish; as, a man of a *contracted* mind.

II. *Gram.*: Shortened by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contracted*, *confined*, and *narrow*: "*Contraction* arises from the inherent state of the object; *confined* is produced by some external agent; a limb is *contracted* from disease; it is *confined* by a chain: we speak morally of the *contracted* span of a man's life, and the *confined* view which he takes of a subject. *Contracted* and *confined* respect the operations of things; *narrow* their qualities or accidents: whatever is *contracted* or *confined* is more or less *narrow*; but many things are *narrow* which have never been *contracted* or *confined*; what is *narrow* is therefore more positively so than either *contracted* or *confined*; a *contracted* mind has but few objects on which it dwells to the exclusion of others; a *confined* education is *confined* to few points of knowledge or information; a *narrow* soul is hemmed in by a single selfish passion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

contracted vein, s.

Hydraul.: A term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the particles nearest the periphery experiencing greater attrition than the rest, and being thus retarded. (*Ogilvie.*)

côn-trăct'-êd-lý, adv. [Eng. *contracted*; -ly.] In a contracted manner; as though contracted; not fully.

côn-trăct'-êd-nêss, s. [Eng. *contracted*; -ness.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being contracted; contraction.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Meanness, narrowness, selfishness.

2. Brevity, shortness, conciseness.

"... brevity, or *contractedness* of speech in prayer, ..."—*South, vol. ii., Ser. 4.*

côn-trăct'-i-bíl'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *contractible*; -ity.] The quality of being contractible; possibility or capability of being contracted.

côn-trăct'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *contract*; -able.] Capable of being contracted; admitting of contraction.

"Small air bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, ..."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

côn-trăct'-i-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *contractible*; -ness.] The quality of being contractible; contractibility, contractility.

côn-trăct'-ile, a. [Fr. *contractile*; Sp. *contractil*.] Having the power of contracting or shortening itself.

contractile force, s.

Physics: A force by which a body, from heat or other cause, recedes into smaller dimensions from those which it previously occupied. The property is taken advantage of when, before the tire of a wheel is put on the circumference of a wheel, it is made red hot, that, when cooled, it may grasp the wheel with exceeding force. Iron bars screwed when hot into walls which have bulged, will, in cooling, force them back into their place.

contractile tissue, s.

Anat.: Any tissue of which the property is, in certain circumstances, to contract, muscular tissue. [CONTRACTILITY.]

"... those depressing causes which usually put a stop to the action of *contractile tissue*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. ii., p. 66.*

contractile vesicles, s. pl.

Zoöl. Anat.: Certain clear spaces in various species of protozoa which constitute the sole circulatory system and doubtfully perform the functions of a heart. (*Nicholson.*)

côn-trăct'-il'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *contractile*(e); -ity; Fr. *contractilité*.] Capability of contracting. (See the ¶.)

"A muscle when stimulated shortens itself, and therefore it is said to possess the property of *contractility*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. i., p. 55.*

¶ *Vital contractility*:

Anat.: The property which a muscle has during life to contract or shorten itself under the operation of the will, or by mechanical, electric, or other stimulus. It continues for a short time after death. It is sometimes called irritability, but in this case that word is used in a limited sense.

côn-trăct'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONTRACT, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Shortening, diminishing; causing contraction.

2. Entering into a contract; stipulating, agreeing.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of shortening or diminishing; contraction.

2. The act of incurring or drawing upon one's self.

3. The act of entering into a contract.

côn-trăct'-tion, s. [Fr. *contraction*; Prov. *contraccio*; Sp. *contraccion*; Port. *contração*; Ital. *contrazione*, all from Latin *contractio*.] [CONTRACT, v.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of contracting, shortening, or narrowing into smaller dimensions. (Used of things material or immaterial.)

2. The state of being so contracted.

3. That which is contracted; an abbreviation.

II. *Fig.*: A contracting or betrothal, a contract.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Nat. Phil.*: The nearer approach to each other of the molecules of a body with the effect of diminishing its bulk and increasing its density. [CONTRACTILE FORCE.]

2. *Surg.*: A permanent alteration in parts of the human frame, as in the limbs, &c. Contraction is often feigned by malingering soldiers, sailors, and mendicants, to escape work. The sham can, however, be detected upon administration of chloroform or similar anæsthetic.

3. *Gram.*: The reduction of two vowels, two syllables, or anything similar, to one.

contraction-rule, s.

Metal.: A rule in excess of standard measurement used by pattern-makers, to allow for the contraction of the cast metal in cooling. (*Knight.*)

côn-trăct'-ive, a. [Eng. *contract*; -ive.] Having the quality or power of contracting.

"The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave

On the left side, ejects the bounding wave."

Blackmore: The Creation, bk. vi.

côn-trăct'-lý, adv. [Eng. *contract*; -ly.] Contractedly; by contraction.

côn-trăct'-ôr, s. [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Generally*:

(1) One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

"... chiefs *contractors* in every treatie and amitie concluded, ..."—*Grafton: Edw. IV., an. 9.*

(2) One who contracts, incurs, or draws anything upon himself.

2. *Spec.*: One who enters into a contract for the carrying out of any work, or the supply of any materials or goods for a stipulated consideration.

II. *Law*: In the same senses as I.

côn-trăct'-ûres, s. A term in electro-therapeutics, signifying a muscular spasm due to the passage of a current of electricity.

côn-tra-dict', v. t. & i. [Lat. *contradictus*, pa. par. of *contradico*=to speak against, to contradict: *contra*=against, and *dico*=to speak.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To oppose in words; to gainsay; to deny the truth of any statement or assertion; to assert the opposite to any statement.

"Dear Duff, I prithee, *contradict* thyself,

And say it is not so."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.*

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To oppose, to be contrary to.

"Are worthiest of the mind's regard; with these

The future cannot *contradict* the past."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. To oppose, to hinder, to resist.

"When was the hour

I ever *contradicted* your desire

Or made it not mine too?"

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To oppose in words, to deny or gainsay.

"... they were filled with envy, and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming."—*Acts xiii. 45.*

*2. *Fig.*: To be opposed or contrary to.

"Yet more there be, who doubt His ways not just,

As to His own edicts found *contradicting*."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contradict*, *to deny*, and *to oppose*: "*Contradict* and *deny* are performed by words only; *oppose* either by words or actions: we *contradict* an assertion, *deny* a fact, *oppose* a person or his opinions; we may *contradict* ourselves or others; we *oppose* others only; if liars have not excellent memories they are sure to *contradict* themselves on a close examination; those who *oppose* others should be careful not to do it from a spirit of opposition. *Contradict* is likewise used in denying what is laid to one's charge; but we may *deny* without *contradicting*, in answer to a question: *contradiction* respects indifferent matters; *denying* is always used in matters of immediate interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tra-dict'-êd, pa par. & a. [CONTRADICT.]

côn-tra-dict'-êr, *côn-tra-dict'-ôr, s. [Eng. *contradict*; -er.] One who contradicts, opposes, or gainsays; an opposer.

côn-tra-dict'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONTRACT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of gainsaying, denying, or opposing; contradiction.

côn-tra-dic'-tion, s. [Lat. *contradictio*, from *contradictus*.] [CONTRADICT.]

I. *Lit.*: The act of opposing in words; a gainsaying or denial of any statement or assertion.

"The mark, at which my juster aim I take,

Is *contradiction* for his own dear sake."

Cowper: Conversation.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Opposition by words or acts.

"... consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, . . ."—*Heb. xii. 3.*

2. Inconsistency, incongruity, or disagreement with itself.

"Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange contradiction, . . ."
Milton: P. L., x. 798.

*3. Direct contrariety or opposition, repugnancy.

"Laws human must be made without contradiction unto any positive law in scripture."—*Hooker.*

4. One who or that which is inconsistent with itself.

"And yet in both rejoicing; man unblest;
Of contradictions infinite the slave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ *A contradiction in terms:* An expression involving an inconsistency, a statement one part of which contradicts the other; as, "an honest thief," "a square circle."

côn-tra-dic-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *contradiction*; -*al*.] Contradicting, opposing, contradictory.

"... the boisterous and contradictory hand of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal spirituality . . ."—*Milton: Of Ref. in England.*

***côn-tra-dic-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *contradict*; -*ious*.]

1. Opposed; inconsistent with, or opposite to, anything.

"... contradictory to the attributes of God, . . ."—*Collier.*

2. Filled with contradictions or inconsistencies.

"... so party-colored and contradictory, . . ."—*Collier.*

3. Given or inclined to contradiction; caviling.

"Bondet was argumentative, contradictory, and irascible."—*Bishop of Killala: Narrative, p. 54.*

côn-tra-dic-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *contradictious*; -*ness*.]

1. Inconsistency or incongruity; contrariety with itself.

"This opinion was, for its absurdity and contradictory-ness, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato."—*Norris.*

2. A disposition to contradict or oppose; caviling.

"... contradictoryness is repugnant to conception."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst., p. 719.*

côn-tra-dic-tive, *a.* [Eng. *contradict*; -*ive*.] Contradictory, opposed to or inconsistent with.

côn-tra-dic-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *contradictive*; -*ly*.] In a contradictory manner; by contradiction; inconsistently.

côn-tra-dic-tôr, *s.* [CONTRADICTER.]

côn-tra-dic-tôr-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *contradictory*; -*ly*.] In a contradictory or inconsistent manner; inconsistently.

côn-tra-dic-tôr-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *contradictory*; -*ness*.] The quality of being contradictory or inconsistent; contradiction, inconsistency.

"... confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas."—*Whitaker: On Gibbon, ch. ix.*

***côn-tra-dic-tôr-i-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *contradictory*; -*ous*.] Contradictory.

"This is therefore a contradictoriness humor in you . . ."—*State Trials; Lieut. Col. J. Lilburne, an. 1649.*

***côn-tra-dic-tôr-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *contradictoriness*; -*ly*.] In a contradictory manner; contradictorily.

côn-tra-dic-tôr-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *contradictor*; -*y*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Opposed, inconsistent, or contradicting.

"The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the contradictory assertions of both."—*South: Sermons.*

*2. Inclined or given to contradiction.

II. *Logic:* Where both the terms of one proposition are, to a certain extent, opposite to those of another. [CONTRADICTORY PROPOSITIONS.]

¶ *Contradictory propositions:*

Logic: Propositions of which one is universal, and the other, which is not so, denies not the whole of the assertion made by the first, but only a portion of it. It is thus briefly stated: Some A's are not B's. If the first proposition asserts that snow falls in every country in winter, a contradictory proposition denies only the universality of the statement, but admits it to be true in a more limited degree. In other words, it admits that snow falls in winter in many cases, but denies that it does so in all. Contradictory differ from Contrary propositions. [CONTRARY PROPOSITIONS.]

B. *As subst.:* A proposition which is in the fullest degree contradictory to another.

"... to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are contradictions."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.*

côn-tra-dis-tinct, *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinct* (q. v.).] Distinguished by opposite qualities.

"... the several contradistinct parts of the body, . . ."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age, p. 183.*

côn-tra-dis-tinc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinction* (q. v.).] The quality of being contradistinct or of opposite qualities.

"... we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in contradistinction to some other powers."—*Glanville: Seepsis.*

côn-tra-dis-tinct-ive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinctive* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by contradistinction or opposite qualities.

"The diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns and the enclitic, . . ."—*Harris: Herm., i. 5.*

*B. *As subst.:* A mark of contradistinction.

côn-tra-dis-tin-guish, *v. t.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *distinguish*.] To distinguish by a quality not merely differential from, but the opposite of that possessed by the other.

côn-tra-dis-tin-guished, *pa. par. & a.* [CONTRADISTINGUISH, *v.*]

côn-tra-dis-tin-guish-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [CONTRADISTINGUISH, *v.*]

côn-tra-fac-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contra*=against, and *factio*=a making, a doing; *factus*=made, *pa. par. of facio*=to make.] A counterfeiting. (*Blount.*)

con-tra-fait, ***con-tra-fit**, *v. t.* [COUNTERFEIT, *v.*]

1. To counterfeit, to pretend.

2. To imitate.

côn-tra-fiss-ure (fiss as fish), *s.* [Lat. *contra*=against, and Eng. *fissure*, from Lat. *fissura*.]

Anat.: For def. see extract.

"Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*."—*Wiseman.*

côn-tra-har-môn-i-cal, *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *harmonical*.] The opposite of harmonical.

¶ *Contra-harmonical proportion:*

Math.: Proportion in which the difference between the first and second terms is to the difference between the second and third as the third is to the first. Thus *a, b, and c* are in contra-harmonical proportion if *a-b : b-c :: c : a*. The three numbers, 5, 15, and 10 are in contra-harmonic proportion, for 5 ~ 15 : 15 ~ 10 :: 10 : 5; *i. e.*, 10 : 5 :: 10 : 5.

côn-tra-hënt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *contrahens*, *pr. par. of contra-ho*=to contract.] [CONTRACT.]

I. *As adj.:* Contracting, covenanting.II. *As subst.:* One who contracts or covenants; a contracting party.

côn-tra-in-di-cant, *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *indicant* (q. v.).] A symptom which forbids to treat a subject or matter as a disease in the usual manner.

"Throughout it was full of contraindicants."—*Burke.*

côn-tra-in-di-câte, *v. t.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *indicate* (q. v.).] To indicate or point out some peculiar method of treatment, contrary to what the general tenor of the malady requires.

côn-tra-in-di-cât-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTRADICATE.]

côn-tra-in-di-cât-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [CONTRADICATE.]

côn-tra-in-di-câ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *indication* (q. v.).] An indication or symptom which forbids to treat a disease in the usual manner; a contraindication.

***côn-träir**, ***con-trare**, *prep.* [CONTRARE, CONTRARY.] Contrary to, in opposition.

"... ane lyk quarrell to thame all contrair quhat sumevir man within or without the realme."—*Pittscottie: Cron., p. 95.*

¶ *In contrare:* Against, in opposition to.

In our contrare: Against or in opposition to us.

"We declared our state to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably he would be handled, in case he permitted thir lords to prevail in our contrare."—*Letters Queen Mary; Keith's Hist., p. 333.*

In the contrair: To the contrary.

"He was schamfullie hanged,—notwithstanding the kingis commandement in the contrair."—*Pittscottie: Cron., p. 96.*

côn-träire, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrarier*.] To cross, to thwart.

côn-tra-jër-va, *s.* [CONTRAYERVA.]

côn-tral-tô, *a. & s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. The voice of deepest tone in females. It is of a quality allied to the tenor voice in men, and the usual compass is within two octaves. The best notes of the range are between G or A flat below the treble stave, and treble C or D. [ALTO, COUNTER-TENOR.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. One who sings in a contralto voice.

3. The part written and arranged for a contralto voice.

côn'-tra-müre, *s.* [Fr. *contremur*.]

Fort.: An out-wall built about the main-wall of a city or fortification. [COUNTERMURE.]

côn-tra-nät'-u-räl, *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *natural* (q. v.).] Against or opposed to nature; unnatural.

"... to be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and contranatural."—*Bp. Rust: Disc. on Truth, § 6.*

côn-tra-ni'-tên-çy, *s.* [Lat. *contra*=against, and *nitens*, *pr. par. of nitor*=to strive.] A resisting against pressure; resistance, reaction. (*Bailey.*)

côn-tra-pöşe, *v. t.* [Lat. *contra*=against, and *positus*, *pa. par. of pono*=to place.] To put or place against, in opposition to, or contrary to.

"We may manifestly see contraposed death and life, justice and injustice, . . ."—*Salkeld: Treat. of Paradise (1617), p. 235.*

côn-tra-pö-si'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contra*=against, and Eng. *position* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A putting or setting against, contrary to, or in opposition.

"Many other things might here be alleged to show how exact and exquisite an antithesis and contraposition there is between the apostles and cardinals."—*Potter: Interpretation of the Number 666, p. 91.*

2. *Logic:* Conversion in particular negative propositions, effected by separating the word *not* from the copula and attaching it to the predicate. Thus, in the particular negative proposition, "Some who possess wealth are not happy," not happy, instead of happy, may be made the predicate, in which case the proposition will become a particular affirmative equivalent to the following: "There are people who can be wealthy without being happy."

côn-träp-tion, *s.* A term slightly applied to any kind of device or contrivance. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

côn-träp-pün'-tô, *s.* [Ital.] Counterpoint.

côn-trä-pünt'-äl, *a.* [Eng. *counterpoint*; -*al*.]

Music: Pertaining to counterpoint.

côn-trä-pünt'-äl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *contrapuntal*; -*ly*.] In a contrapuntal manner.

"Certain parts of the 'Te Deum' are treated contrapuntally with success, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

côn-trä-pünt'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *counterpoint*; -*ist*.]

Music: One who is skilled in counterpoint.

"... a learned contrapuntist, . . ."—*Mason: On Church Music, p. 209.*

côn-tr'ar'-cô, *s.* [Ital.] False or incorrect bowing on the violin, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

côn-tra-rëg-u-lär'-i-tÿ, *s.* [Latin *contra*=against, and Eng. *regularity* (q. v.).] An opposition or contrariety to rule.

"... it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*."—*Norris.*

côn-tra-rë-môn'-strant, *s.* [Lat. *contra*=against, and Eng. *remonstrant* (q. v.).]

1. *Gen.:* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant.

"As for their plea, that they came to defend their opinion no otherwise then the *contra-remonstrants* did for theirs, it was replied, first that they did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and *remonstrants*; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of *remonstrants*."—*Hales: To Sir D. Carlton (1618).*

2. *Specially (Plural):*

Ch. Hist.: A name given in Holland in the 17th century to the Calvinists who presented a petition termed the "Counter-remonstrance" to the "Remonstrance" sent to the States of Holland and West Friesland in 1610 by the Arminians. The latter were called Remonstrants. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., 17th cent., section ii., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 1.*)

côn-trär'-i-ant, *a.* [Fr., *pr. par. of contrarier*=to oppose, to be contrary to.]

Law: Opposed, contradictory, inconsistent.

"The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***côn-trär'-i-ant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *contrariant*; -*ly*.] In a contradictory manner; contrarily. (*Coleridge.*)

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***côn-trär'-le**, *v. t.* [CONTRARY.] To oppose, to thwart.

"Our country law *contrari'd* that desire,
To which our loves so wholly did incline."
Harrington: Orlando, bk. xiii., § 9.

***côn-trär'-i-ende**, *a.* [CONTRARIANT.] Contrary, opposing.

***côn-trär'-i-ent**, *s.* [Fr. *contrariant*, *pr. par.* of *contrarier*=to oppose.]

Eng. Hist.: The name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against Edward II., because in respect of their great power it was not fit to call them rebels or traitors. (*Ogilvie*.)

côn-trä-rî-ēs, *s. pl.* [CONTRARY, *s.*]

Logic: Propositions which are contradictory to and destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

"If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, 'every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.'"—*Watts: Logic*.

côn-trä-rî-ēt-ỹ, *s.* [Lat. *contrarietas*, from *contra*=against.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state of being contrary or opposed.

"There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions . . ."—*Locke*.

2. Repugnance, disagreement, opposition.

"He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavor so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured."—*Hooker*.

3. A repugnant or opposed quality; an inconsistency.

"All that I have I give thee; and then see
All *contrarieties* unite in thee."

Cowper: Translations; The Nativity.

4. A proposition inconsistent with or opposed to another.

"He will be here, and yet he is not here:
How can these *contrarieties* agree?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 3.

II. *Metaphys.*: An associative principle of the mind, whereby the presence of cold, for instance, raises the idea of heat, hunger of eating, &c.

côn-trä-rî-lỹ, ***côn-trä-rî-li**, ***côn-trä-rî-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *contrary*; *-ly*.]

1. In a manner contrary or opposed to something.

" . . . all this *contrariety* to the laws of specific gravity, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. In contrary or different directions; variously.

3. Perversely.

côn-trä-rî-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *contrary*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being contrary; opposition, contrariety, inconsistency.

2. Perverseness.

côn-trär'-i-ous, ***côn-trär'-i-üs**, ***côn-trä-ry-ous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *contralius*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *contrarioso*.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

"Euer he was couetous, Proud of herte and *contrarius*."
—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 226.

côn-trär'-i-ous-lỹ, ***côn-trä-ry-ous-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *contrariouly*; *-ly*.] In a contrary manner; oppositely, contrarily.

" . . . many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariouly*."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***côn-trär'-i-ous-tỹ**, ***côn-trä-rî-ous-tie**, *s.* [Eng. *contrarious*; *-ty*.] Contrariety, opposition.

***côn-trär'-i-söme** (*Eng.*), ***côn-trär'-i-süm** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng., &c., *contrary*, and *some* (q.v.).] Perverse, obstinate.

côn-trä-rî-wîse, *adv.* [Eng. *contrary*, and *wise* (q.v.).]

1. In a contrary or opposite manner; on the contrary.

"Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but *contrariwise* blessing . . ."—1 *Peter* iii. 9.

2. Conversely.

"Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

côn-trä-rỹ, ***côn-trär'-ỹ**, ***côn-trä-rîe**, ***côn-trä-rye**, ***côn-trä-rî**, ***côn-träre**, ***côn-treyre**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *contraire*; Prov. *contrari*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *contrario*, all from Lat. *contrarius*=lying over against; *contra*=over against.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Lying over against, opposite.

1. In opposition to. *Used*—

(1) *Of things material*, as also of things immaterial and abstract:

" . . . the wind was *contrary*."—*Matt.* xiv. 24.

(2) *Of persons*:

(a) At the present moment in opposition to.

"And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me; I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins."—*Lev.* xvi. 21.

(b) Disposed habitually to oppose; wayward, perverse, forward.

2. Opposite, different, excluding something else.

"Whom when the Lady saw so faire a wight
All ignorant of her *contrary* sex."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 47.

¶ Opposites complete, while contraries exclude one another. Thus sweet and sour are opposites, sweet and bitter are contraries. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*.)

II. *Logic*: [Contrary propositions.]

B. *As adv.*: Contrarily, in opposition.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A thing opposed or opposite to another one.

"No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *On the contrary*: On the other hand.

"He pleaded still not guilty . . ."

The king's attorney *on the contrary*
Urged on the examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

(2) *The contrary*: The opposite of a motion put from the chair, that if any are opposed to it they may have an opportunity of giving visible expression to their views.

(3) *To the contrary*: To an opposite purpose.

"They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*."—*Stillingfleet*.

II. *Logic & Ord. Lang.*: A proposition contrary to some other one.

"The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*."—*Locke*.

¶ (1) *Contrary motion*: Melodies or chords proceeding in opposite directions. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(2) *Contrary propositions*:

Logic: Propositions which contradict every supposable case of each other. The two propositions, "every A is B," and "no A is B," are contrary propositions. If it be asserted by one that every star is shining, and this be met by the counter-assertion that no star is shining, the two statements are contrary propositions. It is to be observed, however, that the negation of one contrary proposition does not establish or affirm the truth of the other contrary opposed to it.

(3) *Contrary terms*:

Logic: Terms more opposed to each other than any of the same class, as black and white, rich and poor.

contrary-minded, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.

***côn-trä-rỹ**, ***côn-trä-rîen**, ***côn-trä-rye**, *v. t.* [CONTRARY, *a. & s.*] To act contrarily to, to oppose.

"When I came to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king."—*Latimer*.

côn-träst, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *contraster*=to strive, to contend against; Low Lat. *contrastō*=to stand opposed to, to oppose; Lat. *contra*=against, and *stō*=to stand.]

A. *Intrans.*: To exist or to be placed in opposition to something else so as to show more clearly the difference or unlikeness between the two things; to exhibit the excellence of one thing compared with another.

"The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars."—*Lyell*.

*B. *Reflex.*: To be of such a quality, or to be so placed, that each of two things shall show clearly the difference in quality, extent, &c., between it and the other, to put in contrast.

"The figures . . . must *contrast* each other by their several positions."—*Dryden*.

C. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To put in contrast; to place so that the differences or dissimilarities of two things may be clearly shown.

" . . . *contrasting* the present with the past, . . ."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: Mentally to compare the different qualities or extents of two things.

côn-träst, ***côn-tras-to**, *s.* [Fr. *contraste*; Ital. *contrasto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of placing two things in such a position as to show clearly and markedly the differences or

dissimilarities between them; to exhibit differences of quality or extent by juxtaposition.

"But stoop, and place the prospect of the soul
In sober *contrast* with reality."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. The state of being so opposed or placed, physically or mentally, as to exhibit clearly and vividly differences of quality or extent; opposition, variety, or contrariety in quality.

"How the poor brute's condition, forced to run
Its course of suffering in the public road,
Sad *contrast*! all too often smote his heart
With unavailing pity."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

*3. *Opposition*.

"He married Matilda . . . but not without *contrast* and trouble."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 26. (*Davies*.)

*4. The state of being opposed or in opposition, disagreement.

"There was such a *contrasto* 'twixt the cardinals."—*Howell: Lett.*, I. vi. 8.

II. *Art*: Opposition of varied forms in color or sculpture, which, by their juxtaposition, bring out more vividly the characteristic peculiarities or features of each other.

¶ For the difference between *contrast* and *comparison*, see COMPARISON.

côn-träst'-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTRAST, *v.*]

côn-trä-stim'-u-lant, *s.* [Lat. *contra* and Eng. *stimulant* (q.v.).]

Med.: A medicine or preparation intended to counteract the effects of a stimulant.

côn-träst'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTRAST, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (see *v.*)

C. *As subst.*: The act of placing in contrast; contrast.

***côn-trä-tä'-tion**, *s.* [Sp. *contratacion*=a contract.] A contract, an agreement.

***contratation-house**, *s.* A house where contracts and bargains are made for the promotion of trade.

"Touching the Constitutions and Orders of the *contratation-house* of the West Indies in Sevil."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 123.

côn-träte, *a.* [Lat. *contra*=against, opposite.] Having cogs or teeth placed contrary to those of common wheels, or projecting parallel to the axis.

contrate-wheel, *s.*

Hor.: A crown-wheel or face-wheel in a watch. Also known as the fourth wheel. Its cogs project perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel. It gave a name to the old vertical or verge movement, in clocks and watches, where a crown-wheel is placed in engagement with the pinion on the arbor of the escape-wheel, in order to bring into horizontal position in the clock the arbors of all except the escape-wheel. The anchor pallet has put the contrate-wheel out of use in clock escapements, and the lever and other movements have superseded the old vertical movement in watches. (*Knight*.)

côn-trä-tên-ôr, *s.* [COUNTER-TENOR.]

"In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contratenor* in the Royal Chapel, . . ."—*Mason: On Church Music*, p. 136.

côn-trä-väl-lä'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *contra*, and *vallation* (q.v.); Fr. *contrevallation*; Sp. *contravallacion*; Port. *contravallação*; Ital. *contravallazione*.]

Fort.: A trench defended by a parapet, constructed by a force besieging a place, and designed to protect themselves and intercept sallies of the besieged.

" . . . the lines of *contravallation* which General Gourko is rapidly constructing . . ."—*London Times*.

côn-trä-va-peûr, *s.* [Fr.]

Loco. Engin.: A French invention, a partial substitute for brakes. It consists in injecting a small stream of water from the boiler into the exhaust-pipes or passages before and during the reversal, so as to bring a counter-pressure of steam upon the piston. (*Knight*.)

côn-trä-vêne', ***côn-tro-vene**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *contrevenir*; Lat. *contravenio*=to come against *contra*=against, and *venio*=to come.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To come in opposition to or conflict with; to oppose, to obstruct, to hinder.

" . . . it is to *contravene*, to thwart, and overthrow, what in us lies, . . ."—*Hoadly: Letters signed Britannicus*, &c., Let. 94.

2. To transgress, to violate, to break; to act in opposition to.

" . . . those who have said and heard mass, and otherwise *contravened* the acts of parliament made against idolatrous papistry, . . ."—*State Trials; John Ogilvie*, an. 1615.

*3. To incur, to become subjected to. (*Scotch*.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***B. Intrans.:** To act in opposition to, or so as to violate, any law or order.

"... certification of those that *contravened*, . . ." —*Spotswood: Church of Scotland*, an. 1605, bk. vi.

côn-trạ-vên-êd', *pa. par. or a.* [CONTRA-VENE.] **côn-trạ-vên-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *contraven(e); -er.*] One who contravenes, violates, or transgresses a law or order.

"... the *contravener* of any act of parliament . . ." —*State Trials; Sir Robert Spotswood*, an. 1645.

côn-trạ-vên-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTRA-VENE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of violating or transgressing any law or order; contravention.

côn-trạ-vên-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of opposing, thwarting, or being in conflict with; opposition.

"... they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land." —*Swift*.

2. The act of violating or transgressing any law or order; violation.

"... he had, in the very presence chamber, positively refused to draw warrants in *contravention* of Acts of Parliament . . ." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Scots Law:

1. *Gen.:* An act done in violation of a legal obligation. (*Bell: Scotch Law Dict.*)

2. *Specially:*

(1) An act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the deed of entail. (*Bell.*)

(2) An action founded on the breach of law-borrows. (*Bell.*)

côn-trạ-vêr-sion, *s.* [Lat. *contra*=against, opposite; *versio*=a turning.] [VERSION.] The act of turning to the opposite side or direction; antistrophe.

"The second stanza was called the antistrophe from the *contraversion* of the chorus . . ." —*Congreve: On Pin-daric Ode*.

***côn-trạ-vêr-sỹ**, *s.* [CONTRIVERSY.]

côn-trạ-yêr-vạ, *s.* [Fr. *contravervia*; Sp. *contrayerva*, *contrayerva*; Port. *contraherva*; Low Lat. *contrayerva*; from *contra*=against, and *yerva*, *yerba*, *herba*, the same as *Class. Lat. herba*=an herb. Literally a counter-herb, *i. e.*, an antidote to poison.]

Pharm.: The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, a genus of Moraceæ (Mulberries). It has a stimulant and tonic rhizome.

contrayerva-root, *s.* The rhizome of the *Contrayerva* (q. v.).

"No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and *contra-yerva*." —*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 167.

***contre**, ***con-tree**, ***con-trey**, *s.* [COUNTRY.]

"To quat *contre* sum that thou wend." —*Cursor Mundi*, 1,149.

côn-tre, *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *contra*.]

Her.: An epithet applied, in composition, to several bearings on account of their cutting the shields in a contrary and opposite manner: thus we have *contre-bends*, *contre-chevron*, *contre-pale*, &c., when there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so that color is opposed to metal, and metal to color.

contre-dance, *s.* [CONTRA-DANCE.]

côn-tre-bắsse, *s.* [CONTRABASSO.]

***con-tre-coup**, *s.* [Fr. *contre*=against; *coup*=a stroke.] Opposition; a repulse in the pursuit of anything.

***côn-trêc-tắ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *contractatio*=a handling; *con*=with, together; *tracto*=to handle.] The act of touching or handling.

"The greatest danger of all is in the *contractation* and touching of their hands." —*Ferrand: Love's Melancholy* (1640), p. 254.

***con-tre-fait-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr.] [COUNTERFEIT.] The act of counterfeiting; a sham, a deceit.

"Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost." —*Polit. Songs and Poems*, p. 336.

***con-tre-fete**, ***con-tre-feten**, ***coun-tre-fete**, *v. t.* [COUNTERFEIT.]

côn-trẻm-ble, *v. i.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *tremble* (q. v.).] To tremble or shake at the same time or together.

"And from all grounds the soyle *contrembling* shook, . . ." —*Phaer.:* *Virgil: Aeneidos*, bk. x., p. 227.

côn-tre-temps (*temps* as *toùng*), *s.* [Fr.] Anything which occurs at an unlucky or unfortunate moment; an embarrassing event.

***con-tre-vaile**, *v. i.* [COUNTERVAIL.]

***con-treve**, *v.* [CONTRIVE.]

***con-tre-vore**, *s.* [O. Fr. *troveure*; Ital. *trova-tura*.] A contrivance, a plan.

"Here now a *contreuore* . . ." —*R. de Brunne*, p. 334.

côn-trib'-u-tắ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *contribut(e); -able*.] That can be contributed.

côn-trib'-u-tắ-rỹ, *a. & s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *tributary* (q. v.).] [CONTRIBUTORY.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Paying tribute to the same lord; a joint tributary.

2. *Fig.:* Joined in contributing, coöperating, conjoint; contributing to the same purpose or end.

"Yea, the whole mathematics must be *contributory*." —*Glanvill: Scepsis*.

B. As substantive:

1. One who pays tribute to the same lord; a joint tributary or contributor.

2. A confederate.

"Pandrasus and his *contributaries*." —*Lochrine*, i. 1.

côn-trib'-ute, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *contributus*, *pa. par. of contribuo*: *con*=cum=with, together, and *tribuo*=to pay.]

A. Trans.: To give in common with others; to pay a share; to give or grant to a common stock or for a common purpose.

"His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits' church, . . ." —*Addison: On Italy*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To give a share to a common stock or purpose.

2. *Fig.:* To give or use one's power or influence for any object; to assist or bear a share in any design.

"These men also *contributed* to obstruct the progress of wisdom, . . ." —*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *to contribute* and *to conduce*, see *CONDUCE*; for that between *to contribute* and *to minister*, see *MINISTER*.

côn-trib'-u-tẻd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONTRIBUTE.]

côn-trib'-u-tẻr, *s.* [Eng. *contribut(e); -er.*] One who or that which contributes to any common purpose or end.

"... they were all *contributors* to it." —*Forbes*.

côn-trib'-u-tỉng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTRIBUTE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of giving to a common stock, or of lending one's influence or power to carry out any object.

côn-tri-bủ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *contributio*, from *contributus*; Fr.=contribution.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of giving to a common stock or for a common purpose.

"It hath pleased them of Macedonia, to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints." —*Rom.* xv. 26.

2. That which is contributed by several terms to a common stock or for a common purpose; a subscription.

"A street, built out of the *contributions* of the charitable, . . ." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Fig.: The act of lending one's influence or aid for the carrying out of any object; a helping or aiding toward any result.

"... Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences . . ." —*Whewell: Philos. of Discovery*.

B. Technically:

1. *Law:* A payment made by one of several having a common interest of his share of any loss incurred, or of any amount paid or to be paid for the common good. Especially the amount assessed on each of several owners of a vessel to equalize the loss incurred in sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages to avoid capture or loss.

¶ *Suit for contribution:* A suit brought by any one of several parties having a common interest, who has contributed his share of a loss or a liability, to compel the others to contribute their respective shares.

2. *Mil.:* An imposition or tax levied upon a country in the power of an enemy for the support of their troops.

"The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground Do stand but in a forced affection; For they have grudged us *contribution*."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *contribution* and *tax*, see *TAX*.

côn-tri-bủ-tion-ắl, *a.* [Eng. *contribution; -al*.] Pertaining to or furnishing contributions; contributive.

côn-trib'-u-tive, *a.* [Eng. *contribut(e); -ive*.] Having the power or quality of contributing to any

purpose or result; contributing, assisting, promoting.

"... highly *contributive* to the same end." —*Decay of Piety*.

côn-trib'-u-tỏr, ***con-tryb-ut-our**, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. One who pays tribute to a lord in conjunction with others; a joint tributary.

"I vnderstande that certayn barbarous or estrangers, be *contrybutours* vnto the Syracusians." —*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 155.

2. One who contributes a share to any common fund; one who aids or promotes any common purpose or end in conjunction with others.

"I promised we would be *contributors* And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoe'er." —*Shakesp.:* *Tam. of Shrew*, i. 2.

3. Anything which tends to produce or further any result.

"A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion." —*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

4. One who supplies articles or papers to a newspaper, review, &c.

"Let therefore the next friendly *contributor*, whosoever he be, observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber, . . ." —*Rambler*, No. 56.

côn-trib'-u-tỏr-ỹ, ***con-trib-ut-or-ye**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *contributor; -y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Paying tribute to the same superior; contributory.

2. Contributing to any common fund or stock.

3. Contributing to, promoting or tending to promote, any result in conjunction with others; contributive, promoting, aiding.

"Like bonfires of *contributory* wood, Every man's look shew'd, fed with others' spirit." —*Chapman: Bussy D'Ambois*.

B. As subst.: One who in conjunction with others contributes to any design or end; one who gives a share to any common scheme or plan. [As substantive the word is now generally written *contributory* (q. v.), *contributory* being used in its adjectival sense.]

"... every one of them to be *contributories* according to their goods and lands, . . ." —*Strype: Memorials; Commission dated May*, 1551.

***côn-trist**, *v. t.* [Lat. *contristo*.] [See next word.] To sadden, to make sorrowful.

"To deject and *contrist* myself." —*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 198.

***côn-tris'-tắte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *contristatus*, *pa. par. of contristo*=to make sad: *con*=cum=with, together, fully, and *tristis*=sad, sorrowful.]

I. Trans.: To sadden, to make sorrowful or melancholy.

"Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit." —*Spiritual Conquest*.

II. Intrans.: To cause sorrow or sadness.

"... somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***côn-tris-tắ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *contristatio*, from *contristatus*.]

1. The act of making sad or sorrowful; saddening.

2. The state or condition of being sad or sorrowful; sadness, melancholy, grief.

"... which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, . . ." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

côn-trite, ***con-tryt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *contritus*=perfectly bruised, *pa. par. of contero*: *con*=cum=with, thoroughly, and *tero*=to rub, to bruise; Fr. *contrit*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *contrito*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Lit.:* Thoroughly bruised or worn.

2. *Fig.:* Deeply sorry for sin; thoroughly penitent. [CONTRITION.]

"... him that is poor and of a *contrite* spirit, . . ." —*Isaiah* lvi. 2.

B. As subst.: One who is thoroughly penitent, feeling a deep sorrow for his sin, and an earnest desire to please God.

"Such *contrites* intend and desire absolution, though they have it not." —*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. vi., § 386. (*Latham.*)

côn-trite-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *contrite; -ly*.] In a contrite manner or spirit; with contrition or penitence.

côn-trite-nẻss, *s.* [Eng. *contrite; -ness*.] The quality or state of being contrite; contrition, penitence.

côn-tri-tion, ***con-tri-cion**, ***con-tri-cioun**, ***con-try-cyon**, ***con-try-syoun**, *s.* [Fr. *contrition*; Sp. *contricion*; Ital. *contrizione*, all from Lat. *contritio*, from *contritus*, *pa. par. of contero*=to rub or bruise thoroughly.] [CONTRITE.]

bồi, bỡ; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẻl, đẻl.

*1. *Lit.*: The act of rubbing or bruising thoroughly.

"... reducible into powder by *contrition*." — *Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Fig.*: Deep and heartfelt sorrow for sin, with an earnest desire to please God; repentance, penitence.

"Here, while her bosom aches and throbs
With deep and agonizing sobs,
That half are passion, half *contrition*."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

¶ For the difference between *contrition* and *repentance*, see *REPENTANCE*.

côn-trit'-u-râte, *v. t.* [Pref. *con=cum=*with, thoroughly, and Eng. *triturate* (q. v.).] To reduce to small particles by friction, to pulverize.

côn-triv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *contriv(e)*; -able.] Possible to be contrived, designed, planned, or invented.

côn-triv'-ânçe, *s.* [Eng. *contriv(e)*; -ance.]

1. The act of contriving, designing, or planning anything for a particular purpose.

"... one, whose bold *contrivances* and skill."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. A disposition of parts, an arrangement, plan, or design.

"*Contrivance* intricate express'd with ease,
Where unassisted sight no beauty sees."

Cowper: Retirement.

3. A device, plan, or scheme contrived for an end; an apparatus.

"... and apart from this, they have a motive to labor more assiduously, and adopt *contrivances* for making their labor more effectual." — *J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. viii., § 2, p. 143.

4. An artifice, plot, or scheme.

"There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush." — *Atterbury*.

¶ For the difference between *contrivance* and *device*, see *DEVICE*.

côn-trive' (1), **con-treve*, **con-troëve*, **con-trove*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *controver*=to find out, *trover*=to find; Fr. *trouver*; Ital. *trovare*, from Lat. *turbo*=to move, to seek for.]

A. Transitive:

1. To design or plan in the mind; to invent, to excogitate, to devise.

"Be tham that new gyses *controves*."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 1561.

*2. To examine thoroughly.

"Some, more acute, and more industrious still,
Contrive creation . . ." *Cowper: Task*, bk. iii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To devise means for an end, to manage; to succeed in a design.

"... persons who, under pretense of promoting the union, might really be *contriving* only to prolong the interregnum." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To plot, to scheme, to form designs.

"... have you with these *contrived*
To bait me?"

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to contrive*, *to devise*, and *to invent*: "*To contrive* and *devise* do not express so much as to *invent*: we *contrive* and *devise* in small matters; we *invent* in those of greater moment. *Contriving* and *devising* respect the manner of doing things; *inventing* comprehends the action and the thing itself; the former are but the new fashioning of things that already exist; the latter is, as it were, the creation of something new: *to contrive* and *devise* are intentional actions, the result of a specific effort; *invention* naturally arises from the exertion of an inherent power; we require thought and combination to *contrive* or *devise*; ingenuity is the faculty which is exerted in *inventing*. *Contriving* requires even less exercise of the thoughts than *devising*; we *contrive* on familiar and common occasions; we *devise* in seasons of difficulty and trial. A *contrivance* is simple and obvious to a plain understanding; a *device* is complex and far-fetched; it requires a ready conception and a degree of art." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to contrive* and *to concert*, see *CONCERT*.

**côn-triv'e* (2), *v. t.* [A most anomalous formation from Lat. *contro*, pa. par. *contritus*.] To wear away, to pass, to spend.

"Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health."

Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

côn-trived', *pa. par. or a.* [CONTRIVE.]

**côn-trive'-mënt*, *s.* [Eng. *contrive*; -ment.]

1. A design, a plan, a plot.

"The king being not only active to meet their *contrivements*, but had some advantage upon them." — *Sir G. Buck: Hist. King Richard III.*, p. 43.

2. Contrivance, arrangement, disposition.

"... the admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabric of the universe." — *Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 176.

côn-triv'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *contriv(e)*; -er.] One who contrives, plans, or designs anything; a planner; a designer.

"The first artificer of death, the shrewd

Contriver, who first sweated at the forge."

Cowper: Task, bk. v.

côn-triv'-îng, **con-trov-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTRIVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of planning, plotting, or designing; contrivance.

"... One that slept in the *contriving* of lust, and waked to do it . . ." — *Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Art, skill.

"For of his owne *controuynge*

He find magik, and taught it forth."

Gower: Con. A., bk. vi.

3. A plot, a scheme.

"Of that fals *controueyng* gaf thei jugement."

R. de Brunne, p. 255.

côn-trôl, **con-troul*, **con-trole*, *s.* [A contraction of *conter-roll*, *counter-roll*, from Fr. *contrôle*; O. Fr. *contre-rôle*=a duplicate register, a check: *contre*=against, and *rôle*=a roll, from Lat. *rotulus*.]

I. Lit.: A duplicate register, account, or book kept by one officer to act as a check on another.

II. Figuratively:

1. A check, a restraint.

"... for the most part without any checke or *contrôle*." — *Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 1.

2. Authority, superintendence, or power over; command.

"... the House of Commons should exercise a *control* over all the departments of the executive administration." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

*3. One who exercises restraint or authority; a ruler.

"Then formed to be instruments, not *controls*." — *Burke: French Revol.*, p. 34.

¶ *Eng. Hist. Board of Control*: A board consisting of six members, established by Mr. Pitt, in 1784, for the control and legislation of India. It was abolished in 1858 on the transference of the government of India to the Crown.

côn-trôl', **con-troule*, **côn-trôll'*, *v. t. & i.* [CONTROL, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To check by a duplicate register or account.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To confute or convict by counter-statements.

"The Duke of Milan

And his more braver daughter could *control* thee."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To exercise a check or restraint upon; to restrain, to check.

"Rash heat perhaps a moment might *control*,

Not break, the settled temper of thy soul."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., l. 687-88.

3. To exercise control over; to keep under, to govern.

"Taught to command the fire, *control* the flood."

Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 220.

4. To hinder.

"Nothing can affection's course *control*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 500.

5. To be superior to, to overpower.

"His art is of such power,

It would *control* my dam's god, Setebos."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. Intrans.: To exercise control or restraint; to check, to rule.

"O dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,

Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*."

Prior: Merry Andrew.

côn-trôl'-la-ble, *côn-trôl'-a-ble*, **con-troul-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *control*; -able.] Capable of being controlled, or kept in restraint or check; subject or amenable to command.

"... *controllable* by reason." — *South*.

côn-trôlled', *pa. par. or a.* [CONTROL, *v.*]

côn-trôl'-lër, **con-troul-er*, **conter-roler*, *s.* [Eng. *control*; -er.] [COMPTROLLER.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A Comptroller.

2. One who exercises control, authority, or restraint; a ruler, a governor, a director.

"... who will bee kinge's felowes, yea and *controulers*, sauing they only?" — *Barnes: Works*, p. 186.

3. *Spec.*: An officer or overseer appointed to verify the accounts of other officers. (*Wharton*.)

4. With the matter expressed in which control is exercised.

"The great *controller* of our fate,

Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate."

Dryden.

*5. A censorer or detractor.

"Saucy *controller* of our private steps!"

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

II. Naut.: A cast-iron block having depressions on its upper surface adapted to fit the links of the cable which passes over the block on its way from the locker to the hawse-hole. (*Knight*.)

III. Elect.: Any electric mechanism for controlling a circuit or system, or for controlling the speed of a motor.

côn-trôl'-lër-ship, *s.* [Eng. *controller*; -ship.] The office, position, or rank of a controller. [COMPTROLLERSHIP.]

côn-trôl'-lîng, **con-troul-ling*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONTROL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or power of exercising control or authority.

"... the checking and *controlling* of our vicious inclinations." — *Tillotson*, vol. i., ser. 28.

côn-trôl'-mënt, *côn-trôll'-mënt*, **comp-trolment*, **con-trole-ment*, **con-troul-ment*, **counterolment*, *s.* [Eng. *control*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Control, regulation, authority, or superintendence over.

"... the charge and *comptrolment* of all suche as were next to hys bodye." — *Hall: Hen. VII.*, an. 9.

*2. The state of being under control or restraint.

"... you may do it without *controlment*." — *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 3.

*3. Opposition, confutation.

"Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, . . ." — *Hooker*.

*4. Resistance, hostility.

"Here have we war for war and blood for blood,

Controlment for *controlment* . . ."

Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

II. Legal: A check.

**côn-trô-vërs'-al*, *a.* [Eng. *controvers(e)*; -al.]

1. Turning different ways.

"The temple of Janus, with his two *controversal* faces, . . ." — *Milton: Areopagitica*, 394. (*Latham*.)

2. Controversial.

"I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity." — *Boyle: Love of God*, p. 122.

**côn-trô-vërs'-a-rÿ*, *a.* [Eng. *controvers(e)*; -ary.] Controversial.

"These *controversary* points . . ." — *Bp. Hall: To his Dioc.*, Works, ii. 370.

**côn-trô-vërsë*, *s. & v. t.* [CONTROVERSY.]

A. As substantive:

1. A controversy, a dispute.

"For he the appeal of innocence derides,

And with his sword the *controverse* decides."

Sandys: Paraph. of Job, p. 15.

2. A question in dispute or controversy.

"The *controverse* of life and death

Is arbitrated by his breath."

Sandys: Ps., p. 106.

B. As verb: To dispute, to controvert.

**côn-trô-vërsed*, *a.* [CONTROVERSE, *v.*]

côn-trô-vërs-ër, *côn-trô-vërs-ör*, *s.* [Eng. *controvers(e)*; -er, -or.] A disputant, a controvertor; one who controverts any statement, or who engages in controversy.

côn-trô-vër'-sial (*sial* as *shal*), *a.* [Eng. *controversy*; -al.] Pertaining to controversy; given or inclined to controversy.

"... whole libraries of *controversial* books." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

côn-trô-vër'-sial-ist (*sial* as *shal*), *s.* [Eng. *controversial*; -ist.] One given or inclined to controversy; a controverser, a disputant.

"... the distress of those *controversialists* . . ." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

côn-trô-vër'-sial-lÿ (*sial* as *shal*), *adv.* [Eng. *controversial*; -ly.] In a controversial manner; by way of controversy.

côn-trô-vër'-sion, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *controversio*, from *controversor*=to dispute, to engage in controversy.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâil, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine: gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â qu = kw.

1. The act of controverting or disputing.

2. A matter in dispute, a controversy.

"... the decision of the *controversion* . . ."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland*, bk. ii., an. 1279.

côn-trô-vêr-sỹ, ***côn-tra-ver-sy**, s. [Fr. *controverse*; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *controversia*, from Lat. *controversia*=(1) a turning against an attack, (2) a civil lawsuit, (3) a debate, a dispute, a quarrel; *controversus*=disputed; *controversor*=to be at variance: *contro* (the same as *contra*)=against, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.]

*1. Opposition, resolute resistance.

"The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

†2. A lawsuit.

"... when any man that had a *controversy* came to the king for judgment, then Absalom called unto him, . . ."—2 Sam. xv. 2.

†3. (Chiefly Scripture): A cause of variance, a quarrel, a strife.

"The Lord hath also a *controversy* with Judah . . ."—*Hosea* xii. 2.

4. A debate, a dispute, as a rule in writing; one conducted orally being generally called a dispute or an altercation.

"... *controversies* engendered *controversics* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***controversy-writer**, s. A controversial writer.

"Their schoolmen, casuists, and *controversy-writers* . . ."—*Bp. Barlow: Rem.*, p. 159.

côn-trô-vêrt, v. t. [Lat. *contra*=against, *verto*=to turn.]

1. To dispute, to oppose in reasoning, to argue about; to call in question or deny the correctness or justness of any statement or conclusion.

"If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me."—*Cheyne: Philo. Prin.*

*2. To contend about, to make a question or point of contention.

"... the mode of its government was *controverted* between the republican and tyrannical parties, . . ."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to controvert* and *to dispute*: "To *controvert* has regard to speculative points; to *dispute* respects matters of fact: there is more of opposition in *controversion*; more of doubt in *disputing*: a sophist *controverts*; a skeptic *disputes*; the plainest and sublimest truths of the Gospel have been all *controverted* in their turn by the self-sufficient inquirer; the authenticity of the Bible itself has been *disputed* by some few individuals; the existence of a God by still fewer." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-trô-vêrt-êd, pa. par. or a. [CONTROVERT.]

côn-trô-vêrt-êr, s. (Eng. *controvert*; -er.) One who controverts or disputes; a disputant, a controversialist.

côn-trô-vêrt-ĩ-ble, a. [Eng. *controvert*; -able.] That may or can be disputed; admitting of question or dispute; disputable.

"... many *controvertible* truths, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

côn-trô-vêrt-ĩ-blỹ, adv. [Eng. *controvertible* (le); -ly.] In a controvertible or disputable manner; in a manner open to doubt or dispute.

côn-trô-vêrt-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONTROVERT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of calling in question or disputing; controversy, dispute.

côn-trô-vêrt-ĩst, s. [Eng. *controvert*; -ist.] A controversialist; one given to or skilled in controversy.

"... this prince of *controvertists*."—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

côn-trô-vêrt-ĩst-ĩc-əl, a. [Eng. *controvertist*; -ical.] Controversial.

"In *controvertistical* debates there was no appeal from reason to the sword."—*Gent. Instructed*, p. 350. (*Davies*.)

côn-trũ-şĩon, s. [Lat. *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *trũdo*=to press, to squeeze.] A pressing or squeezing together.

"... the pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water against one another . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 617.

côn-trũth, v. i. [Pref. *con*=*cum*=with, together, and Eng. *truth* (q. v.).] To agree in truth; to accord.

"All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do . . . *contruth* with each other."—*Hall: Works*, viii. 552.

côn-tũ-bêr-nal, **côn-tũ-bêr-nĩ-əl**, a. [Lat. *contubernalis*=a companion in the field: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *taberna*=a tent.] Lodging or messing together; living in comradeship.

"They ben *contubernial* with the Lord."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

***côn-tũ-măçe**, v. i. [Fr. *contumacer*.] [CONTUMACIOUS.] To act contumaciously.

"... no bishop was called nor *contumaced* except the pretended bishop of Ross."—*Spalding*, i. 313.

***côn-tũ-măçe**, s. [Fr. *contumace*.] [CONTUMACIOUS.] Contumacy; also a legal term for declaring a person contumacious.

côn-tũ-mă-cĩous, a. [Lat. *contumax*, from *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *tũceo*=to swell.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Perverse, obstinate, stubborn; disobedient to authority.

"... the *contumacious* resistance which they were in the habit of offering . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. Law: Disobedient to the orders of a court; in contempt.

"If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *contumacious* and *obstinate*, see OBSTINATE.

côn-tũ-mă-cĩous-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *contumacious*; -ly.] In a contumacious, stubborn, perverse, or disobedient manner.

côn-tũ-mă-cĩous-nêss, s. [Eng. *contumacious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being contumacious; obstinacy, perverseness, stubbornness; contumacy.

"... the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure."—*Wiseman*.

***côn-tũ-măç-ĩ-tỹ**, s. [Formed by analogy, as if from a Lat. *contumacitas*.] Contumacy.

"Such a fund of *contumacity* . . ."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 80.

côn-tũ-mă-cỹ, s. [Lat. *contumacia*, from *contumax*.] [CONTUMACIOUS.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Perverseness, obstinacy, or stubbornness in opposition to lawful authority.

"Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest."

Milton: P. L., x. 1,026.

II. Law: Willful contempt of and disobedience to the orders or summons of a legally constituted court. It is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

"... the party's *contumacies* and disobedience."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *contumacy* and *rebellion*: "Resistance to lawful authority is the common idea included in the signification of both these terms, but *contumacy* does not express so much as *rebellion*: the *contumacious* resist only occasionally; the *rebel* resists systematically: the *contumacious* stand only on certain points and oppose the individual; the *rebel* sets himself up against the authority itself; the *contumacious* thwart and contradict, they never resort to open violence; the *rebel* acts only by main force; *contumacy* shelters itself under the plea of equity and justice; *rebellion* sets all law and order at defiance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-tũ-mê-lĩ-ouš, a. [Lat. *contumeliosus*, from *contumelia*=contumely (q. v.).]

1. Reproachful, contemptuous, insolent, taunting.

"With scoffs and scorns and *contumelious* taunts."
Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. I., i. 4.

2. Making use of contemptuous or abusive language or conduct; rude, insolent, abusive.

"There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, . . ."—*Government of the Tongue*.

3. Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.

"As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him."—*Decay of Piety*.

*4. Dishonoring.

"Giving our holy virgins to the stain
Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

côn-tũ-mê-lĩ-ouš-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *contumelious*; -ly.]

1. Reproachfully, contemptuously, tauntingly, insultingly.

"Past measure *contumeliously*, this crew
Fare through thy house."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey, bk. i.

*2. In a disgraceful or shameful manner.

"Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace!"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.

côn-tũ-mê-lĩ-ouš-nêss, s. [Eng. *contumelious*; -ness.]

1. Rudeness, insolence, contempt.

2. Disgrace, contumely.

côn-tũ-mê-lỹ, s. [Fr. *contumélie*, from Lat. *contumelia*=an insult, abuse.]

1. Rudeness, insolence, contempt, taunting.

"Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued?"—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Disgrace, shame, ignominy.

"... his arms were torn with *contumely* out of the Herald's Book . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

côn-tũ-mũ-lăte, v. t. [Lat. *contumulatus*, pa. par. of *contumulo*=to bury: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *tũmulus*=a mound, a tomb.] To bury together, or in the same tomb or grave.

"And then *contumulate* both man and wife."

Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem., p. 178.

côn-tũ-mũ-lă-tĩon, s. [Lat. *contumulatio*, from *contumulo*.] The act of burying together, or in the same grave.

côn-tũnd', v. t. [Lat. *contundo*.] [CONTUSION.] To beat together, to bruise.

"His muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.*, iii. 2.

côn-tũne', v. i. [According to Tyrwhitt, a form of *continue*, used *metri gratia*, but it may mean *con-tune*, i. e., to be in accord.]

"It is of Love, as of Fortune,
That chaungeth oft and nill *contune*."
Chaucer.

côn-tũşe', v. t. [Lat. *contusus*, pa. par. of *contundo*.] [CONTUSION.]

1. To beat together, to bruise, to pound, to bray.

"... roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. To bruise without breaking.

"The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

côn-tũşed', pa. par. or a. [CONTUSE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Bruised, beaten up, pounded, or brayed.

2. Surg.: Applied to a wound in which the flesh is bruised, but the skin not broken.

côn-tũş-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONTUSE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bruising, pounding, or beating together; contusion.

côn-tũ-şĩon, s. [Lat. *contusio*, from *contusus*, pa. par. of *contundo*=to beat together: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *tũdo*=to beat, to bruise.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of beating together, bruising, or pounding.

2. The act or process of reducing to powder by beating.

"Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, . . ."—*Boyle: Experiments and Considerations touching Colors*.

3. The state or condition of being beaten up or bruised.

4. In the same sense as II.

"The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure."—*Bacon*.

II. Surg.: A bruise.

côn-tũ-sĩve, a. [Eng. *contus*(e); -ive.] Bruising.

"Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs."

Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, p. 150.

cô-nũ-lăr-ĩ-ă, s. [Lat. *conulus*=a little cone, dimin. of *conus*=a cone (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of shells referred, though doubtfully, to the pteropodous family Hyaleidæ. Forty species are known, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks (*Tate*). *Conularia elongata* is frequent in Ireland, and *C. Sowerbyi* in Wenlock limestone in England.

cô-nũn'-drũm (pl. *conundrums*), s. [Etym. uncertain. Skeat suggests that it is a corruption of Lat. *conandum*=a thing to be attempted or tried, from *conor*=to attempt, to try.] A riddle, the answer to which contains a pun.

"Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint."

Philips.

cô-nũs, s. [Lat.=a cone (q. v.).]

1. Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, the typical one of the family Conidæ (q. v.). The shell is inversely conical, with a long narrow aperture, a notched outer lip, and a minute lamellar operculum. The animal has an oblong truncated foot, a long head with two widely-separated tentacles, supporting eyes. The species, which are called cone-shells, are found in all tropical seas. About 371 recent species are known, and 84 fossil, the latter from the chalk onward. *Conus gloria maris* has fetched \$250.

2. Anat.: Any conical structure. Thus a part of the right or anterior ventricle is called the *Conus arteriosus*, and a portion of the spinal cord *Conus medullaris*. (*Quain*.)

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn;

-tion. -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***côn'-u-sa-ble**, *a.* [A corruption of *cognizable* (q. v.).] Cognizable; liable or proper to be tried or judged.

"He is a judge of one of those courts, where matrimonial causes are *conusable*."—*Bishop Barlow: Remains*, p. 365.

côn-văl', *s. & a.* [From Mod. Lat. *convallium*, in the compound term, *Lilium convallium*, the old name of the "Convall Lily."]

†**A.** *As subst. (in compos. only):* A deep valley. [CONVALLARIA, etym.]

B. *As adj.:* Growing in a deep valley. (Used only in the subjoined compound.)

convall-lily, *s.* A well-known lily, the lily of the valley—*Convallaria majalis*. [CONVALLARIA.]

côn-va-lēsçe', *v. i.* [Lat. *convalesco*=to grow strong: *con=cum*=with, together; *valesco*, incept. of *valeo*=to be strong.] To become convalescent, to recover strength after sickness.

côn-va-lēsçed', *a.* [Eng. *convalesc(e)*; -ed.] Recovering strength after illness; convalescent.

côn-va-lēs'-çençe, **côn-va-lēs'-çen-çy'**, *s.* [Fr. *convalescence*; Prov. *convalecencia*; Sp. *convalecencia*; Port. *convalecença*, *convalecença*; Ital. *convalescenza*, all from Lat. *convalescentia*. [CONVALESCENT.]

1. *Lit.:* The state of recovering from sickness; the time during which such an advance toward health is in process of taking place.

†2. *Fig.:* It has been used of the spirits rather than of bodily health.

"... she recover'd her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*."—*Clarendon: History*, vol. ii., p. 278.

côn-va-lēs'-çent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *convalescent*; Sp. *convaleciente*; Port. *convalecente*; Ital. *convalescente*, all from Lat. *convalescens*, pr. par. of *convalesco*=to regain health, to grow strong, to get better.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Gaining health, becoming better, gradually advancing toward health.

2. *Of things.* Associated with a state of returning health; possessed by a person in process of being restored to health.

"Sandauc late in *convalescent* charms

Fresh as a May-blown rose,

Glover: *Athenaid*, bk. xxv.

B. *As subst.:* A person in process of recovering from sickness.

côn-va-lēs'-çent-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *convalescent*; -ly.] In a convalescent state, with returning health and vigor.

côn-va-lēs'-çing, *pr. par. & a.* [CONVALESCERE.]

côn-văl-lä-mär'-ët-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convall (aria)* (q. v.); Lat. *amar(us)*=bitter; Eng., &c., *et(her)* (?), or *(ac)et(ic)* (?), and suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₂₀H₃₆O₈. A substance formed by the action of acids and alkalies on convallamarin. It forms crystalline spangles, which melt into a resinous mass.

côn-văl-lä-mär'-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convallaria* (q. v.), and Lat. *amarus*=bitter.]

Chem.: C₂₃H₄₄O₁₂. A bitter substance contained along with convallarin in *Convallaria majalis*. It is obtained by diluting and filtering the mother liquid from which the convallarin has separated, then digesting with animal charcoal, precipitating with tannic acid, and separating the tannic acid with oxide of lead. Convallamarin is a white bitter powder, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether. By heating the aqueous solution with dilute sulphuric acid the convallamarin is resolved into sugar, water, and convallamaretin. Nitric acid colors convallamarin yellow; strong sulphuric acid colors it violet.

côn-văl-lär'-ët-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convallar(ia)*; Eng., &c., *et(her)*, or *(ac)et(ic)* (?), and suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₁₄H₂₆O₃. A yellowish-white crystalline substance, produced along with sugar, by boiling convallarin with dilute sulphuric acid

côn-văl-lär'-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *convallis*=a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides, in allusion to the place where the typical "Convallaria" grows.]

Botany:

Lily of the Valley: A genus of plants, order Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagæ. The *Convallaria majalis* is the sweet-scented Lily of the Valley. It has two ovate lanceolate radical leaves, a semi-cylindrical scape with racemes of very pure white fragrant flowers, with the divisions of the perianth recurved at the tips. The berries, which are globose, are red. It is found in woods and coppices, especially in a light soil. [CONVAL.] There are a red-flowered and a double variety in gardens.

Med.: *Convallaria majalis* is a valuable cardiac tonic, administered in form of fluid extract or tincture. It has, to a considerable extent, superseded *digitalis purpurea* for heart diseases, it being

free, to a large degree, from many objections to which *digitalis* is obnoxious. The remedy is old enough to have proven its value.

côn-văl'-lär-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *convallar(ia)*; Eng. suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₃₄H₆₂O₁₁. Obtained by collecting the plant *Convallaria majalis* during flowering time, and drying and pulverizing it; it is then exhausted with alcohol, specific gravity 0.84, the tincture precipitated by subacetate of lead, the lead removed from the filtrate by H₂S gas, convallarin separating out on evaporation. It crystallizes in colorless crystals, which are insoluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol, and which have an irritating taste; the solution in water froths when agitated.

côn-vēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *convectio*, from *convectus*, pa. par. of *conveho*=to carry.] [CONVEY.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of carrying or conveying from one place to another.

II. *Nat. Phil.:* The mode by which heat is propagated through liquids. This is by the portion heated becoming lighter than the rest, and ascending to the surface, a colder one descending to take its place. (Ganot.)

côn-vēc'-tive, *a.* [Lat. *convect(us)*, and Eng. suff. -ive.] Arising from or caused by convection.

côn-vēc'-tive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *convective*; -ly.] By means of convection; as heat communicated convectively.

con-vel, *v. t.* [Lat. *convello*=to pull up, to tear.] To confute, to disprove, to set aside, to nullify. (Scotch.)

côn-věl'-lent, *a.* [Lat. *convellens*, pr. par. of *convello*=to pull up by the roots.] Tending to tear or pull up.

"... the ends of the fragment are fixed, and will not yield to the *convellent* force."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 181.

côn-vên'-a-ble, or ***côn'-vê-na-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *convenable*.]

I. *Lit.:* Capable of being convened or brought together.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Fitting, suitable, consistent, convenient, or proper.

"... *convenable* remedies."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 180.

¶ Followed by *for*.

"It is as *convenable* for us to speake of the exercise of disciplines, as of those which concerne the earth?"—*Time's Storehouse*, 54, 2.

2. Accordant, agreeable, or consistent. (Followed by *with*.)

"... with his word his work is *convenable*."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; September*.

côn-vêne', ***con-veane**, ***con-veen**, ***con-veine**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. & Sp. *convenir*; Ital. *convenire*, from Lat. *convenio*=to come together: *con=cum*=with, together, and *venio*=to come.]

A. *Intransitive:*

†**I.** *Literally:*

1. To come together, to meet, to associate, to join. "Faint, underneath, the household fowls *convene*."—*Thomson: The Seasons; Summer*.

2. To come together so as to unite into one. "... they *convene* into a liquor."—*Boyle*.

3. *Spec.:* To meet together for the transaction of any public business.

"There are settled periods of their *convening*."—*Locke*.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To agree, to accord, to be consistent. (Scotch.)

"The halines of the doctrine *conueinis* not to the conventicle of the Calvinistes."—*Hamilton: Facile Traictise*, p. 141.

2. To be suitable or fitting.

"Barking can *conveane* but to living and sensitue creatures."—*Forbes. Eubulus*, p. 111.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To call together or summon to a meeting, to convoke.

"You are *convened* this day,"—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 4.

2. *Legal:* To summon to appear before a court.

"By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge."—*Ayliffe*.

côn-vêned', *pa. par. or a.* [CONVENE.]

***côn-vê-nêe'**, *s.* [Eng. *conven(e)*; -ee.] One who is convened or summoned to a meeting with others.

côn-vên'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *conven(e)*; -er.]

1. One who meets with others at any place for a particular business.

"I do reverence the *conveners* for their places, worth, and learning."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæsar*, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls together a meeting.

3. *Scot.:* The chairman or president of a body or committee.

côn-vê-ni-ençe, **côn-vê-ni-en-çy'**, *s.* [Lat. *convenientia*, from *conveniens*.] [CONVENIENT.]

1. The state or quality of being convenient.

(1) Fitness, propriety, appropriateness.

"*Conveniency* is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient."—*Perkins*.

(2) Commodiousness, ease, freedom from difficulties.

"... it eats up all
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use."
Couper: The Task, bk. ii.

(3) Comfort, ease.

"Thus first necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs."
Couper: The Task, bk. i.

(4) Accommodation.

"... he built a stately covered crosse in the market-place, for the glory of God, and *conveniency* of the poor people, . . ."—*Fuller: Worthies; London*.

2. Fitness of time or place

"... with all brief and plain *conveniency*
Let me have judgment."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

†3. A suitable or convenient time.

4. Anything which is a cause or source of comfort, help, or accommodation.

"There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*," . . .—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

côn-vê-ni-ent, *a.* [Lat. *conveniens*, pr. par. of *convenio*=to come together.] [CONVENE.]

*1. Fitting, becoming.

"... foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient* . . ."—*Ephes. v. 4*.

2. Suitable, appropriate.

"The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient* . . ."—*Dryden: Dedication to the Æneid*.

(1) Followed by *for* before the person or thing suited.

"... feed me with food *convenient* for me."—*Prov. xxx. 8*.

*(2) Followed by *to*.

"There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations."—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Commodious; affording convenience or accommodation.

4. Useful, advantageous, handy; frequently used in the sense of easily or readily assumed or laid aside at will.

"But change of opinion is a resource too *convenient* in Courts . . ."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Light of the Haram*.

5. Opportune.

"When I have a *convenient* season I will call for thee."—*Acts xxiv. 25*.

6. At hand, close by. (Colloquial.)

"Heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning."—*Thackeray, in Ogilvie*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *convenient* and *suitable*: "*Convenient* regards the circumstances of the individual; *suitable* respects the established opinions of mankind, and is closely connected with moral propriety: nothing is *convenient* which does not favor one's purpose: nothing is *suitable* which does not suit the person, place, and thing: whoever has anything to ask of another must take a *convenient* opportunity in order to insure success; his address on such an occasion would be very *unsuitable*, if he affected to claim as a right what he ought to solicit as a favor." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *convenient* and *commodious*, see COMMODIOUS.

côn-vê-ni-ent-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *convenient*; -ly.]

1. Fitly, suitably, appropriately.

2. With proper arrangement or adaptation.

3. Commodiously, with ease, without trouble or discomfort.

***côn-vê-ni-ent-nêss**, ***côn-vê-ni-ent-nêsse**, *s.* [Eng. *convenient*; -ness.] The quality of being convenient; convenience, fitness.

côn-vên'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONVENE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of coming together to a meeting.

2. The act of summoning or calling together.

"No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself."—*King Charles*.

côn'-vênt, ***co-vent**, *s. & a.* [Mod. Fr. *couvent*; Old Fr. *couent*; Prov. *convent*, *conven*, *coven*=

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

accord, convention; *covent, coven*=a convent, an assembly; Sp. Port. & Ital. *convento*, all from Lat. *conventus* = a coming together; an assembly of Roman citizens in the provinces, where the governor administered justice and transacted other business.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Gen.*: A coming together, a meeting.

"A usual ceremony at their convents or meetings."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecclesiology*:

(1) The fraternity or sisterhood of an abbey or priory; a community of religious persons, whether monks or nuns. At first those who withdrew to the desert lived solitarily [EREMITES]; the gathering together into a community of all those solitaries who could be brought to tolerate the restraint of a society regulated by rule was a later movement. [CENOBITE.]

"Lodged in the abbey; where the reverend abbot, With all his convent, honorably received him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(2) The house in which the community described under (1) dwells; a monastery or a nunnery.

"... yon mountains hide
The little convent of Saint Bride."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iv. 15.

2. *Hist.*: In this country owing to religious upheavals going on in the Old World, a very large number of the religious consecrate of the Roman Catholic Church have found refuge. One of the oldest of our Commonwealths, that of Maryland, was settled by the Catholics, who at an early date laid the foundations of numerous convents and monasteries. As the settlements and centers of population pushed further in every direction from the eastern coast of this country, the devoted emissaries of the Church were in the van, and the result has been the building and organization of some of the most noted convents in the world. Scarcely a large town in the country is without its convent or nunnery, while in many of the larger cities there are several communities of either sex. The term convent is in this country applied almost exclusively to an establishment containing a sodality of nuns, the male religious being denominated monks and their establishments monasteries.

It is said that the first convent in England was erected by Eadbald at Folkestone in 630, and the first in Scotland at Coldingham in 670. They were numerous during the Middle Ages. Henry VIII. suppressed them, confiscating their revenues. By the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 their erection in the United Kingdom was prohibited, but the Act was from the first so much of a dead letter that they were established in various places with no protest from the community in general. For a long time convents in Britain were founded by the Church of Rome only, but in 1875 one was opened at Bournemouth under the auspices of the Ritualist party in the Establishment.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a convent, specially in the sense of A. II. 1 (2).

¶ For the difference between *convent* and *cloister*, see CLOISTER.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Convent-bell* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 21), *convent-bread* (*Wordsworth: White Doe*, i.), *convent-cell* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 6), *convent-gloom* (*Ibid.*, v. 9), *convent-wall* (*Longfellow: Dante*).

***convent-loaf**, *s.* Fine manchet-bread [MANCHET.]

côn-věnt', *v. t. & i.* [From Lat. *conventum*, supine of *convenio* = to come together; *con* = together, and *venio* = to come.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To call together.

2. To summon before a judge.

"To-morrow morning to the council-board
He be convened."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To meet, to assemble.

2. To concur.

"All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Two Noble Kinsmen.

3. To serve for a purpose, to be convenient.

côn-věnt'-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [CONVENT, *v.*]

côn-věnt'-ic-əl, *a.* [Eng. *convent*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to or derived from a convent or monastery.

"The gardener . . . had mortgaged a month of his conventual wages."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, v. 115.

côn-věnt'-tī-cle, *s. & a.* [Fr. *conventicule*; Sp. & Port. *conventiculo*; Ital. *conventicolo*, all from Lat. *conventiculum* = a small assemblage, from *conventus*.] [CONVENT, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. *Gen.*: A small gathering, an assembly.

"They are commanded to abstain from all conventicles of men whatever."—*Ayliffe*.

2. *Spec.*: A small gathering for religious worship. The word was applied to the schools of Wycliffe. Afterward it was used of Dissenters from the Establishment in Queen Elizabeth's time, but it did not come into great prominence till the passing of the Uniformity Act in 1662. Then Conventicles was employed as a term of contempt for the gatherings of Nonconformists in England and of Covenanters in Scotland, who remained in separation from the established Churches of their respective countries. [CONVENTICLE ACT.]

"... to leave unrepealed the Act which made it death to attend a Presbyterian conventicle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. Technically:

¶ *Conventicle Acts*:

Law & Hist.: Various Acts designed to punish those who conducted or frequented conventicles. By 35 Eliz., c. 1, passed in 1593, any persons attending such places were to be imprisoned till they conformed. If they did not conform within three months they were to abjure the realm, and if they would not do this, or if after abjuration they returned to the country again, they were to be hanged. By the Conventicle Act, 16 Chas. II., c. 4, passed in 1664, it was enacted that whenever five persons more than the inmates of the house where a conventicle was held attended it, every one of them was liable to a penalty of £5 (\$25), three months' imprisonment for the first offense, twice as much for the second, and a fine of £100 (\$500) or transportation for seven years for the third. The penalties were modified by the 22 Chas. II., c. 1, passed in 1670, and the Act itself repealed by the Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, § 1, passed May 24, 1689. Similar enactments were in force in Scotland at the same period. (*Townsend, &c.*)

***côn-věnt'-tī-cle**, *v. i.* [From *conventicle*, *s.* (q. v.)] To partake of the nature of a conventicle; to be connected with a conventicle.

côn-věnt'-tī-clēr, *s.* [Eng. *conventicle*; *-er*.] A supporter or frequenter of conventicles

***côn-věnt'-tī-clīng**, *a.* [Eng. *conventicle*; *-ing*.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of a conventicle.

"... private, blind, conventicling schools, . . ."
—*South: Sermons*, v. 45.

côn-věnt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONVENT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of meeting or of summoning together to a meeting.

"... the conventing together of this council . . ."
—*State Trials; The Conclusion of John Wickliffe*.

côn-věnt'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr. *convention*; Prov. & Sp. *convencion*; Port. *convenção*; Ital. *convenzione*, all from Lat. *conventio* (genit. *conventionis*) = (1) an assembly, a meeting, (2) an agreement, a compact, from *conventus*, *pa. par. of conventio*.] [CONVENE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the sense of an assembly or meeting: (See etym.)

(1) *Of persons*:

(a) The act of coming together or assembling; the state of being assembled.

(b) Those who there meet.

"... a convention of socialists which proclaims all property to be robbery, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(2) *Of things*: The act of coming together under the operation of natural law; the state of being brought together.

"... the conventions, or associations, of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination."
—*Boyle*.

2. In the sense of an agreement: (See etym.)

3. A formal engagement entered into between two or more powers, parties, or individuals.

II. Technically.

1. *U. S. Politics & History*: The word convention has in this country an association of ideas pregnant with all that is most important in our political history. Several times have conventions been held at which were considered questions of the very existence of the nation. The secession conventions held in eleven Southern States, resulted in the civil war of 30 years ago. Several times have constitutional conventions been called to consider and prepare State constitutions—the most impor-

tant being those held in the Southern States during the "Reconstruction" period. The great national political parties meet in convention to nominate the President of the United States, and the same method of nomination prevails, down to the smallest candidate for the lowest municipal or county office. Nothing can be done in a political way that does not emanate in a convention. It is the shibboleth of the great army of the people. The custom of assembling in convention has extended to other affairs than politics and many conventions for miscellaneous purposes are annually held.

2. *Eng. Parliamentary Hist. & Law*: An extraordinary meeting of the Houses of Lords and Commons at a time of national crisis or revolution, without being called together by the writ of the sovereign or waiting to ask his assent. The name is specially applied (a) to the Parliament summoned, not by the sovereign, but by General Monk, which met on April 25, 1660, and restored Charles II., and (b) to the Parliament convened by the Prince of Orange, who at the time was not king of England. It met on January 22, 1689, and bestowed the kingdom on its author and his wife, William and Mary.

"By the Act which turned the Convention into a parliament, the members of both Houses were required to take the new oaths."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *French Hist.*: The term applied to what was more fully named The National Convention, which succeeded the National Legislative Assembly on September 21, 1792, and was dissolved October 26, 1795. It commenced by abolishing royalty and proclaiming a republic, it altered the calendar, was sanguinary in its measures, and was at feud with Europe.

4. *Diplomacy, Hist., &c.*: A treaty. Thus there have been conventions by this country with Great Britain, France, &c., about the extradition of fugitives from justice.

5. *Mil.*: A treaty or engagement entered into by the commanders of two armies opposed to each other in a campaign, as to the terms on which a truce or temporary cessation of hostilities may be made between them.

B. As adj.: Partaking of the nature of such a convention as that described under A. II. 1.

convention-parliament, convention parliament, *s.* A parliament which is transformed into a convention, or vice versa.

"... the convention-parliament which restored King Charles the Second . . ."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

côn-věnt'-tion-əl, *a.* [Eng. *convention*; *-al*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Agreed on by compact, or under certain conditions, and stipulations.

2. Arising from or founded on custom or use, and sanctioned by general agreement or concurrence.

"Poetry and elocution of every sort make use of signs, but those signs are arbitrary and conventional."—*Str. J. Reynolds*, Dis. 10.

II. Technically:

1. *Fine Arts*: Depending on, or following tradition and accepted models, irrespective of the true principles of art.

"It [Christian painting] was rigidly traditional, conventional, hierarchical."—*Milman: Lat. Christ.*, bk. xiv., ch. x.

*2. *Old Law*: Depending on or arising from the mutual agreement of the several parties.

"Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights' service."—*Hale: Common Law*.

¶ (1) *Conventional estates*: Those freeholds, not of inheritance, or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law. (*Blackstone & Wharton*.)

(2) *Conventional obligations*: Obligations arising from the special agreement of the parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

côn-věnt'-tion-əl-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *conventional*; *-ism*.]

1. Any conventional character, system, form, or ceremony; anything depending upon conventional rules and precedents.

"... strengthening conventionalism into irresistible law."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. x.

2. An adherence to conventional rules and precedents; conventionality.

"... the knowledge thus acquired led to a nobler conventionalism of treatment . . ."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

côn-věnt'-tion-əl-īst, *s.* [Eng. *conventional*; *-ist*.]

1. One bound by or adhering to a convention or treaty.

2. One given to conventionality.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

côn-vẽn-tion-ăl-i-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *conventional*; *-ity*.] A conventional system, habit, form, or rule; adherence to conventional rules or precedents; conventionalism.

"... breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities."
—Lamb: *Letter to Coleridge*.

†côn-vẽn'-tion-ăl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *conventional*; *-ize*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules.

2. *Fine Arts*: To represent in accordance with conventional rules.

"Both [leaves and figures] are conventionalized on the same principle."—Ruskin.

côn-vẽn'-tion-ăl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *conventional*; *-ly*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement; in accordance with the rules or ways of society.

"I should have replied to this question by something conventionally vague and polite."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fine Arts*: In accordance with conventional rules or precedents; according to tradition or accepted models.

côn-vẽn'-tion-a-rỹ, *a.* [Eng. *convention*; *-ary*.] Acting under or bound by a convention or express agreement or contract.

"The ordinary covenants of most conventional tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys."—Carew: *Survey*.

côn-vẽn'-tion-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *convention*; *-er*.] One who belongs to or joins in a convention.

côn-vẽn'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *convention*; *-ist*.] One who enters into a convention, covenant or contract.

côn-vẽn'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *convent*; *-ment*.] A convention, bargain, or contract.

"... prejudicial or hurtful to our ancient amities and conventions already concluded, . . ."—Sir T. Wyatt, App. No. 5. By the King.

côn-vẽn'-tũ-ăl, ***con-ven-tu-alle**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conventuel*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a convent or monastery; monastic.

"... the oldest of whom had never seen a conventual garb except on the stage."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***B. As subst.**: A member of a convent or monastery; a monk, a nun.

"And some questiō hath arise in the order of Saint Francis, betweene the obseruauntes and ye conventualles."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 875.

¶ (1) *Conventual Brethren*:

Ch. Hist.: A large section of the Franciscan Order, consisting of all laxer members who consented, upon the permission of the pontiffs, somewhat to modify the severe discipline of the founder. The other sections were called the Brethren of the Observation, or the Regular Observantines. They were much more strict. In 1368 they were permitted by the general of their order to separate from the Conventual Brethren and form a distinct organization. (*Mosheim*: *Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv, pt. ii, ch. ii, § 34.)

(2) *Conventual church*:

1. A church attached to or belonging to a convent or monastery.

"Of vast cathedral or conventual church,
Their vigils kept . . ."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

2. Those connected with it.

3. A dean and chapter, or other society of a similar kind.

côn-věrge', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. & Sp. *converger*; Port. *convergir*, from Low Lat. *convergo*; Class. Lat. *con* = together, and *vergo* = 1, (t.) to cause to turn, to incline; 2, (i.) to incline or be inclined.]

†A. Trans.: To cause to appear from different directions, and, if continued sufficiently far, to meet.

"Placing a concave silvered mirror behind the electric light I converge its rays to a focus of dazzling brilliancy."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ix. 232.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Of things material*: To approach, and, if continued sufficiently far, to meet.

"EnswEEPing first
The lower skies, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven."

Thomson: *Autumn*.

2. *Of things immaterial*: To approach.

"... subsequently, as suggested by Vogt, they converged in character."—Darwin: *The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i, ch. vii, vol. i, p. 230.

côn-věr'-gẽnce, **†côn-věr'-gẽn-qỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *convergence*; Sp. & Port. *convergencia*; Ital. *convergenza*, all from Low Lat. *convergentia*.] [CON-

VERGENT.] The quality of converging or vending to meet in a point.

"... the convergency or divergency of the rays . . ."—Berkeley: *New Theory of Vision*, § 35.

côn-věr'-gẽnt, *a.* [Fr. *convergent*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *convergente*, all from Low Lat. *convergens* (genit. *convergentis*), pr. par. of *convergo*.] [CONVERGE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Tending toward a point; tending to approach each other. (Used of things material or immaterial.)

"... directing its convergent curves to heaven."—Hallam: *Lit. of Europe*, pt. i, ch. iii, § 59.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Alg. & Arith.*: A term applied to certain series or numbers. A convergent series of terms or of numbers is one which, continued ever so far, will not amount to a certain given number. If 3 be the given number, then such a series as $3 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$ is convergent, for all the fractions together will never amount to 3. It is opposed to a divergent series of terms or numbers, which being infinitely continued will sooner or later amount to the given number. [DIVERGENT.]

2. *Optics, &c.*: A term used specially (1) of rays of light, which, being continued, will meet in a focus; (2) of a lens which will make the rays thus meet in a focus.

côn-věr'-gẽn-tĩ, *in compos.* [From Low Lat. *convergens* (genit. *convergentis*) = converging.]

Bot.: A term used only in the subjoined compound.

convergenti-nervose, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *convergenti-nervosus*.]

Bot.: A term applied by Link to such endogenous leaves as have the primary nerves or veins more or less convergent.

côn-věr'-gĩ-nẽrved, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *convergenti-nervis*.]

Bot.: A term used when the ribs of a leaf describe a curve and meet at a point. It is called also curve-ribbed.

côn-věr'-gĩng, *pr. par. & a.* [CONVERGE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. **Bot.**: Connivent, having a gradually inward direction, as in many petals.

côn-věr'-a-ble, ***côn-věr'-ĩ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; *-able*.] Fit or qualified for conversation; free in talk; agreeable, communicative, sociable.

"While young, humane, conversable, and kind."

Cowper: *To Warren Hastings*.

côn-věr'-a-ble-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *conversable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being conversable; agreeableness in conversation, sociability.

"Because of their learning, freedom, and conversableness."—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 251.

côn-věr'-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *conversab(le)*; *-ly*.]

1. In conversation, as a language.

"... speaks it [the pristine Greek] conversably."—Howell, bk. i, § 1, Lett. 27.

2. In a conversable manner; with agreeable and sociable manners.

côn-věr'-a-ncẽ, ***côn-věr'-a-nc-qỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; *-ance*, *-ancy*.] The state or quality of being conversant; a habit of familiarity; familiar intercourse or intimacy.

côn-věr'-ant, ***côn-věr'-aunt**, ***côn-věr'-aunte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *conversant*, pr. par. of *converser*.] [CONVERSE, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

*1. Living or residing; having one's abode; resident.

"... in the cities Bethsaida & Corozaim, must he be brought up & be conversant."—Strype: *Discourse of Antichrist*.

*2. Associating or keeping company; living in a state of intimacy and familiarity; closely connected, intimate, familiar.

"Conversaunte to be: conversor. Frequentor, Vtor."—Huloet.

(1) Followed by *among*.

"... the strangers that were conversant among them."—Joshua viii. 35.

(2) Followed by *with*.

"... we were conversant with them, . . ."—1 Sam. xxv. 15.

3. Having a knowledge of anything acquired by study, familiarity, intimacy, or long association; well acquainted.

(1) Followed by *with*.

"Conversant only with the ways of men."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

(2) Followed by *in*.

"... conversant in general services, . . ."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

4. Having relation or converse with; connected, concerned, or occupied.

* (1) Followed by *in*.

† (2) Followed by *about*.

"... our actions are conversant about things beset with many circumstances, . . ."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. i, ch. ii.

***B. As subst.**: One who converses with another.

***côn-věr'-ant-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *conversant*; *-ly*.]

1. By way of conversation.

2. In a conversant or familiar manner.

côn-věr'-sã-tion, ***côn-věr'-sã-çion**, ***côn-věr'-sã-çionun**, *s.* [Fr. *conversation*; Ital. *conversazione*; Sp. *conversacion*, from Lat. *conversatio*, from *conversor*.] [CONVERSE, *s.*]

*1. The act or state of residing or sojourning in any place; residence, dwelling.

*2. Commerce, intercourse, dealing, traffic.

"... all tramke and mutuall conversation . . ."—Haackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i, p. 174.

*3. Close intimacy or familiarity; intimate fellowship or intercourse with persons.

"The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best company."—Dryden.

*4. Intimate knowledge gained by long study or acquaintance; a practical knowledge of things.

(1) Followed by *in*.

"... long experience in business and much conversation in books, . . ."—Bacon.

(2) Followed by *with*.

"By experience and conversation with these bodies, . . ."—Woodward.

*5. Intercourse with one of the opposite sex; connection.

*6. Behavior or manner of life, conduct, deportment, habits.

"Let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel."—Phil. i. 27.

7. The act of conversing; familiar or intimate talk.

"What I mentioned some time ago in conversation, was not a new thought, . . ."—Swift.

8. The subject on which persons converse.

*9. An informal gathering for purposes of social intercourse and conversation.

"Lady Pomfret had a charming conversation once a week."—Walpole: *Lett.*, i. 171. (Davies.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *conversation*, *dialogue*, *colloquy*, and *conference*: "A conversation is always something actually held between two persons; a dialogue is mostly fictitious, and written as if spoken; any number of persons may take part in a conversation; but a dialogue always refers to the two persons who are expressly engaged; a conversation may be desultory, in which each takes his part at pleasure; a dialogue is formal, in which there will always be reply and rejoinder; a conversation may be carried on by any signs besides words, which are addressed personally to the individual present; a dialogue must always consist of express words; a prince holds frequent conversations with his ministers on affairs of state; Cicero wrote dialogues on the nature of the gods, and many later writers have adopted the dialogue form as a vehicle for conveying their sentiments: a conference is a species of conversation; a colloquy is a species of dialogue; a conversation is indefinite as to the subject, or the parties engaged in it; a conference is confined to particular subjects and descriptions of persons; a conversation is mostly occasional: a conference is always specifically appointed; a conversation is mostly on indifferent matters; a conference is mostly on national or public concerns: we have a conversation as friends; we have a conference as ministers of state." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

conversation-tube, *s.* A speaking-tube (q. v.).

côn-věr'-sã-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to conversation; done in conversation.

"... easy, confidential conversational abandon, . . ."—Thackeray: *Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

côn-věr'-sã-tion-ăl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *conversational*; *-ist*.] One who has superior powers of conversation.

***côn-věr'-sã-tioned**, *a.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-ed*.] Of a certain manner, behavior, or deportment; mannered, conducted.

"Till she be better conversationed."

Beaum. & Fletcher: *The Captain*.

côn-věr'-sã-tion-ĩsm, *s.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-ism*.] An idiom or phrase used in conversation; a colloquialism.

côn-věr'-sã-tion-ĩst, *s.* [Eng. *conversation*; *-ist*.] One who has high powers of conversation.

"Kit-Cat, the famous conversationist."

Byron: *Don Juan*, xiii. 47.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

côn-vêrs'-at-ive, *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *conversor*.] [CONVERSE, *a.*] Relating to public life and society; not contemplative; sociable.

"... she chose to endure him with *conservative* qualities of youth."—Wotton: *Life of Duke of Buckingham*.

côn-vêr-sa-zî-ô-nê, (*zi* as *tsi*), *s.* [Ital.] A meeting of company for conversation, especially upon literary and scientific subjects.

"... a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, . . ."—Gray: *Letters to his Mother* (1740).

¶ In the plural it retains the Italian form.

"These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies . . ."—Drummond: *Travels* (1754), p. 41.

côn-vêrse', *v. i.* [Fr. *converser*; Sp. *conversar*; Ital. *conversare*; Lat. *conversor*=to associate with; *con=cum*=with, together, and *versor*=to be occupied.]

*1. To live or dwell in a place; to reside.

"*Conuersand* in the cite of Bethsayda."—Hampole: *Prick of Consc.*, 4, 197.

*2. To live, to associate, to be familiar with. (*Of persons.*)

"... the sentiments of a person with whom he *conversed*, . . ."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

*3. To be familiar or well acquainted with from long intercourse or study. (*Of things.*)

"Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety."—Locke.

4. To hold intercourse with, to commune.

"'Tis, by comparison, an easy task Earth to despise; but, to *converse* with Heaven—This is not easy."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

*5. To have dealings, traffic, or intercourse with.

"... they may friendly *converse* & exercise mutual traffick together."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 159.

*6. To have sexual intercourse.

7. To convey the thoughts reciprocally by means of language; to talk.

"Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl, So well *converse*."—Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 395.

8. To discourse easily and familiarly together; to chat.

¶ It is followed by *with* before the person conversed with, and by *on* before the subject talked of.

"We had *conversed* so often on that subject, . . ."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

côn'-vêrse (1), **côn-vêrse'**, *s.* [CONVERSE, *v.*]

1. Intercourse, association, close and intimate connection, familiarity.

"... a terrestrial *converse* . . ."—Glanville: *Apolonia*.

2. Conversation; free and easy interchange of thoughts.

"Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride."—Pope: *Essay on Crit.*, 641.

3. Information.

"Much *converse* do I find in thee."—Wordsworth: *To a Butterfly*.

4. A point in conversation.

"His lectures of repartes, *converse*, regales, and a hundred more unintelligible toperies."—The *Reformation* (1673).

¶ For the difference between *converse* and *communion*, see COMMUNION.

côn'-vêrse (2), *a. & s.* [Lat. *conversus*, *pa. par.* of *converto*=to turn about: *con=cum*=with, fully, and *verto*=to turn.]

*A. *As adj.*: Turned round, opposite.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. One who has been converted, a convert.

"He comaundide that alle *conuersis* fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel schulden be gaderid."—Wycliffe: *Paratip.*, xxii. 2. (*Purvey*.)

2. The opposite; the counterpart, the complement, the reverse, the contrary.

"It is not true (says he) but the *converse* of the proposition is true in the utmost latitude, . . ."—Warburton: *Div. Leg.*, pref. to ed. of 1758.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom.*: (See extract.)

"A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal."—Chambers.

2. *Logic*: Transposition of the terms of a proposition. [CONVERSION.]

"The truth of any proposition implies that of its illative *converse*."—Whately: *Elements of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 5.

***côn-vêrsed'**, *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; -ed.] Turned back, reversed.

"Bedlo without the e, what is it but Oldeb *conversed*?"—Poe: *Tale of Ragged Mounts*.

côn'-vêrse-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *converse*; -ly.] The cases being changed the one for the other; in reverse order, in a contrary order; reciprocally.

côn-vêrs'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; -er.] One who converses; a talker.

côn-vêrs'-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*; -able.] Capable of being converted or made converse.

¶ For the difference between *conversible* and *facetious*, see FACETIOUS.

côn-vêrs'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONVERSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

*1. Intercourse, dealing, association, or familiarity.

"... all our *conversings* with others, . . ."—Dr. H. More: *Whole Duty of Man*, § 16.

2. Conversation, talk.

côn-vêr'-sion, ***con-ver-syon**, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *conversion*; Ital. *conversione*; Lat. *conversio*=a turning round, from *conversus*, *pa. par.* of *converto*.] [CONVERSE, *a.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of turning or changing from one state into another; transmutation, change.

"Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, . . ."—Bacon.

2. The state of being turned or changed from one state into another; change of function.

"In considering transitions of organs, it is so important to bear in mind the probability of *conversion* from one function to another, . . ."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 191.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act of changing or turning from one mode of life, religion, or belief to another. [B. 5.]

"He oft frequented their assemblies and to them preached *Conversion* and repentance, as to souls In prison under judgment imminent."—Milton.

2. The state or condition of being changed or turned from one mode of life or religion to another.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The act of appropriating to private use, as in trover and conversion.

"Or bring my action of *conversion* And trover for my goods."—Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 3.

2. *Ship-building*:

(1) The change of a vessel from one class to another by a reduction in size, alteration of rig, &c.

(2) The cutting—usually with the saw—of logs of timber into pieces nearly of the shape required.

3. *Logic*: The process by which the converse of a proposition is obtained.

"*Conversion* is the changing or altering of words in a proposition, . . ."—Wilson: *The Arte of Logike*, fol. 21.

4. *Military*:

(1) A change of front.

(2) The alteration of a muzzle-loading gun or rifle to breech-loading.

5. *Scrip. & Theol.*: The word *conversion* occurs only once in the Bible, but portions of the verb to *convert* occur eleven times, and the substantive *convert* once. *Conversion* is the rendering of the Greek word *epistrophên*=literally (1) a turning about, (2) a turning toward. *Conversio* in Latin, and *conversion* in English, are the exactly correspondent words in those languages. The meaning is that a large number of the Gentiles had "turned about" so as to leave behind them their belief in the imaginary divinities of their countrymen and direct their faces toward Christianity, a spiritual and moral renovation attending their change of belief. The verb to *convert* is used of a change wrought upon a sinner's heart when he was turned from his sins to God without any change in his nominal religious professions; before and after his change of heart he remained an avowed adherent of Judaism (Psalm li. 13). Of such a change of heart the "law of the Lord" is an instrument or means (Psalm xix.), or the instrumentality may be human (James v. 19, 20). The change is attended by repentance and forgiveness (Acts iii. 19). It makes the character child-like, and none but those who have undergone this change shall enter the kingdom of heaven (Matt. xviii. 3). There are synonymous words of the same meaning; as, for instance, *turn* in Jer. xxxi. 18, where, for the production of the spiritual change described, the intervention of the Divine Being is considered to be needful, and is sought in prayer (Jer. xxxi. 18). This is the continual teaching of the New Testament (John vi. 44, xvi. 7-11; Acts ii. 26). Many

theologians call the Divinely-produced spiritual change now indicated *conversion*. The 17th Article of the Church of England, while not using the term, clearly describes the idea embodied under it in the following words: "Wherefore they which be endued with so excellent a benefit of God be called according to God's purpose by his Spirit working in due season; they through Grace obey the calling: they be justified freely: they be made the Sons of God by adoption: they be made like the image of his only begotten Son Jesus Christ: they walk religiously in good works, and at length, by God's mercy, they attain to everlasting felicity." The teaching of the Westminster Confession of Faith is conveyed in less concise language, but the meaning is in all respects the same. And with these the teachings of most Protestant confessions agree.

¶ (1) *By conversion*: [Lat. *convertendo*.] *Math.*: A term used when, there being four proportionals, it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth.

(2) *Center of conversion*:

Mech.: The point in a body about which it turns as a center when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces to its different parts. (*Ogilvie*.)

(3) *Conversion of equations*:

Alg.: The reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

(4) *Conversion of proportions*:

Math.: When it is inferred of four proportionals that the first is to its excess over the second as the third is to its excess over the fourth: that is, if $a:b::c:d$, then by conversion of proportions $a:a-b::c:c-d$.

(5) *Conversion of propositions*:

Logic: A changing of the subject into the place of the predicate.

côn-vêr'-sion-îst, *a.* [Eng. *conversion*; -ist.] Of or pertaining to conversion; converting.

"The New Testament has, of course, been frequently translated, chiefly for *conversionist* purposes."—Academy, Oct. 29, 1881, p. 330.

***côn-vêrs'-îve** (1), *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*, *v.*; -ive.] Conversable, sociable, agreeable.

"... one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man."—Felltham: *Resolves*, ii. 75.

côn-vêrs'-îve (2), *a.* [Eng. *convers(e)*, *a.*; -ive.]

1. *Passive*: Capable of being converted or changed; convertible.

2. *Active* (*Hebrew Grammar*): A term applied to the Hebrew letter *vau* when it is employed to change the future into the tense of narration.

côn-vêrt', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. & Sp. *convertir*; Ital. *convertere*; Lat. *converto*=to turn about: *con=cum*=with, fully, and *verto*=to turn.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To change physically from one state to another, to transmute, to transform.

"If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, . . ."—Burnet.

* (2) To change from one position to another, to turn, to move.

(3) To change into another kind of force or power equivalent in amount to the first.

"Chemical affinity, it is said, can be *converted* into heat and light."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 11.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To change in character from one state to another.

(2) To give in exchange for some equivalent; as, to *convert* land into money.

(3) To change in manner, conduct, religion, or mode of life. [II. 5.]

"Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design."—Hammond.

(4) To cause to turn from any course, direction, or tendency.

"He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins."—James v. 20.

(5) To turn from one use or destination to another.

(6) To divert from the proper or legitimate use; to appropriate. [II. 2.]

"He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

* (7) To change or turn from one language into another; to translate, to render.

"Which story [Berenice] then presently celebrated by Callimachus, in a most elegant poem, Catullus more elegantly *converted*."—B. Jonson.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *Law*: To appropriate to private use. [I. 2, (6).]

3. *Ship-building*: To alter in size, character, or rig.

4. *Mil.*: To alter a muzzle-loading gun or rifle to breech-loading.

"Some cast-iron smooth-bore guns are still converted for the Government."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii, p. 218.

5. *Theol.*: To produce in an individual the spiritual change described under CONVERSION, B. 6.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To turn round.

"Ihesu conuertid and . . . seith to hem."—*Wycliffe*: *John* i. 38.

2. To be turned or directed.

"The public hope
And eye to thee converting."

Thomson: *Winter*, 39.

3. To be converted or changed; to suffer or undergo a change or transmutation.

(a) *Of material things*:

"They rub out of it a red dust which converteth into worms, . . ."—*Sandys*: *Travels*.

(b) *Of immaterial things*:

"The love of wicked men converts to fear."
Shakesp.: *Richard I.*

côn'-vêrt, s. & a. [CONVERT, v.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who is converted or brought over from one opinion or practice to another.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Theol.*: One who is converted from one religion to another, especially from any false religion to Christianity.

"The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images."—*Stillingfleet*: *Defense of Discourse on Rom. Idol.*

**Eccles.*: A lay brother admitted in monasteries to the service of the house, but not to orders, nor to sing in the choir. (*Ayliffe*.)

*B. *As adj.*: Converted to the true religion.

"... circumcising the convert Gentiles, . . ."—*Locke*: *Galatians*, ch. ii, note 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *convert* and *proselyte*: "*Convert* is more extensive in its sense and application than *proselyte*: *convert* in its full sense includes every change of opinion, without respect to the subject; *proselyte* in its strict sense refers only to changes from one religion to another . . . *Conversion* is a more voluntary act than *proselytism*; it emanates entirely from the mind of the agent, independent of foreign influence; it extends not merely to the abstract or speculative opinions of the individual, but to the whole current of his feelings and spring of his actions: it is the conversion of the heart and soul. *Proselytism* is an outward act, which need not extend beyond the conformity of one's words and actions to a certain rule: *convert* is therefore always taken in a good sense; it bears on the face of it the stamp of sincerity: *proselyte* is a term of more ambiguous meaning; the *proselyte* is often the creature and tool of a party; there may be many *proselytes* where there are no converts." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

côn'-vêrt'-êd, a. [CONVERT, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Changed from one state to another, transmuted, transformed.

2. *Fig.*: Changed in manners, religion, or opinions. [II. 2.]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ship-building*: Changed from one class to another by an alteration in size, character, or rig.

2. *Mil.*: Applied to a gun or rifle changed from a muzzle-loader to a breech-loader.

3. *Theol.*: Having undergone the spiritual change described under CONVERSION, B. 6 (q. v.).

¶ *Converted Brethren*:

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the lay members of the monastic order called Grandmontains (q. v.). (*Mosheim*: *Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 26.)

côn'-vêrt'-êr, côn'-vêrt'-ôr, s. [Eng. convert; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Gen.*: One who or that which changes or converts anything from one state to another.

2. *Spec.*: One who converts others to the true religion.

"... the zealous converters of souls, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i., ser. 1.

II. *Steel-making*: An iron retort in which molten iron is exposed to a blast of air, the oxygen of which burns out the carbon and some other impurities of

the iron; a subsequent addition to the charge makes a further chemical change, and the result is a grade of steel. It is used in the Bessemer process. (*Knight*.)

III. *Electricity*: An induction coil used with the alternating current for changing potential difference and inversely therewith the available current.

côn'-vêrt'-î-bîl'-î-tî, s. [Eng. convertible; -ity.]

1. The quality of being convertible; capability of being converted.

"The convertibility of natural forces consists solely in transformations of dynamic into potential, and of potential into dynamic energy, which are incessantly going on."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 28.

2. Capability of being exchanged for other things.

côn'-vêrt'-î-ble, a. [Eng. convert; euph. -able.]

1. Capable of being converted or changed from one state into another.

"Minerals are not convertible into another species, . . ."—*Harvey*.

2. Capable of being applied to any use.

"... what were the written memorials, convertible to the use of the historian."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 7, vol. i., p. 132.

3. So exactly correspondent in character or power that one may be used for another; capable of being logically converted; equivalent.

"... the law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always convertible terms, . . ."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, vol. i., introd., § 3.

¶ Followed by *with* before that with which anything so exactly corresponds.

"... the specific essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it."—*Locke*.

4. Interchangeable; capable of being changed one for the other; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are convertible letters.

5. Capable of being exchanged for anything else.

côn'-vêrt'-î-ble-ness, s. [Eng. convertible; -ness.] The quality of being convertible; convertibility.

côn'-vêrt'-î-blî, adv. [Eng. convertib(le); -ly.] By conversion or interchange; interchangeably, reciprocally.

côn'-vêrt'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CONVERT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of changing from one state to another; conversion.

2. *Fig.*: The act of changing in opinion, religion, &c.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ship-building*: The changing in class of a vessel by alteration in size, character, or rig.

2. *Mil.*: The act or process of changing a muzzle-loading gun or rifle into breech-loading.

3. *Theol.*: The same as CONVERSION, B. 6 (q. v.).

converting-furnace, s. A furnace for converting wrought-iron into steel. The process is as follows: The bars of iron are cut by shears to the required length and are placed in layers in a flat, narrow furnace, with intervening layers of pounded charcoal. Above the alternate strata of iron and charcoal is a covering of ferruginous earth. The mass being heated, the carbon is in some way absorbed by the iron, which is converted into steel. This is known as CEMENTING (q. v.). The resulting blister steel, so called from the blisters formed by bubbles of gas which were eliminated during the process of conversion, is then cut up, reheated and hammered, and becomes shear steel. Blister steel, cut up, heated in crucibles, poured into molds, and the ingots hammered into shape, becomes cast-steel. (*Knight*.)

*côn'-vêrt'-îst, s. [Eng. convert; -ist.] A convert.

*côn'-vêrt'-îte, s. [Eng. convert; -ite.] A convert.

"... a gentle convertite."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 1.

côn'-vêx, a. & s. [Fr. *convexe*; Sp. *convexo*; Port. *convexo*; Ital. *convesso*, all from Lat. *convexus*=(as subst.) a periphery, (as adj.) carried round, rounded off, vaulted, from *conveho*=to carry or bring together: *con*=together, and *veho*=to carry, to convey.]

A. *As adj.*: Curved in such a way that the projecting portion is in the direction of the spectator's eye. It is opposed to *concave* (q. v.). It is used of a lens, of the surface of a sphere, &c.

"The convex or outbowed side of a vessel will hold nothing."—*Bp. Hall*: *An Holy Panegyric*.

B. *As subst.*: A body swelling externally into a curve. (Used of a lens, of the surface of a globe, of a shield, &c.)

"Ten zones of brass its ample brim surround;

And twice ten bosses the bright convex crown'd."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xi., l. 45, 46.

côn'-vêxed, a. [Eng. *convex*; -ed.] Made of a convex form.

côn'-vêx'-êd-lî, adv. [Eng. *convexed*; -ly.] In a convex form.

côn'-vêx'-êd-ness, s. [Eng. *convexed*; -ness.] The quality of being convexed or convex, convexness, convexity.

côn'-vêx'-î-tî, s. [Fr. *convexité*; Sp. *convexidad*; Port. *convexidade*; Ital. *convessità*, all from Lat. *convexitas*.] [CONVEX.] The quality of being convex; curvature, the projecting being in the direction of the spectator's eye.

"... the very convexity of the earth."—*Bentley*.

côn'-vêx'-lî, adv. [Eng. *convex*; -ly.] In a convex form.

"... convexly conical . . ."—*Grew*: *Museum*.

côn'-vêx'-ness, s. [Eng. *convex*; -ness.] The quality of being convex, convexity.

côn'-vêx'-ô, in compos. [Eng., &c., *convex*, and o connective.] Convex.

convexo-concave, a. Convex on one side and concave on the other, like a watch-glass. A lens of this form is called also a meniscus.

"These are the phenomena of thick convexo-concave plates of glass, . . ."—*Newton*.

convexo-convex, a. Convex on both sides. The same as DOUBLY CONVEX.

convexo-plane, a. Convex on one side and plane on the other. The same as PLANO-CONVEX.

côn'-vêy, *con-vaye, *con-vele, *con-veyen, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *conveier*, *convoier*; Ital. *convogliare*, *convogliare*; Sp. *convoyar*, from Low Lat. *convio*=to accompany on a road; Lat. *con*=cum=with, together, and *via*=a road.] [CONVOY.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To carry, to transport from one place to another.

"Those galleons . . . had never conveyed so precious a freight from the West Indies to Seville."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(2) To remove secretly.

"... there was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

(3) To cause to pass by any channel; as, to convey water by pipes.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To conduct or escort a person on his way.

* (2) To steal, to carry off.

"'Convey,' the wise it call."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 3.

* (3) To pass or hand on to another, to transfer. [II.]

"A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, . . ."—*Locke*.

(4) To cause to pass from one place to another; to transmit; to act as a medium in carrying from one place to another; as, the air conveys sound.

"And mists in spreading streams convey
More fresh the fumes of new-shorn hay."

Warton: *On the Approach of Summer*, Ode 11.

(5) To impart, to communicate.

"It is the province of the historian, for instance, to convey information by means of language, . . ."—*Whately*: *Elements of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 2.

(6) To act as a medium in communicating or imparting anything; as, words convey ideas.

"... there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, . . ."—*Locke*.

† (7) To introduce, to cause to enter.

"Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one."—*Locke*.

(8) To give rise to, to cause; as, to convey an impression.

* (9) To manage with privacy or secrecy.

"I will . . . convey the business as I shall find means, . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *King Lear*, i. 2.

II. *Law*: To transfer property; to pass a title to anything from one person to another by deed, assignment, or otherwise.

*B. *Reflex*: To conduct one's self, to behave, to manage.

"Hugh Capet . . .
Convey'd himself as heir to the Lady Lingare."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

C. *Intransitive*:

* 1. To act as a thief, to steal.

2. To give rise to an impression, belief, or opinion; to suggest, to imply.

¶ For the difference between *convey* and *to bear*, see BEAR.

*con-vey, s. [CONVOY.] A convoy, an escort.

fate, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trî, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

côn-vêy'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *convey*; -*able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred; transferable.
côn-vêy'-a-nce, ***con-vei-ance**, ***con-veigh-ance**, ***con-vey-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *convey*; -*ance*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of conveying, carrying, or transporting anything from one place to another; carriage, transference.

"Madest quick conveyance with her good aunt Anne."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. The act of causing to pass from one place to another by any channel.

"... the conveyance of more water to the citee."
Fabian, vol. ii., an. 1547.

3. The means, instrument, or vehicle in which anything is conveyed or transported from one place to another; a carriage.

"... bethink you of some conveyance . . ."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of conveying or transmitting by a medium from one place to another.

"... tradition is no infallible way of conveyance . . ."
Stillingfleet, vol. iv., ser. 2.

*2. The act of transmitting, handing down, or passing on anything; transmission. [B.]

"... the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, . . ."
Locke.

3. A means or way for carriage or transportation.

"Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the countries named in the text."
Raleigh: Hist. World.

†4. The act or process of imparting or communicating.

"... the best and safest conveyance of the memory of events to posterity."
Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. vi., § 5.

†5. The medium or channel by which anything is conveyed or communicated.

*6. Secret or cunning management or conduct.

*7. Jugglery, trickery.

"Can they not juggle, and with slight,
 Conveyance play with wrong and right?"
Butler: Hudibras.

B. Law:

1. The act of transferring property; the passing a title to anything from one person to another by deed, assignment, &c.

"The Lord Coventry found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl."
Clarendon.

2. The writing or document by which property is conveyed.

côn-vêy'-a-nç-êr, *s.* [Eng. *conveyanc(e)*; -*er*.] A lawyer whose profession it is to draw up deeds for the conveyance of property.

"... by fraud of conveyancers."
Sir W. Temple: Introd. Hist. England.

côn-vêy'-a-nç-îng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *conveyanc(e)*; -*ing*.]

A. *As adj.*: Applied to a lawyer who draws up conveyances, as opposed to one who practices in the courts.

B. *As subst.*: The act or profession of drawing up conveyances or deeds for the conveying of property; of investigating the title of the venders of any property, and of drawing deeds and contracts for the definition and protection of the rights or liabilities of individuals.

côn-vêyêd', *pa. par. or a.* [CONVEY.]

côn-vêy'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *convey*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who conveys or carries anything from one person or place to another.

2. One who transmits or causes anything to pass from one place to another.

"The conveyers of waters . . ."
Brerewood: On Languages.

†3. Any medium or channel for the conveyance or transmission of anything.

"... those organs of the body which are the immediate conveyers of all our ideas."
Law: Enquiry, ch. i.

*4. A thief, a robber.

*5. An impostor, a juggler, a cheat.

"What say ye of this crafty conveyer?" . . ."
Tyndall: Works, p. 128.

II. *Mech.*: A mechanical means of carrying objects.

côn-vêy'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONVEY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of carrying or transmitting anything from one place to another; conveyance.

***côn-vî'-cî-âte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *conviciatus*, *pa. par. of convicior*=to abuse, to clamor at.] To clamor, to raise a clamor or outcry, to rail, to revile, to abuse.

"... it is an easy thing for men so resolved, to conviciate, instead of accusing."
State Trials: Abp. Laud, an. 1640-4.

côn-vî'-cîn'-î-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *con*, and Eng. *vicinity* (q. v.).] The quality of being neighboring; neighborhood, vicinity.

"... the vicinity and contiguity of the two parishes."
Wotton: Hist. of Kiddington, p. 18.

***côn-vî'-cious**, ***con-vi-cyous**, *a.* [Lat. *convici(um)*=abuse, reproach; Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.] Reproachful, abusive.

"... these convicious words,—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismaticke, or sacramentarie, . . ."
Queen Elizabeth: Injunctions, &c., an. 1559.

côn-vîct', ***con-vyct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *convictus*, *pa. par. of convinco*.] [CONVINCE.]

1. To prove guilty in a court of law, to detect, to bring a charge home to a person.

"Two only of the Merry Boys, as they were called, were convicted."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

2. To find a verdict of guilty against any person after the hearing of evidence.

"The jury convicted the whole of the accused, . . ."
London Daily Telegraph.

† It is now followed by *of* before the crime charged, but formerly *for* was also used. Rarely followed by an infinitive.

"... we had been convicted to have undertaken so many toilsfull paines and perels . . ."
Holland: Ammanus, p. 91.

*3. To convince of sin; to cause the conscience to prick any one.

"And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one."
John viii. 9.

†4. To prove, to demonstrate, to show clearly by proof or evidence.

"And free from bias, must approve the choice
 Convicts a man fanatic in the extreme."
Cowper: Conversation.

*5. To confute, to prove false.

*6. To doom to death or destruction.

"A whole armada of convicted sail."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

*7. To doom or sentence to any penalty.

"... convict to eternal damnation by the law, . . ."
Tyndall: Works, p. 380.

côn-vîct', ***con-vycte**, *pa. par. or a.* [Lat. *convictus*, *pa. par. of convinco*.] [CONVINCE.] Convicted, found guilty.

"By the civil law, a person convicted, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal."
Ayliffe: Parergon.

† A convict recusant. Eng. Eccles. Law: One that hath been legally presented, indicted, and convict for refusing to come to Church to hear the Common prayer, according to the statutes. (Blount.)

côn-vîct, *s.* [CONVICT, *v.*]

*1. A verdict of a jury finding a prisoner guilty; a conviction.

"... the pretendit convict, decreit, & dome gevin in the Justice court . . ."
Acts Mary, 1567 (ed. 1814), pp. 566, 577.

2. A person found guilty of a crime; a convicted criminal.

"... the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, . . ."
Ayliffe: Parergon.

3. A criminal undergoing penal servitude.

† For the difference between *convict* and *criminal*, see CRIMINAL.

côn-vîct'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [CONVICT, *v.*]

*1. Convicted, persuaded.

"They who heard it being convicted by their own consciences went out one by one."
John viii. 9.

2. Found guilty, condemned.

côn-vîct'-î-ble, *a.* [Eng. *convict*; -*able*.] Capable of being convicted. (Ash.)

côn-vîct'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CONVICT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of proving or declaring guilty of any charge; conviction.

côn-vîc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *conviction*; Sp. *conviccion*; Ital. *convizione*; Lat. *convictio*, from *convictus*, *pa. par. of convinco*.] [CONVICT.]

1. The act of finding guilty of any crime before any legal tribunal.

"Conviction to the serpent none belongs."
Milton: P. L., x. 82.

2. The act or process of convincing or fully persuading.

"Doubt we his presence, when he now appears?"
 Then hear conviction."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii., l. 72-73.

3. The state of being found guilty of any crime by a legal tribunal.

"... conviction may accrue two ways . . ."
Blackstone: Commentaries, bk. iv., ch. xxvii.

4. A record or list of cases or persons in which verdicts of guilty have been found by a legal tribunal.

5. The state of being convinced or fully persuaded.

"And Blanche's song conviction brought."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 26.

6. A strong belief or persuasion resting on what appears to be indisputable grounds.

"And did you presently fall under the power of this conviction?"
Bunyan: P. P., pt. i.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *conviction* and *persuasion*: "What convinces binds; what persuades attracts. We convince by arguments; it is the understanding which determines: we are persuaded by entreaties and personal influence; it is the imagination or will which decides. Our conviction respects solely matters of belief or faith; our persuasion respects matters of belief or practice: we are convinced that a thing is true or false; we are persuaded that it is either right or wrong, advantageous or the contrary. A person will have half effected a thing who is convinced that it is in his power to effect it; he will be easily persuaded to do that which favors his own interests. Conviction respects our most important duties; persuasion is applied to matters of indifference. The first step to true repentance is a thorough conviction of the enormity of sin." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

côn-vîct'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *convict*; -*ism*.] The convict system; the system of transportation of convicts to penal settlements.

"The evils of convictism."
W. Howitt.

côn-vîct'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *convict*; -*ive*.] Having the power or quality of convincing; persuasive, convincing.

"... the most close and convictive method that may be."
Dr. H. More: Antidote against Idolatry; Pref.

côn-vîct'-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *convictive*; -*ly*.] In a convictive or convincing manner; convincingly.

côn-vîct'-ive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *convictive*; -*ness*.] The quality of being convictive or convincing; the power of convincing.

côn-vînce', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *convinco*=to overcome by proof: *con=cum*=with, fully, and *vinco*=to conquer; Ital. *convincere*; Sp. *convencer*; Fr. *convaincre*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To overcome, to subdue, to master.

*2. To exceed, to surpass, to defeat.

*3. To convict, to prove guilty of, to bring a charge home to any one.

"Which of you convinceth me of sin?"
John viii. 46.

*4. To confute; to prove the falsity of any statement or proposition.

"... he convinced the texts of Scripture whiche Satan had falsely cyted, . . ."
Udall: Luke, ch. 3.

*5. To demonstrate or prove to conviction; to evince, to manifest.

"The holy suit which fain it would convince."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

6. To persuade to conviction; to compel any one by reasoning to acknowledge a contested point.

"Such proofs . . . as might enable them to convince others."
Atterbury, vol. iii., serm. 7.

(1) Followed by *of*.

"... I have all this while been endeavoring to convince men of, . . ."
Tillotson.

(2) Followed by a clause.

"Such marks . . . as may convince them that it is truly divine."
Hurd: Works, vol. vi., serm. 2.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To overcome, to master, to win.

"Now you look finely indeed, Win! this cap does convince."
Ben Jonson: Barth. Fair, i. 1.

2. To persuade to conviction, to satisfy the mind by evidence.

côn-vînce', *pa. par. or a.* [CONVINCE.]

côn-vînce'-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *convince*; -*ment*.] The act of convincing; conviction.

côn-vînce'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *convince(e)*; -*er*.]

*1. One who or that which manifests or proves.

"The divine light now was only a convincer of his miscarriages."
More: Moral Cabbala, ch. iii.

2. One who convinces or persuades.

***côn-vînce'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *convinc(e)*; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being convinced or persuaded; open to conviction.

2. Capable of being refuted or disproved; refutable.

"... what uncertainties, and also convincible falsities, . . ."
Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii., ch. ix.

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

côn-vĩng'-ĩng, a. [Eng. *convinc(e)*; -ing.]

1. Persuading, satisfying; carrying conviction; conclusive.

"To give them such convincing proofs."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*, ch. iii.

*2. Confuting or disproving; refuting.

¶ For the difference between *convincing* and *conclusive*, see CONCLUSIVE.

côn-vĩng'-ĩng-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *convincing*; -ly.]

In a convincing or convictive manner; so as to produce conviction.

†côn-vĩng'-ĩng-nẽss, s. [Eng. *convincing*; -ness.]

The quality of being convincing; the power of producing conviction.

***côn-vĩv'-al, a. & s.** [Lat. *convivalis*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to a feast, festive, convivial. [CONVIVE.]

"The same was a *convival* dish."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

B. As *subst.*: A guest. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 78.) (*Davies*.)

***côn-vĩv'e, v. i.** [Lat. *convivo*=(1) to live together, (2) to feast together: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *vivo*=to live.] To feast together, to be convivial. (*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.)

côn'-vĩv'e, s. [Lat. *conviva*=a guest.] A guest at a banquet.

"The ravished *convives*' tongues it courted."
Beaumont: *Psyche*, c. x., § 211.

côn-vĩv'-ĩ-al, a. [Lat. *convivialis*, from *convivium*=a banquet.]

1. Of things: Relating or pertaining to a feast, festive, social.

"Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name."
Denham.

2. Of persons: Jovial, merry.

"Your social and *convivial* spirit . . ."—Dr. Newton.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *convivial* and *social*: "The prominent idea in *convivial* is that of sensual indulgence; the prominent idea in *social* is that of enjoyment from an intercourse with society. *Convivial* is a species of the *social*; it is the *social* in matters of festivity. What is *convivial* is *social*, but what is *social* is something more; the former is excelled by the latter as much as the body is excelled by the mind. We speak of *convivial* meetings, *convivial* enjoyments or the *convivial* board; but *social* intercourse, *social* pleasure, *social* amusements, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

côn-vĩv'-ĩ-al-ist, s. [Eng. *convivial*; -ist.] A person of convivial habits or disposition.

côn-vĩv'-ĩ-ăl'-ĩ-tỹ, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. *convivialitas*, from *convivialis*.]

1. A disposition to convivial habits.

" . . . he sacrificed too much to *conviviality* . . ."
—Cowper: *The Cock-fighter's Garland*.

2. The mirth or merriment indulged in at convivial gatherings.

"These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality*."—Malone: *Life of Sir J. Reynolds*, p. 51.

†côn'-vỗ-câte, v. t. [From Lat. *convocatum*, the supine of *convoco*=to convoke, to call together: *con*=together, and *voco*=to call.] To call together, to assemble.

"That authority, which . . . did at that time *convocate* councils."—Taylor: *Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

côn'-vỗ-că'-tion, s. [Fr. *convocation*; Prov. *convocatio*; Sp. *convocación*; Port. *convocação*; Ital. *convocazione*, all from Lat. *convocatio* (genit. *convocationis*)=a calling together.] [CONVOKE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of calling together, the state of being called together.

2. That which is called together, a meeting, an assembly.

1. Lit. (Of persons):

" . . . societies, lodges, *convocations*, and meetings without number."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, i.

(2) Fig. (Of the inferior animals, or any thing):

"Not where he eats, but where he is eaten: a certain *convocation* of politic worms are e'en at him."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Jewish *archæol.*: A stated festival or any other day on which the people were divinely summoned together. On those days, as a rule, no servile work was done.

" . . . concerning the feasts of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy *convocations*, . . ."—Lev. xxiii. 2.

2. Eng. *Eccles.*: An assembly of the clergy. Specially the name given to either of two such gatherings, the one termed the Convocation of Canter-

bury, or simply Convocation, the other the Convocation of York. In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its convocations of its bishops and clergy. Each of the two ecclesiastical provinces of Canterbury and York has its Convocation consisting of two houses, the upper composed of Bishops presided over by the Archbishop, and the lower being made up of the deans of Cathedrals, archdeacons, and proctors elected from the Cathedral chapters, with two additional proctors elected by clergy at large in the province of Canterbury and by the archdeacons in the province of York. The life of the Convocation is coincident with that of parliament. At one time the bodies were paramount in matters ecclesiastical. Then their powers were abridged, and they gradually sank into almost utter nothingness, but were revived in 1872, and by subsequent legislation have had some portion of their old importance restored.

3. Tin-mining: The same as CONVOCATORS (q. v.).

côn'-vỗ-că'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *convocation*; -al.] Pertaining to a convocation in general, or in particular to the ecclesiastical synod so designated. [CONVOCACTION, II. 2.]

côn'-vỗ-că'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *convocation*; -ist.] One who supports convocation; an advocate for the revival of the powers of Convocation.

côn'-vỗ-că-tỗrg, s. pl. [Lat.] The parliament of tinnners. All Stannary laws are enacted by the several convocations. (*Weale*.)

côn'-vỗke, v. t. [Fr. *convoyer*; Prov., Sp. & Port. *convocar*; Ital. *convocare*, from Lat. *convoco*=to call together, to summon: from *con*=*cum*=together, and *voco*=to call, to invite.] To call or summon together, to assemble. Used—

1. Lit. (Of persons):

"Writes *convoking* a Parliament."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Fig. (Of things): (*Wordsworth: Excursion*.)

¶ To *convoke* is to call together by authority, to summon; to *invite* is simply to request.

côn'-vỗke', pa. par. & a. [CONVOKE, v.]

côn'-vỗ-king, pr. par. & a. [CONVOKE, v.]

côn'-vỗ-lâte, côn'-vỗ-lă-tẽd, a. & s. [Lat. *convolutus*, pa. par. of *convolvere*=to roll together, to roll round.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Rolled together, rolled round.

II. Technically:

1. Bot. (Of petals, leaves, &c.): Wholly rolled up in another of the same kind. [CONVOLUTE.]

2. Zool.: In the same sense. (Used of bones, membranes, &c.)

¶ *Convolute* veneration:

Bot.: Veneration in which one margin is rolled up toward the midrib, as in grasses and bananas.

B. As *subst.*: That which is rolled up, as in a ball. (*De Quincey: System of the Heavens*.)

côn'-vỗ-lă'-tion, s. [From Lat. *convolutus*, pa. par. of *convolvere*.] [CONVOLVE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of rolling anything upon itself or round; the state of being so rolled.

"O'er the calm sky, in *convolution* swift,
The feather'd eddy floats . . ."
Thomson: *Autumn*.

2. The twists or folds of anything rolled about itself or round.

II. Anat. (Pl.): Numerous smooth and tortuous eminences on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres, marked off from each other by deep furrows. The former are sometimes called gyri, and the latter are named anfractuositities or sulci. As a rule the depth of a convolution exceeds its thickness. The dividing fissures vary in depth with the age of the individual, and (theoretically at least) with the amount of exercise the brain in its mental functions receives, those of a thoughtful, intelligent person being deeper than those of a wittoled or stupid. Each has received a name; thus there are the angular, the marginal, the supra-marginal, the hippocampal, and various other convolutions.

"Their skulls are smaller, and the *convolutions* of the brain are less complex than in normal men."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., vol. i., p. 121.

côn'-vỗ-lă-tĩve, a. [Mod. Lat. *convolutivus*.]

Bot.: The same as CONVOLUTE (q. v.).

côn'-vỗlve, v. t. [From Lat. *convolvere*=to roll together: *con*=together, and *volvo*=to roll.] To roll together.

"Huge trunks! and each particular trunk a growth
Of intertwined fibers serpentine
Upcoiling, and inveterately *convolved*."
Wordsworth: *Yew-trees*.

côn'-vỗlved, pa. par. & a. [CONVOLVE.]

côn'-vỗl'-ĩng, pr. par. & a. [CONVOLVE.]

côn'-vỗl'-ũ-lă'-cẽ-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *convolvulus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of perigynous exogens, placed by Lindley in his alliance Solanales. The species are generally twining and milky plants, though some are erect bushes. The leaves are often undivided. There are no stipules. Inflorescence axillary or terminal; the partial peduncles, when any exist, generally in the form of two bracts. Corolla, monopetalous, deciduous; the limb five-lobed, plaited; stamens five; ovary simple, with two or four cells, rarely with one; ovules few, erect; style one, generally divided at the top into as many segments as the cells of the ovary; capsule one to four celled, succulent or capsular. Very common in all parts of the tropics, rarer in cold countries. The roots abound in a milky juice, which is strongly purgative. It is the active principle in Jalap (*Convolvulus Jalapa*), Scammony (*C. Scammonia*), &c. [CONVOLVULUS, JALAP, SCAMMONY.] *Batatas edulis* is the Sweet Potato. [BATATAS.] There are two tribes or sections of the order: *Convolvuleæ*, with the carpels consolidated, and *Dichondrææ*, with them distinct. There are forty-six genera known and nearly 700 species.

côn'-vỗl'-ũ-lă'-cẽ-oũs, a. [Mod. Lat. *convolvulaceæ* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the order Convolvulaceæ, and especially to its typical genus *Convolvulus*.

côn'-vỗl'-ũ-lĩc, a. [Lat. *convolvulus* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.]

convolvulic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{54}O_{18}$. An organic acid obtained by boiling convolvulin with baryta water, then precipitating the excess of baryta with dilute sulphuric acid, removing the excess of sulphuric acid by lead carbonate, and finally removing the lead by H_2S gas. Convolvulic acid is a white amorphous bitter powder, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Its aqueous solution is acid, and it forms salts called convolvulates. By boiling with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields sugar and convolvulinol. It is also called rhodeoretic acid.

côn'-vỗl'-ũ-lĩn, s. [Lat. *convolvulus* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. Also called rhodeoretin. A colorless transparent resin contained in the tubers or officinal jalap-root. Convolvulin is prepared by exhausting the root of *Convolvulus orizabensis* with boiling water, then drying and pulverizing it, and treating it with twice its weight of ninety per cent. alcohol, mixing the alcoholic extract with water till it begins to show turbidity; then treating the liquid twice with animal charcoal, distilling the alcohol from the filtrate, repeatedly treating the residual pulverized resin (amounting to between ten and fifteen per cent. of the root) with ether; dissolving the residue in the smallest possible quantity of absolute alcohol, and precipitating with ether till the precipitate is quite free from resin soluble in ether. The residue is pure convolvulin. Convolvulin is tasteless and inodorous, nearly insoluble in water. When dry it melts at 150°, forming a yellow, transparent liquid; it burns with a smoky flame. Finely divided convolvulin dissolves in aqueous alkalies, and is converted into convolvulic acid. When dissolved in alcohol it is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, yielding convolvulinol and glucose. It dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, forming a carmine color, which afterward turns brown and deposits a dark brown substance. Convolvulin is the active principle of jalap-resin. It exerts a very strong purgative action even in doses of a few grains.

côn'-vỗl'-ũ-lĩn-õl, s. [Eng. *convolvulin*, and Lat. *oleum*.]

Chemistry: Convolvulinolic acid, rhoderetinol ($C_{31}H_{54}O_{18} + H_2O$). Obtained by the action of dilute acids or of emulsin on convolvulic acid. It forms white inodorous needle crystals, which have a biting bitter taste, slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol; it melts at 39°. It volatilizes when heated on platinum foil; the vapors cause coughing. It is oxidized by concentrated nitric acid into oxalic and ipomænic acids. Strong sulphuric acid colors it first yellow, then amaranth-red. It dissolves in alkalies, and parts with water, becoming $C_{31}H_{54}O_{18}$, which is considered to be the true acid; it melts at 42°. It forms salts, called convolvulolates.

côn'-vỗl'-ũ-lĩn-õl'-ĩc, a. [Lat. *convolvulus* (q. v.), suff. -in (? Chem.), in combination with Eng. *oleic*, from Lat. *oleum*=oil (?).]

Chem.: A term used only in the subjoined compound.

convolvulinolic acid, s.

Chem.: A chemical substance obtained by the action of acids or alkalies on resinous glucosides contained in the root of Jalap, *Convolvulus Schiedanus*, and of *C. orizabensis*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cōn-vōlv'-ū-lūs (pl. *convolvuli*), s. [Lat.=(1) a caterpillar which rolls itself up in a leaf, (2) the Bindweed. Spec. *Convolvulus sepium*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Convolvaceæ and the tribe Convolvuleæ. The calyx is without bracts, the corolla funnel-shaped, the capsule two-celled, each cell with two seeds. *Convolvulus arvensis* has a root running deeply into the ground, rendering the plant difficult of extirpation; sagittate leaves, with acute lobes; the peduncles usually single-flowered, with minute bracts distinct from the flowers, which are somewhat small and pale rose-colored. It is common in fields and hedges, especially where the soil is light. *C. Soldanella*, the Sea-side Convolvulus or Bindweed has reniform fleshy lines, and large rose-colored flowers. It has been sometimes placed in the genus *Calystegia*. *C. dissectus* abounds in prussic acid, and is one of the plants used in the preparation of the liquor called noyau.

cōn-vōy', *ccn-vōy, v. t. [A doublet of *convey* (q. v.). Fr. *convoyer*; Ital. *convogliare*; Sp. *convoyar*.]

1. To accompany on a journey by land or sea for the sake of defense or safety; to escort.

"That through the fear of the Algerines,
Convoys those lazy brigantines."

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, v.

2. To accompany, to attend.

"Whilst angels him *convoy* and saints attend."
Stirling: *Doomsday*.

*3. To convey, impart, or communicate.

"In *convoying* this truth of my understanding."—Milton: *Church Government*.

*4. To accomplish, to manage, especially by artful means. (Scotch.)

cōn'-vōy, s. & a. [CONVOY, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of conveying or escorting on a journey.

"He would give order to fetch the silver with good and safe *convoy*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 181.

2. The act of attending on or accompanying.

"Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure."

Dryden: *Aurengzebe*.

3. A protecting force accompanying or escorting any person or persons, goods, ships, &c., for purposes of defense; an escort, a guard. [II. 1, 2.]

"... the men of war which formed the *convoy*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*4. The company at a wedding that goes to meet the bride.

5. The person or persons, goods, &c., conveyed; used also to signify the whole force, including the protected as well as the protectors.

6. Guidance, conduct.

"They deemed it hopeless to avoid
The *convoy* of their dangerous guide."

Scott: *Marmion*, v. 18.

*7. The act of conveying or transporting anything; conveyance, carriage.

"... his passport shall be made
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

*8. A channel or means of conveyance.

"... not knowing the *convoy* of it, . . ."—Baillie: *Lett.* i. 427.

*9. Conduct, mien, behavior, carriage.

"Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance;
Hir good *convoy* and countenance."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 95.

*10. Artful or prudent management; finesse.

"Then the earle Douglas, be whois moyane and *convoy*
all the court was gudid, . . ."—Pittscottie: *Cron.*, p. 49.

*11. A trick, a cheat, a juggle.

"Bot how, alace, as ye shall heir,
Betrayed thame bayth with a *tryme convoy*."

Ep. St. Andrews: *Poems* (16 cent.), p. 311.

¶ *A Scots convoy*: Accompanying one to the door, or "o'er the doorstane."

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.* Ships of war sent to accompany merchantmen in time of war, and, if possible, prevent them from being captured or sunk by the enemy.

2. *Mil.*: A body of troops accompanying ammunition, provisions, or other valuables liable to be captured by the enemy.

3. *Vehicles*: The drag applied to the wheels of carriages to check their velocity in going down hills.

B. As adj.: Acting as an escort or protecting force on a journey.

"*Convoy* ships accompany their merchants, . . ."—Dryden: *Dufresne*, Pref.

***cōn-vōy'-mēs, . .** [Eng. *convoy*; -ance.] Art, finesse, skillful or artful management.

cōn-vōyed', pa. par. or a. [CONVOY, v.]

cōn-vōy'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [CONVOY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of accompanying as a protection on a journey; escorting, protecting, attending.

"I aim at the *convoying* of you up to your Eton."—Reliq. Wotton, p. 453.

cōn-vāl'se', v. t. & i. [Lat. *convulsus*, pa. par. of *convellio*=to pluck up, to dislocate, to convulse: *con*=cum=with, altogether, and *vello*=to pluck.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cause a shrinking or contracting motion in the sinews or muscular parts of the body; to affect with convulsions.

"His head grows fever'd, and his pulse
The quick successive throbs *convulse*."

Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*.

2. To shake, to agitate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cause a kind of convulsed feeling.

2. To shake violently, to agitate greatly.

"... a question which would, in our age, *convulse* the whole frame of society."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***B. Intrans.:** To suffer from or be thrown into convulsions.

"Nor to prescribe when nerves *convulse*."

Green: *The Spleen*.

cōn-vūlsed', pa. par. or a. [CONVULSE.]

cōn-vūls'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [CONVULSE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of affecting with or throwing into convulsions.

cōn-vūl'-sion, s. [Lat. *convulsio*, from *convulsus*, pa. par. of *convellio*.] [CONVULSE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Convulsions dire
Seized him, that self-same night . . ."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

*2. A violent shaking.

"Those two massive pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugged."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

II. Fig.: A violent agitation or disturbance; commotion.

"... the same *convulsions* of state, . . ."—Temple.

B. Med.: A diseased action of the muscular tissues of a greater or less portion of the body, characterized by violent contractions with alternate relaxations. Such action of the muscles is, however, impossible unless nervous influence be first transmitted to them by the brain and nerves, and it is in these latter that the seat of the disease lies. As is natural, infants and young children, females, and men of the temperament called nervous, are most susceptible of convulsions. Hence one species of this genus of disease is called Infantile and another Puerperal Convulsions, the former affecting infants, the latter appearing in women toward the conclusion of pregnancy or immediately after childbirth. Convulsions have been divided into tonic convulsions, in which the contractions are of some duration and are not quickly succeeded by alternate relaxations, and clonic convulsions, in which the contraction is briefer and relaxation comes more quickly. Of the former tetanus is an example, and of the latter hysteria. Some have restricted the term convulsion to those of the tonic character. When the alternate contractions and relaxations are but slight, and very quickly succeed each other, the affection is called tremor. Convulsions specially affect the voluntary muscles, in this differing from spasm, which is applied chiefly, though not exclusively, to similar action of the muscles called involuntary. They may be local, affecting only certain muscles or the eyes, the face, the throat, the thorax, or they may be general over the body. They may be idiopathic or symptomatic of other diseases. They may arise from congestion of the brain or from its deficient nutriment, or from mechanical irritation or injury of nerves. Slight convulsions are, in many cases, unattended with danger, while those which are severe are dangerous in a high degree. Treatment should be prompt, and where it is impossible to at once secure medical attendance large doses (say 40 or even 60 grains) of Bromide of Potassium should be administered.

cōn-vūl'-sion-āl, a. [Eng. *convulsion*; -al.]

Pertaining or relating to a convulsion or to convulsions.

cōn-vūl'-sion-ār-ŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *convulsion*, and suff. -ary; Fr. *convulsionnaire*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to convulsions, convulsive.

"... *convulsionary* struggles."—Scott.

†B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One affected by convulsions.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as CONVULSIONISTS (q. v.).

cōn-vūl'-sion-ists, s. pl. [Eng. *convulsion*, and suff. -ists; Fr. *convulsionnistes*.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to a section of the Jansenists who arose in France in 1730. They were accustomed to throw themselves upon the ground and go into convulsions. Three years afterward an order was sent forth for their imprisonment. [CONVULSIONARY, B. 2.]

2. *Geol.:* (See extract.)

"The *Convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement."—J. Geikie, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, July, 1881, p. 229.

cōn-vūl'-sive, a. [Fr. *convulsif* (m.), *convulsive* (f.); Sp., Port. & Ital. *convulsivo*, all from Lat. *convulsus*, pa. par. of *convellio*=to tear up, to pluck up, to wrench off: *con*=intensive (?), and *vello*=to pluck, to pull.] Pertaining to convulsions, produced by convulsions, alternately contracting and relaxing the muscles.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a loose sense.

"But ask thou not if Happiness be there,
If the loud laugh disguise *convulsive* throes,
Or if the brow the heart's true livery wear."

Scott: *The Lord of the Isles*, ii. 1.

2. *Med.:* In the strict sense. [CONVULSION.]

"*Convulsive* affections have been classed by most nosologists among the neuroses or nervous diseases."—A. Crawford, in *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, i. 466.

cōn-vūl'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *convulsive*; -ly.] In a convulsive manner.

cō-nŷ, cō-nēy, *co-ni, *con-ni, *co-nig, *co-nig, *co-nyng, *co-nyng, s. & a. [Sw. *kanin*; Dan. *kaniin*; Dut. *konijn*; Ger. *kaninchen*, dimin. of *kanin*; Gael. *coinean*; Wel. *cwningen*; Norm. Fr. *conille*, *coning*; O. Fr. *conil*, *connil*, *conin*, *connin*, *connit*; Prov. *conil*; Sp. *conejo*; Port. *coelho*; Ital. *coniglio*, from Lat. *cuniculus*=a rabbit, a coney; Gr. *koniklos*, *kuniklos*, *kouniklos*, *kounikoulos*. Mahn considers the English cony and the German equivalent to be from Old French. He thinks the Lat. *cuniculus* a Spanish word. Skeat considers the English to come from O. L. Germ., or to be original. The O. Fr. *connil*, he thinks, clearly comes from Lat. *cuniculus*. Finally, he believes that an initial s has been lost, and that the root is *skan*=to dig, an extension of *ska*=to cut.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A rabbit.

"... where earth-delving *conies* keep."

Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 687.

2. *Scrip.:* The rendering of the Hebrew word *shaphan*, occurring in Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Psalm civ. 18; and Prov. xxx. 26. The animal thus named is described as chewing the cud, but as not being cloven-footed; as being "exceeding wise," but in dimensions "little upon earth" (Prov. xxx. 24); as making its house in the rocks (not, as will be observed, burrowing in sand-banks) where, however, a whole colony of them taken collectively are only a feeble folk. The animal referred to is what Bruce calls the Ashkoko, the Ganam, and the Wabber. It had long been known to exist in the countries adjacent to Palestine, but it was not till March 30, 1843, that it was found within the limits of the Holy Land, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, and his fellow-traveler, Mr. Smith, having found it on that day among the rocks near the Convent of Mar Saba, on the side of a ravine in the continuation of the Kedron. The Shaphan is the *Hyrax Syriacus*. It belongs to the Pachydermata, and not like the rabbit to the Rodents. It has short ears, a pointed snout, small black naked feet, and no tail. (Dr. John Wilson: *Lands of the Bible*, ii. 28, 29.)

"The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats; and the rocks for the *conies*."—Ps. civ. 18.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the animal described under A. and more especially to No. 1.

cony-burrow, cony-gat, s. A rabbit-hole.

cony-fish, coney-fish, s. The Burbot, *Lota vulgaris*, one of the Gadidae. The name cony-fish is given because it lurks in holes like a rabbit. [LOTA.]

cony-wool, s. The "wool" or fur of rabbits; it is used in the manufacture of hats.

***cō-nŷ-cātch, v. t.** [Eng. *cony*, and *catch*.] A cant term for to cheat.

"Take heed Signior Baptista, lest you be *conycatched* in this business."—Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

***cō-nŷ-cātch-ēr, s.** [Eng. *conycatch*, -er.] A sharper.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cōn'-yl-ēne, s. [Lat. *con(ium)*; -yl; -ene]

Chem.: C₈H₁₄. A hydrocarbon formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on azoconhydrine when heated to 90°. Conylene is a yellowish oil, having a pungent, disagreeable odor, boiling at 120°. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Bromine unites with it, forming C₈H₁₄Br₂.

cō-nŷ'-zā, s. [Lat. *conyza*; Gr. *konuza*=a strong smelling plant, Fleabane, called by Linnæus *Conyza squamosa*, now *Inula Conyza*.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the type of the division Conyzæ, and the sub-division Euconyzæ. *Conyza camphoratta* and *C. marilandica* give out a strong smell of camphor.

cō-nŷ'-zē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *conyza* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

***cōo** (1), s. [A. S. *ced*.] [CA (3), s.] A jackdaw or a chough.

"Coo, byrde, or schowhe. *Monedula, nodula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cōo (2), s. [Coo, v.] The characteristic noise made by pigeons or doves.

"The trumpeter and laughter, as their names express, utter a very different *coo* from the other breeds."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 21.

cōo, v. i. [A word imitated from the sound of the bird's voice.]

1. *Lit.*: To make a noise, such as that made by a dove or pigeon.

"The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes*."

Thomson: Summer.

2. *Fig.*: To act in a loving way toward any one; to show affection.

"Rhyming or wooing now,

Billing or *cooing* now."

Byron.

cood-ie, cud-ie, s. [Icel. *kutr*=a cask for liquor.] A small tub; a wooden vessel with an upright handle.

"Nor kept I servants, tales to tell,
But toom'd my *coodies* a' mysell."

Ramsay: Poems, i. 306.

cōo-ēe', s. [A word-imitated from the sound.] The cry of the aboriginal Australian natives.

cōo-ēe', v. i. (COOEE, v.) To call or cry out like the Australian aborigines.

cōof, cufe, s. [CHUFF.]

1. A blockhead, a ninny. (*Scotch*.)

"I started, mutt'ring, blockhead! *coof*!"

Burns: The Vision.

2. A busybody.

"The rest seem *coofs* compar'd with my dear Pate."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 80.

cōo'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [Coo, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The cry or note of pigeons or doves.

"Whirr of wings in the drowsy air, and the *cooing* of pigeons."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

†2. *Fig.*: A fondling, an allurement; an invitation.

"Let not the *cooings* of the world allure thee."

Young: The Complaint, Night 8.

cook (1), ***coke**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *coquo*; Ger. *kochen*; Dan. *koge*; Dut. *kookten*.] **COOK**, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To prepare food for the table, by boiling, roasting, &c.; to dress meat, vegetables, &c.

"The fattest stag I ever *cook'd*."

Massinger: A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To dress or prepare for any purpose.

"Hanging is the word, sir: if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

2. To dress up or prepare so as to present a false or fraudulent appearance or result; to tamper with, to garble, to falsify.

"The accounts had been *cooked* so as to deceive him."—*Diary of Right Hon. Geo. Rose* (ed. Vernon Harcourt), ii. 13.

¶ To *cook up* accounts: To prepare such by false entries in order to produce a favorable impression. To *cook up* a story.

B. *Intrans.*: To perform the office or duties of a cook.

***cook** (2), v. i. [Imitated from the voice of the bird.] To make a sound like a cuckoo.

"Let constant cuckows *cook* on every side."

The Silkwormes, 1, 599.

cook (3), **couk**, v. i. [O. Fr. *couquer*=to hide.]

1. To appear and disappear by fits and starts.

"Whyles *cookit* underneath the braes,

Below the spreading hazle."

Burns: Hallowe'en.

2. To hide one's self.

"All closs under the cloud of nicht thou *coukks*."

Kennedy: Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

3. To cry *cook*, as children do in the game of hide-and-seek.

cook (4), **cooke**, v. i. [Icel. *koka*=to gulp; *kok*=the gullet.] To take a long drink of any liquid.

cook (1), ***cooke**, ***coke**, s. [A. S. *cóc*, from Lat. *coquus*.] One who prepares food for the table by boiling, roasting, &c.

"... one mistress Quickly is ... his *cook*,"

...—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 2.

cook (2), s. [COOK (2), v.] The sound made by the cuckoo.

cooked, pa. par. & a. [COOK (1), v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Prepared or dressed for the table.

2. *Fig.*: Prepared so as to present a false or fraudulent appearance; garbled, falsified.

†**cook'-ēe**, s. [Eng. *cook*; fem. suff. -ee.] A female or woman cook.

cooke'-ite, s. [Named after Mr. Cooke, an American mineralogist.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-green flexible mineral, occurring in minute scales, and in slender, sometimes vermicularly bent, six-sided prisms. The hardness is 2.5, the specific gravity 2.7. Its luster on the planes of cleavage is pearly. Composition: Silica, 34.93; alumina, 44.91; lithia, 2.82; potassa, 2.57; and water, 13.41, with a trace of oxide of iron. It is found at Hebron and Paris, in the State of Maine. (*Dana*.)

***cooke'-ly**, adv. [Eng. *cook*; -ly.] Like a cook; with the art or skill of a cook.

cook'-ēr-ŷ, ***cok-er-ie**, s. [Eng. *cook*; -ery.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of cooking or dressing food for the table.

"... so rare a dish,
Which needs, being reeking hot, no *cookery*."

Beaumont: Psyche, c. 9, s. 67.

2. The art or occupation of a cook; the art of dressing and preparing food for the table by cooking.

"... the most exquisite *cookery* of France ..."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*3. A dainty or tasty dish.

"... *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate."—*North: Life of Ld. Guilford*, ii. 205. (*Davies*.)

II. *Fig.*: The act of dressing anything up, as news, accounts, &c., so as to present a false appearance; garbling, falsifying, tampering with.

"... that art of *cookery*, which our brother newsmongers so much excel in."—*Tatler*, No. 11.

cook'-hōuse, s. [Eng. *cook*, and *house*.]

Naut.: The galley; an erection on a ship's deck containing the caboose or cooking apparatus.

cook'-i-a, s. [Named after the immortal navigator Capt. James Cook, who was born of humble parentage at Marton, six miles from Stockton-on-Tees, England, on Oct. 27, 1728, and was killed at Owhyhee, in the Sandwich Islands, Feb. 14, 1779.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Aurantiacæ; that to which the orange belongs. It consists of small trees with unequally pinnate leaves. *Cookia punctata* bears an eatable fruit called Wampee, about the size of a pigeon's egg. It is esteemed as food in China and the Indian Archipelago. There are other species of the same genus, known also by the name of Wampee.

cook'-ie, cook'-ŷ, s. [Dut. *koekje*=a little cake, dimin. of *koek*=a cake.] A kind of small sweet cake for eating at tea.

"Muckle obliged to ye for your *cookies*, Mrs. Shortcake."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

cook'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COOK (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of dressing or preparing food for the table by boiling, roasting, &c.

2. The art or science of a cook.

cooking-range, s. An arrangement for cooking purposes, in which the grate, oven, boiler, &c., are ranged in a row, and set in brickwork within the fireplace.

cooking-stove, s. A structure, usually of iron, containing a fuel-chamber and ovens, with holes into which pots may be set to boil the contents.

cook'-māid, s. [Eng. *cook*, and *maid*.] A maid or female servant who prepares food for the table by cooking.

"... Sisly, the *cook-maid*, ..."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. VIII.

cook'-rōom, s. [Eng. *cook*, and *room*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kitchen.

2. *Naut.*: The galley of a ship; a room in which the food is prepared for the crew; a cookhouse.

"... in all their ships the *cook-rooms* are built in their forecastles, ..."—*Raleigh: Essays*.

cōol, ***cole**, ***coole**, ***coule**, a. & s. [A. S. *cól*; Dut. *koel*; Dan. *køl*, *kølig*=cool, chilly; Icel. *kul*=a cold breeze; Sw. *kyllig*; Ger. *kühl*=cool.] [COLD.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Slightly or moderately cold; of a temperature between hot and cold.

"Coolde (*Cole* or somewhat colde P.). *Algidus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Cooling; affording a degree of coolness.

"To rest thy weary person in the shadow *coole*?"

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 63.

3. Not retaining or causing heat; light.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Not excited by passion or feeling; not ardent or eager; quiet, unexcited, deliberate, self-possessed, calm.

"Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends."

Shakespeare.

(2) Slightly cold or reserved in manner; chilling, frigid.

(3) Impudent, presuming. (*Colloquial*.)

2. *Of things*:

(1) Presenting an appearance of coolness.

* (2) Dispirited, downcast.

"Then comfort he caght in his *cole* hert."

Destr. of Troy, 9, 255.

(3) Deliberate; not done or determined on hastily.

(4) Manifesting coolness or frigidity of feeling; repellant.

(5) Impudent, presuming. (*Colloquial*.)

¶ (1) A *cool card*: An impudent, self-possessed fellow, whom nothing can put out of countenance. (*Slang*.)

(2) Used of money; implying a large sum. (*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. lviii.)

B. *As subst.*: Coolness; moderate temperature.

"They that wolde ride in the *cole* of the mornynge."—*Mertyn*, I. ii. 191.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cool*, *cold*, and *frigid*: "In the natural sense, *cool* is simply the absence of warmth; *cold* and *frigid* are positively contrary to warmth; the former in regard to objects in general, the latter to moral objects: in the physical sense the analogy is strictly preserved. With regard to the passions, *cool* designates a freedom from agitation, which is a desirable quality. *Coolness* in a time of danger, and *coolness* in an argument, are alike commendable. As *cool* and *cold* respect the affections, the *cool* is opposed to the friendly, the *cold* to the warmhearted, the *frigid* to the animated: the former is but a degree of the latter. A reception is said to be *cool*; an embrace to be *cold*; a sentiment *frigid*. *Coolness* is an enemy to social enjoyments; *coldness* is an enemy to every moral virtue: *frigidity* destroys all force of character. *Coolness* is engendered by circumstances: it supposes the previous existence of warmth; *coldness* lies often in the temperament, or is engendered by habit; it is always something vicious; *frigidity* is occasional, and is always a defect. Trifling differences produce *coolness* sometimes between the best friends; trade sometimes engenders a *cold* calculating temper in some minds; those who are remarkable for apathy will often express themselves with *frigid* indifference on the most important subjects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *cool* and *dispassionate*, see DISPASSIONATE.

†**cool-headed**, a. Deliberate, calm, self-possessed; not hasty or easily excited.

"The old, *coolheaded*, general law, ..."—*Burke: Lett. to the Sher. of Bristol*.

cool-tankard, s. A cooling beverage composed of alc, wine, lemon-juice, spices, and borage or other herbs.

cool-wort, s.

Bot.: In this country the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. It is prepared by the Shakers. (*Ogilvie*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

côol, *colen, *colyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *côlian*=to be or become cool; O. S. *kólón*; M. H. Ger. *kuolen*; Dut. *koelen*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make cool, to allay or moderate heat; to reduce to a temperature between hot and cold.

"Colyn or kelyn. *Frige-facio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To afford coolness or shelter from the heat.

"Ye shady beeches, and ye cooling streams."

Pope: Pastorals; Summer, 13.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of things: To moderate or calm excitement, passion, or zeal; to quiet, to calm, to appease, to allay.

"... it might have cooled their zeal."—*Swift*.

†2. Of persons: To calm, to moderate the excitement or ardor of.

"The Yorke shire menne, beyng glad of this small victory, were well cooled . . ."—*Hall: Edw. IV., an. 8.*

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To become cool; to grow less hot; to lose heat.

"Come, who is next? Our liquor here cools."—*Ben Jonson*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: To become less impassioned or ardent; to become cool or reserved in manner; to calm down.

"Thou hast described

A hot friend cooling . . ."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

2. Of things: To moderate, to be appeased or calmed; to lose strength or force.

"Whatever loyalty the nation had anciently felt to the royal house had cooled during the long absence of two sovereigns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

côoled, *pa. par. or a.* [COOL, v.]

côol'-êr, *s.* [Eng. cool; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Anything which cools or abates heat. [II. 1.]

2. *Fig.*: Anything which allays excitement, passion, or zeal.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A medicine or preparation intended to abate heat or excitement in the blood.

"... coolers and restoratives are necessary."—*Pennant: Zool. The Goat*.

2. *Brewing*: A large vat, relatively broad and shallow, in which the beer is cooled. Mechanical appliances are sometimes used to expedite the process. (*Knight*.)

3. Domestic:

(1) An ice-chest or safe for viands in hot weather.

(2) A tin vessel with lid, faucet, and non-conducting jacket, for containing ice-water. (*Knight*.)

4. *Sugar-making*: A trough in which condensed cane-juice from kettles or vacuum-pans is placed to crystallize. (*Knight*.)

III. Figuratively:

(U. S. Colloq.): A calaboose or police station.

côo'-lie, côo'-ly (pl. *coolies*), *s.* [Maharatta, &c., *kolee* (*koli*)=a fisherman, a hunter, a particular caste. (*Molesworth*.) Hind. *kuli*=a laborer. There is also an aboriginal tribe called *Coles* in the north of Orissa.] Originally a name derived from an Indian hill or jungle aboriginal tribe, members of which occasionally took service with Europeans in India as laborers or porters; hence a laborer in or from India, or from any part of the East. Thus there are Chinese "coolies" in Demarara, the West Indies, and elsewhere. (Till lately Anglo-Indian, now used as an English word.)

côol'-in, *s.* [Perhaps from Ir. & Gael. *coilleam*=to blindfold.] A sport of great antiquity still retained in the Highlands of Scotland. (See a description in Jamieson.)

"The bread and cheese of the *Coolin* are next divided and eaten . . ."—*Clan-Albin, i. 122-3.*

côol'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COOL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making cool.

2. The act or state of becoming cool or of losing heat.

"... where this medium is absent no cooling could occur."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 4.

cooling-board, *s.* A light wicker frame or perforated board, with a head-rest, used by undertakers to lay a corpse upon until animal heat is extinct, preparatory to embalming or arranging for sepulture.

cooling card, *s.* A phrase probably borrowed from *primero*, or some other game in which money was staked upon a card. A card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary. Hence, *fig.*, something to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant. (*Nares*.)

"There all is marr'd; there lies a cooling card."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.

cooling-floor, *s.* A large shallow tank in which wort is cooled. (*Knight*.)

coolis, *s.* [CULLICE.]

côol'-ish, *a.* [Eng. cool; -ish.] Rather cool.

"... the nights began to grow a little *coolish* at this time of the year."—*Goldsmith: Essays, i.*

côol'-ly, *adv. & a.* [Eng. cool; -ly.]

A. As adverb:

I. Literally:

1. In a cool manner or state; without heat or sharp cold.

2. Lightly; not so as to cause heat.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a cool, calm, or deliberate manner; without heat, passion, or ardor; deliberately, calmly.

"Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, . . ."—*Atterbury*.

2. In a cool or rather cold manner; without warmth or cordiality.

3. In a cool or impudent manner; with effrontery.

"... a matter which the authorities of Liege *coolly* declared to be not at all their business, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

B. As adj.: Somewhat cool; coolish.

"Keeping my sheep among the *coolly* shade."

Spenser: Colin Clout, 58.

côol'-ness, *s.* [Eng. cool; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being cool; a gentle cold; a moderate degree of temperature between hot and cold.

"The fragrant air its coolness still retains."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

II. Figuratively:

1. Calmness, deliberation; freedom from excitement or haste.

"... we have the expertness and coolness of veterans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. Frigidity, want of cordiality in manner or disposition; indifference.

"... coolness had arisen between us."—*Melmoth, Cicero, bk. i., lett. iv.*

3. Extreme self-possession bordering on insolence; unabashed impudence; effrontery.

***côol'-rife, *cooll'-riff**, *a.* [CAULDRIFE.]

1. *Lit.*: Cool, cold; feeling a tendency to cold.

"And fain, fain was she of the *coollriff* shade."

Ross: Helenore, p. 27.

2. *Fig.*: Cool, cold, indifferent.

***côol'-stôck**, *s.* [Eng. *cole*, as in *colewort* (?), and *stock*.] Colewort. (*Wright*.)

***coolth**, *s.* [Eng. *cool*, and suff. -th. Cf. *warmth*.] Coolness.

"... seated themselves out of doors . . . for *coolth* and chat."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary, ii. 77.*

côom (1), *s.* [Etym. uncertain.]

1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge; centering.

"... the frame, or *coom*, on which it was raised, . . ."—*P. Inveresk: Loth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 8.*

2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched.

coom'-ceil'd, *a.* A term applied to a garret-room, of which the *ceiling* receives its peculiar form from that of the rafters and crossbeams, within which the lath and plaster extend so as to form a sort of arch.

côom (2), *s.* [Fr. *écume*=foam, dross.]

*1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. (*Philips*.)

2. A term applied to refuse matters, such as soot, smoke-black, coal-dust, the mold which forms on some liquids, the drip of journal-boxes, naves of wheels, &c. (*Knight*.)

3. The dust which falls from large coals. (*Scotch*.)

† *Smiddy coom*: The ashes of a blacksmith's furnace.

côomb (1), **cômb** (*b* silent), ***coome**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *comble*=a heaping, from Lat. *cumulus*=a heap; *cumulo*=to heap up. (*Skeat*.)] A measure for corn, containing four bushels or half a quarter.

côomb (2), **côombe** (*b* silent), **combe**, *s.* [Wel. *cwm* (pron. *koom*)=a hollow between two hills, a dale; Corn. *cum*; Ir. *cumar*=a valley. (*Skeat*.)] A valley between hills, a dell, a dale; in the south of Scotland, the bosom of a hill, having a semicircular form.

"The dark cock bayed above the *coomb*."

Queen's Wake, p. 228.

***coome**, *s.* [COOMB (1), s.]

côom'-ie, *s.* [A West African word.] A large present, in place of customs' duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other South African rivers, from supercargoes of ships, for the permission to trade with the natives. (*Ogilvie*.)

côom'-y, *a.* [Eng. *coom* (2), s.; -y.] Begrimed with the dust of coals, soot, &c.

"... my fingers are *coomy*."—*The Entail, ii. 22.*

côon, *s.* [An abbreviation of *raccoon* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

Zoöl.: A raccoon.

II. Figuratively:

Slang: A name bestowed upon a negro. [The term is supposed to have been first used in the Southern States, the reference being to the nocturnal habits of the negro.]

† *A gone coon*: A person hopelessly lost or ruined. (*U. S. Slang*.)

"If you start in any business with an empty pocket, you are a *gone coon*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend, ch. xxxvi.*

côon'-căn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A game at cards, the object to be attained in which is the formation of combinations of "fours," "threes" and "straights" of the same suit.

côon'-dă, côon'-dî, *s.* [A Senegal word (?).]

coonda-oil, coondi-oil, *s.* The oil of *Carapa guineensis*, a tree of the order Meliaceæ, growing in Senegal. It is closely akin to *C. guianensis*, from Guiana, which yields the Carap or Crab oil. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

côop (1), *s.* [COP.] A small heap or mound.

côop (2), ***cupe, coup**, *s.* [A. S. *cýpa*=a basket; Dut. *kuip*=a tub; Ger. *kufe*=a coop, a tub; Icel. *kúpa*=a cup, a bowl, a basin; O. H. Ger. *chuofa*; M. H. Ger. *kuofe*, from Lat. *cupa*; Fr. *cuve*=a tub, a vat. Cf. Gr. *kupē*=a hole, a hut. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A cage or pen for birds formed of a box of boards grated, barred, or wired on one side. It is generally used to keep fowls in while being fattened, or while traveling.

"The cask, the coop, the floated cord."

Cowper: The Castaway.

†2. A cage or pen for animals.

3. A barrel or cask for liquor.

4. An apparatus made of wicker-work used for catching fish.

5. A coop-cart (q. v.).

"Coops an' carts were unco rare,"

Piper of Peebles, p. 5.

coop-cart, coup-cart, cowp-cart, *s.* A close cart for manure, liquids, &c.

côop, *v. t.* [COOP, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To confine in a coop; to shut up in a pen.

2. To cooper; to hoop round.

"He *coopit* a coggie for our gudwife,

And, heigho! but he *coopit* it braw."

Jacobite Relics, ii. 54.

II. Figuratively:

1. To confine or shut up in a narrow compass; to crowd. (Generally followed by *up in* or *up within*.)

"The Commons, who were *cooped up in* a narrow space, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

2. To cramp, to confine, to narrow.

"The contempt of all other knowledge, . . . *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds, . . ."—*Locke*.

côoped, *pa. par. or a.* [COOP, v.]

côop'-êe, *s.* [Fr. *coupé*.] A step or movement in dancing. [COUPEE.]

côop'-êr, *coup'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *coop*, v.; -er. M. Ger. *küfer*; Dut. *kuiper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to make and repair casks, barrels, tubs, &c.

"The *couper's* house is heelde by hooping fattes."

Gascoigne: The Fruits of Warre.

2. A popular name for a beverage composed of stout and porter in equal proportions. The name is said to be derived from the custom at breweries of allowing the coopers each day a certain quantity of stout and porter, which they were in the habit of mixing before drinking.

† The *tight-cooper*, as also the *wet-cooper*, makes casks for holding liquid, and is the representative of the first inventor. The *dry-cooper* makes casks for goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, rice, dried fruits, soda, &c. The *white-cooper* makes butter casks, tubs, pails, and churns, and combines in some measure the skill and knowledge of his two elder brothers. A *cooper-in-general* is seldom a skilled workman, but a jobber and mender of other men's work. (*Weale*.)

cooper's hammer, *s.* A hammer with a narrow peen, whose length is in the plane of the motion of the hammer; used for battering and flaring an iron hoop to fit the bulge of a cask. Also called a flue-hammer.

cooper's plane, *s.* A long plane set in slanting position, sole upward, upon which staves are jointed. A jointer. Planes and shaves are or may be used in smoothing the work.

cooper's wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Alphitonia excelsa*, one of the Rhamnads.

côop'-êr, *v. t. & i.* [COOPER, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To operate on in the manner of a cooper.

B. Intrans.: To follow the trade or occupation of a cooper; to make and repair casks, barrels, tubs, &c.

côop'-êr-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *cooper*; -age.]

1. The trade or business of a cooper.

2. A place where the trade or business of a cooper is carried on; a place for the manufacture and repairs of casks, barrels, &c.

"Warehouses, soap-walks, cooperages, &c."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, i. 26. (Davies.)

3. The price paid for work done by a cooper.

cô-ôp'-êr-ant, *a. & s.* [Fr., *pr. par. of coopérer* = to work together, as if from a Lat. *coopero*: *co* = *con* = with, together, and *opero* = to work; *opus* = work.]

A. As adj.: Operating or working together with; coöperating.

"Bounded and conditioned by coöperant Reason, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 130-1.

B. As subst.: A coöperating agent; one who or that which coöperates with another for a common end.

" . . . no cause thereof nor coöperant thereto."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 383.

cô-ôp'-êr-âte, *v. i.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, and Lat. *operatus*, *pa. par. of operor* = to work; *opus* = work; Ital. *cooperare*; Sp. *cooperar*; Fr. *coopérer*.]

1. *Of persons*: To act or operate conjointly with others for a common end; to labor in conjunction for the promotion of the common advantage.

" . . . whose hard fate it has been to coöperate with Spaniards . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Of things*: To concur or unite in producing the same effect, or in promoting the same object. (Generally followed by *with* before the person or thing assisted.)

"Nature and habit coöperating . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(a) Followed by *to* before the end in view.

(b) Followed by *in*.

3. To contribute to.

"Bring all your lutes and harps of heav'n and earth; Whate'er coöperates to the common mirth."—*Crashaw: The Name above Every Name*.

cô-ôp'-êr-ât-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COÖPERATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laboring together with others for a common end; coöperation.

cô-ôp'-êr-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cooperatio*; Fr. *coopération*; Sp. *cooperacion*.] [COÖPERATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of persons*: The act of laboring together with others for a common end; conjoint or concurrent labor or efforts.

" . . . zealous and strenuous coöperation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Of things*: Concurrence in producing the same effect or in promoting the common advantage.

II. Political Economy:

1. *Definition*: The combined action of numbers of persons. It is of two kinds: *simple* coöperation, when several individuals help each other in the same employment, and *complex* coöperation, when they do so in different employments.

2. *Hist.*: The pioneer of coöperation in this country was Robert Owen. For some details of his views and work see COMMUNISM. Though his great philanthropic projects only partly succeeded, yet they suggested coöperation. Not that the idea was really new; it had been practiced to a limited extent in most countries. It is a form of partnership. It may be of two kinds, coöperation in production and coöperation in distribution. During the French revolution of 1848, the Constituent Assembly voted the equivalent of \$600,000 to encourage coöperation, a commission being appointed to distribute the sum among workmen desirous of rising to the level of capitalists. About 300 coöperative societies at once sprung into existence, 100 of them in Paris, the rest in the provinces, all of which became extinct within twenty years, except, it is believed, about twenty. Most of the twenty, however, rose to prosperity, as did others to a larger extent which had not obtained government assistance. The movement spread to Germany, but few of the coöperative societies there are for production; nor are there many of this type in England. Coöperation in production exists as

yet only to a limited extent. It is different with coöperation in distribution. This is designed to save the retail profits by dispensing with the middlemen. Coöperation in distribution has taken root also in France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, but has not made any startling strides in this country. Coöperation in production has several noted examples still in operation.

cô-ôp'-êr-ât-ive, *a.* [Pref. *co*, and Eng. *operative* (q. v.).] Laboring conjointly or concurrently with others for a common end, or the promotion of the common advantage.

"The same hath reason made so agreeable, so obeysant, so friendly, and coöperative."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 522.

coöperative society, *s.* A society designed for coöperative purposes. [COÖPERATION.]

coöperative-stores, *s. pl.* Stores established on the plan of joint-stock associations.

cô-ôp'-êr-ât-ôr, *s.* [Lat. *cooperator*; Fr. *coopérateur*; Sp. *cooperador*; Ital. *cooperatore*.] [COÖPERATE.] One who labors with another for a common end, or the promotion of the common advantage.

côop'-êr-ing, *a. & s.* [Eng. *cooper*; -ing.]

A. As adj.: Following the trade or occupation of a cooper.

B. As subst.: The trade or occupation of a cooper; the art or business of manufacturing and repairing casks, barrels, tubs, &c., and all kinds of circular or elliptic wooden vessels bound together by hoops.

cô-ôp'-êr-tô-rî-ûm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: The roof of a building. (Weale.)

†côop'-êr-y, ***côo'-pêr-ie**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *cooper*; -y.]

A. As substantive:

1. The trade or occupation of a cooper.

2. A place where cooper's work is done; a cooperage.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the trade of a cooper; of the nature of cooper's work.

†cô-ôpt', *v. t.* [Fr. *coopter*, from Lat. *coopto* = to elect into a body.] To elect into any body; to coöptate.

***cô-ôp'-tâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *cooptatus*, *pa. par. of coopto* = to elect into a body; *co* = *con* = with, together, and *opto* = to choose.] To choose or elect into any body.

cô-ôp'-tâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *cooptation*; Ital. *cooptazione*; Sp. *cooptacion*, from Lat. *cooptatio* = an electing into a body; *coopto* = to elect into a body.]

*1. The act of choosing or selecting; choice, selection.

"In the first election and coöptation of a friend, . . ."—*Howel: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, Lett. 20.

2. The act of electing or assuming into a body or office by the members of that body, as, for example, when a person is elected fellow of a college or society by the existing body of fellows.

" . . . two were chosen by suffrago, and three by cooptation."—*Levis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*

cô-or-dâin', *v. t.* [Pref. *co* = *con* = with, and Eng. *ordain* (q. v.).] To ordain or appoint together or at the same time.

cô-or'-din-ance, *s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *ordinance* (q. v.).] A joint ordinance.

cô-or'-din-ate, *a. & s.* [Pref. *co* = *con*; Lat. *ordinatus*, *pa. par. of ordino* = to arrange in order or rank; *ordo* = an order.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Holding the same rank; not subordinate; of equal rank or authority.

"Whether there was one Supreme Governor of the whole world, or many coördinate powers, presiding over each country, climate or particular place."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: Of the same order, of the same rank; not subordinate the one to the other, but standing on the same level.

"The coördinate, like other movements of the voluntary muscles, are liable to be influenced by passions and affections of the mind."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 196.

2. *Gram.*: A term used in the explanation of clauses doubtful in their meaning wherever occurring. If two clauses are equally governed by a third one, the two are said to be coördinate to each other, or simply coördinate.

† Coördinate in this sense is opposed to *subordinate*, which is the term used when, of two clauses, one is grammatically governed by another. (Wharton.)

B. As substantive:

Geom., &c. (*Pl.*): Two lines, generally at right angles to each other, employed to fix the place of any point. Thus on a globe parallels of latitude

and meridians of longitude are coördinates, which, taken together, fix with nearly mathematical accuracy, the position of any place on the globe, and would do so with perfect exactness were it a strictly geometrical figure. It is not essential that the angles made by two coördinates be right angles, though right angles are most commonly employed as most convenient for use.

† The reason why the term coördinate was given is that if various points in a curve be fixed by such lines the several points of the curve may be treated in order. Descartes first introduced the method of fixing the position of a point or series of points in the way just described. It is now continually in use. One division is into Rectilinear and Polar Coördinates, each of which, again, may be either in a plane or in space.

cô-or'-dîn-âte, *v. t.* [COÖRDINATE, *a.*] To make coördinate; to arrange in proper orders and classes; to adjust, to harmonize.

"The different parts of each being must be coördinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible."—*Watts*.

cô-or'-dîn-â-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [COÖRDINATE, *v.*]

cô-or'-dîn-âte-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *coördinate*; -ly.] In a coördinate manner or degree; without subordination; in the same rank, relation, or degree.

cô-or'-dîn-âte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *coördinate*; -ness.] The state or quality of being coördinate, or of the same degree or rank; equality of rank or authority.

cô-or'-dîn-ât-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COÖRDINATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making coördinate; coördination.

cô-or'-dîn-â-tion, *s.* [Ital. *coordinazione*; Sp. *coordinacion*.]

1. The act of making coördinate, or bringing into a state of equality of degree or rank; the act of arranging in due rank and order.

"The coördination of muscular movement by the cerebellum."—*Carpenter*.

2. The state or quality of being coördinate or of equal rank and authority.

" . . . a rare coördination of power . . ."—*Howel: Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

cô-or'-dîn-ât-ive, *a.* [Eng. *coördinat(e)*; -ive.]

Gram.: Expressing coördination.

coos-er, *s.* [COURSER.] A stallion. (Scotch.)

cô-ôs'-sî-fied, *a.* [Pref. *co* = *con*, and Eng. *ossified* (q. v.).] Ossified together; converted into bone; uniting separate portions together.

"The sacrum is not completely preserved, three coössified centra remain."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 199 (1873).

côot, ***coote** (1), ***cote** (1), *s.* [Dut. *koet*; Wel. *cutiar* = a bob-tailed hen, from *cwta* = short, docked; *cutan* = to dock, and *iar* = a hen; *cutiad*, *cwtyn* = a plover; Gael. *cut* = a bob-tail, *cutach* = short, docked. (Skeat.)]

I. Ornithology:

(1) A wading bird, *Fulica atra*, belonging to the family Rallidae, and the sub-family Gallinulinae (Water Hens). The head and neck are deep black, the upper parts slaty black, those beneath bluish ash, the bill and frontal plate white, the former with a slightly roseate hue, iris crimson, feet ash-colored with greenish tinge below the knee, above it yellow or greenish red. It is found in Britain, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and throughout Europe. It has been seen also in Japan. Its appropriate habitat is in rushy sheets of water. The nest, built early in the spring, is made of rushes, grasses, &c. It deposits from seven to ten eggs of a brownish white color, spotted with dark brown.

"Coote, byrde. *Mergus, fullica*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A common name in the United States for all species of surf ducks or scoters.

2. A simpleton, a silly fellow. (*Colloq.*)

***coote** (2), ***cote** (2), *s.* [COT (1), *s.*]

"Coote, lytylle howse."—*Prompt. Parv.*

côot'-êr, *s.* A southern negro name for the terrapin, or dry-land tortoise.

coothay, *s.* [Native Indian name.]

Fabric: A striped satin made in India. (*Knight*.)

côoth'-ie, *a.* [COUTH.] Kind, affectionate. (*Scotch*.)

côot'-ie, **côot'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *coot*; -ie, -y.] A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers.

"Rejoice, ye birring pairtricks a';
Ye cootie moorcocks, crouselly craw."
—*Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy*.

côot'-ie, *s.* [COODIE.]

1. A wooden kitchen dish.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*cōp (1), *cope, s. [CUP.]

cōp (2), *cope, s. [A. S. *copp*; Dut. *kop*; O. H. Ger. *choph*; Icel. *koppr*; Dan. *kop*; Sw. *kopp*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The top or summit of anything; the extreme point. *Used*—

(1) Of a hill, a house, a tree, &c.

"Thei . . . ledde him to the cop of the hil."—*Wycliffe*: Luke iv. 29.

(2) Of the head of a man.

"Bi the cope he him nam."—*Layamon*, i. 30.

2. A tuft on the heads of birds, a crest.

3. A blow. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: A merlon or portion of a battlement.

2. *Spinning*:

(1) The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning-machine, and removable by slipping therefrom. Also called *coppin* (q. v.).

(2) A tube, also known as a *quill* (q. v.), for winding silk upon in given lengths for market, a substitute for skeins. Being hollow it may be placed on the spindle or skewer of any winding-machine. The silk end is secured in a slot, as in the case of spools. (*Knight*.)

cōp (3), s. [A contraction for Eng. *copper* (?).] A term occurring only in the following compound:

cop-rose, s. A poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. It is called also *Copper-rose* (q. v.).

cōp (4), s. In the United States a familiar name for a policeman. [The appellation is said to have had its origin in the fact that policemen formerly wore copper badges. But there are two other explanations offered. First, that it originated in the fact that the chief of police usually has the letters C. O. P. on the front of his cap; and second, that the appellation is derived from the French word *coup*=a sudden stroke.]

*cōp (1), v. t. [COP (2), s.] To throw at the head.

"I could have cop't them at their pates."

Bloomfield: The Horkey. (*Davies*.)

cōp (2), v. t. [Probably from Fr. *coup*=a stroke.] To catch. (*Slang*.)

cō-pā-hēne, s. [COPAIBA OIL.]

cō-pā-hīl'-ēne, s. [COPAIBA OIL.]

cōp-ai'-ba, cō-pai'-va, ca-pi'-vi, s. [Fr. *copahu*; Sp. *copayba*, from Port. (Brazilian Indian?) *copaiba*.]

Pharm.: The balsam or oleo-resin obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Copaifera multijuga* and other species of *Copaifera* (q. v.). Copaiba is about the consistence of olive-oil, light in color and transparent, with a peculiar odor, and an acrid aromatic taste; it is perfectly soluble in an equal volume of benzene; it does not become gelatinous when heated to 270° Fahr., and is not fluorescent. It contains a resin, Copalvic acid, and an essential oil, Copaiba oil. It dissolves one-fourth of its weight of magnesium carbonate when heated, and remains transparent; it is said that a small quantity of water contained in the balsam first combines with the magnesia, forming a hydrate which is soluble in the resin. Copaiba acts as a stimulant on the mucous membranes, especially on the genitourinary organs. It is also a powerful diuretic.

copaiba balsam, s. An oily resin of an amber color; it is used as a vehicle in oil-painting, and also as a varnish. (*Weale*.)

copaiba oil, s.

Chem.: A colorless, transparent, mobile, peculiar smelling oil, obtained by distilling Copaiba with water, and drying over calcium chloride and rectifying. It boils at 260°. Its optical rotatory power is 34.18° to the left. It becomes brown and viscid by continued boiling. Chlorine colors it yellow-green, then blue, and then white crystals separate out. Nitric acid heated with it turns it into a resin. When distilled with calcium hypochlorite it yields chloroform. When hydrochloric acid gas is passed into copaiba oil, it precipitates a crystalline hydrochlorate, called also Hydrochlorate of Copahene or Copavene (C₁₅H₂₄·3HCl), which is obtained by recrystallization from alcohol in transparent prisms, which melt at 77°, and are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but easily soluble in ether. A liquid substance is formed at the same time, which is called Hydrochlorate of Copahilene. It is a black viscid oil, soluble in alcohol and ether.

copaiba resin, s. [COPAIVIC ACID.]

cōp-ai'-fē-ra, s. [Eng. *copai*(ba); Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpiniæ, tribe Cynometræ. It has sometimes been placed among the Amyridæ. The calyx is 4-partite, the petals 0, the stamens 10, declinate. The ovary has two ovules, but the two-valved fruit is only one-seeded. Leaves alternate; pinnated leaflets, sometimes dotted. Inflorescence in axillary

and terminal spikes. *C. Jacquinii* or *officinalis* furnishes the West Indian Copaiva balsam. *C. Langsdorffii* and *C. coriacea*, with various other species, are said to furnish the Copaiva balsam of Brazil. *C. pubiflora* and *bracteata*, Guiana trees, furnish a very tough timber, called Purple Heart, well fitted to resist the discharges of artillery.

cōp-ai'-vā, s. [COPAIBA.]

cōp-ai'-vēne, s. [COPAIBA OIL.]

cōp-ai'-vic, a. [Eng. *copaiv*(a); and suff. -ic.]

copalvic acid, s.

Chem.: Also called Copahuvic acid. A crystalline resin, which exists in Copaiba balsam. It is separated by dissolving the resins which remain after the oil has been distilled off in aqueous ammonia, and leaving the solution to evaporate in a cool place. It is purified by washing with ether and re-crystallizing from alcohol. Copalvic acid forms colorless rhombic crystals, soluble in strong alcohol, which are decomposed on heating. It is to have the formula C₂₀H₃₂O₂.

cō-pāl', s. [Sp. *copal*, from Mexican *copalli*=resin.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.*: A resin produced by a plant, *Rhus copallinum*, which grows in Mexico. It is obtained in rounded, nearly transparent, masses; is brittle in texture and colorless, or slightly yellow. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and essential oils, and is made into varnish by mixing in a melted state with oils. Composition: Carbon, 78 to 80.5; hydrogen, 8.7 to 10.5; oxygen, 9 to 10.7 per cent. ¶ (1) *Brazilian copal*: "Copal" flowing from several species of *Hymenæa*, and from *Trachylobium Martianum*.

(2) *Indian copal*: A resin obtained from *Vateria indica*. It is called in England *Gum animi*.

(3) *Madagascar copal*: *Hymenæa verrucosa*.

(4) *Mexican copal*: *Hymenæa Conibari*.

2. *Min.*: A mineral called fossil copal, copaline, or copalite. [COPALITE.]

copal varnish, s. A varnish made from copal. It is durable and brilliant, and may be used in the manufacture of philosophical instruments.

cō-pāl'-chê, s. [Mexican or Brazilian (?).]

copalche bark, s. The name given to two kinds of bark resembling Cascarilla (q. v.). They are the Brazilian and the Mexican Copalche bark. The former is from *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, and the latter from *Croton pseudo-china*.

cō-pal'-ine, s. [Eng., &c., *copal*; and suff. -ine.]

Min.: The same as COPALITE (q. v.).

cō-pal'-ite, s. [Eng., &c., *copal* and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A combustible mineral of a yellow, gray, or brown color. It resembles copal in hardness, color, luster, transparency, and in the difficulty with which it is dissolved in alcohol. Composition: Carbon, 85.7; hydrogen, 11.4; oxygen, 2.9=100. It is found in the London clay of Highgate, on which account it is sometimes called Highgate resin. It is found also in the East Indies. Copalite is called also copaline and fossil copal.

cōp-ām'-rỹ, s. [Mid. Eng. *cop*=cup, and *amry*=ambry (q. v.).] A press or closet for keeping cups, &c.

"A lingsald bed, a copamry, & ane schuring."—*Aberd. Reg.*

cō-par'-çen-a-rỹ, *cō-par'-çen-a-rîe, s. [Eng. *coparcener*; -y.] Joint succession or inheritance in any estate; a partnership in heirship.

"In descent to all the daughters in coparcenary . . ."—*Hale: History of Common Law*.

cō-par'-çen-ēr, *cō-par'-çin-ēr, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *parcener* (q. v.).] One who has part or share with another; a coheir to an estate; a copartner.

"These coheirs are then called coparceners; or, for brevity, parceners only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

cō-par'-çen-ỹ, *cō-par'-çen-îe, s. [A shortened form of *coparcenary* (q. v.).] An equal share, as of copartners; coparcenary. (*Philips*.)

"They were to hold the same in coparcenie with the French Protestants."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 43. (*Davies*.)

*cō-part', v. t. & i. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *part* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To share or participate in.

"Wretched to be, when none coparts our grief."—*Webster*.

B. *Intrans.*: To sympathize.

" . . . will you copart with me in this my dejectedness?"—*Heywood: Royal King*.

*cō-part'-mēnt, s. [COMPARTMENT.] A compartment.

†cō-part'-nēr, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *partner* (q. v.).]

1. One who has a share with others in any business or common stock; one concerned jointly with others in carrying on any enterprise; a partner or associate in any transaction.

" . . . copartner with the soul in creation, redemption, sanctification, . . ."—*Hall: Sermon at Exeter*.

2. One who shares or participates in. (Followed by *of*.)

" . . . make those whom he addresses copartners of his thoughts."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 129-30.

cō-part'-nēr-ship, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *partnership* (q. v.).]

1. The state of being copartner or of having an equal or joint share with others in any business or affair; partnership.

" . . . close copartnership in Government."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

*2. Joint succession or inheritance of an estate; joint heirship; coparcenary.

" . . . the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in copartnership."—*Hale*.

†3. Those who are copartners in any business or concern.

cō-part'-nēr-ỹ, s. [Eng. *copartner*; -y.] The state of being a copartner; copartnership.

*cō-pa-tāin, a. [A word of uncertain origin, and only found in the passage here quoted. The etymology of the first part of the word is probably Mid. Eng. *cop*=top, summit.] Probably high-raised, peaked, or pointed.

†A copatain hat: A sugar-loaf hat. [COPPLETANK.]

"A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a copatain hat!"—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, v. 1.

†cō-pāt'-rî-ōt, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *patriot* (q. v.).] A joint patriot.

cōp-āy'-vā, s. [COPAIBA.]

*cope (1), s. [CUP.]

cope (2), *coope, *kope, s. [The same word as CAP and CAPE (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

1. Any covering for the head. [CAP.]

2. A cloak, a cape.

"In kirtles and in copes riche
They weren clothed." *Gower*, ii. 46.

†3. The top or summit of anything. [COP.]

"Wrapt in dense cloud from base to cope."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Anything spread over or covering the head, as a cloud.

"This his . . . her reiny cope did upon."
Gower, ii. 101.

2. The arch or canopy of heaven.

" . . . nor only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Of heaven perhaps, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

3. The roof of a house, and hence the house itself.

"All these things that are contain'd
Within this goodly cope, both most and least."
Spenser.

4. The arch over a doorway.

B. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak. It takes its name from the *cappa* or hood, which was originally a very necessary and highly ornamental appendage. It is made of various materials: silk, satin, velvet, cloth, &c., of different colors, and richly embroidered. It is fastened across the breast by a jeweled clasp. When laid out flat it is in shape an exact semicircle. It is worn in the Roman Catholic Church by clergy of all ranks. As distinguished from the chasuble (q. v.) it is a processional vestment, while the chasuble is Eucharistic. The cope is one of the vestments worn in Ritualistic Episcopal churches.

2. *Founding*: The top part of a mold; the lower is the drag. [FLASK.]

3. *Old English Law*: A custom or tribute due to the king, or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Com. Derby. (*Blount: Law Dict.*)

"Egress and Regress to the Kings High-way,
The Miners have; and Lot and Cope they pay."
Manlove: Lib. & Customs of Warksworth (1653).

4. *Arch.*: A crown, arch, or arched lintel. [COPING.]

cope-chisel, s. A chisel adapted for cutting grooves.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***cope** (3), s. [COPE (3), v.]

1. A bargain or exchange.

"To make a cope for dearth of hay."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, p. 157.

2. An encounter, a hostile meeting.

"... they horses refused at the cope, . . ."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

¶ To gain cope: To attain equality with.

"We should gain cope of them and outrun them."—*Adams: Works*, i. 350.

†**cope** (4), s. [Ety. doubtful: perhaps akin to cope (2), s.] A coffin.

"... it was thocht best . . . to give him grit salt yneuche, a cope of leid, and a nuck in the bottome of the Sey-tour, . . ."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 65.

cōpe (1), v. t. & i. [COPE (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To dress in or cover with a cope.

"Thei copyd hym as a frere."

Pierce Ploughman's Crede, p. 36.

†2. To roof or arch over.

"A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and coped over head."—*Addison: On Italy*.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To bend or arch over; to form an arch.

"... bending downe and coping toward the earth, . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. xiii.

2. To jut out, as a wall. [Weale.]

cope (2), v. t. [Fr. *couper*=to cut.] To divide, to share.

cōpe (3), ***copen**, ***coupe**, v. t. & i. [Dut. *koopen*; O. H. Ger. *choufon*; Goth. *kaupon*; O. S. *kópōn*, *kopian*; Ger. *kopen*; Sw. *kōpa*; Dan. *kjōbe*: cognate with A. S. *ceþian*=to cheapen; *ceāp*=a bargain. (*Skeat*.)] [CHEAP, CHOP.]

*A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To buy, to bargain for.

"Master, what will you copen or by?"

Lydgate: London Lickpeny, st. vii.

2. To pay as a price for, to repay.

"Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely cope your courteous pains withal."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To have commerce with.

2. To meet, to encounter, to engage.

"And here's a lord,—come knights from east to west,
And cull their flower, Ajax shall cope the best."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., ii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have to do with, to meet or deal with.

"... thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation coped withal."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. To engage with as an enemy; to struggle, to contend; to enter into a hostile contest. (Followed by with before the opponent.)

"If our free passage they contest;
Cope thou with two, I'll match the rest."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iii. 18.

3. To oppose or contend with successfully; to be a match for.

(1) Of an enemy:

"Their generals have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens, . . ."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*.

(2) Of immaterial things, as difficulties, dangers, &c.:

"... he . . . was ill qualified to cope with those difficulties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

cō-pēck, **kō-pēck**, s. [Russian (?).] A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a ruble (q. v.), worth about three-quarters of a cent.

cōped, ***copede**, a. [COPE (2), s.] [COPPED.]

1. Dressed in or wearing a cope.

2. Furnished with a coping.

***cōpe'-man**, s. [Dut. *koopman*.] [CHAPMAN.] A merchant, a dealer. [COPESMAN.]

"... A merchant or copeman."—*Verstegan: Rest. of Dec. Intell.*, ch. vii.

cō-pēp'-ō-da, s. pl. [Gr. *kopē*=a striking, a stroke (as of an oar), and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Crustacea, ranked under the sub-class Entomostraca and the legion Lophyropoda. They are animals of small size, the body divided into two segments, viz., a cephalothorax and an abdomen. There are two pairs of antennæ, two pairs of footjaws, and five pairs of ordinary feet furnished with bristles and adapted for swimming. There is a jointed tail with a tuft of bristles at its extremity. Some are found in fresh water, others are marine. Prof. Huxley says that in addition to

the species placed under Copepoda by Latreille and Milne-Edwards, the order contains some of the Epizoa or Ichthyophthira. There are two families, the Cyclopidae, which have but a single eye; and the Cetochildidae, which have two eyes. The English book-name of the Copepoda is Oar-footed Crustaceans, which is simply the rendering of the scientific name.

2. *Palæont.*: No certain proof has yet been obtained that the Copepoda occur fossil.

cōp'-ē-pōds, s. pl. [COPEPODA.]

Zoöl.: The English equivalent of COPEPODA (q. v.).

"Both marine and fresh water Copepods are known."—*Nicholson: Zoöl.* (5th ed.), p. 278.

***coper**, s. [Eng. *cope* (3), v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dealer; now only surviving in this sense in the compound *horse-coper* (q. v.).

2. *Lead-mining*: One who contracts to raise lead ore at a fixed rate.

Cō-pēr'-nī-can, a. [Pertaining to Copernicus, the Latinized form of Copernik or Zopernic, a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, a canon of Thorn, in Prussia. He was born in 1472 or 1473, and died on May 23, 1543.] Pertaining to the celebrated astronomer, Copernicus. [See etymol.]

¶ (1) *Copernican hypothesis*:

Astron.: The view regarding the solar system promulgated by Copernicus, and which he was careful for ecclesiastical reasons to call a hypothesis instead of a theory. Pope Pius VII., in the early part of the nineteenth century, having promised a repeal of the Papal edict against the Copernican system, no offense was afterward taken at Rome if the Roman Catholic professors called the Copernican views a theory, which they had not before been permitted to do, having been required to employ the term hypothesis. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, bk. i., ch. iv.)

(2) *Copernican system*:

Astron.: The system of astronomy promulgated by Copernicus, which in most of its essential features was identical with that now accepted. Previous to his time the system in vogue was the Ptolemaic as modified by Tycho Brahe. Both of these eminent men had placed the earth in the center of their system, and made the sun and the planets to revolve around it. Copernicus took the great step forward of placing the sun in the center, and reducing the earth to the comparatively humble position of a planet. The places which he assigned to the planets were essentially correct, but he failed to explain accurately the laws which regulated their movements. He supposed that they must be united to the central body—the sun—by bars, like Ptolemy's epicycles. It was not till Kepler and Newton had made two other great movements forward that the mechanism of the heavens came to be understood. There is injustice to these men when the term Copernican system is held to embrace discoveries made subsequent to the time of Copernicus. (*Prof. Airy, &c.*)

(3) *Copernican theory*:

Astron.: The theory or explanation given by Copernicus of the solar system. [COPERNICAN HYPOTHESIS.]

cōp-ēr-nī-čī-a, s. [Named after Copernicus.] [COPERNICAN.]

Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Coryphææ, family Sabalidæ. About six species are known; all from tropical America. *Copernicia cerifera* is the Wax-palm, called Carnauba in Brazil. [WAX-PALM.]

***coperone**, ***coporne**, ***coperoun**, ***coperun**, s. [Mid. Eng. *cop*=a top.] The top or summit, the apex or pinnacle of a tower.

"Coporne, or coporour of thyngne (*coperone* K. H. *coperun* P.). *Capitellum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***coperose**, s. [COPPERAS.]

"*Coperose*, *Vitriola*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cōpeş'-māte, s. [Eng. *cope* (3), v., and *mate* (q. v.).] One who has dealings or intercourse with another; a partner, an associate. [COPEMAN.]

"Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 925.

cōpe'-stōne, s. [Eng. *cope* (2), s., and *stone*.] A head or top-stone; coping.

cōph'-in-ūs, s. [Gr. *kōphinos*=a basket.]

Palæont.: The name given to certain pyramidal impressions in the Silurian rocks, which may have been produced by the stems of encrinites swaying about while the rocks were as yet only micaceous mud. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annandale*.)

cō-phō'-sīs, s. [Gr. *kōphōsis*=(1) dumbness, (2) deafness.]

Med.: Deafness.

***cōp'-hōūs**, s. [Mid. Eng. *cop*=cup, and *hou*=house.] A place for keeping cups, &c.

"... In the *cophous*, in the keeping of William Douchale, . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 73.

cō-pī-a-pīte, s. [Named from Copiapo, a volcano, a river, a town, and a district of Northern Chili.]

Min.: A yellow, translucent pearly mineral, consisting of a loose aggregation of granular scales. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 2.14. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42.7; sesquioxide of iron, 34.2; water, 23.1=100. It was known to the ancients, and was till lately called Misy. It results from the decomposition of iron pyrites. It is found at Goslar in the Hartz, and at Copiapo, in Chili. (*Dana*.)

***cō'-plē**, ***cō'-pŷ**, s. [O. Fr. *copie*; Lat. *copia*=plenty.] [COPY.]

1. Plenty, abundance.

"This Spayne . . . hath grete copy and plente of castelles."—*Trevisa*, i. 301.

2. A copy.

"Bad him the copie bere."—*Langtoft*, p. 293.

3. (*Pl.*): An army, force (Lat. *copie*).

"Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned theyr copies on both parties."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxix.

cōp'-led, ***co-py-yd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COPY, v.]

"*Copyyd*. *Copiatas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cōp'-ī-ēr, s. [Eng. *copy*; -er.]

1. One who copies or transcribes an original; a copyist.

"... copiers and transcribers."—*Addison: On Coins*.

2. One who imitates or plagiarizes the style or words of another.

"Without invention a painter is but a copier, . . ."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

3. One who follows or imitates an example set by others.

"Our schismatics in England were the copiers of rebellion."—*Dryden: Vindic. of Duke of Guise*.

cōp'-līng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [COPE (3), s.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of engaging or encountering with.

cōp'-līng (2), s. [Eng. *cope*; -ing.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"... from the foundation unto the coping."—*1 Kings* vii. 9.

2. *Fig.*: Any covering resembling the top course of a wall.

"... crowned by a strong coping of wax."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 231.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Masonry*: The top or projecting course on the top of a wall. It should be throated—that is, grooved or channeled underneath, so that the rain should not run down the wall, but drip from the edge.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The turning the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain off the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls. (*Ogilvie*.)

¶ (1) *A coping over*: A projecting work, beveled on its underside.

(2) *Flat or parallel coping*: A coping used upon inclined surfaces, as gables,

parapets of houses, tops of garden walls, &c.

(3) *Feather-edged coping*: Bedded level and sloping on top.

(4) *Saddle-back coping*: A coping with a curved or doubly inclined top.

coping-stone, s. One of the stones forming the coping of a wall, &c.

cō-pī-ōūs, ***co-pī-ouse**, ***co-pī-owse**, ***co-py-ous**, a. [O. Fr. *copieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *copioso*, from Lat. *copiosus*=plentiful, from *copia*=plenty; *co*=con=with, together; *ops* (genit. *opis*)=wealth.]

1. Plentiful, abundant, in abundant quantity.

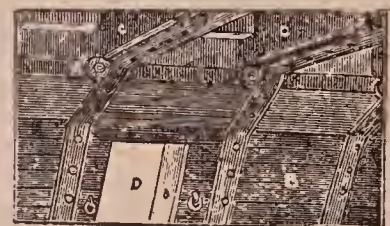
"... the zealous brethren furnished copious matter of ridicule."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. Large in numbers or extent; ample.

"Loo! a copyous oost in to metyng to them."—*Wycliffe: 1 Macc.* xvi. 5.

*3. Fruitful; furnishing anything in abundance; producing freely or largely.

"*Copiouse* or plentevows."—*Prompt. Parv.*



Coping.

A. Coping (Iron Lodging-knee). B. The Inner Side of a Ship between Decks. C. The Beams. D. A Port.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Furnishing abundance of matter for consideration, thought, or reflection; extensive, wide, comprehensive.

"... so copious, that the study of a whole life cannot exhaust it."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. i., Ser. 3.

5. Fluent, rich in thoughts or language.

"... ever easy, flowing, copious, clear, and harmonious."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

6. Of language, &c.: Fluent, abundant, varied, rich.

¶ For the difference between *copious* and *plentiful*, see PLENTIFUL.

cō'-pī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *copious*; -*ly*.]

1. Plentifully, abundantly, freely; in great quantities.

2. Fully, amply, at large; widely, diffusely.

¶ For the difference between *copiously* and *largely*, see LARGELY.

cō'-pī-ōūs-nēss, *cō'-pī-ōūs-nēsse, *s.* [Eng. *copious*; -*ness*.]

1. Plenty, abundance, a large quantity or supply.

*2. Wideness of extent, fullness.

3. Fluency, richness, or fullness of thought or language.

"... his usual *copiousness* and force of language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Diffusiveness of style in treating of any subject.

*cōp'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *cop(y)*; -*ist*.]

1. A copier, a transcriber, a copyist.

"He was not able to repair the *copist's* omissions."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 467.

2. One who imitates.

*cōp'-land, *s.* [Eng. *cop*, *s.*, and *land*.] A piece of land terminating in an acute angle.

*cō-plant', *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *plant* (q. v.).] To plant at the same time, or in the same place, with something else.

*cop'-mā-kēr, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cop=cup*, and Eng. *maker*.] A cup-maker.

"*Hic cipharius, a copmaker*."—*Wright: Vocab.*, p. 213.

*cop-nien, *v. t.* [A. S. *copnian*.] To expect, to look for.

*cō-pōr'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Lat. *portio* = a portion, a share.] An equal portion.

"Myselfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe,"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

†cōp'-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *kopos*=(1) a striking, beating, (2) toil, trouble, suffering.]
Med.: Lassitude, fatigue. (*Parr.*)

*cōp'-ōut', *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cop=cup*, and Eng. *out*.] To the bottom of the cup, right out. (Cf. CAROUSE.)

"Syne all the nobillis therof dranke about,
(I will not say that ilk man playit *copout*.)"
Douglas: Virgil, 36, 51.

cōpped, *coppid, *coppyd, *copt, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *coppe=cop*; -*ed*.]

1. Rising to a peak or point, sugar-loaf like, pointed. Applied—
(a) To natural objects.

"Where was a lytle *coppyd* hyll, . . ."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. exxiii.

(b) To artificial objects.

"With high *copt* hattes, and feathers flaunt a flaunt."
Gascoigne: The Steele Glas.

2. Crested.

"*Copitd* as a lark."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 269.

*cōppe'-hōuse, *s.* [COPHOUS.] Anciently, a tool-house. (*Weale*.)

cop-pel, *s.* [CUPEL.]

cōp'-pēr (1), *co-per, *co-purre, *co-pyr, *s. & a.* [Sw. *koppar*; Dan. *kobber*; Dut. *koper*; Ger. *kupfer*; O. H. Ger. *kuphar*; Gael. *kopar*; Wel. *copr*; Fr. *cuivre*; Sp. & Port. *cobre*, all from Lat. of the third century A. D. *cuprum*, a contr. for *cyprium* = copper ore from Cyprus, Lat. *Cyprus*, Gr. *kypross*=the well-known island, which anciently had celebrated copper mines.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: The metal described under II. 1 (2).

2. Specially:

(1) A coin of copper—a penny, a cent.

(2) A boiler of copper.

"They boiled it in a *copper* to the half. . . ."—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*

(3) A policeman. (*Slang*.) [COP.]

* (4) A box, a blow, a drubbing.

"Go to, no more, Barber, least *copper* you catch."
Whetstone: Promos and Cassandra (1578). (*Old Plays*, i. 53.)

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: A dyad metallic element: symbol, *Cw*; atomic weight, 63.5; specific gravity, 8.95; melting point, 1,091° C. Copper is a red, malleable, ductile,

tenaceous metal, which sometimes occurs native. It does not decompose water at red heat, nor oxidize in dry air; at red heat it oxidizes to a black oxide. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, SO_2 is liberated and cupric sulphate formed. It is easily dissolved by nitric acid, NO_2 being given off and cupric nitrate formed. Copper forms several alloys. Brass is an alloy of two-thirds copper and one-third zinc; bronze, gun-metal and bell-metal are alloys of copper with tin. Copper forms sets of compounds, the cuprous and cupric salts. [CUPRIC, CUPROUS, and their compounds.] Copper pyrites is a cuproso-ferrous sulphide. Copper arsenite, or Scheele's green, is used as a pigment for wall papers, &c.; it is very poisonous. Compounds of copper with ammonia are known. Copper salts are detected by giving in an acid solution a black precipitate with H_2S . By giving a blue precipitate with KHO it becomes black on boiling. When a piece of clean steel is placed in a solution, copper is deposited on it. Ammonia gives a blue precipitate, which dissolves in excess, forming a dark-blue solution. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a red-brown precipitate of ferrocyanide of copper, which is soluble in ammonia, forming a blue solution. All salts of copper are poisonous. Verdigris is an acetate of copper, often formed by cooking food in copper vessels.

2. Alchem.: Copper was represented by the alchemists by the same sign as the planet Venus, both the metal and the goddess being associated with the island of Cyprus.

3. Min.: A ductile and malleable isometric mineral, often in twin crystals, with the composition face octahedral, or a double six-sided pyramid, or filiform and arborescent. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 8.8-9 or more; color, copper-red, streak metallic, fracture hackly. Compos.: Copper, pure or with a slight admixture of silver, bismuth, &c. It is found in beds and veins, chiefly near volcanic dykes, in serpentine, &c., or loose in the soil. It occurs at Redruth and at Wheal Buller, &c., in Cornwall; in the Ural Mountains and Siberia, China and Japan, near Lake Superior, in Bolivia, Brazil, and Chili. (*Dana*.)

¶ Antimonial Copper=Chalcostibite; three Arsenates of Copper are Trichalcite, Olivenite, and Liroconite; Arsenical Copper=Domeykite; Black Copper=Melaconite; Blue Copper=Azurite; Carbonate of Copper=Malachite; Chloride of Copper=Atacamite and Tellingite; Chromate of Lead and Copper=Vauquelinite; Emerald Copper=Diopside; Grey Copper=Tetrahedrite; Indigo Copper=Covelite; Muriate of Copper=Atacamite; Oxichloride of Copper=Atacamite; Oxide of Copper, the red variety=Cuprite, the black one=Melaconite; Phosphate of Copper=(1) Libethenite, (2) Pseudomalachite; Purple Copper=Bornite; Pyritous Copper=Chalcopyrite; Red Copper=Cuprite; Selenide of Lead=Berzelianite; Selenide of Copper and Lead=Zargite; Silicate of Copper=Diopside; Sulphate of Copper=Chalcanthite; Sulphatochloride of Copper=Connellite; Sulphuret of Copper=(1) Chalcocite, (2) Bornite, (3) Chalcopyrite, (4) Covelite; Vanadate of Copper=Volborthite; Variegated Copper=Bornite, and Vitreous Copper=Chalcocite.

4. Naut. (Pl., *Coppers*, or *Ship's coppers*): The cast-iron apparatus for cooking on board ship, usually erected in the cookhouse or galley. (*Ogilvie*.)

5. Archæol., Hist., &c.: Copper has been known since prehistoric times. There may have been a copper age before that of bronze. [BRONZE.] The latter compound metal, an alloy of copper and tin, was known long before brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, had been made. The word copper occurs once in the Old Testament, "Also twenty basins of gold of a thousand drams, and two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold" (Ezra viii. 27), but what is in many places called brass should have been rendered copper. [BRASS.] Copper was in use in ancient Assyria. The classical nations were familiar with it. The Greeks brought it from Cyprus, the mines being at Tamassus, near Famagosta. Copper mines were first opened in England in A. D. 1189, but not very successfully till A. D. 1689.

6. Entom. (Pl.): [COPPER BUTTERFLY.]

7. Soap-making: The boiling-pan.

¶ To cool one's coppers: To quench one's thirst. (*Slang*.) (*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. iii.)

Hot coppers: A possession attributed derisively to an individual who has retired the previous night in an intoxicated condition and risen with a great thirst as a consequence.

B. As adjective:

1. Having copper in its composition, pertaining to copper; made of copper.

2. Red and metallic in aspect, coppery.

"All in a hot and copper sky."

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

¶ Obvious compound: Copper-fastened.

copper arsenate, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Olivenite, (2) Euchroite, (3) Erinite, (4) Cornwallite, (5) Clinoclase, (6) Chalcophyllite, and (7) Liroconite.

copper arsenide, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Domeykite (q. v.), and (2) Whitneyite (q. v.).

copper-belly, *s.*

Zoöl.: The name of the *Coluber erythrogaster*, a serpent found in this country.

copper-bit, *s.* A pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron shank and provided with a wooden handle. It is used for soldering. If not previously tinned, it is heated to a dull red in a charcoal fire; hastily filed to a clean metallic surface; then rubbed immediately upon a lump of sal-ammoniac, and next upon a copper or tin plate, on which a few drops of solder have been placed. This will completely coat the tool, which may be wiped clean with a piece of tow, and will then be ready for use.

copper blende, *s.*

Min.: The same as TENNANTITE (q. v.).

copper-bottomed, *a.*

Naut.: Sheathed below with copper. The process began with the ships of the English navy in 1761, and was completed for the then existing vessels by 1780. Now in general use.

copper butterflies, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The English name of the small butterflies belonging to the family Lycenidae, and specially to its typical genus *Lycæna*. They are really of copper color, and have an onisciform larva. [LYCÆNA.]

copper-cap, *s.* The copper capsule, charged with a fulminate and placed on the nipple of a firearm, to explode the charge when the hammer falls.

copper-captain, *s.* One who calls himself a captain without any claim to the title; a pseudo-captain.

copper carbonate, *s.*

Min.: The same as MALACHITE or CHESSYLITE (q. v.).

copper-colored, *a.* Red, with more or less of metallic luster; or simply reddish like the metal, but without its luster.

copper-faced, *a.*

Type: Having a face of copper upon a shank of type-metal.

copper-fastened, *a.*

Shipbuilding: Having the planks, etc., fastened with copper bolts, in contradistinction to iron; the latter being liable to rust, especially in contact with oak and by exposure to wet.

copper froth, *s.*

Min.: The same as TYROLITE (q. v.).

copper-glance, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCOCITE (q. v.).

copper-green, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHRYSOCOLLA (q. v.).

copper-head, *s.*

1. Ord. Lang.: A very venomous species of the American moccasin snake, which gives no warning of its attack.

2. Hist. (Pl.): A name given to those in the Northern States, during the American War of Secession in 1861-1865, who were supposed to favor the South. (*Townsend*.)

copper-iron, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

Elect.: A couple of the two metals for use in a voltaic battery.

B. As adj.: Consisting of copper and iron.

"... the electromotive force of a copper-iron couple . . ."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 75.

copper-manganese, *s.*

Min.: A variety of CREDNERITE (q. v.).

copper-mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCOPHYLLITE (q. v.).

copper-nickel, *s.*

Min.: The same as NICKELINE or NICCOLITE (q. v.).

copper-nose, *s.* A red nose produced by the skin disease called *acne rosacea*, by intoxicating liquors, &c. (*Shakesp*.)

copper ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as MELACONITE (q. v.).

¶ Blue Copper ore is=Azurite; Emerald Copper ore=Diopside; Green Copper ore=Malachite; Octahedral Copper ore=Cuprite; Velvet Copper ore=Cyanotrichite; and Yellow Copper ore=Chalcopyrite.

copper-oxide, *s.*

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Melaconite, and (2) Cuprite.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

copper-phosphate, s.

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Libethenite, (2) Tagilite, and (3) Phosphorocalcite.

copper-plate, a. & s. [COPPERPLATE.]**copper pyrites, s. sing. & pl.**

Min.: The same as CHALCOPYRITE (q. v.).

copper selenide, s.

Min.: The same as BERZELIANITE (q. v.).

copper silicate, s.

Min.: A name which has been given to (1) CHRYSOCOLLA, and (2) DIOPTASE.

copper-spot, s.

Entom.: A predatory beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, found in Canada. It has rows of copper-colored dots on its otherwise black elytra.

copper suboxide, s.

Min.: The same as CUPRITE (q. v.).

copper sulphate, s.

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q. v.).

copper sulphide, s.

Min.: The same as COPPER-GLANCE (q. v.).

copper-underwing, s.

Entom.: A moth of the family Amphipyridæ. (Stainton.)

copper uranite, s.

Min.: The same as CUPROURANITE and TORBERNITE (q. v.).

copper vitriol, s.

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q. v.).

copper-wire, *copper wyre, s. Wire drawn out of copper, which is a very ductile metal.

copper-work, s.

1. A place where vessels, &c., are manufactured from copper.
2. Work wrought in copper.

copper-zinc, s. & a.**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mixture of copper and zinc.
2. *Elect.*: A couple so formed, first introduced by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe, in 1872, has been used with effect in voltaic batteries. (*Haydn.*)

B. As adj.: Consisting of copper and zinc.

***cōp'-pēr** (2), s. [Mid. Eng. *cop*=cup, and suff. -er.] A cup-bearer.

"Mercie is copper, and mixes weill his wine."

Palace of Honor, iii. 58.

cōp'-pēr, v. t. [COPPER, s.] To sheathe or cover over with sheets or a deposition of copper.

cōp'-pēr-as, *coperose, *coppresse, *copras, s. [O. Fr. *couperose*, *coperose*; Ital. *copparosa*; Sp. *caparrosa*, *caparros*; Port. *caparosa*. Supposed by Diez to be from Lat. *cupri rosa*=copper-rose. (*Skeat.*)

Min.: The same as MELANTERITE (q. v.).

¶ Dana has a copperas group of minerals in which he includes the ordinary vitriols. The minerals comprised under it are Melanterite, Pisanite, Goslarite, Bieberite, Morenosite, and Chalcantinite.

¶ (1) Blue copperas:

Chem., Metal., &c.: Sulphate of copper.

(2) Green copperas:

Chem., Metal., &c.: Sulphate of iron.

(3) White copperas:

(a) *Min.*: The same as COQUIMBITE (q. v.).

(b) *Chem., Metal., &c.*: Sulphate of zinc.

(4) Yellow copperas:

Min.: The same as COPIAPITE (q. v.).

cōp'-pēr-a-sine, s. [Eng., &c., *copperas*, and suff. -ine (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Jarosite (q. v.). It was described by Shepard as a hydrous, cuprous, and ferrous sulphate, occurring at New Haven, Conn.

cōp'-pēred, a. [Eng. *copper*; -ed.]**I. Literally:**

1. Made or consisting of copper.
2. Coated or sheathed with copper.

II. Fig.: Of a red or copper color.

cōp'-pēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COPPER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of coating or sheathing with copper.
2. A copper coating or sheathing.

cōp'-pēr-ish, a. [Eng. *copper*; -ish.] Partaking of the nature of or containing copper; resembling copper.

"... a large vein of copperish sulphur."—*Robinson: Nat. Hist. of Cumb. and Westm.* (1709.)

cōp'-pēr-plāte, s. & a. [Eng. *copper*, and *plate*.]**A. As substantive:**

1. A sheet or plate of copper on which a design is engraved. In copperplate engraving the lines are etched, or cut by a graver in a plate; then filled in with an ink; the surface of the plate wiped clean; the paper laid upon the surface of the plate, and both run through a roller-press, by which the ink is transferred to the paper.

2. An impression or print on paper from an engraved copperplate.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the art of engraving on copper.

¶ *Copperplate Printing-press*: A press for obtaining impressions from sunken engravings; that is, those in which the design is cut into the copper or steel plate, in contradistinction to such as have the design salient, as in wood-engravings, where the part which is not designed to print is cut away. [COPPERPLATE.] (*Knight.*)

cōp'-pēr-smith, s. [Eng. *copper*, and *smith*.] A worker in copper; a maker of copper utensils.

"Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil . . ."—2 *Tim.* iv. 14.

cōp'-pēr-wōrm, s. [Eng. *copper*, and *worm*.]

1. A mollusk, *Teredo navalis*. [TEREDO.]

2. A moth that preys upon garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand.

cōp'-pēr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *copper*; -y.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining to or containing copper.

"... coppery particles brought with the water out of the neighboring copper-mines."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Made of copper.

3. Resembling copper in any of its qualities of color, taste, &c.

"Their skin is of a dirty coppery red color."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 205.

II. Bot.: Brownish-red, with a metallic luster. (*Lindley.*)

cōp'-pīce, *co-pīce, s. [O. Fr. *copeiz*, *copeau*=wood newly cut, *cop*=to cut; Fr. *couper*; Low Lat. *copecia*=underwood, *copo*=to cut, *colpus*=a blow, from Latin *colaphus*; Gr. *kolaphos*=a blow. (*Skeat.*)] A small wood composed of brushwood or other wood of short growth, and cut down periodically for fuel or other purposes; a thicket of brushwood. *Copse*, which is now the commoner form, is a corruption of *coppice*. [COPPY, COPSE.]

"Each coppice dwarf of varied show."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 3.

cōp'-pīced, a. [Eng. *coppic(e)*; -ed.] Containing coppices or copses.

***cop-pīl-īng, s.** [Eng. *coppel*=cupel, and suff. -ing.] The act or process of refining in a cupel.

"In the coppilling of a fixed metal."—*Howell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 148.

***cop-pīn, a.** [Apparently from Mid. Eng. *cop*=top.] Raised up.

cōp'-pīn, s. [COP, s.]

Spinning: The same as COP (q. v.).

cōp'-pīng, a. [COPPIN, s.] Pertaining to the coppin or cop.

copping-plate, s.

Spinning: The copping-rail of a throstle-machine.

copping-rail, s. The rail or bar upon which the bobbins rest in the bobbin-and-fly or the throstle-machine, and by whose up and down motion the rooving or yarn is evenly distributed. (*Knight.*)

cōp-pīn'-i-a, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gr. *koppa*=an obsolete letter of the Greek alphabet. It was like the Heb. *koph* and the Lat. *q*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Coppiniæ (q. v.). *Coppinia arcta*, which is greenish-yellow, encrusts the stems of other zoophytes. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cōp-pīn'-i-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coppinia*, and suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-order Thecaphora.

***cōp'-ple** (1), s. [CUPEL.]

cōp'-ple (2), s. [Mid. Eng. *cop*=a top, and dimin. suff. -le.] A little hill or peak.

"... it is a low Cape, and vpon it is a cōppl not very high, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 606.

cōppl-crown, s. A crested crown or head.

"Like the cōppl-crown

The lapwing has." *Randolph: Amynt.*, ii. 3.

***cōppl-tank, *cōppin-tank, s.** A high-peaked, sugarloaf hat. [COPATAIN.]

"... their great cōppin-tankes, and doctours hattes."—*Bee-hive of Rom. Ch.*, I. 7 b.

***cōppl-tankd, *cōptankt, a.** High-peaked, sugarloaf.

"Upon their heads they ware felt hats, cōppl-tankd, . . ."—*Comines, by Danet.*, B, 5 b.

***cōp'-pled, *cōp'-pēled, a.** [Eng. *coppl(e)*; -ed.] Rising to a peak or point; pointed, sugarloaf.

cōp'-ple-dūst, s. [Eng. *copple*=cupel, and *dust*.] [CUPELDUST.]

1. Powder used in the refining of metals.

"... powder of steel, or cōppl-dust, . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. The grosser parts separated by the cupel.

cōp'-ra, s. [Fr. *copre*; from a native Indian word.] The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut after the oil has been expressed. It is used in India as an ingredient in curry.

***cō-prēs'-bŷ-tēr, s.** [Prefix *co*=con, and Eng. *presbyter* (q. v.).] A clergyman belonging to the same presbytery as another.

cōp'-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kopros*=dung, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Lamellicorn Beetles, though Swainson reduced them to a series of genera placed under his sub-family Scarabeinæ. They have convex bodies, large heads, with the clypeus projecting all around it, the males with projections on the head and thorax. They make large deep holes beneath dry dung. They are found throughout the world. Some are of large size. These are chiefly from tropical Africa and the East Indies.

cōp'-rīs, s. [From Gr. *koprisis*=a dunging, a manuring; *koprizō*=to dung, to manure. Cf. also *kopriōn*=a dung beetle, all from *kopros*=dung.]

Entom.: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, the typical one of the family Copridæ (q. v.). One species, *Copris lunaris*, is found through all Europe.

cōp'-rō-lite, s. [Gr. *kopros*=dung, and *lithos*=a stone.]

1. *Palæont.*: The dung of various animals found fossil, and sometimes so perfect as to indicate, not merely what the several species fed upon, but also the dimensions, form, and structure of their stomach and of their intestinal canal. On the shore at Lyme Regis, England, they lie thickly in some parts of the Lias like potatoes on the ground; they abound also in the estuary of the Severn. They tend to occur in all formations, specially where vertebrates are found. Some are of fishes, some of reptiles, and magnificent coprolites originating from the hyena were found in Kirkdale Cavern and other places. (*Buckland: Geol. & Min.*, &c.)

2. *Min.*: Dana gives as a synonym of the coprolites described under 1, Phosphatic nodules, and associates them, but as a distinct species, with Apatite (q. v.). But some phosphatic nodules once believed to be coprolitic, such as those of the Upper Greensand, though apparently of organic origin, are not now believed to be the dung of any animal.

cōp-rōl-īt-īc, a. [Eng. *coprolit(e)*; -ic.] Composed of or containing coprolites; of the nature of or resembling coprolites.

"Then, as additional evidence of the predaceous habits of these fish, there are the coprolitic bodies, . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. ix.

co-prōph'-a-gāns, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coprophag(i)* (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suff. -ans.]

Entom.: A book-name for the Lamellicorn Beetles called by Latreille Coprophagi (q. v.).

co-prōph'-a-ġi, s. pl. [Gr. *kopros*=dung, and the root *phag(ein)*=to eat.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a large section of Lamellicorn Beetles. It contains the dung-feeding Scarabs. Latreille included under it the genera Ateuchus (that which contains the sacred beetle of the old Egyptians), Copris, Onitis, Onthophagus, and Aphodius. (*Latreille: Nat. Hist.*, year 12, x. 82, &c.)

co-prōph'-a-goŷs, a. [Gr. *kopros*=dung, *phagein*=to eat; and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Feeding on dung. (A term applied to several insects.)

***cop-roun, s.** [COPERONE.] The apex or pinnacle of a tower.

"Fayre fyllyolez . . . with comon coprounes."—*Gawaine*, 796.

***cōps, *cōspe, s.** [A. S.]

1. A fetter, a shackle.

"Manica, hand-cops."—*Wright's Vocab.*, p. 75.

2. A hasp or catch of a door.

"Pessellum, a lytel loh of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a sclott."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cōpse, *cōpps, s. [A corruption of *coppice* (q. v.).] A coppice, a shrubbery; a wood composed of brushwood or trees cut down periodically for fuel or other purposes. The trees generally planted in copses are ash, oak, chestnut, birch, and willow.

"Onward, amid the cōpse 'gan peep
A narrow inlet still and deep."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, l. 13.

cōpse, v. t. [COPSE, s.]**I. Literally:**

1. To trim or cut down periodically.

"By cōpsing the starvling . . ."—*Evelyn: Forest Trees*, ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To inclose or preserve underwood.

"The neglect of *copsing* wood . . ."—*Swift: Address to Parliament.*

II. *Fig.*: To inclose or fence in.

"Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in."

Farindon: Sermons.

cōpse'-wood, *copps-wood, s. [Eng. *copse*, and *wood*.] Underwood, brushwood; the trees, &c., in a copse.

" . . . the side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cōp'-spin-nēr, s. [Wel. *cop*=a spider; Eng. *spinner*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A spider.

2. *Weaving*: A machine comprehending the qualities of the mule and throstle in one frame.

cōps'-y, a. [Eng. *cops(e)*; -y.]

1. Containing or covered with copsewood.

"Among the reeds and *copsy* banks."—*Dyer: The Fleece*, bk. ii.

2. Surrounded or inclosed by copses.

"To *copsy* villages on either side."—*Dyer: The Fleece*, bk. ii.

cōp'-sŷ-chōs, s. [Gr. *kopsichos*=a blackbird.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, sub-family Erythacinæ, or Robins. *Copsychus saularis* is called by the natives of Ceylon the Dayal, and by the English the Magpie Robin. It is found also in India, where the rich natives set them to fight.

Cōpt (Egyptian pronunciation, *gūbt* or *gibt*), s. [Arab. *Kubt, Kibt* Said to have been derived from *Kupt* (*Coptos*), a city in Upper Egypt, now *Ckoof* or *Goof*, to which the Christians sometimes fled during persecution by the Romans. But Renaudot shows that this derivation is not satisfactory. The Rev. Dr. John Wilson considers that the Arab *Gubt* or *Gibt* is simply Gr. *Aigyptos*=Egypt.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.*: One belonging to the Coptic Church (q. v.).

2. *Ethnol.*: One of the old Egyptian race, though perhaps with a dash of Greek, Nubian, or Abyssinian blood.

Cōp'-tic, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *Copt* (q. v.), and suff. -ic.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the people called Copts, or to their sect.

B. *As subst.*: The language spoken by the Copts formerly or now, unless where Arabic has displaced their native tongue. [COPTIC LANGUAGE.]

¶ (1) *Coptic Church*:

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The remnants of the once numerous Church of Egypt—that which had the celebrated school at Alexandria. It broke off from the body Catholic in the embracing the Monophysite doctrine, viz., that not two natures, but only one, existed in Christ [MONOPHYSITES], a view from which it has never since departed. When Jacob Baradaeus formed a slightly modified Monophysite sect, most of the Egyptian Christians became Jacobites. Being tyrannized over by the Greeks, they cheerfully submitted to the Mohammedans, under Amru ben Elaas, in A. D. 638, and aided him, in 640, to take Alexandria. Since then they have been trodden under foot by the Mohammedans. About 250,000 Copts still exist in Egypt, mostly in its upper province. They have a patriarch, bishops, presbyters, archdeacons, deacons, sub-deacons, lectors, cantors, and exorcists. They have two regular convents—those of St. Anthony and St. Paul, with a number of secondary monasteries.

(2) *Coptic language*: The language not of the old Egyptians who built the pyramids and covered monuments and temples with hieroglyphics, but of their successors subsequent to the introduction of Christianity. Theirs bore to the old Egyptian language a relation like that of the Italian to the Latin—i. e., the nucleus came from the old language, but there was an increasing ingress of foreign words. It continued till the tenth century, when it was in large measure superseded by Arabic. By the seventeenth it had ceased to be spoken, and existed only as a written dialect. While it lived three dialects were recognized—the Sahidic, in Upper Egypt; the Bahiric or Memphitic, in Lower Egypt; and the Bashmuric, in the Delta.

cōp'-tine, s. [Mod. Lat. *copt(is)*; Eug. suff. -ine.]

Chem.: A colorless alkaloid which is found along with berberine in the root of *Coptis trifolia*. Copline dissolves in sulphuric acid, the solution becoming purple-red when heated; it gives a crystalline precipitate with a solution of mercuric potassium iodide.

cōp'-tis, s. [Gr. *koptō*=to cut; so named from the divisions of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ranunculaceæ, tribe Helleboreæ, sepals 5 or 6, colored petaloid, petals small cucullate, capsules 6-10 on long stalks, 4-6 seeded. *Coptis trifolia*, Gold-thread, is a bitter, given in the United States as a cure for aphthous

affections of the mouth in children. It yields a yellow dye. The plant is not confined to this country, but grows also in Norway, Siberia, Kamtchatka, &c.

cōp'-u-lā (pl. *copulæ*), s. [Lat.=a band or link.] [COUPLE.]

1. *Gram.*: That word in a sentence which acts as a link between the subject and the predicate.

2. *Logic*: That word which acts as a link between the subject and the predicate of a proposition; as, *Men are mortal*: *are* is the copula linking the predicate "mortal" to the subject "men."

3. *Music*: [COUPLER.]

4. *Law*: Corporal consummation of marriage. (*Wharton*.)

***cōp'-u-lāte, a.** [Lat. *copulatus*, pa. par. of *copulo*=to join: *co*=*con*, and a verb *apere* (only found in the pa. par. *aptus*)=to join, to fit.] Joined or associated with something else.

" . . . the force of custom, *copulate*, and conjoined . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

cōp'-u-lāte, v. t. & i. [COPULATE, a.]

*A. *Trans.*: To join or associate together; to couple together.

B. *Intrans.*: To have sexual intercourse; to couple.

cōp'-u-lā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [COPULATE, v.]

¶ *Copulated acids*:

Chem.: Acids in which the base and the acid are more intimately mixed than in other acids. The same as CONJUGATED ACIDS (q. v.).

cōp'-u-lā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [COPULATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of sexual intercourse; copulation.

cōp'-u-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *copulatio*, from *copulatus*.]

*1. The act of joining or coupling together.

" . . . the copulation of monosyllables."—*Pultenham: Art of Poesie.*

2. Sexual intercourse; coition.

cōp'-u-lāt-ive, a. & s. [Eng. *copulat(e)*; -ive.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to unite or link two things together.

" . . . join'd with them by the *copulative* *kai*, . . ."—*Locke: Gal. vi. 11-18, N. 16.*

¶ (1) *Copulative conjunction*:

Gram.: One which links together two or more subjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, *Riches and honor* come of thee.

(2) *Copulative propositions*:

Logic: (See extract.)

"*Copulative propositions* are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, *riches and honors* are temptations to pride; *Cæsar* conquered the Gauls and the Britons; neither gold nor jewels can purchase immortality."—*Watts: Logic.*

B. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Connection, conjunction by marriage.

"They understand polygamy to be a conjunction of divers *copulatives* in number, . . ."—*Ricaut: State of the Greek Church*, p. 307.

2. One desirous of copulation.

II. *Gram.*: A copulative conjunction.

" . . . he discerneth nothing between *copulatives* and disjunctives."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 943.

cōp'-u-lāt-ive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *copulative*; -ly.] In a copulative manner; by means of a copulative.

cōp'-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *copulat(e)*; -ory.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Copulative, uniting.

2. *Physiol.*: Pertaining to copulation; applied to the accessory generative organs.

cōp'-y, *cōp'-ie, s. [Fr. *copie*=a copy of a writing; also store, abundance (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *ccpia*=plenty, abundance.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Originally in the Latin sense abundance, plenty, copiousness.

" . . . we may use the same liberty in our English versions out of Hebrew or Greek, for that *copy* or store that He hath given us."—*The Translators of the Hull Version of the Bible to the Reader* (A. D. 1611). (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 44-5.)

*2. Fluency or copiousness of language.

"He shal not onely attayne plentie of the tonges called *copie*, . . ."—*Sir T. Elgot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. x.

3. The multiplication of copies of a book or any writing or document, being the way to obtain abundance of it; a transcript.

" . . . the *copy* should deviate from the original."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. An exercise in writing executed or to be executed after a pattern or model. [COPYBOOK.]

5. Anything made in imitation of another; as a copy of a painting, engraving, statue, &c.

"Originals and *copies* much the same."

Bramston.

6. An original or model of which an imitation is or has to be made; a pattern.

"Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, . . ."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

7. An individual book, one of many books exactly the same.

"My *copy* once belonged to *Pope*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, § 59.

*8. (Pl.). An army, forces.

*II. *Fig.*: An example to be imitated; a model, a pattern.

"We *copy* instinctively the voices of our companions, their accents, and their modes of pronunciation."—*Dugald Stewart.*

"Such a man

Might be a *copy* to these younger times."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

B. *Technically*:

*1. *Law*:

(1) A legal instrument or form of tenure by which property is held. [COPYHOLD.]

"By *copy* all thy living lies to me."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, p. 170.

(2) Copyhold property.

"What widow's *copy* or what orphan's legacy would have safe from us?"—*Andrewes: Serm.*, v. 27. (*Davies*.)

2. *Printing*: Written matter ready for or given to a compositor to be set up in type.

" . . . I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions . . ."—*Pope: Letters*; To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

3. *Stationery*: A size of writing-paper measuring 20 × 16 inches.

¶ (1) *Copy of countenance*: A flam or humbug.

"If this application for my advice is not a *copy* of your countenance."—*Foote: The Author*, ii. (*Davies*.)

(2) *To set a copy*: To write in an exercise-book a copy for a learner to imitate.

"We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *copy*, *model*, *pattern*, and *specimen*: "A *copy* and a *model* may be both employed either as an original work or as a work formed after an original. In the former sense, *copy* is used in relation to impressions, manuscripts, or writings, which are made to be *copied* by the printer, the writer, or the engraver; *model* is used in every other case, whether in morality or the arts: the proof will seldom be faulty when the *copy* is clear and correct. There can be no good writing formed after a bad *copy*; no human being has ever presented us with a perfect *model* of virtue. In the second sense *copy* is used for painting, and *model* for relief. The *copy* ought to be faithful, the *model* ought to be just; the former should delineate exactly what is delineated by the original; the latter should adhere to the precise rules of proportion observed in the original. The pictures of Raphael do not lose their attractions even in bad *copies*: the simple *models* of antiquity often equal in value originals of modern conception. *Pattern* and *specimen* approach nearest to *model* in signification: the idea of guidance or direction is prominent in them. The *model* always serves to guide in the execution of a work; the *pattern* serves either to regulate the work, or simply to determine the choice; the *specimen* helps only to form the opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

copy-book, s. An exercise-book in writing, in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

copy-head, s. The words or sentence written or printed on the top lines of copy-books as models in writing-exercises.

"Instruction to be given on the *copy-head* which is being done by the class."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 40.

***copy-money, s.** Money paid for copy or for literary work. (*Boswell*.)

cōp'-y, *cōp'-ī-en, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *copier*; Sp. & Port. *copiar*; Ital. *copiare*, from Lat. *copia*.] [COPY, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To transcribe or write out any document after an original; to make a copy of a writing or document. (Frequently with the adverb *out*.)

"My Lord Melun, let this be *copied out*, And keep it safe for our remembrance."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To imitate, to make or construct anything in imitation of an original.

" . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tŭion, -sŭion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

3. To imitate the style, language, or manner of another; to plagiarize.

II. *Fig.*: To imitate in manners, character, or life; to endeavor to resemble; to follow a pattern or model. (Frequently followed by the adverb *out*.)

"Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To copy out their great forefather's fame."
Dryden: King Arthur.

B. Intransitive:

1. To do anything in imitation of an original or pattern; to make a copy.

(1) Followed by *from* before the thing copied.

"When a painter *copies from* the life, . . ."—*Dryden*.

(2) Followed by *after*.

"Several of our countrymen . . . seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatic writings, . . ."
—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. To write down or transcribe the words, figures, &c., of another, with the intention of fraudulently passing them off for one's own.

"The temptation presents itself to those slower or careless members of the class to *copy* from their quicker class-fellows."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 56.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to copy* and *to transcribe*: "*To copy* respects the matter; *to transcribe* respects simply the act of writing. What is *copied* must be taken immediately from the original, with which it must exactly correspond; what is *transcribed* may be taken from the *copy*, but not necessarily in an entire state. Things are *copied* for the sake of getting the contents; they are often *transcribed* for the sake of clearness and fair writing. A *copier* should be very exact; a *transcriber* should be a good writer. Lawyers *copy* deeds, and have them afterward frequently *transcribed* as occasion requires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to copy* and *to imitate*, see *IMITATE*.

cōp'-y-hōld, *s. & a.* [Eng. *copy*, and *hold*.]

A. As substantive:

Eng. Law:

1. (See extract.)

"A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court . . . This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor . . . These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission."—*Cowel*.

2. Property held by such tenure.

B. As adjective:

Law: Held under the tenure described in A. 1.

" . . . all his *copy-hold* lands."—*Addison*.

cōp'-y-hōld-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *copyhold*; -*er*.]

1. *Law*: One who holds land by the tenure of copyhold.

2. *Printing*:

(1) A person who reads with the proof-reader, the copy from which the compositor has set the type printed on the proof.

(2) A clasp to hold copy while being set up.

cōp'-y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COPY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making a copy of or transcribing an original; imitation of a pattern or model.

2. The act of transcribing the words, figures, &c., of another, with the intention of fraudulently passing them off as one's own.

copying-book, *s.* A book of copying paper (q. v.).

copying-clerk, *s.* A clerk employed to make copies of letters and other documents.

copying-ink, *s.* Ink of a viscid character specially prepared for use in a copying-press.

copying-instrument, *s.* A tracing instrument, or one for multiplying by manifold process. A silhouette-machine is one for giving, on a reduced scale, the outline of a shadow-portrait. A photograph is used for copying drawings on a changed scale.

copying-machine, *s.* The same as *COPYING-PRESS* (q. v.).

copying-paper, *s.* Thin, unsized paper, used damp, for taking impressions from writings in a copying-press. (*Knight*.)

copying-press, *s.* A machine for taking a copy of a writing by pressure. The usual system is to write with an ink having a somewhat viscid character, and to expose the written page to pressure in contact with a leaf of bibulous paper. (*Knight*.)

copying-telegraph, *s.* An apparatus for automatic telegraphy known as Bonelli's telegraph. The apparatus consists of a dispatching instrument and a receiver at the respective ends of the line. (*Knight*.)

cōp'-y-īst, *s.* [Eng. *copy*; -*ist*.]

1. One who copies or transcribes an original; a copier.

"All these *copyists* are not equally dexterous in effacing and cleaning these manuscripts."—*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.*

2. One who imitates in any way; one who follows a pattern or model; an imitator.

"Colossal *copyist* of deformity."

Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 152.

cōp'-y-right (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *copy*, and *right*.]

Ord. Lang. & Law: The exclusive privilege possessed for a certain time by an author, his heirs or assigns, of printing, reprinting, publishing and selling his original literary or artistic productions. In the United States a copyright is now issued to any one who complies with the requirements of the copyright law, whether the applicant be a resident or citizen of the United States or not, provided that in the case of non-residents, the applicant must be a citizen or resident of a country with which the United States has an international copyright arrangement. Such arrangement has been made between the United States and each of the following countries: Great Britain and her possessions, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland.

Every applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required.

A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail or otherwise, prepaid, addressed, "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C." This must be done before publication of the book or other article.

Where the applicant is a resident of the United States a fee of 50 cents, for recording the title of each book or other article, must be inclosed with the title as above, and 50 cents in addition (or one dollar in all) for each certificate of copyright.

Non-resident applicants must inclose \$1 for entry, or \$1.50 for entry and certificate of entry, and amount sufficient to cover return postage.

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A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal, at the rate of fifty cents.

Copyrights cannot be granted upon Trade-marks, nor upon Labels intended to be used with any article of manufacture. If protection for such prints or labels is desired, application must be made to the Patent Office. Registry fee of \$6 for labels and \$25 for trade-marks.

cōp'-y-right (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [COPYRIGHT, *s.*]
To secure the copyright of a book, &c., by fulfilling certain formalities

coquelicot, **coquelico** (pron. *kōk'-li-cō*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The Wild Poppy or Red Corn-rose.

2. The color of the Wild Poppy, a reddish-orange color.

***cō-quet'** (*quet* as *kēt*), *s.* [COQUETTE.]

cō-quet' (*quet* as *kēt*), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. "*coqueter*" = to swagger or strowte like a cock on his own dung-hill" (*Cotgrave*); from *coq*=a cock.]

A. *Trans.*: To entertain or ply with compliments and love-making; to pretend to make love to; to flirt with.

B. *Intrans.*: To endeavor, through vanity, to attract lovers, or at least admirers; to act the coquette; to flirt.

cō-quet-rŷ, **cō-quet-trŷ** (*quet* as *kēt*), *s.* [Fr. *coqueterie*.] The acting the coquette; an endeavor, prompted by vanity, to attract lovers, or at least admirers; flirtation.

cō-quet'-ta (*quet* as *kēt*), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

coquetta bark, *s.*

Pharm.: A name given to fibrous Carthagena bark, from *Cinchona lancifolia*, which grows in New Granada. It occurs in quills or flattened orange-colored pieces; its powder is orange; it contains quinine, much quinidine, also some cinchonine. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica*.)

cō-quette' (*quette* as *kēt*), ***cō-quet'**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from *coqueter*=to coquet (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: Originally applied to men as well as to women; now restricted to the latter. One who, prompted by vanity, endeavors by art to gain lovers, or at least admirers; a vain flirt, a jilt; one who lays herself out for admiration.

*B. *As adj.*: Coquettish; full of or characterized by coquetry.

"Coquet and coy at once her air."

Congreve: Amoret.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *coquette* and *jilt*: ". . . one may be a *coquet* without being a *jilt*. *Coquetry* is contented with employing little arts to excite notice; *jilting* extends to the violation of truth and honor, in order to awaken a passion which it afterward disappoints. Vanity is the mainspring by which *coquets* and *jilts* are impelled to action, but the former indulges her propensity mostly at her own expense only; but the latter does no less injury to the peace of others than she does to her own reputation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-quet'-tēd (*quet* as *kēt*), *pa. par.* [COQUET, *v.*]

cō-quet'-tīng (*quet* as *kēt*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [COQUET, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The conduct or habits of a coquette; coquetry.

cō-quet'-tīsh (*quet* as *kēt*), *a.* [Eng. *coquett(e)*; -*ish*.] Of or pertaining to a coquette; acting like a coquette; vain, flirting, light.

cō-quet'-tīsh-lŷ (*quet* as *kēt*), *adv.* [Eng. *coquettish*; *ly*.] In a coquettish manner.

coquilla-nuts, *s. pl.* The seeds of *Attalea funifera*, a Brazilian palm-tree. They are three to four inches long and very hard, and are used for various purposes in turnery, especially for making the handles of umbrellas, of doors, &c.

cō-quīm'-bīte, *s.* [Ger *coquimbite*, from *Coquimbo*, a department or province of Chili in which it is found.]

Min.: A hexagonal mineral with a hardness of 2-2.5, a specific gravity of 2-2.1, a white, yellow, brown, or slightly violet color, and an astringent taste. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42.7; sesquioxide of iron, 28.5; water, 28.8=100. (*Dana*.)

cor (1), *s.* [Fr.] A horn.

¶ (1) *Cor de chasse*: A hunting horn.

(2) *Cor de vaches*: Cow-horn, used in many places abroad to call the cattle home, and formerly employed to rouse the laborers to their work.

(3) *Cor de déjeuner*: A horn to summon the farm or plantation laborers of the South to meals. It was made of a cow's horn, and the operative was generally a diminutive negro, who being too small to work, was thus early utilized for the general good. (*Colloq. jocose*.)

†**cor** (2), *s.* [Lat.] The heart.

†¶ (1) *Cor Caroli* (the Heart of Charles):

Astron.: A name given by Halley, in memory of Charles I., to a star of the third, or intermediate between the second and third, magnitude, situated on the neck of the Lower Dog in the constellation *Canes Venatici* (the Hunting Dogs). When symbolically drawn, it was represented as a heart surmounted by a crown.

(2) *Cor Hydræ* (the Hydra's Heart):

Astron.: The star better known by the name of Alpha Hydræ.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(3) *Cor Leonis* (the Lion's Heart):

Astron.: The name of the star Alpha Leonis, generally known as Regulus, the bright star in the zodiacal constellation Leo, the Lion.

(4) *Cor Serpentis* (the Serpent's Heart):

Astron.: The star Unukalkay, also called Alpha Serpentis.

cor (3), *s.* [Heb. *kor*, from *karar*=to assume the form of a circle or sphere, to be round. *Cor* therefore is so called from the circular form of the vessel in which the measurement was made.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing 1½ bushels; a homer or omer. *Cor* occurs in Ezek. xlv. 14. In the original it is found also in 1 Kings iv. 22, v. 11; 2 Chron. ii. 10, xxvii. 5; Ezra vii. 22, being always translated "measure." The Hebrew *cor* (*kor*) has had assigned it as its Greek equivalent *koros*, which occurs in Luke xvi. 7, where it is rendered measures.

"Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths; for ten baths are an homer."—Ezek. xlv. 14.

cōr-ā-čī-as, *s.* [Gr. *korakias*=like a raven or a crow; Lat. *corax* (genit. *coracis*); Gr. *korax*, genit. *korakos*=a raven or crow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Coraciidae and the sub-family Coraciinae (q. v.). *Coracias garula* is the common Roller. It has the head, neck, breast and belly various shades of verditer-blue changing to pale green, the shoulders azure-blue, the back reddish-brown, the rump purple, the primaries of the wings dark bluish-black with a lighter edge, the tail-feathers greenish-blue, the outer ones tinged with black. The length is about thirteen inches. The common Roller is found throughout Europe, but its special habitation is in Africa. Its favorite habitats are forests of oak and birch.

cōr-ā-čī-dæ, **cōr-ā-čī-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *coracias*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Rollers; a family of fissirostral birds, though presenting some considerable affinity also to both the conirostral and dentirostral tribes. They have a long bill, broad at the base and compressed toward the tip, and slightly hooked and notched. There are four sub-families: Momotinae, the Motmots; Todinae, the Todies; Eurylaiminae, the Broadbills; and the Coraciinae or Rollers proper.

cōr-a-čī-næ, *s.* [Lat. *corax* (genit. *coracis*); Gr. *korax*, genit. *korakos*=a raven or crow.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of Swainson's sub-family Coraciinae [1] (q. v.). The front and base of the bill are protected by short thick feathers.

cōr-a-čī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coracias*, and pl. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornithology:

1. Fruit Crows. In Swainson's classification of birds, a sub-family of Corvidae (Crows) having for its type *Coracina* (q. v.). The term is not now much used, as being liable to be confounded with [2] (q. v.).

2. True Rollers, the typical sub-family of Coraciidae (q. v.), of which *Coracias* is the type.

cōr-a-čī-te, *s.* [From Lat. *corax* (genit. *coracis*)=a raven or crow; so named from its pitchy blackness.]

Min.: A variety of uraninite. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 4.38. It is believed to be pitchblende mixed with some gummite. It is found on the north shore of Lake Superior in a vein two inches wide, occurring near the junction of trap and syenite.

cōr-a-cle, *s.* [Wel. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, dim. of *corwg*=a trunk, a carcass; *cwrwg*=a frame or boat.] A kind of boat in use among fishermen, from the earliest times, in Wales and parts of Ireland, and composed of a frame of wicker-work covered with leather or oiled cloth. It is tight and capable of being carried on the shoulders by one man.

"... rude *coracles* of wickerwork covered with the skins of horses, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

cōr-a-cō, *in compos. only.* [Gr. (in compos.) *koraka*, as in *korako-eidēs*=like a raven; *korax*, genit. *korakos*=a raven or crow.]

Anat.: Hooked like the extremity of a crow's bill, as the *coraco-acromial*, *clavicular* and *humeral* ligaments, and the *coraco-brachialis* muscle.

cōr'-a-cōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *korakōidēs*, *korako-eidēs*=like a raven, of the raven kind: *korax*, genit. *korakos*=a raven or crow, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

Anat., &c.: Hook-like, in this respect resembling the extremity of a crow or raven's bill; as the *coracoid* process of the scapula, the *coracoid* ligament.

B. As substantive:

1. *Human Anat.*: The second clavicle. It resembles a crow's beak in form.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: A separate bone, which in birds, reptiles, and monotremes enters into the composition of the pectoral arch, though in most mammals it is reduced to a mere process of the scapula. (*Nicholson*.)

coracoid process, *s.* A short hook separated by a strong groove from the edge of the glenoid.

***cor'-age** (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [COURAGE.] To encourage, to cheer. (*Heywood*.)

***cor-a'-giō**, *s.* [Ital.] Courage.

"Bravely, *coragio*!"—*Shakesp.*: *All's Well*, ii. 5.

cor'-al, ***co-rale**, ***co-rall**, ***co-ralle**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *corallum*, *corallium*; Gr. *korallion*=coral; Fr. *corail*; Ital. *corallo*; Sp. *coral*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Thousands of years in Indian seas
That coral grew, by slow degrees."

Longfellow: *To a Child*.

2. A piece of the substance described in II. hung round the necks of infants for them to bite with their gums while teething.

"A spoiled child—he threw his coral and bells at my head."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xix.

II. Geology:

1. *Gen.*: The calcareous polypidom or skeleton of Polypes or Zoöphytes.

2. *Spec.*: The polypidom or skeleton of the species belonging to the genus *Corallium* (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Black Corals*:

Zoöl.: Corals of the sub-order Zoantharia Sclerobasica, and the family Antipathidae. They are composite animals, consisting of a number of polypes, united by a thin fleshy cœnosarc, either simple or supported by an axis or sclerobase. The corallum or skeleton is horny and not calcareous.

(2) *Cup Corals*:

Zoöl.: A name for the family Cyathophyllidae (q. v.).

(3) *Organ Coral*:

Zoöl.: *Tubipora musica*.

(4) *Red Coral* (*Corallium rubrum*):

Zoöl.: The red coral of commerce is brought from the Mediterranean, where it lives chiefly at depths of five or six fathoms, though it has been found at 120 or more fathoms. [CORALLIUM.]

B. As adjective:

1. Made of coral.

"Or genii twine beneath the deep
Their coral tomb."

Campbell: *Hallowed Ground*.

2. Consisting of or full of coral.

"... caused the death of those coral-groves."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 461.

3. Of the color of coral; red or pink.

"A corall lip of hue."

Turberville: *Praise of his Love*.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Coral-paven*, *coral-producing*, *coral-structure*.

coral berry, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*.

coral insect, *s.* The inaccurate name given by many popular writers and speakers to the little animals which, aggregated in countless multitudes, rear the vast coral reefs so frequent in the tropics. These animals are, however, of lower organization than insects. They should be called coral polypes, or coral zoöphytes, or coral builders, or coral animals, but never coral insects. [ACTINOZOA.]

coral island, *s.* An island made in large measure of coral. Bermuda is an instance of the kind.

coral islet, *s.* An islet formed by corals.

"... low, insignificant coral-islets . . ."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 460.

coral-mud, *s.* The mud produced by the decomposition of coral. It is carried some distance out to sea by currents. Lieutenant Nelson showed that the mud thus derived from the Bermudian coral reefs was undistinguishable in appearance from chalk.

"... the lagoon . . . is nearly filled up with coral-mud."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 461.

coral polype, *s.* An anthozoön.

coral rag, *s.*

Geöl.: A limestone of middle Oölitic age, so called because it consists in parts of continuous beds of fossil coral, for the most part retaining the position in which they grew at the bottom of the sea. Sometimes the mass is fifteen feet thick. Leading genera: *Caryophyllia*, *Agaricia*, and *Astrea*. The coral rag extends through the calcareous hills of the northwest of Berkshire and the north of Wiltshire, recurring at Scarborough in Yorkshire.

coral-reef, **coral reef**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geöl.*: A reef consisting to a considerable extent, though not exclusively, of coral. The stony skeletons of zoöphytes form large masses of limestone, and these, with shells, fragments of echini, &c., become cemented together by carbonate of lime, derived probably from the decomposition of dead corals. Sometimes there are masses of limestone with the very fracture of some of the secondary limestone; these could have been derived only from chemical precipitation. Mr. Darwin divides coral reefs into three kinds: (1) the annular or lagoon reef, generally called an atoll, (2) the encircling or barrier reef, and (3) the fringing or skirting reef. The first two are found only where subsidence is in progress. For the construction of the first see ATOLL. An encircling reef, that is, one encircling an island at some distance from the shore, is found in an area of subsidence where the central mountain or high land has not yet disappeared beneath the ocean. Allow time enough, with the continuance meanwhile of the present conditions, and the encircling reef will become an atoll. A barrier reef—the best known example of which is one running parallel to the east coast of Australia for 1,000 miles, 350 of them without a break, is a portion of what, if complete, would be an encircling reef. A fringing reef, close to the shore of a volcanic island, again is produced by the elevation of the area, which converted into dry land the narrow channel by which it was at one time separated from the shore. The Dangerous and Society Archipelagoes are areas of subsidence with atolls, as, it may be presumed, is the case with the Bermuda Islands, the only specimen in the Atlantic of an atoll. The great Australian barrier reef has already been mentioned. The New Hebrides, Solomon Island, and New Ireland afford examples of fringing reefs. Slow upheaval is in progress in that portion of the Pacific.

2. *Palæont.*: The reefs of Palæozoic times, if they be worthy of the name of reefs, were built up by Rugose Corals. From the Mesozoic times till now the chief reef-builders have been the families Astreidae, Poritidae, and Madreporidae, the Oculinidae and Fungia taking a lesser share in the work. Coral reefs are evidences of the proximity of land.

¶ *Coral-reef region*: The region where reef-bearing corals live. It extends only about 1,800 miles on each side from the equator, except in the case of Bermuda, which lies in the hot waters of the Gulf Stream; 66° or more is the temperature of the sea beneath which corals will not live.

coral-root, *s.*

Botany:

1. The book-name for the genus *Corallorhiza*, of which it is the literal translation.

2. *Dentaria bulbifera*.

coral snakes, *s. pl.* Snakes of the genus *Elaps*. They occur in Tropical America. [ELAPS.]

"... the first coral-snake which I saw . . ."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xii., vol. ii., p. 31.

coral-tree, *s.* A name for *Erythrina*, a leguminous genus. The species occur in the tropics. The resemblance to red coral is in their blood-red flowers.

coral-wood, *s.* The wood of an unidentified American shrub which, yellow at first, is ultimately of coral red color. It is susceptible of a fine polish.

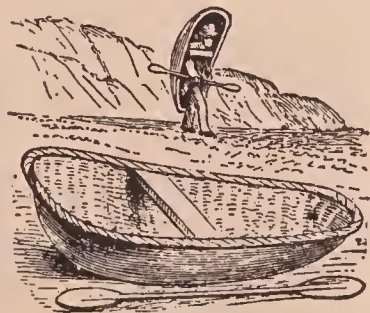
coral-zone, *s.*

Zoöl.: A sea-zone in which corals abound.

¶ *Deep-sea coral-zone*:

Zoöl.: A zone from 50-100 fathoms deep, the fourth and last zone from the shore recognized by MM. Audouin and Milne-Edwards, M. Sars, and Prof. E. Forbes. The largest corals, such as *Oculina* and *Primnoa*, occur in it. The shells, *Crania*, *Dentalium*, &c., are mostly small and destitute of bright colors, but some of the genera are geologically antique. Of vegetables, the Nullipore is abundant. (*S. P. Woodward*: *Mollusca*.) [CORALLINE ZONE.]

Cor'-al-ine, *s.* A trade-mark name applied to small bundles of woody fiber (said to be obtained from the Mexican aloe or Maguey plant) used for stiffening and retaining in shape ladies' corsets, bodices, etc. It has to a large extent superseded whalebone, rattan, steel splints, &c. for such purposes.



Coracle.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cōr-al-lā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *coral*, and *adj. suff. -aceous*.] Like or pertaining of the nature of coral.

cōr-al-lār'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *corallum*, and *pl. neut. adj. suff. -aria*.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to coral polypes.

***cōr'-alled**, *a.* [Eng. *coral*; *-ed*.] Furnished or covered with coral.

cōr'-al-lēt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *coral*.]

Zoöl.: The coralline of a single polype in a compound mass.

cōr-al-lif-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*=coral, *fer(o)*=to bear, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.] Producing or containing coral.

cōr'-al-li-form, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*=coral, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Resembling coral in form; branching and forked.

cōr-al-lig'-en-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *korallion*=coral, and *gennaō*=to beget, to engender, the causal of *gignomai*=to come into being.]

Zoöl.: An order of Actinozoa. (*Huxley*.) It contains the coral-forming Polypes.

cōr-al-lig'-en-oūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *coralligena* (*q. v.*), and Eng. *suff. -ous*.]

Zoöl.: Producing a coralline. (*Nicholson*.)

† **Coralligenous Zoöphytes**:

Zoöl.: An English name for the Madreporaria (*q. v.*).

cōr-al-lig'-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*=coral, *ger(o)*=to bear, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.] The same as CORALLIFEROUS (*q. v.*).

cōr'-al-lin, *s.* [Lat. *corall(um)*=coral, and *suff. -in* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*).

Chem.: A red dye, prepared by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids on phenol. It is also called aurin (*q. v.*) and rosolic acid (*q. v.*).

cōr-al-lī'-nā, *s.* [Lat. *corallinus*=coral (*Med.*), from Lat. *corallum*; Gr. *korallion*=coral.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Algæ, the typical one of the family Corallinaceæ (*q. v.*). They are stony in structure, and resemble corals, except that there are no animals projecting from the orifices of canals.

cōr-al-lin-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corallina*, *s.*=a coralline, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.] [CORALLINA.]

Bot.: Florideous Algæ. A family of Florideæ, consisting of rigid articulated or crustaceous seaweeds, mostly calcareous. When fresh they are purple, but become milk-white after exposure. The tetraspores are tufted, contained in oval or spherical conceptacles, with a terminal pore. The Corallinaceæ were formerly believed to belong to the animal kingdom, and were placed with the Zoöphytes.

cōr'-al-line, *a. & s.* [Lat. *corrallinus*, from *corallum*.]

A. As adj.: Consisting of or containing coral; of the nature of or resembling coral.

"... in particular the coralline matter, . . ."—*Woodward*.

B. As substantive:

1. **Zoölogy**:

†(1) **Loosely and inaccurately**: A name for Corallina and its allies, then believed to be of an animal nature, and extended also so as to include the Bryozoa, Sertulariæ, and other zoöphytes. Such was the use of the word by Ellis, and it is not yet extinct.

(2) **Properly**: The florideous algæ included under the family Corallinaceæ (*q. v.*).

2. **Palæont.**: Corallines being calcareous are capable, when they become decomposed, of forming extensive accumulations of lime.

(3) **Colors**: The same as CORALLINE COLOR (*q. v.*).

†(1) **Coralline color**: An orange-red color prepared by the action of ammonia, at about 300° Fahr., upon rosolic acid. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annamdale*.)

(2) **Coralline Crag**:

Geol.: A division of the Suffolk Crag, distinguished superficially by its white color from the Red Crag, which constitutes the other division of the same series of beds. In the county where it has been best studied it is seldom more than twenty feet thick. It belongs to the Older Pliocene formation. The mollusca are very numerous, about sixty per cent. being recent species. The water in which it was deposited seems to have been deep and tranquil.

†(3) **Coralline deposits**:

Geol.: A name sometimes given to strata in large measure consisting of coral, and to presently existing reefs mainly the work of coral polypes. While, however, the word deposit is quite accurate in such terms as "fluviatile deposits," "lacustrine deposits," &c., it is but partially correct when used of the construction of coral reefs. [CORAL REEFS.]

(4) **Coralline zone**:

Zoöl.: The third zone from the shore in the division of the sea-bed made by MM. Audouin, Milne-Edwards, M. Sars, and Prof. Edward Forbes. It extends from fifteen or twenty-five to thirty-five or fifty fathoms in depth. Horny Zoöphytes abound in it; also various predatory genera of gasteropodous mollusks, such as *Buccinum*, *Fusus*, *Natica*, &c., with vegetable feeders, as *Fissurella* and *Chemnitzia*. There are also many bivalves of the genera *Astarte*, *Venus*, *Arca*, *Nucula*, *Corbula*, &c. The chief vegetable production is the Nullipore. (*S. P. Woodward*: *Mollusca*.)

cōr-al-lī'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corallina*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: In Lindley's classification a tribe of the order Ceramiaceæ (Rose-tangles), and the sub-order Rhodomeleæ. Type, *Corallina*.

cōr'-al-lin-ēr-z, *s.* [Eng. &c., *coralline*; Gr. *korallina*, and *erz*=ore, metal.]

Min.: A curved lamellar mineral, the same as HEPATIC CINNABAR, a variety of Cinnabar. It is found in Idria.

†**cōr'-al-lin-ite**, *s.* [Eng. &c., *corallin(e)*; *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (*q. v.*).

Palæont.: A fossil coralline.

***cō'-ral-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *coral*; *-ite*.]

1. **Palæont.**: A fossil polypedon of a coral.

2. **Zoöl.**: The corallum secreted by an Actinozoön, which consists of a single polype, or the portion of a composite corallum secreted by an individual polype. (*Nicholson*.)

cōr-āl'-lī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *corallium*; Gr. *korallion*=coral.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Polypes, order Anthozoa. The sclerobasis, which is red and calcareous, is unjointed, but is branched. The canal system is filled with a nutrient fluid containing corpuscles and known as the "milk." The skeleton of *Corallium rubrum* is the Red Coral of commerce. [CORAL.]

2. **Palæont.**: It occurs in the Miocene, and has been supposed to have existed in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

cōr'-al-lōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *korallion*=coral, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling coral.

"The pentadrous, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it."—*Woodward*: *On Fossils*.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Zoöl.**: An animal resembling a coral. Used of various Bryozoa.

*2. **Geol.**: The Coral Crag. (*Ogilvie*, ed. *Annamdale*.)

cōr'-al-lōid'-al, *a.* [Eng. *coralloid*; *-al*.] Coralloid.

"With many coralloidal concretions."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

cōr'-al-lō-rhī'-zā, *s.* [Gr. *korallion*=coral, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids with converging sepals, the lip of the corolla inferior, the spur adnate, with the ovary free; the pollen masses four, oblique to each other. *Corallorhiza innata* is the Spurless Corallorhiza. The root consists of thick interwoven fleshy fibers; the stem, greenish-white in color, is 6-12 inches high, with small scale-like sheathing leaves; the lip of the corolla is oblong, its color is white.

cōr-al-lō-rhī'-zī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *corallorhiza*, and Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Malaxeæ. Type *Corallorhiza*.

cōr-āl'-lūm, *s.* [Lat.]

Zoöl.: The hard structure deposited in or by the tissues of an actinozoön, commonly called a coral. [CORAL.]

cōr'-al-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *coral*, and *suff. -wort*, so named from the appearance of the rhizome.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Dentaria bulbifera*.

cōr-am-jū'-dī-çē, *phrase*. [Lat. *coram*=in presence of; *judice* (abl. of *judex*)=a judge.] Before or in presence of a judge.

cōr-am nō'-bīs, *phrase*. [Lat. *coram*, and *nobis* (abl. of *nos*)=us.] Before us, in our presence.

cōr-am non-jū'-dī-çē, *phrase*. [Lat. *coram*; *non*=not; *judice* (abl. of *judex*)=a judge.] Before one who has no jurisdiction.

cōr-am par'-i-būs, *phrase*. [Lat. *coram*, and *paribus* (abl. pl. of *par*=equal).]

Law: Before one's peers.

***coran**, *s.* [CURRENT.]

***coran-tree**, *s.* A currant-tree.

"The borders of which grass-plots are coran-trees."—*Survey of Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649. (*Davies*.)

coranich, **cronach**, **corrinoch**, **corynoch**. **cōr-renoth**, *s.* [Gael. and Irish.]

1. A dirge or lamentation for the dead.

"Cryand for yow the cairfull Corrinnoch."

Papingo: *Lindsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 208.

2. An alarm or war-cry.

"Be he the Correnoth had done schout."

Bannatyne: *Poems*, p. 30.

3. A proclamation of outlawry.

"The loud Corrinnoch then did me exile."

Duncan Laidler: *MS. Warton*, *Hist. E. P.*, ii. 278.

cō-rānt, **cō-rān'-tō**, ***cōr-rān'-tō**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *courant*, *pr. par. of courir*=to run, to skip; Ital. *correre*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A swift and lively dance.

"... dancing a coranto with him on the heath . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A newspaper or gazette, surviving now in the title *Courant* still given to some papers.

"Corants, avises, correspondences."—*B. Jonson*.

B. As adj.: Swift, rapid.

"But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a coranto pace, . . ."—*Middleton*: *More Diss.*, *Anc. Dr.*, iv. 411.

cōr'-āx (*pl. coracēs*), *s.* [Lat. *corax*; Gr. *korax*=a raven, a crow. Named from the resemblance to a crow's beak.]

Palæont.: A provisional genus formed to include a certain form of extinct sharks' teeth, one of several types of teeth belonging to these fishes, found in the Cretaceous and earlier Tertiary deposits.

corb (1), *s.* [Lat. *corbis*=a basket.] A basket used for raising coal in collieries.

corb (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *corbel* (*q. v.*)] A corbel.

"It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize

With curious corbes and pendants graven faire."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 6.

cōr'-bān, *s.* [Gr. *korban*, which is a Greek transliteration of Heb. *gorban*=a gift offering or oblation to God.] Used specially of offerings given in fulfillment of a vow. In the Old Testament *corban* occurs in the original in Lev. ii. 1, 4, 12, 14; vii. 13, 38; ix. 7, 15; Num. v. 15; vii. 10, 11; ix. 13; xviii. 9; xxxi. 50; Ezek. xx. 28; xl. 43. It is not found except in these three books, but an analogous word with the same meaning, *qurban*, is in Neh. x. 35, and xiii. 31.

"... It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, . . ."—*Mark vii. 11*. (Of. also *Matt. xv. 4-6*.)

† The meaning is more clearly brought out in the Revised Version, "... but ye say, If a man shall say, Given to God; ye no longer suffer him to do aught for his father or mother, making void the word of God by your tradition which ye have delivered." The persons denounced, being deficient in natural affection, sought a method of escaping from the duty of supporting their poor aged parents. They made a pretended dedication to God of the money which should have been used for the purpose; and those who hoped to profit by the transaction approved of the deed.

***corbe**, ***courbe**, *a.* [Fr. *courbe*.] Crooked.

***corbed** (*Eng.*), ***corbit** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *corb(e)*; *-ed*.] Crooked in disposition, crabbed.

"Canker'd, cursed creature, crabbit, corbit, kittle."

Maitland's Satyr: *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 54.

cor'-beil, *s.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from Lat. *corbicula*, dimin. of *corbis*=a basket.]

1. **Arch.**: A sculptured basket with carved flowers and fruits.

2. **Fortif.**: A small basket filled with earth and set upon parapets, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

cor'-bēl (1), ***cor-ball**, ***cor-bil**, *s.* [O. Fr. *corbel*, from Low Lat. *corbella*=a little basket; Lat. *corbis*=a basket, a pannier; Ital. *corbella*; Fr. *corbeau*.]

Arch.: A form of bracket used in Gothic architecture for the purpose of supporting the ends of timbers, arches, parapets, floors, cornices, &c. It consists of a projecting block of stone, usually carved in a fantastic manner, and having a receding face.

"The corbells were carved grotesque and grim."

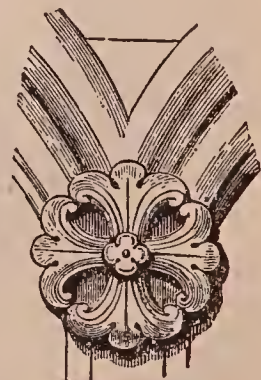
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 9.

corbel-piece, *s.*

Arch.: A bolster, a wooden supporting-piece, a bracket, a corbel.

corbel-steps, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Steps up the side of a gable, found in old houses in Flanders, Holland, &c.



Corbel.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

corbel-stones, *s. pl.* Corbels or corbel-steps.

"The stone wall at Lundy, with the *corbel-stones* at the top of it, . . ."—*Lamont: Diary*, p. 174.

corbel-table, *s.*

Arch.: A cornice supported by corbels.

***cor'-bēl** (2), ***cor'-byal**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *corvus*=a crow.] A crow, a raven.

"The *corbeles* fee."—*Gawaine*, 1,355.

cor'-bēl, *v. t.* [CORBEL (1), *s.*]

1. To support on corbels.

2. To dilate by projecting every member of a series beyond the one under it. Any construction which is carried by corbels so as to stand beyond the face of the wall is said to be corbelled out.

cor'-bēlled, *pa. par. or a.* [CORBEL, *v.*]

cor'-bēt, **cor'-bētt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *corbet*.]

Arch.: A niche for an image.

"As *corbetz* ful of imageries."

Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 213.

cor-bīc'-ū-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a little basket, dimin. of *corbis* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of conchiferous Mollusks placed under the genus *Cyrena* (q. v.). The shell is orbicular, concentrically furrowed, the lateral teeth elongated, transversely striated, the epidermis of the shell polished. They are found in the mud of rivers and in mangrove swamps. Recent species, 130; fossil, 105, the latter from the Wealden onward. *Corbica consobrina* is found recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium and Sicily.

cor'-bīe, **cor'-bīy**, *s.* [Fr. *corbeau*; Lat. *corvus*=a crow.] A raven or crow.

" . . . and thae *corbies* dinna gather without they smell carrion."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

corbie messenger, **corbie's messenger**, *s.* One who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the ark, returns not again.

" . . . his Majesty alledging that I was *Corbie's Messenger*."—*Melvil: Mem.*, p. 170.

corbie-oats, *s.* A species of black oats.

corbie-steps, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A corruption of *corbel-steps* (q. v.). From this corruption, and the fact that *corbie* is in Scotch a raven or crow, has arisen the still further corruption of *crow-steps*, a term which has been actually explained by some as derived from the fact that crows are fond of sitting on them.

***cor'-bīn**, ***cor'-bun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *corbin*=a crow, a raven.] A crow or raven

"Thet is thes deofles *corbin* of helle."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 84.

cōr'-bīs, *s.* [Lat. *corbis*=a basket.]

Zoöl.: A genus of conchiferous Mollusks, family Lucinidae. It has an oval, ventricose, subequilateral, concentrically sculptured shell, the margins denticulated within, two huge teeth and two lateral teeth in each valve, and a simple pallial line. Five recent species are known and eighty fossil, the latter from the Lias onward till now. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cor-bond, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Mining: An irregular mass of copper from the lode.

cor-bu-lār'-ī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *corbula*=a little basket, and *n. pl. suff. -aria*. Named from the shape of the nectary.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ. The species are generally called Hoop-petticoats. They are found in the south of Europe. The best known species is *Corbularia Bulbocodium*, the Common Hoop-petticoats; it has pale yellow flowers.

***cor'-chat**, *s.* [CROTCHET.]

Music: A crotchet.

"But scho can nevir the *corchat* cleif,
For harshnes of hir carlich throt."

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 64, st. 4.

cor'-chō-rūs, *s.* [Lat. *corchorus*; Gr. *korchoros*=a sorry vegetable growing wild; Pimpernel or Jew's Mallow.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Tiliaceæ, sub-order Tileæ, family Grewiæ. The species are herbs or small shrubs. Leaves simple, flowers single or in clusters, inserted opposite to the leaves; sepals, five deciduous; petals, five; stamens, many; style, one; stigmas, five. Fruit capsular or pod-like, separating into five divisions. About fifty species are known. The leaves of *Corchorus olitorius* are used in Egypt and the adjacent countries as a pot-herb. From the fact that the Jews thus employ them they are sometimes called Jews' Mallow. Fishing-lines and nets, "gunny," *i. e.*, rice bags, and "tat," a coarse kind of linen, have long been made in India from *C. capsularis*, but it is much more recently that this and the former species have been used to furnish jute (q. v.). The negroes in the West Indies use *C. siliquosus* to make besoms, and its leaves as a substitute for tea.

cor'-cū-lūm (Lat.) †**cor'-cle**, †**cor'-cule** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat.=a little heart, dimin. of *cor*=the heart.]

Botany:

1. The embryo.

2. The small axis of growth in such dicotyledonous embryos as the walnut. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cord (1), ***coorde**, ***corde** (1), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. & Fr. *corde*; Ital. *corda*, from Low Lat. *corda*=a cord; Lat. *chorda*; Gr. *chordē*=the string of a musical instrument. Thus *cord* and *chord* are but different forms of the same word.] [CHORD.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A small rope or string composed of several strands or twists.

"The arms of the prisoner were bound behind him with a silken *cord* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(2) In the same sense as II. 3. (*Colloquial.*)

(3) (*Pl.*): A suit of clothes made of corduroy.

(4) A large sinew.

"*Cordes* or greate sinnowes of the bodye. *Tendines, tendones*."—*Huloet*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which acts as a bond morally in the same way that a cord does physically; a moral tie, restraint, or attraction.

" . . . he shall be holden with the *cords* of his sins."—*Prov.* v. 22.

II. Technically:

*1. *Music*: The string of a musical instrument, now written *chord* (q. v.).

2. *Veterinary* (*Pl.*): A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses.

"The *cords*, & the coult-euil, the clasps & the cleiks."—*Polwart: Flying*, p. 13.

3. *Timber*: A measure or quantity of wood, so called from having been originally measured with a cord of a certain length. It is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad, and contains 128 cubic feet.

" . . . exclusive of the very large growth of pine timber on the estate, there are 1,250,000 cords of various other woods . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. *Fabrics*: The same as CORDUROY (q. v.).

5. *Weaving*: The space of the design-paper confined by two vertical lines; also, the string which connects the neck-twines at the leaf. (*Knight.*)

6. *Anat.*: [SPINAL CORD.]

"Having so far determined the functions of the entire cord."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 316.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of small rope or string.

2. Made of corduroy.

† Obvious compound: *Cord-maker*.

Cord-covering machine: A machine in which a cord receives a covering of thread or silk; when this is plaited on it constitutes braiding. (*Knight.*)

cord-dryer, *s.* A machine for drying sized or dyed cords, webbing-tapes, &c.

cord-grass, *s.* [Prior says that it was so named by Turner, because he saw the natives of East Friesland thatch their houses with ropes made of it. (*Britten & Holland.*)] A grass, *Spartina stricta*.

cord-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Funaria hygometrica*.

cord-wood, *s.* Wood piled up ready to be sold by the cord. In Scotland, wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, as distinguished from wood floated down a river.

***cord** (2), ***corde** (2), *s.* [A contraction of *accord* (q. v.).] Accord, agreement.

"By word and *cord*."—*Alisaunder*, 411.

cord (1), *v. t.* [CORD (1), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fasten round or tie with a cord.

2. To make or construct of cords.

"And with a *corded* ladder fetch her downe."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

†**II. Timber**: To pile up wood for measurement or sale by the cord.

***cord** (2), ***corde**, *v. i.* [A contraction of *accord*, *v.* (q. v.).] To accord, to agree.

"The word mot *corde* with the thing werkyng."

Chaucer: C. T., 17,142.

cord'-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Fr.]

I. Literally:

1. A quantity of ropes or cords; ropes or cords collectively.

" . . . *cordage* and other parts of *chipping*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

†2. A strand of a rope.

"And the rope, with its twisted *cordage* three,

Denoteth the Scriptural Trinity."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

3. The ropes or rigging of a ship.

"Our *cordage* torn, decay'd our vessels lie."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 163.

†**II. Fig.**: Anything resembling a quantity of cords, as the tendrils of a vine, &c.

"Hanging loose from their spars in a motionless calm in the tropics

Stood a cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape-vines."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

cor-dā-i'-tēs, *s.* [Named after *Corda*, a distinguished fossil botanist; with Gr. suff. *-itēs*.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil vegetables, either a gymnosperm or a lycopodiaceous plant. It has broad, striated, parallel veined leaves. It is found both in the Devonian and in the Carboniferous rocks. Some have thought that the small fruit called, from its form, *Cardiocarpon*, belongs to *Corda*, but this is doubtful.

cord'-al, *s.* [Fr. *cordaille*.]

Her.: A string of the mantle or robe of estate, composed of silk and gold threads twisted like a cord, and having a tassel at the end.

cord-āle, *s.* [Fr. *cordaille*.] The cordage or tackling of a ship.

"Ane anker & tua *cordalis*."—*Aberd. Reg. A.* (1548), v. 20.

cor'-dāte, **cor'-dāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cor* (genit. *cordis*=the heart; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.)]

Botany, Zoölogy, &c.:

†1. (*Of the form cordated*): Heart-shaped, applied to plane or to solid bodies [2].

"The young birds vary in having on their breasts transverse bars instead of *cordated* spots."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoöl.*; *Gentil Falcon*.

2. Heart-shaped, having two round lobes at the base, the whole resembling the heart in a pack of cards. It is used of plane surfaces, and is now discriminated from *Cordiform* (q. v.).

cor'-dāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cordate*; *-ly*.] In a cordate manner or form.

cor-dā'-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cordatus*.] [CORDATE.]

cordato-hastate, *a.*

Bot.: Between hastate (*i. e.*, spear-shaped) and cordate, but nearer the former.

cordato-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between ovate (*i. e.*, egg-shaped) and cordate, but nearer the former.

cordato-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between sagittate (*i. e.*, of the form of an arrow-head) and cordate, but nearer the former.

cord'-ēd (1), *pa. par. or a.* [CORD (1), *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Tied or fastened with cords.

2. Made or composed of cords.

3. Piled up for sale by the cord.

4. Grooved or furrowed, as corduroy.

II. Her.: Bound or wound round with cords.

***cord'-ēd** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [CORD (2), *v.*]

corded fabric, *s.*

1. A fabric having a pile which is cut in ribs in the direction of the length of the warp, as corduroy.

2. A fabric having alternate larger and smaller threads, either in the weft or the warp, so as to give a ribbed or corded surface. (*Knight.*)

***cordeler**, *s.* [Fr. "*cordelière*=knotted cord-work in embroidery" (*Cotgrave*).] For definition see etymology.

cordeleris knottis, *s. pl.* An ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in Scotland.

" . . . a breid of claith of gold and ane uthor of silvir, and upoun the silver *cordeleris knottis* of gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 133.

cor-dēl'-iēr, *s.* [Fr. *cordelier*, from *cordelière*=the cord which he wore; from O. Fr. *cordel*, Fr. *cordeau*=a cord, a girdle.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiöl. (pl.)*: A fraternity of monks belonging to the order of St. Francis. They arose in the 13th century. They wore a brown or black habit with a mantle and hood of the same color, and around their waist a cord of three knots. [Etym.] They are called also Friars Minor, and were the strictest branch of the Franciscans. They are mentioned in the *Romaunt of the Rose*. [FRANCISCANS.]

"And who to assist but a grave *cordelier*."

Prior: The Thief and Cordelier.

2. *Civil Hist. (pl.)*: A political club which during the first French revolution met in a chapel which had been built by the Cordeliers [1]. It was formed in December, 1790, Danton being its first president. It took part in executing all the violent measures to which the extreme revolutionists had recourse, and in some cases was the first public body to demand them. It was dissolved in 1794, and several of its members executed.

3. *Rope-making*: A machine for rope-making invented by Mr. Cartwright. (*Rossiter*.)

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cor'-del-ing, cor'-del-ling, a. [Fr. *cordeler*=to twist.] Twisting.

cord-elle', s. [Fr., dimin. of *corde*=a cord.]

1. A cord or tassel.
2. A tow-rope of a barge, &c.

"By oars, sails, setting-poles, the *cordelle*, . . ."—*Flint, in Webster*.

***corde'-ment, s.** [Mid. Eng. *corde* (2), v.; -ment.] Agreement, concord, harmony.

"A *cordement*: concordia, concordancia."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

cord'-er, s. [Eng. *cord*; -er.]

Sewing-machine: A device for laying cords between fabrics, or cords or braids on the surface of a fabric.

***corde-van, *corde'-wane, *corde-wayne, *cor-do-wan, s. & a.** [CORDWAIN.]

A. As subst.: Spanish leather from Cordova.

"His schoen of *cordewane*."

Chaucer: The Tale of Sir Thopas, 15, 143.

B. As adj.: Made of Spanish leather.

cor-di-a, s. [Named by Plumier after E. Cordus, a German botanist of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cordiaceæ (q. v.). The corolla, which is funnel-shaped or campanulate, has a flat 5-7 cleft limb; the stamens are 5; the style bifid, with 4 stigmas; the ovary 3-4 celled; drupe 1 or 3 celled, only 1 perfect; seed 1. The fruit is succulent, mucilaginous, and emollient. That of *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia* is eaten by the natives of India, as are the drupes of *C. abyssinica* by the Abyssinians, who call it wanzey or vanzey. The wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have furnished the wood from which the Egyptians made their mummy cases. The bark is a mild tonic. *C. Rumphii* has a brown black-veined wood smelling of musk, and *C. Gerasacanthus*, the "Spanish elm" of the West Indies, has also a wood of economic value. About 200 species of cordia are known. [CORDIACEÆ.]

cor-di-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cordia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acēæ.]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of perigynous exogens, alliance Solanales. It is most closely akin to the Boraginaceæ, and next to the Convolvulaceæ. It consists of trees with alternate harsh scabrous exstipulate leaves; calyx inferior 4-5 toothed; corolla monopetalous 4-7 cleft; stamens 4-5; ovary 4-8 celled, each with 1 pendulous ovule. Fruit, a drupe 4-8 celled. The species are found in the tropics of both hemispheres, in South America straggling into more temperate latitudes. Lindley enumerated eleven genera, and estimated the known species at 180. But 200 species of Cordia itself are now known. Mr. Carruthers, F. R. S., makes the Cordiaceæ a sub-order of Boraginaceæ.

cor'-di-al, *cor'-di-all, a. & s. [Fr. & Sp.; Ital. *cordiale*; Low Lat. *cordialis*=pertaining to the heart, from Lat. *cor* (genit. *cordis*)=the heart.]

A. As adjective:

1. Cheering or comforting the heart; reviving, invigorating, restorative.

"He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere, earnest, hearty.

"... gave them on almost every occasion a *cordial* support."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Warm, affectionate, hearty, sincere, without hypocrisy.

"That our most bitter foes (so much depends on men of name) are turned to *cordial* friends."

Churchill: The Candidate.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Anything which tends to cheer or comfort the spirits.

"O *cordial* delicious! O soother of pain!"

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. Technically:

1. **Comm.:** An aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage.

2. **Medicine:**

(1) A medicine which increases the force of the heart, or strengthens the circulation.

(2) A medicine given to restore or increase the strength, to revive the spirits, and generally to cheer and comfort a person in a state of depression.

"Many Restoratives, of virtues rare,

And costly *Cordiales* she did apply."

Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 50.

¶ For the difference between *cordial* and *hearty*, see HEARTY.

cor-di-āl'-i-tē, s. [Fr. *cordialité*; Sp. *cordialidad*, from Low Lat. *cordialitas*, from *cordialis*=pertaining to the heart; Lat. *cor*=the heart.]

*1. Relation to or connection with the heart.

"... respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

2. Warmth of feeling; sincere affection; geniality, heartiness, kind feeling.

"... it is rank absurdity in politics to expect any *cordiality* between them, . . ."—*Anecdotes of the Life of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 212.

cor'-di-al-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *cordial*; -ize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make into a cordial.

2. To make cordial or warm in feeling or manner; to render genial or hearty.

B. Intrans.: To become cordial or warm in feeling or manner; to feel or show cordiality.

***cor'-di-al-ized, pa. par. or a.** [CORDIALIZE.]

cor'-di-al-iz-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CORDIALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making cordial in feelings or manner.

2. The state of being cordial.

cor'-di-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *cordial*; -ly.] In a cordial manner; from the heart; heartily, sincerely, warmly; with cordiality, heartiness, and goodwill.

"On all large questions of European policy they *cordially* agreed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cor'-di-al-ness, s. [Eng. *cordial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being cordial; cordiality.

cor'-di-çeps, cor'-dý-çeps, s. [Lat. *cor* (genit. *cordis*)=the heart, and *ceps*=heads, a contraction of *capites*, as *biceps* is of *bicapites*.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi (Sphæriaceæ). Some species grow upon decaying leaves and branches on plants affected by ergot, others on living insects. A wasp in the West Indies is thus attacked, and the caterpillar of a New Zealand Ghost-moth (*Hepialus*). [CLAVICEPS, SPHERIA.]

cor'-di-ër-ite, s. [Named after Cordier, who, in 1809, described it, though not for the first time, giving it the name of Dichroite.]

Min.: The same as Iolite; the same as Dichroite: these two being but different names of the same mineral.

cord'-i-form, a. [Lat. *cor*. (genit. *cordis*)=the heart, and *forma*=form.]

1. **Bot.:** Of the shape of a heart; heart-shaped, cordate; applied particularly to organs which have a certain thickness, as the embryo of *Trapa nutans*, the capsule of *Polygala vulgaris*. The more common term *cordate* is reserved for similar structure in a plane body.

2. **Anat.:** In the same sense as 1.

¶ *Cordiform tendon of the diaphragm:*

Anat.: A strong tendon constituting the upper part of the diaphragm. It is called also the central or the trefoil tendon of the diaphragm.

cor-dil-lê'-ra, s. [Sp.=a chain or long elevated ridge of mountains, from O. Sp. *cordilla*=a gut; Ital. *cordella*; Fr. *cordelle*, dimin. from Lat. *chorda*=a string, a cord (q. v.).] A ridge or chain of mountains, especially applied to the range of the Andes in South America.

cord'-ing (1), pr. par., a. & s. [CORD (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of tying or fastening with a cord or rope.

II. Technically:

1. **Timber-trade:** The piling up wood for sale by the cord.

2. **Dress:** Cord covered with thread or silk, and used for braiding.

3. **Weaving:** The cording of a loom is the arrangement of the heddles so that they move in such clusters and times as may be required for the production of the pattern. [DRAFT.] A set of heddles connected with a given shaft is called a leaf. Each shaft is connected by a cord to the treadle whereby it is moved. (*Knight*.)

***cord'-ing (2), *cord-ynge, pr. par., a. & s.** [CORD (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Agreement, concord, harmony.

"*Cordynge* in sang: concentus."—*Æthol. Anglicum*.

cord'-leafs, s. pl. [Eng. *cord* (1); *leafs*.]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the Restiaceæ, called by Lindley Restiads.

cor'-dôn, s. [Fr., Sp. & Ital. *cordone*, from Lat. *chorda*=a cord (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ribbon or cord worn as the badge of any order.

"... all lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis' *cordon*."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

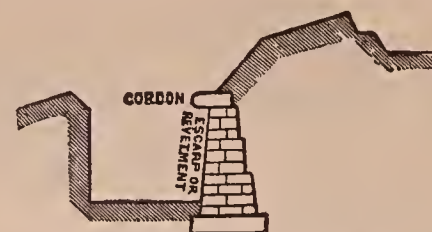
*2. A string or wreath.

"... small *cordons* of silvir and blew silk."—*Inventories* (A. 1578), p. 219.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** The edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

2. **Fort.:** The coping of the revetment or escarp, which is the inner wall of the ditch. At this point



Cordon of a Permanent Fort.

the fraise is placed, if such be used. The *cordon* projects a foot beyond the face of the escarp or revetment.

3. **Mil.:** A line or series of sentries or military posts guarding any particular place to prevent ingress or egress without authority.

4. **Sanitary:** A line or series of watchers round any infected district or place to cut off communication and prevent the egress of any person or animal likely to spread the disease.

5. **Heraldry:**

(1) A ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of any order.

(2) A tasseled lace or string of a mantle on state or installation robes.

***cor-don-it, a.** [Fr. *cordonné*=twisted, plaited.] Wreathed.

"Item sevin quaffis of claitth of silvir, *cordonit* with blaksilk, . . ."—*Inventories* (A. 1561), p. 148.

cor'-dō-van, *cor-do-wan, *corduane, s. & a. [CORDWAIN.]

A. As substantive:

1. A native of Cordova.

*2. Spanish leather from Cordova.

"No Roman perfumes, buffs or *cordovans*."

Howell: Lett. Poem to the King (1641).

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to Cordova.

*2. Made of Spanish leather.

"... I will send you the *cordovan* pockets and gloves . . ."—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

cor-dû-rōy', s. [Etym. doubtful. Probably Fr. *corde du roy*=the king's cord.]

Fabric: A stout, ribbed, cotton fustian, made with a pile, so cut as to leave a surface ridged in the direction of the warp.

"Clad in a tight suit of *corduroy*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

corduroy-road, s. A road very common in this country in the pioneer days, formed of poles laid transversely and in contact. It is used as a mud bridge in swampy places.

cord'-wain, *corde-wan, *corde-wane, *cord-vane, *cor-do-van, *cord-wane, *cor-den, s. [O. Fr. *cordouan*; Sp. *cordoban*; Port. *cordovão*, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba*, a town in Spain, where it is manufactured.] Spanish leather, originally of goat-skin, but now frequently of split horsehides. It is finished as a black morocco.

"*Cordwanc*, ledyr. *Aluta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cord'-wain-ër, *cordiner, *cordewayner, *corduener, *cordwaner, s. [O. Fr. *cordouanier*, *cordoanier*; Fr. *cordonnier*; Ital. *cordovaniere*.] [CORDWAIN.] Originally a worker in cordwain or Spanish leather; now, a shoemaker generally.

¶ The Cordwainers were incorporated A. D. 1410.

***cord'-y, a.** [Eng. *cord*; -y.] Of the nature of, or composed of, cord.

cor-dý-lî'-nē, s. [Gr. *kordylē*=a club, a cudgel, so named from the shape of the stem; and suff. -î-nē.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagææ. *Cordylina Ti*, called also *Dracæna terminalis*, is eaten in the Sandwich Islands. The flowers of *C. reflexa* are said to be emmenagogue.

cor-dý-lôph'-ôr-a, s. [Gr. *kordylē*=a club, a cudgel; and *phorēō*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, family Clavidae. *Cordylophora lacustris* is the only compound polype found in fresh water. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) It is found in the dock of the Grand Canal in Dublin, where the water is perfectly fresh.

côre (1), s. [O. Fr. *cor*, *cuer*; Fr. *cœur*; Ital. *cuore*, from Lat. *cor*=the heart.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The heart.

"Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him

In my heart's *core*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôłf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. The heart or innermost part of anything.

"Core of frute. *Arula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Figuratively:

1. An internal foundation or basis.

"... this hypothesis is sure to be dissipated if it possess not a core of truth."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 166.

2. The innermost or deepest part of anything; the essence.

"As I approach the core of my heart's grief."

Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

*3. A center or central part.

"In the core of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

B. Technically:

1. *Arch. & Masonry*: The inner portion or filling of a wall.2. *Founding*:

(1) An internal mold which forms the interior of a cylinder, tube, pipe, faucet, or other hollow casting. It is made of various proportions of new sand, loam, and horse-dung. It requires to be thoroughly dried, and when containing horse-dung must be burned to a red-heat, to consume the straw. This makes it porous and of a brick-red color. The core is made in a core-box, and has projecting portions, known as core-prints, which rest in the prints of the mold. The model from which the object is cast is solid, and makes an impression, partly in the cope and partly in the drag. When the pattern is removed, the core is laid in its place, the projecting portions resting in the recesses made by the prints of the pattern. Touching the loam of the mold at no other point, it occupies, in the case of a pipe, a central position in the space which is to be run full of metal. When the metal has been poured around it and then cooled, the core is broken out, leaving the casting hollow. Simple cores are those which do not prevent the delivery of the cope and drag, that is, which have no undercut portion which would prevent the portions of the flask from being parted in the usual way.

(2) A central piece occupying an axial position within a circular aperture at which clay or lead exudes in the process of making earthenware or leaden pipes. The core gives the inside shape to the pipe. (*Knight*.)

3. *Surgery*: The heart or innermost part of an ulcer or boil.

"Lance the sore,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground."

Dryden: Virgil.

4. *Veterinary*: A disease, in sheep caused by worms in the liver.

5. *Submarine Telegraphy*: The conducting wires in the heart of the cable. They are twisted in a spiral strand and covered with several layers of gutta-percha, between each of which is a coating of Chatterton's compound—a mixture of tar, resin, and gutta-percha. (*Ganot*.)

6. *Electro-magnetism*: A solid bar of iron around which a helix or spiral is wound.

"... the cores of electro-magnets."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x., p. 60.

7. *Rope-making*: The central strand around which four other strands are twisted in a shroud hawser-laid rope

8. *Hydr. Eng.*: A wall or structure absolutely impervious to water, placed in an embankment or dike to prevent the percolation of water, which may penetrate the porous material of which the remainder of the dike is composed. The core may be of puddle or a wall laid in hydraulic cement. (*Knight*.)

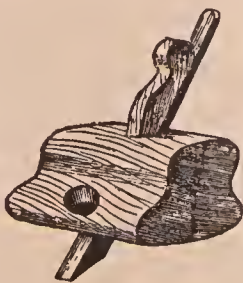
core-bar, s. The bar or spindle which supports the core of a shell.

core-box, s. A divisible box in which clay is rammed to form cores.

Core-box plane: A peculiar form of plane which has a cutting tooth projecting below the sole, to plow grooves in the parts of a core-box. It is commonly known among carpenters as "the old woman's tooth."

core-print, s. A projecting piece on a pattern for molding, to form a hole in the mold to receive the end of the core by which it is sustained in the mold in proper position relatively to the object cast. (*Knight*.)

core-valve, s. A plug-valve which has a rotary reciprocation in a cylindrical or hollow conical seat, occupying about the same relative position to its seat as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself.



Core-box Plane.

*cōre (2), s. [Fr. *corps*=body, or a form of choir (q. v.).]

1. A body.

2. A party, clan, or company.

"... he was in a core of people, . . ."—*Bacon, Hen. VII.*, p. 17.

¶ In core: In company or concert.

"Dukes, and geese, and hens, in core
Rais'd their discordant voices."

D. Anderson: Poems, p. 81, 84.

core (3), s. [CHORE, CHAR.]

Mining: The turn or shift, that is, the number of hours during which each party of miners work at a time, generally six to eight hours.

core (1), v. t. [CORE (1), s.] To remove the core from an apple or other fruit.

core (2), v. t. [Probably a corruption of *cure* (q. v.).] To roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying.

cō-rēc'-tōme, cō-rē tōme, s. [Gr. *korē*=the pupil of the eye, and *ektomē*=a cutting out.] An instrument for cutting through the iris to form an artificial pupil; an iridectomy (q. v.).

cored, *pa. par. or a.* [CORE, v.]

*cō-rē'-gēnt, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *regent* (q. v.).] A joint ruler or governor.

"Joseph was . . . coregent of Hungary and Bohemia."—*Wraxall: Berlin*, ii. 435.

cō-rēg'-ōn-ūs, s. [From Gr. *korē*=a girl, a maiden, and *gōnia*=an angle. Modified from Agassiz.]

Ichthy.: A genus of abdominal fishes, family Salmonidae. The teeth are very small or wanting, the scales very large, the height or front of the first dorsal greater than its breadth.

cōr-ē'-ī-dæ, s. *pl.* [Gr. *koris*=a bug, and Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of bugs, the same as COREODEA (q. v.).

*cō-rēign'-ēr (*g* silent), s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *reign* (q. v.).] One who reigns jointly with another.

"... the cogovernors and coreigners with the Supreme God."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 246.

cō-rē-lā'-tion, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *relation* (q. v.).] Corresponding relation.

†cōre'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *core*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Having no core.2. *Fig.*: Weak, without pith or stamina.

"I am gone in years . . . coreless and sapless."—*Taylor: Isaac Comnenus*, ii. 1. (*Davies*.)

cō-rē-lī'-giōn-ist, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *religionist* (q. v.).] One of the same religion.

"... their object seems to have been to help their coreligionists . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

cō-rē'-mā, s. [Gr. *korēma*= . . . a besom, a broom, so called from the habit of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Empetraceæ. The only known species, *Corema alba*, is called the Portugal Crakeberry.

cōr-ē-ō'-dē-a, s. [Gr. *koris*=a bug, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of hemipterous insects. They have four-jointed antennæ high on the head, scutellum small and triangular, many nervures in the hemelytral membrane. Found in hot and in temperate climates, some of the species inhabiting the former being large and of grotesque form. [CORISIA.]

cōr-ē-ōp'-sīd'-ē-æ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coreopsis* (q. v.), and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Senecionideæ. Genera, *Coreopsis*, *Helianthus*, &c.

cōr-ē-ōp'-sīs, s. [Gr. *koris*=a bug, and *opsis*=appearance, aspect. Named from the resemblance which its two-horned pappus has to the antennæ of a bug or other insect.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the type of the sub-tribe Coreopsideæ (q. v.). The seeds are flat on one side and convex on the other. The species are American, but several are cultivated in European gardens. The flowers of *Coreopsis verticillata* are used in the United States to dye cloth red.

cōr'-ēr, s. [Eng. *cor(e)*; -er.] An instrument for extracting the core from the fruit.

cōr'-ē-sēs, s. *pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Dark-red broad discoid bodies found beneath the epicarp of grapes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cō-rē-spōnd'-ēnt, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *respondent* (q. v.).]

Law: One who is made a joint respondent with another in a suit; especially in a Divorce Court, a man who is charged by the plaintiff with adultery with his wife, and made a party to the suit for dissolution of marriage.

cōr-ē-thrō-sty'-līs, s. [Gr. *korēthron*=a broom, in allusion to the very hairy style.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, tribe Lasiopetaleæ. The genus consists of Australian bushes. *Cor-ethrostylis bracteata* is a common bush, with pink flowers and bracts of the same color, sometimes seen in greenhouses.

corf, *corfe, s. [Lat. *corbis*=a basket.] [CORB.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A basket used in carrying coals; a corb, a corve.

*2. A basket of any kind.

"Ane corf full of apillis, . . ."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

*3. Basket-work in silver.

"Item, twa round tabletis of gold within ane corf of silver wyre."—*Inventories* (A. 1542), pp. 62, 63.

*4. A measure or quantity of fish.

"Ane thousand corf keyling in peyll."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, V. 17.

*5. A temporary dwelling, a shed.

"And with that wurd intill a corf he crap,
Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 114.

II. Mining:

1. A basket to carry coal or ore; a corve.

2. A square frame of wood to carry coals on.

3. A sled or low-wheeled wagon in a mine, to convey coal or ore from the miners to the bottom of the shaft. (*Knight*.)

*corf-house, *corfe-house, s. A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon and to keep the nets in during the close season.

"To be let,—The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Oban, in Argyshire,—with the corf-houses, shades, &c., belonging thereto."—*Edin. Even. Courant*.

*corf, v. t. [CORF, s.] To prepare fish by boiling them in salt and water.

Cor'-fī-ōte, Cor'-fūte, s. [From Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands.] An inhabitant or native of Corfu.

*corft, *pa. par. or a.* [CORF, v.]

cōr'-ī-ā-čē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *coriaceus*, from *corium*=leather.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting of or made of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather, tough.

"... thence perhaps spissitude and coriaceous concretions."—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*.

II. *Bot.*: Stiff like leather or parchment. Example, the leaves of the box or of the holly.

cōr'-ī-ā-myr'-tīn, s. [Lat. *coria(ria)*; *myrtifolia*, and suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₃₆H₃₆O₁₀. The active principle of *Coriaria myrtifolia* (q. v.). It crystallizes in white, bitter, rhomboidal prisms, melting at 220°, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether.

cōr'-ī-ān'-dēr, *coliaundre, s. [Dan. *coriander*; Sw. *Dut.*, & Ger. *koriander*; Fr. *coriandre*; Ital. *coriandro*, *coriandolo*, all from Lat. *coriandrum* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: An umbelliferous plant, *Coriandrum sativum*. It has an erect, leafy stem, the lower leaves bipinnate, the upper more divided, the uppermost of all nearly setaceous. Fruit globose, nearly undivided, with ten obscure lines or ribs. It has escaped from cultivation and become wild in many places. It is a native of Southern Europe and the Levant.

"And coriander last to these succeeds,

That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds."

Cowper: Translations from Virgil; The Salm.

2. *Scrip.*: The word occurs in Exod. xvi. 31, and Numb. xi. 7. It is the rendering of the Hebrew word *gad*, and the translation is probably correct, for Celsus says that *goid* is coriander.

"... it was like coriander seed, white . . ."—*Exod.* xvi. 31.

*coriander-seed, s. A jocular term for money.

cōr'-ī-ān'-drī-dæ, s. *pl.* [Lat. *coriandrum*, and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ (Umbellifers).

cōr'-ī-ān'-drūm, s. [Lat.=coriander, from Gr. *koriannon*=the plant coriander or its seed.]

1. *Bot.*: Coriander, a genus of umbelliferous plants, the type of the family Coriandrideæ. No general involucre, partial involucre on one side; petals obcordate, with an inflated point, the outer ones radiant; carpels closely cohering; the ribs obsolete, interstices prominent without vittæ. *Coriandrum sativum* is the Coriander (q. v.).

2. *Pharm.*: *Coriandri fructus*, the dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. It is globular, nearly as large as white pepper, beaked, finely ribbed, yellowish-brown, having an agreeable aromatic odor and

taste. Coriander is a stimulant, aromatic carminative. It is used in the preparation of Confectio Sennæ, Mistura Gentianæ, Sympus Rheii, Tinctura Rheii, and Tinctura Sennæ. When distilled with water, bruised coriander fruit yields yellow oil, which is a mixture of several oils; the coriander oil is aromatic, and has the same therapeutic properties as the seeds.

cōr-i-ār-i-ā, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *coriarius*=leathery, from *corium*=skin, hide, leather.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of hypogynous exogens, consisting of shrubs with opposite branches, or, in some cases, having on each side one principal branch and two secondary ones. Leaves opposite ribbed, entire; inflorescence terminal and axillary racemes; calyx campanulate, five-parted; petals five, smaller than the lobes of the calyx, fleshy, keeled; stamens ten; carpels five or six, arranged around a thickish gynobase; stigmas five; ovules solitary pendulous; fruit crustaceous. Found in Europe, South America, Nepal in Asia, and New Zealand. *Coriaria myrtifolia* and *ruscifolia* are used to dye black. Their fruit and leaves are poisonous. The latter have been used to adulterate senna, and with fatal effect. The fruit of *C. nepalensis* is eaten. The *C. sarmentosa* of New Zealand has poisonous seeds, but the pulp is less deleterious, or perhaps even harmless.

2. *Chem.*: A greenish-red substance, contained in *Coriaria ruscifolia*. It is very poisonous.

cōr-i-ār-i-ā-ċē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *coriaria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, formed to include the solitary and anomalous genus *Coriaria*.

cōr-i-ār-i-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *coriaria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants formed to include *Coriaria*. By some it is elevated into an order, *Coriariaceæ* (q. v.).

cōr-id-in, *s.* [Lat. *corium*=leather, *d* connective, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*); or Gr. *eidōs* . . . appearance (?), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. A base occurring in coal oil and in tobacco smoke. It is a colorless liquid, having a smell like new leather. Coridin boils at 211° . It gives a yellow-red color with bleaching powder, which is destroyed by acids.

***cōr-ige**, *v. t.* [Lat. *corriġo*.] [CORRECT, *a.*] To correct, to set right, to chastise.

"Any man myght thinke that the maners of shrewes ben coriged and chastised by vengeance. . . ."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

cōr-in, *s.* [An African negro word.]

Zoöl.: A species of gazelle, or perhaps only a variety of the common one.

cō-rin-ċōn, *s.* [Various Mod. Indian languages *corund*, from Sansc. *kururinda*=the rubyc cinnabar.]

Min.: An old name for a mineral genus, containing sapphire, corundum and emery.

Cōr-inth, *s.* [Lat. *Corinthus*; Gr. *korinthos*, a famous city of Greece, situated on the isthmus of the same name. It was noted for the licentiousness and extravagance of its inhabitants, and also for its public buildings.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The city named in the etymology.

*2. A currant (q. v.).

"Now will the *corinths*, now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts." J. Phillips: *Cider*, ii.

*II. *Fig.*: A bawdy-house.

Cō-rin-thī-āc, *a.* [Eng. *Corinth*; *-iac*.] Of or pertaining to Corinth; Corinthian.

Cō-rin-thī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Corinth*; *-ian*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Corinth.

2. *Fig.*: Licentious, dissipated, wild.

" . . . all her young Corinthian laity, . . ."—*Milton: Apol. for Smeectynn*.

II. *Arch.*: A term applied to an order of architecture. It is the most delicate and elaborate of all the orders. Like the Ionic, from which, indeed, it differs little, it consists of stylobate, column, and entablature. The stylobate is more ornate. The proportions are more slender, and the individual parts more rich and elegant. The column is fluted. The capital has generally the form of an expanded calyx, and is ornamented with acanthus leaves and scrolls. The column is ten diameters in height. The abacus is square.

"Behind these figures are large columns of the Corinthian order, adorned with fruit and flowers."—*Dry.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A native of Corinth.

*2. *Fig.*: A debauchee; a licentious character; a wench.

" . . . a Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

II. Scripture canon:

St. Paul's First and Second Epistles to the Corinthians: Two well-known epistles forming part of the New Testament.

(1) *Corinth and its Church*: Corinth was a celebrated city, situated on the isthmus separating the Peloponnesus from the mainland of Greece, and with a lofty and extensive citadel, the Acrocorinthus, keeping watch over the security of the plain below. The Isthmian games were held in the vicinity. Commerce had made the city wealthy, and wealth had rendered it corrupt. Courtesans swarmed in it everywhere, and the Greek verb *korinthiazomai* meant to commit impurity of a gross kind. Some improvement had taken place since the old Greek city had given way to the Roman one founded by Julius Cæsar; but still the moral reputation of the place was low. It, however, stood high intellectually. Two visits of the Apostle paid to Corinth are described in the Acts of the Apostles. During the first of these residences in Corinth, which continued for about eighteen months, from A. D. 51 to A. D. 53, he founded the Christian Church there, the majority of the converts being Gentiles (Acts xviii. 1-18). Afterward the eloquent Apollos took up the work (Acts xix. 1). The second recorded visit from St. Paul to Greece—doubtless including Corinth—continued three months (Acts xx. 3); but an unrecorded visit seems also to have been made (2 Cor. xii. 14, xiii. 1). There is some reason to believe that there may also have been an epistle, now lost, earlier than the two which form part of the canon (1 Cor. v. 9).

(2) *The two canonical epistles to the Corinthians*: The external and internal evidence that these two epistles emanated from St. Paul is so strong that it convinced even the skeptical mind of Dr. Ferdinand Christian Baur, who, allowing only four of the epistles attributed to St. Paul to have been really his, placed the two to the Corinthians among the four. The four were Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, and Romans, and the order in which they are now given is that in which, in his view, they were issued at first. The probable date of the two epistles to the Corinthians is A. D. 57; the first having been written from Ephesus (1 Cor. xvi. 8), and the second a few months later from Macedonia (2 Cor. i. 16, viii. 1, ix. 4, xi. 9). The subtlety of the Greek mind and other causes had produced divisions in the Church of Corinth, and four parties had arisen, one of Paul, one of Apollos, one of Cephas, and one of Christ. The first doubtless believed in the high apostolic dignity of St. Paul, and being mainly Gentile, approved of his casting off the burdensome yoke of Judaism. The party of Cephas, consisting of Judaizing Christians, depreciated the authority of St. Paul, representing his call to the apostleship as late in time and abnormal in character. The party of Apollos was probably in its essence Pauline, but with more of that wisdom of the world which Paul had ignored at Corinth (1 Cor. i. 18-24). The party of Christ may have begun by professing to rise above all sects and ended by becoming itself sectarian. Besides these parties and the lack of Christian love which they produced, there were other matters for censure. A case of incest had been discovered, yet the perpetrator of the offense had been allowed to remain in the Church. Grave irregularities had also arisen in connection with the Holy Communion. There was serious error, too, in doctrine, the future resurrection of the dead being called in question by some. The Apostle in the First Epistle combats these errors with great eloquence and power. In his Second Epistle he welcomes back to the fold the now penitent delinquent whose expulsion he had counseled, and anew vindicates his apostolic authority.

Corinthian brass, *s.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, so called from the fact that at the burning of Corinth many statues made of these metals were melted together. [BRASS.]

cō-ris, *s.* [Gr. *koris*=a bug . . . a plant—a kind of St. John's wort. This is not the modern botanical genus *Coris*.]

Bot.: A genus of perigynous exogens; order Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. It is a branched herbaceous shrub, with alternatelinear coriaceous leaves; flowers in dense terminal spiked racemes, and globose capsules with five valves and five seeds. *Coris monspeliensis*, dried and reduced to powder, was used by the Spanish monks as a vulnerary. It has also been given in syphilis.

cōr-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat.=leather.]

*1. A kind of body armor, composed of scales or small plates of leather, worn by the Roman soldiers.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.*: The *cutis vera*, or true skin, the innermost layer of the skin in mammals. It is defended by the non-vascular cuticle. It is composed of interlaced connective tissue with blood-vessels and lymphatics. Its thickness is from a quarter of a line to a line and a half.

cō-rī-val, **cor-rī-val**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *rival* (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A competitor, a rival in any pursuit or object.

" . . . a competitor and corival with the king for the hearts and alienations of the people."—*Bacon: Charge at the Sess. for the Verge.*

B. *As adj.*: Rivaling, emulating; acting as a rival or competitor.

cō-rī-val, **cor-rī-val**, *v. t.* [CORIVAL, *s.*] To rival, to emulate.

" . . . where's then the saucy boat
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness?"

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., i.

cō-rī-val-rȳ, **cor-rī-val-rȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *rivalry* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being a corival with another; rivalry, emulation.

" . . . this idolatrous corivalry, . . ."—*More: Expos. of the Seven Churches* (1669), Pref.

cō-rī-val-ship, *s.* [Eng. *corival*; *-ship*.] Rivalry, corivalry.

" . . . the corivalship of Shagad his false friend, . . ."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 149.

***cō-rī-val-tȳ**, ***corrivaltie**, *s.* [Eng. *corival*; *-ty*.] Corivalry, competition.

" . . . a corrivaltie with the written word."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion*, ch. xvi., § 9.

***cō-rive**, *v. i.* [For *corival* (q. v.).] To be a rival or competitor with another.

"It lesser greeneeth he should grudge
That I with him co-riue."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. iii., cn. xvi.

cork (1), ***corke**, *s. & a.* [Sp. *corcho*; Dut. *kurk*; Dan. & Sw. *kork*=cork, from Lat. *cortex*=bark.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A small stopper for a bottle or cask, made of the substance described in II.

"Prior had passed his boyhood in drawing corks at a tavern, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) The float used by anglers.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A cant term for an overseer, a steward. (*Scotch.*)

(2) A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany & Commerce*:

(1) *Spec.*: The outer layer of bark of the Cork Oak (*Quercus Suber*). It is a very elastic tissue consisting of thin-walled nearly cubical cells. It does not peel off, but often contains long clefts. It forms a protection to the subjacent cells from injurious influences.

(2) *Gen.*: The suberous layer of the bark of other trees when greatly developed.

2. *Chem.*: Cork twice boiled with alcohol about 10 per cent dissolved. The extract deposited Cerin, $C_{17}H_{28}O$, a white substance melting at 100° , then an amorphous acid melting at 86° , called decacrylic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$; afterward, on further evaporation, a fatty substance melting at 150° was deposited, called eulysin, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$. The remainder of the liquid, evaporated to dryness, left a mass which, repeatedly boiled with water, yielded to that liquid a tannic acid, separating from the aqueous solution in dark red flocks. Its solution forms with gelatine a yellow, with tartar emetic a brown, precipitate, and reduces an ammoniacal silver solution in the cold. Potash and ammonia color its solution red, baryta water gives a dark colored precipitate. The calcium salt has the formula $(C_{27}H_{21}O_{17})_2Ca + 8H_2O$. The aqueous extract when further evaporated deposited a red brown precipitate called corticic acid. The portion insoluble in water of the residue obtained by evaporating the original alcoholic extract had nearly the appearance of the original cork substance; it dissolved easily and almost completely in boiling alcohol, and partly separated on cooling as a jelly. Its alcoholic solution evaporated on paper, and penetrated the paper like fat. The portion of cork insoluble in alcohol is called suberin, which is a modified form of cellulose. Cork oxidized with nitric acid yields oxalic, suberic, and ceric acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem., &c.*)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or made of cork.

"When you fish, thus,—use a large cork-float, . . ."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xii.

¶ *Mountain cork*:

Min.: A variety of asbestos light enough to swim on water. It is found in veins in serpentine. It occurs in Scotland, Norway, Saxony, Spain, &c.

***cork-brained**, ***corkebrained**, *a.* Empty, or light-headed.

"Why you shall see an upstart corkebrained Jacke
Will beare five hundred akers on his backe."

J. Taylor: *Works*.

***cork-brains**, *s.* An empty or light-headed fellow.

"... some giddy-headed corkbrains . . ."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630). (*Nares*.)

cork-clasp, *s.* A wire attached to the neck of a bottle, and holding down the cork. (*Knight*.)

cork-cutter, *s.*

1. One whose trade is the cutting of cork for various purposes.

2. A machine for cutting corks for bottles.

Cork-cutter's knife: A knife with a very thin and sharp blade about six inches long and tapering, with a truncated end. It is constantly whetted upon the board from which rises the stake on which the cork rests during cutting. (*Knight*.)

cork-faucet, *s.* A faucet adapted to be inserted through a cork, to draw the contents of a bottle. [*BOTTLE-FAUCET*.] (*Knight*.)

cork-jacket, *s.* A jacket lined with cork for the purpose of sustaining the wearer on the surface of the water.

cork-leg, *s.* An artificial leg, in the manufacture of which cork is used.

cork-machine, *s.* A machine which produces a cleanly cut cork, usually of cylindrical form, the tapering form being afterward given by pressure. The knife of the machine cuts a perfect arc; the machine drops the cork into one receptacle and the shavings into another, and the hone instantly sharpens the knife for further work. (*Knight*.)

cork-press, *s.* A press in which a cork, previously wetted, is rendered elastic, to enable it the more readily to enter the neck of a bottle. In one form, the cork is placed between the serrated surfaces of the concave and the eccentric cam, and pressed to a less or greater extent by a partial rotation of the latter. Another form is a lever press with jaws.

cork-pull, *s.* A substitute for a cork-screw, having hooks or fangs which clasp a cork when in the bottle and draw it thence. The jaws, while collapsed by the slide, are passed through the neck of the bottle, and, being opened, are then clasped around the cork by the motion of the slide, and the cork with its retractor is drawn from the bottle. (*Knight*.)

cork-smut, *s.* The name given to a black cosmetic used by actors when their character in the cast is that of a blackamoor or negro. It is made of charred cork.

cork-tissues, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The vegetable tissues of which cork is composed. (See the extract.)

"In direct contrast to the generating tissues are the healing-tissues, suberous tissues or *cork-tissues* . . . Two kinds of the tissue are distinguished, true cork or suber, and periderm . . ."—*Thomé: Bot.* (transl. by Bennett, 1879), p. 43.

cork-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The tree, *Quercus Suber*, from which cork is derived. It grows in Spain through the whole extent of the Tierra Caliente, but is most abundant in Catalonia and Valencia.

cork-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Anona palustris*.

¶ (1) *New South Wales Cork-wood*: *Duboisia myopoides*.

(2) *West Indian Cork-wood*: *Ochroma Lagopus*.

cork (2), **cor'-kín**, **kor-ker**, *s.* [*Gael. corcar*=the *Lichen tartareus* (*Lightfoot*); *corcuir*=a purple or red dye (*Shaw*); *Norw. korkje*=a corruption of an Arabic word into one more familiar (*Prior*).]

Bot.: Two lichens: (1) *Lecanora tartarea* (Scotch Highlands), (2) *Roccella tinctoria*.

cork (3), *s.* [*A corruption of calk.*] [*CALKIN.*] A calkin; a nail, or a number of nails, driven into a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping on frosty ground or ice.

cork (1), *v. t.* [*CORK, s.*]

*1. To make of or fit with cork.

"*Crepidatus*. He that weareth a corked shoe or slipper."—*Huloet*.

2. To stop bottles, casks, &c., with cork stoppers.

"... a bottle in it well corked, . . ."—*Anson: Voy. round the World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

3. To blacken anything with a burnt cork.

cork (2), *v. t.* [*CORK* (3), *s.*] To shoe a horse with sharp points. (*Nuttall*.)

cork-age (age as *ig*), *s.* A fee or fine collected in hotels or on passenger vehicles for the privilege of consuming wines or liquors within their precincts, said fluids having been purchased from others than the steward or caterer of the institution in question.

corked, *pa. par. or a.* [*CORK, v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made or fitted with cork.

2. Stopped with a cork stopper.

3. Blackened with a burnt cork.

4. *Applied to wine*: Having acquired a taste or flavor of the cork.

cork-ér, *s.* A conclusive argument.

That's a corker: That's a clincher, that settles it. (*United States slang*.)

***corkes**, *s.* [*CORKIR.*] The old name for the *Lichen omphalodes*.

cork'-lǐng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CORK, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of fastening or stopping with a cork.

2. The act of blackening with a burnt cork.

3. The state of acquiring a flavor of the cork. (*Applied to wine*.)

II. *Engin.*: The upturned edge of a shelf or of an iron wall-anchor, &c., inserted into the wall, to prevent its slipping out.

corking-machine, *s.* A machine for driving corks into bottles.

***corking-pin**, *s.* A pin of the largest size, such as were used to fasten up a lady's hair.

"As cock-chafers with corking-pin
The school-boy stabs to make them spin."

Lloyd: A Familiar Letter of Rhymes.

***cork-ir**, *s.* [*Gael. corcar.*]

Bot.: A kind of lichen, *Lichen omphalodes*, now called Cudbear in Scotland. Also called Corkes (q. v.).

"... stones somewhat like these on which the *Corkir* grows; but the *Corkir* is white, . . ."—*Martin: W. Isl.*, p. 135.

cork'-lǐng, *s.* [*Eng. cork*, and suff. *-lǐng*.]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Crenilabrus multidentatus*. It is found in the North temperate seas. [*CRENILABRUS*.]

cork'-screw (ew as *ú*), *s.* A screw apparatus for extracting corks from bottles.

†cork'-screw (ew as *ú*), *v. t.* [*CORKSCREW, s.*] To direct or push forward in a wriggling fashion.

"Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd."—*Dickens*.

corkscrew-stairs, *s.* A winding stairs with a solid newel.

cork'-wǐng, *s.* [*Eng. cork*, and *wing*.]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Crenilabrus norvegicus*. It is called also the Goldfinny and the Goldsinny. [*CRENILABRUS*.]

cork'-y, ***cork'-ie**, *a.* [*Eng. cork*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting, or of the nature, of cork.

"... the suberous or corky layer."—*R. Brown: Manual of Bot.* (ed. 1874), p. 92.

2. Having acquired a flavor of cork; corked.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Shriveled up, withered.

"Bind fast his corky arms."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 7.

2. Empty or light-headed, volatile, superficial.

"Sic corkie gowks in rhymin' strains
Maun now-a-days gae craze their brains,"

A. Scott: Poems (1811), p. 57.

***corky-headed**, ***corkie-headit**, *a.* Empty or light-headed.

***corky-noddle**, *s.* An empty-headed fellow.

***cor-lew**, *s.* [*CURLEW*.]

"Of cranes, of peckes, of corlews."—*Trevisa*, i. 335.

corm, **cor'-mūs**, *s.* [*Gr. kormos*=the trunk of a tree, a log, and *keirō*=to cut short.]

Bot.: The dilated base of the stem in monocotyledonous plants which intervenes between the roots and the first buds, and forms the reproductive portion of the stem of such plants, when they are not caulescent. It consists of cellular tissue traversed by bundles of vessels and pleurechyma. It has been described as a much-shortened rhizome, consisting of a few undeveloped internodes. It differs from a bulb in being solid, and from a tuber in its oval figure. Examples: the so-called "root" of the Arum or that of the Crocus. (*Lindley*.)

cor'-mō-gěns, **cor-mōg'-**

ěn-æ, *s. pl.* [*Gr. kormos*, and

gennāō=to engender, to generate.

Bot.: The same as CORMOPHYTES (q. v.).



Corm of Crocus.

†cor-mō-phy'-tēs, *s. pl.* [*Gr. kormos* [*CORM*], and *phyton*=a plant.]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to plants which have an axis. It is opposed to thallophytes, plants without an axis, and preserving only an undifferentiated foliar structure. (*Thomé*.) It contains Ferns, Equisetaceæ, Mosses, &c.

cor'-mō-rant, ***cormerawnte**, ***cormirande**, *s. & a.* [*O. Fr. cormoran*; *Fr. cormorant*; *Sp. cuervo marino*; *Port. corvomarinho*, from *Lat. corvus marinus*=the sea-crow: *corvus*=crow, and *marinus*=pertaining to the sea; *mare*=the sea. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A glutton.

II. *Ornith.*: The name of the sea-bird called *Phalacrocorax Carbo* and other species of the same genus. The genus *Phalacrocorax* belongs to the family *Pelecanidae*. The Common Cormorant has the top of the head, the neck, breast, lower parts, and rump lustrous greenish-black, a whitish collar under the throat, the feathers of the upper part of the back and wings ashy brown, bordered by a large band of glossy greenish-black; the iris is green, the feet black. Length 27-29 in. The cormorant is the *korax* of Aristotle. It is found in both hemispheres. It feeds on fish, and with voracious appetite. It builds generally on rocky shores and islands, or more rarely on trees. An Asiatic one, the Fishing Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax sinensis*, is domesticated in China, where it is used for catching fish. According to Mr. Fortune, a string is tied round its neck to prevent it swallowing the fishes which it catches. Not able to make away with them for its own sustenance, it with much docility brings them on board a boat to its master. [*PHALACROCORAX*.]

"Mid stormy vapors ever driving by,
Where ospreys, cormorants, and herons cry,"

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

*B. *As adj.*: Rapacious, greedy, all-devouring.

"... what else dear that is consumed
In hot digestion of this cormorant war,"

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., ii. 2.

cor'-mūs, *s.* [*CORM*.]

corn (1), ***coren**, ***corne**, ***cowrne**, ***koren**, *s.* [*A word common to all the Teutonic languages. A. S. corn*; *Dut. koren*; *Ger. Dan. & Sw. korn*; *O. H. Ger. chorn*; *Goth. kaurn*; *Lat. granum. Grain* and *kernel* are kin words.]

1. The seeds of cereal or farinaceous plants, as wheat, barley, rye and maize.

2. The plants which produce corn, including the stalks, ears, and seeds, while unreaped or unthrashed; a crop of cereals.

"Therefore prey ye lord of the ripe corn that he sende work-men into his ripe corn."—*Wycliffe: Matt.*, ch. ix.

¶ In this sense it was formerly used in the plural.

"The cornes maad into handfullis ben gederyd into beernes."—*Wycliffe: Genesis*, xli. 47.

3. A single seed or grain of a cereal plant.

"A corn of whete fullinge into the erthe."—*Wycliffe: John* xii. 24.

4. A single seed or grain of any plant or fruit. [*PEPPER-CORN*.]

"Cornys than he gaf him thrin.
The quilk of the appeltree he nam."

Cursor Mundi, 1,366.

5. A grain or particle of a hard substance.

"Not a corn of powder left to bless us."—*Beaum. & Fletcher*.

¶ In these three senses it is still used in the plural.

¶ (1) *Black Corn*: A book-name for *Melampyrum* of which it is a translation.

(2) *Broom Corn*: A grass, *Sorghum Dora*. The name *Broom* is given because the panicles of the plant are made into brooms. The designation *Corn* is added because the seeds are used for feeding poultry.

(3) *Caffre Corn*: *Sorghum saccharatum*.

(4) *Goose Corn*: (1) A rush, *Juncus squamosus*, (2) *Bromus mollis*.

(5) *Guinea Corn*: *Sorghum vulgare*.

(6) *Indian Corn*: Maize, *Zea Mays*.

(7) *Pop Corn*: A small-grained variety of Indian maize, the seeds of which when heated burst, and the starch granules expand widely and assume a flaky appearance.

(8) *Sweet Corn*: A variety of maize grown chiefly in the Northern States, and highly prized as a table luxury in the form of "roasting-ears."

¶ Obvious compounds: *Corn-basket*, *corn-bin*, *corn-field*, *corn-heap*, *corn-land*, *corn-merchant*.

***corn-badger**, *s.* A dealer in corn. [*BADGER*.]

corn-beef, **corned-beef**, *s.* Beef pickled or preserved with salt in grains; salted beef.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

corn-bells, *s. pl.* The campanulate flowers of *Nidularia campanulata* or the plant itself.

corn-berries, *s. pl.* The berries of *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, or the plant itself.

corn-bind, *s.* A name for (1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, (2) *C. sepium*, (3) *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

corn-binks, *s.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

corn-bottle, *s.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

corn-bread, *s.* In this country bread made from Indian corn or maize.

corn-bugloss, *s.* A name for *Lycopsis arvensis*.

corn-cake, *s.* A cake chiefly composed of maize.

Corn-cake cutter: A stamp or form which cuts corn-cakes from the sheet of dough; or a machine having a roller carrying said forms and cutting into shapes the sheet of dough, which is spread upon the table passing beneath.

corn-cale, *s.* *Sinapis arvensis*.

corn-campion, *s.* *Agrostemma (Lychnis) Githago*.

corn-cart, *s.* A kind of open-spoked cart.

corn-centaury, *s.* *Centaurea Cyanus*.

corn-chandler, *s.* One who deals in corn, especially by retail.

corn-cockle, *s.* The common name of *Agrostemma (Lychnis) Githago*. When its seeds become mixed with those of the grain among which they grow, and are ground with them, it is said the effect is to render the grain unwholesome.

corn-coverer, *s.* A plow or pair of plows to run alongside a row of dropped corn and throw earth upon the seed. Sometimes followed by a roller on the same stock to compact the earth.

corn-crake, *s.* [CORNCRAKE.]

corn-crib, *s.* A granary for corn, having openings between the slats forming the sides, to enable the crib to admit air and season the corn without molding.

corn-crowfoot, *s.* The common book-name for *Ranunculus arvensis*.

corn-cultivator, *s.* A plow for cultivating corn in hills or drills. [CULTIVATOR.]

corn-cutter (1), *s.* A machine for reaping corn.

corn-dodger, *s.* A kind of cake made of Indian corn, wrapped in an envelope of husks or paper, and baked very hard under the embers.

corn-drill, *s.* A planter for sowing corn in rows. The corn-planter, properly speaking, places the seed in hills in a row. When the rows are checked, so called, the corn may be worked one way and then across, and so on. Corn in drills can be tended but one way. [CORN-PLANTER.]

corn-exchange, *s.* A market for corn; a place where farmers and corn-factors meet for the exhibition of samples and the sale and purchase of corn.

corn-factor, *s.* One who deals in corn wholesale; a corn-merchant.

corn-flag, *s.* The popular name of the genus *Gladiolus* (q. v.).

***corn-floor**, *s.* A floor or prepared place for threshing corn.

corn-flour, *s.* The meal of Indian corn ground very fine.

corn-flower, *s.* [CORNFLOWER.]

corn-fly, *s.*

Entom., Agric., &c.:

1 A name given to *Chlorops tæniopus*, and other species of the same genus of Muscidae. The larva produces the disease called gout in wheat.

2. A name given to species of Oscinis, also ranked under the Muscidae.

corn-grater, *s.* A roughened surface for rasping green corn from the cob.

corn-harp, *s.* An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds.

corn-harvester, *s.* A machine for cutting corn in the field; sometimes delivering the corn in shocks, sometimes merely laying it in gavels upon the ground, or in a cradle on the machine, from whence it is taken by hand and shocked.

corn honewort, *s.* *Petroselinum segetum*.

corn-huller, *s.* A machine for removing the hull or cuticle from grains of corn without powdering them.

corn-husk, *s.* The external covering of corn.

Corn-husk splitter: A machine to tear husks into long shreds for stuffing for mattresses, &c.

corn-husker, *s.* A machine for taking the ear of corn out of its enveloping sheath of leaves. Some machines operate upon the corn in the field to husk it off the stalk; in others, the ear is simply jerked from the stalk, and the machine tears off the husks from the ears.

corn-husking, *s.* An assemblage of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn. It is also known as corn-shucking. (*Ogilvie*.)

corn-juice, *s.* A name given to whisky.

corn-knife, *s.*

1. *Mod. American*: A blade about 20 in. long, attached by a tang to a handle, and used for cutting standing corn. It resembles the cane-knife or machete, and is used for a similar purpose. (*Knight*.)

2. *Ant. Roman*: A knife as shown in the illustration used in vineyards, and also in cornfields for cutting roots of trees, &c. (*Adams: Roman Antiquities*.)



Ancient Roman Corn-knife.
(*Secularis dolabrata*.)

corn-laws, *s. pl.* Laws designed to regulate the price of corn, especially those formerly in force in Great Britain, prohibiting its importation except when its price rose above a specified rate.

corn-lift, *s.* An apparatus for raising sacks of corn to the upper floors of a warehouse or granary.

corn-marigold, **†corn-marygold**, *s.* The popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

corn-market, *s.* A market or place for the sale and purchase of corn.

***corn-master**, *s.* One who grows corn for sale.

corn-meal, *s.* The flower of Indian maize.

corn-meter, *s.* A public officer appointed to measure corn. (*Eng.*)

corn-mill, *s.* A farm or plantation mill, usually of iron both as to its runner and the concave, and used for rough-grinding corn on the cob for stock. (*Knight*.)

corn-mint, *s.*

1. *Calamintha Acinos*. (*Turner*.)

2. *Mentha arvensis*.

corn-moth, *s.* A small moth, *Tinea granella*, the larva of which attacks corn in granaries.

corn-mustard, *s.* A name for *Sinapis arvensis*.

corn-parsley, *s.* A popular name for *Sison Amomum*. The same as *STONE-PARSLEY* (q. v.).

***corn-pipe**, ***corne-pipe**, *s.* A kind of musical pipe made by slitting a stalk of corn.

corn-pith, *s.* Fluffy, cellular substance occupying the center of the stalks of Indian corn or maize. Cellulose prepared from this substance is used as packing in the sides of steel warships to close leaks produced by projectiles.

"The discovery and application of *corn-pith* is of as vital importance to our navy as the development of Kruppized armor and smokeless powder. A cellulose belt of three feet in thickness may be said to be as efficient as a six-inch belt of steel. By this means 100 tons of cellulose becomes equivalent to 1,000 tons of armor. . . . It does not stop the projectile; it simply allows it to go clear through both sides of the ship, if it can, while the holes made in the ship's side close up as if the shell had gone through a sponge. . . . The new battleships, Illinois, Kearsarge, Alabama, and Kentucky, which have been launched this year, have this protection, and it is being put on other battleships now building. The *corn-pith* cellulose was discovered by Mr. M. W. Marsden, who brought it to the notice of the Navy Department."—*Henry W. Cramp in New York Journal*, Oct. 29, 1898.

corn-planter, *s.* A machine for dropping corn in hills, previously opening the ground for the reception of the seed, and subsequently throwing back the earth and rolling it flat.

corn-plow, *s.* A shovel-plow, double-shovel, or other form of plow for tending crops planted in hills. [CULTIVATOR.]

corn-popper, *s.* A wire basket in which pop-corn is heated till the hull cracks open and allows the starchy follicles to expand. (*Knight*.)

corn-poppy, *s.*

1. A book-name for *Papaver Rhæas*.

2. *Rosa arvensis*.

corn-rent, *s.* Rent paid in corn instead of money, the amount varying according to the fluctuations in the price of corn. In many parts of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the fair prices of corn.

***corn-rig**, *s.* A corn-rick.

corn-rose, *s.* (1) *Papaver Rhæas*, (2) *Rosa arvensis*.

corn-row, *s.* A row for corn (See the compound.)

Corn-row marker: A sled with a gauged width between the runners for marking out rows in which to plant corn.

corn sallet, **corn-salad**, *s.* [*Sallet* is simply a corruption of *salad*.] Lamb's Lettuce, *Valerianella olitoria*.

corn sawfly, *s.* A hymenopterous insect, family Tenthredinidae. The eggs are deposited on the stalks of wheat and rye, to which they are very destructive.

corn-sheller, *s.* An instrument for rubbing the grains from the cob, made in various forms.

corn-shock, ***corneshock**, *s.* A shock or sheaf of corn.

"*Corneshocks* snided with blasterous hurling of south wynd whizling."

Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid, bk. ii.

Corn-shock tier: An implement for straining a band around a shock of corn to facilitate tying. The pin is thrust into the shock, and one end of the band fastened to one part, while the other end of the band is wound upon the axis.

Corn-shocking machine: A machine for cutting corn in the field and binding it into shocks.

corn-shuck, *s.* Husk covering ears of Indian corn. [CORN-HUSKING.]

corn-snake, *s.* A supposed harmless snake, *Coluber guttatus*, common in the Southern States.

corn speedwell, *s.* (1) *Veronica hederifolia*; (2) *V. arvensis*.

corn-stalk, *s.* A stalk of corn.

Corn-stalk cutter: A machine for gathering the dry corn-stalks of a previous year's crop into rows, and cutting them into short pieces, so that they may be covered in by the plow, or packed in silos for cattle food. The hooks, attached to hanging-posts, are in the advance, and are maintained in position by certain devices. Their duty is to straighten out the corn-stalks parallel with the line of motion of the machine. The rotating cutter-wheel has its bearings in a vertically adjustable frame. (*Knight*.)

corn-starch, *s.* A flour-like preparation of Indian corn, used for puddings, &c.

corn-thistle, *s.* A name for *Carduus arvensis*.

corn-thripe, *s.*

Entom.: A minute insect, *Thrips cerealium*. It is of the order Physopoda. It often does damage to the wheat crop by gnawing either the ear or the tender stem.

***corn-van**, *s.* A machine for winnowing corn.

"The unknown instrument with strange surprise,
And calls a corn-van . . ."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii, l. 290-1.

corn-violet, *s.* The popular name of *Campanula hybrida*.

corn-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: A weevil, *Calandra granaria*, the larva of which feeds on corn in granaries. [CALANDRA.]

corn (2), *s.* [Fr. *corne*=a horn, from Low Lat. *corua*=a horn, a projection; Lat. *cornu*=a horn.] A horny excrescence on the foot or hand. A corn at first is only a thickening of the skin produced by pressure over a projecting portion of bone. Afterward there is a tendency for a bursa to arise. This sometimes deposits pus and suppurates, producing much pain. Corns may be divided into soft, which are generally situated between the toes, and hard, on more exposed parts of the foot.

¶ A bunion differs from a corn in affecting a larger part of the skin, and in always having a bursa, which as a rule inflames and suppurates.

"He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gath'ring rain."

Gay: Pastorals.

corn-cutter (2), *s.* A chiropodist.

"I committed him into the hands of . . . my own corn-cutter . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 103.

corn-plaster, *s.* A plaster worn to prevent a boot or shoe from pressing on a corn.

corn, *v. t.* [CORN, *s.*]

1. *Literally*:

1. To pickle or preserve with salt in grains.

*2. To granulate or reduce to corns or grains.

" . . . I made a small sieve of parchment, which I pricked full of holes with a small iron made hot, and this was to corn it."—*Dampier: Voyage*, an. 1688.

3. To feed with corn.

"If ye corn an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face."—*Hogg: Brownie*, &c., ii. 202.

II. *Fig.*: To make intoxicated.

cor-nā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cornus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Cornels, an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Umbellales. They are mostly trees or shrubs with opposite exstipulate leaves, capitate, umbellate, or corymbose flowers, with four sepals, four stamens, a filiform style, a simple stigma, a two-celled drupe, with a solitary pendulous seed in each. They are found in Europe, Asia, and this country. [CORNUS.] In 1844 Lindley enumerated nine genera, and estimated the known species at forty.

cor-nā'-cē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *cornus*, and Eng. suff. *aceous*.] Pertaining to the cornus or cornel.

corn'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Low Lat. *cornagium*, from Lat. *cornu*=a horn.]

Old Eng. Law: A kind of Grand Serjeantry; the service of which tenure was to blow a horn when any invasion of the Scots was perceived. And by this many men held their lands northward, about Picts-wall. (*Blount: Law Dict.*)

***cor'-nā-mūte**, *s.* [CORNEMUSE.] A hornpipe, a bagpipe.

***cornardye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cornardie*.] Deceit, trickery.

"The ounr *cornardyes* thet amerreth the contraye."—*Ayenbite*, p. 130.

†cor-nā'-tion, *s.* [A corruption of *carnation* (q. v.).] *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. [CARNATION.]

corn'-blāde, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *blade*.] A name for the leaf of the Maize, *Zea Mays*.

corn'-brāsh, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *brash* (q. v.).]

Geol.: The upper portion of the Lower Oolite. It consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, which pass downward into the Forest Marble, or into beds of clay. It contains many echinodermata and conchiferous shells, but few belemnites.

†corn'-clād, *a.* [Eng. *corn*, and *clad*.] Clad or covered with corn; bearing corn.

corn'-cōb, *s.* The ligneous spike upon which the seeds of Indian Maize grow; the internal cone of the ear. [Largely utilized in this country in the arts and manufactures.]

corn-cob-pipe, *s.* A pipe made of corncob, the outer surface being smoothed in a lathe and the central pith bored out; they are then fitted with a hollow reed mouthpiece and are much prized by smokers on account of the "cool, sweet smoke" they afford. Their manufacture has become quite a considerable industry.

corn'-crāke, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *crake* (q. v.), from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Ornith.*: A bird, *Crex pratensis*, perpetually heard in the proper season in cornfields uttering the cry "Crek, creak," from which it derives its name, but so skillful in hiding itself from prying spectators that it is rarely that the actual bird itself is seen. It is a wader of the family Rallidae, and the sub-family Rallinae. The feathers of the upper parts are blackish-brown, ash-colored on the sides, and reddish at the tip; the wing coverts rusty-red; the throat and belly white; the breast olive-ash; the sides reddish, striped with white. It is migratory. It feeds on grain, grasshoppers, worms, snails, insects, &c.

2. *Farming*: A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denominated, it is supposed, from its harsh sound as resembling the cry of the rail.

cor'-nē-ā, *s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *corneus*=horny, from *cornu*=a horn.]

Anat.: The transparent forepart of the external coat of the eye, called cornea from its horny structure. Its fuller name is *Cornea pellucida*, the term *pellucida* referring to its transparency. This distinguishes it from the *Cornea opaca* or sclerotic coat. It lets light into the interior of the eyeball. Its forepart is circular or nearly so, the arc being about one-sixth of the circumference of the sphere to which it belongs. Its curvature having a smaller radius than the sclerotic, it projects beyond that membrane, and is more convex in youth than in advanced age. (*Quain*.) [LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.]

† (1) *Cornea opaca*: [Lat., lit.=the opaque horny body.]

Anat.: The same as the SCLEROTIC COAT (q. v.).

(2) *Cornea pellucida*: [Lat., lit.=the transparent horny body.]

corned (Eng.), **cornit**, **cornyt** (Scotch), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally*:

1. Pickled or preserved with salt.

*2. Provided with corn.

"... first, thai ar better *cornyt* than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war *cornyt*."—*Acts Ja. II.*, A. 1456 (ed. 1814), p. 45, c. 2.

II. *Fig.*: Intoxicated. (*Slang*.)

corned beef, *s.* The same as CORN-BEEF (q. v.).

"He might fill himself with the *corned beef* and the carrots..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***cor-neill**, *s.* [CARNELIAN.] A carnelian stone.

"Item, ane ring with ane *corneill*."—*Inventories* (A. 1542), p. 67.

cōr'-nē-īne, *s.* [Lat. *corneus*=of horn, horny.]

Geol.: A rock resembling diabase, but without distinct grains. It breaks with a smooth flint-like fracture. It is the same as Aphanyte (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

cor'-nel (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *cornaille*, from Low Lat. *corniola*=a cornel-berry, from Lat. *cornus*, from *cornu*=a horn, in reference to the hardness of the wood; Ital. *corniolo*=a cornel-tree, *corniola*=a cornel, a carnelian cherry.]

A. As substantive:

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A tree, *Cornus sanguinea*. For its botanical characters see CORNUS. It is called the Cornetree, the Female Cornel, Prickwood, Dogberry-tree, Dogwood-tree, Hounds-tree, Gatén, and Gatén-tree. Its seeds furnish lamp-oil.

"Meanwhile the goddess in disdain bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food, and strews
The fruits of *cornel*, as their feast, around."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., l. 282-4.

2. *Pl.* (Cornels): The English name given to the botanical order Cornaceae (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Made of the wood of the tree described under A.

"And, foremost of the train, his *cornel* spear
Ulysses wav'd, to rouse the savage war."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., l. 509, 510.

† (1) *Dwarf Cornel*: A common book-name for *Cornus suecica*.

(2) *Female Cornel*: The Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

(3) *Wild Cornel*: *Cornus sanguinea*.

cornel-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Cornel. [CORNEL (1), A. 1.]

cor-nē'-lī-ān (2), *s.* [From Lat. *cornus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A cornel cherry, *Cornus mas* or *mascula*. [CORNUS.] It has little clusters of yellow starry flowers studding its naked branches in early spring.

It was formerly cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is like a small plum, very sour till over-ripe, but then becoming more grateful to the palate, being only sub-acid. The Turks use it as an ingredient in sherbet. The fruit and leaves were formerly employed as astringents. It is sometimes called also the Male Cornel (q. v.).

cornelian cherry, *s.* The edible fruit of the Cornel-tree (q. v.).

cornelian-tree, *s.* The same as the CORNELIAN CHERRY (q. v.).

***cor'-nel-līng**, *s.* [CARNELIAN.] A carnelian stone.

"A string of *cornellingis* sett in gold ennamelit with
quheit and tua perll betuix every *corneling*, contening
xxxviii *cornellingis*, and xxvii couple of perll."—*Inventories* (A. 1578), p. 263.

corne'-mūse, *s.* [Fr., from *corne*=a horn; O. Fr. *muse*=a pipe; Ital., Sp. & Port. *cornamusa*.]

*1. A pipe or flute.

"With *cornemuse* and shalmel."—*Gower*, iii. 358.

2. The French and Italian name for the bagpipe. (*Grove*.)

cor'-nē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*=a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Horny; of a substance resembling or having the qualities of horn; hard.

2. *Bot., Zool., &c.*: Horny, hard, and very close in texture, but capable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off being brittle, as the albumen of many plants.

† *Corneous lead*:

Min.: The same as PHOSGENITE (q. v.).

cor'-nēr, ***cor'-nyer**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cornière*, from Low Lat. *corneria*=an angle, a corner, from Low Lat. *cornu*=a corner, closely connected with Lat. *cornu*=a horn; Wel. *cornel*; Irish *cearn*=a corn.] [HORN.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) An angle; the point where two converging lines or surfaces meet.

"Three aspens at three *corners* of a square."
Wordsworth: Heart Leap Well, ii.

(2) The space included between any two converging lines.

(3) The edge or extremity, even though not angular.

"... neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard."—*Lev. xix. 27*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any remote, out-of-the-way, or secret place.

"... this thing was not done in a *corner*."—*Acts xxvi. 26*.

(2) Used indefinitely for any part; a nook; the very furthest part.

"I turn'd and tried each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost."
Dryden.

(3) A direction or point.

"Sits the wind in that *corner*?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

(4) A position of great difficulty or embarrassment.

II. Technically:

1. Bookbinding:

(1) A leather corner-covering to a half-bound book.

(2) A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.

2. *Comm.*: A combination to buy up all the available supply of any commodity, so that the speculative sellers may be unable to fulfill their engagements except by buying of the *cornerman* at his own price. [CORNEMAN.]

"A *corner* properly speaking may be called a secondary, not a primary, speculation."—*London Daily News*.

† (1) *To drive into a corner*: To place in a position of great difficulty or embarrassment.

(2) *To put in (or to) a corner*:

(a) The same as *to drive into a corner* (q. v.).

(b) To assume authority or precedence over in a house.

"... he entered in his dwelling house, and not only put her to a *corner*, but also staid there three or four months, . . ."—*Forde: Suppl.*, Dec., p. 464.

(3) *Little Church Around the Corner*: The name given to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in New York City, that church being one of the most noted in this country, and the favorite of theatrical professionals from all over the world.

(4) *The Corner*: In English betting slang a name for Tattersall's betting-rooms at Hyde Park Corner.

B. As adj.: Situated at or in a corner; forming a corner.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *corner* and *angle*: "*Corner* properly implies the outer extreme point of any solid body; *angle*, on the contrary, the inner extremity produced by the meeting of two right lines. When speaking, therefore, of solid bodies, *corner* and *angle* may be both employed; but in regard to simple right lines, the word *angle* only is applicable." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***corner-cap**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A square cap.

"A little old man . . . in a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a divine."—*Breton: A Mad World*, p. 8. (*Davies*.)

2. *Fig.*: The completion, the chief ornament, the keystone.

"Thou makest the triumvir, the *corner-cap* of society." *Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

corner-chisel, *s.* A chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner, used for cutting the corners of mortises.

***corner-creeper**, *s.* One who skulks about in corners.

"Spider-catcher, *corner-creeper*, C. E. pseudo-catholike priest."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*.

corner-drill, *s.* The same as ANGLE-BRACE (q. v.).

corner-gate, *s.* A gate situated at a corner.

"... from the gate of Ephraim to the *corner gate*, four hundred cubits."—*2 Chron. xxv. 23*.

***corner-miching**, *a.* Skulking.

"Our *corner-miching* priests."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 134.

corner-punch, *s.*

Mach.: An angular punch for cleaning out corners.

corner-saw, *s.* A saw for removing the corners of a block, giving it an octagonal shape. The saw-mandrel is mounted in a head which traverses on ways parallel to the trough in which the block is placed. The block is slid in the trough, bringing it against the saw, and taking off the corners in succession. It is one of the series of block-making machines. (*Knight*.)

corner-stone, **corner stone**, *s.*

Architecture and Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The stone situated at the most important angle of an edifice, and presumably at the foundation rather than at the top of the building. The strength of buildings lies not in their sides, but in their angles, which hold the sides compactly together; and the most important part of the angle of a building is its lower part on which the solid angular portion above rests.

2. *Fig. (Scripture)*:

(1) *Of the earth poetically viewed as resting upon foundations*: The most important support of the earth.

"... or who laid the *corner stone* thereof . . ."—*Job xxxviii. 6*.

(2) *Of virtuous daughters*: The ornament and support of a household.

"... that our daughters may be as *corner stones*, polished after the similitude of a palace."—*Ps. cxlv. 12*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(3) *Of the Church invisible viewed as a spiritual building:* The Divine Redeemer viewed as the foundation on which His Church rests, and without which the edifice would fall to pieces.

"... Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."—*Ephes.* ii. 20.

¶ Cf. also *Ps.* cxviii. 22: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head-stone of the corner"—and the inspired comments upon it in *Mark* xii. 10, 11; *Luke* xx. 17; *Acts* iv. 11.

corner-tooth, s. (See extract.)

"*Corner-teeth* of a Horse are the four teeth between the midding teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old."—*Farrier's Dict.*

corner-wise, *corner-wyse, adv. Diagonally; with the corner in front; not square.

"*Corner-wyse.* *Angulatum.*"—*Huloet.*

†**cor'-nēr, v. t.** [CORNER, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To drive into a corner or an angle.

2. *Fig.*: To drive into a corner, and so into a position of great difficulty.

II. Comm.: To buy up all the available supply of any commodity, so as to drive the speculative sellers into a corner; to act as a cornerman (q. v.).

†**cor'-nēr-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *corner*; -able.] Capable of being bought up by a cornerman (q. v.).

"Useful articles of daily consumption are, perhaps, *cornerable*, but only at enormous outlay and risk, unless speculative buying and selling have already gone great lengths with them."—*London Daily News.*

***corn-ere, s.** [Eng. *corn*, and *ere*=ear.] An ear of corn.

"The sweene of the seune *corneres*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 305.

cor'-nēred, a. [Eng. *corner*; -ed.]

1. *Lit.*: Having corners; angular.

"... square like a castle, or *corner'd* like a triangle, or round like a tower."—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 75.

¶ Generally used in compounds; as, *Three-cornered, four-cornered*, &c.

2. *Fig.*: Driven up into a corner; placed in a position of great difficulty.

***cornered-cap, s.** A corner-cap.

"Square or four *cornered-caps*."—*Strype: Life of Parker; App.*, No. 40.

†**cor'-nēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *corner*; -er.] A cornerman (q. v.).

"Is the *cornerer* either morally or legally a worse man than the *cornered*?"—*London Daily News.*

cor'-nēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CORNER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of driving or putting in a corner.

2. *Comm.*: The buying up of any article, so as to place the speculative sellers of it in a corner. [CORNERMAN.]

"Probably no one unconnected with a very speculative kind of trade absolutely approves of or defends '*cornering*.'"—*London Daily News.*

cor'-nēr-lēss, a. [Eng. *corner*; -less.] Having no corners or angles; not angular.

"Thrust into straight corners of poor wit
Thee, who art *cornerless* and infinite."

Donne: Transl. of Psalms.

cor'-nēr-man, cor'-nēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *corner*; man, -er.] One who buys up as much as possible of any commodity, so that the speculative sellers of it, when the time comes to deliver, cannot fulfill their engagements, except by buying of the cornerman at his price, and are thus driven into a corner.

"Some one has taken liberties with the market by speculatively selling what he has not got; and the *cornerman* comes in and plays Prince Hal and Poins by spoiling the spoiler."—*London Daily News.*

cor'-nēt, *cor'-nētt, *cor'-nētte, s. [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*=a little horn, dimin. of *corne*=a horn; Sp. & Port. *cornete*; Ital. *cornetto*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A little horn.

2. A musical instrument formerly used in war, or for signaling, proclamations, &c. [II. 1.]

3. A cornet-à-piston (q. v.).

4. A square cap anciently worn by doctors of divinity.

5. A kind of lady's head-dress, so called from two projections resembling horns.

6. A cap of paper used by retailers for inclosing small wares.

7. A little piece, a bit.

"He taketh the assay with *cornetts* of trencher bread."—*Leland: Inthron. of Abp. Nevill*, vi. 9.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) An obsolete reed wind-instrument not unlike a hautboy, but larger and of a coarser quality of tone. They were of three kinds, treble, tenor, and bass. The tubes gradually increased in diameter from the mouthpiece to the end, and their outline was gently curved, hence the Italian name *cornetto curvo*. In Germany and in England they were once in common use for sacred and secular purposes. They were often made of wood neatly covered with dark leather. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) A cornet-stop (q. v.).

2. Farriery:

(1) (See extract.)

"*Cornet* of a Horse is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof."—*Farrier's Dict.*

(2) An instrument for blood-letting; a fleam.

*3. Military:

(1) A company or troop of horse, so called from a cornet-player being attached to each.

(2) The officer who formerly carried the colors in an English troop of horse, corresponding to the ensign in infantry. The title is now disused, being superseded by that of second lieutenant.

"... every *cornet* of cavalry envied the grace and dignity with which the veteran appeared in Hyde Park on his charger at the head of his regiment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) The ensign or colors of a troop of cavalry.

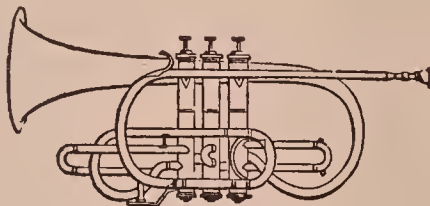
"... the bearing of all his hienes banneris stand-
artis, *cornettis*, pinsallis, handschenyeis, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 244.

4. *Surg.*: An auricular instrument, which does not protrude beyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the *meatus auditorius* by reason of contraction, or the presence of polypi, and is made of gold or silver.

5. *Chem.*: A paper head, in form of a cone, used to cover a vessel.

cornet-à-piston, s.

Music: A metallic wind-instrument of the trumpet class, furnished with valves and stoppers. It



Cornet-à-Piston.

was formerly called a *cornepean*. Its quality is midway between that of the bugle and the trumpet. It is frequently used in orchestras where a trumpet is not obtainable, but it has not until recently been much employed in the scores of classical music.

cornet-stop, s.

Music: A name which has been given to several kinds of organ stops.

***cor'-nēt, v. i.** [CORNET, s.] To play on the cornet.

"Here's a whole chorus of Syluans at hand *cornering* and tripping th' toe."—*Chapman: Widdowes Teares*, iii. (Davies.)

cor'-nēt-čy, s. [Eng. *cornet*; -cy.] The rank, position, or appointment of a cornet.

"... a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission . . ."—*Ld. Chesterfield.*

cor'-nēt-ēr, cor'-nēt-ist, *cor-net-tier, s. [Fr. *cornetier*, from *corne*=a horn.] A blower or player of the cornet.

"... the rabble of trumpeters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, . . ."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

cor-nētte, s. [Fr]

Metal.: The little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. (*Ogilvie.*)

cor'-nē-ūle, s. [Fr. *cornéule*, dimin. of *corné* (m.), *cornée* (f.)=horned; Lat. *cornu*=a horn.] [CORNEOUS.]

Entom.: One of the minute transparent segments defining the compound eyes of insects. (*Owen.*)

cor'-nē-ūs, s. [Lat.=horny (?).]

Mining: A kind of tin ore found in black columns, with irregular sides and terminating in prisms. (*Weale.*)

corn'-fīeld, corn-field, s. [Eng. *corn*, and *field*.] A field in which corn is growing; corn or arable land.

"... a wide expanse of *cornfield*, orchard and meadow, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

corn'-fłow-er, s. [Eng. *corn*, and *flower*.]

1. *Formerly (Gen.)*: Various plants found in corn.

"There be certain *cornflowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Now (Spec.)*: (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, (2) *Papaver Rhæas*.

¶ (1) *Golden Cornflower: Chrysanthemum segetum.*

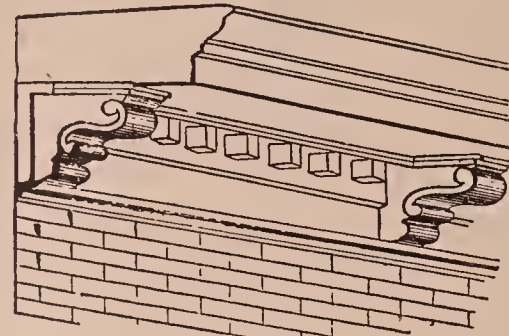
(2) *Yellow Cornflower*: The same as (1) (q. v.).

cor'-nīc, a. [From Lat. *corn(us)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from the tree Cornel.

cornic acid, s. The same as CORNIN (q. v.).

cor'-nīce, *cor-nish, s. [Old Fr. & Ital. *cornice*; Fr. *corniche*, from Low Lat. *cornix* (genit. *cornicis*)=a border, from Gr. *korōnis*=a wreath, a cornice, *korōnē*=a crown.]

Arch.: The highest projection of a wall or column; any molded projection which crowns or finishes



Cornice.

the part to which it is attached. When plain it is called a *coping* (q. v.).

"*Cornice* or frieze, with bossy sculptures graven."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

cornice-pole, s. A pole carried along the tops of windows, on which run rings, to which are attached the curtains.

cornice-ring, s.

Ordinance: The ring which lies next to the trunnion ring.

***cor'-nī-cle, s.** [Lat. *corniculum*, dimin. of *cornu*=a horn.] A little horn.

cor'-nīc'-ū-lā, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *corniculum*=a little horn, dimin. of *cornu*=a horn.]

Anat.: Any small projections like diminutive horns. Two such exist upon the hyoid bone besides two *cornua* or horns. There are also *cornicula* of the larynx.

cor'-nīc'-ū-lā-rī-a, s. [Lat. *cornicularius*=a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, tribe *Parmeliaceæ*. The species are rigid tufted plants, found on the ground, or on high mountains.

***cor'-nīc'-ū-lāte, a.** [Lat. *corniculatus*, from *cornu*=a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Horned, crescent-shaped.

"Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*."—*H. More.*

2. *Bot.*: (See extract.)

"*Corniculate* plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn."—*Chambers' Encyclo.*

***cor'-nīc'-ū-lēre, s.** [Lat. *cornicularius*=an officer who led the wing of a small body of troops.]

1. A lieutenant or assistant to a superior officer.

2. An assistant or secretary to a magistrate.

cor'-nīf'-īc, a. [Lat. *cornu*=a horn, and *facio*=to make.] Productive of horn; making horn.

cor'-nīf'-ī-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *cornific*; -ation.] The formation of horn.

"The habit of *cornification* is more likely to have been formed nearer home."—*Southey.*

cor'-nī-form, a. [Lat. *corniformis*, from *cornu*=a horn, and *forma*=form, shape.] Horn-shaped.

***cor'-nīg'-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *corniger*, from *cornu*=a horn, and *gero*=to carry, to bear.] Bearing horns; horned.

"Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

cor'-nīn, s. [Lat. *corn(us)*=a cornel-tree; and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance extracted from the root of *Cornus florida*. The bark of this tree is used as a febrifuge. It is also called *cornic acid*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

corn'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CORN, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of preserving or pickling with brine.

2. *Powder-making:* The act or process of granulating powder.

corning-house, *s.*

Powder-making: The house or building in which the corning or granulating of powder is carried on.

"From the mill the powder is brought to the *corning-house*."—*Hist. of Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist.*; R. S., p. 281.

Corn'-ish, ***Corn'-yshe**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Corn(wall)*; and suff. *-ish*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, England.

"... the *Cornish*, Irish, and many of the Armoric words."—*Richards: Welsh Dict.*, Pref.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The language anciently spoken in Cornwall; it was a dialect of the Celtic. It survived as a spoken language up to the present century. Its literary remains are scanty.

*2. An inhabitant or native of Cornwall.

"The *Cornish* have entirely lost the original language of their country."—*Richards: Welsh Dict.*, Pref.

Cornish-boiler, *s.* The cylindrical-flue boiler of Smeaton, who did so much to increase the economy of working steam.

Cornish-chough, ***Cornyshe-chowghe**, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, *Fregilus graculus*, one of the Corvidæ (Crows). Its bill and legs are of a fine orange color; the feathers of the back are glossy black; its tongue is long, and its claws, which are black in color, large hooked. It catches up bits of lighted sticks, and is occasionally the originator of fires. It is found in England, in the Alps and in Greece.

Cornish-diamond, *s.* A variety of transparent quartz.

Cornish-engine, *s.* A form of single-acting condensing steam-engine used especially in the copper and tin mines of Cornwall, England, but also used as a pumping-engine for water-supply in very many places. Steam, being admitted above the piston at the commencement of the stroke, follows the piston to the point of cut-off; the remainder of the stroke is completed by the combined aid of expansion and the momentum acquired by the mass of material set in motion by the first impulse of the steam. On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effect during the out-stroke. Before the piston arrives at the point of commencement again, the equilibrium-valve is closed, shutting in a quantity of steam before it. By means of this cushioning, which is subject to the nicest adjustment, the loss from clearance and steam-ports is rendered practically nothing, if the steam so compressed be equal to the initial pressure. (*Knight*.)

Cornish-hug, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* (See extract.)

"A *Cornish-hug* is a term used in wrestling, when one has an adversary on his breast, and holds him there."—*Chambers*.

*2. *Fig.:* A treacherous throw or injury done by a pretended friend. (*Fuller*.)

***cor-nish**, *s.* [CORNICE.] A cornice.

"Ten small pillars . . . sustaining the *cornish*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 166.

corn'-ished, *a.* [Eng. *cornish*; -ed.]

Her.: Adorned with a cornice or molding.

corn'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *corn(et)*; -ist.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *corn*; -less.] Destitute of or unprovided with corn.

corn'-mūse, *s.* [CORNEMUSE.]

cor-nō'-pē-ān, *s.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn; Gr. *paian* = a hymn, a war-song.]

Music: [CORNET-À-PISTON.]

cor-nō'-vīn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cornov(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A resin soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the bark of *Coroa Cornova*, a tree growing in the East Indies.

corn'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *stone*.]

Geology:

1. An earthy limestone of Devonian age, often mottled red and green. In places it exists only in small concretionary lumps, but at others it expands into large sub-crystalline masses. Fish remains are found in it.

2. An earthy concretionary limestone in the Permian rocks, undistinguishable externally from No. 1, but quite different in age, being much more recent.

cor'-nū, *s.* [Lat. = a horn.]

Science, &c.: A horn, or anything more or less horn-shaped.

cornu-ammonis, *s.* [The horn of Ammon, *i. e.*, of Jupiter Ammon, the horns on whose head the fossil cephalopod so-called was supposed to resemble.]

1. *Geol.:* An old name for the fossil shells belonging to the genus *Ammonites* or the family *Ammonitidæ* (q. v.).

2. *Anat.:* A name for the *hippocampus major* or *pes hippocampi* of the brain. [CORNUA.]

cor'-nū-ā, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *cornu* = a horn.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* Horns, or horn-like processes on any part of the body or the framework more or less comparable to horns. They are larger than cornicula (q. v.). There are cornua of the coccyx, of the hyoid bone, of the fascia lata, &c. (*Quain*.)

2. *Bot.:* Horn-like processes in the corona of certain plants. [CORNÜ.]

***cor-nū-bī-ān-īte**, *s.* [Lat. *Cornubia* = Cornwall, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Geol.: A hard and laminated purple or dark blue rock. Dana considers it identical with Felsite (q. v.).

cor-nū-cō'-pī-ā, **cor-nū-cō'-pī-æ**, *s.* [Lat. = the horn of plenty; *cornu* = a horn; *copia* = plenty.]

1. *Antiq. (of the two forms):* The horn of plenty; a horn wreathed and filled to overflowing with flowers, fruit, corn, &c. It was the symbol of plenty, peace, and concord. It was fabled to have been a gift from Jupiter to his nurse, the goat Amalthæa. It was a frequent attribute of Ceres.

"A *cornucopia* fill'd her weaker hand,
Charg'd with the various offspring of the land,
Fruit, flowers, and corn."

Hughes: The Triumph of Peace.

2. *Bot. (of the form Cornucopiæ):* A genus of grasses, tribe Phalereæ. Only known species, the *Cornucopiæ cucullata* (the Horn of Plenty Grass), often cultivated in gardens. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor.

cor-nū-lī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Silurian Annelids, order Tubicolæ. *Cornulites serpularius* is a cosmopolite Silurian fossil, ranging from Sweden to North America, and ascending from a low position in the Llandeilo formation to the very summit of the Ludlow rocks. Murchison considered it a fossil very distinctive of the Silurian formation. (*Murchison: Siluria*.)

cor'-nūs, *s.* [Lat. *cornus*, *cornum* = (1) a cornel-cherry, a dogwood tree, (2) a javelin made of cornel-wood; from *cornu* = a horn, the name being given on account of the hardness of the wood.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cornaceæ (q. v.). Calyx, four-toothed; petals, four superior; stamens, four. Fruit, drupaceous, two-celled, two-seeded. *Cornus sanguinea* has an arborescent stem, five to six feet high, with straight branches, the older ones dark red, the strongly-nerved leaves, which are opposite, at first green on both sides, becoming dark red before they fall; the inflorescence consisting of cymes studded with numerous white flowers; no involucre. It is found in woods and thickets, especially on a chalk or limestone soil. The Dwarf Cornel, *C. suecica*, is a herbaceous plant about six inches high, with opposite sessile leaves, inflorescence umbellate, with few flowers. Four-leaved petaloid involucre present. A creeping plant, growing in alpine pastures. Its berries are said to be tonic and to have the quality of increasing the appetite. The barks of *Cornus florida*, *C. sericea*, and *C. circinata* are used in this country as substitutes for Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers; the young branches of the first-named plant stripped of their bark and rubbed with their ends against the teeth make them very white, and are used in this capacity in connection with snuff by some of the women of North Carolina, while the Indians extract a scarlet color from the bark of the fibrous roots. *C. officinalis* is cultivated in Japan, where its fruits are an ingredient in the fever drinks of the country. (For the CORNEL and the CORNELIAN CHERRY, see these words.)

2. *Palæo-botany:* It is believed that the genus *Cornus* has been found in the Cretaceous rocks of the United States.

cor-nū-spīr'-ā, *s.* [Lat. *cornu* = a horn, and *spira* = a coil, twist, or spire.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A foraminifer with an unchambered spiral, suggestive of the form of the Gasteropodous genus *Planorbis*. It came into existence only in the Tertiary, and still exists in the North Atlantic about 530 fathoms deep.

***cor-nūte'**, *v. t.* [CORNUTE, *a.*] To bestow horns upon, to make a cuckold of, to cuckold.

"You are most shamefully, most sinfully, most scornfully *cornuted*."—*Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, iv. 1.

cor-nūte', *a. & s.* [Lat. *cornutus* = horned; *cornu* = a horn.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* Bearing horns; horned.

*2. *Fig.:* Cuckolded.

II. Bot.: Horn-shaped, horned; terminating in a process like a horn, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

***B.** *As subst.:* A cuckold.

cor-nūt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *cornut(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Lit.:* Bearing horns, horned.

2. *Fig.:* Cuckolded.

"*Cornuted* aldermen, and hen-peck'd squires."

Somerville: The Bowling-Green.

īcor-nū-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *cornutus* = horned, *cornu* = a horn.] A cuckold, one who wears the horns.

"... the peaking *Cornuto* her husband, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

īcor-nū-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *cornut(e)*; -or.] One who cuckolds another; a cuckold-maker.

"Defiles his bed and proves his own *cornutor*."

Jordan: Poems, bk. ii.

corn'-wāin, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *wain*.] A corn-wagon.

"... a loaded *cornwain* presseth its sheaves."—*Bp. Horsley: Biblical Criticism*, vol. iv., p. 320.

Corn'-wall (1), *s.* [From *Cornubia*, the old Latin name of the county; Wel. *Kernu* = Cornwall; Wel. *kern*, *corn* = a horn, and A. S. *Wealas* = the Britons.]

Geog.: A county of England, constituting the southwest extremity of the island. It is from about 70 to 81 miles long by 42 broad.

corn'-wall (2), *s.* [A corruption of *cornel* (2), *i. e.*, of *corn*.] Cornwall-sallet. [CORNEL-SALLET, CORN-SALLET.]

corn'-wāl-līte, *s.* [Ger. *cornwallit*, from Eng. *Cornwall* (q. v.), where it occurs, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A green amorphous mineral, with a hardness of 4.5, and a specific gravity of 4.16. Composition: Arsenic acid, 30.22; phosphoric acid, 2.15; oxide of copper, 54.55; and water, 13.02. Found in olivenite in Cornwall. (*Dana*.)

corn'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *corn*, and *weed*.] *Biserula pelecinus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

īcorn'-y (1), *a.* [Eng. *corn* (1), *s.*; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Producing corn or grain.

2. Furnished with grains of corn.

"... bringing home the *corny* ear."

Prior: Solomon; Knowledge.

3. Consisting, or of the nature, of corn.

"The summer's *corny* crowne."

Sir P. Sidney: Ps. lxxiv.

4. Made or produced from corn or malt.

"Now I have dronke a draught of *corny* ale."

Chaucer: The Pardoner's Tale, 12,390.

II. Fig.: Intoxicated. (*Slang*.)

īcor-nỹ (2), *a.* [Lat. *corn* (u); suff. *-y*.] Of the nature or appearance of horn; corneous.

cōr'-ō-cōre, *s.* [Malay (?) or some other language from the Eastern Islands.]

Naut.: A type of vessel used in the Eastern Archipelago. It is of various forms. A corocore of the Moluccas is a masted vessel 50-60 ft. long, matted over for about four-fifths of this distance. That in use in Celebes has a raised apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale and the stern to accommodate a second tier of rowers. The crew sometimes number sixty men, and the vessel is not unfrequently employed for piratical purposes. (*Ogilvie*.)

cōr'-ō-dỹ, ***cōr'-rō-dỹ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *conredium*; Ital. *corredo*; O. Fr. *conroi* = furniture, provision. The ultimate source of the word is not clear, but is probably Lat. *con* = cum = with, together, and *rodo* = to gnaw, to eat.]

Old Eng. Law: A sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, due to the king from an abbey, or other house of religion, whereof he is founder, toward the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his servants, or vadelets, as he thinks good to bestow it on. The difference between a corody and a pension seems to be, that a corody is a . . . toward the maintenance of any of the king's servants in an abbey; a pension is given to one of the king's chaplains for his better maintenance, till he may be provided of a benefice. (*Blount*.)

īcō-rōl', *s.* [COROLLA.]

Bot.: An anglicized form of Lat. *corolla* (q. v.).

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

cō-rōl'-lā, s. [Lat.=a little crown, wreath, or garland; dimin. of *corona*=a crown, a wreath or garland.]

Bot.: The inner whorl of two series of floral envelopes, occurring in the more highly developed plants. It is situated within the outer of these envelopes called the calyx, and exteriorly to the stamens and pistils. In all cases its divisions, which are called petals, alternate with those of the calyx. They are generally colored—i. e., in botanical language, they are some other color than green. The corolla is, as a rule, larger than the calyx, but in some plants this is not the case. When the petals of a corolla are all distinct, they are said to be polypetalous, which is the normal type of a corolla. When they cohere continuously by their margins they are generally called monopetalous (one-petaled), which is not a quite accurate term; a better one is gamopetalous, meaning that the petals have in a certain sense contracted what may be poetically called a marriage union. For the several forms of corollas see MONOPETALOUS, POLYPETALOUS; see also PETAL. The petals of a corolla are really only modifications of leaves. The corolla is not essential to the reproduction of a plant. It shades the productive organs inside it from injury, and, in some cases, by secreting honey attracts bees and other insects to aid in their fertilization.



Corolla of Flower.

cōr-ōl-lā'-cē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *corolla*, and suff. *-aceus*.] Pertaining to a corolla.

"... a corollaceous covering."—Lee.

cōr-ōl-lā-rȳ or **cō-rōl'-lā-rȳ**, ***cō-rōl'-ar-īe**, ***cō-rōl'-ar-ȳ**, s. [Fr. *corollaire*; Ital. *corollario*; Lat. *corollarium*=a present of a crown or garland; *corolla*=a little crown, dimin. of *corona*=a crown.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. A present of a crown or a wreath.

"A corollarie or mede of coroune."

Chaucer: Boethius, p. 91.

2. In the same sense as B. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. An appendix, a supplement.

"A corollary to this preface, in which I have done justice to others."—Dryden: Fables. (Pref.)

2. A consequence, a result.

"It is but a natural corollary that we enforce our vigilance against it."—Government of the Tongue.

*3. Surplus, excess.

"Now come, my Ariel, bring a corollary, Rather than want a spirit: appear, and perty."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

†4. Any adjunct.

"What they call liberty and its corollaries."—J. A. Froude, in London Daily Telegraph.

B. Technically:

1. **Math.**: An inference, deduction, or consequence which follows from what is directly demonstrated in a proposition.

2. **Law**: A collateral consequence.

†**cōr-ōl-lāte**, **cōr-ōl-lā-tēd**, a. [Lat. *corolla*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ate*.]

1. Like a corolla.

2. Having a corolla.

†**cōr-ōl-lēt**, s. [A dimin. of Fr. *corolle* = a corolla.]

Bot.: The corolla of a floret in an aggregated flower.

cō-rōl-lī-flōr'-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *corolla* (q. v.). *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower, and fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A division or subdivision of Exogens, in which the petals are united into a hypogynous corolla or not attached to the calyx. It was first introduced by Decandolle in the edition of his "Théorie," published in 1819. He included under it such orders as Sapotaceæ, Ebenaceæ, Oleineæ, Apocynæ, Gentianeæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatae, &c. It may be divided into two series—a Hypogynous one, in which the stamens are free from the corolla, and an Epipetalous one, in which they are inserted upon the corolla.

†**cōr-ōl-līne**, a. [Eng. *coroll(a)*; *-ine*.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to a corolla.

"On the parts of the flower colored hairs occur which have been called corolline."—Balfour; Bot., § 61.

†**cō-rōl'-list**, s. [Eng. *coroll(a)*; *-ist*.]

Bot.: One who classifies plants according to their corollas.

"The botanical world was divided into factions of corollists and fruticists."—Earle: Eng. Plant Names, p. xxxvii.

cō-rōl'-lūle, **cōr-ōl'-lū-lā**, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *corolla* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. **Gen.**: A small corolla.

2. **Spec.**: The corolla of a floret in a composite flower.

Cōr-ō-mān'-dēl, s. & a. [A corruption of Tamil Telugu, &c. *Cholomandala*, from *Chola*, the name of a dynasty of kings, and *mandal*=region.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: The territory along the western shore of the Bay of Bengal, from the mouth of the Krishna to Point Calimere.

B. As adj.: Pertaining in any way to the region described under A.

†**Coromandel-wood**, s. A name sometimes given to any fine wood of the genus *Diospyros*, brought from the Coromandel coast. Much used in the manufacture of the finest kind of furniture.

cō-rō-nā, s. [Lat. = a garland, wreath, or crown.]

1. **Roman Archæol.**: A garland or crown given as the reward of bravery. The highest of these honorary decorations was the civic crown (*corona civica*), given to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen. To one who first mounted a rampart or entered the enemy's camp, the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis* was given. On one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault the *corona muralis* was bestowed; and on one who first boarded a ship belonging to the enemy the *corona navalis*.

2. **Architecture:**

(1) A broad projecting face, forming the principal member of a cornice. The soffit is throated, so as to form a drip edge.

(2) A circle or crown suspended from a roof, especially of churches, to hold tapers; called also *corona lucis*. Sometimes it is constructed with tiers of circlets rising pyramidically.

3. **Bot.**: A whorl of leaf-like or filiform organs, often brightly-colored, intervening between the perianth and the stamens, sometimes attached to the former and sometimes to the latter. In the *Narcissus* it is coherent and bell-shaped; in the *Passion-flower* it consists of brightly-colored hairs; in *Lychnis* it is a small coronet at the base of the rotate lamina of the corolla; in *Lamium* it is a circle of leaves; in various *Boraginaceæ* it consists of five scales; while in *Parnassia* it appears in the form of five leaves, their apex studded with 9-5 glandular bodies. (Thomé.)

4. **Anat.**: Anything crown-shaped. Thus the collection of radiating fibers in each hemisphere of the brain is called the *corona radiata*. Mayo termed it the fibrous cone.

5. **Astron.**: Either of two constellations. [† (1), (2).]

6. **Optics:**

(1) **Gen.**: An appearance like a halo surrounding the heavenly bodies.

(2) **Spec.**: A halo surrounding the moon when she is seen projected against the sun's disk in a total eclipse of the latter luminary. It has been supposed to be the atmosphere of the sun, which at other times is invisible.

"The corona depicted on the photographic plate was vastly different from the corona seen by the eye, . . ."—The Transit of Venus, in London Times.

† (1) **Corona australis** (the Southern Crown):

Astron.: A southern constellation near Centaurus. It is an ancient constellation first mentioned by Ptolemy.

(2) **Corona borealis** (the Northern Crown):

Astron.: An ancient northern constellation, situated between Bootes and Hercules.

(3) **Corona lucis:**

Arch.: The same as CORONA, 2 (2).

cōr-ō-nach, **cōr-ā-nīch** (ch guttural), s. [Gael. *corronach*.] A dirge, a funeral lamentation.

"... and next morning their wives and daughters came, clapping their hands, and crying the *coronach*, and shrieking, and carried away the dead bodies . . ."—Scott: Waverley, ch. xv.

cō-rō-nal or **cōr-ō-nal**, a. & s. [Fr. *coronal*; Lat. *coronalis*, from *corona*=a crown.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a corona, in any of the senses of the word.

"... we should have obtained a detailed spectrum of the coronal atmosphere and chromosphere . . ."—The Transit of Venus, in London Times.

2. Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.

"... a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal suture."—Wiseman.

*3. Pertaining to the crown or to a coronation.

"The law and his coronal oath require his undeniable assent."—Milton: Eikonoklastes, ch. vi.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A wreath, a crown.

"Those boys with their green coronal."

Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd-boys.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.**: The first suture of the skull.

*2. **Tournaments**: A tilting spear. [CORONEL (1), s.]

† **Coronal suture:**

Anat.: A suture connecting the frontal and the two parietal bones. It is called also the fronto-parietal suture.

***cō-rō-nal-lȳ**, adv. [Eng. *coronal*; *-ly*.] In a coronal manner; in a circle.

"The oil was poured coronally or circularly upon the head of kings."—Browne: Garden of Cyrus, ch. i.

cōr-ō-nā'-mēn, s. [Lat. = a garland or wreath.]

Zoöl.: The superior margin of a hoof; the coronet.

cōr-ō-nār'-ī-æ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of *coronarius*=pertaining to a wreath or garland, from *corona* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus' Natural System. He included under it Ornithogalum, Scilla, &c.

cōr-ō-nār'-ī-ē'-æ, s. pl. [CORONARIÆ.]

Bot.: The name given by Mr. Bentham to one of the four great series into which he divides the Endogens, the others being Epigynæ, Nudifloræ, and Glumales. The Coronariæ, ranked second in the series, have flowers with a double, usually petaloid, perianth; and a superior ovary almost always syncarpous.

cōr-ō-nā-rȳ, a. & s. [Fr. *coronaire*; Lat. *coronarius*, from *corona*=a crown, a wreath.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Pertaining to or situated on the head as a crown; resembling or representing a crown.

"The coronary thorns did pierce his tender and sacred temples."—Bp. Pearson: On the Creed.

2. **Anat.**: Resembling a crown or circlet; an epithet applied to certain arteries, ligaments, veins, &c.

B. As substantive:

Veter.: A small bone in the foot of a horse.

coronary arteries, s. pl.

Anat.: Two arteries springing from the aorta before it leaves the pericardium, whose function is to supply the substance of the heart with blood.

"The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries."—Bentley: Sermons.

coronary ligament, s.

Anat.: For definition see extract.

"... the round ligament called the coronary ligament of the radius."—Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. vi., p. 137.

coronary vein, s.

Anat.: A vein running in a groove of considerable depth in a transverse direction, and separating the auricles from the ventricles of the heart. It ends in the right auricle.

coronary vessels, s. pl. Certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.

cōr-ō-nāte, a. [Lat. *coronatus*, from *corona*=a crown.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Having or wearing a crown; crowned.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.**: Furnished with a coronet. A term sometimes used of the pappus of some composite plants, as, for instance, the Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

2. **Zoöl. (of spiral shells)**: Having the whorls surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles, as in some species of *Voluta*, *Conus*, *Mitra*, &c. In this sense it is more frequently written *Coronated*.

cōr-ō-nā-tēd, a. [Eng. *coronat(e)*; *-ed*.] The same as CORONATE (q. v.).

cōr-ō-nā-tion (1), ***cō-ro-na-cyon**, s. & a. [Low Lat. *coronatio*, from *corona*=a crown; Ital. *coronazione*; Sp. *coronacion*. *Corona* in Latin does not mean the royal crown, but, like the Gr. *stephanos*, is only such a "crown" or garland as the victors at the Olympic games and other men subjects gained and were allowed to wear. (Trench: Synonyms of the New Testament, p. 86.)] [CROWN.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act or ceremony of solemnly crowning a king, at which he is invested with the insignia of royalty.

"Corownynge or coronacyon. Coronacio."—Prompt. Parv.

"... the most splendid coronation that had ever been known."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

*2. The pomp or assembly attending at the ceremony of crowning a king.

"In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See coronations rise on ev'ry green."

Pope: *Epistles*, v. 34.

¶ The ceremony was in use among the Jews (2 Kings xi. 11, 12), and from them probably the Christian nations borrowed it at first. It is frequently mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. English sovereigns are still crowned. For the oath they have first to swear see CORONATION OATH.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the ceremony of coronation.

"... a cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation-day, sir."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

coronation oath, s. The oath taken by a king at his coronation.

¶ For the words of the oath administered to England's sovereigns, which remain as they were in Blackstone's time, see the extract:

The coronation oath is conceived in the following terms:

The Archbishop or Bishop shall say, Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England and the dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in parliament agreed on and the laws and customs of the same?

The King or Queen shall say, I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop or Bishop. Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King or Queen. I will.

Archbishop or Bishop. Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true possession of the gospel and the protestant reformed religion established by the law? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?

King or Queen. All this I promise to do.

After this the King or Queen, laying his or her hand upon the holy gospels, shall say, The things which I have here promised I will perform and keep, so help me God; and then shall kiss the book.—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. vi.*

¶ By the act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 8, the sovereign subscribes an oath also to preserve the Protestant and Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland before ruling over that land.

coronation stone, s.

Archæol. & Hist.: A stone on which England's sovereign is crowned. It is fixed under the seat of an oaken "coronation chair" in Westminster Abbey, London. It is a historic fact that, prior to A. D. 1296, this stone lay in the abbey of Scone in Perthshire, Scotland, and that the Scotch had for a long period been accustomed to crown their kings upon it. In 1296, however, it was captured by Edward I., King of England, and an engagement made in 1328, in the treaty of Northampton, to give it back was not kept. It seems historic, too, that it had been first placed in the abbey of Scone in A. D. 805, the Scotch having brought it originally from Ireland. But when, as has been done, an effort is made to identify it with the stone which the patriarch Jacob used for a pillow at Luz or Bethel (Gen. xxviii. 11, 18, 22) the region of myth has been reached and history left far behind.

cōr-ōn-ā-tion (2), s. [A corruption of carnation (q. v.).] *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

***cō-rōne, v. t.** [CROWN.] To crown.

"Salomon was coron'd kyng."—*Legend of Holy Rood*, p. 79.

cō-rō-nē (1), s. [Gr. *korōnē*=(1) a crow, (2) anything bent or curved like a crow's bill.]

Anat.: The acute process of the lower jawbone, so named from a fancied resemblance to a crow's bill.

***co-rōne (2), *co-rowne, s.** [CROWN.]

"Than lieth the mede in the corone."

Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 119.

cōr-ōn-ēl (1), *cor-nall, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *corona*.]

1. The iron head of a tilting-spear, constructed so as to be sufficient to unhorse without wounding a knight. Though properly of iron, it was occasionally, when intended for practice or pleasure only, made of wood. It terminated in three points, thus remotely resembling a crown, whence it received its name.

"Cornall, and amplate and grapers."—*Fosbroke*.

2. A tilting-spear.

"With coronals stef and stelde."—*Lybeaus Disconus*, 919.

***coronel (2), s.** [COLONEL.]

cōr-ō-nēl-lā, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from Class. Lat. *corona*=a crown.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Ophidiæ, the typical one of the family Coronellidæ (q. v.). *Coronella austriaca* is common on the continent.

cōr-ō-nēl-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coronella*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Ophidiæ, sub-order Colubrina. They are broad snakes, flat beneath, with the shields of the head regular. [CORONELLA.]

***co-rone-ment, *co-ron-ment, s.** [Mid. Eng. *corone*=crown; and suff. *-ment*.] A coronation or crowning.

"Whan the folk had bien at the coronment."

Robert de Brunne, p. 73.

cōr-ō-nēr, s. [Low Lat. *coronator*, from *corona*.]

Eng. Law: A functionary whose name *coroner*—anciently *coronator*, from Lat. *corona*=a crown—implies that he has principally to do with pleas of the crown or in which at least the crown is concerned. His office is very ancient, mention being made of it in A. D. 925. His court is a court of record in which, after sight of the body of one who has died in prison, or so suddenly that suspicions of violence may be excited, a jury summoned for the purpose pronounces a decision as to the cause of death. "Accidental death" is a frequent verdict, but there are cases in which it is "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown," or an individual is named. In this the proceedings under the auspices of the coroner prepare the way for a criminal prosecution. He also officiates as a sheriff's substitute when the sheriff himself is interested in a suit, and cannot therefore act in it himself. From four to six are appointed for each county in England.

¶ In the United States the coroner is an elective county officer. His duties are similar to those of a coroner in England.

coroner's court, s.

Law: A court of record in which a coroner discharges his appropriate functions. (Eng.)

coroner's inquest, s. An official inquiry of a coroner into the cause of any sudden, violent, or mysterious death.

***cōr-ō-nēt (1), s.** [CORNET.]

"Taking two coronets and killing forty or fifty men."—*Battle near Newbury in Berkshire*, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2. (Davies.)

cōr-ō-nēt (2), s. [Ital. *coronetta*, dimin. from Lat. *corona*=a crown.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* A small crown or circle of gold, or of gold and precious stones.

"... 'twas not a crown neither, 'twas one of these coronets."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Nobility, noble birth or high descent.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets."

Tennyson: *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.:* An inferior kind of crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of the Prince of Wales consists of a circlet of gold, on the edge four crosses *pattée* or between as many fleurs-de-lis; and from the center crosses rises an arch surmounted by an orb and cross. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; a viscount's coronet is surrounded with pearls only, as is also that of a baron; but in the case of the latter the number is restricted to four.

2. *Archæol.:* An ornamental head-dress.

3. *Tournament:* A coronel or head of a tilting-spear. [CORONEL (1), s.]

4. *Veterinary:* The lower part of the pastern of a horse that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

5. *Bot.:* Hairs arranged in a form like that of a coronet. Example, those at the apex of a ripe seed of *Epilobium*. (Thomé.)

***cōr-ō-nēt, v.** [CORONET s.] To adorn or deck as with a coronet.

"The simple lily braid
That coronets her temples."

W. Scott, in *Ogilvie*.

cōr-ō-nēt-ēd, a. [Eng. *coronet*; -ed.] Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet; of noble birth.

cō-rōn-ī-form, a. [Lat. *corona*=a crown, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a crown.

cōr-ō-nīl-lā, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Class. Lat. *corona*=a crown.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminosæ, the type of the sub-tribe Coronilleæ (q. v.). It has unequally pinnated leaves and long tapering legumes, separating at last into one-seeded joints. *Coronilla*

Emerus is called Scorpion Senna. It is a small bush with bright yellow flowers, growing in many parts of Europe. Its leaves are cathartic, like those of the true senna, but less powerful in their action. Other cathartic species are *C. varia*, from Southern Europe, *C. globosa*, and *C. iberica*; but the juice of *C. varia* is poisonous. Various others are cultivated as ornamental plants.

cōr-ō-nīl-lē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coronilla*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of leguminous plants, tribe Heydsareæ.

cō-rō-nī-ūm, s. [Lat. *corona*=a crown.] An element recently discovered in the sun by spectroscopic examination. At first it was supposed that there was no similar element to be found in the composition of the earth or its atmosphere, but in August, 1898, Professor Nasini, of Padua, announced to the French Academy that in the spectrum of the gases of the volcano Solfatara di Pozzoli, which contain argon, he found a bright line with the wave length 531.5, corresponding to that of corona 174 K, attributed to coronium, an element not yet chemically discovered and which should be lighter than hydrogen. This discovery is of the highest interest from a scientific point of view, as it adds another proof of the substantial identity of materials in the sun and in the earth.

cōr-ōn-ōid, a. [Gr. *korōnē*=a crow . . . anything hooked or curved . . . the apophysis of a bone, and *eidos*=form.]

Anat.: Hooked or curved at the tip, as various portions of the skeleton are. Thus there is a coronoid fossa of the humerus, a coronoid process of the lower jaw, and another of the ulna.

cōr-ōn-ūle, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *corona*=a crown, a garland.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The little crown or coronet of downy tuft on a seed.

2. *Spec.:* A small body resembling a calyx, crowning the nucule in the genus *Chara*.

cō-rōph'-this-is (th as t), s. [Gr. *kore*=pupil, and *phthisis*=a wasting.] Habitual or permanent contraction of the pupil owing to a wasting disease of the eye.

corozo nut, s.

Bot.: The seed of a palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a native of tropical America, the hardened albumen of which is used by turners under the name of vegetable ivory.

cor'-pōr-a, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *corpus* (genit. *corporis*)=a body.]

cor'-pōr-al (1), s. [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*; Ital. *caporale*, from Ital. *capo*=head, chief, from Lat. *caput*=head.]

Military:

*1. *Formerly:* A kind of brigade-major, who commanded skirmishing parties detached from the other forces. This was the meaning of the word in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

2. *Now:* A petty non-commissioned officer ranking immediately under a sergeant, and just above the ordinary rank and file. He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentinels, and keeps good order in the guard.

¶ (1) *Corporal of a ship:* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. (Harris.)

(2) *Lance corporal:*

Milit.: One who acts as corporal previously to his obtaining the full appointment to that grade. Meanwhile his pay is only that of a private.

cor'-pōr-al (2), *corporalle, *corporas (Eng.), cor-pō-ra-lē (Lat.), s. [O. Fr. *corporal*; Ital. *corporale*; Low Lat. *corporale*, from Lat. *corporale* (*pallium*)=a cloak or coverlet for the body.] [CORPORAL, a.]

Eccles.: The fine linen cloth which is used to cover the consecrated elements in the Holy Eucharist. [CORPORAS.]

¶ *A corporal oath:* An oath taken by any person with his hand on the corporal or corporas.

cor'-pōr-al, *cor'-pō-rall, a. [O. Fr. *corporal*; Fr. *corporel*; Lat. *corporalis*=pertaining to a body, from *corpus* (genit. *corporis*)=a body.]

1. Bodily; pertaining to or connected with the body.

2. Material, corporeal; not spiritual; having a body or substance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *corporal*, *corporeal*, and *bodily*: "*Corporal*, *corporeal*, and *bodily*, as their origin bespeaks, have all relation to the same object, the *body*; but the two former are employed to signify relating or appertaining to the body; the latter to denote containing or forming



Duke's Coronet.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

part of the body. Hence we say *corporeal* punishment, *bodily* vigor or strength, *corporeal* substances: the Godhead *bodily*, the *corporeal* frame, *bodily* exertion . . . *corporeal* is distinguished from spiritual, *bodily* from mental." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

cor-pör-a-lê, s. [CORPORAL (2), s.]

cor-pö-räl'-i-tŷ, *cor-po-ral-ty, s. [Eng. *cor-poral; -ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being embodied or of possessing a body; material or corporal existence, as opposed to spirituality.

"While she so many strokes heaps in excess,
That fond grosse phansie quite for to suppress
Of the souls corporal ty."
More: *On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. iii, § 29.

2. A corporation, guild, or confraternity.

" . . . a corporality of griffin-like promoters and apparitors?"—*Milton: Of Reformation*.

cor-pö-räl-lŷ, *cor-po-ral-lye, adv. [Eng. *corporal; -ly*.]

1. In a manner pertaining to or affecting the body.
2. In a material or substantial manner; not spiritually.

" . . . altho' Christ be not corporally in the outward and visible signs, yet He is corporally in the persons that duly receive them . . ."—*Sharp*, vol. vii., ser. 15.

†cor-pör-al-shîp, s. [Eng. *corporal* (1), s., and suff. *-ship*.] The office, rank, or position of a corporal.

***cor-pör-äl-tŷ, s.** [CORPORALITY.]

***cor-pör-as, *corperaus, *corporaus, *cor-porasse, s.** [O. Fr. *corporaux*, pl. of *corporal* = pertaining to the body, from Lat. *corporalis*.] [CORPORAL (2), s.]

Eccles.: The corporal or eucharist-cloth.

***corporas-cloth, s.** The corporas.

cor-pör-âte, a. [Lat. *corporatus* = shaped or formed into a body, from *corpus* = a body.]

1. United in a body, community, or corporation; legally competent to transact business as an individual; having a corporation; incorporated.

"The municipal or corporate towns in Italy were governed by magistrates of their own, . . ."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ii., l. 5, N. 9.

2. Of or pertaining to a united body; of the nature of a corporation or union of individuals.

" . . . a strong corporate cohesion and corporate work."—*London Times*.

3. Belonging to a corporation or corporate body; as, *Corporate* property.

*4. General, united, unanimous.

"They answer, in a joint and corporate voice."
Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *Corporate county*:

English Law: A city or town with more or less territory annexed to it, to which has been granted the privilege of being a county in itself, instead of being comprised within another county. Such are London, York, Bristol, Norwich, Coventry, &c. (*Blackstone*, bk. i. Introd.)

(2) *Corporate name*: The name given to a corporation when it is elected. By this name only must it sue and be sued.

(3) *Corporate reunion*:
Ecclesiast.: [REUNION.]

***cor-pör-âte, v. t. & i.** [CORPORATE, a.]

1. *Trans.*: To incorporate, embody, or unite.

" . . . alleged to be corporated in my person."—*Stow: Henry VIII.*, an. 1545.

2. *Intrans.*: To unite, to become incorporated with.

"Though she [the soul] corporate
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all . . ."
More: *Song of the Soul*, III. ii. 19.

***cor-pör-âte-lŷ, *cor-pö-rät-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *corporate; -ly*.]

1. As regards the body; bodily.

" . . . he founded the Abbey of Feuersham in Kent, where he nowe corporatly restyth."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. cxxxiii.

2. In a corporate manner or capacity.

***cor-pör-âte-nëss, s.** [Eng. *corporate; -ness*.] The quality or state of a body corporate.

cor-pör-â-tion, s. [Fr. *corporation*; Sp. *corporacion*, from Lat. *corporatio*, from *corporatus*.] [CORPORATE, a.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A united body or community.

"Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one coporation make."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, st. 8.

2. The stomach of a man. (*Colloquial*.)

II. *Law*: A corporate body legally empowered to act as a single individual, and having a common seal. A corporation may be either *aggregate* or

sole. *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons legally incorporated in a society, which is kept up by a succession of members, either in perpetuity or until the corporation is dissolved. A *corporation sole* consists of a single individual and his successors, the intention being to perpetuate a function or office, which cannot be done in any man in his personal or bodily capacity. Thus in Massachusetts certain church property is vested in a *corporation sole* composed of the pastor of the church. To render valid a transfer of lands to such a corporation, the phraseology must always include the words "and his successors." In England the king or a bishop is a *corporation sole*, as the office is immortal though the man may die.

Corporation Act, s.

Eng. Law: The Act 13 Chas. II., § 2, c. i., passed in 1661, under which no person was allowed to hold any office in any city or corporation in England unless he had within the twelve months preceding received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It is generally coupled with the Test Act, passed on March 29, 1673, under the name of the Test and Corporation Acts. Both were repealed on May 9, 1828, public opinion having for some time previously been so much against them that their operation was annually suspended by a Bill of Indemnity.

" . . . leave was given to bring in a bill repealing the *Corporation Act*, which had been passed by the Cavalier Parliament soon after the Restoration, and which contained a clause requiring all municipal magistrates to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cor-pör-â-tör, s. [Eng. *corporat(e); -or*.] A member of a corporation or corporate body.

***cor-pör-â-türe, s.** [Eng. *corporat(e); -ure*.]

1. The state or condition of being embodied; corporality.
2. Bodily existence or nature.

"For whose *corporature*, lineaments of body, behavior of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others, . . ."—*Styrie: Life of Sir T. Smith*, App. No. 4.

cor-pör-ë-äl, a. & s. [O. Fr. *corporal*.] [CORPORAL, a.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the body; bodily, as opposed to mental, &c.

"His vital presence—his corporeal mold?"
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. Having a body.

" . . . a great observer of the nature of devils, holds they are corporeall, . . ."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 40.

3. Material, substantial; opposed to spiritual.

*B. *As substantive*:

Eccles.: A corporal or corporas cloth.

"The corporeals sole and unshapliche."—*Reliq. Antiquæ*, i. 129.

¶ (1) *Corporeal hereditaments*: A legal title for land in its widest acceptation.

(2) *Corporeal rights*: Such rights as are appreciable by the senses of seeing and handling, as opposed to incorporeal rights, such as obligations of all kinds.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *corporeal* and *material*: "*Corporeal* is properly a species of *material*: whatever is *corporeal* is *material*, but not vice versa. *Corporeal* respects animate bodies; *material* is used for everything which can act on the senses, animate or inanimate. The world contains *corporeal* beings, and consists of *material* substances." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(2) For the difference between *corporeal* and *corporal*, see CORPORAL.

cor-pör-ë-äl-ism, s. [Eng. *corporeal; -ism*.] The principles or tenets of a corporealist; materialism.

" . . . from the principles of corporealism itself to evince that there can be no corporeal deity after this manner."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*.

cor-pör-ë-äl-ist, s. [Eng. *corporeal; -ist*.] A materialist; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

"Some corporealists and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God."—*Bp. Berkeley: Stris*, § 259.

cor-pör-ë-äl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *corporeal; -ity*.] The quality or state of being corporeal, or of having a body and substance.

cor-pör-ë-äl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *corporeal; -ly*.] In a corporeal or bodily manner or form; bodily, in body.

" . . . not corporeally, but spiritually."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 251.

cor-pör-ë-äl-nëss, s. [Eng. *corporeal; -ness*.] The quality or state of being corporeal; corporeality.

cor-pör-ë'-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *corporeus* = pertaining to or having a body.] Corporeality, materiality; the quality or state of having a material body and substance.

"The one attributed corporeity to God, and the other shape and figure."—*Stillington*.

***cor-pör-ë-öus, a.** [Lat. *corporeus*, from *corpus* = a body.]

1. Having a body; bodily, corporeal.

" . . . not able to conceive God to be anything but a corporeous substance."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 461.

2. Of or pertaining to the body; earthly, not spiritual.

"The affections being more gross and corporeous . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 630.

***cor-pör-îf-î-câ'-tion, s.** [Fr., from *corporifier*.] The act of corporifying or giving a bodily form and nature to. [CORPORIFY.]

***cor-pör-î-fŷ, v. t.** [Fr. *corporifier*; Sp. *corporificar*, from Lat. *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To embody or endow with a bodily form or nature.

" . . . the spirit of the world corporified."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 495.

cor-pö-sant, s. [Sp. *cuerpo* = a body, and *santo* = holy; Ital. & O. Sp. *corpo santo*.]

Naut.: A name given by sailors to a luminous electric body often observed on dark stormy nights skipping about the masts and rigging of a ship.

corps (ps silent), s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *corpus* = a body. Originally the same word as *corpse* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A body; the human frame.

"Cold numbness straight bereaves
Her corps of sense, and th' air her soul receives."
Denham.

2. A body (used contemptuously); a carcass.

" . . . scorns his brittle corps, and seems asham'd
He's not all spirit."
Dryden: Don Sebastian.

3. A corpse, a dead body.

"On a tombe is all the faire above,
And under is the corps, . . ."
Chaucer: The Squires Tale, 10,833.

4. The body, as distinguished from the soul.

"Betwene the corps and the spirit."
Gower, ii. 85.

5. A body of men; a company, a party.

"I immediately returned back to join my little corps."
—*Melmoth*, bk. xiv., lett. xvii.

6. A body or code of laws.

" . . . the whole corps of the law?"—*Bacon: Union of England and Scotland*.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Eccles.*: The land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office is endowed.

"He added . . . the corps of a good prebend in the church of Salisbury."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 130.

2. *Mil.*: A body of troops; a division of an army.

*B. *As adj.*: Pertaining in any way to a body or corpse.

corps d'armée, s. [Fr.] One of the largest divisions of an army in the field.

corps de garde, s.

1. *Ord. Lang. (Mil.)*: A post or station occupied by a body of men on guard; also the body of men on guard.

" . . . we were fain to take shelter in the corps de guard, . . ."—*Brown: Travels* (1685), p. 49.

*2. *Fig.*: Any post of duty or guard.

"False pastors, whom a man shall find rather in their beds, or at table, or in the stews, or any where else than in their corps de gard."—*Harmer: Tr. of Beza's Sermon* (1587), p. 334.

corps diplomatique, s. [Fr.] The whole body of ministers or diplomatists at any court.

corps-present, s. A mortuary or funeral gift to the church, in recompense, as was pretended, for anything that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased.

"The uppermost Claith, corps-present, Clerk-maile, the Pasche-offering, . . ."—*First Buik of Discipline*, ch. viii., § 2.

corps volant, s. [Fr., lit. = a flying body.]

Mil.: A body of men intended for rapid movements.

corpse, *corse, s. & a. [CORPS.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The body, living or dead.

"But naked, without needfull vestiments
To clad his corpse with meete habiliments."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 4.

"Behold, they were all dead corpses."—*2 Kings* xix. 35

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. The dead body of a human being.

"... came and took up his *corpse*, and laid it in a tomb."—*Mark* vi. 29.

*3. A human being (used in contempt).

"To stuff this maw, this vast unhide-bound *corpse*."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 601.

II. Law: Stealing a body for the purpose of dissection, or with any other object, is a punishable offense; made such by statute. At common law it is not larceny, as a corpse is considered *nullius in bonis*, or the property of no one.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ For the difference between *corpse* and *body*, see **Body**.

corpse-candle, s.

1. *Lit.*: A candle kept burning round the coffin containing a corpse up to the time of its interment.

2. *Fig.*: A local name for the *ignis fatuus* or Will-o'-the-Wisp (q. v.).

corpse-cooler, s. A temporary coffin or shell in which a body is laid to delay the natural decay by exposure to an artificially cooled atmosphere. (*Knight*.)

corpse-gate, s. The same as **LICH-GATE** (q. v.).

corpse-light, s. The *ignis fatuus* or Will-o'-the-Wisp, also called corpse-candle (q. v.).

"The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now . . . No more is given to gifted eye!"—*Scott: Glenfinlas*.

corpse-sheet, s. A shroud or winding sheet.

"... she wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

corps-let, s. [**CORSLET**.] A corslet.

"Makes thereof a *corpslet* or a jacke."—*Hudson: Judith*, i. 369.

cor'-pu-lence, cor'-pu-len-çy, s. [*Fr. corpulence*; *Lat. corpulentia*, from *corpus*=a body.]

*1. Corporeality; the quality of having a body and substantial form.

2. Excessive fatness or bulkiness of body; fleshiness, obesity.

"Her age and *corpulence* rendered all attempts of that sort impossible."—*Melmoth: Pliny to Tacitus*, bk. vi., lett. xx.

*3. Thickness, grossness, density, or opaqueness. "... the heaviness and *corpulence* of the water,"—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

¶ One of the most notable cases known of *corpulence* was that of Daniel Lambert, who being weighed a few days before his death, in 1809, was found to be 739 lbs., or 52 st. 11 lbs. *Corpulence* is often constitutional, and not simply dependent on the quantity or character of the food consumed. The latter, however, have a powerful influence.

cor'-pu-lent, a. [*Fr. corpulent*; *Sp., Ital. & Port. corpulento*; *Lat. corpulentus*, from *corpus*=a body.]

I. Literally:

*1. Corporeal; possessing a body and material form.

*2. Pertaining to the body; carnal.

"... to elevate our fancies, to make it possible to think anything pleasure, which is not *corpulent* and carnal."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., serm. vii.

3. Excessively fat, fleshy, bulky, obese.

"... I was very *corpulent* and heavy . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 112.

*4. Solid, dense, thick, opaque.

"The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*."—*Holland*.

***II. Fig.:** Dense, obscure, wanting in clearness.

"We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *corpulent*, *stout*, and *lusty*: "*Corpulent* respects the fleshy state of the body; *stout* respects also the state of the muscles and bones; *corpulence* is therefore an incidental property; *stoutness* is a natural property; *corpulence* may come upon us according to circumstances; *stoutness* is the natural make of the body which is born with us. *Corpulence* and *lustiness* are both occasioned by the state of the health; but the former may arise from disease; the latter is always the consequence of good health; *corpulence* consists of an undue proportion of fat; *lustiness* consists of a due and full proportion of all the solids in the body." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cor'-pu-lent-ly, adv. [*Eng. corpulent*; *-ly*.] In a corpulent manner.

cor'-pus, s. [*Lat., pl. corpora*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** A body.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The mass of anything. Thus *corpus ligneum*, or *corpus lignosum*, is the mass of the woody tissue in a plant. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Anat.*: In the same sense as 1. Various parts of the mechanism of the bodily frame are so called. Thus there are, *Corpus callosum*, *corpus ciliare*, *corpus dentatum*, *corpus fimbriatum*, *corpus Highmorianum*, *corpus luteum*, and *corpus spongiosum urethrae*.

corpus callosum, s. [*Lat.*=the firm body.]

Anat.: The great transverse commissure of the cerebral hemispheres in man and the mammalia.

Corpus Christi, s. [*Lat.*=the body of Christ.] For def. see etym.

¶ There is a Corpus Christi College at Cambridge, England, which was founded about A. D. 1351, and another at Oxford, founded in A. D. 1546.

¶ (1) *Corpus Christi Day*:

Ecclesiol.: The day on which the festival of Corpus Christi is kept.

(2) *Festival of Corpus Christi*:

Ecclesiol.: A festival in the Church of Rome in honor of the body of Christ, alleged, after transubstantiation has been effected, to be corporally present in the Eucharist. It was first celebrated at Liège, in A. D. 1241, by the Canons of St. Martin. It was recommended in a bull issued by Pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed and enjoined by the Council of Vienna in 1311 or 1312. The French call it *la Fête-Dieu*. It is observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The rejection of transubstantiation by the English Church at the Reformation naturally carried with it the abolition within its pale of the Corpus Christi festival.

"At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen."

Longfellow: The Theologian's Tale; Torquemada.

corpus comitatus, s. The body of the county; the inhabitants of a whole county.

corpus delicti, s.

Law: The substance of the crime alleged, with the attendant circumstances as specified in the libel.

corpus juris canonici, s.

Law: The body or code of canon law.

corpus juris civilis, s.

Law: The body or code of civil law.

***cor'-pu-sance, s.** [*CORPOSANT*.]

cor-pūs'-cle (cle as cel), s. [*Lat. corpusculum (pl. corpuscula)*=a little body, dimin. of *corpus* (q. v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: A little body of anything.

"... the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies?"—*Watts: Logick*.

II. Technically:

1. *Physics*: The same as **ELECTRON**, 2 (q. v.).

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: Minute solid microscopic bodies found in the blood. They are of two kinds, (1) Colored corpuscles, known also as the red particles or the red globules; and (2) the colorless, known also as the white or pale corpuscles. The former are the more numerous. The colored corpuscles are not really globular; they are flattened or discoidal, the outline being circular. On the sides constituting the disks there is sometimes a concavity. Their average size is from $\frac{3}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch in diameter, their breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ of that amount.

(2) *Compar.*: In most mammals the corpuscles are like those of man. In the camel, however, they are elliptical in outline. In birds, reptiles, and most fishes they are oval disks with a central elevation on each side. Those of the invertebrata are, as a rule, not colored, the annelids alone being an exception. They are, as a rule, disk-shaped, with a circular or an oblong outline. (*Quain*.)

3. *Botany*:

Plural:

(1) Certain cells forming within the embryo sac in the Coniferae. Each of these corpuscles in its turn produces in its interior a rosette of cells, generally four in number, with which the pollen tube comes in contact. The name corpuscle in this sense was given by the great botanist Robert Brown.

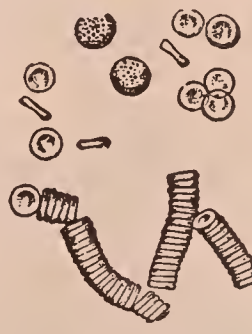
(2) The spore cases of certain fungals.

¶ (1) *Touch corpuscles (Corpuscula tactus)*:

Anat.: Certain corpuscles found in the skin of the hand and foot, and one or two other parts, designed to make those parts more sensitive to touch. They were discovered by R. Wagner and Meissner. (*Quain*.)

(2) *Vermiform corpuscles*:

Bot.: Spiral vessels in a contracted, strangled, or distorted condition. (*Treas. of Bot.*)



Corpuscles.

cor-pūs'-cu-lar, a. [*Fr. corpusculaire*, from *Lat. corpusculum*.] [*CORPUSCLE*.] Pertaining to a corpuscle or small body.

¶ (1) *Corpuscular philosophy*: The philosophy which attributes all phenomena to the action of bodies on each other. It is called also the *Corpuscularian philosophy* (q. v.).

(2) *Corpuscular theory or hypothesis of light*:

Nat. Phil.: The theory or hypothesis which represents light as an imponderable substance consisting of molecules of extreme tenacity, emitted in straight lines with almost infinite velocity from luminous bodies. It is called also the *Emission theory*. It had the powerful support of Sir Isaac Newton, but the Undulatory theory or hypothesis, the rival of the former one, is that now generally accepted.

cor-pūs-cul-ār'-i-an, a. & s. [*Lat. corpuscul(a)*; *Eng., &c., suff. -arian*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to minute bodies or corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy (q. v.).

"As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical."—*Boyle*.

2. Supporting the corpuscular philosophy.

"Some *corpuscularian* philosophers of the last age."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 232.

B. As subst.: An adherent of the corpuscular philosophy.

"He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 245.

¶ *Corpuscularian philosophy*: [*CORPUSCULAR PHILOSOPHY*.]

cor-pūs-cu-lār'-i-ty, s. [*Eng. corpuscular*; *-ity*.] The state of being corpuscular.

cor-pūs'-cu-lā-tēd, a. [*Eng. corpuscul(e)*, and *suff. -ated*.]

Anat. & Zool.: Containing corpuscles, as the blood, &c.

cor-pūs'-cu-loūs, a. [*Lat. corpuscul(um)*; *Eng. suff. -ous*.] Corpuscular.

"... the finest cocoons may envelope doomed *corpusculous* moths."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xi. 307.

***cōr-rāde, v. t.** [*Lat. corrado*, from *con=cum=with, together, and rado=to rub*.]

1. *Lit.*: To rub or wear into; to wear away by frequent friction.

2. *Fig.*: To wear out, to consume.

"Wealth *corraded* by corruption."—*Dr. R. Clarke, in Ogilvie*.

cōr-rād'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [*CORRADE*.]

†**cōr-rā'-dī-āl, a.** [*Lat. cor=con=with, together; radius=a ray*.] Radiating to or from the same point.

cōr-rā'-dī-āte, v. t. [*Lat., Eng., &c., corr*, the same as *con=together*, and *Eng. radiate*.]

Optics (Of rays of light): To concentrate in one focus.

cōr-rā'-dī-ā-tion, s. [*From Eng. corradat(e); -ion*.]

Optics (Of rays of light): The act of concentrating in one focus.

cōr-rād'-īng. pr. par., a. & s. [*CORRADE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of wearing away or consuming by frequent friction, &c.

cōr-rāl', s. [*Sp., from corro=a circle; Port. curral=a cattle-pen*.]

1. A pen or inclosure for cattle, horses, &c.

2. An inclosed space formed of wagons as a means of defense for emigrants while passing through Indian territory.

3. A pen or inclosure for capturing elephants.

cōr-rāl', v. t. [*CORRAL, s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To drive into or inclose in a corral.

2. To surround, corner, or capture.

3. To arrange in the form of a corral.

II. Fig.: To press hard or corner in an argument.

cōr-rē'-ā, cor-rē'-ā, s. [*Named after Joseph Correa da Serra, a distinguished Portuguese botanist*.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceae, tribe Boronieae. The leaves are simple, dotted, and downy; the calyx is cup-shaped, nearly entire; the petals four, reddish or greenish; the stamens eight. The leaves of *Correa alba* and other species of the same genus are used in their native country, Australia, as a substitute for tea. They are sometimes called Native Fuchsias, from a slight resemblance they have to that genus of plants.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

cōr-rēct', *a.* [Fr. *correct*; Sp. *correcto*; Ital. *corretto*, from Lat. *correctus*, *pa. par.* of *corrigo*=to set straight or right: *con*=*cum*=with, together, fully, and *rego*=to rule, to direct.]

1. Set right; free from fault or imperfection, or according to a fixed standard or rule.
2. True, exact; in accordance with facts.
3. According to propriety.
4. Accurate, faultless.

"Always use the most *correct* editions . . ."—*Felton*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correct* and *accurate*: "*Correct* is equivalent to corrected or set to rights; *accurate* implies properly done with care, or by the application of care. *Correct* is negative in its sense; *accurate* is positive: it is sufficient to be free from fault to be *correct*; it must contain every minute particular to be *accurate*. Information is *correct* which contains nothing but facts; it is *accurate* when it contains a vast number of details. What is *incorrect* is allied to falsehood; what is *inaccurate* is general and indefinite." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōr-rēct', ***cor-recte**, ***cor-ette**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *corriger*; Sp. *corregir*; Port. *corrigir*; Ital. *correggere*.] [CORRECT, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set straight or right what is wrong; to amend. *Used*—

(1) *Of faults of character or conduct:*

"Of ilka . . . lered man that my default here *correcte* can."—*Hampole: Prick of Cons.*, 2,595.

(2) *Of faults in writing, style, language, &c.:*

"He employed himself in *correcting* the great work on jurisprudence . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To set a person right when he has made a mistake; to point out a mistake or error to.

*3. To make amends for a fault committed; to accommodate a difference.

- *4. To set right or remedy the effects of anything hurtful.

"It defendeth the humors from putrefaction, and *correcteth* those that are putrefied."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 133.

5. To obviate, counteract, or qualify the effects of one ingredient by the mixture or addition of another.

" . . . its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

- *6. To counteract the results or effects of any habit, act, or pursuit by occasional interchange with another.

"It was his manner to intermix his literary pursuits in such sort as to make the lighter relieve the more serious; and those again, in their turn, temper and *correct* the other."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton*.

7. To punish for faults committed; to chastise, to place under discipline.

"For whom the Lord loveth he *correcteth* . . ."—*Prov.* iii. 12.

II. *Printing:* To revise a proof; to point out by certain marks any words or letters which may require correction; also to alter the type where a wrong letter, &c., has been used.

B. *Reflex.*: To recall words used in error.

†C. Intransitive:

1. To make corrections or amendments.

" . . . I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write."—*Pope: Homer, Pref.*

2. To chastise, to punish.

" . . . some, like magistrates, *correct* at home."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correct*, *to rectify*, and *to reform*: "*Correct* respects ourselves or others; *rectify* has regard to one's self only. *Correct* is either an act of authority or discretion; *rectify* is an act of discretion only. What is *corrected* may vary in its magnitude or importance, and consequently may require more or less trouble; what is *rectified* is always of a nature to be altered without great injury or effort. Habitual or individual faults are *corrected*; individual mistakes are *rectified*. A person *corrects* himself or another of a bad habit in speaking or pronouncing; he *rectifies* any error in his accounts. Mistakes in writing must be *corrected* for the advantage of the scholar; mistakes in pecuniary transactions cannot be too soon *rectified* for the satisfaction of all parties. *Reform* like *rectify* is used only for one's self when it respects personal actions; but *reform* and *correct* are likewise employed for matters of general interest. *Correct* in neither case amounts to the same as *reform*. A person *corrects* himself of particular habits; he *reforms* his whole life: what is *corrected* undergoes a change, more or less slight; what is *reformed* assumes a new form and becomes a new thing. *Correction* is always advisable; it is the removal of an evil; *reform* is equally so as it respects a man's own conduct; but as it respects

public matters, it is altogether of a questionable nature; a man cannot begin too soon to *reform* himself, nor too late to attempt *reforming* the constitutions of society. The abuses of government may always be advantageously *corrected* by the judicious hand of a wise minister: *reforms* in a state are always attended with a certain evil, and promise but an uncertain good; they are never recommended but by the young, the thoughtless, the busy, or the interested." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cōr-rēct'-a-ble, **†cor-rēct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *correct*; *-able*.] Capable of being corrected; that may or can be corrected.

"The coldnesse and windinesse, easily *correctable* with spice . . ."—*Fuller: Worthies: Gloucestershire*.

cōr-rēct'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CORRECT, *v.*]

cōr-rēct'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CORRECT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making corrections or amendments; the act of chastising or punishing.

2. *Printing*: The revising of a proof; the pointing out by means of certain marks any words or letters which require correction; also the altering of the type when a wrong letter, &c., has been used.

correcting-plate, *s.* [MAGNETIC COMPENSATOR.]

†cōr-rēct'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *correcting*; *-ly*.] In a correcting manner or tone.

"Matthew Moon, mem, said Henry Fray, *correctingly*."—*T. Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. x.

cōr-rēc'-tion, ***cor-rec-cion**, ***cor-rec-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *correction*; Ital. *correzione*; Sp. *correccion*, from Lat. *correctio*, from *correctus*.] [CORRECT, *a.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting straight or right according to a standard; amendment, improvement.

(1) *Of faults of conduct or action:*

(2) *Of faults of writing, style, language, &c.:*

"Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*."—*Dryden: Fables, Pref.*

2. The amendment or corrected words substituted for those considered faulty.

"Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places."—*Watts*.

3. The act of reproving or of pointing out faults or mistakes for amendment; animadversion, criticism.

"I speke hem alle under *correccion* Of you."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, iii. 1,283.

4. The act of chastising, punishing, or placing under discipline; chastisement.

"Take him to prison, officer: Correction and instruction must both work."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

5. The chastisement, punishment, or discipline suffered for faults committed.

"He goeth . . . as a fool to the *correction* of the stocks."—*Prov.* vii. 22.

6. The counteracting, obviating, or qualifying of the hurtful effects of any ingredient by the admixture or addition of another.

7. That which serves or tends to correct the qualities or effects of any ingredient; a correctory.

II. *Printing*: The correcting of a proof; the altering of wrong type.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correction*, *discipline*, and *punishment*: "Children are the peculiar subjects of *correction*; *discipline* and *punishment* are confined to no age. A wise parent *corrects* his child; a master maintains *discipline* in his school; a general preserves *discipline* in his army. Whoever commits a fault is liable to be *punished* by those who have authority over him; if he commits a crime he subjects himself to be *punished* by law. *Correction* and *discipline* are mostly exercised by means of chastisement, for which they are often employed as a substitute; *punishment* is inflicted in any way that gives pain. *Correction* and *discipline* are both of them personal acts of authority exercised by superiors over inferiors, but the former is mostly employed by one individual over another; the latter has regard to a number who are the subjects of it directly or indirectly; *punishment* has no relation whatever to the agent by which the action is performed; it may proceed alike from persons or things. A parent who spares the due *correction* of his child, or a master who does not use a proper *discipline* in his school, will alike be *punished* by the insubordination and irregularities of those over whom they have a control." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *House of correction*: A jail, a penitentiary.

cōr-rēc'-tion-al, *a.* [Fr. *correctionnel*, from Low Lat. *correctionalis*, from *correctio*.] Intended for or tending to correction.

***cōr-rēc'-tion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *correction*; *-er*.] One who has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird.

" . . . you filthy famished *correctioner*, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., v. 4.

cōr-rēct'-ive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *correctif*; Ital. *correttivo*; Sp. *correctivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Intended to correct or punish what is wrong.
2. Having the quality or tendency to correct the effects of anything hurtful or noxious.

"Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. As substantive:

- *1. A correctory, punishment, or penalty for any wrong done.

2. Anything having the quality or tendency to correct the effects of anything hurtful or noxious; an antidote.

"Some *corrective* to its evil . . ."—*Burke: French Revol.*

*3. A limitation, restraint, or restriction.

" . . . with certain *correctives* and exceptions, . . ."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

***cōr-rēct'-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *corrective*; *-ly*.] In a corrective or correcting manner.

"The unconsummate blow should back again

Correctively admonish his own pate."—*Browning: Ring and Book*, ix. 423.

cōr-rēct'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *correct*; *-ly*.]

1. In a correct manner, exactly, according to a fixed rule or standard; in exact accordance with an original or copy.

" . . . speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen . . ."—*Locke: On Education*.

2. In accordance with propriety.

3. In accordance with truth and accuracy.

cōr-rēct'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *correct*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being correct or in exact accordance with rules or a fixed standard; exactness, faultlessness; strict accordance with propriety.

"In another nature it would have hardened into mere '*correctness*' of conduct . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xii. 350.

2. Accuracy, truth.

3. Conformity or accord with the rules of art or taste.

¶ For the difference between *correctness* and *justness*, see JUSTNESS.

cōr-rēct'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *correct*; *-or*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which sets straight or right, or corrects what is wrong.

" . . . an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, . . ."—*Swift*.

2. One who or that which amends, corrects, or alters by reproof, criticism, or chastisement.

"Time! the *corrector* where our judgments err."

Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 130.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: An ingredient in a composition, or a drug calculated to counteract or obviate the effects of anything hurtful or noxious; an antidote, a corrective.

" . . . turpentine is *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture."—*Quincy*.

2. Printing:

- (1) One who corrects or revises a proof; a proof-reader.

"I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge-press in Little-Britain, proceeding gradually to an author."—*Swift*.

(2) Also the workman who corrects the type.

3. *Telegraphy*: A contrivance intended to correct any defect in the type-wheel of a printing telegraph-machine.

"The type-wheel might be slightly out of position, and thus would not print the letter clearly. A wheel with wedge-shaped teeth, known as a *corrector*, is therefore mounted on the same axis as the type-wheel."—*J. M. Wigner, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 234.

cōr-rēct'-ōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *corrector*; *-y*.]

A. *As adj.*: Corrective; having the power or quality of correcting.

B. *As subst.*: Anything which corrects or amends what is wrong, or counteracts the effects of anything hurtful or noxious; a corrective.

"Pepper is the best *correctory* for it."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 93.

†cōr-rēct'-rēss, *s.* [Eng. *corrector*; *-ess*.] A female who corrects.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōr-rē-gī-dor, s. [Sp., lit.=one who corrects, from *corregir*=to correct.] In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town. In Portugal, a magistrate possessing administrative, but no governing, power. (*Ogilvie*.)

"This noise was occasioned by the arrival of the *corregidor*, . . ."—*Le Sage: Gil Blas*.

***cor-rei, *cor-ri**, s. [Gael.] The low side of a hill, or a hollow between hills, where the gamelies.

"Fleet foot on the *correi*."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 16.

***cōr-rē-lāte**, s. [CORRELATE, v.] One who is reciprocally related to another, as father and son.

"These two are necessarily connected as any two *correlates* whatever."—*Clarke: On the Evidences; Answer to Lett.* 6.

cōr-rē-lāte, v. i. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *relate* (q. v.).] To have a reciprocal relation; to be reciprocally related.

" . . . with the hair the horns are *correlated*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 198.

cōr-rē-lāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [CORRELATE.]

cōr-rē-lā-tion, s. [From Eng. *correlat(e)*, and suff. *-ion*; or from Lat., Eng., &c., *cor*, the same as *con*, and Eng. *relation*.]

Of two or more things: The state of being so related to each other that one cannot be altered without the others also undergoing change.

"In monstrosities, the *correlations* between quite distinct parts are very curious."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 11.

¶ (1) *Correlation of growth*:
Biol.: (For definition see extract.)

"*Correlation of growth*—I mean by this expression that the whole organization is so tied together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 143.

(2) *Correlation of the physical forces*:

Nat. Phil.: The doctrine that all the forces of nature, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion are convertible into each other. This view was promulgated in 1842 by Mr. Grove, afterward Sir W. Grove, F. R. S. The first edition of his work on the Correlation of the Physical Forces appeared in 1846, the fifth in 1867. The doctrine is now accepted as a postulate in natural philosophy.

cōr-rēl'-a-tive, a. & s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *relative* (q. v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Reciprocally connected or related, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends on the existence of the other; correlated.

"Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another."—*South*.

B. As *subst.*: One who or that which is correlated to another; a correlate.

"The signe and the thinge signified bee *correlatives*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iii.

cōr-rēl'-a-tive-lŷ, adv. [English *correlative*; -*ly*.] In a correlative manner or relation.

"Our Savior is a king three manner of wayes, and so *correlatively* hath three distinct several kingdoms."—*Hales: Rem. Sermons*, John xviii. 36.

cōr-rēl'-a-tive-nēss, s. [Eng. *correlative*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being correlative or reciprocally related.

cōr-rē-lī-gion-ist, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *religionist* (q. v.).] One of the same religious persuasion; a member of the same church.

"To secure an election to the council of their *correligionists*."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

***cor-rept**, a. [Lat. *correptus*, pa. par. of *corripio*=to reproach.] Reproachful, abusive.

"These *corrept* and corrupt extasies or extravaganoies."—*Gaulden: Tears of the Church*, p. 212. (*Davies*.)

cōr-rēp'-tion, *cor-rep-cioun, s. [Lat. *correptio*, from *correptus*, pa. par. of *corripio*=to reproach.] Reproach, reproof, reprehension, abuse.

"He hadde *correpcioun* or reproung of his woodnesse."—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* ii. 16.

cōr-rē-spōnd', v. i. & t. [Fr. *correspondre*; Sp. *corresponder*; Ital. *corrispondere*; Low Lat. *correspondeo*, from Lat. *cor=con*=with, together, and *respondeo*=to answer.] [RESPOND.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To answer or be correspondent to; to agree, to fit, to suit, to be adapted to; to be congruous or answerable.

(1) *Absolutely*:

"Have also tasted, and have also found
The effects to *correspond* . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

(2) Followed by the prep. *to*.

"It may be doubted whether any real polity that ever existed has exactly *corresponded* to the pure idea of that polity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(3) Followed by the prep. *with*.

"The days . . . will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time."—*Holder: On Time*.

2. To keep up a correspondence with; to communicate by letters sent and received.

(1) *Absolutely*:

"I am not aware when I began to *correspond*."—*T. Edward, in Life by Smiles*, ch. xiv.

(2) With the prep. *with*.

"They freely *correspond* with their fellow-zoölogists."—*Smiles: Life of a Scotch Naturalist*, ch. xv.

*3. To hold intercourse or communion.

"To *correspond* with heaven."

Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

*B. Trans.: To answer to, to agree with or be suitable to.

"These kinges shuld geue vnto these chosen and lerned men their new names *corresponding* their vertews and offices."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. i.

cōr-rē-spōnd'-ençe, †cor-rē-spōnd'-en-çŷ, s. [Fr. *correspondance*; Sp. *correspondencia*; Ital. *corrispondenza*, from Low Lat. *correspondentia*, from *correspondeo*=to correspond (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of both forms: Agreement, mutual adaptation or suitability of one thing to another; accord, congruity.

" . . . a similitude and *correspondency* between the event and the transaction which prefigured it, . . ."—*Warburton: The Divine Legation*, bk. vi. Note K.

2. Now only of the form *correspondence*:

(1) Intercourse by means of letters sent and received.

" . . . to open a formal public *correspondence* with the actual government of a foreign nation, . . ."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

(2) The letters sent and received by correspondents.

"In that *correspondence* William is all himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(3) Friendly intercourse; interchange of friendly offices and civilities.

" . . . holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state."—*Bacon*.

II. Fine Arts: The mutual adaptation and agreement of the several parts of a design.

cōr-rē-spōnd'-ent, a. & s. [Fr. *correspondant*; Sp. *correspondiente*; Ital. *corrispondente*, from Low Lat. *correspondens*, pr. par. of *correspondeo*=to correspond (q. v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

I. Lit.: Agreeing, answerable, congruous; in accord or agreement with another.

(1) *Absolutely*:

"As fast the *correspondent* passions rise,
As varied, and as high . . ."
Thomson: Autumn.

(2) Followed by the prep. *to*.

" . . . whose manners also and conversation being *correspondent* to the same."—*Fox: Life of Tyndale*.

(3) Followed by the prep. *with*.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Obedient, conformable in behavior.

"I will be *correspondent* to command."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Willing, ready.

"A curl'd knob of embracing snakes that kiss
His *correspondent* cheeks,"
Crashaw: Sospetto d'Herode, bk. i.

B. As *substantive*:

1. Gen.: One who corresponds, or with whom an intercourse is kept up, by means of letters sent and received; one in regular correspondence with another.

" . . . Mary of Modena wished to send to her *correspondents* in London some highly important despatches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Spec.: One who is engaged to transmit regularly news to a newspaper.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *correspondent*, *answerable*, and *suitable*: "*Correspondent* supposes a greater agreement than *answerable*, and *answerable* requires a greater agreement than *suitable*. Things that *correspond* must be alike in size, shape, color, and every minute particular: those that *answer* must be fitted for the same purpose; those that *suit* must have nothing disproportionate or discordant. . . . Actions are said not to *correspond* with professions; the success of an undertaking does not *answer* the expectation; particular measures do not *suit* the purpose of individuals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cōr-rē-spōnd'-ent-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *correspondent*; -*ly*.] In a correspondent, answerable, or congruous manner; correspondingly.

"He terms the episcopal power of excommunication, the apostolical rod; and *correspondently* he calls Damasus, a bishop, his shepherd; and himself, a presbyter, his sheep."—*Ep. Morton: Episc. Asserted*, p. 28.

***cōr-rē-spōnd'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *correspond*; -*er*.] One who corresponds; a correspondent.

cōr-rē-spōnd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CORRESPOND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. *adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The actor or state of being correspondent or in accord; answerable, correspondent.

2. The act of holding intercourse or communicating by means of letters sent and received; correspondence.

"After having been long in indirect communication with the exiled family, he (Atterbury) began to *correspond* directly with the Pretender."—*Macaulay*.

¶ (1) *A corresponding member of a society*: One residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society on special subjects, but does not take any part in its management.

(2) *Corresponding Society of London*:

Eng. Hist.: A society formed in London, England, in 1791, to reform the representation of the people and spread liberal opinions, then very distasteful to the government of the day, owing to the excesses perpetrated in the name of liberty by the French revolutionists. In October, 1794, some of its members were tried, the celebrated Horne Tooke among others; but they were acquitted. In 1795 and 1796 its meetings were declared treasonable, and in 1798 one of its members was executed as a traitor, which he protested he was not.

cōr-rē-spōnd'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *corresponding*; -*ly*.] In a corresponding manner; conformably, answerably, agreeably.

" . . . the lines *correspondingly* lettered in figure."—*Cassell's Tech. Ed.*, pt. vi., p. 349.

cōr-rē-spōns'-ive, a. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *responsive* (q. v.).] Corresponding; answerable, conformable.

"And Antenorides, with massy staples
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperr up the sons of Troy."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., Prol.

cōr-rē-spōns'-ive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *corresponsive*; -*ly*.] In a corresponding, answerable, or conformable manner.

cōr-rī, s. [CORREI.] A hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.

"The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvi.

cōr-rī-dor, s. [Fr. *corridor*=a curtaine in fortification (*Coigrave*); Ital. *corridore*=(1) a runner, (2) a long gallery; *correre*=to run, from Lat. *curro* (*Skeat*).]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1.

"He passed the portal—cross'd the *corridor*."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 14.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A gallery or open communication to the different departments of a house.

2. Fortif.: The covered way forming a walk around the whole of the work.

***cōr-rīge, *cor-ige**, v. t. [O. Fr. *corrigier*; Fr. *corriger*; Sp. *corregir*, from Low Lat. *corrigo*=to correct.] [CORRECT, a.] To correct, to chastise, to punish.

"That the maneres of shrewes ben *coriged* and chastised by veniaunce."—*Chaucer: Bathus*, p. 125.

cōr-rī-gēn'-da (pl.), †**cōr-rī-gēn'-dūm** (sing.), s. [Lat.] Faults or errors in a book needing correction.

***cōr-rī-gēnt**, a. & s. [Lat. *corrigen*, pr. par. of *corrigo*.] [CORRECT, a.]

A. As *adjective*:

Med.: Correcting, corrective.

B. As *substantive*:

Med.: A corrective or correctory.

***cōr-rī-gī-bīl'-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *corrigible*; -*ity*.] Corrigibleness.

cōr-rīg'-i-ble, a. [Low Lat. *corrigibilis*, from Lat. *corrigo*.] [CORRECT, a.]

1. Having power or authority to correct; corrective.

" . . . the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Capable of being set straight or right; capable of correction or emendation.

3. Capable of being morally set right or reformed.

"A satyr should expose nothing but what is *corrigible*."—*Spectator*, No. 209.

4. Punishable; open or liable to punishment or chastisement.

"He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language."—*Howel: Voc. Forest*.

5. Submissive to correction; docile.

"His *corrigible* neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame . . ."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iv. 14.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

cōr-rīg'-i-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *corrigible*; -ness.] The quality of being corrigible; corrigibility.

cōr-rīg'-i-ō-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *corrigia*=a shoe-tie, a shoe-latchet, from *corrigo*=to straighten, to make straight, to correct. So called from its long pliant stems.]

Bot.: Strapwort. A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Illecebraceæ (Knotworts). Calyx, 5-partite permanent; petals, 5 oblong, about as long as the calyx; stamens, 5; styles, 3; fruit, indehiscent one-seeded. *Corrigia littoralis* (Sand Strapwort).

cōr-rī'-val, adj. & s. [CO-RIVAL.]

A. As adj.: Rivaling, emulous, in rivalry with, having rivaling claims.

"... a power equal and *corrival* with that of God."—Bp. Fleetwood: *Ess. on Miracles*.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is in rivalry with another; a competitor.

"So he that doth redeem her thence might wear Without *corrival* all her dignities."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.*

2. A companion, a comrade.

"And many more *corrivals* and dear men Of estimation and command in arms."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 4.*

cōr-rī'-val, v. i. & t. [CO-RIVAL, a.]

A. Intrans.: To rival, emulate, or enter into rivalry with.

"But with the Sunne *corrivaling* in light."—Fitz-geffry: *Blessed Birthday*, p. 46.

B. Trans.: To rival or emulate.

***cōr-rī'-vāl'-i-tŷ, *cor-rī'-vāl-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *corrival*; -ity.] Co-rivalry.

"... a *corrivalty* and opposition to Christ, . . ."—Bp. Hall: *Christ and Cæsar*.

cōr-rī'-vāl-rŷ, s. [Eng. *corrival*; -ry.] Rivalry, competition, emulation.

cōr-rī'-vāl-ship, s. [Eng. *corrival*; -ship.] Cor-rivalry.

"By the *corrivalship* of Shagad, his false friend, Rustan was destroyed."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 149.

***cōr'-rī-vāte**, v. t. [Lat. *corrivatus*, pa. par. of *corrivo*=to draw off into one; *co=con=*with, together, and *rivus*=a brook, a stream.] To draw water from or run several streams into one.

"Rare devices to *corrivate* waters."

Burton: *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 276.

***cōr-rī-vā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *corrivatio*, from *corrivatus*, pa. par. of *corrivo*.] The act or process of drawing water from several streams into one.

"*Corrivations* of waters to moisten and refresh barren grounds."—Burton: *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

cōr-rōb'-ōr-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *corroborans*, pr. par. of *corroboro*=to strengthen; *con=cum=*with, fully, and *robur*=strength.]

A. As adj.: Strengthening, corroborating.

"... refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Anything which supports or strengthens.

"The brain with its proper *corroborants*, especially with sweet odors, and with music."—Southey: *Doctor*, ch. cxxvii.

2. **Med.**: A medicine or preparation to strengthen the body; a tonic.

cōr-rōb'-ōr-āte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *corroboratus*, pa. par. of *corroboro* [CORROBORANT]; Fr. *corroborer*; Ital. *corroborare*; Sp. *corroborar*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. **Lit.**: To strengthen; to make strong or give additional strength to.

"Astringents, both hot and cold, which *corroborate* the parts, . . ."—Bacon: *Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i, *Medic. Rem.*, p. 427.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To strengthen, to given additional strength to, to increase in strength or vigor.

"Our Savior himself when in his agony was *corroborated* by an angel."—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. iv.

2. To confirm, to establish, to make more certain or sure; to bear additional witness to.

"... to confirme and corroborate his sayings."—Barnes: *Works*; *Life*, p. 3.

***B. Intrans.**: To strengthen, to give additional strength.

"Joy amidst ills *corroborates*, exalts."

Young: *The Complaint*, Night 9

¶ For the difference between to corroborate and to confirm, see CONFIRM.

***cōr-rōb'-ōr-āte**, *adject.* [CORROBORATE, v.] Strengthened, made stronger.

"His heart is fractured and corroborate."

Shakesp.: *Henry V., ii. 1.*

cōr-rōb'-ōr-āt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CORROBORATE, v.]

"As any limb duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are corroborated thereby."—Watts.

***cōr-rōb'-ōr-āt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *corroborat(e)*; -er.] One who or that which corroborates.

"... a wonderful corroborator of the stomach."—Evelyn: *Acetaria*.

***cōr-rōb'-ōr-āt-ic**, s. [Eng. *corroborat(e)*; -ic.] A strengthener, a corroborant.

"'Tis an excellent corroborative to strengthen the loins."—T. Brown: *Works*, ii. 186. (Davies.)

cōr-rōb'-ōr-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CORROBORATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. **Lit.**: The act or process of strengthening or making stronger.

2. **Fig.**: The act of confirming, establishing, or bearing additional witness to anything; corroboration.

cōr-rōb'-ōr-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *corroboration*; Sp. *corroboracion*; Ital. *corroborazione*, from Lat. *corroboro*.]

*1. **Lit.**: The act or process of strengthening or corroborating the body when weak; strengthening.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of confirming, establishing, or making more certain.

"The lady herself procured a bull, for the better corroboration of the marriage."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

2. That which confirms, establishes, or strengthens a statement, &c.

cōr-rōb'-ōr-ā-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *corroboratif*, from Lat. *corroboro*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. **Lit.**: Having the power or quality of strengthening the body when weak.

2. **Fig.**: Tending to corroborate, confirm, or establish a statement, doctrine, &c.

"... wit and humor are corroborative of religion, and promotive to true faith."—Shaftesbury: *Characteristics*, vol. iii., Misc. 2.

¶ Generally followed by *of*, but occasionally by *to*.

"... a thing consonant to and corroborative to their religion . . ."—Hobbes: *Leviathan*, pt. iv., ch. xli.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation to strengthen the body when weak; a corroborant.

"In the cure of an ulcer . . . you are to mix corroboratives of an astringent faculty . . ."—Wiseman: *Surg.*

cōr-rōb'-ōr-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *corroboratorius*, from *corroboratus*, pa. par. of *corroboro*.] Strengthening or tending to strengthen; confirmatory, corroborative.

cōr-rōb'-ō-rēe', **cor-rōb'-ō-rŷ**, s. [A native word.] The war-dance of the aboriginal Australians.

cōr-rōb'-ō-rŷ-ing, a. [CORROBOREE.] Designed for a place of rendezvous.

"... the *Menura Alberti* scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborating* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., pp. 101-2.

cōr-rōde', v. t. [Fr. *corroder*, from Lat. *corrodo*=to gnaw, to bite; *cor=con=cum=*with, together and *rodo*=to gnaw.]

I. Literally:

1. To eat away by degrees; to consume or wear away gradually; to destroy by corrosion.

"... irregularly corroded like iron by rust."—Cook: *Voyage*, vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. ix.

*2. To consume or dissolve gradually in any way.

"Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do by a dissolvent liquor there provided, corrode and reduce it into a chylus."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To consume or wear away by slow degrees; to prey upon.

"... sad reflection and corroding care."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv., l. 400.

*2. To poison, to embitter, to blight.

"Should jealousy its venom once diffuse, Corroding every thought, and blasting all Love's paradise."

Thomson: *Spring*.

cōr'-rō-dēd, pa. par. or a. [CORRODE.]

cōr-rō-dent, a. & s. [Lat. *corrodens*, pr. par. of *corrodo*=to corrode (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or power of corroding; corrosive.

B. As substantive:

1. **Lit.**: Anything which has the quality or power of corroding; a corrosive.

2. **Fig.**: Anything which consumes or wears away by degrees.

"... a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation."—Bp. of London: *Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 17.

cōr-rō-dēn'-ti-a (ti as shī), s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *corrodens*, pr. par. of *corrodo*=to gnaw to pieces; *cor=con=*together, and *rodo*=to gnaw.]

Entom.: A division or tribe of Orthoptera, containing as its type the Termitidæ, the family of insects to which the destructive white ants belong. (Huxley.)

***cōr-rō-dī-āte**, v. t. [CORRODE.] To corrode or eat away by degrees.

cōr-rō-dī-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *corrodible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being corrodible; corrodibility.

"... corrodible by waters, . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cōr-rō-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CORRODE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of consuming away by corrosion; the state of being corroded.

cōr'-rō-dŷ, s. [CORODY.]

***cōr'-rō-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *corrogo*, from *con=cum=*with, together, and *rogo*=to ask.] To demand at the same time; to bring together.

"Why an hypothesis . . . should be absurdly imagined and arrogantly *corroigated* for the planting of error and falsehood."—Gaule: *Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 107.

***cōr-rōl**, v. t. [Etym. uncertain.] Probably to wrinkle.

"The immortal Sunne

Corrols his cheek to see those rites not done."

Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 231. (Davies.)

cōr-rōs'-i-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *corrosible*; -ity.] The quality of being corrosible; corrodibility.

"*Corrosibility* being the quality that answers corrosiveness, . . ."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 183.

cōr-rōs'-i-ble, a. [Lat. *corrosus*, pa. par. of *corrodo*=to corrode (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -able.] Capable of being corroded; liable to corrosion; corrodible.

cōr-rōs'-i-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *corrosible*; -ness.] The quality of being corrosible; corrosibility.

cōr-rō-sion, s. [Fr. & Sp. *corrosion*; Ital. *corrosione*, from Low Lat. *corrosio*, from Lat. *corrosus*, pa. par. of *corrodo*=to corrode (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. The action or process of eating or consuming away by degrees, as metals are gradually eaten away by acids.

"... a greater resister of corrosion."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 188.

2. The state of being so eaten or consumed away by degrees.

"... enter the cavities, and less accessible parts of the body, without corrosion."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

II. Fig.: The act or process of wearing or consuming away by degrees, as by fretting, anxiety, care, &c.

"A fretful temper will divide

The closest knot that may be tied,

By ceaseless sharp corrosion."

Cowper: *Friendship*.

cōr-rō-sive, ***cor-ros-yve**, ***coresie**, ***corsive**, ***corsey**, ***corzie**, a. & s. [Fr. *corrosif*; Sp. & Port. *corrosivo*, from Lat. *corrosus*, pa. par. of *corrodo*.]

A. As adj.: (Of the forms corrosive and corsyve):

1. **Lit.**: Having the quality or power of eating or consuming away by degrees, as acids do metals.

"Ye floods! descend; ye winds! confirming, blow; Nor outward tempest nor corrosive time."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, . marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Fig.: Consuming or wearing away by degrees, as by melting, anxiety, care, &c.; fretting, vexing.

"In that *corrosive* secrecy which gnaws
The heart to show the effect, but not the cause?"
Byron: *Lara*, i. 16.

B. As subst. (of all forms):

1. Lit.: Any substance which has the quality or power of corroding or dissolving bodies.

"The rough file grates; yet useful is its touch,
As sharp *corrosives* to the scirrous flesh."
Jago: *Edge-Hill*, bk. iii.

2. Fig.: Anything which wears or consumes away the mind by degrees, as care, anxiety, fretting, &c.

"Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

corrosive sublimate, s.

Phar.: Also called Mercuric Chloride, HgCl₂, Bichloride of Mercury, Perchloride of Mercury. Prepared by heating mercuric sulphate with dry sodium chloride; the mercuric chloride sublimes as a white transparent crystalline mass. Specific gravity, 5.43. It is dissolvable in about twenty parts of cold water, and very soluble in alcohol and ether. It precipitates albumen, hence white of egg is an antidote. It is very poisonous, and is used to preserve both animal and vegetable substances. It is used in pharmacy as Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, and as Lotio Hydrargyri Flava when mixed with lime. Corrosive sublimate is a powerful irritant, and is used externally in skin diseases. It is administered internally in syphilis, usually in conjunction with iodide of potassium. It is also much in use by surgeons in an antiseptic spray and as a cleansing agent for sterilizing their operating instruments. As an antiseptic wash for wounds or sores its strength is generally used in proportion of one part of the salt to five thousand of the solvent. [MERCURY.]

***côr-rô-sive, v. t.** [CORROSIVE, a.] To wear or consume away by degrees; to fret away.

"... thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief."
Drayton: *The Barons' Wars*.

côr-rô-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *corrosive*; -ly.]

1. With a corrosive action; so as to corrode.
2. Like a corrosive.

"At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*,"—Boyle: *On Saltpeter*.

†côr-rô-sive-nëss, s. [Eng. *corrosive*; -ness.] The quality of being corrosive; corroding, eating away by degrees.

"Saltpeter betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, . . ."—Boyle: *On Saltpeter*.

***côr-rô-siv'-i-tÿ, s.** [Eng. *corrosiv(e)*; -ity.] Corrosiveness.

côr-ru-gant, a. [Lat. *corrugans*, pr. par. of *corrugo*.] [CORRUGATE, a.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles or furrows.

côr-ru-gâte, v. t. & i. [CORRUGATE, a.]

1. Trans.: To wrinkle, to contract into wrinkles or furrows; to press into wrinkles or folds. [CORRUGATED IRON.]

"Salt excite the appetite by *corrugating* the mouth of the stomach."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 129.

2. Intrans.: To wrinkle or contract the skin.

"... cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

côr-ru-gâte, a. [Lat. *corrugatus*, pa. par. of *corrugo*=to wrinkle; *cor=con*=with, together, and *ru=*to wrinkle; *ru=*a wrinkle.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Wrinkled, contracted into wrinkles or furrows.

"Extended views a narrow mind extend:
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1384.

2. Zool. & Bot.: Applied to surfaces which rise and fall in parallel angles, more or less acute.

côr-ru-gâ-tëd, pa. par. or a. [CORRUGATE, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

2. Bot.: Wrinkled, folded up in every direction. Example, the petals of poppies.

corrugated iron, s. Sheet-metal pressed into wrinkles or folds, so as to give it greater stiffness. It is used in many ways—as sheathing, house-covering, roofing, &c.

côr-ru-gâ-tîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CORRUGATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of contracting or pressing into wrinkles or folds.

corrugating-machine, s. A machine for corrugating sheet-metal. It may be either in the shape of a rolling-mill, with a series of parallel grooves alternating with parallel elevations cut in the

circumference of the central roll, and counterpart grooves and elevations formed in the upper and lower roll; or the corrugation may be effected by simple pressure between dies. (Knight.)

côr-ru-gâ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *corrugatus*, pa. par. of *corrugo*.] A contraction into wrinkles or folds; a wrinkle.

"... the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibers, . . ."—Floyer: *On the Humors*.

côr-ru-gâ-tive, a. [Mod. Lat. *corrugativus*, from Class. Lat. *corrugatus*.] [CORRUGATE.]
Bot.: The same as CORRUGATED (q. v.).

côr-ru-gâ-tôr, s. [Fr. *corrugateur*, from Lat. *corrugatus*.]

Anat.: Producer of wrinkles or folds.

† **Corrugator supercilii:** [Lat.=wrinkler of the eyebrows.] A small, deeply-colored muscle placed at the inner side of the eyebrow. (Quain.)

***cor-ruge, v. i.** [Lat. *corrugo*=to wrinkle.] To frown, to wrinkle. (Cockeram.)

***côr-ru-gent, a.** [Lat. *corrugans*, pr. par. of *corrugo*.] Wrinkling, drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

corrugent muscle, s. [CORRUGATOR.]

***côr-rûmp'-a-ble, a.** [Fr.] Corruptible.

"Descending so, til it be *corruptable*,"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,749.

***côr-rûmp'-çion, *cor-rump-cloun, s.** [O. Fr. *corrumpre*; Lat. *corrumpo*=to corrupt.] [CORRUPT, a.] A corruption.

"Alle *corruptiouns* that we here se."

Hampole: *Prick of Cons.*, 6,352.

***côr-rûmpe, *cor-umpe, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *corrumpre*; Lat. *corrumpo*=to corrupt (q. v.).]

1. Trans.: To corrupt.

2. Intrans.: To become corrupt or bad.

***côr-rûp'-çion, s.** [CORRUPTION.]

côr-rûpt, v. t. & i. [CORRUPT, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To decompose; to turn or change from a sound to a putrescent state; to make or cause to become putrid; to putrefy.

2. To cause to emit a putrid or fetid smell.

"... the land was *corrupted* by reason of the swarm of flies."—Eccl. viii. 24.

3. To make impure or unwholesome.

"As the dead carcasses of unburied men

That do *corrupt* my air, I banish you."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. To defile, vitiate, or infect; to debase or pervert.

"... evil communications *corrupt* good manners."
—1 Cor. xv. 33.

2. To seduce, to lead astray, to defile, to debauch.
3. To seduce or entice to any line of conduct by promises or bribes.

"The prisoners then tried to cajole or to *corrupt* Billop."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To destroy or impair by alterations, additions, or innovations; to introduce errors or imperfections into; to falsify.

***B. Reflex.:** To follow a corrupt line of conduct; To become corrupt.

"... thy people which thou hast brought forth out of Egypt have *corrupted* themselves . . ."—Deut. ix. 12.

C. Intransitive:

1. To cause corruption; to wear away, to destroy or decompose.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*, . . ."—Matt. vi. 19.

2. To become corrupt or putrid; to putrefy.

"The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, . . ."—Bacon.

† For the difference between *to corrupt* and *to contaminate*, see CONTAMINATE; for that between *to corrupt* and *to rot*, see ROT.

côr-rûpt, *cô-rûpt, a. [Lat. *corruptus*, pa. par. of *corrumpo*=to corrupt: *cor=cum*=with, altogether, and *rumpo*=to break.]

1. Literally:

1. Putrid, decomposed, unsound, fetid.

"We be alle engendrit of vile and *corrupt* matiere."
Chaucer: *Farson's Tale*, p. 287.

2. Tainted, spoiled, impure.

"Who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them."—Knolles: *Hist. of the Turkes*.

3. Unsound, diseased.

"... neither doth a *corrupt* tree bring forth good fruit."—Luke vi. 43.

II. Figuratively:

1. Depraved, perverted, tainted with wickedness or vice.

"*Corrupt* was all this world for glotonie."

Chaucer: *Pardoner's Tale*, 12,438.

2. Ready or willing to receive bribes; devoid of uprightness or integrity.

"The chief judges of the realm were *corrupt*, cruel, and timid."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Debased or vitiated by additions, alterations, or innovations.

4. Infected or vitiated with errors; incorrect, not genuine.

"The passage is evidently *corrupt*."—S. J. Hertridge: *Note to Song of Roland*, 792.

côr-rûpt'-ëd, pa. par. or a. [CORRUPT, v.]

côr-rûpt'-ër, *cor-rûpt'-ôr, *cor-rupt-our, s. [Eng. *corrupt*; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. Anything which corrupts or makes putrid.

2. Anything which corrupts or becomes putrid or decomposed.

"... they are brass and iron; they are all *corrupters*."—Jer. vi. 28.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who corrupts, seduces, or leads astray; a seducer, a briber.

"She should have bene brought into an high mountaine, and there throne down headlonges, her *corruptour* being biheaded."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. i.

2. One who debases, vitiates, or perverts by additions, alterations, or innovations.

"... I am indeed not her fool, but her *corrupter* of words."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

***côr-rûpt'-fûl, *côr-rûpt'-fûll, a.** [Eng. *corrupt*; -ful.] Corrupting, corrupt.

"For she by force is still fro me detain'd,
And with *corruptfull* bryoes is to untruth mistrayn'd."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xi. 54.

†côr-rûpt'-i-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *corruptibilité*; Sp. *corruptibilidad*, from Lat. *corruptibilis*, from *corruptibilis*=corruptible (q. v.).] The quality or state of being corruptible. (Lit. & fig.)

"The frequency of elections has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*."—Burke: *Duration of Parliaments*.

côr-rûpt'-i-ble, *cor-rupt-y-ble, a. & s. [Fr. & Sp., from Lat. *corruptibilis*, from *corruptus*=corrupt (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Capable of being made corrupt, decomposed, or putrefied.

"The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature *corruptible*, . . ."—Tillotson.

2. Subject or liable to corruption and decay.

"It bihoueth this *corruptible* thing to clothe uncorruption."—Wycliffe: 1 Cor. xv. 53.

II. Fig.: That may be corrupted morally.

"... that which is not *corruptible*, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, . . ."—1 Peter iii. 4.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: Any body or substance capable of or liable to corruption and decay.

"This *corruptible* must put on incorruption."—1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. Ch. Hist. (pl. *Corruptibles*): The sect called in Latin Corrupticolæ (q. v.).

†côr-rûpt'-i-ble-nëss, s. [Eng. *corruptible*; -ness.] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.

côr-rûpt'-i-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *corruptib(le)*; -ly.] In a corruptible manner; so as to be corrupted or vitiated.

"It is too late; the life of all his blood

Is touch'd *corruptibly*, . . ."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 7.

Côr-rûp-tic'-ôl-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *corruptus*=corrupted, *i* connective, and *colo*=to cultivate, to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian monophysite sect in the sixth century, who maintained that the body of Christ was corruptible. From some of them, and particularly from Themistius, a deacon of Alexandria, and Theodosius, a bishop of that city, sprung the Agnoetæ, who affirmed that while all things were known to the Divine nature in Christ, some things were unknown to His human nature. These views are generally held in the modern churches, but a peculiar point about the Agnoetæ was that they combined with those opinions the other one, that Christ had but a single nature.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

côr-rûpt'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CORRUPT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. Lit.: The state or process of becoming corrupt or putrid.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of seducing or leading astray from the path of integrity.

2. The act of making corrupt by alterations or additions.

"... their innumerable *corruptions* of the Fathers' writings, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. i.

côr-rûp'-tion, ***cor-rup-cion**, ***cor-rup-cioun**, ***co-rup-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *corruption*; Sp. *corrupcion*; Port. *corrupção*, from Lat. *corruptio*, from *corruptus*, *pa. par. of corrumpo.*] [CORRUPT, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of corrupting, decomposing, or making putrid.

2. The state of being corrupted, decomposed, or putrid; putrefaction, decomposition.

"I have said to *corruption*, Thou art my father, . . ."—*Job xvii. 14.*

3. Putrid or corrupt matter.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of corrupting morally; debasing, depraving, perversion from the path of integrity.

"... *corruption* continued to be practiced, with scarcely any intermission, by a long succession of statesmen, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The state of being morally corrupt; depravity, deterioration of morals or character; debasement.

"... the *corruption* that is in the world through lust."—*2 Pet. i. 4.*

*3. A misrepresentation or defamation.

"To keep mine honor from *corruption*."

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. Anything morally corrupting or infectious.

"... sin gathering head

Shall break into *corruption* . . ."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 1.

5. A deterioration or debasement of language.

"... *corruption* of other languages, . . ."—*Raleigh: Hist.*

6. A corrupt reading or version.

***B. Eng. Law:** Impurity of blood arising from the attainder for treason or felony, by reason of which any person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, or from transmitting them to others. In this country corruption of blood is a subject of constitutional inhibition.

"Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament."—*Blackstone.*

¶ For the difference between *corruption* and *depravity*, see DEPRIVITY.

côr-rûp'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *corruption*; *-ist.*] A defender or supporter of corruption. (*Sidney Smith.*)

côr-rûpt'-ive, *a.* [Fr. *corruptif*; Sp. *corruptivo*; Ital. *corruptivo*, from Lat. *corruptivus*, from *corruptus*=corrupt (*q. v.*.)]

1. Having the quality or power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some corruptive quality, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Corruptible; liable to or susceptible of corruption.

"In their *corruptive* mutations into plants, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

côr-rûpt'-less, *a.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-less.*] Free from or not liable to corruption; undecaying.

"All around

The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd."

Dryden: Ovid; Metam., bk. xv.

côr-rûpt'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-ly.*]

1. In a corrupt, vicious, or depraved manner; viciously, perversely, wrongfully.

"We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, . . ."—*Nehem. i. 7.*

2. By means of corruption; through corrupting influences, as bribery.

"O, that estates, degrees and offices

Were not derived *corruptly*, . . ."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., ii. 9.

*3. Improperly, wrongly, against right or reason.

"Alas! Master Pole, what lack of learning and prudence was this, so *corruptly* to judge the matter . . ."—*Styve: Records; Starky to Pole*, No. 8.

4. So as to cause corruption, debasement or loss of correctness.

"We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places."—*Camden: Remains.*

côr-rûpt'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *corrupt*; *-ness.*]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being corrupt, decomposed, or putrid; putrefaction, putrescence.

II. Figuratively:

1. A state of moral corruption, depravity, or impurity.

2. Debasement, impurity, or incorrectness.

côr-rûpt'-rëss, *s.* [Eng. *corrupt*, and *fem. suff. -ress.*] A woman who corrupts.

"Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up."

Beaum. & Fletcher: Wife for a Month.

***côr-rûpt'-riçe**, *s.* [Lat. *corruptrix.*] A corruptress.

"... the *corruptrice* of states and manners both."

—*Holland: Ammianus*, p. 266.

***côr-rÿ**, *v. t.* [CURRY.] To curry.

"To *curry* a horse: *strigilare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***cors** (1), ***coors**, *s.* [CORPS, CORPSE.]

***cors** (2), ***corss**, *s.* [CROSS, *s.*]

1. A cross, specially the Holy Rood.

2. A crucifix.

"Item a bane [bone] coffre, & in it a great *cors* of gold . . ."—*Inventories*, p. 12.

3. A market-place.

4. Money, from the figure of a cross on the reverse of the English silver pennies, &c.

"My purs is [maid] of sic ane skin,

Thair will na *corsses* byd it within."

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 68.

5. The designation of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney.

***cors**, ***corss**, ***corse**, *v. t.* [CROSS, *v.*]

1. To lay one thing across another.

2. To cross over, to go across.

3. To thwart, to oppose.

cor'-sa, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: The name given by Vitruvius to a plat-band or square fascia whose height is more than its projecture. (*Weale.*)

cor'-sage (age as *îg*), *s.* [Fr.] The body or upper skirt of a dress.

***cor'-saint**, ***cor-sant**, ***cor-saunt**, ***cor-saynt**, ***cor-seint**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cors*=a body, and *saint*=holy.] A holy or religious person, a saint.

cor'-sair, *s.* [Fr. *corsaire*, from Prov. *corsari*, from Prov. & Ital. *corsa*=a course, a cruise, from Lat. *cursor*. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A pirate; one who cruises about with an armed vessel, seizing and plundering merchant-vessels, without any commission or authority from any government.

2. A pirate's vessel.

cor'-sāk, ***cor'-sac**, *s.* [A native word.]

Zoöl.: An animal, *Vulpes*, *Canis*, or *Cynalopex corsac*, belonging to the family Canidae. It is a native of Tartary.

***cor'-sa-rÿ**, *s.* [CORSAIR.] A corsair.

***cors'-bōl**, *s.* [Scotch *cors*=cross, and *bol*=bow.] A cross-bow.

corse, *s.* [CORPS, CORPSE.]

*1. A body, living or dead.

†2. A dead body, a corpse. (Only used in poetry.)

corse-encumbered, *a.* Encumbered with corpses.

***corse-present**, *s.* The same as CORPS-PRESENT (*q. v.*.)

corse'-lēt, ***corse-let**, ***cors'-lēt**, *s.* [Fr., a double dimin. of O. Fr. *cors*; Lat. *corpus*=a body; Ital. *corsetto*.]

1. *Old War:* A light cuirass or armor worn to protect the front of the body.

"Many a scar of former fight

Lurk'd beneath his *corselet* bright."

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, bk. xiv.

2. *Entom.:* The thorax; the part of the body to which the wings and legs are attached.

corselet-band, *s.*

The strap or band used for tightening up the corselet and keeping it securely in its place.

"Drew saddle-girth and *corselet-band*."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 27.

***corse'-lēt**, ***cors'-lēt**, *v. t.* [CORSELET,

s.] To surround or girt with, or as with, a corselet.

"Her arms,

Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall

By warranting moon light *corselet* thee."

Beaum. & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen.



Corselet.

cor'-sēt, ***cor-sete**, ***cor-sette**, *s.* [Fr. dimin. of O. Fr. *cors*=a body; Ital. *corsetto*; Low Lat. *corsetus*, from *corpus*=a body.] A bodice, stays. A tight-fitting article of dress, worn principally by women, to give shape to and support the body. Its shape is preserved by strips of steel or whalebone bent to the required form.

cor'-sēt, *v. t.* [CORSET, *s.*] To dress or surround with a corset.

†**cor'-sēt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *corset*; *-ed.*] Dressed in or wearing a corset.

***cors-gard**, *s.* [Fr. *corps de garde*=a court of guard in a camp or fort. (*Cotgrave.*)] A house, a place of residence or refuge.

"Within my own garison and *corsgard*."—*A. Melville: Lett. in Life*, ii. 530.

Cor'-sic-an, *a.* [From Lat., Eng., &c., *Corsica* (*a.*), and Eng. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, immediately north of Sardinia.

¶ *Corsican moss:*

(1) *Bot.:* An algal, *Plocaria Helminthocorton*, a native of the Mediterranean.

(2) *Phar.:* It had formerly a considerable reputation as a vermifuge.

***cor'-sicke**, *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *corsive* (*q. v.*.)] Grieving, fretting.

"What *corsicke* hart such harmelesse soules can greeve."

Great Brittaines Troye, 1609. (*Nares.*)

cor'-si-lyte, *s.* [Lat., Eng., &c., *Corsica*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: The name given by Pinkerton to a variety of Smaragdite.

***cor-sive**, *a. & s.* [A contraction of *corrosive* (*q. v.*.)]

A. As adj.: Corrosive, biting, wearing away.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* A corrosive.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which consumes or wears away by degrees.

"And that same bitter *corsive*, which did eat

Her tender heart and made refraine from meat."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

cors'-lēt, *s.* [CORSELET.]

cors'-lēt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *corselet*; *-ed.*] Wearing or armed with a corselet.

cor-snēd', *s.* [A. S. *corsnēd*, from *cor*, *cer*=a choice, and *snēd*=a bit, a piece.]

A. S. Laws: A sort of ordeal, in which the person accused was obliged to place in his mouth an ounce of bread or cheese previously execrated by the priest. If he ate it freely and without any injury, he was accounted innocent; if, on the contrary, he could not swallow it, or swallowed it with difficulty, he was considered guilty. The consecrated bread was used for this purpose in Christian times.

¶ *Corsned bread:* The bread used for the purpose described under CORSNED (*q. v.*.)

***cors'-ÿ**, ***corsyfe**, ***corssy**, *a.* [O. Fr. *corsu*=gross, fleshy, corpulent. (*Cotgrave.*)] Fat, corpulent.

"*Corsy* (*Corsy* man or woman or best, *A.*); *corpulentus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

corsy-belly, *s.* A shirt for a child, open before; an infant's first shirt. (*Scotch.*)

***cort** (1), ***corte**, ***curt**, *s.* [COURT.]

***cort** (2), *s.* [QUART.]

***cort-stop**, *s.* [Scotch *cort*=quart, and Eng. *stoup* (*q. v.*.)] A vessel which held a quart.

***cort** (3), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *quart*, as being the fourth part of a denier or penny.] A species of French coin, formerly current in Scotland.

"... deneris of Franss, mailyis, *cortis*, mitia . . ."—*Acts Ja. III.*, 1469 (ed. 1814), p. 97.

côr-tan'-ine, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat. *cort*(ex)=bark; Eng. *tan*(nin); and suff. *-ine* (*Them.*) (*q. v.*.)]

Chem.: An organic base, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$, obtained by the action of oxidizing agents on narcotine. It melts at 120°.

cor-tège', *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *corteggio*, from *corte*=a court.] A train of attendants; a procession.

***cor'-tēl**, ***cor-tyl**, *s.* [KIRTLE.]

"Her *cortel* of self sute schene."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 203.

cor-tē-pi-ni-tān'-nīc, *a.* [Lat. *cortex*=bark; *pinus*=a pine; and Eng. *tannic* (*q. v.*.)]

cortepinitannic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid extracted by alcohol from the bark of the Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris*. It is a red powder having the formula $C_8H_8O_4$. Its aqueous solution gives an intense green color with ferric chloride, and a precipitate with lead acetate ($C_8H_7O_4 \cdot 2Pb$).

***cor'-tēr**, *s.* [QUARTER.]

1. A quarter.

2. A cake, so called because marked with a cross.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

Cor-tēs, s. [Sp. & Port. *corte*=a court.] The states or legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, composed of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities. They thus correspond in some measure to the British Houses of Parliament.

"... the ancient Spanish *cortes* having been the same with the English parliament, . . ."—Geddes: *View of the Cortes; Tracts* (1730), i. 318.

cor-tēx (pl. **cor-tī-çēs**), s. [Lat.=the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) The bark of a plant (etym.).

(2) The peridium of certain fungi.

(3) A thin, usually transparent, but close outer layer of tissue in heteromorous lichens. (Thomé.)

2. *Zoöl. & Anat.*: An outer rind on any tissue or structure of the animal or human frame.

"... fibrous matter, surrounded by a layer of vesicular, which forms a rind or *cortex* to it."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. viii., p. 226.

cor-tic-al', a. [Mod. Lat. *corticalis*, from Class. Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark.]

Bot., *Zoöl.*, &c.: Belonging to the outer part of a plant or animal. External as opposed to medullary.

cortical integument, s.

Bot.: The bark or false bark of endogens.

cortical layer, s.

Zoöl.: The layer of consistent sarcode which in the Infusoria incloses the chyme mass, and is surrounded by the cuticle. It is called also the parenchyma of the body. (Nicholson.)

cortical stratum, s.

Bot.: The superficial layer of tissue in the thallus of a lichen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cortical tissue, s.

Bot.: A tissue in the stem of dicotyledonous plants just beneath the epidermis. It is often separated into two portions, an outer and an inner cortex. (Thomé.)

cor-tī-cār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and fem. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Lathridiidae.

***cor-tī-cā'-tā**, s. *pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *corticatus*=covered with bark.]

Zoöl.: "Barked corals," corals with bark. A namesometimes applied to corals possessing a fixed calcareous or horny axis of some solidity, from which the fleshy portions project like branches from the stem of a tree. They are now ranked under Zoantharia and Alcyonaria.

cor-tic-āte, **†cor-tic-ā-tēd**, a. [Lat. *corticatus*=covered with bark.]

Bot.: Coated; harder externally than internally.

cor-tic'-īc, a. [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)= . . . cork.]

corticic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$. An acid found in the alcoholic extract from cork. An amorphous cinnamon-colored powder, which is precipitated by water from the alcoholic extract. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a deep-red solution.

cor-tic'-ī-fēr, s. [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=cork, and *fero*=to bear.] One of the Corticata or barked corals.

cor-tic'-īf-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat: *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing bark.

cor-tic'-ī-form, a. [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Of the form or appearance of bark.

cōr-tī-çin, s. [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: An amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder obtained from the bark of the Aspen, *Populus tremula*. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in acetic acid, and is precipitated by water or sulphuric acid.

cor-tī-cōse, a. [Lat. *corticatus*=full of bark.] Full of bark, abounding in bark, corticous.

cor-tī-coūs, a. [Lat. *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] The same as CORTICOSE (q. v.).

cor-tī-lē, s. [Ital., from Low Lat. *cortile*, *curtile*.]

Architecture:

1. A small court surrounded or inclosed by the appurtenances of a building. It was an important feature in the architecture of the early Christian churches or basilicas, and was usually square in plan.

2. The court-yard or area of a dwelling-house.

cor-tī-nā, s. [Lat.=a round vessel, a kettle, a caldron.]

Bot.: That portion of the velum in a fungal which adheres to the margin of the pollen when the latter is in fragments. The filamentous ring of some Agarics.

cor-tīn-ār'-ī-oūs, s. [Lat. *cortin(a)* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-arius*, from Lat. suff. *arius*.]

Bot.: The same as CORTINATE (q. v.).

cor-tīn-ār'-ī-ūs, s. [Lat. *cortin(a)*, and suff. *-arius*.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, closely akin to Agaricus. They have a spider-like web, and bright red-brown spores. The species are numerous.

cor-tī-nāte, s. [Lat. *cortin(a)*, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: Having the structure like that of a cobweb; cortinarius.

cor-tū-şa, s. [Named after J. A. Cortusus, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

Bot.: A genus of Primulaceæ, containing but one known species, a plant from the northern and alpine parts of the eastern hemisphere. The radical leaves have long petioles. Inflorescence umbelliferous, the flowers with a tubular 10-toothed calyx; a corolla with a short tube; 5 stamens; and a 5-celled capsule dehiscent from the apex, and giving forth many seeds.

cor-tū-şal, a. [Mod. Lat. *cortus(a)*, and Eng. &c., suff. *-al*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus Cortusa, or having it for a type.

† *Cortusal Alliance*: [CORTUSALES.]

cor-tū-sā'-lēş, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cortusa* (q. v.), and pl. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot. (*The Cortusal Alliance*): An alliance of perigynous exogens, containing the orders Hydrophyllaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Plantaginaceæ, Primulaceæ, and Myrsinaceæ. The flowers are generally dichlamydeous, monopetalous, and symmetrical; the placenta free and central; the embryo lying amid much albumen.

cō-rūn-dēl'-līte, s. [Mod. Lat., &c., *corundum*; dimin. suff. *-ell*; and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as MARGARITE (q. v.).

cō-rūn-dōph'-īl-līte, **co-rūn-dōph'-ī-līte**, s. [Dana, who gives the form *corundophilite*, derives it from Lat., &c., *corundum*, and Gr. *philos*=a friend. The *British Museum Catalogue* alters this to *corundophyllite*, which would be from Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Min.: A variety of Clinoclone (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana, on the contrary, considers Clinoclone as properly separating into two minerals, one of which is Corundophilite. It is a monoclinic mineral crystal, being in double hexagonal prisms. The hardness is 2.5; the specific gravity 2.9; the color green; the luster of the cleavage faces somewhat pearly. Composition: Silica, 24.0-25.06; alumina, 25.9-30.7; protoxide of iron, 14.8-16.5; magnesia, 16.4-22.7; and water, 10.6-11.9. It has strong double refraction.

cō-rūn-dūm, ***co-rīn-dōn**, ***co-rī-vīn'-dūm**, ***co-rī-vēn'-dūm**, s. [Hindust., &c., *karund*.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Gen.*: A rhombohedral transparent or translucent mineral, very tough when compact. Its hardness is 9, its specific gravity 3.9-4.16. Its luster is generally vitreous; its colors blue, red, yellow, brown, gray, or nearly white; its streak in all cases colorless. It consists of pure alumina—i. e., oxygen, 46.6, and aluminum, 53.4=100. Chemically viewed, it is aluminum-oxide, Al_2O_3 . There are three varieties of it—Sapphire, Corundum proper, and Emery. (See these words.)

2. *Spec.* (*Corundum proper*): It includes the species of the genus which are dark in color and only translucent. But its hues may be light blue, gray, brown, or black. It is found in the Carr'ic, near Ava, and in China. (Dana.)

cō-rūs'-cānt, a. [Lat. *coruscans*, pr. par. of *corusco*=to gleam, to glitter.] Gleaming, glittering in flashes; flashing.

"His praises are like those *coruscant* beams."—Howell, bk. iv., let. 49.

cōr'-ūs-cāte, v. *i.* [Lat. *coruscatus*, pa. par. of *corusco*=to gleam, to glitter, to flash.] To gleam, to glitter in flashes, to flash.

"... more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, . . ."—Greenhill: *Art of Embroidering*, p. 331.

cōr'-ūs-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *coruscatio*, from *corusco*, pa. par. of *corusco*.]

1. *Lit.*: A flash, a sudden gleam or burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a brilliant radiation.

"We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.*: A brilliant display of intellectual power or wit.

"There are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy."—Hallam.

cor-vēe', s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *corvada*, *corroada*, *corroata*, *corrogata*, from Lat. *corrogo*=to ask together: *cor=cum*=with, together; and *rogo*=to ask.]

Feudal Law: An obligation on the tenants or inhabitants of certain districts to perform certain services for their lord, such as the maintenance of roads, &c.

***cor-veile**, s. [CORAL.]

"She bends like *corveille* when too ranke it grows."—Heywood: *Troia Britannica* (1609). (Halliwell.)

cor-vētte', ***cor'-vēt**, s. [Fr. *corvette*; Port. & Sp. *corveta*; Lat. *corbita*=a slow-sailing vessel; *corbis*=a basket.]

Naut.: A man-of-war, having a flush deck, and carrying from eighteen to twenty-six guns in one tier. It ranks next below a frigate (q. v.).

"... a *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English."—Sidney: *State-Papers*, Lett. (1636), vol. ii. 436.

cor-vēt'-tō, s. [Ital.]

Manege: A curvet (q. v.).

"You must draw the horse in his career with his manege, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping."—Peacham: *On Drawing*.

cor'-vī-dæ, s. *pl.* [Lat. *corv(us)*, and suff. *-idae*.]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral birds containing the crows and their allies. The bill is strong, more or less compressed; the upper mandible to a certain extent curved, the tip notched; the nostrils are covered with stiff bristle-like feathers pointing forward. They can walk, run, or fly with equal ease. Their nest is of sticks, lined with soft materials. They may be divided into five sub-families: (1) *Streperinae*, or Piping Crows; (2) *Garrulinae*, or Jays; (3) *Callæatinæ*, or Tree Crows; (4) *Corvinæ*, or True Crows; and (5) *Pyrrhocoracinae*. (See these words.)

cor'-vī-næ, s. *pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *corvinus*=pertaining to the raven.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Corvidæ (q. v.). It is represented in various places by one or more of its prominent genera *Corvus* (Crow), *Pica* (Magpie), *Garrulus* (Jay), and *Nucifraga* (Nutcracker) (q. v.).

cor'-vine, a. [Lat. *corvinus*=pertaining to the raven.] Pertaining to any of the crows.

cor'-vō-rant, s. [CORMORANT.]

"The shags being our *corvorant* or water-crow."—Cooke: *Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iv., ch. ii.

cor'-vūs, s. [Lat.=a raven . . . the constellation *Corvus*.]

1. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family *Corvinæ* and the family *Corvidæ*. The bill is straight, large, compressed, convex, and curved toward the point; the nostrils are open; the fourth quill of the wings the longest; the tail even-rounded or rectilinear. There are many species of the genus, and they are scattered over the world. There are six principal species: (1) *Corvus corax*, the Raven; (2) *C. corone*, the Carrion Crow; (3) *C. cornix*, the Hooded Crow or Royston Crow; (4) *C. frugilegus*, the Rook; (5) *C. monedula*, the Jackdaw; (6) the best known being *C. americanus*, the common Crow of this country, so destructive to the crops. The common crow of India is *C. splendens*. [CROW, RAVEN, ROOK, &c.]

2. *Palæont.*: Representatives of the genus *Corvus* occur from the Miocene onward.

3. *Astron.*: One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations. Sometimes it is combined with Hydra, another of the fifteen, and figures as Hydra and *Corvus*. Yet another, viz., Crater, the Cup, has been superadded, but this is obsolete.

***cor'-vŷ**, s. [Fr. *courbeau*=a certain warlike instrument. (*Cotgrave*.)] A hooked or crooked iron used to pull down buildings or walls in a siege.

"Here coked *Corvies*, fleeing brydges tall,
Their scathful Scorpions, that ruyne the wall."

Hudson: *Judith*, p. 33.

cōr'-ŷ-bānt (pl. **†corybants**) (Eng.), **corybantes** (Lat.), s. [Gr. *korybas*, genit. *korybantos*.] A priest of the goddess Cybele, in Phrygia, whose rites were accompanied with wild music, dancing, &c.

cōr'-ŷ-bānt'-ī-āsm, s. [Eng. *corybant*; *i* connective; and suff. *-asm*.]

Med.: A kind of frenzy in which the patient is affected with fantastic visions and want of sleep. (*Dunghison*.)

cōr'-ŷ-bān'-tīc, ***cōr'-ŷ-bān'-tīck**, a. [Gr. *korybantikos*=pertaining to the Corybantes.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or relating to the Corybantes or their rites.

2. *Fig.*: Mad, frenzied, frantic.

cō-rŷç'-ī-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *corycium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cō-rŷ-ċi-ŭm, s. [From Gr. *korus*=a helmet, which the flower somewhat resembles. (Loudon, Paxton, &c.)] Is it not rather from *kōrykion*, dimin. of *kōrykos*=a leathern sack or wallet for provisions?]
Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Ophreæ. It has saccate petals, and the lateral sepals connate. Nine or ten species are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

***cōr-ŷ-dā'-lī-a**, s. [CORYDALIS.]

Chem.: The same as CORYDALINE (q. v.).

cōr-ŷd'-a-līe, **†cōr-ŷd'-a-lī'-nā**, s. [Mod. Lat. *corydalis* (q. v.), and suff. *-ine*, *-ina* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A weak organic base, $C_{13}H_{19}NO_4$. Corydalin occurs in the roots of *Corydalis bulbosa*, *C. fabacea*, and *Aristolochia cava*. The root is exhausted with water containing hydrochloric acid, the solution precipitated by sodium carbonate, the precipitate dried and treated with alcohol, and the solution allowed to crystallize. Corydalin crystallizes in colorless needles, which melt at 130° . Nitric acid converts it into a red-brown resin. Corydalin is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, forming a bitter solution. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it, following a dark orange solution.

cōr-ŷd'-a-līs, s. [From Gr. *korydallis*=the crested lark, the spur of which those of the fumitories somewhat resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, tribe Fumariæ. There are four petals, one of them gibbous and spurred at the base; the ovary has many ovules; the pod is two-valved, compressed, many-seeded, the seeds with a crest. *Corydalis claviculata*, the White Climbing Corydalis, has long, very slender, much-branched stems, pinnate leaves, the petioles ending in tendrils; the flowers small, pale yellow, almost white. The tubers of *C. tuberosa* contain a peculiar alkali called Corydalin (q. v.). *C. bulbosa* has an aromatic tuber very bitter, and at the same time somewhat astringent and acrid. It was formerly used as a substitute for the Birthworts in expelling intestinal worms and as an emmenagogue.

† *Climbing Corydalis*:

(1) *Corydalis claviculata*. [CORYDALIS.]

(2) An American name for Adlumia. (Treas. of Bot.)

cōr-ŷl'-ā-ċē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *corylus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-accæ*.]

Bot.: Mastworts. An order of diclinous exogens, alliance Quernales. It consists of trees and shrubs with alternate, simple, exstipulate leaves, often with the veins running straight from the midrib to the margin. Male flowers amentaceous, with 5 to 20 stamens; female having the ovary crowned by the rudiment of an adherent calyx, seated within a coriaceous involucre called a cupule; ovary with two or more cells; ovules pendulous or peltate. Among the genera are Carpinus (Hornbeam), Corylus (Hazel), Fagus (Beech), Castanea (Chestnut), and Quercus (Oak). Found in the temperate parts of the Old and New Worlds. In the tropics they grow chiefly on mountains. In 1844 Lindley enumerated eight genera, and estimated the species at 265.

cōr-ŷlōph'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *corylophus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of pentamerous beetles. Type, *Corylophus*.

cōr-ŷl'-ōph-ūs, s. [Gr. *korys*=a helmet, and *lōphos*=the back of the neck, . . . a crest.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Corylophidæ.

cōr-ŷl'-ūs, s. [Lat. *corylus*; Gr. *korylos*, from *korys*=a helmet, the fruit appearing as if covered with one.]

1. **Bot.**: The Hazel-nut. A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Corylaceæ. The barren flowers are in a cylindrical catkin, the scales 3-cleft, the middle lobe covering the two side ones; stamens three, with one-celled anthers. Fertile flowers 1 or 2 together, within a minute involucre of 2 to 3 cohering, lacerated, hairy scales, the whole constituting a short catkin; stigmas two, filiform; nut invested with the enlarged united scales of the involucre. *Corylus Avellana* is the Common Hazel-nut or Hazel (q. v.).

2. **Palæo-botany**: A species of *Corylus* is found in the Miocene.

cōr-ŷmb, ***cōr-ŷm'-būs**, s. [Lat. *corymbus*=a cluster of ivy berries, or of fruit or flowers; Gr. *korymbos*=the uppermost point, head or end.]

Botany:

*1. In Pliny what is now called a capitulum. This is not the corymb of modern botanists.

"Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy; amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compounded discoid flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marigold."—Quincy.

2. A kind of inflorescence, akin to the raceme in having stalked flowers, but differing in having the lower pedicels so long that their flowers are elevated to the same level as those of the upper ones. Examples, the Wallflower, the Elder, &c.

† *Compound Corymb*:

Bot.: A corymb the expansion of which is centrifugal instead of centripetal, i. e., it commences at the center instead of the circumference. A branched corymb, each of whose divisions is corymbos, is more generally called a Fascicle (q. v.).

***cōr-ŷm'-bī-āte**, **cōr-ŷm'-bī-āt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *corymbus*, i connective, and suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.] Garnished with branches [bunches (?) of berries. (Johnson.)]

cōr-ŷm'-bīf-ēr-æ, s. pl. [Lat. fem. pl. of *corymbifer*=bearing clusters of ivy berries, from *corymbus* [CORYMB], and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: The name given in 1789 by Jussieu to the sub-order of Composite plants afterward called Asteraceæ. It is one of three sub-orders of Compositæ, the others being Cynarocephalæ and Cichoraceæ.

cōr-ŷm'-bīf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *corymbus*= . . . a corymb; *fero*=to bear; and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: Bearing fruit or berries on branches. (Johnson.)

2. **Bot.**: Bearing corymbes.

cōr-ŷm'-bī-tēs, s. [Lat. *corymbites*; Gr. *korymbitēs*=a plant, *Euphorbia platyphyllos*.]

Entom.: A genus of Elateridæ.

cōr-ŷm'-bōse, a. [Mod. Lat. *corymbosus*, from Lat. *corymbus* [CORYMB], and suff. *-osus*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to or consisting of the inflorescence called a corymb, or having a structure resembling it. Thus there may be a corymbous panicle, and even the branches in a plant may be corymbous.

† *Corymbous raceme*:

Bot.: A corymb elongated to a raceme. Example, the Candytuft, *Iberis*.

†cōr-ŷm'-bōse'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *corymbous*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: In a corymbous manner.

†cōr-ŷm'-bōūs, a. [Eng. *corymb*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: The same as CORYMBOSE (q. v.).

†cōr-ŷm'-bū-lōse, a. [Dimin. of *corymbus*, and Eng. suff. *-ose*, from Lat. *-osus*.]

Bot.: Having, containing, or consisting of a small corymb.

***cōr-ŷm'-bū-lōūs**, a. [Dimin. of Lat. *corymbus*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: The same as CORYMBULOSE (q. v.).

cō-rŷ-nē, s. [Gr. *korynē*=a club. So named because the tentacles are sometimes club-shaped.]

Zoöl.: A family of marine Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Corynidæ.

cōr-ŷ-nē-tēs, s. [Gr. *korynētēs*=a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Cleridæ.

cōr-ŷ-nē-ŭm, s. [Gr. *korynē*=a club, and Lat. neut. suff. *-um*.]

Bot.: A genus of coniomycetous fungals, growing on dead twigs. It has dark naked spores radiating from a receptacle.

cōr-ŷn-id, s. [Gr. *korynē*=a club, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Zoöl.: A member of the order Corynida (q. v.).

"More recently a supposed *Corynid* called *Palæocoryne* has been described from the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland."—Nicholson: *Zoöl.*, ch. xii.

cōr-ŷn'-ī-dā, s. pl. [CORYNID.]

1. **Zoöl.**: An order of Hydrozoa, sub-class Hydroida. The animal is simple, consisting of a single polypite; or, if compound, then of several polypites, united by a common flesh or cœnosarc. The reproductive organs are in the form of gynophores. They are sometimes called also Tubularida or Pipe Corallines.

2. **Palæont.**: They occur fossil in various formations.

cōr-ŷn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coryn(e)*, and suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of marine Hydroid Polypes, in which the animals are naked or have only the rudiments of a polypidom. They are now generally elevated into an order, Corynida (q. v.).



Corymb, Elder Tree.

cōr-ŷn-id'-ī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *korynē*=a club, and *eidos*=form: dimin. of *korynē*.]

Bot.: Processes stuck into the margin of the germinating leaf of ferns and containing spiral threads.

cōr-ŷn-ite, s. [Gr. *korynē*=a club, and Eng. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral crystallizing in octahedrons, with convex faces or globularly. The hardness is 4.5-5; the specific gravity 5.9-6; the luster metallic; the color silvery white, or on a fresh fracture steel-gray. Composition: Arsenic, 37.83; antimony, 13.45; sulphur, 17.19; nickel, 28.86; and iron, 1.98. Found in Carinthia. (Dana.)

cōr-ŷn-ō-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *korynē*=a club, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Myrsinaceæ. They have entire smooth leaves and clusters of white flowers. They are natives of New Zealand. The fruits of *Corynocarpus vulgaris* are used in that country in times of scarcity, but the seeds, unless steamed and otherwise treated, are poisonous.

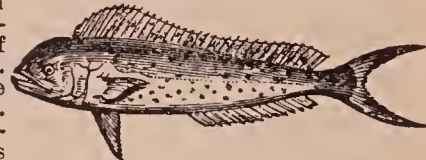
cōr-ŷ-phā, s. [Gr. *koryphē*=the top, because the leaves are only at the summit of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of palms, the type of the tribe Coryphææ (q. v.). They have fan-shaped leaves, perfect flowers on branching bracteate spikes, three petals, six stamens, and a one-seed berried fruit. About five species are known, all from tropical Asia. *Corypha umbra culifera* is the Talipot-tree. [TALIPOT.]

cōr-ŷ-phæ'-nā, s. [Gr. *koryphaina*=a fish, the same as *hippouros*=horse-tail, i. e., the *Coryphæna hippuris*, described below.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberidæ, or by some it is made the type of a family Coryphænidæ (q. v.). The head is greatly elevated, and the palate and jaws both furnished with teeth. *Coryphæna hippuris* and several other species are found in the Mediterranean and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic.

They pursue the flying fish. The first-mentioned species is one of the two animals called the Dolphin. It has beautiful metallic tints, looking golden while in the water. It is about five feet long.



Coryphæna Hippuris.

It has beautiful metallic tints, looking golden while in the water. It is about five feet long.

cōr-ŷ-phæ'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coryphæna* (q. v.), and suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of spiny-finned fishes. They have a dorsal fin running along the whole length of the back; the ventral fins are small or wanting; the dorsal and anal fins are generally high. All the species are marine. [CORYPHÆNA.]

cōr-ŷ-phē'-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coryph(a)*, and suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Palms, of which the type is *Corypha*. It is divided into two families, Sabalidæ and Phœnicidæ.

cōr-ŷ-phēe', s. [Fr.] A ballet-dancer. [CORYPHEUS.]

cōr-ŷ-phē-ūs, **cōr-ŷ-phæ-ūs**, s. [Gr. *koryphaios*=(a.) at the top or head. (s.) the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama; *koryphē*=a head.]

1. **Lit.**: A chief of a theatrical chorus or company.

*2. **Fig.**: The leader of any party.

cō-rŷph'-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *choryphē*=a point, and *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of ungulate mammals, the typical one of the family Coryphodontidæ. The genus was founded by Prof. Owen on fragmentary materials. He showed its resemblance to the Tapirs. From the ampler remains obtained in this country, Marsh has proved that there were five toes. This necessitates the removal of the genus from the Tapiridæ. Found in the Eocene of North America and Europe.

cō-rŷph-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *coryphodon* (genit. *coryphodontis*), and suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of ungulate mammals. Only known genus, *Coryphodon* (q. v.).

cō-rŷs'-tēs, s. [Gr. *korystēs*=a warrior.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Brachyurous (Short-tailed) Crustaceans. The chelæ (i. e., the anterior feet) are, in the males, about twice as long as the body; in the females, they are not remarkably long.

cō-rŷs'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *corystes* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Type *Corystes* (q. v.).

cōr-ŷ-thā'-ix, s. [Gr. *korythaix*=a helmet shaking with waving plume: *korys*, a helmet, and *aissō*=to move quickly, to dart.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Musophagidæ. It contains the Touracos. They are African birds with a green body, and the quill feathers of the wings and tail violet or red.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cō-rŷ'-za, s. [Lat. *coryza*; Gr. *koryza*, from *korsē*=the side of the head.]

Med.: A "cold in the head," with running at the nose, defluxion of phlegm, &c.

cōs (1), **†coss**, s. [Mahratta, &c.] A measure of distance in India, averaging about two English miles. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

Cōs (2), s. The name of an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey.

cos-lettuce, s.

Bot.: A curly variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.

***cōs** (3), ***cosse**, ***kosse**, s. [A. S. *cos*.] A kiss, an embrace. [*Kiss*.]

"A suete *cos* of thy mouth."

Lyric Poems, p. 92.

cōs'-al-ite, s. [Named from Cosala, in the province of Sinaloa, in Mexico, where it is found.]

Min.: A soft and brittle mineral of a metallic luster and a lead-gray color, consisting of sulphur 18.10, bismuth 42.25, and lead 41.65.

***cosche** (1), ***cosh**, s. [*COSSHE*.]

***cosche** (2), s. [Fr. *coche*.] A coach.

cōs-çin'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *koskinon*, dimin. of *koskinon*=a sieve.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Menispermaceæ. An infusion of the wood and bark of *Coscinum indicum* is regarded as furnishing an excellent stomachic. *C. fenestratum* is used in Ceylon as a tonic and diuretic. It is called *Weni-vel*.

cōs-çin-ō-dis'-cūs, s. [Gr. *koskinon*=a sieve, and *diskos*=a quoit.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, with free frustules and areolar valves, beautiful to the view. About forty-one species are known. Some are fossil in Virginia, Bermuda, &c., in recent rocks.

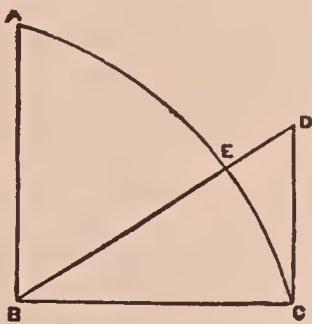
cōs-çin-ō-mān'-çŷ, ***cōs-kin-ō-mān'-çŷ**, s. [Gr. *koskinon*=a sieve, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination effected by means of a sieve, which was either suspended or fixed on the point of a pair of shears. The diviner then uttered a certain formula, and repeated the names of any persons suspected of a crime. If the sieve moved at the mention of any name, that person was considered as guilty.

***cose**, **coiss**, ***coss**, ***coyse**, v. t. [Perhaps a corruption of *choose* (q. v.).] To exchange, to give or take in barter.

"The traist Alethes
With him hes helmes *cosit*, and gaif him his,"
Douglas: Virgil, 286. 33.

cō-sē'-cant, s. [Eng. *co*, a contraction for complement first introduced by Gunter, and *secant* (q. v.).]

Geom.: The secant of the complement of an arc or angle—i. e., the secant of the arc or angle necessary to make the cosecant the other one up to 90°. Let A C be a quadrant, then the arcs A E and E C are complements of each other; so also are the angles A B E and E B C. Let C D be a tangent to the quadrant or the circle of which it constitutes a part, then B D is the secant of the arc E C or the angle E B C, and the cosecant of the arc E A or the angle E B A.



Cosecant.

cō-seiŝ'-mał, a. & s. [Lat. *co*=together, and Gr. *seismos*=an earthquake.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the line described under B.

B. As subst.: The line in which a "wave shell" reaches the earth at the same time. (*Rossiter*.) [*SEISMOLOGY*.]

cō-sēn'-tī-ent (ti as shī), a. [Pref. *co*=cum=with, together, and Eng. *sentient* (q. v.).] Perceiving with or together.

***coseri**, s. [Scotch *coiss*, *cose*=to bargain, and suff. *-ri*=ry.] Bargaining, traffic.

"To carpe of *coseri*, whene captyfis ere takyne,"
Morte Arthure, 1,582.

cō-ŝeŷ, **cō-ŝŷ**, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adj.: Snug, comfortable, warm.

B. As subst.: A padded covering for a teapot, put over it to retain the heat.

***cosh**, a. [Etym. doubtful.] [*COSEX*.]

1. Snug, comfortable.

2. Intimate, well acquainted.

cōsh'-ēr, v. t. [Ir. *cosair*=a feast, a banquet.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To treat kindly; to welcome, to make comfortable.

"Such a worthy guest to *cosher*."

Irish Hudibras. (*Nares*.)

2. **Old Irish Feudal Law**: To levy certain taxes on; to demand coshering from.

cōsh'-ēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *cosher*; -er.] One who practiced coshering.

"... idle *cosherers* who claimed to be descended from good Irish families."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

cōsh'-ēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*COSHER*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Old Irish Feudal Law: A custom whereby the lord was entitled to exact from his tenant food and lodging for himself and his followers at the tenant's house. It was in connection with this practice of coshering, to which the political circumstances of Ireland from time to time gave an unhappy stimulus, that the word *Tory* arose. [*TORY*.]

"... many of the native aristocracy whose lives had been spent in *coshering* or marauding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***cōsh'-lŷ**, adv. [Scotch *cosh*, and Eng. suff. -ly.] Snugly, comfortably, cosily.

***cō-ŝi-ēr**, ***cō-zī-ēr**, s. [Fr. *coudre* (pa. par. *cousu*=to patch, to sew: Lat. *con*=cum=with, together, and *suo*=to sew.) A botcher, a patcher, a cobbler.

"... ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches . . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

cō-sig-nīf'-i-cā-tive, a. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *significative* (q. v.).] Having the same signification or meaning. (*Cockeram*.)

cō-sig'-nī-ta-rŷ, **cō-sig'-nī-tōr-ŷ**, a. & s. [Lat. pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *signatory* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Signing any document, especially a treaty, in conjunction with another.

B. As subst.: One who signs any document, especially a treaty, in conjunction with others.

cō-ŝi-lŷ, ***cō-ŝie-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *cosy*; -ly.] Snugly, comfortably.

"Cantly and *cosiely* I lie."—*Ramsay: Poems*, i. 74.

***cosin**, ***cosyn**, s. & a. [*COUSIN*.]

***cōŝ'-in-age**, ***cos'-en-age**, ***cos-yn-age** (age as iŝ), s. [Fr. *cousinage*=kindred.] [*COUSIN*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Kindred, relationship.

"Not for no *cosynage* ne alliance."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,550.

2. Relations, connections.

"Alle hys bretheren, and al his *cosynage*."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* i. 6.

3. A nation, race, or family.

"In thee shal be blissyd alle *cosynages* of the erthe."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xii. 3.

II. Law:

1. Kindred or relationship by blood.

2. Deceit, fraud; that kind of circumvention and wrong, which has no other specific name. (*Bouvier*.)

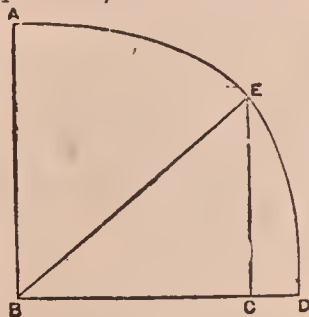
cō-sine, s. [Eng. *co*, a contraction for complement, and *sine*.]

Geom.: The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Let A E D be a quadrant, divided into the two arcs A E and E D, which are complements of each other; then E C, which is the sine of the arc E D, is the cosine of A E. E C is the sine also of the angle E B C, and the cosine of A B E.

¶ **Law of the cosine**:

Physics: The law that the intensity of oblique rays is proportional to the cosine of the angle which these rays form with the normal to the surface. MM. Desains and De la Provostaye have shown that it is true only within very narrow limits—viz., only with bodies like lampblack, destitute of reflecting power. (*Ganot*.)

¶ The law of the cosine cannot, therefore, be rendered available exactly to measure the diminution in the intensity of radiant heat for each degree that the sun declines. As stated, the law is true only of bodies destitute of reflective power where the solar rays are not.



Cosine.

cōŝ-mār'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *kosmarion*, dimin. of *kosmos*.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ. It has single cells, constructed in the middle. Rabenhorst describes seventy-seven species. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

cōŝ-mēt'-ic, ***cōŝ-mēt'-ick**, a. & s. [Fr. *cosmétique*, from Gr. *kosmētikos*=skilled in decoration, from *kosmeō*=to decorate, to adorn: *kosmos*=order, beauty.]

A. As adjective:

1. Skilled in dressing or adorning the hair, skin, &c.

"One of this useful profession [a barber], this order of cosmetic philosophers."—*Tatler*, No. 34.

2. Pertaining to or used for the dressing or adorning the hair, skin, &c.

"I was never permitted to sleep till I had passed through the cosmetic discipline."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 130.

B. As substantive:

1. **Lit.**: Any preparation used to make and preserve the skin soft, clear, and white; an artificial help to beautify the complexion.

¶ Many cosmetics, though improving the complexion for the moment, injure it at last. The best of them is a poor substitute for that beauty which fresh air, exercise, temperance, regularity of habits, and contentment tend to produce.

"The oil of the casheu is used as a cosmetic by the ladies to remove freckles and sun-burning."—*Granger: The Sugar-Cane*, 137 (Note).

2. **Fig.**: Anything which will preserve the clearness, openness, or frankness of the countenance.

"No better cosmetics than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

cōŝ-mēt'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *cosmetic*; -al.] Used for beautifying, adorning, or improving.

"... the *cosmetical* (but to my aims truly vital) parts of it."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 77.

cōŝ-mī'-a, s. [Gr. *kosimos*=well ordered; from *kosmos*=order.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family *Cosmidæ* (q. v.). *Cosmia trapezina* is a grayish ochereous or reddish ochereous moth, abundant everywhere. The larva is fond of other caterpillars. (*Stainton*.)

cōŝ-mīc, **cōŝ-mīc-al**, a. [Gr. *kosmikos*=of the world or universe, from *kosmos* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

(1) **Gen.**: Pertaining to the universe, or to the laws through which its beautiful order is maintained.

(2) **Specially**:

(a) Pertaining to this earth.

(b) Pertaining to the solar system of which it constitutes a part.

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) Beautifully ordered.

(2) Requiring for its development a great space of time.

II. Astron.: Rising or setting with the sun, as opposed to achronical.

¶ **Cosmic speed**:

Astron.: Speed like that of the planets, meteors, or such other heavenly bodies (*Ogilvie*, ed. by *Annandale*.)

cōŝ-mīc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cosmical*; -ly.]

Astron.: With the sun; not achronically. (Used of a star which rises or sets with the sun.)

cōŝ-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cosmia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, sub-section *Noctuina*. The wings are of moderate size; the antennæ generally simple; the abdomen smooth, slender in the male; anterior wings rather pointed at the tip; wings in repose forming a very inclined roof; larva elongate, bright colored, rather flattened beneath; living between the united leaves of trees. Genera, *Cosmia* and *Tethea*. (*Stainton*.)

***cōŝ-mō-crāt**, s. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and *kratēō*=to rule, to govern.] A prince of this world.

"You will not think, great *cosmocrat* . . ."

Southey: The Devil's Walk.

cōŝ-mōg'-ōn-al, a. [Gr. *kosmogonos*=creating the world, and Eng., &c., suff. -al.] Relating to cosmogony, relating to the commencement of the world; cosmogonical.

cōŝ-mō-gōn'-ic, **cōŝ-mō-gōn'-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *kosmogonos*=creating the world.] Relating to cosmogony (q. v.).

cōŝ-mōg'-ōn-ist, s. [Ger. *kosmogonist*, from Gr. *kosmogonia*.] [*COSMOGONY*.] One who speculates on the origin of the world.

"... *cosmogonists* were not at all restricted, in building their systems, to the agency of known causes."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. iii.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aŝ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-†tion**, **-ŝion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

cōš-mōg'-ōn-ŷ, s. [Fr. *cosmogonie*; Sp. & Port. *cosmogonia*, all from Gr. *kosmogonia*=the creation or origin of the world: *kosmos*=order, . . . the world [COSMOS], and *gonos*=that which is begotten, a child, . . . a begetting; *gignomai*=to be produced, to become; root *genō* or *gen*, Sans. *gān*.] The origin or creation of the world; an investigation or dissertation regarding it.

¶ Cosmogony and geology, though having certain relations to each other, are still distinct, cosmogony inquiring into the first origin of things, and geology commencing at a period when, that origin having taken place, successive events in the earth's history began to leave behind them memorials from which their character might be more or less clearly reasoned out. Various epochs may be traced in its history.

(1) *Ancient Cosmogony Unmodified by the Bible*: The subject more or less occupied speculative minds in most ancient countries, and a work formally named *Kosmogonia* was published by a Greek poet and philosopher, Parmenides, believed to have written about 503 B. C. A prevalent opinion among the most ancient theologians—Egyptian, Hindoo, Greek, and Roman—was that the world was created by the Supreme Being. Various philosophers, on the contrary, whose attachment to the creed of their respective countries was but nominal, believed in the eternity of the world. The acceptance of this latter tenet did not necessarily exclude belief in a Supreme Being. Thus, Plato held at the same time that there was a Supreme Intelligence, and that matter was eternal. Though not created by the Supreme Being, He operated on it and fashioned it according to His will. Successive creations and catastrophes of the world were held to have occurred, and its ultimate destruction or renovation by fire was also expected.

(2) *Jewish & Christian Cosmogony*: The doctrine of the eternity of matter disappeared wherever the new phase of belief arose, for the teaching of the Old Testament was precise: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Gen. 1). See also the whole of Gen. i., with Exod. xx. 11.

(3) *Jewish and Christian Cosmogony Blended with Independent Speculation*: While geology was in its infancy, it gave its strength to cosmogonical inquiry, with the result of generating controversies which continued century after century. They were terminated, not by the settlement of the question in dispute, but by the wise resolve of those engaged in it, or at least of the higher minds among them, to confine their inquiries, at least for a time, to geological facts, and reconstruct, as far as it was practicable, the past history of the globe, before speculating as to its origin. Metaphysicians like Kant took up the abandoned field, but without notable result.

(4) *Semi-scientific Cosmogony*: Geologists have shown some tendency to return to cosmological speculation, with the aid of the vastly increased number of facts which the investigations of the last half century have accumulated. The revival of the nebular hypothesis of La Place was a return to cosmogonical speculation. [NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.] The efforts made by Sir William Thomson, Prof. Tait, and others, to ascertain by a study of the sun what fund of bygone time geologists have at their disposal to draw upon, also fall within the province of cosmogony.

cōš-mōg'-raph-ēr, s. [Gr. *kosmographos* [COSMOGRAPHIC], and Eng. suff. *-er*.] One who describes the broader features of the world without descending to details; one who studies or writes on cosmography (q. v.).

cōš-mō-grāph'-ic, **cōš-mō-grāph'-ic-al**, a. [Fr. *cosmographique*, from Gr. *kosmographos*=describing the world, and Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] Describing the world; pertaining to cosmography.

cōš-mō-grāph'-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cosmographical*; *-ly*.] In a cosmographical manner; in a manner tending to describe the world.

cōš-mōg'-raph-ŷ, s. [Fr. *cosmographie*, from Gr. *kosmographia*=a description of the world: *kosmos*=order, . . . the world or universe, and *graphē*=delineation, description.] A description of the system of the universe, or of this world, without descending to details except as these illustrate general principles. Thus a statement as to the uniform angle or direction at which the pole of the earth is slanted in every part of its orbit ought to be stated under cosmography, since it is the essential fact on which the alternation of the seasons depends; but that Ceylon is an island at the southern apex of the Indian peninsula is a mere detail properly relegated to geography. When, again, the causes of the appearances described under cosmography are investigated, the science becomes Cosinology (q. v.). These distinctions have often been ignored by writers on "cosmography," whose works in some cases have differed little from treatises on geography.

cōš-mō-lābe, s. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and *lab*, the root of *lambano*=to take.]

Astron.: An instrument for taking the angles between the heavenly bodies and their height. It was called also a Pantacosm, and was nearly the same as the Astrolabe.

cōš-mō-lāgue, s. [Gr. *cosmos*=the world, and Eng. *language*. World-language.]

A proposed universal language, containing only two hundred words, founded on the diatonic scale. As a basic principle, it aims to strip human speech of its myriad superfluities, retaining only those elements which are absolutely necessary to clearness and accuracy in the expression of thought. It is suggested as a basis of solution for the great problem—which Volapuk failed to solve—of a universal or international language—a language that shall meet the ideal of being easily attainable, having but few sounds, and only those common to every human tongue, and with a written form that shall be already familiar to every civilized race on earth. The idea originated in Italy.

cōš-mōl'-a-trŷ, s. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and *latreia*=(1) the state of a hired workman, service, servitude, (2) divine worship; *latreuō*=to work for hire or pay; *latris*=a workman for hire, a hired servant.] The worship of the world. In some cases it might rest on a foundation of pantheistic belief.

cōš-mō-līne, s. [Eng. *cosm(etic)*: *-ol*; *-ine*.] A commercial name for petrolatum, a jelly-like preparation obtained from the residuum of petroleum, soluble in ether and alcohol. It is used as an emollient and as a basis for ointments. Also called *petroleum jelly*, *petroleum ointment*, *vaseline*, etc. [VASELINE.]

cōš-mō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *cosmolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Relating to cosmology (q. v.).

cōš-mōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *cosmolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies cosmology.

cōš-mōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Fr. *cosmologie*; Gr. *kosmologia* (Littre, not in Liddell & Scott): *kosmos*=the world, and *logos*= . . . a discourse.] The science which investigates the causes by which the beautiful order of the universe, the solar system, or the earth has been produced, as distinct from Cosmography and Cosmogony (q. v.). Sir Charles Lyell considers Cosmology and Cosmogony identical, and they are at least closely akin. If cosmology investigates the secondary causes by which the present order of the universe is maintained, and these, as there is evidence to show, have been operative for at least an indefinite period during the past, a study of these causes is to a certain extent a study of the manner in which the genesis of the world took place.

"Cosmogony, Cosmology. Words synonymous in meaning, applied to speculations respecting the first origin or mode of creation of the earth . . ."—Lyell: *Princip. of Geol.*; Glossary.

cōš-mōm'-ēt-rŷ, s. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and *metron*=a measure.] The science which measures the world. But as the world in the sense of the universe is limitless, and therefore unmeasurable, it must be the earth, the solar system, or the known parts of the universe which alone can be measured or estimated.

cōš-mō-plās'-tic, ***cōš-mō-plās'-tick**, a. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and Eng. *plastic*.] Pertaining to a plastic, spermat, or formative principle alleged to be operative in the universe; or holding the metaphysical or cosmological tenet that such a principle was at work.

cōš-mō-pōl'-i-tan, a. & s. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world; *politēs*=a citizen; and Eng. suff. *-an*.] [COSMOPOLITE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Feeling at home in any part of the world; free from any national prejudices; pertaining to or resembling a cosmopolite.

2. Common to all the world; not restricted to any particular country or race; universally spread.

"The Cheiroptera are cosmopolitan."—Prof. Owen.

B. As substantive:

1. A cosmopolite; one who is at home in any part of the world.

2. A worldling; one who cares for no country but only for himself.

cōš-mō-pōl'-i-tan-ism, s. [Eng. *cosmopolitan*; *-ism*.] The quality of being cosmopolitan; cosmopolitanism.

" . . . some Englishmen, not wholly given over to that vice of cosmopolitanism . . ."—London Times.

cōš-mōp'-ōl-ite (Eng.), ***cōš-mō-pō-lī-tēs**, (Gr.), s. [Gr. *kosmopolitēs*=a citizen of the world: *kosmos*=the world, and *politēs*=a citizen.] A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in feelings and character, being free from any national prejudices; one who is at home in any part of the world.

cōš-mō-pō-lit'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and Eng. *political* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cosmopolite; cosmopolitan.

" . . . to meditate of the cosmopolitical government thereof."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 6.

†cōš-mōp'-ō-lit-ism, s. [Eng. *cosmopolit(e)*; *-ism*.] The quality of being a cosmopolite; the character of a cosmopolite; the state or condition of a citizen of the world; cosmopolitanism.

"Indulgent to human nature in general, and loving it, but not with German cosmopolitanism."—Miss Edgeworth: *Patronage*, ch. xiv. (Davies.)

cōš-mō-ra'-ma, s. [Gr. *kosmos*=the world, and *horama*=that which is seen, a view; *horaō*=seen.] A series or collection of views of various parts of the world, laid horizontally upon a semi-circular table, and reflected by diagonal mirrors to the lenses at which the eye of the spectator is successively applied. The pictures are illuminated by hidden lamps.

"The temples and saloons, and cosmoramas . . ."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*; *Vauxhall*.

cōš-mō-rām'-ic, a. [Eng., Mod. Gr., &c., *cosmorama* (a), and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a cosmorama (q. v.).

cōš-mōs, s. [Gr.=(1) order, (2) an ornament, (3) a ruler, (4) the world or universe from its perfect order and arrangement, as opposed to chaos. Probably from *komeō*=to take care of, to attend to.]

1. *Ancient Phil.*: The term *kosmos* in the fourth sense [Etym.] appears first in the philosophy of Pythagoras. His followers Philolaos, Callicratidas, and others adopted the word, as did the philosophic poets Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Empedocles. From them it passed to the natural philosophers, with whom it became a current word. The Stoics used it for the *anima mundi* or soul of the world. With regard to extent it had several senses: (1) the earth, (2) the firmament, (3) the region in which the stars are fixed or apparently move; in the Alexandrian Greek, the known world. (Liddell & Scott.)

2. *Modern Science*: The universe, or as much of it as may be known by man. It is a sublime word, and useful when one competent for the task—if any man really is competent—attempts to sum up what is known, not of the earth merely, but of the solar system and the limitless expanse in which are the fixed stars. Thus a celebrated book in which the great naturalist Alexander von Humboldt in his old age massed together his stores of knowledge of nature, was called "Humboldt's Cosmos."

cōš-mō-sphère, s. [Gr. *kosmos*= . . . the world, and *sphaira*=a ball.]

Astronomical Instrument: An instrument for representing, though of necessity very imperfectly, the relative position of this earth with regard to the stellar "firmament." For the earth stands a terrestrial globe, for the stellar "vault" a hollow glass sphere, within which the before-mentioned globe is placed. But the firmament or vault is an infinite expanse between which and the diminutive earth there is absolute incommensurability.

cōš-mō-thēt'-ic, a. [Gr. *kosmothetēs*=regulator of the world: *kosmos*= . . . the world; *thetēs*=one who places; *tithēmi*=to place; and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Metaph. (Of persons): Believing in the existence of matter, but at the same time denying that the external world has any existence except in our own mental conception. (Sir Wm. Hamilton.)

†cō-sō'-vē-reign, (g silent), s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *sovereign* (q. v.).] A joint sovereign; one reigning jointly with another; a king or queen consort.

"Sophia . . . was joined with them as regent, under the title of co-sovereign."—Brougham.

cōss (1), s. [Ital. *cosa*=a thing.] Only used in the phrase *rule of coss*, an old term for algebra. (Digby.) [COSSIC.]

cōss (2), s. A Hindoo measure of about a mile and a quarter.

Cōs'-säck, s. [Russ. *kosak*; Turk. *kazāk*=a robber.] One of a race of people now forming part of Russia, and living in the south of that empire, about the river Don, &c. They form an important element in the Russian army, being used as light cavalry on account of their exceeding skill in horsemanship.

cōs'-sās, s. pl. [Native East Indian word.]

Fabric: A kind of plain Indian muslin.

cōs'-sēt, s. & a. [Perhaps from Ital. *cassiccio*, *cassiccio*=a tame lamb bred up by hand in a house, from *casa*=a cottage. (Florio.)] [COSH.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb.

"I shall give thee yon cosset for thy payne." Spenser: *Shepherd's Calender*; Nov.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Fig.*: A pet of any kind; a spoiled child.

"I am for the *cosset*, his charge."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Brought up by hand; petted.

"The *cosset* lamb is learned to butt."—*Breton: Fantastics*. (Davies.)

cōs'-sēt, *v. t.* [*COSET*, *s.*] To nurse, to pamper, to fondle, to pet.

"I have been *cossetting* this little beast up."—*H. Kingsley: G. Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi. (Davies.)

***cosshe**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A cottage, a little house, a cot.

"Coote, lytlylle howse (*cosh* K., *cosche* H., *cosshe* P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cōs'-sīc**, ***cōs'-sīc-al**, *a.* [*Eng. coss* (2), *s.*; *-ic*, *ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of algebra; algebraical.

"The art of numbers *cossical*."—*Digby*.

***cōs'-sīng**, *s.* [*COSE*.] Bargaining, exchange, traffic.

***cōss-nēnt**, ***cos-nent**, *a. & s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*]

I. As adj.: Without food or wages.

"I dinna—wish you to work *cosnent* wark, that is, without meat or wage."—*Str. A. Wylie*, ii. 169.

II. As subst.: Work for which wages are paid with victuals.

cōs-sō'-nūs, *s.* [*From Lat. cossus* (q. v.). Cf. *Fr. cosson*; *Sp. gusano*=a worm.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Curculionidae or Weevils. They have short somewhat thick elytra, with a large oval club, a rather long rostrum, thickened at the apex, and elongate elytra. *Cossonus linearis* is about a quarter of an inch long, and is black or brown in color, with punctate striae elytra. It is found in Boleti and trees. At least sixteen other species are known.

cōs'-sūs, *s.* [*Lat.*=a kind of larva, found under the bark of trees, supposed by some to be that of the stag-beetle, *Lucanus cervus*. This is not the modern genus *Cossus*.]

Entom.: A genus of Nocturnal Lepidoptera, family Hepialidae or Ghost-moths. They have long slender half serrate antennae, a small head, and the upper wings longer than the lower ones. The larvæ feed on wood, the pupa is inclosed in a cocoon. *Cossus ligniperda* is the Goat-moth, so called because its larvæ emit a disagreeable smell, as the goat does. It is a large moth, the expansion of its wings being about 3 in. to 3½ in.; the upper pair gray mottled with white, and having moreover black bands; the lower ones brownish ash; the body brownish gray, with silvery lines. The ground color of the larva is yellow; it is pink above, with the head and the first segment of the body black. It takes three years to come to maturity. It feeds on old pollard willow-trees, as well as on the poplar, the oak, and the aspen.

cōs'-sŷph-ūs, *s.* [*Gr. kossyphos*=(1) a singing-bird, like our blackbird, (2) a sea-fish, (3) a breed of poultry.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, section Heteromera, sub-section Taxicornes. The sides of the thorax and elytra are flattened. They are found in the south of Europe and north of Africa.

***cost** (1), ***cooste**, *s.* [*Sp., Port. & Ital. costa*, from *Lat. costus*.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: *Tanacetum Balsamita*. [*COST-MARY*. See also *ALE-COST* and *COAST*.]

"Cooste herbe. *Costus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***[English cost:**

Among the Anglo-Saxons: Tanacetum vulgare. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cost (2), ***coste** (1), ***coust**, *s.* [*O. Fr. cost*, *coust*; *Ger., Dut., Sw., & Dan. kost*; *Sp. costo*, *costa*; *Ital. costo*; *O. H. Ger. chosta*.] [*COST*, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The price, value, or amount paid or charged for any commodity bought or taken in barter.

"In the *cost* of wheat there has been very little change."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Expense, charge; money expended on the carrying out of anything.

"He schal hau a soper at your alther *cost*."

Chaucer: C. T., 801.

***3. Value, worth.**

"Hueran me zet ofte grat *cost*."—*Ayenbite of Inwytt*, p. 176.

4. The sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money; as, I got so much money in wages, besides my *cost*. (*Scotch*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The penalty paid for any act committed, or any duty omitted.

2. Loss, detriment, injury, pain, or trouble.

"I know thy trains

Though dearly to my *cost*, thy ginns, and toys."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

***3. Luxury, sumptuousness, great expense.**

"Let foreign princes vainly boast

The rude effects of pride, and *cost*."—*Waller*.

B. Law: (Generally in plural): The amount of charges incurred by the gainer in a suit, and awarded against and to be paid by the party losing.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *cost*, *expense*, *price*, and *charge*: "The *cost* is what a thing costs or occasions to be laid out; the *expense* is that which is actually laid out; the *price* is that which a thing may fetch or cause to be laid out; the *charge* is that which is required to be laid out. As a *cost* commonly comprehends an *expense*, the terms are on various occasions used indifferently for each other: we speak of counting the *cost* or counting the *expense* of doing anything; at a great *cost* or at a great *expense*: on the other hand, of venturing to do a thing to one's *cost*, of growing wise at other people's *expense*. The *cost* and the *price* have respect to the thing and its supposed value: the *expense* and the *charge* depend on the option of the persons. The *cost* of a thing must precede the *price*, and the *expense* must succeed the *charge*; we can never set a *price* on anything until we have ascertained what it has *cost* us; nor can we know or defray the *expense* until the *charge* be made. There may, however, frequently be a *price* where there is no *cost*, and *vice versa*; there may also be an *expense* where there is no *charge*; but there cannot be a *charge* without an *expense*. *Costs* in suit often exceed in value and amount the thing contended for: the *price* of things depends on their relative value in the eyes of others: what *costs* nothing sometimes fetches a high *price*; and other things cannot obtain a *price* equal to the first *cost*. *Expenses* vary with modes of living and men's desires; whoever wants much, or wants that which is not easily obtained, will have many *expenses* to defray; when the *charges* are exorbitant the *expenses* must necessarily bear a proportion. Between the epithets *costly* and *expensive* there is the same distinction. Whatever is *costly* is naturally *expensive* but not *vice versa*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cost-book, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

Mining: A book in which a number of adventurers who have obtained, for a stipulated payment in ore or in money, the right to work a lode or mine enter their names, the shares which each of their number has in the adventure, and the proceedings which take place at their several meetings.

B. As adj.: Possessing or using such a book.

¶ *Cost-book mining company*: A mining company registered on such a model or scheme.

cost-free, *a.* Free of cost or charge.

†cost-sheet, *s.* A table or statement showing the cost or expenditure on any undertaking.

cost (3), ***coste** (2), *s.* [*O. Fr. coste*; *Lat. costa*.] [*COAST*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A rib or side.

"Betwixt the *costs* of a ship."—*Ben. Jonson: Staple of News*.

2. A country, a region, a district.

"Alle the *costes* aboute."—*P. Plowman*, 1,053.

3. A coast or shore.

"By the *cost* of the feyer see."

Torrent of Portugal, 121.

II. Her.: An ordinary which contains a fourth part of the bend, when only one is borne; when borne by couples it is called *cottise* (q. v.).

***cost** (4), ***coste** (3), *s.* [*A. S. cost*=a manner, a means; *O. Icel. kost*; *O. H. Ger. chost, kost*.]

1. A contrivance, a plan.

"Nis ther *cost* nan other."—*Layamon*, ii. 151.

2. A trick.

"He haueth thes deofles *costes*."

O. Eng. Homilies, p. 29.

cost, ***costen**, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. coster*, *couster*; *Fr. coûter*; *Ger. & Dut. kosten*; *Dan. koste*; *Sw. kosta*; *Ital. costare*, from *Lat. consto*=to stand together, to cost.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To stand at; to require to be paid, expended, or laid out for.

"... neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth *cost* me nothing."—*2 Sam.* xxiv. 24.

***2. To be at a cost or charge for; to pay for.**

"*Coste* in hem that thei schauhe her heedis."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxi. 24.

II. Figuratively:

1. To require or demand an expenditure of, as of time, trouble, &c.

"And this slight discontent, men say,

Cost blood upon another day."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 28.

2. To be the cause of, to give rise to.

"... will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang."—*Dryden*.

B. Intrans.: To be bought for; to be had at a price.

¶ *To cost dear*: To require or cause the outlay or expenditure of a large amount, whether of money, time, trouble, or pain.

cōs'-tā (pl. *costae*), *s.* [*Lat.*=a rib.]

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human (Generally in plural)*: The ribs. In man they number twelve on each side. [*RIB*.]

¶ *Costae of the Scapula*, i. e., of the Shoulderblade: Three borders to the scapula, (1) the superior, (2) the external, axillary, or inferior, and (3) the internal or posterior border. (*Quain*.)

(2) *Comparative:*

(a) *Of Vertebrates*: The ribs.

(b) *Of Crinoids*: The rows of plates which succeed the inferior or basal portion of the cup.

(3) *Of corals*: The vertical ridges on the outer surface of the theca; they mark the position of the septa within. (*Nicholson*.)

2. *Bot.*: The midrib of a leaf.

cost'-age, ***coust-age**, ***kost-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [*O. Fr. costage*, *coustage*; *Low Lat. costagium*, from *Lat. consto*=to cost.] Expense, charge, cost.

"A man may goon with lytel *costage*, and schortte tyme."—*Maundeville*, p. 125.

cōs'-tal, *a.* [*Lat. cost(a)*, and *Eng., &c.*, suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or connected with the *costae* or ribs.

¶ (1) *Costal cartilages:*

Anat.: The cartilages which unite the ribs to the sternum.

(2) *Costal ribs:*

Zool. & Compar. Anat.: Developed ribs in the chelonian.

cost'-ard, *s.* [*Etym. unknown*.]

1. *Lit.*: An apple of a large size.

"*Costard*, appulle. *Quirianum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.*: A head.

"Take him over the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

***costard-boy**, **†coster-boy**, *s.* A young *costermonger*.

"... laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

cōs'-tāte, **†cōs'-tā-tēd**, *a.* [*Lat. costatus*.]

Bot.: Having a midrib.

cōs-tā'-tō, *in compos.* [*Lat. costatus*.] *Costate*.

costato-venose, *a.*

Bot.: Having the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf much stouter than those which intervene.

cōs'-tē-an, *v. i.* [*Corn. cothas*=dropped, and *stean*=tin.]

Mining: To seek for metallic lodes by sinking small pits.

costean-pit, *s.*

Mining: A shallow pit sunk into the solid rock in order to trace or find out tin by *costeaning*. (*Ogilvie*.)

cōs'-tē-an-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COSTEAN*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Mining: The system or process of seeking for lodes by sinking small pits into the solid rock. Cross-galleries are driven from one pit to another so as to intersect any veins between the two. The system is confined to parts of Cornwall.

***coste'-lēt**, ***coste-lett**, *s.* [*O. Fr. costelette*.] A cutlet. [*CUTLET*.]

"He could . . . broil *costeletts* or roast an egg."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 270. (Davies.)

cōst-ēl'-lāte, *a.* [*As if from a Lat. costella*, dimin. of *costa*=a rib.]

Bot.: Finely ribbed or *costate*.

***cōst'-ēr** (1), *s.* [*Low Lat. costura*, the same as *cultura*, from *cultus*, *pa. par.* of *colo*=to cultivate.] A piece of arable land. (*Scotch*.)

"Item, ane *coster* of land with the pertinentis, in the territorie off Stanypethe."—*Aets Ja.* VI., 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 646.

cōs'-tēr (2), *s.* Abbreviation for *costermonger* (q. v.).

***cos-terd** (1), *s.* [*COSTARD*.]

***cos-terd** (2), ***cos-tēre**, *s.* [*Low Lat.*] A curtain, a hanging.

"Coostre (*costere*, H.) of an halle. *Subauleum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

cōst'-ēr-mōn-gēr, *costard-monger, *costerd-monger, s. & a. [Eng. *costard*, *costerd*=an apple, and *monger* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

*1. A seller of or dealer in apples and other fruit.
"Costardmonger, fruycrtier."—Palsgrave.

2. A hawker selling or dealing in any kind of vegetables, fruit, &c.

"... he'll rail like a rude costermonger."

Beaum. & Fletcher: *The Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

*B. As adj.: Mean, petty, mercenary.

"... these costermonger times . . ."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

***cōst'-ē-voūs**, a. [O. Fr. *costeous*.] Costly, expensive, sumptuous.

"In the *costeous* tounge of his fadirs."—Wycliffe: *2 Paralip.*, xxxv. 24.

***cōst'-fūl**, ***costvolle**, a. [Eng. *cost*, and *ful*(l).]

1. Costly, dear, expensive.

"Mid uayre robes and *costuolle*."—Ayenbite, p. 229.

2. Dangerous, trying, anxious.

"Longe weige and *costful* he thor fond."

Genesis and Exodus, 3, 878.

cō-stīp'-ū-lā-tōr, s. [Lat., &c., *co*, and Lat., Eng., &c., *stipulator*.]

Law: One who promises conjointly with another.

cōs'-tīve, a. [O. Fr. *costevé*, from Lat. *constipatus*, pa. par. of *constipare*=to constipate (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. Constipated; bound in the body; having the excrements obstructed, or the motions of the bowels too slow.

2. Causing constipation or costiveness; binding.

"Egges roasted hard be *costiue*."

Drant: *Horace*, bk. ii., sat. 4.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Close, tightly united, impermeable.

"Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, . . ."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. Reserved, close, reticent; not free in speech or manners.

"He that courts others' ears may use designs,
Be coy and *costive*."—Brome: *Epistles*.

3. Not ready or quick of thought; slow, thick.

"Sometimes to *costive* brains

A couplet costs exceeding pains."

Lloyd: *On Rhyme*.

†cōs'-tīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *costive*; -*ly*.] In a costive manner; with costiveness.

cōs'-tīve-nēss, ***costifnes**, s. [Eng. *costive*; -*ness*.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being costive or constipated; constipation; an obstruction or morbid slowness in evacuation from the bowels.

"Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physic; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil."—Locke: *On Education*.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Slowness or want of readiness of expression.

"The same *costiveness* in public elocation . . ."—Wakefield.

2. Reserve; stiffness or coldness of manner.

cost'-lēss, a. [Eng. *cost*; -*less*.] Free of cost or expense; costing nothing.

"... all sorts of *costless* piety . . ."—Barrow, i., Sermon 31.

***cost-lew**, ***coste-lewe**, ***cost-lewe**, a. [Cost-LY.]

1. Costly, expensive, dear.

"Ther is also *costlewe* furring in her gownes."

Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*, p. 296.

2. Luxurious, spending much money.

"They . . . beeth more *costlewe* in mete and in drynke."—Trevisa, ii. 167.

cost'-lī-nēss, ***cōst'-lī-nēsse**, s. [Eng. *costly*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality of being costly, expensive, or dear.

"Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness* . . ."—Glanville: *Scepis*.

*2. Extravagance, wastefulness, lavishness in spending money.

"Some law would be made . . . to bridle and measure women's *costliness*."—Vives: *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, T. 8.

cost'-lŷ, a. & adv. [Eng. *cost*; -*ly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Expensive, dear, of a high price or value, sumptuous.

"The rooms with *costly* tapestry were hung,
Where was inwoven many a gentle tale."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 36.

2. Involving heavy expenses.

"... the *costly* and useless settlement of Tangier . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*3. Richly adorned, gorgeous, brilliant.

"To show how *costly* summer was at hand."

Shakesp.: *Merch. of Venice*, ii. 9.

B. As adv.: In a costly or expensive manner; at great expense, gorgeously, sumptuously.

"Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?"

Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, cxlvi. 4.

¶ For the difference between *costly* and *valuable*, see VALUABLE.

¶ Obvious compound: *Costly-made* (Tennyson).

cōst'-mā-rŷ, s. [Lat. *costus* (q. v.), *costum*, and Eng., &c., *Mary*, referring to the Virgin Mary.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: *Pyrethrum Tanacetum*, sometimes called *Balsamita vulgaris*.

***cost-nīng**, ***cost-nīnge**, s. [A. S. *costnung*.]

1. Temptation.

"... he led us noht into *costnunga* . . ."—Old Eng. Homilies, p. 67.

2. Cost, expense.

"Time and *costninge* uor to lyerni."—Ayenbite, p. 151.

cōs'-tō, in compos. [From Lat. *costa*=a rib, pl. *costæ*=ribs.] Pertaining to a rib.

"The articulations of the ribs may be divided into three sets, *costo-central*, *costo-transverse*, and *costo-sternal*."—Quain: *Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 140.

costo-central, a. Pertaining to the center of the end of a rib.

¶ *Costo-central articulation:*

Anat.: An articulation which in general unites the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebrae by two distinct synovial joints.

costo-clavicular, a. Pertaining to the ribs and to the clavicle or collar-bone.

¶ *Costo-clavicular ligament:*

Anat.: A ligament attached by one end to the cartilage of the first rib, near its sternal extremity, and by the other to the clavicle. It is called also the rhomboid ligament.

costo-coracoid, a. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the ribs.

¶ (1) *Costo-coracoid membrane:*

Anat.: A membrane extending from the coracoid process to the clavicle, and giving firm attachment to the subclavius muscle.

(2) *Costo-coracoid ligament:*

Anat.: The strong lower margin of the *costo-coracoid membrane*.

costo-scapular, a.

Anat.: Pertaining to the ribs and to the shoulder-blade.

¶ *Costo-scapular muscles:*

Anat.: Two muscles connected with the ribs and the shoulder-blades.

costo-sternal, a.

Anat.: Pertaining to the ribs and to the sternum or breast-bone. There are *costo-sternal* articulations.

costo-transverse, a.

Anat.: Connected transversely with the ribs. There is a *costo-transverse* articulation.

costo-xiphoid, a. [Xiphoid is from Gr. *xiphos*=a sword, and *eidos*=form.]

Anat.: Connected with the ribs, and bearing some resemblance in shape to a sword. There are *costo-xiphoid* ligaments.

cōs'-trēl, ***costred**, ***costrell**, ***costrelle**, ***costril**, s. [Wel. *costrel*; Low Lat. *costrellus*.] A vessel made of leather, wood, or earthenware, and used by laborers during harvest-time to contain their drink.

"An earthen vessel called a *costrel*, . . ."—Yorkshire Philosophical Society. (*Descriptive Account of the Antiquities*.)

costs, s. pl. [Cost (2), s., B. 1.]

cōs'-tūme, s. [Fr. *costume*, from Ital. *costume*, from Low Lat. *costuma*, a contracted form of *consuetudinem*, acc. of *consuetudo*=custom. *Costume* and *custom* are thus twins.] [CUSTOM, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The customary style of dress of a particular nation, class, or rank.

"... his usual practice of departing from national *costume*."—Douce: *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, ii. 270.

*2. Art & Literat.: The style in which persons are represented as regards dress and other accessories, and agreement and suitability to particular classes, periods, places, and customs.

"Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcilable to strict propriety, and the *costume* of which Raffaele was in general a good observer."—Sir J. Reynolds: *Disc.* No. 12.

†cōs'-tūmed, a. [Eng. *costum*(e); -*ed*.] Wearing a particular costume; dressed, arrayed.

"They were all *costumed* in black."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

cōs-tūm'-ēr, s. [Eng. *costum*(e); -*er*.] One who prepares or provides costumes for theaters, fancy-balls, &c.

cōs-tūm'-ī-ēr, s. [Fr.] A costumer.

***cost'-ū-ōūs**, ***costyous**, ***costyouse**, a. [O. Fr. *costeous*.] Costly, expensive, sumptuous.

"Costuous. Sumptuosus."—Prompt. Parv.

cōs'-tūs, s. [Lat. *costum*=an Oriental aromatic plant, *Costus speciosus* (Smith's Lat. Dict.); Gr. *kostos*, *koston*=a root used as spice, like pepper (Theophrastus) (Liddell & Scott). [See def.] Sans. *kuschtha*; Arab. *kost*, *kust* (from Sans.).]

1. Pharmacy:

(1) *Anciently*: The root of *Aplotaxis*, formerly called *Aucklandia Costus*.

(2) *Now*: The roots of an Arabian plant supposed to be allied to *Cardopatum corymbosum*. The name *costus* in this sense is specially used in shops on the Continent.

2. Bot.: A genus of endogens, order Zingiberaceæ. The roots are tuberous, the leaves more or less fleshy, the flowers in spikes with conspicuous bracts; the calyx is tubular and 3-cleft, the tube of the corolla funnel-shaped, the filaments petaloid. It contains various plants of much beauty, growing in the tropics, but which have been introduced into this country as stove plants. The roots of *Costus speciosus* are used in India and elsewhere as a preservative.

cō-sūf'-fēr-ēr, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *sufferer* (q. v.).] A fellow-sufferer.

"Should as *cosufferers* commiserate."

Wycherly: *Prol. to Love in a Wood*.

cō-sū-prēme, s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *supreme* (q. v.).] One who is supreme jointly with another; a sharer in supremacy.

"To the phoenix and the dove,
Cosupremes and stars of love,"

Shakesp.: *The Passionate Pilgrim*. (Verses among the additional Poems to Chester's Love's Martyr, 1601.)

cō-sure'-tŷ (sure as *shūr*), s. [Pref. *co*=con, and Eng. *surety* (q. v.).] One who is surety jointly with another; a joint surety.

cō'-șŷ, cō'-șie, a. [COSEX.] Warm and comfortable; snug.

"... their old sluttish proverb 'The clartier the *costier*.'"—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

cōt (1), ***cote** (1), ***cott** (1), s. [A. S. *cot*, *cote*; Icel. & Dut. *kot*; M. H. Ger. *kote*; Low Lat. *cota*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A little house, a cottage, a hut.

"Within some pious pastor's humble *cot*."

Couper: *Tirocinium*.

2. A sheep-fold. [CORE (1), s.]

"Ovile, schepp-cott."—Wright's *Vocab.*, p. 237.

3. A crib or small bed for a child to sleep in.

4. A bedstead.

5. A leathern cover or stall for a sore finger.

*II. Fig.: Applied to the body as the house of the soul.

"In the little house or *cote* of the body."—Verstegan: *Restit.*, ch. viii.

B. Technically:

1. Naut.: A hammock.

2. Philol.: As a termination of the names of places it signifies a small house or place.

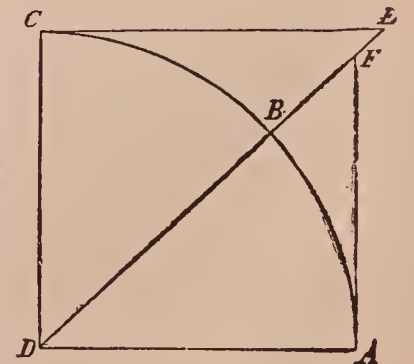
cōt (2), ***cott** (2), s. [Ir. *cot*; Wel. *cwt*.] A small roughly-made boat, a cock-boat; a dugout.

"They call, in Ireland, *cots*, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow."—G. Boate: *Nat. Hist. of Ireland*, p. 64.

cōt (3), s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a contracted form of *cotton* (q. v.).] A sort of refuse wool.

cō-tān'-gēnt, s. [Co=a contraction of Eng. *complement*; and *tangent*.]

Geom. (of a given arc or angle): The tangent of the complement of that arc or angle. Let ABC be a quadrant divided into the two arcs AB and BC, the former measuring the angle ADB, the latter measuring the angle BDC; then AF is the cotangent of the arc BC and the angle BDC, for it is the tangent of their complements AB and ADB. Similarly CE is the cotangent of AB and ADB, for it is the tangent of their complements BC and BDC.



Cotangent.

COSTUMES—Ancient.



PLATE I. FIG. 1.

- No. 1. Egyptian woman in the Kalasiris.
2. Egyptian with apron and Sphinxhood.
3. Greek with chlamys.
4. Greek woman in double cloak.
5. Greek woman in long skirt and wide upper garment.
6. Roman with toga (time of emperors).
7. Roman lictor with sagum.
8. Roman woman in tunic, palla.
9. Roman peasant with sleeveless coat.

COSTUMES—Middle Ages.



PLATE I. FIG. 2.

- No. 1. Man with coat and mantle; 11th century.
2. Warrior in Full Armor with spear.
3. Woman with schapel, gown and surcoat; 11th century.
4. Man with hood, schecke and dupfing; 14th century.
5. Woman with Krueseler, gown and mantle; 14th century.
6. Man in scalloped surtout with sash turban and tappert; 15th century.
7. Woman in scalloped robe and turban; 15th century.
8, 9. Man and woman in costume with tinkling bells; 15th century.



1. Egyptian woman in the Kalasiris. 2. Egyptian with apron and Sphinxhood. 3. Greek with chlamys. 4. Greek woman in double cloak. 5. Greek woman in long skirt and wide upper garment. 6. Roman with toga (time of emperors). 7. Roman lictor with sagum. 8. Roman woman in tunic, palla. 9. Roman peasant with sleeveless coat.



1. Man with coat and mantle; 11th century. 2. Warrior in Full Armor with spear. 3. Woman with schapel, gown and surcoat; 11th century. 4. Man with hood, schecke and dupfing; 14th century. 5. Woman with Krueseler, gown and mantle; 14th century. 6. Man in scalloped surtout with sash turban and tappert; 15th century. 7. Woman in scalloped robe and turban; 15th century. 8, 9. Man and woman in costume with tinkling bells; 15th century.

COSTUMES—16th Century.



PLATE II. FIG. 1.

- No. 1. Man in doublet with deep waistcoat and short mantle.
2. Woman with hood, gown (embroidered bodice) and apron.
3. Man in slit costume with mantle, hat and sandals.
4. Woman with cape and turban.
5. Woman with farthingale and mill-stone (Elizabethan) ruff.
6. Man with cuirass, short mantle and mill-stone (Elizabethan) ruff.
7. Man in doublet, puffed breeches and short mantle.
8. Woman with overgarment, hat and calotte.

COSTUMES—17th and 18th Century.



PLATE II. FIG. 2.

- No. 1. Costumes in the times of the Thirty Years' War, with waistcoat, lace collar, jackboots and spur-straps.
2. Woman with skirt bodice with sleeves, hat with feathers and ruff.
3. Man in short-sleeved jacket, skirt, trousers and mantle.
4. Woman in short-sleeved robe and undergarment.
5, 6. Costumes in the days of Louis XV.
7, 8. Costumes toward the end of the 18th century and at the time of the French Revolution.



1. Man in doublet with deep waistcoat and short mantle. 2. Woman with hood, gown (embroidered bodice) and apron. 3. Man in slit costume with mantle, hat and sandals. 4. Woman with cape and turban. 5. Woman with farthingale and mill-stone (Elizabethan) ruff. 6. Man with culrass, short mantle and mill-stone (Elizabethan) ruff. 7. Man in doublet, puffed breeches and short mantle. 8. Woman with overgarment, hat and calotte.



1. Costumes in the times of the Thirty Years' War, with waistcoat, lace collar, jackboots and spur-straps. 2. Woman with skirt bodice with sleeves, hat with feathers and ruff. 3. Man in short-sleeved jacket, skirt, trousers and mantle. 4. Woman in short-sleeved robe and undergarment. 5, 6. Costumes in the days of Louis XV. 7, 8. Costumes toward the end of the 18th century and at the time of the French Revolution.

cō-tar-nām'-ic, *a.* [COTARNINE.]

cotarnamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$. An acid formed by the action of aqueous hydrochloric acid on Cotarnine, at a temperature of 140° . (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cō-tar'-nic, *a.* [Transposition of the letters of *Eng. narcotic*.]

Chem.: A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cotarnic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, formed along with nitrate of methylanine by the action of nitric acid on Cotarnine. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cō-tar'-nine, *s.* [Transposition of the letters of *Eng., &c., narcotine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$. An organic base found in opium. It is a yellow crystalline, bitter, very soluble, slightly alkaline substance. It forms a salt with HCl. Cotarnine, gently heated with very dilute nitric acid, is converted into methylanine nitrate, and a bibasic acid, *Cotarnic acid*, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$.

cōte, *s.* [Cot (1), *s.*]

1. A cottage, a cot.

2. A sheepfold.

"By this river-side, in the meadows, there were cotes and folds for sheep, . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

3. Used largely in compounds in the sense of a fold, a house, a hut, a retreat or resting-place, as in the following examples:

"*Porcaria*, swyn-cote."—*Wright's Vocab.*, p. 204.

"*Gallinarium*, hen-cote."—*Ibid.* Dove-cote, &c.

4. A place where salt is made.

"A Salte cote: *salina*, est locus ubi fit sal."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***cō-tēm'-pō-ran**, *s.* [Lat. *contemporaneus*.] A contemporary.

"Some of the contemporans . . . will suffer their labors to come forth."—*North: Examen*, p. 187.

cō-tēm'-pō-rā'-nē-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *Eng. contemporaneous* (q. v.).] Living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

cō-tēm'-pō-rā'-nē-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cotemporaneous*; *-ly*.] At the same time with another; contemporaneously.

cō-tēm'-pō-rā-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *Eng. temporary* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Existing at the same time; temporary.

" . . . to a rational man, cotemporary with the first voucher, . . ."—*Locke*.

B. As subst.: One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

"We now find so much artifice amongst those our cotemporaries, . . ."—*Sprat: Hist. R. S.*, p. 81.

¶ For the difference between *cotemporary* and *coeval*, see COEVAL.

†cō-tēn'-ant, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *Eng. tenant* (q. v.).] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

***cōt'-ēr-āl**, *s.* [A dimin. from *cotter* (q. v.).] [COTTEPEL.] An elastic piece of thin split iron put through a bolt to prevent it from losing hold, as the end opens after passing through the orifice.

coterel, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Kentish name for a tumulus (q. v.). (*De Foe: Tour*, i. 153.)

cō-tēr-īe, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *coterie*, *cotterie*, from Low Lat. *coteria*=a tenure of land by cottars who clubbed together; *cota*=a cot.] A set or circle of friends who associate and meet together for social and friendly intercourse; a clique. (*Lovibond: On a Very Fine Lady*.)

†cō-tēr-īe-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *coterie*; *-ism*.] A habit or tendency to form coterie or cliques. (See example under CLIQUEISM.)

cō-tērm'-in-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *Eng. terminous* (q. v.).] Bordering, touching, conterminous.

cōt'-gäre, *s.* [Eng. *cot* (3)=refuse wool, and Prov. Eng. *gare*=accouterments.] [GARE.] Refuse wool. (*Goodrich & Porter, &c.*)

cō-thōn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A quay, dock, or wharf. (*Nuttall*.)

†cō-thūrn, *s.* [Lat. *cothurnus*.] The same as COTHURNUS (q. v.). (*E. B. Browning: Wine of Cyrrus*.)

cō-thūrn'-äte, **cō-thūrn'-ät-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cothurnatus*=(1) wearing buskins; (2) tragic; *cothurnus*=a buskin.]

1. *Lit.*: Wearing buskins.

2. *Fig.*: Magic, solemn.

"Desist, O blest man, thy cothurnate stile,
And from these forc'd iambicks fall awhile."
Heywood: Hier. of Angels, p. 348.

cō-thūrn'-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *kothornos*.]

Roman & Greek Drama: A boot or buskin worn by the actors in tragedies. It reached half way up the leg, and sometimes almost to the knees, and had a very thick sole for the purpose of increasing the apparent stature of the performer. The actors in comedies wore a thin slipper called *soccus*, and hence *cōthurnus* and *soccus* were employed figuratively to denote tragedy and comedy respectively. In English the word "sock" has been occasionally used to signify comedy. [SOCK.]



Cothurnus.

cō-tic'-ū-lār, *a.* [Lat. *cotricula*, dimin. of *cos* (genit. *cotis*)=a whetstone.] Pertaining to a whetstone; of the nature of or suitable for a whetstone.

cō-ti'-dal, *a.* [Lat., Eng., &c., *co=together*, the same, and *Eng. tidal*.] Having the tides at the same moment of time.

¶ *Cotidal lines*:

Physical Geog., &c.: Imaginary lines marked on the surface of the globe, indicating where the tides are in the same state at the same time.

***cō-ti'-dī-an**, ***cō-ti'-dī-en**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr., Sp., & Ital. *cotidiano*, *quotidiano*, from Lat. *quotidianus*, *cotidianus*=daily.] [QUOTIDIAN.]

A. As adj.: Occurring or recurring daily; especially applied to a fever the paroxysms of which recur every day.

"To heale the feure cotidian."—*Boke of Quinte Essence*, p. 21.

B. As subst.: Anything which occurs or recurs daily; especially a fever the paroxysms of which recur every day.

"*Cotidien* ne quartayne, it is nat so ful of payne."
Rom. of Rose, 2,401.

cō-til'-lon (lon as *yon*), **co-til'-li-ōn**, *s.* [Fr.=a petticoat, dimin. of *cotte*=a coat, a frock.]

1. A woollen fabric in black and white for ladies' skirts.

2. A kind of dance in which eight performers take part; also an elaborate French dance consisting of a number of figures.

" . . . the poet of the 'Excursion' sprawled upon the ice like a cow dancing a cotillon."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 77.

3. The tune for such a dance.

cō-tin'-ga, *s.* [A Brazilian word (?).]

Ornith.: A genus of Ampelidæ (Chatterers). They have beautiful plumage. They are found in South America.

cōt'-land, *s.* [Eng. *cot* (1), *s.*, and *land*.] A piece of land allotted or belonging to a cottage.

cōt'-land-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cotland*; *-er*.] A cottager who keeps a horse for plowing his small piece of land.

***cōt'-loft**, *a.* [A corruption of *cockloft* (q. v.).] A cockloft, a garret.

"Houses indeed like cotlofts."—*Fuller: Holy State*, L. xiv. 2. (*Davies*.)

***cōt'-lyf**, *s.* [A. S. *cotlif*.] A cot, a little house.

"Wo is him that vuel wif bryngeth to his cotlyf."—*O. E. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 118.

cōt'-man, *s.* [Eng. *cot*, and *man*.] A cottager.

" . . . a cotman on the farm, . . ."—*Caled. Merc.*, Nov. 20, 1828.

co-to, *s.* [Guianan *coutari* (?).] The same as COUTAREA (?).

coto-bark, *s.* The bark of the *Coutarea speciosa* (?). [COTOIN, COUTAREA.]

cōt'-ō-in, *s.* [Eng. *coto*; *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$. A crystalline substance contained in coto-bark, which is used in South America as a substitute for quinine. Cotoin forms yellowish-white crystals, which melt at 124° . Concentrated nitric acid dissolves it, forming a blood-red solution.

cō-tōn-ē-ās'-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *cotonius*=pertaining to the quince *cydonia*; Gr. *Kydōnion* [supply *mēlon*]=the quince; *Kydōnios*=Cydonian, pertaining to Cydonia in Crete; and Lat. *aster*; Gr. *aster*=a star.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Pomaceæ. The flowers are polygamous, the calyx turbinate, with five short teeth; petals, five, small, erect; stamens erect, as long as the teeth of the calyx; fruit turbinate, its nuts adhering to the inside of the calyx,

but not united in the center of the fruit. *Cotoneaster vulgaris* is the Common Cotoneaster. Several varieties of it are cultivated in gardens. Other species are from the European continent, from India, &c.; some of them also have been introduced into Britain. *C. Uva Ursi* and *microphylla* have prussic acid in their seeds.

***cō-tōn'-i-äte**, *s.* [Lat. *cotone(um)*=a quince, and Eng. suff. *-ate*.] [COTONEASTER.] A conserve or preserve made of quinces.

"The cotoniate or marmalade made of Quinces."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 156.

cōt'-ō-sū-ēt, *s.* [Eng. *cotto(n)*, and *suet*=animal fat.] The trademark name of a mixture of cotton-seed oil and animal fats, used for culinary purposes.

cōt'-quēan, ***cot-queane**, ***cott-quean**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; it may be a corruption of Fr. *coquin*, or for *cockquean*=a male queen or woman, a man who acts like a woman.] A man who busies himself about things which belong properly to women.

"Go, you cotquean, go,
Get you to bed . . ."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iv. 4.

***cōt'-quēan'-it-ŷe**, ***cōt'-quēan'-it-ŷe**, *s.* [Eng. *cotquean*; *-ity*.] The conduct, manners, or habits of a cotquean.

"We will thunder thee in pieces for thy cotqueanitie."—*Ben Jonson. Poetaster*, iv. 4.

cō-trūs-tēe, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *trustee* (q. v.).] One who is trustee in conjunction with another; a joint trustee.

cōt'-sēth-lānd, *s.* [A. S. *cotsetla*, *cotesetla*=the little seat or mansion belonging to a small farm.] The same as COTLAND (q. v.).

***cōt'-sēt-tle**, *s.* [A. S. *cotsetla*.] A little dwelling, a small farm. (*Bailey*.)

cōts'-wōld, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cote*=a sheepfold, &c., and *wold* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. The name of a wold or range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, famous for the sheep bred there.

2. One of the breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, and originally bred on the Cotswold hills.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the hills named in A. 1; as, *Cotswold* sheep.

cōt'-ta-būs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *kottabos*.]

Gr. Antiq.: A game much in vogue at the drinking parties of young men at Athens. It was played in various ways, the main feature in each case being the throwing of small quantities of wine from the drinking-vessel either into a basin or at a number of little boats floating in a basin.

†cōt'-ta-ċēl, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of A. S. *cotsetla*.] [COTSETHLAND.] A small allotment or parcel of land; cotland.

cōt'-tage (age as *ig*), ***cot-age**, *s. & a.* [From *cot* (1), *s.*, with Fr. term. *-age*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Formerly*: A small house, a cot, a hut.

"Duelling in a pore cotage."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,306.

2. *Now*: Any small residence, especially in the suburbs of a large town, a model of neatness and compactness.

II. Technically:

1. *Old Law*: Originally a small house with no land attached to it. Such erections were discouraged by Old English law. No one was allowed to erect a cottage unless four acres of freehold land were attached to it; and no owner or occupier of a cottage was to allow more families than one to inhabit it.

2. *Music*: A cottage piano (q. v.).

"Uprights, Grands, Obliques and ordinary Cottages, new and second-hand, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cottage allotment, *s.* A small piece of ground allotted free to a laborer, and generally attached to his cottage, to be cultivated by him for his private use and benefit.

cottage-chair, *s.* A form of chair adapted for comfort rather than show, and capable of being carried onto the lawn, at picnics, &c.; a folding chair.

cottage-ground, *s.* A piece of ground attached to a cottage.

"Here, under this dark sycamore, and view
These plots of cottage-ground, these orchard tufts."
Wordsworth: On Re-visiting the Banks of the Wye.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cottage-hind, s. A cottager. (Thomson.)

cottage hospital, s. A hospital which, if large, is built not as one edifice, but as a series of what are called cottages, but really are houses of substantial size. Sir James Simpson showed that the mortality was less than when there was a single large house, and the idea has been, in numerous instances, carried out with manifest benefit to the inmates.

cottage-piano, s. A small upright piano.

cōt'-tagged (age as īg), a. [Eng. *cottag(e)*; -ed.] Built over or provided with cottages.

"Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged grounds." Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

***cōt'-tage-lȳ** (age as īg), a. [Eng. *cottage*; -ly.] Suitable to a cottage; poor, simple.

"A dry morsel, a thread-bare coat, a cottagely condition."—Bp. Gauden: *Hieraspistes* (1653), p. 40.

cōt'-tag-ēr (ag as īg), s. [Eng. *cottag(e)*; -er.] One who lives in a cottage.

"Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store."
Cowper: *Truth*.

cōt'-tā-ite, s. [Ger. *cottait*.]

Min.: A grayish-white sub-variety of orthoclase, found in twin crystals in granite in Carlsbad, in Bohemia.

cōt'-tēr (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Machinery:

1. A key; a wedge-shaped piece driven between the gibs in attaching a strap-head to a connecting-rod and tightening the brasses of a bearing. [KEY.]

2. A key inserted into a link which has been passed through another link of a chain. A broken chain is thus temporarily mended. This mode is adopted in fastening a log on the sled, and generally in securing an object by a chain when the whole length of the latter is not required. The hook at the end of the chain usually forms the cotter, and it is much better than making a running noose of the chain in the link, as the latter is difficult to unfasten, while the cotter can be slipped or driven out, leaving all free. A toggle.

3. A wedge which is driven alongside the end of the tongue in the mortise of the sled-roller, tightening the latter against the gib. [GIB.]

cotter-drill, s. A drill for boring slots; it or the work having a lateral motion after its depth is attained.

cotter-file, s. A narrow file with straight sides, used in filing grooves for cotters, keys, or wedges.

cotter-plates, s. pl.

Founding: The flanges or lips of a mold-box.

cōt'-tēr (2), **cōt'-tar**, **cōt'-tī-ēr**, s. & a. [Eng. *cot* (1), s.; -er, -ar, -ier.]

A. As subst.: An inhabitant of a cottage; a cottager.

"The toil-worn Cotter frae his labor goes."
Burns: *The Cotter's Saturday Night*.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

cotter-tenure, **cottier-tenure**, s. A system of tenure in which the amount of rent, &c., is put up to competition in each year, the result being excessive competition and exorbitant rents. Cotter-tenure is defined to be a tenancy of a cottage with not more than half an acre of ground attached, and rented at not more than £5 (\$25) a year. (*English*.)

cōt'-tēr-ell, ***cōt'-ter-ill**, s. [A dimin. from *cotter* (1), s.] A small cotter.

cōt'-tēr-ite, s. [Named by Prof. Harkness after Miss Cotter, a local beauty of Mallow, in Ireland.]

Min.: A beautiful pearly variety of quartz. (Mr. Thos. Davis, F. G. S.)

cōt'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cottus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of spiny-finned fishes. Type, *Cottus*.

cōt'-tī-ēr-īsm, s. [Eng. *cottier*; -ism.] Cotter-tenure.

cōt'-tīse, s. [Lat. *costa*=a rib.] [COST (3) s.]

cōt'-tised, a. [Eng. *cottis(e)*; -ed.]

Her.: A term applied to bends, fesses, &c., when borne between two cottises.

cōt'-tle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their ware. (*Ogilvie*.)

cōt'-tō-līne, **cōt'-ō-līne**, **cōt'-tō-lēne**, **cōt'-ō-lēne**, s. [Eng. *cott(on)*; Lat. *ole(um)*=oil, and suff. -ine.] A trade-mark name for cotton-seed oil (q. v.), now extensively used as a food adjunct.

cōt'-tōn, ***cotin**, ***cotoun**, ***cotune**, ***cotyn**, ***kotyn** (or pron. cōtn), s. & a. [Fr. *coton*, from Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*=cotton; Sp. *coton*=cotton-cloth, *algodon*=cotton; Ital. *cotone*; Port. *algodão*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fibrous portion of the fruit of a plant or plants belonging to the genus *Gossypium*, or any one of similar structure.

"The species are, 1. Shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby cotton, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton, with a yellow flower."—Miller.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

"Cheap cottons and woollens . . . probably find themselves shut out of the market, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Cotton-thread.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The appropriate name of any plant belonging to the genus *Gossypium*, and specially of *Gossypium herbaceum*, *G. religiosum*, *G. barbadense*, *G. indicum*, and *G. arboreum*. [COTTON-TREE, *Gossypium*.]

¶ (1) *Corkwood cotton*: The name given in Trinidad to the down of *Ochroma Lagopus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Lavender cotton*: A name given to a kind of southernwood, *Abrotanum fæminea*, the leaves of which are covered with hairy pubescence.

(3) *Natal cotton*: A textile material resembling true cotton, derived from the pods of a species of *Batatas*. It is of the order *Solanaceæ*, and the same genus as the Sweet Potato.

(4) *Petty cotton*: A general name for *Gnaphalium* and other woolly composite plants.

* (5) *Philosophic cotton*:

O. Chem.: Flowers of zinc which resemble cotton.

(6) *Wild cotton*: The species of *Eriophorum*. [COTTON-GRASS.]

2. *Hist., Comm., Manufact., &c.*:

(1) *Definition*: The fibers or filamentous matter produced by the surface of the seeds in various species of *Gossypium* [II. 1], and filling up the cavity of the seed-vessel.

(2) *Hist.*: Herodotus refers to the cotton-plant or plants, which he describes as growing in India, its fibers being there manufactured into cloth. So do Theophrastus and Aristobulus (one of Alexander's generals). Pliny four times mentions cotton. The Arabs had cotton goods in the time of Mohammed, about A. D. 627, and the manufacture was introduced by his followers from Africa into Spain, whence in the fourteenth century it spread to Italy, and ultimately to the whole of Europe. It is mentioned as one of the "commodities" imported into England by the Januays (Genoese), in the "Libel of English Policie" (1436), and even earlier in a "Comptus of Bolton Abbey," dated 1290, there is an item, "Sapo et cotoun ad candelam, xvij. s. 1d." Cotton stuffs were first made by machinery by Louis Paul, between A. D. 1736 and 1740. They now constitute one of the leading staples of our manufacture, Manchester and other cities of New England being the chief seats.

Columbus found the cotton-plant wild in Hispaniola, in other West India Islands, and in South America. The Mexicans were soon after found to be clothed chiefly in cotton. Cotton-seed was brought in 1786 to Georgia. The first cotton-mill in America was erected at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1788. A great part of the raw cotton required for the necessities of the great English cotton manufacturing centers of Lancashire is from our Southern States, and this was so to a still greater extent before the cotton-famine. [COTTON-FAMINE.]

¶ Of the world's annual supply of cotton America produces over 8,000,000 bales, East Indies 1,250,000 bales, and other countries about 1,000,000 bales. Of this supply Great Britain consumes annually 3,500,000 bales, the continent of Europe 4,500,000 bales, and the United States 3,500,000 bales.

(3) *Old Law*: The importation of cotton goods from India and elsewhere into Great Britain was forbidden in A. D. 1700. In 1721 Parliament imposed a fine of £5 (\$25) on every one who wore cotton, and £20 (\$100) on any one who sold it.

B. As adj.: Made of cotton.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cotton-goods*, *cotton-manufactory*, *cotton-manufacturer*.

cotton-bale, s. A bale of cotton.

¶ *Cotton-bale tie*: A device for fastening the ends of the hoops by which cotton-bales are kept in a compact state.

cotton-brush chopper, s. A machine with revolving knives to cut up the old dried cotton-stalks, to prepare the land for plowing for another crop. (*Knight*.)

cotton-chopper, s. An implement which is drawn over a drilled row of cotton-plants, and chops gaps in the row so as to leave the plants in bunches or hills. The machine is supported on two wheels, and has a plow to run on each side of the row. Motion is communicated from the rotary axle by bevel-wheels to a revolving head having oblique cutters, which chop gaps in the row of plants as the machine progresses. (*Knight*.)

cotton-cleaner, s. A machine for separating the dust and dirt from cotton. This is performed by a scutching and blowing action, the tussocks of cotton being torn asunder and opened, allowing the dirt to fall out. The heavier portions fall through gratings, and the lighter are carried off through air-ducts by means of exhaust-fans. (*Knight*.)

cotton-elevator, s. An arrangement in a cotton-mill of a tube with air-blast or spiked straps for carrying cotton to the upper stories.

cotton-famine, s.

Hist., &c.: The name given to the failure of the cotton supply to the Lancashire and other cotton-mills of England which took place while the ports of the Southern States of America were blockaded by the fleets of the North during the war between the Federals and Confederates, which continued from early in 1861 to 1865. When that great struggle began, nearly all the raw cotton required for manufacturing purposes had been supplied by America; when importation from that quarter failed, a stimulus was given to the cultivation of the cotton-plant in India and other countries. In India much cotton had from time immemorial been grown in Berar, a portion of the Nizam's dominions pledged to the Anglo-Indian government in security for a debt. One remote result of the famine has been to break the partial monopoly of cotton previously possessed by America, and increase at once the amount and the certainty of the supply.

cotton-gimlet, s. An auger-like plunger or gimlet used by cotton merchants to extract cotton from the interior of a bale for inspection.

cotton-gin, s. A device, originally invented by Whitney, 1794, in which lint is picked from the seed by means of saw-teeth projecting through slits in the side of the chamber in which the seed-cotton is placed.

cotton-grass, s. A name given to the species of the genus *Eriophorum*, because of their fruit being clothed at the base with a silky or cotton-like substance. It really belongs, not to the grasses, but to the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*). There are several species; the most common is *Eriophorum angustifolium*, the



The Cotton-plant.

1. Plant in flower. 2. Pod. 3. Flower.



Cotton-grass.

Narrow-leaved Cotton-grass. Paper and the wicks of candles have been made of its cotton, and pillows stuffed with the same material. The leaves were formerly used in diarrhoea, and the spongy pith of the stem for the removal of tape-worm.

cotton-hook, s. A claw with a handle, by which cotton-bales are moved in loading and shipping. (*Knight*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cotton-lord, s. A very rich cotton manufacturer.

cotton-machines, s. pl. Machines of various kinds for carrying out the several processes in the cleaning, arranging, and weaving of cotton. [COTTON-CLEANER, COTTON-GIN, &c.]

cotton-mill, s. A factory or establishment for the manufacture of cotton-goods.

cotton paper, s. We are indebted for cotton paper to the Arabians, and it is surmised that they learned it of nations still east of them. The use of cotton for this purpose was probably derived from China. Its first use in Europe was among the Saracens in Spain, and cannot be traced back beyond the tenth century. It preceded the use of flax fiber for that purpose. The paper of Xativa, a city of Valencia, in Spain, was famous in the twelfth century. (Knight.) [PAPER.]

cotton-picker, s.

1. A machine for scutching cotton to tear apart the matted masses and clean it. [COTTON-CLEANER.]

2. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant. One form consists of a traveling toothed belt, which catches the cotton fiber and drags it into a receptacle. (Knight.)

cotton-plant, s. The name given to various species of *Gossypium*, a genus of the order Malvaceæ. It has the calyx cup-shaped, with five short teeth, the whole surrounded by an involucre cordate at the base, and above separating into three broad deeply-cut segments. The petals are 5; the stamens, which are many, are monadelphous; the ovary, 3-5 celled; the fruit, a 3-5 celled capsule; the seeds numerous, covered with cotton (q. v.). The genus has representatives in both hemispheres. How many species exist is difficult to determine. They have been unduly multiplied in books. Some one or other is cultivated everywhere, from the equator to 36° N., and the same of S. latitude. In the United States the species cultivated is *Gossypium barbadense*. There are two well-marked varieties: (1) The Sea-island, or Long-staple Cotton, introduced from the Bahamas in 1785, grown on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and on the adjacent islands; and (2) the Upland, Georgian, Bowed, or Short-staple Cotton, which grows in the Southern States generally. The former is the finer; the latter constitutes the bulk of the American cotton. Indian cotton is furnished by *G. herbaceum*. It grows in Persia, the Levant, Egypt, the south of Europe, &c. It is called Surats, from Surat, on the west coast of India, whence much of it is exported. The cotton of Brazil, Peru, and other parts of South America is derived from *G. peruvianum*. Cotton from the last two species is short staple.

cotton-press, s. A press in which cotton is baled for transportation and storage. There are various forms of cotton-presses, known as the screw, toggle, beater, revolving, hydraulic, portable, double-acting, windlass, rack-and-pinion, re-pressing, and rolling-pressure presses. See under those heads respectively. The old form of press was the screw, which ascended vertically from the follower and worked in a nut in the upper cross-beam. It was rotated by a sweep. (Knight.)

cotton-printing, s. The art of staining woven fabrics of cotton with various figures and colors. (Weale.)

cotton-root, s. The root of the cotton plants, *Gossypium barbadense* or *G. herbaceum*.

¶ **Cotton-root bark:** The cortical portion of the root of the *G. barbadense* or *G. herbaceum*, from which is extracted a valuable parturient and emmenagogue, to a great degree exempt from the objections urged against ergot, &c. In the form of fluid extract the remedy is much used in the Southern States in midwifery.

cotton-rose, s. A common name for the composite genus *Filago*.

cotton-rush, s. *Eriophorum*. [COTTON-GRASS.]

cotton-sedge, s. The same as COTTON-RUSH (q. v.). (Bentham.)

cotton-seed, s. The seed of the cotton-plant.

¶ (1) **Cotton-seed cake:** The solid portion of cotton-seed, from which the oil has been expressed. It forms a valuable food for cattle.

(2) **Cotton-seed cleaner:** A machine for tearing the remaining fiber from the cotton-seed, or one which so far compacts the fiber upon the seed that the latter will roll upon itself without making a mat, and so become fitted to be sown by an ordinary machine. (Knight.)

(3) **Cotton-seed huller:** A machine by which the hull of the cotton-seed is rasped off and sifted from the farinaceous and oily matters, which are utilized for their oil and the refuse for manure. (Knight.)

(4) **Cotton-seed mill:** A mill for grinding the seed of cotton, either for manure or for obtaining from the meal the oil, either by pressure or the more usual mode of treatment by bisulphide of carbon (Sims' process) or hydrocarbon. (Knight.)

(5) **Cotton-seed oil:** The oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. This oil has become quite an important food product in this country, in many localities superseding lard and animal fats for cooking purposes. Properly prepared, it is infinitely preferable to the lard of hogs, &c., on account of its cleanness and healthfulness. The only objection that can be urged against its use is a charge that it tends to abort pregnant women, but this is but a suspicion, and has never had its foundation proven.

(6) **Cotton-seed planter:** A planter in which the feed-motions are positive, as the seed adheres by the interlacing of its fibers, and requires to be torn apart and driven down the chute to the ground. (Knight.)

cotton-spinning, a. Engaged in spinning cotton. (Used of machines or of persons.)

"Go," shrill'd the cotton-spinning chorus; 'him I choked.'" Tennyson; Edwin Morris.

cotton-thistle, s.

Bot.: The usual book-name given to *Onopordum*, a genus of composite plants with 4-ribbed glabrous achenes; pilose, rough, sessile pappi; a honey-combed receptacle; a tumid involucre with spreading spindle scales, and anthers caudate at the base with subulate appendages at the apex. The Common Cotton-thistle is *Onopordum Acanthium*. It is a tall plant, four to six feet high, with very spinous wings, a globose involucre, and purple flowers.

cotton thread, s. Cotton thread for sewing is made by laying together two or more yarns of equal quality and twisting them. Previous to the doubling and twisting, the yarn is passed through a trough containing a thin solution of starch. The twist is given in an opposite direction to that applied by the spinning-machine, as in the case of organzine silk.

cotton-topper, s. A machine which passes along and prunes the row of growing cotton-plants, in order to curb their rampant luxuriance.

cotton-tree, s.

1. The name given to a Sterculiad, *Bombax pentandrum*, growing in India. The bark is said to be emetic, and the gum, mixed with spices, is given in certain stages of bowel complaints.

2. (Pl.): The order Bombaceæ (q. v.).

cotton-waste, s. Coarse or refuse cotton, used largely in cleaning machinery, &c.

cotton-weed, s. A name given to *Gnaphalium* and some other allied genera of composite plants.

cotton-wood, s. A name for two species of *Poplar*, *Populus monilifera* and *P. angulata*, very common in this country.

cotton-wool, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Comm.: Cotton consists of the hairs of the seed of various species of *Gossypium*. It can be distinguished under the microscope by appearing, when dry, as a flat band with thickened borders, while liber cells, as linen, remain cylindrical, and taper to a point at each end. Cotton-wool is used, among other objects, for making gun-cotton.

"If this be so, then disease can be warded off by carefully prepared filters of cotton-wool."—Tyndall; *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xi. 334.

B. As adj.: Made or consisting of raw cotton.

"If a physician wishes to hold back from the lungs of his patient, or from his own, the germs or virus by which contagious disease is propagated, he will employ a cotton-wool respirator."—Tyndall; *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xi. 334.

cot-ton (1) (pron. cōtn), *v. i.* [COTTON, *s.*] To rise with a nap.

"It cottons well; it cannot choose but bear A pretty nap." *Family of Love*.

cot-ton (2) (pron. cōtn), *cotten, *v. i.* [Wel. *cytuno*=to agree, to consent. (*Skeat.*)] To enter into a state of close intimacy, to unite or associate closely with; to agree, to coincide.

"That first with midst, and midst with laste Maye cotten and agree." *Drant; Horace* (1567), sig. A. v. back.

cot-ton-āde (cotton as cōtn), *s.* [Eng. cotton; -ade.]

Fabric: A stout thick fabric made of cotton; cotton check.

***cot-ton-ar-ỹ** (cotton as cōtn), *a.* [Eng. cotton; -ary.] Pertaining to or made of cotton.

"Cottonary and woolly pillows."—Browne; *Vulgar Errors*.

cot-ton-ēe (cotton as cōtn), *s.* [A dimin. from cotton (q. v.).]

Fabric: A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

***cot-ton-ize** (cotton as cōtn), *v. t.* [Eng. cotton; -ize.] To cause to resemble cotton; to treat as cotton.

cottonizing fiber, s. A process of disintegrating fiber, adopted with flax, hemp, jute, cane, &c., so as to reduce them to a short staple resembling cotton, which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

cot-ton-ōc'-ra-çỹ (cotton as cōtn), *s.* [Farmed from cotton (q. v.), on the analogy of *aristocracy*, &c.] The leading members of the cotton trade collectively.

¶ When at a period anterior to our civil war, the newspapers of the South declared that "Cotton is King," meaning thereby to assert the invincibility of the Southern States, the northern papers derisively attributed the utterance of such sentiments at these to a desire on the part of the opulent cotton planters, dealers, &c., of the South to establish a cottonocracy; hence the term.

cot-ton-ous (cotton as cōtn), *a.* [Eng. cotton; -ous.]

1. Downy or nappy; covered with a down or nap.

2. Soft as cotton.

cot-ton-tail (cotton as cōtn), *s.* A name commonly given to the rabbit in the South.

cot-ton-ỹ (cotton as cōtn), *a.* [Eng. cotton; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Having a nap or down resembling cotton.

2. Of the nature of or resembling cotton.

II. Fig.: Soft as cotton, downy.

cot-tōwn, cot-tar-town, s. [Eng. cotter, and town.] A village inhabited by cotters.

cot-trel, s. [COTTEREL.] A hook and trammel for suspending a cooking-vessel.

cot-tūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *cottus*, from Gr. *kottos*=... a river fish, probably the Bull-head, *Cottus gobio* (see def.); from *kottē*, *kottis*=the cerebellum.] **Ichthy.:** A genus of fishes, by some made the type of a family Cottidae, by others placed under the Triglidae or Gurnards. The head is large, depressed, furnished with spines or tubercles; there are teeth in front of the vomer and in both jaws, none on the palatines; there are two dorsal fins; the anal fin is small; the body is without scales; the branchiostegous rays six. Yarrell enumerates four species: *Cottus gobio*, the River Bull-head, Miller's Thumb, or Tommy Logge; *C. scorpius*, the Sea Scorpion or Short-spined Cottus; *C. bubalis*, the Father Lasher or Long-spined Cottus; and *C. quadricornis*, the Four-horned Cottus. In this country there are several representatives of the species called indifferently bull-head and catfish, each of which see.

cot-u-lā, s. [Lat. *cotula*, *cotyla*; Gr. *kotylē*.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the type of the tribe Coteleæ.

cot-ū-lē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cotul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Senecionideæ.

cō-tūn'-nīte, s. [Named after Dr. Cotugno, of Naples.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of white color or streak, of adamantine luster, and a specific gravity of 5.2, yet so soft that it may be scratched by the nail. It consists of chlorine 25.5, and lead 74.5. It is found in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and in the lava which has flowed therefrom.

cō-tūr'-nīx, s. [Lat.=a quail.]

Ornith.: A genus of gallinaceous birds, family Perdidae (Partridges). It differs from the genus *Perdix* in not having a bare space behind the eyes. *Coturnix dactylisonans* is the Quail (q. v.), the bird so called in this country not being properly a quail, belonging to the genus *Ortyx*.

†cō-tū-tōr, s. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *tutor* (q. v.).] A joint tutor or guardian.

cōt'-ỹ-lā, cōt'-ỹ-lē, s. [Lat. *cotyla*, *cotula*; Gr. *kotylē*=anything hollow; a small vessel, a cup.]

1. **Anat.:** The cavity of one bone which receives the end of another so as to constitute an articulation.

2. **Zool.:** One of the suctorial cups or discs of the arms of a cuttle-fish, constituting a sucker by which the animal attaches itself to other objects, or other objects to itself.

cōt-ỹl-ē-dōn, s. [Lat. *cotyledon*; Gr. *kotylēdōn*=a cup-shaped hollow, a plant, probably *Cotyledon umbilicus* (l. 1); from *kotylē*=a cup.]

I. Botany:

1. A genus of plants, order Crassulaceæ. Calyx, 5-partite; petals, united into a tubular or campanulate corolla; stamens ten, inserted in the tube of the corolla. *Cotyledon umbilicus* is a succulent plant with peltate, mostly radical, leaves, and a simple raceme of pendulous cylindrical flowers of a yellowish-green color. It is from six to twelve inches high.

2. The first leaf, or one of the first two leaves, developed in a plant. In exogens two such leaves are present in the embryo of every plant, while in

bōn, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

endogens there is one. In exogens the two cotyledons are always opposite; in endogens the second leaf developed is alternate with the first. On these distinctions or their absence have been founded three primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, viz., Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons. Sometimes, though rarely, there are more than two cotyledons: thus the Boraginaceæ and the Brassicaceæ have four, and the Coniferae ten, twelve, or even fifteen; hence the term Polycotyledons has been used. In some cases they are absent; at other times they cohere instead of unfolding.

II. Anat.: The tufts of a ruminant placenta. (Huxley.)

†cōt-ŷl-ē-dōn-al, a. [Eng. cotyledon; -al.]

Bot.: Of, pertaining to, or resembling a cotyledon.

cōt-ŷl-ē-dōn-a-rŷ, a. [Eng. cotyledon; -ary.]

Zool.: Having a cotyledon; tufted.

† Cotyledonary placenta.

Compar. Anat.: A placenta in which the foetal villi are gathered into cotyledons or bunches as in ruminant mammals. (Rossiter.)

cōt-ŷl-ē-dōn-oŷs, a. [Lat., &c., cotyledon, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Pertaining to a cotyledon, possessing a cotyledon or cotyledons; as, Cotyledonous plants.

cōt-ŷl-i-form, a. [Lat. cotyla, cotula; Gr. kotylē.] [COTYLE.]

Bot. (of a corolla): Hollow, resembling a cup or dish; rotate, but with an erect limb.

cōt-ŷl-ōid, a. & s. [Gr. kotylē=a cup, and eidos=form.]

Anat.: Cup-shaped.

"The acetabulum is a cotyloid or cup-shaped cavity."—Quain: *Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 103.

† (1) Cotyloid cavity of a joint:

Anat.: A deeper joint-cavity, as distinguished from a glenoid or shallow one.

"... the glenoid and cotyloid cavities of the shoulder and hip joints."—Todd & Bowman, *Physiol. Anat.* vol. i, ch. iv., p. 95.

(2) Cotyloid ligament:

Anat.: A thick fibro-cartilaginous ring round the margin of the acetabulum of the hip-joint. (Quain.)

cōt-ŷl-ōph-ō-rā a. [Gr. kotylē=anything hollow, a cup, &c., and phoros=bearing, carrying.]

Compar. Anat. & Zool.: Mammals with cotyledonary placenta. This is found in the ruminant families Bovidae (Oxen) and Cervidae (Stags), while it does not exist in the Camelidae (Camels) and the Tragulidae (Chevrotains).

cōuch (1), *couchen, *cowchyn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. colcher, coucher; Ital. colcare, from Lat. colloco=to arrange, to set; col=con=with, together, and loco=to place; locus=a place.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) **Gen.:** To arrange or set together in any place; to lay or dispose.

"Cowchyn or leyne thinges togedyr. Colloco."—Prompt. Parv.

(2) **Spec.:** To lay or repose on a bed or couch.

"But where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign."
Shakesp.: *Romeo*, ii. 3.

(3) To lay or deposit in a bed or layer; to bed.

"It is at this day in use at Gaza, to couch potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, . . ."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

(4) To conceal, to hide away.

"In the seler of Juppiter ther ben couched two tunnes."
Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 35.

(5) To cause to cower or hide.

"This said, he shakes aloft his Roman blade,
Which, like a falcon towering in the skies,
Coucheth the fowl below with his wings' shade."
Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucretia*, 506-7.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To include, to comprise, to involve, to express.
"That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couched in the words I have read to you."—Asterbury: *Sermons*.

(2) To conceal, to include or involve secretly.

"There is all this, and more, that lies naturally couched under this allegory."—L'Estrange.

(3) To arrange, to settle.

"The emperor's ban was already formally couched, and ready to put to the print."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 521.

(4) To combine.

"Come then, my friend, I'll change my style,
And couch instruction with a smile."
Cotton: *Death and the Bake*.

(5) To set.

"His coote armour was of a cloth of Tars,
Couch'd of perlys whyte, round and grete."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,122.

II. Technically:

1. Old War., &c.: To set or fix the spear in its rest.

"But he stooped his head, and couched his spear,
And spurred his steed to full career."
Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 5.

2. Surg.: To practice an operation by which, when the crystalline lens of the eye has been rendered opaque by cataract, a needle is inserted through the coats of the eye, and the lens is pushed down to the lower part of the vitreous humor, so as no longer to stand in the axis of vision and impede the passage of light.

3. Malting: To spread out steeped barley upon the floor to allow of its germinating, and so becoming malt.

"If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick . . ."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

4. Paper-making: To take the flake of imperfectly compacted pulp from the mold or apron on which it has been formed. With hand-laid paper this is the business of the coucher, who receives the mold from the dipper and couches the sheet upon a felt. In paper-machinery the operation is performed by a roller called the couching-roller. (Knight.)

*B. Reflexively:

1. To lay or place one's self in as small a compass as possible.

"... the waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the center of this globe, in a spherical convexity."
—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. To hide, to conceal.

3. To dispose to rest.

"There benethe thei couchen hem."

Maundeville, p. 63.

*C. Intransitive:

1. To lie down, especially upon a couch, the ground, &c.

"... others on the grass
Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture, gazing sat."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

2. To lie, to sleep.

"If I court moe women, you'll couch with moe men."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 3. (Song.)

3. To crouch, to bend, to give way, to stoop.

"Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens."
—Gen. xlix. 14.

4. To lie in concealment; to hide, to crouch.

"Where Bertram couched like hunted deer."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iii. 6.

5. To be laid, disposed, or spread out.

"... Blessed of the Lord be his land, . . . for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath."
—Deut. xxxiii. 13.

†cōuch (2), v. t. [A contr. of couch-grass (q. v.).] To clear land of couch-grass, weeds, &c.

cōuch (1), *couche, *cowche, s. [O. Fr. colche, couche.] [COTCH (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A bed, or any place of rest.

"Who, when such good can be obtain'd would strive
To reconcile his manhood to a couch."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. A bedroom, a bed-chamber.

"Whan thou shalt preye, entre in to thi couche, and the dore schet, preye thi Iadir."
—Wycliffe: *Matt.* vi. 6.

3. A sofa, a piece of furniture on which it is customary to repose or recline dressed.

4. The lair of a wild beast.

"Then myghte noghte his cowche kenne."

Avowing of K. Arthur, st. 12.

II. Technically:

1. Malting: The heap of steeped barley on the floor where the grains undergo germination, effecting the change into malt. The operation of couching takes about fourteen days, and the subsequent kiln-drying, which arrests germination, takes two days.

"This heap is called by maltsters a couch, or bed, of raw malt."
—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

*2. **Naut.:** [COACH, s., A. II. 2.]

3. Painting, &c.:

(1) A layer or coat of paint or varnish on the canvas or panel intended to be painted on.

(2) A coat of gold or silver-leaf on any surface intended to be gilded or silvered over.

4. Arch.: A course or layer of sand. (Crabb.)

*couch-fellow, s. A bed-fellow; a very close and intimate companion.

cōuch (2), witch, twitch, quitch, quich, quick, s. & a. [Eng. quick=living, from the difficulty of eradicating.] The same as COTCH-GRASS (q. v.).

"Immediately after harvest couch lies near the surface."
—J. Wrighton, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, vol. ii., p. 331.

couch-grass, dog-grass, witch-grass, twitch-grass, quitch-grass, quich-grass, quick-grass, s.

1. A grass, *Triticum repens*, sometimes called in books Creeping Wheat-grass. It has long spikes, the spikelets with four to eight flowers; the glumes, which are awned or the reverse, having five to seven ribs. It is very common in fields and waste places. When occurring as a weed in corn-fields, its long creeping root renders it difficult of extirpation.



"The couch-grass, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze."
—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

Couch-grass is a diuretic and aperient, and is useful in cases where the mucous membrane of the urinary tract is irritated or inflamed, as in irritation of the bladder, gonorrhoea, &c. The dose is from ½ to a full tablespoonful of the fluid extract 3 times a day.

2. *Holcus mollis*.

3. *Poa pratensis*.

4. *Avena elatior*.

† (1) **Black Couch:** *Alopecurus agrestis*.
(2) **White Couch-grass:** *Triticum repens*. [COTCH-GRASS.]

couch-mate, s. A bed-fellow; a bed-mate; hence, a husband or wife. (Browning.)

couch-wheat, s. [Eng. couch, and wheat.] *Triticum repens*. [COTCH-GRASS.]

cōuch-an-cŷ, s. [Fr. couchant, pr. par. of coucher=to lie down.] The act or state of lying down; repose.

cōuch-ant, a. [Fr., pr. par. of coucher.]

*A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. Lying down in repose; reposing, squatting.

"Why thus the milk-white doe is found
Couchant beside that lonely mound."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, 1.

2. Lying hid or in waiting.

"Then as a tiger who by chance has spied
In some parlien two gentle fawns at play,
Straight crones close, then rising, changes oft
His couchant watch, . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

II. Fig.: Lying concealed; crouching, fearful.

"Oh then when pious consuls bore the sway!
When couchant vice all pale and trembling lay!"
Dryden: *Jurinal*, sat. 11.

B. Her.: Applied to animals represented as lying down, but having the head raised.

† **Lieant and couchant** (lit., rising up and lying down). An epithet applied to animals which have been on the land of another long enough to lie down and rise up again: such time being held to include a day and a night at the least.

cōu-chê, a. [Fr.]

1. Her.: An epithet applied to anything lying along, as a chevron couchê, a chevron lying sideways.

2. Carp.: A piece of timber laid flat under the foot of a prop or stay.

cōuched, *coucht, *cowched, pa. par. or a. [COTCH, v.]

*cōuch-êe, s. [Fr. couchée=bedtime.] A visit paid at night, as opposed to a levee.

"None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levees and couchees pass'd without resort."

Dryden.

cōuch-êr (1) s. [O. Fr. collectier, from Lat. collectarius, neut. collectarium, from colligo=to collect, to bring together.]

1. Old Law (from the masc.): A factor or agent who continued in some place or country for traffic. (Blount.)



Couchant.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrke, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

council

in the fourth general or œcumenical councils began to be held. The word œcumenical was derived from Gr. *oikoumenikos*, meaning of or from the whole world, and this again was from *oikoumenē*, the inhabited world. During the time that the church was developing itself into the form which it was destined to retain during mediæval times, seven œcumenical councils were held. The first met at Nice in A. D. 325. It condemned Arianism, and gave its sanction to the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, which is still the creed of the Roman Catholic, of the Greek, and of the Protestant Churches. The second—that of Constantinople, A. D. 381—condemned the elder Apollinaris, or Apollinarius, and his followers, who believed that the Divine nature, in Christ, did the office of a rational human soul, and that God the Word, a sensitive soul, and a body, constituted His person. The third—that of Ephesus, A. D. 431—condemned Nestorius, who was alleged to have made Christ consist of two persons, while the council held that the Divine Savior had two natures in one person. The fourth—that of Chalcedon, A. D. 451—condemned Eutyches, who maintained that there was only one nature in Christ, that of the Word, which became incarnate. The decisions of these first four councils are still accepted by nearly the whole of Christendom. Those of the fifth (the second at Constantinople, held in 553), the sixth (also at the same place, A. D. 680), and the seventh (that at Trullo, A. D. 691) have met with only partial acceptance.

The most important council of modern times, that held at Trent from A. D. 1545 to 1563, was not œcumenical, for its authority was not accepted by the Greek Church or by the Protestant reformers. It was, however, highly important, defining with precision the doctrines held by the Roman Catholic Church on all important points, and specially on those attacked by the Protestants.

A more recent council was that held at Rome in 1869 and 1870, which promulgated the infallibility of the Pope as head of the Church. Among Protestant councils may be mentioned the Pan-Anglican Synod, which met at Lambeth Palace in 1867, and was attended by Anglican bishops from England, from the Colonies, and from America. The Pan-Presbyterian Congress, which was held at Edinburgh in 1877, and a subsequent meeting in America were councils of the scattered Churches of that denomination.

¶ (1) *City Council*: The legislative branch of a city government, usually consisting of a board of aldermen and a common council, presided over by the mayor and a president of the council.

(2) *Common Council*: [COMMON COUNCIL.]

(3) *Council of War*: A council composed of a number of officers of high rank and great experience, called together by a commander-in-chief or admiral of a fleet to deliberate and advise in circumstances of difficulty or danger.

†*council-board*, *s.*

1. A council-table.

"And even that day, at council board,
Unapt to soothe his sovereign's mood,
Against the war had Angus stood,
And chafed his royal Lord."

Scott *Marmion*, v. 14.

2. A meeting of a council; a council.

council-chamber, *s.* The room or apartment in which a council meets.

"The council-chamber for debate,
And all the rest are rooms of state."

Pope. *Upon the Duke of Marlborough's House at Woodstock.*

**council-house*, **counsel-house*, *s.* A council-chamber.

"Studied so long, sat in the council-house."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

council-man, *s.* A member of the Common Council of a city.

**council-post*, *s.* A special messenger for dispatches.

council-room, *s.* A council-chamber.

"The bishops were repeatedly sent out into the ante-chamber, and repeatedly called back into the council-room."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

council-table, *s.* The table in a council-chamber at which the council sits.

"Wherewith he went at Heaven's high council-table

To sit the midst of Trinal Unity."

Milton: *Ode Nativ.*, st. 2.

**cōun'-cīl-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *council*; -ist.] One who is well read in the history and proceedings of ecclesiastical councils.

"... I will in three months be an expert councilist."
—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus.*

cōun'-cīl-ōr, **counciller*, **conseilere*, **conseiller*, **consuler*, **counsailour*, **counseilour*, **counseyler*, **kunsiler*, *s.* [O. Fr. *consellier*, *conseillier*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A member of a council of any kind.

"... he was immediately sworn in a Privy Councilor and Lord Keeper."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. An adviser.

"With Antiphus, and Halitherses sage,
His father's counsellors, revered for age."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvii., l. 80-1.

II. *Municipal*: A dignitary in a municipality inferior to an alderman.

¶ *Privy Councillor*: [PRIVY.]

**cō-ūn-dēr-stānd'-īng*, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *understanding* (q. v.).] A joint or mutual understanding.

"... a reciprocal knowledge and co-understanding of the art 'twixt the parties."—Howell: *Lett.*, ii. 71.

**cō-ūne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Lat. *unus=one*.] To make one, to unite closely.

"[They] are in man one and cōuned together."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. i., Res. 95.

**cō-ū-nite*, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *unite* (q. v.).] To join or unite closely together.

"Ahad these three in one doth co-unite."

More: *Song of the Soul*, I. i. 39.

**cō-ū-nite*, *a.* [CO-UNITE, *v.*] United or joined closely with another.

"She [the soul] ...

Should be more perfectly there co-unite."

More: *Song of the Soul*, III. iii. 17.

cōun'-sēl, **consail*, **conseil*, **consel*, **conseyl*, **cowncel*, **counseile*, **cunsaile*, *s.* [O. Fr. *conseil*, *cunseil*, *consel*, from Lat. *consilium*=advice, deliberation; *consulo*=to consult; Ital. *consiglio*; Sp. *conselho*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A consultation, a meeting for the interchange of views.

"... all the chief priests and elders of the people took counsel against Jesus to put him to death."—Matt. xxvii. 1.

2. Advice, opinion given after deliberation or consultation; direction.

"And Absalom and all the men of Israel said, The counsel of Hushai the Archite is better than the counsel of Ahithophel."—2 Sam. xvii. 14.

*3. A conversation, an argument, a discussion.

"The apostles ... wonder that he wolde such counsel drawe mid a womman that sunfol was."—Leben Jesu, 340.

*4. A deliberation or examination into events.

"They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed."—Hooker.

*5. The faculty or habit of deliberation; prudence, foresight, care.

"O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honor."—Ecclesiasticus, xxv. 5.

*6. A design, an intent, a plan, a purpose, a scheme.

"... the counsels of the wicked are deceit."—Prov. xii. 5.

7. A secret; a private matter or opinion.

"Thilke lord ... to whom no counsel may be hid."

Gower, i. 9.

†8. Confidence; a confidential position.

"For who hath stood in the counsel of the Lord, and hath perceived and heard his word?"—Jer. xxiii. 18.

*9. A council (here confused with *council*, q. v.).

"The council saide ...

That they be nought excused so."

Gower, i. 76.

*10. A councillor.

"His two brothers, his eight counsels, and the flower of the nobility."—Howell: *Letters*, p. 117.

II. Technically:

1. *Scrip.*: The will and purpose of God as revealed in His word.

"I have not shunned to declare to you all the counsel of God."—Acts xx. 27.

2. *Eng. Law*: A counselor advocate in a trial; also the whole number of advocates engaged on any side collectively. *Queen's Counsel* are barristers appointed counsel to the Crown by the Lord Chancellor, and take precedence of other barristers. They have the privilege of wearing a silk gown, that of an ordinary barrister being of stuff.

"The king found his counsel as refractory as his judges."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ In the United States the term *counsel* is applied indiscriminately to all members of the legal profession retained in a cause; as, the counsel for the plaintiff, the counsel for the defendant.

**counsel-keeper*, *s.* One to whom, or a book to which, secrets are intrusted; a confidant.

"And, look, whether the fiery Trigon, his man, be not lipping to his master's old tables, his note-book, his counsel-keeper."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

**counsel-keeping*, *a.* Keeping secret; preserving secrecy.

"When with a happy storm they were surprised

And curtain'd with a counsel-keeping cave."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

cōun'-sēl, **consaili*, **conseil*, **con-seily*, **counsele*, **counsellien*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *consillier*, *conseiller*; Ital. *consigliare*; Port. *conselhar*; Sp. *consejar*, from Lat. *consilior*=to advise; *consilium*=advice.]

A. Transitive:

1. To advise, to give advice or counsel to a person.

"Not Lemuel's mother with more care

Did counsel or instruct her heir."

Waller: *Epit. on Sir G. Speke*.

2. To advise or recommend any act or course of action.

"He counsels a divorce ..."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

*B. *Reflex.*: To deliberate or take counsel with one's self.

"Ich wole ther uppe consaili me."—*Life of Becket*, 1548.

*C. *Intrans.*: To deliberate, to consult, to take counsel.

"Alle com to Carlele to conseil how were best."

Robert de Brunne, p. 316.

**cōun'-sēl-fūl*, **coun-sail-ful*, *a.* [Eng. *counsel*; -ful(l).] Able or fitted to give counsel; prudent foreseeing.

"The deane and college of the right counsaiful facultie of decrees."—Hall: *Henry VIII.*, anno 8.

**cōun'-sēl-lā-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *counsel*; -able.]

1. Willing to receive or follow counsel; open to advice.

"Very few men were more counsellable than he."—Clarendon: *Hist.*, i. 344.

2. Fit or proper to be advised or recommended; advisable.

"Made it very counsellable to suspend a present obedience."—Clarendon: *Hist.*, ii. 662.

cōun'-sēlled, **coun-seled*, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNSEL, *v.*]

cōun'-sēl-līng, **coun-seyl-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNSEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of giving counsel or advice.

2. The act of advising or recommending any course of action.

cōun'-sēl-lōr, **counciller*, **counselour*, **consailour*, **conseilere*, **consuler*, **counseiler*, **counseiller*, **counseilor*, **conseylor*, *s.* [O. Fr. *consellier*, *conseillier*; Ital. *consigliere*; Port. *conselheiro*; Sp. *consejero*, from Lat. *consiliarius*, from *consilium*=advice.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who gives counsel or advice, an adviser.

*2. A member of a council.

*3. A confidant, a bosom friend.

"With such old counsellors they did advise."—Waller.

*4. A consul (q. v.).

"Thilke dignitee that men clepeth the emperie of consulers."

Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 54.

†II. *Fig.*: Anything from which one derives counsel, advice, or instruction; a monitor, a guide.

"Thy testimonies also are my delight and my counsellors."—Ps. cxix. 24.

B. *Law*: One who is consulted by a client, an advocate, a counsel.

cōun'-sēl-lōr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *counselor*; -ship.] The office or post of a counselor.

"Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship."—Bacon: *Advice to Villiers*.

cōunt, **cowntyn*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *counter*, *conter*; Sp. & Port. *contar*; Fr. *conter*, from Lat. *computo*=to reckon, to compute (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To reckon up in numbers, to compute, to tell or number one by one.

"Of blessed saints for to increase the count."

Spenser.

"In a journey of forty miles Avaux counted only three miserable cabins."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To keep up or preserve a reckoning or account.
 "Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them . . ."—Locke.

II. Figuratively:

1. To esteem, account, or reckon; to consider, to look upon in a certain light, character, or value.

"I count myself in nothing else so happy
 As in a soul remembering my good friends."
 Shakespeare.

2. To ascribe or impute; to reckon or place to an account.

"And he believed in the Lord; and he counted it to him for righteousness."—Gen. xv. 6.

3. To charge or set down to, to lay to the account or charge of.

"All the impossibilities, which poets
 Count to extravagance of loose description."
 Rowe: *Ambitious Stepmother*.

*4. To take notice of, to pay attention or regard to.

" . . . I'll count his favors."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To reckon or calculate in numbers.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To possess a certain value or carry a certain weight.

(2) To reckon, calculate, depend, or rely. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages."—Swift.

*(3) To take account or note. (Followed by *of*.)

" . . . no man counts of her beauty."—Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 1.

*II. Law: To plead or argue a case in court.

¶ (1) *To count out*: An expression used in the British House of Commons when the Speaker, having had his attention called to the number of members present, counts them, and finding less than forty present in the House, declares the House adjourned.

(2) *To count kin with one* (*Scotch*): To compare one's pedigree with that of another.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to calculate*, *to reckon*, *to compute*, and *to count*: ". . . to calculate is the generic term; the rest denoted modes of calculating: to calculate denotes any numerical operation in general, but is particularly applicable to the abstract science of figures; the astronomer calculates the motions of the heavenly bodies; the mathematician makes algebraic calculations; to reckon is to enumerate and set down things in detail; reckoning is applicable to the ordinary business of life; tradesmen keep their accounts by reckoning . . . To compute is to come at the result by calculation . . . historians and chronologists compute the times of particular events by comparing them with those of other known events . . . To count is as much as to take account of, and when used as a mode of calculation it signifies the same as to reckon one by one; as to count one by one, to count the hours or minutes . . . These words are all employed in application to moral objects to denote the estimate which the word takes of things. To calculate is to look to future events and their probable consequences . . . to compute is to look to that which is past and what results from any past event . . . to reckon is either to look at that which is present and to set an estimate upon it, or to look to that which is future as something desirable . . . To count is to look on the thing that is present and to set a value upon it, according to circumstances . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

count (1), ***counte** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *conte*, *cunte*; Ital. *conto*, from Lat. *computus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A reckoning or numbering; the act of counting.

" . . . by my count,
 I was your mother much upon these years."
 Shakesp.: *Rom. & Jul.*, i. 3.

*2. A number, reckoning, or calculation.

"Two thousand mark bi counte."
 Robert de Brunne, p. 136.

*3. An account.

*II. Fig.: Account, reckoning, or estimation.

B. Law:

*1. The declaration or statement of a plaintiff's case, with the circumstances of time and place, when and where an injury was committed, when these are requisite. (*Blackstone*.)

2. A separate or particular charge in an indictment; a particular statement in a declaration of complaint or in pleading.

¶ *Out of count*, *Out of all count*: Incalculable, infinite.

count-wheel, *s.*

Hor.: A wheel with peripheral notches, whose intervals are spaces whose proportions are 1, 2, 3, up to 12. The wheel governs the striking so far as to regulate the number of blows. The knife-edge detent being lifted out of a notch, the hammer vibrates so long as the edge rests on the portion of the wheel between the notches. These spaces are graduated in length, so as to allow the hammer to make 1, 2, 3, &c., vibrations up to 12, when it has completed a revolution and begins again. Seventy-eight blows are struck in a complete revolution. It is superseded in some clocks by the rack and snail, invented by Tompion.

count (2), ***counte** (2), ***countee** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *conte*, *comite*, from Lat. *comes* (genit. *comitis*)=a companion: so called because the person who received the appellation *comes* was chosen companion to his sovereign or chief. The term *comes* was borrowed from the later Roman empire.] A foreign title of rank, corresponding to the English earl.

count-cardinal, s. A count who is also a cardinal.

" . . . but our count-cardinal
 Has done this, and 'tis well . . ."
 Shakesp.: *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

count-confect, s. A nobleman made of sweetness and flattery.

"Princes and counties! Surely, a princely testimony, a goodly count-confect; a sweet gallant, surely!"—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

count palatine, *s.*

1. Under the Merovingian kings the Count Palatine (Count of the Palace) was a high judicial officer with supreme authority over cases that came directly under the sovereign's cognizance. Later the title was given to powerful lords, who held over their provinces powers similar to those held by the original Counts/Palatine. Such provinces were called palatinates or counties palatine.

2. *In England*: The chief or head of a county. He exercised almost royal prerogatives within his own jurisdiction, held his own courts and appointed his own judges and officers. All writs and other legal processes could only be issued or enforced in his name. Three Counts Palatine existed in England: the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Chester, and the Bishop of Durham. The dignity of the first is now vested in the sovereign; that of the second in the Prince of Wales for the time being, and that of the third is now attached to the Crown. [COUNTY, PALATINATE.]

*3. *German Empire*: The name given to the rulers of two German or Bavarian states, known respectively as the Upper and Lower, or Rhenish, Palatinates.

***count'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *count*, and *-able*.]

I. Literally:

1. Able or possible to be counted or reckoned.

2. Accountable.

"We are countable at the day of judgment."—Sanderson: *Serm.*, ii. 49.

II. *Fig.*: Fit or worthy to be reckoned or considered; comparable.

"The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora."—Spenser: *Ireland*.

coun'-tēn-ānce, ***con-tēn-ānce**, ***con-tēn-ānce**, ***con-tēn-ānce**, ***con-tin-ānce**, ***coun-tēn-ānce**, ***coun-tēn-ānce**, ***kun-tēn-ānce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *contenance*, *cuntenance*; Sp. *contenencia*; Ital. *continenza*, from Lat. *continentia*= . . . gesture, behavior, demeanor, from *contineo*=to hold in, to conduct: *con=cum*=with, together, and *teneo*=to hold.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. Air, look, expression, or appearance of the face.

"With clipping and kessing and contenance kende."
 William of Palerne, 4,900.

2. The face, the features.

*3. A grimace.
 "Wan the Amerel hath iherd hym telle,
 Contenance made he fers and felle."
 Sir Ferumbas, 5,747.

II. Figuratively:

1. Calmness or composure of look.

"The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance . . ."—Swift.

2. Confidence or assurance of mien.

"We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive."—Bacon: *New Atlantis*.

3. Kindness or good-will; an appearance of encouragement.

" . . . how great an advantage it is to a man to have the countenance of the governor of his province."—Melmoth: *Cicero*, bk. i., lett. 13.

4. Patronage, support, or favor.

" . . . France should bind herself to give no help or countenance, directly or indirectly . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

5. Support, corroboration, or confirmation.

" . . . in our day the hypothesis of Kant and Laplace receives the independent countenance of spectrum analysis . . ."—Tyndall: *Fragments of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 159.

*6. An outward appearance or show of looks, whether real or pretended.

"The election being over, he made countenance of great discontent thereat."—Ascham: *Schoolmaster*.

*7. External appearance or show.

"Apparaild hem thereafter,
 In countenance of clothynge comen disguised."
 Langland: *P. Plowman*, B. prol. 26.

*B. Law: Credit or estimation.

¶ (1) *To keep one's countenance*: To continue calm or composed, without showing any signs of emotion or passion of any kind.

" . . . kept his countenance all days of his life . . ."
 —Messinger: *The Lover's Melancholy*, i. 2.

(2) *To keep one in countenance*: To support the confidence of another by one's presence or assistance.

(3) *In countenance*: In favor or confidence; confident, assured.

(4) *Out of countenance*: Out of favor or confidence; abashed, dismayed, cast down.

"When Cain, upon the non-acceptance of his offering, was out of countenance . . ."—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

coun'-tēn-ānce, ***coun'-tēn-ānce**, *v. t.* [COUNTENANCE, *s.*]

1. To favor, to patronize, to support, to show encouragement to.

" . . . William, in return, gave his promise not to countenance any attempt against the government of France."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. To support, to corroborate, to confirm.

" . . . we know of no fact countenancing the belief . . ."
 —Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 26.

3. Used frequently in the sense of permitting, allowing; not exactly supporting or encouraging, nor yet opposing.

*4. To make a show or appearance of; to pretend.

"Which to these ladies love did countenance."
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 16.

*5. To act suitably to, or in keeping with, anything; to keep up an appearance of.

"Malcolm! Banquo!
 As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
 To countenance this horror!"
 Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

6. To grace, to honor.

" . . . you must meet my master to countenance my mistress."—Shakesp.: *Taming of Shrew*, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to countenance*, *to sanction*, and *to support*: "Persons are countenanced; things are sanctioned; persons or things are supported: persons are countenanced in their proceedings by the apparent approbation of others; measures are sanctioned by the consent or approbation of others; measures or persons are supported by every means which may forward the object. There is most of encouragement in countenancing; it consists of some outward demonstration of regard or good will toward the person: there is most of authority in sanctioning; it is the lending of a name, an authority, or an influence, in order to strengthen and confirm the thing; there is most of assistance and cooperation in support; it is the employment of means to an end. Superiors only can countenance or sanction; persons in all conditions may support: those who countenance evil doers give a sanction to their evil deeds; those who support either an individual or a cause ought to be satisfied that they are entitled to support." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

coun'-tēn-ānced, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTENANCE, *v.*]

coun'-tēn-ānc-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *countenanc(e)*; *-er*.] One who countenances, supports, or encourages another.

"Are you her Grace's countenancer, lady?"—Beaum. & Fletcher: *Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1.

coun'-tēn-ānc-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTENANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of encouraging, supporting, or aiding another.

"The countenancing of the rich man against the poor."
 —Strype: *Memor. Edw. VI.*, anno 1553.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

cōunt-ēr (1), *count-ere, *cownt-ere, *count-ure, *count-our, *cownt-owre, s. [O. Fr. *conteor*; Fr. *conteur*; Lat. *computator*=a reckoner; O. Fr. *comptuoir*; Fr. *comptoir*; Low Lat. *computatorium*=a place for reckoning.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who counts, reckons up, or calculates; a calculator, a reckoner.

"Countere. Computarius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A learner of arithmetic. (*Scotch.*)

3. Anything made of metal, ivory, bone, &c., used as a means of reckoning or of keeping an account, as in games.

"What, for a counter, would I do but good?"

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

4. False or counterfeit coins.

"... a bag of counters made out of old kettles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

*5. Used contemptuously for money.

"When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal counters from his friends."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

*6. A table or board on which money is counted; a money-changer's table.

7. A long narrow table or board on which goods are displayed, weighed, or measured.

"It was not safe to exhibit such publications openly on a counter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

*8. A counting-house.

"Ful fast his countour dore he schette."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,496.

†II. Figuratively:

1. Anything by which a reckoning or calculation is or can be made.

"The outward and visible phenomena are with us the counters of the intellect..."—*Tyndall: Fragments of Science* (3d ed.), ch. ix., p. 237.

2. A thing of little or no importance, a trifle.

B. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: An apparatus attached to a steam-engine, printing-press, or other machine, for the purpose of counting the revolutions or impressions, as the case may be.

*2. *Old Eng. Law*: The name given to certain prisons in London and Southwark. [*COMPTER.*] Of these two were in London: one in the Poultry, the other in Wood-street; one was in Southwark.

"To both the Counters, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners."

Play of Sir Thomas More.

***counter-house**, ***countour-hous**, s. A counting-house.

"Into his countour-hous goth he."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,488.

counter-jumper, s. A slang or contemptuous epithet for an assistant in a shop; especially a draper's assistant; a salesman in a retail dry goods establishment.

"It seems free enough to every counter-jumper in the town."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. x.

cōunt-ēr (2), *pref., adv., a. & s.* [Fr. *contre*; Lat. *contra*=against.] [*CONTRA.*]

A. *As pref.*: A prefix largely used in composition to express counteraction or opposition. It is used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns.

B. As adverb:

1. In an opposite direction, contrary, in opposition. (With verbs of motion.)

"... running counter to all the rules of virtue."—*Locke.*

*2. Wrongly, in a wrong direction; contrary to right.

"How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs!"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

*3. In contrary ways or directions.

"... it is plain the will and the desire run counter."—*Locke.*

*4. Directly against; in or at the face.

"... they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer."—*Sandys' Journal.*

C. As adjective:

1. Return; in return or answer.

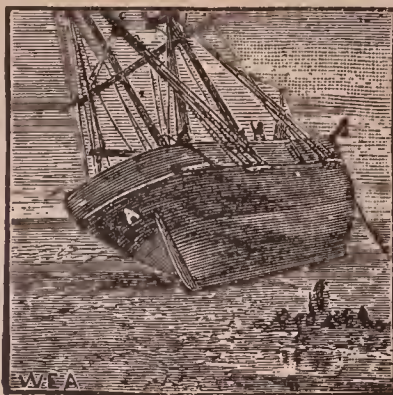
"... the counter question of Jesus."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus; Trans.* (1846), § 131.

2. Adverse, opposite, opposing.

"Innumerable facts attesting the counter principle."—*Isaac Taylor.*

D. As substantive:

1. *Ship-building*: That part of a ship's stern which overhangs the stern-post. The counter-timbers spring from the wing-transom, which extends



Counter.

A. Hull of a Vessel showing Counter-timbers.

across between the fashion-pieces, crossing in front of the stern-post, near its head. At the top of the counter-timbers is the taffrail. (*Knight.*)

2. *Mining*: A cross vein.

3. *Bootmaking*: The back part of a boot or shoe, around the heel of the wearer, and to which the boot-heel is attached. (*Knight.*)

4. *Music*: The same as COUNTER-TENOR (q. v.).

5. *Farriery*: That part of a horse's forehand which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.

counter-approaches, s. pl.

Fort.: A line of trenches thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers.

† *Line of counter-approach*: A line of trenches made by the besieged to the right and left of their covered way in order to sweep the besiegers' works.

counter-attired, a.

Her.: Applied to the double horns of animals when borne two in one way and two in another in opposite directions.

counter-attraction, s. Anything which acts in opposition or contrary to any attraction.

"... a variety of counter-attractions that diminish their effect."—*Shenstone.*

counter-attractive, a. Acting as a counter-attraction.

counter-battery, s.

Fort.: A battery at the crest of a glacis, to silence the fire of the besiegers, and cover the storming party. (*Knight.*)

counter-beam, s.

Printing: A beam connected to the platen of a printing-press by two or more rods, through the medium of which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen. (*Knight.*)

counter-bond, s. A bond or security of indemnification to secure one who has himself given security for another. (*Quarles: Emblems. Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

counter-brace, s.

Naut.: The brace of the foretopsail to leeward.

counter-brace, v. t.

Naut.: To brace the yards in opposite directions.

counter-breastwork, s.

Fort.: Works constructed to intercept those of the enemy.

*counter-buff, s. A blow in return.

"When they give the Romanists one buff, they receive two counter-buffs."—*Milton: Prelat. Episcopacy*, p. 27.

***counter-charm**, s. Anything which can dissolve or neutralize the effects of a charm.

counter-charm, v. t. To dissolve or neutralize the effects of a charm.

counter-chevronny, s.

Her.: A division of the field chevronnise.

counter-compony, counter-compone, s.

Her.: Applied to a border, bend, or other ordinary which is composed of two rows, panes or ranks of checkers, of alternate metals and colors.

counter-couchant, a.

Her.: Applied to animals borne couchant, and with their heads in opposite directions.

counter-courant, a.

Her.: Applied to animals borne courant, and with their heads in opposite directions.

counter-curse, s. Reciprocal cursing.

"With cruel counter-curses and angry anathemas."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 407.

counter-deed, s. A private or secret deed, invalidating, annulling, or altering a public deed.

counter-die, s.

Engraving: The upper die or stamp.

counter-drain, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: A drain at the foot of a canal or dike embankment, to catch and carry off the water. (*Knight.*)

counter-embattled, a.

Her.: Applied to an ordinary which is embattled on both sides. [*EMBATTLED.*]

counter-ermine, s.

Her.: The contrary to ermine, being a black field with white spots. [*ERMINE.*]

counter-evidence, s. Evidence or testimony to contradict or invalidate that given by a previous witness.

"... there is no counter-evidence, nor any witness, that appears against it."—*Barnet: Theory of the Earth.*

counter-extension, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of extending in an opposite direction.

2. *Surg.*: A method of reducing a fracture by extension in the opposite direction.

† Counter-extension apparatus:

Surg.: An apparatus for retaining firmly the upper part of a limb while extension is practiced upon the lower, in cases of fracture of the femur or the neck of the trochanter major, to enable the bony parts to unite without a shortening of the limb.

counter-faller, s.

Cotton-manufacture: In the mule-spinner, a counterweighted wire, which is depressed when the faller-wire lowers the row of yarns to wind them on the cop. Its duty is to balance the threads after they are depressed by the faller-wire, and to straighten them when loose.

counter-flory, a.

Her.: An epithet denoting that the flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite to each other.

counter-force, s. An opposing or counteracting force or power.

"A counter-force conflicting with increase of population."—*J. S. Mill, in Ogilvie.*

counter-fugues, s. pl.

Music: Fugues proceeding the one contrary to the other.

counter-gate, s. Some unknown place in Windsor. Probably, a gate which went out by the counterguard of the castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch. (*Eng. Ant.*)

"I love to walk by the Counter-gate."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

counter-influence, v. t. To affect by an opposing or counteracting influence.

"This malignant temper is counter-influenced by those more meek and auspicious ones."—*Scott: Chr. Life*, i. 3.

counter-influenced, a. Affected by an opposing or counteracting influence.

counter-influencing, a. Exerting an opposing or counteracting influence upon.

counter-irritant, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Acting as a counter-irritant.

B. As substantive:

Med.: An irritant application to the external parts of the body designed to diminish, counteract, or remove some other irritation or inflammation then existing. Such are rubefacients, perpetual blisters, issues of setons, cauterizing agents, &c.

counter-irritate, v. t.

Med.: To act as a counter-irritant; to produce a secondary or artificial disease with a view to relieve the primary disease.

counter-irritation, s.

Med.: The effect produced by a counter-irritant; the use of a counter-irritant. Any irritation artificially established with the view of diminishing, counteracting or removing some other irritation or inflammation existing in the body.

counter-lath, s.

Carp.: A lath in tiling placed between every two gauged ones.

***counter-make**, v. t. To make contrary to what anything has been before.

"He ... began to make and unmake and counter-make a many lines and dashes upon the cloth..."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

counter-motion, *s.* A contrary, opposing, or counteracting motion; movement in an opposite direction.

"If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these counter-motions would overset them, . . ."—*Collier*.

counter-move, *v. t. & i.* To move in an opposite or contrary direction.

counter-movement, *s.* A movement in an opposite or contrary direction; a counter-motion.

counter-natural, *a.* Opposite or contrary to nature; contra-natural.

"A consumption is a counter-natural hectic extenuation of the body."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

counter-negotiations, *s. plural.* Negotiations opened or carried on in opposition to previous negotiations.

counter-opening, *s.* An opening or vent on the opposite or contrary side, or in a different place.

" . . . mark the place for a counter-opening."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

counter-parole, *s.*

Mil.: A word given in time of danger as a countersign.

counter-pole, *s.* The opposite pole, the antipodes.

"The very counter-pole to the luxurious posture of dinner."—*De Quincey: Roman Meals*. (Davies.)

counter-ponderate, *v. t.* To weigh against, to counterbalance.

counter-potence, *s.*

Her.: An epithet denoting that the pieces called potences are set the one opposite the other.

counter-puff, *s.* An opposing or contrary breeze.

"With counter-puffs of sundry winds that blow."

Sylvester: The Fathers, 246. (Davies.)

counter-punch, *s.*

Chasing: A punch which supports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above, and may be the means of expanding a dented place by outward pressure while blows are given on the outer surface around the spot thus supported.

counter-quartered, *a.*

Her.: An epithet employed to denote that each quarter of an escutcheon is again quartered.

counter-rails, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: The ornamental molding across a square stern at the termination of the counter.

counter-refer, *v. i.* To refer back.

"They counter-refer to each other."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 102. (Davies.)

counter-revolution, *s.* A revolution designed to upset one which has already succeeded, and to restore the former state of things.

"Undoubtedly a French statesman could not but wish for a counter-revolution in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

counter-revolutionary, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist, *s.* One who is in favor of a counter-revolution.

counter-round, *s.*

Mil.: A patrol of officers visiting and inspecting the rounds or sentinels.

"To walk the round and counter-round with his fellow-inspectors."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

counter-salient, *a.*

Her.: Applied to beasts borne salient in opposite directions.

counter-scale, *s.* A counterbalance or counterpoise.

"To compare their university to yours, were to cast New-inne in counter-scale with Christ-Church college, . . ."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650. (Nares)

counter-sea, *s.* A cross-sea, one running against the wind.

"With surging billows and counter-seas."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 60. (Davies.)

counter-secure, *v. t.* To make secure or give additional security or warrant to.

" . . . giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to counter-secure it?"—*Burke: On a Regicide Peuce*.

counter-security, *s.* Security given as a counter-bond (q. v.).

counter-service, *s.* Reciprocal or mutual service.

"Without some pact of counter-services."—*Sylvester: The Trophies*, 716. (Davies.)

counter-shaft, *s.* An opposite and parallel shaft driven by band or gearing from the former one.

counter-signature, *s.* The name of an official countersigned on a document. [COUNTERSIGNATURE.]

counter-slope, *s.* An overhanging slope.

counter-statement, *s.* A statement made in opposition or contradiction to another.

***counter-strive**, *v. i.* To strive against or in opposition to.

counter-surety, *s.* The same as COUNTER-BOND (q. v.).

counter-swallowtail, *s.*

Fort.: An outwork in the form of a single tennaille, with a wide gorge.

counter-thrust, *s.* A thrust or blow in return for another.

counter-timber, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the timbers in that part of a ship's stern which overhangs the stern-post.

counter-trade-winds, *s. pl.*

Meteorol. & Physical Geog.: Winds blowing in the reverse direction to the trade-winds. They are in a region further north in the northern hemisphere, and further south in the southern one, than the winds to which they are counter.

counter-trench, *s.*

Fort.: A trench made by the garrison to intercept that of the besiegers.

counter-tripping, **counter-trippant**, *a.*

Ier.: Applied to animals borne trippant in opposite directions.

counter-type, *s.* A corresponding type; an analogue.

counter-vair, **counter-vairy**, *s.*

Her.: A variety of vair (q. v.), in which the cups or bells are arranged base to base and point to point.

counter-vault, *s.*

Masonry: An inverted arch or vault.

counter-weight, *s.* A counter-balancing weight; a counterpoise.

***cōunt'-ēr** (3), ***cownt-ir**, ***cownt-yr**, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *encounter* (q. v.).]

1. An encounter, a meeting.

"With kindly counter under Mimick shade."

Spenser: Teares of the Muses, 207.

2. A division of an army engaged in a battle.

cōunt'-ēr, ***count-ur**, *v. i. & t.* [COUNTER (2), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: To encounter or meet in opposition; to engage.

"When they counter upon one quarry."—*Albumazar*, v. 1. (Davies.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Boxing*: To return a blow while receiving one.

"His left hand countered provokingly."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

*2. *Music*: To sing in harmony.

B. *Trans.*: To oppose, to encounter, to meet.

"His answer countered every design of the interrogations."—*North: Examen*, p. 246. (Davies.)

cōunt'-ēr-ăct', *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *act* (q. v.).] To act in opposition to anything, so as to hinder or destroy its effect; to act as an antidote to.

" . . . one-half of their ability was employed in counteracting the other half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cōunt'-ēr-ăct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERACT.]

cōunt'-ēr-ăct'-īng, ***con-tra-act-ing**, *pa. par. & s.* [COUNTERACT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Acting or working in opposite directions.

"These have no antagonist grinders nor contra-acting millstones."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 83.

2. *Fig.*: Acting in an opposite direction so as to counteract the effects of anything.

C. *Assubst.*: Counteraction.

cōun-tēr-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *action*.] Action in opposition to anything so as to hinder or annul its effect; a counteracting influence.

" . . . no leap could take place, were it not by a counteraction of the law [of gravitation]."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 115.

cōun-tēr-ăc'-tīve, *a. & s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *active*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to counteract; having the power or quality of counteracting.

†B. *As subst.*: Anything which tends to counteract, or has the power or quality of counteracting.

"Poetry is also, in its highest types, the best counteractive to materialism."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 188.

†**cōun-tēr-ăc'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *counteractive*; -*ly*.] In a counteracting manner; so as to counteract.

cōun-tēr-ă-gēnt, *s.* Anything which tends to counteract; an opposing agent; a counteractive.

cōun-tēr-bāl'-ançe, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *balance*.]

1. *Lit.*: To weigh or act against with an equal weight or effect; to countervail, to balance.

"The remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder."—*Boyle*.

2. *Fig.*: To be an equivalent to, to balance.

"The abstract beauty and advantage of this principle seem to be counterbalanced in practice by some unknown cause, . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed., 1858), § 198.

cōun-tēr-bāl'-ançe, *s.* [COUNTERBALANCE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A weight acting in an opposite direction, and balancing another; a counterpoise.

2. *Fig.*: An equivalent or counterbalancing power.

"But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and counterbalance are."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.

II. *Machinery*:

1. A weight in a driver or fly-wheel to overcome a dead point, or balance the weight of some object whose gravity affects the opposite side of the wheel.

2. A suspended weight to counterpoise the weight of a drawbridge, crane-jib, bob, or working-beam; (Knight.)

cōun-tēr-bāl'-ançed, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERBALANCE, *v.*]

cōun-tēr-bāl'-anç-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERBALANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The balancing any weight or power by an equal weight or power acting in an opposite direction.

***cōun'-tēr-bānd**, *a.* [CONTRABAND.] Contraband, illegal, illicit.

"You carry on no counterband trade."—*Walpole: Lett. to Mann*, iii. 309. (Davies.)

***cōun'-tēr-bānd-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *counterband*; -*ed*.] Contrabanded.

"Let them be staved or forfeited like counterbanded goods."—*Dryden: Pref. to Fables*. (Davies.)

***cōun'-tēr-bāne**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *bane*.] An antidote.

"Strong counterbane."—*Sylvester: Eden*, 228.

***cōun'-tēr-bī-as**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *bias*.] To bias or prejudice against, to set against.

"Which so counterbiased that king's judgment against Presbytery."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 604. (Davies.)

***cōun'-tēr-brāve**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *brave*.] A boast or challenge against another.

"Make th' enemy yield with these our counterbraves."

Chapman: Iliad, xvi. 580. (Davies.)

cōun'-tēr-būff, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *buff*, *v.*] To strike or drive in a direction opposite to a former or existing impulse; to repulse, to drive back.

" . . . then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and sleeps again."

Dryden.

cōun'-tēr-būff, *s.* [COUNTERBUFF, *v.*] A stroke or impulse in a direction opposite to a former or existing impulse; a blow which drives back.

"He at the second gave him such a counterbuff, that because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse."—*Sidney*.

cōun'-tēr-būffed, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERBUFF, *v.*]

***cōun'-tēr-cast**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *cast*, *s.*] An antagonistic or opposing device.

"He gan devise this counterblast of slight."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

cōun'-tēr-cast-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *counter* (1), *s.*, and *caster*.] A bookkeeper, a caster-up of accounts, a reckoner.

cōun'-tēr-çhānge, *s.* [Prefix *counter*, and *change*.] An exchange or reciprocation.

cōun'-tēr-çhānge, *v. t.* [COUNTERCHANGE, *s.*] To exchange, to give and receive, to alternate, to mark in alternate patches.

"Witch-elms, that counterchange the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright."

Tennyson: In Mem., lxxxix.

cōun'-tēr-çhānged, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERCHANGE, *v.*]

*A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Exchanged, reciprocated, alternated.

2. *Her.*: A term used to imply that the field is of two tinctures, metal and color: that part of the charge which lies in the metal being of color, and that part which lies in the color being metal.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

cōun'-tēr-čhāng-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERCHANGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of exchanging or alternating.

cōun'-tēr-čharge, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *charge*, *s.*] A charge brought in opposition or contradiction to another.

cōun'-tēr-čharm, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *charm*.] Anything which counteracts the effect of a charm; an antidote or counteractive to a charm.

"Now, touch'd by countercharms, they change again."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., l. 463.

cōun'-tēr-čharm, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *charm*, *v.*] To counteract or destroy the effects of a charm, or anything acting as a charm.

"Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so countercharm all our crimes, . . ."—*Decay of Piety*.

cōun'-tēr-čharmēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERCHARM, *v.*]

cōun'-tēr-čheck, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *check*, *v.*] To oppose, to check by an opposing power.

cōun'-tēr-čheck, *s.* [COUNTERCHECK, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A check or repulse.

"Who painfully with much expedient march
Have brought a countercheck before your gates,
To save unscratch'd your city's threatened cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

2. A reproof, a rebuff, an answer to a check.

" . . . many things perplex
With motions, checks, and counterchecks."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

II. Carp.: A countercheck-plane (*q. v.*).

countercheck-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A plane for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle. (*Knight*.)

cōun'-tēr-čheckēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERCHECK, *v.*]

cōun'-tēr-čheck-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of checking, repulsing, or censuring.

***cōun'-tēr-cōup**, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrecoup*.] To overcome, to surmount, to repulse, to overturn, to destroy. (*Scotch*.)

cōun'-tēr-cūr-rent, *a. & s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *current*.]

A. *As adj.:* Running or flowing in an opposite direction.

B. *As subst.:* A current running or flowing in an opposite direction.

***cōun'-tēr-dis-tīnc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *distinction*.] The same as CONTRADISTINCTION, (*q. v.*).

"I call it moral, in counterdistinction to philosophical or physical."—*More. Conject. Cabb.*, p. 195.

***cōun'-tēr-drāw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *draw*.] To copy a design by means of tracing-cloth or paper, or other transparent material; to trace.

***cōun'-tēr-drāw-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERDRAW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of copying a design by means of any transparent material.

cōun'-tēr-drāwn, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERDRAW, *v.*]

cōun'-tēr-ēx-tēnd, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *extend*.] To extend in an opposite direction.

" . . . a counterextending band attached to the bed-head . . ."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics* (*s. v. counterextension*).

cōun'-tēr-feit, ***con-tre-fete**, ***con-ter-fete**, ***coun-ter-fete**, ***coun-tre-fete**, ***coun-ter-fayt**, ***coun-ter-fate**, *v. t. & i.* [Ital. *contraffare*; O. Sp. *contrafacere*; Sp. *contrahacer*.] [COUNTERFEIT, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To imitate, to mimic.

"And counterfeit hymn as an ape,"
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 121.

2. To imitate or copy with intent to pass off the copy or imitation as original and genuine; to forge.

3. To put on a semblance of, to imitate or assume the appearance of; to copy, to feign.

"He counterfeited childish fear,
And shrieked, and shed full many a tear."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 11.

II. Law: To forge money, to imitate in base or counterfeit metal. To counterfeit the money of the United States, whether it be coin, treasury or national bank note, is felony [COIN].

" . . . persons beyond sea had of late attempted to counterfeit testons, shillings, groats, and other the king's coin of silver, . . ."—*Strype: Memorials; Edw. VI.*, an. 1548.

***B. Intrans.:** To deceive, to carry on a deception, to act a part, to feign.

"Ah, sirrah, a body would think this was well counterfeited! I pray you, tell your brother how well I counterfeited."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *to counterfeit* and *to imitate*, see IMITATE.

cōun'-tēr-feit, ***coun-ter-fayte**, ***coun-ter-fet**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *contrefait*, *pa. par. of contrefaire* = to counterfeit, from Lat. *contra* = against, and *facio* = to make; so to make anything that it fits exactly against another.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Made in imitation of something else, with intent to be passed off as original and genuine; forged, spurious, fictitious, not genuine.

"And tooke out the wolfe in his counterfeit cote,
And let out the sheepes blood at his throte."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Sept.

*2. Resembling, presenting the appearance or likeness of.

"The counterfeit presentment of two brothers."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Assuming an appearance or semblance of something not genuine; false, deceitful, hypocritical.

(1) *Of persons:*

" . . . an arrant counterfeit rascal . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

(2) *Of things:*

" . . . they are busied about a counterfeit assurance . . ."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

II. Law: Forged, spurious, not genuine; made of base or spurious metal.

¶ For the difference between *counterfeit* and *spurious*, see SPURIOUS.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who counterfeits or personates another; an impostor, a cheat, a hypocrite.

"A drunken Christian and a Jewish Christian being at tearmes of brabble, the drunkard call'd the counterfeit a drunken companion, and the counterfite called him a Jew."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

2. An imitation, copy, or likeness of anything; a portrait, a counterpart.

"That even Nature selfe envide the same,
And grudg'd to see the counterfeit should shame
The thing it selfe . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 5.

3. An imitation or copy of anything made with the intent of passing it off as original or genuine.

"One who does not value real glory will not value its counterfeit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Anything which falsely assumes the appearance or semblance of something else; a spurious, false, or deceitful imitation or feigned semblance of anything.

" . . . I am no counterfeit: to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfeit of a man who hath not the life of a man . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

5. False or spurious coin.

" . . . never call a true piece of gold a counterfeit . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

*II. Law: One who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or orders.

cōun'-tēr-feit-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERFEIT, *v.*]

"Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he."
Goldsmith.

cōun'-tēr-feit-ēr, ***coun-ter-fet-ter**, ***coun-ter-fayt-or**, *s.* [Eng. *counterfeit*; *-er*.]

1. One who counterfeits, forges, or makes an imitation or copy of anything with the intent of passing off the copy as original and genuine; a forger, a coiner.

"Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, . . ."—*Camden*.

*2. One who assumes characters; an actor, a mimic.

" . . . no man hath sene a better counterfaytor or player in any comedie or tragedie."—*Hall: Edw. IV.*, an. 14.

3. One who assumes a false appearance or semblance; one who, with deceitful or fraudulent motives, assumes a character which is not his own.

cōun'-tēr-feit-īng, ***coun-ter-fayt-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERFEIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of imitating or copying anything with the intent of fraudulently passing off the copy as original and genuine.

2. The assumption of a false character or appearance; deceit, hypocrisy.

"Lying and counterfeiting my soul abhorreth . . ."—*State Trials; Earls of Essex & Southampton*, an. 1600.

3. A spurious imitation.

"Neither is Thomas Cardinal's life any thyng save a counterfayting of Saint Thomas of Canterbury."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 361.

cōun'-tēr-feit-lŷ, ***coun-ter-fayte-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *counterfeit*; *-ly*.] In a spurious, false, or deceitful manner; not genuinely, falsely, fictitiously.

" . . . I will practice the insinuating nod and be off to them most counterfeittly . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 3.

cōun'-tēr-feit-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *counterfeit*; *-ness*.] The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness, falseness.

"A reply to which came out afterward, shewing the counterfeitness of Dr. Anthony's Aurum Potabile, Oxon. 1623."—*Ward: Gresham Prof.*, p. 265.

***cōun'-tēr-feit-rēss**, ***cōun'-tēr-feit-rēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *counterfeiter*; *-ess*.] A female who counterfeits.

" . . . dame nature, the counterfeitresse of the celestial workemen, . . ."—*Holinshed: Ireland*, ch. ii.

***cōun'-tēr-feit-ūre**, ***con-tre-fait-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *contrefaiture*.] Counterfeiting, simulation.

"Al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne and bost."
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 336.

***cōun'-tēr-fēr-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *ferment*.] A ferment opposed to a ferment.

"What unnatural motions and counterferments must a medley of intemperance produce in the body!"—*Addison: Spectator*.

***cōun'-tēr-fē-šānce**, ***coun-ter-fei-sance**, ***count-er-fes-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *contrefaissance*, from *contrefaire*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting or imitating with a fraudulent intent; forgery; coining.

2. The fraudulent assumption of a false character or appearance.

"Of fowle Duessa, when her borrowed light
Is laid away, and counterfeisance knowne."

Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 49.

3. An imitation, a copy, a likeness.

"This goodly counterfeisance he did frame."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 27.

cōun'-tēr-fōil, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and Eng. *foil*, from Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

1. That portion of the tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer of that court; the other portion, called the stock, being delivered to the lender of the money as his voucher for the amount lent. [COUNTERSTOCK.]

2. A portion of a document, permanently fixed in a book, to which is attached another portion, such as a bank check, or draft, easily detached for handing over to a second party. On the counterfoil, or part retained by the drawer of the document, are written the date and other particulars of the portion handed over. [More generally called STUB (*q. v.*).]

cōun'-tēr-fört, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *fort*.]

1. *Masonry:* A pier or buttress bonded as a revetment to the back of a retaining wall, to support and also tie the wall, such as the scarp of a fort, to the bank in the rear. The buttress is sometimes on the face. When arches are turned between counterforts, it is called a counter-arched revetment.

2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

cōun'-tēr-gāuge, **cōun'-tēr gāge**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *gauge*.]

Carp.: An adjustable, double-pointed gauge for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or *vice versa*.

cōun'-tēr-guard, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *guard*.]

Fort.: A rampart in advance of a bastion and having faces parallel thereto.

cōun'-tēr-īng, ***coun-ter-yngē**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of encountering; an encounter.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. *Boxing*: The giving and receiving of a blow at the same time.

*2. *Music*: Singing in parts, or in harmony.

"Counterynge yn songe. *Concentus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**cōun'-tēr-lēague*, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *league*, *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To league or confederate against others.

"Thinking . . . counterleagues with all the princes he could draw in."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 163.

B. Trans.: To form a league or confederation against.

"Lest they should take the alarm and counterleague it."—*North: Examen*, p. 21. (*Davies*.)

**cōun'-tēr-lēt*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*; *-let*.] An obstacle, a hindrance (?).

"To tread this maze, not free from counterlet."

Norden: Labyrinth of Man's Life.

**cōun'-tēr-lī-brā'-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *libration*.]

Astron.: Libration in an opposite direction. [*LIBRATION*.]

"It [a clock] shall show—all the comprehensible motions of the heavens, and counterlibration of the earth, according to Copernicus."—*M. of Worcester: Cent. of Invent.*, § 23.

**cōun'-tēr-light* (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *light*.]

Paint.: A light striking from an opposite direction on a painting, so as to make it appear to a disadvantage.

**cōun'-tēr-ly*, *a.* [Eng. *counter* (1), *s.*; *-ly*.] Belonging to or fit for a prison.

Ye stale, counterly villain."

Preston: K. Cambises. (*Davies*.)

**cōun'-tēr-man*, *s.* [Eng. *counter* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] A clerk in a store who attends at the counter to sell goods.

**cōun'-tēr-mānd*, *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander*, from *contre*=against, and *mander*=to order.]

1. To give an order opposite or in contradiction to a previous one; to annul a previous order and give a counter-order; to revoke, to recall.

*2. To contradict, to oppose.

"For as to alter anything, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to countermand him."—*Hooker*.

*3. To forbid, to prohibit.

"Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies."—*Harvey*.

**cōun'-tēr-mānd*, *s.* [Fr. *contremand*.] An order contrary to and annulling a previous order; the revoking of an order already given. [*COUNTERMAND*, *v.*]

"Some tardy cripple bore the countermand, That came too lag to see him buried."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

**cōun'-tēr-mānd'-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *countermand*; *-able*.] Possible to be countermanded; that may be revoked or repealed.

**cōun'-tēr-mānd'-ēd*, *pa. par. or a.* [*COUNTERMAND*, *v.*]

**cōun'-tēr-mānd'-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COUNTERMAND*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of revoking a previous order by giving one contrary or opposite to it.

**cōun'-tēr-mārch*, *v. i.* [*COUNTERMARCH*, *s.*]

Mil.: To march in a direction opposite to that in which one has been moving.

"The two armies marched and countermarched, drew near and receded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**cōun'-tēr-mārch*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *mārch*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as B.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. A movement in a direction opposite to that in which one has been going; retrocession.

" . . . the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits?"—*Collier: On Thought*.

2. A change or alteration of conduct; a change of measures.

"They make him do and undo, go forward and backward by such countermarches and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

B. Military:

1. A march or movement in a direction opposite to that in which men have been marching.

2. A movement such as to change the face of the wings of a battalion, those on the right now occupying the left and *vice versa*, and those in the rear now occupying the front.

**cōun'-tēr-mārch-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COUNTERMARCH*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marching in a direction opposite to that in which men have been marching.

"Mackay, meanwhile, wasted some weeks in marching, in countermarching, and in indecisive skirmishing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**cōun'-tēr-mark*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *mark*.]

1. *Commerce*:

(1) An additional mark or sign placed upon goods, either for more certain identification, or in the case of goods belonging to more than one person, that they may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners.

(2) The mark or stamp of the London (England) Goldsmiths' Company, added to that of the artificer to show the standard of the metal.

2. *Farriery*: An artificial (and fraudulent and unlawful) mark or hollow made in the teeth of an aged horse with the purpose of disguising his age and making him appear younger.

3. *Numis.*: A mark stamped upon a coin or medal after it has been struck, to show either a change in value or that it has been taken from an enemy.

**cōun'-tēr-mark*, *v. t.* [*COUNTERMARK*, *s.*]

1. *Comm., &c.*: To mark with an additional stamp or sign.

2. *Farriery*: (For def. see extract.)

"A horse is said to be countermarked, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

**cōun'-tēr-mine*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *mine*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as B.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any means of opposing or counteracting.

" . . . knowing no countermine against contempt but terror."—*Sidney*.

2. A stratagem or contrivance to frustrate any project.

"The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the countermine was only an act of self-preservation."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Fort.: A mine by the besieged, to meet an approach, destroy an offensive position, or intercept a mine of the attacking party.

"After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a countermine."—*Hayward*.

**cōun'-tēr-mine*, *v. t.* [*COUNTERMINE*, *s.*]

1. *Literally*:

Fort.: To drive a mine to meet another made by the enemy.

*2. *Fig.*: To counteract, frustrate, or defeat in any way by secret measures.

"Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves."—*Decay of Piety*.

**cōun'-tēr-mined*, *pr. par. or a.* [*COUNTERMINE*, *v.*]

**cōun'-tēr-mīn-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COUNTERMINE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or operation of driving a mine to meet another made by the enemy.

2. *Fig.*: The act of frustrating, defeating, or counteracting any project.

**cōun'-tēr-mō-tive*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *mō-tive*.] An opposing or counteracting motive.

**cōun'-tēr-mūre*, *s.* [Fr. *contremur*.]

1. *Fort.*: A wall built up behind another wall, to take its place if carried.

" . . . the countermure, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched."—*Knolles*.

2. *Masonry*: The facing of a wall.

**cōun'-tēr-mūre*, *v. t.* [*COUNTERMURE*, *s.*]

Fort.: To fortify by building one wall behind another.

"They are plac'd in those imperial heights, Where, countermur'd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable."—*Kyd: Spanish Trag.*

**cōun'-tēr-mūred*, *pa. par. or a.* [*COUNTERMURE*, *v.*]

**cōun'-tēr-nōise*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *noise*.] A noise which counteracts or overpowers another noise.

"They endeavored . . . by a counternoise of revelings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience."—*Calamy: Sermons*.

**cōun'-tēr-pāce*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *pace*.] A step or movement in opposition to any course.

"When the least counterpaces are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents."—*Swift*.

**cōun'-tēr-pāine*, *s.* [*COUNTERPANE* (2), *s.*]

**cōun'-tēr-pāled*, *a.* [Pref. *counter*, and *paled*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise by a line fesswise, the tinctures above and below the fessline being counterchanged.

**cōun'-tēr-pāne* (1), **cōun'-tēr-pōint*, *s.* [O. Fr. *contrepoinct*=a quilt, counterpoint, quilted covering (*Cotgrave*). According to Skeat the true form is *coutrepointe* or *coutepointe* (where *coutre* is a variant, from Lat. *culcita*, of O. Fr. *coute*, *quieute*, *queute*=a quilt), from Low Lat. *culcita puncta*=a counterpane, lit.=a stitched quilt.] A coverlet for a bed, a quilt.

"On which a tissue counterpane was cast, Arachne's web the same did not surpass."

Drayton: The Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

**cōun'-tēr-pāne* (2), **coun-ter-paine*, *s.* [O. Fr. *contrepan*=a pledge or gage: *contre*=against; *pan*=a pledge, a pawn. Thus the word is a compound of *counter* and *pawn*, not of *counter* and *pane*. (*Skeat*.)] One part of a deed or indenture; a counterpart. [*PAWN*.]

"Read, scribe; give me the counterpane."

B. Jonson: Bartholomew Fair; The Induction.

**cōun'-tēr-part*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *part*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

1. A correspondent part; a part which answers to another; a duplicate, a copy.

2. Anything exactly corresponding or answering to another; a fac-simile.

"What the child is to the man, Its counterpart in miniature."

Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

3. Anything which exactly fits another, as a seal and the impression.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. One who is exactly like another in person, character, or position.

2. One who has exactly those qualities which are wanting in another; one's opposite.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: One of two corresponding copies of an instrument; a duplicate. (Used especially of leases.)

2. *Music*: The complement of any part; that part which is to be used in connection with another, as the bass is the counterpart of the treble.

**cōun'-tēr-pās-sant*, *a.* [Pref. *counter*, and *pas-sant*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to animals borne passant in different directions.

**cōun'-tēr-pē-ti'-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *peti-tion*.] A petition presented in opposition to another.

**cōun'-tēr-pē-ti'-tion*, *v. i.* [*COUNTERPETITION*, *s.*] To present a petition in opposition to another.

"The gentlemen and others of Yorkshire, who had counterpetitioned, . . . were voted betrayers of the liberties of the people, . . ."—*Reresby: Mem.*, p. 102.

**cōun'-tēr-plēa*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *plea*.]

Law: A replication to a plea.

**cōun'-tēr-plēad*, *v. i.* [Pref. *counter*, and *plead*.] To plead in opposition; to enter counterpleas.

" . . . did strive And counterplead for the prerogative."

Sylvester: The Decay, 261. (*Davies*.)

**cōun'-tēr-plēte*, *v. i.* [Pref. *counter*, and *Mid. Eng. plete*=plead.] To counterplead, to plead in opposition to, or against.

"Love ne wol nat counterpleated be In ryght ne wrong."

Chaucer: Leg. Good Women, prol. 476.

**cōun'-tēr-plōt*, *v. t.* [*COUNTERPLOT*, *s.*] To devise a plot to counteract or frustrate another; to meet plot by plot.

"Every plot had been counterplotted."—*De Quincey*.

**cōun'-tēr-plōt*, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *plot*.] A plot or stratagem devised to counteract or frustrate another.

"The wolf that had a plot upon the kid was confounded by a counterplot of the kid's upon the wolf . . ."—*L'Estrange*.

**cōun'-tēr-plōt-tīng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*COUNTERPLOT*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of plotting against another; a secret or cunning plot.

"A third reason that God's displeasure so implacably burns against this sin is, because it is evidently a counterplotting of God."—*South: Sermon*, ix. 200.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

cōun'-tēr-pōint (1), s. [COUNTERPANE (1), s.] A counterpane, a quilt, a coverlet for a bed, &c.

"... his bed all covered with the clothes and hid with the sheets and counterpoint."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xxix.

cōun'-tēr-pōint (2), s. [O. Fr. *contrepoinct*=a ground or plain song, in music (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *contrepoinct*: *contre*=against, and *point*=a point; Ital. *contrapunto*, from Lat. *contra*=against, opposite, and *punctum*=a point.]

*A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Lit.*: An opposite point; a point exactly opposite another.

II. Figuratively:

1. An opposite state or position.

"They fell suddenly into the very counterpoint of justifying bestiality."—*Sandys: State of Religion*.

2. A point of difference, a contrast.

"Here M. Hardinge by counterpointes, and by sundrie circumstances of difference, compareth the state of the primitive church, and his church of Rome together."—*Jewell: A Reply to M. Hardinge*, p. 203.

B. *Music*: The term "counterpoint" in its broadest sense may be defined as "the art of adding one or more parts to a given melody;" in its more limited sense as, "the art of harmonizing a theme by adding parts which shall be in themselves melodious." The terms subject, melody, canto fermo, and theme are synonymous. Counterpoint is simple or double. There are five species of simple counterpoint: (1) When the added part is note against note of the subject; (2) when the added part is two notes to one of the subject; (3) when the added part is four notes to one of the subject; (4) when the added part is in syncopation to each note of the subject; (5) when the added part is free, or has a florid accompaniment to each note of the subject. Counterpoints triple and quadruple, as their names show, are the due construction of three or four melodies respectively, in such a manner that they can be interchangeable without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cōun'-tēr-pōint-ê, a. [Fr. *contrepoincté*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to two chevrons which meet with their points in the center of the escutcheon counter or opposite to each other.

cōun'-tēr-pōise, ***con-tre-peise**, ***con-tre-pese**, v. t. [Fr. *contrepeser*; Port. *contrapezar*; Sp. *contrapesar*; Ital. *contrappesare*.] [COUNTERPOISE, s.]

I. *Lit.*: To weigh equally with, to counterbalance, to be equiponderant with.

"The force and the distance of weights counterpoising one another, ought to be reciprocal."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To counterbalance; to act with equal weight, power, or effect against anything.

"So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to counterpoise the rest."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

*2. To be an equivalent or a set-off for; to compensate.

"The lives of those which we have lost in fight Be counterpoised with such a petty sum!"—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1*.

cōun'-tēr-pōise, ***coun-ter-pois**, ***coun-tre-pese**, s. [O. Fr. *contrepois*; Fr. *contrepoids*: *contre*=against, and *poids*=a weight; Sp. *contrapeso*; Port. *contrapezo*; Ital. *contrappeso*.] [POISE, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A weight acting in opposition and equal to another weight; a counterbalancing weight.

"... we put a metalline counterpoise into the opposite scale."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air*.

2. The state of being kept in equilibrium by an equal weight acting in opposition; equipoise.

"The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray, Hung forth in Heaven his golden scales . . . Wherein all things created first he weighed, The pendulous round earth, with balance air In counterpoise."—*Milton: P. L., iv. 1,001*.

II. Figuratively:

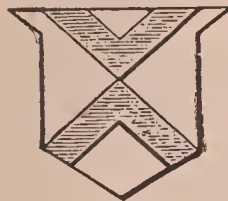
*1. An equal force or power acting in opposition; a counterbalancing force or power. (Followed by *to*.)

"The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent."—*Bacon*.

*2. An equal power or fortune.

"And tell her she is thine: to whom I promise A counterpoise, if not to thy estate A balance more replete."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3*.

B. *Manège*: The equilibrium or balance of the body in his seat, which a horseman acquires by practice.



Counterpointé.

cōun'-tēr-pōised, pa. par. or a. [COUNTERPOISE, v.]

cōun'-tēr-pōis-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COUNTERPOISE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of counterbalancing by an equal weight or power acting in opposition; counterpoise.

cōun'-tēr-pōi-şon, subst. [Pref. counter, and poison.] A poison administered to counteract the effects of another poison; an antidote.

"Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause . . ."—*Arbuthnot*.

***cōun'-tēr-prăc-tice**, s. [Pref. counter, and practice.] A practice or line of conduct followed in opposition to another.

"Against the stroke of Providence, all counterpractices are vain."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), C c c. 2. b.

***cōun'-tēr-prës-sure** (sure as *shūr*), s. [Pref. counter, and pressure.] A force or pressure acting in opposition to another; a counterpoise.

"That so the counterpressure ev'ry way, Of equal vigor, might their motions stay."—*Blackmore*.

cōun'-tēr-prōj-ect, s. [Pref. counter, and project.] A project or scheme proposed in opposition to or in place of another.

"... the obligation . . . was struck out of the counterproject by the Dutch."—*Swift*.

cōun'-tēr-prōof, s. [Pref. counter, and proof.]

Engraving: A proof taken by transfer from a proof just printed, to furnish the engraver with a copy, non-reversed, of his plate.

cōun'-tēr-prōve, v. t. [Pref. counter, and prove.]

Engraving: To take a counterproof of an engraving.

cōun'-tēr-pūsh, v. t. [Pref. counter, and push, s.] To oppose, to push against.

cōun'-tēr-rōll, s. [Pref. counter, and roll.] [CONTROL, s.]

Old Eng. Law: A counterpart or duplicate of rolls relating to inquests, appeals, &c., kept by one officer as a check upon another.

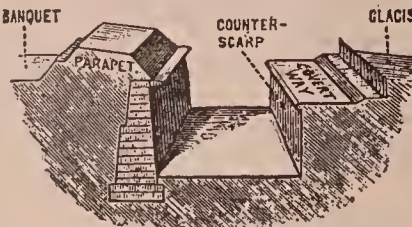
***cōun'-tēr-rōll**, v. t. [CONTROL, v.] To keep a check upon, to control, to check.

***cōun'-tēr-rōl-mënt**, s. [CONTROLMENT, s.] A control, a check.

"This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrolments, . . ."—*Bacon*.

cōun'-tēr-scarp, ***coun-ter-scarfe**, s. [Fr. *contrescarpe*=a counterscarfe or countermure. (*Cotgrave*).]

Fort.: That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often



Counterscarp.

understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp. (*Harris*.)

"... the English grenadiers, overwhelmed by numbers, were, with great loss, driven back to the counterscarp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi*.

***cōun'-tēr-scūf-fle**, s. [Pref. counter, and scuffle.] A scuffle or struggle in opposition or antagonism.

"They meet with several wicked and abominable suggestions, and a terrible counterscuffle between them and their lusts."—*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 97.

cōun'-tēr-sēal', v. t. [Pref. counter, and seal.] To seal or ratify with another or others.

"... you shall bear A better witness back than words, which we, On like conditions, will have counterseal'd."—*Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 3*.

cōun'-tēr-sēal'ed, pa. par. or a. [COUNTERSEAL, s.]

cōun'-tēr-sēal'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COUNTERSEAL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sealing or ratifying with others.

***cōun'-tēr-sense**, s. [Fr. *contresens*.] An opposite sense or meaning.

"There are some words now in French which are returned to a countersense."—*Howell: Lett., iv. 19*.

***cōun'-tēr-sēt**, v. t. [Pref. counter, and set.] To match or parallel.

"But thyselfe thy selfe canst counterset."—*Davies: Humor's Heaven; H. Cox to Davies*, p. 5. (*Davies*.)

cōun'-tēr-sign' (g silent), v. t. [Fr. *contresigner*=to subsign (*Cotgrave*); *contre*=against, opposite, and *signer*=to sign.] To sign or subscribe a document in an official capacity, as evidence of the correctness of the contents and the genuineness of the original signatures; to sign in addition, to attest.

"It further declares that each of his acts shall be countersigned by a Minister."—*London Times*.

cōun'-tēr-sign (g silent), s. [COUNTERSIGN, v.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The signature of an official to a document, attesting its authenticity; a countersignature.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to any writing signed by the principal or superior to vouch for the authenticity of it.

2. *Mil.*: A secret word, signal, or sentence given to soldiers on guard, without which no one is to be allowed by them to pass.

***cōun'-tēr-sig-nal**, s. [Pref. counter, and signal.] A signal designed to answer or correspond to another; a countersign.

cōun'-tēr-sig-nā-tūre, s. [Lat. *counter*, and Eng. *signature*.]

I. *Ordinary Lang.*: The signature of an official to a document attesting its genuineness.

II. Technically:

Law: The signature of a subordinate officer attesting the genuineness of a document and his superior's signature thereto attached. It is usually preceded by the word *teste* or *attest*. [COUNTERSIGNATURE.]

"Below the imperial name is commonly a countersignature of one of the cabinet ministers."—*Horne Tooke*.

cōun'-tēr-signed' (g silent), pa. par. or a. [COUNTERSIGN, v.]

cōun'-tēr-sig-n-ing (g silent), pr. par., a. & s. [COUNTERSIGN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of officially attesting the signature of a superior to a document.

cōun'-tēr-sink', v. t. [Pref. counter, and sink.]

1. To form or chamfer by drilling or turning.
2. To set a screw or bolt flush with the surface, by making an enlarged or chamfered hole to receive the head.

cōun'-tēr-sink, s. [COUNTERSINK, v.]

Mechanics:

1. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt.

2. A tool for making a countersink depression. Countersinks for wood have one cutter in the conic surface, and have the cutting edge more remote from the axis of the cone than any other part of the surface. Countersinks for brass have eleven or twelve cutters round the conic surface, so that the horizontal section represents a circular saw. These are called rose-countersinks. The conic angle at the vertex is about 90°. Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges, forming an obtuse angle. (*Weale*.)

countersink-bit, s. A boring-tool having a conical or cylindrical cutter, which makes a depression to suit the head of a screw.

cōun'-tēr-sink'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [COUNTERSINK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making countersinks.

***cōun'-tēr-snarl**, s. [Pref. counter, and snarl.] A snarl in reply.

"... but if he bristle up himself, and stand to it, give but a countersnarl, there's not a dog dares meddle with him . . ."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.* p. 364.

***cōun'-tēr-stā-tūte**, s. [Pref. counter, and statute.] A statute or ordinance made in opposition.

"His own antinomy or counterstatute."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

cōun'-tēr-stēp, s. [Pref. counter, and step.] A step or movement in opposition or contrariety.

cōun'-tēr-stōck, s. [Pref. counter, and stock.] The same as COUNTERFOIL, 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, ce = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōun'-tēr-strōke, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *stroke*.] A stroke or blow in response or return.

cōun'-tēr-sūb-jēct, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *subject*.]

Music: When the subject of a fugue has been proposed by one voice, it is usual for the answer, which is taken up by another voice, to be accompanied by the former with a counterpoint sufficiently recognizable as a definite subject to take its part in the development of the fugue, and this is called the countersubject. (*Grove*.) [FUGUE.]

cōun'-tēr-sūnk, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTER-SINK, *v.*]

¶ (1) *Countersunk-headed bolt*: A bolt having a beveled head, which is let into a corresponding cavity in one of the pieces which it binds together.

(2) *Countersunk nail*: A nail with a conical head like a wood-screw.

cōun'-tēr-sūnk, *s.* [COUNTERSINK, *s.*]

***cōun'-tēr-sway**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *sway*.] An opposing or contrary power or influence.

"... a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance..."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

cōun'-tēr-tāl-lī, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *tally*.] A tally or voucher corresponding to another.

***cōun'-tēr-tāste**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *taste*.] An opposite or false taste.

"There is a kind of countertaste founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true."—*Shenstone*.

cōun'-tēr-tēn-ōr, *a. & s.* [Fr. *contreteneur*; Ital. *contratenore*: *contra*=against, opposite to, and *tenore*=a tenor.]

A. As adjective:

Music: The older name for alto (*q. v.*).

"... a few friends with countertenor voices."—*Swift*.

B. As substantive:

Music: An alto voice.

countertenor-clef, *s.*

Music: The C clef placed upon the third line of the staff for the use of countertenor or alto voices, the viola, &c.

***cōun'-tēr-tīde**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *tide*.] An opposite tide.

"Such were our countertides at land, . . ."—*Dryden*.

***cōun'-tēr-tīme**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *time*. Fr. *contretemps*.]

1. Literally:

Manège: The defense or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence, and the measure of his manège. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

2. Fig.: An opposition or defense.

"Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the countertime to fate."—*Dryden: Aurengzebe*.

cōun'-tēr-tūrn, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *turn*.] In plays, the crisis or catastrophe.

"... the counterturn, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you."—*Dryden: On Dramatic Poesy*.

cōun'-tēr-vāil, ***coun-ter-vaile**, ***coun-tre-vaile**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *contrevailoir*: *contre*=against, and *vailoir*=to be of power, to avail.]

1. Lit.: To act against with equal power or force; to counterbalance; to equal.

"The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To counterbalance or be equivalent to in force or power; to match.

"... the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To compensate.

"... the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage."—*Esth.* vii. 4.

***cōun'-tēr-vāil**, *s.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

1. Lit.: An equal or counterbalancing weight, power, or force.

2. Fig.: An equivalent, compensation, or requital.

"Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts forever."—*South: Sermons*.

cōun'-tēr-vāiled, *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

cōun'-tēr-vāil'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERVAIL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or quality of counterbalancing, compensating, or being equivalent to; a countervail.

countervailing-duty, *s.*

Comm.: A duty charged on articles imported from certain specified places to equalize the charges on those imported from elsewhere or manufactured at home.

cōun'-tēr-vāl-lā'-tion, *s.* [CONTRAVALLATION.]

Fort.: Lines or earthworks round a fortress to repel sorties.

cōun'-tēr-viēw, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *view*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A position or posture opposite to or facing another.

"Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death
In counterview within the gates."
Milton: P. L., bk. x.

II. Figuratively:

1. An opposite view, idea, or side of a question.

"M. Peisse has ably advocated the counterview in his preface and appendix."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. Contrast or opposition; illustration by contrast.

"I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company."—*Swift*.

B. Painting: A contrast or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other. (*Weale*.)

cōun'-tēr-vōte, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *vote*.] To vote against or in opposition to; to outvote.

"The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members."—*Scott: Chr. Life*, I. iii.

***cōun'-tēr-wāit**, ***coun-ter-wayte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wait*.] To watch for to guard against.

"Thanne schal ye evermore counterwayte embusshementz and alle espialle."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*, p. 165.

cōun'-tēr-weigh (weigh as wā), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *counter*, and *weigh*.]

1. Trans.: To counterbalance, to countervail.

2. Intrans.: To be equivalent, to counterbalance.

"If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion."—*Ascham: Letter to Raven*.

cōun'-tēr-whēel, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wheel*.] To wheel, turn, or direct in an opposite direction.

"Whose shoots the wary Heron beat
With a well counterwheel'd retreat."
Lovelace: Luc. P., p. 23.

cōun'-tēr-whēel'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERWHEEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of turning or directing in an opposite direction.

***cōun'-tēr-wīnd**, ***cōun'-tēr-wīnde**, *s.* [Pref. *counter*, and *wind*.] An opposing or contrary wind.

"Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde
Directs her course unto one certaine coast,
Is met of many a counter-winde and tyde."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

cōun'-tēr-wōrk, *v. t.* [Pref. *counter*, and *work*.] To work against, to counteract, to obstruct by opposing operations.

"But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That counterworks each folly and caprice."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 238-9.

cōun'-tēr-wōrk'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNTERWORK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of working against or counteracting; counteraction, hindrance.

cōun'-tēr-wōrks, *s. pl.* [Pref. *counter*, and *works*.]

Fort.: Works undertaken for the purpose of destroying or rendering useless those of the enemy.

cōun'-tēr-wrought (wrought as rāt), *pa. par. or a.* [COUNTERWORK, *v.*]

cōunt'-ēss, ***contas**, ***contasse**, ***countas**, ***countes**, ***countese**, ***cometas**, ***comytiss**, ***cuntasse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *contesse*, *cuntesse*; Ital. *contessa*; Sp. & Port. *condessa*, from Low Lat. *comitissa*, *comitassa*, from Lat. *comes*=a companion.] [COUN-2], *s.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: The wife of a count (in the European continental nobility) or of an earl (in the English peerage).

"Both contasse and qwene."—*Degrevant* (1845).

"The Roman counts who displaced the Saxon Earls, who ruled each over a shire, were of equal rank with the noblemen of the conquered race whom they supplanted, and Countess now stands for the wife of an Earl, the Saxon designation being obsolete."—*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 206.

2. Building: A size of slate, 20 in. by 10 in.

cōun'-tīes, *s. pl.* [COUNTY.]

cōunt'-īng, ***count-yng**, ***cownt-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COUNT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of calculating, reckoning, or estimating; calculation, numeration.

"Countynge. Computacio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

counting-house, ***cowntynge hows**, *s.*

Comm., &c.: The house or office in which a merchant, &c., keeps his books and transacts business.

"Cowntynge hows. Computoria."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ *Counting-house of the King's Household*: An old name for what is now known in England as the Board of Green Cloth.

counting-room, *s.* A counting-house.

cōunt'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *count*; -less.] Innumerable that cannot be counted, beyond calculation.

"Grouse, if not destroyed at some period of their lives, would increase in countless numbers."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 84.

***cōun'-tōr**, ***count-our**, ***cownt-owre**, *s.* [Eng. *count*, and Mid. Eng. -our=er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An accountant, a bookkeeper, a treasurer.

"Adam of Ardeme was his chef countour."
Rob. of Glouc., p. 538.

2. A counter, a tally.

"They . . . took tresours
Gold and silver and countours."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,940.

3. A counting-house, a place of account.

"Countoure. Complicatorium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Old Eng. Law: A sergeant-at-law whom a man retains to defend his cause and speak for him. (*Wharton*.)

***countour-hous**, *s.* A counting house.

"Into his countour-hous goth he."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,488.

***coun-tre-taille**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A counter-tally (*q. v.*).

cōun'-trī-fied, *a.* [Eng. *countrify*; -ed.]

1. Having the appearance or characteristics of the country; rural.

"Well to be sure it must be own d
It is a charming spot of ground;
So sweet a distance for a ride,
And all about so countrified."
Lloyd: The Cit's Country Box.

2. Having the manners of the country; simple, rustic, unpolished.

"... the inhabitants are likely to be as countrified as persons living at a greater distance from town."—*Grose: Local Proverbs*.

cōun'-trī-fy, *v. t.* [Eng. *country*, and suff. -fy (*q. v.*).]

1. To make or alter so as to have a rural or countrified appearance.

2. To make to have the manners or habits of the country.

cōun'-trī, ***con-trai**, ***con-traye**, ***con-tre**, ***con-tree**, ***con-treie**, ***cun-tre**, ***kon-tre**, ***kun-tre**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *contrée*; Ital. *contrada*, from Low Lat. *contrata*, *contrada*=country, region.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A particular tract of land, region, kingdom, or state.

"In countries some must rule, some must obey, . . ."—*Sir J. Cheke: The Hurt of Sedition*.

2. (With a possessive pronoun): That particular land or region in which one was born or lives; one's native land.

"... Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred, . . ."—*Gen.* xxxii. 9.

3. A particular sub-division of a region, kingdom, or state; a county, a district.

"And when he was come to the other side into the country of the Gergesenes, . . ."—*Matt.* viii. 28.

4. That part of any region or district which lies away from cities or courts; rural districts or parts.

"God made the country, and man made the town."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

5. That part of any region or district which lies about the spot where a person lives or is staying; the neighboring district or parts.

"Send out more horses; skirr the country round;
Hang those that talk of fear."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

6. The inhabitants of any region or kingdom collectively.

"For all the country in a general voice
Cried hate upon him."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

7. The electors or constituencies of a state collectively.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A jury of one's countrymen; as in the phrases, To be tried by one's *country*; to put one's self on one's *country*.

2. *Fort.*: The region outside of a fort down to which the glacis slopes.

3. *Mining*: The rock or strata in which a metallic lode is found.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the country or rural districts; rustic, rural. (Opposed to *city* or *town*.)

"Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love."

Norris.

2. Of, pertaining or peculiar to, one's own country. (Opposed to *foreign*.)

"She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her country language."—2 *Maccabees* vii. 27.

3. Unpolished, rude, simple, rustic, ignorant.

"We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

*4. Immodest, indelicate.

"Do you think I meant *country* matters?"—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *To appeal to the country*:

English Parl.: Said when the Government dissolves Parliament on any question, leaving it to the country (i. e., the electors) to decide for or against.

(2) *To put one's self on one's country*:

Law: To plead not guilty to an indictment, to stand one's trial before a jury.

"... an outlaw who yielded himself within the year was entitled to plead Not Guilty, and to put himself on his *country*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Country-folk*, *country-girl*, *country-village*.

country-base, *s.* The game of prisoner's-base or prison-base.

***country-dance**, *s.* [Eng. *country*, and *dance*.] A rustic dance in which the partners are ranged in lines opposite to each other. (Not the same as *contre-dance*, though possibly the name may have been derived from the same source.)

"He had introduced the English *country-dance* to the knowledge of the Dutch ladies."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

country-fool, *s.* A stupid country lout, a boor.

"I find no other difference than this, betwixt the common town-wits, and the downright *country-fools*, . . ."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell*, October 26, 1705.

country-gentleman, *s.* A gentleman resident and having considerable property in the country.

country-house, *s.* A house in the country. (Generally used in opposition to a *town* or *business house*.)

country-party, *s.*

1. *Gen.*: The agricultural interest in a state.

2. *Spec. (English History)*: A party formed in the reign of Charles II., soon after the Triple Alliance, and revived when James II. increased the army and violated the Test Act in 1685, and again, in 1698, under William III.

"Already had been formed in the Parliament a strong connection known by the name of the *Country Party*. That party included all the public men who leaned toward Puritanism and Republicanism, and many who, though attached to the Church and to hereditary monarchy, had been driven into opposition by dread of Popery, by dread of France, and by disgust at the extravagance, dissoluteness, and faithlessness of the court."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

country-pepper, *s.* [So called from its very pungent flavor.] A plant, *Sedum acre*.

country-seat, *s.* A country residence or house.

"Oh, could I see my *Country Seat*!"

Scott: *Satires*, vi. 128.

country-woman, *s.*

1. A woman living in the country.

2. A female native or inhabitant of a particular country.

"What *country-woman*?

Here of these shores?" Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. 1.

3. A female born in the same country as another.

coûn'-trÿ-man, ***con-trai-man**, *s.* [Eng. *country*, and *man*.]

1. One who lives in the country, as opposed to a townsman; a rustic.

2. A farmer, a husbandman.

"Contraimen to chepinge com mid moche god." Saint Swithin, 56.

3. A native or inhabitant of any particular country or region.

"What *countryman*, I pray?—Of Mantua."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

4. One born or living in the same country as another.

"... people proud of the genius and success of their great *countryman*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *countryman*, *peasant*, *swain*, *hind*, *rustic*, and *clown*: "All these terms are applied as epithets to persons, and principally to such as live in the *country*; the terms *countryman* and *peasant* are taken in an indifferent sense, and may comprehend persons of different descriptions; they designate nothing more than habitual residence in the *country*: the other terms are employed for the lower orders of *countrymen*, but with collateral ideas favorable or unfavorable annexed to them: *swain*, *hind*, both convey the idea of innocence in a humble station, and are therefore always employed in poetry in a good sense: the *rustic* and *clown* both convey the idea of that uncouth rudeness and ignorance which is in reality found among the lowest orders of *countrymen*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Countryman's Treacle*: An old English name for *Ruta graveolens*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***coûn'-trÿ-ship**, *s.* [English *country*; -*ship*.] Nationality. (*Verstegan*.)

cōun'-tÿ, ***counte**, ***countee**, ***countie**, ***countye**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *comitatus*, from *comes*=a companion, a count. In the Saxon times, one created an earl received a shire to govern. When the Normans took possession of the land these Saxon earls were displaced by noblemen of similar rank who had come across with the Conqueror, and who from being his companions were called *comites*. These each ruled a shire (*comitatus*), and from the Latin designation *comitatus* the English word county ultimately came. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 206-7.)] [COUNT.]

A. As substantive:

1. A county or subdivision of a state for purposes of administration, called in some states a parish or a shire; or, more specifically, the Roman name of what in Saxon times had been called a shire.

¶ In most of the states the counties to a great extent preserve an autonomy, each being provided with its own sheriff, coroner, judiciary, and inferior legislative body (for purposes of local enactment), generally styled commissioners. Each county is charged with the administration of justice in its borders, with the support of its own paupers, with the maintenance of good roads, &c., and, for local election purposes, usually constitutes an independent constituency. It is in many instances subdivided into townships or parishes, which in turn to a less degree preserve an independence.

"Every county, every town, every family, was in agitation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. An earldom.

*3. A count, an earl, a lord.

"Princes and *counties*! Surely, a princely testimony, a goodly count, *County* Comfort; a sweet gallant, surely!"—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a county.

county corporate, *s.* An English city or town which has received the privilege of becoming in itself a county, having sheriffs and other magistrates of its own. The cities are twelve, viz.: London, Chester, Bristol, Coventry, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Litchfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York. The towns five, viz.: Kingston-upon-Hull, Nottingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Poole, and Southampton.

county-court, *s.* One of a number of tribunals established in most states of the Union, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Their powers and constitution necessarily vary in different states.

county-jail, *s.* The jail or prison in which county prisoners are confined—generally for misdemeanors, felons after conviction being generally lodged in the state prisons, known as penitentiaries, reformatories, &c. All county prisoners are lodged in jail pending trial or execution of capital sentence.

county-palatine, *s.* [Palatine is from Lat. *palatinus*=pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial.] A European county invested with what may be called royal privileges or rights. From time immemorial this was the case with the English counties Chester and Durham, to which Edward III. by creation added Lancaster. The Counties-palatine are now in the hands of the Crown, their separate jurisdiction being controlled by the Courts in London.

county-rate, **county-levy**, *s.* A tax levied upon the taxpayers of a county for the purpose of meeting such expenses as are chargeable upon the whole county, e. g., the repair and maintenance of public roads, bridges, &c.

county-seat, *s.* The capital of a county; the town in which are usually held sessions of the various county courts, and at which are located the County-jail, public offices, &c. The COUNTY TOWN (q. v.).

county-sessions, *s.* The general sessions of the courts of Justice for each county.

county-town, *s.* The chief town of any county. [COUNTY SEAT.]

cōup (p silent) (1), ***caupe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *colp*, *cop*; Fr. *coup*; Ital. *colpo*; Low Lat. *colpus*; Lat. *colaphus*=a blow.]

1. A stroke, a blow.

"The kyng with the *caupe* caste to the ground."
Destruct. of Troy, 1,237.

2. A trick, a cheat, a snare.

3. A success in a horse-race, especially when it has been effected with cunning or sharpness.

¶ The word occurs in several French phrases, which have become more or less adopted into our language.

(1) *Coup d'état*:

(a) *Gen.*: A decisive stroke or exercise of power to alter the constitution of a country by force, and without or against the consent of the people.

(b) *Spec. (French Hist.)*: A revolution suddenly commenced and effected on December 2, 1851, by Prince Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic. Being of opinion that a plot against him was about to be attempted and would succeed unless he took the initiative, he dissolved the legislative assembly, established universal suffrage, and arranged that the election of a president for ten years should take place and a senate be constituted. About 180 members of the dissolved assembly having attempted to meet were arrested, and on the two subsequent days sanguinary conflicts took place in the streets of Paris between the partisans of Napoleon and the more resolute upholders of the old arrangements. The former were victorious, and from the ten years' presidency to the empire the transition was easy.

(2) *Coup de grâce*: The finishing stroke.

(2) *Coup de main*:

Mil.: A sudden assault or attack.

"It seems it could only have been carried by a *coup de main*, which unluckily failed."—Guthrie: *India within the Ganges*.

(4) *Coup d'œil*:

(a) *Ord. Lang.*: A general view; the effect produced on the mind by a rapid survey.

"Only figure to yourself a vast semicircular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, &c. This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of."—Gray: *Lett. to West*, from Genoa, 1739.

(b) *Mil.*: The talent or faculty of taking in and appreciating at a glance the advantages, disadvantages, or capabilities of any position for defense or offense.

(5) *Coup de soleil*: A sunstroke (q. v.).

(6) *To run a coup*:

English billiards: Said when a player's ball runs into a pocket without having touched either of the other balls.

cōup (2), **cowp**, *s.* [COUP (1), v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of overturning, upsetting, or emptying.

2. The state of being overturned or upset; a fall.

"Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup."

I mon run fast in dreid I get a *coup*."

Lyndsay: *S. P. Repr.*, ii. 158.

II. *Min.*: A sudden break in the stratum of coals.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, styled by the workmen *coups*, and hitches, and dykes."—P. Campsie: *Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 329.

¶ *Free coup*: The right or privilege of shooting rubbish in any place.

cōup (3), *s.* [COUP (2), v.]

1. Exchange, barter, traffic.

2. A good bargain.

3. A number of people (generally in contempt).

cōup (1), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Sw. *guppa*=to tilt up; Ger. *kippen*=to turn over.]

I. *Trans.*: To upset, to overthrow, to overturn.

"... Od, I trust they'll no *coup* us . . ."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlviii.

II. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To be overturned or upset.

"The whirling stream will make our boat to *coup*,
Therefore let's passe the bridge by Wallace' loup."
Muses Threnodie, p. 136.

2. *Fig.*: To fail in business; to become bankrupt.

cōup (2), *v. t.* [COPE.] To buy, particularly horses; also to truck or barter.

"... rade through the *country coupling* and selling a' that they gat, . . ."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxvii.

***cōup** (3), ***cowpe**, ***caup**, ***kaup**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *colper*; Fr. *couper*; Ital. *colpire*.] To come to blows, to strike, to engage in fight. [COUP (1), s.]

"He kepitt hym kenely and [thai] *coupid* togedur."

Destruct. of Troy, 7,231.

cōu-pê, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A four-wheeled close carriage, with a single inside seat and a perch for the driver.

2. The front apartment of a French diligence or an English railway-car.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

côped, *a.* [Fr. *couper*=to cut.] [COUP (3), *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut, slashed; ornamented with cuts.

"Withoute couped shone."

Torrent of Portugal, 1, 192.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to beasts in coats of arms which have the head or any limb cut clean off from the trunk.

cô-pêe', *s.* [Fr.] A motion or movement in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a forward motion is made.

***côu-pêe'**, *v. i.* [COUPEE, *s.*] To make a coupee, to cut or bow as in dancing.

"Rather than she not learn to coupee."—*D'Urfey: Col. lin's Walk*, ch. iii. (Davies.)

côupe'-gôrge, *s.* [Fr.=cut-throat.]

Mil.: A position such that the troops occupying it cannot escape, but must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

***côu-pêlle'**, *s.* [Fr.]

Old Mil.: A shovel of tin or copper used in the artillery to fill the cartridges with gunpowder.

couper (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Spinning: A lever on the upper part of the loom to raise the harness.

***côu-pêr** (2), ***coupar**, ***cowpare**, ***cowper** (1), *s.* [COOPER.]

"Coupare. Cuparius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

côup'-êr (3), **cop-er**, ***cowp-er** (2), *s.* [COUP (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: A dealer, a trafficker.

"The horse which our *coupers* had bought at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i, 85.

2. *Fig.*: One who traffics in or makes merchandise of souls.

"... these soul-coupers and traffickers show not the way of salvation."—*Rutherford: Lett.*, P. iii., ep. 66.

couper-word, *s.* The first word in demanding loot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers.

côup'-ing (1), ***coup-yng** (1), *s.* [COUP (2), *v.*] Traffic, bargaining, barter.

***côup'-ing** (2), ***coup-yng** (2), *s.* [COUP (3), *v.*] A fighting, an encounter, an engagement.

"So kenly thei acounted at the coupling togadere."

William of Palerne, 3, 602.

***côup'-la-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *coupl(e)*; -able.] Able or fit to be coupled together.

côup'-le, ***cowpull**, ***cupple**, ***cowpylle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cople*; Fr. *couple*; Ital. *cupola*, from Lat. *copula*=a band, a couple; *co*=*con*=*cum*=with, together; *apo*=to join.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which serves to join or couple two things together; a bond, a coupler. [U. 1.]

"He made the haws with cedre *couplis*."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings* vi. 10.

2. A brace or tie which holds two dogs together.

"It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humor."—*L'Estrange*.

3. A pair or brace; two of the same kind or class considered together.

(1) *Generally*:

"... behold, Ziba the servant of Mephibosheth met him, with a *couple* of asses saddled, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xvi. 1.

(2) *Spec.*: A male and a female of any species; but more especially of the human kind when married or betrothed.

"So shall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Building*: One of a pair of rafters or spars in a roof, joined at the point of meeting at the top, and held together at the bottom by a tie.

2. *Physics*: Two equal parallel forces acting toward contrary parts—*i. e.*, in contrary directions. They cannot be balanced by any single force whatever. (*Ganot*.)

¶ The work done by a couple in turning a body through any angle is the product of the couple by the angle. There is an identity of dimensions between work and couple. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 6.)

3. *Magnetism*: The magnetic action of the earth acting on a magnetized needle. It is called a terrestrial magnetic couple.

4. *Voltaic Elect.*: A pair of plates forming a battery, or a part of one; two metals in metallic contact and a conducting liquid in which they are

placed. It is sometimes called a simple voltaic element. When the metals are not in contact the couple is said to be open, and when they are connected it is said to be closed.

5. *Thermo-electrics*: Two metals soldered together, the two ends of which can be joined by a conductor. Then there may be a bismuth-copper couple, a bismuth-antimony conductor, &c.

6. *Astron.*: A double star. It is of two kinds, an optical and a physical couple. [¶ (4), (5).]

¶ (1) *Magnetic couple*: [COUPLE, II. 3.]

(2) *Mechanical couple*: [II. 2.]

(3) *Moment of couple*: The product of a force by a length. If *M* stands for mass, *L* for length,

and *T* for time, then moment of couple is = $\frac{ML^2}{T^2}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 5.)

(4) *Optical couple*:

Astron. & Optics: A double star, of which the two constituents have no apparent mutual relation, except that they look to the eye in proximity to each other.

(5) *Physical couple*:

Astron.: A double star, of which the two constituents have a mutual relation to each other in addition to the optical one.

(6) *Thermo-electric couple*: [II. 5.]

(7) *Voltaic couple*: [II. 4.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *couple*, *brace*, and *pair*: "*Couples* and *braces* are made by *coupling* and *bracing*; *pairs* are either so of themselves, or are made so by others: *couples* and *braces* always require a junction in order to make them complete; *pairs* require similarity only to make them what they are: *couples* are joined by a foreign tie; *braces* are produced by a peculiar mode of junction with the objects themselves. *Couple* and *pair* are said of persons or things; *brace* in particular cases, only of animals or things, except in the burlesque style, where it may be applied to persons. When used for persons, the word *couple* has relation to the marriage tie; the word *pair* to the association or the moral union: the former term is therefore more appropriate when speaking of those who are soon to be married, or have just entered that state; the latter when speaking of those who are already fixed in that state."

***couple-beggar**, *s.* A term applied in Ireland to a suspended priest.

"No couple-beggar in the land

E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand."

Swift.

couple-close, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: Couples; a pair of rafters or spars for a roof.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to an ordinary inclosing the chevron by couples. (Written also *couple-closs*.)

côup'-le, ***cow-plyn**, ***ku-ple**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *copler*, *cupler*; Fr. *coupler*; Ital. *copulare*; Ger. *koppelen*; Dan. *koble*, from Lat. *copulo*=to join together; *copula*=a band, a couple.] [COUPLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To tie, bind, or join together.

(1) *Generally*:

"And they shall be *coupled* together . . ."—*Exod.* xxvi. 24.

(2) *Spec.*: To unite in marriage.

"The great Antiochus

Was *coupled* to a noble quene."

Gower: Con. A., bk. viii.

2. To attach dogs together with a couple or brace.

"Thise cacheres that couthe, *coupled* hor houndez."

Sir Gawaine, 1139.

*3. To add or join one thing to another.

"Wo that ioynen hous to hous and feeld to feeld *coupleth*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah*, v. 8.

4. To unite or join closely together; to consolidate, as the several parts of a body.

"For Christ is the head, whereby the whole bodie being compacted and *coupled* by euery ioynt of gouernment, . . ."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 469.

5. To connect or associate.

"With whom also Ezekiel *coupleth* Gomer and all his bands of the north quarters."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 4.

6. To connect mentally.

7. To connect by a copula.

"... which consequence is signified by *coupling* them together with the word *is*."—*Hobbs: King. Darkness*, ch. xlv.

*B. *Intrans.*: To pair, to copulate.

"Waters in Africa, being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds."—*Bacon*.

côup'-led, *pa. par. or a.* [COUPLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Joined, tied, united.

*2. *Fig.*: United in rhyme; rhyming.

"The noble hater of degenerate rhyme,
Shook off the chains and built his verse sublime
A monument too high for *coupled* sounds to climb."
Watts: Adventurous Muse.

coupled columns, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Columns arranged in pairs, where the nature of the openings, doors, windows, or niches precludes the usual intercolumnar distance. In this case two *sistylos* intercolumniations are used, the column which would otherwise occupy the middle of the space being brought to the distance of only half a diameter from the extreme column. This species has been called *araeosistylos*. (*Weale, &c.*)

***côup'-le-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *couple*; -ment.]

1. The act of coupling; the state of being coupled or joined.

"... thys conjunction and *couplement* of matrimonie, . . ."—*Grafton: Hen. VII.*, an. 27.

2. A couple, a pair.

"I wish you the peace of mind, most royal *couplement*!"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

côup'-lêr, *s.* [Eng. *coupl(e)*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which couples or ties together.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: A connection between the corresponding keys of different banks or ranks of keys, so that they act together when one is played upon. When a key of the lower bank is touched, it actuates the one above; but the action is not reciprocal. The coupler is thrown into action by a draw-stop or pedal. Octaves in the same bank are sometimes coupled, to avoid the necessity of striking octaves by stretching the hands. Similarly, the great-organ may be coupled with the choir-organ or the swell. (*Knight*.)

2. *Foundry*: The ring which slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping tool of any kind. Also called *reins*. (*Knight*.)

côup'-lêş, *s. pl.* [COUPLE, *s.*]

Carp.: Rafters framed together in pairs by a tie, which is generally fixed above the feet of the rafters.

¶ *Main Couples*: The roof-trusses. (*Knight*.)

***côup'-lêt**, *v. i.* [COUPLET, *s.*] To write couplets.

"Couplet it as much as your worship pleases."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xvi. (Davies.)

côup'-lêt, ***cup-let**, *s. & a.* [Fr., dimin. of *couple*.] [COUPLE, *s.*]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. *Gen.*: A couple or pair; a brace.

"... we'll whisper o'er a *couplet* or two of most sage saws."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. *Spec.*: Two lines or verses of a poem, especially if rhyming together; a couple or pair of rhymes.

"When he can in one *couplet* fix

More sense than I can do in six." *Swift*.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or of the nature of a couplet; consisting of or written in couplets.

"I have always found the *couplet* verse most easy . . . for there the work is sooner at an end, every two lines concluding the labor of the poet."—*Dryden: Annus Mirab.*, Account of the Poem.

côup'-lîng, ***cowp-lyng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [COUPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of joining, uniting, or tying together.

2. The act of uniting in marriage.

3. Anything which couples or unites; a coupler.

4. The state of being coupled or united.

"The fier and ayre agreed, and to this *cowplyng* gaue their light."

Phaer: Virgil; Aeneid., bk. iv.

5. The pairing of male and female.

"... the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: A couple.

"Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*, . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxxiv. 11.

2. *Mach.*: A device for uniting adjacent parts or objects. An arrangement by which the parts of a machine may be connected or disconnected at pleasure, or by which a machine may be disengaged

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -ñion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

from, re-engaged with, a revolving wheel or shaft, through which it receives motion from a steam-engine, water-wheel, or other prime mover.

¶ There are innumerable varieties of couplings, such as *chain-coupling*, *clutch*, *expansion-coupling*, *rod-coupling*, *shank-coupling*, &c., which will be found described under their respective heads.

3. *Music*: A device by which the corresponding keys of different banks of keys are coupled together, so as to act together when one is played on; a couple.

4. *Railway Engineering*: A device for coupling railroad cars. Formerly it consisted simply of a coupling link which fitted into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and was fastened with a coupling pin. This form of coupling, though still in use in the United States, is mostly confined to freight cars. What is known as an *automatic coupling* has almost entirely supplanted the old link and pin coupling on passenger cars. This coupling consists, usually, of self-locking, hooked draw-bars, which slide past each other and by means of springs are fastened by their own weight.

5. *Mill-work*: The connection of two or more shafts together, when it is necessary to convey motion further than would be possible by one shaft.

coupling-box, s.

Mach.: A metallic box into which the ends of the two shafts are fastened, to couple them in line.

coupling-link, s.

Mach.: An open or split link for connecting two objects, or forming a detachable section in a chain.

coupling-pin, s.

Vehicle: A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the king-bolt; a pin for coupling cars, etc.

coupling-pole, s.

Vehicle: A pole connecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon.

coupling-strap, s. A strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near bit-ring, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and also for restive horses in ordinary service.

*côu'-pôn, *cou-pin, *cow-pon, s.* [Fr., from *couper*=to cut.]

I. Ord. Lang.:

A fragment, a piece cut off, a bit.
"Gin I winna gi'e you a helpin' haun' mysel' tae rive him in *coupins* lith, lim, an' spawl."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 311.

II. Technically:

1. *Banking*: A warrant or certificate for the periodical payment of interest on bonds issued for any term of years. The interest being payable in different cases quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as many coupons are attached to each bond as represent the total number of such payments as are to be made, with the date of payment printed on each. When a payment of interest becomes due at any particular date the holder of the bond detaches the corresponding coupon and presents it for payment at the specified banking house or office.

2. *Traveling*: One of a series of tickets, usually over connecting lines of different ownership, enabling the holder to perform a certain journey or tour, each coupon which represents a certain portion of the journey to be given up on completion of that portion.

3. A detachable portion of a ticket, showing something due to the holder, as the privilege of a reserved seat in a theater.

côu-pûre', s. [Fr., from *couper*=to cut.]

Fort.: A passage cut through the glacia in the re-entering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies by the besieged. They are sometimes made through the lower curtain, to let boats into a little haven built in the re-entering angle of the counterscarp of the outworks.

côur, v. i. [COWER.] To cower, to stoop, to bend down, to submit.

*côur'-age, *cor-age* (age as *îg*), s. [O. Fr. *corage*; Fr. *courage*; Ital. *coraggio*; Sp. *corage*; Port. *coragem*, from Lat. *coraticum*, from *cor*=the heart.]

*1. The disposition of the mind; inclination.

"I'd such a *courage* to do him good."

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 3.

*2. A heartfelt desire, wish, or longing.

*3. Bravery, boldness, daring, intrepidity.

"The king's becoming graces . . . devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude, I have no relish of them."—*Shakespeare*.

*4. Encouragement.

"To the *courage* of such as would this realme any ways evil."—*State Trials* (Bp. Gardiner), 1551.

¶ Now only used in the singular, but the plural was formerly not uncommon.

"So priketh hem nature in here *corages*."

Chaucer: C. T., 10.

¶ *The courage of one's opinions*: Fearlessness in expressing one's opinions on any subject, even when unpopular or unpalatable.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *courage*, *fortitude*, and *resolution*: "*Courage* respects action, *fortitude* respects passion: a man has *courage* to meet danger, and *fortitude* to endure pain. *Courage* is that power of the mind which bears up against the evil that is in prospect; *fortitude* is that power which endures the pain that is felt: the man of *courage* goes with the same coolness to the mouth of the cannon as the man of *fortitude* undergoes the amputation of a limb. *Courage* seems to be more of a manly virtue; *fortitude* is more distinguishable as a feminine virtue: the former is at least most adapted to the male sex, who are called upon to act, and the latter to the females, who are obliged to endure: a man without *courage* would be as ill prepared to discharge his duty in his intercourse with the world, as a woman without *fortitude* would be to support herself under the complicated trials of body and mind with which she is liable to be assailed. *Resolution* is a minor species of *courage*; it is *courage* in the minor concerns of life; *courage* comprehends under it a spirit to advance; *resolution* simply marks the will not to recede . . . ; *courage* always supposes some danger to be encountered: *resolution* may be exerted in merely encountering opposition and difficulty . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *courage* and *bravery*, see BRAVERY.

**côur'-age* (age as *îg*), v. t. [COURAGE, s.] To encourage, to embolden or strengthen in spirit.

"Moreouer charge Josua: and *courage* him and bolden him."—*Deut.* iii. 28. (1551.)

côur'-aged (aged as *îgd*), a. [Eng. *courag(e)*; -ed.] Endowed with spirit, disposition, or courage.

"He who so is most like stomacked vnto a woman, nor lusty *couraged*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christ. Woman*, bk. ii., ch. v.

¶ Obsolete except in the compound *high-couraged*.

**côur'-age-mënt* (age as *îg*), s. [Eng. *courage*; -ment.] Encouragement.

"From Sov'raigne's weakness taking *couragement*,"
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 62. (*Davies*.)

*côu-râ'-geous, *co-ra-geus, *co-ra-gious, *co-ra-gous, *co-ra-ious, *coraiows, *curaiows, *kuraiows, a.* [O. Fr. *corageus*; Ital. *coraggioso*; Sp. *corajoso*; Fr. *courageux*.] [COURAGE.] Endowed with or exhibiting courage; brave, fearless, intrepid.

" . . . the character of a *courageous* but prodigal and effeminate coxcomb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*côu-râ'-geous-ly, *couragiously, adv.* [Eng. *courageous*; -ly.] In a courageous manner; with courage, bravery, or intrepidity.

"He had only to face calumny *courageously*, and it would vanish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*côu-râ'-geous-ness, *côu-râ'-giouss-ness, s.* [Eng. *courageous*; -ness.] The quality of being courageous; bravery, intrepidity, spirit.

" . . . the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, . . ."—*2 Mac.* xiv. 18.

†cour'-ake, s. [Etym. doubtful.] "A plant—cauliculus." (*Wright*.)

¶ Cauliculus is not a plant or a genus of plants, but is used to describe peculiarities of botanical structure in various orders. [CAULICULUS.]

*côu-rant', *co-ran-to, *cou-ran-to, *cou-rante, a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *courir*=to run.]

A. As adj. (of the form *courant*):

Her.: An epithet applied to any beast represented as running.

B. As subst. (of all forms):

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) A newspaper, a gazette.

* (2) A courier.

"The shameless reports . . . and certificates by *courants* from foreign parts."—*Harl. Miscell.*, iv. 37.

2. Mus.: [CORANTO.]

3. A cord, a string. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.)

côu-rap', s. [Cf. Mahratta *khurooz*, *kharaz*; Hind. *khârish*=the itch.]

Med.: A kind of skin disease occurring in the East Indies. An eruption comes out on the surface of the body, and affects specially the groin, the face, the breast, and the armpits.

**courb, v. i. & t.* [Fr. *courber*.]

I. Intrans.: To bend, to stoop, to be submissive.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea, *courb* and woo for leave to do him good."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

II. Trans.: To cause to bend or bow.

**courb, *courbe, a. & s.* [O. Fr. *corb, courb*; Ital. *corvo*, from Lat. *curvus*.] [CURVE.]

A. As adj.: Curved, rounded.

"Her neck is short, her shoulders *courb*."

Gower: Conf. Am., i. 99.

B. As subst.: A crook, a hump.

"He had a *courbe* upon the back."

Gower, ii. 159.

côur'-ba-ril, s. [From a South American word.] A resinous exudation from a South American tree, *Hymenaea Courbaril*, used in varnishing. Also called ANIME (q. v.).

**côurbed, *coorbyd, a.* [COURB, v.] Rounded, bent.

"Som man *coorbyd*, som man goth uprihte."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 159.

**couch, *courche, *curch, *courchef, s.* [Fr. *couvrechef*=a cap, a headdress, from *couvrir*=to cover; *chef*=the head.] [COVERCHIEF, KERCHIEF.] A covering for the head, a kerchief.

"A rousat gown of her awn scho him gaif

Apon his weyd, at couryt all the layff,

A soudly *courche* our hed and nek leit fall."

Wallace, i. 241.

**côure* (1), v. t. [COVER.] To cover, to shelter.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged knight,

He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,

As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny."

Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 9.

**côure* (2), v. i. [Fr. *couver*.] To cower, to stoop, to bend. [COWER.]

"They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be bleard with smooke."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*. (O. Pl., ii. 9.)

**cour-few, *cour-fewe, *cur-fu, *cur-fur, s.* [CURFEW.]

"Abowten *courfew* tyme or litel more,"

Chaucer: C. T., 3,645.

*côur'-î-ër, *cour-ri-er, *cur-rour, s.* [Fr., from *courir*; Lat. *curro*=to run; Ital. *correre*; Sp. *correo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A messenger sent in great haste; an express.

"This thing the wary Bassa, well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, . . ."—*Knolles: History*.

*2. A message sent in haste.

"He addressed aforehand his letters and *courriers* to the chiefs of the Barchine faction."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 398.

3. A servant accompanying any one or more persons while traveling, whose duty it is to make all the necessary arrangements as to hotels, means of conveyance, luggage, &c.

4. A title sometimes given to a newspaper or news letter; a gazette.

*II. Fig.: The wind.

"Upon the sightless *couriers* of the air,

Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

B. Ornith.: The name given by Swainson and others to *Tachydromus*, a genus of Plovers (*Charadriadæ*).

côu-rônne', s. [Fr.=a crown.]

Music: The name for the sign of a pause, ∩.

couronne des tasses, s. [Fr.=a circle or crown of cups.]

Galvanism: A kind of battery, the first improvement on the simple voltaic pile. A series of cups are arranged in a circle, very much as pearls or jewels might be around a crown. Each of these cups is filled with salt-water, dilute sulphuric acid, or other suitable liquid. Immersed in each are two plates, the one of copper or of silver, the other of zinc. The copper or silver of each of the cups is connected with the zinc of the next one. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last cup to the zinc of the first one, a voltaic current is formed, through which the electricity passes. The *couronne des tasses* was invented by Volta himself. It has long since been superseded by batteries of various kinds. [BATTERY, B. III. 4.]

côur-ôu-côu, s. [An imitation of the plaintive cry of the birds so named.]

Ornithology:

1. Sing.: Any bird belonging to the family described under 2.

2. Pl.: The Trogonidæ, a family of fissirostral birds. The bill is short, strong, triangular; the tips, and generally the margins, toothed. The wings are short and rounded, the tail often long, tarsi more or less feathery. The couroucous are beautiful birds with bright, often metallic, plumage. South America is their stronghold, but they are found also more or less in the tropical parts of both worlds. They frequent dense forests, and lay their eggs in hollow trees. [TROGONIDÆ.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

coû-roû-pî-ta, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lecythidaceæ. *Couroupita guianensis* is the Cannon-ball tree (q.v.).

*côûr-râç-î-êr, s. [Old form of Eng. *courser* (?).] A horse courser.

*côurs-a-ble, *curs-a-ble, a. [Fr.] Current, valid, in force.

"... breuis of diuision, or ony vther *coursable* breuis of our souuerain lordis chapell to the quhilkis thai haf consentit before thaim."—*Act Audit*, A. 1478, p. 67.

côurse, *cours, *coursse, *course, cōurse, s. [Fr. *cours*, *course*; Sp. & Port. *curso*; Ital. *corso*, from Lat. *cursor*=a running, a race; *curro*=to run.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of running; a rush, a charge.

"Dyomede the derfe drofe to the qwene

With a *course* of his caple."

Destr. of Troy, 10, 878.

2. The act of passing from one place to another; progress, passage.

"And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, . . ."—*Acts* xxi. 7.

3. The track or line followed or passed over.

"(As in a map the voyager his *course*)

The windings of my way through many years."

Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

4. The direction or line of a stream, a road, &c.

"Mak waters to ryn ogayn thair *course*."

Hampole: Prick of Consc., 4, 318.

5. A complete revolution, or the period occupied in a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun.

"No longer space thereto he did desire,

But till the horned moone three *courses* did expire."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 43.

II. Figuratively:

1. The continued progress or process of anything; gradation from one stage to another.

"The *course* of true love never did run smooth."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 1.

*2. The order of succession, sequence, turn, order.

"And he sent them to Lebanon, ten thousand a month by *courses* . . ."—1 *Kings* v. 14.

3. A systematic or regulated order or succession of motion.

"Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*."

Milton: P. L., xi. 900.

4. A stated and orderly mode of procedure or transaction.

"Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the general *course* of the action."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 3.

5. A line, direction, or order of progress.

"... it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, . . ."—*Locke*.

6. A line or mode of thought or action; conduct, behavior.

"... I infer that he was heal'd
By perseverance in the *course* prescribed."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

7. A method or manner of life or conduct; habits.

"His addiction was to *courses* vain,
His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

8. The natural bent or disposition.

"It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases."—*Temple*.

9. Study, occupation.

"A *course* of learning and ingenious studies."

Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, i. 1.

10. The dishes placed upon the table at one time.

"Vnethe watz the fyrst *course* in the court kyndely serued."

Gawaine, 134.

11. Ordinary, every-day occurrence; as, a matter of course.

12. Used as expressing something which must be done or said, but not from the heart; hence, form, emptiness.

"Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Technically:

1. Sports:

(1) *Racing, Athletics, &c.*: The ground or distance marked out for a race.

(2) *Coursing*: A single chase after a hare by one greyhound or by a brace.

"... Deborah's cleverness landed her victorious in both *courses*."—*Field*.

2. *Masonry*: One row or tier of bricks or stones in a wall. A *plinth-course* is a lower, projecting, square-faced course; a *blocking-course* is one laid

on top of the cornice; a *bounding-course*, one in which the stones lie with their length across the wall; a *heading-course*, one being all headers; a *stretching-course*, one consisting of stretchers; a *springing-course*, one upon which an arch rests; and a *string-course*, a projecting course in a wall. Rows of slates, tiles, and shingles are also termed *courses*. The *barge-course* is one projecting over the gable of a building. (*Knight*.)

3. *Music*: A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. The adjustment in a piano is made by the soft pedal, which shifts the bank of keys. (*Knight*.)

4. *File-cutting*: A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a single-cut file. A course crossing the former at right angles constitutes it a double-cut file. Eight courses of cuts are required for a square file, double-cut on each side. On the half-round files for gulleting saws as many as twenty-three courses are required for the convex side, and only two for the straight side. (*Knight*.)

5. *Mining*: The direction of a vein or lode. (*Knight*.)

*6. *Tilting*: The charge of two mounted knights in the lists.

"But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus."—*Sidney*.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) That point of the compass toward which a ship is steering; the destination.

(2) (*Pl.*) The sails which hang from a ship's lower yards; the foresail is called the fore-course, and the mainsail the main-course. When a ship sails under the mainsail and the foresail only, she is said to sail "under a pair of her *courses*."

"To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails."—*Raleigh: Essays*.

8. *Medicine*:

(1) The menstrual flux, the menses; catamenia. "The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

(2) A continued and methodical line of treatment in the administration of medicine, &c.

"The glands did resolve during her *course* of physic, and she continueth very well to this day."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

9. *University and Scholastic*: A series or certain number, as of lectures, readings, &c.

¶ (1) *Course of crops*:

Farming: The rotation of crops.

(2) *Course of exchange*:

Comm.: The current rate of exchange between two places.

(3) *Course of the face of an arch*:

Arch.: The face of the arch-stones which have their joints radiating to the center. (*Ogilvie*.)

(4) *In course*:

(a) The same as *of course*. (*Vulgar*.)

(b) In due order.

* (5) *By course, be course*: The same as *of course*.

"Moche sorowe . . . when thaire kyng was kylt, how be *course* felle."—*Destruc. of Troy*, 1, 342.

(6) *Of course*:

(a) Of consequence, naturally.

"With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that way . . ."—*Locke*.

(b) By settled rule, according to precedent, without doubt or gainsaying.

"Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors."—*Swift*.

(7) *To sail under a pair of her courses*: [*B. 7 (2)*]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *course*, *race*, and *passage*: "We pursue whatever *course* we think proper; we run the *race* that is set before us. *Course* is taken absolutely by itself; *race* is considered in relation to others: a man pursues a certain *course* according to discretion; he runs a *race* with another by way of competition. *Course* has a more particular reference to the space that is gone over; *race* includes in it more particularly the idea of the mode of going: we speak of going in, or pursuing a particular *course*; but always of running a *race*. *Course* may be used in connection with the object passed over or not: *passage* is seldom employed but in the direct connection. *Course* and *passage* are used for inanimate as well as animate objects: *race* is used for those only which are animate." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *course* and *route*, see *ROUTE*; for that between *course* and *series*, see *SERIES*; for that between *course* and *way*, see *WAY*.

**course-a-park*, s. An old English country game of some sort; perhaps kiss-in-the-ring.

"At *course-a-park*, without all doubt,

He should have first been taken out

By all the maids i' th' town."

Wit's Recreation.

côurse (1), v. t. & i. [COURSE, s.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To run after, to chase, to hunt, to pursue.

"But when we came on shore, and had *coursed* then twice about the island, they took the sea . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 114.

2. To cause to run, to put to speed.

"When they have an appetite

To venery, let them not drink nor eat,

And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat."

May: Virgil.

3. To run through or over, to traverse.

"The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain."

Pope.

*4. To cudgel, to beat with a stick. (*Cotgrave*.)

†II. Sports: To chase hares with greyhounds.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To run, to move quickly; to rove about.

"... swift as quicksilver it *courses* through

The natural gates and alleys of the body."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

*2. *Fig.*: To move or discourse hastily.

"We spoke of other things; we *coursed* about

The subject most at heart more near and near."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

II. Sports: To chase hares with greyhounds; to practice coursing.

"The meet was the Trawl Boat, and we *coursed* over the famous moss . . ."—*Field*.

**course* (2), v. i. [Probably an abbreviated form of *discourse* (q.v.).] To argue or dispute. (*Col.*)

coursed, pa. par. or a. [COURSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Laid in courses or regular rows.

coursed masonry, s. A kind of masonry distinguished from *pierre perdue*, in which the stone is cast in at random to make a foundation, as in some breakwaters. Coursed masonry consists of blocks lying on their beds in courses. When laid beneath the surface of the water, they are directed by operators in the diving-bell.

"The whole structure is of the same irregularly *coursed* masonry."—*Anderson: Scot. in Early Christ. Times* (1881), p. 35.

¶ *Coursed-rubble masonry* is laid in courses with occasional headers; the side joints are not necessarily vertical, nor the stones in a course of an even thickness.

côurs'-êr (1), *corsour, *coursere, *cowrcer, *curser, s. [O. Fr. *corsier*, *coursier*; Ital. *corsiere*; Lat. *cursorius*, from *curro*=to run.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A swift horse, especially one ridden in war; a charger, a racer.

"To ride upon a strong *courser*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 138.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Sports: One who is given to or practices coursing; one who keeps greyhounds for coursing.

"A more popular *coursier* . . . we have not in the country, . . ."—*Field*.

2. Ornithology:

(1) *Gen.*: Any bird of the sub-family *Cursorinæ* (q.v.).

(2) *Spec.*: The Cream-colored Courser, *Cursorius europæus*, a "wading" bird with a rather short bill, long scutellated legs, and no hind toe. It is found on the sandy wastes of Africa, whence it extends to the south of Europe.

courser-breeding, a. Noted for the rearing of good horses.

"Of all that Ithaca's rough hills contain,

And all wide Elis' *courser-breeding* plain."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi., 373-74.

*côurs'-êr (2), s. [Probably an abbreviated form of *discourser* (q.v.).] An arguer or disputant.

"He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* in the public schools."—*Auth. A. Wood*.

côurs'-êş, s. [COURSE, s., B. 7 (2).]

cour'-sêy, s. [Etym. uncertain.]

Naut.: A space in the galley; a part of the hatches.

côurs'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [COURSE (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Running, hunting, racing.

II. Sports:

1. Given to or fond of coursing.

2. Used or adapted for coursing.

3. Held for the purpose of coursing; as, a *coursing* meeting.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

C. As subst.: The sport or practice of hunting hares with greyhounds.

"Splendid weather ushered in the opening day's coursing, . . ."—*Field*.

coursing-joint, s.

Masonry: The mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

court, *cort, *corte, *courte, *cowrte, *curt, s. [O. Fr. *cort, curt*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *corte*; Dut. *koert*, from Low Lat. *cortis, curtis*=a courtyard, a palace, from Lat. *cors, chors*, or *cohors* (genit. *cortis, &c.*)=an inclosed space. Cf. Gr. *chortos*=an inclosure.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. An inclosed uncovered space or area, either surrounding wholly or in part any house, or itself surrounded by buildings.

" . . . the courts of the house of our God."—Ps. xxxv. 2.

2. A narrow street or alley in a town.

"Some courts and alleys which a few hours before had been alive with hurrying feet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A building inclosed within walls; a castle, a fortified place.

"Curt Lincolne and Berkele, and other courtes also Were . . . a fure ido."—*Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 546.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign.

"The Princesses, who had accompanied him, held their court within the fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

5. In the same sense as B. 1.

6. The persons collectively who compose the retinue of a sovereign.

"Her court was pure; her life serene."

Tennyson: To the Queen.

7. A meeting of the members of a corporation or chartered body.

8. A lodge or branch of certain legally enrolled orders or societies.

9. A meeting of the members of such lodge or branch.

10. Any meeting or body having any jurisdiction. [COURT-BARON, COURT-LEET.]

*11. The soldiers composing a guard. [COURT OF GUARD.]

II. Fig.: The act or art of endeavoring to please by flattery or attention; insinuating attempts to gain favor.

"A peasant to his lord paid yearly court."

Cowper: The Cottager and his Landlord. (Transl.)

B. Technically:

Law:

1. The hall or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

2. The judges or other persons legally assembled for the hearing and determination of any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.

3. The sitting or meeting of persons legally appointed for the judicial determination of any cause.

¶ (1) *Court of Conscience*: [Court of Requests.]

(2) *Court of Inquiry*: A court appointed to inquire into and report on some military matter.

(3) *Court of guard*:

(a) The guard-room of a castle or fortress.

"Visit your courts of guard, view your munition."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Beggar's Bush.

(b) The soldiers composing a guard.

"Environed round with a court of guard about her."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

* (4) *Court of High Commission*:

Eng. Law: A Court which was established in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and exercised powers like those which during the reign of Henry VIII. had been intrusted to Lord Cromwell. The judges had the power of arresting suspected persons, imprisoning, torturing them, and causing them to accuse their confederates or their friends. They could impose new articles of faith, and impose them on recalcitrant consciences by compulsion of the severest and most odious kind.

* (5) *Court of Honor*: A court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was judge. It was a continuation of what in the time of Henry IV. was called *Curia militaris*, Military Court. (*English*.)

(6) *Court of Justice*: A generic term for a court of whatever name or character designed for the administration of justice.

* (7) *Courts of Love*: Courts established in France and Germany in the twelfth century to decide on matters relating to love. There was such a Court in Provence in the palmy days of the Troubadours. The following case was submitted to their judgment: A lady listened to one admirer, squeezed the hand of a second, and touched with her toe the foot of a third. With which of these three was she in love?

* (8) *Court of Requests*:

Eng. Law: A Court, or series of Courts, instituted under Henry VII., in 1493, for the recovery of small debts. It was superseded in 1847 by the County Courts (q. v.). Courts of Requests were sometimes called Courts of Conscience.

" . . . Westminster Hall and the Court of Requests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Court-bred, court-dress, court-gate, court-suit.*

* *court-amour, s.* A court intrigue. (*Milton*.)

court-badge, s. A badge or emblem of an office at Court.

"'Twas no Court-badge, great Scriver! fir'd thy brain."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, Epistle iii., 145.

court-breeding, s. The quality or condition of being bred or brought up at court.

"*Court-breeding*, and his perpetual conversation with flatterers, was but a bad school."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes*.

* *court-bubble, s.* A contemptuous appellation for a flimsy and hollow courtier, made by the smile and unmade by the frown of a king.

"You are no men, but masquers; Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; *court-bubbles*, That every breath or breaks, or blows away."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Elder Brother.

court-card, s. [A corruption of *coat-card* (q. v.).] One of the picture-cards in a pack of playing cards; that is, the king, queen, and knave in each suit.

court-chaplain, s. The chaplain to the sovereign; a royal chaplain.

"The maids of honor have been fully convinced by famous *court-chaplain*."—*Swift*.

* *court-contempt, s.* Such disdain as would be felt by a courtier for one of lower rank or position.

" . . . receives not thy nose court-odor from me? reflect I not on thy baseness *court-contempt*?"—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

court-craft, s. The artifices or plottings of courtiers; court intrigue.

* *court-cup, s.* (See extract.)

"Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise call'd a *court-cup*, and let it stand in the dish till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer."—*True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676. (*Nares*.)

* *court-cupboard, s.* A kind of movable closet or cupboard in which plate and other valuables were arranged.

"Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

court-day, s. Any day on which a court of justice sits.

"The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke."—*Arbutnot and Pope*.

court-dress, s. A kind of costume which people are required to wear when they attend a royal levee or drawing-room.

* *court-dresser, s.* A flatterer.

"This *court-dresser*, fancy."—*Locke*.

court-element, s. Flattery. (*Milton: Eiconoclastes*, ch. xvii.)

court-fashion, s. That which is in fashion with or favored by the Court.

"Christianity being the *court-fashion*, none would be out of it."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 207.

court-favor, s. The favor or benefits bestowed by a sovereign on his subjects.

"We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favors*, and commissions, . . ."—*L'Estrange*.

court-fool, s. A jester formerly kept by sovereigns in their retinue for their amusement.

court-guide, s. A directory containing the names, titles, and addresses of the aristocracy.

* *court-hand, s.* The style of handwriting used in records and judicial proceedings.

"Nay, he can make obligations, and write *court-hand*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 2.

* *court holy-water, s.* A proverbial expression for flattery.

"O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door."—*Shakespeare: King Lear*, iii. 2.

court-house, s. A house or building containing the room or rooms used by any court.

* *court-lady, s.* A lady in attendance at court.

"The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a *court-lady*."—*Locke*.

court-lands, s. pl. Lands kept in demesne or for the use of the lord and his family.

court-leet, s.

English Law:

1. *Formerly*: The local criminal court, where all petty offenses were dealt with and punished.

2. *Now*: A court of record held once a year before the steward of any particular hundred, lordship, or manor.

court-life, s. Such a life as is the normal one at courts; the life of a courtier.

court-like, a. Fit for or becoming a court; elegant, polished.

"Our English tongue is . . . as *court-like* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian."—*Camden: Remains*.

* *court-man, s.* A courtier.

"For, brother min, take of me this motif,

I have now ben a *court-man* all my lif."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,366.

court-marshal, s. One who acts as marshal in any court.

court-martial, s.

Mil. & Naval: A court authorized by the articles of war, for the trial of all offenders in the army or navy, for military offenses. It has no jurisdiction over a citizen of the United States not employed in military service. It may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen.

court-night, s.

1. A night when royalty attend a theater in state.

" . . . the three first nights (notwithstanding two of them were *court-nights*) were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality."—*Pope: Letter to Congreve* (1714-5).

2. A night on which a court of any society or order is held.

* *court-noll, *courtnole, s.* Meaning doubtful: perhaps a hanger-on at court.

"Now every lowt must have his son a *court-noll*."—*Greene: Quip, &c.*

court-party, s. That party which favors the court. It is essentially the same as the Conservative party, the court in every country being the great focus of resistance to organic, if not even to more moderate, change. [COUNTRY-PARTY.]

* *court-pie, s.* [COURTEPY.]

court-plaster, s. Silk surfaced with a solution of balsam of benzoin. [ADHESIVE PLASTER.]

court-rolls, s. pl. The rolls or records of a court.

* *court-water, s.* Flattery. [COURT HOLY-WATER.]

"First trims the head of his master's humor, and then sprinkles it with *court-water*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 503. (*Davies*.)

court-word, s. A courtly or elegant word or expression.

"Advocate's the *court-word* for a pheasant; say you have none."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

court-yard, s. A court or open area round or attached to a house.

"In the *court-yard* of the castle, bound with many an iron band,

Stands the mighty linden planted by Queen Cunigunde's hand."

Longfellow: Nuremberg.

court, v. t. & i. [COURT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To seek the favor of, to endeavor to ingratiate one's self with; to pay court to.

"By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously courted . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To endeavor to gain the affections of, to woo.

3. To seek by address, to solicit.

4. To invite, to allure, to attract.

"Down which a well-worn pathway courted us

To one green wicket in a privet hedge."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

5. To seek after, to try to gain.

"Before the hut the dame her spindle twirl'd,

Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 1.

B. Intransitive:

* 1. To play the courtier, to adopt the manners or habits of the court.

"If noblemen will have their sons *court* it too soon, and be more in fashion than the rest, the fault shall be their own, not mine."—*Abp. Laud: Rem. Chanc. of Oxford*, p. 61.

2. To seek the affections of any one, to woo.

"Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain."

Pope.

* *cour-taud, *cor-taud, *cor-thal, s.* [Fr. *courtaud*=short and fat, squat.]

Music: An ancient instrument of the bassoon kind. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cōurt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COURT, *v.*]

cōurt'-ē-ōus, *cortais, *cortays, *cortayse, *corteis, *cortey, *courtious, *curtais, *curtase, *curteis, *curtese, *curteous, *curteys, *kurtes, *curtious, *a.* [O. Fr. *cortois*, *curteis*, from *cort*, *curt*=a court; Sp. & Port. *cortes*; Ital. *cortese*.]

1. *Of persons*: Polite; having court-like or polished manners; well-bred.

"Billon, though courteous, was inflexible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of things*: Characterized by courtesy or politeness; polite, kind.

"Bystanders whom His Majesty recognized often came in for a courteous word."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *courteous*, *complaisant*, and *courtly*: "*Courteousness* displays itself in the address and the manners; *complaisance* in direct good offices: *courteousness* is most suitable for strangers; *complaisance* for friends or the nearest relatives: among well-bred men, and men of rank, it is an invariable rule to address each other *courteously* on all occasions whenever they meet, whether acquainted or otherwise . . . *Courtly*, though derived from the same word as *courteous*, is in some degree opposed to it in point of sense; it denotes a likeness to a *court*, but not a likeness which is favorable: *courtly* is to *courteous* as the form to the reality; the *courtly* consists of the exterior only, the latter of the exterior combined with the spirit; the former therefore seems to convey the idea of insincerity when contrasted with the latter, which must necessarily suppose the contrary: a *courtly* demeanor, or a *courtier*-like demeanor, may be suitable on certain occasions; but a *courteous* demeanor is always desirable. *Courtly* may likewise be employed in relation to things; but *courteous* has always respect to persons: we may speak of a *courtly* style, or *courtly* grandeur; but we always speak of *courteous* behavior, *courteous* language, and the like." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cōurt'-ē-ōus-lŷ, *cortaisliche, *cortaisly, *cortaysly, *corteisly, *cortaysliche, *corteislie, *courtseisly, *curtaysly, *adv.* [Eng. *court-eous*; -ly.] In a courteous, polite, or kind manner; with politeness or courtesy.

"Alone the Palmer passed it by,
Though Selby pressed him *courteously*."
Scott: *Marmion*, i. 30.

cōurt'-ē-ōus-nēss, *cōurt'-i-ōus-nēsse, *s.* [Eng. *courteous*; -ness.] The quality of being courteous; courtesy, politeness.

" . . . they muste moue and allure all menne with *courteousnesse*, ientlenesse and beneficialnesse . . ."—Udall: *Matt. v.*

*courtepy, *courtby, *court-pie, *s.* [Dut. *kort*=short, *pije*=a coarse cloth; Goth. *paida*=a coat. The word *pije* is still retained in *pea-jacket* (q. v.).] A short cloak or jacket, a gabardine.

"Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 292.

cōurt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *court*; -er.] [COURTIER.]

1. One who pays court or attention to another; a wooer.

2. One who endeavors to obtain a favor by paying court; one who endeavors to please.

"Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people, . . ."—*An Answer to Baxter* (4to, Lond., sans date), p. 28.

cōurt'-ē-šan, cōurt'-ē-zan, *s.* [Fr. *courtisane*, fem. of *courtisan*=a courtier; Ital. *cortegiana*; Sp. *cortesana*; Low Lat. *cortisanus*.]

*1. *Originally*: One frequenting the court (without any imputation of immorality).

"By the wolf, no doubt, was meant the Pope, but the fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spirituality."—Fox: *Book of Martyrs* (ed. 1641), vol. i., p. 511.

2. *Now*: A prostitute, a strumpet, a woman of the town.

" . . . being accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan*."—Boyle: *Occas. Reflections*; *Last Section*, *Reflect. 1.*

cōurt'-ē-šan-shīp, cōurt'-ē-zan-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *courtesan*; -ship.] The character, condition, or arts of a courtesan.

cōurt'-ē-sŷ, *cortaysye, *corteysy, *court-ese, *courtesie, *curteisie, *curtesie, *kurt-eisie, *s.* [O. Fr. *cortoisie*, *curteisie*, *courtesie*; Fr. *courtoisie*; Port. *cortezia*; Sp. & Ital. *cortesia*.] [COURTEOUS, CURTSEY.]

1. Courteousness of manners; politeness, elegance, civility, good-breeding.

" . . . he conversed with great *courtesy* and sprightliness . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Kindness, complaisance, affability.

"I pray you of your *curtesie*." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 719.

3. An act of politeness or civility; a courteous action or behavior.

"Sweet looks, by human kindness bred!
And seemliness complete, that sways
Thy *courtesies*, about thee plays."
Wordsworth: *To a Highland Girl*.

4. Indulgence, favor, as opposed to right. [COURTESY-TITLE.]

5. A movement of reverence or respect; a curtsy, a bow. (Now confined to women.)

"The elephant hath joints, but none for *courtesy*: his legs are legs for necessity, not for flexure."—Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cress.*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *By courtesy*: By common consent, as a matter of courtesy, not of absolute right.

(2) *Courtesy or curtesy of England*: A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called *tenant per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy of England*. (Cowel.)

3. *Courtesy of Scotland*: Scots Law: A similar right to (2), but existing in Scotland.

(4) *To make courtesy*: To raise scruples.

"Aristippus made no *courtesie* in the matter."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

courtesy-title, *s.* A title assumed by or given to any person by common consent, as an act of courtesy or respect, not of absolute right. Thus in England, the eldest son of a duke is allowed the *courtesy*-title of *marquis*; the eldest son of a *marquis* that of *earl*; the eldest son of an *earl*, that of *viscount*, &c. The younger sons of peers above the rank of *viscount* are allowed the *courtesy*-title of *lord*, and the daughters of *lady*.

*cōurt'-ē-sŷ, *cōurt'-sŷ, *v. i. & t.* [COURTESY, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To act with courtesy, reverence, or respect.

" . . . the petty traffickers,
"That *courtesy* to them, do them reverence."
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, i. 1. (Quartos.)

2. To make a movement of reverence or respect; to curtsy, to bow.

"If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'sy* to each other." Prior.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To act courteously towards, to court.

"The prince politely *courtsied* him with all favors."—Sir R. Williams: *Act of the L. Countries* (1618), p. 5.

2. To make a bow or curtsy to.

*cōurt'-ē-sŷ-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COURTESY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of acting with reverence or respect towards; curtsying.

cōurt'-i-ēr, *court-e-our, *s.* [Eng. *court*; -ier.]

1. One who is in attendance at the court of a prince.

"This *courtier* got a frigate, and that a company; a third, the pardon of a rich offender; a fourth, a lease of crown land on easy terms."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who solicits the favor of another by acts of attention or flattery; one who courts another.

"There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. . . ."—Suckling.

courtier-like, *a.* Like or becoming a courtier.

*cōurt'-i-ēr-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *courtier*; -ism.] The manners or behavior of a courtier.

"The perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 196. (Davies.)

*cōur'-tī-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *courtier*; -y.] The manners or actions of a courtier; courtier-like behavior.

"In this garb he savors
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtierly*."
B. Jonson: *Entertainments*.

*cōurt'-īn, *s.* [O. Fr. *curtin*=a kitchen-garden.] A yard for holding straw; a farm-yard.

"A set of farm buildings is called a *stead* or *steading*; the straw-yard is the *courtin*."—Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 305.

cōurt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COURT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Given to courting or wooing.

"One bird after another thus performs for hours together, but only during the *courting*-season."—Darwin: *The Descent of Man* (ed. 1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 62.

C. *As subst.*: The act of seeking the affections of another; wooing.

"For he is practiz'd well in *policie*
And thereto doth his *courting* most apply."
Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

*cōurt'-lēdge, *s.* A corruption of *curtilage* (q. v.).] An appendage to a house, a curtilage.

"A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls."—C. Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* ch. xiv.

cōurt'-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *courtly*; -ness.] Courteous or courtly behavior; elegance, grace, good-breeding.

"The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*."—Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.

cōurt'-līng, *s.* [Eng. *court*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A contemptuous epithet for a courtier.

"Indeed, I must declare myselfe to you no profest *courtling* . . ."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 4.

cōurt'-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *court*; -ly.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Of or pertaining to a court.*

"Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord."
Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, iv. 19.

2. Polished, elegant, polite, well-bred, cautious, graceful.

(1) *Of persons*: (Longfellow: *The Student's Tale*.)

(2) *Of things*: (Pope: *Donne's Satires*, iv. 48.)

*B. *As adv.*: As befits a court or a courtier; elegantly, gracefully.

"They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, . . ."—Dryden: *On Dramatic Poetry*.

¶ For the difference between *courtly* and *courteous* see COURTEOUS.

cōurt'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *court*; -ship.]

*1. The act of paying court to any one for the purpose of obtaining a favor; court, attention.

"He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd." Swift.

*2. Courtly manners or behavior; politeness, good-breeding, civility, elegance.

"Trim gallants, full of *courtship* and of state."
Shakesp.: *Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2.

*3. Court artifice, policy, finesse, address.

†4. The act of seeking after anything.

"In vain from side to side he throws
His form, in *courtship* of repose."
Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, xiii.

5. The act of soliciting in marriage, wooing, courting.

(1) *Of man*:

"Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

(2) *Of the lower animals, &c.*:

"The *courtship* of butterflies is a prolonged affair."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xi.

coury, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of catechu obtained by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca catechu*.

*cous-cot, *cows-cott, *s.* [CUSHAT.] The Wood-pigeon or Wood-quest.

"Hic palumbus, a *cowscott*."—Wright: *Vocab.*, p. 221.

cous-cous, *s.* [A native word.] A favorite dish in Western Africa composed of millet-flour, flesh, and the leaves of the baobab; called also lalo.

coû'-șēr-an-ite, coû'-zēr-an-ite, *s.* [From Couserans, an old name of the department of Ariège in France.]

Min.: A variety of Dipyre. It crystallizes in square prisms of a black color, or white and black, and is often soft and fragile. (Dana.)

cou-sin (pron. cūz'n), *cosin, *cosine, *cosyn, *coosyn, *cosyne, *cosyng, *cousine, *kosyne, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cosin*; Fr. *cousin*; Ital. *cugino*; Lat. *consobrinus*=the child of a mother's sister, a relative, a cousin: *con*=*cum*=with, together, and *sobrinus*=a cousin-german on the mother's side.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. A relation, a relative, more remotely connected than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman. It is used of a niece, a nephew, a brother-in-law, and a grandchild by Shakespeare.

2. The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

3. A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman.

*B. *As adj.*: Allied, akin.

"The wordes moste ben *cosin* to the dede."
Chaucer: *C. T.*; *Prolog.*, 719.

¶ (1) *To call cousin*: To claim relationship.

(2) *To have no cousin*: To have no equal.

cousin-german, *s.* A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

"Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed."
Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cress.*, iv. 5.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tīon, -şion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

*cousin-age (pron. cūz n-ĭg), *cos-yn-age, *cos-yn-nage, s. [O. Fr. *cosinage*, *cusinage*, *cousinage*.]

1. Relationship, kin.
2. Relations, kinsmen.

"Alle hys bretheren and al his *cosynage*."—*Wycliffe* Exod. i. 6.

3. A nation, a race, a people.

"In thee shal be blissyd alle *cosynages* of the erthe."—*Wycliffe*: Gen. xii. 3.

*cousin-ance (cousin as cūz'n), *cousign-ance, s. [Eng. *cousin*; -ance.] A relation by blood, a kinsman.

*cousin-ess (cousin as cūz'n), *cousign-es, s. [Eng. *cousin*; -ess.] A female cousin.

"... a man abusing his *cousignes*, his fathers brothers daughter sevin yeiris, . . ."—*General Assembly*, A. 1565. *Keith's Hist.*, p. 543.

cousin-hood (cousin as cūz'n), s. [Eng. *cousin*; -hood.]

1. Relationship, kinship.
2. Relations, kinsfolk. (*Macaulay*.)

cousin-ly (cousin as cūz'n), a. & adv. [Eng. *cousin*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to cousins.

"... these *cousinly* names."—*Crabbe*.

2. Like or befitting cousins; friendly

"In a quiet *cousinly* walk."—*Praed*.

B. As adv.: In a manner like or becoming a cousin.

*cousin-rēd (cousin as cūz'n), s. [Eng. *cousin*; -red.] Consanguinity, kindred.

"There is some *cousinred* between us, doubtless," said the Baillie."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

cōus-si-nēt, s. [Fr.]

1. Architecture:

(1) The impost stone on the top of a pier. [*Cush-ion*.]

(2) The ornament in an Ionic column between the abacus and echinus.

2. Bot.: The name given by Decandolle to the protuberance or gibbosity seen where a petiole joins the stem of a plant. Link called it *pulvinus*.

cōu-tār-ē-ā, s. [From *coutari*, its native name in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. *Coutarea speciosa* of Aublet, now called *Portlandia hexandra*, furnishes the French Guiana bark, which has properties like those of Cinchona.

*couch, v. i. [COUCH.]

"Stiff as aneburd that stud on athir sydis,
Stuffed and *couchit* full of irne and lede."

Douglas: Virgil, 141, 11.

cōu'-teau (teau as tō), s. [Fr., from Lat. *cul-tellus*=a little knife; *culter*=a knife.] A short knife or dagger.

cōute qui cōute, phras. [Fr. *coûte que coûte*=let it cost what it may.] Without any regard to the consequences.

"Knew what was handsome, and would do't,
On just occasion, *coute qui coute*."

Pope: Imitations of Horace, Sat. vi., 163-4.

*couth, *couthie, couthie, couthy, a. [A. S. *cuth*.]

1. Well-known, famous

"Pergamea I nemyt it, but bade,
Our folkis than that warren blith and glad,
Of this *couth* surname our new cieté,
Exhort I do graith hous, and leif in lee."

Douglas: Virgil, 71, 50.

2. Affable, agreeable in conversation, familiar.

"Nor will North Britain yield for fouth
Of ilky thing, and fellows *couth*
To ony but her sister South."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 419.

3. Loving, affectionate, kind.

"And sayd, God-speid, my son, and I was fain
Of that *couth* word, and of his company."

Henryson: Evergreen, i. 187, st. 7.

4. Comfortable, agreeable.

"A mankie gown, of our ain kintra growth,
Did mak them very braw, and unco *couth*."

Galloway: Poems, p. 182.

*cōuth'-i-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *couthy*; -ly.] Kindly, familiarly, comfortably, agreeably.

"In by they come, and hailst her *couthly*."

Ross: Helenore, p. 76.

*cōuth'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *couthy*; -ness.] Familiarity, agreeableness, kindness.

*cōuth'-lēss, a. [Eng. *couth*; -less.] Cold, unkind.

"Their fause, unmeaning, *couthless* praise,
Wad gar ane think their votaries
Were perfect saunts."

Macaulay: Poems, p. 114.

cōux'-i-ā, s. [From its name in the region near the Orinocco, its native country.]

Zoöl.: A black-bearded American monkey, *Pithecia Satanas*. The fur is black-brown on the males, and brown on the females.

cōu-zēr'-an-ite, s. [COUSERANITE.]

*covand, *covande, *covaunde, s. [A contracted form of *covenant* (q. v.).] A covenant, an agreement.

"Alle my *covandys* holden shalle be."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 185.

cōve (1), *couve, s. [A. S. *cōfa*=a chamber; Icel. *kofi*=a hut or shed; Ger. *koben*=a cabin; Sw. *kofwa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small creek, inlet, or bay sheltered from the wind.

"... we ha'd our ship into a small sandy *cove*, at a spring tide, as far as she would float."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1688.

2. A nook, a sheltered corner.

"... the summits and gloomy *coves* of Helvellyn."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. (note), p. 30.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) A hollow forming a member of some cornice-moldings or ceiling-ornamentation.

(2) The concavity of an arch or ceiling.

2. Ship-building: An arched molding at the foot of the 'affrail. An elliptical molding sprung over it is called the *arch* of the cove. (*Knight*.)

cove-bracketing, s.

Arch.: The wooden skeleton or framework of a cove; the bracketing of a coved ceiling.

cōve (2), s. [A word borrowed from the Romany or gipsy dialect, *cova*=a thing; *covo*=that man; *covi*=that woman.] A man, a fellow, a person. (*Slang*.)

†cōve (1), v. t. [COVE (1), s.] To arch over, to form a coved ceiling to.

cōve (2), *couve, v. t. [Fr. *couver*; Ital. *covare*; Lat. *cubo*.] To brood on, to hatch.

cōved, a. [Eng. *cov(e)*; -ed.] Forming an arch; made with coves.

"The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs."—*Swinbourne: Trav. through Spain*, l. 44.

coved ceiling, s.

Arch.: A ceiling with a hollow of about a quarter-circle running round the room, situated above the cornice, and dying into the flat central portion. (*Knight*.)

cō-vēl'-līne, cō-vēl'-līte, s. [Named after Covelli, who discovered specimens of it in the lavas of Mount Vesuvius, though the mineral, under another name, had been previously known; and suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An opaque mineral, generally massive or spheroidal; when crystalline, which it rarely is, hexagonal. Hardness, 1½-2; specific gravity, 4.6. Luster of crystal submetallic, inclining to resinous, with the cleavage face somewhat pearly. Color, indigo blue. Composition: Sulphur, 32-34.3; copper, 64.56-66; iron, 0-1.14. There are two varieties, Cantonite and Alisonite (q. v.). It is found in various parts of the European continent, and in America, in Georgia, Bolivia, &c. (*Dana*.)

*cōv'-ēn-ā-ble, a. [O. Fr.]

1. Suitable, fit, appropriate, agreeable.

"When a *covenable* day was fallen, Eroude in his birthe day made a soper to the princes, &c."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

2. Agreeing, in accord.

"The witnessings weren not *couenable*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 56.

*cōv'-ēn-ā-ble-nēsse, s. [Eng. *covenable*; -ness.] Fitness, suitability, appropriateness.

"To alle nede time is and *couenableness*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* viii. 6.

*cōv'-ēn-ā-ble-tŷ, *cōv'-ēn-ā-ble-tē, s. [Eng. *covenable*; -ty.] An opportunity, a fit or suitable time or place.

"Fro that tyme he soughte *covenablete* for to bitake hym."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxvi. 16.

cōv'-ēn-ā-blŷ, *cōv'-ēn-ā-bli, adv. [Eng. *covenab(ly)*; -ly.]

1. Fitly, properly, agreeably.

"He shall bere hym, toward owre lord the kyng and his people, in the same office wele and *covenably*."—*Indenture of 1469, Archaeol.*, xv. 177.

2. Conveniently.

"He soughte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 11.

cōv'-ēn-ant, *cosvenande, *covenant, *covenant, *covent, *covande, *covaunde, s. [O. Fr. *convenant*, *covenant*; Ital. *conveniente*, from Lat. *convenio*=to come together.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An agreement or compact on certain terms.

"... but for that oure *covenant*
To pray for yow is ay so diligent."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,557-8.

"Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a *covenant* with me by sacrifice."—*Psalms* l. 5.

2. A stipulation, a condition. [II. 1.]

"If we conclude a peace it shall be with such strict and severe *covenants*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

*3. A writing or document containing the terms of an agreement or contract between two or more persons.

"I shall but lend my diamond till your return: let there be *covenants* drawn between's . . ."—*Shakesp.: Cymb.*, i. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) A clause in an agreement whereby either party may stipulate for the truth of certain facts, or may bind himself to perform or give something to the other. If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a *covenant real*, and descends upon the heirs, who are bound to perform it, provided they have assets by descent, but not otherwise; if he covenants also for his executors and administrators, his personal assets as well as his real are likewise pledged for the performance of the covenant. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

(2) The name of an action instituted for the recovery of damages for the breach of a covenant or promise under seal.

2. Scrip., Theol., &c.: An engagement entered into between Jehovah and some other being or person.

(1) *Scrip.*: A vast number of passages in the Old Testament, and a few in the New, speak of covenants. There was one with Noah, as the representative, after the Deluge, of all mankind existing or who should subsequently be born: nay, as the representative also of the inferior animated creatures (Gen. vi. 18, ix. 9-17). An "everlasting covenant" was made with Abraham and his posterity (xvii. 4, 7, 9), of which circumcision was the token (10-14). It was renewed to Isaac and his posterity (xvii. 19). The covenant was in force while the Israelites were a nation. The Sabbath was part of it (Exod. xxxi. 16). The two tables of stone on which the moral law was written were tables of it (Deut. ix. 11). The priesthood entered into it (Num. xxv. 13; Neh. xiii. 29). It was renewed to David (2 Sam. xxiii. 5). Private individuals, male and female, were bound by it—departing from God they violated his covenant (Psalm l. 16; Prov. ii. 17). That covenant the Israelites broke (Jer. xxxi. 32). These are the chief of the Old Testament covenants.

In the New, the Christian dispensation is considered as a covenant (Heb. viii. 13), the covenant of promise (Eph. ii. 12), of which Jesus is the mediator (Heb. xii. 24). There is reason to believe that for Testaments, in the expression Old and New Testaments, Covenants should be substituted, and the heading of the two portions of Sacred Scriptures should be the Old and New Covenants.

(2) *Theol.*: Two covenants are especially recognized by evangelical writers, the *Covenant of works* and the *Covenant of grace* (q. v.).

(3) *Ch. Hist.*: Cocceius, in the seventeenth century, carried the idea of Divine covenants more thoroughly than had before been done through his whole system of theology. Calvinists have done so to a greater extent than Arminians.

¶ (a) *Covenant of grace* or of redemption:

Theol.: A covenant of a twofold character: on the one hand, being between the Eternal Father and the Eternal Son, the former engaging, in consideration of the mission to earth and especially the atoning death of the Eternal Son, to grant salvation to those who should believe in the Redeemer. On the other hand, it was a covenant with men that, on their believing, they should receive eternal redemption through the blood of Christ.

(b) *Covenant of works*:

Theol.: A Divine engagement formed with Adam, the parent of our race. Its condition was, Obey and live for ever: disobey and die (Gen. ii. 16, 17). It is believed that it was made for him as representing all who should ultimately spring from him, and that his fall made them no less than him liable to death, and further that the same dilemma is presented to them as was to the parent of the race with the same results consequent on choice.

3. *Scottish, Ch., & Civil Hist.*: Four bonds of agreement signed by those who believed that the religious views and the political settlement which they advocated were in danger of being crushed, and therefore pledged themselves to support them notwithstanding any peril which might arise.



Coussinet.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō. pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle. fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(1) The first covenant was signed at Edinburgh on December 3, 1557, by the Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, and Morton, Archibald Lord of Lorn, John Erskine of Dun, with many of the lesser barons and influential country gentlemen. [CONGREGATION.] It was designed to aid in carrying out the Protestant Reformation in the face of all resistance which might be offered to it by the Church of Rome.

(2) The second covenant was subscribed at Perth on May 31, 1559, by the Earls of Argyle and Glencairn, Lord James Stewart, the Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, and Matthew Campbell of Terringland. Its object was the same as that of the former one.

(3) The National Covenant was signed on Feb. 28, 1638, the first name appended being that of the aged Earl of Sutherland. The covenant was signed first in Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and then as it lay spread out upon a tombstone in the adjacent graveyard. The people, the great majority of whom were Presbyterian, had by a vote and resolution rid themselves the year before of episcopacy, and knew that their only hope of ultimate success lay in union.

(4) The Solemn League and Covenant, written by the Rev. Alexander Henderson, accepted by the Scottish General Assembly on August 17, 1643, and subsequently by the Convention of Estates. It was then sent to London, where, on September 25, it was subscribed by the English Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of Divines. It was designed to be a league between England and Scotland under the revolutionary leaders then dominant, and to establish in England no less than in Scotland the Presbyterian in lieu of the Episcopal Church.

This is the covenant most frequently alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novels. [COVENANTER.] When Scotland declared for Charles II. against Oliver Cromwell, the young king, previous to landing in 1650, subscribed the covenant. In 1661 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act absolving the lieges from the obligation, and prohibiting its renewal without their special warrant and approbation.

*[Writ of Covenant:]

Eng. Law: A writ which a person who was in process of purchasing land by means of a "fine" sued for as one step in the complex process. By this writ it was stated contrary to the actual fact that the vendor had covenanted to sell the lands to the purchaser, and failed to keep his agreement, on which account the writ to compel him to do so was sought. When such an action was brought, the king, by ancient prerogative, claimed a noble for every five marks of land sued for.

cōv'-ēn-ant, *cov-en-aunt, v. t. & i. [COVENANT, s.]

***A. Trans.:** To grant or agree to by covenant.

"I shal recorde of my couenaunt of pees that Y couenanted with you."—*Wycliffe: Genesis ix. 15.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To enter into a covenant, to bargain, to agree, to contract, to bind one's self by a covenant.

"Jupiter covenanted with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To enter into an agreement on certain terms.

"And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver."—*Matt. xxvi. 15.*

cōv'-ēn-ant-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COVENANT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Secured by a covenant.

"And spread the sacred treasures of the breast Upon the lap of covenanted rest!"

Cowper: Conversation.

2. Bound by a covenant into which a person or a body has entered.

"Patronage had been abolished by a Covenanted Parliament in 1649, and restored by a Royalist Parliament in 1661."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

cōv'-ēn-ant-ēe', s. [Eng. *covenant*; -ee.] The party to a covenant to or for whom the covenant is made.

"All covenants are dischargeable by the covenantee."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico, pt. i., ch. ii.*

cōv'-ēn-ant-ēr, cōv'-ēn-ant-ōr, s. [Eng. *covenant*; -er, -or.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who enters into a covenant; a party to a covenant or contract.

"A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the covenanter."—*Hobbes: De Corpore Politico, pt. i., ch. ii.*

II. British Ch. & Civil Hist.: A subscriber of or an adherent to any of the four covenants described under COVENANT, II. 2 (1), (2), (3), and (4), and especially the last two. When the third or National Covenant was signed, it was pretty apparent that civil war would be the result of the deed, and preparations for it were made both by Charles I. and by the Covenanters. On January 1, 1640, the

latter took post upon Dunse Law to the number at first of 12,000, and after a little of 24,000. Next year they entered England, made a treaty with the English parliament, and aided them in the civil war against the king. On the fall of Charles they entered into the Solemn League and Covenant, designed to promote uniformity of belief both in England and Scotland on the basis of a Presbyterian establishment, but very partial success attended the scheme. Being monarchical rather than republican, they sympathized with Charles II. against the Commonwealth, and on his subscribing the covenant on August 16, 1650, fought an obstinate battle for him at Worcester on September 3, 1651, which resulted in their defeat and a "crowning mercy" for their antagonist, Oliver Cromwell. In 1661, when the English and Scotch nations concurred in restoring Charles II., that monarch renounced the covenant, his prior subscription to which had been insincere. Parliament declared the covenant illegal, and ordered it to be burned. Many in consequence renounced it, or quietly allowed the fact that they had ever signed it to lapse into oblivion; but the more resolute spirits held to what they had done, and in severity on the part of the government could turn them aside from their purpose. Oftener than once they were in arms against the government. In November, 1666, they were dispersed with loss at Rullion Green in the Pentland Hills. On June 1, 1679, they defeated Claverhouse, the "Bonnie Dundee" of song, at Drumclog, but were themselves totally routed by the Earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge on the 22d of the same month and year; many of the prisoners taken being tortured and then subsequently executed. For a time the noted Richard Cameron was their leader, on which account they are often called Cameronians (q. v.). He, with about twenty others, well armed, entered the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on June 22, 1680, and formally proclaimed the deposition of "Charles Stuart," meaning the king, but he was killed in a skirmish at Airdsmoss, in Ayrshire, on July 20. For their subsequent history, see CAMERONIANS, also REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

cōv'-ēn-ant-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [COVENANT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Entering into a covenant or contract.

C. As subst.: The act of entering into a covenant or contract.

cōv'-ēn-ant-or', s. [COVENANTER.]

***covenous, *covinous, a.** [Eng. *covine*(e); -ous.] Fraudulent, deceitful, collusive.

"... these inordinate and covenous leases of lands, ..."—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

***cōv'-ēnt, s.** [O. Fr.]

1. A meeting, an assembling together.

"If ther shal entre into youre couent, or gedaryng togydere, a man."—*Wycliffe: James ii. 2.*

2. Society, company.

"Thou hast defendid me fro the couent of warieris."—*Wycliffe: Ps. xliii. 3.*

3. A convent, a monastery.

"Their monasteries, convents, hospitals, &c."—*Bale: On the Revelation (1650), i. 8.*

¶ The form still survives in Covent-garden, formerly the garden of a convent or monastery.

Cōv'-ēn-trȳ, s. [A. S. *cofantreo*, from *Cwent* [CUNE], the ancient name of a little river which runs past the town, and -ree or -ry=a river (*Somner*). According to others, a corruption of *Convent-garden*, from a spacious convent founded, according to Leland, by Canute, and destroyed by Edric in 1016. In 1044 Earl Leofric, with his wife, the lady Godiva, founded at Coventry a magnificent Benedictine monastery (*Charnock, &c.*)] The name of a town in Warwickshire, England.

¶ To send any one to Coventry: A phrase signifying to refuse to have any communication or intercourse with any one, to take no notice of him, to exclude him from society. The origin of the phrase is not very clear. Several explanations have been given, of which the most plausible is that the citizens of Coventry had, at one time, so great a dislike to soldiers, that any woman seen speaking to one was at once shut out from society, no intercourse whatever being allowed between the garrison and the townspeople; hence any soldier sent to Coventry was shut out from all social intercourse.

Coventry blue, s. Blue thread, much used for working or embroidering upon linen. The preparation of it was formerly one of the staples of Coventry, England.

"I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue."

B. Jonson: Gipsies Metam.

cōv'-ēr (1), *cover, *covere (1), *covyr (1), *keoverie, *kever (1), *kevere (1), *kevyr (1), *kuvero (1), v. t. [O. Fr. *covrir*; Fr. *couvrir*; Ital. *coprire*; Sp. & Port. *cubrir*; from Lat. *cooperio*: *co*=*con*=*altogether*, fully, and *operio*=*to shut*, to hide.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To overspread, to overlie.

"... a cloud covered the mount."—*Exod. xxiv. 15.*

2. To overspread with anything.

"Go to thy fellows, bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner."—*Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, iii. 5.*

3. To extend over.

"Drown'd in his own blood Goliath lay And cover'd half the plain."

Cowley: The Davideids, bk. ii.

4. To overspread with some intervening object so as to conceal from sight.

"In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid, Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade."

Cowley.

5. To hide or conceal from sight.

"The shielde of Pallas With which he covereth sauf his face."

Gower, i. 58.

6. To clothe.

"Cotis of kynde hem kevere all aboute."—*Depos. of Richard II., p. 16.*

7. To wear or put on a covering for the head.

"That king had conferred the honor of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be covered in the presence of that king."—*Dryden.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To conceal from sight by intervening.

2. To clothe or invest.

"All that beauty that doth cover thee."

Shakesp.: Sonnets. xxii. 5.

3. To gain or acquire. (Generally used reflexively, and with the prep. *with*; as, He covered himself with glory.)

4. To disguise, hide, or keep back; to keep secret, not to disclose.

"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper . . ."—*Prov. xxviii. 13.*

5. To hide from notice; to disguise.

"Raillery and wit serve only to cover nonsense with shame, . . ."—*Watts.*

6. To remove from remembrance, to forget, to forgive.

"... whose synnes ben keuerid or hid."—*Wycliffe: Rom. iv. 7.*

7. To conceal or save from punishment.

"... charity shall cover the multitude of sins."—*1 Pet. iv. 8.*

8. To shelter, protect, or defend.

"The shady trees cover him . . ."—*Job xl. 22.*

9. To shelter or protect from pursuit or danger, to screen, to shield. [B.]

10. To overwhelm.

"And the waters covered their enemies; there was not one of them left."—*Psalms cvi. 11.*

11. To incubate or brood on.

"... whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighboring bough within her hearing, . . ."—*Addison: Spectator.*

12. To copulate with a female, usually of animals.

13. To comprehend, embrace, or include.

14. To be equivalent or sufficient, to suffice for.

15. To pass over; as, to cover the ground or distance.

16. To take exact aim at; as, He covered him with his rifle.

17. To have range or command over; to command.

"I slowly and gradually raised the pistol . . . till it fairly covered his head."—*Trench: Real. of Irish Life, ch. xi.*

B. Military:

(1) To shelter or protect troops in their retreat.

(2) To stand exactly behind another man.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cover* and *to hide*: "*To cover* is to *hide* as the means to an end: we commonly *hide* by *covering*; but we may easily *cover* without *hiding*, as also *hide* without *covering*. The ruling idea in the word *cover* is that of throwing or putting something over a body: in the word *hide* is that of keeping carefully to one's self, from the observation of others. . . . There are many things which decency as well as health require to be *covered*; and others which from their very nature must always be *hidden*. Houses must be *covered* with roofs, and bodies with clothing; the earth contains many treasures, which in all probability will always be *hidden*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cōv'-ēr (2), *covere (2), *covyr (2), *kever (2), *kevere (2), *kevyr (2), *kuvere (2), v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *cobrer*, *coubrier*; Port. & Sp. *cobrar*; Lat. *recupero*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To recover, to regain, to receive back or again.

"I scholde covere agayn my syght."

Seven Sages, 357.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To win, to gain.

"Keured hem castles."—*Alisaunder: Frag.*, 234.

3. To heal, to cure.

"The kynge delyuered hem leches to *cover* theire woundes."—*Merlin*, iii. 574.

4. To rescue.

"That wold *keuyn* the owte of kare."

Amadace, xl.

B. Intransitive:

1. To recover, to be healed or cured.

"Uch wighh that it wist wend he ne schuld *keuen*."

William of Palerne, 1,488.

2. To escape, to hurry.

"William at last *keured* . . . out of the kene prese."

William of Palerne, 3,624.

cōv'ēr, s. [COVER (1), v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. Anything which is laid or placed on another so as to cover it.

2. The outside covering of a book.

"Finally closing his book, with a bang of the ponderous *cover*."

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

†3. An envelope.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything which serves to conceal or screen.

"Sarsfield set forth, under *cover* of the night, with a strong body of horse and dragoons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A superficial covering or appearance; a pretense, a veil.

"The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a supposed one."—*L'Estrange*.

3. A shelter, a defense, either from an enemy or the weather.

" . . . his army was under *cover*, . . ."—*Clarendon*.

4. The articles necessary for the use of one person at table.

5. In the same sense as B. 1.

B. Technically:

1. *Sport*: A thicket, underwood, or brush, kept up for the preservation of game.

2. *Building*: That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle which is hidden by the overlap of the course above. The exposed part is the margin. (*Knight*.)

3. Machinery:

(1) The cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

(2) A lid or hatch for a coal-hole, cistern, or vault-opening.

(3) A turret or cupola on a kitchen or boiling-house, pierced at the sides to let out steam or smoke.

4. *Steam-engine*: The lap of a slide-valve. [*LAP*.] (*Knight*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cover*, *shelter*, and *screen*: "*Cover* is literally applied to many particular things which are employed in *covering*; but in the general sense which makes it analogous to the other terms, it includes the idea of concealing: *shelter* comprehends that of protecting from some immediate or impending evil: *screen* includes that of warding off some trouble. A *cover* always supposes something which can extend over the whole surface of a body: a *shelter* or a *screen* may merely interpose to a sufficient extent to serve the intended purpose. Military operations are sometimes carried on under *cover* of the night: a bay is a convenient *shelter* for vessels against the violence of the winds; a chair may be used as a *screen* to prevent the violent action of the heat, or the external air. In the moral sense a fair reputation is sometimes made the *cover* for the commission of gross irregularities in secret. When a person feels himself unable to withstand the attacks of his enemies, he seeks a *shelter* under the sanctity and authority of a great name. Bad men sometimes use wealth and power as a *screen* from the punishment which is due to their offenses." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cover-point, s.

Cricket: A fielder stationed a little to the rear and right of point. [*POINT*.]

*cover-shame, s.

1. *Gen.*: An outward appearance or show to conceal infamy.

"Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness?"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*.

2. *Spec.*: A kind of Juniper—*Juniperus Sabina*. The term *Cover-shame* is given from the criminal use of the plant in procuring abortion. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**cover-slut*, s. An apron or pinafore; hence, anything used as a cover for sluttishness.

" . . . I hope she will never, in any rags and *cover-sluts* of infamy, be seen at such an exhibition."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cover-way, s. [COVERED-WAY.]

**cōv'ēr-ā-tōur*, **coverature*, s. [Fr. *couver-ture*.] A coverlet for a bed, a counterpane.

"Item, four *coveratours* of greene taffatis skikkit."—*Inventories*, anno 1539, p. 45.

**cōv'ēr-ghīēf*, **coverchief*, **keverchief*, **courchief*, s. [O. Fr. *cuevrechief*; Fr. *couvrechief*=a kerchief, from *couvrir*=to cover, and *chef*=the head.] A covering for the head, a kerchief. [*KERCHIEF*.]

"Her *coverchiefs* weren ful fine of ground,"

That on the Sunday were upon her head,"

Chaucer: C. T., Prol.

**cōv'ēr-cle*, **cov-er-kyll*, **cower-kylle*, s. [Fr. *couvercle*; Ital. *coperchio*, from Lat. *cooperculum*.] A small cover, covering, or lid.

"Except we take the onycha of that perfume for the *covercle* of a shell-fish, called unguis odoratus."—*Sir T. Brown: Miscell. Tracts*, p. 11.

cōv'ēred, pa. par. or a. [COVER, v.]

covered-way, *covert way*, s.

1. *Fort.*: A sunken area around a fortification, of which the glacis forms the parapet. A *banquette* on the interior slope of the glacis affords a place for the garrison to stand on while delivering a grazing fire over the *glacis*. (*Knight*.)

"One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, . . ."—*Harris*.

2. *Arch.*: A recess or internal angle left in roofing to receive the covering.

cōv'ēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *cover*; -er.] One who or that which covers; a cover or covering.

"They shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defense [in the margin, covering, or *coverer*,] shall be prepared."—*Nahum* ii. 5.

cōv'ēr-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [COVER (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything which serves as a cover to another; a lid, a case, a wrapper.

"The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth."—*2 Sam.* xvii. 19.

2. Clothes or dress.

"They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold."—*Job* xxiv. 7.

3. Anything which covers, hides, or conceals from, or shuts out the view; a screen.

"Thick clouds are a *covering* to him, that he seeth not . . ."—*Job* xxii. 14.

II. *Bookbinding*: The clothing of the sides and back of a book with cloth, muslin, leather, paper, or other material. The cover ready for the contents is a *case*. (*Knight*.)

covering leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves which cover or protect other parts of the plant. They include bud-scales, bracts of all kinds, and scale or cataphyllary leaves. (*Thomé*.)

covering-strap, s.

Iron Shipbuilding: A plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which they are riveted and by which they are connected. (*Knight*.)

**cōv'ēr-īng* (2), **couryng*, pr. par., a. & s. [COVER (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Recovering, recovery.

cōv'ēr-lēt, **cov-er-lett*, **couv-er-lyte*, **cov-er-lyght*, *cov-er-lid*, s. [Fr. *couvre-lit*, from *couvrir*=to cover, and *lit*=a bed.] A counterpane or outer covering for a bed.

"Coverlyte, clothe. *Coopertorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The poor supplied the place of rich stuffs with blankets and *coverlids*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**cōv'ēr-pāne*, s. [COUNTERPANE.] A covering or coverlet.

"All to be covered with a *coverpane* of diaper of fyne sylke."—*Leland: The Inthronization of Abp. Nevill*.

cō-vērsed, a. [Pref. *co*, signifying complement, and *versed* (q. v.).]

covered sine, s.

Geom. (of a particular angle): The difference between its sine and unity. Let A be an angle, then the covered sine of A is=1—Sin. A.

cōv'ērt, **cov-erte*, a. & s. [O. Fr. *covert*, *cuvert*; Fr. *couvert*, pa. par. of *couvrir*=to cover.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Covered, sheltered, not open or exposed.

"You are of either side the green to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Secret, private, not open or professed; disguised, in privacy.

"And honest merit stands on slippery ground,

Where *covert* guile and artifice abound."

Cowper: Charity.

(2) Private, not public.

"How *covert* matters may be best disclosed,

And open perils surest answered."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

(3) Mysterious, dark, not open or plain.

"To speke in wordes so *coverte*."—*Gower*, ii. 55.

(4) Retired, in privacy.

"Gladly wolde I knowen all,

And hold me *covert* alway."—*Gower*, i. 227.

(5) Retired, private, sheltered.

"This *covert* nook reports not of his hand."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. *Law*: Under cover or protection, applied to the state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband.

"Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myself! to have my body disabled, and my head fortified!"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Any covering or cover.

"This woman slepte withowtyn alle *coverte*."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 140.

(2) Any cover or sheltering place; a shelter, a defense.

"Little, alas! was left my wretched share,

Except a house, a *covert* from the air."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., l. 240-1.

(3) A thicket, a shady place.

"Of *covert* close, where scarce a speck of day."

Thomson: Spring, 517.

(4) A place of refuge or retreat; a hiding-place.

"And track to his *covert* the captive on shore."

Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 72.

2. *Fig.*: Secrecy, privacy.

"Whiche axeth nought to ben apert,

But in silence and in *covert*

Desireth for to be beshaded."—*Gower*, ii. 109.

II. Technically:

1. *Sports*: A cover.

"For these places be nothing els but *couverts* or boroughes, wherein if any one search diligently, he may find game at pleasure."—*Wilson: The Art of Logic*, 37.

2. *Zoöl.*: The feathers which cover the bases of the quills of the wings or tails of birds.

covert-baron, s. [Lit., covered by or under the protection of the husband.] [COVER, A. II.]

covert-way, s. [COVERED-WAY.]

**cōv'ērt-lēss*, **cōv'ērt-lēsse*, a. [Eng. *covert*; -less.] Without a cover or covering, uncovered, open, unsheltered.

" . . . rested day and night wet and weatherbeaten in our *couvertlesse* boate, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 674.

cōv'ērt-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *covert*; -ly.] In a covert or hidden manner; secretly, privately, not openly.

"A title found, which *covertly* did bear

All-working pow'r under another style."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

†*cōv'ērt-nēss*, s. [Eng. *covert*; -ness.] The quality of being covert; secrecy, privacy.

cōv'ērt-ūre, **covertor*, **covertour*, **covertoure*, s. [O. Fr. *couverture*; Fr. *couverture*; Sp. & Port. *cobertura*; Ital. *copratura*; Low Lat. *coopertura*, from *coopero*=to cover.]

*A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A coverlet.

"Cortynes of clene sylk, with cler golde hemmez, and *covertorez* ful curious."—*Gawaine*, 853.

2. A covering, a roof.

"He made the *covertour* of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxvi. 19.

3. A shelter, a cover, a defense.

" . . . protected by walls, or ither like *coverture*."—*Woodward*.

4. A hiding-place, a covert.

"So angle we for Beatrice; who even now

Is couched in the woodbine *coverture*."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

5. A thicket, a shady or thickly-planted place.

"Far off, and where the lemon grove

In closest *coverture* upsprung,"

Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Knights.

II. Figuratively:

1. Secrecy, concealment, privacy, cover.

". . . in night's coverture."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 2.

2. Disguise, cover.

"Through coverture of his fallas."—Gower, i. 63.

B. Law: The state or position of a married woman, who was looked upon as in *potestate vi.*, or under the cover or authority of her husband, has been so modified of late that she now stands more nearly on an equal footing with her husband before the law.

cōv'-ēt, *coveit, *coveite, *covayte, *coveyt, *coveytyn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *covoiter*, *coveiter*; Fr. *covoiter*; Ital. *cubitare*, formed as if from a Lat. *cupidito*, from *cupidus*=eager, desirous. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To desire or wish for earnestly, to long for (in a good sense).

"Covet earnestly the best gifts."—1 Cor. xii. 31.

2. To desire inordinately; to long for that which it is forbidden to seek or to possess; to lust after.

B. Intransitive:

1. To desire earnestly, to be eager for.

"Yours eldres couetteden to hau don away that dignitee."—Chaucer. *Boethius*, p. 51.

2. To have an inordinate desire or longing.

"That which I have, than, coveting for more,
Be cast from possibility of all."Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.cōv'-ēt-a-ble, a. [Eng. *covet*; -able.] Fit or proper to be coveted; to be wished for or coveted.

cōv'-ēt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [COVET, v.]

cōv'-ēt-ēr, *cov-eyt-er, s. [Eng. *covet*; -er.] One who covets.

"We ben not coueyteris of yuelis."—Wycliffe: 1 Cor. x. 6.

cōv'-ēt-īng, *coveityng, *covetyng, pr. par., a. & s. [COVET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of desiring or longing for eagerly or inordinately.

"That place is clepid the sepulchris of couetyng."—Wycliffe: *Numb.* xi. 34.*cōv'-ēt-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *coveting*; -ly.] In a covetous manner; with an eager or inordinate desire."Most covetingly ready."—B. Jonson: *Cynth. Revels*.

*cōv'-ēt-īse, *covaitis, *coveitise, *covaytise, *coveytise, *covetyse, s. [O. Fr. *coveitise*; Sp. *codicia*; Ital. *cupidigia*, *cupidezza*; Low Lat. *cupiditia*; Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*=eager, covetous; *cupio*=to desire earnestly.]

1. An earnest desire or longing for anything.

"Ther is an holy coueytise and an holy enuyse."

Aenbite, p. 137.

2. Covetousness, avarice, inordinate desire.

"Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end couetise;
Whose welth was want, whose plenty made him pore."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 29.cōv'-ēt-ōūs, *covatous, *covaytous, *coveit-ous, *covetouse, *coveytouse, a. [O. Fr. *coveitus*, *covoiteus*; Fr. *covoiteux*; Ital. *cubitoso*.]

1. Eagerly desirous or anxious to gain or possess.

"Covetous only of a virtuous praise;
His life a lesson to the land he sways."Couper: *Table Talk*.

2. Inordinately desirous of; lusting after.

"The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast."Dryden: *Eneid*.

3. Spec.: Excessively eager for money; avaricious.

"Let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh."—Locke.

†cōv'-ēt-ōūs-lý, adv. [Eng. *covetous*; -ly.] In a covetous manner; with an inordinately eager desire to obtain; avariciously.

cōv'-ēt-ōūs-ness, s. [Eng. *covetous*; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being covetous; an inordinate desire for money; avarice.

"They might have pardoned his covetousness . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An eager longing or desire for anything; eagerness.

"When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness."Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

II. Theol.: The desire for what is not one's own, whether it be money, other property, or anything else of a desirable kind. In Mahratta, *lobh* (covetousness) is often used for lust or concupiscence

rather than avarice, and in some Scripture passages (as Ephes. v. 5) the meaning seems to be the same.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *covetousness*, *cupidity*, and *avarice*: "All these terms are employed to express an illicit desire after objects of gratification; but *covetousness* is applied to property in general; *cupidity* and *avarice* only to money or possessions. A child may display its *covetousness* in regard to the playthings which fall in its way; a man shows his *cupidity* in regard to the gains that fall in his way; we should therefore be careful to check the *covetous* disposition in early life, lest it show itself in the more hateful character of *cupidity* in advanced years. *Covetousness* is the natural disposition for having or getting; *cupidity* is the acquired disposition. As the love of appropriation is an innate characteristic in man, that of accumulating or wanting to accumulate, which constitutes *covetousness*, will show itself, in some persons, among the first indications of character: where the prospect of amassing great wealth is set before a man, as in the case of a governor of a distant province, it will evince great virtue in him, if his *cupidity* be not excited. The *covetous* man seeks to add to what he has; the *avaricious* man only strives to retain what he has; the *covetous* man sacrifices others to indulge himself; the *avaricious* man will sometimes sacrifice himself to indulge others; for generosity, which is opposed to *covetousness*, is sometimes associated with *avarice*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cō-vēt'-ta, s. [Etym. uncertain.] A plane used for molding framework, called also a quarter-round. (Knight.)

cōv'-eý (1), s. [O. Fr. *covee*; Fr. *couvée*, from O. Fr. *cover*; Fr. *couver*=to hatch, to brood; Lat. *cubo*=to lie down.]

I. Literally:

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young.

2. A small flock or number of birds feeding together.

"These birds do not go in coveys, . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 45.

¶ Now exclusively confined to quail, partridges, &c.

*II. Fig.: A pair, a number, a set.

"There would be no walking in a shady wood, without springing a covey of toasts."—Addison: *Guardian*.cōv'-eý (2), s. [Contr. of Muscovy. (Skinner.)] A geraniaceous plant, *Erodium moschatum*.

¶ Sweet covey: The same as COVEY (q. v.).

†cōv'-in, *cov-ine, *cov-yne, s. [O. Fr. *covine*, from Lat. *convenio*=to come together, to agree.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A trick, treachery, scheming, artifice. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 605.)

2. Law: An agreement or collusion between two or more persons to the prejudice or hurt of another.

covin-tree, s. Scott, in a note to *Quentin Durward*, ch. iii., where the word occurs, says that the large tree in front of Scottish castles was sometimes so called. Davies suggests it may be from Lat. *convenio*, since it was at the covin-tree that the laird received guests, and thither he accompanied them on their departure.

cōv'-īng, s. [COVE, v.]

1. The overhang of the upper portions of a building beyond the limits of the ground-plan.

2. The splayed reveals or inclined jambs on the sides of a fireplace. These jambs were square in the old English fireplaces.

In some of the Louvre fireplaces the jambs have an angle of about 45°. These were probably erected about 1750, by Gabriel, under the orders of M. de Mavigny. Gaudier had previously (1715) given to the coving a parabolic curve. Count Rumford invented or adopted the inclined coving, having an angle of 135° with the fire-back, to radiate heat into the room.

cōv'-in-ōūs, a. [Eng. *covin*; -ous.] Fraudulent, deceitful.

cōw (1), *cou, *cu, *ku (pl. *ky, *kie, *kye, *kine, *kuyn, *kin, cows), s. & a. [A. S. *cu* (pl. *cy*). Cogn. with Dut. *koe*; Icel. *kýr*; Sw. & Dan. *ko*; O. H.

Ger. *chuo*, *chuo*a; M. H. Ger. *kuo*, *ku*; Ger. *kuh*; O. Ir. & Gael. *bó*, all=a cow; Lat. *bos*; Gr. *bous*=an ox.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

†2. Figuratively:

(1) A coward.

(2) A coarse, awkward woman.

II. Technically:

1. Zool.: The female of the bovine species called the Ox, *Bos taurus*, of which the bull is the male. Like other domestic animals it has run into numerous varieties, and its primitive uniformity has given rise to manifold diversity. Nor is it in color alone that it has altered. It has done so in form, besides which there are horned and hornless oxen. The period of gestation of the cow is nine months, and the normal number of her offspring at a birth only one. [Bos, CATTLE.]

2. Farming, Dairy Operations, &c.: "A perfect cow," says an old writer, "should have black eyes, large clean horns, a long thin skin, a large deep belly, strong muscular thighs, round legs, broad feet, short joints, &c., white large udder with four teats." Speaking broadly this is correct; but in the choice of a cow attention should be given primarily to the nature of the pasture into which it is to be turned. The Darwinian principle of natural selection with the survival of the fittest has adapted cattle of different sizes and qualities to different parts of the country; little active cattle thriving on the scanty herbage found high up the mountain-side, and large heavy slow-going cattle of luxurious proclivities falling off unless they are allowed to revel amid the rank vegetation of river sides and meadows. The latter furnish the greatest quantity of milk. To preserve them in health, plenty of fresh air, artificial food when natural supply runs short, shelter in winter and in bad weather, and forbearance to force medicine upon them when it is not needed, are the chief requisites.

3. Mining:

(1) A wooden wedge to jam against the barrel of a gin or crab, to keep it from revolving.

(2) A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit.

4. Mach.: A kind of self-acting brake formerly used on inclined planes; a trailer.

B. As adj.: Female, the term being used not merely for the female of the species described under A, but for that of any of the larger herbivorous mammals. It is opposed to *bull*, adj., in the sense of male or masculine. [COW-CALF.]

*cow-babe, s. A coward.

cow-baillie, s.

1. The male servant on a farm who lays provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. Sometimes applied in contempt to a plowman who is slovenly and dirty.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, one whose magisterial authority does not extend beyond his drove.

cow-basil, s. *Saponaria vaccaria*.

cow-beck, s. A mixture of hair and wool for hats.

cow-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*. It is a migratory bird, coming from the South to the United States and to Canada in April and May, and returning in autumn. Called also the Cow-bunting and the Cat-tle-bird.

2. The name given in some localities in the Southern States to a species of small blackbird, *Molothrus pecoris*, on account of its fondness for barn-yards and cattle. [COW-PEN BIRD.]

cow-blakes, s. pl. Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy, s.

1. A cattle-herder; especially one employed to look after the cattle on one of the vast ranges of Texas or one of our Western or Southwestern States.

"The New York man who is back from California says: 'Nothing like a ranch in the world for fun and health. No man can have dyspepsia or melancholy who spends his afternoons herding and lassoing cattle. You have no idea how much exercise there is in it. Of course you want to do it on horseback—be a cowboy.'"—New York Tribune, Dec. 10, 1893.

2. (Pl.): A name given to a band of marauders who, during the American War of Independence, infested the neutral ground between the two sides, and plundered the Revolutionists.

cow-bunting, s. The same as COW-BIRD, 1 (q. v.).

cow-cakes, s. Wild Parsnip. The *Heracleum s. hondylium* of Linn. is called the Cow-parsonip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris*. (Jamieson.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cow-calf, s.

1. A female calf, as contradistinguished from a bull-calf, which is a male one.

2. A hermaphrodite, to all appearance a young cow, but which cannot propagate its kind; a free martin. (See the extract.)

"It is a fact known, and I believe almost universally understood, that when a cow brings forth two calves, and one of them a bull-calf, and the other to appearance a cow, that the cow-calf is unfit for propagation, but the bull-calf grows up into a very proper bull. Such a cow-calf is called in this country a Free Martin . . . it is a hermaphrodite (being in no respect different from other hermaphrodites) . . ."—John Hunter: *Account of the Free Martin*.

cow-carl, s. A bugbear, one who intimidates others.

cow-catcher, s. An inclined triangular frame, used principally in the United States, placed in front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track; the "pilot."

cow-chervil, s. A name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, called also Cow-parsley, &c.

cow-clog-weed, s. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-clover, s. (1) *Trifolium pratense*, (2) *T. medium*.

cow-cracker, s. *Silene inflata*.

cow-craik, s. A mist with an easterly wind.

cow-cress, s. *Lepidium campestre*.

***cow-dab, s.** The same as COWSHEED (q. v.).

cow-fat, s. The Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.

cow-feeder, s. A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, feeding them for their milk in the meantime, and to be sold when this fails. (Scotch.)

"Macer, call into court Jean,—daughter of David Deans, cow-feeder, at St. Leonard's Craigs."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiii.

cow-fish, s. A name commonly applied in Orkney, Scotland, to *Mactra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish.

cow-foot, s. *Senecio Jacobæa*.

cow-grass, s. Various plants, none of them real grasses. Spec., (1) *Trifolium medium*, (2) *T. pratense*, particularly the cultivated variety of it, *T. pratense perenne*: these two plants are papilionaceous. (3) *Polygonum aviculare*, one of the Buckwheats.

cow-hearted, a. Cowardly.

cow-heave, s. *Tussilago Farfara*.

cow-herb, s. *Saponaria vaccaria*.

cow-herd, *couherde, *kouherd, *kowherde, s. One who attends to cattle.

cow-hide s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The hide of a cow; leather made of the hide of a cow.

2. A kind of whip made of a cow's hide.

B. As adj.: Made of leather tanned from a cow's hide.

cow-hide, v. t. [Eng. *cow*, and *hide*.] To thrash with a whip of cow's hide.

cow-horn, s. The horn of a cow.

¶ **Cow-horn forceps:** A dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong being gouge-shaped. The cowhorn forceps for the lower molars has two curved prongs, which hook between the pairs of side-roots of the molar. (Knight.)

cow-house, s. A house or shed in which cows are kept.

cow-hubby, s. A cow-herd.

"He gaif till hir ane aple-ruby,
Gramerce, quod scho, my kind cowhubby."
Evergreen, ii. 21.

cow-ill, s. Any disease to which a cow is subject. (Scott.)

cow-keep, s. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-keeper, s. One who keeps cows; a dairyman.

" . . . here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a cow-keeper, and to-day a gentleman . . ."—Longfellow: *The Spanish Student*, i. 2.

cow-keeping, s. The business of keeping cows for dairy purposes; dairy-farming.

cow-lady, s. The insect now called a ladycow, or ladybird. [Coccinella.]

"A paire of buskins they did bring
Of the cow-ladies corall wing."
Musarum Deliciae, 1656. (Nares.)

cow-leech, s. One who professes to cure the diseases of cows; a quack veterinarian.

***cow-leech, v. t.** To profess to understand the treatment of the diseases of cows.

cow-leeching, s. The profession of a cow-leech.

cow-lick, s. A tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its being turned back as if licked by a cow.

cow-man, s. A man who attends to cows.

***cow-meat, s.** Fodder, pasture.

cow-mumble, s. Two umbelliferous plants, (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, (2) *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-paps, s.

1. *Lit.*: The teats of a cow.

2. *Fig.*: The name given by the fishermen to *Alcyonium digitatum*, an Asteroid Polype. [ALCYONIUM.]

cow-parsley, s. (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Chærophyllum sylvestre*), (2) *Heracleum Panaces*.

cow-parsnip, s. [So called because the plant is good fodder for cows. (Turner.)] *Heracleum sphondylium*, or any other species of the genus.

cow-pat, s. Cow-dung.

†cow-pea, s. *Trifolium medium*. It is called also Cow-grass, &c., but is neither a pea nor a grass: it is a trefoil or clover. [CLOVER, TRIFOLIUM.]

cow-pen, s. A pen or shed for cows.

cow-plant, s. Any plant of the asclepiadaceous genus *Gymnema*, and specially *G. lactiferum*, which grows in Ceylon. It is called by the natives Kir-iaghuna, and yields a milk used for food.

cow-puncher, s. A name ludicrously given to the Western cowboys (q. v.); a cowherd.

cow-quakers, s. The same as COW-QUAKES, 1.

cow-quakes, s.

1. *Bot.*: (1) Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (2) *Spergula arvensis*.

2. *Veter.*: An infection of cattle, &c.

cow-rattle, s. (1) *Lychnis vespertina*; (2) *Silene inflata*.

cows-and-calves, cows and calves, s. pl. The flowers of *Arum maculatum*.

cow's lungwort, s. A common name for *Verbas-cum thapsus*.

cow's-mouth, s. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

cow-stone, s. A local popular name for a bowlder of the greensand formation. (Ogilvie.)

cow-stripping, cow-stropple, s. The Primrose.

cow-thistle, s. A doubtful plant mentioned in Mascal's *Government of Cattle* (1662).

"Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle."—Breton: *I Pray You*, p. 6. (Davies.)

cow-tree, s.

1. Various milky trees. Specially, a large tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron*, sometimes called *Galactodendron utile*. It belongs to the order Artocarpaceæ. It has oblong-pointed rough leaves, ten inches long, alternate with each other, with parallel ribs running laterally from the mid-rib. When wounded it emits a highly nutritious milky juice with an agreeable balsamic smell. It is chemically akin to cow's milk. According to Humboldt, it grows only on the Cordilleras of the coast of Caracas, where it is called Palo de Vaca, or Arbol de Leche. The negroes and other lean natives of the region fatten upon its milk.

2. The Hy-Hya, *Tabernaemontana utilis*, found in South America.

3. *Ficus Saussureana*, and other Fici (Figs).

4. *Clusia Galactodendron*.

cow-troopial, s. [COW-BUNTING.]

cow-weed, s. *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.

cow-wheat, s. The common name for the personated genus *Melampyrum*, of which there are several species, the most abundant being the Common Yellow Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*).

cow-wort, s. A plant, *Geum urbanum*.

cōw (2), s. [COWL.] A cowl.

cōw (3), s. [Cow, v.]

1. A scarecrow, a bugbear.

"To Southron still a fearful grievous cow."
Hamilton: *Wallace*, bk. viii., p. 190.

2. A hobgoblin. (Scotch.)

cōw, v. t. [Icel. *kúga*=to cow.]

1. To intimidate, to abash, to terrify, to deprive of spirit, to dishearten.

" . . . the disastrous event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold.

*3. To excel, to exceed, to surpass.

cōw'-age (age as *īg*), s. [COWHAGE.]

cōw'-an (1), s. [Prob. a dimin. from *cog* (q. v.).] A fishing-boat.

" . . . thirty large cowans or fisher-boats, . . ."—Wodrow: *Hist.*, ii. 535.

cōw'-an (2), s. [O. Fr. *coyon*.]

1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly bred to it.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated a *dry-diker*.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, *cowan*, (or builder of stone without mortar,) get ls. at the minimum, and good maintenance."—P. Morven: *Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, x. 267, N.

cōw'-ard, *cōward, *cōurd, s. & a. [O. Fr. *coward*, from Ital. *codardo*, from Lat. *cauda*=a tail. The word thus means either an animal that drops his tail between his legs or one that turns tail. Wedgwood points out that the hare is called "le coward, ou le court cow," in the terms of hunting in Reliq. Antiq., i. 153, and prefers to consider the original meaning to have been bobtailed. (Skeat, &c.)]

A. As subst.: A poltroon; one utterly devoid of spirit or courage; a timid, fearful person.

" . . . the fury of a coward maddened by strong drink into momentary hardihood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cowardly, mean, pusillanimous.

" . . . Why, why, ye coward train,
These fears, this flight? ye fear, and fly in vain."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 239-40.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to animals represented with the tail between the legs.

†**coward-like, a. & adv.** [Eng. *coward*, and *like*.]

A. As adj.: Like a coward; timid, spiritless.

B. As adv. In a cowardly manner; like a coward.

" . . . extreme fear can neither fight nor fly,
But coward-like with trembling terror die."

Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

"If I should, coward-like, surrender up
The interest which the inheritance of your virtue,
And mine own thrifty fate, can claim in honor."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Laws of Candy*.

***cōw'-ard, *cou-ard, v. t.** [COWARD, s.] To make coward; to intimidate.

"That hath so cowed and chased your blood
Out of appearance?"—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

cōw'-ard-ice, s. [Fr. *couardise*; Ital. *codardia*.] Extreme timidity; utter lack of spirit or courage.

"Again moderation was despised as cowardice, or ex-crated as treachery."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***cōw'-ard-ice, *cou-ard-ice, *cow-ard-y, *cow-ard-ye, s.** [O. Fr. *couardie*, *cuardie*; Ital. *codardia*; Sp. & Port. *cobardia*.] Cowardice, timidity. "Cowardly it torneth into hardiesse."—Gower: iii. 147.

***cōw'-ard-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [COWARD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making coward or depriving of spirit.

***cōw'-ard-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *coward*; -ize.] To make cowardly.

"Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and coward-ize men."—Scott: *Serm. before the Artill. Comp.*, 1680.

***cōw'-ard-ized, pa. par. or a.** [COWARDIZE, v.]

***cōw'-ard-iz-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [COWARDIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making cowardly.

cōw'-ard-lī-nēss, s. [Eng. *cowardly*; -ness.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice, timidity, pusillanimity.

cōw'-ard-lȳ, *cow-ard-lye, a. & adv. [Eng. *coward*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Of persons*: Timid, pusillanimous, craven, faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Worst traitor of them all is he,
A traitor dark and cowardly."

Wordsworth: *The White Doe of Rylstone*, v.



Cow-catcher.

2. *Of things*: Befitting a coward; mean, despicable, dastardly.

"... he was set upon with cowardly malignity by whole rows of small men . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***B.** *As adv.*: Like a coward; in a cowardly manner.

"Against spiritual foes, yields by and by,
Or from the fields most cowardly doth fly!"

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 1.

***cōw'-ard-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. coward; -ness.] Cowardliness, cowardice.

"... for myne vntrewthe and false cowardness many a one sholde be put into full greate reпре."—*State Trials*; *Wm. Thorpe*, an. 14.

***cōw'-ard-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. coward; -ous.] Cowardly, timid, faint-hearted.

***cōw'-ard-ree**, ***cōw'-ard-ry**, *s.* [Eng. coward; -ry, -ree.] Cowardice, cowardliness.

"Truly I think, ne vain is my belefe,
Of Goddish race some ofspring should he be:
Cowardry notes hartes swarued out of kind."

Surrey: Virgil; Æneid, bk. iv.

***cōw'-ard-ship**, *s.* [Eng. coward; -ship.] The qualities or character of a coward; cowardice, cowardliness.

"... leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; for his cowardship, ask Fabian."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

***cōw'-bāne**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and bane.] So called because early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it.

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Cicuta virosa*.
2. An American name for *Archemora*.

***cōw'-bēll**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and bell.]
Bot.: *Silene inflata*.

***cōw'-bēr-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and berry.] (1) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, (2) *Comarum palustre*. So called because the fruits of the plant are used to rub the inside of milk pails to thicken the milk.

***cōwdothe**, *s.* [Perhaps connected with A. S. *codh*=sickness.] Some kind of epidemic.

"Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] ane grate vniversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vncertaine quhat seiknes it wes, for the doctors could not tell, for ther wes no remeid for it; and the comons called it *Cowdothe*."—*Marjoribanks: Annals*, p. 37.

***cōwed**, *pa. par. or a.* [Cow, *v.*]

***cōw'-ēr**, ***cōur**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *kúra*=to lie quiet; Sw. *kura*=to doze, to roost; Dan. *kure*=to lie still; Icel. *kyrr*; Dan. *qværr*=quiet, still. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To stoop, to bend, to squat, to crouch.

"Some sterner virtues o'er the mountain's breast
May sit, like falcons *covering* on the nest."

Goldsmith: The Traveller.

2. To shrink, to quail, to give way.

***B.** *Trans.*: To cherish with care.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged quite,
He much rejoic'd, and *cōw'd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny."

Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 9.

¶ In this instance the word may possibly belong to *cover*. [COVER (1), *v.*]

***cōw'-ēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [COWER.]

***cōw'-ēr-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COWER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of crouching, squatting, or stooping.

***cōw'-gāng**, *s.* [Eng. cow; and gang, found in *oxgang* (q. v.).] An oxgang (?).

"From the south end of Wurthingham *cowgang* to Wurthingham haven, . . ."—*Inquisition*, 1583. (*Halliwel: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

***cōw'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Cow, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of terrifying, intimidating, or depriving of spirit.

"Ye hae gi'en Dranshogle a bonny *cowin'*, whan his capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speelin' amang the rokes."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

***cōw'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. cow; -ish.] Timid, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.

"It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake . . ."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 2.

***cōw'-ish**, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A plant, a native of South America.

***cōw'-itch**, ***cōw'-age**, ***cōw'-hage**, *s.* [Hind. *kiwanch*; Beng. *kāshi*.]

1. The stinging hairs of the plant described under 2, or any species akin to it, as *Mucuna urens*, *M. monosperma*, &c. They are used as a mechanical anthelmintic.

2. The name of a papilionaceous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. It is a twining annual, with pendulous racemes of dark-colored flowers, which appear in India in the rainy season. The legume, which is shaped like the letter S, is clothed with stinging hairs. These are easily detached and stick on the skin, producing intolerable itching. The legume, when young, can be boiled and eaten like kidney-beans.

¶ The name is sometimes (improperly) given by the negroes of the south to the poison-ivy, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

***cōw'-kin**, *s.* [Fr. *coquin*.] A beggar, a needy wretch.

"Cowkins, henseis, and culroun kevels."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 109.

***cōwl** (1), ***cōwle** (1), ***cōuel**, ***cūvel**, ***kōuel**, *s.* [A. S. *cufle*; Icel. *kufi*, *kofi*, cognate with Lat. *cucullus*=a hood; Ital. *cuculla*; Sp. *cogulle*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.
2. In the same sense as II. 2.

*3. *By metonymy*: A monk.

"Bluff Harry broke into the spence
And turn'd the cōwls adrift."

Tennyson: The Talking Oak, 47, 48.

II. *Technically*:

1. A hood, especially one worn by a monk.

"And slow up the dim aisle afar,
With sable cowl and scapular,"

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

2. *Building*: A chimney-cap made to turn around by the wind, or provided with ducts by which the wind is made an accessory in educting the smoke and other volatile products of combustion. Cowls are also used on the summits of ventilating shafts for public buildings.

¶ The commonest form of cowl has the spindle stepped in a socket, its collar revolving in flanges upon the upper side of the cup-plate, which is anchored to the brick-work of the chimney.

3. *Locom. Engin.*: A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive smoke-stack. (*Knight*.)

***cōwl** (2), ***cōwle** (2), ***cōlle**, *s.* [Low Lat. *cuvella*; O. Fr. *cūvel*, *cūveau*; Lat. *cupa*=a vat, a butt.] A vessel for carrying water borne on a pole between two persons.

***cōwl-staff**, *s.* The pole or staff on which a cowl (2), is supported when being carried by two persons.

"Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff*?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

***cōwled**, *a.* [COWL (1), *s.*] Wearing or furnished with a cowl.

"Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the cōwled head."

Longfellow: Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem.

***cōw'-like**, *a.* [Eng. cow, and like.] Like those of a cow.

"With *cowlike* udders, and with *oxlike* eyes."

Pope: Dunciad, ii. 164.

***cōwn'-ēr**, *s.* [Etymol. unknown. Perhaps only a misprint or mistake for *counter*.] [COUNTER (2), D. 1.] The arched part of a ship's stern.

***cōwn'-tīr**, *s.* [COUNTER (3), *s.*] Rencounter.

"Schir Jhon the Grayme, quhen he the *cōwntr* saw,
On thaim he raid, and stud bot litill aw."

Wallace: v. 923. (MS.)

***cō-wōrk**, *v. i.* [Pref. *co*=*con*=with, together, and Eng. *work* q. v.).] To work or coöperate with another.

"... the power of God *co-working* within us."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iii., p. 113.

***cō-wōrk'-ēr**, *s.* [Pref. *co*=*con*=with, together, and Eng. *worker* (q. v.).] One who works or coöperates with another; a coöperator.

"In all acquired gifts, or habits, . . . we are properly . . . *co-workers* with God."—*South: Serm.*, iii., S. xi.

***cōwp**, *s.* [COOP, *s.*] A basket for catching fish. (*Scotch*.)

***cōw'-pēn**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and pen.] A pen or fold in which a cow is confined.

***cōwpen-bird**, *s.* A bird, *Molothrus pectoris*, so called from attending continually upon cows, with the view of picking up insects and seeds left in their litter. It is found in North America. It belongs to the sub-family Icterinæ.

***cōwpendoch**, *s.* COLPINDACH.] A young cow.

***cōwper's-glands**, *s. pl.* [GLAND.]

***cōw'-pōck**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and pock.]

Med.: A single pock or vesicle of the eruptive disease called cowpox (q. v.).

***cōwpon**, *s.* [CULPON.] A fragment.

***cōw'-pōx**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and pox.]

Medical:

†1. *Gen.*: Any disease producing pox upon the udder or other parts of a cow. Edward Jenner discovered that there were several of these.

2. *Spec.*: That particular cutaneous disease affecting the udder of the cow, which, being transferred to the human frame, either gives an immunity from small-pox or diminishes its violence. That this is its effect had long been a popular belief among the dairy milkers in Gloucestershire, England, and when, prior to 1770, Jenner was an apprentice to Mr. Ludlow, an eminent surgeon at Sudbury, near Bristol, a young woman who came into the shop where he was, to ask advice, hearing small-pox mentioned, said with decision, "I cannot take that disease, for I have had cowpox." Jenner mused upon the statement, and spoke of it to scientific men, who all treated it with ridicule. Continued investigation, however, satisfied him of its truth, and about 1780 he struck out the brilliant thought that it might be practicable to propagate cowpox as a preservative against small-pox, by inoculating some human being from the cow, and from that person transferring the matter to another and another of the community till protection was obtained for all. This was the origin of vaccination (q. v.).

"What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The *cow-pox*, tractors, galvanism, and gas."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

***cōw'-rŷ**, *s.* [Hind. *kawri*.]

Zoölogy:

1. The English name of the molluscous genus *Cypræa* (q. v.). The Money-cowry is *Cypræa moneta*, a native of the Pacific and Eastern seas. Many tons are annually shipped to Britain, whence they are again taken as money to be used in commercial transactions with the tribes of Western Africa. There is another species, *Cypræa annulus*, used locally among the Eastern Islands for the same purpose.

2. *Pl. (Cowries)*: The English name of the molluscous family *Cypræidæ* (q. v.).

***cōwshot**, ***cōwshot**, *s.* [CUSHAT.] The Wood-pigeon.

***cōw'-shēd**, *s.* [Eng. cow, and shed.]

1. A shed for cows.

2. Cow dung.

"Blind as a beetle that . . . at last in *cowsheds* fall . . ."—*Chapman: Humorous Days Mirth*, p. 96. (*Davies*.)

***cōw'-slip**, ***cōw's'-līp**, ***cōwslap**, ***cōwslipp**, ***cōwslip**, ***cōwslop**, ***cōwslope**, ***cōwslek**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cūslyppe*, *cūsloppe*. The original meaning of the word is not clear. *Skeat* suggests *cū*=cow, and *slippe* or *sloppe*=a slop, a piece of dung.]

A. *As substantive*:

Bot.: A well-known plant, *Primula veris*, of the same genus as the Primrose, *P. vulgaris*, the Oxslip, *P. elatior*, &c. The two last are very much akin. The first and second widely differ in appearance, but statements from time to time appear that they have been found growing from the same root, in which case they would not be two species, but varieties of one. To naturalists believing in the separate creation and subsequent immutability in essential character of each species, this would be an important fact; but Darwinians would regard it as of little moment. They would probably derive the Primrose, Cowslip, Oxslip, &c., from a now extinct primulaceous plant more generalized than any of these. The Cowslip has ovate-crenate, toothed, and wrinkled leaves, with the flowers in an umbellate scape. The flowers are sedative and diaphoretic. They make a pleasant soporific wine. The fresh root, which smells like anise, was formerly used as a tonic nervine and diuretic.

"The flowery May, who, from her green lap, throws
The yellow *cowslip*, and the pale primrose."

Milton: On May Morning.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Gen.*: In any way pertaining to the plant described under A.

2. *Specialty*:

- (1) Made of the Cowslip [A.].

"Well, for the future I'll drown all high thoughts in the Lethe of *cowslip* wine . . ."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, May 10, 1708.

- (2) Like the Cowslip [A.] in color; yellow.

"These yellow *cowslip* cheeks,
Are gone, are gone:
Lovers, make moan!"

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

¶ (1) *American Cowslip*: Any plant of the genus *Dodecatheon*.

(2) *Bedlam Cowslip*, *Cowslip of Bedlam*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

- (3) Bugloss Cowslip: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.
 (4) Cowslip of Bedlam: [Bedlam Cowslip.]
 (5) Cowslip of Jerusalem: [Jerusalem Cowslip.]
 (6) Cowslip Primrose: *Primula veris*.
 (7) French Cowslip: *Primula auricula*.
 (8) Great Cowslip: *Primula elatior*.
 (9) Jerusalem Cowslip, Cowslip of Jerusalem: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.
 (10) Mountain Cowslip: *Primula auricula*.
 (11) Our Lady's Cowslip: *Gagea lutea*.
 (12) Virginian Cowslip: *Mertensia (Pulmonaria) virginica*.

cōw'-slipped, *a.* [Eng. cowslip; -ed.] Decked or adorned with cowslips.

"Brakes and cowslipped lawns."—Keats.

cōwt, *cowte*, *s.* [COLT.] A colt. (Scotch.)

***cōw'-thēr**, *s.* [A corruption of cower (q. v.).] To cower, to crouch.

"Plautus in his 'Rudens' bringeth in fishermen cowering and quaking."—Nashe: *Lenten Stufe*.

cōwth'-wōrt, *s.* [Corruption of Eng. motherwort (?).] A labiate plant, *Leonurus cardiaca*. Its more general English name is Mother-wort (q. v.).

***cox**, *s.* [A contr. of coxcomb (q. v.).] A coxcomb.

cōx'-ā, *s.* [Lat.=(1) the hip, (2) the hip-bone.]

*1. *Anat.*: The femur (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl. (Pl.)*, *Spec.*: The thighs of insects.

†cōx'-āl'-gī-ā, *s.* [Fr. *coxalgie*, from Lat. *coxa* (q. v.), and Gr. *algos*=pain.]
Med.: Pain of the haunch.

cōx'-cōmb (*b* silent), ***cockes-come**, *s.* [A corruption of cock's comb (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The comb or crest resembling that of a cock, which jesters formerly wore in their caps.

"... if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my coxcomb."—Shakesp.: *King Lear*, i. 4.

*2. A species of silver lace frayed out at the edges.

"His light gray frock with a silver edging of coxcomb."—Johnston: *Chrystal*, ch. xi. (Davies.)

*3. The head.

"... and has given Sir Toby a bloody coxcomb too."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

4. A fop, a dandy; a vain empty-headed fellow.

"With some unmeaning coxcomb at your side, Condemn the prattler for his idle pains."—Couper: *Retirement*.

II. *Bot.*: [COCKSCOMB.]

cōx'-cōmb'-īc-āl (*b* silent), ***cox-com-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; -ical.] Like or befitting a coxcomb; coxcombly, foppish.

"Studded all over in coxcombical fashion with little brass nails."—Irving.

cōx'-cōmb'-īc-āl-lŷ (*b* silent), ***cōx-cōm'-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *coxcombical*; -ly.] Like a coxcomb, foppishly.

"But this coxcombically mingling Of rhymes, . . ."—Byron: *Remarks*.

***cōx'-cōmb'-it-ŷ** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; -ity.] A coxcombical figure or idea.

"Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action."—C. Knight: *Once Upon a Time* (1854), ii. 140.

***cōx'-cōmb-lŷ** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; -ly.] Like a coxcomb; coxcombical.

"My looks terrify them, you coxcombly ass, you!"—Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*.

cōx'-cōmb-rŷ (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *coxcomb*; -ry.] The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness, dandyism.

"Of coxcombry's worst coxcombs e'en the pink Are preferable to these shreds of paper."—Byron: *Beppo*, lxxv.

cōx'-cōm'-īc-āl, *a.* [COXCOMBICAL.] Foppish, coxcombly.

***cōx'-cōm'-īc-āl-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *coxcomical*; -ity.] Coxcombry, foppishness.

cōx'-swāin, ***cōck'-swāin**, ***coxon**, *s.* [COCK-SWAIN.]

cōy, ***cōye**, *a.* [O. Fr. *coi*, *coit*, from Lat. *quietus* = quiet (q. v.).]

I. *Of persons*:

1. Modest, shy, reserved, bashful.

"Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most, Farthest retires . . ."—Couper: *The Task*, bk. i.

2. Disdainful.

"'Twas told me you were rough and coy and sullen, And now I find report a very liar."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

II. *Of things*:

1. Soft, gentle.

"... enforced hate, Instead of love's coy touch, shall rudely tear thee."—Shakesp.: *Lucrece*, 669.

2. Dictated by or arising from modesty or shyness.

"Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string; Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse."—Milton: *Lycidas*.

*3. Difficult to find.

"To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms, Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win."—Couper: *The Task*, bk. ii.

***coy-bred**, *a.* Naturally shy or modest.

"A coy-bred Cumbrian lass."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, 30.

***cōy** (1), *v. i. & t.* [COY, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To disdain, to be unwilling.

"If he coy'd To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home."—Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, v. 1.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To quiet, to soothe.

2. To stroke with the hand, to caress.

"Pleasure is like a dog, which being coyed and stroked follows us at the heels."—Bp. Hall: *Contentation*, 23.

3. To woo, to court.

***cōy** (2), *v. t.* [A shortened form of *decoy* (q. v.).] To decoy, to allure, to entice.

"I'll mountebank their loves, Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved Of all the trades in Rome."—Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, iii. 2.

***cōy**, *s.* [A shortened form of *decoy* (q. v.).] A decoy, an allurements.

"To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made their pages our coyes, by the influence of a white powder."—Lady Alimony, iii, sub fin. (Nares.)

***coy-duck**, ***coy-duk**, *s.* A decoy duck.

"No man ever lost by keeping a coy-duck."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 43.

***cōy'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COY (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Flattery, caressing, alluring, petting.

"Makes by much coying the child so untoward."—Drayton: *Ode to Cupid*.

***cōy'-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *coy*; -ish.] Rather coy, shy, or modest; bashful.

"He took her in his arms, as yet so coyish to be kist."—Warner: *Albion's England* (1597).

cōy'-lŷ, ***cōy'-lēŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *coy*; -ly.] In a coy, bashful, or modest manner; bashfully.

"This said, his hand he coyly snatch'd away From forth Antinous' hand."—Chapman: *Odyssey*.

cōy'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *coy*; -ness.] The quality of being coy; modesty, reserve, bashfulness, shyness.

"When the kind nymph would coyly feign, And hides but to be found again."—Dryden.

cōy'-ō-tē, *s.* The name given in the Western States to the small prairie wolf, *Canis latrans*.

cōy'-pū, **cōy'-pōu**, *s.* [The native name of the animal in South America.]

Zoöl.: A mammal (*Myopotamus coypu*) formerly regarded as of the family Castoridae (Beavers), but now placed among the Octodontidae. It is smaller than the Beaver, but has somewhat similar habits. The hind feet are webbed and the tail long and rounded. The skin is valuable, and hundreds of thousands have been imported from South America, of which the Coypu is a native.

"... we look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the coypu and capybara, rodents of the American type."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi, p. 349.

cōy'-strel, *s.* [COISTRIL.]

1. A degenerate hawk.

"The musquet and the coystrel were too weak, Too fierce the falcon."—Dryden: *Hind and Panther*.

2. A faint-hearted, mean fellow; a poltroon.

"... He's a coward, and a coystrel, that will not drink to my niece, . . ."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

cōz, *s.* [A contracted form of *cousin* (q. v.).]

1. A cousin.

2. Used for other relationships—as nephew (Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 3), uncle (Shakesp.: *Two Gent.*, i. 5), brother-in-law (Shakesp.: *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1), &c. [COUSIN, *A.*]

3. Used by princes in addressing other princes, or noblemen.

"Be merry, coz, since sudden sorrow Serves to say thus, Some good thing comes to-morrow."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

†cōze, ***cose**, *v. i.* [COSY.] To be snug or cosy.

"As the sailors cose round the fire."—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. iii. (Davies.)

***coze**, *s.* [COSY.] A snug chat.

"Where they might have a comfortable coze."—Miss Austen: *Mansfield Park*, ch. xxvi.

cōz'-en, ***couz-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *cousiner*=to claim relationship with any one for ulterior purposes.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To deceive.

"He had cozened the world by fine phrases, and by a show of moral goodness . . ."—Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To cheat, to defraud.

"Cousins indeed, and by their uncle cozened Of comfort."—Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4. (Trench *English Past and Present*, p. 179.)

3. To beguile, to entice.

"Not any longer be flattered or couzened in a slow security."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 559.

B. *Intrans.*: To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.

"Some cogging, cozening slave."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

¶ To make a cozen of one: To deceive him (?).

"Cassander . . . dissembled his griefs, although hee were glad to see things happen out so well, and determined with himselfe to make a cozen of his young nephew, untill hee had bought wit with the price of woe."—Lyly: *Euphues*.

cōz'-en-age (age as īg), ***cous-en-age**, ***couz-en-age**, *s.* [Eng. *cozen*; -age.]

1. The act of cozening, cheating, or defrauding.

"This schoolmaster taught them the art of getting, either by violence, cozenage, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion . . ."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A trick, a fraud, a deceit.

"There's no such thing as that we beauty call, It is meer cozenage all."—Suckling.

cōz'-en-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cozen*, -er.] One who cozens; a cheat, a defrauder.

"O, the devil take such cozeners!"—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

cōz'-en-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COZEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Cozenage, cheating, deceiving.

cō'-zīe, *a.* [COSY.] Snug; warm and comfortable.

"... some are cozie i' the neuk."—Burns: *The Holy Fair*.

cōz'-i-ēr, *s.* [Probably Sp. *coser*=to sew.] A botcher, a cobbler.

"Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your coziers' catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?"—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

cō'-zī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cozy*; -ly.] Snugly, comfortably.

***cōz'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *coz*, and dim. suff. -ling.] A little cousin.

"Down to the cousins and cozlings."—Hood: *Miss Kilmansegg*.

Cr.

1. *Chem.*: The symbol for the metallic element Chromium.

2. *Bookkeeping*: Used as an abbreviation for creditor.

crāb (1), ***crābbe** (1), *s.* [A. S. *crabba*, cogn. with Icel. *krabbi*; Sw. *krabba*; Dan. & Ger. *krabbe*; Dut. *krab*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Crabs delight in soft and delicate places; in winter they seek after the warme or sunshine shore: but when summer is come, they retire into the coole and deepe holes in the shade."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. xxxi.

¶ To catch a crab:

Rowing: To fall backward through missing a stroke in rowing.

To bend the crab: To bend the body backward to the ground so that the weight rests upon the heels and the occiput—a feat much attempted by small boys.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zoölogy*:

(1) *Gen.*: A rendering of Lat. *cancer*, a genus under which Linnæus included the whole order of Decapod Crustaceans. [BRACHYURA.]

(2) *Spec.*: A crustacean of the restricted genus *Cancer*, of which the type is the Eatable Crab.

2. *Astron.*: The zodiacal constellation Cancer (q. v.).

"He somewhat loseth of his heat and light, When once the Crab behind his back he sees."—Spenser: *Epithalamion*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Machinery:

(1) A winch on a movable frame with power-gearing, used in connection with derricks and other non-permanent hoisting-machines. The larger gear-wheel is on the shaft of the roller, and is rotated by the spur-pinion and hand-cranks.

(2) A form of windlass for hauling ships into dock.

(3) A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn.

(4) A claw for temporarily anchoring to the ground a portable machine.

¶ (1) *Eatable Crab: Cancer pagurus*. Its form is familiar to all, but the colors seen are those produced by boiling. In its natural state it is reddish-brown above, whitish beneath, the legs deep red, the claws deep shining black. It sometimes, in warm localities, weighs 10 or 12 lbs., whence it has been called the Great Crab. Immense numbers are caught annually on the coasts of this country. It undergoes metamorphoses, the so-called genus *Zoea* being an early stage of its development. [CANCER.]

(2) *Great Crab*: The same as *Eatable Crab* (q. v.).

(3) *Hermit Crab*. [HERMIT CRAB.]

(4) *Shore Crab: Carcinus maenas*.

(5) *Spider Crab*: The genus *Maia* (q. v.).

crab-catcher, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Any person who or machine which catches crabs.

2. *Ornith.*: *Herodius virescens*, a bird of the Heron family, which feeds specially on crabs. It is indigenous to Jamaica.

crab clusters, s. pl.

Astron.: Certain clusters of stars in the constellation Taurus.

†*crab-computing, a.* Computing any enormous number of parts in the eyes or other organs of a crab. Used in satire of some of the microscopical investigations of the eminent Leuwenhoeck.

"The propagated myriads spread so fast,
Even Leuwenhoeck himself would stand aghast,
Employ'd to calculate the enormous sum,
And own his *crab-computing* powers o'ercome."
Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

crab-eater, s.

Ornith.: The name given to two small herons occurring in the mountainous parts of France. These are (1) *Ardea minuta*, (2) *A. danubialis*.

crab-grass, s.

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the genus *Digitaria*, more generally called Finger-grass.

crab-lobster, s. Porcellana, a genus of Crustaceans. Tribe, Anomura.

crab-louse, s. A kind of venereal louse, *Pediculus inguinalis*, found in certain cases on the human body, to which it closely adheres. It propagates very rapidly, and is best destroyed byunction of mercurial ointment.

crab-oil, s. A corruption of Carap-oil. [CARAP.]

crab's claw, s.

1. The claw of a crab. Such claws were formerly used as absorbents.

2. A plant, *Stratiotes aloides*.

crab's eye, s. & a.

A. As subst.: One of the eyes of a crab.

B. As adj.: Resembling the eye of a crab.

¶ *Crab's eye Lichen: Lecanora pallescens*. It is used for dyeing purposes.

crab's eyes, s. pl.

1. (*Pl.*): In the literal sense.

2. Concretions formed in the stomach of the Crayfish, *Astacus fluviatilis*. They were formerly looked on as alkaline, absorbent, and somewhat diuretic.

"Several persons had, in vain, endeavored to store themselves with *crab's eyes*."—Boyle.

3. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

*crab-snouted, a. Crab-faced.

"... those *crab-snouted* bestes."

A. Neuyll: *Verses pref. to Gorge's Eglogs*. (Davies.)

crab-yaws, s.

Med.: A disease occurring in the West Indies. It consists of an ulcer on the sole of the foot with hard callous lips.

crāb (2), *crabbe (2), s. & a. [Sw. *krabbäple*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

**Crabbe*, appulle or frute. *Macianum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree.

"Out bolts her husband with a fine taper *crab* in his hand."—*Garrick: The Lying Valet* (1741), ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: A peevish, morose, or sour-tempered person.

II. Bot. The same as the CRAB-APPLE (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Queensland Crab: Petalostigma quadrilocularis*.

(2) *Siberian Crab: (a) Pyrus baccata, (b) P. prunifolia*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or consisting of the fruit or fruit-tree described under A.

"Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast."
Dryden.

crab-apple, s. A wild apple, *Pyrus Malus*. The leaves are ovate, acute, and serrate; the flowers in a sessile umbel; the styles combined below; the fruit globose, austere to the taste. Verjuice is made from it. The Crab-apple is found in woods and hedges: It is the origin of the Garden Apple, the mellow character of which is attributable to cultivation.

crab-faced, a. Having a sour, disagreeable look.

"A *crab-faced* mistress."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

crab-grass, s. *Salicornia herbacea*.

crab-stock, s. *Pyrus Malus*. (*Wright*.)

*crab-tree, *crab-tre, s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: *Pyrus Malus*. [CRAB-APPLE.]

2. *Fig.*: A person crabbed or sour in temper.

"The *crab-tree* porter of the Guild Hall gates."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made of the wood of the Crab-tree.

"So when he arose, he getteth him a grievous *crab-tree* cudgel, . . ."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

2. Derived from the Crab-tree. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was graft with *crab-tree* slip; whose fruit thou art,
And never of the Nevils' noble race."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2*.

crāb (3), s. [A corruption of Guiana-Indian *carapa* (q. v.).] The oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis*.

crab-wood, s.

Timber traffic: The timber of *Carapa guianensis*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crāb, v. t. & i. [CRAB (2), s.]

A. Trans.: To make sour or morose; to provoke, to incense.

"'Tis easy to observe how age or sickness sours and crabs our nature."—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 33.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To fret, to be peevish or sour-tempered.

"For be they courtas, thay will quyte me;
And gif thay *crab*, heir I quytlame it."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 210.

2. To hastily retract an ill-advised assertion, generally as a result of compulsion or fear. [CRAW-FISH.]

crāb'-bēd, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; -ed.]

1. Of persons:

1. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cynical.

"Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live together."
Shakesp.: *The Passionate Pilgrim*, v.

2. Difficult to understand; perplexing, obscure.

"Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

II. Of things:

1. Disagreeable, unpleasant, harsh.

"How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh, and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose."
Milton: *Comus*.

2. Difficult, intricate, obscure.

"The arwes of thy *crabbed* eloquence
Shal perce his brest."
Chaucer: *The Clerkes Tale*, 979.

†*crāb'-bēd-lȳ, *crabbedlie, *crābd'-lȳ, adv.* [Eng. *crabbed*; -ly.]

1. Peevishly, morosely.

2. In a crabbed or difficult manner; perplexingly.

"... have in such medleie or checkerwise so *crabbedlie*umbled them both together, as commonlie the inhabitants of the meaner sort speak neither good English nor good Irish."—*Holinshed: Ireland*, ch. i.

†*crāb'-bēd-nēss, s.* [Eng. *crabbed*; -ness.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Peevishness, moroseness, sourness of temper.

"... the very same forwardness and *crabbedness* of visage, . . ."
—*Holland: Livius*, p. 85.

3. Intricacy, difficulty, obscurity.

"The mathematics with their *crabbedness* and intricacy could not deter you, . . ."
—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 9.

†*crāb'-bēr-ȳ, s.* [Eng. *crab*; -ery.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

"Mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs."—*Darwin: Voyage of a Nat.*, ch. iv.

crāb'-bīsh, a. [Eng. *crab*; -ish.] Rather sour or cross.

"The whips of the most *crabbish* Satyrists."—*Decker: Seven Deadly Sins*, ch. iv. (Davies.)

crāb'-bīt, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; Scotch adj. suff. -it=Eng. -ed.] Crabbed, fretful, peevish.

"Or lee-langs nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks."
Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

crāb'-bȳ, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; -y.] Crabbed, difficult, obscure.

"Persius is *crabby*, because ancient . . ."
—*Marston: Scourge of Villany*.

**crābd'-lȳ, adv.* [CRABBEDLY.]

"Fall not crosse and *crabbdly* forth."—*R. Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, p. 290.

crā'-bēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The water-rat. "... otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat."—*Walton: Angler*.

crā'-brō, s. [Lat.=a hornet (*Vespa crabro*).] The modern genus *crabro* does not contain the genuine hornet.]

Entom.: A genus of fossorial hymenoptera, the typical one of the family Crabronidae. They are yellow and black insects, very active in their habits, frequenting the flowers of the Umbelliferae, the leaves of other plants, or palings, to surprise and carry off flies or similar insects for the sustenance of their larvæ. Their cells are often made in rotten posts. *Crabro cephalotes* is more than half an inch long.

crā-brōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *crabro* (genit. *crabronis* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.)

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects; section Aculeata, sub-section Fossores. Antennæ short, generally thickened toward the apex; head large, and looks nearly square when viewed from above; the body elliptical, joined to the thorax by a peduncle.

crāb'-sī-dle, v. i. [Eng. *crab* (1), and *sidle*, v.] To go sideways like a crab. (*Southey: Letters*, i. 105.)

**cracche, *cracchyn, *cratche, v. t.* [M. H. Ger. *kratzen*.] [SCRATCH.]

1. To scratch. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To snatch, to save.

"Ne myghte me *cracche* fro helle."

Langland: *P. Plowman*, 6,865.

**cracching, *cracchyng, *cratching, pr. par., a. & s.* [CRACCHE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of scratching or tearing.

"*Cracchyng* of cheekes, rendyng eek of here."
Chaucer: *The Knightes Tale*, 2,836.

**crached, a.* [Fr. *écrasé*.] Infirm, broken down.

"... contynuyng my jorneyes towardes your highnes, withe snche diligence, as myn olde and *crached* body may endure."—*State Papers*, i. 278. (Nares.)

crāç'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crax* (genit. *cracis*) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: The Curassows; a family of Gallinaceous birds. The bill is of moderate size, and arched at the tip, the wings are short and rounded, the tail long and very broad compared with the proportionate breadth of the body; the hind toe is on the same level as the others. Genera, *Crax*, *Penelope*, *Ouzax*, &c. They are found in Central and Southern America, and are apparently the American representatives of the Phasianidae (Pheasants) of the Eastern world.

*crāck, *crak, *crake, *craken, *crakke, *crakkyn, v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cearcian*, an imitative word. Cognate with Dut. *kraken*, *krakken*; Ger. *krachen*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To break or cause to part into chinks; to cause to become partially severed.

2. To break in pieces; to cause to open.

"*Crakkyn* or schyllen nothys. *Excoortico, enucleo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To rend, break, or injure in any way.

"I had rather *crack* my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonor undergo,
While I sit lazy by."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

4. To cause to give out a sharp, sudden noise; as, to *crack* a whip.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To dissolve, to break, to destroy.

"Against the Roman state; whose course will on
The way it takes, *cracking* ten thousand curbs."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, i. 1.

bōil, bōȳ; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

*2. To break with grief.

"The tackle of my heart is *cracked*."
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 5.

3. To craze, to destroy the intellect.

"He thought none poets till their brains were *crackt*."
Roscommon.

4. To utter or do anything smartly or quickly.

"Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes."
Pope: *Moral Ess.*, iii. 358.

*5. To utter boastfully or blusteringly.

"He *cracked* boost and swor it was nat so."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,999.

6. To open and drink.

"You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not?"
Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., v. 3.

*7. To weaken, to impair, to destroy.

"Or (not to *crack* the wind of the poor phrase,
Wronging it thus,) you'll tender me a fool."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

¶ (1) To *crack a crib*: To break into a house as burglars. (*Slang*.)

(2) To *crack anything up*: To extol highly; to puff.

(3) To *crack credit*: To lose character and confidence in any respect; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

"By Solomon's record, shee that gadeth abroad cannot be well thought of: with Wisedome shee hath *cracked* her credit."—Z. Boyd: *Last Battell*, p. 970.

(4) To *crack tryst*: To break an engagement.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To burst or open into chinks; to break partially asunder; to exhibit cracks.

"The mirror *crack'd* from side to side."
Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott*.

2. To break or fly in pieces; to be broken.

"Must here the burden fall from off my back?
Must here the strings that bound it to me *crack*?"
Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To break, to burst.

"My heart is ready to *crack*, . . ."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*2. To come to ruin, to be ruined, to fail.

"The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out."—Dryden.

*3. To boast; to talk boastfully or blusteringly; to bluster.

"Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done, its tyme to *crack*."
Cherrie and Slae, st. 47.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

"And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*:
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

4. To talk freely and familiarly; to chat.

"Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame,—
The priest stood close, the miller *cracked*."
Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 522, 24.

5. To utter or give out a sharp noise.

"I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*."
Shakesp.: *Tam. of Shrew*, i. 2.

6. To break, to change. (Applied to the changing of male voices at puberty.)

¶ (1) To *crack on about*: To boast, to bluster.

(2) To *crack up*:

(a) To break up, to fail, to come to ruin.

(b) To praise or extol. (*Slang*.)

¶ For the difference between *to crack* and *to break*, see **BREAK**.

crack, ***crak**, ***crake**, ***crakke**, ***krakke**, s. & a.
[From the verb. Fr. *crac*; O. H. Ger. *chrac*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated, but only a little way from each other.

(2) The chink, fissure, or opening made by disruption.

"Atlength it would *crack* in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, sky-color."—Newton: *Optics*.

(3) A sharp sudden sound or report, as of a body falling or bursting.

"*Crakke* or dyn. *Sonitus*."—Prompt. Parv.

(4) A sharp blow.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) A breach or disruption.

" . . . my fortunes against any lay worth naming, this *crack* of your love shall grow stronger than it was before."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

* (2) Craziness of intellect.

* (3) A man crazed; a crack-brained person.

" . . . but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector."—Addison.

* (4) A boast, boasting, bluster.

"This to correct, they schow with mony *crakkis*,
But littil effect of speir or battar ax."
Dunbar: *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 43, st. 8.

* (5) Chat, familiar conversation.

"Nae langsyne, fan our auld fouks were laid,
And taking their ain *crack* into their bed."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 20.

* (6) An idle report or rumor.

"A' *cracks* are not to be trow'd."—Ramsay: *Scotch Provverbs*, p. 12.

* (7) A boaster.

(8) One who is first-rate in any pursuit or pastime.

* (9) A fault, a failing, a sin.

"I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

* (10) The change of voice at puberty.

"Our voices have got the mannish *crack*."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

* (11) A prostitute.

* (12) A pert, lively boy.

"'Tis a noble child, a *crack*, madam."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, i. 3.

(13) An instant.

"Ablins ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin' it."—Saxon & Gael, i. 37.

¶ In a *crack*: At once, in a moment.

"Poor Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd in a *crack*."
Lewis: *Tales of Wonder; Sailor's Tale*.

II. Veterinary: A disease in the heels of horses.

B. As adjective:

*1. Boastful.

*2. Crack-brained.

3. Excellent, superior, first-rate.

" . . . a *crack* small-bore shot, . . ."—London Daily Telegraph.

crack-brained, a. Crazy, cracked.

" . . . the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows."—Arbuthnot & Pope.

***crack-hemp**, s. The same as **CRACK-ROPE** (q. v.).

"Come hither, *crack-hemp*."

Shakesp.: *Tam. of the Shrew*, v. 1.

***crack-rope**, s. One who deserves hanging.

***crack-skull**, s. A crack-brained person.

***crack-tryst**, s. One who does not fulfill an engagement to meet with another.

crack-willow, s. *Salix fragilis*.

cracked, pa. par. or a. [**CRACK**, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Burst, split; having cracks.

"Lewis, who charitably bestowed on his ally an old cracked piece of cannon to be coined into crowns and shillings."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Crazy, of weak intellect.

"He was a man of *crack'd* brain, . . ."—Camden: *Elizabeth*, an. 1594.

*2. Of bad reputation.

crack'-ēr, ***crak'-ēr**, s. [**Eng. crack**; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: One who or that which cracks.

II. Figuratively:

1. A boaster.

"What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?"
Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

*2. Sharp, witty sayings; a *jeu d'esprit*.

"'Twill heat the braine, kindle my imagination, I shall take nothing but *crackers*, and fire-works, to-night."—B. Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 4.

B. Technically:

1. **Pyrotech.:** A form of explosive fire-work. Marcus Græcus, in the eighth century, speaks of a composition of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpeter, which he said might be made to imitate thunder by folding some of it up in a cover and tying it tightly. This was a *cracker*.

2. **Baking:** A hard-baked biscuit.

3. **Mach.:** One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc, which has been previously cut in pieces by a circular knife.

crack'-ēr-hēads, s. pl. [**Eng. cracker**; head. So named because the vesicles when pressed crack with a noise.] The roots of big tangles, or *Alga marina* (*Lammaria digitata*), eaten by young people. (Jamieson.)

crack'-īng, ***crak'-īng**, pr. par., adj. & s. [**CRACK**, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The act of breaking or splitting partially.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Failure, breach.

2. Boasting, bluster.

3. The act of conversing in a lively manner; gossip.

crack'-le, v. i. & t. [A freq. from *crack* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To make short, sharp, and rapid cracks; to decrepitate.

*2. **Music:** A direction in lute playing, thus explained by "Maister" Thomas Mace, 1676: "To *crackle* such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to lose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity." [ARPEGGIO.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

***B. Trans.:** To crack, to break. (Cibber: *Non-juror*, i.)

crack'-lēss, a. [**Eng. crack**, s.; -less.] Whole, flawless. (Davies: *Sir T. Overbury's Wife*, p. 6.)

crack'-līng, ***crack-linge**, pr. par., a. & s. [**CRACKLE**.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Giving out short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitating.

¶ **II. Fig.:** Sharp, witty, sparkling.

C. As substantive:

1. The giving out of short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitation. (*Ercles*, vii. 6.)

2. The browned and scored skin or rind of roast pork.

3. A kind of dog-biscuit made of tallow refuse, &c.

*4. A sharp witty saying; a *jeu d'esprit*.

5. (*Pl.*): The refuse of tallow or hog's lard.

crackling-bread, s. A bread of Indian meal interspersed with pieces of the fatty integument of the intestines of hogs from which the lard has been rendered by boiling and expression.

crack'-nel, ***crake-nell**, s. [Fr. *craquelin*; Dut. *krakeling*.] A hard crisp biscuit.

cracks'-man, s. [**Eng. crack**, v., and *man*.] A burglar.

***crack'-y**, ***crack'-ie**, a. & s. [**Eng. crack**; -y.]
A. As adj.: Talkative, often denoting the effect of being elevated.

B. As subst.: A small, low, three-legged stool having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted, used in cottages. Often *crackie-stool*.

Crăc-ō'-vī-ān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Cracow in Poland.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Cracow.

cră-cō-vī-ēnne, s. [Fr.=Cracovian.]

Music: [**POLACCA**.]

Dancing: A dance introduced from Poland into this country, and made famous by the noted Fanny Elssler.

Crăc'-ōwe,

s. [From Cracow, a city in Poland.] A kind of boot or shoe, with extremely long pointed toes; they were introduced from Cracow.

***crāde**, s.

[**CRATE**.] A

crate or wicker-

basket for

glass or crack-

ery.

" . . . on their shoulders carry'd *crades*,

With glasses in the same."—

The Pleasant History of Jack Horner. (Nares.)

crā'-dle, ***cradel**, ***cradele**, ***cradil**, ***credel**, ***credille**, ***credyll**, ***credylle**, ***kradell**, s. [A. S. *cradol*, from Gael. *creathall*; Ir. *craidhal*. Cognate with Lat. *crates*=a hurdle; Eng. *crate*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A baby's bed or cot, oscillating on rockers or swung upon pivots. The ancient Greeks used cradles, and called them by names indicating their



Cracowe.
1. From Sloane MS. 2. Toe of Cracowe 6 in. long. 3. From Royal MS. (Temp. Rich. II.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

forms, such as little bed, boat, &c. Baby cradles were used by the Romans. They are also mentioned by Theocritus. The cradle of Henry V. of England swung between two posts.

"The cradle that received thee at thy birth."
Couper: *Expostulation*.

*2. A crate. (*Scotch*.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The place of birth or early nurture.
2. Infancy; the time when children sleep in cradles.

"... being ever from their cradles bred together,"
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Surgery*:

(1) A thin shell or case of wood, acting as a splint for a broken bone or dislocated limb.

(2) A framework which supports the bed-clothes above an injured limb.

2. *Pottery*: A frame on which loam-molds are placed in an oven to be burned, after the spindle is withdrawn.

3. *Hydraul. Engin.*: The frame in which a ship lies on the ways, and which accompanies her in launching; or, the frame in which a vessel lies on a way or slip, or in a canal-lift. A cradle was used in very early times in crossing the Isthmus of Corinth, from the Corinthian to the Cenchrean Sea. The place was called the *Diolkos*, or drawing-place, and was five miles in length. This crossing-place was again used during the maritime warfare between the Genoese and the Turks. In its simple form, the cradle consists of three longitudinal timbers united by ribs or cross-pieces. This is floated beneath the ship, which is lashed thereto by cables. The cradle and its burden are then floated to the inclined ways or slip, up which it is hauled, being supported by rollers which intervene between the timbers of the cradle and those of the slip. (*Knight*.)

4. *Metal*: A rocking apparatus, used in collecting gold from soil and sand by agitating the auriferous earth in water. The earth is shoveled into the sieve, and washed through its meshes by water, which also carries off the lighter earthy particles in suspension. The coarser matters, which do not pass the meshes of the sieve, are thrown out and the operation repeated. After a large quantity of earth has been thus disposed of, the contents of the cradle are washed in a pan and the gold obtained from the settlements. (*Knight*.)

5. *Engraving*: A tool used by mezzotint-engravers. It consists of a steel plate with a proper tang and handle, and has angular grooves on its under surface, so that when the rounded end is obliquely ground, it will form a row of points by which a multitude of burrs are raised upon a plate. This is the mode of proceeding in mezzotint-engraving (q. v.), the cradle being rocked backward and forward, and retreating, making a zigzag series of burrs. This is crossed at right angles, and then several times diagonally, until the whole surface of the plate is roughened, so as to hold the ink of the copper-plate printer. The burnisher and scraper remove the burr in parts, according to the desired graduation of lights. (*Knight*.)

6. *Mining*: A suspended scaffold used by miners.

7. *Carp.*: The rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.

8. *Husbandry*:

(1) A set of fingers projecting from a post which is mortised into the snath of a grain-scythe.

(2) A grain-scythe.

9. *Nautical*:

(1) An apparatus or machine for shipping horses.

(2) The basket or apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a vessel in distress, the sailors, &c., are brought to land.

10. *Architecture*:

(1) The centering for a bridge, culvert, &c.

(2) A square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, and in other parts. (*Crabbe*.)

11. *Games*: The same as CAT'S-CRADLE (q. v.).

12. *Old Armor*: The part of the stock of a cross-bow on which the missile rests.

13. *Cremation*: The receptacle in which a corpse is incinerated at a crematory.

"It (the corpse) rested on a wheeled truck made noiseless by the addition of rubber-tired wheels, and beside it was the cradle, as the pan is called which receives the body. * * The cradle is made of cold-rolled steel, designed to prevent its becoming warped by the flames."—*Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 21, 1893.

cradle-babe, s. An infant.

"As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

*cradle-bairn, *cradelbarn, *kradelbarne, s. An infant, a cradle-babe.

"He . . . made hem rowte
Als he weren kradelbarne."

Havelok, 1911.

*cradle-band, *crædelbonde, *credelbonde, *credylbonde, *credilbande, subst. Swaddling clothes.

"A credilbande: fascia, fasciola, instita."—*Cathol. Anglic.*

cradle-chimlay, s. The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called a "round-about fireside;" denominated from its resemblance to a cradle.

cradle-clothes, s. pl. The bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

"O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In cradle-clothes, our children, where they lay."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

cradle-hills, s. pl. Small hillocks formed by fallen trunks of trees.

cradle-scythe, s.

Agric.: A broad scythe to be fitted in a grain-cradle, as distinguished from a grass or mowing scythe.

*cradle-song, *credille sange, s. A lullaby.

"A credille sange: fascennine."—*Cathol. Anglic.*

*cradle-time, s. Childhood, infancy.

"Hercules, whose famous acts . . .
Whereof the first but not the least
In cradle-time befell."
Warner: *Albion's Eng.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

cradle-vault, s.

Arch.: A cylindrical vault.

crā'-dle, v. t. & i. [CRADLE, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To lay or place in a cradle; to rock to sleep.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To nurture, to bring up, to rear from infancy.

"He that hath been cradled in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars."—*Glanville: Apollonius*.

(2) To put or lay to rest.

"Though clasp'd and cradled in his nurse's arms,"
Cowper: *Hope*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.*: To transport a vessel by means of a cradle.

"At a number of places in Lombardy and Venetia the locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade."—*Knight: Dict. of Mech.*

*B. *Intrans.*: To lie or lodge as in a cradle.

"Husks wherein the acorn cradled."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

crā'-dled, pa. par. or a. [CRADLE, v.]

crā'-dliŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [CRADLE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of laying or rocking in a cradle.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The bringing up or nurturing from infancy.

(2) Infancy.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Coopering*: Cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterward united and re-hooped.

2. *Carpentry*:

(1) The framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

(2) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is fastened.

craft (1), *craft, *craftte, *creft, s. [A. S. *craft*; Icel. *kraptr*, *krafr*; Sw., Dan. & Ger. *kraft*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Art, dexterity, skill.

"A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself of the work."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. Art, dexterity, or skill applied to bad purposes; artifice, cunning.

"... a man in whom craft and profligacy were united . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A manual act or occupation; a trade, an employment.

"For since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations,
Has the craft of the smith been held in repute by the people."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 1.

4. The members of a particular trade.

"And because he was of the same craft he abode with them, . . ."—*Acts xviii. 3*.

5. Specially applied with the definite article to the body or brotherhood of Freemasons.

6. A corporation, a guild.

"His craft, the blacksmiths, first ava,
Led the procession, twa and twa."
Mayne: *Siller Gun*, p. 22.

II. *Naut.*: A vessel.

"Built for freight, and yet for speed,
A beautiful and gallant craft."
Longfellow: *The Building of the Ship*.

craft (2), s. [CROFT.] A field near a house. (In old husbandry.) (*Scotch*.)

"Or, faith! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
I' the craft some day."
Burns: *A Dream*.

*craft, *craftte, *crefte, v. i. & t. [A. S. *craftan*, *gercraftan*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To use craft, arts, or artifice; to act craftily.

"To say, Beseech you, cease.—You have made fair hands,
You, and your crafts! you have crafted fair!"
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

B. *Trans.*: To gain or win by craft.

"Onnethe creft eny that stat."—*Shoreham*, p. 1.

craftier, s. [CROFTER.]

*craft'-fūl, a. [Eng. *craft*; -ful(ſ).] Cunning, artful, crafty.

*craft'-fūl-lŷ, *craftfullich, adv. [Eng. *craftful*; -ly.] Cunningly, cleverly, with art or skill.

"The best clark of al this tun
Craftfullich makid this bastun."
Reliq. Antiq., ii. 176.

craft'-i-lŷ, *craftilich, a. & adv. [M. H. Ger. *kraftelich*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Cunning, skillful, clever.

"He was a clerk, that wrothete this craftilich werk."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 176.

B. *As adv.*: With craft or cunning; cunningly, dexterously, artfully.

"... had, for that cause, craftily persuaded Solyma to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war."—*Knolles*.

craft'-i-næss, s. [Eng. *crafty*; -ness.] Cunning, art, craft, artfulness, stratagem.

"... He taketh the wise in their own craftiness."—1 Cor. iii. 19.

craft'-læss, a. [Eng. *craft*; -less.] Free from craft or art; artless.

"... helpless, craftless, and innocent people."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living; On Covetousness*, § 6.

crafts'-man, *craftmon, *craftysman, s. [Eng. *craft*, and *man*.] A man skilled in any particular craft, trade, or occupation; an artisan, a mechanic.

crafts'-man-shīp, s. [Eng. *craftsman*; -ship.] The work of a craftsman or skilled artisan.

"... magnificent craftsmanship."—*Ruskin*.

crafts'-mas-tēr, s. [Eng. *craft*, and *master*.] One skilled in any craft; a master of his craft or trade.

"There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it seldom prove their craftsman."—*Collier: On Pride*.

craft'-ŷ, *crafti, *crefti, a. [A. S. *craftig*; Icel. *kröptugr*; O. H. Ger. *chreftig*, *kreftig*; Dan. *kraftig*.]

1. Belonging to or indicating craft, knowledge, or skill. (There was at first no insinuation of crookedness.)

"This ryche crafty tabernacle."
Lydgate: *Book of Troye*.

2. Possessing skill or dexterity; skilled, skillful.

"He was a noble crafti man of trees."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxviii. 23.

3. Indicating or characterized by craft, art, or cunning.

4. Artful, cunning, wily, sly.

"Which simple votaries shall on trust receive,
While craftier feign belief, till they believe."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh; The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

crăg (1), *cragge, s. [Wel. *craig*; Gael. *creag*.]

1. A rough, steep rock; a rugged, broken cliff.

2. The rugged protuberances or prominences of rocks.

"From crag to crag the signal flew."
Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, v. 9.

crag-and-tail, crag and tail, s.

Geol.: A crag, rock, or hill, with a precipitous face on one side and with an accumulation of boulders, gravel, mud, or similar detrital matter on the other. The Castle Rock at Edinburgh, Scotland, with its steep western face, is a "crag," and the eastward slope of the High Street and Canon-gate constitute the "tail."

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crag-built, a. Built on a crag.

crag-covered, a. Covered with steep, broken cliffs.

"But still I perceive an emotion the same
As I felt, when a boy, on the *crag-covered* wild."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; When I Roved a Young Highlander.

crag-platform, s. A standing place on a crag.

"A huge *crag-platform*, smooth as burnished brass,
I chose."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

cråg (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A south-country word for a small beer vessel.

"Then you'll have brewed if I don't fail
A very pretty *cråg* of ale."

Horner: Fleas' Burlesque, 1,722. (Halliwell: Contrib. to Bezicog.)

cråg (3), craig, *cragge, s. [Dut. *kraag*; Ger. *kragen*.]

1. The neck, the throat.

"Bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, ix.

2. The small end of a neck of mutton; the *scrag* (q. v.).

cråg (4), s. [Provenc. Eng. *crag*, a term used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, England, to designate masses of shelly sand used to fertilize soils deficient in calcareous matter. (*Lyell*.)]

Geol.: Four series of geological beds, all of Pleiocene age; the uppermost, the Norwich Crag, being newer, and the Red Crag and White or Coraline Crag being old Pleiocene. Of the latter age is a series of beds called Antwerp Crag.

cråg'-gëd, *craggid, *craggyd, a. [Eng. *crag*; -ed.]

1. Full of crags or steep, broken rocks; *craggy*.

"On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands."—*Crashaw*.

*2. Covered with knots or lumps; knotted.

"As knave wyth this *craggyd* knad hym kyiled."
Coventry Myst., p. 384.

cråg'-gëd-nëss, s. [Eng. *cragged*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *cragged*; *cragginess*.

"The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible."—*Brerewood*.

cråg'-gï-nëss, s. [Eng. *craggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *craggy* or abounding in crags.

"The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down."
—*Howell: Instruct. for Foraine Travel, p. 182.*

cråg'-gÿ, a. [Eng. *crag*; -y.] Full of or abounding with crags or steep, broken rocks and cliffs

"The rest was *craggy* cliff, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

cråg's-man, craigsman, s. [Eng. *crag* (1), s. and *man*.] One whose occupation, partly at least, is to climb crags and cliffs for the purpose of taking wild birds and their eggs; one skilled in climbing cliffs.

"I am more of a *craigsman* than to mind fire or water."
—*Scott: The Pirate, ch. iv.*

cräig, s. [CRAIG (3), s.] The neck, the throat.

"... as I hae dealt a' my life in halts, I think na muckle o' putting my *cräig* in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet."—*Scott: Waverley, ch. xxxix.*

craig-claith, craig-cloth, s. A neck-cloth.

craigh-ling, a. [An imitat. word.] Coughing.

cräik, v. i. [CRAIK (1), s.]

1. To cry like a hen; to clock.

"The cry' was so ngly of elfs, apes, and owles,
That geese and gaisling cries and *cräiks*."
Polwart: Watson's Coll., iii. 21-2.

2. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound.

"A pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, *cräiks* as is usuall with them; he being at dinner,—takes out his gun and fires at her, . . ."—*Law: Memorials, p. 230.*

cräll, s. [CREEL.]

crall-capon, s. A haddock dried without being split. (*Scotch*.)

"To angment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good *Crall-capon* holds, at which he rugs and gnaws."
Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 20.

***crake (1), s.** [CRACK, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A boast.

"Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes*,"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

2. *Old Ordn.*: A kind of great gun or cannon.

"The tothyr, *crakys* war off wer,
That thai befor herd neur er."

Barbour, xix. 399.

cräke (2), s. [Imitated from the cry of the bird.] A bird; the cornerake (q. v.).

crake-berry, s. *Empetrum nigrum*.

¶ *Portuguese Crake-berry: Corema alba. (Treas. of Bot.)*

cräke, v. i. & t. [CRACK, v.]

I. *Intrans.*: To boast, to bluster, to crack.

"Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

"Each man may *crake* of that which was his owne."

Mir. for Mag., p. 297.

II. *Transitive*:

1. To boast of, to vaunt, to puff.

"Bnt I write more than thou canst *crake* or cry."
Owen: Epigrams Englished, 1677.

2. To utter boastfully or vauntingly.

"To whom the boaster, that all knights did blot,
With prond disdain did scornful answer make:
And further did uncomely speeches *crake*."

Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 16.

***crä'-kër (1), s.** [CRACKER.] A boaster, a braggart.

"Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters."
Damon and Pythias, sign. E. iiiij.

crä'-kër (2), s. [Eng. *crake* (2), s.; -er.] The Cornerake.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, *craker*, cuckoo."—*Martin: St. Kilda, p. 26.*

cräm, *crammyn, *cremmyn, *cromme, v. t. & i. [A. S. *crammian*. Cogn. with Icel. *kremja*=to squeeze; Sw. *krama*; Dan. *kramme*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To stuff, press, or push in, so as to fill to overflowing; to crowd.

"Suffer us to famish, and their store-houses *crammed* with grain . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol. i. 1.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

"I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much . . ."—*Locke*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To thrust, to force.

"In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats."—*Swift*.

2. To puff out, to stuff.

"... *Cram* us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. To coach or prepare a pupil for an examination, by endeavoring to force into him in a short time sufficient superficial knowledge of the subjects required to enable him to pass.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To stuff one's self with food; to eat beyond satiety.

"Gluttony . . . with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder."

Milton: Comus, 779.

2. *Fig.*: To endeavor to force into one's self in a short time a sufficient knowledge of certain subjects to enable one's self to pass an examination.

"It was no use telling the Civil Service candidates they must not *cram*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

cräm, s. [CRAM, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The system of cramming for an examination; a coaching.

2. A *crammer*, a coach.

"It was a great thing on one side to be a good *cram* and on the other to take the *cram* well."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. A lie. (*Slang*.)

II. *Weaving*: A warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.

cräm'-bë (1), s. [Lat. *crambe*; Gr. *krambë*=cabbage, cole, kale.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants, family *Raphanidæ*. The plant is without valves, the upper joint globose, deciduous, bearing one pendulous seed upon a seed from the bottom of the cell, the lower joint resembling a pedicel. *Crambe maritima* is the Sea Kale. It is a glabrous plant with roundish, sinuated, waved, and toothed glaucous leaves and white flowers. It grows, though not very commonly, on sea-coasts or sandy or stony places. When cultivated and blanched, it is an excellent culinary vegetable. *C. tatarica* is the Tatar Kenyer or Tartar-bread of the Hungarians. It is eaten by them, peeled and sliced, with oil, vinegar, or salt, or sometimes is boiled.

cräm'-bī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *crambus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, the typical one of the group *Crambides* (q. v.). It consists of small moths, the wings of which appear ample during flight, but which when they are at rest are so closely folded around the body as to make the insect look almost tubular, and hide it from all but careful eyes.

They may be called grass-moths, for they frequent every variety of grassy places, flying from the ground at every step which the observer takes.

cräm'-bī-dës, s. pl. [Lat. *crambus* (q. v.), and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Entom.: A group of Moths, tribe *Pyrilidina*. There are four families: (1) *Eudoreidæ*, (2) *Galleridæ*, (3) *Phycidæ*, (4) *Crambidæ*. (*Stainton*.)

crämb'-līng, a. [A corruption of *scrambling*.] (For definition see etymology.)

crambling-rocket, s. A name given to (1) *Sisymbrium officinale*, (2) *Reseda lutea*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cräm'-bō, *cräm'-bë (2), s. [Etym. doubtful. *Mahn* compares *cramp*=difficult.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A game in which one person names a word, to which another endeavors to find a rhyme.

"Where every jovial tinker, for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to *crambe!* Give us drink."
Ben Jonson: The New Inn, i. 1.

2. A word rhyming with another suggested.

II. *Fig.*: A joke, a game.

crambo-clink, crambo-jingle, s. Rhymes, doggerel verses.

"A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*."

Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

cräm'-būs, s. [Gr. *krambos*, as adj.=dry, parched, shriveled; as subst.=a blight in fruit.]

Entomol.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family *Crambidæ* (q. v.). The perfect insects have simple antennæ and the labial palpi so long as to constitute a beak in front of the head. The larvae, which have sixteen legs, feed among moss in silken galleries. (*Stainton*.)



Crambus Radiellus.

crämmed, pa. par. or a. [CRAM, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Stuffed, filled to repletion.

2. *Fig.*: Coached up for an examination.

"The political and permanent officials of the country might be divided into two classes—the *crammed* and the *crammers*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

cräm'-mër, s. [Eng. *cram*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who crams or fills himself or anything to repletion.

2. *Fig.*: A contemptuous term applied by opponents to those private tutors who prepare students for competitive examinations.

"What was demanded was that these studies should be rescued from '*crammers*.' But what was a '*crammer*'? A professor was a person whose pay came to him irrespective of his exertions. A '*crammer*' was a teacher whose pay depended wholly on his exertions."—*Mr. Sedgwick: University Intelligence, Oxford, in London Times*.

cräm'-mīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRAM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of stuffing or filling anything to repletion.

2. The act of stuffing or eating to satiety.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The system or act of coaching for an examination.

2. The act of preparing for an examination with an examiner.

***cräm'-öl-šÿ, *cramoisie, *crammasy, *crammesy, a. & s.** [Fr. *cramoisi*.]

A. *As adj.*: Crimson.

"Item ane gowne of *crammasy* satyne heich nekkit with ane small vane of *crammasy* velvot lynit all through with *crammasy* velvot without hornis."—*Inventories A. (1539), p. 33.*

B. *As subst.*: Crimson cloth.

"In *crammesy* clede and granit violate."

Douglas: Virgil, 399, 20.

crämp, *crampe, s. & a. [O. H. Ger. *chrampho*; Old Fr. *crampe*; Sw. *kramp*; Dan. *krampe*.] [CLAMP.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A restraint, a hinderance, a restriction, a shackle.

"How does it grate upon his thankless ear,
Crippling his pleasures with the *crämp* of fear!"

Cowper: Trut

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A spasmodic contraction of some limb or muscle of the body, attended with pain and numbness. [SPASM.]

2. *Masonry*: A bar of iron with bent ends, used to unite adjacent blocks of stone in situations where they are exposed to wrenching, as in piers, wharves, lighthouses, breakwaters, &c. The stones in the Coliseum of Vespasian were united by bronze cramps. (*Knight*.) It is sometimes called also a CRAMPERN (q. v.).

3. *Carpentry*:

(1) A rectangular frame with a tightening screw, by which carpenters compress the joints of frame-work, as in making doors and other panel-work, and for other purposes. Its purpose is somewhat similar to that of a clamp.

(2) A bench-hook or holdfast.

4. *Boot-making*: A piece of board, shaped like the front of a boot, over which leather is bent to form the upper of a boot or shoe. (*Knight*.) [CRIMP.]

5. *Falconry*: A disease to which hawks are subject from cold, which affects their wings.

B. *As adj.*: Difficult, knotty, obscure, crabbed.

cramp-bark, s. The popular name given in the United States to *Viburnum oxycoccus*, an antispasmodic plant.

cramp-bone, s. The patella of a sheep, so called from its supposed efficacy in preserving the bearer from cramp.

cramp-drill, s. A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In one example the feed-screw is in the lower member of the cramp-frame, and in the other one it is in the upper portion and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle which rotates within it. (*Knight*.)

cramp-fish, **cramp fish**, s.

Ichthy.: A name for a kind of Ray, the *Torpedo vulgaris*, capable of giving a shock tending to produce numbness in the part of the human body through which it is sent. It is called also the Old British Torpedo, the Numb-fish, the Wrymouth, the Electric Ray, and the Cramp Ray. (*Yarrell*.)

cramp-iron, s.

Masonry: An iron binding two stones together in a course. It has usually turned-over ends which penetrate the respective ash-lars. [CRAMPERN.]

cramp-joint, s. One in which the parts are bound together by locking-bars.

cramp-ray, **cramp ray**, s. The same as CRAMP-FISH (q. v.).

cramp ring, s. A ring worn as a preservative against cramp. Such rings were solemnly consecrated or blessed by the kings of England on Good-Friday.

"I, Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,
Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest *cramp ring*."
Ordinary (O. Pl.), x. 250.

cramp-stone, s. A stone carried about as a preservative against cramp. Such stones are said to have been first used about the middle of the eleventh century.

"A *cramp-stone*, as I take it,
Were very useful." *Massinger: The Picture*, v. 1.

crämp, v. t. [CRAMP, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To affect with cramp.

"When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd* . . ."
Dryden: Virgil.

2. To bind, fasten, or confine with cramp-irons.

II. Figuratively:

1. To confine, to narrow down.

"There shall each poet share and trim,
Stretch, *cramp*, or lop the verse's limb."
Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem, 1.

2. To hinder or restrain in growth, progress, or action.

"He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity."—*South: Sermons*.

3. To bind or unite together.

"The diversified but connected fabric of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts . . ."
—*Burke: Speech at Bristol* (1780).

crämped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRAMP, v.]

crämp-ërn, s. [Eng. *cramp*, and *iron*.] The same as CRAMP, s., II. 2 (q. v.), and CRAMP-IRON (q. v.).

crämp-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CRAMP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of fastening or holding with cramp-irons.

***crämp-ish**, ***crampyssh**, v. t. [Eng. *cramp*.] To cramp, to contract.

"She . . . *crampisheth* her limmes cokedly."
Chaucer: Queen Anelida, 174.

crämp-it, **crämp-ët**, ***cramp-bit**, s. [Gael. *crampaid*.]

1. A cramping-iron. (*Scotch*.)

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

"With *crampets* on our feet, and clubs in hand."

Muses' Threnodie, p. 149.

3. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the *crampit* are enamelled blew, . . ."
—*Inventories*, p. 341.

4. An iron spike driven in a wall for supporting anything.

5. The iron guard at the end of a staff.

crämp-ôn, **crämp-pôon**, s. [Fr. *crampon*.]

1. *Bot.*: An adventitious root, serving as a fulcrum or support.

2. *Mech.*: A clutch formed like a pair of calipers, used in raising objects.

"Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan."—*Howell: Parly. of Beasts*, p. 7.

3. *Mil.*: Iron spikes worn on the boots, to assist the foothold in climbing the slopes of earthworks.

crämp-ôn-êe, *a.* [Fr. *cramponné*, *pa. par.* of *cramponner* = to fix with a cramp.]

Her.: An epithet for a cross that has at each end a cramp or crampon.

crämp-pôon, s. [CRAMPON.]

crämp-y, *a.* [Eng. *cramp*; -y.]

1. Suffering from or afflicted with cramp.

2. Causing or producing cramp.

crân, **crane**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A sufficient quantity of unsalted herrings to fill a barrel. (*Scotch*.)

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per *crane* (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net."—*P. Vig. Lewis Statist. Acc.*, xix. 282. (*Jamieson*.)

crân-age (age as *ig*), s. [Low Lat. *cranagium*.]

1. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. (*Cowel*.)

2. Money paid for the use of a crane.

"To this objection it might serve for a full answer, that there are other duties than customs and subsidies due upon the landing of wares; for example, wharfage, *cranage*, scavage, and such like."—*State Trials; The Great Cause of Impositions*, an. 1606.

crân-bër-rÿ, **crâne-bër-rÿ**, s. [Eng. *crane*, and *berry*.]

I. Singular:

1. (Of the form *cranberry*): A plant, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, having also the book-name of the Marsh Whortleberry. It has a filiform stem, ovate evergreen leaves, glaucous beneath, their margin revolute and entire; a terminal single-flowered peduncle, a four-parted revolute corolla, and a berry of a bright roseate hue. It is found in bogs. The berries are used for preserves and pies. The deeply divided revolute segments of the corolla have led Richard and other botanists to separate the species from *Vaccinium* and call it *Oxycoccus palustris*.

¶ (1) *American Cranberry*: *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, or *Oxycoccus macrocarpus* or *macrocarpa*. It is found through a great part of North America. The berries are largely exported.

(2) *Tasmanian Cranberry*: An epacrid (*Astroloma humifusum*). It has scarlet blossoms and a green, whitish, or slightly reddish fruit, about the size of a currant; this consists of a viscid, apple-flavored pulp, inclosing a large seed.

II. Pl. (Cranberries):

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Vacciniaceæ (q. v.).

cranberry-gatherer, s. An implement shaped like a rake, and adapted to catch below the berries on the stalk, and collect them in a bag or box attached to the rake-head.

cranberry tart, s. A tart made of cranberries. [CRANBERRY, I. 1.]

***crânçe** (1), s. [O. Fr. *cren* = a breach, cleft.] A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows.

crânçe (2), s. [O. Fr. *crans*.]

1. *Naut.*: Any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of a bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

2. *Fabric*: Probably some stuff made of hair.

***crânçh**, v. t. [CRAUNCH.]

" . . . but she can *cranch*

A sack of small coal

B. *Jonson: Magn. Lady*.

***crânck**, ***cränk**, *a.* [CRANK, *a.*] Lively, active, spirited.

crâne (1), s. [A. S. *cran*, *crano*, *cræn*; Sw. *kрана*, *trane*; Dan. *trane* (the bird), *krane* (the machine); Dut. & Low Ger. *kraan*; H. Ger. *kranich*; Corn., Wel., & Arm. *garan*; Fr. *grue*; Sp. *grua*, *grulla*; Port. *grou*; Ital. *grua*, *gru*; Lat. *grus*; Gr. *geranos* = (1) a crane (the bird); (2) a crane for lifting weights . . . from the root *geran*.]

1. *Ornithology and Ordinary Language*:

(1) *Sing.*: Any bird of the genus *Grus*, or the family Gruidæ (q. v.). The Common Crane is *Grus cinerea*. The tip of the bill is horn-colored, its middle part greenish-black, the base reddish. The top of the head, which is naked, is of a red color; the plumage in general is an ashy-gray; the throat, neck, and occiput darker; the feet black—length 3 feet 8 in. to 3 feet 10 in. It is a grallatorial bird, frequenting marshes, but has certain affinities to the Rasores. It is a migratory bird, in winter living in India, Egypt, and other warm countries of the Old World, and in summer migrating to the North. In these passages it flies, generally by night, high in air, in a large wedge-formed flock, led by a single leader, or in long lines, and with discordant cries. These movements attracted the notice of the ancient classic writers. Where it breeds, which is in the north of Europe and Siberia, the nest is among rushes, or even on the walls of unfrequented houses. The eggs, two in number, are pale bluish-green, with brown markings. [GRUS, GRUIDÆ.]

"Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter."—*Isa. xxxviii. 14*.

(2) *Pl.*: The birds of the genus *Grus*, or the sub-family Gruinæ, or the family Gruidæ (q. v.).

"That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*."—*Milton*.

2. *Astron.*: A small southern constellation, one of the twenty-seven introduced by Lacaille. It figures as *Grus*, the Crane.

3. *Mech.*: A machine for hoisting and lowering heavy weights. It consists of a vertical post or frame, which is rotatable on its axis, and a jib or projecting arm over which the chain or rope passes on its way from the winch at the foot of the post to the load to be lifted.

"In case the mold about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*."—*Mortimer*.

"Then commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *crane*."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

¶ The projecting arm or beam of a crane is the *jib*. The post and *jib* collectively are sometimes known as the *gibbet*. The diagonal is the *stay*.

4. *Nautical*:

(1) A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck.

(2) A projecting bracket to support spars, &c.

5. *Engin.*: An overhanging tube for supplying a tender with water; a water-crane.

6. *Lapid.*: A contrivance to hold a stone, and present it to the slicer of the lapidary. It consists of a clamp which moves horizontally, having its bearings on a vertical post rising from the bench of the lapidary. A weighted string is attached to the lever-arm, and keeps the stone constantly pressed up against the slicer. [SLICER.]

7. *Comm.*: A machine for weighing goods, on the principle of the crane.

8. *Domestic*: An iron arm or beam fixed to the back of a fireplace, and used for suspending pots, kettles, &c., on.

9. *Dist.*: A siphon, or bent tube, used for drawing liquors out of a cask.

*10. *Old War.*: A kind of balista, or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

¶ (1) *Crowned Cranes*:

Ornith. (Pl.): The African Cranes of the genus *Balearica*.

(2) *Derrick Crane*:

Machin.: A form of crane having spars for jib and post. [DERRICK.]

(3) *Gigantic Cranes*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the Adjutants, which are not of the family Gruidæ, but are Ardeidæ (Herons) of the sub-family Ciconinæ (Storks).

(4) *Numidian Crane*:

Ornith.: The Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

(5) *Stanley Cranes*:

Ornith., &c.: East Indian cranes of the genus *Anthropoides*.

(6) *True Cranes*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family Gruinæ.

crane-fly, s.

1. *Sing.*: Any two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or the family Tipulidæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Crane-flies*): The genus *Tipula* or the family Tipulidæ. The typical species is what is popularly known as Daddy Long-legs.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crane-like, *a.* Like a crane; long-necked.

crane-necked, *a.* Long-necked.

crâne, *v. i. & t.* [CRANE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To stretch out one's neck like a crane; to stare.

***B. Trans.**: To raise, to lift.

crāneš'-bīll, **crane's-bill**, *s.* [Eng. *crane's*, and *bill*.]

I. Bot., &c.:

1. *Sing.* (Of the two forms): A general English name for the species of *Geranium*.

"Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?"—*Black: Advent. of a Phaeton*, ch. xx. (Davies.)

2. *Pl.* (Of the form *Crane's-bills*): The name given by Lindley to the order *Geraniaceae* (*q. v.*).

† *Crowfoot Crane's-bill*: [So called from the form of the leaves.] *Geranium pratense*.

II. Surg. (Of the form *Crane's-bill*): A pair of long-nosed pincers.

crāng, *s.* [Dut. *kreng*=a carcass.] The carcass of a whale. [KRANG.]

***crān'-gle**, *v. t.* [CRANKLE, CRINKLE.] To twist, to curl.

crāng'-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *krangōn*=a shrimp, a prawn, or some similar animal.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Crangonidae (*q. v.*).

crāng'-ōn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crangon*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of macrourous (long-tailed) Crustaceans. The internal antennæ are inserted in the same line as the external ones, the first joint of the latter having a large oval or triangular appendage. The front pair of feet are terminated by a monodactylous hand or subcheliform extremity. [CRANGON.]

crā'-nī-ā, *s.* [Low Lat. *cranium* (*q. v.*)] [CRANIUM.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Craniidae. The shell is smooth or radiately striated, the umbo of the dorsal valve subcentral; that of the ventral valve subcentral, marginal, or prominent and cap-like, with an obscure triangular area traversed by a central line. Five recent species are known from Spitzbergen, Britain, the Mediterranean, India, and New South Wales; thirty-seven fossil have been found from the Lower Silurian onward till now. The range of the former is to 150 fathoms.

crā'-nī-ā-dæ, **crā'-nī-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crania*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Mollusks, class Brachiopoda. The shell, which is punctate, is orbicular, calcareous, and hingeless, attached by the umbo or by the whole breadth of the ventral valve, rarely free; the dorsal valve is limpet-like, the disk with four large muscular impressions, and digitated vascular ones. Only known genus, *Crania* (*q. v.*).

crā'-nī-ā-l, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cranialis*, from *cranium* (*q. v.*), and suff. *-alis*.] Pertaining or relating to the cranium (*q. v.*). Thus there are a cranial cavity, a cranial flexus, cranial arteries, nerves, ganglia, and sinuses.

crā-nīch'-ī-dæ (*ch* guttural), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cranichis* (*q. v.*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neottieæ.

crā'-nīch'-īs (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gr. *kranos*=a helmet, which the flower somewhat resembles, and *ichis*, an arbitrarily formed suffix (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cranichidae (*q. v.*). The flowers are inconspicuous. The genus is somewhat large. The species are natives of America.

crā'-nī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [CRANIADÆ.]

crā'-nī-ō, *in compos.* [Lat. *crani(um)*; *o* connective.] Pertaining or related to the cranium and also to some other part.

cranio-facial, *a.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. Thus there is a cranio-facial axis formed by certain bones.

cranio-vertebral, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the cranium and to the vertebrae.

crā-nī-ōg'-nō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *gnōmē*=the means of knowing, a mark, a token, . . . the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind, . . . judgment, opinion.] The science founded on knowledge of the peculiarities of the cranium in different individuals or races.

crā'-nī-ōid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crania* (*q. v.*), and Gr. *eidos*= . . . form.]

Zoöl.: Resembling the mollusks of the genus *Crania*; pertaining to the family Craniadæ.

crā-nī-ō-lār'-ī-ā, *s.* [Dimin. of Low Lat. *cranium*=a skull, which the capsules somewhat resemble, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliads, tribe Pedaleæ. The fleshy sweet root of *Craniolaria annua*, a West Indian plant, when dry is said to be a bitter cooling medicine. Moreover, it is preserved in sugar as a delicacy.

crān-ī-ōl-ōg'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *craniolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to the science of craniology (*q. v.*).

crā-nī-ōl-ōg'-īst, *s.* [Eng. *craniolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies the science of craniology (*q. v.*).

crā-nī-ōl-ōg'-ý, *s.* [Fr. *craniologie*; Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *logos*= . . . a discourse.] A scientific study of the cranium. It is generally held to be the same as Phrenology (*q. v.*), but the examination of the cranium is an essential part of anatomy, altogether independent of the inferences with regard to the mental proclivities which may be deduced from it. The comparison of different crania is also essential to ethnology and archaeology.

crā-nī-ōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the sizes of skulls. Dr. Morton gives the following as the average result of numerous measurements of skulls:

European	87 cubic inches.
Malay	85 " "
Negro	83 " "
Mongol	82 " "
Ancient Egyptian . .	80 " "
American	79 " "
Ancient Peruvian 75 to 79	" "

Professor Huxley says that the most capacious European skull has a capacity of 114 cubic inches; the smallest, 55 inches. Schaaffhausen finds Hindoo skulls of 46 cubic inches.

crā-nī-ō-mēt'-rī-āl, *a.* [Eng. *craniometr(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to craniometry (*q. v.*).

crā-nī-ōm'-ēt-rý, *s.* [Fr. *craniométrie*.] [CRANIOMETER.] The measurement of the cranium.

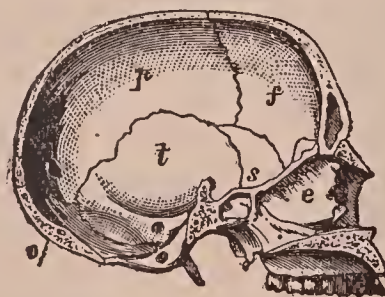
"In connexion with the author's own special study of craniometry."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

crā-nī-ōs'-cōp-īst, *s.* [Eng. *cranoscop(y)*; *-ist*.] One proficient in, or at least who studies craniology (*q. v.*).

crā-nī-ōs'-cōp-ý, *s.* [French *cranoscopie*; Gr. *kranion*=the skull, and *skopeō*=to look at or after a thing.] The examination of the cranium for scientific purposes.

crā'-nī-ūm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. *kranion*=the skull.]

Anat.: The bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain. The cranium and the face taken together constitute the skull. In shape it is spheroidal, a form which offers the greatest resistance to external violence. This strength is increased by the compound structure of the cranial bones, which, as a rule, are in two tables, the one external, the other internal. The cranium is composed of eight bones: one, the occipital bone, two parietal, one frontal,



Cranium.

<i>o.</i> Occipital.	<i>p.</i> Parietal.	<i>f.</i> Frontal.
<i>t.</i> Temporal.	<i>s.</i> Sphenoid.	<i>e.</i> Ethmoid.

and two temporal bones, with the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones. The principal part of the vault of the cranium is formed by the parietal bones, which rest upon the wings of the sphenoid and upon the

temporal bones: these so overlap the lower parts of the parietal bones, as to prevent them starting out; in fact, they operate in the same way as the tie-beams in the roofs of houses.

"That substances and modes of every kind
Are mere impressions on the passive mind;
And he that splits his *cranium*, breaks at most
A fancied head against a fancied post."

Cowper: *Anti-Thelyphthora*.

crānk, ***cranke**, *s.* [An original English root, of which other languages have only less distinct traces: the original form was *krank*=to bend, to twist. Cf. Dut. *kronkel*=a rumple, a wrinkle; *kronkeln*=to rumple, to wrinkle, to bend, to turn to wind. (*Skeat*.)] [CRANK, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.* (Of a material body, as a planet, &c.):

1. A turn, winding, or revolution.

"So likewise grim Sir Saturne oft doth spare
His sterne aspect, and calme his crabbed looks.
So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crookes."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 52.

2. In the same sense as B.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Any turn, revolution, or vicissitude.

"Through the *cranks* and offices of man."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, i. 1.

2. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing in any manner the form or meaning of a word; a pun.

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles."
Milton: *L'Allegro*, 27.

3. A vagary; a fanciful freak; any strange or abnormal action caused by an unbalanced, unsteady or distempered mind.

"Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*."
Carlyle.

B. Technically:

1. *Machinery:*

(1) An arm (called the web) at right angles to an axis, by which motion is imparted thereto or received therefrom. The crank on the axis of a grindstone or a fanning-mill is a familiar instance. The crank is also a valued device in converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion, or conversely. An example of the former is found in the saw-mill; of the latter, in the steam-engine. Watt is the inventor of the latter application of it. The crank was first used in connection with steam-navigation by William Symington, in 1802, on his second steam-boat, the "Charlotte Dundas." The crank was fixed on the paddle-shaft of the stern-wheel which impelled the vessel, and was worked from the piston-rod by means of a connecting-rod. Since then the crank has superseded the sun-and-planet wheel motion and all other devices for producing rotary motion in the steam-engine. The bell-crank, so called from its frequent use in bell-hanging, is only used to change the direction of a reciprocating motion. A two-throw or three-throw crank-shaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft.

(2) A contrivance used for labor in prisons, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steamer, which the prisoner has to turn with a handle in a box more or less filled with gravel.

2. *Naut.*: Iron braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters.

3. *Mining*: That part of the axle of the fly which is bent into three knees, or right angles, and three projecting parts; one of the parts is parallel to the axis, and has the upper part of the crank-hook colored round it. (*Weale*.)

crānk, ***cranck**, ***cranke**, *a. & s.* [Icel. *krankr*=sick, ill; Dut. & Ger. *krank*.] [CRANK, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Sick, ill.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; cranky.

"In the case of the Austrian Empire the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State."—*London Times*.

*3. Lively, merry, brisk, active, sprightly.

"He, who was a little before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranke* and lustie."—*Udall Mark ii.*

*4. Strong, mighty.

"Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall."
Longfellow: *The Building of the Ship*.

†5. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cranky.

II. *Naut.*: Liable to upset; an epithet for a vessel when she cannot bear her sail, or when her floor is so narrow that she cannot be brought on the ground without danger.

"In plying down the river, the *Resolution* was found to be very *crank*, which made it necessary to put into Sheerness in order to remove this evil, by making some alteration in her upper works."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. iii, bk. i, ch. i.

B. As substantive:

1. A sick person.

"... some notable examples of such counterfeit cranks, and every village almost will yield abundant testimonies amongst us; we have Dummerers, Abraham-men," &c.—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 159.

2. One whose habitual conduct is out of the common course, or at variance with that which is usual to persons of well-balanced minds; a crack-brained fanatic or visionary; one given to fanciful and impracticable projects; a monomaniac.

crank-axle, s.

1. *Vehicles*: An axle bent down between the wheels, in order to lower the bed of the wagon and make loading more easy.

2. *Steam-engine*: The driving-axle to which are connected the piston-rods of a locomotive engine. This is the usual English form; in America we connect to wrists on the drive-wheels. (*Knight*.)

crank-bird, s. A name sometimes given to the Lesser Spotted Wood-pecker (*Picus minor*).

crank-brace, s. The usual form of brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated.

crank-hatches, s. Hatches for covering the cranks of the engines within steamboats.

crank-hook, s. The bar connecting the treadle and crank in the common foot-lathe.

crank-pin, s. A pin connecting the ends of a double crank or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it is for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod.

crank-puller, s. A machine for pulling the crank off an axle or shaft. (*Knight*.)

crank-shaft, s. A shaft driven by a crank, such as that of the grindstone.

crank-wheel, s. A wheel having a wrist to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached, and acting as a crank, while the peripheral portion may act as a fly-wheel, or may constitute a pulley or a traction-wheel. (*Knight*.)

***crānk, v. i. & t. [CRANK, a.]**

1. *Intrans.*: To run in and out, to wind and turn, to dodge.

"He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

2. *Trans.*: To shackle; to apply the hob or hamstring to a horse.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankit* before and kicked behind."—*Perils of Man*, i. 267.

crānked, a. [Eng. *crank*; -ed.] Having a bend or turn.

cranked tool, s.

Iron-turning: A tool which is made to embrace the rest, by which it is prevented from slipping away from the work. A pin is inserted in one of the holes in the rest, to prevent the escape of the tool sideways. The direct penetration is obtained by depressing the handle; the lateral motion by rotating the tool by its transverse handle, which may be a hand-vise temporarily screwed upon the shaft, or a shoulder-rest handle. (*Knight*.)

crānk'-īng, pr. par. or a. [CRANK, v.]

crān'-kle, v. t. & i. [A freq. form from *crank*, v. (q. v.)]

1. *Trans.*: To break into turns or angles; to bend, to wind.

"Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

2. *Intrans.*: To bend, to turn, to twist, to wind.

"Now on along the *crankling* path do keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way."
Drayton: The Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

crān'-kle, s. [CRANKLE, v.] A bend, a turn, a twist, a winding; an angular prominence.

***crān'-kled, a.** [Eng. *crankl(e)*; -ed.] Bent, twisted, turned.

***crān'-klīng, pr. par. or a.** [CRANKLE, v.] Twisting, bending, turning, winding.

"Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor *crankling* nooks as she."
Drayton: Polyolbion, § 7.

crānk'-ness, s. [Eng. *crank*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Health, vigor.

2. *Naut.*: A disposition to overset.

***crānk'-oūs, a.** [Eng. *crank*; -ous.] Fretful, irritable, captious, cranky.

"This while she's been in *crankous* mood,
Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

crānk'-y, a. [Eng. *crank*; -y.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Irritable, whimsical, fidgety.

"What a *cranky* old brute."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvii.

2. *Naut.*: Liable to be overset; crank.

†crān'-nied, a. [Eng. *cranny*; -ed.] Full of crannies or chinks.

†crān'-nōg, crān'-nōge, s. [Ir.]

Archæol.: A fortified lake dwelling, of which many are to be found in Ireland. They are supposed to have been formed about the ninth or tenth century.

"The *crannogs* or lake dwellings."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 30, 1880, p. 564.

crān'-nŷ, *crany, s. [Fr. *cran*=a notch, and Eng. dimin. suff. -y; Lat. *crena*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crevice, a chink, a small or narrow opening or fissure; a corner, a hole.

"In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *crannies*."—*Dryden*.

2. *Glass-making*: A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

crān'-nŷ, a. [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with *crank* (q. v.)] Pleasant, brisk, jovial.

†crān'-nŷ, v. i. [CRANNY, s.]

1. To be or become full of crannies or chinks, to crack, to open.

"The ground did *cranny* everywhere."—*Golding*.

2. To haunt or frequent crannies; to pass through crannies.

cran-reuch, s. [Gael. *crantarach*.] Hoar-frost.

"To thole the winter's sleety drizzle,
An' *cranreuch* could!"

Burns: To a Mouse.

crān'-tar'-ā, crān'-tar'-rā, s. [Gael. from *crann*=cross, and *tair*=shame. So called because to neglect it was regarded as shameful.] The fiery cross sent round to summon the Highlanders to rise.

crān'-tēr, s. *pl.* **crān'-tēr-ēs.** [Gr. *krantēs*=to perfect.] A wisdom tooth; one of the *dentes sapientæ*. So called because their presence is necessary to a perfect denture.

***crānts, *crance, s.** [Ger. *kranz*; Sw. & Dut. *kranz*; O. Dut. *kranz*.] A garland, a wreath.

"Yet here she is allowed her virgin *crants*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

crāp (1), v. t. [Flem. *kroppen*.] To stuff, to fill.

***crāp (2), v. t.** [CROP.] To crop, to lop.

"Fu' vogie, an' fu' blythe to *crap*
The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap."
Ferguson: Poems, ii. 32.

crāp, s. [CROP.]

1. A crop. (*Scotch*.)

2. The top of anything.

† *Crap and root*: Wholly entirely, every bit.

"And ye may mind, I tauld you *crap and root*
Fan I came here." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 30.

crap-leather, s. Leather made from thin cow-hides. Used for pumps and light shoes.

***crāp-āude, *crapawte, *crepawde, *crepawnde, s.** [O. Fr. *crapaut*; Fr. *crapaud*=a toad.] The stone chelonitis, or toad-stone (q. v.). [BU-FONITE.]

"*Crapaude*, a precious name—*crapaudine*."—*Palsgrave*.

crāp'-āu-dīne, s. & a. [Fr.]**A. As substantive:**

1. *Arch.*: A pivot.

2. *Ferriery*: An ulcer on the coronet of a horse.

B. As adjective:

Arch.: Moving or turning on pivots top and bottom (applied to doors).

crāpe, s. [Fr. *crêpe*; O. Fr. *crêpe*=curled, frizzled, crisp; Lat. *crispus*=crisp (q. v.).]

Fabric: A gauzy fabric made of raw silk, and woven without crossing. Uncolored, or gaily dyed, it is a rich shawl-stuff. Colored black and crimped, it is a mourning-goods. Smooth crape is used in ecclesiastical habits of a certain order, not quite so elevated as the cambric lawn of a bishop. Silk intended for crisp crape is more twisted than that for the smooth. The twist of the thread, especially that of the warp, is what gives the wrinkled appearance to the goods when taken out of the loom. Aërophanes and gauze are goods of a similar description, either white or colored. Crape is said to have been made by Ste. Badour, Queen of France, A. D. 680. It was first made at Boulogne. (*Knight*.)

crape-fish, s. Codfish salted and pressed hard.

crape-morette, s.

Fabric: A gauzy woolen fabric of fine texture, the warp being light and open, and the weft relatively heavy and fleecy. Made either white or colored.

crāpe, v. t. [Fr. *crêper*.] [CRAPE, s.] To frizzle, to curl, to form into ringlets.

"The hour . . . for curling and *craping* the hair."
—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 29. (*Davies*.)

crāped, pa. par. or a. [CRAPE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Dressed in crape.

crāp'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRAPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of frizzling, curling, or crinkling.

craping-machine, s. A machine by which silk is craped, i. e., crinkled.

***crāp'-le, s.** [A variant of *grapple* (q. v.).] A claw. [CRAPPLE.]

"Soone as they did the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 40.

crāp'-nel, s. [A variant of *grapnel* (q. v.).] A grapnel, hook, or drag.

***crappe (pl. *crappes), s.** [Low Lat. *crappæ*.] Refuse corn, chaff.

"*Crappe* or gropys of corne. *Acus, criballum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***crap'-ple, v. t.** [GRAPPLE.] To grapple, to claw.

craps, s. A game of chance much in vogue among the negroes of this country, by whom it is said to have been invented. It is played with two dice and the object is to duplicate an initial throw before seven is cast. To throw seven or eleven at first cast is also a winning coup.

crāp'-u-lā, s. [Lat.] Crapulence.

"The drunkard now supinely snores,
His load of ale sweats thro' his pores,
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find,
A *crapula* remains behind."

Cotton: Night Quatrains.

crāp'-u-lēnce, s. [Lat. *crapula*.] A surfeit or sickness from over-indulgence; drunkenness.

crāp'-u-lēnt, a. [Fr. *crapulant*, pr. par. of *crapuler*=to indulge to excess.]

1. Surfeited with excess or intemperance; drunk.

2. Noted for intemperance; given up to excess.

***crāp'-u-lēnt'-al, adj.** [Eng. *crapulent*; -al.] Caused by intemperance.

"The aforesaid *crapulent* all hurts."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 46.

crāp'-y, a. [Eng. *crap(e)*; -y.] Of the nature of or resembling crape.

***crāre, *crayer, s.** [O. Fr. *craier*.] [CRAY.] A kind of coasting vessel, now disused.

"... what coast thy sluggish *crare*

Might easiliest harbor in?"

Shakesp.: Cymb., iv. 2.

***crāse, v. t. & i.** [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kråse*.]

1. *Trans.*: To break to pieces.

"Thus was youre *crasid*."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 6.

2. *Intrans.*: To be broken to pieces.

"The cablys *crasen*."—*Hartshorne: Metr. Tal's*, p. 128.

crāsh, *crasche, *craschyn, *crasshe, v. t. & i. [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kråse*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To break to pieces.

2. To dash together violently, so as to cause a loud noise.

"He shak't his head, and *crasht* his teeth for ire,
His lips breath'd wrath, eyes sparkled shining fire."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. vii., s. 42.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a loud dashing or crashing noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

"... and soon roofs were blazing and walls *crashing* in every part of the city."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To pass with violence.

"That *crash'd* through the brain of the infidel,
Round he spun, and down he fell."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

crāsh (1), s. [CRASH, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A loud sudden noise, as of many things broken at the same time.

"Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table; I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did."—*Pope*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The failure or bankruptcy of a large business undertaking.

(2) An entertainment.

"The blades that want *crash*,
Have credit for *crash*,
They'l have sack whatever it cost um."
Wit's Recreation, 1654. (*Nares*.)

crāsh (2), s. [Lat. *crassus*=thick; Fr. *crasse*.]

Fabric: A heavy, coarse, plain, or twilled linen toweling or packing cloth.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exi t. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = şel. del

crashed, *pa. par. or a.* [CRASH, *v.*]

crashed-sugar, *s.* [CRUSHED-SUGAR.]

crash'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRASH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A loud noise, as of many things broken at one time; a crash.

crā'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *krasis*=a mixing, from *kerannymi*=to mix.]

1. *Med.:* The mixture of the constituents of any kind, especially of the blood; temperature, constitution.

"A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis* and constitution of the blood and spirits."—*South.*

2. *Gram.:* The contracting of two vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong; synæresis.

crās'-pē-dā, *s.* [Gr. *kraspeda*, pl. of *kraspedon*=the edge, border, or margin of anything.]

Zoöl.: Long, puckered, and convoluted cords, charged with thread cells, bordering the margin of the mesentery in many sea-anemones.

crās-pēd-ō-čeph'-al-ūs, *s.* [Greek *kraspedon* (CRASPEDA), and *kephalē*=the head.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Serpents, family Crotalidæ (Rattlesnakes). In place of the rattle of the typical Crotalus there is only a spine. *Craspedocephalus lanceolatus* is a very venomous snake, infesting the cane-fields of the West Indies. It is sometimes six to seven feet long. (Dallas.)

crās-pē-dō'-tā, *s. pl.* [CRASPEDOTE.]

Zoöl.: The Naked-eyed Medusæ.

crās'-pē-dōte, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kraspedō*=to furnish with a border, to edge.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Naked-eyed Medusæ.

B. As subst.: Any animal belonging to the Naked-eyed Medusæ.

crāss, *a.* [Lat. *crassus*=thick, dense.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of material things:* Thick, coarse; not fine or fine.

"... a *crass* and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

2. *Of immaterial things, as the intellect, &c.:* Dull, stupid, obtuse, gross, not refined.

"... more *crass* or corporeal cogitations, . . ."—*Cudworth: Immutability, bk. iv., ch. i.*

II. Bot.: Thicker than what is usual in similar cases. The normal state of leaves is to be papery, that of cotyledons is to be of thicker and more fleshy texture: the latter may be called *crass*. (Lindley.)

crās'-sa-mēnt, ***crassiment**, *s.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, from *crassus*=thick.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickness, coarseness.

"... all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 179.

2. *Med.:* [CRASSAMENTUM.]

crās-sa-mēn'-tūm, *s.* [Lat.=the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, the lees.]

Anat.: The thicker part of the blood, a red mass of corpuscles cemented together by fibrine so as to form a red consistent mass.

"When blood is drawn from a vein, and allowed to rest, it speedily separates into a solid portion, the *crassamentum*, or clot, and a fluid portion, the serum."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 37.

crās-sa-tēl'-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus*=thick.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is solid, ventricose, attenuated behind, smooth or concentrically furrowed, the pallial line simple, the hinge teeth 1 or 2, the lateral teeth 0 or 1, the adductor impressions deep and rounded, the animal with the mantle lobes united only by the branchial septum. Thirty-four recent species are known from Australia, New Zealand, India, Brazil, &c.; sixty-four fossil species have been found, the latter from the Neocomian onward. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

crās'-sī-mēnt, *s.* [CRASSAMENT.]

crās'-sī-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *crassitudo*, from *crassus*=thick, coarse.]

1. *Of solids:* Thickness, grossness, coarseness.

"They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of liquids:* Density.

"The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, and cast into it, have been borne up, and not sunk."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

***crāss'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *crass*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *crass*, gross, or coarse; grossness, coarseness, obtuseness.

"The ethereal body contracts *crassness* and impurity by the same degrees as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 118.

crās'-sul-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus*=thick. So named from the thickness of the fleshy leaves and stems.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, the typical one of the order Crassulaceæ and tribe Crassuleæ. Calyx five-parted, much shorter than the corolla; petals five, stellate, spreading; stamens five, with awl-shaped filaments; five short ovate scales present; carpels, five, many-seeded. The species, which are fifty or more, are mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves of *Crassula tetragona*, boiled in milk, are used in South Africa as a remedy for dysentery.

crās-sū-lā'-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *crassul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: House-leeks. An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of succulent herbs or shrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and no stipules, flowers usually in sessile, often unilateral cymes. Sepals 3 to 20, more or less united at the base, petals inserted in the bottom of the calyx distinct or united into a monopetalous corolla; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many; a hypogynous ovule at the base of each carpel. Fruct of several follicles, opening by the suture, or a several-celled capsule opening at the back. Seeds variable in number. Lindley estimated the known species at 450.

crās-sū-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *crassul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.] A tribe of Crassulaceæ.

***crās-tin-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *crastinus*=belonging to to-morrow; *cras*=to-morrow.] Procrastination, delay.

***crās'-tīn-ō**, *s.* [Lat. *crastinus*.]

Law: To-morrow, the morrow; a term used in regard to the return-day of writs.

crā-tæg'-in, *s.* [Class. Lat. *cratæg(us)*; and Eng. suff. -*in*.]

Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance obtained from the fresh-branch bark of the White-thorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

crā-tæg'-gūs, *s.* [Lat. *cratægus*, *cratægus*; Gr. *krataigos*, *krataigōn*=a kind of flowering thorn, *Cratægus azarolla*, or *Pyrus terminalis* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Pomaceæ. Calyx segments short and acute, petals large and roundish, styles 1 to 5, fruit oval or round, concealing the upper end of the cells, which are long. It differs from the genus *Pyrus* in containing a variable number of stones, and from the medlar by having the fruit closed. The genus contains about eighty well-marked species and varieties, occurring in the temperate parts of both hemispheres. *Cratægus Oxyacantha* is the Hawthorn, or May. It is a European thorn. [HAWTHORN.] The Oriental species have heavy leaves, large fragrant flowers, and large, succulent, somewhat angular fruit; those of America are often very spinous. Finally, some species of the genus—viz., *C. mexicana* and *C. pyracantha*—are evergreens.

crā-tæg'-vā, *s.* [Named after Cratævus, a Greek botanist who lived in the time of Hippocrates—i. e., about 430 B. C.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Caparidaceæ, tribe Cappareæ. Leaves trifoliate, flowers in cymes, sepals four, petals four, unguiculate; stamens 8 to 28; berry stalked, between oval and globose; within pulpy. *Cratæva gynandra* is the Garlic Pear of Jamaica. The root blisters like cantharides. *C. Tapia* is the Tapia, or Common Garlic Pear, of the West Indies and South America; the bark is bitter and tonic, and the bruised leaves are used in Brazil against inflammation. *C. excelsa*, a native of Madagascar, furnishes planks four feet wide. The juicy berries of *C. nurvala* are agreeable. (Lindley.)

***cratayn**, *s.* [A corruption of *craven* (q. v.).] A craven, a coward. [CRAWDOWN.]

"... lest *craythayn* he were."

Sir Gawaine, 1,774.

***crātch**, ***cracche**, ***cratche**, ***crecche**, **creke**, *s.* [Fr. *crèche*=a manger, a crib, from O. Sax. *krib* *bīa*=a crib.] [CRIB.]

1. A manger, a crib.

"She wrapte Crist with clothis, and putte him in the *cratche*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 317.

2. An inclosure.

"Potters dwellynge in plauntyngis and in *cratchis*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Paralip.*, iv. 23.

3. A hut, a cottage.

"He . . . halt a wenche in *cracche*."—*Polit. Songs*, p. 327.

***crātch**, ***cratche**, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *chrāzzōn*; M. H. Ger. *kratzen*.] [SCRATCH.] To scratch.

"Tofore thi souereyn *cratche* ne picke thee nought."—*Babees Book*, p. 27.

cratch-cradle, *s.* A child's game, the same as CAT'S CRADLE (q. v.).

crātch'-ēš, *s.* [CRATCH, *s.*]

Farriery: A putrid swelling on the pastern, the fetlock, or the hoof of a horse.

***crātch'-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [CRATCH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of scratching.

crāte, *s.* [Lat. *crates*=a hurdle.]

1. A large wicker hamper with wooden supports, in which crockery-ware is packed for transportation. *Crates* among the Romans corresponded to the English hurdles. They were of wickerwork, and were used for screens, for leveling ground after rough-raking (*rastrum*); also for drying fruit.

2. An iron cage used in crematories for conveying a corpse into the consuming furnace.

"No one else was admitted to the room where the preparations were made or to see the doors of the furnace open to receive the heavy iron *crate* which served as a carrier from the cooling room outside to the flames within."—*Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 21, 1893.

crā-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *crater*; Gr. *kratēr*=a mixing vessel . . . a large bowl . . . any cup-shaped hollow . . . the mouth of a volcano.]

1. *Class. Archæol.:* A large bowl. (*Etym.*)

"It was decreed that with the sum thus obtained a golden *crater* should be dedicated to Apollo."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. v., § 74, vol. ii., p. 305.

2. *Geol. & Ord. Lang.:* The basin-like, circular opening, generally at the apex of a volcanic cone, from which the eruption takes place. It is formed in the following way: A chasm or fissure opens in the earth, from which great volumes of steam and other gases are evolved. Shattered lava, fragments of broken stone, sand, &c., follow; and, falling in heaps, lay the basis of what, by the continuance of the same process, will ultimately become a volcanic cone. The movement upward of steam and other gases keeps open a passage from beneath to the apex of the cone. This passage is the crater. The efflux of lava may ultimately consolidate it, or it may produce the contrary effect and break it down. There may be many cones and many craters, or one large volcano, and escape of gases may be by long fissures instead of by cup-shaped craters. (Lyell, &c.)

3. *Astronomy:*

(1) In the same sense as 1. There are apparent craters in the moon, and much larger than those in the earth, being sometimes as much as 100 miles across.

(2) A constellation, called in English the Cup, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

4. *Electricity:* The depression that forms in the positive carbon of a voltaic arc.

*[*Elevation crater theory:*]

Geol.: A theory which explained the rise of volcanic cones with their craters by supposing that the concentric beds of scoriæ, &c., now forming the cone were originally horizontal, but were upheaved to their present position by subterranean force. It was held by Von Buch, Elie de Beaumont, and others; but is now generally abandoned, the rival theory of Lyell and others being that the beds in question have been formed by the descent of materials ejected into the air by successive eruptions, and arranging themselves at or about the angle at which we now find them as they fell.

crā-tēr'-ā, *s.* [Lat.=a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a bowl.]

Bot.: The cup-shaped receptacles of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

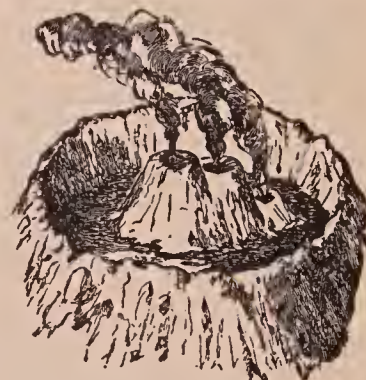
crā-tēr'-ī-form, *a.* [Latin *cratera* (q. v.), and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. *Geol., &c.:* Shaped like a cup or a volcanic crater. (Used of mountains, hills, &c.)

"Mr. Darwin, in his 'Volcanic Islands,' has described several *crateriform* hills in the Galapagos Archipelago . . ."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Bot.:* Globe-shaped, concave, hemispherical, a little contracted at the base.

crā-tēr'-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *crater*; -ous.] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a crater.



Crater.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crāt-ōx'-y-lōn, *s.* [Gr. *kratos*=strength, and *xylon*=firewood, timber.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Hypericaceæ, tribe Elodeæ. The capsule is three-celled, with winged seeds. The species are bushes or small trees, with opposite leaves. *Cratoxylon Hornschuchii*, which grows in Java, is slightly astringent and diuretic.

†crāunch, cranch, *v. t.* [An onomatopœtic word, the same as *crunch*, *scrunch*, and *scrunch* (q. v.).] To crush or crunch with teeth.

"She would *crunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth."—*Swift*.

crāunch, cranch, *s.* [CRANCH, *v.*] A crush, the act of crushing.

"Myne grunye knoitd with ane *cranch* against thilke lofte."—*Hogg: Wint. Tales*, ii. 42.

†crāunch'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRAUNCH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of crunching or crushing with the teeth.

crā-vāt, crabat, *s.* [Fr. *cravate*=(1) a Croat, Croatian, (2) a cravat. So called because it was first introduced into France in 1636 by the Croats or Cravates.] An article of dress of silk, muslin, &c., worn about the neck; a neckcloth.

"Some men of quality came every morning to stand round their master, to chat with him while his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***crā-vāt', v. i.** [CRAVAT, *s.*] To put on or wear a cravat.

"I coated and *cravatted*."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xxxiii. (*Davies*.)

†crā-vāt'-tēd, *a.* [Eng. *cravat*; -*ed*.] Wearing a cravat.

"The young man faultlessly appointed, handsomely *cravatted*."—*Thackeray*.

crāve, *cravyn, *crawyn, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *crāfan*; Icel. *krefja*; Sw. *kräfra*; Dan. *kræve*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and submissively; to entreat.

"Your present aid this godlike stranger *craves*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 27.

2. To long for; to desire in order to satisfy a passion or appetite.

3. To demand, to call for, to require.

"Then Torquil spoke: 'The time *craves* speed!'"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 10.

4. To dun a debtor. (*Scotch*.)

*5. To persecute, to trouble.

"Noght the proude sal *crave* me."

E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 122.

B. Intransitive:

1. To ask earnestly and submissively; to entreat, to desire.

"The appell'nt in all duty greets your highness, And *craves* to kiss your hand, and take his leave."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

¶ Followed by *for* before the thing asked for.

"Once one may *crave* for love."—*Suckling*.

2. To feel an insatiable longing for anything.

"... a *craving* appetite, . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

¶ For the difference between *to crave* and *to beg*, see *BEG*.

crā'-ven, *cravant, *cravaunde, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cravanté*, *acравanté*, *pa. par.* of *cravanter*, *cravanter*; *Lat. *crepanto*=to break, to overthrow. (*Nicol*.) The word is really *cravand*, *pr. par.* of the verb *to crave* (q. v.), and is a sort of translation or accommodation of the O. Fr. *creant*; Mid. Eng. *creant*, *creant*. (*Skeat*.)] [RECREANT.]

A. As substantive:

1. Properly, one who in battle yielded himself to his adversary like a coward, without resisting as a man; hence, generally, a coward, a recreant, a mean, spiritless fellow. [BATTLE, B. 1.]

"I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next, To tear the garter from thy *craven's* leg."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. I., iv. 1.

*2. Applied to a beaten game-cock.

"No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*."

Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, ii. 1.

B. As adj.: Cowardly, fainthearted, despicable.

"... stood in *craven* fear of the sarcasm of Dorset."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ To cry *craven*: To give in, to fail.

"When all human means *cry craven*."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 33.

***crā'-ven, v. t.** [CRAVEN, *s.*] To make craven, recreant, cowardly, or dispirited.

"That *cravens* my weak hand."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

***crā'-vened**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAVEN, *v.*]

***crā'-ven-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [CRAVEN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making craven or cowardly.

***crā'-vēr, *cravere**, *s.* [Eng. *crav(e)*; -*er*.]

1. One who craves; an importunate asker.

"A *Craver* my Father,

A *Maunder* my Mother."

The Jovial Crew (Bagford Ballads), l. 11.

*2. A persecutor.

"Meke the *cravere* so he salle."

E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. lxxi. 4.

crā'-vīng, *crawynge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRAVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of asking for earnestly and submissively.

2. The act of dunning a debtor.

"He strives to pay what he is due,

Without repeated *craving*."

W. Ingram: Poems, p. 75.

3. A strong or vehement desire for anything; a heartfelt longing.

"The humbler *cravings* of the heart."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*4. Persecution, annoyance.

"Fra *craving* of men me bie thou."

E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 134.

†crā'-vīng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *craving*; -*ly*.] In a craving or earnest manner; earnestly.

crā'-vīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *craving*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being craving.

crāw (1), *crawe, *s.* [Dut. *kro*=the crop, *kraag*=the neck; Sw. *kräfra*=the crop, the crop; akin to *crag* or *craig* (q. v.)=the neck.]

1. The crop or first stomach of fowls.

"*Craue* or *crowpe* of a byrde, or other fowlys. *Gabus, vesicula*."—*Prompt Parv*.

†2. The stomach generally.

"... it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

†3. The comb or wattles of fowls.

crāw (2), s. [CROW, *s.*]

1. The act of crowing.

"No more the morning cock, with rousing *craw*,

Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight daw."

Train: Mountain Muse, p. 96.

2. A crow, a rook.

3. *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

¶ *Yellow Crow*; *Ranunculus bulbosus*. (*Lyte*.)

craw-croops, *s. pl.* Crowberries.

"And what pray will you dine on?"

Rob. Craw-croops, hips, Blackberries, slaes, rough brambles frae the rock."

Donald and Flora, p. 74.

craw-flower, *s.* *Scilla nutans* (?). (*Tannahill*.)

craw-foot, *s.* [CROWFOOT.] (*Scotch*.) (Used specially of *Ranunculus acris* and *R. repens*.)

"I wrought it eertheestreen upo' the plain,

A garlan' o' braw spinks and *crawfeet* made."

Macaulay: Poems, p. 120.

craws-court, *s.* A court of judgment held by crows.

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *craw's court*."—*Edmonstone: Zeiland*, ii. 234.

craw-siller, *s.* Mica.

"Mica-slate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives *craw-siller*."—*Agr. Surv. Shetland*, p. 121.

craw-taes, *s. pl.* [Scotch *taes*=Eng. *toes*.]

1. Crowfoot—(1) *Ranunculus acris* (*Scotch*), (2) *R. repens* (*Scotch*), (3) *Lotus corniculatus*.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grasslands are, *crow-foot* or *crow-toe*, *ranunculus acris*, &c."—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health. [CROW'S-FEET.]

3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses.

"His friend, the Rev. Doctor Heavysterne from the Low Countries had sustained much injury by sitting down suddenly and incautiously on three ancient caltrops, or *craw-taes*, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, and which, dispersed by Robert Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers, came thus in process of time to endanger the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iii.

***craw-thumper**, *s.* One who beats the breast; a name given to the Romanists from their doing so at confession.

"We are no *craw-thumpers*, no devotees."—*Wolcot: P. Pindar*, p. 138. (*Davies*.)

crāw (1), v. i. [CROW, *v.*] To crow, to crow like a cock.

"Mony a gudewife's been wondering what for the red cock didna *craw* her up in the morning."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***crāw (2), *crawe**, *v.* [CRAVE.] To crave, to beg.

"The petitioner humbille *crawis* that the Kingis Majestie . . . Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbille *crawis*."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 487.

crāw'-bēr-rý, *s.* [CROWBERRY.] (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, (2) *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

crāw'-crōoks, *s.* [Scotch *craw*, and Eng. *crooks*.] *Empetrum nigrum*.

¶ Corrupted in the north of Scotland into *craw-croops* (q. v.).

***craw-down**, *s.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *creant* (q. v.).] A coward, a dastard, a craven.

"Becum thou cownt *crawdown* recriand,

And by consent cry cok, thy dede is dicht."

Douglas: Virgil, 356, 29.

crāw'-fīsh, crāy'-fīsh, *craifīsh, *crevish.

***krevys**, *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *écrevisse*.]

Zool. & Ord. Lang.: A decapod long-tailed Crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis*. It belongs to the same family as the Lobster. It is found in sluggish streams, and is somewhat used for food.

"Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise."—*Bacon*.

"Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend."—*Pope*.

"The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crab's eyes."—*Hill*.

crāw'-fīsh, v. i. To retract some hasty or ill-advised assertion or action. [See *CRAB*, *v.*]

crāwl, *craal, *crawle, *v. i.* [Icel. *krafla*=to paw; Sw. *krafla*=to grope, *kräla*=to crawl, to creep; Dan. *kravle*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. To creep, to move with a slow motion along the ground, as a worm.

"Which swarming all about his legs did *craal*, And him encombred sore, but could not hurt at all."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 22.

2. To grow slowly, as a creeper.

"I saw them under a green mantling vine, That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill."

Milton: Comus, 295.

3. To move about slowly, with an idea of contempt.

"Nor fools nor follies tempt me to despise The meanest thing that *crawl'd* beneath my eyes."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

4. To move or advance with secrecy on hands and feet, to scale.

"... secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, . . ."—*Knolles*.

5. To move about slowly and with difficulty, as one recovering from illness

"I sank, nor step could *crawl*."

Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To creep, to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self

"Hath *crawl'd* into the favor of the king."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To move about, to circulate, hated or despised. "Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason."—*South*.

3 To have a sensation as though insects were creeping over the flesh.

*4. To growl, to rumble.

"My guts they gawle, *crawle*, and all my belly rumbleth."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, ii. 1.

crāwl (1), s. [CRAWL, *v.*] The act of crawling: a slow, creeping movement.

crāwl (2), s. [Dut. *kraal*=an inclosure.] A pen of stakes and hurdles on the sea-side for fish. [KRAAL.]



Crawfish.

crâwl'êr, s. [Eng. *crawl*; -er.]

I. *Lit.*: One who crawls; a creeper.

"Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy crawler on the land,"

Lovelace: *Lucasta*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A crawling cab. (*Slang*.)

2. In *Australia*: A crawler is an assigned convict who runs away and lives how he can by labor and petty theft. (*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi., January, 1836.)

crâwl'îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRAWL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground.

2. *Fig.*: Flattering, sneaking, insinuating.

C. *As subst.*: The act of creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground; a crawl.

¶ *A crawling cab*:

In *London*: A cab which, in place of remaining at a cab-stand, crawls or goes slowly along the streets looking for fares.

crâwl'îng-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *crawling*; -ly.] In a crawling manner; moving slowly along the ground.

crâx, s. [Gr. *krazō* = to croak, to scream, to shriek.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasorial Birds, the typical one of the family *Cracidae* (q. v.). *Crax alector* is the Common or Crested Curassow of Mexico and Brazil. [CURASSOW.]

crây, *craier*, **crây'êr**, s. [Old Fr. *craier*.] [CRAIE.] A kind of slow-sailing coasting vessel.

"A miracle it was to see them grown

To ships, and barks, with gallies, bulks, and *crayes*." Harrington: *Ariost.*, xxxix. st. 28.

***crây'fêr-ÿ**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. (*Grete*.)

crây'-fish, s. [CRAWFISH.]

1. *Zoöl.*, &c.: *Astacus fluviatilis*.

"The cure of the muriatic and ammoniac saltiness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *cray-fishes*."—Floyer.

†2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Doronicum Pardalianches*.

crây'-ôn, s. [Fr., from *craie*; Lat. *creta*=chalk.]

1. *Fine arts*:

(1) A colored pencil consisting of a cylinder of fine pipe-clay colored with a pigment. Black crayons are colored with plumbago, or made of Italian black chalk. A white crayon is a cylinder of chalk, common in Europe and America. Red chalk is found in France. The holder is a porte-crayon. Crayons are said to have been made in France in 1422. It is hard to say how long ago charcoal, chalk, and ocherous earths were used. (*Knight*.)

"Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon."—Dryden: *Dufres*.

(2) A drawing or design done with crayons.

2. *Lithography*: A composition formed as a pencil, and used for drawing upon lithographic stones. It is of a soapy nature, consisting of soap, wax, resins, and lamp-black, melted, and sometimes burned, together. (*Knight*.)

crayon-painting, s. The act or art of drawing in crayons.

crây'-ôn, *v. t.* [CRAYON, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To draw in crayons.

2. *Fig.*: To sketch out, to plan, to design.

"And I wonder how any one can read the king's speech at the opening of that session without seeing in that speech both the repeal and the declaratory act very sufficiently *crayoned out*."—Burke: *On American Taxation*.

***crây'-ôned**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAYON, v.]

***crây'-ôn-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRAYON, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or art of drawing in crayons.

crâze, ***crase**, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *crash*, from Sw. *krasa*=to crackle. [Cogn. with Fr. *écraser*.] (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To break, to crush.

"Darkness defends between till morning watch;
Then through the fiery pillar and the cloud,
God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

*2. To weaken, to break down, to impair.

"Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs."

Milton: *Sams. Agon*.

3. To crack the brain, to derange, to impair the intellect of.

"I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To be broken.

"The cablys *crasen* and begynne to folde."

Hartshorne: *Mettr. Tales*, p. 128.

†2. To become weakened or impaired.

"My tortured brain begins to *craze*."—Keats.

craze-mill, **crazing-mill**, s. A mill for grinding tin-ore.

crâze, s. [CRAZE, v.]

*1. Madness, insanity, derangement of intellect.

2. A mad passion or longing for anything; a mad fancy.

"He had taken up a *craze* upon the danger to Europe from the advance of the Turks."—*Quart. Rev.*, April, 1855, p. 353.

3. A popular whim; a prevailing fad; as, the chrysanthemum *craze*.

crâzed, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAZE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. Broken down, damaged.

"Till it choke up some channel side to side,
And the *craz'd* banks doth down before it cast."

Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

2. Deranged, cracked.

"Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the *crazed* brain restore."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. 29.

*3. Impaired, weakened, broken down.

"Her *crazed* helth, her late recourse to rest."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ix. 26.

†**crâ'-zêd-nêss**, s. [Eng. *crazed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being crazed.

"The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, Preface.

crâ'-zî-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *crazy*; -ly.] In a crazy manner.

"No peace, no comfort could I find,
No ease, within doors or without;
And *crazily*, and wearily, . . ."

Wordsworth: *The Last of the Flock*.

crâ'-zî-nêss, ***crasinesse**, s. [Eng. *crazy*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being crazy or deranged in intellect.

2. The quality of being weak, poor, or broken down.

"Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them."—Howell: *Vocal Forest*.

crâ'-zîng, s. [CRAZE, v.] The cracking of the glaze upon articles of pottery or porcelain.

crazing-mill, s. A crushing mill.

"The tin-ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which . . . bruise it to a fine sand."—Carew: *Surv. of Cornwall*.

crâ'-zÿ, ***craesie**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *craz(e)*; -y.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Broken down, damaged, out of order, weak, not safe.

"Charon! receive a family on board,
Itself sufficient for thy *crazy* yawl."

Cowper: *Transl. of Greek Verses; on Niobe*.

*2. Broken down in body, decrepit.

"When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan."—*L'Estrange*.

3. Weak, feeble, shattered.

"Physic can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create."

Dryden.

4. Broken-witted, deranged.

"And over moist and *crazy* brains,"

Butler: *Hudibras*.

†B. *As subst.*: The Buttercup (genus *Ranunculus*), the Midland rustics holding it to be "an insane herb," and believing that its smell produces madness. (*Britten & Holland*.)

crazy-bone, s. The extremity of the radial ligament in the elbow, a blow on which irritates the nerve and causes a painful tingling.

crazy-headed, *a.* Deranged in intellect, crazy.

" . . . there is a company of these *crazy-headed* coxcombs, . . ."

—Bunyan: *The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

***crâ'-zÿ-ôl'-ô-gîst**, s. [A contemptuous corruption of *craniologist* (q. v.).] A craniologist.

"The *crazyologists* would have found out a bump on his head."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. xxxiv. (*Davies*.)

crazy-quilt, s. A patchwork counterpane or bedquilt.

***crê'-â'-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *creabilis*, from *creo*=to create.] Capable of being created. (*Watts*.)

creach, **creagh**, s. [Gael. *creach*=plunder.] An incursion into a country for plunder; what is termed on the Borders a raid.

"A *creagh* and its consequences."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xv.

crêak, ***creke**, ***kreke**, *v. i. & t.* [A word imitated from the sound. Comp. O. Fr. *criquer*.] [CRACK.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a continued sharp, grating noise.

"And the branches tossed and troubled,
Creaked, and groaned, and split asunder,"

Longfellow: *The Song of Hiawatha*, xviii.

*2. To utter a sharp, grating cry; to croak.

"He cryeth and he *creketh*."

Skelton: *Colin Clout*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to make a sharp, grating noise.

"*Creaking* my shoes on the plain masonry."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 1.

*2. To utter in a creaking voice.

"My songe is bothe trewe and pleyne,
Although I cannot *creke* hit so in veyne."

Chaucer: *Cuckoo and Night*, 118.

crêak, ***creake**, s. [CREAK, v.] A protracted sharp, grating noise.

¶ *To cry creak*: To yield, to repent.

"I now *cry creak*, that ere I scorned love,
Whose might is more than other gods above."

Watson: *Passionate Centurie*, 1581. (*Nares*.)

crêak'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CREAK, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: Making a protracted, harsh, grating noise.

2. *Fig.*: Rough, uncouth.

"Still must I hear?—shall hoarse Fitzgerald bawl
His *creaking* couplets in a tavern hall?"

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

C. *As subst.*: The act of making a harsh, grating noise; a creak.

"Then start not at the *creaking* of the door."

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

crêam (1), ***crayme**, ***creame**, ***creme**, s. [O. Fr. *crème*; Fr. *crème*, from Low Lat. *crema*. Prob. allied to A. S. *reám*=cream; Icel. *riómi*. (*Skeat*.)] [CHRISM.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water, which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

2. A sweetmeat prepared from cream, various fruits, &c.

*3. A cosmetic.

"In vain she tries her pastes and *creams*
To smooth her skin or hide its seams."

Goldsmith: *The Double Transformation*.

*4. Consecrated oil, chrism.

"Ich signi the with signe of croys,
And with the *creme* of heli confermi."

Shoreham, p. 15.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The best part of anything; the choicest bit; the essence or quintessence.

"In an instant all the leads of the courts and entries were thronged with men and maid-servants of the duke's, who cried aloud, Welcome, Oh flower and *cream* of knights-errant."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. xxxi.

2. A name given to the finest liquors.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Dairy Produce*: The most oily part of milk. It is specifically lighter than the other constituents, and therefore rises to the surface, whence it is generally skimmed to be used as an adjunct in making tea and coffee palatable, to be eaten with various fruits (such as strawberries), or for other purposes. If a saturated solution of white sugar be boiled for a couple of minutes and cream added before it cools, the cream, if preserved in a cool place, will keep fresh for some weeks.

2. *Chem.*: [*Cream of Tartar*.]

3. *Masonry*, &c.: [*Cream of Lime*.]

¶ (1) *Cream of Lime*: (For def. see extract.)

"Adjacent to these reservoirs are others containing pure slaked lime—the so-called *cream of lime*."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d. ed.), ch. xl., p. 341.

(2) *Cream of Tartar*:

Chem. & Pharm.: Hydrogen potassium tartarate, $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, *Potassæ Tartras Acida*. A salt obtained from the crude tartar, or argol, which is deposited on the sides of wine casks during the fermentation of grape juice. It is a gritty white powder which

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

forms small rhombic prisms, is sparingly soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. Heated in a crucible it evolves inflammable gas and the odor of burned sugar, and leaves a black residue of charcoal and potassium carbonate. In small doses it is a refrigerant and diuretic; in large doses a powerful hydragogue purgative. It is given, mixed with jalap, as a purgative in cases of dropsy, and is used as a drink in febrile affections.

(3) *Cream of Tartar Tree*: A tree, *Adansonia Gregorii*, growing in the north of Australia. It is called also the Sour Gourd.

cream-bowl, *s.* A bowl for holding cream.

"Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his *cream-bowl* duly set."
Milton: *L'Allegro*.

cream-cake, *s.* A cake stuffed with custard of eggs, cream, &c.

cream-cheese, *s.* A variety of cheese made of curds prepared from new milk, with a certain amount of cream added. The curds are placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without the application of any pressure.

cream-color, *s.*

Bot.: Ivory-white; white verging to yellow with a little luster, as *Convallaria majalis*.

cream-colored, *a.* Of a color resembling that of cream.

cream-faced, *a.* With a pale or colorless face; cowardly.

"Thou *cream-faced* lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look?"
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

cream-freezer, *s.* A domestic machine in which cream is stirred in a vessel plunged in a freezing mixture, usually of pounded ice and salt.

cream-fruit, *s.* A fruit found at Sierra Leone, conjectured to belong to the Apocynaceæ. It was supposed to be *Roupellia grata*, but it is now believed that this was an error. The real plant is as yet unidentified.

cream-laid, *a.* An epithet applied to laid paper of a creamy color.

cream-nut, *s.* A name sometimes given to *Bertholletia excelsa*. [BRAZIL-NUT.] (*Ogilvie*.)

cream-pan, *s.* The same as CREAMING-PAN (q. v.).

cream-pot, *s.* A small jug or vessel for holding cream.

cream-slice, *s.* A wooden knife for dividing and serving frozen cream.

cream-white, *a.* The same as CREAM-COLORED (q. v.).

cream-wove, *a.* An epithet applied to woven paper of a cream color.

crēam (2), *s.* Merchandise, goods.

cream-ware, *creme-ware*, *s.* Goods such as are sold at stalls or booths.

crēam, *v. t. & i.* [CREAM (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

†**I. Literally**:

1. To skim off the cream from milk.
2. To cover or top with cream.

"*Creaming* the fragrant cups with a rich lavishness."
Whitney: *Real Folks*, ch. xvii.

***II. Fig.**: To take off the flower or quintessence of anything.

"Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up."
Swift.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To gather cream; to receive a covering or coating; to mantle.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond."
Shakesp.: *Merch. of Venice*, i. 1.

2. To pour out or use cream.

"He sugared and *creamed* and drank."
Miss Edgeworth: *Helen*, ch. xxxvi.

crēamed, *pa. par. or a.* [CREAM, *v.*]

crēam'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cream* (2), *s.*; -er.] A huckster, a peddler.

crēam'-ēr-ŷ (1), *s.* [Eng. *cream*; -ery = -ry.] A dairy-farm; an establishment where cream is manufactured into butter or cheese.

***crēam'-ēr-ŷ** (2), ***crēam'-ēr-ŷe**, *s.* [Eng. *cream* (2), *s.*; -ery = -ry.] Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a peddler.

"With my *creamery* gif ye list mell;
Heir I haif folly hattis to sell."
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.*, ii. 94.

crēam'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *creamy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being creamy.

crēam'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [CREAM, *v.*]

creaming-dish, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *creaming-dishes* (so I call the vessels in which the milk is passed for throwing up cream) are to be filled with the milk as soon after it is drawn from the cow as possible."
Anderson: *On the Dairy*.

creaming-pan, *s.* A wide shallow pan or vessel used in dairies for the milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top.

"A better practice would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow separately put into the *creaming-pans*, as soon as it is milked, without being ever mixed."
Anderson: *On the Dairy*.

crēam'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *cream*; -y.]

1. Full of cream; containing cream.
2. Like cream; luscious, unctuous.

"In such cases the serum is opaque and nearly as white as milk, and on standing a short time, a film forms on the surfacelike cream. On the addition of ether the *creamy* pellicle is dissolved, and the serum loses its opacity."
Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 85.

- *3. Soft, flattering.

"Your *creamy* words but cozen."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

***crē'-aņce**, ***creaunce**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *credentia*=belief; Lat. *credo*=to believe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Faith, belief.

"This maiden taught the *creaunce* unto this wife."
Gower, i. 185.

2. Credit, borrowing, surety.

"... by *creaunce* of coyne."
Depos. of Rich. II., p. 4.

II. Falconry: A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

***crē'-aņce**, ***creaunce**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *creanser*.] [CREANCE, *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To borrow.

"This marchaund . . . *creaunced* hath and payed
This somme of gold."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,776.

2. *Intrans.*: To borrow.

"Now goth this marchaund and bieth and *creaunceth*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,713.

***crē'-aņ-ċēr**, ***creaunser**, ***creaunsour**, *s.* [Fr. *créancier*.] A creditor.

"Sylle the oyle and yelde to thy *creaunser*."
Wycliffe: *2 Kings* iv. 7.

***creant**, *a.* [Fr. *créant*, *pr. par.* of *créer*; Lat. *creans*, *pr. par.* of *creo*=to create.] Creating, forming.

"The *creant* word
Which thrilled around us."
Mrs. Browning.

crēase (1), *s.* [A Celtic word. Cf. Bret. *kriz*=a wrinkle; Sw. *krus*=a curl, *krusa*=to curl; Ger. *kraus*=crisped, curled, *kräuseln*=to curl, to crisp.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything.
2. A slight hollow or indentation.

"... small *creases* or furrows."
Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 410.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A creaser.

2. *Cricket*: A name given to certain lines marked on the ground at each wicket. They are three in number, the *bowling-crease*, the *return-crease*, and the *popping-crease*. The first extends in a straight line at right angles to the line of play, 3 ft. 4 in. each side of the center of the stumps. The second is a short line drawn at an angle to the end of the bowling-crease. The bowler in delivering his ball must have one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease. The popping-crease is a line drawn parallel to the bowling-crease, and at a distance of 4 feet from it. It is unlimited in length. The batsman cannot move out of the space between the bowling and popping-creases except at the risk of being put out.

crease (2), *s.* [CREESE.]

crēase, *v. t.* [CREASE, *s.*] To make a crease or mark in by doubling or folding.

"Under a tea-cup he might lie
Or *creas'd*, like dog's ears, in a folio."
Gray: *Long Story*.

crēased, *pa. par. or a.* [CREASE, *v.*]

crēas'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *creas(e)*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which creases.

II. Technically:

1. *Leather-working*: A tool used for making single or double lines on leather, to form guides or creases to sew by. They are also used for lining leather, to give it a finished appearance.

2. *Iron-working*: A tool used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes. Its shank has a tang by which it is secured in a square socket

of the work-bench. Top and bottom creasing tools, of any suitable size and pattern, may be set in the jaws of a creasing-swage, the lower end of whose frame has a tang to set in the work-bench, while the upper hinged portion carries the top tool and is struck by a hammer.

3. *Book-binding*: A tool for making the band-impression distinct on the back.

4. *Sewing-machine*: An attachment which makes a mark in a line parallel with the work in hand, to indicate the place for the next seam or tuck.

crēas'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CREASE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making a crease or mark in anything by folding or doubling; a crease.

"It is rather a mass, with longitudinal parallel streaks, many of which are *creasings*."
Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 69.

2. *Building*: A layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall.

creasing-hammer, *s.* A narrow rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet metal.

creasing-tool, *s.* A creaser (q. v.).

crē'-as-ōl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *creas(ote)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: Creosol, C₈H₁₀O₂. A diatomic phenol, obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum, also from creasote. It is a colorless, oily, refractive, odorless liquid, with a pungent taste. Its density is 1.037, boiling at 203°. It burns with a smoky flame.

crē'-a-sōte, **crē'-ō-sōte**, †**krē'-a-sōte**, *s.* [Fr. *créosote*; Gr. *kreas*=flesh, and *sōzō*=to save. So named because of its ability to preserve animal substances from decay.]

1. *Comm.*: An impure creasol, mixed with phenol. Wood creasote has powerful antiseptic power. Wood smoke contains this substance, hence its power of preserving meat. Creasote is used to relieve toothache, but often injures the neighboring teeth.

2. *Phar.*: Creasotum is obtained by distilling wood-tar. It is a colorless liquid, with a strong empyreumatic odor. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and in glacial acetic acid; it coagulates albumen, and turns the plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light to the right. It is used to prepare *Mistura Creasoti*, *Unguentum Creasoti*, and *Vapor Creasoti*. A slip of deal wood dipped into it, and afterward into hydrochloric acid, acquires on exposure to the air a greenish-blue color. German creasote is prepared by distilling beech-wood. Creasote is a mixture of phenol, guaiacol, paracresol, &c.

creasote-appliance, *s.* A dentist's instrument intended to prevent fluid caustics, such as creasote or solution of nitrate of silver, from running down and cauterizing the lips when being applied to the gums. A spiral platinum-wire carries the sponge, and a glass tube attached to the handle and surrounding the wire catches any of the caustic which may run down the wire. (*Knight*.)

crē'-a-sōte, **crē'-ō-sōte**, *v. t.* [CREASOTE, *s.*] To treat or saturate with creasote.

crē'-a-sō-tīng, **crē'-ō-sō-tīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CREASOTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A mode of preventing decay of timber by saturating with creasote. This is said to coagulate the albumen, absorb the oxygen, resinify in the pores of the wood and exclude air, and act as a poison to prevent fungi, acari, and other parasites. (*Knight*.)

†**crēas'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *creas(e)*; -y.] Full of or marked with creases.

"The babe who reared his *creasy* arms."
Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*.

creat, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *creatus*; Ital. *creato*; Sp. *criado*=a pupil.]

Manège: An usher to a riding-master.

†**crē'-ā-tā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *creat(e)*; -able.] Possible to be created

crē'-āte, ***creat**, *v. t.* [CREATE, *a.* In Fr. *créer*; Sp. & Port. *crear*, *criar*; Ital. *creare*.]

1. To make out of nothing; to cause to exist; to bring into existence.

"In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth."
Genesis i. 1.

2. To produce, to cause, to be the occasion of.

"Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach."
Arbuthnot.

3. To produce, to compose, to arrange, to be the author of.

"... seem'd by some magician's art
Created and sustain'd."

Cowper: *On the Queen's Visit to London*, March 17, 1789.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tions, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

- *4. To beget.
5. To appoint, to constitute, to invest with a new character.

"Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I create you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

- *6. To form, to make.

"King Richard might create a perfect guess."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to create and to cause, see CAUSE; for that between to create and to form, see FORM; and for that between to create and to make, see MAKE.

**crē-āte*, **creat*, *a.* [Lat. *creatus*, *pa. par.* of *creo*=to create.]

1. Brought into existence, created.

"Since Adam was create, five thousand yeeres I gesse
Five hundreth, forty more and five as stories do
expresse."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

2. Composed, made up.

"Hearts create of duty and of zeal."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

crē-āt'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CREATE, *v.*]

crē-ā-tic'-ō-lā, *s. pl.* [The *pl.* of Lat. *creaticola*=the worshiper of a created being, from *creatus*=created, *i* connective, and *colo*=... to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: A monophysite sect in the sixth century who followed Severus in holding that, previous to the resurrection of our Savior, His body was corruptible. They were called also Pthartolatæ and Ktistolatæ. All the three names were bestowed upon them by their foes. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. vi., pt. ii., ch. v., § 8.)

crē-at-ine, *s.* [Ger. *kreatin*, from Gr. *kreas*, genit. *kreatos*=flesh, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Pharmacy and Chemistry: Methyl-glycocyamine. Methyl-guanido-acetic acid, $C_4H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$, or $HN=C<N(CH_3)-CH_2-CO.OH$. Creatine is obtained from the muscular flesh of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. It has been found in the blood and urine, and in the brains of pigeons and dogs. It is obtained by chopping up the lean muscular flesh, removing the fat, and rubbing it with water and pressing it; the liquid is heated in a water-bath to coagulate the albumen, then strained; to the filtrate baryta-water is added so long as it gives a precipitate, the filtrate concentrated on a water-bath, the crystals, which separate, decolorized by animal charcoal and re-crystallized from water. Creatine crystallizes in rhombic needles containing one molecule of water, which is driven off at 100°. The water solution has a bitter taste, and is neutral to litmus. It gives a white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is soluble in potash. After a time the solution solidifies to a transparent gelatinous mass, which is reduced when heated. Creatine heated gives off ammonia and hydrocyanic acid. Creatine is dissolved by strong acids; it loses a molecule of water, and is converted into Creatinine. By boiling with baryta-water creatine is decomposed, yielding sarcosine, methyl glycocine, $C_3H_7NO_2 + urea$ $CO<N(CH_3)-CH_2-CO.OH$. Creatine has been formed synthetically by heating cyanamide $C\{NH\}_2$ with sarcosine, $CH_2<N(CH_3)-CH_2-CO.OH$ in an alcoholic solution to 100° for some hours; or leaving a mixed aqueous solution to evaporate, the creatine separates out in crystals. Creatine heated to redness with soda-lime in a tube, yields NH_3 and methylamine, $NH_2.CH_3$.

crē-ā-tīng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CREATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

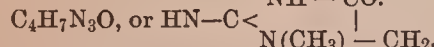
C. As subst.: The act of giving existence or being to; production, creation.

"For he opens the whole discussion by stating,
That God can only exist in creating."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

crē-āt'-in-ine, *s.* [Eng. *creatin(e)*; suff. *-ine* in Ger. *kreatinin*.]

Pharmacy & Chemistry: Methyl-glycocyamine, $NH-CO$.



Creatinine occurs in urine and in muscular flesh; it is found in the mother liquid formed in the preparation of creatine. It can be prepared by the action of strong acids on creatine, also by evaporating, below 100°, fresh urine neutralized with carbonate of sodium to a syrup. The syrup is exhausted by alcohol, and the filtrate is mixed with a concentrated alcoholic solution of zinc chloride; the precipitate, after standing some time, is washed and boiled with water; the filtrate is evaporated; the crystals are dissolved in hot water and purified by recrystallization; the solution in boiling water is then digested with hydrated lead oxide, filtered from the oxide of zinc and oxychloride of lead,

purified by blood charcoal; strong alcohol dissolves the creatinine and leaves the creatine. Creatinine forms colorless prisms, very soluble in water and in alcohol; a concentrated solution has an alkaline taste, reddens turmeric, and turns red litmus blue. It is a strong base. Creatinine concentrated solution gives a ruby-red color, when made slightly alkaline with potash and nitro-prusside of sodium is added. Creatinine forms salts with acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem., &c.*)

crē-ā-tion, **creacion*, *s.* [Lat. *creatio*, from *creo*=to create; Fr. *création*; Sp. *creacion*; Ital. *creazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of creating, or of calling into existence out of nothing.

"The mind finds no great difficulty to distinguish the several originals of things into two sorts: First, When the thing is wholly made new, so that no part thereof did ever exist before; as when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, in *rerum natura*, which had before no being; and this we call *creation*."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxvi.

2. (*Spec.*): Used absolutely; the act of bringing the world into existence.

3. The point of time when the world was created.
4. The act of appointing, constituting, or investing with a new character or position.

"The Gazette which announced these *creations* announced also that the King had set out for the Continent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

5. The foundation or first constituting of anything.

"This detailed account of the *creation* of the dictatorship, and of the appointment of the first dictator, is given by Dionysius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 9, vol. ii., p. 27.

6. That which is created or produced.

"The treach'rous colors the fair art betray,
And all the bright *creation* fades away!"

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 492-3.

7. (*Spec.*): The universe, the world.

"For me your tributary stores combine.
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

8. An original work, composition, or production.
"... and Schubert's Trio in E flat, Op. 100, the latter one of its composer's most individual *creations*..."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

II. Technically:

1. *Theol.*: The act of creating out of nothing, one of the three great operations attributed to God, the others being providence and redemption.

2. *Geol.*: In the same sense as 1.

¶ (1) *Center* or *Centers of Creation*:

(a) *Sing. (Center or focus of Creation)*: A point or place on the earth's surface where it is assumed that a certain individual species was created, and whence it is supposed that it diffused itself to the various regions in which it is now found.

(b) *Pl. (Centers or foci of Creation)*: Certain spots on the earth's surface where not one but various, or perhaps even many species may have been created, and whence they may have been disseminated. The Darwinians would object to the use of the word *creation* in connection with "the origin of species," but admit centers or foci where they have come into being.

(2) *Date, era, or epoch of the Creation*: There are about 140 opinions professedly founded on calculations made from Scripture with respect to the era of the Creation. The highest date given is B. C. 6984, the lowest 3616, a difference of 3,368 years. One chief reason of the discrepancy is the fact that the Hebrew and the Septuagint chronologies of Genesis v., and some other parts of the same book, differ widely, and there may be difference of opinion as to which has been changed. [CHRONOLOGY.] The geologist draws a wide distinction between the date when man first came into being and that at which the world was produced. The first is a very recent event, if marked on the scale of geological time, but a very remote one as compared with the date assigned by those who have made their calculations solely from the Hebrew or the Greek Septuagint numbers. [ANTIQUITY OF MAN.] Various Christian harmonists have attempted to reconcile Scripture and science in this and other respects. [HARMONY.]

(3) *The hypothesis of successive creations*: The view was held by Murchison and many others that successive creations have taken place, each an advance on its predecessor.

"These views of the *successive creation* of different races are, it is true, mainly based upon the progressive rise in the scale of the vertebrate sub-kingdom."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xxviii.

**creation-day*, *s.* The day on which anything is called into existence.

"... whom God, on their *creation-day*,
Created mute . . ."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

crē-ā-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *creation*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creation.

crē-ā-tion-ism, *s.* [Eng. *creation*; *-ism*.] The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human being as soon as conceived in the womb.

crē-ā-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *creat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Having the power of creating.

"But come ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam."

Thomson: Spring.

2. Causing existence, creating.

"... both owe their origin to the same *creative* mandate."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i. (1845), introd. p. 3.

**crē-ā-tīve-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *creative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being creative; power of creation.

crē-ā-tōr, **creatour*, **creatur*, *s.* [Lat. *creator*; Fr. *créateur*; Sp. & Port. *criador*; Ital. *creatore*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who or that which creates or produces anything; a maker, a producer.

2. *Spec.*: The Almighty Maker of all things.

"And in devotion spend my latter days,
To sin's rebuke, and my Creator's praise."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.

crē-ā-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *creator*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of a creator.

crē-ā-trēss, **creatresse*, *s.* [Lat. *creatrix*.] A female who creates, constitutes, or appoints.

"Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd."

Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 10.

crē-ā-trīx, *s.* [Lat.] A creatress.

"[This] is apparently *creatrix* of the wound made by the fly, when she puts her eggs there."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xv., note m.

crē-ā-tū-rāl, *a.* [Eng. *creatur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a creature; befitting a creature.

"Their understandings being but *creatural* huffiness of mind, . . ."—*Annot. on Glanville*, p. 248.

crē-ā-tūre, *s. & a.* [Fr. *créature*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *creatura*, from Lat. *creatura*, from *creatus*, *pa. par.* of *creo*=to create.]

A. As substantive:

1. That which is created; anything not self-existent, but created by a supreme power.

"God's first *creature* was light."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

2. A living being.

"Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

3. An animal not human.

"In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. Man.

"A greater number of God's *creatures* believe in Mahomet's word at this hour than in any other word whatever."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, lect. ii.

5. An epithet of mingled pity and contempt, or of contempt alone.

"The women said, who thought him rough,
But now no longer foolish"

"The *creature* may do well enough."

Cowper: On Himself.

6. An epithet of affection or tenderness.

"Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets."—*Watts*.

7. A servant, a dependent.

"A *creature* of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

8. One who owes his rise or fortune to another; a dependent, an instrument.

"Whatever the Governor said was echoed by his *creatures*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

9. An offspring, produce, or result.

"And most attractive is the fair result
Of thought, the *creature* of a polish'd mind."

Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

10. Drink, liquor. (*Irish.*)

"When they had latter a cup of the *creature*."—*T Brown: Works*, i. 32. (*Davies*.)

- *11. Food generally.

"'Tis pity, methinks, that the good *creature* should be lost."—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, p. 25.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the creature or the body; as *creature* comforts.

**crē-ā-tūre-ize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *creature*; *-ize*.] To make like a creature; to make earthly or mortal; to animalize.

"This sisterly relation and consanguinity betwixt them, would of the two, rather degrade and *creatureize* that mundane soul, which is their third God or divine hypostasis, than advance and deifie those particular created souls."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 594.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crēa'-ture-lēss, *adj.* [Eng. *creature*; -less.] Without created beings around; alone, solitary.

"God was alone
And creatureless at first."

Donne: *To the Countess of Bedford.*

crēa'-ture-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *creature*; -ly.] Of or pertaining to the creature; having the nature or qualities of a creature.

"The several parts of relatives, or creaturely infinites, may have finite proportions to one another."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Principles.*

crēa'-ture-ship, *s.* [Eng. *creature*; -ship.] The state or condition of a creature.

"The laws of our creatureship and dependence do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator; and we can as soon cease to be creatures, as become independent."—Dr. Cave: *Serm.*, p. 10.

***crēa'-tur-iz-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CREATURE-IZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making like a creature; animalizing.

"So was it a monstrous degradation of that third hypothesis of their Trinity, and little other than an absolute creaturizing of the same."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 594.

creaze, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

Mining: The tin in the middle part of the buddle.

crē-brī-cōs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent, close; Eng. *costate* (q. v.), from Lat. *costa* = a rib.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished by numerous closely-set ribs or ridges, as in the shell *Fusus crebricostatus*.

crē-brī-sūl'-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent, close; *sulcus* = a furrow.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished with numerous closely-set transverse furrows, as in the shell *Venus crebrisulca*.

***crē'-brī-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *crebritudo*, from *creber* = frequent.] Frequentness, frequency.

***crē'-broūs**, *a.* [Lat. *creber* = frequent.] Frequent.

"Which indeed supposeth (as their principles do) an imperfect inchoate power already in man's will to act graciously, which through assisting grace stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. v., pt. i., p. 175.

crèche, *s.* [Fr.] [CRATCH.] A public institution or nursery in which the children of poor persons, who are obliged to go from home to work every day, are taken care of for a small payment, while their parents are at work.

***crede**, *v. t.* [CREE (2).] To boil to softness.

crē-dence, *s.* [Fr. *crédence*; Ital. *credenza*; Low Lat. *credentia* = belief, from *credens*, *pr. par.* of *credo* = to believe.] [CREED.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belief, credit, reliance, dependence, trust, or confidence in or upon any person or thing.

"All circumstance which may compel
Full credence to the tale they tell."

Byron: *Parisina*, v. 8.

2. A belief, an opinion, a conviction.

"A superstitious credence held,
That never did a mortal hand
Wake its broad glare on Carrickstrand."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 17.

3. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.

"After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were led to a chamber richly furnished."—Hayward.

*4. The act of tasting food before it was offered to others, a practice followed in order to give assurance that it was free from poison.

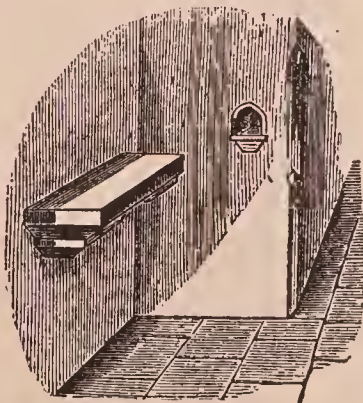
"... credence is used and tastynge, for drede of poysonynge."—*Babees Book*, p. 196.

*5. A side table where the food was set and tasted before being served to the guests.

II. Eccles.: The small table near the side of the altar, or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

***crē-dence**, *v. t.* [CREDESCENCE, *s.*] To give credence to, to believe, to credit.

"In credencing his tales."—Skelton: *Poems*, p. 154.



Credence-table.

crē-dēn'-da, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *credendus* = to be believed; part. from *credo* = to believe.]

Theol.: Articles of faith, as distinguished from agenda or practical duties; things which must be believed.

"These were the great articles and credenda of Christianity, that so much startled the world."—South.

crē-dēn'-dūm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *credendus* = to be believed.]

Theol.: An article of faith.

crē-dent, *a.* [Lat. *credens*, *pr. par.* of *credo* = to believe.]

1. Giving credence; believing, credulous.

"Then weigh what loss your honor may sustain,
If with too credent ear you list his songs."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

2. Credible; bearing credit or authority.

"For my authority bears a credent bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch."

Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 4.

crē-dēn'-tial, *a. & s.* [Lat. *credens* (genit. *credentis*), *pr. par.* of *credo* = to believe.]

A. As adj.: Giving a title to credit; accrediting.

"Credential letters were read from the Frisians."—Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales' Rem., p. 106.

B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: Anything which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. Spec. (Pl.): Certificates or letters accrediting any person or persons; the commission or warrant given to an envoy, as his claim to credit at a foreign court.

"There stands the messenger of truth; there stands
The legate of the skies!—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. ii.

crēd'-ī-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *crédibilité*, from Lat. *credibilis* = credible.] The quality or state of being credible or entitled to credit or belief; credibility; possibility of being believed; a claim or title to credit.

"As all original witnesses must be contemporary with the events which they attest, it is a necessary condition for the credibility of a witness that he be a contemporary, though a contemporary is not necessarily a credible witness."—Lewis: *Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. i., § 5, vol. i., p. 16.

crēd'-ī-ble, **credyble*, *a.* [Lat. *credibilis*, from *credo* = to believe.] Deserving of or entitled to credit or belief; that may be believed, credited, or relied on; trustworthy.

"All are equally destitute of credible attestation."—Leaves: *Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ix., § 13, vol. i., p. 346.

†crēd'-ī-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *credible*; -ness.] The quality of being credible; credibility; a just claim to credit.

"The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physic."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 435.

crēd'-ī-blŷ, **crēd'-a-blŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *credibly* (le); -ly.] In a credible manner; in a manner deserving of credit.

"It has indeed been told me (with what weight,
How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state)."

Cowper: *Conversation*.

crēd'-it, *s.* [Fr. *crédit*; Ital. & Sp. *credito*, from Lat. *creditus*, *pa. par.* of *credo* = to believe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belief, trust, faith, reliance, or confidence in or upon a person or thing.

"Whatever Athenian arrogance may pretend, it will not easily gain credit with a discerning mind."—Jeremy Bentham: *Works* (1843), vol. i., ch. v.; *Essay on the Influence of Time and Place*, p. 191.

2. A ground of or title to belief, trust, or confidence.

3. A reputation or character of confidence or trust; a good name or opinion gained by upright conduct in business; a reputation for solvency.

"He traded largely; his credit on the Exchange of London stood high; and he had accumulated an ample fortune."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. Trust reposed with regard to property handed over on the promise or understanding of payment at a future time; correlative to *debt*.

"Credit is nothing but the expectation of money within some limited time."—Locke.

5. Anything due to any person. [II. 1.]

6. The time for which trust is given for payment for goods bought.

7. Testimony or authority; that which procures belief or trust.

"We are contented to take this upon your credit, and to think it may be."—Hooker.

8. An honor, a cause of esteem or reputation.

"I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a credit to please."—Pope.

9. Influence, interest; power derived from character or reputation.

"Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men."—Clarendon.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookkeeping:* The side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit* (q. v.).

2. *Comm., &c.:* [BILL OF CREDIT.]

† (1) *A letter of credit:* The same as a *Circular letter* (q. v.).

(2) *Public credit:* The faith put by creditors and the public generally in the honesty and financial ability of a government seeking to borrow money.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *credit*, *favor*, and *influence*: "These terms mark the state we stand in with regard to others as flowing out of their sentiments toward ourselves: *credit* arises out of esteem; *favor* out of good-will or affection; *influence* out of either *credit* or *favor*: *credit* depends altogether on personal merit; *favor* may depend on the caprice of him who bestows it. *Credit*, though sometimes obtained by falsehood, is never got without exertion; but *favor*, whether justly or unjustly bestowed, often comes by little or no effort on the part of the receiver: a minister gains *credit* with his parishioners by the consistency of his conduct, the gravity of his demeanor, and the strictness of his life; the *favor* of the populace is gained by arts which men of upright minds would disdain to employ. *Credit* and *favor* are the gifts of others; *influence* is a possession which we derive from circumstances; there will always be *influence* where there is *credit* or *favor*, but it may exist independently of either: we have *credit* and *favor* for ourselves; we exert *influence* over others: *credit* and *favor* serve one's own purposes; *influence* is employed in directing others: weak people easily give their *credit* or bestow their *favor*, by which an *influence* is gained over them to bend them to the will of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *credit* and *belief*, see BELIEF.

crēd'-it, *v. t.* [CRÉDIT, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To believe, to give credit or credence to.

"... now I change my mind,
And partly credit things that do presage."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

2. To trust or confide in.

*3. To procure credit or honor to; to do credit to.

"At present you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit."—South.

4. To sell upon credit to; to sell or transfer on agreement of future payment.

II. Bookkeeping: To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.

crēd'-it-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *credit*; -able.]

*1. Credible, worthy of belief.

"... divers creditable witnesses . . ."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, vol. iii., p. 74.

2. Reputable.

"He settled him in a good creditable way of living, . . ."—Arbuthnot: *John Bull*.

3. Honorable, bringing credit or honor.

"It is creditable to Charles' temper that, ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

crēd'-it-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *creditable*; -ness.]

*1. Credibility; worthiness of belief.

†2. Reputation, estimation.

"Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the creditableness and repute of customary vices."—Decay of Piety.

crēd'-it-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *creditable* (le); -ly.]

*1. In a creditable or credible way; credibly.

2. With credit or honor; so as to bring credit.

"... neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, . . ."—South.

crēd'-it-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CRÉDIT, *v.*]

crēd'-it-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRÉDIT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of giving credit or credence to.

2. *Bookkeeping:* The act of entering upon the credit side of an account; the giving credit for.

crēd'-it-ōr, *s.* [Lat. = one who trusts; Fr. *créditeur*; Ital. *creditore*.]

*1. One who gives credit or credence to any person or thing.

"Many sought to feed

The easy creditors of novelties."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. One to whom a sum of money or other valuable is owing; one who has given credit to another; correlative to *debtor*.

"The English government had already expended all the funds which had been obtained by pillaging the public creditor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

creditor's bill, s.

Law: A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors of an estate, praying for an account and settlement of the assets of the estate, on behalf of him or themselves and all other creditors who may come in under the decree.

créd'-i-tréss, s. [Eng. *creditor*; -ess.] A female creditor

créd'-i-trix, s. [Lat.] The same as CREDITRESS (q. v.).

créd'-nēr-ite, s. [Named after the mineralogist Credner, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A foliated crystalline monoclinic mineral, of metallic luster and iron-black to steel-gray color. Its hardness is 4.5; its specific gravity, 4.9-5.1; its composition, oxide of copper 42.9 and oxide of manganese 57.1=100. Found at Frederichsrode. (*Dana*.)

crē'-dō, s. [Lat.=I believe.] [CREED.]

1. *Eccles.*: The creed.

2. *Music*: One of the movements in a mass.

***créd'-u-len-çy, *créd'-u-len-çie, s.** [Latin *credulus*, from *credo*=to believe.] Credulity.

"For were thy selfe iuror and iudge of the most offense, my credulencie, or thine inconstancie, the iuror could not but give verdict for Elisa and the iudge sentence against Æneas."—*Warner: Albion's England*, Addition to bk. ii.

crē-dū'-li-ty, s. [Fr. *credulité*; Ital. *credulità*; Sp. *credulidad*, from Lat. *credulitas*, from *credulus*=believing from *credo*=to believe.] Easiness of belief; a disposition readily and without sufficient evidence or inquiry to accept the statements of any person.

"That would have shock'd Credulity herself,
Unmask'd, vouchsafing this their sole excuse."

Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

créd'-u-loūs, a. [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo*=to believe.]

*1. Easily or readily believed.

"'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death."
Beaum & Fletcher.

2. Easy of belief; disposed to believe or accept any statement without sufficient evidence or inquiry.

"... nothing is so credulous as misery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

créd'-u-loūs-lý, adv. [Eng. *credulous*; -ly.] In a credulous manner; with credulity.

"If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only supinely and credulously swallow them, but . . ."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf.*, p. iii.

créd'-u-loūs-néss, s. [Eng. *credulous*; -ness.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

"Beyond all credulity, therefore, is the credulousness of atheists."—*Clarke: Serms.*, vol. i., serm. i.

crée (1), v. t. [Jamieson suggests Dan. *kriger*=to war.] To meddle or have to do with. (Generally used negatively.)

"Aha! our auld friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's no to cree legs wi'! F's be quits wi' him."—*Perils of Man*, i. 131.

crée (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To boil to softness. (*Bailey*.)

creech (gutt.), s. [Gael. *carraic*=a rock.] A declivity encumbered with large stones. (*Scotch*.) [CRAIG, CRAG.]

crēed, *crede, *credo, s. [Fr., Ital. & Sp. *credo*, from Lat. *credo*=I believe, that being the first word in the Latin version.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Heore bileue that is pater noster and credo."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 75.

2. The repetition of the creed.

"Himself still sleeps before his beads
Have marked ten aves and two creeds."

Scott: Marmion, i. 26.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

"For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my creed."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

2. A severe reprehension or rebuke. (*Scotch*.)

B. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.*: A summary of the articles or Christian doctrines of which the several churches profess their belief. In the Church of England

three such creeds are accepted—viz., the Apostles' Creed, the Athanasian Creed, and the Nicene Creed. [APOSTLES', ATHANASIAN, NICENE.] In the Church of Scotland the creed accepted is the Westminster Confession of Faith, to which may perhaps be added the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. The Church of Rome accepts the same creeds as that of England does, but adds to them the creed of the Council of Constantinople.

creed-maker, s. One who draws up a creed or summary of articles of belief.

***crēed, v. t.** [CREED, s.] To believe.

"That part which is so creeded by the people."—*Milton*.

†crēed'-lēss, a. [Eng. *creed*; -less.] Without any creed or religion. (*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.*)

crēek (1), *creke, *krike, *cryk, *cryke, s. [A. S. *crecca*. Cogn. with Dut. *kreek*=a creek; Icel. *kriki*=a nook, a corner; Fr. *crique*=a creek. Skeat suggests also a connection with Wel. *crig*=a crack, *crigyll*=a ravine, a creek.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove.

"Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. A recess or bend in the line of the sea or of a river.

"As streams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their creeks, run softly through the plain."
Davies: Immort. of Soul.

*3. A turn, a winding, an alley.

"A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

4. A rivulet, a stream, a small river.

crēek (2), s. [Ger. *kriechen*.] The dawn, the break of day.

"Like night, soon as the morning creek
Has usher'd in the day."

Ramsay: Works, i. 121.

***crēek, v. i.** [CREEK, s.] To form a creek or creeks.

"The salt water so creeketh about it that it almost insulateth it."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 451. (*Davies*.)

crēek'-y, a. [Eng. *creek* (1) s.; -y.] Full of or abounding in creeks; winding.

crēel, s. [Ir. *craidhlag*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An ozier basket or pannier.

"And lightsome be their life that bear
The merlin and the creel."

Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxvi.

2. A fisherman's basket.

II. *Spinning*: The bar which holds the paying-off bobbins in the bobbin-and-fly, the throstle machine, or the mule. In the first machine the bobbins hold the sliver, which is to be spun and twisted into a roving; in the latter machines, by a substantially similar operation, the roving is converted into yarn. The creel may have several bars with rows of skewers, upon which the bobbins are placed to unwind their contents.

¶ *To be in a creel*: To have one's wits jumbled into confusion.

"The laddie's in a creel!" exclaimed his uncle."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

crēel'-fūl, s. [Eng. *creel*, and *ful*(l).] A basketful.

"... and yet the damage canna amount to mair than a creelfu' of coals, . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. vii.

crēep, *crepen, *creopen (pret. **crope, *crupe, *crepte, crept*), v. i. [A. S. *crēopan*, cognate with Dut. *kruipen*; Icel. *krjúpa*; Dan. *krybe*; Sw. *krypa*, all=to creep, to crawl. Cf. also Icel. *kreika*=to crouch; Sw. *kräka*=to creep; Ger. *kriechen*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. To crawl along the ground; to move with the belly on the ground, as a serpent, &c.

"... but this I have resolved on, to wit, to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot go."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To grow along the ground, a wall, or other supports.

"The grottos cool, with shaded poplars crown'd,
And creeping vines on arbors weav'd around."

Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

II. Figuratively:

1. To move or go with secrecy, silently, or clandestinely.

"Out of his place he crept
So stille that she nothing herde,"

Gower, i. 72.

2. To move slowly, either from feebleness and infirmity, or timidity or reluctance.

"Creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

3. To move along slowly and insensibly, as time, the seasons, &c.

"Accordingly, so early as the year 1414, it began to be perceived that the equinoxes were gradually creeping away from the 21st of March and September, where they ought to have always fallen had the Julian year been exact, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 932.

4. To enter or find the way in insensibly or imperceptibly.

"By those gifts of nature and fortune he creeps, nay he flies, into the favor of poor silly women."—*Sidney*.

†5. (*Of literary composition*): To move along with timidity; not to venture on anything very high or soaring.

"Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together?"—*Dryden*.

6. To enter into the composition of. (Generally in a bad sense, implying intrusion.)

"It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which creeps into most of the books of argument."—*Locke*.

7. To come gradually or imperceptibly into vogue or fashion.

8. To behave with servility; to fawn, to court.

"They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they used to creep,
To holy altars."

Shakesp.: Troilus, iii. 3.

9. To feel a sensation as though insects, worms, &c., were creeping over the flesh.

crēep, s. [CREEP, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Pl.)*: A sensation as of insects or worms creeping over the flesh. (*Colloquial*.)

2. *Mining-engin.*: The curving upward of the floor of a gallery, owing to the pressure of superincumbent strata upon the pillars. Opposed to thrust, which is a depression of the roof.

"The whole of the weight being thus left to rest upon a small area, the pillars were sometimes forced down into the floor, which would bulge upwards and form a creep."—*Prof. Gladstone, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. viii., p. 98.

crēep'-ēr, s. [Eng. *creep*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which creeps or crawls; any animal which creeps; a reptile.

"... not only worms and serpents, toads, frogs, and efts, but an innumerable host of creepers."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 382.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut., Mech., &c.*: A four-clawed grapnel or drag, used in dragging the bottom of a harbor, pond, or well, to recover anything which has been lost overboard, or the body of a drowned person.

2. *Mach.*: An endless moving feeding-apron, or a pair of aprons arranged one above the other, having motion to feed fibers to or from a machine; e. g., the creeper which feeds the sliver or sheet of fibers from the doffer of a carding-machine. [LAP.]

3. *Domestic*:

(1) An iron bar connecting the andirons.

(2) Small dogs, with low necks or none at all, used between the usual andirons to support brands above the hearth.

(3) A small sole or piece carrying spurs, which may be attached to the boot, to prevent slipping on ice.

(4) A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

4. *Arch.*: Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic buildings to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crotchets.

5. *Bot.*: A plant with a creeping stem (q. v.).

"Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or creepers, as ivy, briony, and woodbine."—*Bacon*.

6. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Generally*:

(a) (*Sing.*): A bird, *Certhia familiaris*, sometimes called the Little Brown Creeper.

(b) (*Pl.*): The name commonly given to the tenuirostral birds of the family Certhiidae (q. v.), or to those of the typical sub-family Certhinae (q. v.).

(2) *Spec.*: *Certhia familiaris*, called also the Common Creeper, the Tree Creeper, the Tree Climber, &c. The bill is slender and curved, the head and neck streaked with black and yellow-brown, with a white line above each eye; back, rump, and scapulars tawny; quills dusky, tipped and edged with white or light brown; coverts variegated, a yellowish-white bar across the wing; lower parts of the bird white. Length, three inches. It climbs trees and is perpetually in motion, but manages to hide itself from observation. Nests in the hollows or beneath the bark of trees; egg six.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

¶ (1) *Brown Creeper*: [CREEPER, 6 (2).]

(2) *Bush Creepers*:

Ornith.: Birds of the family Sylviidae, and the sub-family Mniotiltinae. They are found in the warmer parts, both of the eastern and of the western hemispheres, flying in small flocks and hunting insects among bushes, in which also they build. [MNIOTILTINÆ.]

(3) *Tree Creepers*:

Ornith.: Birds of the sub-family Dendrocolaptinae. They are found in the South American forests, and have the habits of true creepers.

(4) *True Creepers*: [CERTHINÆ.]

(5) *Trumpet Creeper*:

Bot.: *Tecoma radicans*.

(6) *Wall Creeper*: A bird, *Tichodroma muraria*, which seeks after insects in old walls, clinging to them as the ordinary Creeper does to trees.

crēep'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *creep*, and *hole*.]

1. *Lit.*: A hole or retreat into which an animal may creep to escape danger.

2. *Fig.*: A subterfuge; an excuse.

crēep'-ie, *crēep'-y*, *s.* [Gael. *creaban*=a four legged stool.] A cutty-stool.

creepie-chair, *s.* The chair or stool of repentance.

"When I mount the *creepie-chair*,
Wha will sit beside me there?"

Burns: The Rantin' Dog the Daddie o't.

crēep'-ing, **crepynge*, *pr. par.*, *adj.* & *s.* [CREEP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Literally*:

1. Crawling or moving along the ground.

"... of every *creeping* thing of the earth. . . ."

—*Genesis* vi. 20.

2. Growing along the ground, a wall, &c.

"What are the casements lined with *creeping* herbs."

Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

II. *Fig.*: Moving cunningly and secretly; crafty, sly.

"Very crafty, very cunning,

Is the *creeping* Spirit of Evil."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiv.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of crawling or moving along the ground.

"They cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying."—*Dryden*.

2. *Fig.*: The act of moving cunningly and secretly; craft.

II. *Naut.*: Dragging by grapnels for the recovery of a lost cable or rope. The most remarkable instance on record is the recovery of the Atlantic cable, broken in mid-ocean.

creeping crow-foot, *s.* *Ranunculus repens*, a common plant, with creeping scions and furrowed peduncles.

creeping-ivy, *s.* The procumbent form of *Hedera Helix*.

creeping-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root, the branches of which run chiefly near the surface of the ground. (*Thomé*.) The same as CREEPING-STEM (*q. v.*).

creeping-sheet, *s.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

creeping-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A slender stem which creeps horizontally below the surface of the ground, sending out at intervals roots and new plants. Example, *Triticum repens*. It is essentially the same as a rhizome, only it is subterranean.

crēep'-ing-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *creeping*; *-ly*.]

†I. *Lit.*: In a creeping or crawling manner, as a reptile.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Slowly, by degrees, imperceptibly.

"The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of *Zelma*'s words, *creepingly* entered into *Philoclea*'s."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

2. Cunningly, craftily.

"How slyly and *creepingly* did he address himself to our first parents! which surely his pride never have let him do, could he have effected their downfall by force, without temptation."—*South*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

**crēep'-le*, *s.* [CRIPPLE.]

1. A creeper, a reptile, a creeping animal.

"There is one creeping beast or long *creepie* (as the name is in Devonshire) that hath a rattle in his tail, that doth discover his age."—*Morton*.

2. A cripple.

"She to whom this world must itself refer

As suburbs or the microcosm of her,

She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a *creepie* this world is."

Donne.

crēep'-mōuse, *a. & s.* [Eng. *creep*, and *mouse*.]

A. *As adj.*: Quiet, still.

"You may be as *creep-mouse* as you like."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xv. (*Davies*.)

B. *As subst.*: A kind of children's game.

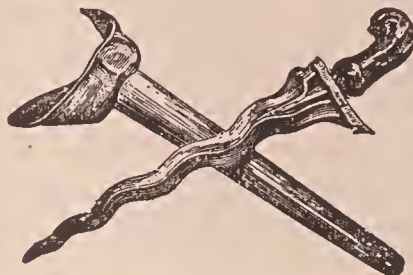
"Not so old but I can play at *creep-mouse* yet: *creep*, *mouse*, *creep*, catch her, catch her."—*Carlile: The Fortune-hunters*, p. 25 (1689).

crēep'-y, *a.* [Eng. *creep*; *-y*.] Crawling as with fear.

"One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*."—*Browning: The Glove*. (*Davies*.)

Crēes, *s. pl.* The largest tribe of Algonquin Indians, living in British America, north of the St. Lawrence River.

crēese, *crease*, *s.* [Malay *kris*, *kres*.] A crooked Malay dagger.



Crēeses.

"The cursed Malayan *crease*."

Tennyson: The Princess, Prol., 21.

cre-mail-lere, *s.* [Fr.]

Fortif.: An indented horizontal outline.

crē-mā'-nī-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *kremannymi*=to hang, to hang up.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceae. The species are small trees or shrubs, with the flowers, which are white, in small panicles, and a blue or violet berry. *Cremanium reclinatum* and *C. tinctorium* furnish a yellow dye.

crē-mās'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *kremastēr*=a suspender.]

Anat.: A muscle, the action of which is to act as a suspender of one portion of a complex apparatus in connection with the bodily frame of a man.

cremaster muscle, *s.* The same as CREMASTER (*q. v.*).

crēm-ās'-tēr-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cremaster* (*q. v.*), and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Suspensory; as, the *cremasteric* fascia, *cremasteric* artery.

†*crē-māte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *crematus*, *pa. par.* of *cremo*=to burn.] To burn; especially to dispose of a corpse by fire instead of burying it.

"... whose corpse was the first *cremated* in America."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 21, 1882.

crē-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *crematus*, *pa. par.* of *cremo*=to burn.]

1. *Gen.*: A burning, a destroying by fire.

2. *Spec.*: The act of cremating or disposing of a corpse by burning instead of burying it.

"And the Chinese without *cremation* or urnal interment of their bodies, make use of trees and much burning, while they plant a pine-tree by their grave."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i.

¶ Cremation was practiced among the Greeks and Romans. The mass of the Hindoos properly so called thus dispose of their dead, while the Mohammedans have recourse to burial. In 1873 an eminent physician, Sir Henry Thompson, advocated its introduction into England on sanitary grounds, but public feeling was against the innovation, and it made little progress there. Lately, however, in many of the European countries cremation of the dead has received the highest indorsement of the governments, while in the United States crematories have been established in many of the cities. In Europe there are crematories at Berlin, Copenhagen, Geneva, Hamburg, London, Milau, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich, and The Hague. The first crematory in the United States was established at Washington, Pa., in 1876. It was first used for the incineration of the body of the Baron de Palm in December of that year. Other crematories have since been established at Fresh Pond, N. Y.; Germantown, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.; La Crosse, Wis.; Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Troy, N. Y.; Waterville, N. Y.; Davenport, Iowa; Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Roxbury, Mass., and other points.

crē-mā'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *cremation*; *-ist*.] An advocate of the practice of cremation.

crē'-mā-tōr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cremator*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to cremation.

B. *As subst.*: An apparatus for cremating a corpse.

"For the second time since its completion the *crematory* of Graceland Cemetery was fired yesterday and the body of a woman was reduced to ashes."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Dec. 21, 1893.

crême, *s.* [Fr.] Cream.

crême d'absinthe, *s.* A bitter aromatic liquor made from two composite plants, *Artemisia Mutellina* and *A. spicata*. Both are alpine species.

**cremeled*, **kremelyd*, *a.* [Ger. *krömeln*=to crumble (*q. v.*).] Crumbled, chopped fine.

"Coloure hit with safrone in hast,

And *kremelyd* sewet of schepe."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 36.

crēm'-ō-carp, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cremocarpium*, from Gr. *kremannymi*=to hang, to hang up, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit consisting of an inferior, dry, indehiscent pericarp, with two or more cells. Example, the fruit of the Umbelliferae. De Candolle calls the two halves of a cremocarp mericarps.

crē-mō'-lōb'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cremolobus*, and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ* (*q. v.*).]

Bot.: A small family of plants, order Brassicaceae.

crē-mōl'-ō-būs, *s.* [Gr. *kremannymi*=to hang, to hang up, and *lobos*=the lobe of the ear. So named because the fruit, a silicle, is suspended.]

Bot.: A genus of Brassicaceae, the type of the family Cremolobidae. The species have racemes of yellow flowers and are natives of Peru and Chili.

Crē-mō'-nā (1), *s.* [A town in the north of Italy.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The town mentioned in the etymology.

2. *Music*: A name given to the violins made at Cremona during the seventeenth century by Andrea and Antonio Amati, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Antonius Stradivarius, his pupil, and Giuseppe Guarnerius, the pupil of Stradivarius.

Cremona-fiddle, *s.* The same as CREMONA, 2.

"A lady whisking about her long train, which was then the fashion, threw down and broke a fine *Cremona fiddle*; upon which Swift cried out, 'Mantua, vae! miserae nimium vicina Cremona!' "—*Sheridan: Life of Swift*.

crē-mō'-nā (2), *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *krummhorn*; Fr. *cromorne*=crooked horn.]

Music: A reed stop in the organ. [CROMORNA.]

**crē'-mor*, *s.* [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

"The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*."—*Ray*.

**cremosin*, *a. & s.* [CRIMSON.]

crē'-nāte, *crē'-nā-tēd*, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crenatus*, from *crena*=a notch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Notched.

"The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not striated down to any depth."—*Woodward*.

2. *Bot., &c.* (of leaves, &c.): Having the teeth rounded. When these are again crenated the term used is bicrenate. The same as CRENELLED.

crē-nā'-tō, *a.* [Modern Lat., from *crenatus*=notched.]

crenato-dentate, *a.*

Botany, &c.: Having the margin with triangular notches.

crenato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the serrations rounded instead of straight.

crē-nāt'-ū-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crenatus* (*q. v.*).]

Zoöl.: A subgenus of Mollusks, genus *Per-na*. It consists of thin, oblong, compressed shells. Eight recent species are known from North Africa, the Red Sea, and China, and four fossil. (*Woodward, ed. Tate*.)

crē'-nā-tūre, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crenat(us)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ure*.]

Bot.: A crenel, a small rounded tooth.



Crenato.

1. Crenate Ground-ivy. 2. Bicrenate Horse-radish. 3. Crenato-serrate Dyas Octopetita. 4. Crenato-dentate Primrose.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crēn'-cle, ***cren-kle**, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel*=a curl, ring; Icel. *kringla*=a disk, circle, or orb.] *Naut.*: The same as CRINGLE (q. v.).

***crēn'-cled**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRINKLED.]

***crē-něl'**, ***crenell**, ***crenelle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crenel*; Fr. *creneau*=a battlement, dimin. of O. Fr. *cren*, *cran*=a notch; Lat. *crena*.] [CARNEL.]

I. Fortification:

1. A loop-hole in a parapet, wall, or stockade, through which to discharge musketry.

2. A battlement; an embrasure in an embattled parapet.

"'Tis no deceit! distinctly clear
Crenell and parapet appear,
While o'er the pile that meteor drear
Makes momentary pause."
Scott: *The Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 9.

II. *Old Armor*: The peak at the crest of a helmet.

III. *Bot.*: A rounded tooth of a crenelled or crenate leaf. (Generally pl., *crenels*.)

***crē-něl-ēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *crenel*.] An embrasure or loop-hole.

"Through the sloping crenels of the higher towers."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlii. (Davies.)

crē-něl-lā, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of O. Fr. *crenel*.] So named from having its hinge-margin crenulated behind the ligament.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of *Modiola* (Horse-muscle). The shell is short and tumid, partly smooth and partly ornamented with radiating striæ; interior brilliantly nacreous. The species occur from low water to forty fathoms deep, spinning a nest or hiding among the roots of sea-weeds and corallines. Twenty-four species are known from Britain, Nova Zembla, New Zealand, &c. Twelve fossil species have been found, the latter from the Upper Greensand onward.

†**crē-něl-lāte**, *v. t.* [Mod. Lat. *crenellatus*, from O. Fr. *crenel*.] [CRENEL.]

Fort. (of a parapet or breast-work): To furnish with crenelles or indentations for the garrison to fire through.

crē-něl-lā-tēd, **crē-něl-ā-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *crenellat(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Arch.*: Embattled; furnished with crenelles or crenellated moldings.

"... the machicolated and crenellated walls of the cathedral close, . . ."—*Kemble: Saxons in Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. 7.

2. *Her.*: An epithet for an ordinary, indented as crenelles.

crenellated molding, *s.*

Arch.: A description of molding in which the beads have rectangular dentations.

***crē-něl-lā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *crenellate*.]

1. The act of embattling.

2. The state or condition of being embattled.

3. An indentation or notch.

4. An embrasure.

"Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto crenellations"—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xii., ch. vi. (Davies.)

crē-nělled, ***carneled**, ***kerneled**, *a.* [CARNELED.]

1. *Fort. & Arch.*: Embattled; crenellated.

2. *Bot.*: The same as CRENATE (q. v.).

crē-nic, *a.* [Gr. *krēnē*=a spring; Eng. suff. -ic.]

crenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Organic acids exist in vegetable mold and in the ocherous deposits of ferruginous waters. They are extracted by boiling the deposit with potash, filtering, supersaturating the liquid with acetic acid, and adding acetate of copper, which gives a dark-brown precipitate containing apocrenic acid. The filtrate is saturated with ammonium carbonate, and acetate of copper again added, which gives a greenish-white precipitate containing crenic acid. The precipitates are decomposed by suspending them in water and passing H₂S gas through the liquid. Crenic acid is obtained as a pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, but its salts are insoluble. Crenic acid has an acid, astringent taste. Its formula is supposed to be C₁₂H₁₂O₃.

†**crē-nī-lā-brūs**, *s.* [Lat. *crena*=a notch, *i* connective, and *labrus*=an unknown fish. So named from having the margin of the preoperculum denticulated.] [LABRUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny fishes belonging to the family Labridæ. Seven species are British, viz:

1. *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*: The Gilthead, Connor, Golden Maid, &c.

2. *Crenilabrus norvegicus* or *cornubicus*: The Goldfinny or Goldsinny.

3. *Crenilabrus gibbus*: The Gibbous Wrasse.

4. *Crenilabrus luscus*: The Scale-rayed Wrasse.

5. *Crenilabrus multidentatus*: The Corkling, called also Ball's Wrasse.

6. *Crenilabrus rupestris*: Jago's Goldsinny.

7. *Crenilabrus microstoma*: The Small-mouthed Wrasse or Rock-cook.

crēn'-u-lāte, **crēn'-u-lā-tēd**, *a.* [A dimin. formation from O. Fr. *crenel*. Cf. *crenellate*.]

Bot., &c.: Finely crenate, having the margin divided into small crenels, *i. e.*, rounded teeth.

crē'-ōle, *s.* [Fr. *créole*; Sp. *criollo*, a contr. of *criadillo*, dimin. of *criado*=one brought up, bred; *crear*, Lat. *creo*=to create, to bring up.]

1. A native of the West Indies or of Spanish America, but not of native parents.

2. One of any color born within or near the tropics of America.

"At the same time an irregular army of Spaniards, creoles, negroes, mulattoes, and Indians marched across the isthmus from Panama . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

crē-ōl'-i-an, *s.* [Eng. *creole*(e); -ian.] A creole.

crē'-ō-lin, *s.* [Gr. *kreas*=flesh, and Lat. *oleum*=oil.] A coal-tar product deprived of carbolic acid. It is used as a deodorizer, and also administered internally in cases of typhoid fever, etc.

crē-ōph'-il-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kreas*=flesh, and *philos*=a friend.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the order Staphylinidæ. *Creophilus maxillosus* is British.

crē'-ō-sōl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *creos(ote)*, and *alcohol*?]

Chem.: C₈H₁₀O₂ or C₆H₃(CH₃)₂ < $\frac{OH}{O \cdot CH_3}$. Dimethylpyro-catechin. A colorless liquid found in beech-tar, boiling at 220°. It reduces silver nitrate when boiling. It forms with acetic anhydride an acetate, which by oxidation with potassium permanganate, and saponification with potash, yields vanillic acid.

crē'-pançe, **crē'-pāne**, *s.* [Lat. *crepans*, *pr. par.* of *crepo*=to burst.]

Farr.: An ulcer seated in the forepart of a horse's foot; a wound in one of the hind feet caused by the shoe of the other striking and cutting it.

crēp'-i-dō-dēr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *krēpis*, genit. *krēpidos*=a half boot worn by men, and *deros*=skin (?).]

Entomol.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidæ. It is akin to *Haltica*.

crē-pīd'-u-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a small sandal, dimin. of *crepida*=a slipper or sandal.]

Zoöl.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks, family Calyptræidæ (Bonnet Limpets). The shell is oval and limpet-like, the hinder half of its interior with a shelly partition. Known recent species fifty-four, from the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Africa, India, and Australia; fossil, fourteen species, from the Eocene onward.

crē'-pīs, *s.* [Lat. *crepis*; Gr. *krēpis*=a plant, prob. *Helminthia echinoides*.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Lactuceæ. They are known as Hawksbeards. Pappus soft, deciduous, white in color; achenes without a beak. *Crepis virens* is common in dry pastures. It is from 1 to 3 ft. high, and has yellow flowers. *C. paludosa* is found in moist woods and rocky places. It is 6 ft. high. *C. lacera*, a Neapolitan species, is considered by the Southern Italians to be venomous.

crēp'-i-tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *crepitatus*, *pa. par.* of *crepito*=to rattle, to creak, to crackle, to clatter, to rustle, freq. of *crepo*=to rattle, to crack, to creak. Imitated from the sound. Cf. Eng. *crack*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To crackle; to burst with a series of short, sharp small reports, as salt does in fire.

2. *Med.*: To emit or give out a kind of rattling sound. [CREPITATION, II. 1.]

¶ To *crepitate* is to make a series of minute explosions; to *detonate* is to make a single explosion with a loud report.

crēp'-i-tā-tīng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CREPITATE.] *A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Crepitation.

crēp'-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *crépitation*; Low Lat. *crepitatio*, from *crepitatus*.] [CREPITATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bursting with a series of minute explosions, each causing a short and sharp but not a loud noise.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A certain rattling sound detected by auscultation in the lungs in cases of pneumonia.

2. *Surg.*: The noise of fractured bones when a surgeon feels them to ascertain whether or not there is a fracture, and in the event of there being one, then at what spot.

crēp'-i-tūs, *s.* [Lat.] The same as CREPITATION (q. v.).

crēp'-ōn, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin stuff resembling crape, made of wool, silk, or mixed.

crēpt, *prct. & pa. par.* [CREEP.]

***crē-pūs'-cle**, ***crē-pūs'-cyle**, *s.* [Lat. *crepusculum*, a dimin. from *creper*=dusky.] Twilight.

crē-pūs'-cū-lār, *a.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*; and Eng., &c., suff. -ar. In Fr. *crépusculaire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In any way pertaining to or connected with the twilight.

†2. *Fig.*: In a state intermediate between light and darkness; not very clear, somewhat obscure.

"The application of the rules of evidence to this semi-historical and crepuscular period."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 8, vol. ii., p. 494.

II. *Zoöl.*: Pertaining to animals which are active in the dusk or twilight.

"Others feed only in the twilight, as bats and owls, and are called *crepuscular*."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise* (1852), p. 33.

crē-pūs-cū-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*=the twilight, and pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Entom.: A tribe of lepidopterous insects, including those called Sphinxes or Hawkmoths. They are twilight flyers, as distinguished from *Diurna*, which, as the name implies, fly during the day, and *Nocturna*, which fly by night. The antennæ of the *Crepuscularia* taper to the end, where they have a club which is pointed at the apex instead of the oval club of the *Diurna* (Butterflies) or the filiform antennæ of the *Nocturna* (Moths). The larvæ have sixteen legs, and some of them hairs on the back. Stainton calls the *Crepuscularia* of Latreille *Sphingina*, and divides them into four families, *Zygenidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, and *Ægeriidæ* (q. v.).

crē-pūs-cū-line, *a.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine. In Fr. *crépusculin*, m., *crépusculine*, f.] The same as CREPUSCULAR and CREPUSCULOUS (q. v.).

"He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shutting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to *crepusculine* observations."—*Sprat: Hist. of the R. S.*, p. 314.

crē-pūs'-cū-loūs, *a.* [Eng. *crepuscul(e)*; -ous.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the twilight; crepuscular.

2. *Fig.*: Obscure, not clear or distinct.

"The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity; and it's yet scarce past the dawn."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. 19.

***crese**, ***resyn**, ***crees**, *v. i.* [Lat. *cresco*.] To grow, to multiply.

"He bad hem *crese* and multiply."—*Gower*, iii. 276.

***crēs'-çençe**, *s.* [Lat. *crescens*, *pr. par.* of *cresco*=to grow, to increase.] Increase, increasing.

"To these adverse, the lunar sects dissent,
With convolution of opposed bent;
From west to east by equal influence tend,
And toward the moon's attractive *crecence* bend."
Brookes: Universal Beauty, bk. iii.

crescendo (pron. *crē-shēn'-dō*), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Increasing; a gradual increase in the force of sound. Expressed by the sign <, or the abbreviation *cres*. The sign was first employed in England by Matthew Locke, in 1676. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

crēs'-çent, ***crēs'-sent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *crescens*, *pr. par.* of *cresco*=to increase, to grow.]

A. As adjective:

1. Increasing, growing; in a state of increase.

"The nightly hunter, lifting up his eyes
Toward the *crescent* moon with grateful heart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"A small *crescent* membranous sac."—*Owen: Anat. of Invertebrates*.

B. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything shaped like the moon in her state of increase.

"And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn
The brows of all their young increase adorn."
Pope: Odyssey.

2. The moon in her state of increase, when in her receding from the earth she shows a curved appearance terminating in points or horns.

"Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes."
Dryden.

3. The figure of a new moon borne on the national standard of Turkey; and hence figuratively used for the Turkish power or Mohammedanism itself.

¶ The Turks did not bring their symbol—the Crescent—with them from Central Asia, but adopted it on conquering Constantinople in 1453. Part of that city had been built on the site of Byzantium, which was a Greek city flourishing in Xenophon's time. Being besieged in B. C. 340 by the Macedonians, led by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, that crafty general made an effort to surprise the place on a dark night. The inhabitants, however, had their danger revealed to them by a "light" which "shone suddenly from the north."

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

It was probably the moon, and in gratitude for the aid it had rendered them, the Byzantines built an altar to Diana, and assumed the crescent as the symbol of their city. It is found on various extant Byzantine coins long before the Turks had appeared in Europe.

"He stood alone among the host;
Not his the loud fanatic boast
To plant the Crescent o'er the Cross."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A range of buildings in the form of a half-moon or crescent.

2. Heraldry:

(1) The half-moon; an honorable ordinary represented sometimes with the horn turned upward.

(2) A name applied to four orders of knighthood.

(a) An order instituted in 1268 by Charles I., King of Naples and Sicily.

(b) A revival of the first, instituted by René of Anjou, in 1464.

(c) An order instituted by Mohammed II., Sultan of Turkey.

(d) An order instituted in 1801 by Selim, Sultan of Turkey.

3. *Vet.*: A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down.

4. *Music*: A musical instrument, consisting of a staff with arms and suspended bells, used in a band.

*5. *Agric.*: An ox-bow.

"A cressent abowte the nek: torques, torquis, luna, lunula."—*Cath. Anglic.*

crescent-formed, *a.* Formed or shaped like a crescent.

crescent-like, *a.* Like a crescent in shape or form.

crescent-lit, *a.* Lit up by the moon in a crescent state.

"Or while the balmy glooming crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores."
Tennyson: *The Gardener's Daughter*.

crescent-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a crescent; lunate, lunated.

2. *Bot.*: Resembling the figure of the crescent. Example, the glandular apex of the involucre leaves of many Euphorbias. (*Lindley*.)

crescent-wise, *adv.* In shape of a crescent.

crēs'-çent, *v. t.* [*CRESCENT*, *s.*] To form into or border with crescents.

"A dark wood crescents more than half the lawn."—*Seward's Letters*, vi. 195.

crēs'-çen-tāde, *s.* [*Eng. crescent*, and *Eng., &c.*, suff. *-ade*.] A word modeled after the manner of crusade. A religious war waged in defense of "the Crescent," *i. e.*, of the Mohammedan faith.

"It has been sought to make out that many Liberals had desired to go to war against Turkey on behalf of its Christian subjects, in fact to carry on a crusade against a crescentade."—*Mr. Forsyth, M. P.: Parl. Deb. (Times)*, Feb. 17, 1877.)

crēs'-çen-tēd, *a.* [*Eng. crescent*; *-ed*.]

1. Adorned with a crescent or crescents.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"Phœbe bends toward him crescented."
Keats: *Endymion*, bk. iv.

crēs'-çen'-tī, *in compos. only.* [*Lat. crescens, crescentis*, *pr. par. of cresco*=to increase, increasing.]

crescenti-pinnatisect, *a.*

Bot. (of a pinnated leaf): Having its lobes gradually becoming larger as they approach its end.

crēs'-çen'-tī-ā (*t* as *sh*), *s.* [Named after Pietro Crescenti, of Bologna, who lived in the 13th century, and published various works on agricultural subjects, the principal one being "Opus Ruralium Commodorum," dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Crescentiaceæ (Crescentiads). Calyx deciduous, of two equal sepals. Corolla campanulate, with a short fleshy tube and a ventricose 5-cleft unequal crisped limb; stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; fruit gourd-like, with a solid external shell, and an internal one-celled pulpy many-seeded cavity. The genus consists of large trees with solitary flowers rising from the trunk or branches.

Crescentia cujete is the Cujete, or Common Calabash-tree, [*CALABASH*]. It inhabits Central America and the West Indies. The subacid pulp is eaten by the negroes, and is made into poultices. The hard shell is used for a bottle, and in Bermuda for a pitcher with which to draw water for drinking and other purposes from the inclosed rain-water tanks.

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crēs'-çen-tī-ā-çō-æ (*t* as *sh*), *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. crescentia* (*q. v.*), and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: Crescentiads, an order of perigynous exogens. It consists of small trees, with alternate or clustered exstipulate leaves and flowers growing out of the old stems or branches. The calyx is undivided, but ultimately splits into irregular pieces. The corolla is monopetalous and irregular, somewhat two-tipped, the stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; the ovary one-celled; the fruit succulent, hard, with parietal placentæ.

crēs'-çen'-tī-adš (*t* as *sh*), *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. crescentia* (*q. v.*), and *pl. suff. -ads*.] The name given by Lindley to the order Crescentiaceæ (*q. v.*).

†crēs'-çen'-tīc, ***crēs'-çen'-tīc-al**, *a.* [*Eng. crescent*; *-ic*.] Like a crescent; crescent-shaped.

"... disposed somewhat in a crescentic form."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 256.

†crēs'-çen'-tīc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. crescentical*; *-ly*.] In shape or fashion of a crescent; crescent-wise.

"Fifth segment truncate, sixth crescentically emarginate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 113 (1873).

crēs'-çīve, *a.* [*Lat. cresco*=to grow, to increase.] Increasing, growing.

"And so the prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet crescent in his faculty."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 1.

crē'-sōl, *s.* [*Eng., &c., creas(ote)*, and (*alcohol*); *Ger. kresole*.]

Chem.: C_7H_8O or $C_6H_4<\frac{OH}{CH_3}$. Also called Cresyl alcohol, Cresylic phenol, Oxytoluene. It occurs in the ortho (1-2), meta (1-3), and para (1-4) modifications.

Ortho-cresol: Obtained by fusing orthotoluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate, or by the action of nitrous acid on ortho-toluidine. It melts at 31°, and boils at 185°. Melted with caustic potash it yields salicylic acid. It gives a blue color with ferric chloride.

Meta-cresol: Obtained by heating thymol propyl-phenol with phosphoric anhydride; propylene gas is given off, and the resulting compound fused with potash; then, dissolving in water and agitating with ether, meta-cresol is obtained as a transparent, thick liquid, boiling at 201°. It gives a blue color with ferric chloride; fused with caustic potash it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

Para-cresol: Obtained by distilling urine with hydrochloric acid; also by the action of nitrous acid on para-toluidine, and by fusing para-toluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate. It forms colorless crystals, melting at 36° into a transparent colorless liquid smelling like putrid wine, boiling at 199°. It gives a blue color with ferric chloride; fused with potassium hydrate, it yields para-oxy-benzoic acid. It is said to be formed in the decomposition of albumen and tyrosin, &c.

crē-šōt'-īc, *a.* [*Eng., &c. creasot(e)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or containing, more or less of creosote.

cresotic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)<\frac{OH}{CO\cdot OH}$. Oxytoluic acids are formed by heating the corresponding sodium cresol in a stream of carbon dioxide. Pure para-cresol yields para-cresotic acid, melting at 148°. Pure ortho-cresol yields ortho-cresotic acid, melting at 160°. It gives a deep violet color with ferric chloride.

crēsp'-īe, *s.* [*Lat. crassus piscis*=a coarse fish.] A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the Grampus.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (*dimidium sagminis*) of the crespets or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altaribus prænominatæ ecclesiæ."—*Stat. Acc.* xiii., 451, N. V.; also *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 295.

crēss, ***cresse**, *s.* [*A. S. cærse, cyrse, cressæ*. Cognate with *Dut. kers*; *Sw. karse*; *Ger. kresse*. (*Skat.*)]

1. *Gen., Ord. Lang., & Bot.*: Various cruciferous plants. In these the word *cress* is often used as the second one in a compound term.

"His court with nettles, moats with cresses stor'd."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 181.

¶ Halliwell thought that in one ancient manuscript it meant a rush, but Messrs. Britten and Holland doubt the existence of this signification. In the subjoined list of compounds, *Lapsana communis* (10), and a few others, are not cruciferous plants.

2. *Spec.*: The Golden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or any other species belonging to the same genus.

¶ (1) *American Cress*: *Barbarea præcox*. It is cultivated. It is called also the Belleisle Cress (*q. v.*).

(2) *Australian Cress*: A variety of the Common Garden Cress. It is called also the Golden Cress (*q. v.*).

(3) *Bank Cress*: [So called from its growing on hedge banks.] *Sisymbrium officinale*.

(4) *Bastard Cress*: The common name for the genus *Thlaspi*.

(5) *Belleisle Cress*: [*BELLEISLE-CRESS*.]

(6) *Bitter Cress*: [*BITTER-CRESS*.]

(7) *Brown Cress*: [*BROWN-CRESS*.]

(8) *Carl's Cress*, *Churl's Cress*: [*CARL'S CRESS*, *CHURL'S CRESS*.]

(9) *Cow Cress*: [*COW-CRESS*.]

(10) *Dock Cress*: *Lapsana communis*.

¶ Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(11) *French Cress*: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(12) *Garden Cress*: *Lepidium sativum*. This is the cress preëminently so called.

(13) *Golden Cress*: [(2)]

(14) *Indian Cress*:

(a) *Sing.*: *Tropæolum majus*.

(b) *Pl.*: The order Tropæolaceæ.

(15) *Land Cress*: (a) *Barbarea præcox*, (b) *Cardamine hirsuta*.

(16) *Meadow Cress*: A book-name for *Cardamine pratensis*.

(17) *Mouse-ear Cress*: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(18) *Normandy Cress*: *Barbarea præcox*.

(19) *Para Cress*: *Spilanthus oleracea*.

(20) *Penny Cress*: A modern book-name for *Thlaspi arvense*.

(21) *Peter's Cress*: *Crithmum maritimum*.

(22) *Rock Cress*: (a) the genus *Arabis*, *(b) an old name for *Crithmum maritimum*.

(23) *Sciatica Cress*: A species of *Lepidium* (?), good for the sciatica. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(24) *Spanish Cress*: *Lepidium Cardamines*.

(25) *Spring Cress*: *Cardamine rhomboidea*.

(26) *Swine's Cress*: (a) *Senebiera Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*), (b) *Lapsana communis*, (c) *Senecio Jacobæa*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(27) *Thale Cress*: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(28) *Tooth Cress*: The genus *Dentaria*.

(29) *Tower Cress*: *Arabis Turrita*.

(30) *Town Cress*: *Lepidium sativum*.

(31) *Violet Cress*: *Ionopsidium acaule*.

(32) *Wall Cress*:

(a) *Gen.*: Any species of *Arabis*.

(b) *Spec.*: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(33) *Wart Cress*: [So named from the wart-shaped fruit.]

(a) *Gen.*: The genus *Senebiera*.

(b) *Spec.*: *Senebiera Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*).

(34) *Water Cress*: [*WATER-CRESS*.]

(35) *Winter Cress*:

(a) *Gen.*: The genus *Barbarea*.

(b) *Spec.*: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(36) *Wild Cress*: *Thlaspi arvense*.

(37) *Yellow Cress*: (a) *Nasturtium palustre*, (b) *N. amphibium*.

cress-oils, *s.*

Chem.: Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, distilled with steam, yields a volatile aromatic oil, which is separated by agitation with benzene from the distillate. It boils at 226°, and is benzyl-cyanide, $C_6H_5\cdot CH_2\cdot CN$; when heated to 200° with hydrochloric acid, or by boiling with alkalis, it yields phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Benzyl cyanide can also be obtained synthetically by heating benzyl chloride with potassium cyanide. It is isomeric with toluonitril, $C_6H_4<\frac{CH_3}{CN}$. Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*, yields an oil, boiling at 261°, being phenyl-propionitril, $C_6H_5\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CN$; on fusing it with potash it yielded a salt of phenyl-propionic acid.

cress-rocket, *s.* *Vella Pseudo-cytisus*.

crēs'-sēl'-lā, *s.* [*Fr. crécelle*=a rattle.]

Eccles.: A wooden rattle. (Used as a substitute for a bell in Roman Catholic churches from the Mass on Holy Thursday till the Mass on Holy Saturday.)

crēs'-sēt, *s.* [*O. Fr. crasset*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A basket of open iron-work in which wood or coal is burned as a beacon. In former times the cresset was used where lighthouses are now erected, and its modern use is principally at wharves and boat-landings.

"Far downward, in the castle-yard,
Full many a torch and cresset glared."
Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 26.

2. *Fig.*: A burning light; a meteor.

"I cannot blame him: at my nativity,
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning cressets."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

II. *Coopering*: An iron basket or cage to hold fire, char the inside of a cask, and make the staves flexible.



Crescent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crĕst, *creast, *creste, *crist, s. [O. Fr. *creste*, from Lat. *crista*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A plume or tuft of feathers or comb on the top of the head of a bird.

"The male has also a small, longitudinal, leaden-colored, fleshy crest or comb."—*Darwin: Desc. of Man* (1871), pt. ii, ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 129.

2. Any tuft or excrescence on the head of an animal.

"Oft he bowed
His turret crest, and sleek enamelled neck."

Milton: P. L., ix. 525.

3. In the same senses as B. 4.

"The crag is won, no more is seen
His Christian crest and haughty mien."

Byron: The Giaour.

II. Figuratively:

1. A badge.

"Let's write good angel on the devil's horn,
'Tis not the devil's crest."

Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. iv.

*2. The end, the extreme, the top.

"Two goulden ruyngs, the whiche thou shalt putte in
either creste of the broche."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxviii. 23.

*3. Pride, spirit, courage, fire.

"Bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 1.

4. The ridge or top of a wave.

5. The ridge or highest part of a mountain or hill.

"Pierce then the heavens, thou hill of streams!
And make the snows thy crest!"

Hemans: Eryri Wen.

*6. A balk or ridge of land.

"Creyste of londe eryyde. Porca."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) The ridge of a roof; hence *crest-tiles*, which lie on the comb of a roof and shed water both ways.
(2) Any ornament or carved work on the top or ridge of anything; also used for the ornamental finishing surrounding a screen or canopy of a building.

2. *Engin. & Fort.*: The top of a parapet, embankment, slope, or wall.

3. *Vet.*: The upper part of the neck of a horse. [CREST-FALLEN.]

4. Heraldry:

(1) A plume or tuft of feathers, hair, or other similar material, affixed to the top of the helmet; and hence, sometimes the helmet itself.

"So saying, a noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan."

Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

*2. The ornament on the helmet.

(3) A figure originally representing the ornament on the helmet, but now used to denote any figure placed on a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, above the helmet and shield in a coat of arms.

¶ Crests are of considerable antiquity. Their first introduction is attributed by Herodotus to the Carians; and their revival to Richard Cœur de Lion, who in 1189 wore one, consisting of a plume of feathers, in his helmet.

5. *Bot.*: A fleshy appendage of fruits and seeds in the form of a crest. The middle lobe of the inferior petal of the Polygala is in the form of a crest. [*Balfour.*]

6. *Anat.*: A prominent border or elevation running some way along the surface of a bone. It is called also a line or ridge. Thus there is an external occipital crest, a nasal crest, a sphenoidal crest, &c.

crest-fallen, a.

1. *Ordinary Lang. & Fig.*: Dispirited, dejected, abashed.

"When I have feasted with Queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n:
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. *Vet.*: A term used when the upper part of the neck upon which the mane grows sinks down on either side.

crest-tile, s.

Architecture:

1. A saddle-tile, one having a double slope, on the ridge of a roof. It is also called a *ridge-tile* (q. v.).

2. In Gothic architecture tiles decorated with leaves, foliage, or similar design, which run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy.

*crest-wounding, a. Wounding, i. e., disgracing one's nobility; attainting.

"O unseen shame! invisible disgrace!
O unfelt sore! crest-wounding private scar!

Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the mot afar."

Shakesp.: The Rape of Lucrece, 827-30.

crĕst, *creast, *crestyn, v. t. [CREST, s.]

*1. To ornament or furnish with a crest.

"Crestyn or arayn wyth a creste. Cristo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. To serve as a crest for.

"His legs bestrid the ocean; his reared arm
Crested the world; his voice was propertied
As all the tuned spheres."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., v. 2.

3. To form a crest or top to; to crown.

"The feudal towers that crest its height
Frown in unconquerable might."

Hemans: The Troubadour and Rich. Cœur de Lion.

*4. To mark with lines or streaks, as the plume of a helmet.

"Like as the shining skie in summer's night,
What time the dayes with scorching heat abound,
Is crested all with lines of fierie light,
That it prodigious seemes in common peoples sight."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 13.

crĕst'-ĕd, a. [Eng. *crest*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Adorned with or wearing a crest.

"On his brave head a crested helm he plac'd."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv. 565.

2. Wearing a comb.

"The crested bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below."

Dryden: Cock and Fox.

3. Surmounted or crowned.

II. *Botany*: Having an elevated, irregular, or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet. (Used chiefly of seeds or of the appendages of the anthers in some heaths, as *Erica triflora* and *E. comosa*.)

"The petal becomes crested as in Polygala."—*Balfour: Bot.*, § 372.

¶ (1) *Crested Dog's-tail Grass*:

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus*. A grass a foot or a foot and a half high, with a second raceme, and 3-5 flowered spikelets.

(2) *Crested Grebe*:

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. It is called more fully the Great Crested Grebe, or sometimes the Great Tipped Grebe, or merely the Grebe. [GREBE.]

crĕst'-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [CREST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of adorning with a crest.

†crĕst'-lēss, a. [Eng. *crest*; -less.] Destitute of or not entitled to a crest; not of a noble family.

"His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence,
Third son to the Third Edward, king of England.
Spring crestless yeomen from so deep a root?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.

crĕst'-ma-rine, s. [Eng. *crest*, and *marine*.] A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*.

crĕ-sŷl, s. [Eng., &c., *creasote* (q. v.); and Gr. *hylē* = matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical (C₆H₄·CH₃).

crĕ-sŷl'-ic, a. [Eng. *crestyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to *crestyl*.

crĕ-tā, s. [Lat. (as adj.) = from Crete, (as subst.) = Cretan earth, i. e., chalk, or a similar kind of earth.] Chalk.

creta præparata, s.

Phar.: Prepared chalk, CaCO₃. Chalk freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterward dried in small masses, which are usually of a conical form. Used in *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*, *Mistura Cretæ*, *Pulvis Cretæ aromaticus*, *Pulvis Cretæ cum Opio*. Chalk is an antacid, and acts as an astringent. It is used in cases of diarrhoea.

crĕ-tā'-ċĕ-oŭs, a. [Lat. *cretaceus* = chalk-like.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In any way pertaining to chalk.

"Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune."

Philips.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*, †*Geol.*, &c.: Consisting in larger or smaller amount of chalk.

2. *Bot. (Of colors)*: Like chalk, chalky; very dull white with a dash of gray.

¶ (1) *Cretaceous system or formation*:

Geol.: The system or formation of which at least in England and some other countries, chalk (Latin *creta*) is the characteristic rock. Pure chalk of nearly uniform aspect and composition, stretches from N. W. to S. E., from the north of Ireland to the Crimea, a distance of about 1,311 English miles; the breadth of this great band, from the south of

Sweden to the south of Bordeaux in France, being about 966 miles. But this area does not measure the superficial area of the chalk formation, which is founded not on the mineral character of chalk or any other rock, but on contemporaneity of deposit, as proved by the identity, or at least the close similarity, of the organic remains. [CRETACEOUS PERIOD.]

The Cretaceous formation has generally been divided into an Upper and a Lower series, the former familiarly called the Chalk and the latter the Greensand. Chalk is not a bad popular name for the first series, but Greensand is less appropriate, the green or chloritic grains which originated the name being local and uncharacteristic. A better term is Neocomian, from Neocomium, the old Latin name of Neufchâtel, where it is extensively deposited.

Lyell, in his "Student's Elements of Geology" (1871), the last edition of his Manual or Elements, thus divided the Cretaceous rocks and the period during which they were laid down:

(a) Upper Cretaceous or Chalk period:

1. Maestricht Beds and Faxe Limestone.
2. Upper White Chalk, with flints.
3. Lower White Chalk, without flints.
4. Chalk Marl.
5. Chloritic Series, or Upper Greensand.
6. Gault.

(b) Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Upper Neocomian | } Wealden Beds |
| 2. Middle " " | |
| 3. Lower " " | |

In his Abridged General Table of Fossiliferous Strata, given in the same work, the classification is:

10. Maestricht Beds.
11. White Chalk.
12. Chloritic Series.
13. Gault.
14. Neocomian.
15. Wealden.

The Cretaceous formation is the uppermost member of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks. The Wealden rocks, with which it begins, are fluviatile, or in parts fluvi-marine, never marine. Coniferæ, Cycadæ, and Ferns flourished on the adjacent lands, while Dicotyledonous Angiosperms were absent. It was still the reign of reptiles and specially of the giant Iguanodon, first discovered by Dr. Mantell. With the Lower Neocomian marine conditions began and continued till the end of the Cretaceous period; the water, when the chalk was deposited, being apparently deep. The seas of those times were inhabited by such cephalopodous genera as Ammonites, Baculites, Hamites, and Turritiles, while among the lamellibranchiate mollusks was the abnormal genus Hippurites. Where islands existed pterodactyls, winged reptiles, flew forth, though birds doubtless existed too. But the organisms whose remains have left the most extensive traces were minute foraminiferous animals, Globigerinæ, and humble plants called Diatoms, the former forming chalk, and the latter, aided by sponges, forming flint. (Lyell, &c.)

(2) *Cretaceous period*:

Geol.: The period from first to last during which the Cretaceous formation was in process of deposition. The gap between the Cretaceous and the Eocene rocks, as yet very partially filled up, indicates a great lapse of geological time the history of which is still unknown. One or two arches have been cast from the side of the Secondary, and one or two from that of the Tertiary, across fragments of the chasm, but the mass of it still remains unbridged. Sir Charles Lyell thinks that the gap may be as great as all the time which has elapsed from the Eocene till now.

It is not correct to say that we are living in the Cretaceous period. [CHALK.] Nor is it true, as many unacquainted with geology believe, that recent discoveries have proved the Cretaceous period less remote than it was formerly held to be. The discovery that certain cretaceous species and genera once deemed extinct still exist, does not bring cretaceous times one day nearer; it only shows that vastly remote as they are, they have not produced as great a revolution as they were held to have done in the character of the animal life.

†crĕ-tā'-ċĕ-oŭs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cretaceous*; -ly.] In a manner like chalk; as chalk.

Crĕ-tan, *Crĕ-ti-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Cret(e)*; -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the island of Crete.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Crete.

"The Cretians are alway liars, . . ."—*Titus* i. 12.

*crĕ-tā'-tĕd, a. [Lat. *cretatus*.] Rubbed or made white with chalk.

Crĕte, s. A large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now belonging to Turkey; it is also called Candia.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crē'-tīc, *crē'-tīck, s. & a. [Lat. *creticus* (pes); Gr. *krētikos* pous=the Cretan foot or measure.]

A. As substantive:

Pros.: A measure in Greek and Latin poetry; a poetic foot consisting of one short syllable between two long ones — — —.

"The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a *cretic*."—Bentley: *Diss. upon Phalaris*.

B. As adjective:

Pros.: Of or pertaining to the measure described under A.

crē'-tī-çīsm, s. [Latin *creticus*; Gr. *krētikos*=pertaining to Crete, and suff. -ism.] The same as **CRETISM** (q. v.).

crē'-tīn, s. [Fr. *crétin*. By some believed to be from Lat. *Christianus*, because helpless imbeciles appeal to Christian sympathy. More probably from Fr. *kreide*, *cräie*=chalk, from the blanched appearance of the cretin's skin.] The name given in the Valais and other Alpine valleys to one suffering from a particular kind of idiocy prevalent there. [**CRETINISM**.]

crē'-tīn-īsm, s. [Fr. *crétinisme*.]

Physiol. & Med.: A kind of idiocy prevalent in various Alpine valleys. In most, if not in all cases, the afflicted person has an ugly swelling called a goitre on his neck. This varies in size from a walnut to a quarter loaf. The existence of such a protuberance does not, however, necessarily imply idiocy. The mental deficiency varies in degree, being in some cases so great that the unhappy person thus affected is unable to do anything for himself, and cannot even articulate words, but makes a sound like that of the inferior animals; in others there are some faint glimmerings of mind. Various causes of the disease have been assigned.

crē'-tīsm, s. [Gr. *krētismos*=Cretan behavior, *i. e.*, lying.] A lie, a falsehood. The term is derived from the old proverb alluded to by St. Paul in Titus i. 12. [**CRETAN**.]

crēt'-ōnne, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of cotton fabric manufactured with pictorial patterns printed on one side. It is used for curtains, furniture covers, &c.

†crē'-tōse, a. [Lat. *cretosus*, from *creta*=chalk.] Chalky.

creutz-er, s. [**KREUTZER**.]

creūx (x silent), s. [Fr.=hollow.]

Engin. & Sculpt.: The reverse of relief; thus, to carve *en creux* is to carve below the surface.

crē'-vāsse', s. [Fr. *crevasse*; Prov. *crebassa*; Low Lat. *crepatia*, from *crepo*=to rattle, to crack, to creak.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A crevice, a chink. [**CREVICE**.]

2. A break in the embankment of a river; an artificial lake, tank, &c., caused by the pressure of the water. (*American*.)

(1) **Gen.:** A crack or fissure in any body, as in an embankment.

(2) **Spec.:** A long deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier. [**II**.]



Crevasse.

II. Geol. & Ord. Lang.: A deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier, in general extending to the rocky mountain side on which the glacier rests.

crevasse-stopper, s. A kind of floating dock which is brought broadside against the bank and sunk in place, to act as a dam. When it is fairly anchored, the sheet-piling is driven down into the bed both on the chord and arc side of the structure. (*Knight*.)

crēv'-ēt, s. [**CRUET**.] A crucible or melting-pot.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

crēv'-īçe, *cravas, *crevasse, *crevesse, *crevis, *crevisse, s. [Fr. *crevasse*, from Fr. *crever*=to burst asunder, from Lat. *crepo*.] A crack, a cleft, a narrow opening, a fissure. [**CREVASSE**.]

"And still, all deadly aim'd and hot,
From every crevice comes the shot."

Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, v. 29.

crēv'-īçe, v. t. [**CREVICE**, s.] To crack, to flaw, to make a crevice in.

"So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jagent posture, and so to crevice the wall."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

crēv'-īçed, a. [Eng. *crevic*(e); -ed.] Full of crevices or chinks.

"Trickling through the crevice'd rock."

Cunningham: *Day*.

crew, *crue (ew as ū), s. [Icel. *krú, grú, grúi*=a swarm, a crowd; *krúa*=to swarm. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as **II**.

2. A number of persons associated or assembled for any purpose.

"The king's owne troupe came next, a chosen crew,
Of all the campe the strength, the crowne, the flowre."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. xvii., § 29.

3. Used spec. in a bad sense: a gang, a mob.

"He was ably assisted in the work of extortion by the crew of parasites who were in the habit of drinking and laughing with him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Nautical:

1. The company of seamen who man a boat, vessel, or ship. Properly the term includes officers as well as men, but it is now generally restricted to the latter.

"... the Tarentines sank four of the ships, and took one with the crew."—Lewis: *Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 37, vol. ii., p. 476.

2. The men assisting a gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

crew, pret. of v. [**CROW**, v.]

crew'-ēl (ew as ū), ***crewell, *cruel, s. & a.** [Etym. uncertain; possibly the same as Dut. *klewel*=a clew or ball of thread.]

A. As subst.: Fine two-threaded worsted, used to ornament the dresses of servants and the lower classes in the sixteenth century, principally for garters, girdles, fringes, &c.

"With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i., 53, 54.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"Ere we contribute a new crewel garter
To his most worsted worship."

B. Jonson: *Alchemist*.

crew'-ēlş (ew as ū), s. pl. [A corruption of Fr. *écrouelles*.] The scrofula.

"... having a beloved child sick to death of the crewels, was free to expostulate, . . ."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlvii.

crēx, s. [Imitated from the voice of the bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of gallatorial birds, family Rallidæ, sub-family Rallinæ. *Crex pratensis* is the Corn-crake (q. v.).

crēy'-at, s. [The name of the plant in various languages and dialects in India.] *Andrographis* or *Justicia paniculata*. It is the basis of a celebrated French bitter tincture called *Droge amère*.

crib, *cribbe, *cryb, *crybbe, s. [A. S. *crib, cryb*. Cogn. with Dut. *krib*; Icel. *krubba*; Dan. *krybbe*; O. H. Ger. *chripfa*; M. H. Ger. *krippe*; Ger. *krippe*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A rack or manger of any beast.

"In a cryb was he layde."

Towneley *Myst.*, p. 117.

2. A stall for cattle.

"Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean: but much increase is by the strength of the ox."—Prov. xiv. 4.

*3. A wicker-basket.

"They putte hym in a litel *cribbe*, ischape as a lite bote, and dede hym in to the see."—Trevisa, iv. 353.

4. A child's cot.

5. A small cottage, a hovel.

"Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee . . .
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great?"

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

6. A reel for winding yarn. (*Scotch*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything stolen, a theft; a plagiarism.

2. A translation or key used by schoolboys, &c. (*Colloquial*.) (*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. ii.)

*3. The stomach. (*Slang*.)

4. A nouse. [**CRACK**, v., A. ¶ (1).]

B. Technically:

1. **Agric.:** A granary with slatted sides for ear corn.

2. **Timber trade:** A small raft of timber. (*Canadian*.)

3. **Civil Engineering:** A structure of logs to be anchored with stones. Cribb are used for bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, &c. [**DAM**.]

4. **Cards:**

(1) A popular name for the game of cribbage.

(2) In the game of cribbage, a hand of cards made up of two thrown out by each player.

crib-biter, s.

Veterinary: A horse giving to crib-biting (q. v.).

"... there is no surer test of neglectful supervision than the existence of a *crib-biter*, or of a *sore-back*."—Day: *The Race-horse in Training*, 1880, ch. v., pp. 37-8.

crib-biting, s.

Veterinary: A bad habit in a horse, often occasioned by uneasiness in breeding of teeth, and from being ill-fed when hungry. It consists in seizing in the teeth the manger, rack, &c., and sucking in the air with a peculiar noise, technically known as wind-sucking. It frequently causes colic or gripes.

"Horses when idle often contract bad habits—*crib-biting*, wind-sucking, kicking in the stable."—Day: *The Race-horse in Training*, ch. v., p. 37.

crib-strap, s.

Ménage: A neck-throttler for crib-biting and wind-sucking horses.

crib, v. t. & i. [**CRIB**, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.:** To shut up in a crib or narrow habitation; to confine.

"Now I am cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 3.

2. **Fig.:** To steal, to appropriate, to plagiarize.

"... I have a habit of never writing letters but at the office; 'tis so much time *cribb'd* out of the Company."—Lamb: *Essays of Elia; Letter to Wilson*.

***B. Intrans.:** To be shut up or confined in a crib.

"Who sought to make the glory of the nation and Church truckle under a Scotch canopy, and bishops to *crib* in a presbyterian trundle-bed."—Ep. Gauden: *Anti-Baal-Beirith*, 1661, p. 35.

crib'-bage (bage as big), ***crib-bidge, s.** [Prob. from *crib*, s.]

Cards: A game at cards played usually by two players, but sometimes by three or even four. The whole pack of cards is used, and the leader deals out five (or sometimes six) cards to each player. The crib is made up of two cards thrown out by each player, the non-dealer discarding first. The points are counted by the number of separate sets of fifteen formed by the pips, and also by pairs of any cards and runs or successions of three or more cards in regular order. The crib, or cards discarded, belong to the dealer, who scores all the points gained by it.

"For cardes, the philologie of them is not for an essay. A man's fancy would be summ'd up in *cribbidge*."—John Hall: *Horæ Vacivæ*, p. 150 (1646).

cribbed, pa. par. or a. [**CRIB**, v.]

crib'-biŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [**CRIB**, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The act of inclosing in a crib or narrow place.

2. **Fig.:** Stealing, thieving, plagiarizing.

II. Min.: Internal lining of a shaft with frame-timbers and plank-backing, to prevent caving, stop percolation of water, &c. The different styles are known as spiking-cribs and wedging-cribs.

***crib'-ble, s. & a.** [Lat. *cribellum*, dimin. of *cribrum*=a sieve.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sieve.

2. Coarse flour or meal.

B. As adj.: Coarse, as flour or meal.

***cribble-bread, s.** Bread made of coarse, unsifted flour.

"The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned over and over, because we will not eat common *cribble bread*."—Transl. of Bullinger's *Sermons*, p. 243.

crib'-ble, v. t. [**CRIBBLE**, s.] To sift, to riddle.

***crib'-bled, pa. par. or a.** [**CRIBBLE**, v.]

***crib'-bliŋg, pr. par., a. & s.** [**CRIBBLE**, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sifting or riddling.

cri-běl'-lā, *s.* [From Lat. *cribellum* = a small sieve, dimin. of *cribrum* = a sieve.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Star-fishes, family Asteriadae, sub-family Solasterinae. There are but few rays, covered with spine-bearing warts; the intermediate spaces porous, with the avenues bordered by two sets of spines.

cri-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cribratus*, *pa. par.* of *cribro* = to sift.] The act of sifting or separating by means of a sieve.

cri-brā-tōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cribro* = to sift. So called from the way in which the birds take their food.]

Ornith.: Macgillivray's name for a section of the Wading Birds. It contains the Geese and the Ducks. The name has not been generally adopted.

cri'-brī-form, *a.* [Lat. *cribrum* = a sieve, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Like or resembling a sieve; pierced with numerous holes. (Used in anatomy, botany, &c.)

1. **Anat.**: There is a cribriform lamella or plate of the ethmoid bone, separating the nasal cavities from the brain, pierced with holes for the transmission of the filaments of the olfactory nerves. There are also a cribriform portion of the temporal bone, the *lamina cribrosa*, having in its lower part small apertures through which the divisions of the auditory nerve pass; and a cribriform fascia of the hip, perforated by numerous small foramina for the passage of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

"... the white commissure which has a cribriform appearance, from being perforated by numerous blood-vessels."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 256.

2. **Bot.**: There are certain cribriform cells, tubes, or vessels, thin-walled and delicate, described by Nägeli as lying outside the cambium. It is believed that the descending sap passes through them. (*R. Brown.*)

cri'-brōse, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *cribrosus*, from *cribrum* = a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve; cribriform.

cri-çē-tō-dōn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cricetus*, and Gr. *odous*, *odontos* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Muridae, allied to *Cricetus* (q. v.). Various species occur in the Miocene of France. (*Nicholson.*)

cri-çē-tūs, *s.* [From Gr. *kriζō* = to creak . . . to squeak.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Muridae. The incisors are 2 3-3, the molars — = 16; there are four toes and a vestige of a thumb on the fore feet, and five on the hind ones. *Cricetus vulgaris* is the Hamster found in many parts of Europe and Asia.

2. **Palæont.**: The genus occurs in the Pliocene of Europe, and a species found in the Post-Tertiary is probably the Hamster, *Cricetus vulgaris*.

crich'-tōn-ite (*ch* silent), *s.* [Named by the Comte de Bourmon, in honor of Dr. Crichton.]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite. Found at St. Cristophe and at Ingelsberg. (*Dana.*) A variety of Ilmenite. *Dana* ranks Ilmenite partly under Menaccanite and partly under Mengite.

crick (1), ***cricke**, ***crykke**, *s.* [A variant of *creek* (q. v.), and allied to *crook*. (*Skeat.*)] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, especially of the neck, which makes it impossible to move the part.

"With water he giveth it for the dropsie; to those also that with a *cricke* or crampe have their necks drawne backward."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. v.

***crick** (2), *s.* [**CREAK.**] The creaking or noise of a door.

***crick-crackle**, *v. i.* To sound with a small crack.

"Not much unlike unto a fire in stubble, Which, sodain spreading, still the flame doth double, And with quick succour of some southern blast, Crick-crackling, quickly all the country waste."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, 232, 2.

crick'-ēt (1), ***crykett**, ***crykette**, *s.* [O. Fr. *criquet*, *crequet* = a cricket; Wel. *criciad*; Dut. *kriek*. From O. Fr. *criquer* = to creak, to rattle; Dut. *krikkraken* = to crackle; Wel. *cricellu* = to chirp. (*Skeat.*)] [**CREAK.**]

Ordinary Language and Entomology:

1. **Sing.**: The name given to any insects of the genus *Acheta*, or of the tribe *Achetina*. The antennae are long and tapering, the wings are laid flat upon the back. When at rest they are folded, but are so long that they project behind the wing-cases. The tail ends in two bristles, besides which the female has an ovipositor. The best known species are the following: The Common Cricket or House Cricket, *Acheta domestica*. Its appropriate habitat is the kitchen hearth, where it makes its presence known by its song. The Field Cricket is *Acheta campestris*, which is found in burrows

among stones and sand. The Mole Cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, has curious mole-like hands or hand-like organs, admirably adapted for digging.

"Far from all resort and mirth,
Save the cricket on the hearth."

Milton: Il Penseroso.

2. (*Pl.*): The English name of the *Achetina*, a sub-family of *Gryllidae*, or it may be made a family *Achetidae* or a tribe *Achetina*.

cricket-bird, *s.* [So called from the note of the bird resembling that of the cricket.]

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A bird, the Grasshopper Warbler, *Sylvia locustella*. It occurs in Great Britain.

crick'-ēt (2), *s.* [A. S. *crice* = a staff, and Eng. dimin. suff. *-et*.]

1. **Sports**: The national game of England, played by two sides, generally of eleven players each. At a distance of twenty-two yards apart the wickets, that is, three stumps, are pitched; on the tops of these stumps are transverse pieces of wood called *bails*. As soon as it has been determined which side is to bat first, the game begins. The batsmen take their places one at each wicket: the players on the opposite side are placed in different positions about the field, wherever it appears most advantageous to their captain. [**FIELD.**] One bowls the ball from behind the bowling-crease [**CREASE**] at one wicket, and endeavors with it to hit the stumps at the other end. This the batsman endeavors to prevent, by hitting the ball away with his bat. The batsmen must not move out of their ground, that is, outside the popping-crease, except at the risk of being *put out*, that is, of having to give up batting to another of their own side. Should the batsman drive the ball a sufficient distance, the two batsmen endeavor to cross from one wicket to the other before the ball can be returned to the wicket by the fielders. Each time the batsmen thus change wickets a "run" is scored, which is put to the credit of the striker. Should one of them fail to reach his ground before one of the opposite side can knock the bails off the stumps, he is out. A batsman can also be put out by any of the fielders catching a ball hit by him before it touches the ground, or by the bowler knocking off the bails of his wicket, or if he places any part of his body in such a position as to prevent the ball from hitting the wicket. When all the players of one side are out, the other side begins to bat, while their opponents take their places in the field, and the game is won by the side which scores the greatest number of runs. Cricket is supposed to be a development of the old English game of club-ball which was played with a crooked stick. The word itself is first mentioned in 1598. [**BOWLER**, **INNINGS**, **FIELDER**, **OVER**, *s.*; **WICKET**.]

2. A low stool, or a low table or portable shelf for kitchen uses.

cricket-ball, *s.* The ball used in the game of cricket. It weighs from 5½ to 5¾ oz., and measures from 9 to 9¼ in. in circumference. It is made of layers of cork and yarn, covered with thick leather.

cricket-bat, *s.* The bat used in the game of cricket. It is made of willow, generally with a cane handle. It must not be more than 38 in. in height, or 4½ in. in width.

cricket-club, *s.* A club associated for the purpose of playing cricket. The chief club in England, by a committee of which the rules of cricket as now played were drawn up, is the Marylebone Cricket Club, whose ground is at Lord's in London.

crick'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cricket*; *-er*.] One who plays the game of cricket.

"Stay, there's Kent, fertile in pheasants, cherries, hops, yeomen, codlings, and *cricketers*."—*Coleman the Younger: The Poor Gentleman*, ch. iv.

crick'-ēt-ing, *s.* [Eng. *cricket*; *-ing*.] The act of playing at cricket.

cri'-cō, *in compos.* [Gr. *krikos* = a ring.] In form like a ring. (Used as the first element in a compound word.)

crico-arytenoid, *a.*

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a pitcher. There are crico-arytenoid joints, ligaments, and muscles.

crico-thyroid, *a.*

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a door. There are a crico-thyroid artery, a membrane, and joints.

"... the thyro-hyoid and *crico-thyroid* membranes."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 72.

cri'-cō-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *krikos* = a ring, and *eidos* = form.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, family Glyptodipterini, and the sub-family of it (unnamed), which has cycloid scales. Traquair places the genus doubtfully under the *Holoptychiidae*.

cri'-cōid, *a.* [Gr. *krikos* = a ring, and *eidos* = form, shape.]

Anat.: In form resembling a signet ring.

cricoid cartilage, *a.*

Anat.: One of the cartilages of the larynx. It is a ring of gristle, forming the top of the trachea or windpipe.

"... the thyroid and *cricoid* cartilages and the rings of the trachea."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv., p. 91.

cried, *pret. & pa. par.* [**CRY**, *v.*]

cri'-ēr, ***cry'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *cry*; *-er*.]

1. **Gen.**: One who cries or proclaims.

2. **Spec.**: A public officer appointed to proclaim the orders or directions of a court, &c.; also a person engaged to give public notice in the streets of matters concerning the inhabitants. [**TOWN-CRIER.**]

"He openeth his mouth like a *crier*."—*Ecclesiasticus* xx. 15.

criske, *s.* [Dut. *kriek* = a cricket.] A small parasite that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick.

"Fidgin Davie clew his haffit,
Hotchin thrang o' *crikes* an' flaes."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 105. (*Jamieson.*)

crile, **cryle**, *s.* [**CROYL.**]

1. A dwarf.

2. A child or beast that has not thriven. (*Jamieson.*)

crim. con. [An abbreviation for **CRIMINAL CONVERSATION** (q. v.).]

crime, ***cryme**, *s.* [Fr. *crime*, from Lat. *crimen* = an accusation, a fault; Port. *crime*; Ital. *crimine*.]

*1. A fault, a ground of accusation, a charge.

"I rue

The error now which is become my *crime*."

Milton: P. L., ix., 1181.

2. Any act contrary to some law human or divine; a failure to perform some act ordered by law; a gross violation of some law.

"A *crime* or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. Any great act of wickedness; a sin.

"No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love."

Pope: Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

*4. The cause or source of any crime.

"Great God it planted in that blessed stedd
With his Almighty hand, and did it call
The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 46.

¶ Though the word *crime*, in its most general interpretation, comprehends all offenses against public law, yet in its limited sense it is confined to felony. The term *misdemeanor* is used of offenses inferior to felony, punishable by indictment, or by particular prescribed proceedings.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *crime*, *vice*, and *sin*: "A *crime* is a social offense; a *vice* is a personal offense; every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a *crime*; that which does injury to ourselves is a *vice*. The *crime* consists in a violation of human laws; the *vice* in a violation of the moral law; the *sin* in a violation of the Divine law: the *sin*, therefore, comprehends both the *crime* and the *vice*; but there are many *sins* which are not *crimes* and *vices*: *crimes* are tried before a human court, and punished agreeably to the sentence of the judge; *vices* and *sins* are brought before the tribunal of the conscience; the former are punished in this world, the latter will be punished in the world to come, by the sentence of the Almighty: treason is one of the most atrocious *crimes*; drunkenness one of the most dreadful *vices*; religious hypocrisy one of the most heinous *sins*. *Crimes* cannot be atoned for by repentance; society demands reparation for the injury committed: *vices* continue to punish as long as they are cherished: *sins* are pardoned through the atonement and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, on the simple condition of sincere repentance. *Crimes* and *vices* disturb the peace and good order of society, they affect men's earthly happiness only; *sin* destroys the soul, both for this world and the world to come: *crimes* sometimes go unpunished; but *sin* carries its own punishment with it: murderers who escape the punishment due to their *crimes* commonly suffer the torments which attend the commission of such flagrant *sins*. *Crimes* are particular acts; *vices* are habitual acts of commission; *sins* are acts of commission or omission, habitual or particular: personal security, respect for the laws, and regard for one's moral character, operate to prevent the commission of *crimes* or *vices*; the fear of God deters from the commission of *sin* . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus discriminates between *crime* and *misdemeanor*: "The former of these terms is to the latter as the genus to the species; a *misdemeanor* is in the technical sense a minor *crime*. House-breaking is under all circumstances a *crime*; but shop-lifting or pilfering amounts only to a *misdemeanor*. Corporeal punishments are most commonly annexed to *crimes*; pecuniary punishments frequently

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

to misdemeanors. In the vulgar use of these terms, *misdemeanor* is moreover distinguished from *crime*, by not always signifying a violation of public law, but only of private morals; in which sense the former term implies what is done against the state, and the latter that which offends individuals or small communities." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***crime'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *crime*; -ful(l).] Involving a ground of accusation; criminal, wicked; contrary to law or right.

"Sponged and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal archives."

Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

crime'-less, a. [Eng. *crime*; -less.] Free from crime or fault; faultless, innocent.

"My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and crimeless."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

crim'-in-əl, *criminall, a. & s. [O. Fr. *criminal*; Lat. *criminalis*, from *crimen* (genit. *criminis*) = a crime, a charge; Fr. *criminel*; Ital. *criminale*; Port. & Sp. *criminal*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of things*: Of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; contrary to duty, law, or right.

"For on his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stelhth, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by purchas criminall."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

2. *Of persons*: Guilty of a crime; tainted with crime.

"The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us
criminal in the sight of God."—Rogers.

II. Law: Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil* (q. v.).

"The discussion and admeasurement of which (the general nature of *crimes* and their punishment), forms in every country the code of *criminal law*."—Blackstone: Comm., bk. iv., ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal* and *guilty*: "*Criminal* respects the character of the offense; *guilty* respects the fact of committing the offense. The *criminality* of a person is estimated by all the circumstances of his conduct which present themselves to observation; his *guilt* requires to be proved by evidence. The *criminality* is not a matter of question, but of judgment; the *guilt* is often doubtful, if not positively concealed. The higher the rank of a person, the greater his *criminality* if he does not observe an upright and irreproachable conduct: where a number of individuals are concerned in any unlawful proceeding, the difficulty of attaching the *guilt* to the real offender is greatly increased. *Criminality* attaches to the aider, abettor, or encourager; but *guilt*, in the strict sense, only to the perpetrator of what is bad. A person may therefore sometimes be *criminal* without being *guilty*. He who conceals the offenses of another may, under certain circumstances, be more *criminal* than the *guilty* person himself. On the other hand, we may be *guilty* without being *criminal*: the latter designates something positively bad, but the former is qualified by the object of the *guilt*. Those only are denominated *criminal* who offend seriously, either against public law or private morals; but a person may be said to be *guilty*, either of the greatest or the smaller offenses. He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation is *guilty* of a breach of politeness, but he is not *criminal*. *Criminal* is moreover applied as an epithet to the thing done; *guilty* is mostly applied to the person doing . . ." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

B. As substantive:

1. One who is guilty of a crime; one who has committed some great offense against law, duty, or right; a malefactor, a culprit, a felon.

"Suppose a civil magistrate should have a *criminal* brought before him, accused, for instance, of murder, burglary, or the like, and the fact is proved, would you not have him in that case to pronounce the sentence that the law has awarded to all such malefactors?"—Sharp, vol. vi., ser. 6.

2. One who is accused of crime.

"Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal."

Dryden: Spanish Friar.

*3. (Pl.): Criminal cases.

"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of lese majesty."—Stair: Suppl. Dec., p. 159.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal*, *culprit*, *malefactor*, *felon*, and *convict*: "When we wish to speak in general of those who by offenses against the laws or regulations of society have exposed themselves to punishment, we denominate them *criminals*: when we consider them as already brought before a tribunal, we call them *culprits*: when we consider them in regard to the moral turpitude of their character, as the promoters of evil

rather than of good, we entitle them *malefactors*: when we consider them as offending by the grosser violations of the law, they are termed *felons*: when we consider them as already under the sentence of the law, we denominate them *convicts* . . ." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

¶ (1) *Criminal conversation*:

Law: An action for adultery committed with a married woman. The individual arraigned generally figures as co-respondent in a suit, the respondent to which is the erring wife, against whom the injured husband may petition for a divorce or for judicial separation.

(2) *Criminal information*:

Law: An action in a court of criminal jurisdiction, nominally at the instance of the people, without a previous indictment by a grand jury. It is of two kinds: (1) *Ex-officio*, for misdemeanors and not for felonies, and (2) *By an individual*, with the permission of the Court, for gross batteries, riots, immoralities, libel, &c.

(3) *Criminal jurisdiction*: [JURISDICTION.]

(4) *Criminal law*:

Law: The law which defines what wrong acts are serious enough to be considered crimes, and indicates the penalty affixed by the legislature to each. Formerly it was almost of Draconian severity, but upon the foundation of the republic special safeguards were introduced into the Constitution against the enactment of unjust criminal laws with cruel penalties annexed.

(5) *Criminal letters*:

Scots Law: A form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, nominally at the instance of the Crown, corresponding to the first kind of criminal information.

(6) *Criminal prosecution*:

Law: The whole proceedings in a prosecution of a person for a criminal offense.

(7) *Criminal statutes*:

Law: Statutes relating to crimes.

crim'-in-əl-ist, s. [Eng. *criminal*; -ist.] One versed in criminal law. (Sprague.)

crim'-i-nāl'-i-tē, s. [Eng. *criminal*; -ity.] The quality of being criminal or guilty; guilt.

"He had almost as much as declared his conviction of her *criminality* last night."—C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xvi.

crim'-in-əl-ly, adv. [Eng. *criminal*; -ly.] In a criminal or guilty manner; guiltily.

"As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all."—Rogers.

crim'-in-əl-nēss, s. [Eng. *criminal*; -ness.] Criminality.

"It being no undertaking of ours to confess first, and then excuse our schism, or avert the criminalness of it."—Hammond: Works, vol. ii., p. 131.

crim'-in-āte, v. t. [Lat. *criminatus*, pa. par. of *crimino*=to accuse; *crimen*=a crime, a charge.]

1. To accuse of or charge with a crime.

"... divers have been pleased to take occasion to *criminate* the Bible, as if, its bulk considered, it were but a barren book."—Boyle: Works, vol. ii., p. 283.

2. To involve in a crime; to render liable to a charge.

"Both were impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to *criminate* him."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

crim'-in-ā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CRIMINATE.]

crim'-in-ā-tiŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [CRIMINATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of accusing, charging, or involving in a crime.

crim'-in-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *criminatio*.] The act of accusing; an accusation, a charge.

"The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

crim'-in-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *criminate*(e); -ive.] Pertaining to or containing a charge, or accusation; criminatory; accusing.

"The courtiers are often furious and . . . *criminate* against the judges."—North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 200. (Davies.)

crim'-in-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *criminate*(e); -ory.] The same as CRIMINATIVE (q. v.).

crim'-in-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Eng. *crimin(al)*; -ology.] The science that treats of crime and criminals. It is of recent origin.

***crim'-in-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *criminosus*.]

I. Of persons: Criminal, guilty.

"They are led manacled after him as less *criminosus*."—Bishop Hall: Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments; The Crucifixion.

II. Of things:

1. Criminal; exceedingly wicked or guilty.

"The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminosus* guilt is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ."—Hammond.

2. Involving a heavy charge; heinous.

"He perceived him to be more estranged than before time through the slaunders and *criminosus* imputations which M. Lollivs, companion and governor to the saide Caius, had put into his head."—Holland: Suetonius, p. 94.

***crim'-in-ōūs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *criminosus*; -ly.] In a criminal manner; guiltily, wickedly, criminally.

"Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminosusly* omitted before."—Hammond.

***crim'-in-ōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *criminosus*; -ness.] The quality of being criminosus; criminality, guilt.

"I could never be convinced of any such *criminosusness* in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies."—King Charles.

crimp (1), a. [Connected with *crumble*, *crumb*, &c. (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: Friable, brittle, easily crushed or crumbled.

"Now the fowler, warn'd

By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and
glades." Philips.

2. *Fig.*: Not consistent; not forcible; weak.

"The evidence is *crimp*: the witnesses swear backward and forward, and contradict themselves, and his tenants stick by him."—Arbutnot: John Bull.

crimp (2), ***crimpe, a.** [A contr. of *scrimp* (q. v.), or perhaps a softened form of *cramped*.] Scarce, cramped.

crimp, v. t. [An attenuated form of *cramp* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *krimpen*; Sw. *krympa*; Ger. *krimpen*=to shrink.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To curl or crimple.

"To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar."—Dickens.

2. To pinch, to seize.

3. To decoy into any service or cause.

"Coaxing and courting with intent to *crimp* him."—Carlyle: Miscell., iii. 197. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. *Cookery*: (See extract.)

"The operation of *crimping* fish consists in dividing the muscular fiber before it has become rigid, and immersing it in spring-water. A small part treated in this manner contracts and hardens within five minutes."—Mayo: Physiol., p. 38.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) To decoy into military or naval service.

(2) To decoy into a low lodging-house. [CRIMP, (2), s.]

***crimp** (1), s. [Etym. unknown.] A game at cards.

"Laugh, and keep company, at gleek or *crimp*."
B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

crimp (2), s. [CRIMP, v.]

1. *Naut. & Mil.*: One who decoys men into the military or naval services; one who, having first plied men well with drink, induces them to sign articles and ship as sailors.

2. One who keeps a low lodging-house, into which sailors and others are decoyed and then robbed.

3. A dealer in coals. (Provincial.)

"The brokers of these coals are called *crimps*."—De Foe: Tour through Great Britain, ii. 144.

***crimp-sergeant, s.** A sergeant who was sent forth to "crimp" or decoy young men into the army.

crimp'-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *crimp* (2); -age.] The act or system of crimping; the money paid to a crimp for men shipped as sailors.

crimped, pa. par. or a. [CRIMP, v.]

crimp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *crimp*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which crimps.

II. Technically:

1. *Shoemaking*: A curved board over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched, to give it the required shape.

2. *Toilet*: A fork, a pair of needles, or a pinching device in which hair is braided to acquire a wavy appearance.

3. *Fabric*: A machine for crimping or ruffling textile fabrics has usually a pair of fluted rollers between which the article is passed, in which are two fluted cylinders, the lower in fixed bearings, the upper vertically adjustable; one or both being hollow for the reception of a heated iron.

4. *Wire-working*:

(1) A machine in which wire is given a sinuous form, to adapt it the more readily to take its position in woven wire-work.

(2) A machine in which wire-cloth is crimped by pressure between dies, each of which has projecting teeth which come opposite the interdental spaces of the other die.

5. *Saddlery*: A press or break in which leather is molded into form between dies.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

crimp'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIMP, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of curling or crimping.

II. *Technically*:

1. The act or process of crimping fish.
2. The act or system of decoying men into the naval or military services.

"There was, in the Transatlantic possessions of the crown, a great demand for labor; and this demand was partly supplied by a system of *crimping* and kidnapping at the principal English seaports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

crimping-house, *s.* A low lodging-house into which men are decoyed, afterward plied with drink and induced to sign articles as sailors or to enlist as soldiers.

crimping-iron, *s.* An instrument for pinching, puckering, or fluting women's hair, cap-fronts, frills, skirts, &c. [CRIMPER, II. 3.]

crimping-machine, *s.* [CRIMPER.]

crimping-pin, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

crimp'-le, *v. t.* [A dimin. or frequent form of *crimp* (q. v.).] To contract, to corrugate, to shrink, to curl up or together.

"He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimped them up."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

crimp'-led, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIMPLE.]

crimp'-ling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIMPLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of contracting, corrugating, or curling.

crim'-sōn, ***crimosin**, ***crimosyn**, ***crimosine**, ***cremosine**, ***crammysyn**, *a. & s.* [Ger. *karmesin*; Fr. *cramoisi*; Sp. *carnesi*; Port. *carmesim*; Ital. *cremosi*, *cremisi*, *chermisi*, *cremisino*, *carmesino*; Low Lat. *carmesinus*; all from Arab. *quarmazī*=pertaining to the kermes; *quarmaz*, *quermes*=the cochineal insect. Mahr and Skeat believe this to be from Sans. *krinīja*=produced from a worm: *krinī*=a worm, and *jan*=to generate.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Red with a slight admixture of blue, the color of blood, of a blush, of lips in the sanguine temperament, of some flowers, and occasionally of parts of the sky.

"Early, before the Morne with *cremosin* ray
The windowes of bright heaven opened had,"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 3.

"Of those, the famed in song, who proudly died
When Rio Verde roll'd a *crimson* tide,"
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

2. *Fig. (of a sin or fault)*: Deep dyed in its guilt. It is founded on the following passage in Isaiah i. 18: ". . . though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like *crimson*, they shall be as wool."

B. *As subst.*: Red with a slight admixture of blue. [A. 1.]

"Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Crimson-lined*, *crimson-spotted*.

crimson-clover, *s.* The common name given by agriculturists to *Trifolium incarnatum*.

crimson-threaded, *a.* Marked with thin or fine lines of red.

"When from *crimson-threaded* lips
Silver-treble laughter trilleth,"
Tennyson: Lilian, iii.

crimson-warm, *a.* Warm to redness.

crim'-sōn, *v. t. & i.* [CRIMSON, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To dye with crimson; to make crimson or red; to redden.

" . . . and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe,"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To become crimson or red; to be suffused with a crimson or red color; to redden.

"Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning."—*De Quincey*.

crim'-sōned, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIMSON, *v.*]

crim'-sōn-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIMSON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making of a crimson color; the act or state of becoming crimson.

cri'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *crinalis*, from *crinis*=hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

"It [hair] is usually parted in the center, from the *crinal* front line to the nape of the neck."—*Burton: Lake Regions of Cent. Equat. Africa*, p. 85, § 1.

†**cri'-nā'-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair.] Having or wearing hair; hairy; crinose.

***crin'ch** (1), ***crin'tch**, *v. i.* [CRINGE, *v.*] To crouch together.

"How now? what makes you sit downe so tenderly? you *crin'tch* in your buttocks like old father *Pater patriæ*."—*Trimming of Thomas Nashe*, 1527. (Nares.)

***crin'ch** (2), *v. t.* [CRANCH, CRUNCH.]

crin'-cūm, *s.* [Cf. *cringe*, *crinkle*, and A. S. *crincan*.] A cramp, a contraction, a turn or whimsy of the mind.

"For jealousy is but a kind

Of clap and *crincum* of the mind."

Butler: Hudibras.

***crine**, **cryne**, *v. i.* [Gael. *crion*=to wither away.]

1. To shrink, to shrivel, by reason of heat, exposure to the air, or otherwise.

"All witch but sight of thy greit micht ay *crinis*,"

Palace of Honor, iii. 94.

¶ One who is shriveled by age is said to be *crynit* in.

"I haif bene forrest ay in feild,
And now sae lang haif born the scheild,
That I am *crynit* in for eild
This litle, as ye may se."

Evergreen, i. 263, st. 13.

2. It is used improperly by Douglas, to denote the action of diminishing money by clipping it.

"Sum treitheour *crynis* the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis,"

Virgil, 238, 54.

***crine**, *s.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair.] Hair.

"Priests whose sacred *crine*

Felt never razor,"

Sylvester: Du Bartas, p. 482. (Latham.)

crined, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair.]

Her.: An epithet in blazonry for an animal having its hair of a different tincture.

crin-et, *s.* [Lat. *crin(is)*=hair, and Eng. dim. suff. *-et*.] A very fine hair-like feather; a black feather on a hawk's head. (*Gascoyne: Works*, 1587.) (Halliwell.)

cringe, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cringan*, *crincgan*, *crincan*.]

*A. *Transitive*:

1. To contract, to draw together.

"The pope *cringed* . . . in the Italian way, but said he had not time then to hear those papers."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (1531).

2. To distort.

"Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

B. *Intrans.*: To bend lowly and humbly to any one, to crouch, to fawn, to pay servile court to.

"Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*."—*Arbuthnot*.

†**cringe**, *s.* [CRINGE, *v.*] Humble bowing or fawning; servile court or flattery.

"They (what can they less?)
Make just reprisals: and with *cringe* and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her."

Cowper: Task, bk ii., 644-6.

cringe'-ling', *s.* [Eng. *cringe*, *s.*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] A cringer, a servile courtier or flatterer; a fawner.

†**cring'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *cring(e)*; *-er*.] One who cringes or pays servile court to another; a flatterer, a fawner.

cring'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRINGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of paying servile court to or fawning upon one.

"A small matter it was which turn'd him [Jehoshaphat] from following the ways of God, in which he had made so good a beginning, he was moved only by the flatteries, bowings, and *cringings* of his wicked courtiers to him."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 193.

†**cring-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cringing*; *-ly*.] In a cringing, servile, or fawning manner.

crin'-gle, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel*=a curl, a bend; Icel. *kringla*=a circle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A withe for fastening a gate.

2. *Naut.*: A rope made into a grommet and containing a thimble, and worked into the bolt-rope of a sail for the attachment of a bridle or other rope. The head-*cringle* is lashed by the head-earring to the strops on the yard-arm. The *cringles* on the leech are for the attachment of the reef-tackle.

cri-nī-cūl'-tū-ral, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair; *cultura*=cultivation, culture.] Relating to the culture or growth of the hair.

cri'-nī-gēr, *s.* [Lat.=hair-bearing, hairy.]

Ornith.: A genus of Thrushes, belonging to the family Merulidae, and comprehending those species which have strong setæ on the bill, and whose feathers on the back of the neck have sometimes a setaceous termination.

cri-nīg'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *criniger*=bearing hair; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or overgrown with hair; hairy.

***cri-nīp'-ar-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*=hair; *pario*=to produce.] Hair-producing.

"Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality."—*Poetry of Anti-Jacobin*, p. 83 (note). (Davies.)

cri'-nī-tal, *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e)*; *-al*.] Hairy; as applied to a star, having a tail or train.

"He the star *crinital* adareth,"

Stanyhurst: Æneid, ii. 726.

cri'-nite, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*=hairy; *crinis*=hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Hairy.

2. *Fig.*: Having a tail or train of light like a tuft of hair.

"How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are form'd."

Fairfax: Tass, xiv. 44.

II. *Bot.*: Bearded; covered with hair in small tufts.

cri'-nī-tōr'-y, *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e)*; *-ory*.] Relating to or consisting of hair.

" . . . away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

crin'-kle, ***crencle**, ***crinkle**, *v. i. & t.* [Dut. *krinkelen*=to curl, to wind.]

A. *Intrans.*: To wind in and out; to make short frequent bends and turns; to be formed in crinkles.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?"

King: Cookery.

B. *Trans.*: To form or construct with frequent bends and turns; to mold into inequalities.

"And for the house is *crencled* to and fro,
And hath so quaint waies for to go,
For it is shapen as the mase is wrought."

Chaucer: Leg. of Good Women; Ariadne.

crin'-kle, *s.* [CRINGLE, *s.*] A wrinkle, a twist, a short bend or turn.

"It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double, . . ."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. iii., ch. 26.

***crinkle-crankle**, *s.* A wrinkle.

"Full of *crinkle-crankles*."—*Cotgrave*.

***crin'-kled**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRINKLE, *v.*]

***crin'-kli'ng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRINKLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. A twist, a short bend or turn.

" . . . so many windlesses and *crinklins*, before it come to the sea."—*Hollinshed: Disc. of Brit.*, ch. xv.

2. A rumpling or crackling; a squeaking.

"The curious *crinkling* of a silke stocking."—*Return from Parnassus*, 1606. (Nares.)

***crin'-kūm-crān'-kūm**, *s.* [A redupl. from *crincum* (q. v.).]

1. A twisting or bending about; a zig-zag; anything much ornamented or carved.

"All taste, zig-zag, *crinkum-crankum*, in and out, right and left."—*Colman & Garrick: Cland. Marriage*, ii. 2.

2. Adultery, incontinence.

"And for my *crincum-crancum*,
Have lost my *bincum-bancum*,"

Marriott: Eng. Dict.

cri'-no (pl. *crinones*), *s.* [Lat. *crinis*=the hair.]

1. *Med. (pl.)*: A disease characterized by the growth of rigid black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, attended by febrile symptoms and emaciation. It affects infants.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Entozoa infesting chiefly horses and dogs.

cri'-nōld, *a. & s.* [Gr. *krinon*=a lily, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective*:

Zoöl. & Palæont.: Pertaining or relating to the Echinoderms of the order Crinoidea (q. v.). (Owen.)

B. *As subst.*: A member of the order Crinoidea.

"Of *crinoids*, or the lily-shaped tenants of the deep . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. viii.

cri-nōi'-dal, *a.* [Eng. &c., *crinoid* (q. v.) and suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to crinoids, abounding in crinoids or their remains.

¶ *Crinoidal limestone*:

Geol.: A name sometimes given to certain slates studded with the broken joints of encrinital stems. It is sometimes called Encrinital Marble.

cri-nōi'-dē-a, *s. pl.* [CRINOID.] [From the lily-like appearance of the stalked and branched animals so named.]

1. **Zoöl.**: Crinoideans. An order of Echinodermata, in which the body is fixed during the whole or a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

portion of the existence of the animal to the seabottom, by means of a longer or shorter jointed and flexible stalk. There are five to ten "arms," each provided with branches or pinnulæ; the body is composed of articulated plates, perforated centrally by a canal. The mouth is central and looks upward. The embryo is free. At the summit of the stem is placed a calyx. The Crinoidea are divided into three families—(1) Cystocrinidæ, found only fossil, (2) Encrinidæ or Sea-lilies, and (3) Comatulidæ (Hair-stars), the last two both recent and fossil. The living Crinoids, however, are but few, and occur sparingly in most seas. The Pentacrinidæ are stalked during the whole of their existence, while the Comatulidæ are ultimately free. The Crinoidea are called also PINNIGRADA (q. v.).



Crinoidean (Sea-lily).

2. *Palæont.*: The Crinoidea are found from Silurian times on through the whole Palæozoic period, reaching their maximum in the Carboniferous rocks. Other forms flourish through the whole Mesozoic period. Most of these are stalked, but forms resembling the modern Comatula have been found in the Jurassic and the Cretaceous rocks.

crī-nōi'-dē-ans, *s. pl.* [CRINOIDEA.]

Zoöl.: The English book-name of the Crinoidea (q. v.).

crīn-ō-līn'e, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *crinis*=hair, and *linum*=flax.]

Fabric: Originally, a horse-hair and cotton fabric for setting out a lady's skirts. The term is now commonly applied to the hoop-skirt, which has its periods of revival. Hoops were worn in 1740 three feet wide across the hips. (*Knight*.)

"One can move so much more quietly without crinoline."—*Miss Yonge: The Trial*.

¶ The modern crinoline, by that specific name, came into fashion in this country, France and England in 1855.

crī-nōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crinosus*, from Class. Lat. *crinis*=hair.] Hairy.

crī-nōs'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *crinos(e)*; -ity.] The quality of being crinose or hairy; hairiness.

crī-nūm, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. *krinon*=a lily of any kind. The Latin word used by Pliny is *crinon*, not *crinum*. *Crinum* is Mod. Lat.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, order Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllidæ. The perianth is long and tubular, with the limb reflexed or equal; the stamens six, the capsule membranous, bursting unequally; the seeds globose. The species are very beautiful. They are ornaments of gardens. *Crinum asiaticum* is the Poison Bulb of the East Indies. It has a cylindrical bulb, which remains above the ground. It is a powerful emetic, and is used in the East Indies to produce vomiting after poison has been taken. *Crinum elegans* was introduced into greenhouses from the East Indies in 1823, and *C. amabile* more recently. The latter is now common.

crī-ōŷ'-ēr-ās, *s.* [Gr. *krios*=a ram, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopodous Mollusks, family Ammonitidæ. The shell is discoidal, but the whorls are not in contact. Thirteen species are known. They are found in Great Britain and France from the Neocomian to the Upper Greensand.

crī-ōŷ'-ēr-āte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer(as)*, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Palæont.: A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*, (q. v.). More generally written *Crioceratite* (q. v.).

crī-ōŷ'-ēr-a-tīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crioceras* (genit. *crioceratis*) (q. v.), and suff. -ite (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*. [CRIOCERATE.]

crī-ōŷ'-ēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer(as)*, and suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Tetramerous Beetles, akin to the Chrysomelidæ, in which they are merged by some entomologists. Type, *Crioceris* (q. v.).

crī-ōŷ'-ēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *krios*=a ram, and *keras*=a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, by some placed under the Chrysomelidæ, by others made the type of a family *Crioceridæ* (q. v.). *Crioceris asparagi* is the Asparagus Beetle. The perfect insect and the larva, the latter like green jelly, may be seen on asparagus plants.

crī-ō-sphīnx, *s.* [Gr. *kriosphingx*=(see def.), *krios*=a goat, and *sphingx*=a sphinx.]

Egypt. Myth.: The name given by Herodotus to a sphinx with the head of a ram, as distinguished from one with the head of a man or of a woman. No Greek sphinxes seem to have been of this type; all are Egyptian.

***crī-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *cry*; -ous.] Clamorous, noisy.

"A fool woman and *crious*."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* ix. 13.

***crippe**, *s.* [For *scrip* (q. v.).] A scrip, a bag

"This sustenance is in my *crippe*."—*Polit. Relig. and Love Poems*, p. 156.

***crip'-pen**, *v. t.* [Ger. *krippen*.] To break, to crush, to injure.

"Al beeste, that outhur with al tobrokun or *crippid* the ballokis is."—*Wycliffe: Lev.* xxii. 24.

crip'-ple, ***creep**, ***crepel**, ***creple**, ***crepul**, ***crepyll**, ***cripel**, ***cripil**, ***criple**, ***crupel**, ***cruppel**, ***crypylle**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *crēpel*, from *creōpan*=to creep, cognate with O. H. Ger. *krupel*; M. H. Ger. *krūpel*, *kruppel*; Icel. *kryppill*; Dut. *krupel*; Dan. *krøbling*, *krybe*=to creep; Ger. *krüppel*.]

A. As subst.: One who, having lost or wanting the use of his limbs, is unable to walk; one who creeps, halts, or limps.

"As you see yourself so shamefully halt, that neuer lame *cripple* that lay impotent by the walles in creping oute vnto a dole, halted half so sore."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1126.

B. As adj.: Crippled, lame; without the use of one's limbs.

"And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (chorus).

cripple-justice, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance.

cripple-men, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.

cripple-timber, *s.* Studding or scantling used in narrowing situations, where they are necessarily shorter than their fellows, as the cripple-studding from the rafters to the floor-joists in attics finished with a collar-beam ceiling. A jack-timber.

crip'-ple, *v. t. & i.* [CRIPPLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs; to lame.

"Could he have had his pleasure vilde,
He had *crippled* the joints of the noble child."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.*: To disable; to deprive of the power of moving or exerting one's self.

"Does Russia desire to extend her own territory, or to *cripple* her natural foe, or to benefit oppressed fellow-Christians, or to provide herself with means of future aggression?"—*London Times*.

***B. Intrans.**: To creep, to walk as a cripple.

"He crepeth *cripelande* forth."—*Bestiary*, 130.

crip'-pled, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Lame, lamed; deprived of the use of the limbs.

2. *Fig.*: Disabled.

"Away, with a hop and a jump, went Paul,
And, as he whistled along the hall,
Entered Jane, the *crippled* crone."
Longfellow: The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille.

***crip'-ple-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; -dom.] The state or condition of being a cripple.

"What with my *crippledom* and they piety . . ."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv. (*Davies*.)

crip'-ple-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; -ness.] The state or condition of being crippled; lameness.

crip'-plēr, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*(e); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which cripples, lames, or disables.

2. *Leather-working*: A board with a corrugated under-surface and a strap above to hold it to the hand, used in boarding or graining leather, to give it a granular appearance and render it supple. The leather is folded with the grain side in contact, and rubbed on the flesh side with the pommel, which is another name for the crippler.

crip'-plīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of making crippled or lame; laming.

2. *Fig.*: The act of disabling.

"More serious embarrassments of a different description were *cripping* the energy of the settlement in the Bay."—*Palfrey*.

II. Building: One of a set of spars or beams set up as a support against the side of a building.

crip'-plŷ, *a.* [Eng. *cripple*(e); -y.] Crippled; like a cripple.

"Because he's so *cripply* he bean't to work no more."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

cris, *s.* [CREESE.]

cris-crōss-rōw, *s.* [CRISS-CROSS-ROW.]

***crise**, *s.* [Fr.] A crisis. [CRISIS.]

"Art and care . . . will quicken the *crise* if the distemper is not too strong."—*Cheyne: Health, &c.*, p. 174. (*Latham*.)

crīs'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *Krisiē*=a mythological name.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Crisiadæ (q. v.).

crīs'-i-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crisia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa or Bryozoa, founded by Milne-Edwards. They have tubular cells and terminal cell-mouths. The polyzoarium is divided into distinct internodes connected by a horny substance.

crī'-sis, *s., pl. crī'-sēs*. [Gr. *krisis*=a separating . . . a crisis, and *krinō*=to decide; Fr. *crise*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A decisive or turning-point in any matter; the point of time at which any affair comes to its height.

"Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the *crisis* or abuse."
Cowper: The Progress of Error, 25-26.

II. Technically:

1. *Polit.*: The point of time when affairs are in such a state that the fate of a ministry depends on the issue.

" . . . the probability of an alarming *crisis*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Medical*:

(1) The point when a disease is at its height, the turning-point of a disease, the time when what may be called the powers of life and the powers of death decisively struggle against each other in a disease, recovery or a fatal issue speedily following as the one or the other combatant prevails. The period of crisis is not the same in every disease; in some maladies it is so regular that it can be determined beforehand.

(2) The symptoms which attend such a period of change.

"Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill."
Dryden.

¶ For the difference between *crisis* and *conjunction*, see CONJUNCTION.

***crīs'-ō-lite**, ***crīs'-ō-lŷte**, *s.* [CHRYSLITE.]

crisp, ***crisp**, ***crispe**, ***kysrpe**, *a. & s.* [A. S. from Lat. *crispus*=curled; O. Fr. *crispe*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *crespo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Curled, curly.

"Bulls are more *crisp* on the head than cows."—*Bacon*.

*2. Winding, twisting, crooked, indented.

"You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedged crowns, and ever-harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels,"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Brittle, friable; breaking off short and clean.

"The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvi.

4. Fresh-looking; having a fresh appearance.

"It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years."—*Leigh Hunt*.

5. Cheerful, brisk, lively.

"The snug small room with the *crisp* fire . . ."—*Dickens*.

*6. Lively, not dead or palled; sparkling.

"Your neat *crisp* claret . . ."—*Beaum. & Fletcher*.

7. Crackling sharply, as snow under the foot when there is a low temperature.

II. Bot.: Having undulated or curled margins.

"Other petals have a *crisp* or wavy margin."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 374.

***B. As substantive**:

1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

"I haue foryet how in a robe,
Of clenely *crispe* side to his kneis,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gaue to hir Grace the siluer keis."
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

2. The crackling of pork.

bōll, **bōŷ**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-ŷion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

crisp, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *crispo*.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To curl, to form into curls or knots.

"Spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain. . . ."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

2. To wrinkle, to ripple.

"From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on Orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant."

Milton: R. L., iv. 237.

3. To interlace.

"Along the *crisped* shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund spring."

Milton: Comus, 984-5.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To curl, to grow in curls.

"Their hair *crisps*, but grows longer than the African's."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 337.

*2. To ripple.

"To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach."
Tennyson: The Lotus-Eaters; Chorio Song, 5.

3. A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost.

"The days were short, the nights were lang,
Wi' frost the yird was *crispin*."

A. Scott: Poems, p. 63.

cris'-pâte, **cris'-pâ-têd**, *a.* [Lat. *crispatus*, *pa. par. of crisco*=to curl.]
Bot.: Crisped, irregularly curled or twisted.

***cris'-pâ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *crispatio*, from *crispo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of curling.

"Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*, and so likewise beards in men."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 872.

2. The state of being curled; curling.

"Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colors of them."—*Bacon*.

II. Surg.: A term applied to a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. (*Mayne*.)

cris'-pâ-tûre, *s.* [Lat. *crispatus*, *pa. par. of crisco*.] The same as **CRISPATION** (q. v.).

***crisped**, ***cresped**, *pa. par. or a.* [**CRISP**, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Having the margin excessively divided in an irregular manner, and twisted. It is called also curled. Example, several varieties of the garden endive. (*Lindley*.)

***cris'-pêl**, ***cryspel**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; dimin. suff. *-el*.]
Old Cookery: Fritters.

"*Cryspels*. Take and make a foile of gode past as thynne as paper. . . ."—*Forme of Cury*, p. 29.

cris'-pêr, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; *-er*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which curls or crisps.

2. *Cloth-making*: An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth, *i. e.*, covering the surface with little curls, such as are seen in petersham or chinchilla. A crisping-iron (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

***crisp'-hood**, ***cryspheed**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; *-hood*.] Crispness.

"*Cryspheed*, or cryspnesse. *Crispitudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Crís'-pín, *s.* [Lat. *Crispinus*.]

1. As *proper name*: The patron saint of the craft of shoemakers.

*2. *Gen.*: A shoemaker.

crís'-pîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CRISP**, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of curling or twisting.

2. The state of being curled or crisped.

crisping-iron, *s.*

1. The same as **CRISPER**, 2.

*2. A curling-tongs.

"For never powder, nor the *crisping-iron*,
Shall touch these dangling locks."

Beaum. & Fletcher: Queen of Corinth.

***crisping-pin**, *s.* A curling-iron or tongs.

"The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*."—*Isa.* iii. 22.

***crisping-wire**, ***crisping wier**, *s.* A crisping-pin.

"That utensill . . . which they call a bodkin, wier, curling pin, or *crisping wier*, calamistrum."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 275.

***cris'-pîs-ûl'-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *crispisulcans*, from *crispus*=wavy, and *sulco*=to make a furrow or track, to dart.] Wavy or undulated, as lightning is represented.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

cris'-pite, *s.* [Named from Crispalt, St. Gothard, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Rutile. It is called also **SAGENITE** (q. v.).

***crisple**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; dimin. suff. *-le*.] A curl.

"The winde new *crisples* makes in her loose haire."
Godfrey of Bouillon, 1594.

crisp'-ness, ***cryspenesse**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being crisp.

"Cryspheed or *cryspenesse*. *Crispitudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

crisp'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *crisp*; *-y*.] Curled, curling.

"Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us,"

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii. 281.

criss'-cross, *s. & a.* [For *Christ's Cross*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A mark or cross made by one who cannot write.

2. A child's game.

B. As adj.: In opposite directions; opposed, contrary.

***criss-cross-row**, ***cris-crosse-row**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The alphabet, so called from the ancient fact of a cross being placed at either end.

"It is folly for a schoolmaster to put his scholar into the Psalter, that cannot learn his *cris-crosse-row*."—*Barnard: Sermon on Catechising* (1613), p. 18.

2. *Fig.*: The beginning, the first start.

"She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet."—*Southerne*.

criss'-cross, *v. t.* [**CRISS-CROSS**, *s.*] To mark or cover with cross lines.

"It's *criss-crossed* up and down in all the leaves."—*Leisure Hour*, No. 682, 1865, p. 34.

cris'-ta, *s.* [Lat.=a tuft on the head of animals; specially a cock's comb, a crest.]

Anat.: A ridge, projection, or border. Thus there is a *crista frontalis*, which is a ridge down the frontal bone of the head, and a thick process called the *crista galli* (cock's comb) of the ethmoid bone.

cris'-tâl'-dre, *s.* [A corruption of *Christis* (Christ's) ladder (q. v.).] Christ's ladder, a plant, *Erythraea Centaureum*.

cris'-tâte, **cris'-tâ'-têd**, *a.* [Lat. *cristatus*, from *crista*=a crest, a tuft.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as **CRESTED** (q. v.).

2. *Entom.*: Tufted with hairs.

"The mesosternum is always more or less *cristate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 118 (1873).

cris-tâ-têl'-lâ, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cristatus*=crested.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family **CRISTATELLIDÆ** (q. v.).

cris-tâ-têl'-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristatella* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa founded by Prof. Allman. It belongs to the order *Phylactolæmata*. It has a free and locomotive polyzoary. The species are found in fresh water.

cris-tâ-tô, *in compos.* [Lat. *cristatus*, and *o* connective.]

As the first word in a compound: Crested.

cristato-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Crested and furrowed; having the wrinkles of a surface deep and sharp-edged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cris-têl-lâr'-î-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crista*=a crest, and fem. sing. or neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Foraminifers, the typical one of the family *Cristellariadea* or *Cristellaridea* (q. v.).

cris-têl-lâr'-î-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellaria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.] The same as **CRISTELLARIDEA** (q. v.).

cris-têl-lâr-îd'-ê-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellar(ia)*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: According to Reuss, a family of Foraminifers, one of those with a perforate test, and that division of them in which that test is calcareous, glassy, and finely porous. The species are nautiloid, and present a resemblance in miniature to the *Nautilus*. Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones also recognize the family *Cristellaridea*.

2. *Palæont.*: They extend from the Cretaceous period till now.

cri-têr'-î-ôn (pl. *criteria*), *s.* [Gr. *kritêrion*, from *kritês*=a judge; *krinô*=to judge, to decide.]

1. A standard by which anything is or can be judged; an established law, principle, or fact by which the quality of anything may be estimated.

"The great *criterion* of the state of the common people is the amount of their wages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Any ground or basis of judging.

"Certain inferences, founded on such enduring *criteria*, can be drawn from the historical times to the dark and unknown ages. . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § i., vol. i., p. 268.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criterion* and *standard*: "The *criterion* is employed only in matters of judgment; the *standard* is used in the ordinary concerns of life. The former serves for determining the characters and qualities of things; the latter for defining quantity and measure. The language and manners of a person are the best *criterion* for forming an estimate of his station and education. In order to produce a uniformity in the mercantile transactions of mankind one with another, it is the custom of government to set up a certain *standard* for the regulation of coins, weights, and measures. The word *standard* may likewise be used figuratively in the same sense. The Bible is a standard of excellence, both in morals and religion, which cannot be too closely followed. It is impossible to have the same *standard* in the arts and sciences, because all our performances fall short of perfection, and will admit of improvement." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

crith, *s.* [Gr. *krithê*=barley, . . . a barley-corn.] A term introduced by Hoffmann, and signifying 0.0896 grammes—the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° Centigrade, and under a barometric pressure of 0.76 meters.

"The weight of 1 liter of hydrogen being called 1 *crith*, the volume-weight of other gases, referred to hydrogen as a standard, may be expressed in terms of this unit. For example, the relative volume-weight of chlorine being 35.5, that of oxygen 16, that of nitrogen 14, the actual weights of 1 liter of each of these elementary gases at 0°C. and 0.76 m.m. pressure, may be called respectively 35.5 *criths*, 16 *criths*, and 14 *criths*. So, again, with reference to compound gases, the relative volume-weight of each is equal to half the weight of its product-volume. Hydrochloric acid, for example, consists of 1 volume of hydrogen and 1 volume of chlorine=2 volumes; or by weight 1+35.5=36.5 units, whence it follows that the relative volume weight of hydrochloric acid gas is 36.5÷2=18.25 units, which last figure, therefore, expresses the number of *criths* which 1 liter of hydrochloric acid gas weighs at 0°C. temperature and 0.76 meters pressure, and the *crith* being 0.0896 grammes, we have 18.25×0.0896=1.6352, as the actual weight in grammes of a liter of hydrochloric acid gas. . . . Thus by aid of the hydrogen liter weight, or *crith*, 0.0896 grammes employed as a common multiple, the actual or concrete weight of 1 liter of any gas, simple or compound, at standard temperature and pressure, may be deduced from the mere abstract figure expressing its volume-weight relatively to hydrogen."—*Hoffmann: Modern Chemistry*, pp. 131, 132.

crith'-mûm, *s.* [Gr. *krêthmos*, *krêthmon*, *krith-mos*=sapphire. According to Hooker and Arnott from Gr. *krithê*=barley, to the grain of which the fruit of the plant has some resemblance.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, family *Seselinidæ*. The involucres are many-leaved; the carpels spongy, with five elevated, sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and marked with numerous vittæ; fruit elliptic. *Crithmum maritimum*, a plant with biternate fleshy leaves, is the Sea-sapphire alluded to by Shakespeare [*SAMPHIRE*] in connection with the cliffs of Dover, where it grows. It is found along the Atlantic coast in Europe, in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, &c. It is one of the best ingredients in pickles.

crith'-ô-mân-çÿ, *s.* [Gr. *krithê*=barley, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] An ancient method of divination performed by examining the dough or matter of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the meal strewn over the victims to be killed.

crit'-ic, ***crit'-ick**, ***crit'-ique**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *kritikos*, *kritês*=a judge; *krinô*=to judge, to decide.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who is skilled to judge of and criticise the merit of literary or artistic productions; a connoisseur, an adept.

"Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics,"

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

2. A judge, an examiner.

"Ah, ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the *critic* let the man be lost."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 522, 523.

3. One who is given to carping or caviling; a severe judge or censurer; a caviler.

"Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves. . . ."—*Watts*.

4. The art of criticism; a critique (q. v.).

"If ideas and words were distinctly weighed and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*."—*Locke*.

*5. An act of criticism; a criticism, a critique.

***B. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; critical.

" . . . the praise of dressing to the taste
Of *critic* appetite, . . ."

Cowper: The Task, bk. iii., 460, 461.

critic-proof, *a.* Which cannot be found fault with by critics.

"This simile were apt enough,
But I've another, *critic-proof*."

Cowper. *An Epistle to Robert Lloyd, Esq.* (1754.)

†**crit'-ic**, ***crit'-ick**, *v. t.* [CRITIC, *s.*] To play the critic; to criticise.

"They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients: or comment, *critic*, and flourish upon them."—Temple.

crit'-ic-al, ***crit'-ic-all**, *a.* [Eng. *critic*; *-al*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; containing, or of the nature of, a criticism.

"Poets, and orators, and painters, and those who cultivate other branches of the liberal arts, have without this *critical* knowledge succeeded well in their several provinces and will succeed."—Burke: *On the Sublime and Beautiful*.

2. Qualified to criticise or pass judgment upon any literary or artistic production; exact, nice, accurate.

"It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not."—Holder.

3. Nice, exact.

"... who ... understands the *critical* niceties of learning, ..."—Stillington, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. Inclined to make nice distinctions; overnice, scrupulous, fastidious.

"Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs."—Bishop Stillington.

5. Inclined to cavil or find fault; exacting, capitious.

"O gentle lady, do not put me to 't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

¶ In the following senses more directly from *Crisis* (q. v.).

6. Pertaining to or constituting a crisis; decisive; forming a turning or deciding point in the issue of any matter or business.

"... he would serve her at this *critical* conjuncture with sincere good will."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

7. Attended with danger or risk; in a state of danger or uncertainty; hazardous.

"Our circumstances are indeed *critical*."—Burke: *Late State of the Nation*.

8. Forming a change or turning point.

"The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

II. Medical:

1. Of or pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

2. Producing a crisis, as a *critical* sweat.

¶ (1) *Critical angle*:

Optics: An angle of incidence of such a value that when light enters a medium at that number of degrees, the angle of refraction becomes a right angle. If there be a greater angle than this the ray of light cannot emerge, but becomes totally reflected.

(2) *Critical philosophy*:

Metaph.: A name sometimes given to the metaphysical system of Kant, from his most important work, "The Critique of Pure Reason."

critical-rays, *s.* A kind of force similar to the Roentgen rays (q. v.).

crit'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ly*.]

1. In a critical manner; according to the rules of criticism; exactly, nicely, accurately, closely.

"Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, ..."—Dryden.

*2. At the exact point of time.

"Coming *critically* the night before the session."—Burnet: *Hist.*

*3. In a critical position, place, or condition.

crit'-ic-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being critical; exactness, accuracy, or closeness of examination or treatment; nicety.

2. Incidence at a particular point of time.

crit'-ic-ās'-tēr, *s.* [Formed from *critic*, on the analogy of *poetaster* (q. v.).] A petty critic.

"The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticals, who decompose into *criticasters*."—Swinburne: *Under the Microscope*, p. 36. (Davies.)

crit'-i-çise, **crit'-i-çize**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *critic*; *-ize*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To examine into or judge critically, closely, or carefully.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty; to find fault with.

"An eye accustomed to the pomp of war would have found much to *criticise* in the spectacle."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. To examine critically the merits of any work of literature or art; to pass judgment upon.

"Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 262.

B. Intransitive:

1. To examine into anything critically; to pass judgment upon any work of literature or art as a critic; to point out the merits and demerits of any person or thing.

"They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, ..."—Dryden.

2. To animadvert upon or find fault with anything. (Followed by the prep. *on*.)

"Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expenses."—Locke.

crit'-i-çised, **crit'-i-çized**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRITICISE.]

crit'-i-çî-sēr, **crit'-i-çî-zēr**, *s.* [Eng. *criticis(e)*; *-er*.] One who criticises; a critic.

"... pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them."—Blackwall: *Sac. Class.* (1731), ii. 265.

crit'-i-çî-sîng, **crit'-i-çî-zîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRITICISE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of examining any work critically; a criticism.

crit'-i-çîsm, ***crit'-i-çîsme**, *s.* [Eng. *critic*; *-ism*.]

1. The act of examining critically into the merits and demerits of any work.

2. The art, system, rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic.

"... err against the first principle of *criticism*, which is, to consider the nature of the piece, and the intent of its author."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey* (Post.).

3. The act of animadverting upon or finding fault with anything; animadversion, censure.

"... the bill, which was indeed open to verbal *criticism*, ..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. A critical judgment or examination; a critique.

"There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shown, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue."—Addison.

*5. A critical or minute point.

[HIGHER CRITICISM, LOWER CRITICISM.]

†**crit'-i-çî-za-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *criticis(e)*; *-able*.]

Capable or deserving of being criticised.

***cri'-tick-in**, *s.* [Eng. *critic*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.]

A little or contemptible critic.

"Mr. *Critickin*—for as there is a diminutive for cat so there should be for critic—I defy you."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. lxxii. (Davies.)

crit'-ique, ***crit'-ic**, *s.* [Fr.]

*1. A critic.

"I thought at first he would have plaid the ignorant *critique* with every word."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*.

*2. The science or art of criticising; criticism.

3. A critical judgment or dissertation upon anything, especially of some literary or artistic work.

"I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poesy of a ring as on the inscription of a medal."—Addison: *Medals*.

***crit'-ique**, *v. t.* [CRITIQUE, *s.*] To examine or pass judgment upon as a critic; to criticise.

criz'-zel, **criz'-zle**, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *crystal* (q. v.).] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull.

criz'-zel-ing, *s.* [Eng. *crizzel*; *-ing*.] The same as CRIZZEL (q. v.).

***cro**, *s.* [Etym. uncertain. Jamieson suggests Gael. *cro* = a cow.] The compensation or satisfaction made for the murder of any man, according to his degree.

"The *Cro* of one Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye, or for ilk kow, thrie pieces of gold Ora;—of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye;—of the sonne of ane Thane,—thrie-score sax kye;—of ane husbandman—saxtene kye."—Reg. Maj. B., iv., c. 36.

croak, ***croke**, *v. i. & t.* [An onomatopoeic word. A. S. **cracian*. Cogn. with O. Dut. *krochen*; M. H. Ger. *krochzen*; Ger. *krächzen*; Goth. *hrukjan*; Lat. *crocio*, *crocit*; Gr. *krōzō*, *krazō*. Cf. also *crake*, *creak*, and *crow*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make a hoarse, low sound in the throat; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thndr to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*—'God save King Log.'"

Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 330.

*2. To make any low, hoarse sound.

II. Figuratively:

1. To utter words in a dismal or grumbling tone; to grumble, to forbode evil.

"Marat *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, ..."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To die. (*Slang*.)

3. To suffer decay from age, &c.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To utter in a low, hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"But in the branches of the oak
Two ravens now began to *croak*,
Their nuptial song, a glad some air."

Wordsworth: *Oak and the Broom*.

*2. To announce by croaking.

"The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 5.

†**II. Fig.:** To utter in a croaking or dismal voice.

"But Marat will not drown: he speaks and *croaks* explanation, ..."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

croak, *s.* [CROAK, *v.*] The low harsh sound made by a frog, a raven, &c.

"Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?"—Lee.

croak'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *croak*; *-er*.]

I. Lit.: One that croaks.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who is always grumbling or talking despondingly; a querulous person.

†2. A corpse. (*Slang*.)

***croak'-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *croaky*; *-ly*.] In a croaky manner. (*Carlyle*.)

croak'-ing, ***crok'-ing**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [CROAK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of uttering a low hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

2. The low hoarse sound, as of a frog or a raven.

"While the tongue quivereth withal they make that *croaking* abovesaid."—Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

3. Any low murmuring sound; a rumble.

"... their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

II. Fig.: The act of grumbling or talking despondently.

croaking lizard, *s.* [So called from the croaking noise it makes.] A Gecko Lizard, *Thecadactylus laevis*, found in Jamaica.

†**croak'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *croak*; *-y*.] Croaking, hoarse.

"His voice was *croaky* and shrill."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

Crō'-āt, *a & s.* [Wendish *Chrobates*, *Hrowathes*, *Horwathes*, the name of a Wendish tribe which, coming from Bohemia, occupied the country of Croatia.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the country of Croatia, formerly a province in the south of Austria, now included within the Austro-Hungarian empire.

B. As subst.: A native of Croatia, a province of the Austrian empire.

cro'-ca-lite, *s.* [Ger. *krokolith*, from Lat. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos* = saffron; a connective, and *lithos* = stone.]

Min.: A sub-variety of Natrolite. It is a red zeolitic mineral from the Ural mountains.

***crocards**, *s. pl.* [Etymol. doubtful. Cf. *crocard*.] A kind of old base money. (*Wharton*.)

***croce** (1), *s.* [CROSS.]

***croce** (2), ***croche**, ***crowche**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croce*; Low Lat. *crocia*.]

1. A bishop's crosier. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. A shepherd's crook.

***croce** (3), *s.* [Prob. from *cross*.] One of the sails in a ship, perhaps a cross-sail.

"Heis hie the *croce*, (he bad) al mak thaim boun,
And fessyn bonettis beneth the mane sale down."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 156, 11.

†**crō'-çě-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *croceus*, from *crocus* = saffron.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the qualities of or resembling saffron.

2. *Bot.*: Saffron-colored, deep-yellow, with a shade of brown.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -çian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

crô-çẽ-tin, s. [Lat. *crocus*; t connective; Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{40}O_{11}$. A dark red amorphous powder, obtained by boiling crocin in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid. Stuffs mordanted with tin salts acquire by boiling with crocetin a dingy yellow-green color, which by ammonia is turned bright yellow. The yellow robes of the Chinese mandarins are dyed with the fruit of *Gardenia*.

croche, s. [O. Fr. Cf. *crook*, and Gael. *croic*=a deer's antler.] A little knob which grows at the top of a deer's horn.

***cro-chet** (1), ***crochett**, s. [CROCHET.]

crô'-chêt (t silent) (2), s. [Fr. dimin. from *croc*=a hook.] A kind of knitting performed with a little hook, the materials used being cotton, worsted, or silk.

crochet-lace, s. Hand-knitted lace.

crochet-needle, s. A needle with a hooked end, used for catching the thread and drawing it through the loop in crochet-work.

crochet-type, s. Type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work. (Knight.)

crô'-chêt (t silent), v. t. [CROCHET (2), s.] To knit or make in the style of crochet.

***croch-e-teur**, s. [Fr.] A common porter.

"Rescued? 'Slight I would
Have hired a *crocheteur* for two carducues.
To have done so much with his whip."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Hon. Man's T.*, iii. 1.

***crô'-çi-ar-ỹ** (ci as shi), s. [Mid. Eng. *croiser*=a crozier; suff. -y.] [CROZIER.]

Eccles.: The official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crô'-çid'-ô-lite, s. [Ger. *krokydolith*, from Gr. *krokis*, *krokys*=woof, in allusion to the fibrous structure.]

Min.: A fibrous opaque mineral, in aspect like asbestos. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 3.2-3.26; luster, silky; color, blue or green. Composition: Silica, 51-53; protoxide of iron, 26-34; soda, 5.6-7.0; water, 2.5-5.5, &c. Occurs in South Africa, in Moravia, and in Norway. (Dana.)

crô'-çin, s. [Lat. *croc(us)*; Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{49}O_{15}$. A yellow coloring substance, occurring in Chinese yellow, obtained from the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*. It is a bright red powder, soluble in water and in alcohol; with strong sulphuric acid it turns indigo-blue, then violet. Boiled with dilute acid in an atmosphere of CO_2 it yields crocetin and sugar.

crock (1), s. & v. t. [A. S. *crocca*. Cogn. with O. Fr. *krokha*; Dut. *kruik*; Icel. *krukka*; Sw. *kruka*; Dan. *krukke*. Skeat thinks it is probably from Gael. *crog*=a pitcher, a jar; Ir. *crogan*; Wel. *cruc*, *crochan*.]

1. An earthenware vessel; a pot, a pitcher, a cup.

"... these *crocks* were mostly sufficiently kiln-baked to withstand percolation."—Dr. Hume: *Ancient Meals*, p. 334.

2. (For definition see extract.)

"Black or soot of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock, is called *crock*."—Ray: *South and East Country Words*.

3. A pot covered with dirt or soot.

"As black as a *crock*."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

crock-saw, s. A bar of iron, toothed like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fire to carry pots and crocks. (Blackmore: *Lorna Doone*.)

crock (2), s. [Etym. unknown.]

1. **Lit.**: A ewe that has given over bearing. (Burns: *The Two Herds*.)

2. **Fig.**: Any useless or worthless animal, especially a horse. (Slang.)

crock (3), s. [Etym. unknown.] A little stool.

"I bid her come out of the crowd, and seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand."—Tatler, No. 116.

crock (1), v. t. & i. [CROCK (1), s.]

A. Trans.: To black with soot of a pot, kettle, &c.

"I couldn't condescend to touch with kitchen tongs without *crocking* myself by the contact."—Dickens: *Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xliii.

B. Intrans.: To give off soot or smut; to give off coloring matter, as the dye from cloth, &c. Hosiery is often warranted not to *crock*.

crock (2), v. t. [CROCK (1), s.] To put up in a crock; as, to *crock* butter.

***crocker**, ***crockere**, ***crokkere**, s. [Eng. *crock* (1), s.; -er.] A maker of earthenware vessels; a potter.

"As a vessel of a *crockere*."—Wycliffe: *Ps.* ii. 9.

crock'-êr-ỹ, s. [Eng. *crocker*; -y.] Earthenware; vessels manufactured of clay, baked and glazed.

"... articles of domestic *crockery*..."—Dr. Hume: *Ancient Meals*, p. 330.

crockery-ware, s. The same as CROCKERY (q. v.).

crock'-êt, s. [Fr. *crochet*=a little hook.]

1. **Arch.**: An upwardly projecting carved ornament on a Gothic gable or flying-buttress.

"The earliest *crockets* are to be found in the early English style..."—Glossary of Architecture.

†2. Applied to the croches or knots on a stag's head.

"Of the antlers and the *crockets*."—Blackmore: *Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

crock'-êt-êd, a. [Eng. *crocket*; -ed.]

1. **Lit. & Arch.**: Furnished or ornamented with crockets.

*2. **Fig.**: Ornamented as with crockets.

crock'-ỹ, a. [Eng. *crock* (1), s.; -y.] Covered with soot or smut.

croc'-ô-dile, ***cokedrill**, s. & a. [Dan. *crocodil*; Sw. & Dut. *krokodil*; Ger. *krokodill*; Fr. *crocodile*; Prov. *cocodrillh*, *cocodrillhe*; Sp. & Port. *cocodrilo*; Ital. *cocodrilo*; Lat. *crocodilus*; from Gr. *kroko-deilos*, properly an Ionic word, = (1) a kind of lizard, (2) the crocodile or alligator of the Nile. Little or no weight is to be attached to the statement that this is from *krokos*= (1) the crocus, (2) saffron, and *deilos*=... afraid of, and that the Egyptians placed saffron before their beehives to protect them from the animal.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language and Zoölogy.:

1. **Spec.**: A huge reptile, in general contour most resembling a great lizard, found in or near the Nile and some other rivers. It is the *Lacerta crocodilus* of Linnaeus, the *Crocodilus vulgaris* of Cuvier. Its jaws project moderately; there are six cervical plates; the dorsal shields or scuteons are quadrangular and surrounded by six rows of slightly elevated carinae. The hinder feet are palmated, their posterior border with a festooned crest. It is about twenty-five feet long. At least four varieties of it exist. It was held sacred among the ancient Egyptians. The Nile was and is its best known habitat. It darts with rapidity through the water after the fish, which is its appropriate food, but is dangerous also to dogs, or to human beings entering the water or lingering incautiously on the bank. The way to elude it on land is to turn rapidly and repeatedly in retreating from it, leaving it on each occasion to wheel its clumsy body round.

The leviathan of Job is almost certainly the crocodile, but in other parts of Scripture different animals are designated by the same word.

"By muddy shore of broad seven-mouthed Nile,
Unweaving of the perilous wandring wayes,
Doth meete a cruell craftie *crocodile*."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. v. 18.

2. **Gen.**: Any closely allied animal. [CROCODILUS, CROCODILIDÆ.]

II. Logic: A fallacious dilemma mythically supposed to have been first propounded by a crocodile.

B. As adjective:

1. In any way pertaining to the animal described under A., or to its congeners.

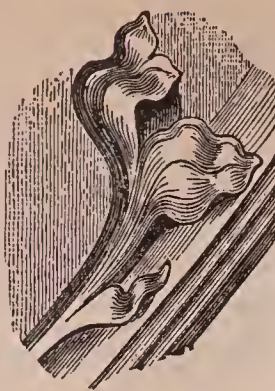
2. Resembling the crocodile.

3. Consisting of crocodiles or animals akin to them, as the crocodile family or genus.

crocodile tears, s. pl. [So named from the ancient fable that the crocodile shed tears over its prey. It is averred that they sigh and moan like persons in sore distress.] Hypocritical tears shed by a man of pitilessly cruel disposition.

croc'-ô-dil'-i-a, s. pl. [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and pl. neut. adj. suff. -ia.]

1. **Zoöl.**: An order of Reptiles, one of four which have modern representatives, the others being Lacertilia (Lizards), Ophidia (Serpents), and Chelonia (Turtles and Tortoises). They are most closely akin to the first, but differ in having a bony dermal exoskeleton in addition to the ordinary epidermic covering of scales, in having the teeth lodged in distinct sockets, and in internal anatomical characters. In all living crocodiles the centers of the dorsal vertebrae are concave in front; in the fossil species they may be either doubly concave or concave behind. The heart consists of two auricles and two ventricles; the fore feet have five toes, the hind ones four. All the species are oviparous. The



Crocodile.

order contains the modern Crocodiles, Alligators, and Caimans, with the extinct Teleosauria and Belodonts. Professor Owen divides the Crocodilia into three sub-orders: (1) Procœlia, or those which have the dorsal vertebrae concave in front; (2) Amphicœlia, or those which have them concave at both ends, and (3) Opisthocœlia, in which they are concave behind. The first sub-order comprehends all the living forms, whether Crocodiles proper, Alligators, or Gavials. Professor Huxley divided the Crocodilia into three sub-orders, founded on characters derived from the base of the skull and from the nostrils, &c.: (1) Parasuchia, (2) Mesosuchia, and (3) Eusuchia. (See these words.) Under the first were ranked Stagonolepis and Belodon, under the second Teleosaurus, &c., and under the third Crocodilus and other modern genera.

2. **Palæont.**: Professor Huxley points out that the Parasuchia came first in time, being specialized from the Lacertilia at least as early as the Upper Trias. The Mesosuchia began not later than the Upper Trias, from which they go on to the Cretaceous period. The Eusuchia begin in the Greensand and continue till now. He is of the opinion that all this is exactly accordant with what is required by the theory of evolution, and the case of the crocodiles is as cogent evidence of the actual occurrence of evolution as that of the horses.

croc'-ô-dil'-i-an, †**croc'-ô-dil'-ê-an**, a. & s. [Eng. *crocodil(e)*, i or e connective, and suff. -an.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Lit. (of a reptile)**: Akin to the crocodile.

"I think it is clear that Stagonolepis is, in the main, a *crocodilian* reptile."—Prof. Huxley, in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 455.

2. **Fig.**: Crocodile-like in character; treacherous and cruel.

"O what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Compos'd of treach'ries and insinuating wiles!"—Quarles: *Emblems*.

B. As subst.: A member of the order Crocodilia (q. v.).

"... the dorsal scales of the same *Crocodilians*..."—Prof. Huxley, in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 450.

croc'-ô-dil'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A family of Reptiles, the typical one of the order Crocodilia. It contains the Crocodiles, Alligators, and Gavials (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: The genera *Crocodilus*, *Alligator*, and *Gavialis* have all representatives in the Eocene beds of England.

croc'-ô-dil'-i-ne, a. [Lat. *crocodilinus*.] Like a crocodile.

†**croc'-ô-dil'-i-tỹ**, s. [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and suff. -ity.]

Logic: A captious or sophistical method of argumentation. [CROCODILE, A. II.]

croc'-ô-dil'-lũs, s. [Latin=the crocodile (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Reptiles, the typical one of the family Crocodilidæ and the order Crocodilia. They have an oblong, blunt, and flattened snout, with two long canine teeth, those of the lower jaw received into a notch in the upper one. The Nilotic, or Common Crocodile, *Crocodilus vulgaris*, belongs to the genus. The Alligators of the West Indies also belong to the genus, but those on this continent are ranked under the genuine genus *Alligator* (q. v.).

croc'-ô-ite, ***croc'-côlĩs-ite**, s. [Ger. *crocoisit*, *crocoise*, *krokoit*, from Gr. *krokos*=saffron.]

Min.: A hyacinth-red translucent mineral, adamantine to vitreous in luster; hardness 2.5-3, specific gravity 6. Composition: Oxide of lead, 68.9; chromic acid, 31.1=100. Found in Siberia, Brazil, Hungary, and the Philippian Islands. (Dana.) Dana prefers the form *Crocoite*.

croc'-côn-âte, s. [Eng. *crocon(ic)*, and suff. -ate.] A salt of croconic acid (q. v.).

croc'-côn'-ic, a. [Gr. *krokos*=saffron.] Saffron-colored.

croconic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_2O_5$. Obtained by dissolving in water the compound formed by the union of carbon monoxide with potassium, after it has been exposed to the air for several weeks or else it explodes. It is a dibasic acid, and is obtained from the water solution in long yellow needles of croconate of potassium; oxalate of potassium remains in solution. The free acid is obtained in orange-yellow crystals, by decomposing the potassium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water. The croconates are yellow, hence the name of the acid.

croc'-cô-xân'-thĩn, s. [Lat. *crocus*, and Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus*. It is not acted on by acids or bases. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marĩne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = â. qu = kw

crō'-cūs, s. [Lat. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*=the crocus.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: A genus of Iridaceæ. The perianth, which is single, is colored. The tube is long and the limb cut into six equal segments. Stamens three, distinct; stigma three-parted or three-cleft, segments widening upwards, plaited; ovary three-celled, many-seeded. The root a corm, the leaves grassy. The appropriate habitat of the crocuses is in the south and east of Europe and in Asia Minor. Some are vernal, others flower in autumn. *Crocus luteus* is the Common or Large Yellow Crocus. It was carried from Turkey to various parts of Europe in A. D. 1629. *C. mæsiacus*, imported from Greece in the same year, may not be distinct; nor may *C. aureus*, the Small Yellow Crocus, also from Greece. *C. lagenæsthorus*, another Greek species, has red-yellow, pale-yellow, and more typical yellow varieties. *C. vernus* is the Common Purple or White Spring Crocus. *C. sativus* is an autumnal plant, brought from the East. It has long been cultivated for its long reddish-orange drooping stigmas, which when dried become the saffron of the shops. According to Gussone *C. odoratus* furnishes Sicilian saffron.

"A certain young gentleman, called *Crocus*, went to plaie at coits in the field with Mercurie, and being heedlesse of himselfe, Mercurie's coit happened by mishap to hit him on the head, whereby he receiued a wound that yer long killed him altogether, to the great discomfort of his friends. Finallie, in the place where he bled, saffron was after found to grow, whereupon the people seeing the color of the chiuie as it stood (although I doubt not bnt it grew there before), adjudged it to come of the blood of *Crocus*, and therefore they gave it his name."—*Holinshed: England*, ch. viii.

2. *Hortic.*: A dry sandy soil is the best for the several crocuses. Their chief foes are slugs, which may be driven away by the application of lime-water.

3. *Phar.*: Saffron. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativa*. It has a powerful aromatic odor, and stains the wet skin an intense orange-yellow. Saffron has a slight stimulating action. It is used as a coloring agent, as *Tinctura croci*, and is an ingredient of the decoction of aloes, pill of aloes and myrrh, compound tincture of cinchona, ammoniated tincture of opium, and tincture of rhubarb.

4. *Chem.*: A name given by the alchemists to orange or red-colored metallic oxides and oxy-sulphides. *Crocus antimonii* or *metallorum* was oxy-sulphide of antimony; *C. Martii* sesquioxide of iron, and *C. Veneris* cuprous oxide.

5. *Metal.*: A polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in color, and is called crocus. It is used for polishing brass or steel. The upper portion is of a scarlet color, and is called rouge. It is used for polishing gold, silver, and speculum metal. Rouge, the cosmetic, is made from safflower, or from carmine, which is a preparation of cochineal.

croft (1), s. [A corruption of *carafe* (q. v.).] A glass water-bottle.

"The bishop . . . pushed the *croft* to the vicar."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

croft (2), **craft**, ***crofte**, s. [A. S. Cogn. with Dut. *kroft*=a hillock.]

1. A close or piece of inclosed ground adjoining a house.

"I knew a Scottish peasant who possessed
A few small *crofts* of stone-encumbered ground."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. A small farm.

"This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade."

Milton: *Comus*, 530-32.

croft-land, s. The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped.

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land*, . . ."—*P. Tinwald: Dumfri. Statist. Acc.*, i. 181.

croft'-ēr, **craft-er**, ***croiteir**, s. [Eng. *croft*; -er.] One who rents a small piece of land.

"There cannot be too many day-laborers, nor too few large *crofters*, who hold their grounds of the farmers."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.* (Pref. Obs.), p. 14.

croft'-īng, s. [Eng. *croft*; -ing.]

1. The state of being successively cropped.

"By turning this *croft-land* into grass, the labor and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into *crofting*."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into *crofting* and oatfield-land.—The *crofting* consisteth of four breaks.—

They shall dung no part of their former *crofting*, till these four new breaks are brought in."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 316. (*Jamieson*.)

3. Exposing linen on the grass to the influence of air and sunshine, after being bucked or soaked in an alkaline lye.

***crōg'-an** [Gael. *crog*=a crock.] A term used in the West Highlands of Scotland to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

***croich-lies**, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, Scotland, and described as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *croichlys*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs."—*Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray*, p. 316.

***croil**, s. [Dut. *kriel*.] A dwarf, a crooked person.

***crōin**, ***croon**, ***croyne**, v. i. [CROON, v.]

1. To make a continued cry or noise, as a bull.

"He said he was a lichelus bul,
That *croynd* even day and nycht."

Maitland: *Poems*, p. 360.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition.

3. To hum or sing in a low tone.

"Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet."

Burns: *Tam o' Shanter*.

***crōin**, ***crone**, ***croyne**, ***crune**, s. [CROON, s.]

1. A hollow continued moan.

"Like as twa bustuous bullis by and by,—
With front to front and horne for horn attanis
Ruschaud togiddir with *croones* and fereful granis."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 437, 49.

2. A simple piece of music; a chant.

3. An incantation, as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

"She can o'ercast the night, and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her *crune*."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 95.

crōin'-tēr, s. [Prob. a corruption of *crooner* (q. v.).] One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Gray Gurnard.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; Crooner, or *Croin-ter*."—*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 14.

***crois**, s. [CROSS.]

***crōis-āde'**, ***crōis-a'-dō**, s. [Fr. *croisade*, from *croix*=a cross.]

1. A crusade, a holy war.

"See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado* . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. A crusader.

"If envy make thy labors prove thy loss,
No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross."

Verses prefixed to Fuller's *Holy War*.

3. A cross.

"Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperial ball."

Zouch: *Dove*, 1, 613.

***crōise** (1), ***croisee**, s. [Fr. *croisé*=a crusader, from *croix*=a cross.]

1. A pilgrim who carried a cross.

2. A crusader; a soldier fighting against infidels under the banner of the cross.

"The clergy, whose wealth and policy enabled them to take advantage of the necessity and weakness of the *croises*, were generally the purchasers of both."—*Burke: Abridgement of English History*.

***croise** (2), s. [CRUISE (2), s.]

***crōise**, v. t. [Fr. *croiser*.] To brand with the mark of the cross; to mark in any way with a cross. [CROSS.]

"Himself the first was *croised* on his flesh."

Langtoft, p. 226.

crōis'-ant, ***crōis'-sant**, a. & s. [CRESCENT, a.]

***A. As adj.**: Increasing.

"So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, and shineth the forepart of the night onely, she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., c. 32.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crescent.

" . . . seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a *croisant*."—*The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne* (1612).

2. *Her.*: A cross, the ends of which terminated in crescents.

***crōis'-ēr-īe**, ***croys-er-īe**, ***croys-er-ye**, s. [O. Fr. *croiserie*.] A crusade.

"The prechede of the *croyserye* wide."

Rob. of Glouc., p. 486.

***crōis'-ēy**, ***croysey**, s. [Fr. *croisé*=a crusader.] A crusade.

" . . . they were greatly abashed, and then ordeyned a *croysey*, against these yuell Christen people, . . ."—*Berners: Frois. Cron.*, c. 216.

***crōis'-ī-ēr**, s. [O. Fr. *croisier*, from *crois*=a cross.]

Ch. Hist.: A religious order, founded in honor of the invention of the Holy Cross by the Empress Helena. They followed the rule of St. Augustine. In England they obtained the name of *Crouched Friars* or *Crutched Friars* (q. v.). (*Staunton*.)

***crōk'-ard**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin, value about one halfpenny, introduced from abroad in the reign of Edward I.

***crō'-kēr**, s. [Eng. *croc(us)*; -er.] A cultivator of or dealer in saffron.

"The *crokers*, or saffron-men . . ."—*Holinshed: England*, c. 8.

crō'-ma, s. [Ital.]

Music: A quaver (q. v.).

***crombe**, ***crombe**, s. [Cf. Gael. *crom*= (s.) a bending, (a.) bent.] A staff with a hooked end.

crom-bolle, s. [Mid. Eng. *crom*=crumb, and *bolle*=bowl.] A bread dish (?).

"At the londes ende laye a litell *crombolle*."

P. Plowman: *Crede*, 437.

crom-cruach, s. [Gael. *cromchruach*.] The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick.

***crome**, s. [Gael. *crom*=bent.] A hook, a pincer.

"Rent apieces with hot burning *croemes*."—*Bacon: Works*, ii. 150.

crōm'-fōrd-īte, s. [Named from Cromford, in Derbyshire, England, near to which it was first found, about the year 1800.]

Min.: A chloro-carbonate of lead, its composition being represented by the formula $PbOCO_2 + PbCl$. It crystallizes in the Pyramidal (*Miller*) or Tetragonal system (*Dana*), and mostly in simple forms of great beauty, in which the square prism predominates. Cleavages parallel to two prisms, and basal. Has occurred in late years in magnificent crystals in lead mines near Monte Ponì, Sardinia, but is still scarce. The same as PHOSGENITE (q. v.). (*Thos. Davies, F. G. S.*)

crōm'-lēch (*ch* guttural), ***crom-leh**, s. [Wel.=an incumbent flag, a stone of covenant (*Spurrell*); from *crom*=bending, bowed, and *llech*=a flat stone, a flag.]

Archæology: An erection consisting of two or more stones standing like pillars, with a large flat, or rather a slightly inclined one, placed upon the top, so as to make the whole present a rude resemblance to a table. Two fine cromlechs exist at Plas Newydd in Anglesea; others, less notable, are scattered through Wales; they exist also in Scotland, Jersey, Brittany, and throughout the Celtic area. Formerly they were generally held to be old altars for sacrifices. Borlase long ago suggested that they were sepulchres, an opinion which, meeting with but little credit at first, is now the one generally held. A cromlech is called also a Dolmen (q. v.). Some-what similar erections are seen in various parts of Europe, in Arabia, in India, and North and South America, other races than the Celtic having adopted the same idea.

¶ Nature can ape the formation of at least the top of a rude cromlech. If amid the subsidence which took place during the glacial period, an iceberg grounded on the top of a submarine shoal and melted, a flat tabular stone may have been deposited horizontally upon the summit. On the relevation of the land it may have remained in position. Pseudo-cromlechs of this kind are seen on various mountain-tops.

" . . . and, there, behold

A Druid cromlech!"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

crō-mor'-nā, s. [Ger. *krummhorn*=a crooked horn; Fr. *cromorne*.] [CREMONA.]

Music: The cromorna or krummhorn is a reed-pipe stop of an organ, tuned in unison with open diapason, and depending for the peculiar timbre or quality of its tone upon the shape and proportions of the tube through which the sound of the tongue is omitted. (*Knight*.) [STOR.]

Crōm-wēl'-lī-an, a. & s. [From Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Huntingdon, England, April 25, 1599; made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland December 16, 1653; and died September 3, 1658.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Oliver Cromwell.

B. As substantive:

1. A follower of Oliver Cromwell.

2. In Ireland (pl.): The descendants of English settlers first sent to Ireland by Oliver Cromwell.

" . . . whose descendants are still called *Cromwellians*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-**cian**, -**tian**=**shan**. -**tion**, -**sion**=**shün**; -**tion**, -**sion**=**zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**slous**=**shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c.=**bel**, **del**.

crōne, ***croan**, ***crony**, *s.* [Probably connected with Gael. & Irish *crion*=withered, dry, old; *crion*=to wither.]

*1. An old ewe.

"Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted crones, and such old things."
Tusser: Husbandry; The Farmer's Daily Diet.

2. An old woman.

"Wild Darrell is an altered man,
The village crones can tell."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

†3. A man who talks and acts like an old woman.
"A few old batter'd crones of office."—*Disraeli.*

cron-ique (*ique* as *ék*), *s.* [O. Fr.] A chronicle.
"As the *chronique* telleth, . . ."—*Gower, i. 31.*

crōn'-stēd-tite, *s.* [Sw. & Ger. *cronstedtit*. Named after A. Fr. Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist and chemist.]

Min.: A brilliantly vitreous mineral, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms or in diverging sub-cylindrical or reniform groups, or amorphous. The hardness is 3.5, the specific gravity 3.3; the color black, but with a dark olive-green streak. Composition: Silica, 21-23; sesquioxide of iron, 29-35; protoxide of iron, 27-58; oxide of manganese, 1-5; magnesia, 3-4; water, 10-11. Found in Cornwall, England, also in Bohemia. (*Dana.*)

crō-nỹ, **crō-nĩe**, *s.* [*Crony* and *crone* were originally only different ways of writing the same word.] [**CRONE.**]

1. A crone.

"Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money."—*Burton.* (*Trench: English Past and Present*, pp. 64, 65.)

2. An intimate friend, an associate.

"My name is fun—your *crone* dear,
The nearest friend ye ha'e."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

***crōo**, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

***crōo**, *s.* [Arm. *crou*=a sty.] A hovel, a sty.

"I may sit in my wee *crou* house,
At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary."
Jacobite Relics, i. 45.

crōod, **croud**, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove.

"While thro' the brae the cushat *croods*
With wailfu' cry!"
Burns: To William Simpson.

crōo'-dle, *v. i.* [A dimin. of *crood* (q. v.).]

1. To coo like a dove.

"Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat *croodies* am'rously."
Tannahill: Poems, p. 159.

2. To hum a song.

3. To cower, to crouch, to cuddle.

"There," said Lucia, as she clung *croodling* to him."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. x. (*Davies.*)

crook, ***croc**, ***crok**, ***croke**, ***crooke**, ***cruke**, *s.* [O. Dut. *croke*; Dut. *kreuk*=a fold, a bend; Icel. *krókr*=a hook; Sw. *krok*, Dan. *krog*=a crook, *krog*=to crook, to bend. Cf. also Gael. *crocan*=a hook, a crook; Wel. *crwca*=crooked; *crwg*=a crook; Fr. *croc*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A crooked, bent, or curved instrument. *Used:*
(1) Of a hook.

"In golth the grapnel so ful of *crokes*."
Chaucer: Leg. Good Women; Cleop., 61.

(2) Of a sickle or reaping-hook.

"Quen corne is coruen with *crokes* kene."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 40.

(3) Of a shepherd's staff, a staff with a bent or curved piece of iron at the end, by means of which the shepherd is enabled to catch his sheep.

"He left his *crook*, he left his flocks."—*Prior.*

*2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Thogh yur crune be ischape, fair beth yur *crokes*."—*Reliq. Antiq., ii. 175.*

II. Figuratively:

1. A curve, a bend, a meander, a turning.

"My wife ensued, through lanes and *crokes* and darknes
most we past." *Phaer.: Virgil's Æneid*, bk. ii.

2. A bow, a kneeling before any one.

"Hee is the now court-god, and well applyed
With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks* and cringe."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, act i.

3. A halt.

"If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or a
crook, I fear ye must go your way alone."—*Rutherford: Lett., P. II., ep. ii.*

4. A trick, deceit, a trap.

"Hy were asshreynt in her *crook*."
Alisaunder, 4,819.

5. A gibbet.

" . . . forthwith led
Unto the *crooke*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 18.

B. Technically:

1. *Domestic*: The iron chain with its hooks on which vessels for cooking are hung over the fire.

"They're now as black as the *crook*."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv.

2. *Music*: A short tube, either straight or curved, adapted for insertion between the mouthpiece and the body of the horn, trumpet, or cornet-à-piston, for the purpose of altering the key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Eccles.*: The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned like a shepherd's crook, and ornamented with jewels, carvings, &c.

"For er the bishop hent hem with his *crook*
They weren in the archdeken's book."
Chaucer: The Frere's Tale, v. 6,900.

† A bishop's crook is exactly of the same form as the lituus, or crooked wand of the old Roman augurs. It is not the same as a CROZIER (q. v.).

† (1) *By hook or by crook*: By some means or other; by fair means or foul.

(2) *Crooks and bands*: The hooks and staples used for hinges. The crook is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the band turns.

crook-back, *s.* A crook-backed person; one who has a crooked or deformed back.

"Nay, take away this scolding *crook-back* rather."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 5.

crook-backed, **crook-backt**, *adj.* Having a crooked or deformed back.

"Or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf, . . ."—*Lev. xxi. 20.*

***crook-headed**, *a.* With a curved or bent face. (*Curvifrons; Withal*, ed. 1688, p. 92.)

crook-kneed, *a.* With crooked or bent knees, bandy.

"*Crook-kneed* and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iv. 1.

crook-saddle, *s.* A saddle for supporting panniers.

"Creels and *crook-saddles* are entirely in disuse."—*P. Alford: Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 462.

crook-shouldered, *a.* With crooked or deformed shoulders.

"It is reported of Plato, that being *crook-shouldered*, his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavor to be like him, by bolstering out their garments on that side, that they might appear crooked too."—*South: Serm.*, vii. 190.

crook-studie, *s.* A cross-beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended; that which keeps the crook steady.

crook-tree, *s.* The same as CROOK-STUDIE.

crook, ***croken**, ***crooken**, ***crokyn**, ***croki**, *v. t. & i.* [**CROOK**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To bend, to curve, to make crooked or curved.

" . . . bowing or *crooking* the tail."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. xi. (Note.)

* (2) To curl.

"The hare here well to *croki*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 177.

*2 *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn from the right path, to pervert.

" . . . I thincke there is no one thing that *crokes* youthe more than such unlawful games."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

(2) To turn or pervert to an end; to misapply.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends . . ."—*Bacon.*

II. Music: To alter the crook of a wind instrument, so as to put it into another key.

***B. Intransitive:**

I. Literally:

1. To be bent, curved, or crooked; to have a curve or bend.

"The port lieth in from estern seas, and *crokith* like a bowe."
Phaer.: Virgil's Æneid, bk. iii.

2. To bow, to crouch, to cringe.

"I clyng, I cluche, I *croke*, I couwe."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 211.

3. To halt in walking; to go lame.

"We halt, and *crook* ever since we fell."—*Rutherford: Lett., P. I., ep. 61.*

II. Fig.: To go astray, to wander.

"Thes new ordres that *croken* fro ordenaunce of Crist."
—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works*, 289.

† (1) *To crook a finger*: To make the slightest exertion or movement.

(2) *To crook a hough*: To sit down; to be seated; to bend the knee-joint in order to motion.

(3) *To crook the elbow*: To use freedom with the bottle.

(4) *To crook one's mou'*: To close the lips in order to articulate; to disfigure the face, as when about to cry; to manifest anger or scorn by a distortion of the mouth.

"O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Illfardly wad she *crook* her mou'."

Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 51.

crook'-ēd, ***croked**, ***crookede**, ***crokiā**, ***crokyd**, *a.* [Eng. *crook*; -ed.]

I. Literally:

1. Bent, curved.

"That tassell'd horn so gaily gilt,
That faulchion's *crooked* blade and hilt."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 23.

2. Turning or twisting; not straight; winding.

" . . . a small knot of narrow, *crooked*, and filthy lanes, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Deformed.

"He is deformed, *crooked*, old, and sere."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

*1. *Of persons*: Departing from the right way; perverse.

"They have corrupted themselves, . . . they are a perverse and *crooked* generation."—*Deut. xxxii. 5.*

†2. *Of things*:

(1) Perverse, untoward, not straightforward.

"But whom, I ask, of individual souls,
Have ye withdrawn from passion's *crooked* ways?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(2) Deceitful, untrustworthy, malignant.

"Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix,
Of *crooked* counsels and dark politics."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 410, 411.

crooked mouth, *s.* The name given to a species of Flounder. (*Buchan.*)

"*Pleuronectes tuberculatus*, *Crooked mouth*."—*Arbuthnot: Peterhead*, p. 18.

crook'-ēd-lỹ, ***crokedy**, *adv.* [Eng. *crooked*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a crooked, bent, or curved manner or fashion.

"She craumpyssheth her lymes *crokedy*."

Chaucer: Queen Anlyda, 174.

*2. *Fig.*: Perversely, untowardly.

"If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crokedy* towards us."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

crook'-ēd-nēss, ***crok-ed-ness**, *s.* [English *crooked*; -ness.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality of being crooked, bent, or curved; curvature, curvity, inflection.

" . . . the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*."—*Hooker.*

2. A physical deformity.

II. Fig.: Perverseness, untowardness.

"But the wickednesse of his will and *crookednesse* or forwardnesse wherewith hee sleath vnrightheously."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 301.

***crook'-ēl**, *v. i.* [A frequent. from *croo*, *v.* (q. v.).] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

†**crook'-ēn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *crook*; -en.]

1. *Lit.*: To make crooked, curved, twisted, or bent.

2. *Fig.*: To make perverse or untoward; to pervert, to lead astray.

crookes'-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., F.C.S., the discoverer of the metal thallium.]

Min.: A brittle mineral of metallic luster and lead-gray color. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 6.9. Composition: selenium, 33.28; copper, 45.76; thallium, 17.25; silver, 3.71=100. Occurs in Norway.

Crookes tube, *s.* [Named from the inventor, Wm. Crookes, English physicist.] A glass tube containing a high vacuum for showing any of the phenomena of the ultra-gaseous state of matter. [**ROENTGEN RAYS.**]

crook'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CROOK**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making crooked (*lit. & fig.*).

***crōol**, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To mutter. (*Ash.*)

crōom, **crome**, *s.* [Gael. *crom*=bent.] A husbandman's forks with long tines. (*Prov.*)

crōon, ***croin**, ***croyne**, *v. i. & t.* [An imitative word.]

1. *Intrans.*: To sing in a low voice.

"I was *crooning* to keep them quiet a wee while since."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

2. *Trans.*: To murmur softly.

"Hearing such stanzas *crooned* in her praise."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crōon, *s.* [CROON, *v.*] A hollow and continued moan.

crōon'-ēr, crown-er, *s.* [Eng. *croon*; *-er*.]

Ichthy.: According to some, the Gray Gurnard, a fish. *Trigla gurnardus* (Linn.). It receives this name from the crooning or croyning noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the Captain. (*Jamieson*.)

crōon'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CROWN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of singing or humming in a low tone; a croon.

"Here an old grandmother was crooning over a sick child and rocking it to and fro."—*Charles Dickens*.

crōop, *v. i.* [CROUP, *v.*]

***crōose**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] An assistant to the banker at baset. (*Ash*.)

crōp (1), ***croppe**, ***crope**, *s.* [A. S. *cropp*, *crop* = (1) a top, . . . (2) a bird's claw. Cogn. with Dut. *krop* = a claw; Ger. *kropf*; Icel. *kroppr* = a hunch or bump; Sw. *kropp*; Dan. *krop* = the trunk of the body. Also, in Celtic languages: Wel. *croipa* = the claw of a bird; Gael. and Ir. *sgroban*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The first stomach or crop of a fowl.

"So, stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his crop."
Cowper: The Nightingale and Glow-worm.

2. The top or highest part of anything.

"A man es a tre, . . .
Of whilk the crop es turned downward."
Hampole: P. of Consc., 662.

3. The act of cutting, clipping, or cropping.

4. That which is cut, gathered, or cropped from anything.

"Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous crop reserv'd for thee."
Dryden: Fables.

5. *Spec.*: The harvest; the corn gathered of a field.

"Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop
Corn, wine, and oil."
Milton: P. L., xii. 18.

6. Corn and other plants cultivated, while still growing.

7. The yield of a particular plant.

" . . . but he hoped that before the time came for shipping the new crop [cotton] matters would have greatly improved."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*3. Hair worn short, and without powder.

"Wearing the hair short, and without powder, was at this time considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a crop."—*Letters of Sir G. C. Lewis*, p. 410. (*Davies*.)

II. Fig.: A yield, a return, a harvest.

B. Technically:

1. Mining:

(1) Tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleaned for smelting.

(2) The appearance of a vein or seam, or of ore or coal, at the surface; the strike.

2. *Geol.*: The outcrop of a bed, layer, or stratum.

3. *Ornith.*: A pouch or dilatation in the raptorial and grain-feeding birds at the lower part of the neck, just in front of the merry-thought. Here the food is kept for a time before being transferred to the proper digestive organs. (*Nicholson*.) [A., I. 1.]

4. *Entom.*: A membranous, usually folded, stomach in the masticating insects. It constitutes a first stomach, from which the food passes into a second one termed the gizzard.

¶ Another name for 3 and 4 is **INGLUVIES** (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Crop of whey*: The thick part of whey.

" . . . that delicious beverage called crop of whey, . . ."
Blackwood's Mag.

(2) *Crop and root*: A proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely. (Cf. *Root and branch*.)

"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course, and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms crop and root. . . ."
Spalding, i. 100.

(3) *Rotation of crops*: [ROTATION.]

***crop-doublet**, *s.* A short doublet.

"Hospitality went out of fashion with crop-doublets."—*Love will Find Out the Way*, i. 1.

crop-ear, *s.*

1. A horse whose ears have been cropped.

"What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

"A crop-ear'd scrivener, this."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

crop-lifting, *s.* The stealing of a crop.

crop-ore, *s.*

Min.: The best ore of a parcel.

crop-out, *s.*

Mining, Mineral Surveying & Geol.: The rising up to the surface of one or more strata; an outcrop (q. v.).

¶ For *crop out*, *v.*, see **CROP**, *v.*

***crop-sick**, *a.* Sick through over-eating or drinking; sick with excess.

"Strange odds! where crop-sick drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

***crop-sickness**, *s.* Sickness through excess in eating or drinking.

crop-weed, *s.* A name for *Centaurea nigra*.

crōp (2), *s.* [CRAP.] A name given to two plants:

(1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, (2) *Lolium perenne*.

crōp, *croppen, *v. t. & i.* [CROP (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To cut off the top or tip, to lop.

(2) *Spec.*: To mow or reap the harvest.

(3) To pluck off, to pull off or gather.

(4) To eat off, to graze, to browse.

(5) To sow, to plant; to cause to bear a crop.

2. *Fig.*: To cut off untimely.

II. Bookbinding: To cut the edges of a book so closely as to reduce the margin too much.

"The book is quite perfect, but has been cruelly crop'd."
—*S. J. Herrtage: Introd. to Gesta Romanorum*, p. xxi.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To pluck, to gather.

"Of these she crop'd to please her infant son,
And I myself the same rash act had done."
Pope: Fable of Dryope, 25.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To yield a harvest, to bear fruit.

"Royal wench!
She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed:
He plough'd her, and she crop'd."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., ii. 2.

2. The same as to *crop the cause*, or *causeway* (q. v.).

" . . . treacherously cropping within his land."—*Spalding*, ii. 274.

¶ To *crop out*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To appear or come to light incidentally and occasionally.

" . . . the same idea and phraseology crop out."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 248.

2. *Mining, Mineral Surveying & Geol.*: To come to or appear at the surface, as a layer, bed, or stratum, underlying another but showing itself from below at the edge, the main part of the surface being covered.

"In many places, immense quantities [of iron-stone] may be observed cropping out on the banks of those streams."—*Wilson: Agr. Sur. Renfr.*, p. 25.

¶ To *crop the causey*: To walk boldly in the street; literally, to keep the uppermost part (*S. synon. the crown*) of the causey.

"All the covenanters now proudly crop the causey, glad at the incoming of this army."—*Spalding*, i. 176.

crope, *v. i.* [CROUP (1), *v.*] To make a hoarse noise.

†crōp'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *crop*; *ful*(l).] Having a full crop or stomach; satiated.

"And, cropful, out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings,"
Milton: L'Allegro.

***cropin, *cropon, *cropyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cropion*.] The buttock or haunch.

crōpped, crōpt, *pa. par. or a.* [CROP, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Cut, lopped, mown, reaped.

"I saw him with that lily cropped
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he dropped
The treasure at my feet."
Cowper: The Dog and the Water Lily.

2. Planted or set with a crop.

II. Bookbinding: A book cut so severely as to reduce the margin too much. When cut into the print, the book is said to bleed.

crōp'-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *crop*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A grain or plant which yields a crop.

"The root was recognized as a field cropper."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 32.

(2) One who, having no interest in the land, works it in consideration of receiving a portion of the crop for his labor.

2. *Fig.*: A fall on to the head; hence, an utter failure, a collapse.

"Handicraftsman was leading three lengths, but fell a cropper, which took all the go out of him."—*Field*.

II. Ornith.: A variety of pigeon having a large crop. [POUTER.]

"There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be croppers, carriers, runts."—*Walton: Angler*.

crōp'-pīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CROP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of cutting, lopping, mowing, or reaping.

"And slitting of noses, and cropping of ears,
While his own ass's rags were more fit for the shears."
Swift: The Yahoo's Overthrow.

2. The act or process of raising crops.

crōp'-pŷ, crōp'-pīe, *s.* [Eng. *crop*; *-y*.]

1. *Irish Hist.*: One whose ears have been cropped for treason. The word was especially applied during Irish insurrections to an Irish rebel, and is rendered notoriously immortal in the song "Croppies, lie down."

2. *Eng. Hist.*: A Roundhead. (So called from the fact that the Roundheads, as the parliamentary party in the reign of Charles I. were called, wore their hair cut short, in contradistinction to the Royalists, who wore their hair in long ringlets.)

3. One whose hair has been cropped in prison. (*Slang*.)

croquet (pron. crō'-kā), *s.* [Fr. *croquer*=to crack.]

1. An open-air game played with mallets, balls, and little iron hoops or arches. It may be played by any two or more persons. It consists in driving the ball through a certain number of hoops in order till it reaches a peg at the end of the ground. On the way the player may if he choose endeavor to strike his opponent's ball and drive it away from the hoop which it has to pass through.

2. When a player has croqueted or struck his opponent's ball with his own, he is entitled to place his own ball in contact with it, and by a smart blow of his mallet to drive it to any distance he pleases: this is called a croquet.

croquet (pron. crō'-kā), *v. t. & i.* [CROQUET, *s.*]

A. Trans.: In the game of croquet, to drive the opponent's ball away from his hoop by a smart blow of the mallet on one's own ball.

B. Intrans.: To play the game of croquet.

crō-quētte' (quette as kēt), *s.* [From Fr. *croquer*=to crunch.] A mass of meat finely minced, highly seasoned, made into cakes, rolled in bread crumbs or cracker dust and fried in grease.

crōre, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] Ten millions. (*Anglo-Indian*.) Often used of rupees, a crore of which are about three million dollars.

crosier (pr. crō'-zhēr), ***crocer**, ***croycer**, ***croysier**, ***crozier**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croiser*; Fr. *croix*=a cross.]

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) The pastoral staff of an archbishop, surmounted by a cross; or of a bishop or abbot, terminating in a curve or crook. It is generally elaborately carved and ornamented with jewels, &c.

" . . . Anselms and Thomas Becket, who, with their crosiers, did almost try it with the king's sword."—*Bacon*.

(2) A cross-bearer.

"A crosier: cruciferarius, crucifer."—*Cathol. Angl.*

2. *Astron.*: A constellation in the Southern hemisphere, consisting of four stars in the form of a cross; also known as the Southern Cross.

crosiered (pr. crō'-zhērd), *a.* [Eng. *crosier*; *-ed*.] Carrying a crosier.

Head of a Crosier.

cros-lēt (1), ***crose-lett**, ***crosse-let**, *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *croisel*; Fr. *creuset*; Sp. *crisol*; Ital. *crociuolo*; Low Lat. *crucibulum*.] A crucible.

"And this chanoun took out a crosellett
Of his bosom, and schewed it the prest."
Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1,304, 1,305.

***cros-lēt** (2), ***cross-lēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *cross* (q. v.).] A little cross.

"Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
Or heard abroad of that her champion trew,
That in his armor bare a croslet red?"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 38.

Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 38.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -tìon, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***cross-lēt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *croset*; *-ed*.] Marked with a croset.

"The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield,
To the scallop, the saltier, and croseted shield."
Scott: The Fire-King.

cross, ***creoiz**, ***croice**, ***crois**, ***croiz**, ***cross**, ***crosse**, ***croyce**, ***croys**, ***croyse**, *s., a., adv. & prep.* [O. Fr. *crois*; Fr. *croix*; Sp. & Port. *cruz*; Ital. *croce*, from Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux*=a cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors*. The root is the same as in Eng. *crook* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) A gibbet consisting of two pieces laid across each other at various angles, and in various patterns.

"At Costantynople is the *cross* of our Lord Jesu Crist."
—*Maundeville*, p. 9.

(2) A monument or ornament, either made in form of a cross or surmounted with a cross.

"She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

¶ In some countries rude crosses or crucifixes are set up to mark the scene of a fatal accident, a murder, or other tragic occurrence.

"This happened close to a *cross*, the record of a former murder."
—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 41.

(3) Anything in the shape of a cross.

"The mysterious *cross* of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(4) A crucifix (q. v.).

"They knelt before the *Cross*, that sign
Of love eternal and divine."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

(5) A mark in the shape of a cross, spec. one placed on a deed or other document by a person who cannot write, in lieu of his signature.

(6) A market-place; so called from the crosses so commonly erected in them.

"... the place called Charing *Cross*."
—*Baker: Edward I.*, an. 1306.

(7) A line drawn through another.

"And some against all idolizing
The *cross* in shop-books."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

*(8) A bishop's crosier.

"*Crosse* for a bysshoppe. *Crosse*."
—*Palsgrave*.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) The Christian religion.

"Hi! sholde gon to the Holi lond
And fihite there for the *croiz*."
Polit. Songs, p. 334.

(2) The chosen symbol of Christianity. The universally accepted sign of the Christian religion.

"In the *cross* of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime."
Sir John Bowring.

*(3) Money; so called because formerly on the reverse of a coin was stamped a cross, for convenience in dividing the coin into halves or quarters.

"... he had not a *cross* to pay them salary."
—*Hewel: Vocal Forest*.

*(4) The reverse of a coin; that stamped with a cross.

"Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw *cross* or *pile*?"
—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, iii. 18, §81.

*(5) The church lands in Ireland.

"... the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross* ..."
—*Sir J. Davies*.

(6) Trouble, affliction, regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial.

"... we are on the earth,
Were nothing lives but *crosses*, care, and grief."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., ii. 2.

(7) Anything done on the *cross*—i. e., unfairly or dishonestly; a swindle. (*Slang*.)

(8) A hybrid, a mixture.

"Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler."
—*Lord Dufferin: Lett. from High Latitudes*, lett. xiii., p. 387.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.**: The most ancient and noble of all the honorable ordinances, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines near the fess point, where they make four right angles. The numerous forms of cross fall under three leading types: (1) The *Crux decussata*, the St. Andrew's

Cross, formed like the letter X; (2) the *Crux commissa*, or joined cross, like the letter T; and (3) the *Crux immissa*, like the dagger used in printing (†). [CRUCIFIXION.]

2. **Law**: The sign of a cross made to a deed or writing by such as cannot write.

3. **Min.**: Two nicks cut on the surface of the ground in the form of a cross, to mark the ground to be taken by miners who will dig for ores.

4. **Manège**: The cross movement of a horse, as to make a cross in ballotades.

5. **Sports**: The act of impeding another in his course, and probably preventing him from winning a race by crossing in front of him.

6. **Teleg.**: Accidental metallic connection between two wires on a line.

7. **Surv.**: An instrument for laying off lines perpendicular to the main course.

8. **Breeding**:

(1) The mixing of two distinct breeds in producing animals.

"... the above-described appearances are all due to ancient crosses with the dun stock."
—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 164.

(2) An animal of a cross-breed.

*9. **Old Arm.**: The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

10. **Theol.**: Christian doctrine, regarded as having for its central truth the atoning death of Christ upon the cross. It is founded on such passages as the following: 1 Cor. i. 17, 18; Gal. v. 11, vi. 12, &c.

11. **Ch. & Civil Hist.**: Early in the second century the Christians seem to have signed with the cross. In the third century they supposed that the cross was a preservative against all evils, especially against the machinations of evil spirits, and therefore entered on no enterprise of importance without first crossing themselves. The allegation was made by Constantine that when advancing, in A. D. 312, to encounter Maxentius, he saw in the heavens a great shining cross, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*. After his victory in that year he adopted the cross as his standard. According to Theodoret and others, Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, found at Jerusalem three crosses with a superscription. One of these, having (reputedly) cured a dying woman, was held to be the true cross of Christ; one part was given to Jerusalem, another part to Constantinople, where it was encased within the emperor's statue, became the palladium of the city, and so venerated that the people used to assemble round the statue with wax candles. Chosroes, king of Persia, carried off the moiety of the cross kept at Jerusalem, but it was retaken by the Emperor Heraclius in A. D. 615, an auspicious event celebrated by the establishment, in A. D. 642, of a festival called the Exaltation of the Cross. Crosses were introduced into churches about A. D. 431, and began to be set up on steeples about A. D. 563. The Anglo-Saxons were accustomed to sign documents with the cross, accompanying it with their own name if they could write, and leaving it unaccompanied if they could not; this is the reason why the mark made by the illiterate is still a cross. A charter of King Caedwalla, signed with a cross, has a note appended at the instance of the monarch in which he frankly admits his inability to write. In 1641, when the Puritan party were dominant, crosses were removed from the churches.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Transverse, oblique; falling across or athwart something else.

"... they either advance toward one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones."
—*Bentley*.

2. Oblique; lateral, zigzag.

"... the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick, *cross* lightning."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 7.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Adverse, opposing or contrary; unpropitious, obstructing.

"We're both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss."
Dryden.

2. Contrary, contradictory.

"... all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible."
—*South*.

3. Perverse, untractable, untoward.

"... the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, ..."
—*South*.

4. Peevish, ill-humored; out of temper.

"... a fine high-spirited young woman, who could now and then be *cross* and arbitrary."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*5. Contrary to wishes or hopes; unfortunate; unlucky.

"... the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design ..."
—*Glanville*.

*6. Interchanged.

"*Cross* marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter ..."
—*Bacon: Reign of Hen. VII.*

7. Done in reply, replication, or opposition; as, a *cross* interrogatory.

8. Cross-bred.

***C. As adverb:**

1. **Lit.**: Across, athwart.

"... give him another staff; this last was broke *cross*."
—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

2. **Fig.**: In opposition or contrary to; adversely, opposite. (Followed by the prep. *to*.)

"It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind ..."
—*Atterbury*.

***D. As preposition:**

1. Across.

"I charge thee waft me safely *cross* the channel."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. Through.

"A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village."
—*L'Estrange*.

¶ (1) **The Catholic League of the Cross:**

Ch. Hist.: A Catholic league, instituted under the auspices of Cardinal Manning, for the promotion of temperance among the professors of the Roman Catholic faith.

(2) **Cross and pile**: A game of tossing with money, equivalent to our heads and tails, the *cross* being the reverse or tail of the coin. [*Cross*, *s.*, A. I. 2 (3).]

"This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys' play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose ..."
—*Swift*.

(3) **Cross of Jerusalem**: *Lychnis chalcedonica*.

(4) **On the cross**: Unfairly, dishonestly. Opposed to on the square (q. v.). (*Slang*.)

(5) **Order of the Cross:**

(a) A sisterhood instituted in 1625 in Picardy by four young women, and afterward removed to Paris. In 1640 it was erected into a regular order.

(b) An order of the same kind, instituted in 1668 by Eleanora de Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I.

(6) **To take up one's cross**: To bear troubles and trials with patience.

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his *cross* daily, and follow me."
—*Luke ix.* 23.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cross-legged*.

cross-action, s.

Law: A case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff on points arising out of the same transaction.

cross-aisle, s.

Arch.: The same as TRANSEPT (q. v.).

cross-armed, a.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: With arms folded across.

"Yet neither will I vex your eyes to see
A sighing Ode, nor *cross-arm'd* Elegie."
Donne: Poems, p. 182.

2. **Bot.**: Having branches in pairs, each at right angles to the pairs above and below; decussated.

***cross-arrow, s.** The arrow of a cross-bow.

"... shot i' the head with a *cross-arrow*, ..."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: King and No King*.

cross-axe, s.

1. **Mach.**: A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing press, &c.

2. **Railway Engin.**: A driving-axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded, a.

Carp.: A term used when a narrow ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of any piece of furniture, wainscoting, &c., so that the grain of it is contrary to the general surface.

cross-bar, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A bar fixed transverse or across another.

2. **Naut.**: A round bar of iron, bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shank of an anchor. (*Weale*.)

3. **Her.**: A bar sinister; a mark of illegitimacy.

"Few are in love with *cross-bars*."
—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 11. (*Davies*.)

¶ **Cross-bar shot**: A kind of shot which folds into a sphere for loading, but on parting from the muzzle expands to a cross with sections of the shot at the extremities of the arms.

cross-barred, a. Secured by bars fixed transversely.

"... a thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

cross-barrow, s. An arrow of a cross-bow. (*Ogilvie*.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

cross-bars, *s.* A game for children.

***cross-bated**, *a.* Checkered.

cross-beak, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as **CROSSBILL** (q. v.).

cross-beam, *s.*

1. *Build.*: A beam in a frame laid crossways.

"And above it the great cross-beam of wood
Representeth the Holy Rood."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

2. *Naut.*: In a ship, a piece laid across heavy posts called *bits*, and to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor. (*Knight.*)

cross-bearer, *s.*

1. *Roman Archæol.*: One who bears a cross. The rendering of the Latin expression *furcifer*, a term of reproach for slaves.

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The chaplain of an archbishop or primate who bears the cross before him on solemn occasions.

(2) An officer of the Holy office or inquisition, who had made a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith even though his efforts were rewarded with the loss of fortune and life.

3. *Mach.*: The transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bedding, *s.*

Geol.: Apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones; false bedding, cross-stratification.

cross-bill, **cross bill**, *s.* [*Eng. cross*, and *bill*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.* (of the form cross-bill):

(1) Any bird of the sub-family *Loxia*, and specially the common species, *Loxia curvirostra*. The male is ash-colored, tinged with green; the front, cheeks, and eyebrows gray, with yellowish and white spots; the tail, small wing coverts, and scapulars greenish; the rump yellow; the lower parts yellowish-green; wings and tail feathers black bordered with green. Length about six inches. It is found in the north of Europe, Japan, &c.



Common Cross-bill.

(2) *Pl. (Cross-bills)*: A name for the *Loxia*, a sub-family of *Fringillidae*. The English name is given because the tips of the mandibles cross each other. This structure enables cross-bills to shell pineapples to find the seeds. These are their special food, but they are said also to attack apples, &c.

2. *Law (of the form cross-bill)*: A bill by which the defendant in a suit in equity prays for relief against the plaintiff, or against other defendants in the same suit, as concerning the matters in question in the original bill.

cross-billed, *a.* Having crossed bills or beaks.

cross-birth, *s.*

Surg.: A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus rendering version necessary.

***cross-bite**, *s.* A deception, a trick, a cheat.

"The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a cross-bite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another."—*L'Estrange*.

***cross-bite**, *v. t.* To deceive, to trick, to swindle, to gull.

"No rhetoric must be spent against cross-biting a country evidence, . . ."—*Collier*.

***cross-biter**, ***crossbyter**, ***crosse-biter**, *s.* A swindler, a cheat, a trickster.

"... the 'coney-catchers, cooseners, and crosse-biters,' whose infamous practices he laid bare, menaced him repeatedly with threats of vengeance."—*R. Greene*.

***cross-biting**, *s.* The act of swindling, cheating, or tricking; a swindle, a cheat.

"Affronts, tergiversations, cross-bitings, and such like."—*North: Examen.*, p. 55. (*Davies.*)

cross-bitt, *s.* A cross-piece (q. v.).

***cross-bitten**, *a.* Swindled, cheated, tricked.

cross-bond, *s.*

Bricklaying: A form of bricklaying in which the joints of one stretcher-course come in the middle of the courses above and below. (*Knight.*)

cross-bones, *s. pl.* The representation of two bones laid across each other on tombstones.

"Here's neither head nor foot stone, plate of brass,
Cross-bones or skull." *Wordsworth: The Brothers.*

cross-bow, *s.*

Old Armor: A weapon formed of a bow cross-wise upon a stock. It is similar in kind to, but smaller than, the ballista, which it doubtless suggested. It was used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings. The arbalest was a form of it. [*LATCH.*]



Cross-bow.

"I saw him draw a cross-bow stiff,
And his true arrow struck afar."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

***cross-bower**, *s.* A cross-bow man.

"The French assisted themselves by land with the cross-bowers of Genoa against the English."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

cross-bow-man, *s.* A soldier armed with a cross-bow.

"Crossbowmen were considered as a very necessary part of a well organized army."—*Hallam: Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii., pt. ii.

cross-bred, *a.* Bred from a male and female of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

"Or again, as when the horns of cross-bred cattle have been affected by the shape of the horns of either parent."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 443.

cross-breed, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: An animal bred from a male and female of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

2. *Fig.*: Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

"... a kind of cross-breed between a part-song and a psalm tune with orchestral accompaniment."—*Athenæum*, September 9, 1882.

cross-breeding, *s.* The practice or system of breeding animals from males and females of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

cross-bun, *s.* A bun marked with a cross indented. It is eaten on Good Friday.

***cross-buttock**, *s.*

1. A blow across the back or loins.

"Many cross-buttocks did I sustain."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii. (*Davies.*)

2. A particular throw in wrestling.

cross causes, *s. pl.*

Law: Causes in which each of the litigants has a suit against the other in connection with the same affair, each thus being both plaintiff and defendant. Cross causes are generally brought on together. (*Blackstone.*)

cross-chap-vise, *s.* A vise in which the jaws close toward each other in a line contrary to their usual direction.

cross-chock, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A piece fayed across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiencies of the lower futtocks. (*Knight.*)

***cross-cloth**, ***cross-clout**, ***crosse-cloath**, *s.* A kerchief or cloth to wrap round the head or bosom.

"A crosse-cloath, as they tearme it, a powting-cloth, plagula."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 275. (*Nares.*)

cross-country, *a. & adv.* Across the country; not along the road.

cross-course, *s.*

Mining: A non-metalliferous seam crossing at any angle thereto.

Cross-course spar:

Mining: Radiated quartz.

cross-crosslet, *s.*

Her.: A cross having the three upper ends terminating in three little crosses.

cross-cut, *v. t.* To cut across.

cross-cut, *s.*

Mining: A drift from a shaft to intersect a vein of ore.

¶ (1) *Cross-cut chisel*: A chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron, especially in cast-iron, where a portion is to be cut or broken off. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Cross-cut saw*: A kind of saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain. Hand-saws are made and set for the purpose. The ordinary saw for cutting timber into lengths has a handle at each end and cuts each way. (*Knight.*)

cross-days, *s. pl.* The three days preceding Ascension-day.

***cross-elbowed**, *a.* With the arms folded across.

"Off, cross-elbowed o'er his mighty bowl."

Joanna Baillie.

cross-examination, *s.* The examination of a witness, by the party who did not call him, upon matters to which he has been examined in chief.

cross-examine, *v. t.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To examine closely or minutely.

2. *Law*: To examine or interrogate the witnesses of the opposite side who have already been examined by their own counsel, to test the truth of evidence given by a second examination.

"... his chief business was to examine and cross-examine the most hardened miscreants of a great capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

cross-examined, *pa. par. or a.* [**CROSS-EXAMINE.**]

cross-examining, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**CROSS-EXAMINE.**]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Law: The act of cross-examination.

cross-eye, *s.* That kind of squint in which the eyes are turned inward toward the nose; strabismus.

cross-eyed, *adj.* Suffering from strabismus; squinting.

cross-fertilization, *s.*

Bot.: A crossing between different flowers and the same plant, or between flowers on different plants belonging, however, to the same species.

cross-file, *s.* A file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. It is also known as a *double half-round file*.

cross-fire, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Mil.*: A term used to denote that the lines of fire of two or more batteries, or parts of works, cross one another.

†2. *Fig.*: An attack from several sides at once.

"... raising a cross-fire of artillery from the subtilizing intellect . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (edition 1863), vol. ii., p. 146.

cross-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A kind of star-fish.

"The typical asterias—the cross-fish (uraster), . . ."—*Ansted: The Channel Islands*, p. 237.

cross-flookan, *s.*

Min.: A term in Cornwall, England, for a vein of stony matter running north and south.

cross-flow, *v. i.* To flow across or obliquely.

"That staid her flight with his cross-flowing course." *Milton: Comus*, 831.

cross-flower, *s.* A plant, *Polygala vulgaris*. So called, according to Gerard, who invented the name, from flowering in "Crosse or Gang weeke or Rogation weeke." (*Britten & Holland.*)

cross-frog, *s.* An arrangement of crossing rails at a rectangular intersection of roads. Each track is notched for the passage of the flanges of the wheels traversing the other track. A crossing.

cross-furrow, *s.* A furrow cut across a field transversely to other furrows, in order to intercept and carry off the water conveyed in them; a catch-drain.

cross-garnet, *s.*

Build.: A cross-shaped hinge made like the letter T on its side (⊥). The cross-portion is fastened to the jamb or post, and the strap is hinged to the vertical leaf and secured to the door or gate.

cross-gartered, *a.* Wearing the garters crossed on the leg.

"... yellow stockings, and cross-gartered . . ." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. v.

cross-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit. & Joinery*: Having the fibers running in contrary positions to the surfaces, and consequently unable to be made perfectly smooth when planed in one direction without turning it or turning the plane. (*Weale.*)

2. *Fig.*: Perverse, untractable, peevish, cranky.

"The spirit of contradiction, in a cross-grained woman, is incurable."—*L'Estrange*.

cross half-lattice iron. A kind of angle-iron with four radiating flanges. Double-T iron, with a section like a Greek cross.

cross-handle, *s.* A handle attached transversely to the axis of a tool, as that of the auger. One form of dueling-pistols had a cross-handle.

cross-head, *s.*

Steam-engine: A bar moving between parallel and straight sides. It is driven by the piston-rod, and by means of a connecting-rod imparts motion to a beam, or to the crank of an axle or shaft. On its ends are the cross-head blocks, which slide between two parallel guides.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, døl.

Cross-head blocks:

Steam-engine: The parts which slide between the parallel guides. The ends of the cross-head are fitted into these blocks. The cross-head, cross-head block, and cross-head guides constitute what is called "the motion of the engine."

Cross-head guides:

Steam-engine: The parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder and driving-wheel axle. They are also called Motion-bars. (Weale.)

***cross-invite**, *v. i.* To return an invitation.

cross-jack (pron. by sailors crō-jěk), **cross-jack-yard**, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The yard of a square-sail occasionally carried by a cutter in running before the wind.
2. The lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

cross-jingling, *a.* Antithetical. (Milton: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.)

cross-lode, *s.*

Mining: A cross-vein; one intersecting the principal lode.

cross-mouth chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel of cylindrical form with a diametrical blade. (Knight.)

cross-multiplication, *s.* [DUODECIMALS.]

***cross-nook**, *v.*

1. To check, to restrain.
2. Used as a sort of imprecation.

"Come in! come in! my cauldrie lown;—
Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him in
Afore the fire." W. Beattie: *Tales*, p. 4.

cross-patch, *s.* A cross, ill-tempered person. (Colloquial.)

"I'm but a cross-patch at best."—Mrs. Gaskell: *Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxvi.

cross-pawl, **cross-spall**, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A temporary horizontal timber-brace, to hold a frame in position. Vertical or inclined braces are called *shores*. Cross-spalls hold the position afterward occupied by the deck-beams.

cross-piece, ***crosse-peece**, *s.*

1. *Literally and Shipbuilding:*

(1) A flooring-piece resting upon the keel, and placed between the half-floors which form the lower sections of the ribs on each side. The half-floors make a butt-joint on the middle line of the vessel between the keel and keelson.

(2) A bar running athwartship between the knight-heads, and to which the running rigging is belayed.

(3) A bar connecting the bitt-heads.

2. *Fig.:* An ill-tempered person.

"... the rugged thoughts
That crosse-peece of your sex imprinted in mee, . . ."
Wilson: *Inconstant Lady* (1614). (Nares.)

***cross-point**, *s.* A step in dancing.

"What, not one cross-point against Sundays?"—Greene: *James IV.*, iv. 3.

cross-pollination, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CROSS-FERTILIZATION (q. v.).

***cross-post**, *s.* The post that carries letters on the cross-roads. (Ash.)

cross-purpose, *s.*

1. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; contradiction; inconsistency.

"To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of cross-purpose in it."—Lord Shaftesbury.

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of conversational game, carried on by question and answer.

"The preceding sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern cross-purposes, or questions and commands."—Whalley: *Note on Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*.

3. Misunderstanding.

"There has been a match of cross-purposes among you."—Smollett: *Humphrey Clinker*.

¶ *To be at cross-purposes:* To misunderstand or act unintentionally counter to each other.

cross-quarters, *s. pl.*

Arch.: An ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower.

cross-question, *v. t.* To cross examine; to question closely.

cross-questioning, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Cross-examination.

cross-reading, *s.* The combination of words produced by reading the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page, instead of down each column.

cross-remainder, *s.*

Law: (See extract.)

"Where a devise is of black acre to A, and of white acre to B, entail, and if they both die without issue, then every heir to A and B have cross-remainders by implication."—Blackstone. (Craig.)

cross-road, *s.*

1. A road running across or transversely to another. (Generally used in the plural.)

2. A by-road.

"The carriages taking the road to Varennes, he went a cross-road to rejoin them."—Guthrie: *Geog. France*.

cross-row, ***crossrowe**, *s.* The alphabet. [CRISS-CROSS-ROW.]

"He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,

And from the cross-row plucks the letter G."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

cross-rule, *s.*

1. A line ruled across or at right angles to another.

2. *Law* (pl. *cross-rules*): Rules where each of the opposite litigants obtains a rule nisi, as plaintiff to increase the damages and defendant to enter a nonsuit.

Cross-rule paper: Paper ruled off in squares, affording a means of drawing a pattern for weaving or worsted work.

cross-sea, *s.* A current or waves running in contrary directions.

cross-set, *a.* Directed or set across any line or course.

"A cross-set current bore them from the track."

Joanna Baillie.

cross-shaped, *a.* Of the shape or form of a cross.

"Then King Olaf raised the hilt
Of iron, cross-shaped and gilt."

Longfellow: *The Saga of King Olaf*, xii.

cross-shed, *s.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom.

cross-sill, *s.* A railroad sleeper or tie lying transversely beneath the rails.

cross-somer, **cross-summer**, *s.* A beam of timber.

cross-spine, *s.* A plant, *Stauracanthus aphyllus*.

cross-springer, *s.*

Arch.: In a groined arch, the rib that springs from a pillar in a diagonal direction at the intersection of the arches forming the groin.

cross-staff, ***crosse-staffe**, *s.*

1. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. (Harris.)

"The crosse-staffe is an artificial quadrant, . . ."—Hopton; *Baculum Geodeticum* (1614).

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring off-sets.

cross-stone, *s.*

Mineralogy:

*1. The same as HARMOTOME (q. v.). It was named from the twin intersecting crystals. (Brit. Mus. Cat., old ed.)

†2. The same as STAUROLITE (q. v.). It is so called from the shape of some crystals.

3. The same as ANDALUSITE and CRUCITE (q. v.), especially the variety Chiasolite. It is so named because on a transverse section of the crystals markings like a cross appear. (Dana, &c.)

cross-straining, *s.*

Saddlery: Canvas or webbing stretched transversely over the first straining. The two are stretched over the tree, and united form the foundation for the seat of the saddle.

cross-stratification, *s.*

Geol.: The same as CROSS-BEDDING (q. v.).

cross-tail, *s.*

Steam-engine: A bar connecting the rear ends of the side-bars of a back-action steam-engine. The side-bars proceed from the cross-head on the end of the piston-rod, and receive motion from the piston; from the cross-tail proceeds the pitman, which is connected to the crank of the propeller-shaft. (Knight.)

Cross-tail gudgeon:

Mach.: A gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank.

cross-talk, *s.*

Telephony: On telephone circuits by induction or by contact with other wires sound effects of talking are sometimes received from other circuits; such effects are termed *cross-talk*.

cross-tie, *s.*

Railway Engin.: A cross-sill beneath the rails, to support them and keep them from spreading apart.

cross-timber, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the floor-timbers of a frame, resting at its middle upon the keel. Butted against its heads are the heels of the first futtocks. Alongside of it are half-floor timbers, whose heels butt against each other over the keel. (Knight.)

cross-tining, *s.*

Agric.: A mode of harrowing crosswise or transversely to the ridges.

cross-trees, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Timbers athwartship in the tops, resting on the trestle-trees, to spread the shrouds of the mast above and support the frame of the top. (Knight.)

cross-trip, *s.*

Sports: A term in wrestling when the legs are crossed within one another.

cross-vaulting, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.

cross-way, *s.* A cross-road (q. v.). (Obadiah 14.)

cross-weaving, *a.* Adapted for weaving with a crossed warp.

Cross-weaving loom: A loom for weaving with a crossed warp.

cross-week, *s.* [ROGATION WEEK.]

cross-webbing, *s.*

Saddlery: Webbing stretched transversely over the saddle-tree, to strengthen the foundation for the saddle-seat.

cross-wind, *s.* A wind blowing across one's course; a side wind.

"A violent cross-wind from either coast."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 487.

cross, ***creoisen**, ***croici**, ***croise**, *v. t. & i.* [Cross, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To lay one body across another; to draw a line across; to cause to intersect.

(2) To lie across or athwart; to intersect.

"... the tips crossing one another, . . ."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

(3) To mark, stamp, or brand with a cross.

"Manie in hor bare fless hom late croice vaste."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.

(4) To make the sign of the cross upon.

"Friars that through the wealthy regions run . . .
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and cross the halls."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 31.

(5) To come or move across a person's way.

"But soft, behold! lo, where it comes again!

I'll cross it, though it blast me."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

(6) To pass over; to pass from one side to another.

"It was not very probable that her armies would cross the Elbe, or that her fleets would force a passage through the Sound."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(7) To put one's leg across; to bestride.

"To cross his ambling pony day by day

Seems at the best but dreaming life away."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 467, 468.

(8) To cancel.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To thwart, to oppose, to embarrass, to obstruct.

"... the sole object of those who ruled that great city was to cross the Prince of Orange."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* (2) To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

"... their appetites cross their duty."—Locke.

* (3) To contradict.

"... howsoever it cross the received opinion, . . ."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

* (4) To restrain, to moderate, to keep down.

"To make a good, a wise, and a virtuous man, 'tis fit he should learn to cross his appetite, . . ."—Locke: *On Education*, § 52.

* (5) To debar, to preclude, to shut out.

"... from his loins no hopeful branch shall spring

To cross me from the golden time I look for."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 2.

* (6) To cancel, to condone.

"By dying for the cross, cross the score of their own sins."—Fuller.

(7) To cause to interbreed; to effect a cross in the way of breeding.

"... the most suitable dog to cross with her, . . ."

—"Stonehenge": *The Greyhound*, ch. xix.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Banking: To write the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a cheque. [CROSSED-CHEQUE.]

¶ (1) To cross cudgels: To submit; to yield.

"This forced the stubborn'st for the cause
To cross the cudgels to the laws."

Butler: Hudibras.

(2) To cross one's path:

(a) To come across, to meet.

(b) To oppose, to thwart, to obstruct.

B. Reflex: To make the sign of the cross.

"Like a monk who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!"

Longfellow: The Old Clock on the Stairs.

C. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To lie across or athwart another thing; to intersect.

2. To move or pass over or across.

"... the bridge of Slane, some miles up the river,
to cross there, ..."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

*3. To move zig-zag.

"He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 682.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To be inconsistent.

"Men's actions do not always cross with reason."—Sir P. Sidney.

2. To interbreed.

"If two individuals of different races cross, a third is invariably produced different from either."—Coleridge.

cröss-ar'-chūs, s. [Gr. *krössos*=a water-pail, pitcher, or jar, and *archos*=... the fundament, referring to the civet-bag of the animal (?). Or, as Agassiz believed, the first element may be *krossos*=a fringe.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Viverridae, with a more rounded head and a larger muzzle than the Ichneumons. *Crossarchus obscurus* is the Mongoose of Western Africa.

cross'-bill, s. [CROSS-BILL.]

crossed, ***crossyde**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CROSS, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Laid or lying across or athwart; having a line drawn across.

(2) Marked or signed with a cross.

"Crossyde. *Cruce signatus*."—Prompt. Parv.

2. Fig.: Thwarted, opposed, obstructed.

II. Her.: An epithet applied to charges, &c., borne crosswise.

crossed belt, s.

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys so as to revolve them in opposite directions. [BELTING.] To prevent the rubbing of the belts, rollers may be interposed. (Knight.)

crossed-check, s.

Banking: A check with two lines drawn across its face, between which the name of a particular banker or banking company may be written, stamped, or printed. Such checks will only be paid by the bank on which they are drawn, when presented through another bank. When the name of the payee's banker is unknown to the person who draws the check, it is usual to insert the words "& Co.," leaving the payee himself to fill in the banker's name. The abbreviation "& Co." is not, however, essential, and may be omitted, the drawing the lines across the face of the check being sufficient.

Crossed Friars, s. pl.

Ch. Hist.: [CRUTCHED FRIARS.]

crossed lens, s.

Optics: A form of single convex lens having the least spherical aberration. The refractive index of the glass should be 1.5, and the radius of the posterior surface six times that of the anterior surface, both surfaces being convex.

crossed out, a.

Mach.: When the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. This is common in watch and clock wheels. (Knight.)

cross-sétte', s. [Fr., dimin. of *croasse*=a crosier.]

Building:

1. A projecting piece on a voussoir, which gives it a bearing upon the next voussoir on the side toward the springing.

2. The return on the corners of door-cases or window-frames.

cross'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CROSS, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of passing over or across; passage.

(2) The state of being crossed.

(3) Intersection.

"... the endless crossing and twining of these microscopic filaments."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 75.

(4) The place where one crosses.

(5) The act of making the sign of the cross.

2. Fig.: A contradiction, a thwarting, an obstruction.

II. Technically:

1. Banking: The writing the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a check. [CROSSED-CHECK.]

2. Railway: A casting placed at the intersection of two railways, where the rails of each track are partly cut away to allow passage to the flanges of the crossing wheels.

¶ **Level-crossing**: A place where a railway crosses a road on the level. In England it is protected by gates opening inward on the line, and under charge of an official.

crossing-sweeper, s. A person who gains a livelihood by sweeping clean the crossings in streets.

cross'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *cross*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Rather cross. (Richardson: *Pamela*, i. 128.)

cross'-lēt, s. [CROSLET.]

cross'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cross*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

***I. Lit.**: Across, athwart, obliquely; so as to intersect something else.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Adversely, unfortunately, in opposition. (Followed by *to*.)

2. Unfortunately.

"If he have any child,

He shall be crossly matched."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Philaster*.

3. Peevishly, with ill-humor, fretfully.

cross'-ness, s. [Eng. *cross*; *-ness*.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being cross or transverse; transverseness.

II. Figuratively:

1. Opposition, contrariety, perverseness.

2. Peevishness, ill-humor.

crös-söp-tēr-ŷg'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *krossos*=a tassel, a fringe, and *pteryx*, genit. *pterygos*=a wing, ... a fin.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Fringe-finned fishes. The name given by Professor Huxley to a family of Ganoid fishes in which the fin rays of the paired fins are so arranged as to form a fringe round a central lobe. The majority have a heterocercal, the rest a homocercal tail. The *Crossopterygidae* are of the sub-order *Lepidoganoidei*. Prof. Huxley raises them into a sub-order, and divides them into the following families: (1) *Polypterini*, (2) *Saurodipterini*, (3) *Glyptodipterini*, (4) *Ctenodipterini*, (5) *Phaneropleurini*, and (6) *Coelacanthini*. Dr. Traquair divides the *Crossopterygidae* into six families: (1) *Polypteridae*, (2) *Coelacanthidae*, (3) *Rhombodipteridae*, (4) *Cyclodipteridae*, (5) *Holoptychiidae* and (6) *Phaneropleuridae*.

¶ For the terminations of these "sub-orders" and "families" see FAMILY and CLASSIFICATION.

Most of the genera and species of *Crossopterygidae* are Silurian, some are Devonian, and a smaller number Carboniferous. Only the *Coelacanthini* are Mesozoic. In the present day the only living genus known is *Polypterus*.

crös-söp-tēr-ŷg'-i-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crossopterygi*(*dæ*), and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Pertaining to the family *Crossopterygidae* or its characters.

crös-sō'-pūs, s. [Gr. *krossōtos*=tasseled, fringed, from *krossoi*=tassels, fringes, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A genus of *Soricidae* (Shrews). *Crossopus fodiens* is the Water-Shrew or Oared-Shrew.

cross'-wise, ***cross'-wŷse**, *adv.* [Eng. *cross*, and *wise*.]

1. Across.

"Till they found all further passage

Shut against them, barred securely,

By the trunks of trees uprooted,

Lying lengthwise, lying crosswise,

And forbidding further passage."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, vi.

2. In figure of a cross.

"And kulled [killed] him on crosswise, to Calvarye on a Friday."

Piers Ploughman, p. 373.

cross'-wört, s. [Eng. *cross*, and suff. *-wort* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A name given to several plants, specially

(1) *Galium cruciata* or *cruciatum*, (2) the genus *Crucianella*, and (3) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

cröt-a-cön'-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *crot(on)*, and *acon-*(*it*)*ic*.]

crotaconic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_4$ or $C_3H_4(CO\cdot OH)_2$. A dibasic acid, isomeric with citraconic, itaconic, and mesaconic acids. It is formed by the action of potassium cyanide on ethylic chlorocrotonate. On supersaturating the potassium salt of the resulting cyanocrotonic acid with hydrochloric acid, agitating with ether, and allowing the solution to evaporate, ammonium crotaconate is obtained, from which the acid is obtained by adding sulphuric acid and agitating with ether. Crotaconic acid is very soluble in water; it melts at 119°. Heated above 130° it gives off CO_2 , and crotonic acid is formed.

cröt-a-lär'-i-a, s. [Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle made of split reeds, pottery or metal, and Lat. fem sing. *adj. suff. -aria*. So named, because, when the inflated legumes are shaken, the seeds rattle inside.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the family *Crotolarieæ* (q. v.). The leaves are simple or compound, the inflorescence in racemes, the flowers generally yellow, the legume oblong, curved inward, with puffed out or swollen sides. Between 250 and 300 species are known. *Crotalaria juncea* is cultivated in India and Southern Asia generally for the fiber yielded by the inner bark. It is called San, Sun, Shunum, or Sunn Hemp, a name which has no connection with the luminary of day, but is the Hindustani *san* or *sun*=hemp. It is termed also Madras hemp, Bombay hemp, Brown hemp, and Taag, &c. Bags and low-priced anvas are made in India from its fibers. It is also grown as a fodder plant. *C. retusa* is sometimes grown in India for its fibers. The branches of *C. Burhia* are twisted by the people of Seinde into tough ropes. A decoction of *C. espadilla* is employed in Venezuela as sudorific in fevers.

cröt-a-lär'-i-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotalar*(*ia*), and fem. pl. *adj. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: A family of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe *Genisteæ*.

crö-täl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotal*(*us*) (q. v.), and fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of serpents, sub-order *Viperina*. There is a deep pit on each side of the nose lined with small plates. The crown of the head is scaly, the belly covered with shield-like plates. The poison fangs are very large; the other teeth are small. [CROTALUS.] The rattlesnake of this country is the most formidable of the family, taking the name *C. horridus*.

cröt-a-lŷ'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotal*(*us*) (q. v.), and fem. pl. *adj. suff. -inæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical sub-family of the *Crotalidae*. The tail ends in a rattle.

crö'-ta-lo, s. [Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle.] [CROTALUM.] A Turkish musical instrument.

cröt'-a-lüm, s. [Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle.]

Music: A rattle or clapper used sometimes to mark the rhythm of dancing in the worship of Cybele. It was generally made of wood, having a loose piece hinged midway, so that when shaken in the hand a clattering noise was produced, called by the Greeks *platagē*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

cröt'-a-lūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from *Class. Lat. crotalum*; Gr. *krotalon*=a rattle. So called because a series of horny bodies, loosely united together at the tail of the animal, rattles when it moves.]

Zoöl.: A genus of serpents, the typical one of the family *Crotalidae*. *Crotalus horridus* is the Rattlesnake (q. v.).

***cröt'-aph-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *krotaphos*=the temple.] Belonging to the temples. (Ash.)

***cröt'-aph-i'-tŷs**, s. [Gr. *krotaphitis*=pertaining to the temples.]

Med.: A pain in the temples. (Ash.)



Head of Crotalus.



Crotalum.

1. From bas-relief of Vase Villa Borghese.
2. Mosaic Pavement, Villa Corsine.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thŷs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shŷn**; **-tŷon**, **-şion** = **zhŷn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shŷs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

crõtch, s. [O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc*=a crook.] [CROCHE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hook, a fork.

"With poles upon *crotchis* as high as thy breast."
Tusser: *Husbandry*, lvii. 51.

2. A curved weeding-tool.

3. A crutch.

II. Naut.: A forked post for supporting a boom or horizontal spar.

crõtched, a. [Eng. *crotch*; -ed.]

1. *Lit.*: Forked, hooked, curved, winding.

2. *Fig.*: Crotchety, peevish.

crõtch'-ët, ***crõtch'-ët**, s. [Fr. dimin., from O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc*=a hook.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 6.

"Why, these are very *crotchets* that he speaks;
Note, notes, forsooth, and nothing!"

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

* (2) A support, a crotch.

"A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise,"

Dryden: *Ovid, Met. Baucis and Philemon*.

2. *Fig.*: A whimsical fancy or conceit; a perverse fancy.

"All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears."

Sir J. Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: Applied to surgical and other instruments of a hooked form derived from the French; as the craniotomy or placenta hooks. Specifically, a curved instrument for extracting the foetus.

2. *Print.*: A bracket ([]).

"... the passages included within the parentheses or *crotchets*, as the press styles them, ..."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 3; *The Publisher to the Reader*.

3. *Naut.*: A forked support; a crotch.

4. *Fort.*: An indentation in a covered way, opposite to a traverse.

5. *Mil.*: An arrangement of troops by which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.

6. *Music*: A note, one-fourth of the value of a semibreve (q. v.).

7. *Sport*: The master-teeth of a fox.

8. *Anat.*: The name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a hook at the anterior extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the cerebrum.

crotchet-monger, s. One who has a crotchet or fancy on which he is perpetually harping.

"A few *crotchet-mongers*, Positivists and doctrinaires."
—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***crõtch'-ët**, v. i. [CROTCHET, s.]

Music: To play in a measured time, or to play rapidly.

"The nimblest *crocheting* musician."

Donne: *Poems*, p. 68.

***crõtch'-ët-ëd**, ***crõtch'-ët-ëd**, a. [Eng. *crotchet*; -ed.] Marked with or measured by crotchets.

***crõtch'-ët-ëer**, s. [Eng. *crotchet*; -eer.] One with a crotchet (I. 2).

"The author has a keen eye for modern varieties of *crotcheteers*."—*Athenæum*.

crõtch'-ët-ÿ, a. [Eng. *crotchet*; -ÿ.] Full of crotchets or perverse and whimsical fancies; whimsical, fanciful.

"This will please the *crotchety* radicals."—*Saturday Review*.

***crote**, ***croote**, s. [O. Fr. *crote*; Fr. *crotte*=dirt, mud.]

1. A clod; a lump of turf or earth.

2. Refuse.

3. The smallest particle.

***crõ-tësc'que**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *crotesque*.]

A. *As adj.*: Grotesque.

B. *As subst.*: A grotesque painting or drawing.

"Item two paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uthor of *crotesque* or conceptis."—*Inventories* (A. 1561), p. 130.

crõ-tõn (1), s. & a. [Lat. *croton*=the Castor-oil plant; Gr. *krotôn*=(1) a dog-louse, a tick, (2) the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, the seeds of which were thought remotely to resemble ticks.]

A. *Assubstantive*:

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Crotonæ. The flowers are monœcious, the males with a five-parted valvular calyx, five petals, five glands alternate with the petals, definite stamens distinct from each other; the females with a five-parted calyx, no petals, styles bifid or multifid, three glands round the ovary, and tricoccous fruit. Some are trees, others bushes, and yet others herbaceous plants; the leaves and inflorescence are also variable. They occur in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some are purgative. A

decoction of *Croton perdicipes* is used in Brazil as a cure for syphilis and as a diuretic. The purgative root of *C. campestris*, and the leaves and bark of *C. origanifolius*, are diaphoretic and antispastic. The wood of *C. Tiglium* is sudorific, and used against syphilis; the seeds are purgative. The oil of *C. Tiglium* and *Pavana*, two East Indian trees, is so acrid as to blister the skin. They are used as diuretics and purgatives. Many are balsamic. *C. balsamifer* is used in Martinique in the preparation of the liquor called Eau de Mantes. Frankincense is extracted from *C. thurifer* and *C. adipatus*, which grow on the Amazon. *C. humilis*, found in the West Indies, has aromatic qualities, and is used in medicating baths. *C. gratissimus* is fragrant, and is used as a perfume by the Koras in South Africa. The balsam of *C. origanifolius* is employed as a substitute for copaiva. *C. cascarilla* is aromatic. Yet others have a coloring matter. *C. Draco* and *C. sanguiferum* furnish a red substance like gum-lac. *Croton cascarilla*, a Jamaica bush, was thought to furnish the cascarilla of commerce, which is now known to be derived from *C. Eleuteria*, a Bahama shrub; that of Mexico comes from *C. pseudo-China*; and *C. nitens*, *C. cascarilloides*, *micans*, and *suberosus* might also be made to yield cascarilla.

B. *As adj.*: Derived from any plant of the genus *Croton*. [CROTON-OIL.]

croton-oil, s.

Phar.: A fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. The oil is brownish-yellow, slightly viscid, and has an acrid nauseous taste. The seeds are smaller and duller than those of the castor-oil plant. Croton oil is a powerful irritant drastic purgative, often causing nausea and vomiting. In overdoses it is a dangerous poison. It is useful in emptying the intestines quickly in cases of obstinate constipation or of accidental poisoning. The dose is from 1 to 5 drops in extreme cases. It is used externally as a counter-irritant.

Croton-oil acids:

Chem.: Croton oil when saponified with soda yields salts of acetic, isobutyric, and valarianic acids, which are volatile, and a crystalline acid called tiglic, or methyl-crotonic acid, C₅H₈O₂, or C₃H₄(CH₃)·CO·OH, which is the chief product. It melts at 64°, and boils at 197°. A small quantity of higher acids of the acrylic series are also obtained.

crõ-tõn (2), s. [From the Croton river, which furnishes the water of New York City.]

croton-bug, s. A long-winged species of Cockroach, *Blatta germanica*. (Goodrich & Porter.)

† A Cockroach and a proper Bug belong to different orders.

crõ-tõn-äte, s. [Eng., &c., *croton(ic)*, and suff. -ate.] A salt of crotonic acid.

crõ-tõ-ně-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *croton*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. The ovule is solitary, the flowers, which usually have petals, are in clusters, spikes, racemes, or panicles. (Lindley.)

crõ-tõn'-ic, a. [Lat., &c., *croton* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or in any way derived from some plant of the genus *Croton*.

crotonic acids, s. pl.

Chem.: C₄H₆O₂. The three modifications are: *Crotonic acid*, CH₃·CH=CH·CO·OH; *Isocrotonic acid*, CH₂=CH·CH₂·CO·OH; and

Methacrylic acid, $\begin{matrix} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{C} \end{matrix}$ (C)—CO·OH.

1. *Crotonic acid*: A solid substance crystallizing in white needles, melting at 72°, and boiling at 182°. It can be formed synthetically by dropping ethylic *alpha* monobrom-butyrate into a warm alcoholic solution of potash. Both crotonic acid and isocrotonic acid are formed by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on ethyl-diacetic acid. Crotonic acid, fused with potash, yields only acetate of potassium. Crotonic acid, heated with fuming hydriodic acid on a water-bath, melts to a yellow liquid, which, on cooling, deposits large rhombic crystals of iodo-butyric acid these, when boiled with potash, are converted into oxybutyric acid; on converting this acid into a zinc salt and gradually adding alcohol to the solution, the zinc salt of *alpha* oxybutyric acid crystallizes out first, and the last mother liquids yield the *beta* oxybutyrate of zinc as an amorphous varnish. Crotonic acid is formed by the oxidation of croton aldehydes, formed by the condensation of acetic aldehyde. Also by distilling allyl cyanide with caustic potash.

2. *Isocrotonic acid*: A liquid formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on the modification of chloro-crotonic acid, which melts at 59.5°. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 172°, but when heated in a sealed tube to 180° it is converted into solid crotonic acid.

3. *Methacrylic acid*: Obtained by heating to 100° citraconic anhydride saturated at 0° with hydrochloric acid, and boiling the product with strong soda solution. It crystallizes from water in long

colorless prisms, which melt at 16°, and boil at 160.5°. When fused with potash it yields propionic acid and carbon dioxide.

crotonic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: Croton aldehyde, C₄H₆O, or CH₃·CH=CHCO·H. Obtained by heating pure aldehyde in soda-water bottles with a very little zinc chloride and a few drops of water, for a day or two, at 100°. It is purified by distillation in a current of steam. Crotonic aldehyde is a colorless liquid, having an extremely pungent odor, and boils at 104°. It reduces silver oxide. In contact with the air it oxidizes to crotonic acid. Crotonic aldehyde, saturated with hydrochloric acid gas, is converted into chlorobutyric aldehyde, C₂H₅Cl·CO·H, which crystallizes in white needles, melting at 97°; insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol.

crotonic chloral, s.

Chem. & Pharm.: Croton chloral, a substance which has been found to be *butyric chloral*, C₄H₇Cl₃O, or CCl₃·CH₂·CH₂·CO·H (Trichlorobutyl-aldehyde). It is prepared by passing chlorine into aldehyde, cooled in a freezing mixture, and heated to 100° at the close of the reaction. The liquid was distilled; the fraction which passed over between 160° and 180° yielded, by fractional distillation, a colorless, peculiar-smelling oil, boiling at 164°. It combines with water, forming a crystalline hydrate, CCl₃·CH₂·CH₂·CH(OH)₂, which is slightly soluble in water. It is stated by Garrod to produce a deep sleep accompanied by anæsthesia of the head, the fifth nerve being completely paralyzed, while the pulse and respiration continue unaffected, and the voluntary muscles retain their tone. It is given in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, and where chloral hydrate is inadmissible owing to disease of the heart.

crõ-tõ-nĩ-trĩl, s. [Eng. *croto(n)*, and *nitril*.]

Chem.: C₃H₅·CN. Allyl cyanide. A liquid boiling at 117°, obtained by heating allyl iodide with potassium cyanide to 110° for two days.

crõ-tõn-õl, s. [Eng. *croton*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: C₉H₁₄O₂. A yellow, viscid substance, said to occur in croton-oil.

crõ-tõn-ÿl, s. [Eng. *croton*; -ÿl.]

Chem.: An organic nomad radical (C₄H₉)'.

crotonyl amines, s. pl.

Chem.: Organic bases, C₄H₉NH₂, &c., formed together with butylene diamines by heating isobutylene dibromide to 100° with alcoholic ammonia, part of the dibromide being resolved into HBr and crotonyl bromide; the latter is converted by the ammonia into crotonyl amines.

crotonyl bromide, s.

Chem.: C₄H₉Br. A liquid boiling at 90°. Formed by the action of alcoholic potash on isobutylene dibromide, C₄H₉Br₂.

crõ-tõn-ÿl-ëne, s. [Eng. *crotonyl*, and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: C₄H₆ or HC=C-CH₂·CH₃. Ethylacetylene. A hydrocarbon which occurs among the products obtained by the compression of coal-gas. It boils at 20° to 25°, and forms a tetrabromide, which melts at 116° and crystallizes in shining needles.

crõ-tõph'-a-ga, s. [Gr. *krotôn*=a dog-louse, a tick, and *phagein*=to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Crotophaginæ (q. v.). The bill is greatly compressed, and the ridge of the upper mandible keeled. The species are found in South America. *Crotophaga ani* is the Ani or Anno of the Latin races of South America, the Razor-billed Blackbird of Jamaica, called also the Savannah Bird and the Great Blackbird. It feeds on small lizards, insects, and seeds. It lives in flocks, and when one individual is slain the rest gather again almost at the same spot. Several females are said to use the same nest.

crõ-tõph-äg'-ĩn-æ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *crotophag(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is compressed, the ridge of the upper mandible curved, the wings usually short and rounded, and the two outer toes longer than the rest. [CROTOPHAGA.]

***crott**, s. [Fr. *crotte*.] Excrement, ordure.

"... the dirt and *crott* of Paris may be smelt ten miles off, ..."—Howel: *Londonopolis* (1657), page 39L (Nares.)

crõt'-tle, **crõt'-əl**, s. [Gael. *crotal*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: A name given to several species of lichen.

2. *Spec.*: *Parmelia omphaloides*.

† (1) *Black crottles*: *Parmelia saxatilis*. (Chiefly Scotch.)

(2) *Light crottles*: *Lecanora pallescens*. (Chiefly Scotch.)

(3) *Stone crottles*: *Parmelia saxatilis*. (North of Ireland.) (Britten & Holland.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marĩne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*cröt'-tly, *crott-lie, a. [Eug. crott(ie); -ly.] Covered with lichen.

"As o'er the crottie crags they climb'd."

Train: *Mountain Muse*, p. 65.

*cröt'-y, v. i. [Fr. *croter*.] To dung, as a hare (Ash.)

crōuch (1), *crowche (1), v. t. & i. [A variant or derivative of Mid. Eng. *croken*=to bend; *crok*=a crook.] [CROOK.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To stoop or bend low; to lie close to the ground.

"While Lufra, crouching by her side,
Her station claimed with jealous pride."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 23.

II. Figuratively:

1. To yield, to submit.

"... the Jacobite party, ... had crouch'd down in silent terror, ..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cringe, to fawn, to stoop servilely.

"... servility, with supple knees,
Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 127, 128.

†B. Trans.: To cause to bend lowly; to bend down.

"She ... crouched her head upon her breast."—Coleridge.

*crouch-back, a. Crook-backed.

"With Edward went his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed crouch-back ..."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 215.

*crōuch (2), *crowche (2), v. t. [Mid. Eng. *crouche*=a cross.] To sign with the cross.

"I crouche thee from elves and from wightes."

Chaucer: *Miller's Tale*, 3,479.

*crōuche, *cruche, s. [O. S. *krāci*; O. H. Ger. *chrāci*, *chrāzi*; Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux*=a cross.]

1. Literally:

1. A cross.

"Toe Calvarye his crouche ha beer."—Shoreham, p. 85.

2. A crucifix.

"The halyede thinges, the crouchen, the calices."—Ayenbite, p. 40.

3. The sign of the cross.

"On the foreheved the crouche a set."—Shoreham, p. 15.

4. A mark or figure of a cross.

"Many a crouche on his cloke."

P. Plowman, 2,547.

II. Fig.: Coin, money.

"Loke wheder in this purse whether ther be eny cros or crouche."—Oocleve, in *Halliwel*, p. 282.

*crōuched, a. [Mid. Eng. *crouch*=a cross; -ed.] Marked with a cross.

*crouched-friars, s. pl. [CRUTCHED-FRIARS.]

crōuch'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CROUCH (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bending low to the ground; cringing, fawning.

*crōuch'-mās, *crowch-mas, s. [Mid. Eng. *crouche*=a cross, and *mas*=mass.] St. Helen's Day, May 3d, being the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross.

"From bull cow fast

Till Crouchmas be past."

Tusser: *Husbandrie*, l. 36.

crōuch'-y, crōuch'-ie, adj. [Eng. *crouch* (1), v.; -y.] Crook-backed.

"Or Crouchie Merran Humphie."

Burns: *Halloween*.

crōup (1), *croupe, s. [Fr. *croupe*=the croup.]

1. The rump or buttocks, especially of a horse.

"This carter thakketh his horse upon the croupe."

Chaucer: *Fryar's Tale*, 7,141.

2. The place behind the saddle.

"Each warlike feat to show;

To pass, to wheel, the croupe to gain."

Scott: *Marmion*, v. 2.

crōup (2), *crōop, s. [A. S. *hrōpan*=to cry out; Icel. *hrōpa*; Goth. *hropjan*; Dut. *roefen*; Ger. *rufen*.]

Med.: Membranous laryngitis. An inflammatory affection of the trachea and larynx, specially characterized by the formation of a false membrane, distinct from other diseases apparently but not really identical, especially so from diphtheria (q. v.) (*Niemcyer*, *Aitken*, &c.), although the diagnosis is by no means easy, and the two affections are frequently combined; distinct also from acute laryngitis, asthma, nervous croup, and others. It is not contagious. Daviot says, "Croup is non-contagious, and diphtheria and croup are the same;

therefore diphtheria is non-contagious." This is sufficient condemnation of the identity theory from one of its chief supporters. Croup is peculiarly a disease of infancy, generally arising from damp. It has a brassy or ringing sound, like the crow of a cock or the sound of a piston forced up a dry pump, which is very unmistakable. When fatal it is early in the disease, usually on the fourth or fifth day, and produces death by mechanical strangulation and exhaustion of the sufferer, while a fatal issue in diphtheria is usually more protracted and results from a vitiation of the entire constitutional forces—real sepsis.

croup (3), s. [A. S. *cropp*, *crop*.] A berry.

crōup (1), *crope, *crowpe, *crupe, v. i. [CROUP (2), s.]

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The roepen of the raunys gart the cras (crows), crope."—Compl. Scot., p. 60.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold.

*crōup (2), v. t. [Fr. *croupe*=the rump, back. Comp. our use of the verb *to back*.] To back up, to help.

"I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll croup me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing."—Cibber: *Provoked Husband*, p. 20.

crōup'-ade', s. [Fr. *croupe*=the croup.]

1. *Manège*: Higher leaps than those of curvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

2. *Cookery*: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (Ash.) [CROUTADE.]

crōup'-ie, s. [CROUP (1), v.] A name given to the raven in Scotland.

crōup'-iēr, *croup-er, s. [Fr., from *croupe*=the back; as of one who stands at your back to assist and support you.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The vice-chairman at a dinner. He sits at the lower end of the table.

"Jeffrey presided at the Fox dinner on the 24th of January, 1825; Moncrieff was croupier."—Lord Cockburn: *Memorials of his Time*, ch. vii., p. 425.

2. *Gaming*: One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table.

crōup'-ing, *crowp-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CROUP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A hoarse noise or sound, as of ravens, cranes, &c.

crōup'-y, a. [Eng. *croup*; -y.]

1. Croupal (q. v.).

2. Showing symptoms of croup.

crōuse, a. & adv. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adj.: Brisk, lively, bold.

"Ane spak wi wourdis wonder crous."

Peblis to the Play, x.

B. As adv.: Briskly, boldly.

crōuse'-ly, adv. [Eng. *crouse*; -ly.] Briskly, courageous-like, freely, boldly.

*crōut, v. t. & i. [An imitative word.]

A. Trans.: To coo out, to sing in a low tone.

"The dou croutit hyr sad sang that soundit lyiks sorrow."—Compl. Scot., p. 60.

B. Intrans.: To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise.

"And O, as he rattled and roar'd,

And graen'd and mutter'd, and crouted."

Jamieson: *Popular Ball.*, i. 298.

crōut, krōut, s. [Ger. *krout*.] The same as SOUR-KROUT (q. v.).

*crōut'-ad'e, s. [Fr. *croûter*=to incrust.]

Cookery: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (Philips.) [CROUPADE, 2.]

crōw, *craw, *crawe, *crowe, s. [A. S. *crāwe*=a crow, *crāwan*=to crow; Icel. *kráke*, *kráka*; O. H. Ger. *crāia*; M. H. Ger. *krāe*, *krā*; Ger. *krāhe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The crow may bathe his coal-black wings in mire,
And unperceived fly with the filth away."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*.

2. The cry of a cock.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) Singular:

(a) *In this Country*: A large black bird of the family *Corvidæ*, its generic name being *C. Americana*. It is of a glossy black plumage, strong of wing, about 10 or 12 inches in length, and is well known all over this country by reason of its gathering in large flocks in the agricultural districts, and the familiarity of its harsh cry. It feeds principally

upon young corn shoots, grain, vegetables, etc. It does not, however, disdain other food. It is very destructive to crops, and in many instances has become so troublesome that the state governments have offered bounties for its destruction. The bird does not fly gracefully, its flight being marked by incessant flapping of the wings, but it can sustain the fatigue of traveling long distances, and is said to fly in an undeviating line toward its destination.

(b) *In England*: The rook, *Corvus frugilegus*. Called also the Common Crow. [ROOK.]

(c) *Gen.*: Any one of various other birds belonging to the family *Corvidæ* (q. v.).

(2) Plural:

(a) *Gen.*: The family *Corvidæ* (q. v.).

(b) *Spec.*: The sub-family *Corvinæ*, or even the genus *Corvus*.

2. *Mech.*: An iron bar used as a lever; it has usually a bent end, which was frequently forked, and may have been named from its fancied resemblance to a beak.

"Go, get thee gone; fetch me an iron crow."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

3. *Naut.*: Formerly, the beak or rostrum on the stem of a war-galley. Also a device formerly used, consisting of a pivoted lever and chain, with hooks for engaging an enemy's vessel or picking off her men. A *corvus*.

4. *Anat.*: The mesentery or ruffle of a beast.

III. Special phrases and compounds:

1. Special phrases:

(1) *As the crow flies*: In a direct line.

(2) *To have a crow to pluck with any one*: To have some fault to find with or an explanation to demand from one.

(3) *To pluck or pull a crow*: To be contentious about that which is of no value.

"If you dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it."—Sir R. L'Estrange.

(4) *To eat crow*: To retract a hasty assertion, or to apologize for an ill-considered action, in a sheepish and undignified manner.

2. Compounds:

(1) *Alpine Crow*: *Pyrrhocorax Alpinus*.

(2) *Black Crow*: [4.]

(3) *Bunting Crow*: [13.]

(4) *Carrion Crow*: *Corvus corone*. It is a crow, black with purple reflection above, green beneath, the plumage with glossy luster. It is a solitary bird, feeding chiefly on carrion, but also eating shell-fish, small quadrupeds, nay, even young lambs. It also can subsist on grass. It is a European bird, being the common species in England. The eggs are 4 to 5, bluish-green, speckled and spotted with ash-color and clove-brown. The Carrion Crow is called also the Flesh Crow, the Black Crow, the Corby Crow, the Gor Crow, the Hoody Crow, or Hoody, and the Bran.

(5) *Common Crow*: The rook, *Corvus frugilegus*.

(6) *Corby Crow*: [4.]

(7) *Dun Crow*: [13.]

(8) *Fruit Crows*: The sub-family *Gymnoderinæ* (q. v.). [FRUIT-CROWS.]

(9) *Gor Crow*: [4.]

(10) *Gray-backed Crow*: [13.]

(11) *Gray Crow*: [13.]

(12) *Heedy Crow*: [13.]

(13) *Hooded Crow*: *Corvus cornix*. A crow with the head, fore-neck, wings, and tail black, the other parts ash-gray. It is found on European sea-coasts. It frequents estuaries, feeding on fishes and mollusks, but attacking also small quadrupeds, and even lambs. It is called also the Gray or Gray-backed Crow, the Dun Crow, the Bunting Crow, the Heedy Crow, and the Royston Crow.

(14) *Indian Crow*: *Corvus splendens*.

(15) *King Crow*: A chatterer—*Dicrurus macrocerus*. [DICRURUS, KING CROW.]

(16) *Laughing Crow*: *Garrulax leucolophus*, one of the Timalinæ.

(17) *Piping Crows*: The *Streperinæ*, a sub-family of *Corvidæ*.

(18) *Red-legged Crow*: The Cornish Chough—*Fringilla vulgaris*.

(19) *Royston Crow*: [13.]

(20) *Tree Crows*: The *Collocalinæ*, a sub-family of *Corvidæ*.

crow-bar, s. [CROW, s., II. 2.]

"... masons, with wedge and crowbar, begin demolition."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, iii. v. 3.

crow-bells, s. [The form is pl., the meaning sing.] *Scilla nutans*.

[Yellow Crow-bells: *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. (Lyte.)

crow-blackbird, s. A name given in America to *Quiscalus versicolor*, a bird of the family *Sturnidæ* (Starlings), and the sub-family *Quiscalinæ* (Boat-bills). It comes from South to North in this country in spring, returning again to the South in autumn, and making great depredation on the crops of grain. It is black, but with blue, violet, and copper reflections.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

crow-fig, *s.* (See extract.)

"It is thought that he has been poisoned with *crow-fig*, the berry of the nux vomica."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

crow-flower, *s.*

1. The same as CROWFOOT (q. v.).

"There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. *Caltha palustris*.

3. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

4. *Geranium sylvaticum*.

crow-foot, *s.* [CROWFOOT.]

crow-garlic, *s.* *Allium vineale*.

***crow-keeper**, *s.*

1. A boy employed to scare away crows.

2. A scarecrow.

"Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

crow-leek, *s.* *Scilla nutans*.

crow-mill, *s.* A machine for taking crows.
(*Ogilvie*.)

†crow-net, *s.* A net for catching wild fowl.
(*Ogilvie*.)

crow-quill, *s.*

1. The quill from a crow's wing.

"... nothing much larger than a *crow-quill* can be
passed down."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed.
1870), ch. xiv., p. 50 (note).

2. A very fine pen used in lithography.

crow-silk, *s.* [CROWSILK.]

crow-stone, *s.*

1. *Build.*: The top stone of the gable end of a house.

2. *Geol.*: A local term for sandstone in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England.

crow-toe, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*): Probably the same as crow-foot.

"Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine."
Milton: Lycidas, 142, 143.

2. (*Pl.*): (a) *Lotus corniculatus*, (b) *Scilla nutans*.
(*Britten & Holland*.)

crow's-bill, *s.*

Surg.: A bullet forceps.

crow's-feet, ***crowis-feete**, *s. pl.* The wrinkles under the eyes which become manifest in old age.

"So longe mote ye live, and all proude,
Till *crowis-feete* growin under your eie."
Chaucer: Troil. and Cress., ii. 404.

crow's-foot, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: *Echinochloa crus-corvi*. *Daucus Carota*, Wild Carrot. (*Britten & Holland*.) Halliwell and Wright had supposed it to be "wild parsley."

2. *Well-boring*: A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached. In well-boring the auger or drill-rod passes through a hole in the staging, but the crow's-foot is too large to pass through the hole, and is thus the means of holding the sections of rod or tubing which are suspended therefrom.

3. *Fort.*: A ball armed with spikes, so arranged that one is always presented upwardly; such are strewn on the ground for defense against the approach of cavalry. A caltrop (q. v.) (*Knight*.)

crow's-nest, *s.*

Naut.: A tub or box at the top-gallant mast-head, for the lookout-man who watches for whales.

crōw, ***craw**, ***crowe**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. crāwan* (pa. t. *crōw*); *Dut. kraaijen*; *Ger. krähen*; *M. H. Ger. crawan*, *krājan*; *O. H. Ger. chrājan*, *crāhan*, *crāan*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To make the noise which a cock makes in joy or defiance.

"... the cock shall not *crow* this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me."—*Luke xii. 34*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To boast, to brag, to swagger, to vapor.

"Selby is *crowing*, and though always defeated by his wife, is *crowing* on."—*Richardson*.

2. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure; to chuckle.

"The sweetest little maid,
That ever *crowed* for kisses."—*Tennyson*.

***B. Trans.**: To proclaim, to announce by crowing.

"There is no cock to *crowe* day."—*Gower*, ii. 102.

crōw-bēr-rȳ, *s.* [*Eng. crow*, and *berry*. So named because crows greedily devour the berries of the plant.]

1. *Sing.*: *Empetrum nigrum*, a small procumbent, greatly-branched plant, with recurved leaves, small purplish axillary flowers and black berries, abundant in Scotland on mountainous heaths. Its berries are subacid and unpleasant to the taste. They are eaten, however, in the north of Europe, and are regarded as scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is made from them by the Greenlanders.

2. *Pl.* (Crowberries): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Empetraceæ (q. v.).

"... few blackberries or *crowberries*, and only here and there, unless in very favorable localities, a cranberry or an arbutus."—*W. Macgillivray: Nat. Hist., Dee Side and Braemar*.

† *Broom crowberry*: An American name for *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crōwd (1), ***crōwde** (1), ***crōwth**, ***crwth**, ***crouthe**, *s.* [*Wel. crwth*, *crwdd*; *Gael. cruit*; *Ir. crot*; *Low Lat. chrotta*.]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument, like a violin, with six strings, four of which were played on by a bow, and the other two played or plucked by the thumb, as an accompaniment. The neck had a hole, through which the player thrust his hand, so that he could only command the notes lying under his fingers.

"*Crowde*, instrument of musyke. Chorus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A tune played upon the instrument described in 1.

"He herde a symphonie and a *crowde*."—*Wycliffe: Luke xv. 25*.

crōwd (2), ***crōwde**

(2), *s.* [*A. S. croda*, *gecrowd*=a crowd.]

I. Literally:

*1. A wheelbarrow.

"*Crowde*, barowyr. *Cenivectorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A number of persons crowded together; a throng; a multitude closely and confusedly collected together.

"... a *crowd* of people would have been very troublesome in the heat of the day ..."—*Grew: Cosmo Sacra*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. A collection or number of things closely pressed, or lying close together.

"... that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands."—*Pope*.

II. Fig.: The mass, the mob, the populace, the lower orders.

"He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine."

Dryden: Fables.

† For the difference between *crowd* and *multitude*, see MULTITUDE.

crōwd (1), ***crode**, ***croude**, ***crowdyn**, **crude**, *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. creōdan*=to crowd, to press, to push. Cogn. with *Dut. kruijen*=to push or drive along. (*Skeat*.)

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To drive, to impel, to push.

"He *crud* his wain into the fen."

Amis and Amiloun, 1,883.

2. To press or drive closely together; to mass together; to collect into a mass.

"... into those buildings men accused of no crime but their religion were *crowded* in such numbers that they could hardly breathe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill by pressing or collecting together; to fill to overflowing.

"... and the Dee was *crowded* with men of war and transports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To collect in crowds round; to throng or press upon.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To incommode or encumber by excess of numbers.

"How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?"

Granville.

2. To compress.

"... the vast business of eternity is *crowded* into this poor compass."—*South*, vol. vii., ser. 15.

3. To collect together in excess.

"It would not have entered into their thoughts to have *crowded* together so many allusions to time and place, ..."—*Jortin: On the Christian Religion*, Dis. 6.



Crowd.

† (1) *To crowd out*: To press out; specifically, not to insert in a newspaper on account of pressure of more important matter.

(2) *To crowd sail*:

Naut.: To carry an extraordinary force or press of sail, in order to accelerate the way of a ship.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To press or throng; to swarm; to collect in crowds.

"The gowmsmen *crowded* to give in their names."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

†2. To press or force one's way.

II. Figuratively:

1. To press, to throng, to appear or occur in great numbers.

"As a wave follows a wave, we shall find instances of folly *crowd* in upon us."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. x., § 7.

*2. To sit, as a hen upon her eggs.

"*Accouwater*. To brood, sit close, or *crowding*, as a henne over her eggs, or chickens."—*Cotgrave*.

***crōwd** (2), ***croud**, ***crowde** (2), *v. i.* [Probably the same as CROUT, v. (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. To coo as a dove.

"The kowschot *croudis* and pykkis on the ryse."
Doug.: Virgil, 403, 22.

2. To croak, as frogs.

II. Fig.: To groan, to complain.

"They are a *growing* generation, turtles *crowding* with sighs and groans which their tongues cannot express."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battle*, p. 299.

***crōwd** (3), *v. i.* [CROWD (1), *s.*] To play upon a crowd or fiddle.

"Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Crowd* on, I say."—*Massinger: Old Law*, v. 1.

crōwd'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CROWD (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: A term used when the parts of any organ or organs are pressed closely round about each other.

crōwd'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. crowd* (1), *s.*; *-er*.] One who plays upon a crowd or fiddle; a fiddler.

"... commonly called *crowders* because they *crowd* into the company of gentlemen."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. x.

crōw'-die, **crōw'-dȳ**, *s.* [Probably the same word as GROAT (q. v.).] Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel; porridge.

"There will be drammock and *crowdie*."

Ritson: Scotch Poems, i. 211.

crowdie-time, *s.* Breakfast time.

"Then I gald hame at *crowdie-time*."

Burns: Holy Fair.

crōwd'-ing, ***crōwd'-ȳnge**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [CROWD (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of carrying in a barrow.

"*Crowdyng*, carynge wythe a barowe. *Cenivectura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of pressing or thronging closely together; a gathering or collecting into a crowd.

"*Crowdyng* or *schowyng*. *Pressura*, *pulsio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***crōwd'-wāin**, ***croude**, *s.* [*Mid. Eng. crowde*=a barrow, and *wain*=a wagon.] A cart, a wagon.

"Thai bought hem a gode *croude*."—*Amis & Amiloun*, 1,858.

crōw'-foot, *s.* [*Eng. crow*, and *foot*.]

I. Of the form Crow-foot:

1. *Naut.*: A contrivance for suspending the ridge of an awning. It consists of a number of cords depending from a long block called an euphroe or uphroe.

2. *Fort.*: A crow's foot or caltrop. [CALTROP.]

II. Of the form Crowfoot:

1. *Spec.*: (1) *Ranunculus acris*, (2) *R. bulbosus*, and (3) *R. repens*.

"And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill."
Tennyson: May Queen.

2. *Pl.* (Crowfoots): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Ranunculaceæ (q. v.).

† (1) *Rape Crowfoot*: [So named because the root is like that of the rape.] *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

(2) *Spear Crowfoot*: *Ranunculus Lingua* and *R. Flammula*.

(3) *Urchin Crowfoot*: [Named because its carpels are prickly, like those of the "Urchin," i. e., the hedgehog.] *Ranunculus arvensis*.

(4) *Wood Crowfoot*: (1) A book-name for *Ranunculus auricomus*, (2) *Anemone nemorosa*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crowfoot-cranesbill, *s.* [So named because the form of the leaves resembles that of some crowfoots (*Ranunculi*).] *Geranium pratense*.

crōw'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CROW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of uttering a crow like a cock.

2. *Fig.:* A boasting, vaunting, or bragging.

***crōw'-īsh**, ***crōw'-y'she**, *a.* [Eng. *crow*; -*ish*.] Of or pertaining to a crow; like a crow.

"*Crowyshe*, or of a crowe. *Coracinus*, *coruinus*." — *Huloet*.

***crōwl**, *v. i.* [An imitative word. Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or grumble, as the stomach.

***crōwl'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *crowl*; -*ing*.] Grumbling in the stomach.

"*The crouling in the bellye, bothorigmon*." — *Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 297 (*Nares*.)

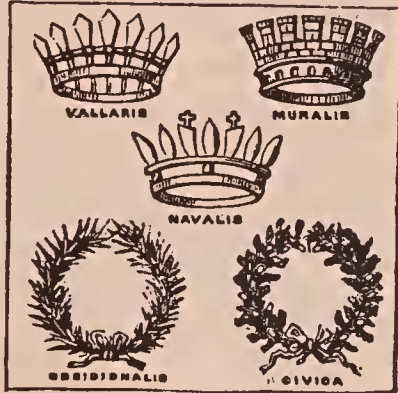
crōwn, ***coron**, ***corone**, ***coroune**, ***corune**, ***corown**, ***crowne**, ***crune**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *corone*; Fr. *couronne*; Sp. & Ital. *corona*, from Lat. *corona*; Gr. *korōnē* = the curved end of a bow; *korōnis*, *korōnos* = curved. Cogn. with Gael. *cruinn* = round, circular; Wel. *crwn* (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A wreath or garland for the head, given as the reward of victory or of some noble deed. Among the Romans they were of several kinds: *Castrensis*, or *vallis*, given to the individual who first scaled the rampart in assaulting the camp of an enemy; *muralis*, to him who first mounted the breach in storming a town; *navalis*, to him who first boarded an enemy's ship; *obsidionalis*, given by soldiers who had been beleaguered to the commander by whom they had been relieved; and *civica* (the most honorable of all), bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen. [CORONA.]



Crowns.

(2) The ornament of the head, worn as a badge of sovereignty by emperors, kings, and princes. Those worn by the nobility are called *coronets* (*q. v.*). That worn by the Pope is more commonly called a *tiara* (*q. v.*).

¶ The monarchical practice of wearing crowns on state occasions is of considerable antiquity. Saul, the first king of Israel, did so (2 Sam. i. 10). So did the king of Ammon (2 Sam. xii. 30). Tarquinius Priscus, B. C. 616, is said to have been the first Roman sovereign who wore one. Constantine, who began to reign in A. D. 306, wore a crown. From him, it is said, the several European kings, from the fourth to the eighth centuries, borrowed the practice. Egbert, king of Kent, who began to reign in A. D. 786, is represented on his coins as crowned.

"In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, besides one large ruby, 17 sapphires, four small rubies, and 227 pearls." — *Weekly Review*.

***(3)** A royal fillet or band for the brow (*diademata*.)

***(4)** A crowned personage; a king, a prince.

"... In his livery
Walk'd crowns and crownets."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., v. 2.

(5) The sum of five shillings.

"But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown."

Suckling.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Regal power or authority; royalty.

"The succession of a crown in several countries places it on different heads." — *Locke*.

(2) The sovereign, as the wearer of the crown.

"The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

(3) The sovereign, as the representative or head of the government.

"That great law had deprived the Crown of the power of arbitrarily removing the judges, . . ." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

(4) Reward, mark of distinction.

"Be theirs, be theirs unfading honor's crown,
The living amaranths of bright renown!"

Hemans: England and Spain.

(5) Glory, ornament; source or ground of honor or glory.

"... my brethren dearly beloved and longed for,
my joy and crown, . . ." — *Philip. iv. 1.*

(6) The top of anything; the highest part, as of—

(a) A mountain, hill, ridge, &c.

"Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy crown
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down."

Dryden: Æneid.

(b) The top of a hat.

"... as big as the crown of a man's hat, . . ." — *Sharp: Surgery.*

(c) The head.

"Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns."

Pope: Mor. Ess., i. 103.

(7) The head, used for the mind.

"In more than twenty things which I set down:
This done, I twenty more had in my crown."

Bunyan: Apology.

(8) The completion or accomplishment; the highest or most perfect state; the acme, the consummation.

"But oh, thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!"

Cowper: Task, v. 903, 904.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gum.

"The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the crown more or less curved, and the apex more or less acute." — *Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. *Architecture:*

(1) The vertex of an arch.

(2) The corona or upper member of a cornice.

(3) The dome of a furnace.

3. *Bellfounding:* The hub or canon of a bell. [CANON.]

4. *Bot.:* The same as CORONA (*q. v.*).

5. *Eccles.:* The clerical tonsure; a little circular patch shaved on the top of the head.

6. *Geom.:* The area inclosed between two concentric circles.

7. *Heraldry:*

(1) The same as A. I. (2).

(2) A representation of a crown in the mantling of an armorial bearing, to denote the dignity of the bearer.

8. *Jewelry:* The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the upper work of a rose diamond.

9. *Mech.:* The steel face of an anvil.

10. *Numismatology:*

(1) An English silver coin, of the face value of five shillings (\$1.20). Gold crowns were first struck in the reign of Henry VIII., and were so called from the figure of the crown on the reverse. Silver crowns were issued in the reign of Edward VI. The crown had the king crowned on horseback, 1551.

(2) A name given to the French *écu*, and other foreign coins, nearly equal in value to the English crown.

11. *Naut.:* The part of an anchor where the arms join the shank.

12. *Paper-making:* A size of paper, 15x20 inches, so called from the water-mark. [CROWN-PAPER.]

13. *Astron.:* [CORONA.]

14. *Fort.:* An outwork having a large gorge and two long sides terminating toward the field in two demi-bastions, intended to inclose a rising ground, or even an intrenchment [CROWN-WORK.]

¶ (1) *Crown of India; Imperial order of the Crown of India:*

Her. & Hist.: An order instituted on December 31, 1877, the last day of the year on the first day of which Queen Victoria had legally assumed the title of Empress of India. It consists of princesses of the royal family and distinguished ladies of rank, all the latter connected with India.

(2) *Crown of the sun:* Gold coin of Louis XI. of France, with the mint mark of a sun. It was struck in 1475. Proclamations of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary fixed its value, which ranged from 4s. 4d. to 7s. (\$1.00 to \$1.75.)

"Let him be bound, my lord, to pay your grace,
Toward your expenses since your coming over,
Twenty-five thousand crowns of the sun."

Heywood: Edward IV., Pt. II., i. 4. (Nares.)

(3) *Iron crown:*

Her. & Hist.: A crown having in it, besides gold and jewels, a thin circle of iron, said to have been made with a nail of Christ's cross. It was first used for the coronation of the Lombard kings in A. D. 591. Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan on May 26, 1805, and instituted the order of the Iron Crown. [¶ (4).]

(4) *Order of the Iron Crown:*

Her. & Hist.: An order instituted by Napoleon I. in 1805, to commemorate the fact that he had himself been crowned with the iron crown. It lapsed in 1814, but was renewed by the Emperor of Austria in 1816.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

Crown and Bridge Work: Crowning, in dentistry, is the attaching of an artificial crown to the natural root of a tooth whose crown has been lost through decay or accident. A gold or platinum dowel is inserted into a porcelain crown, a gold or platinum ferrule being placed around the exposed part of the root to prevent its splitting on the forcible insertion of the dowel. A cement of gutta-percha or zinc-phosphate is used to firmly retain the dowel and prevent the decay of the root. Bridge-work is an extension of crown-work, employed for the insertion of several teeth without the use of a plate. Two teeth or roots at the ends of the space to be covered are necessary as abutments to the bridge structure. The intervening crowns are fitted to the toothless base, and all firmly and smoothly united together with gold solder.

crown-antler, *s.* The topmost antler of the horn of a stag.

crown-gate, *s.*

Inland Navigation: The head-gate of a canal lock.

crown-glass, *s.* Glass made by blowing and whirling, changing the ball of glass into a globe and eventually into a disk attached to the end of the ponty. Window-glass is made in this manner. Crown-glass is a finer variety, a compound of silicate of potash, or soda, and silicate of lime: silica, 63; potash, 22; lime, 12; alumina, 3. It is much harder than the glass into whose composition lead enters, and which is called flint-glass. The size of a table or disk of crown-glass is about 52 in., and a pot holding one half-ton will make about 100 tables. [GLASS.]

crown-grant, *s.* A grant of money to the Crown. (Eng.)

crown-imperial, **crown imperial**, *s.*

Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*. It has a six-parted perianth of checkered colors, each division having at its base a nectary, six stamens, and a three-parted ovary, crowned by the three-parted style. It is wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is poisonous, the very honey distilling from it being said to be emetic.

"... bold oxlips and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one!"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

crown-jewels, *s. pl.* The regalia and other jewels and ornaments belonging to the sovereign for the time being.

crown-lands, *s. pl.*

Eng. Law & Government: Lands belonging to the Crown. These the sovereign is accustomed to surrender at the beginning of each reign, for its whole continuance, in consideration of receiving the amount of the Civil List settled upon him or her by Parliament.

crown-law, *s.*

Eng. Law: That part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.

crown-lawyer, *s.*

Eng. Law: A lawyer engaged by the Crown; a lawyer practicing in criminal cases.

crown-office, *s.*

Eng. Law: An office of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, which takes cognizance of criminal cases of every degree. It is commonly called the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

crown-paper, *s.* Paper which formerly had the crown for a water-mark. Its size is 15x20 in. [CROWN, II. 12.]

"And may not dirty socks from off the feet
From thence be turn'd to a crowne-paper sheet?"

Taylor: Works (1630).

crown-piece, *s.*

1. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of a horse, its ends being buckled to the cheek-straps.

2. An English coin of the face value of five shillings (\$1.20), weighing 436.56 grains.

crown-post, *s.*

Carp.: A vertical post in a truss, supporting the crown-plate in a king-post truss; a king-post (*q. v.*).

crown-prince, *s.* In Germany, the heir-apparent to the Crown.

bōil, hōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***crown-right, *crowne-right, s.** The right or title to the crown.

"To whom, from her, the *crowne-right* of Lancastrians did accrewe."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. vii., ch. xxxiv.

crown-saw, s. A saw of cylindrical shape, with teeth on the end and operated by a rotative motion. The trephine was the first of the class. It is used for making buttons and markers, sawing staves, brush-backs, chair-backs, &c.

crown-scab, s.

Farr.: A cancerous scab that forms round the corners of a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet, s. The upper plate of a locomotive fire-box.

crown-solicitor, s.

Eng. Law: The solicitor who prepares the case for the prosecution when the Crown prosecutes. (In the United States the attorney-general and the several United States district attorneys take charge of prosecutions for the general government, and the commonwealth's attorneys and state's attorney-generals for the various cities, counties and states.)

crown-tax, s.

Eccles. Hist.: A tax substituted for a golden crown which was required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria, in token of their subjection to his power.

"I release all the Jews from tribute . . . and from crown-taxes."—*1 Macc.* x. 29.

***crown-thistle, s.** The name given by Johnson to a plant which he calls *Corona imperialis*. As he bestows the same name on the Crown imperial (q. v.), this is probably the flower he had in view.

crown-tile, s. A common flat tile; a plane tile.

crown-valve, s. A dome-shaped valve, which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel, s. One in which the cogs are perpendicular to the plane of motion of the wheel. It is also called a contrate or face wheel.

Crown-wheel escapement: An escapement so named because the escape-wheel is a crown ratchet-wheel, whose teeth escape from the pallets of the verge; a vertical escapement.

crown-work, s.

Fort.: An extension of the main work, consisting of a bastion between two curtains, which are terminated by the main work.

crown, *coronen, *coroun, *coroune, *corowne, *crouni, *crouny, *cruni, v. t. [CROWN, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To decorate or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royal dignity and authority.

"He did him *coroune* kyng."—*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 20.

2. To cover or surround the head as with a crown.

"He was clarifiet on crosse, and crownet with thorne."
Anturs of Arthur, xviii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To surmount; to stand at the summit of.

2. To form a crown or ornament to.

"The line of yellow light dies fast away
That crowned the eastern cope."
Keble: Christian Year.

3. To dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious.

"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor."—*Ps.* viii. 5.

4. To reward, to recompense.

"Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies."—*Ps.* ciii. 4.

5. To consummate, to be a favorable issue or result to, to reward.

" . . . the success which had generally crowned his enterprises, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To perfect, to complete, to consummate.

"I likewise must have power to crown my works with wished end."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad iv.

7. To complete, to terminate, to finish.

"All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, viii.

8. To fill so full that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"The youths crowned cups of saored wine, to all distributed."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ix.

B. Technically:

Naut.: To crown a knot is to finish it by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.

***crown'-a-rie, *crownry, s.** [Eng. *crowner* = coroner; -ry.] The office of a crowner; the same as CROWNARSHIP (q. v.).

" . . . the offices of shirefship and crownarie of the said shirefdom of Sutherland."—*Act Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 63.

***crown'-ar-ship, s.** [Eng. *crowner*; -ship.] The office of a crowner.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the Crownar-ship of Fyfe and Fothryf."—*Robertson's Index*, p. 50, 4.

crown'-bëard, s. [Eng. *crown*, and *beard*.] An American name for *Verbesina*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crown'd, pa. par. or a. [CROWN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Invested with royal dignity or power.

*2. Consummate, consummated, perfect.

"All innocent of his crown'd malice."
Chaucer.

II. Her.: Surmounted by a crown.

***crowned-cup, s.**

1. A cup wreathed round with a garland.

2. A bumper, a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"We'll drink her health in a crown'd-cup, my lads."—*Old Couple*, O. Pl., x. 481.

crown'-êr (1), s. [A vulgar corruption of *coroner* (q. v.).]

1. A coroner (q. v.)

" . . . make her grave straight; the crowner hath set on her, and finds it christian burial."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

*2. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county. (*Scotch*.)

"Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their crowner."—*Baillie's Lett.*, i. 164.

***crowner's-quest, s.** A coroner's inquest.

"But is this law?"

"Ay, marry is 't; crowner's-quest law."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

crown'-êr (2), s. [Eng. *crown*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who crowns.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which perfects, completes, or consummates.

"O thou mother of delights,
Crown'er of all happy nights."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Mad Lover, v. 1.

crown'-ët, *cron-et, s. [A dimin. from *crown*.] [CORONET.]

1. *Lit.*: A little crown, a coronet.

"Sixty and nine that wore
Their crownets regal, from the Athenian bay
Put forward toward Phrygia."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, Prol.

2. *Fig.*: The chief end, the ultimate reward or result of an undertaking; the consummation.

"O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm—
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

crown'-îng, *coroun-yng, *corown-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [CROWN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Surmounting.

(2) Consummating, perfecting, completing.

"Each day too slew its thousands six or seven,
Till at the crowning carnage, Waterloo, . . ."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Situated on the top of anything. Thus the limbs of the calyx may crown the ovary, and a gland at the apex of the filament may crown the stamens. (*Lindley*.)

2. *Mach.*: Convex at top. (Opposed to *dishing*.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Fig.*: The consummating or perfecting of any undertaking; consummation.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: That which finishes off or crowns any decoration, as a pediment or a cornice.

2. *Naut.*: The finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope.

3. *Mach.*: The central bulge or swell of a band-pulley.

crown'-lëss, a. [Eng. *crown*; -less.] Destitute of a crown.

"There she [Rome] stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 79.

crown'-wörts, s. pl. [Eng. *crown*; and pl. of suff. -wort (q. v.).]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Malesherbiaceæ (q. v.).

***crowse, a.** [CROUSE.] Sprightly, merry.

"How chear, my hearts?"

"Most crowses, most capringly."
Brome: Jovial Crew, i.

crōw'-silk, s. [Eng. *crow*, and *silk*.]

1. *Gen.*: A name sometimes given to the *Confervæ* and other delicate green-spored Algæ, such as *Conferva fracta*, *C. crispata*, &c.

2. *Spec.*: *Conferva rivularis*.

crōw'-sōpe, s. [Eng. *crow*, s., and *sope*, old spelling of *soap*.] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis* (Britten & Holland). Lyte, &c., make it *Lychnis diurna*.

crōy, s. [Etym. unknown.]

1. Marshland. (*Blount*.)

2. A mound or structure projecting into a stream, to break the force of the water on a particular part and prevent encroachments.

crōyl'-stōne, s. [First element of etym. doubtful, second = Eng. *stone*.]

Min.: A name given to crystallized sulphate of barytes or cauk.

***crōyge, *croise, s.** [O. Fr. *croizeix*, *croyses* = persons intending to go to the Holy Land.] A pilgrim. So called because he wore the sign of the cross on his garments. (*Bracton*.) [CROISADO.]

crōze, v. t. [Probably a corruption of *cross* (q. v.).]

Hat-making: To unroll and re-roll a hat-body so as to change the surfaces in contact, and prevent their felting together in the process of felting hats.

crōze, s. [CROZE, v.]

Coopering:

1. A tool used for making the grooves for the heads of casks, after the ends of the staves have been leveled by a tool called a sun-plane, which is like a jack-plane, but of a circular plan. The croze resembles a gauge, except that it is very much larger; the head is nearly semi-circular, and terminates in two handles. The stem, which is proportionally large, is secured by a wedge; the cutter is composed of three or four saw-teeth, closely followed by a hooked router, which sweeps out the bottom of the groove.

2. A groove for the reception of the edge of the head of a cask.

crōz'-îng, pr. par. or a. [CROZE, v.]

crozing-machine, s.

Coopering: A machine for cutting on staves the croze or groove for the reception of the edge of the head.

crōz'-ōph'-ōr-a, s. [First element in the compound doubtful. It would not bring a suitable meaning out if it were derived from Gr. *krōzō* = to caw like a crow or raven. Cf. *krōssos* = a water-pail, a pitcher, second element *phoros* = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonææ. The flowers are monœcious: the male flowers with a 5-parted calyx and five petals, the female ones with a 10-parted calyx and no petals. *Crotophora tinctoria* is a small, prostrate, hairy annual, growing wild in barren places in the south of Europe, and cultivated around Montpellier, because it produces a deep purple dye called *tournesole*. The juice of the plant is acrid, and the seeds cathartic.

cruban (1), s. [Gael.] A disease of cows.

cruban (2), s. [Gael. *croghan* = a hook.] In Caithness, a sort of pannier, made of wood, for fixing on a horse's back.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call *crubans*."—*P. Wick: Statist. Acc.*, x. 23.

***cruce, s.** [O. Fr.] A jug or goblet.

"They had sucked such a juce

Out of the good ale *cruce*."
The Unluckie Firmentie. (Nares.)

***cruched friars, s. pl.** [CRUTCHED FRIARS.]

***crû-çi-a'-da, s.** [Sp. *crusada* = (1) a crusade, (2) a bull.] A papal bull, giving certain privileges to those who joined in a crusade.

"The Pope's *Cruciada* drew thousands of soldiers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 196. (Davies.)

crû-çi-al (çi as shī), a. [Fr. *crucial*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and Lat. suff. -alis; Eng. suff. -al.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: In the form of a cross.

"Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favor."—*Sharp*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. *Fig. (of an experiment)*: So severe as to bring a disputed matter to a decisive test, as if it had to stand the ordeal of crucifixion.

II. *Anat.*: In the same sense as I. 1.

¶ *Crucial ligaments*:

Anat.: Two ligaments placed in the center of the knee-joint. They are called the anterior or external ligament, and the posterior or internal ligament. (*Quain.*)

crû'-çi-an (çi as shī), *s.* [*Ger. karausehe*; *Dan. karudse*; *Sw. karussa.*]

Ichthy.: The German Carp, *Cyprinus carassius*. It was long confounded with the Prussian Carp, *C. gibelio*. The length of the head is to the depth of the body as 1 to 2; and to the whole length of head, body and tail, as 1 to 5; the depth of the body to the whole length as 2 to 5; the tail nearly square at the end.

***crû'-çi-ar** (çi as shī), *s.* [*Lat. cruciator*, from *crucio*=to crucify, and *crux*=a cross.] A crucifier.

"He . . . prayed for his cruciars."—*Wycliffe, Apology*, p. 21.

crû'-çi-âte (çi as shī), *a.* [*Lat. cruciatus*=crucified, *pa. par.* of *crucio*=to crucify.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: In the form of a cross.

2. *Spec. (of a flower)*: Having four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six tetradynamous stamens. (*Link.*)

***crû'-çi-âte** (çi as shī), *v. t.* [*Lat. cruciatus* *pa. par.* of *crucio*.] To torment, to torture.

1. *Lit.*: To torment, to torture.

2. *Fig.*: To torment.

"They vexed, tormented, and cruciated the weak consciences of men."—*Bale: Discourse on Revelations*, i. 5.

***crû'-çi-ât-êd** (çi as shī), *a.* [*Eng. cruciat(e)*; *ed.*] Tortured, tormented.

"The thus miserably cruciated spirit must needs quit its unfit habitation."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

***crû'-çi-â-tion** (çi as shī), *s.* [*Lat. cruciatus*, *pa. par.* of *crucio*=to torture, from *crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross.] The act of torturing; torture.

" . . . the cruciation and howling of his enemies."—*Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 7.

***crû'-çi-â-tôr-ÿ** (çi as shī), *a.* [*Lat. cruciat(us)*, *pa. par.* of *crucio*, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ory*.] Torturing, excruciating.

"These cruciatory passions do operate with such a violence."—*Howell: Parl. of Beasts*, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

crû'-çi-ble, ***crû'-sī-ble**, *s.* [*Low Lat. crucibulum*, *crucibolus*=a hanging-lamp, a melting-pot, from a base which appears in *Fr. cruche*=an earthen pot, a pitcher; *Dut. kroes*=a cup, a pot, a crucible. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Lit.*: In the same sense as B. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything presenting the appearance of a furnace.

"Where, in a mighty crucible, expire
The mountains, glowing hot, like coals of fire."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

†2. A severe or searching trial or test.

"Seek from the torturing crucible."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Chemistry*:

1. A melting-pot of earthenware, porcelain, or of refractory metal, or of plumbago, adapted to withstand high temperatures, without sensibly softening, to stand sudden and great alterations of temperature without cracking, to resist the corrosive action of the substance fused in them, and the action of the fuel. They are mentioned by the Greek authors, are shown in the ancient Egyptian paintings, were early used in docimastic operations, and were made by the old alchemists for their own use. Metallic crucibles are of platinum, silver, or iron.

¶ Metallic oxides, sulphides, &c., which are easily reduced, should not be heated in silver or platinum crucibles. A fused hard mass of silicate can be often removed from a platinum crucible by heating it on the outside, and plunging it in cold water.

2. A basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

crucible-mold, *s.* Crucibles are molded on a wheel or in a press. Different materials, qualities, and sizes require different treatment.

crucible-oven, *s.* A heater for crucibles, to dry them before burning in a kiln. Plastic clay is molded into green crucibles, assumes the biscuit form by drying, and is burned to constitute a crucible.

crucible-steel, *s.* [*CAST-STEEL.*]

crucible-tongs, *s.* A form of tongs for lifting crucibles from the furnace.

crû'-çi-fêr, *s.* [*Lat.*=the cross-bearer, from *crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *fero*=to bear.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A plant of the order *Cruciferae*.

2. *Pl. (Crucifers)*: The name given by Lindley to his order *Brassicaceae*, by many called *Cruciferae* (*q. v.*).

crû'-çif-êr-æ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *fero*=to bear. So named because the petals of the flowers are four in number, and arranged crosswise. (*Hooker.*)]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance *Cistales*. Jussieu and many others used the name, which is still showing no symptoms of becoming obsolete. Lindley altered it to *Brassicaceae*, to make it harmonize with the ending of other orders, but he appends the English name *Crucifers*. [*BRASSICACEAE.*]

crû'-çif-êr-oûs, *a.* [*Lat. crucifer*, and *Eng. suff. -ous.*]

Bot., &c.: Bearing a cross. (Used specially of any plant of the order *Cruciferae*, or of that order collectively viewed.)

crû'-çi-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*CRUCIFY.*]

crû'-çi-fi-êr, ***crû'-çÿ-fÿ-êr**, *s.* [*Eng. crucify*; *-er.*] One who puts another to death by crucifixion.

"For hys crucifyers mekely he preyd."

Robert de Brunne: Meditations, 710.

crû'-çi-fix, *s.* [*Fr.* from *Lat. crucifixus*, *pa. par.* of *crucifigo*=to crucify (*q. v.*); *Ital. crucifisso.*]

1. *Lit.*: A cross or figure of a cross, having on it a figure of Christ crucified.

"There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Savior represents him in his last agonies of death."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

¶ Its use began about the fourth and became general about the eighth century.

*2. *Fig.*: The cross or religion of Christ.

***crû'-çi-fix**, *v. t.* [*CRUCIFY*, *s.*] To crucify.

"Who mockt, beat, banisht, buried, crucifixt,

For our foule sins."

Sylvestre: Du Bartas, 1,082. (*Latham.*)

crû'-çi-fix-ion (*xion* as xshun), *s.* [*Fr. crucifixion*; *Sp. crucifixion*; *Port. crucifixaço*; *Ital. crocifissione, crucifissione*, all from *Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *figo, fixi, fixum*=to fix, to fasten, drive in, attach.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: The act of affixing to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment, attended by lingering torture. It was in use among the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Carthaginians, the Persians, the Indians, the Germans, and the Greeks and Romans. Whether it was a Jewish punishment has been a matter of dispute; the preponderance of evidence seems to show that it was not. Among the Romans it was considered the most cruel and at the same time the most infamous of punishments, being, as a rule, confined to slaves, though in cases of extreme guilt freemen also, if of humble rank or from the provinces, might be condemned to this method of death. Scourging of a severe character preceded crucifixion. (For the forms of crosses used see *CROSS*.) Sometimes the cross was first reared, and then the sufferer raised to be affixed to it; at others it was laid down horizontally, and he was affixed to it before it was raised. In some cases he was simply tied to it; in others nails were driven through his hands, while the feet were tied; and yet again in others nails were driven both through the hands and feet. In the last-named case the unnatural position of the victim, causing tension of every joint, the lesions to the nerves and tendons of the hands and feet, the burning fever, with its attendant thirst produced by the fever, which arose when the constitution in general had begun to sympathize with the local injuries, constituted untold agonies. Nevertheless it was found that a frame of average strength could bear up against this heavy load of suffering for about three days, and sometimes die at the last. It is said, of hunger, though more probably of gangrene. Constantine, in A. D. 330, abolished crucifixion as a punishment among the Romans, and sacred considerations prevented the Christian nations, even when they were in a backward state of civilization, from introducing it again. It was, however, practiced in the thirteenth century by the Mohammedans of Syria, and in modern times by the Burmese. Anciently, a person doomed to crucifixion might in certain cases be put to death out of mercy before being affixed to the cross; to this there may be an allusion in *Deut. xxi. 22, 23.*

2. *Spec.*: The method of death in the case of Christ. Tradition represents this as of the most cruel type—viz., that in which both hands and feet were pierced with nails, and there are Scripture

passages which lend countenance to the statement (*Matt. xxvii. 22-50*; *Mark xv. 12-37*; *Luke xxiii. 21-46*; *John xix. 15-30*; cf. also *xx. 25*, and *Ps. xxii. 16*). Though in the last-named passage the Hebrew has an anomalous form, yet the English rendering of the verse which agrees with that of the Septuagint, *ôryxan cheiras mou kai podas*, is probably correct. Several dates have been assigned to the Crucifixion—viz., Friday, April 5, A. D. 30; or April 15, A. D. 29, or April 3, A. D. 33, or March 31, A. D. 31.

"This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Savior's crucifixion."—*Addison: On Italy.*

II. *Fig.*: Torture.

"Do ye prove

What crucifixions are in love?"

Herrick: Hesperides, p. 169.

crû'-çi-form, *a.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *forma*=form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the form of a cross.

" . . . that tremendous cruciform image, with three round bores on the head-board, in the Cornmarket."—*T. Warton: The Student*, ii. 375.

2. *Bot.*: In the same sense. [¶ (1).]

"The polypetalous corolla if regular is cruciate or cruciform when composed of four petals, so as to form a cross, as in the wallflower, mustard, &c."—*Hensfrey: Rudiments of Botany.*

¶ (1) *Cruciform corolla*:

Bot.: A corolla in which four unguiculate petals are arranged in the form of a cross. It exists in the *Cruciferae*.

(2) *Cruciform ligament*:

Anat.: A name given to the transverse ligament of the atlas and its appendages.

crû'-çi-fÿ, ***crû'-çi-fie**, ***crû'-ci-fye**, ***crû'-cy-fye**, *v. t.* [*Fr. crucifier*; *Prov. Sp., & Port. crucificar*; *Ital. crocifiggere, crucifiggere*, all from *Low Lat. crucifigo*; *Class. Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *figo*=to fix.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix in any way to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment, or for some other purpose. [*CRUCIFIXION.*]

" . . . and put his own clothes on him, and led him out to crucify him."—*Mark xv. 20.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Scripture*:

(a) To cause to die or cease to exist, with every expression of scorn, to destroy the influence of.

" . . . the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."—*Gal. vi. 14.*

(b) To put to mental torture and shame.

" . . . they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put Him to an open shame."—*Heb. vi. 6.*

(2) *Ord. Lang.*: To torture, to torment.

"It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And crucify his crabbedness."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Pilgrim.

crû'-çi-fÿ-îng, ***crû'-çÿ-fÿ-ÿng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CRUCIFY*, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of nailing to a cross.

2. *Fig.*: The state of tormenting any person or thing.

crû'-çig'-êr-oûs, *a.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross, and *gero*=to . . . carry.] Bearing or carrying a cross.

"The crucigerous ensigne carried this figure, . . ."—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

crû'-çil-lÿ, ***crû'-sîl-ÿ**, *a.* [*Lat. crux, crucis*=a cross.]

Her.: A term applied to a field or charge strewn with crosses.

crû'-çite, *s.* [*Lat. crux* (*genit. crucis*)=a cross.]

Min.: The same as *ANDALUSITE* (*q. v.*). See also *CROSS-STONE*.

crûde, *a.* [*Lat. crudus*=raw (prop. full of blood), from *cruo*=blood.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Raw, not cooked; not prepared or dressed by fire.

2. Unripe, not matured.

"A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. Unconcocted; not digested in the stomach.

" . . . it is crude and inconcoct . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. In a natural state; not changed by any process or preparation.

"Common crude salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold."—*Boyle.*

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beï, del.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not brought to perfection; imperfect, immature.

"... saw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their crude
Conception." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 510, 511.

2. Not properly digested or matured in the intellect; immature.

"... crude projects, inconsistent with the old polity of England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Having undigested or immature ideas; inexperienced.

"Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys." Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 327, 328.

*4. Premature.

"John Huss, for the crude delivery of this truth, was sentenced by the council of Constance."—Bp. Taylor, pt. i., ser. 6.

B. *Fine Arts*, &c.: Coarse, rough, unfinished.

"No architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh] that his work should not appear crude and hard; that is, that it did not abruptly start out of the ground without expectation or preparation."—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dis. 13.

**crû-dûl'-i-tê*, **cru-del-i-tie*, s. [Fr. *crudelité*, from Lat. *crudelitas*, acc. of *crudelitas*=cruelty.] Cruelty, an act of cruelty.

"... the mortal weirs, *crudelities*, depredationis, and intollerabil inuriis done be our auld enemeis of England," &c.—Acts Mary, 1548 (ed. 1814), p. 481.

crûde'-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *crude*; -ly.] In a crude, undigested, or immaturity considered manner; without proper consideration or preparation.

"The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to stay." Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 525.

crûde'-ness, **crûde'-nêss*, s. [Eng. *crude*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being crude, raw, or undigested.

"The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion and maketh *crudeness* in the vaines."—Elyot: *Castle of Health*, bk. ii.

2. *Fig.*: The quality of being imperfectly matured or digested in the intellect; crudity, rawness.

"You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion."—Chillingworth: *Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation*.

crûd'-i-tÿ, **crûd'-i-tie*, s. [Lat. *cruditas*, from *crudus*=raw.]

1. *Literally*:

1. Rawness, unripeness, immaturity.

2. Anything crude or undigested.

"A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach."—Arbuthnot.

II. *Fig.*: Crudeness, immaturity of mental digestion or preparation; an undigested notion.

"... usher in their *crudities* under the name and umbrage of the men of sense."—Waterland: *Charge*, p. 17 (1732).

**crûd'-le*, v. t. [A frequent. from *crud*, v. (q. v.)] [*CRUDDLE*.] To curdle, to coagulate.

"I felt my *crudled* blood

Congel with fear; my hair with horror stood." Dryden: *Virgil*.

crûd'-wôrt, s. [Dialectal difference for *curd-wort*.] A plant, *Galium verum*.

**crûd'-ÿ* (1), **crûd'-dÿ*, a. [Eng. *crud*, s.; -y.] Curdled, coagulated, concreted.

"And coming to the place, where all in gore
And *cruddy* blood enwallowed they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swownd." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 34.

crudy butter, s. "A kind of cheese, only made by the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer quality than the English, they mix with butter to enrich it." (Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 154.)

**crûd'-ÿ* (2), a. [Eng. *crud(e)*; -y.] Crude, raw, harsh.

"... all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapors, which environ it."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

**crue* (1), s. [*CREW*.]

crue (2), s. [Gael. *cro*.] A sheep pen or smaller fold.

"... gather their sheep in [r. into] folds, or what are termed here punds and *crues*."—Agr. Surv. *Sheil.*, App., p. 43.

crue-herring, s. Apparently the Shad, or Mother of Herrings, *Clupea Alosa*, Linn.

"*Alosa minor*, a *Crue-Herring*."—Sibb. *Soot*, p. 23.

crû-ël, **crew-ell*, **cru-elle*, **cruw-el*, a., s. & adv. [Fr. *cruel*; Sp. & Port. *cruel*; Ital. *crudele*, from Lat. *crudelis*=cruel.] [*CRUDE*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of persons:

1. Disposed to hurt or to take pleasure in the hurt of others; inhuman, unfeeling, hard-hearted; void of pity or feeling for others; savage.

"They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are *cruel*, and have no mercy."—Jer. vi. 23.

*2. Keen in battle.

"Perseus war trew, and ay of full gret wail,
Sobyry in pess, and *cruell* in battail." Wallace, iii. 308.

II. Of acts, words, &c.:

1. Characterized by or indicative of a disposition to take pleasure in the hurt of others; causing pain or hurt to others; savage, unfeeling, inhuman.

"Consider mine enemies; for they are many; and they hate me with *cruel* hatred."—Psalms xxv. 19.

2. Painful.

"And now, it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless *cruel* death?" Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

*B. As subst.: A cruel person.

"If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Good porter, turn the key;
All *cruels* else subscribed." Shakespeare: *King Lear*, iii. 7.

†C. As adv.: Cruelly, extremely.

"I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, cannot say;
I'm *cruel* fearful." Beaumont & Fletcher: *Two Noble Kinsmen*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cruel*, *barbarous*, *brutal*, *inhuman*, and *savage*. "*Cruel* is the most familiar and the least powerful epithet of all these terms; it designates the ordinary propensity which is innate in man, and which, if not overpowered by a better principle, will invariably show itself by the desire of inflicting positive pain on others, or abridging their comfort: *inhuman* and *barbarous* are higher degrees of *cruelty*; *brutal* and *savage* rise so much in degree above the rest, as almost to partake of another nature. A child gives early symptoms of his natural *cruelty* by his ill treatment of animals; but we do not speak of his *inhumanity*, because this is a term confined to men, and more properly to their treatment of their own species, although extended in its sense to their treatment of the brutes: *barbarity* is but too common among children and persons of riper years. A person is *cruel* who neglects the creature he should protect and take care of; he is *inhuman* if he withhold from him the common marks of tenderness or kindness which are to be expected from one *human* being to another; he is *barbarous* if he find amusement in inflicting pain; he is *brutal* or *savage* according to the circumstances of aggravation which accompany the act of torturing. *Cruel* is applied either to the disposition or the conduct; *inhuman* and *barbarous* mostly to the outward conduct; *brutal* and *savage* mostly to the disposition." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cruel* and *hard-hearted*, see *HARD-HEARTED*.

cruel-hearted, a. Having a cruel heart; without feeling or pity for others.

"They call me *cruel-hearted*, but I care not what they say, . . ." Tennyson: *May Queen*.

crû-ël-lÿ, **crew-el-ly*, **cru-el-iche*, adv. [Eng. *cruel*; -ly.]

1. In a cruel, inhuman, unfeeling, or barbarous manner; with a disposition to cause pain or hurt; so as to cause pain or hurt.

"Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands." Dryden: *Aurengzebe*, i. i.

2. Painfully.

"Brimstone and wild fire, though they burn *cruelly*, . . ."—Bacon.

†3. Extremely, exceedingly.

"... a speculation which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town."—Spectator: No. 129.

†*crû-ël-nêss*, **crû-ël-nêsse*, s. [Eng. *cruel*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty, inhumanity.

"My people's daughters live
By reason of the foe's great *cruelness*, . . ." Donne: *Poems*, p. 362.

*2. Destructiveness.

"Once have the winds the trees despoiled cleane,
And once again begins their *cruelness*." Lord Surrey: *Songs and Sonettes*.

**crû-ëlſ*, s. [Fr. *écrouelles*.] Scrofula; the king's evil.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the *cruels*."—Wodrow, ii. 445.

crû-ël-tÿ, s. [O. Fr. *cruelté*; Fr. *cruauté*, from Lat. *crudelitas*, accus. of *crudelitas*=cruelty; Sp. *crueldad*; Port. *crueldade*; Ital. *crudeltà*.]

1. A cruel disposition or temper; a disposition to take pleasure in inflicting pain or hurt on others, or in looking at the pain of others.

"All was obstinacy, *cruelty*, insolence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A cruel, barbarous, or inhuman act; any act or conduct which causes pain or hurt to others.

"... the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations."—Temple.

**crû-ënt'-oûs*, a. [Lat. *cruentus*.] Bloody

"Thus a cruel and most *cruentous* civil war began, . . ."—A Venice Looking-Glass, &c. (1648), p. 9.

crû-ët, **crew-et*, **crew-ete*, s. [A word of doubtful etymology. Skeat suggests that it is a doublet from Dut. *kruick*=a pot, a pitcher; Wedgwood, that it is due to the loss of z in O. Fr. *cruset*, dim. of *cruse*.]

1. A bottle or vessel. (*Palsgrave*.)

2. A small glass pot or bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

"[I] filled the *cruet* with the acid tide."—Swift.

cruet-stand, s. A frame in which cruets stand on the table.

crûise s [Dut. *kruis*=a cross, from Latin *crucem*, accus. of *crux*.] A voyage made in several directions; a sailing here and there for pleasure, exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder." Smollett: *Epilogue to the Reprisal*

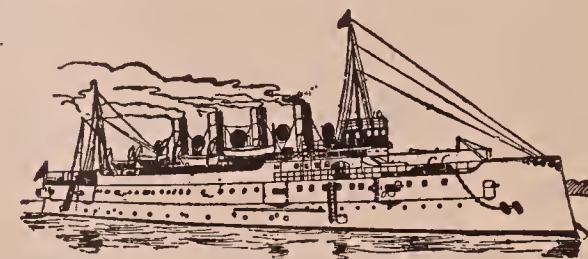
crûise, v. i. [Dut. *kruisen*, from *kruis*=cross.] To sail here and there; to rove about on the sea for pleasure, exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"Mid sands and rocks and storms to *cruise* for pleasure" Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 956.

crûis'-êr, s. [Eng. *cruis(e)*, v.; -er.] One who cruises about; specifically, an armed vessel which cruises about, either to protect the commerce of its own country or to inflict damage on that of another. The cruiser rates just below the battleship and just above the gunboat. An *armored cruiser* has side or vertical armor and horizontal or deck armor. A *protected cruiser* has horizontal or deck armor only. An *unprotected cruiser* has no armor.

"... some ships which had been sent with him, and which were laden with stores, had been taken by English *cruisers*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ One of the finest and swiftest cruisers afloat is the United States Cruiser No. 12, the "*Columbia*," which on her official trip in November, 1893, averaged for four consecutive hours a speed of twenty-two and eighty-hundredths (22.80) knots per hour.



The United States Cruiser "Columbia."

It will be remembered that the *Columbia* and her sister ship, the *Minneapolis*, are the two fastest cruisers of their size (7,475 tons) afloat to-day, the former having a record of 22.8 knots per hour and the latter having slightly over 23 knots to her credit. —*Scientific American*, Feb. 20, 1897. [*WARSHIP*.]

crûis'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [*CRUISE*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sailing about here and there for pleasure, practice, or in search of an enemy.

"... to secure the trade of the nation by *cruising*."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 369.

cruive, **crufe*, **crove*, s. [Gael. *cro*.]

1. A sty.

"Gif thair be ony swine *cruivis* biggit on the foregait, stoppand the samin, or doand on it unhonestlie."—Chalm.: *Air*; Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 588.

2. A hovel, a hut.

"I that very day
Frae Roger's father took my little *crove*." Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 186.

3. A salmon-trap of the nature of a weir. It has stone walls, which cross the river, and an intermediate chamber of slats or spars which admit the fish but oppose their exit.

crull, v. i. & t. [Ger. *Kruller*.]

A. Intrans.: To contract or draw one's self up; to cower, to crouch.

B. Trans.: To curl.

crul-ler, s. [*KRULLER*.]

**crûmb* (b silent), **croume*, a. [A. S. *crumb*; O. Fries. *krumb*; O. H. Ger. *chrumb*, *crump*.]

1. *Lit.*: Curved, bent.

"With a lytil *croume* knyfe."—Seven Sages, 2,477.

2. *Fig.*: Wrong, not correct.

"All that ohht is wrang and *crumb*." Ormulum, 9,207.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***crumb** (1), ***crumyn**, *v. t.* [CRUMB, *a.*] To bend, to curve.

"Crokyn (*crumyn*, K. H. P.) *Unco.*"—*Frømpf. Parv.*

crūmb (*b* silent), ***crome**, ***cromme**, ***crum**, ***crumme**, *s.* [A. S. *cruma*, cogn. with Dut. *kruim*; Dan. *krumme*; Ger. *krume*.]

1. A small piece or fragment of bread or other food.

"... the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs."—*Mark* vii. 28.

2. The soft part of bread.

"The cavities in the crumb of bread are due to the endeavor of carbonic acid gas, and the alcohol which has been produced by the action of the yeast on the starch, to escape from the stringy and elastic gluten which surrounds them; the gummy matter also formed by the action of heat on the starch enables these cavities to retain their form on cooling, which gives the bread its characteristic lightness and porosity."

"Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut . . ."—*Bacon*.

¶ (1) *Crumb of bread sponge*: A sponge, the *Halichondria papillaris*. The orifices are large, sub-tubular, with entire smooth margins; the pores villous; the spicula fusiform, slightly curved. It is about a quarter of an inch thick. It encrusts rocks and the stalks of the larger fuci, and is very common on our shores.

(2) *To gather up one's crumbs*: To recover strength.

"... with her merry sporting and good nourishing, I began to gather up my crumbs, and in short time to walke into a gallery neere adjoyning unto my chamber, . . ."—*Lylie: Euphues*.

(3) *To a crum*: Exactly.

"... he knows t' a crum how much Losse is in twenty dozen of bread, between That which is broke by th' hand, and that is cut."—*Cartwright: Ordinary* (1651). (*Nares*.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Crumb-brush*.

crumb-cloth, *s.* A cloth laid over the carpet and under a table to receive crumbs, &c., falling from the table, and to preserve the carpet.

crumb-remover, *s.* A tray for receiving the crumbs swept up by the crumb-brush.

crūmb (2) (*b* silent), ***crūm**, ***crum-men**, ***crum-myn**, *v. t. & i.* [CRUMB, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To break up into crumbs or small pieces with the fingers.

"Crum not your bread before you taste your porridge."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Monsieur Thomas*.

2. *Cookery*: To cover with crumbs.

***B. Intrans.**: To crumble.

"... the vally is a great slimy ground, and so rotten that it is not able to bear a man, but being trodden on, *crummeth* like white lime, and turneth to dust under his feet."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 493.

***crūm'-a-ble**, ***crūm'-ma-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *crum* = *crumb*; -*able*.] Capable of being crumbled or broken into small particles.

***crūmbed**, ***crūmpt**, *a.* [CRUMB (1), *v.*] Bent. "*Crumb'd* with the budgets of the lustie broune."—*Hist. of Albura and Bellama*. (*Halliwel: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

crūm'-ble, *v. t. & i.* [A freq. form from *crumb* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To break into small particles; to comminute.

"The cannon are pointed, and ready to roar, And crush the wall they have *crumbled* before."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 22.

*2. *Fig.*: To divide into minute parts or divisions. "By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates."—*Hale: Law of England*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To fall or break up into small particles. "The whiter that salt is, the more brittle it is, and readier to *crumble* and fall to powder."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. viii.

2. *Fig.*: To fall to ruin; to perish; to dissolve away.

"The hopes his yearning bosom forward cast, And the ancestral glories of the past; All fell together, *crumbling* in disgrace, A turret rent from battlement to base."—*Longfellow: Theologian's Tale; Torquemada*.

†**crūm'-ble**, *s.* [A dimin. of *crumb* (q. v.).] A crumb, a small particle.

crūm'-bled, *pa. par. or a.* [CRUMBLE, *v.*]

crūm'-bliŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of breaking into small particles; the state of being comminuted.

crūm'-blŷ, *a.* [Eng. *crumbly* (e); -*y*.] Apt to crumble; easily crumbled.

"Brick too often ill-baked and *crumbly*."—*W. G. Pallgrave, in Macmillan's Mag.*, vol. xlv., p. 27 (1881).

crūmb'-ŷ (*b* silent), *a.* [CRUMBY.]

crūm'-mēt, *a.* [CRUMB (1), *v.*] Having crooked horns.

"Spying an unco *crummet* beast Among his broomy knowes."

Davidson: Seasons, p. 51.

crūm'-mīe, **crūm'-mōck**, *s.* [CRUMMIE, *a.*] A name for a cow; properly, one that has crooked horns.

"My *crummie* is an useful cow, And she is come of a good kine."

Auld Cloak; Tea Table Miscell.

crūm'-mīe, **crūm'-mŷ**, *a.* [A dimin. form from *crumb*, *a.* (q. v.).] Crooked, curved, bent.

crummie-staff, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans.

crūm'-mōck (1), *s.* [Gael. *crumag*.] Skirret, an umbelliferous plant, *Sium sisarum*.

"Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or *crummocks*, &c., grow to as great a bigness here as anywhere."—*Wallace: Orkney*, p. 35.

crūm'-mōck (2), *s.* [A dimin. from Gael. *crom* = crooked.]

1. The same as CRUMMIE, *s.* (q. v.)

"They tell me ye was in the other day, And sauld your *crummock*, and her bissant quey."—*Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 87.

2. The same as CRUMMIE-STAFF (q. v.).

"But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,— Lowpin' and flingin' on a *crummock*."—*Burns: Tam O' Shanter*.

crūm'-mŷ, **crūmb'-ŷ** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *crumb*; -*y*.]

1. Full of crumbs.

2. Soft, like the crumb of bread.

3. Infested with parasites, particularly *Pediculus corporis*. (*Colloq.*)

crūmp (1), *a.* [Probably an imitative word.] Hard and brittle, crisp (spoken of bread).

"Wi' sweet milk-cheese in monie a whang, And farls bak'd wi' butter, Fu' *crump* that day."

Burns: Holy Fair.

crūmp (2), ***croup**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *crumb*.] [CRUMB, *a.*]

A. As adj.: Crooked, bent.

"Crump [is said] of some defect of body, as having some member crooked or withered."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. ix.

B. As subst.: A deformed person.

"That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump*!"—*Vanbrugh: Æsop*, ii.

***crump-shouldered**, ***croup-shouldered**, *a.* Crook-backed.

"Crump-shouldered and shrunken so vngoodly."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 203.

***crūmp**, *v. t.* [CRUMP (1), *a.*] To crunch.

crūmp'-ēt, *s.* [Prob. from *crump* (1), *a.*] A sort of thin tea-cake, very light and spongy.

"Muffins and *crumpets* on a stone with an iron plate fixed on the top."—*Kitchener: Cook's Oracle*, p. 456.

crūm'-ple, *v. t. & i.* [A freq. form from *cramp* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To draw or press into wrinkles; to rumple.

"Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made."—*Addison*.

***B. Intrans.**: To become wrinkled; to contract.

"The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, craggy, *crumpling* creatures."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 175.

crūm'-pled, *pa. par. or a.* [CRUMPLE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Folded up irregularly, as the petals in the aestivation of the poppy.

crūm'-pliŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRUMPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of wrinkling or pressing into wrinkles; the state of being wrinkled.

"This *crumpling* can be experimentally imitated . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 412.

*2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Grezillions . . . *crumplings*, or twirls, as of hair curled."—*Cotgrave*.

3. A small degenerate apple; an apple nipped in its growth; one with an uneven or wrinkled surface. (*Ash*.)

crūmp'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *crump*; -*y*.] Easily broken; brittle.

crūnch, ***crāunçh**, *v. t. & i.* [An imitative word.] [SCRUNCH.]

A. Trans.: To crush with the teeth or chew with force and noise.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a noise as of *crunching*; to grind as the teeth.

2. To force a way with violence and noise through some brittle substance.

"The transport wagons, whose wheels *crunched* over the sandy plains with a sound which to our ears seemed strangely loud."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***crūnk**, ***crūnk'-le** (1), *v. i.* [Icel. *krúnka* = to croak as a raven, *krúnk* = a raven's cry.] To cry like a crane. (*Bailey*.)

"The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus."

Withal: Dictionarie (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crūn'-kle (2), *v. t.* [CRINKLE.]

1. To crinkle, to rumple.

"... this *crunkled* waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer."—*Tennant: Card. Beaton*, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract.

"Wi' *crunkl't* brow, he aft wad think Upo' his barkin faes."—*Tarras: Poems*, p. 46.

crūnt, *s.* [An onomatopœic word.] A blow on the head with a cudgel.

"An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty *crunt*."

Burns: To William Simpson, Post.

crū'-or, *s.* [Lat.] Blood, gore.

crū'-ōr-in, *s.* [Lat. *crur*, and Eng. suff. -*in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the coloring matter of blood. [HEMOGLOBIN.]

crūp, **croup**, *s.* [CROUP.] The croup, the buttocks.

crūp, *a.* [CRUMP (1), *a.*]

1. Short, brittle; as, a *crup* cake.

2. Snappish; as, a *crup* answer.

***cru-pel**, ***crup-pel**, *s.* [CRIPPLE.]

crūp'-pēr, *s.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe* = the buttocks.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The buttocks or haunch of a horse.

2. *Harness*: A loop which passes beneath the tail of a horse, and is connected by a strap with the saddle, to keep it from riding forward.

"... then slipping off over the *crupper*, he caught hold of the tail, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1879), ch. viii., p. 143.

crupper-chain, *s.*

Naut.: A chain for lashing the jib-boom down to the bowsprit.

crupper-loop, *s.*

Harness: The rounded portion at the end of the crupper.

crūp'-pēr, *v. t.* [CRUPPER, *s.*] To put a crupper on.

crūr'-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

1. *Anat.*: Peduncles, connecting links or processes pillars; anything shaped more or less like the leg of an animal or the peduncle (flower-stalk) of a plant. The term is used of the superior, inferior, and middle peduncles of the cerebellum which are called respectively *crura ad cerebrum*, *crura ad medullam*, and *crura ad pontem*. There are peduncles or *crura* (*crura cerebri*) at the base of the cerebrum, anterior and posterior *crura* or pillars of the fornix, *crura* of the diaphragm, and similar ones in other parts of the bodily frame.

2. *Bot.*: The legs or divisions of a forked tooth. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

crūr'-al, *s.* [Fr. *crural*, from *cruralis* = pertaining to the legs, from *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

Anat., &c.: Pertaining to the leg. Thus, there are *crural* nerves, arteries, veins, &c.

¶ (1) *Crural arch*:

Anat.: A dense band of fibers arching over the vessels in connection with the abdominal *fascia transversalis*. They constitute the ligament of the thigh.

(2) *Crural canal*:

Anat.: A canal, constituting the passage through which the femoral hernia descends. It is called also the *femoral canal*.

(3) *Crural nerve*:

Anat.: A nerve branching from the spinal cord in the lumbar region and going to the thigh.

(4) *Crural ring*:

Anat.: The ring through which the femoral hernia descends.

crū-re-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *crus* = leg.] *Anat.*: A muscle of the thigh, forming part of the great extensor of the leg.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(5) *Crural septum*:

Anat.: The name given by Cloquet to a subperitoneal connective tissue covering the femoral ring.

(6) *Crural sheath*:

Anat.: An investment of fascia surrounding the femoral vessels.

crūs, *s.* [Lat. *crus* (genit. *cruris*).] Generally in the plural (*crura*). For definition see that word.

"The inferior surface of the *mesocephale*, the *pons varolii*, consists of a series of curved fibers, which pass from one *crus cerebelli* to the other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 10., pp. 273-4.

crû-sâ-de, *croi-sade*, *croi-sa-do*, *croi-sa-do*, *s.* [Fr. *croisade*; Prov. *crozada*; Sp. *crusada*; Port. *cruzado*; Ital. *crociata*, from Low Lat. *eruciata*, in the compound term, *expeditio eruciata*=an expedition conducted by those who had on their garments a cross, and for the interests of the cross figuratively so called; Class. Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Hist.*: Properly an expedition conducted by those who wore a cross upon their breast, that symbol indicating that they fought for the interests of the cross. In the case of the crusaders described in this article the cross, which was of woolen cloth, was white, red, or green, and sewed upon the right shoulder of the crusader's dress.

"In the first vigor of Mohammedan conquest, Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre itself fell into Moslem hands. This did not deter Christian pilgrims from thronging to the Holy Land, and as long as the Saracens were in power in the East they had the prudence to act with tolerable kindness to the pilgrims. When the Saracens yielded their dominion to the Turks all this passed away. The pilgrims were pillaged, insulted, or even barbarously murdered, and those who returned filled all Europe with their complaints of Turkish insolence and barbarity. The Christians of every land felt humiliated that places of the most sacred interest should be in such custody, and as early as the concluding years of the tenth century Pope Sylvester II. attempted to induce the Christian world to succor the afflicted Church of Jerusalem, but, with the exception of the Pisans, none responded to the call, and the feeble and abortive effort of the people of Pisa is not reckoned a crusade.

The following seven are the enterprises against the Mohammedans regarded as crusades:

(1) The daring pontiff Gregory VII. wished to lead a crusade, but his contest with Henry IV. turned his energy in another direction. His successor, Urban II., was also strongly in favor of an expedition to the East, and the matter was discussed at the Council of Placentia (Piacenza) in March, 1095, and decided on at that of Clermont, in Auvergne, in November of the same year. Universal enthusiasm in favor of the enterprise had been stirred up by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, who had traveled over Europe for the purpose, and the orator, with a number of others too impatient to wait for the prudent preparations of the men who understood what fighting meant, led to the East an immense but motley assemblage of people unadapted for military enterprise, who misbehaved all along the road, were especially cruel to the Jews, and nearly all perished miserably in Asia Minor. The warriors having at length completed all necessary preparations, started for the East under such capable leaders as Godfrey (Godefroy) of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, his brother Baldwin, Count of Flanders, &c. In 1097 they took Nice, the capital of Bithynia; in 1098, Antioch in Syria; and in 1099 Jerusalem, where a Christian kingdom was set up. The institution of the two great military and religious orders, the Knights of Jerusalem and the Knights Templars, dates from this crusade.

(2) Edessa having been taken by the Mohammedans in A. D. 1144, Jerusalem was believed to be in danger, and Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, preached a second crusade, as Peter the Hermit had done the first. Lewis VII., king of France, and Conrad III., Emperor of Germany, took the cross and went forth in 1147, but their enterprise ended in complete failure. In A. D. 1187 the Christians were totally defeated at the battle of Tiberias, and Jerusalem soon after being captured by the celebrated Saladin (Salaheddin), the Christian kingdom, which had continued there for about 100 years, came to an end.

(3) In A. D. 1190, first Italian, German, and other warriors, and then Frederick Augustus, king of France, and Richard the Lion-hearted, king of England, departed for the East. Some success attended the crusading arms; the exploits and even the successes of Richard were remarkable, but, in 1192, hostile action on the part of his late colleague the French king, who had returned home, compelled him to conclude a truce for a time with Saladin, leaving the latter potentate in possession of Jerusalem.

(4) The fourth crusade was successful, but in an unexpected direction. The Western Christians captured Constantinople from their Greek brethren in the East, and founded a Latin kingdom there, which lasted fifty-seven years.

(5) This crusade left under the leadership of Andrew, king of Hungary, and with the benediction of Pope Honorius III., in A. D. 1217. The crusaders temporarily took Damietta in A. D. 1220. In 1227 the German Emperor, Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen, then excommunicated, followed and obtained the city of Jerusalem by treaty, without expenditure of human blood.

(6) This crusade was twice conducted by Louis IX., king of France; in the first expedition he was taken prisoner and Damietta surrendered; in the second he died of pestilence at Tunis.

(7) In A. D. 1240, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., king of England, and grandson of Richard the Lion-hearted, led a new crusade to the East. It failed, however, and in 1291 the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem expired.

When the crusades to Palestine were abandoned similar enterprises were attempted against the Mussulmans of Spain, against European heathens, who still were numerous in Prussia and Lithuania, against the Albigensian "heretics," and others.

Enterprises conducted for two centuries with all the might of Europe could not fail of producing great changes in the several kingdoms. Millions of lives had been lost, yet more millions of money spent unproductively, and the domination of the Papacy unduly increased. But Europe was made more than previously one great federation, feudal power was broken, and the commercial and laboring classes received an impulse, bigotry was diminished, and the germs of new ideas sown in inquiring minds, which, in future centuries, were to advance to maturity.

"With gallant Frederick's princely power
He sought the bold Crusade."

Scott: William and Helen, 2.

2. *Fig.*: Any enterprise carried on with intense zeal, like that shown during the crusades by the soldiers of the cross; as, a *crusade* against vice, a *crusade* against intemperance.

crû-sâ-de, *v. i.* [From *crusade*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. *Lit.*: To conduct a crusade or engage in one in a subordinate capacity.

2. *Fig.*: To prosecute any object with intense ardor.

"Religion with free thought dispense,
And cease crusading against sense."

Green: The Grotto.

crû-sâ-dêr, *s.* [Eng. *crusad(e)*; *-er*.] One who engages in a crusade.

"... the settlements, which the *crusaders* made in Palestine."—*Robertson*.

crû-sâ-dîng, *pr. par. & a.* [CRUSADE, *v.*]

crû-sâ-dô, *s.* [Port. *crusado*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross. So named from having a cross stamped upon it.] A Portuguese coin worth about 64 cents of our money.

"Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

crûge, **cruce*, **crouse*, **crowse*, *s.* [Icel. *krus*=a pot; Dut. *kroes*=a pot, a cup; Sw. *krus*; Dan. *krus*=a jug or mug.] A small bottle or cruet.

"... take thou now the spear that is at his bolster,
and the *cruse* of water, and let us go."—*1 Sam.* xxvi. 11.

crû-set, *s.* [Fr. *creuzet*.] A goldsmith's melting-pot; a crucible.

crûsh, **cruschyn*, **crousshe*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cruisir*, *croissir*; Sw. *kripta*; Dan. *kripte*; Icel. *kreista*, *kreysta*=to squeeze, to press.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To press or squeeze between two harder bodies; to destroy by pressing.

"*Cruschyn* or *quaschyn*. *Quasso*."—*Prompt. Parv*

2. To force or press with violence.

"The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall."—*Numbers* xxii. 25.

3. To squeeze or press together in a mass.

"Wedg'd in the trench, by our troops confus'd,
In one promiscuous carnage *crushed* and bruis'd."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 82, 83.

4. To destroy or overwhelm by the pressure or weight of a superincumbent mass.

"Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and *crushed* the inmates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. To comminute; to grind or bruise into fine particles.

6. To squeeze or subject to pressure so as to cause juice to be expressed.

7. To bruise.

"Ye shall not offer unto the Lord that which is bruised,
or *crushed*, or broken, or cut."—*Lev.* xxii. 24.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overwhelm or press down by superior power; utterly to subdue or break.

"The Jacobites had seemed in August to be completely *crushed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To oppress; to keep under foot.

"... and thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* away."—*Deut.* xxviii. 33.

3. To destroy, to ruin.

B. Intrans.: To become condensed or compact by pressure.

"For the difference between *to crush* and *to break*, see BREAK; for that between *to crush* and *to overwhelm*, see OVERWHELM.

"(1) *To crush a cup or pot*: To crack a bottle, to drink.

"My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and *crush a cup of wine*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

"Come, George, we'll *crush a pot* before we part."
George a Greene, in *Dodsley*, iii. 51.

(2) *To crush out*:

(a) *Lit.*: To force or express by pressure.

"... some astringent plasters *crush out* purulent matter."—*Bacon*.

(b) *Fig.*: To extract by violence or force.

"He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects' purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws."—*Bacon*.

crûsh, *s.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. A violent collision or pressing together; pressure.

"... the cares that have caught some hurt either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

2. A violent pressure caused by a crowd or throng.

II. *Fig.*: Ruin, destruction.

"The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds."

Addison: Cato, v. 1.

crush-hat, *s.* A soft hat constructed to collapse with a spring, so as to be carried under the arm in a crush, without any danger of injury to its shape.

crush-room, *s.* A large room or hall at a theater, opera, &c., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals.

"He ran up into the *crush-room*."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

crûshed, *pa. par. & a.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

"Crushed sugar, *crashed sugar*: Unrefined sugar which has undergone a second process of crystallization and requires to be crushed to bring it to a proper degree of smallness for use.

crûsh-êr, *s.* [Eng. *crush*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which crushes.

2. *Tech.*: A mill or machine for mashing rock or ore. [ORE-CRUSHER, STONE-CRUSHER, STAMP.]

crûsh-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of pressing or grinding between two harder bodies.

2. *Fig.*: Subjugation, overwhelming, conquest.

"... the *crushing* of all those kings his neighbors," &c.—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 9.

II. *Min.*: The grinding of ores, &c., without water.

crû-sô-crê-ât-in ine, *s.* [Lat. *crus*=the leg, and Eng. *creatinine*.] A leucomaine (C₅H₈N₄O) isolated from muscle tissue.

crûst, *s.* [O. Fr. *cruste*, *crouste*; Fr. *croûte*; Ger. *kruste*; Dut. *korst*, from Lat. *crusta*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A hard, or comparatively hard, outer shell or covering by which any body is enveloped.

"I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dress."—*Addison: On Medals*.

2. The casing or covering of a pie.

"They stitched and spun, . . . and made the *crust* for the venison pasty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The outer hard portion of bread.

"The formation of the *crust* of bread is due to the almost total expulsion of moisture and the roasting of the outside of the loaves. Most of the starch is converted into gum by the heat of the oven.

"Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies."

Dryden: Juven.

4. An incrustation or collection of matter into a hard body.

5. A deposit from wine as it ripens, consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

6. A waste piece of bread.

*II. *Fig.*: A casing or covering.

"What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
Shall e'er dissolve the *crust* wherein his soul
Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheathed in ice?"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

B. Technically:1. *Geol.*: [*Crust of the earth.*]2. *Anatomy*:

(1) An external portion of anything less fluid than the rest.

“... the buffy coat or inflammatory crust.”—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 37.

(2) The rendering of the Latin word CRUSTA (q. v.).

3. *Zoöl.*: A chitinous or subcalcareous exoskeleton protecting the body of a crustacean.“It has generally been supposed that the Trilobite occupied the median lobe of the crust.”—*Nicholson: Zoöl.* (5th ed.), 281.4. *Bot.*: [CRUSTA.]¶ *Crust of the Earth*:*Geology, Physical and Mathematical Geography, &c.*

(1) *In a more extended sense*: The outer shell or rind of the earth at and beneath its surface which is solid, as distinguished from fluid or melted parts assumed to exist in the interior. If we suppose the whole of the earth to have once been perfectly fluid, and then a certain portion of the exterior to have acquired solidity by gradual refrigeration, the question arises—Are there means of ascertaining how much is now solid, and how much fluid? Mr. Hopkins—proceeding from the fact that the precession of the equinoxes produced by the attraction of the moon and that of the sun, specially the former, on the protuberant parts of the earth at the equator will be different according to the solidity or fluidity of the mass on which the two attractions operate—has calculated that one-fourth or one-fifth of the earth's radius, viz., from 800 to 1,000 miles, must be solid, though, as Lyell adds, great lakes or seas of melted matter may be distributed through the nominally solid area.

(2) *In a more limited sense*: Such superficial parts of our planet as are accessible to human observation, or on which we are enabled to reason by observations made at or near the surface (*Lyell*). No mine yet opened is a mile deep, but when strata dip they bring to the surface oblique sections across lower beds which but for that dip would be buried hopelessly deep for human investigation, so that strata, collectively about ten miles thick, have been discovered and studied—about 1/10th part of the earth's radius, or about as much proportionately to the diameter of the earth as the thickness of a sheet of paper to the diameter of a globe a foot across.

crüst, v. t. & i. [CRUST, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case or crust.

“Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And crusted it with base plebeian clay?”

Dryden.

2. To foul or incrust with concretions.

“... many musty, or very foul and crusted bottles,
...”—*Swift*.

*II. Fig.: To cover, to obscure.

“... their minds are crusted over, like diamonds in the rock.”—*Felton*.

B. Intrans.: To become incrustated; to acquire a hard case or crust.

“I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which crusted and healed in very few days.”—*Temple*.

crūs-tā, s. [Lat.=a hard shell, rind, or crust.]

1. *Anat.*: A crust, a fasciculated portion of anything. Thus there is a crust of each cerebral peduncle, and a *crusta petrosa* of a tooth.2. *Zoöl.*: The same as CRUST, s., B. 3.3. *Bot.*: A brittle crustaceous thallus, constituting the upper surface of some lichens.4. *Gem Engraving*: A gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.¶ *Crusta petrosa*:*Anat.*: The cement of a tooth. It is distinct both from the dentine and the enamel.crūs-tā'-čē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*, n. pl. of adj. *crustaceus*, from Class. Lat. *crusta* (q. v.).]1. *Zoöl.*: Crustaceans: a great and important class of animals, ranked under the sub-kingdom Articulata, better called Annulosa (Ringed Animals), and the higher division of it, that called Arthropoda—animals with jointed limbs. Speaking broadly, the smaller the number of limbs in the Annulosa the higher the organization. If this principle be carried out, then the insects stand highest as having but six legs; the spiders come next with eight, though anatomically they, in some respects, approach more closely than the insects do to the human organization. The Crustaceans are the third in order as possessing ten or more limbs, then follow the Centipedes and Millepedes, which, etymologically rather than zoologically, have the former “100” and the latter “1,000” limbs. The Annelids

bring up the rear, with numerous imperfect limbs vegetatively repeated in indefinite numbers in the higher orders and none at all in the lower. Both the English book-name Crustaceans and the corresponding one in Latin point to the fact that the class of animals so designated possess a crusta, crust, or shell, cast periodically. [CRUSTA, Zoöl.] The body consists of a variable number of “somites” or definite segments, in the higher members of the class divided into three regions: a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. Of the “somites,” in the view of some zoologists, theoretically twenty-one in number, seven belong to the head, seven to the thorax, and seven to the abdomen. Professor Huxley believes that their number should be six, eight, and six. All these somites, except the last, may have appendages; the last, called the “telson,” does not possess any. Generally the head and thorax are welded together into a single mass called the cephalo-thorax; it is generally covered by a great shield or buckler called the “carapace.” The upper part of a somite is termed its “tergum,” and the lower one its “sternum,” while the plate, constituted by the dividing line produced downward and outward, is called in the singular “pleuron,” or in the plural “pleura.” Of the appendages in the higher Crustacea, the first segment of the head has a pair of compound eyes borne upon long stalks, the second the lesser antennæ or antennules, a pair of jointed feelers; the third, the great antennæ; the fourth, the mandibles or jaws; the fifth, the first pair of maxillæ, a kind of jaws; the sixth, the second pair of maxillæ; the seventh, three pairs of foot-jaws or maxillipedes. The eighth segment, the first of the thorax, carries a second pair of foot-jaws, and the ninth, a third pair; the tenth, a pair of jointed limbs, constituting the nipping claws in a crab or lobster. The tenth to the fourteenth somites carry ambulatory limbs; these, taken collectively, constitute the appendages of the cephalo-thorax. The fifteenth to the twentieth segments have swimming appendages, called “swimmerets;” the last of all, called the “telson,” have none. Respiration is by branchiæ. Crustacea occur in all seas; there are also fresh-water and terrestrial species.

To all but the naturalist the classification will look unnatural, which brings together the eatable crab, shrimp, and lobster on the one hand, the “slater” (*Oniscus*), the little one-eyed animals with bivalve shells (*Cyprides*, &c.) of fresh water brooks, the barnacles from returned ships' bottoms, and the Dudley trilobite of the quarries, but all are really akin to each other. It has cost even the scientific inquirer much observation and research to constitute the modern class Crustacea; one main difficulty being that many of the species undergo a metamorphoses, which makes them in their adult state totally unlike what they were when immature. [CANCER, &c.]

The following constitute the Sub-classes and Orders of Crustacea:

Sub-class I.—Epizoa or Haustellata.	Sub-class III. (continued).
Order 1.—Ichthyophthira.	Order 4.—Phyllopora.
“ 2.—Rhizocephala.	“ 5.—Trilobita.
Sub-class II.—Cirripedia.	“ 6.—Merostomata.
Order 1.—Thoracica.	Sub-class IV.—Malacostraca
“ 2.—Abdominalia.	Division I.—Edriophthal-
“ 3.—Apoda.	mata.
Sub-class III.—Entomos-	Order 1.—Læmodipoda.
traca.	“ 2.—Isopoda.
Order 1.—Ostracoda.	“ 3.—Amphipoda.
“ 2.—Copepoda.	Division II.—Podophthal-
“ 3.—Cladocera.	mata.
	Order 1.—Stomapoda.
	“ 2.—Decapoda.

2. *Palæontol.*: The Crustacea are highly important for palæontological inquiries, as to the age of strata, &c. The less highly-organized members of the class come into existence apparently as early as the Cambrian period. Trilobites abounded in the Silurian, and went upward into the Carboniferous rocks. The Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, begun in the last-named formation, went on increasing in numbers through the secondary and tertiary rocks, and apparently reach their maximum now. (*Woodward, Huxley, Nicholson, &c.*)

crūs-tā'-čē-ān, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*, and Eng., &c., suff. -an.]

A. As adjective:

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the class Crustacea or any member of it; containing the crustaceans, as the crustacean class.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A member of the class Crustacea.2. *Pl.*: The English name of the class Crustacea (q. v.).“Crustaceans, for instance, not the highest in their own class, may have beaten the highest mollusks.”—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 337.crūs-tā'-čē-ō-lōg'-ic-ā, adj. [Eng. *crustaceology* (y); -ical.] Pertaining to crustaceology.crūs-tā'-čē-ōl'-ōg'-ist, s. [Eng. *crustaceolog*(y); -ist.] One who studies crustaceology; a zoologist who gives special attention to the study of the class Crustacea (q. v.).“Dr. Leach, the most accomplished Crustaceologist of his day.”—*Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, lect. xv.crūs-tā'-čē-ōl'-ōg'-y, s. [Mod. Lat. *crustace*(a); o connective, and Gr. *logos*=... a discourse.] The department of zoological science which treats of the Crustacea. [CRUSTALOGY.]crūs-tā'-čē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *crustaceus*, from Class. Lat. *crusta* (q. v.).]1. *Bot.*: Hard, thin, and brittle, as the testa of Asparagus or of Passiflora (the Passion-flower). (*Lindley*.)2. *Zoöl.*: Pertaining to the crusta or shelly covering of the Crustacea, to any member of that class, or to the class itself.“... some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of crustaceous kinds, ...”—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*¶ *Crustaceous Lichens*:*Bot.*: A sub-division of Lichens, with a stratified thallus. It includes those which have that thallus crustaceous. [CRUSTA, Bot.]crūs-tā'-čē-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *crustaceous*; -ness.] The quality of being crustaceous (q. v.).*crūs-tāde, *crūs-tāte, s. [O. Fr. *croustade*; Ital. *crostata*.] A pie with a crust.“Crustate of fiershe.”—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 40.crūs-tā-lōg'-ic-ā, a. [Eng. *crustalog*(y); -ical.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGICAL (q. v.).crūs-tāl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *crustalog*(y); -ist.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGIST (q. v.).crūs-tāl'-ō-gy, s. [Lat. *crusta* (q. v.), and Gr. *logos*=... a discourse.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGY (q. v.).†crūs-tā-tēd, ā. [Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto*=to cover with a crust.] Covered with a crust, as crusted basalt.crūs-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto*=to incrust.] An incrustation; an adherent crust.“The crustation of the building was changed to what it now is.”—*Pegge: Anecdotes of the Eng. Language*.

crūs-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CRUST, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Incrusted; covered with a hard case or crust.

2. Applied to wine when a deposit of tartar and coloring matter collects in the interior of the bottles.

*crūs-tif'-ic, a. [Lat. *crusta*=a crust; *facio* (pass. fio)=to make.] Producing or causing a crust or incrustation.crūs-tī-lý, adv. [Eng. *crusty*; -ly.] In a crusty, peevish, or ill-tempered manner.crūs-tī-nēss, s. [Eng. *crusty*; -ness.]1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being crusty.2. *Fig.*: Peevishness, moroseness, ill-temper, surliness.

crüst'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRUST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of incrusting or covering with a crust; the state of becoming crusted.

crüst'-y, a. [Eng. *crust*; -y.]1. *Lit.*: Like or of the nature of a crust.“The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its crusty coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation.”—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.2. *Fig.*: Peevish, morose, surly, ill-tempered.

“How now, thou core of envy?”

Thou crusty batch of nature, what's the news?”

Shakesp.: *Titulus and Cressida*, v. 1.crut, s. [Fr. *croûte*=crust.] The rough part of oak bark.crūtēh, *crucche, *crucche, crutche, s. [A. S. *crice*; cogn. with Dut. *kruk*; Sw. *krycka*; Dan. *krykke*; Ger. *krücke*=a crutch. Apparently a derivative from *crook* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Lit.*: A staff with a crosspiece to support the person beneath the arm-pit. The foot is shod with a rubber pad, or may have a spur to prevent slipping.

“A crutch, a crutch!—Why call you for a sword?”

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

†1. A support.

“Rhyme is a crutch that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong.”

Smith.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*2. Old age.

"Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

B. Technically:

1. *Hor.*: The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escapement. The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch, and vibrates the anchor, itself also receiving a slight impulse from the train. (*Knight.*)

2. *Saddlery*: One form of pommel for a lady's saddle, consisting of a forked rest which holds the leg of the rider.

3. Shipwrighting:

(a) One of the struts or stay-plates in the prow or stern of an iron vessel, which supports the sides where they nearly approach each other. They occupy a position corresponding to that of the dead-wood in a timber-vessel, and are used to prevent the crushing in of the plating.

(b) A knee-timber placed inside a vessel to secure the heels of the cant timbers abaft.

(c) A support upon the taffrail for the boom.

(d) A forked row-lock upon the gunwale.

4. *Founding*: The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped.

¶ For the difference between *crutch* and *staff*, see *STAFF*.

*crutch-back, s. A crooked back.

"Æsop for all his crutch-back had a quick wit."—*Nine Worthies of London*, 1592. (*Davies.*)

crutch-like, a. Like a crutch, acting as a crutch or support.

"... a crutch-like rod,
Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust we all
have trod." Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 125.

crutch, v. t. [*CRUTCH*, s.] To support, as a cripple on crutches.

"I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse."
Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*.

crutched (1), a. [*Eng. crutch*; -ed.] Supported on crutches.

*crutched-ēd (2), a. [*Corrupted from crossed*. Remotely from Norm. Fr. *cruix*, *crous*, *croise*, *croisse*=a cross.] Marked or badged with a cross.

¶ *Crutched Friars*, *Crouched Friars*, *Crossed Friars*:

Ch. Hist.: The name given to three orders of friars—one in England, one in Flanders, and one in Bohemia. All traced back their origin to St. Cle-tus, whom they considered to have been Pope at Rome from A. D. 73 to 91, and acknowledged as the restorer of their fraternity St. Cyriacus, bishop of Jerusalem in 331. Their real origin was evidently much less antique. In 1169, Pope Alexander III. framed rules and a constitution. In 1462 they adopted the blue robe and silver cross, from the latter of which they derived their name of Crossed, Croised, or "Crutched" friars. In 1568, Pius V. enlarged and confirmed their privileges, but having long lost their original sanctity, they were suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in A. D. 1656. (*Townsend.*)

"On the west side of this portion of the walls, stood the house of the *Crutched or Crossed Friars*, or *Fratres sanctæ Crucis*. This order was instituted, or at least reformed, about the year 1169, by Gerard, Prior of St. Mary de Morell, at Bologna."—*Pennant: London*, p. 347.

crux, s. [*Lat.*=a cross.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: A cross.

2. *Fig.*: Anything exceedingly puzzling or difficult to explain; a puzzle.

"But the next feast visited by Jesus (v. 1), which is indefinitely designated a feast of the Jews, has been the perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (transl.), vol. i., § 59, pp. 415, 416.

II. *Astron.*: The cross, a constellation in the Southern hemisphere. [*CRUX AUSTRALIS*.]

¶ *Cruz Australis*: The Southern Cross.

Astron.: A small but brilliant southern constellation, situated near the Pole, and close to the hinder legs and under the body of Centaurus. The name and grouping on the celestial map seem to have been the work of Augustin Royer, who turned to account the observations of Halley. It contains seven stars, one of which is of the first magnitude. It is a constellation to which voyagers from India, Australia, and elsewhere attach a sacred interest, and which, though a striking object in the sky, has had its splendor exaggerated.

cruy-shage, s. [*Dan. kruishaag*, from *kruis*=cross, and *haay*, *haat*=a shark.]

Ichthy.: *Lamna cornubica*, a shark with a somewhat triangular head and mouth.

crȳ, *crie, *crrien, *crye, *cryyn, *krie, v. i. & t. [*Fr. crier*; *Sp. & Port. gritar*; *Ital. gridare*; from Low Lat. *quirito*=to shriek, a freq. of Lat. *queror*=to lament.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. Intransitive:

1. To speak or call out loudly or vehemently; to shout, to exclaim.

"And about the ninth hour Jesus *cried* with a loud voice, . . ."—*Matt.* xxvii. 46.

2. To call earnestly and importunately; to utter earnest prayers.

"... and he *cry* unto the Lord against thee, and it be sin unto thee."—*Deut.* xv. 9.

3. To proclaim; to make anything public.

"Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem, . . ."—*Jerem.* ii. 2.

4. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat words continually.

"... therefore they *cry*, saying, Let us go, . . ."—*Exod.* v. 8.

*5. To exclaim, to complain; to call for vengeance or punishment. [*CRY OUT*.]

"... my guiltless blood must *cry* against them."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

6. To utter lamentations; to lament loudly.

"... ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit."—*Isaiah* lxx. 14.

7. To weep, to shed tears.

"For sometimes she would laugh and sometimes *cry*."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 76.

8. To squall as an infant.

"Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky."
Waller.

9. To utter an inarticulate sound.

"Far from her nest the lapwing *cries* away."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

10. To yelp as a hound.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter loudly; to call out, to exclaim.

*2. To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"The Jewys dedyn *cryyn* her parliament."
Songs and Carols, p. 42.

*3. To beg for, to implore. [*CRY MERCY*.]

*4. To demand, to call for.

"... the affair *cries* haste, . . ."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) To cry against: To exclaim against, to accuse vehemently.

"What is the matter
That in these several places of the city,
You *cry* against the noble senate, . . ."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

(2) To cry aim. [*AIM*.]

(3) To cry down:

(a) To depreciate, to decry, to blame.
"... a band of stockjobbers in the city, whose interest it happened to be to *cry down* the public securities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(b) To declare publicly the crimes or faults of any one.

"... her husband first *cried* her down at the cross, and then turned her out of his doors."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(c) To prohibit.

"By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money."—*Bacon: To Villiers*.

(d) To overbear, to overwhelm.

"I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honor quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

(4) To cry mercy: To implore mercy.

"Ever among mercy she *cries*."—*Gower*, i. 149.

(5) To cry one mercy: To beg one's pardon.

"Then said Mr. Honest, I *cry* you mercy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(6) To cry on or upon: To call upon earnestly or importunately; to address or name with earnestness.

"No longer on St. Denis will we *cry*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 6.

(7) To cry out:

(a) To call or cry loudly, to vociferate.
"His Lady, sad to see his sore constraint,
Cried out, 'Now, now, Sir knight, shew what ye bee.'
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 19.

(b) To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"Art thou a man? thy form *criest* out thou art."
Shakesp.: *Rom. and Jul.*, iii. 3.

(c) To complain.

"They groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud as other men."—*Tillotson*.

(d) To be in labor; to be brought to bed.

"What! is she *criing* out?
So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

(8) To cry out against: To exclaim or complain loudly.

"Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against*."—*Locke*.

(9) To cry out of: To complain loudly, to find fault with.

"We are ready to *cry out of* an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration."—*Atterbury*.

(10) To cry out on or upon: To complain loudly; to blame, to exclaim against.

"*Cry out upon* the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing."
Butler: Hudibras.

(11) To cry up:

(a) To extol, to praise highly; to applaud.

"Everybody will *cry up* the goodness of men . . ."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(b) To raise the price of anything by proclamation.

"All the effect that I conceive was made by *criing up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here."—*Temple*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to cry and to weep: "*Crying* arises from an impatience in suffering corporeal pains; children and weak people commonly *cry*: weeping is occasioned by mental grief; the wisest and best of men will not disdain sometimes to weep. *Crying* is as selfish as it is weak; it serves to relieve the pain of the individual to the annoyance of the hearer; weeping, when called forth by other's sorrows, is an infirmity which no man would wish to be without; as an expression of generous sympathy it affords essential relief to the sufferer."

(2) He thus discriminates between to cry, to scream, and to shriek: "To cry indicates the utterance of an articulate or an inarticulate sound; scream is a species of crying in the first sense of the word; shriek is a species of crying in its latter sense. *Crying* is an ordinary mode of loud utterance resorted to on common occasions; one cries in order to be heard: screaming is an intemperate mode of crying, resorted to from an impatient desire to be heard, or from a vehemence of feeling. People scream to deaf people from the mistaken idea of making themselves heard; whereas a distinct articulation will always be more efficacious. It is frequently necessary to cry when we cannot render ourselves audible by any other means; but it is never necessary or proper to scream. Shriek may be compared with cry and scream, as expressions of pain; in this case to shriek is more than to cry, and less than to scream. They both signify to cry with a violent effort. We may cry from the slightest pain or inconvenience; but one shrieks or screams only on occasions of great agony, either corporeal or mental. A child cries when it has hurt its finger; it shrieks in the moment of terror at the sight of a frightful object; or screams until some one comes to its assistance."

(3) He thus discriminates between to cry, to exclaim and to call: "We cry from the simple desire of being heard at a distance; we exclaim from a sudden emotion or agitation of mind. A cry bespeaks distress and trouble; an exclamation bespeaks surprise, grief, or joy. . . . To cry is louder and more urgent than to call. A man who is in danger of being drowned cries for help; he who wants to raise a load calls for assistance; a cry is a general or indirect address; a call is a particular and immediate address." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

crȳ, *cri, *crie, *crye, *kri, *kry, s. [*O. Fr. crit*; *Fr. cri*; *Ital. grido, grida*; *Sp. & Port. grito, grita*; *O. Sp. crida, grida*. Cf. *M. H. Ger. krei*.]

1. The act of crying out; a shriek, a scream, a loud noise, expressive of pain or suffering.

"And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land."—*Exod.* xi. 5, 6.

2. A tumult, a clamor, an outcry.

"*Crye* or grete noyse among the peple. *Tumultus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A public outcry or demand for any particular course of action.

"But again that cry was found to have been as unreasonable as ever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. An exclamation expressive of any emotion, as wonder, alarm, &c.

"... so the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat."—*Swift*.

5. An importunate or earnest call or prayer.

"... I would not cease
To weary Him with my assiduous cries."
Milton: P. L., xi. 309, 310.

*6. A proclamation or public notification by authority.

"Than was it kenly komanded a kri to make newe."
William of Palerne, 2, 174.

7. A proclamation or public calling out of goods for sale, as by hawkers.

8. Popular acclamation or favor.

"The cry went once for thee."

Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cres.*, iii. 3.

9. A political or electioneering catchword.

"And to manage them you must have a good cry," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good cry." "So much for the science of politics," said the Duke, bringing down a pheasant."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*10. Noise, fame, report.

"... the cry goes that you shall marry her."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

*11. A complaint or calling for punishment or vengeance.

"And the Lord said, Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know."—*Gen.* xviii. 20, 21.

12. The act of weeping.

13. An inarticulate or confused noise, as of beasts, infants, &c.

"There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills."—*Zeph.* i. 10.

14. The yelping of dogs.

*15. A pack of dogs.

"You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate

As reek o' th' rotten fens . . ."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

*16. A company, a band. (Used in contempt.)

"... get me a fellowship in a cry of players."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *Out of cry, out of all cry*: Out of or beyond all estimation.

"And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and stand upon my pantofles to them, out of all crye."—*Old Taming of Shrew*, 6 pl., i. 174.

(2) *Cry of tin*: A sound emitted by tin when bent.

"The cry of tin is due to crystalline structure; it is not, however, characteristic of tin only, as generally supposed, but may be emitted by zinc and probably by other metals when crystalline in texture."—*Abstracts of Chem. Papers, Chem. Soc.*, 1881.

*cry'—ēn, v. [CRY, v.]

*cry'—ēr (1), s. [CRIER.]

cry'—ēr (2), s. [Prob. from cry, v.; suff. -er.] A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. (*Ainsworth.*)

cry'—ēs-thē-si-a, s. [Gr. kryos=cold, and aisthesis=sensation.] Undue sensitiveness to cold.

cry'—īng, *cri-inge, *crieng, *criyng, *cryeng, pr. par., a. & s. [CRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Calling out loudly; shrieking, lamenting.

2. Weeping, shedding tears.

"... the passengers were grievously annoyed by invalids and crying children, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Calling for vengeance, punishment, or reformation; outrageous, notorious.

"... imposed the limit of 500 jugera, as a necessary remedy for a crying evil."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 9, vol. ii., p. 391.

C. As substantive:

1. A calling out; a cry, a shout.

"There is a crying for wine in the streets . . ."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 11.

2. Lamentation, mourning; a loud expression of grief.

"A voice of crying shall be from Horonaim, spoiling and great destruction."—*Jer.* xlviii. 3.

3. An importunate cry or prayer.

"So will I pray that thou mayst have thy will, If thou turn back, and my loud crying still."

Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 143.

4. The noise of children.

"Voices of women were heard, and of men, and the crying of children." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

*cryll, s. [CREEL (?).] A creel, a basket (?).

"The hedge creeper that goes to seek out from ship to ship, with a cryll under his arme."—*Tom of all Trades* (1631). (*Hallwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

cry'—ō-gēn, s. [Gr. kryos=cold, and gennaō=to engender.]

Nat. Phil. & Chem.: (For def. see extract.)

"By cryogen I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below 0° Centigrade. In this paper it always signifies a freezing mixture."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London*, pt. ii.

cry'—ō-hy-drate, s. [Gr. kryos=cold, and Eng., &c., hydrate (q. v.).]

Chem.: (For def. see extract.)

"By cryohydrate I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below 0° Centigrade. Examples, Cryohydrate of sulphate of zinc, cryohydrate of magnesium, cryohydrate of nitrate of potassium, &c."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London*, pt. ii.

cry'—ō-lite, kry'—ō-lite, s. [Ger. chryolith; Gr. kryos=cold, and lithos=a stone.]

Min.: A brittle mineral subtransparent to translucent. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.9-3.1. Luster generally vitreous, color snow-white, red, or black. Composition: Aluminium, 13.0; sodium, 32.8; fluorine, 54.2=100. Fusible in the flame of a candle. It occurs in great abundance at Arksut-fjord in Greenland, whence it has been carried to Europe and this country for the manufacture of soda and alumina salts, as also the metal aluminium. (*Dana*)

cryolite-glass, s. A semi-transparent glass made from cryolite and sand, and sometimes known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass.

cry'—ōph'—ōr-ūs, s. [Gr. kryos=ice, and phoros=bearing, pherō=to bear, to carry.] An instrument to illustrate the process of freezing by evaporation, invented by Dr. Wollaston. It consists of two bulbs and a connecting tube, air being expelled from the interior by heating the body of water inclosed and hermetically closing the opening. The water being poured into one bulb, the other bulb is placed in a mixture of ice and salt, which condenses the vapor and causes so rapid evaporation from the former bulb as to freeze the water therein. (*Knight.*)

cry'—ōph'—yl-lite, s. [Gr. kryos=cold; phyllon=a leaf, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral crystallizing in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 2.2-5; specific gravity, 2.9. Luster of the cleavage faces, pearly to resinous. Color by transmitted light, emerald green, except transverse to the axis, where it is brownish red. Streak, greenish gray. Composition: Silica, 51.49; alumina, 16.77; sesquioxide of iron, 1.97; sesquioxide of manganese, 0.34; protoxide of iron, 7.78, &c. Occurs in the granite of Cape Ann. (*Dana.*)

crypt, s. [Lat. crypta; Gr. kryptē=a vault or crypt; kryptos=hidden, secret; kryptō=to hide.]

1. Arch.: A vault beneath a church or mausoleum, and either entirely or partly underground.

"... it was thought proper to deposit his body in the crypt of that magnificent church."—*Malone: Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

2. Anat.: A tubular or saccular simple gland. It is called also a follicle or a lacuna.

3. Bot. (Pl.): [CRYPTA.]

¶ (1) *Crypts of Lieberkühn*:

Anat.: Comparatively short tubular glands in the small and in the large intestines.

(2) *Multilocular crypt*:

Anat.: A gland in which the sides or extremity of a simple tube or sac becomes pouched or loculated. It is intermediate between a simple and a compound gland. The term was introduced by Quain.

crypt'-ta (pl. cryptae), s. [Lat.]

1. Arch.: Any long narrow vault, whether wholly or partially below the level of the earth.

2. Anat.: The same as CRYPT, 2.

3. Bot.: One of the receptacles of oily secretion in the leaves of the Aurantiaceae (Oranges), the Myrtaceae (Myrtle blooms), and various other orders of plants.

crypt'-tal, a. [Eng. crypt; -al.] Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.

"The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion."—*Dunglison, in Ogilvie*.

crypt'-tān'-dra, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and anēr (genit. andros)=a man; by botanists used for a stamen.]

Bot.: An Australian genus of undershrubs, order Rhamnaceae. They look like heaths. About seventy are known. (*Mr. Carruthers, in Treas. of Bot.*)

crypt'-tic, *crypt'-tick, cryp'-tic-al, a. [Gr. kryptikos=fit for hiding; kryptō=to hide.] Hidden, secret, occult, private.

"Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt everything to their ends."—*Watts*.

crypt'-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. cryptical; -ly.] In a secret or occult manner; secretly, occultly.

crypt'-ti-cūs, s. [Gr. kryptikos=fit for conceal- ing; kryptō=to conceal.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Tenebrionidae.

crypt'-tid-in, s. [Gr. kryptos=secret; eidos=form; and suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A base, C₁₁H₁₁N, homologous with chinolin. Formed in the fraction of the bases from coal-tar, which boils at 274°.

†cryp-to-brānch-i-ā-ta, s. [Gr. kryptos=secret; brangchia=the gills.]

Zool.: Animals which have no conspicuous gills.

cryp-to-brānch-i-āte, a. [CRYPTOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: Having concealed gills; having no conspicuous gills; a term used of various molluscos and annulose animals.

cryp-tō-cāl'-vin-ists, s. pl. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and Eng. Calvinists (q. v.).]

Ch. Hist.: Certain German theologians in the 16th century, who, though nominally Lutherans, really held Calvinistic sentiments with regard to the Lord's Supper. Casper Peucer, the son-in-law of Melancthon, a physician and medical professor at Wittenberg, was their head. The views of the Cryptocalvinists having been clearly stated in 1574 at the Convention of Torgau, some, including Peucer, were imprisoned and others banished by Augustus, the Prince-Elector of Saxony. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvi., ch. i., § 38, 39.)

cryp-tō-cār'-y-a, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and karua=the walnut tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceae. There is a 6-cleft perianth, twelve stamens in four rows, the nine outer fertile, the three inner sterile. *Cryptocarya moschata* produces Brazilian nutmegs.

cryp-tō-cēph'-al-ūs, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and kephalē=the head.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidae. They are small insects, with the head deeply inserted into the thorax, the antennae long and filiform, the body short and cylindrical. *Cryptocephalus sericeus* is about a quarter of an inch long. It is of a fine golden-green color, and is found during July on the flowers of some composite plants. *C. lineola* is glossy black, the elytra red, except the margin. It is found on oaks and hazels.

cryp-tō-chi'-lī-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptochilus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandae.

cryp-tō-chi'-lūs, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and cheilos=a lip. So named because the labellum is not easily seen on account of the contraction of the mouth of the calyx.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cryptochilidae. *Cryptochilus sanguinea* is an Indian orchid with spikes of crimson tubular flowers.

cryp-tō-cōr'-y-nē, s. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and korynē=a club. So named from the shape of its flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceae. *Cryptocoryne ovata* is used to bring sugar to a good grain when it is too viscid, and cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone. (*Lindley.*)

cryp-tō-cōr'-y-nē-ae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptocoryne* (e), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceae. The stamens are distinct from the pistils. The latter are several in number, whorled round the base of the spadix, and there combined into a many-celled ovary. (*Lindley.*) [CRYPTOCORYNE.]

cryp-tō-dōn'-ti-a, s. pl. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and odous (genit. odontos)=a tooth.]

Zool. & Palaeont.: In Professor Owen's classification, the second family of the Anomodontia, the fifth order of Reptilia or Reptiles. (*Owen: Palaeontology*, ed. 1860.)

cryp-tō-gām, s. [CRYPTOGAMIA.]

1. Sing.: A plant of the Linnæan order Cryptogamia (q. v.).

2. Pl. (Cryptogams): The English name of Linnæus' class Cryptogamia (q. v.).

"... well-developed cryptogams, . . ."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 22.

cryp-tō-gā'-mī-a, s. pl. [Gr. kryptos=hidden, secret, and gamos=a wedding, a marriage.]

Bot.: The twenty-fourth and last order in the artificial botanical system of Linnæus. The class Cryptogamia is, however, essentially a natural one, the only question being whether it should not be divided into two. It corresponds to Lindley's Thallophytes and Acrogens taken together. Linnæus divided it into the following orders: Filices, Musci, Algæ, Fungi, which are not artificial but natural groups of genera.

†cryp-tō-gā'-mī-an, a. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*, and Eng., &c., suff. -an.]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOAMIC (q. v.).

cryp-tō-gām'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Bot.: Having the organs of reproduction concealed, or at least having organs of reproduction the precise character of which is difficult to understand; pertaining to the class Cryptogamia (q. v.).

¶ Much light has been thrown upon the nature of the organs of reproduction in the Cryptogamia since Linnæus wrote, but the term Cryptogamic is still retained.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

crÿp-tōg'-a-mist, s. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.]

Bot.: One who studies cryptogamic botany.

crÿp-tōg'-a-mous, a. [Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOAMIC (q. v.).

crÿp-tōg'-a-mÿ, s. [From Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -y.]

Bot.: A term applied to cases in which there is obscurity about the organs and methods of reproduction of plants. The term is used only of the Cryptogamia (q. v.).

crÿp-tō-grām'-ma, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *gramma* = a written character, a letter; or from *grammē* = a line. So called from the concealed line of capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceae. The sori at length confluent and marginal. Involucre formed from the revolute margins of the pinnules. *Cryptogramma crispa* is the Curled Rock-brake. The sterile fronds are bipinnate, the pinnules bi-tripinnatifid, the fertile ones are tripinnate below, bipinnate above.

crÿp-tō-grāph, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *graphē* = a writing; *graphō* = to write.] A system of writing in secret characters or cipher; a secret writing; a cipher.

crÿp-tōg'-raph-al, a. [Eng. *cryptograph*; -al.] Secret, occult.

crÿp-tōg'-raph-ēr, s. [Eng. *cryptograph*; -er.] One who writes in secret characters or in cipher.

crÿp-tō-grāph'-ic, **crÿp-tō-grāph'-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *graphikos* = suited for writing; *graphō* = to write.] Written or writing in secret characters or in cipher.

"A cryptographic machine was patented 1860."—Haydn: Dates (ed. 1878), p. 210.

crÿp-tōg'-raph-ist, s. [Eng. *cryptograph(y)*; -ist.] The same as CRYPTOGRAPHER (q. v.).

crÿp-tōg'-raph-ÿ, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *graphē* = a writing.]

1. The art or system of writing in secret characters or in cipher.

2. Secret characters, cipher; enigmatical language.

crÿp-tō-hÿp'-nūs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *hypnos* = sleep.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the family Elateridae.

crÿp-tō-līte, s. [Gr. *kryptolith*, from Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *lithos* = stone.]

Min.: An apparently hexagonal mineral, occurring in acicular prisms and minute grains. Specific gravity, 4.6; color, wine-yellow. Transparent to translucent. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 27.37; protoxide, either of cerium or of didymium, 73.70; protoxide of iron, 1.51. Found at Arendal in Norway, in the Tyrol, and in Siberia. It is very closely akin to PHOSPHOCERITE (q. v.).

crÿp-tō-line, **crÿp-tō-lī'-nīto**, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, *linon* = anything made of flax, a net, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A colorless transparent fluid, resembling Brewsterite, but more dense than that species. It is found in cavities of crystals. Index of refraction, 1.2946. Hardens, when exposed to the sun, into a yellowish transparent resin. (Dana.)

crÿp-tōl'-ō-gÿ, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, and *logos* = a word, a discourse.] Enigmatical or occult language.

crÿp-tō-mor'-phite, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *morphē* = form, shape. In allusion to the impossibility of seeing the structure unless with the aid of a microscope.]

Min.: A mineral without luster, lying between crystals of glauber salts, at Windsor in Nova Scotia. Composition: Boric acid, 55.6; lime, 16.7; soda, 6.2; water, 21.5 = 100. (Dana.)

crÿp-tōn, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden; *krypto* = to hide.] An element of the atmosphere discovered by Professor Ramsay, of England, in July, 1898. It was obtained by evaporating large quantities of liquid air. It is a light gas possessing the peculiar characteristic of argon—inertness. It is capable of liquefaction and mixes easily, but chemical action is entirely lacking so far as known.

crÿp-tō-nē'-ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *nēmata*, pl. of *nēma* = that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: Small cellular threads produced by Cryptostomata.

crÿp-tō-nē'-mē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemia* (q. v.), and Lat. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae (Sea-weeds), order Ceramiales. The frond is cellular, favicellid containing a firm mass of compact granules within a gelatinous envelope. Tetraspores globose or oblong, formed out of cells of the circumference. The

sub-order is a large one. Among the genera are Chondrus and Iridaea, species of which, abounding in gelatine, are used for food.

crÿp-tō-nē'-mī-a, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret; *nēma* = that which is spun, yarn, *nēō* = to spin.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the sub-order Cryptonemee (q. v.).

crÿp-tō-nē'-mī-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æeae.]

Bot.: An order of Sea-weeds, identical in its character and extent with the sub-order Cryptonemee of other classifications. [CRYPTONEMEE.]

crÿp-tō-pēn-tām'-ēr-a, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *pentamerēs* = in five parts.]

Entom.: A term sometimes applied to the Beetles ranked by Latreille under his section Tetramera or Beetles, with four joints to the tarsi. They have really five, but the fifth joint is minute and concealed within the one adjacent to it.

crÿp-tō-phāg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptophag(us)*, and Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, order Pentamera. They are minute in size, and are beetles found in fungi.

crÿp-tōph'-a-gūs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *phagein* = to eat, or its root (*phag*).]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cryptophagidae (q. v.).

crÿp-tō-phān'-īc, a. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *phainō* = to bring to light; to make to appear, whence *phanos* = light, *phanē* = a torch, &c. (?)]

Chem.: A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cryptophanic acid, s.

Chem.: A dibasic acid, $C_5H_9NO_5$, which occurs in normal human urine. The acid is amorphous and soluble in water, nearly insoluble in ether. The calcium salt is crystalline. Cryptophanic acid reduces alkaline copper solution.

†crÿp-tō-phÿ'-tēs, **crÿp-tō-phÿ'-ta**, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *phyta*, pl. of *phyton* = a plant.]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to Cryptogams. [CRYPTOGAMIA.] The Latin form of it, Cryptophyta, was introduced by Link.

crÿp-tōp'-īne, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret; *opion* = poppy-juice [OPIMUM], and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: An organic base, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, which is found in opium, about one ounce in a ton. It is found in alcoholic matter liquid from which morphine has been crystallized, and is precipitated by milk of lime, and purified. Cryptopine crystallizes from hot alcohol in colorless, six-sided short prisms; it melts at 217°. It is a strong alkaloid, and forms crystalline salts. Nitric acid converts it into yellow nitro-cryptopine; with strong sulphuric acid it gives a yellow solution, turning violet, then dark violet; ferric salts give a beautiful violet color, turning dirty green on warming. Cryptopine has a bitter taste. Caustic potash precipitates it as a white amorphous powder, soluble in excess.

crÿp-tō-pōr'-tī-cūs (Lat.), **crÿp-tō-pōr'-tī-cō** (Ital.), s. [Gr. *kryptos* = secret, hidden; Lat. *porticus* = a portico, &c.] An inclosed gallery or portico, having a wall with openings or windows in it, instead of columns at the side. (Weale.)

crÿp-tō-prōc'-ta, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *prōktos* = hinder parts, bottom . . . tail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammals, family Viverridae. It has, however, the retractile claws of the Felidae, with which it is a connecting link. *Cryptoprocta ferox* is a native of Madagascar.

crÿp-tō-rhÿnch'-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *rhynchos* = snout.]

Entom.: According to Schoenherr, author of an elaborate work on the Curculionidae, this is a family of Rhyncophora. It contains upward of twenty genera.

crÿp-tor'-nis, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *ornis* = a bird.]

Palaeont.: A genus of birds, apparently allied to the Hornbills. It is founded on ornithic remains from the Upper Eocene. (Nicholson.)

crÿp-tō-stē'-gī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *stegē* = a roof.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A family of Foraminifera with a perforate test, in the classification of Reuss. The order does not figure in the systems of Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones.

2. **Bot.**: A genus of twining Asclepiadaceae with reddish-white flowers in terminal cymes. Two species are known; one from India, the other from Madagascar.

crÿp-tō-stōm'-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma* = mouth.]

Bot.: Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some Algae. (Treas. of Bot.)

crÿp-tō-tæn'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and Lat. *tēnia*; Gr. *tainia* = a band, a fillet.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferae. Only described species, *Cryptotenia canadensis*, known in its native country as the Honewort.

crÿp-tō-tēt-rām'-ēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *tetramerēs* = quadrupartite, divided into four.] [TETRAMERA.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to Latreille's section of Coleoptera (Beetles). They are called Trimera because they have apparently only three joints to the tarsi. The term Cryptotetramera implies that there is a fourth joint concealed, as is the case. It is nearly inclosed within the adjacent one.

crÿp-tō-thē'-cī-ī, s. pl. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *thēkē* = a box, a chest.]

Bot.: A small group of Muscaceae (Mosses). Type Spiridens.

crÿp-tūr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptur(us)* and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Ornith.: In the classification of Prince Bonaparte, a family of Gallinaceous birds, type Crypturus (q. v.).

crÿp-tur'-ī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptur(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæe.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidae. [CRYPTURUS.]

crÿp-tūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *kryptos* = hidden, secret, and *oura* = tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Gallinaceous birds, by Swainson and others placed under Tetraonidae, and by some made the type of a sub-family Crypturinae, but by Prince Bonaparte elevated into a family, Crypturidae.

***crÿs'-ō-līte**, s. [CHRYSLITE.]

***crÿs'-ō-pāse**, s. [CHRYSOPIASE.]

crÿs'-tal, ***cres-tel** ***cris-tal**, ***cris-talle**,

***crys-talle**, s. & a. [Fr. *cristal*; Sp. & Port. *cristal*, from Lat. *crystallum*, from Gr. *krystallos* = ice, crystal, *kryos* = ice.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II.

"The gold and the crystal cannot equal it, . . ."—Job xxviii. 17.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A body or substance resembling crystal in purity, transparency, or brightness, as water.

" . . . the blue crystal of the seas."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

(2) **Pl.**: The eyes.

"Therefore *caveto* be thy counsellor.

Go, clear thy crystals."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 3.

†(3) The glass of a watch-caso.

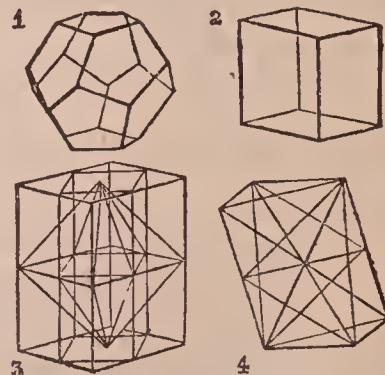
*†(4) It is used by Wycliffe to express the appearance of frost.

"He sendes his *cristal* [crystallum, Vulg. hoar-frost, A. V.] as musselis."—Wycliffe: *Ps.* cxlvii. 17.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem., Min., &c.**: A more or less symmetrical, geometrical solid, commonly bounded by plane surfaces, called planes or faces. Two such planes meeting form an edge. The terms solid angle, base, apex, prism, pyramid, &c., used in describing crystals, are used in the same senses as they are in geometry. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.] Crystals of various substances can be produced by dissolving them in water, alcohol, &c., if they are soluble in one or other of these liquids, or if not then by fusing them and allowing them to cool slowly. In the chemistry of nature crystals continually occur, and the study of their structure and the laws which have operated in their formation constitute the science of crystallography, which is an essential part of Mineralogy. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

2. **Glass-making:** A peculiarly pellucid kind of glass. (Knight.)



Forms of Crystals.

1. Regular Dodecahedron. 2. Crystal of Copper. 3. Crystal of Potassium. 4. Crystal of Amethyst.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Consisting or made of crystal."Through crystal walls each little mote will peep."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,251.2. *Fig.*: Clear, transparent or bright as crystal.

Applied—

(1) To water.

". . . in the crystal spring I view my face."
Pope: Pastorals; Summer, 27.(2) To the eyes. (*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.)(3) To tears. (*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 491.)

(4) To hail-stones.

"The crystal pellets at the touch congeal,
And from the ground rebound the rattling hail."
Brookes: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.† † (1) *Iceland crystal*:*Min.*: An old name for Iceland Spar (q. v.).(2) *Rock crystal*: A general term for quite or nearly colorless quartz, whether in distinct crystals or not. Dana makes it identical with ordinary crystallized quartz, the first sub-variety of his Phenocrystalline, or Vitreous varieties of Quartz.† Obvious compounds: *Crystal form, crystal-girded*.

Crystal Palace. A well-known building at Sydenham, England, for public instruction and entertainment, one of the greatest attractions of the suburbs of London. The Great Exhibition, opened by Queen Victoria on February 25, 1851, and the great promoter of which was Prince Albert, was held in Hyde Park. Important as it was, it could not be allowed to occupy that site permanently, and on October 11 it was closed to the public, and soon afterward emptied and taken down. A company formed for the purpose bought the materials, and erected on a site obtained in perpetuity at Sydenham, in Kent, a building in various respects resembling its predecessor. Both were built mainly of glass, and were poetically called crystal palaces. The term Crystal Palace has now become the everyday name of the Sydenham edifice, and has to a certain extent been used also of all subsequent buildings of a similar kind erected throughout the British empire. The Sydenham Crystal Palace was opened by Queen Victoria on June 10, 1854. The name was also given to a large building erected in New York city in 1853 for exhibition purposes, which after a successful career of five years was burned in the year 1853. Its site was Reservoir Square.

crÿs-tal-hÿ-drä'-tion, s. [Eng. *crystal*, and *hydration*.]*Chem.*: The formation of a hydrate which is also a crystalline body.". . . the temperature of the salt and its degree of *crystalhydration*."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 81.*crÿs'-tal-lin*, s. [Eng. *crystal*; suff. *-in*.]*Chem.*: An albuminous substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye. [GLOBULIN.]*crÿs'-tal-line*, a. & s. [Lat. *crystallinus*; Gr. *krystallos*.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting or made of crystal.

"They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that *crystalline* sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talk'd, and that first moved."
Milton: P. L., iii. 482.

2. Made of crystal glass.

". . . small receivers, blown of *crystalline* glass."—*Boyle*.

3. Formed by crystallization.

". . . their *crystalline* structure."—*Whewell: Hist. Scient. Ideas*, ii. 27.II. *Fig.*: Bright, transparent, pellucid, or clear as crystal."He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in sapphire throned."
Milton: P. L., vi. 772.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geol. & Min.*: Having the internal texture which regular crystals exhibit when broken, i. e., having internally a confused assemblage of ill-defined crystals. (*Lyell*.)† There is a difference between *crystalline* and *crystallized*, the latter term implying that the crystals are well defined and of regular forms. Loaf sugar and statuary marble have a *crystalline* texture; rock-candy and calspar are *crystallized*. (*Lyell*.)2. *Chemistry*:

(1) In the same sense as B. 1.

*(2) An old term for aniline (q. v.).

† (1) *Crystalline heavens*:*Ancient Astron.*: Two orbs supposed in the Ptolemaic system to exist between the *primum mobile*, or first power, and the firmament.(2) *Crystalline humor*:*Anat.*: The same as CRYSTALLINE LENS (q. v.).(3) *Crystalline lens*:*Anat.*: A transparent solid body placed behind the iris of the eye, but very near it. It is sometimes called simply the lens. In form it is doubly convex, with the circumference rounded off. The convexity is greater behind than in front, and less at the center than at the margin. It is above one-third of an inch across, and one-fifth from side to side. It is inclosed in a transparent elastic membrane, called the capsule of the lens. Both it and the imbedded lens are very transparent. Around the latter is an annular wreath called the ciliary ligament. The Crystalline Lens is called also the Crystalline Humor.(4) *Crystalline limestone*:*Geol.*: A kind of limestone of Permian age, called also Concretionary Limestone. Among its characteristic fossils are *Schizodus Schlotheimi* and *Mytilus septifer*. (*Lyell*.)(5) *Crystalline rocks*:*Geol.*: A term often applied to the Plutonic rocks, such as granite, certain porphyries, and also to the Metamorphic rocks, such as gneiss, mica-schist, &c. The term refers to the fact that they are highly crystalline. Their structure almost necessarily leads to their being destitute of organic remains. This does not imply that they were laid down before life began upon the planet, for even in the most antique examples of them the same operation, or series of operations, which rendered the rocks crystalline, may have destroyed the organic remains. It is demonstrable that this has taken place in certain crystalline rocks of comparatively modern date. Crystalline rocks were once called by many primitive, but when it was shown that some of the rocks so designated had been deposited in Secondary, nay even in Tertiary times, the erroneous designation Primary was abandoned. (*Lyell*.)(6) *Crystalline schists*:*Geol.*: Metamorphic rocks of crystalline structure, and notably gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende-schist, statuary marble, clay, slate, chlorite-schist, &c. (*Lyell*.)(7) *Crystalline stylet*:*Zoöl.*: A peculiar transparent glossy body on the right side of the stomach or opening into it in some lamellibranchiate bivalve Mollusks. Its use is unknown, but Mr. S. P. Woodward conjectured that it may be to crush the food and render it more easy of digestion.*crÿs'-tal-lise*, v. t. & i. [CRYSTALLIZE.]*crÿs'-tal-lised* (e silent), pa. par. & a. [CRYSTALLIZED, v.]*crÿs'-tal-lis-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [CRYSTALLIZING.]*crÿs'-tal-lite*, s. [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *lithos*=a stone.]**Lithology*: A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.*crÿs'-tal-liz'-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *crystalliz(e)*; -able.] Capable of being crystallized or of being formed into crystals.". . . the *crystallizable* and the oily portion of the fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 85.*crÿs'-tal-liz'-ä-tion*, **chrÿs'-tal-liz'-ä-tion*, s. [Eng. *crystalliz(e)*; -ation.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of becoming crystallized.

". . . Haüy's theory of *crystallization*."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2d ed.), Pref.

2. The body formed by crystallizing.

II. *Chem., Min., &c.*: In the same sense as I. 1—i. e., the act of assuming the crystalline form or the state of being in that shape. As a rule, bodies which pass slowly from the liquid to the solid state tend to crystallize before the process is complete. When this takes place with a generally solid body in a state of fusion, then crystallization is said to take place by the dry way. When, on the contrary, it is produced during the slow evaporation of a salt in solution, it is said to be effected by the moist way. Sometimes also crystals are formed when a body passes from the gaseous to the solid state. This is the case with iodine. Nearly all substances will crystallize when allowed to pass slowly into the solid state; those which do not crystallize are generally of very complex organization. [CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]† *Water of crystallization*:*Chem.*: Water combining with a saline substance less intimately than is the case when a hydrate is formed. Still it has to do with the geometric figure of the salt. It is easily driven off by the application of heat.*crÿs'-tal-lize*, **chrÿs'-tal-lize*, v. t. & i. [Eng. *crystal*; -ize.]*A. Trans.*: To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals."If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 507.*B. Intrans.*: To become congealed or concreted into crystals; to form crystals."Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.*crÿs'-tal-lized*, pa. par. or a. [CRYSTALLIZE.]*A. As pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)*B. As adjective*:*Chem. and Min.*: Existing in the state of regular forms or crystals.† *Crystallized tin-plate*, or *moire métallique*: A variegated crystallized appearance produced on the surface of tin-plate by applying to it, in a heated state, some dilute nitro-muriatic acid, washing, drying, and coating it with lacquer.*crÿs'-tal-liz-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [CRYSTALLIZE.]*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)*C. As subst.*: The act or process of forming into crystals; crystallization.*crÿs-täl'-lō*, in comp. [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal.]*crystallo-ceramic*, s. A kind of glass incrustation. It consists of an opaque substance imbedded in a mass of colorless glass. A medallion or bas-relief is molded in a peculiar kind of clay, and inclosed between two pieces of soft glass in their melted state. The molten glass is dropped upon the surface of the medallion, and the surface afterward polished. The white clay seen within the clean and highly refractive glass presents an appearance nearly resembling that of unburnished silver.*crystallo-engraving*, s. A mode of ornamenting glassware by taking impressions from intaglio, and impressing them on the ware while casting. The die is first sprinkled over with Tripoli powder, then with fine dry plaster and brick-dust, and then with coarse powder of the same two materials; it is placed under a press, and at the same time exposed to the action of water, by which the sandy layers become solidified into a cast. This cast thus obtained is placed in the iron mold in which the glass vessel is to be made, and becomes an integral part of the vessel so produced; but by the application of a little water the cast is separated, and leaves an intaglio impression upon the glass as sharp as the original die. The cake thus used seldom suffices for a second impression.*crÿs-tal-lō-gēn'-ic*, *crÿs-tal-lō-gēn'-ic-äl*, a. [Eng. *crystallogen(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Relating or pertaining to crystallogeny; crystal-producing."The *crystallogenic* forces that produce the cyanose of the mine."—*S. Highley, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 358.*crÿs-tal-lōg'-en-ÿ*, s. [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal; *gennaō*=to produce.] That branch of science which treats of the formation of crystals.*crÿs-tal-lōg'-raph-ēr*, s. [Eng. *crystallograph(y)*; -er.] One who describes or investigates crystals and the manner of their formation.". . . the chemist and crystallographer, . . ."—*E. Forbes: Literary Papers*, 165.*crÿs-tal-lō-grāph'-ic*, *crÿs-tal-lō-grāph'-ic-äl*, a. [Eng. *crystallograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to crystallography."The following are convenient, simple rules for use in connection with *crystallographic* measurements and calculations."—*Dana: Mineralogy* (5th ed.), p. xxviii.*crÿs-tal-lō-grāph'-ic-äl-lÿ*, adv. [Eng. *crystallographical*; -ly.]

1. After the manner of a crystallographer, or of crystallography.

". . . *crystallographically* speaking, . . ."—*Whewell: Hist. Scientific Ideas*, p. 89.

2. By crystallization.

crÿs-tal-lōg'-raph-ÿ, s. [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal; *graphō*=a writing; *graphō*=to write.] The science which describes or delineates the form of crystals. In A. D. 1672, Romé de Lisle published his "Essay on Crystallography," but the honor of being regarded as the founder of the science is given to the Abbe René-Just Haüy. He was born at St. Just, in what is now called the department of Oise, and, among other works, published his "Essay on the Structure of Crystals," in 1784, as also his "Treatise on Mineralogy" and his "Treatise on Crystallography" both in 1822—the year of his death. His view was that all the varieties of crystals which a particular mineral may assume are derivable from one simple form, which is the type of the mineral. That form he attempted to ascertain in each individual case. Essentially the same view is still held. Imaginary lines may be supposed to be drawn through a simple crystal longitudinally from end to end, transversely from side to side, or in either of those ways, or obliquely from angle to angle, around which imaginary lines all the

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -ñion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = ðel, ðel.

particles of matter composing the crystal may be supposed to arrange themselves. Such imaginary lines are called the axes of the crystal. If skillfully chosen they become somewhat more than imaginary lines, for they may coincide with the optical axes of the crystal if it possess double refraction. According to the number, relative length, position, and inclination to each other of these lines depends the outward form of the crystal.

Dana enumerates the following "systems of crystallization":

- (1) Having the axes equal—the Isometric system.
- (2) Having only the lateral axes equal—the Tetragonal and Hexagonal systems.
- (3) Having the axes unequal—the Orthorhombic, Monoclinic, and Triclinic systems. (See these words.)

"Instruction in crystallography is also attainable."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2d ed.), Pref.

crÿs'-tal-lōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *eidos*=appearance].

A. As adj.: Having the form or likeness of a crystal.

B. As substantive (pl.):

Physics: Bodies capable of crystallization. They form a solution free from viscosity, are always sapid and are especially endowed with the tendency to diffuse through colloids (q. v.). [DIALYSIS.]

crÿs'-tāl-lō-mān-çÿ, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=a crystal, and *manteia*=divination, prophecy.] A method of divination by means of a crystal or other transparent body, especially a beryl.

crÿs'-tal-lōm'-ēt-rÿ, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=a crystal, and *metron*=a measure.] The art or method of measuring the forms of crystals.

***crÿs'-tāl-lō-tÿpe**, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *typos*=a blow, . . . a stamp.] A photographic picture on glass.

crÿs'-tal-lōl'-ō-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *logos*=a discourse.] The same as CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (q. v.).

crÿs'-tal-lūr-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *krystallos*=crystal, and *ergon*=work.] Crystallization.

crÿs'-tal-wōrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *crystal*, and *wort*.] *Bot.*: A name given by Lindley to his natural order Ricciaceæ (q. v.).

cshtë-riy-a, *s.* [KSHETRIYA.]

ctēn-a-cān'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *akantha*=a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, ichthyodorulites (spines) of which have been found in the Old Red Sandstone and the Mountain Limestone.

ctēn-iz'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ktenizō*=to comb; from *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb.]

Zoöl.: A genus of spiders, family Mygdalidæ. The species are of large size, and live in a subterranean burrow closed by a trap-door. Hence they are called Trap-door Spiders.

ctēn-ō-brānçh-i-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *branchion*=a fin, *pl. gills*.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Van der Hoven to a family of Mollusks characterized by spiral shells, in the last turn of which are comb-like branchiæ. Example, the Whelk.

ctēn'-ō-çÿst, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *kustis*=the bladder, . . . a bag.]

Zoöl.: The organ of sense which exists in the Ctenophora. It is probably the auditory one. (*Nicholson*.)

ctēn-ō-dāc'-tÿl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *daktylos*=a finger. So called because the toes are pectinated internally.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rodentia, family Octodontidæ. There are on each foot four perfect toes and an imperfect thumb, the latter destitute of a claw. The tail is short and hairy. Masson's Comb-rat comes from the Cape of Good Hope. Excluding the tail, it is about nine inches long. It is akin to the lemmings.

ctēn-ō-dÿp'-tēr-ine, *s.* [CTENODIPTERINI.] An animal belonging to the family Ctenodipterini (q. v.).

" . . . unless Ceratodus be a Ctenodipterine."—*Huxley*.

ctēn-ō-dÿp'-tēr-in'-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb; Mod. Lat. *diptherus* (q. v.), and masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini*.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A family of Crossopterygidæ in Professor Huxley's classification of these fishes, but which may be a section of the Dipnoi. The dorsal fins are two, the scales cycloid, the pectorals and ventrals acutely lobate, the dentition ctenodont. It contains the genus *Dipterus*, and perhaps *Ceratodus* and *Tristichopterus*. Dr. Günther considers the first two genera closely akin, but Dr. Traquair would place *Tristichopterus* with the cycloferous division of the Glyptodipterini. *Ceratodus* has also been found to be closely allied to

Lepidosiren, till lately considered as an Amphibian. These are now placed together in the order Dipnoi, which, however, is reduced by Günther to the rank of a sub-order of Ganoideans. The genus *Dipterus*, the typical genus of the order, is of Devonian age.

ctēn'-ō-dōnt, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *odontos*= . . . tooth.]

A. As adj.: Having ctenoid teeth.

†B. As subst.: An animal with ctenoid teeth.

ctēn-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, *odontos*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Algæ, order Ceramiaceæ, tribe Cryptonemæ.

ctēn'-ō-dūs, *s.* [CTENODONTIDÆ.]

1. *Palæont.*: A genus of fossil fishes, probably belonging to the order Dipnoi, and the section Ctenodopterini.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Algæ, the typical one of the family Ctenodontidæ (q. v.).

ctēn'-ōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a scale, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As adjective:

Ichthyology and Palæontology:

1. Comb-shaped, pectinated; toothed like a comb, or having such a structure in some of its parts.

"In the tertiary limestones of Monte Bolca there are numerous Ctenoid Ichthyolites."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum* (1851), p. 440.

2. Containing species with toothed comb-like scales.

"Fossil fishes of the Ctenoid Cycloid, and Placoid orders."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

B. As substantive:

Ichthyology and Palæontology:

1. (*Sing.*): A fish of the order of Ctenoids [2].

2. (*Pl. Ctenoids*): An order of fishes founded by Agassiz for those families which have ctenoid scales (q. v.). It is one of four orders into which Agassiz divided fishes, founding his classification on the character of the scales. The fossil Ctenoids first began in the Cretaceous formation, those from the slate of Glaris being the most ancient known. They abound in the white chalk of the South of England, and in that of Germany. Almost all the genera, however, of this age are extinct. Ctenoids go on through the whole Tertiary period, and are numerous in the modern seas.

† *Ctenoid scales*:

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Scales formed of plates which are toothed or pectinated on their posterior margin or edge like a comb. As the scales are imbricated, the lower over the upper, like slates on the roof of a house, the toothed margins, which alone are presented to the touch, make the scales feel very rough. Example, the Perch.

ctēn-ōid'-ē-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, *eidos*=form, and Lat. m. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: One of four orders into which Agassiz divided the class of Fishes. It consists of those which have ctenoid scales. Orders founded on a single character are generally artificial, and this is no exception to the rule. It is, however, useful for palæontological purposes, inasmuch as scales are often the only remains found of certain fishes. It is, therefore, retained provisionally for the classification of some fragmentary exuviae, but the zoölogist is prepared to re-classify each species when more of it is found. The Ctenoidei are now merged in the Teleostean order.

ctēn-ōid'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *ctenoid*; *i* connective, and suff. *-an*.]

Ichthyology and Palæontology:

A. As adj.: Pertaining to any fish of the order Ctenoidei or to that order itself; a fish with ctenoid scales.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A fish covered with toothed or pectinated scales.

2. *Pl.*: The order Ctenoidei (q. v.).

"The Ctenoidians first appear in the Cretaceous formation."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

ctēn'-ō-mÿs, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *mÿs*=a mouse.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of rodent animals, family Octodontidæ. The toes are five on all the feet, the innermost one much shorter than the others. The best known species is *Ctenomys magellanicus*. The body is brownish-gray, tinged with yellow; its length, 7½ inches without the tail; the latter 2¾ inches. The animal is found on the shores of the Straits of Magellan, on the plains north of the Rio Colorado, &c., where it lives in burrows.

2. *Palæont.*: Mr. Darwin found a species of *Ctenomys* in a cliff of red earth of Pliocene age at Bahia Blanca, in the Argentine Confederation, on the east coast of South America.

ctēn-ōph'-ōr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *phora*, neut. pl. of *phoros*=bearing, carrying; *phoreō*=to bear, to carry.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Actinozoa, consisting of marine animals which swim by means of ctenophores. [CTENOPHORE.] The body, which is gelatinous and transparent, is generally more or less oval in form. Most of the species have a pair of very extensible filiform tentacles. There are two tribes, Eurystomata and Stenostomata, the first containing the family Beroideæ, and the second the families Saccatæ, Lobatæ, and Tæniatæ. The Ctenophora are found in all seas.

Palæont.: The Ctenophora, being soft-bodied, have left no traces which have been discovered in the rocks.

ctēn-ōph'-ōr-al, *a.* [Eng. *ctenophor(e)*; *-al*.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to a ctenophore or to ctenophores.

ctenophoral canals, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: Longitudinal vessels coinciding in their course with the locomotive bands in one of the ctenophora.

ctēn'-ō-phōre, *s.* [CTENOPHORA.]

Zoöl.: A band of cilia arranged in comb-like plates. Such an apparatus is used by the Ctenophora for swimming purposes. [CTENOPHORA.]

ctēn-ōs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, family Cicindelidæ. The species are from South America. The best known is *Ctenostoma macilentum*, from Buenos Ayres.

ctēn-ōs-tōm'-a-ta, *s.* [Gr. *kteis*, genit. *ktenos*=a comb, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma*=mouth.] [CTENOSTOMA.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of marine Polyzoa, order Gymnolamata. It consists of animals in which the cells arise from a common tube, and the closure of the mouths, which are terminal, is effected by means of a fringe of hairs, from which the name of the order is derived. The consistence of the cells is horny or fleshy.

Cu. [The first two letters of Lat. *cuprum*=copper.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element copper.

cūb (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers to Fr. *cuib*=a cub, a whelp, and compares Wel. *cenan*=a whelp; Gael. *cuain*=a litter of whelps.]

1. *Lit.*: The young of certain animals, as of a dog, a lion, a bear, a fox; a puppy, a whelp.

"I would outstare the sternest eyes that look, . . ."

Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., ii. 1.

¶ In the following Waller applies the word to the young of a whale.

"One as a mountain vast, and with her came

A cub, not much inferior to his dam."

Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 87.

2. *Fig.*: A young boy or girl. (Used in contempt or aversion.)

"O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be

When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?"

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

cub-drawn, *a.* Sucked by cubs.

"This night wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 1.

cub-hood, *s.* The time during which an animal is a cub or young.

"The numerous teeth and jaws in the cave, ranging from cub-hood to old age."—*W. Boyd Dawkins: Early Man in Britain* (1880), p. 177.

***cūb** (2), *s.* [A variant of *coop* (q. v.).]

1. A stall for cattle.

"And why are they not turned out of theyr cubbes, if voves may not be broken?"—*Confutation of N. Shaxton*, H. vi. b. (1546).

2. A press, a cupboard.

"The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis, . . . not in any cub of the library."—*Archbishop Laud: Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 132.

***cūb** (1), *v. t.* [CUB (1), *s.*] To bring forth. [Applied in contempt.]

"Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid."

Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

***cūb** (2), *v. t.* [CUB (2), *s.*] To shut up or confine; to coop up.

"To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him?"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 153.

c.u.b. An abbreviation for cubic. (*Everett: Illustrations of the C. G. S. System of Units*, 1875).

cū'-ban, *s.* [Ger. *cuban*, from Cuba, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as CUBANITE (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cū-ban-ite, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cuban*, from Cuba, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).] [CUBAN.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, cleaving in cubes. It is a bronze or brass-yellow color, with a dark-reddish bronze or even a black streak. The hardness is 4; the specific gravity 4.41 or 4.2. Composition: Sulphur, 39.01-39.57; iron, 37.10-42.51; copper, 18.23-22.96. It occurs at Barracano in Cuba. (*Dana.*)

***cū-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cubatio*, from *cubo*=to lie down.] The act or state of lying down.

cū-bā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *cubatū*, sup. of *cubo*=to lie down.] Recumbent, reclining, lying down.

cū-bā-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *cubature*, an irregular formation, on the model of quadrature. (*Litté.*)]

Geom.: The act, operation, or process of finding exactly the solid contents of any proposed body by reducing it to a cube of equivalent bulk.

***cūbbed** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [CUB (1), *v.*]

***cūbbed** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [CUB (2), *v.*]

***cūb'-bīng** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUB (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of bringing forth.

cūb'-bīng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUB (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of shutting or cooping up.

cūb-bridge-head, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Naut.: A partition across the forecabin and half-deck of a ship.

cūb'-bŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *cub* (2), *s.*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.*: Narrow, close, confined, cooped up.

B. *As subst.*: A narrow, close or confined place.

cubby-hole, *s.* The same as CUBBY (q. v.).

cūbe, *s. & a.* [Sw. *kub*; Dan. *cubus*; Dut. & Ger. *kubus*=a die, a cube, a cubic number; Wel. *cub*=a mass, a heap, a cube; Fr. *cube*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *cubo*; Lat. *cubus*, all from Gr. *kubos*=a cube.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure contained by six equal squares; a regular hexahedron. From the simplicity of its form it is the unit for measuring the contents of other solids. [CUBATURE, CUBIC.] Cubes are to each other as the third power of any of the lines inclosing their sides.

2. *Arith.*: The third power of a number; a number multiplied by itself, and the product multiplied again by the original number; thus, 125 is the cube of 5, for it is $5 \times 5 \times 5$.

B. *As adjective*:

1. In any way pertaining to or standing in a geometrical or arithmetical relation to a cube in either of the senses described under A. [CUBE-ROOT.]

2. Cubical. [CUBE-ORE, CUBE-SPAR.]

¶ (1) *Duplication of the cube*: [DUPLICATION.]

(2) *Leslie's cube*:

Nat. Phil.: A cubical canister filled with hot water, designed to be used in experiments on the reflection of heat.

cube-numbers, cube numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: Numbers produced by the multiplication of three equal factors; thus, $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

¶ *Series of cube-numbers*:

Arith.: The cubes of the natural numbers taken in order—viz., 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, &c.

cube-ore, cube ore, *s.* [Named from the cubical cleavage of the crystals.] The same as PHARMACOSIDERITE (q. v.).

cube-root, cube root, *s.*

Arith., Alg., &c. (of a given number or quantity): A number or quantity which twice multiplied by itself will have for the double product that given number or quantity. Thus the cube root of 8 is 2, because $2 \times 2 \times 2$ will make 8. Similarly, 3 is the cube root of 27, and 4 of 64.

cube-spar, cube spar, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Anhydrite, which is pseudomorphous in cubes after rock-salt.

cūbe, *v. t.* [From *cube*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. To raise a number or quantity to the third power.

2. To ascertain or work out the cubical contents of.

"... other kinds of material which are taken by the cubic foot or yard, the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness being multiplied together, and the cubical contents obtained; such work is said to be *cubed*."—W. Tarn, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 366.

cū-bēb, cū-bēbs, *s.* [Dut. *kubeber*; Ger. *kubebe*; Fr. *cubēbe*; Prov. & Sp. *cubeba*; Port. *cubebas*; Ital. *kubebe*; Low Lat. *cubeba*; Pers. *kabābah*; Hind. *kababa*; Arab. *kabābat*; corrupted, according to Endlicher, from Arab. *rhababath*=the Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).]

1. *Bot.*: The small spicy berry of the plant or plants described under CUBEBA (q. v.).

2. *Pharm.*: Cubeba. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. Cubebs has a warm camphoraceous taste and peculiar odor. The volatile oil extracted from it is colorless, boiling at about 260°. Cubebs is used in the form of tincture, and the oil is also used to arrest abnormal discharges of the mucous membranes of the urethra and the bladder.

"Aromatics, as cubebs, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits."—Floyer: *On the Humors*.

cubebs camphor, *s.*

Chem.: The volatile oil of cubebs, after rectification with water, deposits this compound in rhombic crystals, melting at 67°, and distilling at 150° without decomposition. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid converts it into a brown resin.

cū-bē-bā, *s.* [CUBEB.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Piperaceæ, tribe Piperidæ. The flowers are dioecious, invested by sessile bracts; the fruits contracted at the base into what look like pedicels. They are found in Asia and Africa. The ripe fruits of *Cubeba officinalis* are, to a certain extent, also those of *C. canina* and *C. Wallichii*, constitute the cubebs of the shops. The first of these named species is a native of Java.

cū-bēb-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *cubeb*; and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}$. An oil isomeric with oil of cubebs, from which it is obtained by distillation with sulphuric acid. Cubebene, heated to 280° with fifty-six parts of concentrated hydriodic acid, yields pentane, C_5H_{12} ; decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$; pentadecane, $C_{15}H_{32}$, and an oil volatilizing at about 360°.

cū-bēb'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cubeb*; *-ic*.]

cubebic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A resinous bibasic acid, $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$, melting at 45°. It is obtained from the ethereal extract of cubebs. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether; it forms salts with the alkalies which are soluble in water. Cubebic acid with strong sulphuric acid gives a crimson color.

cū-bēb-in, *s.* [Eng. *cubeb*; *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{33}H_{34}O_{10}$. A crystalline substance obtained by exhausting with alcohol the pulpy residue left after the preparation of the essential oil of cubebs. Cubebin crystallizes in small white needles, melting at 120°. Strong sulphuric acid gives with cubebin a bright red color, which afterward changes to crimson.

cūbed, *pa. par. or a.* [CUBE, *v.*]

cū-bīc, *cū-bīck, cū-bīc-al, *a.* [Fr. *cubique*; Sp. *cúbico*; Port. *cúbico*; Ital. *cubico*; Lat. *cubicus*, all from Gr. *kubikos*=cubic, from *kubos*=cube.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining in any way to a cube; shaped like a cube. [II. 1.]

"Far otherwise the inviolable saints,

In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 398, 399.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.* (of solid figures): Consisting of a cube; having the properties of a cube.

2. *Arith. & Alg.* (of numbers or quantities): Existing as or containing the third power of one or more numbers or quantities.

3. *Crystallog. & Min.*: Monometric or tesseral. [CUBOID.]

¶ (1) *Cubic equation*:

Alg.: An equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.

(2) *Cubic foot*:

Geom.: A solid of the form of a cube, measuring a foot each way, or the equivalent in solid contents of such a body.

(3) *Cubic number*:

Arith.: A number produced by multiplying a number by itself, and then the product by the original number again; or produced by multiplying a square number by its root. It is now called also a Cube number.

(4) *Cubic quantity*:

Alg.: The third power in a series of continued geometrical proportionals, as a^3 in the series a, a^2, a^3 , &c.

cū-bīc-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A very fine kind of shalloom (*Ogilvie*, old ed.)

cū-bīc-al, *a.* [CUBIC.]

Cubical system:

Crystallog.: A system in which the axes are rectangular. It is now merged in the isometric system (q. v.).

***cū-bīc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *cubical*; *-ly*.] So as to raise a number to a cube.

cū-bīc-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cubical*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

cū-bī-çite, *s.* [Ger. *cubizit*. Named from its cubical cleavage.]

Min.: The same as ANALCITE or ANALCIME (q. v.).

cū-bī-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A portion of a large dormitory or bedroom partitioned off so as to make a separate sleeping apartment. In many schools the dormitories are arranged upon the cubicle system.

***cū-bīc'-u-lar**, *a.* [Fr. *cubulaire*; Ital. *cubicolare*=a groom of the chamber, from Lat. *cubicularius*=pertaining to a chamber, from *cubiculum*=a sleeping-place; *cubo*=to lie down.] Belonging or pertaining to a chamber or cubicle.

"... the inseparable cubicular companion the king took comfort in."—Howell: *Letters*, iv. 16.

***cū-bīc'-u-lā-rŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *cubicular*; *-y*.] Fitted for the posture of lying down or reclining.

"Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory, . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cū-bī-cūle, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A bed-chamber, a chamber.

***cū-bīc'-u-lō**, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A cubicle; a bed-chamber.

"We'll call thee at the cubiculo: go."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

cūb'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *cubus*=a cube, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the form or shape of a cube.

cū-bī-lē, *s.* [Lat.]

Masonry: The ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building.

cū-bīl-ōse, *s.* [Lat. *cubile*=a couch, a bed, from *cubo*=to lie down, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

Chem.: A constituent of the edible birds' nests of India, having the properties of neutral albuminoids.

cū-bīt, †cu-bite, *s. & a.* [In Port. *cūbito*; Ital. *cubito*, from Lat. *cubitum*, *cubitus*=(1) the elbow, (2) (of length) an ell, a cubit; Gr. *kubiton*=the elbow. A Sicilian Doric word.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ord. Lang. & Scrip.: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The forearm, the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

2. *Measures*: A measure of length, usually from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, but to a certain extent varying in different countries.

(1) *The Hebrew cubit*: This was called *ammah*, according to Gesenius, from *em*=mother, as if the forearm were the mother of the arm, though others take it from the Egyptian *mahe*=cubit, which occurs in Coptic as *mahi*. It is mentioned in connection with the building of the ark (Gen. vi. 15, &c.), the deluge waters (vii. 20), the tabernacle (Exod. xxvi., xxvii.), the Temple (1 Kings vi. 2), &c. The cubit varied in length, so that it was needful to define which one was meant; thus there are the cubits of a man (*i. e.*, apparently of a full grown man), as if there had been other cubits, viz., measured on boys. The great cubit of Ezek. xli. 8, is literally a "cubit to the joint," and appears to be the same as the cubit and a handbreadth of Ezek. xl. 5; besides which the length of the cubit evidently varied at different periods of Jewish history, if, as is believed, the "first" measure of 2 Chron. iii. 3, means the first in point of time, that length which had become obsolete before the Chronicles were penned. Arbuthnot considered the Hebrew cubit twenty-two inches. This must have been the larger cubit; the ordinary one was probably only eighteen inches.

(2) *Roman cubit*: Arbuthnot considered this to be seventeen and a half inches.

(3) *English cubit*: Arbuthnot considered this to be eighteen inches (a foot and a half). Lindley defines a cubit, when used as a measure of length in botanical books, as "seventeen inches, or the distance between the elbow and the tip of the fingers."

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a cubit in either of the senses defined under A.

cubit-arm, *s.*

Her.: An arm cut off at the elbow, represented as part of a crest.

cubit-bone, *s.*

Anat. & Ord. Lang.: The bone described under Cubit II. 1.

"The cubit-bone of the bold Centaur broke,"

Dryden: *Ovid's Metamorph.*, bk. xii.

cū-bīt-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cubitalis*.]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Containing or of the length of a cubit.

"... they appeared in a cubital stature."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the cubit or ulna.

*B. *As subst.*: A sleeve for the forearm from the elbow to the hand.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cubital artery, s.

Anat.: The ulnar artery.

cubital nerve, s.

Anat.: The ulnar nerve.

cū-bīt-ēd, a. [Eng. *cubit*; -ed.] Having the measure of a cubit.

"The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus à Voragine measureth his length, . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 308.

cū-bīt-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: The forearm, from the elbow to the hand.

cūb-lēss, a. [Eng. *cub*; -less.] Without or deprived of her cubs.

cū-bō-, in compos. [Lat. *cubus*; Gr. *kubos*=a die, a cube, and o connective.] Approaching the form of a cube. [CUBE.]

¶ It may be the first or the last word in a compound, as cubo-cuneiform, calcaneo-cuboid.

cubo-cube, s.

Math.: The square of the cube or the sixth power of a number.

cubo-cubo-cube, s.

Math.: The cube of the cube, or the ninth power of a number.

cubo-cuneiform, a. Partly cubical, partly cuneiform or wedge-shaped.

¶ *Cubo-cuneiform articulation*:

Anat.: An articulation formed by cartilaginous surfaces which connect the cuboid and the external cuneiform bone of the lower limb.

cubo-dodecahedron, s.

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the dodecahedron.

cubo-octahedral, a.

Geom. & Crystallog.: Combining the forms of the cube and of the octahedron.

cubo-octahedron, s.

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the octahedron.

cūb-ōld, a. & s. [Gr. *kubos*=a cube, and *eidos*=form, shape.]

A. As adjective:

Anat. (Gen.): Resembling a cube in form.

"It deviates from the cuboid form."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 116.

B. As subst.: The same as CUBOID BONE (q. v.).

"The outer side of the third cuneiform articulates by a smooth flat surface with the cuboid."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 116.

¶ *Cuboid bone*:

Anat.: A bone somewhat cubical, but partly also pyramidal in form, situated at the outer side of the foot between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

cū-ghūn-ghūl-l'y, cuichunchulli, s. [A Peruvian word.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ionidium microphyllum*, belonging to the order Violaceæ. It is a violent purgative and emetic, and is said to be a cure for *Elephantiasis tuberculata*. It is used also as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

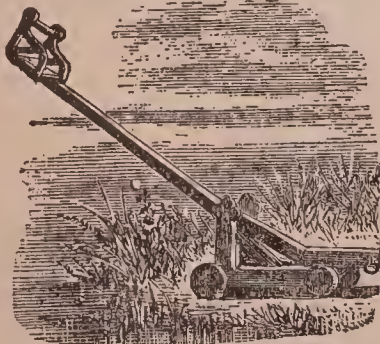
cūck, v. t. [CUCKOO.] To cry cuckoo. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

cūck-ēn-wōrt, s. [From A. S. *cicen*=a chicken, and Eng. suff. *-wort* (q. v.).] A name for Chickweed, *Stellaria media*. (*Scotch.*)

cūck-īng, s. [From the sound.] The sound emitted by the cuckoo.

" . . . clucking of moorfowls, clucking of cuckows, . . ."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, iii. 106.

cūck-īng-stōol, *cooking-stoole, *cucking-stoole, *cucking-stol, *cucke-stole, *cuck-stolle, *kuk-stole, *coking-stole, s. [Icel. *kuka*=to go to stool, *kukkr*=dung, ordure, and Eng. *stool*.] A kind of chair, used anciently in England and Scotland for the punishment of scolds or refractory women, or dishonest tradesmen. The culprit was placed in the chair, there to be hooted and pelted at by the mob. It was sometimes used as a ducking-stool (q. v.). It was in common use up to the seventeenth century. Chambers says that one was used at Kingston-on-Thames as late as A. D. 1745, and one at Cambridge till 1780. Townsend states that a woman was punished by means of the



Cucking-stool.

cucking-stool at the former place in 1801. Many cucking-stools are still in existence. It was called also goging-stool, trebucket, castigatory, or tumble; and the term cucking-stool, the etymology of which had become unintelligible to the common people before the apparatus itself ceased to be used, was corrupted into ducking-stool.

"These mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a cucking-stool."

Butler: Hudibras.

cūck-ōld, *cocke-wold, *coke-wold, *cok-olde, *kuk-wald, *kuke-weld, *koke-wold, s. [The *d* is excrement, the true form being *cokol*, extended to *cokolde* in the "Coventry Myst.," p. 120. From O. Fr. *coucol*, a fuller form of Fr. *coucou*=a cuckoo, from Lat. *cuculus*=a cuckoo (q. v.). (*Skeat.*) The derivation refers to the fact of the cuckoo laying her eggs in the nests of other birds.]

1. The husband of an adultress; one whose wife is unfaithful.

"Were you the clerk that is to make me cuckold?"

Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

2. A plant, the Burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

cuckold-dock, s. A name given to the plant *Arctium lappa*.

cuckold-maker, s. One who has criminal intercourse with a married woman.

" . . . either young or old,
He or she, cuckold or cuckold-maker."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

cuckold-tree, s.

Botany:

1. *Acacia cornigera*, a South American tree.

2. An East Indian variety of the *Acacia dahlia*, or Thorn-bearing *Acacia*.

cuckold's buttons, s. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*.

cuckold's cut, s. In Roxburghshire, Scotland, the first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread; the same with the Loun's-piece.

cuckold's-knot, s.

Naut.: [CUCKOLD'S-NECK.]

cuckold's-neck, s.

Naut.: A knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other, and seized together.

cūck-ōld, v. t. [CUCKOLD, s.]

1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal intercourse with his wife.

2. (Of a wife): To wrong a husband by unchastity.

"But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to cuckold thee before thy face."

Dryden: Juvenal's Satires.

***cūck-ōld-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [CUCKOLD, v.]

cūck-ōld-ize, v. t. [Eng. *cuckold*; -ize.] To make a cuckold of; to cuckold.

cūck-ōld-iz-īng, a. [Eng. *cuckoldiz(e)*; -ing.] Having a tendency to make, or promoting the making of, cuckolds.

"Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of cuckoldizing juice?"

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, pt. ii. (*Latham.*)

cūck-ōld-l'y, a. [Eng. *cuckold*; -ly.] Like a cuckold; mean-spirited, cowardly, sneaking.

"Hang him, poor cuckoldly knave!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

cūck-ōld-ōm, s. [Eng. *cuckold*; -dom.]

1. The act of adultery.

" . . . conspiring cuckoldom against me."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. The state of being cuckolded.

"It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom is himself."—*Arbutnot: John Bull*.

cūck-ōld-r'y, s. [Eng. *cuckold*; -ry.] The system or practice of making, or of being made, cuckolds.

"How would certain topics, as aldermanity, cuckoldry, have sounded to a Terentian auditory."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*, Pop. Fall.

cūck-ōl-d'y, a. The same as CUCKOLDLY (q. v.).

cuckoldy-burs, s. pl. The fruit of the Burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

cūck-ōo, *coccou, *cockou, *cocow, *cocowe, *cukkow, *cucko, s. [Imitated from the note of the bird, as it is in many other languages. In Sw. *kuku*; Dut. *koekoek*; Ger. *kuckuck*; N. L. Ger. *kuk-kuk*; O. L. Ger. *cuccuc*; Wel. *cwcw*; Gael. *cuach*, *cuthag*; O. Fr. & Prov. *cogul*; Fr. *coucou*; Sp. *cuculillo*; Port. *cuco*; Ital. *cuccu*, *cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. *kokkuz*, from *kokku*, the bird's cry, though used only as an adv.=now, quick; Pol. *kukulka*, *kukawka*; Hind. *koel*, *kokila*; Sans. *kokila*. Cf. also A. S. *geac*, *gæc*; Sw. *gök*; Dan. *giög*; Icel. *gaurk*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; O. H. Ger. *kouch*.] [GAWK, GOWK.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Sing.*: *Cuculus canorus*, a well-known bird. The head and upper parts are of dark ash, the throat, the under side of the neck and fore part of the breast of a paler ash or brown, the rest of the breast and the belly white, with transverse undulating black lines, the quill feathers with white on their inner webs, the tail ash, white, and black commingled, feet yellow; length, fourteen inches. The common cuckoo arrives in Northern climates in April, from Northern Africa and Asia Minor, its note ("cuc-koo") being welcomed as the harbinger of spring. It remains only till about the end of June. It feeds chiefly on caterpillars. It builds no nest of its own, but deposits its egg in the nest of the hedge-sparrow, the water-wagtail, the yellow-hammer, or similar birds. When the egg is hatched the young cuckoo unceremoniously pushes out of the nest the actual offspring of the foster parent, to which she herself looks for nurture.



Cuckoo.

"To left and right
The cuckoo told his name to all the hills."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

(2) *Pl.*: The English name for the family Cuculidæ, the sub-family Cuculinæ, or the genus *Cuculus*. (See these words.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A term of jesting or of contempt used for an individual.

"Prince H. Why what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running!"

Falstaff, O' horseback ye cuckoo; but afoot he will not budge a foot."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

(2) An appellation applied to a member of Congress who supports the policy of the President in any and every emergency. The word was first used in its present sense at the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, convened on the 30th day of June, 1893, for the purpose of repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act of July 14, 1890. The appellation originated with Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who, in a speech in the Senate, likened the unwavering supporters of the President to the "cuckoo" in the great clock at the White House, which, whenever the clock strikes the hours, pops out and apparently cries, "cuckoo! cuckoo!"

"The tone of the talk of the cuckoos, as those who defend the administration through thick and thin are called, is exceedingly unfriendly."—*Washington Dispatch in Chicago Daily Record*, Jan. 8, 1894.

II. Scrip.: The Cuckoo of Scripture, Heb. *schach-haph*, Lev. xi. 16 and Deut. xiv. 15. The Septuagint translators render it *laros*, and the Vulgate has it *larus*, both signifying a gull.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to or resembling the bird described under A.

¶ (1) *Ground Cuckoos*:

Ornith.: The English name of the Saurotherinæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ.

(2) *Hook-billed Cuckoos*:

Ornith.: The English name of the sub-family Coccyzinæ.

(3) *Lark-heeled Cuckoos*:

Ornith.: The name for the genus *Centropus*, which is ranked under the family Cuculidæ and the sub-family Coccyzinæ. They have the claw of the hind toe long, as in the larks, whence their English name. They are called also Pheasant Cuckoos from having lengthened tails.

(4) *Pheasant Cuckoos*: The same as *Lark-heeled Cuckoos* (q. v.).

(5) *Typical Cuckoos*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family Cuculinæ.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cuckoo-like*.

cuckoo-babies, s. *Arum maculatum*.

cuckoo-bees, s. pl. Bees of the family Andrenidæ and the genus *Nomada*. They are so called because instead of making nests of their own they deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees. They are elegant in form and brightly colored. (*Dallas.*)

cuckoo bread and cheese, cuckoo's bread and cheese, s. *Oxalis acetosella*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; tr'y, S'yrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cuckoo-buds, *s.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (?).

'Lady-smocks all lily white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue.'

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

cuckoo-clock, *s.* A clock in which the hours are sounded by wind proceeding through reeds which simulate the voice of the bird after which it is named.

cuckoo-flies, *s. pl.* A name often given to the hymenopterous insects called Ichneumonides, which deposit their eggs in the nests of other insects or in the bodies of their larvæ. The eggs when hatched give egress to predatory larvæ, which devour the insects which sheltered them in the earliest stage of their existence.

cuckoo-flower, ***cuckow-flower**, *s.* Various plants, (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, (4) *Arum maculatum*, (5) *Anemone nemorosa*. Other plants are locally called Cuckoo-flower. In the following example, Messrs. Britten and Holland believe No. 4 (*Arum maculatum*) to be the one intended.

"Where peep the gaping speckled cuckoo-flowers,
Prizes to rambling schoolboys' vacant hours."

Clare: *Poems*, p. 8.

¶ The same botanists believe that Nares is not correct in supposing the cuckoo-flower of Shakespeare's *King Lear* to be the cowslip.

"Nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds, . . ."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 4.

¶ It is doubtful which are Wordsworth's and Tennyson's Cuckoo-flowers.

"Here are daisies, take your fill!
Pansies and the cuckoo-flower."

Wordsworth: *Foresight*.

"And by the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet
cuckoo-flowers."

Tennyson: *May Queen*.

cuckoo-gilliflower, *s.* *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

cuckoo-hood, *s.* *Centaurea cyanus*. (Scotch.) (Brown, MS.; Britten & Holland.)

cuckoo-meat, **cuckoo's-meat**, *s.* *Oxalis acetosella*.

cuckoo-orchis, *s.* *Orchis mascula*.

cuckoo-pint, ***cucko-pintell**, ***cockow-pintell**, *s.* *Arum maculatum*.

" . . . the root of the cuckoo-pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges, and eaten in severe snowy weather."—White: *Nat. Hist. Selborne*, let. xv.

cuckoo-sorrel, *s.* *Oxalis acetosella*.

cuckoo-spice, *s.* *Oxalis acetosella*.

cuckoo-spit, *s.*

1. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A secretion from the frog-hopper, often seen on plants. It contains the larva of the insect.
(2) The insect producing it. [*Cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Cardamine pratensis*, because the food of the insect described under No. 1 is often upon it.
(2) *Arum maculatum*. (Mascal: *Government of Cattle*; Britten & Holland.)

¶ *Cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*: A homopterous insect, *Aphrophora spumaria*, which secretes the cuckoo-spit as a protection to its larvæ.

cuckoo's mate, **cuckoo's maid**, *s.* A name given to the wryneck, from its appearing about the same time as the cuckoo.

***cuck'-ôt**, *s.* [Prob. from *cuckold* (q. v.).] A cuckold.

"You dolt, you asse, you cuckot."

Randolph: *Amyntas* (1640). (Nares.)

***cūc'-quēan**, ***cuck'-quēan**, *s.* [COCKQUEANE, COTQUEAN.] A woman whose husband is false to her.

"Now [he] her, hourly, her own *cucquean* makes."

B. Jonson: *Epigram*, 25.

***cūc'-quēan**, ***cūck'-quēane**, *v. t.* [CUCQUEAN, *s.*] To make a *cucquean* of.

"Came I from France queene dowager, quoth she, to pay so deere
For bringing him so great a wealth, as to be *cuck-queaned* heere."

Warner: *Albion's Engl.*, viii. 41.

cū-cū'-bal-ūs, *s.* [Altered from Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *bōlos*=a clod or lump of earth.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Silenææ. Calyx campanulate, petals deeply cleft, stamens 10, styles 3, fruit a globular berry black when ripe. *Cucubalus baccifer* is a native of Continental Europe.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Jelly-fishes.

cū-cū'-jī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cucuj(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles. Sharp enumerates fifteen species.

cū-cū'-jūs, *s.* [From *cucujo*, a Brazilian word= a Buprestis beetle.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cucujidæ.

***cū'-cūle**, *s.* [Lat. *cucullus*=a hood, a cowl.] A monk's hood.

"Cotta, perplex'd with 's wife, a *cucule* bought,
That dying he might die no cuckold thought."

Owen: *Epigrams Englished* (1677). (Nares.)

cū-cūl'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucul(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Scansorial Birds. The bill is generally slender, with the upper mandible curved and notched at the tip; the tail is long and rounded. There are two toes before and two behind, which are long and unequal. It is divided into five families: (1) Cuculinæ (True cuckoos), (2) Crotophaginæ (Anis), (3) Coccyzinæ (Hook-billed cuckoos), (4) Saurotherinæ (Ground cuckoos), (5) Indicatorinæ (Honey-guides).

cū-cūl'-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucul(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Cuculidæ. The wings are pointed, the nostrils circular, the bill slender, convex above; the tarsus very short.

cū-cūl-læ'-a, *s.* [From Lat. *cucullus*=a cowl.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, family Arcadæ. The shell is subquadrate, ventricose; the hinge teeth few and oblique, parallel at each end with the hinge line. Two recent species are known, from Mauritius, Nicobar, and China; and 240 fossil ones, the latter from the Lower Silurian rocks.

cū-cūl-lär'-is, *s.* [From Lat. *cucullus*=a hood.]

Anat.: Another name for the trapezius muscle. [TRAPEZIUS.]

cū-cūl-lâte, **cū-cūl-lât-éd**, *a.* [Lat. *cucullatus*=hooded; *cucullus*=a hood, a cowl.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Hooded, covered as with a hood or cowl; cowed.

"They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and neck."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*

2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood or cowl.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Formed like a hood, as a cucullate leaf or nectary. *Aquilegia vulgaris* is an example.

2. *Entom.*: Applied to the prothorax of insects when elevated into a kind of hood which receives the head.

cū-cūl-lâte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cucullate*; -*ly*.] In manner or shape of a hood or cowl.

cucullately saccate, *a.* Having a form between cucullate and saccate (q. v.).

***cū'-cūlled**, *a.* [Lat. *cucullus*=a hood, a cowl.] Hooded.

"With hys venym wormes, hys adders, whelpes, and snakes,
Hys *cuculled* vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes."

Bale: *Kynge Johan*, p. 93. (Nares.)

cū-cūl'-lī-form, *a.* [Lat. *cucullus*=a hood or cowl, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a hood or cowl. (Balfour.)

cū-cūl'-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hood, a cowl, as worn by monks.

2. *Bot.*: A hood or terminal hollow.

cū-cū-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Cuculidæ and the sub-family Cuculinæ. The bill is broad at the base, the upper mandible is obsoletely notched, the culmen convex, the nostrils circular, the wings long, pointed, the third quill longest; the tarsus very short. The species inhabit the Old World. *Cuculus canorus* is the Common Cuckoo (q. v.).

cū-cūm-bēr, ***cocumber**, ***cucumer**, *s.* [From O. Fr. *coucombres*; Mod. Fr. *concombres*; Prov. *cogombre*; Sp. *cokombro*; Port. *cogombro*; Ital. *cocomero*; Dut. *komkommer*; Ger. *kukumer*; all from Lat. *cucumis* (acc. *cucumerem*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.* & *Bot.*: *Cucumis sativus*. It has yellow unisexual male and female flowers in the axils of the leaf stalks. The leaves are large, the stems weak and trailing. It is a native of the South of Asia and of Egypt. For its early use in Egypt see 2. It is mentioned by Virgil. It is said to have been common in England during the reign of Edward III., A. D. 1327-1377. Having gone out of culture during the wars of the Roses it was re-introduced under Henry VIII. from the Netherlands, between 1509 and 1547, probably about 1538. From the mother country the cucumber was brought to this country, where it forms an important product, both as a fresh food and for pickling purposes.

"How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 182.

2. *Scrip.*: The word, a plural one, is Hebrew *qishuim*, which seems properly translated cucumbers (Numb. xi. 5, Isa. i. 8). In Arabic the cucumber is still called *kisha*.

¶ (1) *Bitter cucumber*: *Cucumis colocynthis*.
(2) *Globe cucumber*: *Cucumis prophetarum*.
(3) *Madras cucumber*: *Cucumis maderaspatanus*.
(4) *Snake cucumber*: *Cucumis flexuosus*.
(5) *Serpent cucumber*: *Cucumis anguinus*.
(6) *Squirting or Spirling cucumber*: *Ecbalium agreste* (*Momordica Elaterium*).

cucumber-root, *s.* The genus *Medeola*.

cucumber-tree, *s.* (1) *Magnolia acuminata*, (2) *M. Frazeri*.

cū'-cūm-bērts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *cucumber*, and suff. -*ts*.]

Bot.: A name which has been proposed for the order Cucurbitaceæ (q. v.).

cū-cū-mī-form, *s.* [Lat. *cucumis*=a cucumber, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends.

cū-cū-mīs, *s.* [Lat.=the cucumber (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbitæ. The stigmas are divided into 3; ovary 3 or 6-celled; fruit internally pulpy, and many seeded; the seeds with a thin margin. *Cucumis sativus* is the cucumber (q. v.), *C. melo* the melon, *C. citrullus* the watermelon, *C. colocynthis* the colocynth. *C. hardwickii* and *C. pseudocolocynthis*, with some other species, are powerfully cathartic; the melon, *C. melo*, and *C. utilis*, are much less so. The species furnish the most useful hydtragogues and cathartics in the pharmacopœia, the one most used being elaterium.

cū-cū-mī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cucumis*, and Lat. suff. -*ites*.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of fossil plants, apparently allied to *Cucumis*, occurring in the London Clay (Eocene) of Sheppey.

cū-cūr'-bīt, **†cū'-cūr-bīte**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. An earthen or glass vessel used in distillation, and having a rounded shape like a gourd; hence the name. It contains the liquid to be distilled, and is crowned by the alembic. [ALEMBIC.]

"I have for curiosity's sake distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

2. *Bot. (pl. Cucurbits)*: The name given by Lindley to the order Cucurbitaceæ (q. v.).

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a cucurbit; gourd-shaped.

"Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis*."—Mortimer.

cū-cūr'-bī-tā, *s.* [Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cucurbitaceæ. The flowers are monœcious; the corolla campanulate, yellow; the petals united together, and found also in the calyx, stamens, &c., in three bundles; stigmas three, thick and two-lobed; fruit three to five-celled; seeds ovate, compressed; the margins but slightly tumid. *Cucurbita pepo* is the Pumpkin, Pumpkin Gourd, or Pompion Gourd; *C. ovifera succada* is the Vegetable Marrow or Egg-bearing Gourd; *C. maxima*, the Common Large Gourd or Melon Pumpkin.

cū-cūr-bī-tā'-gē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: The Gourd tribes, called by Lindley Cucurbits (q. v.); an order of plants belonging to the subclass Diclinoous Exogens, and the alliance Cucurbitales. The flowers are usually unisexual; the calyx generally five-toothed; the corolla five-parted, scarcely distinguishable from the calyx, sometimes fringed; the stamens five, either distinct or in three parcels, with long sinuous anthers; the ovary inferior, with three parietal placentæ; the fruit succulent, with flat ovate seeds; the stem succulent climbing by tendrils; the leaves often palmate, generally rough; the flowers white, red, or yellow. Their habitat is India and other tropical countries. Lindley estimated the known species at 270. The order contains the melon and the cucumber. There is a bitter laxative quality in the pulp of them all, but the seeds are sweet, oily, and capable of forming an emulsion. The colocynth is almost poisonous. The order is divided into three tribes: (1) Nhandirobæ, (2) Cucurbitæ, and (3) Siccæ. For further details, see Benincasa, Bryonia, Cucumis, Feuillea, Joliffia, Momordica, and Trichosanthes; also Colocynth.

cū-cūr-bī-tā'-gē-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cucurbitaceus*, from Class. Lat. *cucurbit(a)*=a gourd, and suff. -*aceus*.] Pertaining to the Cucurbitaceæ; gourd-like.

"Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon."—Chambers.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**,
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shūn**;

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**; **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-tion, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

cū-cūr-bī-tal, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*=a gourd, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to, ranked under, or akin to the Cucurbitaceæ (q. v.).

¶ *Cucurbital alliance*:

Bot.: Lindley's name for his alliance, including the Gourds.

cū-cūr-bī-tā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*, and pl. m. & f. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinal Exogens. They have monodichlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placentæ, and embryo with no albumen whatever.

cū-cūr-bīte, *s.* [CUCURBIT.]

cū-cūr-bīt-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbita*=a gourd, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: One of the three tribes into which the Cucurbitaceæ are divided. [CUCURBITACEÆ.]

cū-cūr-bī-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)*=a gourd, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

cū-cūr-bīt-ū-lā, *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *cucurbita*=(1) a gourd, (2) a cupping-glass.] A cupping-glass.

¶ The *cucurbitula cruenta* is designed to draw blood. The *cucurbitula sicca* is for dry cupping, and is a local vacuum apparatus. The *cucurbitula cum ferro* is armed with iron. (Knight.)

cū-cūrd, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A plant, *Bryonia dioica* (?). (Britten & Holland.)

cūd, *code, *cudde, *cude, *quede, *quide, *s.* [A. S., connected with A. S. *ceowan*=to chew.]

1. That food which is deposited by ruminating animals in the first stomach, thence to be drawn and chewed over again at leisure.

"Nevertheless these shall ye not eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof."—Lev. xi. 4.

2. A quid or lump of tobacco chewed in the mouth. [QUID.]

¶ To chew the cud:

(1) *Lit.*: To chew a second time the food deposited in the first stomach of ruminating animals.

(2) *Fig.*: To ruminate, to ponder, to reflect.

cūd-bēar, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. The name given in Scotland to a crimson dye manufactured by heating certain lichens, especially *Lecanora tartarea*, with an alkali. Glasgow was the first place of its manufacture, and the lichens were collected principally in the northern part of the island. Now they come chiefly from Sweden and Norway.

2. The lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, itself.

"At Glasgow it is called *cudbear*—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (Dr. Cuthbert Gordon); at least it is the principal species used in the *cudbear* manufacture."—*Edin. Encycl.*, xii. 739.

***cūd-den**, ***cūd-din**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps related to *coddle* or *cuddle*.]

1. A clown, a stupid lout, a blockhead.

"The slaving *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh."

Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 179, 180.

2. The coalfish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

cūd-dīe, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The coalfish.

"The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddocks, flounders, sye, and *cuddies*."—*P. Durinish*: *Sky, Statist. Acc.*, iii. 131.

cūd-dīng, *s.* [Gael. *cudan*.] The char.

"In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trouts, and *cuddings*, or charr."—*P. Straiton*: *Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 589.

cūd-dle, *v. i. & t.* [A word of uncertain origin. Skeat suggests that it is a frequent. verb. formed with the suff. *-le*, from Mid. Eng. *couth*=well-known, familiar.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To cover, to squat, to lie close.

"Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dare she fly."—*Prior*.

2. To join in an embrace.

"I wat na how it came to pass,
She *cuddled* in wi' Jonnie."

Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 273.

B. *Trans.*: To embrace, to hug, to fondle.

cuddle-me-to-you, *s.* [CULL-ME-TO-YOU.]

cūd-dlie, *s.* [Prob. from *cuddle*, *v.* (q. v.)] A whispering or secret muttering among a number of people.

cūd-dūm, **cūd-dem**, *v. t.* [CUDDUM, *s.*]

1. To tame or make tractable.

2. To make sociable, to domesticate.

"Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!
Gin ye her *cūdūm*, I'll be right belyve."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 40.

cūd-dum, *a.* [CUDDUM, *v.*] Tame, tractable.

cūd-dŷ (1), **cūd-dīe**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *Cuthbert*.]

1. *Lit.*: A donkey, an ass. (Scotch.)

"While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird."—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a lout.

" . . . to a boothful of country *cuddies*."

Hood: *Miss Killmansegg*.

cūd-dŷ (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably of East-Indian origin.]

1. *Nautical*:

(1) The cook-house or galley of a vessel.

(2) A small double-decked portion of a canal-boat or lighter, forming a cabin for the crew.

2. *Mech.*: A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, &c.; a lever-jack. (Knight.)

cūd-dŷ (3), *s.* [CUDDIE (2), *s.*] *Gadus carbonarius*, the Coalfish.

"The *cuddy* is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name."—*Johnson*: *Journey to the Western Isles*.

cūdg-ēl, *s.* [Wel. *cogyl*, *cogail*; Gael. *cuigeal*; Ir. *cuigeal*, *coigeal*.] A short club or thick stick, a bludgeon.

"The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other."—*L'Estrange*.

¶ To cross the *cudgels*: To forbear the contest, from the practice of *cudgel*-players to lay one over the other.

" . . . either to cross the *cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion."—*L'Estrange*.

cudgel-play, *s.* Fighting with cudgels.

"Near the dying of the day
There will be a *cudgel-play*,
Where a coxcomb will be broke,
Ere a good word can be spoke."

Witts Recreations (1654). (Nares.)

cudgel-proof, *a.* Able to resist a blow of a cudgel.

"His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*."

Butler: *Hudibras*.

cūdg-ēl, *v. t.* [CUDGEL, *s.*] To beat with a cudgel.

"Sometimes he was knocked down; sometimes he was *cudged*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ To *cudgel one's brains*: To puzzle about anything; to labor long and earnestly to discover something.

"*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. i.

cūdg-ēled, ***cūdg-ēld**, *pa. par. & a.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Beaten with a cudgel; thrashed.

2. *Fig.*: Embroidered thickly.

" . . . an Irish footman with a jacket *cudgeld* down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orangetawny lace, . . ."—*Taylor*: *Works* (1630). (Nares.)

cūdg-ēl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cudgel*; *-er*.] One who beats another with a cudgel.

"They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeler*, . . ."—*Milton*: *Apol. for Smectym*.

cūdg-ēl-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of beating with a cudgel; the state of being cudged.

" . . . proud of an heroic *cudgeling*, . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 3.

***cudle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of small sea-fish.

"Of round fish there are britt, spratt, *cudles*, eels."—*Carew*.

cūd-wēed, ***cūd-wēede**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *cotton-weed* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. The English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Its flowers retain their odor for a great length of time if gathered carefully. They also retain their beauty.

2. The English book-name of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

¶ *Sea-cudweed*: A book-name for *Diotis maritima*.

cūd-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *cud*, and suff. *-wort*.] A composite plant, *Filago germanica*.

cūe (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *coe*; Fr. *queue*=a tail, from Lat. *cauda*, *coda*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The tail or end of anything, as the long curl of a wig.

2. A curl, a twist. (See example under *Cue*, *v.*)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

" . . . you speak all your part at once, *cues* and all. Piramus enter, your *cue* is past; it is 'never tire.'"—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

2. A hint, intimation or direction.

"The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eskdale."—*Disraeli*: *Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. v.

3. The part which any person is to play.

"Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it Without a prompter."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, i. 2.

4. A humor, disposition, or turn of mind.

"My uncle was in thoroughly good *cue*."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Billiards*: A staff with the end of which the billiard ball is struck. It is usually shod with vulcanite or leather. This end is known as the tip.

2. *Theatr.*: The last words of a speech, which the player who answers or follows waits for, and regards as an intimation to begin.

3. *Old Arm.*: A support or rest for a lance.

cue-ball, *a.* Piebald, skewbald.

"A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse was coming slowly down the hill."—*Blackmore*: *Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxix.

cue-fellows, *s. pl.* Players who act together.

"You have formerly heard of the names of the priests, graund rectors of this comedie, and lately of the names of the devils, their *cue-fellows* in the play."—*Decline of Popish Impost.*, H., 2. (Nares.)

***cūe** (2), **cū**, *s.* [Q should seem to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minshew, who finished his first edition in Oxford, says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter q for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or q a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus ^aq. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little f; thus f, or thus s, for a farthing. He translates it in Latin *calculus panis*." (Nares.)]

1. A half-farthing.

"Cu, halfe a farthyng, or q. (*cue* P.) *Calculus, minutum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A small portion of bread or beer; a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter q being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece.

"To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidneys, rumps, and *cues* of single beer."

Beaum. & Fletcher: *Wit at Several Weapons*, ii.

¶ Mr. Way, in his note in the *Prompt.*, *s. v.* *Cue*, suggests that *cue* or q may have been an abbreviation for "*calculus, quarta pars doli*."

cūe, *v. t.* [CUE (2), *s.*] To curl, to twist.

"They separate it into small locks which they woold or *cue* round with the rind of a small plant, . . ."—*Cook*: *Voyage*: vol. iv., bk. iii., ch. vi.

cūe-īst, *s.* [Eng. *cue* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] A billiard player. (*Slang*.)

***cūe-īst-tīc**, *s.* [Eng. *cueist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to billiard playing. (*Slang*.)

"Many *cueistic* engagements have been . . . not real matches at all."—*London Echo*.

***cū-ēr-pō**, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *corpus*=the body.] The body; hence, *in cuerpo*=to be without an upper cloak or coat, so as to discover plainly the shape of the body.

"Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage."

Butler: *Hudibras*.

cūff, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *kuffa*=to thrust, to push. Wedgwood refers to "Hamburg, *kuffen*=to box the ears."]

A. *Transitive*.

1. To strike or beat with the fist; to box.

" . . . *cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

*2. To strike with the talons or wings.

"The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird."

Dryden.

3. To strike or buffet in any way.

"*Cuffed* by the gale."—*Tennyson*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***B. Intrans.**: To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows.

"Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport."
Dryden: Juvenal.

cūff (1), *s.* [CUFF, *v.*]

1. A blow with the fist; a box, a stroke.

"The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest."
Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, iii. 2.

2. A blow or stroke of any kind, a buffet.

"The billows rude, rous'd into hills of water,
Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 619.

¶ (1) *To be at cuffs*: To fight, to quarrel.

"Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at cuffs again with each other about power and preferment."—*Swift.*

(2) *To go to cuffs*: To come to blows, to begin to fight.

"... it is an odd kind of revenge to go to cuffs in broad day with the first he meets, . . ."—*Swift: Apology, Tale of a Tub.*

***cūff** (2), *s.* [CHUFF.] An old miser.

"What, with that rich old cuff?"—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus, p. 371. (Davies.)*

cūff (3), ***coffe**, ***cuffe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *coif*.]

1. A glove or mitten.

"Cuffe, glove, or meteyne or mitten. *Mitta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The fold at the end of a sleeve of a coat, shirt, &c.

"Ripe are their ruffes, their cuffes, their beards, their gaite."
B. Jonson: The New Cry, Epig. 92.

3. A linen band worn loose over the wristband of a shirt.

"... he would visit his mistress in a morning gown band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard."—*Arbuthnot.*

cūff (4), *s.* [SCRUFF.] The fleshy part of the neck behind; the scruff.

"Her husband, seizing his grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her . . ."—*R. Gilhaize, i. 81.*

cūffed (1), *pa. par. or a.* [CUFF, *v.*]

cūffed (2), *a.* [Eng. cuff (3), *s.*; -*ed.*] Wearing or furnished with cuffs.

cūf-flīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUFF, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of striking with the hand or otherwise; buffeting.

***cūf-flē**, *v. i.* [A freq. of cuff, *v.* (q. v.)] To cuff or strike frequently.

"Now cuffing close, now chasing to and fro."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 29.

Cū-fīc, *a.* [Arab. *Cufa*. See def.] Pertaining to Cufa, a town founded by Omar I., in A. D. 637, the ruins of the Parthian capital Ctesiphon having been largely used for the purpose.

cūi bō-nō, *phrase*. [Lat. = for whose good or benefit (is it?).] For whose benefit.

"For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?*"—*Bp. Andrews: Sermon when Dean of West. (1604.)*

cūi-chun-chul-li, *s.* [A Peruvian word.] A plant, *Ionidium microphyllum*. Its root is emetic and purgative.

cūif, *s.* [Icel. *kveif*.] A blockhead, a ninny.

"How fumbly 'cūifs their dearies slight."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

***cuinyie**, *v. t.* [COIN, *v.*] To coin; to strike money.

"That the cuineyeouris vnder the pane of deid, nouthier cuinyie Demy, nor vther that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. grotis."—*Acts Jas. II. 1456, c. 64 (ed. 1566).*

***cuinyie**, *s.* [COIN.]

1. Coin, money.

"... sall forge money, and cuinyie to serue the kingis lieges."—*Acts Jas. IV. 1489, c. 34 (ed. 1566).*

2. The mint.

"... the siluer wark of this realme, quhilk is brocht to the cuinye, . . ."—*Acts Jas. IV. 1849, c. 34 (ed. 1566).*

***cuinyie-house**, *s.* The mint.

"The valoure of money, sould in the cuinyie-house, suld be modified be Goldsmithes."—*Skene: Index to Acts of Parliament.*

cui-rāss' (cui as kwī), ***cu-race**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuirace*; Fr. *cuirasse*; Ital. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*, from Low Lat. *coratia*, *coratium*, from *corium* = leather, hide; Fr. *cuir*.]

1. *Mil.*: Armor for the body; formerly of leather, but now of metal. It consists of a breast and a back-plate, lapping on the shoulders and buckled

together beneath the arms. It succeeded the hauberk, or coat-of-mail, and the hacqueton, or padded leather jacket, about 1350. It has survived all other forms of defensive armor for the body, being yet in use in the heavy cavalry of some European armies. The surcoat or jupon, which usually covered the former styles of armor, was laid aside about the time the cuirass was adopted, say the reign of Edward III. The early cuirass of the Greeks was of linen, which was afterward covered with plates of horn or scales of horse-hoofs. The Roxalani wore leather with thin plates of iron. The Persians wore a similar cuirass. The Romans introduced flexible bands of steel, folding over one another during the flexure of the body. The Roman *hastati* wore chain-mail (hauberks). The same nation, as well as the Greeks, used the back and breast-plate. Napoleon had several regiments of cuirassiers. The first act of the battle of Waterloo was that an immense body of French cuirassiers swept across the plain to embarrass the British army in its formation. Most European powers have cavalry similarly equipped as an essential part of their army.

"We have forgotten one thing, a cuirass for yourself."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

2. *Shipbuilding*: A sheathing or skin of iron plates with which ironclads are armored.

"... with a cuirass of iron plates about four-and-a-half inches thick."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*

cui-rāssed' (cui as kwī), *a.* [Eng. *cuirass*; -*ed.*]

1. *Mil.*: Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

2. *Shipbuilding*: Sheathed or coated with iron plates.

"The first completed cuirassed vessels in the world."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*

cui-ras-siēr' (cui as kwī), *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *corazziere*; Sp. *coracero*; Port. *courageiro*.] A soldier armed with a cuirass.

"And to the torch glanced broad and clear
The corslet of a cuirassier."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 6.

***cuir-bōu-il-lŷ**, ***cuir-bōu-il-lŷ** (cui as qwēr), ***quyr-boilly**, ***qwyr-bolle**, *s.* [French = boiled leather.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking in hot water, so that it might take any required shape, after which it was dried and became exceedingly stiff and hard. Froissart tells us that the Saracens covered their targes with "cui bouilli de Cappadoce." It was used for many purposes, such as shields, sword-sheaths, pen-cases, purses, &c.

"His jameux were of quyrboilly."
Chaucer: Rime of Sir Thopas, 2,065.

"The King of France caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his *cuirte*, where his great horse were, . . ."—*Pittscottie, p. 159.*

cuish, **cuisse** (pr. kwīs), *s.* [Fr. *cuisse*; Ital. *coscia*, from Lat. *coxa* = the hip.]

Old Armor: Defensive armor for the protection of the thighs.

"And all his greaves and cuisses dash'd with drops
Of onset . . ."—*Tennyson: Mort d' Arthur.*

***cuish-ŷn** (cuish as kwīsh), *s.* [O. Fr. *cuissin*.] A cushion.

cui-sīne' (cui as kwī), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *coquina* = a kitchen.]

1. A kitchen.

2. A style or manner of cooking.

cuis-sarts (cuis as kwīs), *s. pl.* [Fr. *cuisse* = the thigh.]

Ancient Armor: Small strips of iron plate laid horizontally over each other round the thigh and riveted together. They were worn by troopers.

***cuis-ser**, ***cusser**, *s.* [COURSER.] A stallion. (*Scotch.*)

***cuist** (pr. kwīst), *s.* [CUSTROUN.] A term allied to *Custroun* (q. v.).

"And we mell, thou shalt yell, little custroun cuist."
Poikart: Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

***cūit** (1), *s.* [CUTE, *s.*] The ankle.

***cūit** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. = prepared, dressed.] A sort of sweet wine.

cūit-i-kīn, *s.* [A dimin. from *cuit* = the ankle.] A gaiter.

***cūit-le**, ***cuit-tle**, *v. t.* [KITTLE.]

1. To tickle.

2. To wheedle, to hoax.

cū-jā-mār-ŷ, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.] For definition see the compound.

cujumary beans, *s. pl.* The fruit of *Aydenndron cujumary*, a lauraceous plant.

***cūk'-stōole**, ***cūk'-stule**, *s.* [CUCKING-STOOL.] A toastool.

cūl'-age (age as īg), *s.* [Fr. *cul* = the back.] The laying up a ship in the dock to be repaired.

cūl-ān-trīl-lō, *s.* [A Chilian word.]

Bot. & Pharm.: The genus *Tetilla*, which is ranked under the *Francoaceæ*. The leaf-stalks, which are notable for their astringency, are eaten as a remedy for dysentery.

cūl'-lēx, *s.* [Lat. = a gnat, a midge.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged insects), the typical one of the family *Culicidæ* (q. v.). The palpi of the males are larger than the proboscis, those of the females being short. *Culex pipiens* is the Common Gnat [GNAT]; *C. mosquito* is the Mosquito (q. v.).

***cūl'-fre**, ***cull-fre**, *s.* [CULVER.] A dove.

"On ane cūlfre onlicnesse."—*O. Eng. Homilies.*

cū-liq'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*) = a gnat, a midge, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, tribe *Nemocera*. The proboscis is long and slender, projecting forward; the antennæ are filiform, covered in both sexes with hairs, which in the males resemble little plumes; the eyes are contiguous, and there are no ocelli; wings with one marginal and two sub-marginal cells. The family contains the Gnats, the Midges, and the Mosquitoes. The eggs are deposited one by one to the number of 200 or 300 on a raft, which floats on the water. The body of the larva, which is aquatic, has numerous segments; the head has two ciliate organs which are continually in motion.

cū-lāsse', *s.* [Fr. = the breech of a gun.]

Diamond-cutting: The lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond, which is embedded in the setting, or is below the girdle. The culasse has twenty-four facets, which occupy the zone between the girdle and the collet or culet. [BRILLIANT.]

Cūl'-dēes, *s. pl.* [Apparently an abbreviation and corruption of Lat. *cul(tores) Dei* = worshipers of God, or from Gael. *gille De* = servants of God, or from Gael. *cuil, ceal* = a sheltered place, a retreat.]

Ch. Hist.: A name which seems originally to have been given to certain Christians who, in the early centuries, fled from persecution to those districts of Scotland which were beyond the limits of the Roman empire. One of their number, Columba, who is said to have been from Ireland and of royal extraction, founded the monastery or abbey of Iona, the date assigned to the event being A. D. 563. They founded other semi-monastic houses at Dunkeld, Abernethy, Arbroath, Brechin, Monymusk, Lindisfarne, and St. Andrews, each establishment having twelve monks with a president. In the time of keeping Easter they followed the Eastern and not the Western Church, till the Synod of Whitby, in the year A. D. 662, when the Culdees in essential matters conformed to the Church of Rome. In the ninth and tenth centuries the monastery at Iona was oftener than once pillaged by the Danes. In 1176 the Culdees placed themselves under the Roman pontiff. In 1203 a Roman Catholic monastery was built at Iona in opposition to that of the Culdees, who seem to have retired to Kyle and Cunningham in the west of Scotland. They soon after became untraceable, yet their tenets never really died out; but to a certain extent sowed here and there over the land the seeds of future reformation. (*Hetherington, &c.*)

"These Culdees, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing—nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning."—*D. Buchanan: Pref. to Knox's Hist., C. i. b.*

cūl'-dē-four, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The arched roof of a niche on a circular plan; a spherical vault. (*Weale.*)

cūl'-dē-lampe, *s.* [Fr. = a tail-piece.]

Arch.: A term applied to several decorations both in masonry and ironwork. (*Weale.*)

cūl'-dē-sac, *s.* [Fr. = the bottom of a sack.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A narrow lane or alley through which there is no thoroughfare; a blind alley.

*2. *Fig.*: An inconclusive argument.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The position of a body of troops when they are so hemmed in in some narrow place that they have no means of breaking out except at the front.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: A natural cavity, bag, or vessel open only at one end.

***cule**, *s.* [Fr. *cul*; Lat. *culus*.]

1. The buttocks or fundament.

"Trapped with gold under her cule."
Rede me & be nott wrothe, p. 56.

2. The keel. [KEEL.]

"The schippe was . . . thritty cubite high from the cule to the hatches."—*Trevisa, ii. 233.*

cūl'-ēr-age (age as īg), *s.* [CULRAGE.]

***cū-lēt'tes**, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul* = the posteriors.]

Old Armor: The overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, forming a protection to the back of the wearer.

cūl'-lēx, *s.* [Lat. = a gnat, a midge.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged insects), the typical one of the family *Culicidæ* (q. v.). The palpi of the males are larger than the proboscis, those of the females being short. *Culex pipiens* is the Common Gnat [GNAT]; *C. mosquito* is the Mosquito (q. v.).

***cūl'-fre**, ***cull-fre**, *s.* [CULVER.] A dove.

"On ane cūlfre onlicnesse."—*O. Eng. Homilies.*

cū-liq'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*) = a gnat, a midge, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, tribe *Nemocera*. The proboscis is long and slender, projecting forward; the antennæ are filiform, covered in both sexes with hairs, which in the males resemble little plumes; the eyes are contiguous, and there are no ocelli; wings with one marginal and two sub-marginal cells. The family contains the Gnats, the Midges, and the Mosquitoes. The eggs are deposited one by one to the number of 200 or 300 on a raft, which floats on the water. The body of the larva, which is aquatic, has numerous segments; the head has two ciliate organs which are continually in motion.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-slous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **ðəl**.

cū-līc'-i-form, *a.* [Fr. *culciforme*, from Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*)=a gnat, and *forma*=form, shape.] Of the form of a gnat.

cū-līl'-a-wan, *s.* [From *culilawan*, the specific name of the plant. It seems to be an Amboynan word.]

culilawan bark, *s.* The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*. It has a taste of cloves. It is called also Clove-bark. The tree is a native of Amboyna.

†cū-līn-ār-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *culinary*; -ly.] In a manner pertaining to the kitchen or cookery.

cū-līn-ār-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*=a kitchen.] Relating or pertaining to the kitchen or the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking.

"... the air increases the heat of a culinary fire."—*Newton*.

culinary-boiler, *s.* A cooking-vessel for holding water in which victuals are boiled. Its form and appurtenances are adapted to the customary uses of people—to be swung over a fire, to stand on a hearth, to rest on the bars of a grate, or to be set within a pot-hole of a stove. (*Knight*.)

cūll (1), ***cūllyn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *cuillir*, *cuillir*; Fr. *cueillir*; Port. *colher*; Ital. *cogliere*; Sp. *coger*, from Lat. *colligo*=to collect (q. v.).]

1. To select or pick out from others; to gather or select out of a number.

"Amongst the rest, a small unsightly root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out."
Milton: Comus, 629, 630.

2. To pick, to choose.

"Thereupon answered the Captain, embarrassed, and culling his phrases."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

3. To wander or search over.

"With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast."
Prior.

†cūll (2), *v. t.* [A corruption of *cuddle*.] A term occurring only in the following compound:

† *Cull-me-to-you*: A plant, *Viola tricolor*. It is called also Cuddle-me-to-you. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cūll, *s.* [CULLY.] A fool, a dupe.

"Thinks I to myself, I'll nick you there, old cull."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

***cūl'-lage** (age as *lŷ*), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Habit, shape, or figure of body.

"Al rouch of havis, semyng of cullage,
In mannys forme." *Douglas: Virgil*, 322, 5.

cūlled, *pa. par. or a.* [CULL (1), *v.*]

cūl'-lən-dēr, *s.* [COLANDER.]

cūl'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *cull* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who culls, picks, or chooses from many.

2. The same as CULLING, *s.*, 3.

cūl'-lēt, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul*=the back.]

1. *Gem-cutting*: A small central plane in the back of a cut gem.

2. *Glass*: Broken glass for remelting.

"A large proportion of broken plate-glass or cullet is used."—*Cassel's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 339.

cūl-lī-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *cullible*; -ity.] Capability of being easily gulled or deceived; gullibility, credulity.

"Providence never designed Gay to be above two-and-twenty, by his thoughtlessness and cullibility."—*Swift: Lett.*

cūl'-lī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cully*; -able.] Capable of being easily gulled or deceived; gullible, credulous.

cūl'-līng, ***cūl'-lŷnge**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [CULL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of picking or choosing out of many.

"To talk of looking out, and culling of places, is nonsense."—*Locke: Second Vindic.*

2. That which is culled or picked out from a number; the refuse or rejected portion.

"It is highly improbable that the lord Fairfax would take anything out of the cabinet, and send up the cullings to the parliament."—*Dr. Walker: True Acc. of the Ikon Bas.* (1692), p. 32.

3. An inferior sheep, separated from the rest.

"Those that are bigst of bone I still reserve for breed,
My cullings I put off, or for the chapman feed."
Drayton: Nymphidia, 6, p. 1,496.

4. A second or under-sized oyster.

cūl'-lī-ōn, ***cūlyeon**, ***cūllian**, *s.* [Old Fr. *couillon*, *couille*. Cf. Ital. *coglione*; Lat. *colerus*, *culeus*, *culleus*=a sheath, the scrotum.]

I. *Lit.*: A testicle.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A poltroon; a mean, base, cowardly wretch.

2. A round or bulbous root.

3. *Pl.*: The genus *Orchis*.

cūl-lī-ōn-lŷ, ***cūl-lyen-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *cullion*; -ly.] Mean, base, cowardly.

"... you whoreson cullionly barber-monger, draw."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

***cūl'-lī-ōn-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *cullion*; -ry.] The conduct of a poltroon, or mean, base, cowardly fellow.

"... cowardice and cullionry."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 284.

***cūl'-līs** (1), ***culice**, ***colles**, ***coleise**, ***collyse**, *s.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*=to strain.] A very fine and strong broth, strained and made clear for patients in a state of great weakness, especially for consumptive persons.

"When I am excellent at cawdles,
And culises, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me."
Beaum. & Fletcher: The Captain, i. 3.

cūl'-līs (2), *s.* [Fr. *coulisse*.] A gutter in a roof or elsewhere.

***cūl'-lī-sen**, ***cullisance**, ***cullizan**, *s.* [See *def.*] A corruption of cognizance (q. v.); a badge of arms.

"... I'll give coats, that's my humor, but I lack a cullisen."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humor*.

cūl'-lōck, **cul-leock**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of shell-fish.

"The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, cullocks, smurlins, partans, crabs, limpets, and black wilks."—*P. Unst. Statist. Acc.*, v. 99.

cūlls, *s. pl.* [CULL (1), *s.*] The name given in Canada to second-class timber from which the best has been culled or picked out.

***cūl'-lūm-bine**, *s.* [COLUMBINE.] The plant columbine (q. v.).

"Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullumbines."
Spenser.

***cūl'-lŷ**, *s. & a.* [Ital. *coglione*=a booby, a fool.] [CULLION.]

A. *As subst.*: A dupe; one who has been deceived or imposed upon, as by a sharper, a strumpet, &c.

"Or, to known good preferring specious ill,
Reason becomes a cully to the will."
Fenton: Epistle to Mr. Lambard.

† Used sometimes, especially in Canada, as an equivalent for comrade, in a friendly, honorable sense.

B. *As adj.*: Cheated, imposed upon, duped.

"Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our cully sex, and we use none?"
Hudibras.

cūl'-lŷ, ***culye**, ***culyie**, *v. t.* [CULLY, *s.*]

1. To wheedle, to coax, to get round, to cajole.

"Heav'n gave to woman the peculiar grace
To spin, to weep, and cully human race."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 160, 161.

2. To soothe.

"Sche hir lang ronnd nek bane bowand raith,
To gif them souck, can thaym culye bayth."
Douglas: Virgil, 266, 3.

3. To cherish, to fondle, to cuddle.

"Culyeand in hir bosom, and murnand ay."
Douglas: Virgil, 124, 19.

4. To gain, to draw forth.

"Our narrow counting culyies no kindness."—*Scotch Proverb*.

5. To train to the chase.

"The cur or mastis he haldis at smale analo,
And culyeis spanyeartis, to chace partrik or quale."
Douglas: Virgil, 272, 1.

† To culye in with one: To attempt to gain one's affection by wheedling, to curry favor.

cūl'-lŷ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *cully*; -ism.] The state or condition of being a cully.

"... these less frequent instances of eminent cullyism."—*Spectator*, No. 486.

cūlm (1), *s.* [Lat. *culmus*=a haulm, a stalk, a stem, especially of grain; Gr. *kalamos*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A club, a staff.

"To mak debate, he held in til his hand
Ane rural club or culmez in stede of brand."
Douglas: Virgil, 388, 53.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A stem in general.

(2) The straw or hollow stem seen in the Gramineae (Grasses). It may be herbaceous or woody, and is generally simple, with well-marked elongated nodes.

† The culm of grasses and the calamus of rushes differ from each other. The former is a stem, the internodes of which are separated by thickened nodes, it is moreover usually hollow and unbranched; the latter is pithy and without thickened nodes.

cūlm (2), ***culme**, *s. & a.* [Wel. *cwlwm*, *cwlwm*=a knot, a tie. [Named from the knots or balls in which anthracite is often found occurring in Wales.]]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Stone-coal, anthracite-coal, especially if fractured into small pieces.

"... in the state of stone-coal, culm, or anthracite."—*Murchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), ch. x.

2. Smut, blacks.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to stone-coal or anthracite.

***culm-measures**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name modeled on the term "Coal-measures." The culm-measures are certain rocks in Devonshire and Pembrokehire, England, which Murchison and Sedgwick first settled to be of Carboniferous age. In Pembrokehire the culm has been shivered into small fragments in some convulsion, and accumulated in small troughs or hollows, called by the miners "Slashes." [SLASH.]

***cūlme**, *s.* [Lat. *culmen*.] The top.

"Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On guiddy top and culme of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy fate."
Arthur, a Tragedy (1537).

cūl'-mēn, *s.* [Lat.=the top or summit of anything.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The top of anything.

"At the culmen or top was a chapel."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 227.

2. *Fig.*: The height or acme.

"The culmen of the historian's art and invention."—*North: Examen*, p. 145.

II. *Ornith.*: The ridge along the summit of a bird's bill.

cūl-mīf-ēr-oūs (1), *a.* [Fr. *culmifère*; Lat. *culmus*; *fero*=to bear, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing culms or hollow stems.

cūl-mīf-ēr-oūs (2), *a.* [Eng. *culm* (2)=anthracite; Lat. *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Containing anthracite in some abundance.

cūl'-mīn-ānt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*).]

1. *Lit.*: Vertical, at the highest point or altitude.

"At once all culminant in one hemisphere."
Brome: To His Mistress.

2. *Fig.*: Predominating.

cūl'-mīn-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*) (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ate.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.* (of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.): To come to the highest point which he or it can, or at least will, ever reach.

"The ultimate culminating height of true Christianity."—*Milman: Lat. Christ.*, bk. x., ch. iii.

II. *Astron.* (of a star or other heavenly body): To come to the meridian, which is the highest point it can possibly reach.

"All the heavenly bodies culminate (i. e., come to their greatest altitudes) on the meridian."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), p. 124.

cūl'-mīn-ā-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [CULMINATE.]

cūl'-mīn-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *culminat(e)*; and suff. -ion.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. Of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.: The act or state of coming to the highest point which he or it can ever reach.

"We ... wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and culmination become a thistle."—*Farington: Sermons*, p. 429 (1657).

II. *Astron.* (of a heavenly body): The act or state of coming to the meridian, which is the highest point it can ever reach.

"All celestial objects within the circle of perpetual apparition come twice on the meridian, above the horizon, in every diurnal revolution; once above and once below the pole. These are called their upper and lower culminations."—*Herschel: Outlines of Astronomy*, § 24, 125.

***cūl'-mīn'-i-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *culminia*, *colminiana*=an unknown kind of olive tree.]

Bot.: The twenty-sixth class of plants in Linnaeus' Natural System of Botany, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it the genera *Tilia*, *Bixa*, *Dillenia*, *Clusia*, &c.

***cūl'-ōt-tic**, *a.* [Fr. *culott(e)*=breeches, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Wearing breeches, and hence belonging to the more respectable classes, as opposed to the *sansculottes*.

"Young Patriotism, culottic and sansculottic, rushes forward emulous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**cūl-ōt-tiŝm*, s. [Fr. *culott(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The rule or influence of the more respectable classes.

"A new singular system of *culottism* and arrangement."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. i.

†*cūl-pa-bil'-i-tŷ*, s. [Eng. *culpable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being culpable; blamableness, culpableness.

"No blame attached to me: I am as free from *culpability* as any of you there."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

cūl'-pa-ble, **coul-pa-ble*, **cou-pa-ble*, a. & s. [O. Fr. *culpable*; Fr. *coupable*; Sp. *culpable*; Ital. *colpabile*, from Lat. *culpabilis*, from *culpa*=a fault.]

A. As adjective:

1. Blamable; blameworthy; deserving of censure or blame.

"... artifices which even in an advocate would have been *culpable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Guilty, in fault.

"Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster, Than from true evidence of good esteem He be approved in practice *culpable*."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 2.

¶ Followed by *of* before the crime or fault alleged.

"Flatrours *coupable* were of thre errors."—*Gower*, *iii.* 158.

*B. As subst.: A culprit.

"Talked . . . by those only who were the *culpables*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 247.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *culpable* and *faulty*: "We are *culpable* from the commission of one fault; we are *faulty* from the number of faults; *culpable* is a relative term; *faulty* is absolute; we are *culpable* with regard to a superior whose intentions we have not fulfilled; we are *faulty* whenever we commit any faults. A master pronounces his servant as *culpable* for not having attended to his commands; an indifferent person pronounces another as *faulty* whose faults have come under his notice. It is possible, therefore, to be *faulty* without being *culpable*, but not *vice versa*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cūl'-pa-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *culpable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being culpable; culpability.

"All those who have known me cannot be ignorant of my *culpableness* in those particulars."—*W. Mountagu: Devout Essays*, p. 145 (1648).

cūl'-pa-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *culpab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a culpable, blameworthy, or censurable manner.

"If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily."—*Taylor*.

cūl'-pa-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *culpatus*, pa. par. of *culpo*=to accuse, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Blaming, censuring, inculcating.

"... most commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense."—*Walpole: Cat. of Engravers*, vol. v. (postscript.)

**cūlpe* (1), s. [Lat. *culpa*.] Fault, blame, guilt.

"Baptisme . . . bynymeth us the *culpe*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

**cūlpe* (2), s. [Icel. *kolfr*=a root.] A root.

**cūlp-ēn*, v. t. [CULPON.] To carve, to cut up.

**cūl'-pōng*, s. [O. Fr. *colp*; Ital. *colpo*; Fr. *coupon*.] A piece, a fragment, a bit. [COUPON.]

cūl'-prīt, s. & a. [Generally believed to stand for *culpate*, an Englished form of the Law Lat. *culpatus*=i. e., the accused, from Lat. *culpo*=to accuse. The *r* has been inserted (as in *cartridge*) by corruption. (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

1. One who is guilty of a crime; a criminal, a malefactor.

2. One who is arraigned before a judge on a charge.

3. One who is in fault or blamable.

B. As adj.: Culpable, guilty.

"Like other culprit youths he wanted grace."

Whitehead: *Epilogue to Roman Father*.

cūl'-rage, *cūl'-ēr-age* (age as *ig*), **culrache*, **culrathe*, s. [From Fr. *curage*, *culrage*, the name of the plant in that language. (Cotgrave.)] A name of the water-pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

"An erbe is cause of all this rage, In our tongue called *culrage*."

Hartshorne: *Met. Tales*, 133. (Britten & Holland.)

**cul-reach*, s. [Gael. *cul*=custody, and *reachd*=law.] A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being repledged from it. [REPLEDGE.]

"Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sall leaue behinde him . . . ane pledge called *Culreach*."—*Quon. Attach.*, ch. viii., § 4.

cūlt, s. [Fr. *culte*; Lat. *cultus*=(1) cultivation, (2) worship, from *colo*=(1) to cultivate, (2) to worship.]

1. Homage, worship.

"... the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. iii., § 1.

2. A system of religious belief; the ceremonies or ritual of a system of religious belief.

"The ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ."—*Coleridge*.

cūltch, s. [Etymol. unknown.] The gravel, stones, &c., placed for oysters to spawn on.

"The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call *cultch*."—*DeFoe: Tour through Great Britain*, i. 9.

**cūl'-tēl*, s. [Lat. *cultellus*, dimin. of *cultus*=a knife.] A long knife carried by a knight's squire.

**cūl'-tēr*, s. [Lat.=a knife.]

1. A knife, a dagger.

"Set a *cult*er in thi throte."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxiii. 2.

2. A coultter (q. v.).

"*Cult*er for a plowe. *Cultrum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

†*cūl'-tī-vā-ble*, a. [Eng. *cultiv(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being cultivated; fit for cultivation.

cūl'-tī-vāt'-a-ble, **cūl'-tī-vāt'-i-ble*, a. [Eng. *cultivat(e)*; *-able*.] The same as CULTIVABLE (q. v.).

cūl'-tī-vāte, v. t. [Low Lat. *cultivatus*, pa. par. of *cultivo*=to till, to cultivate, from Low Lat. *cultivus*=cultivated, from Lat. *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo*=to cultivate; Fr. *cultiver*; Sp. *cultivar*; Ital. *cultivare*.]

I. Literally:

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, harrow, sow, mow, or reap land.

2. To raise by cultivation.

II. Figuratively:

1. To labor to improve by attention and study; to endeavor to advance, refine, or increase intellectually; to cherish, to foster.

2. To make an object of study; to direct especial attention to; to devote one's self to the study of.

3. To endeavor to strengthen or improve.

4. To seek the friendship of.

5. To cherish, to foster.

*6. To civilize; to meliorate; to raise intellectually or morally.

cūl'-tī-vāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [CULTIVATE, v.]

cūl'-tī-vāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CULTIVATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act or process of the cultivation of land.

2. Fig.: The endeavoring to improve, refine, or strengthen intellectually; a fostering or cherishing.

cūl'-tī-vā-tion, s. [Eng. *cultivat(e)*; *-ion*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, art, or practice of tilling and preparing land for crops; husbandry.

2. The act or process of producing by tillage.

3. The state or condition of being cultivated.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of endeavoring to improve or refine intellectually by study, application, and attention; the practice of such means as are likely to enlarge or refine any art or study; culture; a devoting or applying one's self to any study or pursuit.

2. A state or condition of refinement or culture.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cultivation*, *culture*, *civilization*, and *refinement*: "*Cultivation* is with more propriety applied to the thing that grows; *culture* to that in which it grows. The cultivation of flowers will not repay the labor unless the soil be prepared by proper *culture*. In the same manner, when speaking figuratively, the cultivation of any art or science; the cultivation of one's taste or inclination, may be said to contribute to one's own skill or the perfection of the thing itself; but the mind requires *culture* previous to this particular exertion of the powers. *Civilization* is the first stage of *cultivation*; *refinement* is the last stage; we *civilize* savages by divesting them of their rudeness, and giving them a knowledge of such arts as are requisite for civil society; we *cultivate* people in general by calling forth their powers into action and independent exertion; we *refine* them by the introduction of the liberal arts. . . . *Cultivation* is applied either to persons or things; *civilization* is applied to men collectively, *refinement* to men individually; we may *cultivate* the mind or any of its operations, or we may *cultivate* the ground or anything that grows in the ground; we *civilize* nations; we *refine* the mind or the manners."

(2) He thus discriminates between *cultivation*, *tillage*, and *husbandry*: "*Cultivation* has a much more comprehensive meaning than either *tillage* or *husbandry*. *Tillage* is a mode of *cultivation* that

extends no farther than the preparation of the ground for the reception of the seed; *cultivation* includes the whole process by which the produce of the earth is brought to maturity. We may *till* without *cultivating*; but we cannot *cultivate*, as far as respects the soil, without *tillage*. *Husbandry* is more extensive in its meaning than *tillage*, but not so extensive as *cultivation*. *Tillage* respects the act only of *tilling* the ground; *husbandry* is employed for the office of *cultivating* for domestic purposes. A *cultivator* is a general term defined only by the object that is *cultivated*, as the *cultivator* of the grape, or the olive; a *tiller* is a laborer in the soil that performs the office for another; a *husbandman* is a humble species of *cultivator*, who himself performs the whole office of *cultivating* the ground for domestic purposes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cūl'-tī-vā-tōr, s. [Eng. *cultivat(e)*; *-or*; Fr. *cultivateur*; Sp. & Port. *cultivador*; Ital. *cultivatore*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who cultivates or tills the ground; a farmer, an agriculturist.

2. One who raises or produces any crop by cultivation.

II. Fig.: One who seeks to improve, promote, or refine by study, application, and attention; one who applies or devotes himself earnestly to any study.

"The most celebrated historians are manifestly inferior to the most successful *cultivators* of physical science."—*Buckle: Hist. Civil.*, i. 1.

B. Agric.: This term, in a broad signification, includes harrows, drags, grubbers, scarifiers, scufflers, pulverizers, spiked harrows and rollers, horse-hoes, shovel-plows, and some other implements. The essential idea of cultivation is of course broader still, as it comprehends all the means of tillage, which would include plows, the dominant implement in the art of husbandry. The term *cultivator*, in this country, also embraces specifically two implements which are used in tending growing crops. These are: (1) The implement specifically known as a *cultivator*, having a triangular frame set with teeth or shares, and drawn by one horse, which walks in the balk between the rows of corn, potatoes, or other plants. The animal is hitched to the apex of the frame, and the implement is guided by a pair of handles at the rear. (2) Single and double shovel-plows, which are used for precisely the same purpose, but are known as plows. [SHOVEL-PLOW.] The *cultivator* is an improved harrow. (Knight.)

cultivator-plow, s. A plow used in tending crops, such as a shovel-plow, a double shovel-plow, &c.

cūl'-trāt-ēd, *cūl'-trāte*, a. [Lat. *cultratus*, from *cultus*=a knife.] Shaped like a pruning-knife, and sharp edged, straight on one side and curved on the other.

cūl'-trī-form, a. [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, and *forma*=form, shape.] Knife-shaped; cultrate.

cūl'-trī-rōs'-tral, a. [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, a razor, *rostrum*=a bill, and Eng. suff. *-al*.] *Ornith.*: Razor-billed; having a bill shaped to a certain extent like a razor or a knife; pertaining to the *Culirostres* (q. v.).

cūl'-trī-rōs'-trēs, *cūl'-rōs'-trēs*, s. pl. [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, a razor, *rostrum*=a bill, and m. & f. pl. adj. suff. *-es*.]

Ornith.: A tribe ranked under the order *Grallatores* (Waders). It was established by Cuvier. The bill is long and laterally compressed; the legs long and slender, with the greater part of the tibiae unfeathered; the toes four, to a certain extent connected at their bases by a membrane. It contains two families—*Gruide* (Cranes) and *Plataleade* (Spoon-bills).

cūl'-trīv'-ōr-ōus, a. [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*)=a knife, *voros*=to swallow, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

cūl'-tū-rā-ble, a. [Eng. *cultur(e)*; *-able*.] Fit for or capable of cultivation; cultivable.

cūl'-tū-rāl, a. [Eng. *cultur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to culture. (Lit. & fig.)

cūl'-tūre (1), s. [Fr., from Lat. *cultura*=cultivation, from *colo* (pa. par. *cultus*)=to cultivate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cultura*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, process, or practice of cultivation or tillage; husbandry, farming.

*2. Cultivated land or ground.

"... proceeds the caravan Through lively spreading *cultures*, pastures green."—*Dyer: The Fleece*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The cultivation, improvement, refinement, or advancement of the intellect by study, application, and attention.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. A devotion or application of one's self to any study, pursuit, or science; constant attention and care.

3. A state of moral and intellectual refinement or cultivation.

4. The process of, medium used in, or product arising from, bacteria culture.

*cul-ture (2), s. [COULTER.]

cũl'-tũre, v. t. [CULTURE, s.] To cultivate.

cũl'-tũred, a. [Eng. cultur(e); -ed.]

*1. Lit.: Cultivated, tilled.

"And gardens smile around, and cultured fields,"
Thomson: *Summer*, 770.

2. Fig.: Intellectually cultivated, improved, or refined; in a state of intellectual culture.

"... a mind
Cultured and capable of sober thought."
Couper: *Task*, iii., 323, 324.

cũl'-tũre-lẽss, a. [Eng. culture; -less.] Destitute of cultivation; uncultivated.

*cũl'-tũr-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CULTURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of cultivating. (Lit. & fig.)

cũl'-tũr-ĩst, s. [Eng. cultur(e); -ist.] A cultivator.

cũl'-vẽr (1), *col-ver, *col-verẽ, *col-vyr, *culfre, *culvre, *culvere, *kulvre, s. [A. S. *culfre*, *culfre*, a corruption of Lat. *columba*=a dove.] A pigeon, a dove.

"... whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding culver shoots."
Thomson: *Spring*, 452, 453.

culver-dung, s. Pigeons' dung. (Lupton: *Thousand Notable Things*, p. 105.) (Halliwell.)

culver-house, s. A dove-cot.

"Yet was this poor culver-house sorer shaken."—*Har-mar: Transl. of Beza's Sermon*. (1587), p. 279.

culvers' physic, s. The same as CULVERS' ROOT (q. v.).

culvers' root, s. An American name for *Veronica virginica*.

cũl'-vẽr (2), s. [CULVERIN.]

"Falcon and culver on each tower."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 20.

*cul-verd, s. [COWARD.] (Wharton.)

cũl'-vẽr-foot, s. [Mid. Eng. *culver*, and Eng. *foot*.] A plant, probably *Geranium columbinum* (Prior), or *G. molle* (Cockayne, also Britten & Holland).

cũl'-vẽr-ĩn, s. [O. Fr. *couleuvrine*, fem. of *couleuvrin*=snake-like; *couleuvre*=a snake, from Lat. *colubrinus*=snake-like; *coluber*=a snake.]
Old Ordnance: A cannon of the sixteenth century, from 9 to 12 feet long, 5½ inch bore, and carrying 18-pound round shot. A demi-culverin was a 9-pounder. Cannon in those days were named after reptiles and rapacious animals; as, for instance, *Culverin*, serpent, from the snake (*coluber*), which was formed upon it to constitute handles.

"Here and there, among the shrubs and flowers, may be seen the old *culverins* which scattered bricks, cased with lead, among the Irish ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

cũl'-vẽr-kẽy, s. [Apparently from *culver*=a dove, a pigeon, and *key*, a word used for the seeds of the ash, &c.]

1. Generally pl. (*Culverkeys*): A bunch of ash-keys or pods of the ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

2. A flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the Columbine (culver in Lat. being *columba*). The flowers are supposed to resemble a culver, i. e., a dove, and the florets keys. (Britten & Holland.)

"Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands."—*Watson: Angler*, i., ch. xvi.

3. *Scilla nutans*. (Britten & Holland.)

4. *Primula veris* (cowslip). (Britten & Holland.)

5. *Orchis mascula*. (Britten & Holland.)

cũl'-vẽrt, s. [Either from O. Fr. *culvert*; Fr. *couvert*=a covered passage, from *couvrir*=to cover, or a corruption of O. Fr. *coulouère*=a channel, a gutter; Fr. *couler*=to flow, to trickle; Lat. *colo*=to filter; *colum*=a strainer. (Skeat.)] A drain or water-way of masonry beneath a road or canal. It is a bridge or viaduct on a small scale.

*cul-vert, a. [O. Fr. *culvert*, *cuivert*.] Cowardly.
"The porter is *culvert* and felun."—*Florice & Blanchefleur*, 329.

*cũl'-vẽrt-age (age as ĩg), s. [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; Eng. suff. -age.] The forfeiture of a vassal's land to the lord.

"Under pain of *culvertage* and perpetual servitude, . . ."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 116.

cũl'-vẽr-tail, s. [Eng. *culver*=a dove, a pigeon, and *tail*.]

Carp.: A kind of tenon, the form of a dove's tail, a dovetail (q. v.). (Ash.)

*cũl'-vẽr-tail, v. t. [CULVERTAIL, s.] To fasten one piece of timber into another by tenon in the form of a dove's tail; to dovetail. (Ash.)

*cũl'-vẽr-tailed, pa. par. or adj. [CULVERTAIL, v.]

*cũl'-vẽr-tail-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CULVERTAIL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive

Carp.: The method of fastening by culvertails. (Ash.)

*cũl'-vẽrt-shĩp, *kũl'-vẽrt-schĩpe, s. [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; *schĩpe*=Eng. *ship*.] Cowardice.

"Brouhte so to grunde his kointe *kuluertschĩpe*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

cũm, prep. [Lat.] With.

Cum grano salis: [Lat.=with a grain of salt.] With allowance for exaggeration.

cũ-mã'-gẽ-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kuma*=anything swollen, a wave (?), and Lat. n. pl. adj. suff. -acea.] Crustaceans belonging to the Malacostraca. (Huxley: *Invertebrated Animals*.)

cũ-mãte, s. [Eng. *cum(ic)*; suff. -ate.] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

*cũ-mãt'-ĩc-ai, a. [Gr. *kuma*, genit. *kumatos*=a wave; Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] Blue, of a sky color; sea-green. (Ash.)

cũm-bẽnt, a. [Lat. *cumbens*, pr. par. of *cumbo*=to lie down.] Lying down.

"Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For *cumbent* sheep." Dyer: *Fleece*.

cũm-bẽr, *cum-byre, *cum-mere, v. t. [O. Fr. *combrer*, from Low Lat. *cumbra*=a heap; Lat. *cumulus*; Fr. *encombrer*.]

1. To crowd, to cover.

"Where now these warriors?—in their gore,
They *cumber* Marston's dismal moor!"
Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 17.

2. To overload, to burthen.

"The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labor, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose."—*Locke*.

3. To weigh down, to oppress.

"Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid* v. 232.

4. To be a trouble, an annoyance, or an obstruction; to be a useless burthen.

"Why *cumbereth* it the ground?"—*Luke* xiii. 7.

†5. To embarrass, to retard or delay, as though by overloading.

"So fierce, so tameless, and so fleet,
Sore did he *cumber* our retreat."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 4.

*6. To involve in troubles, difficulties, or dangers; to trouble, to vex, to distress.

"Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy."
Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

*7. To busy, to distract with a multiplicity of cares.

"Martha was *cumbered* about much serving."—*Luke* x. 40.

cũm-bẽr, s. [CUMBER, v.]

1. An encumbrance.

"The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvelous charge and fearful *cumber*."—*Raleigh*.

2. Trouble, vexation, embarrassment, distress.

"By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape."—*Sidney*.

cũm-bẽred, *cum-byrd, *cum-merd, pa. par. or a. [CUMBER, s.]

cũm-bẽr-fiẽld, s. [Eng. *cumber*; and *field*.] *Polygonum aviculare*.

cũm-bẽr-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [CUMBER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of encumbering, embarrassing, hindering, or distracting.

cũm-bẽr-land, s. & a. [Lat. *Cumbri*, and Eng. *land*.] [CUMBRIAN.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A county in the northwest of England.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the county named under A.

Cumberland hawthorn, s. *Pyrus aria*, which, according to Gerard, "delighteth to grow in our shadowie woods of Cumberland and Westmerland." (Britten & Holland.)

*cũm-bẽr-mẽnt, *com-bur-ment, s. [Eng. *cumber*; -ment. Cf. Fr. *encombrement*.] Trouble, embarrassment, annoyance, or vexation.

"To kepe hire fro *cumberment*."—*Alisaunder*, 471.

cũm-bẽr-sũme, a. [Eng. *cumber*; -some.]

1. Unwieldly, unmanageable.

"Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. Burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, troublesome.

"... going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience."—*Sidney*.

*cũm-bẽr-sũme-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *cumbersome*; -ly.] In a cumbersome, burdensome, troublesome, or vexatious manner; so as to encumber or embarrass.

cũm-bẽr-sũme-nẽss, s. [Eng. *cumbersome*; -ness.] The quality of being cumbersome, embarrassing, or vexatious; burdensomeness.

*cũm-bẽr-wũrld, s. [Eng. *cumber*, and *world*.] One who is only a burden or encumbrance in the world; a useless being.

"A *cumberworld*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown."
Drayton: *Shepherd's Garland*, 1593.

*cũm'-ble, s. [Lat. *cumulus*=a heap, the b being inserted for euphony, as in *number*, from *numerus*.] A pinnacle.

"... the Spanish monarchy came to its highest *cumple*, . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 36.

*cũm'-brãnce, *com-brãnce, *com-brãnce, s. [COMBER, v.] A burden, an encumbrance; a source of embarrassment, trouble or vexation.

cũm-brĩ-an, a. & s. [From Lat. *Cumbria*=the country of the Cumbri, an old British tribe, inhabiting what afterward came to be called Cumberland.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Cumberland.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native of Cumberland.

*2. *Geol.*: The Cambrian formation. [†]

(1) *Cambrian formation*:

Geol.: The same as 2 and 3 (q. v.).

(2) *Cambrian group*:

Geol.: The same as 1 and 3 (q. v.).

(3) *Cambrian rocks*:

Geol.: Ancient rocks constituting the lowest of the slaty deposits in Skiddaw and Grasmere Fell in Cumberland, England. They consist of the Skiddaw Slates—i. e., the equivalent in age of the Lower Llandeilo Flags, above which are the Coniston Limestone=Bala Limestone, and the Coniston Grits=Llandovery group. The term Cambrian was introduced by Prof. Sedgwick, who believed the beds in Cumberland thus designated to be the equivalents in age of others in Wales, on which, when occurring in the latter locality, he had bestowed the name Cambrian. There was no use for two terms if one would do, and Cambrian is now disused, Cambrian being retained. Sir Roderick Murchison would also have dispensed with Cambrian, and brought Sedgwick's rocks so designated, with the Cambrian beds, also under his Silurian system. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, has retained the word Cambrian, omitting Cumbrian. Under the heading Upper Cambrian, he places Tremadoc Slates, and the Lingula Flags of Britain, enumerating as their foreign equivalents in age part of Barrande's Primordial Zone of Bohemia, the Alum Schists of Sweden and Norway, and the Potsdam Sandstone; and under the Lower Cambrian Rocks the Menevian beds of Wales, and the Longmynd group, the latter consisting of the Harleche Grits and the Llanberis Slates. The foreign equivalents of these are the lower portion of Barrande's Primordial Zone in Bohemia, the Fucoid Sandstones of Sweden, and perhaps the Huronian series of Canada. The Cambrian as thus described, is made immediately to follow the Laurentian and precede the Silurian formation.

cũm'-broũs, a. [Eng. *cumber*; -ous.]

1. Burdensome, weighty, oppressive; embarrassing by reason of weight.

"The strong and *cumbrous* arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a lighter shield."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 441, 442.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; vexatious, annoying.

"A cloud of *cumbrous* gnattes doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their noyance he no where can rest."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 23.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pine, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marĩne; gũ, pũt, or, wũre, wũlf, wũrk, whũ, sũn; mũte cũb, cũre, unĩte, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ě; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. Confused, unmanageable, awkward.

"Ur of Chaldaea, passing now the ford
To Harran; after him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks and numerous servitude."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 131, 132.

4. Confused, mixed up, not simple or plain.

"... the provisions which have been recapitulated
are cumbrous, puerile, inconsistent with each other..."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

cūm'-broūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cumbrous*; *-ly*.] In a cumbrous, burdensome, embarrassing or confused manner.

"Capitals to every substantive are cumbrously intrusive upon the eye."—Seward: *Letters*, i. 164.

cūm'-broūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cumbrous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being cumbrous, embarrassing, or confused; awkwardness, want of simplicity and plainness.

"The cumbrousness, imperfection, and even expense, of this process would render such a mode of government intolerable."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

cū'-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *cum(in)*; *-ene*.]

Inorganic Chem.: C_9H_{12} or $C_6H_5 \cdot CH < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$. Isopropyl-benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon which exists in Roman cumin oil, and can be produced by distilling cumic acid with baryta, and is also formed synthetically by the action of sodium on brombenzene and isopropyl-iodide. Cumene is a colorless oil, boiling at 151°. By boiling with nitric acid it yields benzoic acid and nitro-benzoic acid. It will not mix with water. Bromine forms substitution products.

cumene-sulphonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on cumene. It forms small crystals, which are decomposed on heating into sulphuric acid and cumene. Its barium salt $(C_9H_{11}SO_3)_2Ba$ is soluble in water.

cūm'-ēng-īte, *s.* [From Cummenge, who analyzed it.]

Min.: The same as VOLGERITE (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

cūm'-ēn-ŷl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cumen(e)*, and suff. *-yl* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The principle of cummin or cumin (q. v.). Occurs chiefly in compos. (See the subjoined compounds.)

cumenyl-acrylic acid, *s.*

Inorganic Chem.: Isopropyl-phenyl-acrylic acid.

$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$ or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH < CH_3 \\ CH < CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$ Obtained by $CH=CH \cdot CO \cdot OH$.

heating cumic aldehyde with sodium acetate and acetic anhydride. It is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol. Cumenyl-acrylic acid, crystallized in white needles, melting at 158°, is soluble in alcohol and hot glacial acetic acid, but only slightly soluble in boiling water. When boiled it is decomposed into CO_2 and isopropyl-cinnamene; oxidized with chromic acid mixture, it yields a distillate of cumic aldehyde. Nitric acts on it, forming nitro-substitution compounds.

cumenyl-angelic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_2$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} C_3H_7 \\ CH=CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with butyric anhydride and sodium butyrate. It is a crystalline substance, melting at 123°. Soluble in hot alcohol.

cumenyl-crotonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{16}O_2$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} C_3H_7 \\ CH_2=CH \cdot CO \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with sodium acetate and three parts of propionic acid, and purified. It crystallizes from alcohol in nodular masses, from petroleum spirit in oblique prisms, and melts at 91°.

cū-mēn-ŷl'-ām-īne, *s.* [Eng. *cumenyl*; *amine*.] Also called CUMENYL UREA. [CUMYL-CARBAMIDE.]

cūm'-frēy, ***cum-for-y**, ***cum-ār-īe**, *s.* [COMFREY.]

*1. (*Of the form Cumfrie*): The daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

2. (*Of the other forms*): [COMFREY.]

"They gave them a decoction of cumfory to bouze."—Sir T. Browne: *Tracts*, No. 5.

cūm'-īc, *a.* [Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. *kuminon*=cummin, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*, from Lat. *-icus*; Gr. *ikos*.] Pertaining to or derived from cummiu.

cumic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Cuminic acid; otherwise Cumylic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_9H_{11} \cdot CO \cdot OH$ or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CO \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$. By dropping cumic aldehyde on fused potassium hydrate, hydrogen is liberated and cumate of potassium is formed; this salt is dissolved in water and decomposed by an acid; the cumic acid is deposited

and purified by crystallization from alcohol. It is also obtained by oxidizing cumic aldehyde with potassium permanganate. It forms colorless prismatic tables, which melt at 114° and boil at 250°. It is very slightly soluble in cold water, but easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid.

cumic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: Cuminic aldehyde, Cumyl hydride, or Cuminol.

$C_{10}H_{12}O$, or $C_9H_{11} \cdot CO \cdot H$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH < CH_3 \\ CO \cdot H \end{smallmatrix}$ Cumic

aldehyde occurs in the essential oil of cummin, on distilling which the cymene distils over first at 200° and afterward the cumic aldehyde. If the cumin oil is agitated with a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite it forms a crystalline compound with cumic aldehyde, which can be decomposed by potash. These compounds also occur in the volatile oil obtained from the seeds of water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. Cumic aldehyde is a colorless liquid, boiling at 230°. It should be distilled in an atmosphere of CO_2 . It oxidizes into cumic acid and a resinous substance; when heated with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid; when boiled with alcoholic potash it is converted into cuminate of potassium and cymylic alcohol.

cūm'-īd'-īc acid, *a.* [Eng. *cum(ene)*; Suff. *-idic*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, or $C_6H_2 \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CO \cdot OH \\ CO \cdot OH \end{smallmatrix}$ An acid

formed along with cymylic acid, but it is not volatilized in a current of steam. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, more soluble in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in long transparent needles, on adding benzene to its alcoholic solution. At high temperatures it sublimes without fusion.

cūm'-īd-īne, *s.* [Gr. *kuminon*=cummin; *eidos*=form, appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Inorganic Chem.: Amido-cumene, $C_9H_{11}(NH_2)$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ C_3H_7 \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by the reduction of nitro-cumol by alcoholic ammonium sulphide. Also by the distillation of amido-cumic acid with baryta. It is purified by crystallizing the oxalate and precipitating by potash. It is a pale yellow refractive oil, having a peculiar smell and a burning taste, boiling at 225°. The name has been given to other compounds.

cūm'-īn, *s.* [Lat. *cumin(um)*.] [CUMMIN.]

cumin oil, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum* by extraction with absolute alcohol and precipitation by water. It is a mixture of cuminol and cymene.

cūm'-īn'-ām-īde, *s.* [Eng. *cumin(ate)*; *amide*.]

Inorganic Chemistry: Cumylamide $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, or $C_9H_{11} \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$. Obtained by the action of heat on cuminate of ammonium. It is a crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

cūm'-īn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cumin(ic)*; *-ate*.] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

cūm'-īn'-īc, *a.* [CUMIC.]

cūm'-īn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cūmin(um)*, and pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Umbelliferous plants. Type *Cuminum* (q. v.).

cūm'-īn-ōl, *s.* [CUMIC ALDEHYDE.]

cū-mī-nūm, *s.* [Lat.] [CUMIN.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, the typical one of the family Cuminidæ. There are both general and partial involucre, the latter one-sided; calyx five-toothed; fruit elongated, with five filiform ridges and four intermediate ones prominent and slightly prickly, with a vitta between each. The species are annuals with multifold leaves and pink or white flowers. *Cuminum cyminum* is the Cumin or Cummin (q. v.).

***cūm'-lī-cā-tion**, *s.* [A corruption of *complication* (q. v.).] A complication.

***cum-mar**, *s.* [CUMBER, *s.*] Vexation, difficulty, entanglement.

cūm'-mēr, *s.* [COMMERE, GAMMER.] A gossip, a female acquaintance, a midwife.

cūm'-mīn, **cūm'-īn**, *s.* [In Sw. *kummin*; Dan. *kommen*; Dut. *komijn*; Ger. *kümmel*; Fr. *cumin*; Sp. & Ital. *comino*; Port. *cominhos*; Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. *kuminon*, from Arab. *qamoun*=the name of the plant.] *Cuminum cyminum*: The common cummin or cummin. It is a dwarf plant, resembling fennel, and is cultivated in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, &c., for its seeds, which are hot and aromatic, and used like those of anise, caraway, &c. It is not used medicinally, but only in veterinary practice.

"When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, . . ."—Isaiah xxviii. 25.

¶ *The cummin of Scripture*: It is in New Testament Gr. *kuminon*, and in Heb. *kammon*, and is undoubtedly the plant described in this article (Isaiah xxviii. 25-27, Matt. xxiii. 23).

¶ (1) *Black cummin*: *Nigella sativa*, a ranunculaceous genus, the pungent seeds of which are used by the Afghans, who call them Seahdana, for the flavoring of curries.

(2) *Common cummin*: *Cuminum cyminum*. (*London*.)

(3) *Sweet cummin*: The anise, *Pimpinella anisum*. Used as an aromatic and as a carminative for infants.

(4) *Wild cummin*: *Lagœcia cuminoides*. (*London*.)

cummin-seed, *s.* The seed of the cummin.

¶ Cummin-seed was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dovecot.

"He [the gamester] is only used by the master of the ordinaire, as men use cummin-seed, to replenish their culver-house."—Clitus Whimz., p. 54.

cūm'-mīng, *s.* [From the verb *to come* (q. v.), said of malt.]

Brewing: A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin fett—an kettell—tua gyle fatter—an cumming."—*Inventories*, A. (1566), p. 174.

cūm'-mīng-tōn-īte, *s.* [Named from Cumington in Massachusetts, where it occurs.]

Min.: Two minerals—

(1) *Cumingtonite of Dewey*: A variety of Actinolite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Iron-magnesia Amphibole (*Dana*). It is fibro-laminar, often radiated. The color gray to brown.

(2) *Cumingtonite of Rammelsberge*: A variety of Rhodonite. Dana arranges it with Photocite, which he ranks under his heading Carbonated Rhodonite.

cūm'-mōck, *s.* [CAMMOCK.] A short staff with a crooked head.

"Until you on a cummock driddle

A grey hair'd carle,"

Burns: *Epistle to Major Logan*.

cūm'-ō, *in compos.* [Eng., &c., *cum(ene)* (q. v.), and *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having cumene in its composition.

cumo-phenol, *s.*

Inorganic Chemistry: Also called Cumol. $C_9H_{12}O$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} C_3H_7 \\ OH \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by fusing potassium cumene sulphate with potash, acidifying the aqueous solution of the fused mass, dehydrating the crude oily product, and purifying it with fractional distillation. It crystallizes in colorless needles, melting at 61°.

cūm'-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *cum(ene)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: A name which has been given to cumo-phenol, and also to cumene.

cūm'-ō-nī-trīl, *s.* [Eng. *cumene*; *nitril*.]

Chemistry: $C_{10}H_{11}N$, or $C_9H_{11}CN$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} C_3H_7 \\ CN \end{smallmatrix}$.

Also called Cumenyl cyanide. It is obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium; also by heating cyanogen bromide with cuminate of sodium, $CNBr + C_9H_{11}CO \cdot ONa = C_9H_{11}CN + CO_2 + KBr$. Cumonitril is a colorless, strongly refractive, pleasant smelling liquid; it is slightly soluble in water.

cūm'-ō-nī-trīl'-ām-īne, *s.* [Eng. *cumonitril*; *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}(NH_2)N$, Amido-cumonitril. When cumonitril is added drop by drop to a cooked mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, a crystalline nitro-cumonitril, $C_{10}H_{10}(NO_2)N$, is formed, which is dissolved in alcohol, and reduced by nascent hydrogen, from zinc and hydrochloric acid into cumonitrilamine. It is sparingly soluble in water, and crystallizes in large needles, which melt at 45°, and boils at 305°. It forms crystalline salts, which are mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

cūm'-ō-ŷl, *s.* [Eng. *cuminol*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical $(C_9H_{11} \cdot CO) \cdot$.



Cuminum.

1. Plant. 2. Flower.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cumoyl chloride, s.

Chemist.: Commonly called Cumyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{11}OCl$, or $C_9H_{11}CO\cdot Cl$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , on cumic acid. It is an oil, boiling at 260° . It is decomposed by water into hydrochloric acid and cumic acid.

cūm-ō-ŷl'-ic, a. [Eng. cumoyl; -ic.]

cumoylic acid, s. [HYDROCINNAMIC ACID.]

cūm'-shaw, s. [Chin. *kōm-tsie*=a present.] A present or bonus; originally, that paid on vessels entering the port of Canton.

cūm'-shaw, v. t. [CUMSHAW, s.] To make a present or bonus to.

cū-mu-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *cumulatus*, pa. par. of *cumulo*=to heap up; Fr. *cumuler*.]

1. *Lit.*: To heap up or together, to accumulate.

2. *Fig.*: To bring together; to combine.

"All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camilla."—*Shelton: Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

cū-mu-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *cumulatio*, from *cumulus*, pa. par. of *cumulo*=to heap up.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of heaping up or together; an accumulation.

2. *Eng. Universities*: The taking of two degrees by accumulation (q. v.).

"For cumulation, I must needs profess I never liked it."—*Archbishop Laud: History of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 17.

cū-mu-lāt-ist, s. [Eng. *cumulat(e)*; -ist.] One who gathers, collects, or accumulates; an accumulator.

cū-mu-lāt-ive, a. [Fr. *cumulatif*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of parts heaped or aggregated together.

"As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative."—*Bacon: On Learning*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) Augmenting or increasing the same point.

(2) Applied to a legacy when the legatee is more than once benefited in the same will.

2. *Logic*: Specially applied to a series of arguments, each of which may be by itself weak, but which give in the whole a sum of which the strength is greater than that of its component parts taken separately.

"Whatever objections may be made to this or that particular fact, . . . on the whole, I consider that a cumulative argument rises from them, . . ."—*Gladstone: Relation of the State to the Church*, p. 23.

3. *Med.*: Specially applied to drugs which remain in the system some time without showing signs of action, and, after an interval, exert their influence suddenly; digitalis, or foxglove, being formerly considered a typical medicine of this kind, but since the days of Fothergill acquitted of the imputation, and rightly, too.

¶ (1) *Cumulative legacy*: [II. 1 (2).]

(2) *Cumulative remedy*:

Law: A second mode of procedure in addition to one already available. It is opposed to an alternative remedy, for in the latter case, though there are two remedies provided, one or other must be chosen; both cannot, as in the former case, be enforced.

(3) *Cumulative vote*:

In stock companies: An arrangement which, when several candidates present themselves, enables an elector to accumulate his votes upon the one whom he prefers, instead of compelling him to bestow them singly on more candidates than one. This is feasible only in those organizations in which the stockholder has one vote for each share of stock held by him.

cū-mu-lō, in compos. [Lat. *cumul(us)*=a heap, and *o* connective.]

cumulo-cirro-stratus, s.

Meteorol.: The same as the Nimbus or Rain-cloud.

cumulo-stratus, s.

Meteorol.: A cloud intermediate between the cumulus and the stratus. It tends to spread, settle down into a nimbus, and descend in rain.

cū-mu-lōse, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *cumulosus*, from *cumulus*=a heap.] Full of heaps.

cū-mu-lūs (pl. cumuli), s. [Lat.=a heap, a pile.]

1. *Meteorol.*: One of the simplest forms of clouds. It consists of round masses like bales of wool or mountains heaped on mountains. It is more frequent in summer than in winter. In the former season they may often be seen in the morning, their tendency, however, being to become reduced in bulk or even vanish altogether before evening. If, on the other hand, they increase in number, especially if they become surmounted by cirrus clouds, rain or storm may be expected. (*Ganot*.)

2. *Anat.*: The name given by Von Baer to the thickened portion of a cellular layer in which the ovum is imbedded.

cūm'-ŷl, s. [Eng. *cum(ene)*; -yl.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical, having the formula C_9H_{11} . This radical has been wrongly called cumoyl, but it corresponds to benzyl (C_7H_9) and not to beuzoyl (C_7H_9CO).

cumyl chloride, s. [CUMOYL CHLORIDE.]

cūm'-ŷl'-am-ide, s. [CUMINAMIDE.]

cūm'-ŷl'-ēne, s. [Eng. *cumyl*; suff. -ene (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

cumylene diamide, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}N_2$, or $C_9H_{10}(NH_2)_2$. A crystalline base, obtained by distilling dinitrocumene with acetic acid and iron filings. It melts at 47° .

cūm'-ŷl'-ic, a. [Eng. *cumyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to cumyl; having cumyl in its composition.

cumylic acid, s.

Inorganic Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_5\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_3 \\ | \\ CO\cdot OH \end{matrix}$.

Obtained by oxidizing durenene (tetra-methyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$) with dilute nitric acid. It is separated from cumidic acid by distilling in a current of steam; is nearly insoluble in cold water; easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in needles, melting at 140° to 150° .

cūm'-ŷl'-ide, s. [Eng. *cumyl*; -ide.]

Chem.: Cumylide of potassium, $C_{10}H_{11}OK$. Produced by heating cumyl hydride with potassium.

*cun, *cunne, s. [KIN.]

1. Race, family, kin.

"Seinte Katerine of noble cunne com."

St. Katherine, i.

2. Kind.

"Alles cunnes wilde dor."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 79.

*cun, *cunnen, v. t. & i. [A. S. *cunnian*; O. H. Ger. *chunnen*.]

A. *Trans.*: To taste, to try.

"They sall not than a cherrie cun,

That wald not enterpryse."

Cherrie and Sloe, st. 47.

B. *Intrans.*: To try.

"He wolde cunnen swa to brinnnen inn hiss herte

Erthlike thingess lufe."

Ormulum, 12, 137.

†cū-nāb'-u-lā, s. [Lat. pl.=(1) a cradle, (2) birth, origin.]

Bibliog.: The existing copies of the first printed books; those dating in the generality of cases from the fifteenth century.

cūnc-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. *cunctatio*, from *cunctor*=to delay.] Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

" . . . celerity should always be contempered with cunctation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

cūnc'-tā-tive, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *cunctativus*, from *cunctatus*, pa. par. of *cunctor*.] Delaying, procrastinating, dilatory.

*cūnc-tā'-tōr, s. [Lat.] A delayer, a procrastinator; one who is cautiously slow.

" . . . unwilling to discourage such cunctators, . . ."—*Hammond: Fundam.*

¶ The title was especially given to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who, when elected dictator of Rome after the fatal battle at Lake Thrasymentum, in B. C. 217, by a succession of skillful movements, marches, and countermarches, without ever coming to an engagement, greatly harassed the army of Hannibal.

*cūnd, v. t. [CONDER.]

1. To give notice or intimation to; to guide by signal.

"They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, cundeth, as they call it, the master of each boat."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

2. To pilot or steer a ship; to con a vessel.

*cūn'-die, *cūn'-dŷ, s. [Prob. a corruption of Eng. *conduit* (q. v.).]

1. A sewer, a conduit; a channel for water, &c.

2. A grating in a road, a gully.

3. An apartment, a place for lodging.

*cundie-hole, *cundy-hole, s. A conduit, as one across a road.

cūn-dū-rāng'-ō, s. The name of a bark and wood of a species of vine found in Ecuador. It was formerly supposed to be a cure for cancer.

cū-nē-ā, a. [Lat. *cuneus*=a wedge.] Of or pertaining to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

cū-nē-āte, cū-nē-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *cuneatus*=wedge-shaped, from *cuneus*=a wedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wedge-shaped; made in the form of a wedge.

2. *Bot.* (*chiefly of the form cuneate*): Wedge-shaped, inversely triangular, with rounded angles, as the leaf of *Saxifraga tridentata*. (*Lindley*.) A cuneate leaf passes gradually at its base into the petiole.

cū-nē-āt'-ic, a. [Lat. *cuneatus*=wedge-shaped, and Eng., &c., adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to what is wedge-shaped, spec. wedge-shaped letters. [CUNEIFORM.]

" . . . at the beginning of cuneatic decipherment."—*Prof. Sayce, in Bib. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 465.

cū-nē-i-form, cū-nī-form, a. & s. [Fr. *cunéiforme*, from Lat. *cuneus*=a wedge, and *forma*=form.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Archæol.*: Wedge-shaped.

2. *Anat.*: In the same sense as 1. There are cuneiform bones of the head and others of the foot. There are also cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

3. *Bot.*: The same as CUNEATE (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Cuneiform characters or writing (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Cuneiform characters*: Characters resembling a series of wedges or arrow heads, commonly found covering the surface of Ninevite sculptures. The first step toward the discovery of the cuneiform alphabet was taken by Prof. Grotefend as long ago as 1802. In a paper read during that year before the Royal Society of Göttingen, and published in the *Literary Gazette* of the same town, he announced that in examining Persian cuneiform he had succeeded in deciphering the names of Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, and Hystaspes, and had thus obtained the true determination of nearly a third of the entire alphabet. English-speaking races were late in entering this field of inquiry, but they have since had very eminent students of cuneiform writing, such as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, and others. *The (English) Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., and the first part of vol. xi. (the former published in 1846 and the latter in 1849), were entirely devoted to papers by Sir Henry Rawlinson on cuneiform writing. Adopting a classification which use had made extremely convenient, he divided the arrow-headed writing known to him into three classes—Babylonian, Median, and Persian. The first of these, which he also called Complicated Cuneiform, he further sub-divided into Primitive Babylonian, Achaemenian Babylonian, Mædo-Assyrian, Assyrian, and Elymæan. (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., pp. 1-52.)

In 1874 Mr. George Smith spoke of the fact that the cuneiform system of writing was the invention of a race having a Turanian language totally different from the Semitic language of the Assyrians and Babylonians. (*Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 462.) The Turanian or Ural Altaic people referred to by Mr. George Smith were shown by Professor Sayce and others to be the Accadians who descended into Chaldea from the highlands to the east of the Euphrates. Professor Sayce considers that their language, only recently known, stands to the other Turanian tongues in the same relation that Sanscrit does to the Aryan family of languages. He traces the cuneiform inscriptions of Media to the Amardi, the Cassi or Kosseans, and the Anzanites or Susaites, all akin to the Accadian. (*Professor Sayce, in Bib. Archæol. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iii., pp. 465-485.)

The earliest deciphered cuneiform inscription may be placed about 2000 B. C.; the latest about the time of Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323.

(2) *Cuneiform writing*: Writing in which the characters described under ¶ (1) are those employed. Every visitor to the Assyrian rooms in the British Museum, or to the Crystal Palace, is familiar with its appearance.

cū-nētte', s. [Fr.]

Fort.: A small ditch in the middle of a dry ditch, to drain the water off the place. (*Knight*.)

*cū-nīc'-u-lar, a. [Lat. *cunæ*=a cradle.] Pertaining to the cradle or infancy; childish.

"In his cunicular days."—*Anecdote of Lodowick Muggleton* (1676). (*Davies*.)

cū-nīc'-u-lāte, a. [Lat. *cuniculus*=(1) a rabbit, (2) a rabbit-hole, a mine.]

Bot.: Pierced with a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

*cū-nīc'-u-loūs, a. [Lat. *cuniculus*=a rabbit.] Of or pertaining to rabbits.

cū-nī-form, a. [CUNEIFORM.]

*cunig, *cuning, *cunyg, s. [CONING, CONY.] A rabbit.

"The con, the cuning, and the cat."

Cherrie and Stae, st. 3.

cū-nī-lā, s. [Etym. doubtful. "A Roman name applied by Linnaeus to this genus." (*Lowdon*.) By some botanists it is supposed to be from *conus*=a cone, and by others to be from *Cunila*, the name of a town.]

Bot.: A genus of Lamiaceæ, the typical one of the family Cunilidæ (q. v.). The calyx is thirteen-nerved, the stamens two. An infusion of *Cunila mariana* is used in North America in slight fevers and colds, as is *C. microcephala* in Brazil.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle. fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cū-nīl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunil(a)*, and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]
Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Satureæ, type *Cunila* (q. v.).

***cunner** (1), *s.* [CONNER.]

cūn'-nēr (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. (*Ainsworth.*)

2. A salt-water fish of New England (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*), sometimes called *blue-perch*. It attains a length of about 10 inches, and is usually found near rocks in the sea.

cūn'-nīng, ***con-ning**, ***con-nyng**, ***con-nyng**, ***cun-nand**, ***cun-nyng**, ***kun-nyng**, *a. & s.* [As *adj.*, *pr. par.* of Mid. Eng. *cunnen*=to know; A. S. *cunnan*. As *subst.*, from Icel. *kunnandi*=knowledge, from *kunna*=to know.]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons:

1. In a good sense:

(1) Having knowledge, skill, or learning.

"A konyng man of lore."

William of Palerne, 2,917.

(2) Skillful, dexterous.

"And he made in Jerusalem engines, invented by cunning men, . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 15.

(3) Precocious; roguish; interesting; as, we say of a sprightly little boy, "The cunning little rogue." (*U. S. Colloq.*)

2. In a bad sense: Artful, crafty, sly, designing, shrewd, astute.

" . . . the supple and slippery consciences of cunning priests, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Of things:

1. Made or wrought with skill and art, ingenious, curious.

"To devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass."—*Eccod.* xxxi. 4.

2. Artful, crafty, sly.

"With all the cunning manner of our flight,

Determined of."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.

B. As substantive:

1. (Originally): Skill (no bad sense being implied).

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."—*Psalms* cxxxvii. 5.

¶ As early as the time of Lord Bacon, the word was degenerating in meaning, owing to the fact, discreditable to human nature, that skill is often used to defraud those less highly gifted.

*2. A profession, a trade.

"Shame not these woods

By putting on the cunning of a carper."

Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

3. Art, craft, artfulness, artifice, shrewdness, williness.

"Cunning is the natural defense of the weak."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cunning*, *crafty*, *subtle*, *sly*, and *wily*: "The *cunning* man shows his dexterity simply in concealing: this requires little more than reservedness and taciturnity; the *crafty* man goes farther; he shapes his words and actions so as to lull suspicion: hence it is that a child may be *cunning* but an old man will be *crafty*; a *subtle* man has more acuteness of invention than either . . . the *cunning* man looks only to the concealment of an immediate object; the *crafty* and the *subtle* man have a remote object to conceal: thus men are *cunning* in their ordinary concerns; politicians are *crafty* or *subtle*; but the former is more so as to the end, and the latter as to the means. A man is *cunning* and *crafty* by deeds; he is *subtle* mostly by means of words alone, or words and actions combined. *Styness* is a vulgar kind of *cunning*; the *sly* man goes cautiously and silently to work. *Williness* is a species of *cunning* or *craft*, applicable only to cases of attack or defense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cunning-man (or woman), *s.* A man (or woman) who pretends to tell fortunes, to teach how to recover stolen goods, &c.

"He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attach the cunning-man for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber."

Butler: Hudibras.

cunning-simple, *a.* Simple but with some artfulness.

"So innocent, so cunning-simple,
From beneath her gather'd wimple."

Tennyson: Lillian, ii. 17.

***cun-nin-gaire** ***cun-in-gar**, ***cun-nyn-garth**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Mid. Eng. *cony-garthe*=a rabbit-warren: *cony*=a rabbit, and *garth*=a garden, an inclosure. Cf. Sw. *kanningaard*=a rabbit-warren.] A rabbit-warren.

"That na man tak cunnynygis out of vtheris cunnyn-garthis."—*Acts Ja. III.*, 1474 (ed. 1814), p. 107.

cūn-nīng-hām'-ī-ā, *s.* [Named after J. & A. Cunningham, botanists and travelers in New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, section Abietinæ. *Cunninghamia sinensis* is a handsome tree now introduced into northern temperate climates. It will grow in these climates in the open air, if protected in winter.

cūn'-nīng-lý, ***con-ning-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cunning*; -ly.]

1. Skillfully; with art or skill.

"A stately pallas built of squared bricke,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 4.

2. In a cunning, artful, or crafty manner; artfully, slyly, wilily, craftily.

"But, good my lord, do it so cunningly,

That my discovery be not aimed at."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

cūn'-nīng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *cunning*; -ness.] *Cunning*, art, artfulness, craft, williness.

"But mine is such a drench of balderdash,

Such a strange carded cunningness."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Tamer Tamed.

***cun-ny**, *s.* [CONY.]

***cunny-berry**, *s.* A rabbit-burrow; hence, a retreat, a refuge.

"He would fetch him out of his cunny-berry."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 277.

***cunny-catch**, *v. t.* [CONY-CATCH.]

"He will not suffer himself to be cunny-catcht."—*S. Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 4, p. 212 (1670).

cū-nō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after John Christian Cuno, of Amsterdam, who in 1750 described his own garden in verse.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cunoniaceæ. There are a five-parted deciduous calyx, five petals, ten stamens, two diverging styles, a conical two-celled capsule, separable into two many-celled carpels. *Cunonia capensis*, the White Cunonia, is the Rood Elze of the Dutch residents at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a small tree with opposite pinnate leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers.

cū-nō-nī-ā'-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cunoni(a)* (q. v.), and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.*]

Bot.: Cunoniads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of trees or shrubs with large interpetiolar stipules, a four or five-cleft nearly inferior calyx, petals four to five or none; stamens perigynous, definite, or indefinite; styles two; ovary two-celled, with two or many seeds; fruit two-celled, capsular, or indehiscent. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, the East Indies, and Australia. Lindley enumerated 22 genera, and estimated the known species at 100.

cū-nō'-nī-āds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunoni(a)*, and Eng., &c., *pl. suff. -ads.*]

Bot.: The name given to the botanical order Cunoniaceæ (q. v.).

cūn'-tēy-cūn-tēy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: A kind of trial by an ordinary jury.

cūp, ***cop**, ***coppe**, ***coupe**, ***cowpe**, ***cupe**, ***cuppe**, *s.* [Lat. *cupa*=a cask, a vat; Dan. & Dut. *kop*; Sw. *kopp*; Sp. & Port. *copa*; Ital. *coppa*; Ger. *kopf*; Fr. *coupe*; Gr. *kupellon*=a cup.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A small vessel for liquids used to drink from; a drinking-vessel.

"Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, . . ."—*Genesis* xl. 13.

2. The quantity of liquor that may be contained in a cup; the contents of a cup.

"When the ava is ready, cups of it are handed about to those who do not join the song, . . ."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vii., bk. v., ch. 8.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything shaped like a cup; as, the cup of a flower, an acorn, &c.

"The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet."

Cowper: The Rose.

2. (Pl.): An entertainment; a drinking-bout, a carouse.

"Amidst his cups with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd."

Dryden: Persius.

*3. The portion or lot which one has to endure or enjoy.

" . . . can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"—*Mark* x. 38.

"My cup runneth over."—*Psalms* xxiii. 5.

B. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The calyx.

" . . . an acorn in its cup."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Surg.*: A glass placed above a scarified place, to extract blood in cupping; a cupping-glass.

" . . . in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. *Naut.*: The step of the capstan-spindle.

4. *Boilers*: One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface.

5. *Eccles.*: The chalice used in the administration of the Holy Communion.

6. *Ch. Hist.*: The cup was first denied to the laity by the Council of Constance, by a decree issued on June 14, 1415. The Council of Basle in 1433 restored the cup to the Calixtines, and thus reconciled them to the Roman Pontiff. [CALIXTINES.]

¶ (1) *A cup too low*: With less than the ordinary allowance of wine or other stimulating liquor.

"To be sure I am what one calls a cup too low, but when thoroughly cleared I hope to feel fully equal to any business that may appear."—*Letter from George III. to Pitt*, in *Stanhope's Life of Pitt*, ii., App. 2.

(2) *Cup and can*: Familiar companions; boon companions.

"That you and he are cup and can."—*Swift.*

(3) *In one's cups*: Drinking; intoxicated.

" . . . reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our cups, . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

cup-and-ball joint, *s.* A ball-and-socket joint.

cup-and-cone, *s.*

Metal.: An apparatus used for charging iron furnaces which are worked with clamped tops for collecting the waste gases.

cup-and-saucer, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: In the literal sense.

2. *Pl. (cups and saucers)*: A child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them.

B. As adj.: Resembling a cup and saucer.

¶ *Cup-and-saucer limpet*: A popular name for the molluscous genus *Calyptrea*, given because a process like half a cup is in the interior of the limpet-like shell. [CALYPTREA.]

cup-flower, *s.* *Scyphanthus elegans*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cup-gall, *s.* A gall of a cup-like form found occasionally on oak leaves.

cup-goldilocks, *s.* *Trichomanes radicans*.

cup-lead, *s.* A

long leaden weight with a cup-shaped cavity closed by a leather valve, used for deep-sea dredging.

cup-lichen, *s.*

[So called from the form of the thallus.] *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*.

***cup-man**, *s.* A hard drinker; a boon companion.

cup-moss, *s.*

1. *Scyphophorus*

pyxidatus.

2. *Lecanora tartarea*. Neither of the two is a

genuine moss; both are lichens.

"They find the red cup-moss where they climb."

Hemans: The Adopted Child.

cup-mushroom, *s.* A name given to various species of *Peziza*.

cup-plant, *s.* An American name for *Silphium perfoliatum*.

cup-rose, *s.* A name for the Poppy.

cup-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Cyathiform, resembling a drinking-cup. Nearly the same as pitcher-shaped. Example, the limb of the corolla of *Symphytum*.

***cup-shotten**, *a.* Intoxicated; tipsy.

cups and ladles, *s. pl.* The husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils.

cup-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.

2. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides.

3. A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening.



Cup-lichen.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion. -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cūp, *v. i.* [CUP, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Trans.: To supply with cups—*i. e.*, with liquor.

"In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd;
Cup us, till the world go round,
Cup us, till the world go round!"

Shakesp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

2. Intrans.: To drink.

"The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 484.

II. Surg.: To bleed by means of a cupping-glass.

"Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd,
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short, they cur'd."

Pope: *Satires*, vi. 193.

cū-pā-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after Francis Cupani, an Italian monk and botanical author, who died in A. D. 1710.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindæ. It has a capsular dehiscent fruit; the flowers in racemes; calyx five-parted; petals five; stamens ten, inside a fleshy rim; style trifid. The species are found chiefly in South America, but also in other parts of the tropics. More than fifty are known. The succulent root of the Akee tree, *Cupania sapida*, sometimes called *Blighia sapida*, is eaten. Boiled down with sugar and cinnamon it is used also in diarrhœa. *C. cunninghami* is a large timber tree, growing in Australia.

cūp-beār-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *bearer*.]

1. Gen.: An attendant or official whose duty it is to hand round the wine to the guests.

"... his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*."—*Broome*.

***2. Spec.:** An officer whose duty it was to taste the wine before handing it to his lord, thus guarding against poison.

"I was the king's *cupbearer*."—*Nehem.* i. 11.

cup-board (pron. cūb'-bērd), ***cup-borde**, ***cup-burde**, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and Mid. Eng. *borde*=a table.] [BOARD, *s.*]

***1. A board, shelf, or buffet on which cups, &c., were placed.**

"Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. A small case with shelves, on which plates, dishes, cups, &c., are placed; sometimes applied to a press without shelves; a wardrobe.

"Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*."

Swift.

3. A sideboard or piece of furniture for the display of plate.

¶ (1) *Cupboard love*: Interested love; that which has an eye to what can be gained by a pretense of love.

"A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few."

Poor Robin. (Nares.)

(2) *To cry cupboard*: To call for or demand food.

"My belly began to *cry cupboard*."—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, ii.

cupboard (pr. cūb'-bērd), *v. t.* [CUPBOARD, *s.*]

To treasure or hoard up in a cupboard.

"Still *cupboarding* the viand, ..."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

***cupboarded** (pr. cūb'-bērd-ēd), *pa. par. or a.* [CUPBOARD, *v.*]

***cupboardy** (pr. cūb'-bērd-ỹ), *a.* [Eng. *cupboard*; -y.] Like a cupboard or press in size; diminutive.

"Lucy was glad to have her funny little *cupboardy* room all to herself."—*Miss Braddon: Weavers and Weft*, p. 315 (ed. 1877).

***cupe**, *s.* [A. S. *cýpa*.] A basket.

"Yif I myght gadre eny scrappes of the releef of the twelf *cupes*."—*Trevisa*, i. 15.

cū'-pel, ***cup-pel**, *s.* [Lat. *cupella*=a small vat or cask; dimin. of *cupa*=a vat, a cask.]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** A small cask; a firkin.

"Item, 4 *cuppells* of butter and cheese."—*Depred. on the Clan Campbell*, p. 112.

2. Assaying: A porous vessel, usually made of pulverized bone-ashes, and employed in assaying for separating the precious metals from their oxidizable alloys. Cupels are made in a mold with a die having a boss-like projection for forming the cavity for containing the specimens to be assayed. Cupels of bone-earth are described by the great Arabian chemist Djafar, who lived about A. D. 875. He was the discoverer of nitric acid and aqua regia. (Knight.)

"There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cupel-dust, *s.* Powder used in the purifying of metals.

cupel-pyrometer, *s.* An alloy pyrometer which indicates the heat by incipient or total liquefaction. (Knight.)

fcū'-pel, *v. t.* [CUPEL, *s.*] To purify or refine in a cupel.

"Alloys containing both silver and gold are *cupelled* with lead and a quantity of silver . . ."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2d ed.), vol. ii., p. 362.

cū-pēl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cupell(a)*, and Eng. suff. -ation.]

Assaying: The act or process of purifying or refining gold or silver by a cupel. An alloy of silver and lead is exposed to a red heat on the floor of a muffle, where a current of air plays over its surface. The lead is converted into the protoxide, melts, and runs off, leaving the refined silver. In assaying silver it is purified in a small cupel subjected to an oxidizing heated blast. This leaves it pure silver, the lead passing into the porous vessel. The assay of gold is more complex. The copper and other oxidizable metals are removed by cupellation with lead. A large excess of silver is then added to the alloy, which is rolled into a sheet called a cornet. The silver is dissolved out with nitric acid, which leaves the gold as a sponge. This is called parting. (Knight.)

"... refined by *cupellation* . . ."—*Babington: System of Mineralogy* (1799).

fcū'-pel-līng, *pr. par., a & s.* [CUPEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As. pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Cupellation.

"... the quick melting down of ores, and *cupelling* of them. . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 453.

cūp'-fūl, ***cupe-ful**, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *ful(l)*.] The quantity which a cup will hold.

cū'-phē-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kuphos*=curved, in reference to the form of the capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of perigynous Exogens, order Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. The leaves are opposite; the flowers solitary; calyx tubular, inflated below, and gibbous or spurred at the base on the upper side; petals 6 or 0, unequal in size; ovary one to two-celled; ovules few; fruit an oblong capsule. Habitat chiefly tropical America. In Brazil a decoction of *Cuphea balsamona* is sometimes prescribed in intermittent fever.

cū'-pīd, *s.* [Lat. *cupido*, from *cupio*=to desire.]

Myth.: The god of Love, generally represented as a beautiful naked boy, winged, blind, and armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows, with which he transfixed the hearts of lovers, kindling desire in them. He was equivalent to, but not perfectly identical with, the *Erōs* of the Greeks. He was supposed to be the son of Mercury and Venus.

¶ *To look for Cupids in the eyes*: A phrase expressive of the amorous gazing which lovers bestow upon each other.

cū-pīd'-ī-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *cupidité*, from Lat. *cupiditus*, from *cupidus*=desirous; *cupio*=to desire, to long for.]

***1. Love; the affection over which Cupid presides.**

"She calls her idle flame love—a *cupidity* which only was a something she knew not what to make of."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 179.

2. An eager or inordinate desire to possess, something, especially wealth; covetousness, avarice.

cū-pī-dō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *Cupido*=Cupid.] The pinnated-grouse (q. v.).

***cup-meal**, ***cuppe-mele**, *adv.* [Eng. *cup*, and *meal*=a bit. Cf. *piecemeal*.] Cup by cup; by cups at a time.

"It cam in *cuppemele*."—*P. Plowman*, 2,921.

cup-of-gold, *s.* The *eschscholtzia*, or California poppy.

"Strangers visiting California are attracted by the great splashes of gold that appear in the pasture lands and by the waysides. It is the *eschscholtzia* (*esh-sholtzia*), which is now the flower emblem of California. The appropriateness of this selection is seen in many ways. It is the wild wine-goblet of the state, suggestive, in color, of the orange and the precious metal. The Spaniards, indeed, called it *el copa de oro*—the cup of gold. In the month of October, 1816, the ship Rurick entered the Bay of San Francisco. The naturalist Adalbert von Chamisso was on the Rurick and named the poppy for his companion of the voyage, one Herr Eschscholtz. * * * This flower has a wide distribution. It is found from Oregon to the central highlands of Mexico, from Nevada and Arizona to the islands off the coast."—*London Illustrated News*.

cū-pō-lā, ***cu-po-lo**, ***cup-po-la**, *s.* [Ital. *cupola*, a diminutive from Lat. *cupa*=a cup.]

1. Architecture:

(1) A lantern or small apartment on the summit of a dome.

(2) A spherical or spheroidal covering to a building or any part of it. (Knight.)

2. Metallurgy:

(1) A furnace for melting metals for casting. [CUPOLA-FURNACE.]

(2) A furnace for heating shot to be fired at shipping and other inflammable objects. (Knight.)

3. Anat.: The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

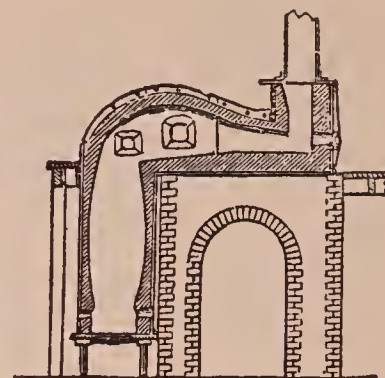
cupola-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace for melting iron in a foundry. The name is derived from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney,

which is now frequently omitted. A cupola of ordinary size may be thus described: At the base is a pedestal of brickwork 20 to 30 inches high, upon which stands a cast-iron cylinder from 30 to 40 inches diameter, and 5 to 8 feet high; this is lined with fire-clay, brick, or other refractory matter, which contracts its internal diameter some 18 or 24 inches. The furnace is open at the top for the escape of the flame and gases, and for the admission of the charge, consisting of pig-iron, waste or old metal, coke, and lime in due proportion. The lime acts as a flux, and much assists the fusion; chalk or oyster-shells are used where conveniently accessible. At the back of the furnace are several tuyere-holes, one above another, through which the air is urged by a blower. As the fluid metal collects below, the air is admitted at a higher aperture, and the lower blast-hole is stopped. The front of the furnace has a large opening at which clinkers, slag, and unconsumed fuel are removed when cleaning the furnace. This aperture is closed by a guard-plate, fixed on by staples attached to the iron case of the furnace. In the center of the guard-plate is the tapping-hole, which is closed during the melting by a ramming of sand. Some furnaces are made rectangular or cylindrical, with separate plates like staves, bound by hoops, so that the furnace may be taken down if the charge should accidentally become solidified therein. (Knight.)

cupola-ship, *s.*

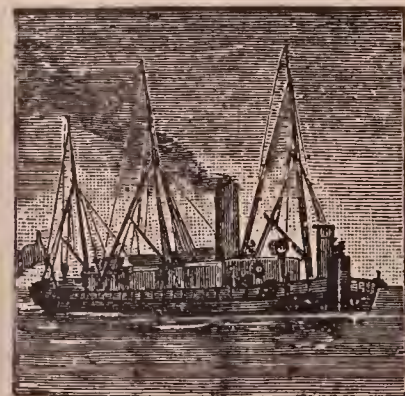
Naut.: An iron-clad war vessel, low in the water, but having projecting above it a cupola or turret for firing. The first vessel of the kind constructed was designed by Captain Ericsson, and was called the "Monitor." It figured quite prominently in our late civil war, and worked a revolution in the construction of iron-clad war-ships. The idea had been previously discussed in England, and as a result the British Government afterward adopted



Cupola-furnace.



Cupid.



Cupola-ship.

it, and several of their ships are on the cupola or turret principle. The strong points about such vessels are—first, the difficulty of hitting them; secondly, the probability that, even if they be struck, the shot, impinging obliquely will glance off without doing serious injury. The weak point is that, lying very low in the water, and being the reverse of buoyant, they may ship enough water by the funnel to founder at sea, as the "Monitor" itself ultimately did. A cupola-ship is called also a turret-ship.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cū-pō-læd, ***cū-po-loed**, *a.* [Eng. *cupola*; -ed.] Having a cupola.

"Opposite to this palace is a fair temple—cupoloed, compassed with walls, and open to the air."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 163.

cūp-pa, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Her.: One of the furs composed of any metal and color. Called also Potent-counter-potent (*q. v.*). (*Ogilvie.*)

cūpped, *pa. par. or a.* [CUP, *v.*]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: Intoxicated; in one's cups.

"All night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well cup'd."
Taylor: Works, 1650.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: Bled by means of a cupping-glass.

2. *Mech.*: Depressed at the center; dished. The depression around the eye of a millstone is called the bosom. (*Knight.*)

cūp-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, *v.*; -er.] One who bleeds by means of a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

cūp-pīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUP, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of drinking.

2. The act of bleeding with a cupping-glass; scarifying.

"Blistering, cupping, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate."—*Addison: Spectator.*

¶ Cupping was known to Hippocrates. It was practiced a good deal in the second decade of the nineteenth century, but has since gone into disuse, as blood-letting in all forms has done.

cupping-glass, *s.*

Surg.: A glass vessel resembling a cup, used in the operation of cupping. It is first heated, by which means the included air becomes rarefied. It is then applied to the skin, and as the heated air becomes cooler it produces a partial vacuum, by which means the skin and integuments are drawn into the cupping-glass. There are several varieties of cupping-glasses; in some cases the air is exhausted by means of a syringe. Dry cupping is the application of air-exhausted cups to an unscarified place to excite the part, and on an extended scale is known as a depurator (*q. v.*).

"A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by cupping-glasses, and brought to suppuration."—*Wiseman.*

***cupping-house**, *s.* A tavern.

"A cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house."—*Adams: Works*, i. 277.

cū-prē-ine, *s.* [Lat. *cupre(us)*=of copper, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine.]

Min.: The same as COPPER-GLANCE (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*). The same as CHALCOCITE, of which copper-glance is made a synonym. (*Dana.*) Breithaupt considered it a distinct species, but his views have not been accepted.

cū-prē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *cupreus*=of copper, from *cuprum*=copper.] Containing more or less of copper, coppery. [CUPROUS.]

¶ (1) *Cupreous anglesite*:

Min.: The same as LINARITE (*q. v.*).

(2) *Cupreous idocrase*:

Min.: The same as CYPRINE.

(3) *Cupreous manganese*:

Min.: The same as LAMPADITE (*q. v.*).

cū-prēs-sē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Pinacæ. It is characterized by erect ovules and spheroidal pollen. It is sometimes called also Cupressinæ.

cū-prēs-sī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] The same as CUPRESSEÆ (*q. v.*).

cū-prēs-sī-nī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cupressin(æ)* (*q. v.*), and Lat., &c., suff. -ites.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of fossil plants from the London clay of Sheppey, which is of Eocene age. Bowerbank described thirteen species.

cū-prēs-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *cupress(us)* (*q. v.*), and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (*q. v.*)]

Palæont-botany: Plant remains from the Trias to the Wealden, resembling the genus *Cupressus*, but not proved to be of that actual genus.

cū-prēs-sō-crī-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea with a cup-shaped calyx, the center of its base being supported by the expanded uppermost joint of the column, surrounded by five basals, carrying five large radials and five smaller plates, these latter giving origin to the five arms. Known range in time, from the Devonian to the Carboniferous. Type, *Cupressocrinus* (*q. v.*).

***cū-prēs-sō-crī-nī-tēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and Lat., &c., suff. -ites.] The same as CUPRESSOCRINUS (*q. v.*).

cū-prēs-sō-crī-nūs, *s.* [Lat. *cupress(us)*; *o* connective, and Lat. *crinon*; Gr. *krinon*=a lily, specially Orange Lily (*q. v.*)]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crinoideans, the typical one of the family Cupressocrinidæ (*q. v.*). It occurs in the Devonian rocks.

cū-prēs-sūs, *s.* [Lat.=the cypress; Gr. *kyparis-sos*, of the same meaning.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Gymnogens, order Pinacæ, sub-order Cupressæ, of which latter it is the type. The leaves are reduced to mere scales; the cones consist of peltate woody bracts; the seeds are small and angular, several in each bract; the fruit is like that of the juniper, but much larger. *Cupressus sempervirens* is the Common Cypress. [CYPRESS.] There are other species.

2. *Palæo-botany*: The genus *Cupressus* is believed to have been found fossil in the Cretaceous rocks of this country.

cū-prīc, *a.* [Lat. *cupr(um)*=copper, and Eng. suff. -ic.] Having copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains one atom of copper.

cupric acetate, *s.*

Chem.: (CH₃COO)₂Cu. It is prepared by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid and allowing the filtered solution to cool. It forms dark-green crystals, which dissolve in fourteen parts of cold, and in five parts of boiling, water.

cupric carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: A green, basic carbonate, CuCO₃.Cu(OH)₂ is obtained when sodium carbonate is added to a hot solution of cupric sulphate. It is used as a pigment, called verditer.

cupric chloride, *s.*

Chem.: CuCl₂. Obtained by burning copper filings in an excess of chlorine gas. It is a brown-colored, deliquescent, powder. When cupric oxide or cupric carbonate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution evaporated, green needles, deliquescent crystals, CuCl₂.2H₂O, are found. It forms double salts. If the green needles are dried in a vacuum over sulphuric acid, they become pale blue. Cupric chloride is soluble in alcohol, the solution burning with a green flame.

cupric nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: Nitrate of copper, Cu(NO₃)₂.6H₂O. Obtained by dissolving copper in nitric acid; it is a blue, deliquescent salt, crystallizing in rhombic prisms, which are very soluble in water. If a few crystals of cupric nitrate be wrapped up in tinfoil, they convert it into stannic oxide, the metal taking fire.

cupric oxide, *s.*

Chem.: CuO. Monoxide of copper, black oxide of copper, is obtained by heating the metal to redness in the air, or in oxygen. Cupric salts, mixed with potassium hydrate give a pale blue precipitate of cupric hydrate, Cu(OH)₂, which, on boiling in water, is converted into black cupric oxide. Cupric oxide forms salts. Cupric oxide is soluble in ammonia, also in oils and fats. Cupric oxide is used in organic ultimate analysis (*q. v.*); the substance is powdered and mixed with the oxide, which must first be carefully dried, as it is hygroscopic. The mixture is then burnt, carbonic acid and water are formed, and the copper oxide is reduced. Cupric oxide gives a green color to glass.

cupric sulphate, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: CuSO₄.5H₂O. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, *Cupri sulphas* of the Pharmacopœia. Sulphate of copper is obtained by boiling copper with sulphuric acid, or by heating copper with sulphur, which forms cuprous sulphide; this, when oxidized, yields cupric sulphate and oxide; this is thrown into dilute sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Cupric sulphate crystallizes in large blue, triclinic prisms, soluble in four parts of cold, and in two parts of boiling, water. When heated to 100°, it loses four molecules of water, and the remaining molecule at about 200°. The anhydrous salt readily absorbs water, and is used to remove water from alcohol. It is insoluble in absolute alcohol. Cupric sulphate dissolves in hydrochloric acid, forming cupric chloride. The anhydrous salt absorbs the vapor of hydrochloric acid. Cupric sulphate, at high temperatures, gives off SO₂ and O, and yields cupric oxide. Cupric sulphate forms double salts with sulphates of potassium and ammonium. Sulphate of copper is used in calico-printing.

2. *Phar.*: *Cupri sulphas* is given in small doses as an astringent or tonic, in large doses (five grains) as an emetic. It is used in cases of obstinate diarrhœa and dysentery, also in cases of chorea and epilepsy. Externally, it is used to dress ulcers,

&c. Sulphate of copper is used to prevent smut in corn, and has been employed to prevent dry-rot in timber.

cupric sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Sulphide of copper. CuS occurs native. It is precipitated as a dark-brown powder when H₂S gas is passed through a solution of a cupric salt. Precipitated sulphide of copper is soluble in nitric acid, also in potassium cyanide; it is insoluble in KHS, and only slightly soluble in (NH₄)₂S₂, yellow ammonium sulphide.

cū-prīf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *cuprum*=copper; *fero*=to bear; and Eng. suff. -ous.] Copper-bearing; bearing copper.

"... the whole cupriferous district of North Wales."—*Sir H. Delabèche: Elements of Geology.*

***cūp'-rite** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *rite*.] A libation.

cū-prīte (2), *s.* [Lat. *cupr(um)*=copper, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (*q. v.*)]

Min.: An isometric mineral with octohedral cleavage. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 5.85-6.15; luster adamantine to earthy; color red, streak shining brownish-red. It is subtransparent to subtranslucent, and in texture brittle. Composition: Oxide of copper, 11.2; copper, 88.8=100. There are three varieties—(1) Ordinary Cuprite, crystallized or massive, (2) Chalcotrichite (*q. v.*), and (3) Earthy Cuprite, or Tile Ore. Found in Cornwall, in Devonshire, near Tavistock in England; near Lyons, in France; as well as in South Australia and South America. (*Dana.*)

cūp-rōld, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cuprum*=copper, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As *adj.*: Resembling copper.

B. As substantive:

Crystallog.: A crystal of the tetrahedral type, with twelve equal angles.

cū-prō-plūm'-bite, *s.* [Lat. *cuprum*=copper; *plumbum*=lead, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (*q. v.*)]

Min.: *Dana* considers this not a proper species, but only a mixture of galenite and chalcocite.

cū-prō-schēel'-ite, *s.* [Lat. *cuprum*=copper, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*q. v.*)]

Min.: A crystalline granular mineral of vitreous luster, green color, and light greenish-gray streak; its hardness, 4.5-5. Composition: Tungstic acid, 78.43; oxide of copper, 8.95; lime, 12.62=100. Found in Lower California. (*Dana.*)

cū-prō-sō-vīn'-yl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cuprosus*=full of copper; *o* connective; *vinum*=wine; and Eng., &c., suff. -yl (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*)] Etymologically viewed, it signifies copper and wine, copper wine, or wine of copper.

cuprovinyl oxide, *s.*

Chem.: C₄(Cu₂)₂.H₂O. A red precipitate, obtained by passing ethine (acetylene) C₂H₂ into an ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride. This compound yields ethene C₂H₄ when heated with zinc and dilute ammonia.

cū-proūs, *a.* [Lat. *cupr(um)*=copper, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Having a considerable quantity of copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains two atoms of copper which are united to each other by a pair of bonds (Cu—Cu)".

cuprous chloride, *s.*

Chemistry: Subchloride of copper, Cu₂Cl₂ or (Cl—Cu—Cu—Cl). A white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of reducing agents on cupric chloride; also by burning copper in chlorine gas, or by distilling copper with mercuric chloride. Its ammoniacal solution absorbs oxygen from the air, and turns blue.

cuprous iodide, *s.*

Chem.: Cu₂I₂. Subiodide of copper is a white insoluble powder, obtained by heating copper with iodine, or by adding an iodide to a mixture of cupric sulphate and ferrous sulphate. 2KI + 2CuSO₄ + 2FeSO₄ = Cu₂I₂ + K₂SO₄ + Fe₂(SO₄)₃. This reaction is used to detect iodine in the presence of chlorides and bromides.

cuprous oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Cu₂O or $\frac{Cu}{Cu} > O$, red oxide of copper, suboxide of copper. Obtained by heating a cupric salt with sugar and excess of caustic potash. It is a bright red powder, soluble in ammonia, forming a colorless solution, which absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, and turns blue. Cuprous oxide is soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming cuprous chloride. Nitric acid dissolves it, forming cupric nitrate, Cu(NO₃)₂. It is used to give a ruby red color to glass. Cuprous oxide dissolves in smelted copper rendering it brittle; it is then called dry copper.

cuprous sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Cu₂S, or $\frac{Cu}{Cu} > S$. A dark gray fusible powder, formed by heating three parts of sulphur and eight parts of copper, also by rubbing finely-divided copper with sulphur in a mortar, and by

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

heating copper in sulphur vapor. When heated with cupric oxide it forms sulphur dioxide and metallic copper, $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{CuO} = \text{SO}_2 + 4\text{Cu}$. The fine metal obtained in copper smelting is chiefly cuprous sulphide.

cū-pu-lā, s. [Lat.=a little tub or cask, dimin. of *cupa*=a tub or cask.] The same as **CUPULE** (q. v.).

cupula-shaped, a.

Bot.: Slightly concave, with a nearly entire margin, as the calyx of citrus, or the cup of an acorn. The same as **CUPULIFORM**.

cū-pu-lar, a. [**CUPULA**.] Having as an inflorescence a cupula; tub-shaped, cask-shaped.

"It only differs from the true *Dacrydia* in wanting the cupular disk of the fruit."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 503.

cū-pu-lāte, a. [Lat. *cupu(la)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ate.]

Bot.: The same as **CUPULAR** (q. v.).

cū-pule, **cū-pu-lā**, s. [**CUPULA**.]

Botany:

1. A kind of inflorescence consisting of a cup formed by bracts cohering by their bases. In the oak the cupule is woody, entire, and scaly, with undulated bracts; in the beech it forms a sort of coriaceous, valvular, spurious pericarp; in the hazelnut it is foliaceous and lacerated; and in the hornbeam it takes the form of a lobed bract.

2. A cup-like body existing in *Peiza* and some other Fungals.

cū-pu-lif-ēr-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: The name given in A. D. 1808 by Richard, and subsequently by various other botanists, to the order of diclinous Exogens termed by Mirbel, Lindley, &c., *Corylaceæ*. They are so called from possessing a cupule which takes the form of a bony or coriaceous one-celled nut, more or less inclosed in an involucre. [**CORYLACEÆ**, **MASTWORTS**.]

cū-pu-lif-ēr-ous, a. [Lat. *cupula*, i connective, *fero*=to bear, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Bearing a cupule or cupules; pertaining to the botanical order *Cupuliferæ*.

cū-pu-li-form, a. [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: The same as **CUPULA-SHAPED** (q. v.).

cūr, s. [Sw. dial. *kurre* = a dog; Dut. *korre* = a watchdog.]

1. **Lit.**: A degenerate, worthless, or cowardly dog. "Flies, as before some mountain lion's ire The village curs and trembling swains retire." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 69, 70.

2. **Fig.**: Used as a term of contempt and reproach to a man. "You can non cry of curs! whose breath I hate." *Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

†cūr-a-bil-i-tŷ, a. [Fr. *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable; curableness.

cūr-a-ble, a. [Fr. *curable*.]

1. Capable of being cured; that may be healed or cured.

"... differs from all other curable diseases, ..."

—*Harvey*.

*2. **Curative**.

"Retaining a curable virtue against all diseases."—*Sandys: Travels*, bk. iii., p. 174.

cūr-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *curable*; -ness.] The quality of being curable; capability or possibility of being healed or cured.

cūr-a-çā', s. [Named from Curaçoa, or Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela, where the liquor so called was first made.] A liquor made of brandy with orange-peel and sugar, and a little cinnamon.

"I pleased me to think at a house that you know Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curacao." Moore: *Twopenny Post-Bag*.

cūr-a-çŷ, s. [Eng. *cura(te)*; -cy.]

1. The office or employment of a curate; curateship.

"They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town."—*Swift*.

*2. **Guardianship, curateship**.

"By way of curacy and protectorship."—*North: Exam.*, p. 260.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kv

cūr-āge, **cūr-a-gŷe**, **cul-raĝe** (age as īg), s. [**CULRAGE**.] A plant, *Polygonum hydropiper*. (*Hollyband: Dictionary*, A. D. 1593.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

cūr-ā-nā, s. [A Guiana word (?)]

Timber traffic: The cedar wood of Guiana, *Icica altissima*. [**CEDAR-WOOD**.]

cū-rār-i, **cū-rā-ra**, *ourari, curare, urari, woorara, woorali, *wourali, s. [A Guiana Indian word. In Fr. *curare*.]

Chem.: A resinous substance used by the Indians of South America for poisoning their arrows, said to be the aqueous extract of a climbing plant belonging to the genus *Strychnos*. It is a brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous mass, almost wholly soluble in water. It has a bitter taste, and burns with a yellowish-red flame, giving off disagreeable smelling vapors. It contains an alkaloid, curarine (q. v.). It is a deadly poison when introduced into the blood through a wound. It acts on the motor nerves, arresting their functions, while the sensorial nerves retain their activity. Death ensues from paralysis of the respiratory organs. Chlorine and bromine decompose curara and neutralize its poisonous action. Curara is said to contain no strychnine, and taken into the stomach, as it must be when game killed by the poisoned arrows is eaten, it produces no ill effects. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cū-ra-rīne, s. [Fr. *curarine*, from *curari* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$. Curarine is obtained from curara resin. When pure it crystallizes in four-sided prisms. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, but is insoluble in anhydrous ether and in benzene. It forms crystalline salts. It is very poisonous, like curara. It gives a blue color with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. Curarine can be separated from strychnine by its insolubility in benzene.

cū-ras-sōw, s. [An American word (?)] The

name given to a large Gallinaceous Bird, *Crax alector*, more fully denominated in English the Crested Curassow. The upper parts are deep black, with a glow of green on various parts; the lower parts dull white, a color found also on the lower tail coverts. The Curassow is found in flocks in the forests of Mexico, Guiana, and Brazil. Its nest is composed of branches interlaced with the stalks of herbaceous plants, and lined with leaves; the eggs five, six, or eight.

"The sternum of *Columba coronata* resembles that of the curassow."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, ch. xiii.

† (1) **Crested curassow**: [**CURASSOW**.]

(2) **Red curassow**: *Crax rubra*.

(3) **Red-knobbed curassow**: *Crax Yarellii*.

***curate** (1), ***curat** (1), ***curats**, ***curiet**, s. [**CURASS**.] A cuirass.

"His shield, his helmet, and his curats bare."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. v. 8.

cūr-ate (2), ***cu-rat** (2), s. [Low Lat. *curatus*=one who is charged with the cura=i. e., with the cure or care of souls. In Ital. *curato*; Fr. *curé*.] [**CURE**.]

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: The designation of an ecclesiastical functionary in the Church of England, whose position and functions have much varied in bygone times. The following have been the chief changes:

I. **Formerly**:

1. **Originally** (in a general sense): Any one having cure of souls and of rank inferior to a bishop.

"Curate, a parson or vicar, one that serves a cure, or has the charge of souls in a parish."—*Phillips: The New World of Words*. (*Trench*.)

† This meaning has left traces in the Liturgy, where prayer is made for "bishops, curates, and all congregations committed to their charge." When in Scotland during the period immediately preceding the revolution of 1688 episcopally ordained parochial incumbents existed, the people called them "curates," which was simply a survival of the original use of the word.

"About two hundred curates—so the episcopal parish priests were called—were expelled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. **Next** (in more special senses):

(1) An incumbent of a parochial church in which no arrangement was ever come to for the ordination of a vicar.

(2) The incumbent of a chapel founded after the parochial arrangement had been completed, and which consequently had not the privileges of a parish church.

† The last two types of curates held perpetual curacies, and when a perpetual curacy is now held, the explanation of it is that given under 2 (1) or (2). [**PERPETUAL CURACY**.]

II. **Now**: The assistant to a rector or vicar; a minister temporarily officiating in the church instead of the proper incumbent.

† **Perpetual curate**:

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: One holding a perpetual curacy; a curate not appointed by an incumbent as his assistant or removable at the pleasure of the former, but holding an unendowed or badly-endowed non-parochial charge. [**CURATE**, I. 2 (1), (2).]

cūr-a-tēl-lā, s. [From Gr. *koureuō*=to be a barber, *koureus*=a barber, *keirō*=to shave, in allusion to the polishing effects of the leaves of one species. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleniaceæ belonging to the tribe Delimeæ. *Curatella Sambaiba* is astringent. It is used in Brazil as a wash for wounds, and also for tanning purposes. The rough leaves of *C. americana* are used in Guiana for polishing.

†**cūr-ate-ship**, s. [Eng. *curate*, and *ship*.] The office of a curate; curacy.

***cūr-at-ess**, s. [Eng. *curat(e)*; -ess.] The wife of a curate.

"A curatess would be sure to get the better of me."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

***cūr-a-tion**, ***cūr-a-çion**, s. [Lat. *curatio*, from *curator*, pa. par. of *curo*=to take care of.] Cure, remedy, healing.

"... so vnskilful an opinion That of thy wo nis no curacion." Chaucer: *Troilus*, i. (*Rich.*)

cūr-a-tive, a. [Fr. *curatif*; Ital. *curativo*.] Relating to the curing or healing of diseases; tending to cure.

"There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air."—*Arbuthnot*.

cūr-ā-tōr (*Scotch*), **cūr-a-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *curatus*, pa. par. of *curo*=to take care; Fr. *curateur*.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: A person who has the care and superintendence of anything, as of a public library, a museum, a gallery of pictures, &c.

"... the society shall much stand in need of a curator of experiments."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 147.

II. **Scots Law**:

1. A trustee for the carrying out of any purpose.

"The patronage ... was transferred to seven curators."—*Chambers: Encyclop.*

2. A guardian; a person duly appointed to manage the estate of any one who is not legally competent to manage it himself, as a minor, a lunatic.

"A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

cūr-ā-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *curator*; -ship.] The office of a curator. (*Ogilvie*.)

cūr-ā-trīx, s. [Lat.]

1. A woman who cures or heals.

"That nature of Hippocrates, that is the curatrix of diseases."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 167.

2. A female curator.

cūrb, s. [**CURB**, v.]

A. **Ordinary Language**:

I. **Literally**:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

"That trot became a gallop soon, In spite of curb and rein." Couper: *John Gilpin*.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

II. **Fig.**: Anything which restrains or checks; a restraint, a check.

"... the curb of conscience snapped." Couper: *Task*, ii. 571.

B. **Technically**:

1. **Harness**: A chain or strap behind the jaw of a horse, connected at its ends to the rings on the upper ends of the branches of a stiff-bit, and forming a fulcrum for the branches, which act as a lever. [**CURB-BIT**.]

2. **Paving**: The edge-stone of a sidewalk, or trottoir; the kerb.

3. **Hydraulic Engineering**:

(1) A stoned or boarded structure around a well, to keep back the surrounding earth. Iron curbs are

constructed of boiler-iron or of cast-iron segments bolted together, rings being added at the top as the structure descends.

(2) A boarded structure to contain concrete, which hardens and acts as a pier or foundation.

(3) The outer casing-wheel of a turbine. It is a cylinder inserted into the floor of the forebay, inclosing the wheel which rotates within.

(4) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a Scoop-wheel or Breast-wheel (q. v.).

(5) The inclosure which leads water from a forebay to a water-wheel. Also called a Mantle.

4. Carpentry:

(1) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

(2) The circular plate at the top of a dome into which the ribs are framed.

(3) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent portion of a wind-mill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers.

5. *Soap Manuf., &c.*: An inclined circular plate around the margin of a soap or salt kettle, to return what boils over.

6. *Civil Engin.*: A breast-wall or retaining wall to hold up a bank of earth.

7. *Farr.*: (For definition see extract.)

"There are often injuries to particular parts of the hock-joint. *Curb* is an affection of this kind. It is an enlargement at the back of the hock, three or four inches below its point . . . It is either a strain of the ring-like ligament which binds the tendons in their place, or of the sheath of the tendons; oftener, however, of the ligament than of the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, and therefore horses are found to 'throw out curbs' after a hardly-contested race, an extraordinary leap, a severe gallop over heavy ground, or a sudden check in the gallop . . . *Curbs* are generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great. They are best detected by observing the leg sideways."—*Youatt: The Horse*, p. 369.

curb-beam, *s.* A beam of a wooden bridge to confine the road material.

curb-bit, *s.*

Harness: A stiff-bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. The lower end has rings or loops for the reins, and the upper end has loops for the curb-chain and the cheek-straps of the head-stall. The curb-chain has usually twisted links, is held fast by one end to the loop of the off branch, and is hooked to the loop of the near branch. It forms the fulcrum for the leverage of the branches. [*Brit.*] (*Knight.*)

curb-pins, *s. pl.*

Horol.: The pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations.

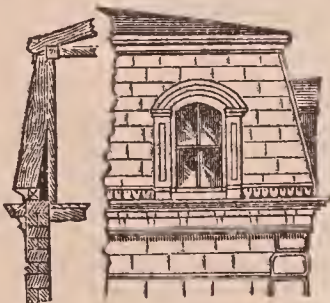
curb-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof.

curb-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with canted slopes; having two sets of rafters with different inclinations. Otherwise called a Mansard-roof, after the French architect who frequently adopted it; or a gambrel-roof, from its crooked shape, like the hind leg of a horse.

curb-stone, *s.* A stone laid along the edge of a foot-path next the roadway, to keep up the material of the path, and to prevent vehicles from running on to it; a kerb-stone. [*CURB*, B. 2.]



Curb-roof.

cūrb, ***courb**, ***curbe**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. courber*=to bend, to bow; *Lat. curvo*, from *curvus*=curved, bent.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To bend, to curve.

"Though the course of the sun be *curbed* between the tropics, . . ."—*Ray.*

2. To restrain or to keep in check with a curb.

"Part *curb* their fiery steeds, or shun the goal

With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 531, 532.

3. To strengthen, confine, or maintain the shape of anything with a curb.

"The well at Southampton was *curbed* in this way."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. of Mechanics.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To restrain, guide, or keep in check; to keep back.

"Perhaps he had spurred his party till he could no longer *curb* it, and was really hurried on headlong by those whom he seemed to guide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"Yet you are *curbed from* that enlargement by

The consequence of the crown."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

*2. To swindle, to rob.

"Though you can foyst, nip, hug, lift, *curbe*."

Greene: Thieves Falling Out (1615).

***B. Intrans.**: To bend, to give way, to keep back.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea, *curb* and woo for leave to do him good."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

¶ For the difference between *to curb* and *to check*, see **CHECK**.

cūr-bā, *s.* [A native word.] An African measure, used for the sale of palm-oil, grain, &c. It varies from 7½ to 18 gallons.

***cūrb-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. curb*; -*able*.] That may or can be curbed, restrained, or checked.

cūrbēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*CURB*, *v.*]

cūrb-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CURB*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of restraining or keeping in check with a curb.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: The act of restraining or keeping in check; a restraint, a check.

" . . . the mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the *curbings* and the strokes of adversity."—*Feltham*, pt. ii., *Resolve* 57.

II. Road-making: A curb, a curbstone.

***cūrb-le**, *s.* [A dimin. from *curb*, *s.* (q. v.)] The mouth of a well.

" . . . petticoats as big as a well's *curble*, . . ."—*Five Strange Wonders of the World*. (*Nares.*)

cūrb-lēss, *a.* [*Eng. curb*; -*less*.] Without any curb, check, or restraint.

"That beck itself was then a torrent, turbid and *curbless*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. ix.

***cūrb-lēt**, *s.* [*Eng. curb*; dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little curb.

"I sprung from my horse and tied the steed

With silver *curblet* to a tree."

Sir J. Bowring: The Strawberries.

cūr-cās, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonæ. It was formerly merged in *Jatropha*, but it has a bell-shaped corolla, while *Jatropha* has one with distinct petals. *Curcas purgans* is what was formerly called *Jatropha curcas*. It is a large bush or a small tree, a native of the hotter parts of, but cultivated elsewhere in, the tropics. The seeds are called Purging-nuts. An oil pressed from them is of use in itch and herpes, and when diluted it has been helpful in chronic rheumatism. The oil, boiled with oxide of iron, makes a good varnish, used by the Chinese for covering boxes. Similarly the milky juice of the plant dyes linen black, and makes good marking-ink. The leaves are rubefacient and discutient. *Curcas multifidus*, a South American plant, now by some removed from the genus, yields a purgative oil called Pinhoen. (*Lindley, &c.*)

curch, *s.* [*KERCHIEF*.] A covering for a woman's head; a kerchief.

"Her house sae bien, her *curch* sae clean,

I wat she is a dainty chucky."

Burns: Lady Onlie.

***cur-cheff**, *s.* [*KERCHIEF*.]

curch-ie, *s.* [*CURTSY*.] A courtesy or curtsy.

"An' wi' a *curchie* low did stoop,

As soon as e'er she saw me."

Burns: Holy Fair.

cūr-cūl'-i-cō, *s.* [From *Lat. curculio*=a weevil, a process upon the seeds of this genus resembling a weevil's projecting rostrum or snout.]

Bot.: A genus of Hypoxidaceæ. The roots of *Curculigo orchoides* are somewhat bitter and aromatic, and are used in the East in gonorrhœa. The tubers of *C. stans* are eaten in the Marianne Islands.

cūr-cū-lī-ō, *s.* [*Lat.*=a corn-worm, a weevil.]

Entomology:

*1. A genus of insects founded by Linnæus. It included all insects which had a prominent rostrum or beak, with the antennæ subclavate and inserted upon it. In the *Systema Naturæ* 95 species are enumerated. The genus is nearly identical with the modern family of Curculionidæ, which is a very large one. The beetles contained in it are popularly called Weevils. [*WEEVIL*.]

2. The genus, now much restricted, is the type of the family Curculionidæ. *Curculio imperialis* is the Diamond Beetle, so called from the splendor of its colors. It is brought from Brazil.

curculio trap, *s.* A tray, or a cincture of fiber, attached to the trunk of a plum, apricot, or other curculio-ravaged tree, to intercept the insects which climb up the bark.

cūr-cū-lī-ōi'-dēs, *s.* [*Lat. curculio*=a beetle, and *Gr. eidos*=form.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Beetles, doubtfully akin to *Curculio*. It is from the Carboniferous rocks.

cūr-cū-lī-ōn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. curculio* (genit. *curculionis*), and suff. -*ides* (q. v.).]

1. *Entom.*: A large family of insects, tribe Tetramera, sub-tribe Rhynchophora (Snout-bearing Insects). Or they may be called, as Stephens does, section and sub-section. The rostrum is thick, rounded, and frequently very long, the antennæ clavate, with from 9-12 joints, the basal one so much elongated as sometimes to be equal to all the rest united; these stand to it in certain cases at a right angle. The species are very numerous; some are beautifully colored. They are all vegetable feeders. Some are destructive to grain. The larvae are somewhat elongate, linear, with the extremities acute, the head scaly, and the body furnished with tubercular projections in place of legs. They are popularly called Weevils. (*Stephens, &c.*)

2. *Palæont.*: For doubtful remains of the family from the Carboniferous rocks, see **CURCULIOIDES**. Genuine Curculionidæ are believed to occur in the Lias. There are some also in rocks doubtfully regarded as of Eocene age at Taklee, near Nagpore, in Central India.

cūr-cū-lī-ōn'-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [*Lat. curculio* (genit. *curculionis*)=a beetle, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Entom.: The equivalent in the classification of Schoenherr of the family Curculionidæ. He makes it a much higher designation, and proposes numerous divisions and sub-divisions.

cūr-cū-mā, *s.* [From Arab. *curcum*, the name of the turmeric plant. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). *Curcuma longa* is the turmeric plant. The corm is about as thick as the thumb, and is divided into several parts. The leaves, which are about a foot long, are lanceolate in form and sheathing. The flowers are in terminal spikes, bracteate, with a pale yellow flower in the axil of each bract. It is extensively cultivated in Bengal. The tuberous rhizomes furnish the substance called Turmeric (q. v.). The "root" or rhizome of *C. zedoaria* (*Alpinia racemosa*) and *C. zerumbet* (*A. galanga*) are aromatic and stimulating. The starch of *C. rubescens*, *C. angustifolia*, and some other Asiatic species constitute East Indian arrowroot.

curcuma-paper, *s.* [*TURMERIC PAPER*.]

cūr-cū-mīn, *s.* [*Low Lat. curcum(a)*, and *Eng. suff. -in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. The coloring matter of turmeric (q. v.). Curcumin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is best extracted by boiling the rhizome with benzene. It forms orange-yellow crystals, which melt at 177°. It dissolves in alkalis, forming a brown-red solution. Boric acid solution gives an orange color with a solution of curcumin, which is not altered by dilute acids, but alkalis turn it blue, which soon changes into a dirty gray. Hot nitric acid oxidizes curcumin into oxalic acid; chromic acid mixture converts it into terephthalic acid.

cūrd, ***crod**, ***crodde**, ***crudde**, *s.* [*Ir. cruth, gruth, or groth; Gael. cruth.*]

I. Literally:

1. The coagulated or curdled part of milk, which is generally made into cheese, but is in some countries eaten as common food.

"A few *cruddes* and creme and an haver cake,"

P. Plowman, 4, 365.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

***II. Fig.**: Sourness.

"Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirred,

The milk of their good purpose all to *cūrd*."

Cowper: Charity, 503, 504.

curd-breaker, *s.* A frame of wires or slats which is worked to and fro in a vat of cheese-curds, to break the latter into small pieces and enable the whey to drain off. A curd-cutter. (*Knight.*)

***curd-cake**, *s.* A delicacy of the table in former times. (See example.)

"To make *curd-cakes*—Take a pint of curds, four eggs, leaving two of the whites; add sugar and grated nutmeg, with a little flower; mix them well, and drop them like fritters in a frying-pan, in which butter is hot."—*Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)

curd-cutter, *s.*

1. A spindle with revolving knives on an axle, for cutting the curd to expedite the separation of the whey.

2. A hoop with a diametric knife having an arched stem and wooden handle. It is used by an up-and-down motion, the curd being in a tub. (*Knight.*)

cûrd, *crudden, *cruddyn, v. t. & i. [CURD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To form into curds; to curdle.

"As cheese thou hast *crudded* me."—*Wycliffe: Job x. 10.*

2. *Fig.*: To cause to coagulate; to curdle; to congeal.

"Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother?"

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

B. Intrans.: To curdle; to become coagulated or congealed.

cûrd'-êd, pa. par. or a. [CURD, v.]

cûrd'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. curdy; -ness.] The quality or state of being curdy or curdled.

cûrd'-le, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from curd, v. (q. v.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To curd, to form into curds; to coagulate, to thicken.

"There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which *brandy curdles* milk."—*Floyer.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To coagulate, to congeal, to cause to run slowly.

"But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid.

*2. To condense, to congeal.

"... in itself a thought,
A slumbering thought, is capable of years,
And *curdles* a long life into one hour."

Byron: The Dream, i.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To become curdled or curdled; to coagulate.

"Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese."
Thomson: Summer, 263.

II. Figuratively:

1. To become congealed; to run slowly.

"Fancy shrinks,
And the blood thrills and *curdles* at the thought
Of such a gulf as he design'd his grave."

Cowper: Task, vi. 512-14.

*2. To creep slowly and coldly.

"An icy sickness *curdling* o'er
My heart, . . ."

Byron: Mazeppa, xviii.

***cûrd'-le, s. [CURDLE, v.]** A curd, a coagulation.

"There is a kind of down or *curdle* on his wit."—*Adams: Works, i. 501.*

cûrd'-lêd, pa. par. or a. [CURDLE, v.]

cûrd'-lëss, a. [Eng. curd; -less.] Free from curds and coagulations.

cûrd'-liîg, pr. par., a. & s. [CURDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of curdling or coagulating; the state or condition of becoming curdled or congealed.

***cûr-dôo, v. i. [Icel. kyrra=to calm, soothe, and doo=a pigeon.]** To make love.

"She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and '*curdooing*,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'"—*The Entail, i. 247.*

cûrd'-wôrt, s. [CRUDWORT.]

cûrd'-ÿ, a. [Eng. curd; -y.] Full of curds; coagulated, curdled, congealed.

"... coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

***cûrd'-ÿ, v. t. [CURDY, a.]** To congeal.

"... chaste as the icicle

That's *curdied* by the frost from purest snow."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

cûre (1), s. [Fr. cure; Sp., Port. & Ital. cura, from Lat. cura=care, cure.] It is wholly unconnected with *care* (q. v.).

*1. Care, attention, concern, regard.

"If that he wol take of it no *cure*."

Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 283.

*2. Affection, regard.

"Thou woldest sette al thi *cure* and thi love in him."—*Gesta Romanorum, p. 167.*

*3. A charge, superintendence, or management.

"Ionatas toke in *cure* of the forest."—*Gesta Romanorum, p. 148.*

4. *Spec.*: A charge or care of the spiritual welfare of people; a care of souls.

"... had obtained a *cure*, and had died in the performance of the humble duties of a parish priest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

5. The act of healing or curing.

"I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow."—*Luke xiii. 32.*

6. A method or system of curing or treating disease.

7. A remedy, a restorative; a preparation or medicine intended or calculated to cure or heal.

"Of surgerie he knewe the *cures*."

Gower: Con. Amantis, bk. vi.

8. Anything which acts as a remedy or restorative.

"That Scripture is the only *cure* of woe."

Cowper: Truth, 452.

9. The state of being cured, healed, or restored to health.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cure* and *remedy*: "*Cure* denotes either the act of curing, or the thing that cures. *Remedy* is mostly employed for the thing that cures. In the former sense the *remedy* is to the *cure* as the means to the end; a *cure* is performed by the application of a *remedy*. That is *incurable* for which no *remedy* can be found; but a *cure* is sometimes performed without the application of any specified *remedy*. The *cure* is complete when the evil is entirely removed; the *remedy* is sure which by proper application never fails of effecting the *cure*. A *cure* is sometimes employed for the thing that cures, but only in the sense of what infallibly cures. Quacks always hold forth their nostrums as infallible *cures*, not for one, but for every sort of disorder; experience has, however, fatally proved that the *remedy* in most cases is worse than the disease." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cûre (2), *kire, s. [A. S. cýre.]**

1. Choice, pick.

"Ten thousand monnen . . . thet wes the beyste *cure* of al Brutlonde."—*Layamon, i. 345.*

2. A wish.

"After *cure* heo him yeuen threo hundred yisles."—*Layamon, i. 263.*

3. A custom.

"Ebrisse fole adden an *kire*."

Genesis and Exodus, 2451.

cûre (3), s. [Fr. curé.] A clergyman, a curate, a parson.

cûre, *curen, v. t. & i. [Lat. curo=to take care for, to cure.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To take care of, to busy one's self about.

"Men dredeful *curiden* or biriden Stheuene."—*Wycliffe: Deeds, viii. 2.*

2. To heal, to restore to health, to free from disease.

"If Peter and John *cured* the lame man by the strength of imagination . . ."—*Stillingfleet, vol. i., Ser. 9.*

3. To heal, to make sound or whole.

"... all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. To remove by the application of remedies.

"He . . . gave them power to *cure* diseases."—*Luke ix. 1.*

5. To remedy, to correct.

"... thinks to *cure* his evil nature, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor, vol. i., Ser. 10.*

6. To prepare for preservation; to persevere, to pickle.

"The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland."—*Temple.*

¶ (1) *To cure by verdict:*

Law: After a cause has been sent down to trial, the trial had, and the verdict given, the Court overlooks defects in the statement of a title which would be fatal on a demurrer, or if taken at an earlier period: this is what is called *to cure by a verdict*. (*New Law Dict.*)

(2) *To cure a person of a thing:*

(a) *Lit.*: To heal or free from a disease.

(b) *Fig.*: To correct a habit or practice; to cause one no longer to have a taste for something.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To take care; to strive.

"Bisyli *cure* or hepe for to yyue thi self prouable."—*Wycliffe: 2 Timothy ii. 15.*

2. To effect a cure, to heal.

"... like to Achilles' spear,

Is able with the change to kill and *cure*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.

3. To be cured or healed; to heal.

"One desperate grief *cures* with another's anguish."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cure*, to heal, and *to remedy*: "*To cure* is employed for what is out of order; to *heal* for that which is broken: diseases are *cured*, wounds are *healed*; the former is a complex, the latter is a simple process. Whatever requires to be *cured* is wrong in the system; it requires many and various applications internally and externally; whatever requires to be *healed* is occasioned externally by violence, and

requires external applications. In a state of refinement men have the greatest number of disorders to be *cured*; in a savage state there is more occasion for the *healing* art. *Cure* is used as properly in the moral as the natural sense; *heal* in the moral sense is altogether figurative. The disorders of the mind are *cured* with greater difficulty than those of the body. The breaches which have been made in the affections of relatives toward each other can be *healed* by nothing but a Christian spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. *Remedy* is used only in the moral sense, in which it accords most with *cure*. Evils are either *cured* or *remedied*, but the former are of a much more serious nature than the latter. The evils in society require to be *cured*; an omission, a deficiency, or a mischief requires to be *remedied*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cure-all, s. A plant, *Geum rivale*.

cûred, pa. par. or a. [CURE, v.]

cûre'-lëss, a. [Eng. cure; -less.] Without cure or remedy, that cannot be cured.

"To inflict a *cureless* wound."

Byron: Fare Thee Well.

cûr'-êr (1), s. [Eng. cur(e); -er.] One who cures or heals; a healer.

***cur-er (2), s. [COVERER.]** A cover, a dish.

"With all *curers* of cost that cukis could kyth."—*Houlate, iii. 5.*

cu-rêtte', s. [Fr.]

Sing.: An instrument shaped like a scoop, used for removing any matter that may be accumulated in a tumor, wound or ulcer.

cûr'-few (ew as û), *cor-fu, *cor-fur, *cur-phour, s. [Fr. couvre-feu=cover-fire, from couvrir=to cover, and feu=fire, from Lat. focus=a hearth.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet; he begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.*

2. A bell still rung in England and other countries in continuation of the ancient custom, but without retaining its meaning.

"Rang out the hour of nine the village *curfew*, and straightway
Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned
in the household."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

*3. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

"But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like, . . ."—*Bacon.*

II. Feudal Law: A bell rung every evening as a signal to the people to extinguish all fires and retire to rest. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, most probably as a safeguard against fire, but it was regarded by the English as a badge of servitude. The original time for ringing it was eight o'clock P. M., but in the *Merry Devil of Edmonton* it is represented as being rung an hour later:

"Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring *curfew*."—*O. Play, v. 292.*

From the following passage in *Romeo and Juliet* (iv. 4), it seems that the bell which was commonly used to ring the *curfew* obtained in time the name of the *curfew-bell*, and was so called whenever it was rung on any occasion:

"Come, stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crowed;
The *curfew-bell* hath rung, 'tis three o'clock."

In a few places in England the custom is still kept up of ringing a bell at nine o'clock P. M., and the old name is retained.

curfew-knoll, s. The sound of the *curfew-bell*.

"... the *curfew-knoll*

That spake the Norman conqueror's stern behest."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

cûr-fûf'-fle, s. [CURFUFFLE, v.] A ruffled, rumpled, disordered, or tumbled state; agitation, tremor.

"... an he puts himself into sic a *curfuffle* for ony thing you could bring him, Edie."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxix.*

cûr-fûf'-fle, v. t. [FUFFLE, v.] To put in a disordered, ruffled, or rumpled state; to agitate, to disturb.

"His ruffe *curfuffled* about his craig."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., 321.

cûr'-i-â (pl. curiâ), s. [Lat.]

1. Roman Antiquities:

(1) One of the sub-divisions of the Roman people, as instituted by Romulus, there being three tribes, and each tribe being divided into ten sections or *curiæ*. The members of each *curia* were called in reference to each other *curiales*; each had its own chapel, its own place of meeting called *curia*, its own priest, called *Curio* or *Flamen Curialis*, who

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, çûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

presided at the solemnities peculiar to his *curia*, and out of the thirty *curiones* one was selected who presided over the whole, under the title of *Curio Maximus*.

"His next act, according to Dionysius, is to divide the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiæ*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1, vol. i., p. 412.

(2) The building in which the *curiæ* met for divine worship.

(3) The Senate-house.

*2. Law: A court of justice.

3. *Eccles.*: The Roman see, including the Pope, cardinals, &c., in their temporal capacities.

cūr-ī-āl-īst-īc, *a.* [Lat. *curialis*=(1) of or belonging to a *curia*, (2) pertaining to a court.] Of or pertaining to a court.

***cūr-ī-āl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *curialitas*, from *curialis*.] Matters connected with a court, as its privileges, prerogatives, retinue, &c.

"I come to the last of those things which I propounded, the court and *curiality*."—*Bacon: To Villiers*.

***cūr-īe**, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *cura*=care; or from *quero*=to seek.] Inquiry, search, investigation.

cūr-īng, ***cur-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of healing, restoring to health, or making sound.

"*Curyng* or heelyng of sekenesse. *Curacio, sanacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act or process of preparing for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.

curing-house, *s.* A house or building in which various articles, such as bacon, are cured; specifically a building in which sugar is drained and dried.

cūr-ī-ō-lōg-īc, *a.* [Gr. *kuriologikos*=speaking or describing literally: *kuriōs*=... strict, literal, and *logos*=a word; *legō*=to speak, to tell.] Applied to a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which things are represented by their pictures.

cūr-ī-ōs-ī-tŷ, ***cu-ri-os-i-te**, ***curioste**, *s.* [O. Fr. *curiosete*; Fr. *curiosité*; Sp. *curiosidad*; Port. *curiosidade*; Ital. *curiosità*; Lat. *curiositas*, from *curiosus*=careful (q. v.).] [CURIOUS.]

1. A curious disposition or feeling; a strong desire to see something new or novel; inquisitiveness; an inclination or disposition to inquiry.

*2. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy.

"When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

*3. Accuracy, exactness; niceness or delicacy of performance.

"... the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature."—*Ray*.

*4. Elaborate work.

"The other kinde of fountaine, which we may call a bathing poole, it may admit much *curiosity* and beauty."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. 46.

5. A nice or curious experiment.

"There hath been practiced also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

6. An object of curiosity; a rarity; something strange, rare, or curious; something deserving of being seen or preserved.

"He has, likewise, a complete service of Corinthian metal, which though he admire as a *curiosity*, is far from being his passion."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, iii. let. 1.

7. A strange or curious personage; a character. (*Colloquial*.)

cūr-ī-ō-šō, *s.* [Ital.] A virtuoso; a collector of curiosities.

"Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, the great *curioso* of his time."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 112.

***cūr-ī-ōūs**, *v. i.* [CURIOUS, *a.*] To work curiously or elaborately.

"When some artist *curiousing* upon it."

Sylvester: Magnificence, p. 920.

cūr-ī-ōūs, *a.* [O. Fr. *curios*, *curious*, *curius*; Fr. *curieux*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *curioso*, from Lat. *curiosus*=careful; *cura*=care.]

I. *Of persons*:

*1. Careful, anxious, concerned, eager.

"That ben ful besy and *curious*

For to dispreisen that best deservyn love and name."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1,052, 1,053.

2. Inquisitive; strongly desirous to see or know something new, strange, or extraordinary; prying.

"... he must take care not to be too *curious*."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries*.

3. Given to research or investigation.

"... one of the *curiousest* and most observing makers of steel tools."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 413.

"It is sometimes followed by *after*, *in*, or *of* before the object of research or inquiry.

"... a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful."—*Woodward*.

*4. Accurate, exact, careful, precise, scrupulous.

"... men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker*.

*5. Nice, fastidious, hard to please, anxious.

"A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness."—*Taylor*.

6. Extraordinary, remarkable, out of the common, strange.

II. *Of things*:

1. Inquisitive; searching.

"The *curious* search of Euryclea's eye."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 459.

2. Disposed strongly to research or investigation.

"... a quarry, to the *curious* flight

Of knowledge, half so tempting or so fair,

As mau to man."

Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

*3. Exact, nice; made or done with care and skill; elegant.

"And the *curious* girdle of the ephod, which is upon it, shall be of the same, according to the work thereof; even of gold, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen."—*Exod.* xxviii. 8.

*4. Over-nice, fastidious, or particular.

"By what strange parallax, or optic skill

Of vision, multiplied through air, or glass

Of telescope, were *curious* to inquire."

Milton: P. R., iv. 40-42.

*5. Exact, particular, scrupulous.

"Each ornament about her seemly lies,

By *curious* chance, or careless art, compos'd."

Fairfax.

*6. Nice, subtle, refined.

"... a more *curious* discrimination."—*Holder*.

7. Strange, rare, remarkable, extraordinary, worthy of note.

"It is a *curious* fact."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *curious*, *inquisitive*, and *prying*: "The disposition to interest one's self in matters not of immediate concern is the idea common to all these terms. *Curiosity* is directed to all objects that can gratify the inclination, taste, or understanding; *inquisitiveness* to such things only as satisfy the understanding. The *curious* person interests himself in all the works of nature and art; he is *curious* to try effects and examine causes; the *inquisitive* person endeavors to add to his store of knowledge. *Curiosity* employs every means which falls in its way in order to procure gratification; the *curious* man uses his own powers or those of others to serve his purpose; *inquisitiveness* is indulged only by means of verbal inquiry; the *inquisitive* person collects all from others. A traveler is *curious* who examines everything for himself; he is *inquisitive* when he minutely questions others. *Inquisitiveness* is therefore to *curiosity* as a part to the whole; whoever is *curious* will naturally be *inquisitive*, and he who is *inquisitive* is so from a species of *curiosity*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be both used in a bad sense; *prying* is never used otherwise than in a bad sense. *Inquisitiveness*, as in the former case, is a mode of *curiosity*, and *prying* is a species of eager *curiosity*. A *curious* person takes unallowed means of learning that which he ought not to know; an *inquisitive* person puts many impertinent and troublesome questions; a *prying* temper is unceasing in its endeavors to get acquainted with the secrets of others. *Curiosity* is a fault common to women; *inquisitiveness* is most general among children; a *prying* temper belongs only to people of low character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cūr-ī-ōūs-lŷ, ***cur-i-os-li**, ***cur-i-ouse-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *curiously*; -ly.]

*1. In an elegant, neat, or skillful manner; elegantly.

"That same kirk gert scho make *curiosli*."—*Leg. of Holy Rood*, p. 123.

*2. With care, attention, or close investigation; attentively, closely, studiously.

"Observing it more *curiously* I saw within it several spots."—*Newton: Optics*.

*3. With nicety, preciseness, or fastidiousness; over-nicely or scrupulously.

"Makes me vow,

Which shall be *curiously* observed."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii. 225.

4. In a curious, strange, or extraordinary manner or degree; strangely.

"The formation of different languages and of distinct species, and the proofs that both have been developed through a gradual process, are *curiously* the same."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, pt. i., ch. ii., p. 59.

***cūr-ī-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *curious*; -ness.]

1. Care, attention, carefulness.

"My father's care

With *curiousness* and care did train me up."

Massinger: Parl. of Love, i. 4.

2. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

"Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,

And yet the plague which most torments us still."

Sir W. Alexander: Hours, i. 62.

3. A curious or inquiring disposition; an inclination to research or investigation.

"Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide."

Sir W. Alexander: Hours, i. 65.

4. Exactness, elaborateness.

"... to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 321.

5. Nicety.

"There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetic spirit."—*J. Spencer: Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 53.

***cur-jute**, *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] To overwhelm; to overcome with liquor.

***cur-king**, *s.* [From the sound.] The sound or noise emitted by the quail.

"*Curking* of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*.

cūrl, ***crul**, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *krul*=a curl, *krullen*=to curl; O. Dut. *krol*=curled, *krollen*=to curl; Dan. *krølle*=a curl, *krølle*=to curl; Sw. *krullig*=crisp; Sw. dial. *krulla*=to curl. We may regard *curl* as a contr. of to crookle or make crooked.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To twine, to twist.

"Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs."

Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy.

2. To bend, turn, or twist into ringlets or curls.

"A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. To dress out with curls.

"They up the trees

Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks

That *curl'd* Megæra."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 558-60.

4. To raise or cause to form in breaking waves.

"The morning breeze the lake had *curled*."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 28.

5. To bend or curve up in contempt.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To twist, twine, or contract into curls or ringlets.

"No more my locks in ringlets *curled* diffuse

The costly sweetness of Arabian dews."

Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 83, 84.

2. To bend or curve up with contempt.

"The full-drawn lip that upward *curled*."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 8.

3. To grow or rise in curves, curls, or spirals.

"... where wanton ivy twines,

And swelling clusters bend the *curling* vines."

Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 35, 36.

4. To rise in undulations or ripples.

"To every nobler portion of the town

The *curling* billows roll their restless tide."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cccxxxv.

*5. To twist or twine.

"Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,

And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the

world."

Dryden.

6. To shrink, to cower, to crouch; as, He *curled* down in the corner.

II. *Games*: To play at the game of curling (q. v.).

"To *curl* on the ice does greatly please,

Being a manly Scottish exercise."

Pennecuik: Poems (1715), p. 59.

cūrl, ***crolle**, ***crulle**, *s. & a.* [CURL, *v.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A ringlet of hair.

"Her hair was thick with many a *curl*

That cluster'd round her head."

Wordsworth: We are Seven.

2. An undulation, a wave, a sinuosity.

"... those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. A bend or curve in contempt.

"The lip's least *curl*, the lightest paleness thrown

Along the govern'd aspect speak alone

Of deeper passions; . . ."—*Byron: Corsair*, i. 10.

4. A curve or winding in the grain of wood.

II. *Agric.*: A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves on their first appearance look curled and shrunk up, the plants producing minute tubers which never come to maturity. It is attributed to

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

the unhealthy state of the seed, bad mauagement or a bad soil. It was first observed, in England, in A. D. 1764, and is still local. The curling up of leaves infested with aphides is a different phenomenon

B. *As adj.*: Curled, curly.

"Crulle was his heer."—Chaucer: C. T., 3, 314.

¶ *Blue Curls*: An American name for *Trichostema*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curl-headed, curl-pate, curly-pated, a. Having curly hair.

"Make curld-pate ruffians bald."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

†**curl-cloud, s.** A name sometimes applied to the cloud more generally known as Cirrus (q. v.).

cūrl'-dōd'-dŷ, curl doddy, s. [Named from the resemblance which the head of its flowers presents to the curly pate of a boy.]

1. Chiefly *Scabiosa succisa*.

"Curlydoddy do my biddin."

Chambers: *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*.

2. *Scabiosa arvensis*.

3. *Plantago lanceolata*.

4. *Plantago major*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

5. A name given to natural clover.

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island; *Trifolium medium*; *T. alpestre* of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of *Red Curldoddy*; and *Trifolium repens*, called *White Curldoddy*."—Neill: *Tour*, p. 41.

6. *Pl.*: Curly cabbage.

cūrlēd, pa. par. or a. [CURL, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot. (of leaves)*: Having the margins very irregularly divided and twisted. It is called also *Crisp* (q. v.). Example, the Garden Endive.

cūrlēd'-ness, s. [Eng. *curled*; -ness.] The quality or state of being curled or curly; curliness.

cūrl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *curl*, v.; -er.] A player at the game practiced in Scotland called curling (q. v.).

"The sun had closed the winter day,
The curlers quat their roaring play."

Burns: *The Vision*.

***cur-let, s.** [A contraction of *coverlet* (q. v.).] A coverlet.

"... twa fedder beddis, a doble *curlet* of sey, a pare of fustiane blankatis, . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A.* (1493), p. 315.

cūrl'-lew (ew as ū), *cūrl'-lū, *cor-lew, *cor-lue, s. [From O. Fr. *corlieu*.] Skeat thinks its name imitated from the bird's cry.

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Numenius arquatus*, of the family Scolopacidae (Snipes). Male of a bright ash color on the head and breast, here and there clouded with red, white on the belly, and spotted. Female more ash-colored, the red less pure. It is found in most parts of the world. In Scotland it is called the Whaup. Its food consists of earth worms, slugs, and other mollusks, insects, &c. It makes its nest of a few dry leaves, and deposits in it a large egg, olive-green blotched and spotted with darker green and brown. There are several American species.



The Curlew.

curlew-jack, s. A bird, *Numenius phaeopus*.

curlew-knot, s. The same as CURLEW-JACK (q. v.).

cūrl'-i-cūe, s. A fantastic flourish or ornament. Written also *carlicue* and *curlycue*.

cūrl'-ie-wūrl'-ie, s. [A reduplicated form from *curlie*=curly (q. v.).] A fantastical circular ornament.

"... and *curlewurlic* and open-steek hems about it . . ."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

cūrl'-i-ness, s. [Eng. *curly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being curly.

cūrl'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CURL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Falling or contracting into ringlets.

"... some have it [the hair] of a *curling* disposition or of a brown color."—Cook: *Voyage*, vol. v., bk. i., ch. viii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Used or fit for curling hair, &c. [CURLING-IRON.]

3. Undulating, curving.

"... as the *curling breaker* reached it."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 224.

4. Rising in curls or spirals.

"As when through the *curling* Smoke of the pipe or the forge thy friendly and jovial face gleams . . ."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 2.

5. Curving or bending upward in contempt.

II. *Games*:

1. Used in the game of curling. [CURLING-STONE.]

2. Established for or devoted to curling; as, a *curling-club*.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or habit of dressing the hair in curls.

"Thy *curling* and thy cost, thy friesling and thy fare."—Gascoigne: *A Challenge to Beauty*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hunting (Pl.)*: The small spotted curls by means of which a deer's head is powdered. (*Ash*.)

2. *Games*: An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones toward a mark. These are called *curling-stones*. The mark is called a *tee* (q. v.). The player endeavors to place his stone as near as possible to the tee, and to drive the stones of his rivals away from it.

¶ The game of curling is said to have been introduced into Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Flemish immigrants. Of late years in our northern states it has become a favorite winter pastime.

"Of the sports of these parts, that of *curling* is a favorite, and one unknown in England: it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist."—Pennant: *Tour in Scotland* (1772), p. 93.

curling-iron, s. A heated rod, or a tube with an internal heater, around which hair is bent and pressed to curl it. The curling-iron of the Romans was hollow, and named *calamistrum*, from its resemblance to a reed (*calamus*). The use of it was common among both sexes in the imperial city. In its modern form it usually has a clamp parallel with the rod to hold the hair in position until it is curled sufficiently.

"... she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the *curling-irons*."—Johnson: *Idler*, No. 46.

curling-stone, curling-stane, s. The smooth stone used in the game of curling.

"The *curling-stane*
Slides murr'ring o'er the icy plain."
Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 383.

curling-stuff, s. Timber in which the grain curls or winds at the place where branches shoot out from the trunk.

curling-tongs, s. A pair of tongs having one round member and one semi-tubular, between and around which hair is wound to curl it.

cūrl'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *curling*; -ly.] In a curling, winding, or waving fashion.

***cūrl'-ōr-ōūs, a.** [Formed from A. S. *ceorl*; Eng. *churl* (q. v.).] Churlish, niggardly.

cūrl'-ŷ, cūrl'-ie, a. & s. [Eng. *curl*; -y.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having curls; wavy hair; curly-headed.

2. Inclined to curl or fall into ringlets.

3. Wavy, undulated; full of undulations or ripples.

II. *Bot.*: Having the margins curled or wavy.

B. *As subst.*: A particular kind of colewort, so called because the leaves are curled, sometimes called *curlie-kail*.

curly-fuffs, s. pl. A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by women in order to supply deficiencies; from the idea of puffing up the hair.

curly-headed, curly-pated, a. Having curly hair.

curly-kale, kurlie-kail, s. The same as CURLY, s.

"The hare nae langer loves to browse on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly *curly-kale*."—Blackwood's *Mag.* (May, 1820), p. 159.

***cūr-mūdg'-ēl, s.** [A form of *curmudgeon* adopted apparently from stress of rhyme.] A curmudgeon.

cūr-mūdg'-ōn, *cornemudgin, *cornmudgin, *curmudgin, *curmudgon, s. [A corruption of *corn-mudging*=corn-hoarding or corn-withholding, from Mid. Eng. *muchen*=to hide; O. Fr. *mucer* (*Skeat*).]

1. *Lit.*: A corn-dealer; one who hoarded up corn in order to raise the price.

"... the fines that certain *cornmudgins* paid for hoarding up and keeping in their graine."—Holland: *Lives*, p. 1,004.

2. *Fig.*: A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard, a churl.

cūr-mūdg'-ōn-lŷ, a. [Eng. *curmudgeon*; -ly.] Like a curmudgeon; niggardly, miserly, churlish.

***cūr-mūdg'-ōūs, s.** [Scotch *curdmudge*=curmudgeon; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Mean, niggardly, churlish, curmudgeonly.

cūr-mūr'-rīng, s. [An imitative word.] Grumbling.

"A country squire ta'en wi' the bofs,
Some loud *curmurrin'* in his guts."
Burns: *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

cūrn (1), s. [CORN.]

1. A grain, a seed, a corn.

2. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed.

"... it could be broken in twa or thrie *cornes* in the mylne."—Chalmerlan *Air*, ch. 26, § 6.

3. A number of persons.

"I saw a *curn* of camla-like fellows wi' them."—*Journal from London*, p. 8.

4. A quantity; an indefinite number.

"... a drup mair lemon or a *curn* less sugar than just suits you."—Scott: *Red-gauntlet*, ch. xiv.

***cūrn (2), *curne, s.** [QUERN.] A hand-mill, a quern.

***cūrn, v. i.** [CHURN.] To churn, to grind.

"Flie where men feele the *urning* axel-tree."
Chapman: *Bussy d'Ambois*, v.

***cūr-nāb, *curnob, v. t.** [Ety. of first syllable doubtful; second syllable, Eng. *nab* (q. v.).] To pilfer, to steal, to plunder.

"That of their honesty they oft are rob'd,
So their best jewell likewise is *curnob'd*."
The *New Metamorphosis*, 1600, MS. (Nares.)

***cūrne, v. i.** [CORN.] To form grain; to granulate.

"The grene corn in somer ssolde *curne*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 490.

***cūr'-nēl, *cur-nell, *cur-nle, s.** [KERNEL.]

"Seven *cornels* of a pyne appul."
Palladius: *On Husbandrie*, bk. xi., st. 58.

cūrn'-ēy, a. [CORN.]

1. Grainy, full of grains.

2. Round, granulated.

"... far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the *curney* aitmeal is, . . ."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

cūn'-uōck [Cf. Wel. *cunnogaid* = a pailful; *cunnog, currach* = a milk-pail.]

Measures: A measure containing four bushels, or half a quarter.

***curol, *cortol, s.** [Ety. unknown. Prob. connected with Lat. *cultellus* = a knife.] [CUTLASS.] A kind of knife.

curpin, *curpon, s. [CRUPPER.] A crupper; the buttocks.

"The grape he for a harrow taks,
An' hauls at his *curpin*."

Burns: *Halloween*.

***cūrr, v. i.** [An imitative word.]

1. To coo like a dove.

2. To make a noise like an owl.

"The owlets hoot, the owlets *cūrr*."

Wordsworth: *The Idiot Boy*.

cūr'-ragh (gh silent), *cur-rack, *cur-rock, *cur-rok, *cur-rough, s. [Gael. *curach*.] [CORACLE.]

1. A coracle or small skiff; a boat of wicker-work covered with hide.

"Donald could—tat is, might—would—should send ta *curragh*."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xvi.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

"Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks* . . ."—P. Alvah: *Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 395.

currock-cross't, a. Bound to a currack.

"Behaud me bown' fast to a helter—
An' my aul' hurdies *currock-cross't*."

The *Cadgers' Mares*. Tarras' *Poems*, p. 53.

cŭr-rant (pl. currants, *coraunce, *corouns), s. & a. [A corruption of *Corinthe*, in the French term *raisins de Corinthe*, i. e., of the city of Corinth; Lat. *Corinthus*; Gr. *Korinthos*. (Trench, Skeat, &c.)]

A. As substantive:

1. (Originally): The dried currants of the shops. These are not, like No. 2, derived from the genus *Ribes*, but are the fruit of a small grape cultivated in what was the ancient Ithaca (the island of Ulysses), at Patras in the Morea, in Zante, Cephalonia, &c. Currants in this sense were introduced into England in the sixteenth century, under the name of Corinthes.



1. Flower. 2. Petal. 3. Fruit.

2. The name given to a number of shrubs, placed in the genus *Ribes*, and by De Candolle in the sub-genus *Ribes*. About forty so-called species are known, many of them doubtless mere varieties of others. It is a remarkable fact that though the currant grows in Greece, and must have attracted notice, allusions to it in the Greek and Roman writers have not been found, and if existent must be few. [RIBES.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the currant; made of or resembling currants, &c.

(1) *Red Currant, Common Red Currant:* *Ribes rubrum*, a well-known garden shrub in various respects resembling its ally the Black Currant, but having red fruit. It is found apparently wild in mountainous districts in the northern parts of this country, in Scotland and the North of England, as well as in the North of Continental Europe, and in Siberia.

(2) *Red-flowered Currant, or Bloody Currant:* An ornamental species with large racemes of deep rose-colored flowers, and bluish-black berries. It is indigenous to the northwest coast of this country.

(3) *Hawthorn Currant-tree:* *Ribes oxycanthoides*, indigenous to Canada and the Northern States.

(4) *Golden-flowered Currant:* *Ribes aureum*, another American species.

(5) *Dark Purple-flowered Currant:* A species of currant wild on the Altai Mountains, and the mountainous regions near the Ural river.

(6) *Bloody Currant:* The same as *Red-flowered Currant* (q. v.).

(7) *Indian Currant:* *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*.

(8) *Black Currant:* *Ribes nigrum*. The leaves have a strong smell. Calyx of a rich brownish-red or pink color; corolla whitish or yellowish-green; stamens normally five; berries black; they are tonic and stimulating. The black currant is found at large, but probably not really wild, in Britain, besides which it is found in Sweden and the North of Russia, and in the South of Europe, though there more sparingly. It is found also in the Caucasus and in Siberia.

(9) *Australian Currant:* *Leucopogon richiei*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(10) *Tasmanian Currant:* A name given to various shrubs of the cinchonaceous genus *Coprosma*.

(11) *White Currant:* A variety of red currant.

currant-bun, s. A bun or sweet cake with currants.

currant-jelly, s. A jelly made of the expressed juice of currants and sugar.

currant-wine, s. A kind of wine prepared from the juice of currants, red, white, or black.

***cur-rant** (2), s. [COURANT.] A newspaper.

"It was reported lately in a *currant* . . ."—J. Taylor. Works (1630).

cŭr-rant, cŭr-rant, *cours-ant, a. [Lat. *currents*, pr. par. of *curro*=to run.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Running.

"Like to the *currant* fire."—Gower, iii. 96.

2. Her.: The same as *courant* (q. v.).

cŭr-rant-wŏrts, s. pl. [Eng. *currant*; -worts.] Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Grossulariaceæ (q. v.).

cŭr-ra-tŏw, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Ananassa saganaria*. (Treas. of Bot.)

cŭr-ren-çy, s. [Lat. *currentia*, neut. pl. of *currents*, pr. par. of *curro*=to run; Ital. *correntia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A continual or constant flow; an uninterrupted course.

"The *currency* of time . . ."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

2. General reception by circulation among the public.

" . . . different versions of its foundation got into *currency* . . ."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. x, § 7, vol. i., p. 394.

*3. Circulation or constant passing from hand to hand, as a medium of trade, &c.

"The *currency* of those half-pence . . ."—Swift: *Drapier's Letters*.

*4. Fluency, readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

*5. General esteem or estimation; the nominal value of a thing.

" . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value."—Bacon.

*6. A right or claim to circulation; value as a medium.

" . . . 'tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and *currency*, . . ."—Locke: *Second Reply to the Bishop of Worcester*.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The current money or circulating medium of a country, whether in coin or in paper.

"If both gold and silver are used simultaneously as a *currency*, the proportionate amount of labor required to produce each cannot . . . be disturbed."—Rogers: *Polit. Econ.*, ch. iii.

¶ (1) *Metallic currency*: The gold, silver, nickel, and copper coin in circulation in any country. But for these three latter aids to circulation the metallic currency would fall far short of the necessities of the country. In the United States, England, and France bronze coin is used instead of copper. Nickel minor coins, 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper, are used in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and the United States. Coins of platinum have been used in Russia. The relation between metallic and paper currency and various intricate questions thence arising have long occupied the attention of political economists. In the United States the dollar is the unit of value. It consists of either gold or silver. The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of gold and 2.58 grains of alloy, having a total weight of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine. The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 grains of alloy, having a total weight of 412.5 grains.

(2) *Paper currency*: Bank-notes, bills of exchange, or checks, which circulate as substitutes or representatives of coin.

cŭr-rent, *cŭr-rant, *cur-raunt, a. & s. [O. Fr. *current*; Fr. *courant*, pr. par. of O. Fr. *curre*=to run; Fr. *courir*; Lat. *currens*, pr. par. of *curro*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Running, flowing.

"Current water is opposed to stagnant water, and commonly used to express the motion of water in rivers produced by the continuous but varying inclination of the bed of the streams."—Pen. Cycl., viii. 235.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Passing at the present time; not yet past.

"The Lords continue the diet against the pannel till the twenty-ninth day of April *current*."—Swinton: *Trial of Will. Humphreys* (1839), p. 46.

* (2) Done or written at the time; contemporary.

" . . . the *current* histories of those times."—Swift.

* (3) In accord or agreement; running on all fours with.

" . . . in terms *current* with the forms of their state, . . ."—Sir W. Temple: *To Arlington* (Sept. 1688).

* (4) Flowing, moving easily.

"What shall I name these *current* traverses, That on a triple dactyl foot do run?"

Davies: *Orchestra*, lxi.

(5) Circulatory; in circulation.

" . . . four hundred shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant."—Gen. xxiii. 16.

(6) Generally received, acknowledged, or credited; authoritative.

" . . . whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*."—Hooker.

(7) In general circulation amongst the public; common, general; having currency.

" . . . we had a *current* report of the king of France's death."—Addison.

(8) In general or common estimation; nominal.

" . . . that is a man's intrinsic, this, his *current* value . . ."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*.

* (9) In general use or practice; popular, general.

"Oft leaving what is natural and fit, The *current* folly proves our ready wit."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 448, 449.

* (10) Such as may be admitted or accepted; admissible.

"The ill wears

His person had put on, transformed him so, That yet his stamps would hardly *current* go."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey* xxiii.

* (11) Authentic, genuine, sterling.

"O Buckingham, now do I play the touch, To try if thou be *current* gold indeed."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

* (12) True; in force.

"It holds *current* that I told you yesternight."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

II. Comm.: Insured by authority and in general circulation.

" . . . the foresayd money to ronnē and be *curraunt* through the cytie."—Fabyan: *John* (an. 7).

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A flowing, running, or passing; a stream.

"Also if there cometh any whale within the *current* of the same, they make a pitiful crie."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 311.

(2) A stream or body of water, air, &c., moving in a certain direction.

"The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A course, movement, or progression; as, the *current* c. time.

(2) A connected series or course; as, the *current* of events.

(3) The general or main course, direction, or inclination.

" . . . the same *current* of ideas respecting antiquity which causes Virgil to be regarded as a magician by the Lazaroni of Naples, . . ."—Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. ii. (Introductory Note.)

* (4) A movement, direction, or carrying to a place.

" . . . drew on a resurprise of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta."—Bacon.

II. Technically:

1. Hydrol., Physical Geog., &c.:

(1) *River currents*: Rivers have currents varying in strength, chiefly according to the inclination of the bed down which they flow.

(2) *Sea currents*: There are currents in the sea vastly broader than any existing even in the largest rivers, while the length is indefinite, for each is so connected with all the rest that the whole surface waters of the ocean resemble a very much curved and contorted chain, which, notwithstanding the excessive irregularity of its figure, so moves as perpetually to return into itself. In the Atlantic the chief currents were long held to be, first, the Gulf-stream, from the Gulf of Mexico in a northeasterly direction, a branch ultimately reaching the Azores and another the British Islands. This current was counterbalanced by a Polar one moving southward and carrying escaped icebergs in the direction of America. The Gulf-stream was partly fed by the Equatorial current, running from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea. But Dr. Carpenter has shown that not merely the Gulf-stream, but a great part of the surface of the Atlantic, is moving northward. [GULF-STREAM.] An Antarctic drift, current originates a great Equatorial current in the Pacific Ocean, which flows north around the western shores of South America, and then west through the Pacific, filling the entire tropics. Strong land currents sweep from it round East Australia, through the China Seas, and by the coast of Japan.

The movement of currents from warmer or colder regions, or *vice versa*, modifies the temperature of the several regions through which they pass. Thus the Equatorial current, which crosses from Africa to Brazil and the Caribbean Sea, being 3° or 4° cooler than the ocean at the equator, diminishes the heat of the latter region. The Gulf-stream, on the contrary, brings with it heat, the temperature of the Mexican Sea being 7° above that of the Atlantic in the same latitude.

Among the causes of currents on a greater or less scale may be enumerated the winds, the tides, the evaporation produced by solar heat in certain places, and the expansion and contraction of water by heat and cold.

2. *Geol.*: The effects of currents in rivers and those in the ocean are the same. They waste away the land, and transport detritus to greater or less distances. They also deposit strata. They transport the seeds of plants from region to region, thus diffusing algæ, it is believed, from the Antarctic to the Arctic ocean.

3. *Navig.*: A flow or stream of a body of water, more or less rapid, by which vessels are compelled to alter or modify their course or velocity, or both, according to the set or drift of the current.

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. *Elect.*: The passage of electricity from one pole of a battery, pile, coil, &c., to the other. The investigation of the laws regulating the attraction and repulsion of electric currents by other currents of the same kind, or their operation upon magnets, constitutes the science of electrodynamics—that of electricity in motion—as opposed to electrostatics, electricity at rest. The numerous phenomena connected with the former science can be explained by carrying out to their remote consequences the two following simple laws: (1) Two currents which are parallel and in the same direction attract one another; two currents parallel but in contrary directions repel one another. The word *current* is used also in connection with electrostatics. (See the example.)

"In electrostatics, the numerical value of a *current* (or the strength of a *current*) is the quantity of electricity that passes in unit time."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. xi., p. 65.

5. *Build.*: The fall or slope of a platform or sheet-metal roof, to carry off the water. Gutters usually have a current of a quarter-inch to the foot.

¶ The technical language in which the flow of water and its channels are known and described is as follows: The bed is the water-course, having a bottom and two sides or shores. When the latter are described as right or left hand, going down stream is assumed. The transverse section is a vertical plane at right angles to the course of the current. The perimeter is the length of this section in the bed. The longitudinal section or profile is a vertical plane parallel to the course of the flowing water. The slope or declivity is the mean angle of inclination of the surface of the water to the horizon. The fall is the difference in the height at any two points of determinate distance apart, as, for instance, eight inches to the mile. The line of current is the direction of maximum velocity. The mid-channel is the deepest part of the bed. The velocity is greater at the surface than at the bed. The surface is higher in the current than at the shore when the river is rising, lower than at the shore when the river is falling. The direction is the set of the current; the rate is the drift of the current. (*Knight*.)

current-fender, s. A structure to ward off the current from a bank which it may otherwise undermine.

current-gauge, s. [CURRENT-METER.]

current-meter, s.

Civil Engin.: An instrument for measuring the velocity of currents.

(1) The Pilot tube, which acts by the ascension of water in a bent pipe whose lower orifice is presented squarely to the current, the indication being read by a float or graduation in or upon the vertical part of the tube.

(2) One which acts as a dynamometer, by opposing a resisting body to the action of the current, and indicating the force of the action by a dial or graduated bar. This is Boileau's.

(3) The dynamometer current-gauge of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current, and having on its axis an endless screw, which operates toothed wheels and a register, the rate or force being deduced from the rotations in a given time.

current-mill, s. A mill driven by a current-wheel, and usually on board a moored vessel with steam-driven paddles. The first notice of current-mills is the account of the recourse had to them by Belisarius, A. D. 536, when the Romans were besieged by Vitiges the Ostrogoth, who had cut the fourteen aqueducts which brought water to the imperial city. The surplus water of the aqueducts drove the grain-mills of the city, and the recourse had by Belisarius to moored twin-vessels provided with paddles, and the mills, enabled the people to eat bread instead of parched wheat and frumenty.

current-regulator, s.

Telegraphy: A device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point. It usually consists of interposed coils of greater or less resistance.

current-wheel, s. The current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery. The *noria* has been in use for thousands of years in Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Syria, and was introduced by the Romans or Saracens (probably the latter) into Spain. [NORIA, TYMPANUM.]

cūr-rēn-tē cāl'-am-ō, phrase. [Lat., lit.=with a running pen.] Rapidly, fluently, without hesitation or stop.

cūr-rent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *current*; -ly.]

I. *Lit.*: With a constant flowing or motion.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. In accord or agreement.

"... they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side, ..."—*Hooker: Ecol. Pol.* (Pref.)

2. Commonly, publicly, popularly, generally.

"... it is currently reported at Norwich that he is a Methodist."—*Jones: Life of Dr. Horne*.

***cūr-rent-ness, *cur-rant-nes, *cūr-rent-ness, s.** [Eng. *current*; -ness.]

1. Circulation, currency.

"... on order for the valuation and currantnes of monie."—*Nomenclator*. (Nares.)

2. Fluency, easiness of pronunciation.

"When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?"—*Camden: Remains*.

cūr-rī-cle, s. [Lat. *curriculum* = a course, a light car; a dimin. from *curro* = to run.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*:

A small or short course.

"Upon a curricie in this world depends a long course of the next, ..." —*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 23.

2. *Vehicles*: A two-wheel chaise with a pole for a pair of horses.

***cūr-rī-cle, v. i.** [CURRICLE, s.] To drive in a curricie.

"Who is this that comes curricling through the level yellow sunlight?"—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, No. 98.

cūr-rīc'-ū-lūm, s. [Lat.]

1. A race-course.

2. A fixed or specified course of study at a university, school, &c.

cūr-rīed (1), pa. par. or a. [CURRY (1), v.]

cūr-rīed (2), pa. par. or a. [CURRY (2), v.]

***cur-rī-er (1), s.** [QUARRIER.] A trap or apparatus for catching birds.

"The currier and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle."—*Breton: Fantastics* (January).

cūr-rī-ēr (2), *cor-i-er, *cor-i-our, s. [Fr. *corroyeur*; Low Lat. *coriator*; Lat. *coriarius*, from *corium* = leather.] [CURRY (1), v.] One whose trade it is to curry, dress, and color leather after it has been tanned.

"Strain'd with full force, and tugg'd from side to side, The brawny curriers stretch."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 451, 452.

currier's knife, s. A large, two-handled knife, with a recurved edge, employed by curriers to shave or pare the flesh side of hides. The knife is about twelve inches long and five wide; one end has a plain handle and the other a cross-handle, in the direction of the plane of the blade. The edge of the knife is brought up by means of a whetstone, and a wire edge is constantly preserved by a steel wire which acts as a burnisher.

cūr-rī-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *currier*; -y.]

1. The trade or business of a currier.

2. A place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

cūr-rīsh, a. [Eng. *cur*; -ish.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a cur; cowardly, mean-spirited, churlish, snappish.

"Entreat some power to change this currish Jew."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

cūr-rīsh-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *currish*; -ly.] In a currish, churlish, or snappish manner; like a cur.

"Bonner being restored againe, — currishly, without all order of law or honesty, — wrested from them all the livings they had."—*Fox: Acts and Mon. Acc. of Ridley*.

cūr-rīsh-ness, s. [Eng. *currish*; -ness.] The quality of being currish; churlishness, snappishness.

"Diogenes, though he had wit, by his currishness got the name of dog."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 69.

cūr-rū'-ca, s. [Lat. *curruca* = a small bird, perhaps the Wagtail. (*Smith*.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidae or Sylviadæ. The best known species are—*Curruca atricapilla* (the Black-cap Warbler) [BLACK-CAP], *C. hortensis* (the Garden Warbler, q. v.), *C. cinerea* (the Common Whitethroat), and *C. sylvella* (the Lesser Whitethroat).

cūr-rŷ (1), *coraye, *corry, *currayyn, *currey, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *corioier*, *conreier*, *couroier*, *coureier*; Fr. *couroyer*; Ital. *corredare*, from O. Fr. *conroi* = apparatus, equipage, gear, &c.; O. Fr. *con* = Lat. *con* = cum = with, together, and O. Fr. *roi* = array, order. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To dress or rub down a horse with a comb.

"Lik as he wold coraye his maystres hors."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 53.

2. To dress leather, after it is tanned, by beating, rubbing, scraping, and coloring. [CURRYING, s.]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I may expect her to take care of her family, and curry her hide in case of refusal."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. To flatter, to curry favor with.

"Thei curry kings."—*Langland: P. Plowman's Crede*, 365.

3. To dress, to make ready.

"Yea, when he curried was, and dusted slicke and trimme,

I caude both hey and prouander to be allowde for him."—*Gascoigne: Complaint of the Green Knight*.

B. *Intrans.*: To curry favor, to use flattery.

"If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humor his men; ... if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 1*.

¶ To *curry favor*: A corruption of Mid. Eng. *to curry favell*; Fr. *étriller fauveau* = lit. to rub down the chestnut horse; *favell* was a common name for a horse, and the same word, but from an entirely different source (Lat. *fabula*), was used for flattery.

"Then sche currayed favell well."—*Howe: A Merchant did his Wyfe Betray*, 203.

"... changed their religion to curry favor with King James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

curry-card, s. A leather or wooden slip with inserted teeth like those of wool-cards, and used for currying animals.

curry-comb, s. An implement with projecting serrated ribs, used for grooming horses.

curry-comb, v. t. To rub or comb down with a curry-comb.

***curry-favel, s.** [See CURRY, v. ¶.]

1. One who curries favor; a flatterer.

"Whereby all the curryfavel, that be next of the deputies is secrete counsayll, dare not be so bolde to shewe hym the greate jupardye and perell of his soule."—*State Papers*, ii. 15. (Nares.)

2. Flattery.

"As though he had lerned cury favel of some old frere."—*Chaucer* [?]: *C. T., The Merchant's Second Tale*.

***curry-favor, *curri-favor, s.** A flatterer; one who tries to curry favor.

"... some curri-favours among them set forward the matter to the best of their powers."—*Holinshed: Scotland; Kenneth*.

cūr-rŷ (2), v. [CURRY, s.] To flavor or prepare with curry.

cūr-rŷ, s. [Pers. *khur* = meat, relish; *khurdi* = broth, juice.]

1. A kind of sauce much used in India, and composed of cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander, ginger, and other spices.

"... a strong flavor of curry and mulligatawney ..."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. iii.

2. A dish or stew of fowl, rice, &c., prepared with curry.

"... the unrivaled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable curries, ..." —*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon*, pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i., p. 77.

curry-leaf tree, s. The name given in India to a small tree, *Bergera Königii*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curry-powder, s. A powder used in making curried dishes. It is composed of cayenne-pepper, ginger, coriander-seed, and other strong spices.

cūr-rŷ-iŷg, pr. par., a. & s. [CURRY (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of rubbing or dressing down a horse with a curry-comb.

"We see that the very currying of horses doth make them fat and in good liking."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 58.

2. *Leather-trade*: The process of shearing the green, tanned skins, to bring them to a thickness, and afterward dressing them by daubing, graining, and surface-finishing; transmuting the tanned skins into merchantable leather. The mechanical part of the process is performed by a peculiar knife [CURRIER'S KNIFE] upon a nearly vertical beam over which the hide is placed.

currying-glove, s. A heavy glove having a pile of coir woven into a hempen fabric, and shaped to the hand. Back and palm are alike, and either may be used for currying.

***cūr-s'-a-ble, a.** [COURSABLE.] Valid, in force, current.

curse, *corsen, *corsien, *kurse, v. t. & i. [A. S. *cursian*, *corsian*; prob. connected with Dan. *korse*; Sw. *korsa* = to make the sign of the cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors*; Icel. *kross*; O. Fr. *crois* = a cross. (*Skeat*.)]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, eūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As Transitive:

1. To imprecate or wish evil to; to execrate; to invoke harm or evil upon.

"... I called thee to curse mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast altogether blessed them these three times."—Numbers xxiv. 10.

2. To bring a curse upon; to cause evil or harm to; to blast.

3. To injure, vex, or torment heavily; to cause great sorrow, trouble, or injury to.

"... no country could be secure which was cursed with a standing army."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. Intrans.: To utter imprecations, curses, or oaths; to swear, to blaspheme; to affirm or deny with curses.

"He stormed, cursed, and swore in language which no well-bred man would have used at a race or a cock-fight."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

cūse, *cors, *curs, s. [A. S. *curs*, *cors*.]

1. An imprecation or invoking of evil upon; a malediction.

"... his name was never mentioned without a curse."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A solemn invocation of divine vengeance upon. "The priest shall write all these curses in a book."—Nehem. x. 29.

3. Condemnation; a sentence of divine vengeance. "For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse."—Gal. iii. 10.

4. Anything which causes evil, trouble, or great vexation; as, intemperance is the greatest curse of a country.

"'Tis the curse in love,
When women cannot love when they're beloved."
Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, v. 4.

¶ *The Curse of Scotland*: The nine of diamonds. The epithet is variously accounted for; by some it is said to have originated from the tidings of the defeat of the Scots at Culloden having been written on the back of this card. Others explain it as a corruption of *Cross of Scotland*, the pips being arranged somewhat like a St. Andrew's Cross. Others, again, refer the origin to the arms (a cross of lozenges, arranged like the nine of diamonds) of Col. Parker, who governed with great cruelty in Scotland after the death of Charles I.; others explain it by the resemblance of the arms of the Earl of Stair, who was concerned in the massacre of Glencoe. Grose, in his *Classical Dictionary*, gives the following explanation: "Diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been greatly instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country."

¶ The vulgar phrase, *not to care a curse*, has really no connection whatever with the word *curse*; it is a corruption of a phrase not uncommon in Middle English, as in *P. Plowman* (C. xii. 14), "nat worth a karse," that is, not worth a cress. [CRESS.]

cūrs'-ēd, †cūrst, pa. par. & a. [CURSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Deserving of a curse; execrable; accursed, abominable, damnable.

"Neither shalt thou bring an abomination into thine house, lest thou be a cursed thing like it; but thou shalt utterly detest it, and thou shalt utterly abhor it; for it is a cursed thing."—Deut. vii. 26.

2. Blasted by a curse; execrated, accursed, damned.

"How long on these curs'd confines will ye lie?"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 594.

3. Vexatious, troublesome.

"The cursed quarrel be no more renew'd."
Dryden.

*1. Froward, shrewish, malicious.

"... shrewd touches of many curst boys, . . ."—Ascham: *Schoolmaster*.

*cursed-blessed, a. Partly cursed and partly blessed.

"Their father was too weak, and they too strong,
To hold their cursed-blessed fortune long."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 865, 866.

*cursed thistle, s. *Carduus arvensis* (Nemnich). (Britten & Holland.)

*cūrs'-ēd-hood, *cur-sid-hede, s. [Eng. *cursed*; -hood.] Cursedness.

"Thei shul turnen awei themself . . . fro thei cursedhedus."—Wycliffe: *Baruk*, ii. 33.

cūrs'-ēd-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *cursed*; -ly.]

*1. With curses or imprecations.

"Neither speke you cursedly vnto men that punysh you through ignorance, . . ."—Udall, 1 Peter iii.

2. In a cursed, execrable, or damnable manner. "Satisfaction and restitution lies so cursedly hard on the gizzard of our publicans."—L'Estrange.

cūrs'-ēd-nēss, *cūrs'-ēd-nēsse, *cūrst'-nēss, s. [Eng. *cursed*; -ness.]

1. The state or condition of being under a curse.

"Touch you the sourest points with sweetest termes,
Nor curstness grow to the matter."
Shakesp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 2.

*2 A cursed or damnable disposition; shrewishness.

"I could tellen of my wives cursednesse."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9, 115

*3. Blasphemy, cursing, curses.

"His mouth is full of cursedness."
Metz. Version of Psalms, Ps. x.

*4. A cursed action.

"Alle forsothe this cursidness diden the tiliers of the erthe."—Wycliffe: *Leviticus* xviii. 27.

*cūse'-fūl, *cūrs'-fūl, a. [Eng. *curse*; -ful(l).] Accursed; deserving of curse.

"His orisoun shal be mad cursful."—Wycliffe: *Proverbs* xxviii. 9.

cūrs'-ēr, s. [Eng. *curse(r)*; -er.]

1. One who curses or execrates.

"... a curser of father and mother."—Wodroephe: *French Grammar* (1623), p. 382.

2. One who is given to cursing or swearing, a blasphemer.

"But no man of you suffre as a mansleer, either a theef, either a curser, either a desirer of othere menes goodis."—Wycliffe: 1 Peter iv. 15.

cūr'-ship, s. [Eng. *cur*; -ship.] A manner of contemptuously addressing one as a cur.

"How durst he, I say, oppose thy curship,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship?"
Butler: *Hudibras*.

cūrs'-īng, *cors-inge, *cors-yng, *curs-inge, *curs-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [CURSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of invoking a curse upon; execration.

"With cursinge and enterdite."
Gower, i. 259.

2. A solemn denunciation of God's anger or vengeance.

"And afterwards he read all the words of the law, the blessings and cursings, . . ."—Joshua viii. 34.

3. The act or habit of uttering curses or oaths; blasphemy.

"As rash swearing, so all cursing also, is a part of that prophanation of the name of God."—Clarke: *Sermons*, ii., Sermon 125.

*cūr'-sī-tōr, *cur-se-tor, *coore-se-toore, *cowre-se-tor, s. [Lat., from *curso*, *cursito*, a freq. of *curro*=to run.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A courier, a runner.

"For their office was this, by running a great ground to be cursitours to and fro, . . ."—Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

2. A vagrant, a vagabond.

"Callinge these vagabonds *cursetors* in the intytelynge of my booke, as runnres or rangers aboute the country."—Harman: *Caveat, To the Reader*.

II. Eng. Law: An officer of the English Court of Chancery, whose office was to make out original writs.

cūr'-sīve, a. & s. [Low Lat. *cursivus*; Ital. *corsivo*, from Lat. *curso*, freq. of *curro*=to run, to flow.]

A. As adj.: Running, flowing; written in a running hand.

"... all these *cursive* alphabets."—Beames: *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), *Introd.*, p. 55.

B. As subst.: A manuscript written in a cursive or running hand.

"The later manuscripts from being written in smaller characters, in running hand, were called *cursives*."—*Parochial Magazine*.

cūr'-sōr, s. [Lat.=a runner, from *cursus*, pa. par. of *curro*=to run.]

1. Eccles.: An inferior officer of the papal court.

2. Ornith.: [CURSORES.]

3. Instr.: A part of a mathematical instrument which slides on the main portion; as, The movable leg of a beam-compass; the joint of the proportional compasses; the hand of a barometer; the beam of the trammel; the slide of a Gunter rule; the adjustable plate of a vernier; the moving wire of a reading microscope. (Knight.)

*cūr'-sōr-a-rȳ, a. [Eng. *cursor(y)*; -ary.] Cursory, hasty, careless.

"I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'er glanced the articles."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

cūr'-sōr'-ēs, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *cursor*=a runner.] [CURSOR.]

1. Ornith.: An order of birds characterized by wings ill-suited for flight, but, on the other hand, by feet admirably adapted for running. They fall under Professor Huxley's sub-class *Ratitæ*, in which the sternum has no prominent ridge or keel. The feathers approach in structure to hairs. The hind toe is wanting, except in the *Apteryx*, in which it is rudimentary. It is divided into two families—(1) *Struthionidæ*, containing the Ostrich, the Emu, the Cassowary, &c.; (2) *Apterygidæ*, having for its typical genus *Apteryx*; and (3) *Dinornithidæ*. They belong to the Southern Hemisphere.

2. Palæont.: The oldest unequivocal representatives of this family are in the Eocene rocks. The most remarkable, however, are the *Dinornis* and its allies, which are of Postpliocene age and from New Zealand. (Nicholson.)

cūr'-sōr'-ī-a, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *cursorius*=pertaining to a racecourse.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera containing those families which have the legs adapted for running, as contradistinguished from those which have them fitted for leaping. It has been made to include the Phasmina or Walking Sticks, Mantina or Mantises, Blattina or Cockroaches, and the Forficulina or Earwigs. The last-named tribe, however, is now generally elevated into the order Dermaptera (q. v.), and Dr. Leach thought that the Cockroaches also should form an order by themselves, to which he gave the name of Dictyoptera (q. v.).

cūr'-sōr'-ī-āl, a. [Lat. *cursor*; -ial.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Adapted or fitted for running.

2. Zoöl.: Of or belonging to the *Cursores* or *Cursoria*.

¶ (1) *Cursorial Isopoda*: Zoöl.: In the system of Milne-Edwards, a sub-order or section of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. They have no fin-like expansion at the posterior extremity of the body. Their limbs are adapted for running. There are three families—(1) *Idotheidæ*, (2) *Asellidæ*, (3) *Oniscidæ*. The "Woodlouse" is a typical example of the *Cursorial Isopods*.

(2) *Cursorial Orthoptera*: Entom.: The same as *CURSORIA* (q. v.).

cūr'-sōr'-ī-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *cursory*; -ly.] In a cursory, hasty, or careless manner; hastily.

"I noticed these objects *cursorily* only."—Charlotte Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

cūr'-sōr'-ī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *cursorius* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of *Charadriidæ* (Plovers). They have short, slender, depressed bills slightly arched at the extremity, long legs with the hind toe absent. Locality, the Eastern Hemisphere.

†cūr'-sōr'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *cursory*; -ness.] The quality of being cursory; a cursory or superficial character.

cūr'-sōr'-ī-ūs, s. [Lat. adj.=pertaining to a racecourse.]

Ornith.: A genus of *Charadriadæ*, the typical one of the family *Cursorinæ*. The bill is as long as the head, the mandibles arched, the base depressed, the extremities compressed, the tip sharp and entire, the nostrils basal, the first quill the longest, the legs long, three front toes without webs, the middle one the longest and with a serrated claw. *Cursorius Temminckii*, or *Isabellinus*, is the Black-bellied Courier, or Cream-colored Courser, called by Selby the Cream-colored Swift-foot. It is of a creamy brown, the top of the head and the breast ferruginous, a double collar—the upper white, the lower black—on the back of the head, middle of the body black, the sides white. Length, including the bill, 8 inches, legs, 3 inches. Its native country is Africa, especially Abyssinia.

cūr'-sōr'-ȳ, a. [Low Lat. *cursorius*; from Lat. *cursor*=a runner, from *cursus*, pa. par. of *curro*=to run.]

*1. Moving about, not stationary.

"... parsons at Rome; besides their *cursorie* men, as Gerrard, &c."—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. F. (1606.)

2. Hasty, superficial, careless; without due care or attention; desultory.

"The coffee-house must not be dismissed with a *cursory* mention."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cursory*, *hasty*, *desultory*, and *slight*: "*Cursory* includes both *hasty* and *slight*; it includes *hasty* inasmuch as it expresses a quick motion; it includes *slight* inasmuch as it conveys the idea of a partial action: a view may be either *cursory* or *hasty*, as the former is taken by design, the latter from carelessness: a view may be either *cursory* or *slight*; but the former is not so imperfect as the latter: an author will take a *cursory* view of those points which are not necessarily connected with his subject; an author who takes a *hasty* view of a subject will mislead by his errors; he who takes a *slight* view will disappoint with the shallowness of his information.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

between *curst* and *desultory* there is the same difference as between running and leaping; we run in a line, but we leap from one part to another; so remarks that are *curst* have still more or less connection; but remarks that are *desultory* are without any coherence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cūrst, *pa. par. or a.* [CURSED.]

***cūrst'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *curst*; -ful(l).] Froward, peevish, ill-natured.

***cūrst'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *curst*; -ly.] In a cursed manner; cursedly.

"So *curstly* and in such wise taunted, . . ."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fo. 8.

***cūrst'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *curst*; -ness.]

1. Cursedness.

2. Frowardness, peevishness, ill-nature.

"Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., i. 2.

***cūr'-sūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a running . . . a course . . . progress, direction.] The name originally given to the Roman breviary. [BREVARY.]

cūrt (1), *a.* [Lat. *curtus*=clipped, docked, shortened.]

1. Short, concise; not diffuse.

" . . . a man may have a *curt* epitome of the whole course thereof in the days of his own life."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 22.

2. Short and sharp, dry.

" . . . a *curt*, gruffish voice."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. v., ch. vii.

cūrt (2), *a.* [A contraction for *current*, *a.* (q. v.).] Current, instant; as, the 10th *cūrt*=the 10th of the *current* month, or the 10th instant.

***cūr-tāil'**, *s.* [CURTAIL, v.]

1. A curtail-dog.

2. A horse whose tail has been docked, or shortened.

cūr-tāil', ***cur-tall**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *courtault*; *courtaut*=curtail (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *cortaldo*=a curtail; a horse without tail; *cortare*=to shorten, to curtail; *corta*=short, brief, curtailed (*Florio*); from O. Fr. *court* (Ital. *corta*)=short; with suff. -*ault*, -*alt*=Ital. *aldo* (Low Lat. -*aldus*); from Lat. *curtus*=docked. (*Skeat.*)]

*I. *Lit.*: To cut the end or tail off.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To shorten, to dock, to cut off, to deprive.

"I that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to contract.

" . . . *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, . . ."—*Woodward*.

3. To reduce, to cut down.

"Our incomes have been *curtailed*; his salary has been doubled, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ It is followed by *of* before that which is taken away or cut off.

"The count assured the court that *Fact*, his antagonist, had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*."—*Addison*.

curtail-dog, *s.* Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. (*Nares*.)

" . . . I think if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel,
She had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, . . ."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

curtail-step, *s.*

Join.: The bottom step of a flight of stairs, when finished with a scroll and similar to the hand-rail.

cūr-tāil', ***cur-tald**, *pa. par. or a.* [CURTAIL, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Having the tail docked.

"*Cur-tailed* dogs in strings."—*Fletcher: Faithful Shep.*; *Address to Reader*.

2. *Fig.*: Abridged, cut short, cut down, reduced.

***cūr-tāil'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *curtailed*; -ly.] In a curtailed, abridged, reduced, or shortened form.

"The name thereof, perhaps it was written *curtail'dly*."—*Barton: Antoninus*, 167.

cūr-tāil'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *curtail*; -er.] One who curtails, abridges, lessens or reduces.

" . . . the Greeks had been *curtailers*."—*Waterland: On the Athan. Creed*, x. § 21.

cūr-tāil'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURTAIL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of abridging, shortening, lessening, or reducing; curtailment, abridgment.

"Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings*, and quaint modernisms."—*Swift*.

cūr-tāil'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *curtail*; -ment.] The act of curtailng, abridging, reducing, or lessening.

cūr-tain, ***cor-teyn**, ***cor-tyne**, ***cor-tyne**, ***cur-teyn**, ***curtyn**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cortine*, *curtine*; Fr. *courtine*, from Low Lat. *cortina*=a small court or inclosure; Sp., Port., and Ital. *cortina*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A screen of cloth hanging beside a window or round a bed, which can be expanded or contracted at pleasure, so as to admit or exclude the light, or to conceal or disclose anything.

"Ther beddyng watz noble of *cortynes* of elene sylk."
Sir Gawaine, 853.

(2) A strip of leather which overlaps the parting of a trunk.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A tent, a habitation.

"I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the *curtains* of the land of Midian did tremble."—*Habak.* iii. 7.

(2) A screen, a cover.

"Now, Truth, perform thine office; waft aside
The *curtain* drawn by Prejudice and Pride."

Couper: Hope, 570, 571.

(3) A screen or protection.

"The *curtaine* made of shields did well off keepe
Both darts and shot, and scorned all their wrath."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bouillon, xi. 37.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: That portion of a rampart which extends between and joins the flanks of two bastions. [BASTION.]

" . . . raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers."—*Knolles*.

2. *Locksmithing*: A shifting-plate, which, when the key is withdrawn, interposes so as to screen the inner works from being seen or reached by tools.

3. *Theater*: The screen in a theater or similar place, which can be lowered or raised at pleasure, so as to conceal or discover the stage.

"The *curtain* rises—may our stage unfold
Scenes not unworthy *Drury's* days of old."

Byron: Address at Opening of Drury Lane Theater.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

¶ (1) *To draw the curtain*:

(a) To admit the light; to discover, disclose, or expose anything.

"Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
An th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the *curtain* will be drawn."—*Crashaw*.

(b) *To exclude the light; to conceal anything*.

"I must draw a *curtain* before the work for a while,
 . . ."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

(2) *To drop the curtain*: To end the scene; to end.

(3) *To raise the curtain*: To begin the scene; to discover or disclose anything.

(4) *The curtain rises*: The scene or the action begins.

(5) *The curtain falls*: The scene of the action ends.

curtain-lecture, *s.* A lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband after they have retired.

"I still prevailed, and would be in the right,
Or *curtain-lectures* made a restless night."

Pope: Wife of Bath, 164, 165.

curtain-paper, *s.* A heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades.

curtain-pole, *s.* A pole extending across the top of a window on which the curtain-rings run.

curtain-rings, *s. pl.* Rings of wood or metal running along a curtain-pole, to which a curtain is attached, and by means of which the curtain can be drawn backward or forward.

curtain-serge, *s.*

Fabric: A stout all-wool stuff, employed for portières and other hangings. It is 54 in. in width.

cūr-tain, ***cor-tene**, *v. t.* [CURTAIN, s.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To furnish with curtains.

" . . . another traunser siled, and *cortened* all of white satten."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 24).

2. To inclose or shut in with curtains.

"Now o'er the one half-world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtained* sleep." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

II. *Fig.*: To surround, to shut in, to inclose.

"So, when the sun in bed,
Curtained with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave."

Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

***cūr-tained**, ***cortened**, *pa. par. or a.* [CURTAIN, v.]

cūr-tain-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURTAIN, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of inclosing with curtains; shutting in, inclosing, or concealing.

2. A mass or body forming a curtain or screen.

"Spun round in sable *curtaining* of clouds."

Keats: Hyperion, i. 271.

cūr-tain-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *curtain*; -less.] Without curtains.

"I rose up on my *curtainless* bed."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

cūr-tal, ***cūr-tall**, *s. & a.* [CURTAIL, s.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A horse with a docked tail.

2. (See extract.)

"A *Curtail* is much like to the Vpright man, but *hys* authority is not fully so great. He vseth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to Grey Friars."—*Awdeley: The Fraternity of Vacabondes* (1575) (ed. *Furnivall*), p. 4.

3. Any person cropped of his ears.

"I am made a *curtail*; for the pillory hath eaten off both my eares."—*Greene: Quip, &c.*, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 410.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Curt, brief, concise.

" . . . essays and *curtal* aphorisms, . . ."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes*.

2. Cut down, diminished, niggardly.

"We had some soure cherries, three soure plumes . . . but in that minced and *curtall* manner that . . ."—*Mabbe: The Rogue* (ed. 1623), pt. ii., p. 274.

***curtal-axe**, *s.* [CURTLE-AXE.]

***cūr-tald**, *s.* [O. Fr. *courtault*=a kind of short piece of ordnance used at sea (*Philips*); Fr. *court*=short.] A kind of cannon.

" . . . the provision of ordnance, the quhilk is bot letill that is to say *it* great *curtaldis*, that war send out of France, . . ."—*Pink: Hist. Scot.*; *Lett. Ramsay of Balmaine to Henry VII.*, ii. 440.

***cūr-tal-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *curtal*; -ize.] To curtail or crop.

***curtall-dog**, *s.* [CURTAIL-DOG.]

cūr-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus*, *pa. par.* of *curto*=to dock, to shorten.]

Geom. & Astron.: Shortened, lessened, reduced. (Used of a line projected orthographically upon a plane.)

¶ *Curte distance of a planet*:

Astron.: The distance of a planet from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, equal to the true distance multiplied by the cosine of the planet's heliocentric latitude. (*Craig*.)

cūr-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *curtatus*, *pa. par.* of *curto*.]

Astron.: The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curte distance.

***cūrt'-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *curt*; -ed.] Curt, laconic.

"Do you *curted* Spartans imitate?"—*Sidney: Astrophel*, 92.

***cūr-tēin**, ***cūr-tā-na**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation; called also the sword of Edward the Confessor. It has the edge blunted, and wants the point, as an emblem of mercy.

¶ *Cortine*, *Corteyne*, or *Cortayn* was the name given to the sword of Ogier, one of the celebrated *Douzeperes* of Charlemagne.

***curte-ly**, *adv.* [COURTELY.] Courteous, kind.

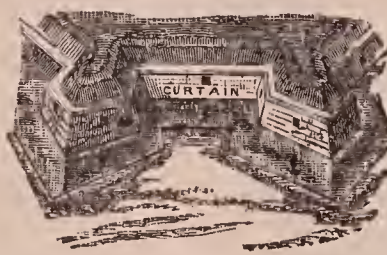
"For which delightful joys yet thank I *curtely* Jove,
By whose almighty power, such sweet delites I prove."

Paradise of Daynty Devises (1576).

***cūr-tī-cōne**, *s.* [Lat. *curtus*=docked, and Eng. *cone* (q. v.).] The lower frustum of a cone; a cone with the top cut off. (*Ash*.)

cūr-tīl-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [O. Fr. *courtilage*; Low Lat. *curtilagium*, from O. Fr. *courtīl*; Low Lat. & Ital. *cortile*=a courtyard; Lat. *cors* (genit. *cortis*)=a court.]

Law: A piece of ground lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house, and included within the same fence: a court.



Curtain.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta. æb. cūre. unite, cūr, rūle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†*cūr-vī-cā-u-dāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *cauda*=the tail.]

Zoöl.: Having the tail curved; curve-tailed.

†*cūr-vī-cos'-tāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *costatus*=having ribs; from *costa*=a rib.]

Bot.: Having bent ribs.

†*cūr-vī-dēn'-tāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *dentatus*=toothed.] [DENTATE.]

Bot.: Having curved teeth.

†*cūr-vī-fō-lī-āte*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *foliatus*=leaved.] [FOLIATE.]

Bot.: Having leaves curved or bent backward; having revolute leaves.

cūrv'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, bent, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having a curved or bent form.

**cūrv'-ī-fy*, **cūrv'-ī-fīe*, *v. t.* [Eng. *curve*; -*fy*.] To curl.

"Irons to *curvifie* your flaxen locks."

Jordan: Death Dissected (1649).

cūrv'-ī-līn'-ē-ād, *s.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=curved, bent, and *linea*=a line.] A drafting instrument used in describing irregular curves. The various shapes of its marginal outline enable it to be fitted into position, so as to project or transcribe the curve required. M. Desalier, of Paris, invented a machine for generating the curves and marking out the patterns. It is capable of making 1,200 varieties of curves.

†*cūr-vī-līn'-ē-āl*, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and *linealis*=consisting of lines; lineal.] The same as CURVILINEAR (q. v.).

cūr-vī-līn'-ē-ār, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and *linearis*=linear.] Consisting of curved as distinguished from straight lines; curvilinear.

†*cūr-vī-nēr'-vāte*, *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and *nervus*=a sinew, a tendon, a nerve.] The same as CURVINEERVED (q. v.).

cūr-vī-nērvēd', *a.* [Lat. *curv(us)*=bent, and Eng. *nerved*.]

Bot.: Curve-nerved (q. v.). The same also as CONVERGATE-NEUROSE (q. v.).

cūrv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CURVE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of bending or crooking; curvature.
2. The state of being curved or bent; curvature.
3. A curve, a bend, a winding.

†*cūr-vī-rōs'-trāl*, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=bent, and *rostralis*=pertaining to the rostræ, but here used for pertaining to the beak.]

Entom., Bot., &c.: Having a curved beak, snout, or proboscis.

cūr-vī-sēr'-ī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, and Eng. *serial* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An epithet applied by Bravais to cases in which the leaves, instead of being placed directly over others in a straight series, are disposed in an infinite curve.

cūrv'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *curvité*, from Lat. *curvitas*; *curvus*=curved, crooked.] A curving, a bending, an inflection; curvature.

"... give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles."—*Holder: On Speech*.

cūrv'-ō-graph, *s.* [Lat. *curvus*=curved, bent; Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the center. It is usually an elastic strip, which is adjustable to a given curve, and serves to transfer the latter to another plate or another place on the plate. [ARCOGRAPH, CYCLOGRAPH.]

cūs'-cō, *s.* [From Cuzco in Lower Peru, whence the bark is obtained.]

cusco-bark, *s.* A kind of Cinchona bark, exported from Arequipa. It is of use in the cold stage of intermittent fevers and in low typhoid states of the system.

cusco-china, *s.* The same as CUSCO-BARK (q. v.).

cūs-cōn'-ī-dine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cuscon(ine)*; Gr. *eidos*=appearance, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An amorphous alkaloid accompanying cusconine.

cūs'-cō-nīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cusco*; -*ine*.]

Chem.: An alkaloid, C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₄, obtained from Cusco cinchona bark. It occurs along with aricine. Barks containing these alkaloids give off brown vapors when heated, while those containing quinine give off red vapors. [CINCHONA BARK.] An alcoholic solution of comminuted cusco-bark is supersaturated with soda and shaken with ether, and the ethereal liquid is agitated with acetic acid, which takes up the greater part of the alkaloids. The acetic solution is partly neutralized with ammonia, which throws down aricine acetate, and the filtrate is mixed with a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate, which precipitates cusconine as sulphate, from which cusconine can be obtained as

an amorphous precipitate, which can be recrystallized from alcohol in large white laminae. It is a weak base, forming salts. Cusconine gives, when added to a warm solution of ammonium molybdate, a dark blue color, changing to olive-green when heated, and again turning blue as the liquid cools.

cūs'-cūs, cous-sous, *s.* [A Molucca island word.]

Zoöl.: The name given in the Moluccas to a Marsupial mammal, *Phalangista cavifrons*. It has a prehensile tail and large eyes. Its progression is slow. (Dallas.)

cūs-cū'-tā, *s.* [Sp. *cuscuta*; Fr. *cuscuta*; Ital. *cuscuta*, *cussuta*; Dan. *kaskute*; all generally believed to be from Arab. *cochout*, *keshut*=dodder, or rather one of the names of dodder, the common one in that language being *afitum*. Hooker & Arnott suggest as an alternative etymology Heb. *chhuts*=to bend, to surround.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Cuscutaceæ. The calyx is four to five-cleft; the corolla campanulate, four to five-lobed, the tube sometimes, though rarely, with internal scales; styles two; ovary two-celled, with two ovules in each; capsule two-celled, bursting all round. The species are plants, with long filiform twining stems. The common species is *Cuscuta europæa*, with red stems and pale yellowish-rose flowers. It is found on nettles, thistles, &c. *C. epithymum* (Lesser Dodder), which has white flowers, is found on furze, heath, and thyme. *C. racemosa* is used in Brazilian pharmacy.

cūs-cū-tā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuscut(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of leafless climbing colorless parasites, with the flowers in dense clusters; calyx inferior, persistent, four to five-parted, imbricated in aestivation; limb of the corolla four to five-cleft, having scales alternating with the segments: stamens five, free; ovary two-celled, each with two ovules; styles two or none; stigmas two; placentæ basal; fruit capsular or baccate, two-celled; cells one to two-seeded; embryo spiral. Found in the temperate parts of both hemispheres as twining parasites. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at fifty.

cūsh, *s.* A dish made of boiled crackers or biscuits.

cūsh-at, **cussh-ette*, *s.* [A. S. *cusceote*, *cus-cote*, *cuscute*.] The Ringdove, *Columba palumbus*.

cushat-dove, *s.* The ringdove, or queest (*Columba palumbus*). Yarrell gives the name wood-pigeon to that species, but the "English Cyclopædia" makes this another name for the Stock-dove (*Columbaenas*).

cūsh'-ew (ew as ū), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A large bird, *Ourax pauxi*, of the family Gracidae or Curassows, and itself sometimes called the Galedated Curassow. The bill is bright red, surmounted by a protuberance of a livid slate color; the feathers of the head and neck are of a rich black color and velvety texture; the greater part of the body brilliant black, with green reflections; the abdomen and under tail coverts white; legs red, claws yellow. The bird, which is about the size of a hen turkey, is a native of Mexico. It is gregarious, and builds its nest on the ground.

cushew bird, *s.* The same as CUSHEW (q. v.).

cūsh'-iōn, **cuischun*, **cusheon*, **cushin*, **cuysshen*, **coyschun*, **quysshen*, *s.* [O. Fr. *coissin*; Fr. *coussin*; Ital. *cuscino*; Sp. *coxin*; Port. *coxim*; Ger. *küssen*, from Low Lat. **culcitinum*, dimin. of Lat. *culcita*=a cushion, a pillow. The modes of spelling this word in Mid. Eng. are exceedingly numerous: over five hundred have been counted.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A pillow or soft padded seat for a chair, &c.; a bag or case stuffed with feathers, wool, or other soft material, and used as a seat.

"So saying, he led Æneas by the hand,
And placed him on a cushion stuffed with leaves."
Cowper: Virgil's Æneid, viii. 411, 412.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. Ease, peace.
2. The seat of justice.

B. Technically:

1. *Billiards*: The side or edge of a billiard-table, which causes the balls to rebound. The cushions of billiard-tables were formerly padded, but are now formed of solid india-rubber.

2. *Engrav.*: A flat leathern bag filled with pounce and supporting the plate.

3. *Gild.*: The pad on which the gilder spreads his gold-leaf, and from which he takes it by a camel's-hair tool called a tip.

4. *Lace Manuf.*: The pillow of a bone-lace maker. [LACE.]

5. *Elect.*: The rubber smeared with amalgam, the friction of which against the glass cylinder or disc causes the electrical excitation.

6. *Architecture*:

(1) The impost-stone on a pier; a coussinet.

(2) A capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature.

(3) The Norman capital, consisting of a cube with the lower extremities rounded off.

7. *Steam-engine*: A body of steam at the end of a cylinder to receive the impact of the piston. This is accomplished by closing the eduction-port a little before the end of the stroke, or by opening the induction-port on the same side of the piston, a little before the end of the stroke. (Knight.)

8. *Customs*: A kind of dance formerly very common at weddings. [CUSHION-DANCE.]

*9. *Archery*: The mark at which archers shot. [C. I.]

C. Special phrases and compounds:

***I. Phrases**:

1. *To hit or miss the cushion*: To hit or miss the point. [B. 9.]

2. *To be beside the cushion*: To be mistaken, to be deceived. [B. 9.]

"To be beside the cushion. Scopumn on attingere; à scopo aberrare."—*Coles, Latin Dict.*

"... I tell thee, Ned, thou art quite beside the cushion."—*The Woman Turn'd Bully* (1675).

3. *To set, place, or put beside the cushion*: To lay or set aside; to pass over; to lay or put on the shelf.

"Thus is he set beside the cushion, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

II. Compounds:

1. *Lady's cushion*, *Ladies' cushion*, *Our Ladies' cushion*:

(1) *Gen.*: *Armeria maritima*.

(2) *Locally*: (a) *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (2) *Chrys-
openium oppositifolium*; (3) *Lotus corniculatus*.
(*Britten & Holland*.)

2. *Sea cushion*: *Armeria maritima*.

cushion capital, *s.*

Arch.: The same as CUSHION, *s.*, B. 6 (3).

cushion-dance, *s.* An old-fashioned dance of a rather free character, used chiefly, it would appear, at weddings. In it each woman selected her partner by placing a cushion before him. But by some it is considered to be a corruption of *cussing-dance*=*kissing dance*.

"I have, ere now, deserved a cushion: call for the cushion-dance."—*Heywood, Woman Killed with Passion* (1600). (Nares.)

***cushion-lord**, *s.*

1. A lord made by favor, and not for good service.
2. An effeminate person.

cushion-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: An auxiliary rafter beneath a principal one, to sustain a great strain. (Knight.)

cushion-stitch, *s.*

Embroid.: A flat embroidery stitch largely employed to fill in backgrounds in old needlework, especially in Church embroidery. It is a variety of *satén-stitch* (q. v.). (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

cūsh'-iōn, *v. t.* [CUSHION, *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

†**I. Literally**:

1. To furnish or fit with cushions.
2. To seat or place on cushions.

"Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*.

3. To cover or conceal, as with a cushion.

***II. Fig.**: To put aside, to suppress.

"Desiring to cushion his son's oratory."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. Billiards: To place or leave a ball close up to the cushion.

cūsh'-iōned, *pa. par. or a.* [CUSHION, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

†2. *Bot.*: Flattened or somewhat convex; pulvinate.

3. *Billiards*: Used of a player when his ball is left resting against the cushion; also of a ball so placed.

**cūsh'-iōn-ēt*, **coshionet*, **cushonet*, *s.* [Eng. *cushion*; dimin. suff. -*et*.]

1. A little cushion.

"Upon these pretty cushionets did lie

Ten thousand beauties, . . ."
Beaumont: Psyche, vi. 200.

2. A casket.

"... she had afterward put the latter letter in her bosom, and the first in her coshionet, . . ."—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

cūsh'-iōn-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CUSHION, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Of steam: The gradual stoppage of the piston in a steam-engine by the resistance of a small quantity of steam left in the cylinder.

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāll*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, *camēl*, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, *marīne*; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *unite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trȳ*, *Sȳrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cūsh-iōn-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *cushion*; *-y.*] Flat and bulging.

"A bow-legged character with a flat and cushiony nose, . . ."—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveler*, ch. x.

***cūs'-īng**, ***cūs'-ŷng**, *s.* [A shortened form of *accusing* (q. v.).] An accusing, an accusation.

"Him self began a sair *cusing* to mak."

Wallace, vi. 397.

***cūs'-kīn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A drinking-cup.

cūsp, ***cūspe**, *s.* [Lat. *cuspis*=a point.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A point.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: An ornament in stonework of the Gothic order. It consists of projecting points, formed by the meeting of curves, and is the foundation of the peculiar foliation, feathering, tracery, archery, and panels of the order. The term was first applied by Sir James Hall in his Essay on the "Origin of Gothic Architecture."

"*Cusp* [is] a point formed by two parts of a curve meeting; hence applied to the projecting points formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foil-arches on tracery. . . . In the Romanesque and Norman styles the *cusp* is often ornamented with a small cylinder."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

*2. *Astrol.*: "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." (*Philips*).

"I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridaria."

Albumazar (Dodsley), O. Pl., vii. 171.

*3. *Astron.*: A term used to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminary. (*Harris*).

*4. *Math.*: A term used where two branches of the same or of different curves appear to end in a point.

5. *Comp. Anat.*: The prominence in the molar teeth.

"It occupies half the length of the crown in the larger molars, and is preceded by an elevated conic *cusp*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 201.

cūs-pār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *cusp(is)*=a point, a spike, and fem. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, now made a synonym of *Galipea* (q. v.). [*CUSPARIÆÆ*.]

cusparia-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: *Cuspariæ cortex*. The bark of *Galipea cusparia*, order Rutacea, Angustura-bark tree growing in tropical South America. It is imported in straight pieces, more or less incurved at the sides, from half a line to a line in thickness, pared away at the edges, epidermis mottled-brown or yellowish-gray, inner surface yellowish-brown, flaky, breaks with a short fracture; the taste is bitter and slightly aromatic. The cut surface examined with a lens usually exhibits numerous white points or minute lines. The inner surface touched with nitric acid does not become blood-red, which distinguishes it from *Strychnos nux vomica*, or false Angustura-bark. Cusparia-bark is used to prepare *Infusum cuspariæ*. It is an aromatic stomachic, given in cases of atonic dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and dysentery, also in convalescence from acute diseases.

cūs-pār'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuspari(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, the type Cusparia (q. v.).

cūs'-pār-īne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cuspar(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance contained in cusparia-bark. It is soluble in alcohol.

†cūs'-pā-tēd, *a.* [Lat. *cusp(is)*=a point, and Eng. suff. *-ated*.]

Bot.: The same as CUSPIDATED (q. v.).

cūsped, *a.*

[Eng. *cusp*; *-ed*.] Furnished with a cusp; cuspidal.

†cūs'-pīd-al, *a.* [Lat. *cuspis* (genit. *cuspidis*)=a point, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Ending in a point.

cūs'-pīd-āte, ***cūs'-pī-dā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus*=made pointed, pa. par. of *cuspido*=to make pointed.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Furnished with small pointed eminences or cusps. [*CUSPIDATE TEETH*.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) Tapering gradually into a rigid point.

"The medium vein . . . at times ends in a free point or *cuspid*, and then becomes *cuspidate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

(2) Abruptly acuminate, as the leaf of many Rubi.



Window with Cusped Moldings.

cuspidate teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name applied to the canine teeth in the human jaw, of which there are four, one on each side of the two incisors above and below. There is a single central point or cusp on the crown of these canines, whence the term cuspidate has been derived. The cusp is invariably worn away by use. (*Quain*).

cūs'-pī-dōr, *s.* [Sp. *escupidera*=a spitting box; *escupidor*=a great spitter.] An earthenware wastebasket, or a vessel for the reception of sputa or ejected saliva.

cūs'-pīs, *s.* [Lat.] A point, a tip.

"The multiplied *cuspis* of the cone . . ."—*More: Notes on Psych.*, p. 425.

cūs'-sō, *s.* [An Abyssinian word.] The same as CABOTZ (q. v.). [*BRAYERA*.]

***cust**, ***custe**, *s.* [A. S. *cyst*; O. S. *kust*; O. H. Ger. *chust*.] A custom, a habit.

"Swulche weoren his *custes*."—*Layamon*, ii. 414.

cūs'-tard, ***crus-tade**, ***cus-tade**, *s.* [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *crustade*, a general name for pies made with crust; from O. Fr. *crostade*=a pasty, crust. Cf. Ital. *crostata*=a kind of pie or tart with a crust; also the paste, crust, or coffin of a pie" (*Florio*): from Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto*=to encrust.]

*1. A pie, a pastry.

"*Custarde*, cheke them inche square."—*W. de Worde: Booke of Keruynges*, in *Babes Book*, p. 159.

2. A sweetmeat made of eggs boiled with flour and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass.

"With cawdle, *custard*, and plumb-cake."

Butler: Hudibras.

custard-apple, *s.* [So called because the pulp of the fruit in the typical species is about the consistence of custard.]

1. A species of Anona, *A. reticulata*. It is a native of the West Indies, but is cultivated in India and the adjacent countries. It has yellow pulp. It is eaten, but is not so much prized as some other species of the genus. It is large, dark-brown in color, and netted all over.

2. The genus Anona (q. v.).

***custard-coffin**, ***custard-coffen**, *s.* The raised crust of a pastry or pie. [*COFFIN*.]

"Why, thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap,

A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

***cus-ti**, *a.* [A. S. *cystig*=good, liberal, excellent; O. H. Ger. *chustig*; M. H. Ger. *kustig*.] Excellent, preëminent, liberal.

"Cniht he was swithe strong, kene and *custi*."—*Layamon*, i. 271.

***cūs'-tīl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coustel*, *coutil*; Lat. *cultellus*.] A knife, a dagger.

"Daggers, *custils*, and other basyelardes."—*English Glōs.*, p. 427.

***cūs'-tī-nēsse**, *s.* [A. S. *cystignes*.] Liberality.

"*Largitas*, that is *custinesse* on Engliše."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 105.

cūs'-tōc, **cus-tock**, *s.* [CASTACK, CASTOCK.] A cabbage-stalk.

"An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,

Wi' jotelegs they taste them."

Burns: Halloween.

***cus-tode**, ***cūs-tō-dēe**, *s.* [Lat. *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard, a guardian.]

Law: One to whom the custody or guardianship of anything has been committed; a custodian, a guardian.

"The religious earnestness of the young *custode*."—*Cornhill Mag.*, Oct. 1881, p. 446.

cūs-tō'-dī-a, *s.* [Lat. =a guard-house; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The shrine in which the host is carried in solemn processions; a custodial.

2. The shrine in which the relics of any saint are carried in a procession.

***cūs-tō'-dī-al**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *custodia*; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to custody or guardianship.

" . . . for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, . . ."—*Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester* (1772), p. 2.

B. As substantive:

Eccl.: A custodia.

"The priest then took the *custodia*, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within."—*C. Reade: Cloister and the Hearth*, ch. lxii.

cūs-tō'-dī-ām, *s.* [Accus. sing. of Lat. *custodia*=watching, ward, guard, or care.] Custody.

† *Custodiam* lease:

Eng. Law: A grant from the crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized in the king's hands is demised or committed to some person, or custodee, or lessee thereof. (*Wharton*).

cūs-tō'-dī-an, *s. & a.* [Eng. *custody*; *-an*.]

A. As subst.: One who has the custody, keeping, or guardianship of anything.

" . . . the Ministry, the *custodian* of the national power, . . ."—*London Times*.

B. As adjective:

Law: Given in charge, trust, or keeping.

cūs-tō'-dī-an-ship, *s.* [Eng. *custodian*; *-ship*.] The office, position or duty of a custodian or guardian.

cūs-tō'-dī-ēr, *s.* [Low Lat. *custodianus*; from Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*.] A custodian, a guardian, a keeper, a depository.

"Now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, . . ."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xix.

cūs'-tō-dŷ, ***cūs'-tō-dīe**, ***cus-to-dye**, *s.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos* (genit. *custodis*)=a guard.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A keeping guard, charge, or guardianship.

"Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle."—*Numb.* iii. 36.

*3. Defense, security, protection, preservation.

"There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas."—*Bacon*.

4. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

"What peace shall be given

To us enslav'd, is *custody* severe."

Milton: P. L., ii. 332, 333.

II. *Law*: The charge or care of a constable or other legally-authorized officer, to be kept in detention until some accusation has been determined or offense purged.

"Warrants had been out against him, and he had been taken into *custody*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cūs'-tōm, ***cos-tom**, ***cos-tome**, ***cos-toum**, ***cos-tume**, ***cus-tume**, ***kus-tume**, *s.* [O. Fr. *costume*, *custume*; Fr. *coutume*; Ital. *costume*, *costuma*; Port. *costume*; Low Lat. *costuma*, from a neut. pl. form, *consuetumina*, from *consuetumen*=a custom, from *consuetus*, pa. par. of *consuesco*=to accustom; inchoative form of *consueo*=to be accustomed; *con=cum*=with, together, fully, and *sueo*=to be accustomed. *Custom* is thus a doublet of *costume* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An habitual or common use or practice; a regular habit.

"And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands."—*1 Sam.* ii. 13.

*2. Frequent occurrence.

"Such things . . . are tricks of *custom*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. An established manner, usage, practice, or fashion.

" . . . they went up to Jerusalem after the *custom* of the feast."—*Luke* ii. 42.

4. Familiarity, use, habit, fashion.

"*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship."—*Locke*.

5. The practice of buying from or dealing with certain persons; a frequenting or applying to for goods, &c.

"You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom* but not your votes."—*Addison*.

†6. Application from buyers.

*7. Tribute, toll, duty.

" . . . of whom do the kings of the earth take *custom* or tribute? . . ."—*Matt.* xvii. 25.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: The duty imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. The management of the Customs is now incorporated with that of the Inland Revenue.

"They complain that it is made penal in an officer of the *customs* to open a box of books from abroad, except in the presence of one of the censors of the press."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Law*: The common or unwritten law (*lex non scripta*) of the country; a law or right not written but established by use from time immemorial, and daily practiced.

† *Custom* is either *general* or *particular*; *general*, that which is current through the entire country; *particular* or *local* is that which belongs to this or that state. *Custom* differs from *prescription*; for *custom* is common to more, and *prescription* is particular to this or that man; *prescription* may be for a far shorter time than *custom*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

¶ Blair thus distinguishes *custom* from *habit*: "*Custom* respects the action; *habit* the actor. By *custom* we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by *habit* the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the *custom* of walking often in the streets one acquires the *habit* of idleness."

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *custom* and *habit*: "*Custom* is a frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* the effect of such repetition; the *custom* of rising early in the morning is conducive to the health, and may in a short time become such a *habit* as to render it no less agreeable than it is useful. *Custom* supposes an act of the will; *habit* implies an involuntary movement: a *custom* is followed; a *habit* is acquired; whoever follows the *custom* of imitating the look, tone, or gesture of another is liable to get the *habit* of doing the same himself: as *habit* is said to be second nature, it is of importance to guard against all *customs* to which we do not wish to become *habituated*: the drunkard is formed by the *custom* of drinking intemperately, until he becomes *habituated* to the use of spirituous liquors: the profane swearer who *accustoms* himself in early life to utter the oaths which he hears will find it difficult in advanced years to break himself of the *habit* of swearing; the love of imitation is so powerful in the human breast, that it leads the major part of mankind to follow *custom* even in ridiculous things; Solomon refers to the power of *habit* when he says 'Train up a child in the way in which he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it,' a power which cannot be employed too early in the aid of virtue and religion. *Custom* is applicable to many; *habit* is confined to the individual: every nation has *customs* peculiar to itself, and every individual has *habits* peculiar to his own station and circumstances."

"*Customary* and *habitual*, the epithets derived from these words, admit of a similar distinction: the *customary* action is that which is repeated after the manner of a *custom*; the *habitual* action is that which is done by the force of *habit*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(2) He thus discriminates between *custom*, *fashion*, *manner*, and *practice*: "*Custom* is authoritative; it stands in the place of law, and regulates the conduct of men in the most important concerns of life: *fashion* is arbitrary and capricious, it decides in matters of trifling import; *manners* are rational: they are the expression of moral feelings. *Customs* are most prevalent; in a barbarous state of society; *fashions* rule most where luxury has made the greatest progress; *manners* are most distinguishable in a civilized state of society. *Customs* are in their nature as unchangeable as *fashions* are variable; *manners* depend on cultivation and collateral circumstances: *customs* die away or are abolished; *fashions* pass away, and new ones take their place; *manners* are altered either for the better or worse . . . Both *practice* and *custom* are general or particular, but the former is absolute, the latter relative; the *practice* may be adopted by a number of persons without reference to each other; but a *custom* is always followed either by imitation or prescription . . . it may be the *practice* of a person to do acts of charity, as the occasion requires; but when he uniformly does a particular act of charity at any given period of the year, it is properly denominated his *custom*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(3) For the difference between *custom* and *tax*, see TAX; for that between *custom* and *usage*, see USAGE.

¶ *Custom of Merchants*: The *Lex mercatoria*, a particular system of customs used only among merchants, and relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, freight, insurance of merchandise, &c., which, although they differ from the general rules of the common law, are yet engrafted into it, and made a part of it.

custom-duties, customs-duties, s.

Comm.: The same as CUSTOM, s., II. 1.

custom-house, s.

*1. The office of a collector of tribute or toll.

" . . . as he passed by the *custom-house*, he espied sitting there a certayne publicane, called Matthewe, . . ."—Udall: Matthew, ch. ix.

2. The house or office where vessels enter and clear, and where the proper customs or duties are paid.

3. That department of the government which has to do with the collection of duties.

¶ *Custom-house broker*: A person authorized to act for others in the entry and clearance of vessels, payment of customs, &c.

***custom-shrunk, a.** Having fewer customers than usual.

"What with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am *ustom-shrunk*."—Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., i. 2.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*cûs'-tôm, cus-tume, v. t. & i. [CUSTOM, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make familiar with or used to; to accustom.

2. To give, bring, or supply custom or business to.

" . . . while the winds blew the windmills wrought, and the water-mill was less *customed*."—Bacon: Works, v. 318.

3. To pay the duty or custom on at the custom-house; to clear.

" . . . all the merchants, with other merchandise, Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know, Whether yourself will come and *custom* them."

Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 2.

4. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

"That na *customaris* of burrowis *custume* ony salt pass-and furth of the realme, . . ."—Acts, James V., 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 290.

B. Intrans.: To be accustomed.

"For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight."

Spenser: F. Q.

*cûs'-tôm-a-ble, *cus-tum-a-ble, a. [Eng. *custom*; -able.]

1. Customary, usual, habitual, frequent.

" . . . the *customable* use thereof, . . ."—Homilies, bk. i., p. 78.

2. Subject or liable to the payment of custom or duty.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried foorth of the realme, . . ."—Skene: Ind. to Acts, s. v. Customers.

*cûs'-tôm-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *customable*; -ness.]

1. Frequency, commonness, customariness.

2. Conformity to custom.

3. Liability to the payment of customs or duty.

*cûs'-tôm-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *customable*(ly); -ly.]

Customarily, habitually, frequently, commonly.

"Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness," &c.—Homilies, bk. i.; Against Adultery.

cûs'-tôm-âl, s. [Eng. *custom*; -al.]

Archæol.: A book descriptive of the customs of a manor or city; a customary.

"If our manor court rolls and their *customals* were printed . . . very much new knowledge . . . would be forthcoming."—Athenæum.

*cûs'-tôm-ance, s. [Eng. *custom*; -ance.] Custom, habit, practice.

"Pluto these othes ouer all

Swore of his common *customance*."

Gower: Con. Amantis, bk. v.

cûs'-tôm-ar-i-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *customary*; -ly.] Habitually, common; of custom or habit.

" . . . common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, . . ."—Ray: On the Creation, pt. ii.

cûs'-tôm-ar-i-ness, s. [Eng. *customary*; -ness.] The quality of being customary, usual, or of frequent occurrence; frequency, commonness.

"A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest, invectives, which can be made against it."—Government of the Tongue.

cûs'-tôm-ar-ÿ, *cus-tum-ar-ye, *cus-tum-ar-y, a. & s. [Low Lat. *customarius*; O. Fr. *coustumier*; Fr. *coustumier*.] [CUSTOM.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In conformity with established custom or usage.

" . . . the *customary* marks of respects . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

2. Usual, wonted, accustomed.

"Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore

Its *customary* look, . . ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Habitual.

" . . . the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing . . ."—Tillotson.

II. Eng. Law:

1. Holding under the customs of a manor, as, a customary tenant who is a copyholder.

2. Held under the customs of a manor, as, a customary freehold.

"Copyhold lands and such *customary* estates as are holden in ancient demesne."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. xix.

3. Acquired or held by the local usage of some particular place, or by the almost general and universal usage of the kingdom.

"I shall here mention three sorts of *customary* interests only, . . . viz., heriots, mortuaries, and heirlooms."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

B. As substantive:

1. A book descriptive or explanatory of the customs of a manor, city, &c.

"As appeareth by their *customary*."—Spelman: Origin of Terms, ch. xiv.

*2. The office of the customs. (O. Fr. *coustumerie*.)

" . . . anentis his office of thesaurarie of the *customarie* of the burgh of Edinburgh."—Acts Ja. V., 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 354.

customary court baron.

Eng. Law: A court which should be kept within the manor for which it is held. (Wharton.)

customary freehold, s.

Eng. Law: A land held under the customs of a manor, but not at the will of the lord. It is a superior kind of copyhold.

customary tenant, s.

Eng. Law: A copyholder who is not subject to the arbitrary will of the lord of the manor, the rights of the latter being defined and abridged by long continued custom which now has the force of law. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 9.)

*cûs'-tôméd, a. [Eng. *custom*; -ed.]

1. Usual, customary, wonted, common, of frequent occurrence.

"No common wind, no *customéd* event."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

2. Accustomed.

"Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*, for his sleep

Was aerie light."

Milton: P. L., v. 3, 4.

3. Supplied with or frequented by customers.

"If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly *customéd*."—Bacon, i. 137.

*4. Subject to or charged with custom.

"Any goods, wares, or merchandises . . . not lawfully *customéd*."—Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 210.

cûs'-tôm-êr, *cus-tom-ere, *cus-tom-mere, s. & a. [O. Fr. *coustumier*, *costumier*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the purpose of purchasing.

"When, turning round his head, he saw

Three *customers* come in."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

*2. One who collects tolls or tribute.

" . . . Zaccheus' conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common *customer*."—Mountagu: Appeal to Caesar, p. 184.

*3. A common woman; a prostitute.

"I marry her! what? a *customer*!"—Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

4. A person with whom to deal or have anything to do. (Slang.)

"*Customer* for you: rum *customer* too."—Bulwer: Eugene Aram, bk. i., ch. ii.

B. As adjective:

1. Filling the office or place of a customer; purchasing.

"Such must be her relation with the *customer* country."—J. S. Mill.

†2. Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready made.

cûs'-tôs, s. [Lat. = a guard.] A keeper, a guardian, a curator.

*custos brevium, s.

Eng. Law: A name formerly given to certain officers in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, who received and had the custody of all the writs returnable in their respective courts, field warrants, and various other documents connected with the business of the courts.

custos oculi, s.

Surg.: An instrument to fix the eye during an operation.

custos rotulorum, s. The chief civil officer or Lord Lieutenant of a county in England, to whose custody are committed the records and rolls of the sessions. He must be a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

*cûs'-trêl, *cûs'-trêll, s. [O. Fr. *coustillier*, from *coustille*=a long knife, a dagger; *coustel*, *coutel*; Lat. *cultellus*=a little knife, dimin. of *cultus*=a knife.]

1. An armor-bearer, a squire, or a knight.

"*Custrell*, or page whyche beareth hys master's buckler, shyelde, or target. *Scutigerulus*."—Huloet.

2. A fool, a silly fellow. (Scotch.)

cût, *cutt, *cutte, *cuttyn, *kitt, *kitte, *kut, *kutte, *kytte (pa. t. *cutte, *cittle, cut, *kette, *kitte, *kut, *kutte, *kyt), v. t. & i. [Wel. *cwtau*=to shorten, to curtail; *cwta*=short, abrupt, bobtailed; *cwtogi*=to shorten; *cwtws*=a lot, a scut, a short-tail; *cwt*=a tail, a skirt; Gael. *cutaich*=to shorten, to curtail; *cutach*=short, docked; *cut*=a bob-tail, a piece. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To divide or separate the parts of anything with a knife or other sharp-edged instrument.

"Into as many gobbets will I *cut* it.

As wild Medea young Absyrtus did."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.

(2) To separate from the main body with a sharp instrument.

" . . . the one will help to cut the other."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

(3) To hew, to cause to fall, to fell.

" . . . thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon, . . ."—2 Chron. ii. 8.

(4) To mow or reap.

"Very little grain having been as yet cut down, . . ."
—*London Standard*.

(5) To trim or clip.

" . . . cut your hair."—Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1.

(6) To carve, to fashion by carving or sculpture.

"Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?"
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, i. 1.

(7) To form by cutting.

"And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, . . ."—*Exod.* xxxix. 3.

(8) To cut out, to fashion.

"A blue jacket cut and trimmed in what is known as 'man-of-war' style."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(9) To form or fashion with the sharp edge of anything.

"I, tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the pond."
Tennyson: *The Epic*, 9, 10.

(10) To hack, to wound.

" . . . crying, and cutting himself with stones."—*Mark* v. 5.

(11) To open or clear by cutting away any intervening obstacle.

" . . . tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes cut through thickest shade."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1, 109, 1, 110.

(12) To excavate; to form by excavation.

"A canal having been cut across it by the British troops."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(13) To castrate.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To divide by passing through.

"With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way,
And reach Gesertus at the point of day."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 215, 216.

(2) To intersect, to cross. [II. 2.]

(3) To divide, to break up.

" . . . it contains universal history down to the year 1600, cut into shreds, . . ."—*Southey: Letters*, vol. iv., p. 536 (1837).

(4) To pierce or wound deeply.

"The man was cut to the heart with these consolations."—*Addison*.

(5) To figure, to make, to describe.

(6) To leave, to quit, to give up.

"I've cut it, Piggy, I've cut it. That's the last."—*G. A. Sala: The Late Mr. D.*

(7) To give up, or shun the acquaintance of.

"Some were expelled; his Grace had timely notice, and having before cut the Oxonians, now cut Oxford."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*(8) To cheat, to cozen.

(9) To cut down or reduce as low as possible in competition with others.

" . . . to cut rates and thus injure the prospects of the leading roads."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: To divide a pack of cards.

"We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them." *Prior*.

(2) *Cricket*: To hit the ball to the off side, square, or nearly so, with the wicket.

"Parnam's first ball Blackham cut very nicely for a couple, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Geom.*: To intersect, to cross; as, one line cuts another at right angles.

3. *Surg.*: To perform the operation of lithotomy on any one.

4. *Min.*: To intersect a vein, branch, or lode by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicularly at right angles.

5. *Lapid.*: To grind down and polish precious stones.

6. *Fencing*: To deliver a cut.

7. *Paint.*: To lay one strongly colored color on another without any shade or softening.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To separate or divide as a knife or sharp-edged instrument: as, this knife cuts well.

(2) To admit of being cut; as, this wood cuts easily.

(3) To go through the process or act of cutting.

"And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And severs 'em forever."
Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

(4) To make a way by dividing or cutting.

" . . . the teeth are ready to cut, . . ."—*Arbutnot*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To move away quickly.

"I cut away and make too hasty haste."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, Week i., Day i., l. 841.

(2) To make a short cut.

"Sometimes we would cut across the shoulders of some projecting spur."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes* (1857), Lett. vii., p. 114.

(3) To manage, to act, to contrive.

"And frankly leave us human elves
To cut and shuffle for ourselves." *Prior*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: To divide a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket*: To make a cut.

2. *Surg.*: To perform the operation of lithotomy.

" . . . his manner of cutting for the stone."—*Pope*.

3. *Manège*: To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint while traveling; to interfere.

C. *Special phrases*:

1. *To cut away*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To separate from the main body.

"Of England's coat one half is cut away."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

(b) *Fig.*: To make away with, to remove.

"If all obstacles were cut away."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

(2) *Intrans.*: To move, or run away.

2. *To cut down*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To fell; to hew down.

"All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia."—*Knolles: History of the Turkes*.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To reduce, to curtail, to retrench.

(ii) To compress, to abridge.

*(iii) To excel, to surpass, to humble.

"So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down the finest orator, . . ."—*Addison: Count Tariff*.

(2) *Shipbuild.*: To reduce in height for the purpose of converting into a different kind of vessel, as from a line-of-battle ship to a frigate.

"One was produced by cutting down a magnificent three-decked line-of-battle ship, . . ."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 111.

3. *To cut in*:

(1) To cut a card with the view of joining in a game.

(2) To join or break in suddenly.

"'You think, then,' said Lord Eskdale, cutting in before Rigby, 'that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?'"—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iv., ch. xci.

4. *To cut off*:

(1) *Lit.*: To separate by cutting from the main body.

"And they cut off his head, and stripped off his armor, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xxxi. 9.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To apostrophize, to drop.

"No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it."—*Dryden*.

(b) To destroy, to extirpate.

" . . . that soul shall be cut off from his people."—*Lev.* vii. 27.

(c) To bring to an untimely end.

"Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood."
Philips: *Distrest Mother*, v. 1.

(d) To put an end to; to obviate, to prevent.

"To cut off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits."—*Hayward*.

(e) To withhold.

"We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us."—*Rogers*.

(f) To preclude, to shut out.

" . . . cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of christianity."—*Addison*.

(g) To intercept, to shut out from return or union.

"His party was so much inferior to the enemy that it would infallibly be cut off."—*Clarendon*.

(h) To interrupt, to hinder: as, to cut off communication.

(i) To interrupt, to silence, to cut short.

" . . . quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence . . ."—*Bacon*.

*(j) To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

"To cut off the argument."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

*(k) To reduce, to cut down, to curtail.

"Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in legacies."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

5. *To cut out*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To remove by cutting.

(ii) To shape or fashion by cutting.

"How to cut out and prepare work, with figures showing the necessary measurements."—*London Times* (Ad.).

(iii) To erase, to eliminate.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To fashion, to design, to adapt.

"You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, . . ."—*Rymer*.

(ii) To scheme, to contrive, to prepare.

"Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it."—*Howell*.

(iii) To debar, to preclude, to cut off.

"I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments, . . ."—*Pope*.

(iv) To excel, to outdo.

(2) *Naut.*: To capture a ship in harbor and carry her off, by getting between her and the shore and attacking her from the land side.

6. *To cut short*:

(1) To abridge, to cut down, to curtail, to shorten.

*(2) To abridge or to withhold from: as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

(3) To hinder or stop from proceeding by interruption.

"But William cut him short. 'We shall not agree, my Lord; my mind is made up.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. *To cut under*: To undersell.

8. *To cut up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To divide into pieces; to carve.

"The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man."—*L'Estrange*.

(ii) To eradicate; to root up.

"Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meats."—*Job* xxx. 4.

(iii) To make rough and uneven: as, the ground was cut up.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To eradicate, to cut away.

"This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots."—*Locke*.

(ii) To wound deeply in the feelings.

"Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully cut up."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxii.

(iii) To criticise severely and unfavorably; to censure.

(2) *Intrans.*: To turn out or be worth when cut up.

9. *To cut up rough*: To be disagreeable or quarrelsome about anything.

10. *To cut a caper*: To leap, dance, or caper about.

11. *To cut a dash*: To show off; to make a show or display.

12. *To cut a feather*:

Naut.: A phrase used to express that a vessel cuts so quickly through the water that it foams before her.

13. *To cut a figure*: To make a show or display.

"A tall gaunt creature, pale enough, and smooth enough to be a woman certainly, but cutting a most ridiculous figure."—*Marryat: Snarleyhow*, vol. iii., ch. viii.

14. *To cut a joke*: To crack a joke.

"And jokes shall be cut in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry."
Praed: Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine, iv.

15. *To cut a knot*: To effect anything by short and strong measures, rather than by skill and patience, from the story of Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian knot with his sword.

"Decision by a majority is a mode of cutting a knot which cannot be untied: it is, therefore, on every account expedient that the knot should be cut effectually."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matters of Opinion*.

16. *Cut and come again*: A phrase designed to express that one may take as much to eat as he pleases, and then come back for more; hence, no stint, plenty.

"Cut and come again was the order of the evening."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

17. *To cut one's stick, To cut one's lucky*: To move off quickly or at once. (*Slang*.)

"Cut your lucky or look out for squalls, . . ."—*Captain Mackinnon: Atlantic and Trans-Atlantic Sketches*.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

18. *To cut and run*:
Lit.: To cut the cable and sail off; hence (*fig.*) to move off quickly.

19. *To cut to pieces*:

(1) *Lit.*: To cut up into pieces.

(2) *Fig.*: To exterminate.

"Whole troops had been cut to pieces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*20. *To cut lots*: To draw lots.

*21. *To cut the grass under one*: The same as *To cut the ground*.

"My Lord Clifford . . . cutte the grasse under his feet."—*Evelyn Diary* (August 18, 1673).

22. *To cut the ground under or from under one*: To disconcert or leave a person without any plea or ground to stand on.

23. *To cut the round, To cut the volt*:

Manège: To change the hand when the horse volts upon one tread, so that, dividing the volt into two, he turns upon a right line to commence another volt.

24. *To cut the neck*:

Husb.: To cut the last handful of standing corn, which was the signal for merry-making.

25. *To cut one's teeth*: To pass or force the young teeth through the gum.

26. *To cut one's eye-teeth*: To become knowing or sharp. (*Slang.*)

27. *To cut one's way*: To make one's way or force a passage through opposing forces.

28. *To cut rates*: To reduce the fare, or price of transportation, on railroads, etc., below the usual established rates.

29. *To cut a splurge*: To make a show or great display.

30. *To cut a dido*: To play a fantastic, unexpected trick; to caper about.

31. *To cut one's wisdom teeth*: To arrive at an age of discernment.

cūt, *cutt, *cutte, *kut, s. [CUT, v.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; a blow with a sharp or edged instrument or body.

2. The opening, notch, or gash made by a sharp or edged instrument; a wound made by cutting.

"Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways; which cuts are called *sedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

3. A slit made in a dress.

"Cloth of gold and cuts and laced with silver."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

4. A channel, canal, or ditch made by excavation; a groove, a furrow.

"This great cut or ditch Sesostri the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

5. A part cut off from the main body.

"Suppose a board to be ten feet long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned so many foot."—*Mortimer: Whole Art of Husbandry*.

6. A small piece; a fragment, a shred, a portion cut off; as, "a cut off the joint."

*7. A gelding.

"The collier's cut, the courtier's steed, will tire."—*Gascoigne, in Paradise of Dainty Devices* (1592).

8. In the same sense as B. 6 (1).

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The surface made or left by a cut; as, a clean cut.

2. A short or near way or path by which an angle or corner is cut off.

"But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground, . . ."—*Swift: Examiner*.

3. A near way or means to an end.

"The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

4. The fashion, manner, shape, or form in which anything is cut or made.

"Their clothes are after such a Persian cut, too."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

5. A lot, from being made of pieces of stick, straw, paper, &c., cut to different lengths. [†]

"The cut fil to the knight."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 847.

6. The act of passing a person without recognition or acknowledgment; the shunning an acquaintance.

"We met and gave each other the cut direct that night."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

7. Figure, style.

"There must have been something very innocent and confiding in the cut of our jib."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*; Lett. xiii., p. 386 (1857).

*8. A fool, a dupe.

"Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not i' the end, call me cut."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

9. A degree; from count or tallies being kept by notches.

"This conjugal morality was a cut above Arghyrousa's mark."—*D. R. Morier: Photo the Sultane* (1857), vol. iii., ch. xxxv., p. 27.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Spinning, &c.*: A term for a certain quantity of yarn; the half of a heer (q. v.).

"A stone of the finest of it [wool] will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel."—*P. Galashiels, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 308.

2. *Mach.*: The style of the notches of a file; as, *Rough cut*, *bastard cut*, *second cut*, *smooth cut*, *dead-smooth cut*.

3. *Typo.*: Cut of a letter: its size and shape.

4. *Engin.*: Cut of a pontoon-bridge; the waterway between the pontoons.

5. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: The act or duty of cutting a pack of cards.

"The deal, the shuffle, and the cut."—*Swift*.

(2) *Cricket*: The act of striking a ball to the off side, square or nearly so with the wicket; the stroke itself.

" . . . a couple of forward cuts in the following over contributing eight."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. *Engraving*:

(1) The stamp or block on which a picture is cut or carved.

(2) An impression from such stamp or block.

" . . . he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cævallerius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

7. *Fencing*: A stroke with the edge of the sword.

8. *Carp.*: The cut which is made in the thickness of a deal with the saw, so as to form a leaf. Thus, a five-cut deal is divided into six leaves.

† To draw cut or cuts: To draw lots.

" . . . at last they accorded and sware, and made promyse before all the company, that they shulde drawe cuttes, and he that shulde have the longest strawe shulde go forthe, and the other abyde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 288.

cūt, pa. par. or a. [CUT, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Divided, separated, gashed, wounded.

(2) Gelded, castrated.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Deeply wounded or affected; pained.

(2) Topsy, intoxicated.

"Was not master such-a-one cruelly cut last night?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

II. *Bot.*: Regularly divided by deep incisions.

† (1) *Cut and dry* (or *dried*): Ready prepared, ready beforehand.

"Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy tongue supply."—*Swift*.

(2) *Cut and long-tail*: A phrase intended to include all kinds of dogs, curtail curs, sporting dogs, &c.: hence, every one, any one; all kinds.

cut-away, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Having the skirts cut away or rounded off.

" . . . boys of ten, in cut-away coats and dainty gaiters."—*Horticultural Record*, No. 15 (June, 1877).

B. *As subst.*: A coat, the skirts of which are cut away or rounded off.

"A fifth-form boy, clad in a green cut-away, with brass buttons and cord trousers."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. vi.

cut-bracket, s.

Arch.: A bracket molded on the edge.

cut-finger, s. [So called because the leaves are applied to cut fingers, &c.] Two plants: (1) *Valeriana pyrenaica*, (2) *Vinca major*.

cut-finger'd, a. A ludicrous term applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony. (*Scotch.*)

cut-glass, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: Flint-glass ornamented by having portions of it cut away. The decanter, tumbler, or other object, is held against a revolving wheel, whose surface is provided with a grinding material; and afterward to another wheel with a polishing power. The first, or cutting-wheel, is of iron, furnished with sand and water. The second, or smoothing-wheel, is of stone, with clear water, to work out the scratches of the grinder. The third, or polishing-wheel, is of wood, with rotten-stone or putty-powder for polishing. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.*: Connected with the manufacture of cut-glass; dealing in or making cut-glass.

" . . . one of the first cut-glass manufacturers in the kingdom, . . ."—*Anecdotes of the Life of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 285.

cut-grass, s. A grass, *Leersia oryzoides*, the leaves being so rough as to cut the hand.

cut-heal, s.

1. *Valeriana officinalis* (*Prior*), but Messrs. Britten & Holland think *V. pyrenaica* the genuine species.

*2. *Polemonium cæruleum*.

cut-in letter, s. *Print.*: A type of large size adjusted at the beginning of the first paragraph of a chapter as an initial letter.

cut-in notes, s. pl.

Print.: Notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, the lines of which are shortened to give room therefor.

cut-mark, s. A mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length, the mark defining the end of which shall appear in the woven piece and afford a measure to cut by. (*Knight.*)

cut-nail, s. A nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod, as a clasp, horse-shoe, or flat-head nail. (*Knight.*)

cut-off, s.

Engineering:

1. The term is applied to that mode of using steam or other elastic fluid in which it is admitted to the cylinder during a portion only of the stroke of the piston; the steam, after the induction ceases, working expansively in the cylinder during the remainder of the stroke of the piston. The cut-off in locomotive-engines is effected by a certain adjustment of the link-motion (q. v.). The cut-off, in many steam-engines, is effected by the governor, which is so connected to the valve-gear as to vary the throw of the valve-rod, modifying it according to the speed of the engine; the effect being that an acceleration of speed works a diminution of steam induced and conversely, the object being to secure uniformity of speed. A drag cut-off is one actuated directly by the main valve.

2. A valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge; as in grain-spout when the required weight or quantity has been discharged or the receiving vessel is full.

3. A device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions, as, for instance, to the gutter until the roof is clean and then to the cistern.

4. A rod on a reaper, to hold up the falling grain while it is being cleared from the platform. (*Knight.*)

† Cut-off valve:

Engin.: A valve arranged to close the induction-ports of a steam-cylinder at any given period before the close of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may be used expansively in the interval. [CUT-OFF.]

cut-out, s.

Telegr.: A species of switch used in telegraph offices to connect the wires passing through the office, and "cut-out" the instrument from the circuit. Usually a mere lever, pivoted between the wires leading to and from the instrument, so that, on being turned in the proper direction, it will connect the wires. (*Knight.*)

cut-pile, s.

Fabric: A fabric woven in loops, and subsequently cut so as to give a pile (hairy) surface, such as velvet, plush, Wilton carpet, &c.

cut-prices, s. pl. Prices that are lower than ordinary; as where they have been reduced for a special sale, or to undersell a competitor.

cut-rates, s. pl. Reduced rates; as where a ticket-broker or "scalper" offers railroad tickets at prices below those charged by the railroad companies.

cut-purse, s. [CUTPURSE.]

cut-splay, s.

Build.: The oblique cutting of the edges of bricks in certain kinds of fancy brick-work.

cut-stone, s.

Masonry: A hewn stone; ashlar reduced to form by chisel and mallet.

cut-throat, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*:

1. An assassin, a murderer, a ruffian.

"The Gauchó, although he may be a cut-throat, is a gentleman, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1876), ch. xii., p. 258.

fä, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. A dark lantern or bowet, in which there is generally horn instead of glass. It is so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.

*3. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"Item, tua cairtis for cutthrottis with aixtreis quheillis schod, having their pavesis."—*Inventories* (A. 1566), p. 169.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Murderous, bloodthirsty.

"The ruffian robbers, by no justice awed,
And unpaid cut-throat soldiers are abroad."
Dryden: Juvenal, Sat. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Barbarous, cruel, inhuman.

"Not unfrequently I am favored with a strain of good cut-throat abuse, . . ."—*Southey: Letters* (1826), vol. iv., p. 1.

*cut-throatery, s. Murder.

"To let my house before my lease is out is cut-throat-ery."—*Wily Beguiled*. (*Hawkin's Eng. Drama*, iii. 300.)

cut-velvet, s.

Fabric: Piled goods in which the loops are cut.

cut-water, s.

1. *Shipwrighting*: The forward edge of the stem or prow of a vessel; that which divides the water right and left. It is fayed to the forepart of the stem.

"The beautifully tapering bow is appropriately terminated by a sharp cut-water."—*Century Magazine*.

2. *Bridge*: The edge of a starling presented up stream, to divide the waters on each side of the pier.

cut-weed, s. Various marine Algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cut-work, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. A description of lace formed by working a pattern with a needle upon cloth or muslin, the interstices being then cut away with scissors, and the edges secured by the darning-needle or purling of crochet-work. It is mentioned as early as the twelfth century. It was largely used in ecclesiastical embroidery.

*2. Work cut out for one; or, possibly, work in cutting, i. e., fighting.

"Let it be what it will. If he cut here
I'll find him cut-work."

Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances, ii. 3.

B. As adj.: Embroidered or worked in cut-work.

cut and birn, s. The skin of a sheep with the marks or brand thereon; hence, the whole of anything.

" . . . marked both with cut and birn, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. ix.

cū-tā-nē-ōūs, a. [Low Lat. *cutaneus, from *cutis*=skin; Fr. *cutané*.] Belonging or pertaining to the cutis or skin; appearing on or affecting the skin.

"Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances."—*Arbutnot*.

¶ Cutaneous nerves:

Anat.: Nerves distributed to and through the *cutis vera*, and designed to render it sensitive.

cūt-bēr-dīll, cūt-bēr-dōll, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Acanthus mollis*.

cūtch'-ēr-rŷ, cūt'ch-ēr-ŷ, s. [Hind. & Mahratta *kacheri*, *kucheree*.] A public office for the transaction of the business of government. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

*cūtch'-ŷ, s. [COACHEE.] A coachman.

cūte, *kute, a. [An abbreviation of *acute* (q. v.).] Cunning, sharp, clever, acute, keen witted. (*Slang*.)

"They are the 'cutest, and they are a precious sight too 'oute to disable the beast that carries grist to the mill."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. xxiii.

*cūte, *coot, *cuitt, s. [Ger. *kote*; Flem. *kuyt*.] The ankle.

"Sum clashes thee, some clods thee on the cutes."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 59, 23.

cūte'-nēss, s. [Eng. *cute*, a.; -ness.] Sharpness, cleverness, cunning, acuteness.

"Who would have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness?"—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, ii. 1.

*cuth, a. [A. S. *cuth*.] Knowing, famous, celebrated. [COUTH.]

¶ The word occurs as the first element in several English names, such as *Cuthwin*, *Cuthred*, *Cuthbert*.

cuth, cooth, s. [Etym. unknown.] A name which has been given to the cole-fish when not fully grown.

" . . . a grey fish here called cuths, . . ."—*P. Cross: Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 453.

cū'-tī-cle, s. [Lat. *cuticula*, dimin. of *cutis*=skin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A thin skin or coating formed on the surface of any liquor.

"When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The epidermis or scarf-skin; the delicate and transparent membrane, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the body, except the parts occupied by the nails. It is designed to protect the true skin from injury. In parts of the body it is only $\frac{1}{15}$, and in other parts $\frac{1}{4}$, or even $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. It is thickest on the sides of the feet and on the hands, they being more exposed than most other parts to pressure.

" . . . arteries, and veins, and skin, and cuticle, and nail, &c."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

2. Zoölogy:

(1) *Gen.*: The outer layer of the integument in any animal.

(2) *Spec.*: The pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body among the Infusorial Animalcules.

3. Botany:

(1) A tough membrane overlaying the epidermis of a plant, and constituting an outer layer of skin. It is thin, homogeneous, and without any appearance of organization. It is slightly sensitive to external or even to chemical agencies.

(2) Any similar skin.

¶ *Cuticle of the enamel*:

Anat. & Zoöl.: The name given by Kölliker to a very thin membrane constituting the external covering of the enamel in an unworn tooth. Busk and Huxley call it Nasmyth's membrane. (*Quain*.)

cū-tīc'-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *cuticula*.] Belonging or relating to the skin.

" . . . the greater outlets of the body and cuticular pores."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 123.

cū-tīc'-ū-lar-ize, v. t. [Eng. *cuticular*; -ize.] To render cuticular, or of the nature, composition, &c., of cuticle.

"The outermost lamella of the epidermis-cells is always cuticularized."—*Bennet: Botany*.

cū'-tī-kīns, s. pl. [A dimin. from Scotch *cute*, *cuitt*=the ankle.] Overshoes, short gaiters.

" . . . a pair of stout walking shoes, with cutikins, as he called them, of black cloth, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

cū'-tīn, s. [Lat. *cutis*=the skin, and suff. -in (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: The same as CUTOSE (q. v.).

cū'-tīs, s. [Lat.=the skin.]

1. *Anat. & Zoöl.*: The inferior vascular layer of the integument. It is sometimes called the *cutis vera* (true skin), and also the *corium*, or the *dermis*. It is distinguished from the scarf-skin, cuticle, or epidermis (q. v.). (*Huxley*.)

2. *Bot.*: The peridium of certain fungals.

¶ *Cutis vera*: The true skin. The inner fibrous skin in man or in the inferior animals. It consists of areolar and elastic tissue, with fat-cells, blood-vessels, nerves, absorbents, and unstriated muscular fibers. It is called also the *corium* or the *dermis*.

cū'-tī-sēc-tōr, s. [Lat. *cuti*(s)=skin, and *sector*=a cutter; *seco*=to cut.] A knife consisting of a pair of parallel blades, adjustable as to relative distance, and used in making thin sections for microscopy.

cutit, cuitit, a. [Scotch *cut(e)*, s.; -it=ed.] Having ankles; as, *sma'-cuitit*, having neat ankles, *thick-cuitit*, &c.

cūt-lās, cūt-lāss, *cōurte-lās, *cut-lash, *cutte-las, *cutal-axe, *cuttle-axe, s. [Fr. *coute-las*, from O. Fr. *coute-las*, *cutel*; Ital. *coltello*=a knife, a dagger, from Lat. *cultellus*=a knife, dimin. of *culter*=a plow-share.] A short, heavy, curving sword. It was especially used by seamen in boarding and repelling boarders.

" . . . then draws the Grecian lord
His cutlass, sheathed beside his ponderous sword;
From the sign'd victims crops the curling hair,
The heralds part it, and the princes share."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 340-343.

*cut-le, *cuitle, *cuittle, v. t. [Prob. the same as Eng. *cuddle* (q. v.).] To wheedle.

"Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he would sune cuitle another out o' somebody else, . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

cūt-lēr, *cote-ler, s. [O. Fr. *cotelier*; Fr. *coute-lier*, from Low Lat. *cultellarius*=(1) a soldier armed with a dagger, (2) a cutler.]

1. One whose trade is to make or deal in knives.

"Every smith, every carpenter, every cutler was at constant work on guns and blades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. One who grinds or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments.

cūt-lēr'-ī-a, s. [Named by Dr. Greville after Miss Cutler, of Sidmouth, England, a zealous student of marine botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ, order Cutleriaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), of which the type is *Cutleria multifida*. It has a lacinated, riband-like, olive-colored frond, between membranous and cartilaginous, with scattered sori. [CUTLERIACEÆ.]

cūt-lēr'-ī-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cutleri(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algæ. It consists of olive-colored unjointed seaweeds, the fructification consisting of stalked, eight-celled oosporanges and many-celled antheridia arranged in sori on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

¶ In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* Cutleriaceæ is not recognized as a family, Cutleria being placed under the order Fucaceæ, the sub-order Halysereæ, and the tribe or family Dictyotidæ.

cūt-lēr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *coutellerie*.]

1. The business or trade of a cutler.

¶ The art of manufacturing cutlery is one of great antiquity. It is not known when it was commenced. [STEEL.]

2. Edged instruments or tools.

" . . . laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broad-cloth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

cūt-lēt, s. [Fr. *côtelette*; O. Fr. *costelette*=a little rib or side; a double dimin. from O. Fr. *coste*; Fr. *côte*; Lat. *costa*=a side, a rib.] A small piece of meat, generally from the loin or neck, cut for cooking.

"So mutton cutlets, prime of meat."—*Swift*.

cū'-tōse, s. [Lat. *cutis*=skin.]

Chem.: Cutin, a kind of cellulose forming the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. It is insoluble in sulphuric acid, but dissolves in dilute solutions of carbonate of potassium and sodium; with nitric acid it yields suberic acid. It is insoluble in ammoniacal solution of copper. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cūt'-pūrs, *cūt'-pūrs, *kitte-pors, s. & a. [Eng. *cut*, and *purse*.]

A. As subst. (*Orig.*): One who stole purses by cutting the string or ribbon by which they were fastened to the girdle; a highwayman, a robber, a thief. (*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 3.)

B. As adj.: Thieving, robbing, dishonest.

"Away, you cut-purse rascal!"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

cūt'-tā-ble, a. [Eng. *cut*; -able.] Capable of, or fit for being cut.

" . . . consume all the cuttable grass of the nearest field, . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 204.

*cūt'-tēd, *cut-tit, a. [Eng. *cut*; -ed.]

I. *Lit.*: Cut, slashed.

"His wiif walked hym with, with a long gode
In a cuttede cote cutted ful heyghe."
Piers Plowman; Crede.

II. Figuratively:

1. Abrupt.

"A pathetic and cutted kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wald not serue him to express the mater."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermon*.

2. Laconic, sharp.

*cūt'-tēd-lŷ, *cūt'-tēd-lŷe, *cut-tet-lŷe, adv. [Eng. *cutted*; -ly.]

1. With rapid but jerking motion.

"The fiery dragon flew on hie,
Out throw the skies, richt cuttellŷe."
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

2. Abruptly.

3. Laconically, sharply.

"The moderator cuttedly . . . answered, . . ."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 104.

4. Briefly, shortly, concisely.

" . . . certes vnder the persones & names of the apostles, they cannot be reported, but both coldly and cuttedly."—*Udall: Pref. of Erasmus*.

cūt'-tee, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Weaving: The box to hold the quills in a weaver's loom.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

cūt-tēr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *cut*; -*er*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which cuts.

*2. *Spec.*: A sculptor.

*3. A bravo, a cut-throat.

II. Technically:

1. *Agriculture*:

(1) An implement or machine for cutting feed, such as a straw-cutter, a root-cutter, &c. (*Knight*.)

(2) That portion of a mower or reaper which actually severs the stalk. The varieties are numerous, but the general verdict of approval has been given to what may be called the saw—a term which describes generally a device consisting of projecting teeth or sections affixed to a bar and reciprocated longitudinally of the latter. (*Knight*.)

2. *Anat.*: A fore-tooth, an incisor.

"The molares, or grinders, are behind, . . . and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

3. *Build.*: A soft brick adapted to be rubbed down to the required shape for ornamental brick-work or arches.

4. *Engraving*: A burin, an engraver's tool; as a tint-cutter.

5. *Mechanics*:

(1) A revolving cutting-tool of a gear-cutter, a planing-machine, &c. [*CUTTER-HEAD*.]

(2) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron.

(3) The rontor or scorper portion of the center-bit, which removes the portion circumscribed by the nick.

(4) A file-chisel. (*Knight*.)

6. *Nautical*:

(1) A vessel with one mast, having fore and aft sails. The spars are a mast, boom, gaff and bowsprit. Cutters are usually small, but the fancy has sometimes been to make them as large as 460 tons and 28 guns. They are either clincher or carvel build; have no jib-stay, the jib hoisting and hanging by the halyards alone. A cutter carries a fore and aft main-sail, gaff-top-sail, stay, foresail; and jib.



Cutter.

(2) A boat smaller than a barge, and pulling from four to eight oars. It is from 22 to 30 feet long, and has a beam equal to '29 to '25 of its length. A number are required for the miscellaneous purposes of a large ship, and are known as first, second, &c., cutters. (*Knight*.)

*7. *O. Eng. Law*: An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. (*Cowel*.)

8. *Shooting*: A wad-punch.

9. *Vehicles*: A one-horse sleigh.

10. *Mining*: A crack or fissure cutting across or intersecting the strata.

11. *Mineral*: A crack in a crystal or precious stone; a flaw.

12. *Shoe-making*: A peg-cutter, or float.

13. *Tailoring*: A person who cuts out the cloth for garments according to measurement taken.

14. *Lapid.*: One who cuts and polishes gems.

" . . . a skillful cutter of diamonds and polisher of gems, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 36.

¶ *Cutter of the tallies*: [*II. 7.*]

B. As adjective: (See compounds *infra*.)

cutter-bar, *s.*

1. *Boring-machinery*: A bar supported between lathe-centers or otherwise in the axis of the cylinder to be bored, and carrying the cutting-tool. By various modifications having the same object in view, the tool-stock, cutter-bar, or cylinder may be moved, so as to cause the tool to pass around inside the cylinder or conversely, and also cause it to traverse from end to end. [*BORING-MACHINE*.]



Cutter-bar.

2. *Harvester*: A bar, usually reciprocating longitudinally, and having attached to it the triangular knives or sickles, which slip to and fro in the slots of the fingers, and cut the grain or grass as the machine progresses. The bar carrying the fingers is the finger-bar. (*Knight*.)

cutter-grinder, *s.* A grindstone or emery-wheel specially constructed for grinding the sections of the cutter-bars of reaping and mowing machines. (*Knight*.)

cutter-head, *s.* A rotating head, either dressed and ground to form a cutter, or having means for the attaching of bits or blades thereto.

***cutter-off**, *s.* One who destroys or exterminates.

"The cutter-off of Nature's wit."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

cutter-stock, *s.* A head or holder in which a cutting blade is fastened for use. (*Knight*.)

cūt-tīe, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] The Black Guillemot.

" . . . I observed several Black Guillemots, Colymbus Grylle, which the boatman called *cutties*."—*Fleming: Tour in Arran*.

cūt-tīng, ***cutt-ynge**, ***kit-ting**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CUT*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Penetrating or dividing by means of a sharp or edged instrument; serving to cut; sharp-edged.

II. Figuratively:

1. Wounding the feelings deeply; bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, biting.

" . . . reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most cutting terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Underselling; selling at a very small profit in order to cut out competition.

*3. Thieving, cheating.

"Wherefore have I such a companie of cutting knaves to wait upon me?"—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, v.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of dividing or separating with a sharp-edged instrument; the act of wounding or incising; the act of mowing, reaping, or trimming.

"This kitting awel is clepid circumcisioun."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 335.

(2) A wound, an incision, a cut.

"Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, . . ."—*Leviticus xix. 28*.

(3) A piece or portion cut off. [*II. 1.*]

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A caper, a prank.

(2) The act of passing a person by without an acknowledgment.

*3. A fashioning, contriving, or adapting.

"To prove at last my main intent
Needs no expense of argument,
No cutting and contriving."

Cowper: Friendship.

(4) A wounding deeply in the feelings.

(5) A sudden moving away or departure.

II. Technically:

1. *Gardening*: A slip or portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth.

"Many are propagated above ground by slips or cuttings."—*Ray*.

2. *Manège*: The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint with his hoof while traveling.

3. *Civil Engin.*: An excavation for the purpose of a road, railroad, or canal. When the earth is not required for a fill or embankment, it is called waste. When the sides are not secure, sufficient slope must be allowed or retaining-walls constructed. These walls batter toward the bank in order to withstand the thrust. [*BATTER, BREAST-WALL, RETAINING-WALL*.]

4. *Mining*: A poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better.

5. *Games*:

(1) *Cards*: The act of making a cut of a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket*: The act of making a cut.

6. *Metal. (Pl.)*: The larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotching-tub, or hutch. (*Knight*.)

7. *Paint*: The laying one strong, lively color on another without any shade or softening.

cutting-board, *s.* A board for the bench or lap, in cutting out leather or cloth for clothing.

cutting-box, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for cutting hay, straw, or corn-stalk into short feed. [*STRAW-CUTTER*.]

cutting-compass, *s.* A compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular disks of paper for other uses.

cutting-down, *pr. par. & s.*

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting away from the main body.

2. *Fig.*: The act of reducing, retrenching, or compressing.

(1) *Cutting-down line*:

Shipbuilding: A curved line on the sheer-plan, which touches the lowest part of the inner surface of each of the frames. It determines the depth of the floor-timbers and the height of the dead-wood fore and aft.

(2) *Cutting-down staff*:

Shipbuilding: A rod having marked upon it the height of the cutting-down line above the keel at the several frames.

cutting-engine, *s.*

Silk-machinery: A machine in which refuse or floss silk—the fibers having been previously disentangled, straightened, and laid parallel by the Hackle, Filling-engine, and Drawing-frame (*q. v.*)—are cut into lengths of about one and a quarter inches, so as to enable them to be treated as a staple by the carding-machine and the machines which follow in the cotton process, bringing the fiber to a sliver, a roving, and a thread, suitable for weaving. The cutting-engine has feed-rollers and an intermittingly acting knife, somewhat similar to a chaff or tobacco cutter.

cutting-file, *s.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine.

cutting-gauge, *s.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife (one or two) and a movable fence by which the distance of the knife from the edge of the board is adjusted. It is used for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line, *s.*

Printing: A line made by printers on a sheet to mark the off-cut; that which is cut off the printed sheet, folded separately, and set into the other folded portion.

cutting-machine, *s.*

1. A machine for reducing the length of staple of flax. [*BREAKING-MACHINE*.]

2. A machine for cutting out garments. A reciprocating vertical knife works in a slot of the table which supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth is fed by the attendant so as to bring the line marked on the upper layer in line with the knife.

cutting-nippers, *s.* A pair of pliers the jaws of which are sharp and come in exact apposition. The cutters are sometimes on the face of the jaws and sometimes on the side. (*Knight*.)

cutting-out, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of separating from the main body by cutting.

2. *Tech.*: The act of fashioning or shaping by cutting.

3. *Naut.*: The act of capturing a ship in harbor. [*CUT*, *v. C. 5* (*iv.*) (*2*).] Also as adj. in such a phrase as a *cutting-out* expedition.

¶ *Cutting-out machine*: A machine by which planchets for coins, or blanks for other purposes, are cut from ribbons of metal. [*CUTTING-PRESS*.]

cutting-plane, *s.* A carpenter's smoothing-plane.

cutting-press, *s.*

1. A screw-press for cutting planchets of metal from strips. It has a cast-iron frame fixed on a stone basement.

2. A bookbinder's press for holding a pack of folded sheets while the book is sawed previous to sewing, or for holding the sewed book for edge-cutting. The screws pass through the side-pieces, which are steadied by sliding-guides. The pack may now be plowed or saw-cut on the back for the twines to which the sheets are sewed.

cutting-shoe, *s.* A horseshoe with nails on only one side, for horses that cut or interfere. A feather-edge shoe.

cutting-thrust, *s.* A tool like a cutting-gauge, employed in grooving the sides of boxes, &c. It has a routing-cutter in a stock, and an adjustable sliding-head which forms a gauge for distance from the guide-edge of the board.

cūt-tīng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *cutting*; -*ly*.] In a cutting manner.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cūt'-tle (1), *s. & a.* [A. S. *cudele*=a cuttle-fish; Ger. *kuttel* (fisch); Dut. *kuttel* (visch).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A cuttle-fish (q. v.).

"It is somewhat strange that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes should be of a red color, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink."—Bacon.

*2. *Fig.*: One who blackens the character of others; a slanderer. (Referring to the inky fluid which the cuttle-fish throws out.)

"... I'll thrust my knife into your moldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the animal alluded to under A. (See the first compound.)

cuttle-bone, s.

1. *Zoöl.*: The calcareous shell which constitutes the external and only skeleton in the cuttle-fish or cuttle-fishes. It consists of a broad laminated plate, terminated behind in a hollow imperfectly chambered apex called the mucro. Another name for it is the sepiastaire.

2. *Manuf.*: The cuttle-bone was formerly employed as an antacid by apothecaries; it is now in use only as pounce, or in casting counterfeits. (S. P. Woodward.)

cuttle-fish, s.

1. *Singular*:

(1) A cephalopod mollusk, *Sepia officinalis*. It has an oblong body, with lateral fins as long as itself, and ten arms, each with four rows of suckers. For its internal shell see CUTTLE-BONE.

"He that uses many words for the explaining any subject doth, like the *cuttle-fish*, hide himself for the most part in his own ink."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

(2) As the singular corresponding to any of the series given under 2 Pl.

2. *Plural*:

(1) The cephalopods of the genus *Sepia*.

(2) The family Sepiadae.

(3) The cephalopoda in general.

***cūt'-tle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *cultellus*=a knife.] A knife, a dagger.

"... dismembering himselfe with a sharp *cuttle* in her presence."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. ii.

cūt-tōe', cūt-tōo', s. [Fr. *couteau*=a knife.] A large knife.

cuttoo-plate, s. A hood above the nave or hub of a vehicle, to prevent the street mud from falling upon the axle and becoming ground in between the axle-box and spindle. Otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin. It is attached to the axle or bolster.

cūt'-tŷ, cūt'-tie, a. & s. [Gael. *cutach*=short, bob-tailed; *cutaich*=to shorten, dock.] [CUT, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Short.

"He gae to me a *cuttie* knife,

And bade me keep it as my life."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

2. *Fig.*: Testy, hasty, hot-tempered.

B. As substantive:

1. A popgun.

2. A short spoon. [Gael. *cutag*=a short spoon.] [CUTTY-SPOON.]

"It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon."—Ramsay: *S. Prov.*, p. 44.

3. A short tobacco-pipe.

"I'm no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a brunt *cutty*."—Ramsay: *S. Prov.*, p. 40.

4. A short stump of a girl.

5. A hare.

"*Lepus timidus*, Common Hare.—S. Maukin, *Cuttie*."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, July, 1819, p. 507.

cutty-brown, s. Apparently a designation applied to a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail. (Jamieson.)

"I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,

And my *cutty-brown* together."

Herd: Coll., ii. 220.

cutty-free, a. Able to take one's food; free to handle the spoon. A person is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, yet retains his stomach. (Jamieson.)

cutty-gun, s. A short tobacco-pipe.

"But wha cam in to heese our hope,

But Andro wi' his *cutty-gun*?"

Old Song, Andro, &c.

cutty-pipe, s. A short pipe.

"... they overtook a sharp-looking lad, with a short bit of a pipe in his mouth. He at once slipped the *cutty-pipe* into a side pocket."—Rev. J. W. Warton: *The Seaboard and the Down* (1860), vol. ii., p. 14.

cutty-quean, s.

1. A worthless woman.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

"Then Robin turn'd him round about,

E'en like a little king;

Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,

Ye little *cutty-quean*."—*Herd: Coll.*, ii. 167.

cutty-rung, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord. (Jamieson.)

cutty-spoon, s. A horn spoon with a short handle.

"If ye dinna eat instantly, and put some saul in ye, by the bread and the salt, I'll put it down your throat wi' the *cutty-spoon*."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

cutty-stool, s.

1. A low stool.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now disused.

cutty-stoup, cuttie-stoup, s. A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart.

"The *cuttie-stoup* bit hauds a soup,

Gae fetch the Hawick gill O'."—Burns.

cut-under, s. A four-wheeled vehicle which admits of the front wheels passing under the body when turning.

cūt'-wal, s. [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] The chief officer of police in an Indian town. (Anglo-Indian.)

cūt-wid'-die, cūt-wūd'-die, s. [Eng. *cut*, and *wuddie*, a dim. of *wood*.]

1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke.

2. (Pl.): The links which join the swingle-trees to the beam in a plow.

cūt'-wōrm, s. [Eng. *cut*, and *worm*.] A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots.

cū-vētte', s. [Fr., dim. of *cuve*=a vat.]

1. *Glass-making*: A basin for receiving the melted glass after it is refined, and decanting it on to the table to be rolled into a plate. The cuvettes stand in openings in the sides of the furnace, and are filled with melted glass from the pots by means of iron ladles. The material remains sixteen hours in the pots and sixteen in the cuvettes. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table.

"The glass is transferred from the melting-pot to a large vessel called the *cuvette*, and allowed to remain some hours in the furnace."—Timbs: *Glass-making*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 339.

2. *Fort.*: A ditch in the main ditch. (Knight.)

cū-vi-ēr'-a, s. [From Georges Cuvier, ultimately Baron Cuvier, born August 23, 1769, in France, but of a Swiss father. He himself was of the Protestant faith. At the age of twenty-six he, in 1795, became assistant in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, in the same year lectured on comparative anatomy, became in 1796 one of the first members of the French Institute formed that year, in 1798 published his first work on animals, and in 1800 became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Collège de France. The same year he published the first two volumes of his *Comparative Anatomy*, the three following ones in 1805. After receiving many honors and offices, and rendering science good service, he in 1817 published the second edition of his *Ossements Fossiles*, his first publication on the subject having appeared in 1798. In 1817 he published his *Règne Animal* (Animal Kingdom), which revolutionized zoölogical classification, and has even yet been superseded only in details. He died in 1830.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pteropoda with a cylindrical transparent shell, the animals with simple narrow fins. Four recent species are known, from the Atlantic, India, and Australia, and four fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

cw.

¶ For words beginning with *cw* see *qu*.

cwt., s. [See def.] An abbreviation of *hundred-weight*, *c.* being the symbol for Lat. *centum*=a hundred; *wt.* a contraction of Eng. *weight*.

-cy, an affix forming abstract nouns of state, an Eng. adaptation of Lat. *-tia* (really a compound affix formed by adding the abstract noun ending *-ia*, to adj. and particip. stems in *-t*, *-nt*, as *infa-*, *infa-nt*, *infa-nt-ia*, *infa-n-cy*; *lega-*, *lega-t-us*, *lega-t-ia*, *lega-cy*).

Cy.

Chem.: A symbol sometimes used instead of (CN)' for the monad radical of cyanogen (CN)₂'.

çŷ-ām-ē-lide, s. [Eng. *cy(anic)*, and *am(m)e-lide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: (CNHO)_x. A white porcelain-like mass formed in the preparation of cyanic acid, CNHO. It is polymeric of cyanic acid, and is also formed when equivalents of phosphoric anhydride and urea are distilled at 40°. Also formed when cyanic acid is cooled to 0°.

çŷ-ām-ēl'-ūr-āte, s. [Eng. *cyamelur(ic)*; *-ate*.] *Chem.*: A salt of cyameluric acid.

çŷ-ām-ēl'-ūr'-ic, a. [Eng. *cy(anic)*, *mel(lone)* and *uric* (q. v.).] A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cyameluric acid, s.

Chemistry: C₆H₃N₇O₃, or $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{CN} \\ \text{H}_3 \end{matrix} \right\}_6 \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{N}''' \\ \text{O}_3 \end{matrix} \right\}$, a tribasic acid prepared by boiling mellone with caustic potash. The free acid is obtained from an aqueous solution of potassium cyamelurate by adding hydrochloric acid. Cyameluric acid is a white crystalline powder, which when heated gives off vapors of cyanic acid, and leaves a yellow residue of mellone.

çŷ-ām-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyam(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Crustaceans, order Læmodipoda. The species are called Whale-lice. The head is small, the body broad, the first pair of legs very small, the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh legs very powerful, the third and fourth converted into branchial vesicles. [CYAMUS.]

çŷ-ām-ī-ūm, s. [Latin *cyam(us)* [CYAMUS], *-i* connective, and neut. sing. adj. suff. *-um*.]

Bot.: A kind of follicle resembling a legume. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çŷ-a-mūs, s. [Lat. *cyamos*; Gr. *kyamos*=(1) a bean, (2) the Egyptian bean (*Nelumbium speciosum*).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Nelumbiaceæ, now made simply a synonym of *Nelumbium*.

2. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Cyamidæ (q. v.). *Cyamus balænarum*, or *C. ceti*, is the common Whale-louse.

çŷ-ān-, çŷ-ān-o-, pref.

Chem.: Denotes that the compound contains the radical CN'.

çŷ-a-næ'-a, s. [CYANEA.]

çŷ-ān'-a-mide, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *-amide*.]

Chemistry: Carbo-diimide, CN·NH₂, or C $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{NH} \\ \text{NH} \end{matrix} \right\}$.

Obtained by passing gaseous chloride of cyanogen into a solution of ammonia gas in anhydrous ether, ammonium chloride separating out, and the ethereal solution, evaporating in a water bath, yields pure cyanamide; also by the action of dry CO₂ on sodamide, NH₂Na, or by adding mercuric oxide, HgO, to a cold solution of thio-carbamide, CS(NH₂)₂. It forms colorless deliquescent crystals, melting at 40°, easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. By the action of nascent hydrogen it is converted slowly into ammonia and methylamine, NH₂·CH₃; by sulphuric acid partly into ammelide and also into urea CO(NH₂)₂. When H₂S is passed into a solution of cyanamide in anhydrous ether, thio-carbamide is precipitated. By heating cyanamide with ammonium chloride in an alcoholic solution, guanidine hydrochlorate is formed. When cyanamide is heated with water or dilute alkalies, or when heated alone to 150°, it yields dicyan-diamide. Cyanamide gives a yellow precipitate, CN₂Ag₂, with silver nitrate, and dark brown precipitate, CN₂Cu, with cupric salts.

çŷ-ān-āte, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyanic acid. Metallic cyanates can occur in two modifications: Normal cyanates, as potassium normal cyanate, N—C—O—K, and Iso-cyanates, as potassium isocyanate, O=C=N—K. Nearly all the cyanates at present known are probably isocyanates.

¶ (1) *Cyanate of ammonium*:

Chem.: CNO·NH₄ is formed when the vapor of cyanic acid is mixed with dry ammonia gas. It is a white crystalline substance soluble in water, the solution giving off CO₂ when an acid is added, and NH₃ on the addition of caustic potash. If the aqueous solution of cyanate of potassium is boiled, it is converted into urea CO < $\begin{matrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{matrix}$.

¶ This was the first synthesis of an organic substance.

(2) *Cyanate of potassium*:

Chem.: CONK, the ordinary potassium cyanate is an isocyanate, CO·NK. It is prepared by fusing potassium cyanide, KCN, in a crucible and adding plumbic oxide, PbO, till it is no longer reduced; the fused cyanate of potassium is then decanted off, and purified by crystallization from boiling alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in deliquescent colorless plates. Cyanate of potassium is decomposed by sulphuric acid, thus, 2CONK + 2H₂O + 2H₂SO₄ = (NH₄)₂SO₄ + K₂SO₄ + 2CO₂, a very small quantity of cyanic acid escaping. Cyanate of potassium exposed to moist air gives off ammonia, and is gradually converted into potassium bicarbonate. Heated in a closed crucible with charcoal it is reduced to potassium cyanide.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðel.

çy'-a-nē'-a, çy'-a-næ'-a, s. [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. *kyaneos*=dark blue.]

Zool.: A genus of Cœlenterata (Radiata), sub-class Lucernaria, order Pelagidae. *Cyanea capillata* is common on the British coasts; it is about a foot across. It sometimes comes in contact with bathers, and, swimming away, leaves its "arms," which have stinging qualities, fixed in their bodies. The umbrella of *C. arc-tica* has in one case been found seven feet in diameter.



Cyanea.

çy'-ân'-ë-ân, a. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue.] Of an azure color.

çy'-ân'-ë-ous, a. [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. *kyaneos*=dark blue, glossy blue.]

Nat. Science.: Of a clear bright blue color.

çy'-ân'-ëth'-ine, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *eth(yl)*; -ine.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{15}N_3$. Prepared by the action of metallic sodium on ethyl-cyanide, C_2H_5CN . It crystallizes in white plates, which melt at 189° , and boils at 280° .

çy'-ân'-ic, a. [Gr. *kyanos*=a dark blue substance, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.] Dark blue; pertaining to that color.

cyanic acid, s.

Chem.: $CONH$, probably $O=C=NH$, or $N \begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ H \end{smallmatrix}$, isocyanic acid, carbimide. Obtained by heating in a sealed bent tube cyanuric acid, $C_3H_3N_3O_3$, the other limb of the tube being kept cold by ice. Cyanic acid condenses as a colorless volatile liquid having a pungent irritating odor; it attacks the skin; when kept it changes into the polymeric porcelain-like substance, cyanamelid. An aqueous solution of cyanic acid decomposes, forming carbonic dioxide and ammonia; also by a secondary re-action urea is formed, the result being thus expressed, $CO \cdot NH + H_2O = CO_2 + NH_3$ and $CO \cdot NH + NH_3 = CO + \begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ NH_2 \end{smallmatrix}$ urea. Cyanic acid is monobasic; cyanates of lead, mercury and silver are insoluble in cold water; cyanate of barium is soluble.

cyanic ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Two isomeric modifications. (1) *Normal*, as methyl cyanate, $(N-C)-O-CH_3$. Obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on sodium alcohols. They are colorless oily liquids, decomposed by dilute alkalis into cyanate and the corresponding alcohol. (2) *Iso*, or carbimides, $O=C=N-CH_3$, methyl isocyanate. Obtained by distilling a dry mixture of potassium isocyanate and methyl sulphate; it boils at 60° . Heated with a strong solution of potash it is decomposed, yielding CO_2 and methylamine, $NH_2 \cdot CH_3$. Corresponding ethyl compounds are known.

cyanic series, s.

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the series of colors of which the typical one is blue. In 1825, Messrs. Schübbler and Funk published a memoir at Tübingen upon the color of flowers, dividing them into two great series: (1) Those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white but never into blue; and (2) those of which blue is the type, which can pass into red or white but never into yellow. They called the first series *oxidized*, and the second *deoxidized*, and were of opinion that greenness was a state of equilibrium between the two series. To the first of these series De Candolle gave the name of the *xanthic* series, and on the second, as stated above, he bestowed the name of the *cyanic* series. The latter includes the following colors: red, violet-red, violet, violet-blue, blue, and greenish-blue. (Lindley.)

çy'-ân'-ide, s. [Eng. *cyan(ic)*, and suff. -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Cyanides are chemical compounds which contain the monad radical $(CN)'$, combined with a metallic element, as $K(CN)'$, potassium cyanide, or with a hydrocarbon radical, as $CH_3(CN)'$, methyl cyanide. Cyanides can be obtained synthetically by heating a mixture of potassium carbonate and charcoal to redness in a porcelain tube, and passing nitrogen gas through the tube, $K_2CO_3 + 4C + N_2 = 2KCN + 3CO$. Also formed when an organic body containing nitrogen is heated in a tube with metallic sodium. If Cyanides are dissolved in water rendered alkaline by potash or soda, then a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates is added,

and the mixture is rendered acid with dilute hydrochloric acid, a blue color of ferrocyanide of iron being formed. If the liquid containing a cyanide be made acid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and then a little yellow ammonium sulphide be added, and the liquid gently evaporated till the excess of sulphide is volatilized, the residue will give a red color when a few drops of tincture iron are added. Cyanides give a curdy white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is insoluble in cold nitric acid, the dry precipitate, $Ag(CN)'$, when heated in a small glass tube, giving off cyanogen. Cyanides may be formed by dissolving metallic oxides or hydroxides in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, $H \cdot CN$, also by double decomposition of metallic salts, with potassium cyanide if the resulting cyanide is insoluble.

¶ (1) *Cyanide of ammonium*:

Chem.: Ammonium cyanide, $NH_4 \cdot CN$. Obtained by mixing the vapor of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia gas, by passing ammonia over red-hot charcoal; by heating a mixture of dry ferrocyanide of potassium with ammonium chloride; by passing a mixture of carbon monoxide, CO , and ammonia through a red-hot tube. It forms colorless very volatile crystals, which are very soluble in water and in alcohol. It sublimes at 40° .

(2) *Cyanide of alky*:

Chem.: $C_3H_5 \cdot CN$. Crotonitril.

(3) *Cyanide of amyl*:

Chem.: $C_5H_{11} \cdot CN$. Capronitril. Boiling point, 146° .

(4) *Cyanide of barium*:

Chem.: $Ba(CN)_2$. Obtained by passing air over an ignited mixture of barium carbonate and finely divided carbon. It is soluble in water. Heated to $300^\circ C$. in a stream of aqueous vapor it gives off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

(5) *Cyanide of benzyl*: [CRESS OIL.]

(6) *Cyanide of butyl*:

Chem.: $C_4H_7 \cdot CN$. Valeronitril. Boiling point, 125° .

(7) *Cyanide of cacodyl*: [CACODYL.]

(8) *Cyanide of cobalt*: [COBALTI-CYANIDE, COBALTO-CYANIDE (q. v.).]

(9) *Cyanide of ethyl*:

Chem.: $C_2H_5 \cdot CN$. [PROPIONITRIL.]

(10) *Cyanide of gold*:

Chem.: Aurous cyanide, $Au \cdot CN$. Obtained by adding a solution of potassium cyanide to auric chloride, when it is precipitated as a lemon-yellow crystalline powder; it is soluble in excess of potassium cyanide. A solution of gold in excess of potassium is used for gilding silver or copper.

(11) *Cyanide of hydrogen*:

Chem.: HCN . Hydrogen cyanide, hydrocyanic acid (q. v.).

(12) *Cyanide of iron*: [FERRICYANIDE, FERROCYANIDE (q. v.).]

(13) *Cyanide of mercury*:

Chem.: Mercuric cyanide, $Hg''(CN)_2$. Obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide, HgO , in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, and by boiling two parts of mercuric sulphate, $HgSO_4$, with one part of potassium ferrocyanide, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, in eight parts of water. Mercuric cyanide crystallizes in anhydrous colorless prisms; soluble in eight parts of cold water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is very poisonous. Heated it gives off cyanogen and metallic mercury, a little paracyanogen being also formed; if moist, it yields carbonic anhydride, ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, and mercury. Cyanide of mercury is not decomposed by potash.

(14) *Cyanide of methyl*:

Chem.: $CH_3 \cdot CN$. Acetonitrile (q. v.).

(15) *Cyanide of nickel*:

Chem.: $Ni(CN)_2$. When potassium cyanide is added to solutions of nickel salts they give a light apple-green precipitate of nickel cyanide, which is soluble in excess, forming a double salt; dilute acids reprecipitate the $Ni(CN)_2$.

(16) *Cyanide of phenyl*:

Chem.: $C_6H_5 \cdot CN$. Benzonitrile, Cyanobenzene (q. v.).

(17) *Cyanide of platinum*: [PLATINO-CYANIDE, PLATINI-CYANIDE (q. v.).]

(18) *Cyanide of potassium*:

Chem.: KCN . Cyanide of potassium can be obtained pure by passing hydrocyanic gas into a solution of caustic potash in 90 per cent. of alcohol. Impure cyanide of potassium is formed by fusing in a covered crucible organic matter containing nitrogen, as horn, woolen rags, carcasses of animals, leather, &c., with carbonate of potassium, but it is better to add iron filings, and form ferrocyanide of potassium; the fused mass is treated with water, and the crude salt is recrystallized. Eight parts of anhydrous ferrocyanide of potassium when fused with three parts of dry carbonate of potassium yield cyanide and isocyanate of potassium, thus, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + K_2CO_3 = 5KCN + KCNO + Fe + CO_2$; the addition of a little charcoal prevents the formation of isocyanates. Cyanide of potassium exposed crystallizes in colorless cubes; when exposed moist to the air, it absorbs carbonic dioxide and

gives off hydrocyanic acid. Cyanide of potassium is very poisonous; it is used in photography and in electrotyping; it is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It reduces metallic oxides when fused with them, and is used in blowpipe analysis. An aqueous solution when boiled is decomposed into ammonia and formate of potassium. Cyanide of potassium explodes when heated with chlorate of potassium; when fused with sulphur it is converted into sulphocyanate of potassium, $KCNS$. Cyanide of potassium removes the stains produced by silver nitrate, but it is dangerous if absorbed into a cut or wound of the skin.

(19) *Cyanide of propyl*:

Chem.: $C_3H_7 \cdot CN$. Butyronitrile. Boiling point, 115° .

(20) *Cyanide of silver*:

Chem.: Argentate cyanide, $AgCN$. Obtained as a white precipitate when argentic nitrate is added to potassium cyanide. It is insoluble in water and cold nitric acid, but soluble in ammonia and in excess of potassium cyanide. Heated it gives off cyanogen, leaving a mixture of metallic silver and paracyanogen. It forms a double salt with potassium cyanide, which is soluble in water and in boiling alcohol; it is used to electroplate metals with silver.

çy'-ân'-i-line, s. [Eng. *cy(anic)*; *aniline*.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}N_3$. A crystalline substance formed by the action of cyanogen on aniline.

çy'-ân'-ine, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=a dark blue substance; as adj. dark blue, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Chinoline blue, $C_{28}H_{35}IN_2$. Used as a blue dye. Prepared by the action of potash on amyl-chinoline iodide, $C_9H_7(C_5H_{11})NI$. It occurs as green or yellow crystalline powder, according to the amount of water contained in it. It dissolves in hot alcohol, forming a dark-blue solution; it is only slightly soluble in cold water.

çy'-ân'-ite, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=blue, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

1. *Min.*: A translucent or transparent triclinic mineral in flattened prisms. Its hardness is 5-7.25; its specific gravity 3.45-3.7; its luster from vitreous to pearly, crystals blue with white margins, or gray, green, or black; streak colorless. Composition: Silica, 36.8; alumina, 63.2=100. It is found chiefly in gneiss and mica-schist. It is found in this country, in Scotland, and on the Continent of Europe. There are blue and white varieties of it. It is sometimes altered to talc and steatite. (Dana.)

2. *Chem.*: Chemically viewed, the mineral described under 1 is a basic aluminum silicate, $Al_2O_3SiO_2$.

çy'-ân'-meth'-ine, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *meth(yl)*; -ine.]

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_3$. Obtained by the action of sodium on methyl-cyanide, $CH_3 \cdot CN$. A crystalline substance, melting at 180° , and forming salts with acids.

çy'-a-nō, in compos. [Gr. *kyanos*.] [CYANIC.]

Bot., &c.: Blue; a clear, bright blue; Prussian blue.

çy'-ân'-bēn'-zēne, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*, and *benzene*.]

Chem.: Phenyl cyanide, or benzonitril, $C_6H_5 \cdot CN$. Prepared by distilling potassium benzene-sulphonate with potassium cyanide; by distilling benzanide, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 ; by heating formanilide, $C_6H_5 \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot H$, with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Cyanobenzene is a colorless liquid, smelling like oil of almonds, boiling at 191° . By heating with acids or alkalies it is converted into benzoic acid.

çy'-a-nō-chrō'-ite, s. [Gr. *kyanochroos*=dark-colored, dark-looking; *kyanos*=dark blue, *chroa*=color, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral of a clear blue color, believed by Scacchi to be a hydrous sulphate of potash and copper. (Dana.)

çy'-a-nō-chrō'-ūs, a. [Gr. *kyanochroos*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.] [CYANOCHROITE.]

Bot.: Having a blue skin.

çy'-ân'-ō-form, s. [Eng., &c., *cyan(ide)*, and (chlor)oform.]

Chem.: Tricyanomethane, $CH(CN)_3$. Said to have been formed by heating trichloromethane (chloroform), $CHCl_3$, with potassium cyanide, $K(CN)$.

çy'-ân'-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=blue, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: Dicyanogen, $(CN)_2$, or $(N-C)-(C-N)$, or Cy_2 . Obtained by heating silver or mercuric cyanide; also by dry distillation of ammonium oxalate. Cyanogen is a colorless poisonous gas, which liquefies at -25° , or under a pressure of four atmospheres at 20° , and at -34° becomes crystalline. It burns with a peach-blossom-colored flame, forming CO_2 and nitrogen; water dissolves four volumes,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and alcohol twenty-three volumes of the gas. Cyanogen is very poisonous, and smells like prussic acid. Cyanogen gas passed into strong aqueous hydrochloric acid is converted into oxamide. Nascent hydrogen from tin and hydrochloric acid converts cyanogen into ethylene-diamine, $N_2(C_2H_4) \cdot H_4$. A solution of cyanogen in water turns dark and deposits azulmic acid, $C_4H_5N_5O$, and the solution contains hydrocyanic acid, urea, and oxalate and formate of ammonium. Cyanogen dissolves in an aqueous solution of potash, forming cyanide and isocyanate of potassium. Cyanogen can be regarded as the nitril of oxalic acid. Dry ammonia gas and cyanogen combine, forming hydrazulmin, $C_4N_6H_6$. Small quantities of cyanogen are formed during the distillation of coal. Potassium burns in cyanogen gas, forming potassium cyanide.

▲ Cyanogen was discovered by Gay-Lussac in A. D. 1815.

cyanogen chloride, s.

Chem.: Also called gaseous cyanogen chloride, $(CN)Cl$. Obtained by the action of chlorine and aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid, cooled by a mixture of salt and ice, the excess of chlorine and hydrocyanic acid are removed by the addition of small quantities of mercuric oxide. Cyanogen chloride is a liquid nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 15° , and gives off an irritating vapor which attacks the eyes; it is very poisonous.

cyanogen iodide, s.

Chem.: $(CN)I$. Obtained by subliming a mixture of one molecule of mercuric cyanide, $Hg(CN)_2$, with two molecules of iodide; or by adding iodine to a concentrated aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, and shaking out the $(CN)I$ with ether. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; its vapor has a very irritating smell. It sublimes in colorless needles at 45° . With ammonia it forms cyanamide and ammonium iodide. Cyanogen bromide, $(CN)Br$, is also a crystalline irritating substance.

cyan-ān'-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *kyanos* [CYANIC], and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a bluish-gray color, believed by Dana to be an impure form of centrallassite with more than the normal amount of silica, or chalcedony impure with centrallassite.

cyan-ān-ōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus invented by Saussure, for determining the depth of the tint of the atmosphere. A circular band of thick paper is divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted with a different shade of blue; the extremities of the scale being respectively deep blue and nearly white. The colored band is held in the hand of the observer, who distinguishes the particular tint corresponding to the color of the sky. The number of this tint, reckoning from the light end, indicates the intensity of the blue. (Knight.)

cyan-ā-nōp'-a-thŷ, s. The same as CYANOSIS.

cyan-ān'-ō-phŷll, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot. & Chem.: A blue coloring matter, alleged to commingle with a yellow one called xanthophyll to produce the green characteristic of leaves. Micheli and Stokes deny its existence.

cyan-ān-ō'-pī-a, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=blue, and *ops*=eye.] **Pathol.**: A perverted state of vision, in which all objects appear blue.

cyan-ā-nō'-sīs, s. [Gr. *kyanōsis*=a dark-blue color.]

Med.: What the ancients called Blue Jaundice, a disease in which the complexion becomes blue or leaden in hue, the cause being the mixture of the venous and arterial blood. The affection is very often noticed in new-born infants, especially where the second stage of the labor has been unduly protracted, and the infant subjected to great muscular compression in birth.

cyan-ā-nō'-site, **cyan-ān-ōse**, s. [Gr. *kyanōsis* [CYANOSIS], and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.)]

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q. v.).

cyan-ān-ō'-tīs, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *ous*, genit. *ōtos*=the ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ (Spiderworts). It consists of hairy or woolly plants from the hotter parts of Asia. A decoction of *Cyanotis acillarlis* is drunk in the East as a remedy for tympanis.

cyan-ān-ōt'-rich-ite, s. [Ger. *cyanostrichit*; Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *thrix*, genit. *trichos*=hair.]

Min.: A blue mineral occurring in short capillary crystals of velvety aspect. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 14.1-15.4; alumina, 11.0; sesquioxide of iron, 1.18; oxide of copper, 43.2-46.6; water, 23. It occurs in the Banat. Dana prefers the name *Cyanotrichite*; the *British Museum Catalogue* calls it Lettsomite, after an English mineralogist, W. G. Lettsom.

cyan-ān'-ō-type, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and Eng. *type* (q. v.)]

Phot.: A process by Sir John Herschel in which cyanogen is employed. One form of the process is as follows: A paper is washed with ferrocyanide of potassium and dried; placed under a frame, the parts exposed to light are changed from yellow to blue (Prussian blue). The picture is washed, then fixed by carbonate of soda, and dried. The picture before washing is lavender on a yellow ground, but washes out to a blue on a white ground. It is rather curious than really useful. The process has several variations. (Knight.)

cyan-ān'-ūr-āte, s. [Eng. *cyanur*(ic); *-ate*.]

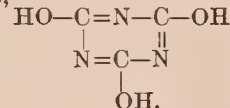
Chem.: A chemical compound formed from cyanuric acid, by replacing hydrogen atoms by an equivalent quantity of some other metal. Cyanurate of silver is insoluble in water.

cyan-ān-ūr'-ic, a. [Eng. *cyan*(ogen), and *uric* (q. v.)]

Chem.: Derived from cyanogen and urea. A word occurring chiefly or exclusively in the following compounds.

cyanuric acid, s.

Inorganic Chem.: $C_3H_3O_3N_3$ can have two isomeric formulæ—*normal cyanuric acid*,



and *isocyanuric acid*, $\text{OC}-\text{N} < \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{CO} \end{array}$

$\text{HN}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}$. The common cyanuric acid is probably the isocyanuric acid, or tricarbinimide. It can be formed by boiling cyanuric chloride, $C_3N_3Cl_3$, with dilute alkalies; also by passing a current of dry chlorine gas over fused urea, the ammonium chloride, which is formed at the same time, being removed by cold water, and the cyanuric acid crystallized out of boiling water. It forms colorless efflorescent rhombic prisms containing two molecules of water of crystallization. It dissolves without decomposition in hot nitric acid, and also in sulphuric acid. When boiled with concentrated acids for a long time it is decomposed into CO_2 and N_2H_4 . Three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals, forming cyanurates. Cyanuric acid, when distilled, splits up into three molecules of cyanic acid, and can be recognized by its characteristic odor.

cyanuric chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_3N_3Cl_3$. Tricyanic chloride, solid chloride of cyanogen. Obtained by distilling cyanuric acid with phosphorus pentachloride; also by exposing anhydrous hydrocyanic acid mixed with chlorine to the rays of the sun. It forms colorless needles, which melt at 140° . It has a powerful offensive odor, is sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

cyanuric ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Ethers existing in two modifications corresponding to those of the acids. They are always found in the preparations of both the *normal* and *iso* cyanic ethers (q. v.). They are crystalline solids, and can be easily separated from the cyanic ethers by their higher boiling point.

cyan-ān-ūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue, and *oura*=tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Corvidæ (Crows), and sub-family Garrulinæ (Jays). *Cyanurus cristatus* is the Blue Jay of the United States. (Dallas.)

cyan-āph'-ēn-ine, s. [Eng. *cya*(n), and *phen*(ol); *-ine*.]

Chem.: $(C_7H_5N)_x$. Obtained by gently heating cyanobenzene with sodium. Also by the action of benzoyl chloride, C_6H_5COCl , on potassium cyanate. It is only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but crystallizes from carbon bisulphide in small needles, which melt at 224° .

cyan-ār, s. [Gr. *kyar*=a hole, especially of a needle.]

Anat.: The orifice of the internal ear.

cyan-ā-thāx-ō'-nī-a, s. [Lat. *cyathus*; Gr. *kyathos*=a cup, a drinking-cup, and *axōn*=an axle, an axis.]

Zoöl.: A genus of rugose Corals, the typical one of the family Cyathaxonidæ. It has a styliform columella. Its range is from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period. (Nicholson.)

cyan-ā-thāx-ō'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathaxonidæ* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of rugose Corals. The corallum is simple, the septa are well developed, and the interseptal loculi are open. (Nicholson.) Range from the deposition of the Palæozoic rocks till now.

cyan-ā-thē'-a, s. [So named from their cup-like indusium.]

Botany:

1. **Sing.** (*Cyathea*): A genus of Polypodiaceous Ferns, the typical one of the tribe Cyatheæ. They have globose sori situated on a vein or veinlet, or in the axil of the fork of a vein, the involucre at first entire and covering the whole sorus, then bursting from the top with a nearly circular opening, becoming cup-shaped. The genus is extensive and widely spread, having representatives in South America, in Mexico, South Africa, India, China, and the eastern islands and those of the Pacific. They are Tree-ferns. *Cyathea arborea*, the Common Tree-fern, is the typical species. It is found in the West Indies and in the warmer parts of the American continent. The rhizome of *C. medullaris* is occasionally eaten.

2. **Pl.** (*Cyathea*): A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. The spore cases have a vertical ring, usually sessile, on a more or less elevated receptacle; spores three-cornered or three-lobed. (Kaulf., also Lindley.)

cyan-ā-thē'-ā'-cē-ous, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyathe*(a); Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Cyatheæ.

cyan-āth'-ī-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyathiformis*, from Lat. *cyathus*=a cup, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Cup-shaped, resembling a drinking cup. It differs from pitcher-shaped, in not being contracted at the margin. Example, the limb of the corolla of Symphytum.

cyan-ā-thō-crī'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathocrin*(us) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Crinoidea. Type, Cyathocrinus (q. v.).

cyan-ā-thō-crī'-nūs, s. [Lat. *cyathus*=cup, and Gr. *krinon*=a lily.]

Zoöl.: The type of the family Cyathocrinidæ (q. v.). Calyx subglobose, five basals, five parabasals or subradials, radials generally three to each arm, no inter-radials. Range, from the Silurian to the Permian, especially the Carboniferous and the Permian. (Nicholson.)

cyan-ā-thō-phŷl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll*(um) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: Cup-corals, the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. Corallum simple or compound, septa not generally quadripartite; tabulæ present, interseptal loculi with dissepiments. It is divided into two sub-families, Zaphrentinæ and Cyathophyllinæ. Only Palæozoic.

cyan-ā-thō-phŷl'-lī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll*(um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ (q. v.). Septa more or less regularly radiate.

cyan-ā-thō-phŷl'-lūm, s. [Lat. *cyathus*; Gr. *kyathos*=a cup, and *phyllon*=a leaf. So named because the corallum or polypidom has a more or less cup-like form; the polype being in a cell at the upper end.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the sub-family Cyathophyllinæ, and of the family Cyathophyllidæ. Corallum simple or compound, septa well-developed, some of them forming a spurious columella. Range, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

cyan-āth-ūs, s. [Lat.=a cup.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Fungals, one of two generally called Bird's-nest Pezizæ. Two species occur in England, *Cyathus striatus* and *C. vernicosus*.

2. The cup-like body containing the reproductive organs of Marchantia. (Treas. of Bot.)

cŷb'-ē-lē, s. [Lat. *Cybele*; Gr. *Kybelē*. See def. 1.]

1. **Class. Myth.**: A Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus, then throughout all Asia Minor, next in Greece, and finally, from A. U. C. 547, at Rome, where she was called the Idæan mother. Her rites in Greece coalesced with those of Rhea. (Liddell & Scott.)

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the sixty-fifth found, discovered by Tempel on March 1, 1861.

3. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Trilobites, family Encrinuridæ.

4. **Bot.**: An old genus of Proteads, now called Stenocarpus.

cŷb'-is'-tāx, s. [Gr. *kybista*=to tumble head foremost (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Cybistax antiseptillica*, the only known species, is a native of Peru, and is cultivated there and in Brazil. It is prescribed in syphilis.

cŷb'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *kybion*=a species of tunny.]

1. **Ichthy.**: A genus of fishes, natives of the seas about the East Indies.

2. **Palæont.**: Agassiz gives the name of Cybium to a genus of fossil fishes from the London clay of Sheppey.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

çy'-cad, s. [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycados*); Gr. *kykas* (genit. *kykados*)=a small Ethiopian palm. (Loudon, Paxton, &c.)]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the order Cycadaceæ.

çy'-ca-dā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycados*) [CYCAD], and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

1. **Bot.**: An order of Gymnosperms, first separated by Richard, who considered them as plants intermediate between ferns and palms. In 1827 Robert Brown established their affinity with the Coniferae. The order contains nearly 100 species, grouped in nine genera. The genus *Cycas* is confined to tropical Asia and Australasia, and to the Mascarene Islands. It is distinguished by the seeds being borne on the margins of altered open leaves. The stems are simple, cylindrical, and covered with the permanent bases of the leaves. In all the other genera the seeds are borne in pairs on scales which form a cone. The staminal flowers are arranged in cones in the whole order. Besides the species of *Cycas* found in Australia, there are two endemic genera, *Macrozamia* with imbricating scales to the fertile cone, and the anomalous genus *Bowenia* with peltate scales and bipinnatisect leaves. Africa has also two endemic genera, *Encephalartos* with cylindrical stems covered with the permanent bases of the leaves, and *Stangeria* with a short somewhat spherical naked stem, and leaves with forked veins. The American Cycadaceæ have been referred to four genera; the greater number of the species belong to *Zamia*, with peltate scales arranged in vertical series, and usually short repeatedly-branched stems. One species in Cuba with a slender cylindrical stem and velvety cones, is separated from *Zamia* and named *Microcycas*, while several species with taller stems, found in tropical America, are at once distinguished by their two horned cone scales, from which the generic name *Ceratozamia* has been given to them. *Dion* is an anomalous Mexican genus containing two species. The large seed-bearing cone is composed of woolly, thin, ovate-acute scales, with slender pedicels.

2. **Palæobotany**: The Cycadaceæ form an important element in the Floras of Secondary age, wherever these have been investigated. Some fossils from the palæozoic rocks have been erroneously referred to this order. Besides species referable to the modern types, the Secondary rocks contain two extinct forms. One of these, *Williamsonia*, is an obscure plant from the Oolites of Yorkshire, England, and of India, with uncertain affinities; and the other, *Bennettites*, has a compound fleshy fruit borne in the axils of the leaves, which has the same relation to the cone-bearing Cycads that the fruit of the Yew has to the cone-bearing Coniferae. The species of this tribe constitute the "crow's nests" of the Portland quarries, and are found in the oolitic and cretaceous rocks of the South of England and the North of Scotland. The tertiary strata have hitherto yielded only some doubtful fragments.

çy'-ca-dā'-çē-ous, a. [Lat. *cycadace*(æ); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Belonging to the natural order Cycadaceæ.

çy'-cād'-i-form, a. [Eng. *cycad*; i connective; Lat. *forma*=form, appearance.] Resembling a cycad in form or appearance.

çy'-ca-dite, s. [Mod. Lat. *cycas*, and suff. -ite (Palæont.) (q. v.).] A fossil cycad.

"Our fossil cycadites are closely allied . . . to existing Cycadeæ."—Buckland.

çy'-cās, s. [CYCAD.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cycadaceæ (q. v.). A kind of sago is procured in Japan from *Cycas revoluta* and *C. circinalis*. Their nuts are eatable, and a bad kind of flour is made from them, while a grain-like tragacanth which they produce is applied to malignant ulcers, causing them to suppurate very quickly.

çy'ch'-rūs, s. [From Gr. *Kyckreus*, a mythological name. (Agassiz.)]

Entom.: A genus of predatory Beetles, family Carabidæ. Mandibles projecting, labial appendages consisting of slender processes, denticulated externally at the base; head and thorax attenuated; elytra broad, expanded, and reflected over the sides of the abdomen. *Cyckrus rostratus* is a long narrow beetle, black in color, and rugosely punctate.

çy'c-lā-dēs, s. [Gr. *kyklades* (*nēsoi*)=the encircling [islands]; *kyklas*, genit. *kyklados*=encircling; *kyklos*=a circle.] A group or cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying round Delos. At first they were only twelve in number, but were afterward increased to fifteen. These were Andros, Ceos, Cimolos, Cythnos, Gyaros, Melos, Myconos, Naxos, Olearos, Paros, Prepesinthus, Seriphos, Siphnos, Syros, and Tenos. After the battle of Mycale, B. C. 479, they became subject to Athens.

çy'-clād'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *cyclas* (genit. *cycladis*) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Conchifera, section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple. The shell is suborbicular and closed, the ligament external, the epidermis thick and horny, the hinge with cardinal and lateral teeth. Genera: *Cyclas*, *Cyrene*, &c. Both occur in fresh water.

çy'c-lā-mēn, s. [Greek *kyklaminos*. It is so named from its spiral peduncle.]

Bot.: Sowbread. A genus of Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. Rootstock solid, tuberous; calyx campanulate, half five-cleft, corolla rotate, with reflexed segments; stamens five, not protruded; capsule globose, one-celled, opening with five teeth. According to Sibthorp, the modern Greeks used the bruised root of *Cyclamen persicum* to draw the *Septia octopodia* (now called *Octopus vulgaris*) out of its holes. The root of the same species is said to be innoxious and even eatable when dried or roasted.

"Thirdly, a kind of *cyclamen*, or sowbread."—Sprat: *Hist. R. S.*, p. 211.

çy'c-lā-mīn, s. [Mod. Lat. *cyclam(en)*; Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: Primulin, $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A glucoside extracted by alcohol from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is a white crystalline powder which melts at 236°. It has an acrid and bitter taste, and is soluble in water and dilute alcohol, insoluble in ether. By heating its aqueous solution to 95° with a little hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into sugar and cyclamiretin. It is also contained in the roots of cowslips. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cyclamin, forming a red solution; on diluting the solution the color disappears, and cyclamiretin is precipitated.

çy'c-lā-mīr'-ē-tin, s. [Eng. *cyclam(in)*; second element not obvious.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$, is a white amorphous, inodorous, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water. It melts at 198°, and is colored violet by sulphuric acid.

çy'c-lān-thā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A synonym for Pandanaceæ (q. v.).

çy'-clān'-thē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: One of two tribes into which the Pandanaceæ are divided. The leaves are flabellate or pinnate, the flowers usually furnished with a calyx. Type, *Cyclanthus*.

çy'c-lān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a ring, a circle, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower, in allusion to the arrangement of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Pandanaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Cyclanthæ (q. v.). The species are from tropical America.

çy'c-las, s. [Lat. *cyclas*; Gr. *kyklas* (*esthēs*)=a woman's dress with a border all round it.]

1. **Fabrics**: A rich stuff, manufactured in the Cyclades; also called *Ciclatun* or *Ciclatoun* (q. v.). Also a garment made of this stuff.

2. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cycladidæ (q. v.). The shell is thin, ventricose, and nearly equilateral, the cardinal teeth 1 minute, the lateral ones 1-1 to 2-2, elongated and compressed. Sixty species are known from Europe, Asia, and America. The fossil species are thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward. *Cyclas cornea* is common in this country; *C. rivicola* is in the Thames, England, &c.; *C. caliculata* in the North of England.

¶ A sub-genus *Psidium*, with inequilateral shells, is also represented in America. [PISIDIUM.]

cycle (pr. sikl), s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle.]

*A. Ordinary Language:

I. **Lit.**: A circle.

II. **Figuratively**:

1. A long period of time.

"I said, 'When first the world began,
Young Nature thro' five cycles ran,
And in the sixth she molded man,'"—
Tennyson: *The Two Voices*.

2. A round or course, a calendar.

"... a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year."—Evelyn: *Kalendar*.

B. **Technically**:

1. **Astron.**: An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens; an orbit.

"Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 84.

2. **Chronol.**: A round of years or period of time, in which certain revolutions or successions of events or phenomena take place, and at the end of the cycle begin again and go through the same course.

"... changes which require eleven years or thereabout to run through their cycle."—*London Times*; *Transit of Venus*.

3. **Literature**: An accumulation or collection of legendary or traditional matter round some mythical or heroic character or event, and embodied in verse or prose: such cycles are gathered round the Siege of Troy, the Knights of the Round Table, the Niebelungen, &c.

4. **Bot.**: A complete turn of the spire assumed to exist where leaves are spirally arranged.

¶ (1) *Cycle of the Moon*: A period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon recur on the same days of the month. Also called the Golden Number and the Metonic Cycle, after its discoverer Meton.

(2) *Cycle of the Sun*: A period of twenty-eight years, after the lapse of which the dominical or Sunday letters in the calendar return to their former place; that is, the days of the month return to the same days of the week.

(3) *Cycle of Indiction*:

Roman Antig.: A period of fifteen years, in use among the ancient Romans, beginning from B. C. 3. At the end of each of these cycles an extraordinary tax was levied for the pay of the soldiers, whose period of service then came to an end.

(4) *Metonic Cycle*: [METONIC.]

(5) *Vehicles*: Any vehicle of the bicycle order, including the bicycle, tricycle, hydrocycle, motocycle, &c.

"The first builders of cycles had only in mind the construction of machines used for pleasure, or possibly, exercise. But the bicycle, now that its permanency is assured, is developing a utility in many lines entirely removed from the original idea of cycling for pleasure. . . . Men who have not previously been interested in the cycle industry are entering the field of building modified cycles for special uses; and manufacturing concerns who have in the past made only regular bicycles are endeavoring to enlarge their institutions and to increase their dividends by making, as well, machines for this or that purpose, which a few years ago was undreamed of."—*E. Ralph Estep*, in *Modern Machinery* for July, 1898.

çy'c-cle, v. i. [CYCLE, s.] To move in a circular or nearly circular orbit.

***çy'c-li-ān**, a. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle; Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Cyclic, cyclical. (Bentley.)

çy'c-lic, a. [Lat. *cyclicus*=a cyclic poet; Gr. *kyklikos*=in a cycle, from *kyklos*.] [CYCLE.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: Pertaining to or moving in a cycle; cyclical.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Hist.**: Pertaining to a Roman year of ten months existing in early times.

2. **Literature**: Pertaining to the cyclic poets, or to the cycle of events which they recorded.

¶ (1) *Cyclic chorus*: [So called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.]

Greek worship: The chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens. It was opposed to similar dances in which the arrangement was in a square.

(2) *Cyclic poets*: Certain poets whose compositions taken collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story, down to the death of Ulysses; hence a cycle or series of poets on any subject.

"The Homer of this race of cyclic poets was to be an Italian."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. vi.

çy'c-li-çā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Gr. *kyklikos*.] [CYCLIC.]

Entom.: A sub-section of Tetramera in the system of Latreille.

çy'c-li-çal, a. [Eng., &c., *cyclic*, and suff. -al.] The same as CYCLIC (q. v.).

çy'c-lif-ēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *Lat. fero*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: A group of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Holosteæ. Body covered with rounded over-lying scales, fins destitute of fulcra. In both these characters the Cyclofishes approach the ordinary bony fishes. Only family, *Amiidae*. (Dall.)

çy'-clīng, s. The same as WHEELING (q. v.).

çy'-clīst, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, a wheel; Eng. suff. -ist.] A rider of a bicycle or tricycle. Used originally as an abbreviation of bicyclist.

çy'-clī-tis, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *itis*=inflammation.] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of the ciliary body.

çy'-clō-brāñ'-chī-ans, s. pl. [CYCLOBRANCHIATA.] The same as CYCLOBRANCHIATA (q. v.).

çy'-clō-brāñ'-chī-ā-tā, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *branchia*= . . . gills.] [BRANCHIÆ.]

Zoöl.: The name given by M. De Blainville to what he considered an order of Gasteropodous Mollusks characterized by the circular arrangement of the branchiæ. It contains two families,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the Chitonidæ and the Patellidæ. The order Cyclobranchiata is not universally adopted. Mr. S. P. Woodward, F. G. S., &c., arranged the Chitonidæ (Chitons) and Patellidæ (Limpets), as the thirteenth and fifteenth families of the class Gasteropoda, Mr. Milne-Edwards' order Prosobranchiata and the section B Holostomata (Sea Snails). The fourteenth family—that standing between the two already mentioned—is the Dentaliadae (Tooth-shells).

çy-clô-gên, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *gennaô*=to produce, to generate.]
Bot.: An exogen.

"Exogenous plants have sometimes received the name of *cyclogens*, in consequence of exhibiting concentric circles in their stems."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 77.

çy-clô-grâph, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *graphô*=to write, to draw.] An arcograph or curvograph.

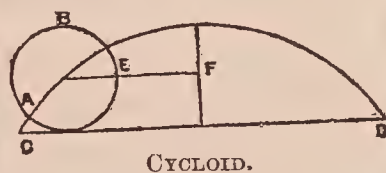
çy-clôid, a. & s. [Fr. *cycloïde*, from Gr. *kyklo-eidês*=circular, *kyklos*=a circle, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the form of a circle.
2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Pertaining to a cycloid scale or to the fishes which have this dermal covering. [CYCLOID SCALE, CYCLOIDEL.]

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The curve which is produced when a circle rolls forward on a straight line. A familiar example of it is a carriage-wheel moving along a smooth road. If a mark be made at any point on the circumference of a wheel, it will describe a series of cycloids. The curved figure thus produced is not, as the etymology suggests, "of the form of a circle," were it so, then the point of the circumference commencing its revolution at a given spot on the road would, when that revolution was completed, return to that spot again. It does not so return; but when, having completed its revolution, it afresh touches the road, it is at an advanced point in it compared with the spot at which it came into contact with it before. Let ABE be a circle—say a carriage-wheel—revolving around its center, and at the same time moving forward along the straight line or road CD, from C to D. Let B, the highest point in the circumference of the circle, be also the point the movements of which it is desired to trace, then, during the time that B takes to move from B to E, a portion of the wheel exactly equal to the same BE will have measured its length upon the ground, and the wheel will have moved that distance horizontally forward. If EF be drawn parallel to CD, then the straight line EF will be the arc BE. The whole arc CAD is four times the diameter of the circle by which it was generated. The area contained by the chord CAD and the straight line CD is three times the area of the circle ABE. If the cycloid be supposed to be reversed, and be now not a mathematical abstraction but a real material curve, then a weight placed at any point of it will take the same time to descend from any part of it to the lowest point. Moreover, it will descend more swiftly than it will in any other curve. The cycloid is a transcendental curve, since its equation cannot be expressed in common algebraic terms.



Cycloids are of different kinds. That now described is the common cycloid. Others are the prolate or inflected cycloid, and the curtate cycloid. There is also a curve called the Epicycloid, and another the Hypocycloid (q. v.).

"A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola or a cycloid from the mathematical definition of those figures."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*.

¶ (1) Curtate cycloid:

Geom.: A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls without the circle.

(2) *Inflected cycloid*: The same as *Prolate cycloid* (q. v.).

(3) *Prolate cycloid*:
Geom.: A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls within the circle. It is called also an *Inflected cycloid* (q. v.).

(4) *Cycloid fishes*:
Zoöl. & Palæont.: Fishes with cycloid scales. [CYCLOIDEL.]

(5) *Cycloid scale*:
Zoöl. & Palæont.: A scale with concentric striations upon it. The substance is thin and flexible, though horny; it is not bony or enameled. The outline is smooth, the shape generally circular or elliptical. It is the kind of scale found on most of the fishes with which the public are familiar.

çy-clôid-dæl, a. [Eng., &c. *cycloid*; -al.] The same as CYCLOID, a. (q. v.)

¶ (1) Cycloidal engine:

Engrav.: An instrument employed by engravers in making what is called machine-work upon the plates for bank-notes, checks, &c. The lines have a general cycloidal form, being generated by a point revolving around a moving center, or, what amounts to the same, are cut by a graver-point to which a revolution is imparted, the plate traversing below in a straight line, a waved line, a circle, ellipse, or other figure. The line is thus compounded of two movements, and a wavy or compound interlacing figure of absolute regularity is produced as a guard against counterfeiting; it being impossible to produce such work by any means other than such a tool. Counterfeiting, being an underhand proceeding and seeking secrecy, is followed by skillful men, but without the expensive and complicated mechanical adjuncts. (*Knight*.)

(2) *Cycloidal paddle*: The name is a misnomer, but is applied to a paddle-wheel in which the board is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en échelon*. The object of the division of the float is to bring the sections in succession into the water, lessening the concussion; and by a more complete distribution of floats around the circumference of the wheel to make the resistance more uniform. (*Knight*.)

(3) Cycloidal pendulum:

Horology, &c.: A pendulum moving in a cycloid. It is perfectly isochronous in its beats; that is, the time taken by each beat is the same.

"Hence, despite the beauty of Huyghens' invention, we have been obliged to abandon his flexible *cycloidal pendulum*, and now exclusively make use of a rigid pendulum, restrained to describing only small arcs."—*Smyth & Grant: Arago's Pop. Astron.*, bk. ii., ch. x.

(4) Cycloidal space:

Geom.: The space contained between the cycloid and its substance. (*Chambers*.)

çy-clôid-dê-i, s. pl. [Masc. pl. of Mod. Lat. *cycloideus*, from Gr. *kyklos*=a circle.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.:

1. The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, for palæontological purposes, he divided the great class of Fishes. It consisted of those which have cycloidal scales. The carp, the salmon, the herring, &c., possess this dermal covering. [CYCLOID SCALE.]

2. In Prof. Owen's classification the second sub-order of the Acanthoptera or Acanthopterygious Fishes.

çy-clôid-dî-an, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *cycloid*; i connective, and suff. -an.]

Zoölogy:

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to cycloidal scales; having cycloid scales.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A fish having cycloid scales.

2. *Pl.* (Cycloidians): The English name of the artificial order of Fishes, called by Agassiz Cycloidei (q. v.).

çy-clô-lâb-rî-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, Lat. *labrum*=a lip, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of spiny-finned fishes, tribe Pharyngognathi. It contains the genus Wrasse. [WRASSE.]

çy-clô-lî-têş, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa, family Fungidæ. It ranges from the Cretaceous to the Miocene strata.

çy-clô-lith, s. [CYCLOLITHES.]

Archæol.: A circle of stones, such as those at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England, Stennis in Orkney, Scotland, &c. Popularly they are regarded as Druidic, but modern antiquarians consider this view untenable. According to Joseph Anderson, LL. D., who specially refers to Scottish stone-circles, they are connected with the interment of



Cycloolith.

the dead. In the stone age places of burial were marked by chambered cairns of two types. One of these, which was circular in form, passed into the bronze age. In some of the later cairns of the stone age there had been a circle of stones surrounding the cairn. In the early part of the bronze

age the stone circle became the principal object, while the cairn was degraded into a mere structureless mass of boulders. Then in the rest of the bronze period the cairn disappeared, and only the encircling stones remained. In this view many at least of the so-called Druidical stones, or temples, were simply the inclosures of bronze burying places. It should be added that in other areas than the Celtic region stone-circles occur. For instance, at Takulghaut, twenty miles from Nagpore, in Central India, about ninety stone-circles exist, with one stone outside the inclosure. The archaic remains dug from them were, however, of iron. [STONE CIRCLE.]

çy-clôm-ê-têr, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for registering the number of revolutions of a wheel, especially of a bicycle, to which it is attached.

çy-clôm-mê-tô-pa, çy-clôm-mê-tô-pî-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *metopon*=the forehead, the front.] [CANCERIDÆ.]

çy-clôm-ê-têr, s. [CYCLOMETRY.] A device for measuring the distance traversed by a wheel by automatically recording the number of rotations it makes. It is in general use among wheelmen.

çy-clôm-ê-trî, s. [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *metron*=a measure.] The art, operation, or process of measuring circles.

çy-clôn-âl, a. [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; -al.] The same as CYCLONIC (q. v.).

çy-clône, s. [Gr. *kyklôn*, pr. par. of *kykloô*=to whirl round; *kyklos*=a ring, a circle.]

1. *Meteor. & Ord. Lang.*: The term proposed in 1848, by Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, in his "Sailors' Hornbook," more appropriately to designate the violent rotatory storms popularly known as hurricanes. [HURRICANE.] The word was so felicitous that it was at once adopted by scientific men, and, passing from them to the general public, soon firmly rooted itself in the language. The erroneous belief was formerly entertained that, as a rule, hurricanes blew in a straight line. Between the years 1835 and 1840, however, Mr. Redfield, a naval architect of New York, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterward Sir) William Reid of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Piddington of Calcutta, and Prof. Dove of Berlin, showed that the wind in a hurricane has really two motions: it revolves with great rapidity (80 or 100 miles an hour), while at the same time the whole rotating mass is slowly moving forward. A spinning top slowly altering its position on a pavement has similar motions. The cause of cyclones is believed to be as follows: The fierce rays of the sun falling within the tropics so heat the air that it rapidly ascends, colder air rushing in beneath it to take its place. The rotation of the earth produces the revolving motion. There are no cyclones on the equator. Those south of it whirl in the same direction as that in which the hands of a watch move, those north of the line in exactly the opposite direction. There are various cyclone-regions of the world, such as the Western States of the Union, West Indies, the seas round the Mauritius, and the China Seas. In the last named region cyclones are known as typhoons. The West India cyclones mostly originate in the Caribbean Sea. In the Western States of America cyclones have become more frequent, and terrible in results, devastating whole regions in their erratic and resistless course. Some claim that the cutting down of the forests of the West has had some influence in this direction.

2. *Navigation*: When a sailing-ship encounters a cyclone, the responsible navigators now try to ascertain how it is moving, and in what part of it they are at the moment. They sail out of it if they can; if they fail to do this, and pass through its center or vortex, in which there is little wind, but a rough sea, they adjust the sails to meet a blast from the opposite direction to that at which it struck them first, and in due time the other half of the cyclone comes up with a deafening roar. Before this was understood, many an old navigator hoisted sail when in the vortex, had his ship struck from an unexpected quarter when the other part of the cyclone came up, lost his ship, and, with his comrades, perished. [HURRICANE, TYPHOON.]

çy-clôn-îc, a. [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone.

"... cyclonic and anti-cyclonic storms, . . ."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 249.

çy-clôn-îsm, s. [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; -ism.] A state of being subject to cyclones.

"... Redfield's centers of cyclonism, . . ."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 248.

çy-clô-pæ-dî-a, *çy-clô-pæ-dî, çy-clô-pæ-dî-a, *çy-clô-pæ-de, s. [Gr. *kyklopaidia*, *kyklos*=a circle, *paideia*=discipline, instruction.]

1. A book or work containing information on all branches of science or knowledge; an encyclopædia. "... tedious and unedifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity, . . ."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 450.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*2. A circle of learning.

"If regard be taken of the cyclopædy of the learning resulting from those several sciences."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, II., ii. 56.

cŷ-clō-pæ'-dīc, **cŷ-clō-pæ'-dīc-al**, **cŷ-clō-pē'-dīc**, **cŷ-clō-pē'-dīc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *cyclopæd(ia)*; adj. suff. *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

cŷ-clō'-pē-an, *a.* [Gr. *kyklōpeios*=pertaining to the Cyclopes.] **CYCLOPS**.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.

2. *Fig.*: Immense, vast, gigantic, fierce.

"... the cyclopean furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart, ..."—Bp. Hall: *The Fashions of the World*.

II. Arch.: An epithet applied to a very primitive style of architecture fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. The only remains existing are fragments of circular walls around towns and palaces, found in Greece itself, and in many of the Greek colonies in Italy and Sardinia. The best known remains are at Mycenæ in Greece. Such walls consist of gigantic polygonal blocks of stone, the corners of which fit accurately into one another. Other structures of this kind consist of regular blocks of equal height. Both kinds are constructed entirely without mortar. The oldest of these monuments are formed of enormous unhewn boulders in their natural shape laid one on another, and the interstices filled up with smaller stones.

cŷ-clō'-pē-ite, *s.* [Named from the Cyclopean Islands (?), and suff. *-ite (Min.)* (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral called also Breislakite, a variety of Augite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), a variety of Pyroxene (*Dana*). It occurs in wool-like forms at Vesuvius and Capo di Bove. [BREISLAKITE.]

cŷ-clōph'-ōr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Cyclostomidae. The shell is depressed, and has a circular aperture with a horny many-whorled operculum. The animal has long pointed tentacles. About 150 species are known, from India, the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, the Pacific islands, and tropical America. There are various sub-genera. [CYCLOTUS.]

cŷ-clōph-thāl'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *ophthalmos*=an eye.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Scorpions. *Cyclophthalmus senior* is from the Bohemian Coal-measures.

cŷ-clō'-pī-a, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *pous*=a foot, in allusion to the shape of the base of the pods. (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. *Cyclopia genista* is from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Bush-tea, from the tea-like smell and the astringent taste of its leaves. A decoction of it is given to produce expectation in catarrh and consumption.

cŷ-clōp'-īc (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclopia* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to the plant *Cyclopia genista*, or derived from it.

cyclopic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₆O₈. An organic acid obtained as a yellow powder from the leaves of *Cyclopia vogelli*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea. Its alkaline solution gives a greenish-yellow fluorescence. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cŷ-clōp'-īc (2), ***cŷ-clōp'-īck**, *a.* [Gr. *kyklōpikos*=of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.] Of or pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean.

"... so many bold giants, or cyclopic monsters ..."—Bp. Taylor: *Artif. Hands*, p. 53.

cŷ-clōp'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c., *Cyclops* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Entomostracans, order Copepoda. They have but a single eye.

cŷ-clō'-pīte, *s.* [So called from being found in the Cyclopean islands, near Catania, where it coats geodes in the dolerite.]

Min.: A little-known mineral found in white, transparent, glossy crystals. Hardness, 6. Composition: Silica, 41.45; alumina, 29.83; sesquioxide of iron, 2.20; lime, 20.83; magnesia, 0.66; soda, 2.32; potassa, 1.72; water, 1.91.

cŷ-clō-plē'-gī-a, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=circle, and *plēgē*=a stroke.] **Pathol.**: Paralysis of the ciliary muscle.

cŷ-clōps, **†cŷ-clōp**, *s.* [Lat. *Cyclops*; Gr. *kyklōps*, as adj.=round-eyed, as subst.=a round-eyed being.] [II. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Anything one-eyed, or that by imagination may be represented as being so. Wordsworth uses it of the daisy.

II. Technically:

1. **Class. Mythol. (of the two forms)**: One of the people called Cyclopes, alleged to be a savage race of one-eyed giants, resident in Sicily. They owned no social ties and were ignorant of cultivation. The caverns of Ætna were their smithy, and blacksmiths were looked upon as their descendants. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

"The land of Cyclops first, a savage kind,
Nor tam'd by manners, nor by laws confin'd,"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 119, 120.

2. **Zoöl. (of the form Cyclops, only)**: A genus of Entomostraca, the typical one of the family Cyclopidae. The foot-jaws are large, strong, and branched; eye single, frontal; the inferior antennæ simple; the ovaries two. The only known species is *Cyclops quadricornis*. It lives in fresh water. It is popularly called a Water-flea, some other entomostracans being designated by the same appellation.

cŷ-clōp'-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *ptēris*=a kind of fern.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of ferns in which the frond is somewhat circular in form. It ranges from the Devonian to the Oolitic rocks. Example, *Cyclopteris hybernica*, from the Old Red Sandstone rocks.

cŷ-clōp'-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *pteron*=a feather, a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidae. The ventral fins constitute a sucker. *Cyclopterus lumpus* is the Lump-fish, so called because there is a row of tubercles along the back. It can adhere firmly to any object by its sucker. It is marine, and is preyed on by the seal. It inhabits the Northern seas of Europe and America. The Scotch call it Cock-paddle.



Cyclopterus Lumpus (Lump-sucker).

cŷ-clō-rā'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *hōrama*=a view.] A circular form of panorama. [See PANORAMA.]

cŷ-clō-säck, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and Eng. *sack*.] An ingenious contrivance invented in 1897 by Major Padrin, of the Italian army, designed to supersede the knapsack. It is a vehicle on which is carried the baggage of two soldiers, the uprights of their tent being used to convert it into a sort of wheelbarrow, which the soldier can drag behind him when ascending or push before him descending. In case of a battle all impediments can be left in these light vehicles in the rear. The two soldiers push or pull it turn about.

cŷ-clōs-tō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cyclostomidae. The shell is turbinate and thin, and the axis perforated; the epidermis is very thin; the operculum shelly; the animal with club-shaped tentacles. About 160 species are known recent, and 40 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. The majority of the recent species are from the South of Europe, Africa, and Madagascar. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cŷ-clōs-tōm'-a-ta, **cŷ-clōs-tōm-i**, *s. pl.* [CYCLOSTOMA.]

1. **Ichthy.**: An order of fishes, called by Müller and Owen, Marsipobranchii. The gills are fixed, bursiform, inoperculate, receiving the respiratory streams by apertures usually numerous and lateral, distinct from the mouth; a heart present. There are two families: (1) Myxinoidei or Myxinidae, the Myxines or Hags, and (2) the Petromyzontidae, or Lampreys. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Fishes* (ed. 1846), p. 48.)

2. **Zoöl.**: A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Gymnolamata. They have tubular cells with terminal orifices, and have no apparatus for closure. All are marine. The sub-order is divided into the following families: (1) Crisiadæ, (2) Idmonideæ, (3) Tubuliporidæ, (4) Diastoporidæ, (5) Cerioporidæ, (6) Theonoidæ. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

cŷ-clōs-tōm'-a-toūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostomat(a)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Zoöl.: Having a circular mouth or mouths.

"Passing on next to the series of the cyclostomatous polyzoa ..."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2d ed.), i. 430.

cŷ-clōs-tōme, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cyclostomata* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A member of the order of fishes called Cyclostomata (q. v.).

"The primitive spermatid cells, which are persistent in the cyclostomes, have coalesced into tubes in osseous fishes."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

cŷ-clōs-tōm'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks, order Pulmonifera, section Operculata. The shell is spiral, rarely elongated, often depressed, spirally striated, the aperture nearly circular, operculum spiral. The animal is unisexual. It has the eyes on slight prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles; the foot is somewhat elongated. The genera are Cyclostoma, Cyclophorus, Helecina, &c. They are terrestrial shells, which is the reason why so few of them have been found fossil.

cŷ-clōs-tōm-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Zoöl.: The same as CYCLOSTOMATOUS (q. v.).

cŷ-clōs-tyl'-ar, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: Consisting of a circular row of columns outside an interior building.

cŷ-clō-tēl'-la, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle; Lat. dim. suff. *-ella*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, in which the valves are circular, flat, depressed, or undulated, striated, and marked with dots or depressions arranged in radiating rows. Kützing enumerates twenty species, marine and fossil. (*Griffith & Hensley*.)

cŷ-clō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *kyklos*=a circle, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=the ear.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of Cyclophorus (q. v.). Known recent species, 44, from tropical America, Southern Asia, &c. There is a fossil representative of the genus from the Eocene.

***cy-con-ye**, *s.* [Lat. *ciconia*.] A stork.

"The somer foul that is clepid cyconye."—*Wycliffe: Jeremia* viii. 7.

cŷ-dēr, *s.* [CIDER.]

cŷ-dēr-ach, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygonum hydropiper*. (*Prior, in Britten & Holland*.)

cŷ-dīp'-pē, *s.* [From a beautiful young lady of that name who figures in the classical mythology.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Ctenophora, family Callianiridae. It is sometimes called Pleurobranchia. It has a transparent, colorless, gelatinous, melon-shaped body, divided into eight more or less distinct sections by as many double longitudinal rows of vibratile cilia. *Cydidippe pileus* is common on the Atlantic coasts.

cŷ-dō'-nī-a, *s.* [Named, it is believed, from a place called Kydon, in the island of Crete, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of fruit trees, order Pomaceæ (Apples). It resembles Pyrus, but has leafy calyx lobes, and many-seeded cells in its fruit. *Cydonia vulgaris* is the Quince; *C. japonica* is an ornamental shrub.

cŷ-ēs-ī-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *kyēsis*=conception, pregnancy, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Physiol.: The science which concerns itself with gestation.

cŷg'-nēt, ***cŷg'-nēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *cigne*; Fr. *cygne*=a swan; Ital. *cigni*, from Lat. *cygnus*; Gr. *kygnos*=a swan, and suff. *-et*, implying little.] A young swan.

"So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.

cygnet-royal, *s.*

Her.: A swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain attached thereto, and reflexed over the back.

cŷg-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Latin *cygn(us)*=a swan, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Swans. A sub-family of Anatidae, the Duck family. They have stouter feet proportionally than the true ducks; their bills are similar, but their necks are longer. They have long, powerful wings, and are migratory. They are elegant and majestic birds.

cŷg'-nūs, *s.* [Lat.=a swan.] [CYGNET.]

1. **Ornith.**: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cygninae (q. v.). The base of the bill is tumid, fleshy, and naked; the neck remarkably long; the feet short, the hinder toe simple. The birds which it contains are called Swans, and are of large size. One European species, the Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), is well known. It builds its nest, which is bulky, among sedges, composing it of grass, rushes and coarse herbage. It is the domesticated species. Three other species are not so familiar, viz., *Cygnus ferus*, the Hooper or Whistling Swan, so called from its note resembling the word "hoop" frequently repeated; *C. Bewickii*, Bewick's Swan; and *C. immutabilis*, the Polish Swan.



Cygnet-Royal.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Astron.*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It contains two bright stars, Deneb, called also Alpha Cygni, and Albiero. Deneb comes to the meridian at 8 P. M. on October 1. The bright stars of Cygnus form, with those in the constellations Aquila and Lyra, a remarkable triangle. The double star 61 Cygni possesses no slight interest. It has a proper motion of nearly 3" in a year. It has, moreover, a parallax of one-third of a second, which would give a distance from the earth of 600,000 times the distance of the sun from us. (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 197, 198, 214-216, &c.)

***cylerye**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] (For def. see extract.)

"Diaperye werke or *cylerye*, a kynde of carvyng for payntyng so called. *Volute*."—*Huloet*.

çy-lich'-nā, s. [Gr. *kylichnē*=(1) a small cup, (2) a dish for food.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Bullidæ. They have a strong cylindrical, smooth, or punctate-striate shell, with the spore minute or truncated, and the aperture narrow, rounded in front. Forty species are known from the United States, Greenland, Britain, Red Sea, and Australia. The genus is also represented in Tertiary strata.

çyl'-in-dēr, s. & a. [Sw.; Dan., & Ger. *cylinder*; Dut. *cilinder*; Fr. *cylindre*; Sp. & Ital. *cilindro*; Port. *cilindro*, *cylindro*, all from Lat. *cylindrus*; Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindroō*=to roll level with a roller, *kylindō*=to roll.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled parallelogram about one of its sides which remains fixed. The *axis* of a cylinder is the fixed straight line about which the parallelogram revolves. The *bases* of a cylinder are the circles described by the two revolving opposite sides of the parallelogram. (*Simpson: Euclid*, bk. xi., def. 21-24.)

"The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder*, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings."—*Peacham*.

¶ The solid contents of a cylinder are ascertained by multiplying the number of square units in the base by the linear units in the elevation.

2. *Steam-engine*: That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is utilized upon the piston.

3. *Pneum.*: The barrel of a pump, such as used by Heron of Alexandria in his fountain, and that of Otto Guericke of Magdeburg in his air-pump. [AIR-PUMP.] Perhaps the earliest use of the cylinder and piston is found in the blowing-machines of native metallurgists in portions of Asia and Africa. (*Knight*.)

4. *Weaving*:

(1) The cylinder of the Jacquard loom is really a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis and receiving the cards.

(2) A clothed barrel in a carding-machine. Urchins and doffers are clothed cylinders of smaller size.

5. *Elect.*: The glass barrel of an electrifying-machine. (*Knight*.)

6. *Printing*:

(1) The cylinder of a printing-machine is the circular surface which rolls over a flat form of type, carrying with it a sheet of paper held by a proper mechanism, thus producing an impression of the type; or, it is

(2) The surface around which a stereotype mold made to fit it is curved, and which rotating against another cylinder equipped as described in (1), thereby produces a printed sheet; or

(3) The ink-distributing surface of a printing-machine; or further,

(4) In the old-fashioned type revolving machine the type was rotated on a cylinder, being held in place in turtles and impinging in turn upon several impression cylinders grouped around it.

7. *Ordnance*:

(1) The bore of a gun. The charge cylinder is that occupied by the charge; the vacant cylinder is the remaining portion.

(2) A wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun.

8. *Mech.*: The body of a pump.

9. *Gard.*: A garden or field roller.

10. *Assyrian Antiq.*: A cylindrical stone or brick covered with inscriptions.

"The inscriptions being mostly incised on *cylinders* of clay."—*W. K. Cooper: Resurrection of Assyria* (1875), p. 30.

*11. *Surg.*: A kind of roll or plaster. (*4sh.*)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or containing the geometric solid described under A, as *cylinder-tape*, *cylinder-engine* (q. v.).

cylinder-blower, s. A blowing-machine for blast and cupola furnaces, which consists of a piston working in a cylinder. [BLOWER.]

cylinder boring-machine.

Metal-working: A machine having face-plates on which the cylinder is dogged concentrically with

the axial boring-bar on which a tool-holder has longitudinal feed, to move from end to end of the cylinders. The bar draws entirely out, to allow the work to be shifted, and independent slide-rests face off the ends of the cylinder.

cylinder-cock, s.

Steam-engine: A faucet in the end of a cylinder to allow water of condensation to escape when the piston approaches the said end of the cylinder. Owing to the incompressibility of water, the end of the cylinder may be driven out, if the water be allowed no means of escape. It is also used to allow the passage of steam blowing through the cylinder, &c., in warming up. It is then, functionally, a blow-through cock. When the cylinder-cock is made automatic, it has a spring to keep it closed against the normal pressure of steam, but which yields to the excessive pressure in the cylinder incident to the striking of the piston against a body of water, the result of the condensation of steam in the cylinder.

cylinder-cover, s.

Steam-engine: The lid bolted to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to be perfectly steam-tight. The piston-rod passes through a stuffing-box in the center. The term is also applied to the jacket, lagging, or cleading, which prevents to some extent the radiation of heat.

cylinder-engine, s. A paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement, s.

Horol.: Another name for the horizontal escapement invented by Graham. [HORIZONTAL ESCAPEMENT.]

cylinder escape-valve. A valve in the end of a cylinder to let off water of condensation.

cylinder-faces, s. pl.

Steam-engine: The port-faces of the steam-engine, i. e., the smooth surface against which the faces of the slide-valve work. (*Ogilvie*.)

cylinder-glass, s.

Glass-making: A mode of making window-glass, in which the material is brought, by a succession of operations, to the shape of an open-ended cylinder, which is split by a diamond and flattened in a furnace. While crown-glass is blown into a globe, then whirled and blown into an oblate spheroid, pierced and eventually expanded into a disk, cylinder-glass or broad-glass, as it is often called, is made into a hollow bulb, which is made gradually to assume the cylindrical form; the ends are then opened, and finally the cylinder is split and flattened. (*Knight*.)

cylinder grinding-machine. A machine for making true and polishing the insides of cylinders.

cylinder-mill, s. One form of mill for pulverizing the ingredients of gunpowder, having a cylindrical runner traversing on a bedstone.

cylinder-powder, s. That of which the charcoal is made in iron cylinders.

cylinder-press, s.

Printing:

1. A form of press in which the type is secured on a cylinder which revolves and presents the form successively to the inking-rollers and to the paper. The type-revolving printing-machine of Hoe is of this class. These machines are made with two, four, six, or ten printing-cylinders arranged in planetary form around the periphery of the larger type-carrying cylinder. The type is secured in turtles, or the stereotype is bent to the curve of the cylinder. The circumference of the latter has a series of binary systems, the elements of which are an inking apparatus and an impression apparatus, the paper being fed to the latter, and the printed sheet carried away therefrom by tapes to a flyer, which delivers it on to the table.

2. A press in which the form is placed upon a bed and the impression taken by a cylinder, which takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under it. These are known as double, single, small, large, stop, cylinder-presses. In the double cylinder-press two cylinders are used, which take sheets alternately. The single has but one, and needs but one attendant feeder; the printed sheets are thrown down by a fly-frame. The stop-cylinder press is one in which, after a sheet is printed, the cylinder remains stationary while the bed is running back, during which time a fresh sheet is placed in position. In this press, designed for woodcut printing, special arrangements are made for inking—by a vibrating cylinder or inking-table, as may be desired—and the number of form-rollers may be proportioned to the character and size of the work, being usually adapted to the size of the bed. The impression cylinder is stationary during the return of the bed, and the fingers close on the sheet before the register-points are withdrawn; the cylinder then revolves, and it gears

directly into the bed, and perfect register is obtained. The bed is arranged to run once, twice, or thrice beneath the inking-rollers to each impression, so as to secure a more perfect distribution of the ink.

cylinder-printing, s.

1. *Print.*: A mode of printing in which the type is secured to the cylinder, or the paper on a cylinder which acts in connection with a rolling-bed, [CYLINDER-PRESS.]

2. *Calico-printing*: A system of printing calicoes by engraved copper cylinders. These are engraved on the Perkins principle, by which a small roller with the design in cameo is impressed against the surface of the revolving cylinder, delivering upon the latter the design in intaglio as many times repeated as the circumference of the small steel cylinder (the mill) is contained in the circumference of the copper cylinder.

cylinder-tape, s.

Print.: A tape running on the impression-cylinder beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after printing.

cylinder-wheel, s.

Horol.: A form of scape-wheel, used in the horizontal or cylinder escapement.

cylinder-wrench, s. A form of wrench adapted to grasp round rods or tubes. [PIPE-WRENCH.]

çyl-in-drā'-çē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cylindraceus*.] Cylindrical.

çyl-in-drēl'-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *cylindrus*.] [CYLINDER.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods, called in English Cylinder Snails. The shell is cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral, many whorled, with the aperture round. One hundred and forty-three recent species are known from the hotter parts of this country. None have yet been found fossil; land shells are much more rarely preserved than those which are freshwater or marine.

çyl-in-drēn-chy'-mā, s. [Greek *kylindros* = a roller, a cylinder, and *enchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: In the nomenclature of tissue first proposed by Professor Morren, a division of parenchyma, characterized by the cylindrical character of its cells. It occurs in the Confevæ and in the hairs of various plants.

çyl-in'-drīc, **çyl-in'-drīc-al**, a. [Gr. *kylindri-kos*=pertaining to a cylinder, cylindrical; *kylindros*=a cylinder.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form, nature, or properties of a cylinder.

2. *Bot.*: Having nearly a true cylindrical figure, as the stems of grasses and of various other monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of the Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), &c.

"... those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

(1) *Cylindrical arch*:

Arch.: An arch which is a prolongation of the same curve throughout its length; a vault without groins, resting upon two parallel walls.

(2) *Cylindrical boiler*: A boiler of a cylindrical shape, in contradistinction to the other and earlier forms. The cylindrical boiler was introduced in consequence of the use of a higher pressure of steam, which rendered the haystack, hemispherical, and wagon boilers unsafe. Smeaton introduced the flue into the boiler. The cylindrical return-flue boiler was patented in England, by Wilkinson, in 1799. (*Knight*.)

(3) *Cylindrical bones*:

Anat.: Long bones, such as the chief bones of the limbs. They have a body or shaft, which is the part that is cylindrical or prismatic in form, while the extremities are usually thick. (*Quain*.)

(4) *Cylindrical lens*: A reading-glass whose back and front faces are formed by cylindrical surfaces, the diameters of which are at right angles to each other: the form being that of two segments of cylinders united at their bases. A lens having a cylindrical body and convex ends; a Stanhope lens. The term may also include a lens consisting of a true cylinder which gives a line of light; or of cylindrical segments parallel to each other, which combination also gives a line of light.

(5) *Cylindrical saw*: A saw having a cylindrical form and sharpened at one end. Used in sawing staves from the block, giving them a transversely rounded form; for sawing felloes, chair-backs, &c. It is on the principle of the crown-saw, and is variously called a Tub-saw, Drum-saw, Barrel-saw, &c.

(6) *Cylindrical valve*:

Steam-engine: A valve in a trunnion or elsewhere, having a cylindrical shape and oscillating on its axis, to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tjon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(7) *Cylindrical walling*:

Arch.: That erected upon a circular plan, forming a cylinder, or a part less than a cylinder, according as the plan is an entire circumference or a less portion. (*Weale*.)

čyl-in'-drīc-al-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. cylindrical; -ly.*] In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

čyl-in'-drīc-al-něss, *s.* [*Eng. cylindrical; -ness.*] The same as CYLINDRICITY (q. v.).

čyl-in'-drīč-i-tý, *s.* [*Eng. cylindric; -ity.*] The quality or state of being cylindrical.

***čyl-in'-drī-cule**, *s.* [*Eng. cylinder, and dimin. suff. -cule.*] A little cylinder.

"Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of *cylindricules*."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

čyl-in'-drī-form, *a.* [*Eng. cylinder, and Lat. forma=form, shape.*] Having the form or appearance of a cylinder.

čyl-in'-drō-, *a.* [*Lat. cylindrus=a cylinder.*]

In compos.: Cylindrical.

cylindro-conical, *a.*

Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conical head.

cylindro-conoidal, *a.*

Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conoidal head.

cylindro-cylindrical, *a.*

Arch.: A term applied to an arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level.

cylindro-ogival, *a.*

Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and an ogival head.

čyl-in'-drōld, *s.* [*Gr. kylindros=a cylinder, and eidos=appearance.*] A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects; *as*, having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

čyl-in'-drō-měť-říc, *a.* [*Gr. kylindros=a cylinder, and metrikos=belonging to measure; metron=a measure.*] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

čyl-in'-drōm'-ěť-řý, *s.* [*Gr. kylindros=a cylinder, and metron=a measure.*] The art or act of measuring cylinders.

čy'-ma, *s.* [*Gr. kyma=a wave.*]

1. *Arch.*: The same as CYMATIUM (q. v.).

2. The same as CYME (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Cyma recta*: A form of waved or ogee molding, hollow in its upper part and swelling below. The member below the abacus or corona.

(2) *Cyma reversa*: An ogee in which the hollow member of the molding is below.

čy'-ma-phěň, *s.* [*Gr. kyma=a wave, and phainō=to show.*] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

***čy'-mar'**, *s.* [*CHIMERE.*] A slight covering; a scarf.

"The maids in soft *cymars* of linen dressed."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 685.

čy-mā'-ti-ŭm (ti as shī), *s.* [*Lat.; Gr. kymation, dimin. of kyma=a wave.*]

1. *Arch.*: A molding whose section or profile is one half convex and the other concave. [*CYMA.*] An ogee molding.

"In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections."—*Spectator.*

2. *Sculp.*: Carved work resembling rolling waves.

čy-māt'-ō-līte, **čcū-māt'-ō-līte**, *s.* [*Gr. kyma, genit. kymatos=a wave, and lithos=a stone.*]

Min.: A mineral which Dana considers nearly or quite the same as Pihlīte; while the Brit. Mus. Cat. separates them into two quite distinct species. [*PIHLITE.*]

čym'-ba, *s.* [*Lat. cymba; Gr. kymbē=a boat, a skiff.*]

Zoöl.: Boatshell, a genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Volutidæ. The shell, which is like that of Voluta, has a large and globular nucleus, with a few angular whorls. Animal with a very large foot. Ten species are known. *al* recent, from West Africa and Portugal.

čym'-bal, ***čym'-ball**, ***sym-bale**, *s.* [*O. Fr. cimbale; Fr. cymbale, from Lat. cymbalum, from Gr. kymbalon = a cymbal, from kymbos, kymbē = a cup, a basin.*]

Music (Pl.): Discs of bronze, more or less basin-shaped, clashed together or lightly touched in accord with the music. They are very ancient,

being represented in different forms upon the sepulchral monuments. They were used by the Levites in the Temple ordinances, and the sons of Asaph excelled in their use. They are mentioned among other instruments, 1043 B. C., when David brought the ark home—"harps, psalteries, timbrels, cornets, cymbals" (2 Sam. vi. 5). The loud-sounding and high-sounding cymbals mentioned in Ps. cl. 5, were probably the clashing cymbals and rattling castanets. The Arabians have two sorts at the present time: the larger used in religious ceremonies, the smaller only in accompaniments to a dance. Cymbals were the special instruments of the Corybantes, the priests of the goddess Cybele. [*CORYBANT.*] The metal used in their manufacture now is an alloy of 80 parts of copper to 20 of tin. They should not be struck together so as to coincide, but should rather be rubbed against each other with a single sliding motion.

"The flourish of trumpets, the clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

"Away with slothful loitering. Together arise, advance To Cybele's Phrygian forest, to the goddess' Phrygian home, Where ring the clanging cymbals, where echoes the bellowing drum."—*Grant Allen: Trans. of Catullus, Carm. lxiii.*

***cymbal-doctor**, *s.* A teacher giving forth an empty sound (1 Cor. xiii. 1).

"He was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*."—*Milton: Elkonoklastes, ch. viii.*

čym'-bal-ist, *s.* [*Lat. cymbalista.*] One who plays the cymbals.

čym'-běl'-la, *s.* [*A dimin. of Lat. cymbalum=a cymbal.*]

Botany:

1. A reproductive locomotive body of an elliptical shape, found in some algæ.

2. A genus of Diatomaceæ, the typical one of the sub-order Cymbellæ. It is so called from its cymbiform valves. It is found recent as an aquatic production and also fossil.

čym'-běl'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. cymbell(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae, order Diatomaceæ. The individuals are quite free. They are angular and siliceous.

čym'-bīd'-i-ŭm, *s.* [*Latinized dimin., from Gr. kymbē=a boat. So named in allusion to the form of the labellum.*]

Bot.: A large genus of Orchids, mostly from India, China, &c. All live on the ground.

čym'-bī-form, *a.* [*Lat. cymba; Gr. kymbē=a boat, and forma=form, appearance.*]

Bot., Anat., &c.: Shaped like a boat; hollowed. [*BOAT-SHAPED.*] It is closely akin also to keeled (q. v.).

"According as the veins proceed in a straight or curved direction, so may the limb of the petal be flat or concave, or hollowed like a boat, *cymbiform* or navicular."—*Balfour: Botany, § 373.*

čyme, **ččy'-ma**, *s.* [*Lat. cyma=a young sprout of a cabbage; Gr. kyma=anything swollen, a wave, a young sprout of a plant.*]

Bot.: A kind of depressed centrifugal inflorescence—that is, one in which the first flowers which come to perfection are those in the center of the compound inflorescence, and the last those at the circumference. It has a solitary terminal flower, from beneath which secondary pedicels develop. If the leaves are opposite, and a peduncle is produced in the axil of each one of them, pedicels following in a similar arrangement, the cyme is a dichotomous one. If, instead of opposite leaves, there is a verticil of three, each sending a pedicel from the axil, then trifurcation occurs instead of bifurcation, and a trichotomous cyme is the result. There are various types of cyme, such as a helicoid cyme, a scorpioid one, &c. [See these words.] Examples of the cyme may be seen in the Guelder rose, in which it is globular, and the Laurustinus, in which it is flat-headed or corymbose. The verticillaster is a modified cyme.

čyme (2), *s.* [*CEMENT.*] Cement.

"Cement or *cyme*, wherewith stones be joyned together in a lump."—*Lithocalla.*—*Huloet.*



Cyme.

čy'-mēne, *s.* [*Cym(inum), the same as cuminum=cumin, and Eng., &c., suff. -ene (Chem.) (q. v.).*]

Inorganic Chem.: Cymol, methyl-propyl-benzene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, or $O_6H_4 < C_3H_7$. (1) *Ortho*- (1-2), obtained by the action of sodium on ortho-bromtoluene (1-2) $C_6H_4 < Br$, and propyl iodide, C_3H_7I . It boils at 182°. (2) *Meta*- (1-3), obtained by the action of sodium on meta-bromtoluene (1-3) and propyl iodide, boiling at 177°. (3) *Para*- (1-4), obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of para-bromtoluene (1-4) and normal propyl bromide dissolved in anhydrous ether. It is also obtained by heating camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 ; from thymol by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide, P_2S_5 ; also from cumin oil by separating the cumic aldehyde by combining it with acid sodium sulphite, and then distilling off the cymene. Cymene occurs in cumin oil, in the seed of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. Also obtained in the distillation of coal-tar. Cymene is an agreeable-smelling liquid, boiling at 175°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming sulphonic acid. By the action of chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} COOH \\ COOH \end{smallmatrix}$ (1-4). By the

action of nitric acid it yields also paratoluic acid, $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ COOH \end{smallmatrix}$.

čy'-mīc, *a.* [*Lat. cym(inum), and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.*] Derived from cuminum (q. v.).

cymic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$. A monatomic aromatic acid, prepared by the action of caustic alkalies on cymyl cyanide.

čy'-mī-dīne, *s.* [*Lat. cym(inum); Gr. eidos= . . . appearance, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. An aromatic base, boiling at 250°, obtained by the reduction of the nitro-derivative.

ččy'-mīf'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [*Lat. cyma [CYME]; fero=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing a cyme or cymes.

čy'-mō-gēne, *s.* [*Gr. kym(inon)=cumin, and genes=producing.*] *Chem.*: A product of crude petroleum, used in the manufacture of artificial ice and for the production of great cold in local or minor surgical operations. It is a gas at ordinary temperatures, but is liquefied by cold or pressure; boiling at 320° F.; specific gravity 110°.

čy'-mōid, *a.* [*Lat. cyma [CYME], and Gr. eidos= . . . form, appearance.*]

Bot.: Having the form of a cyme; resembling a cyme.

čy'-mō-phāne, *s.* [*Gr. kyma=wave; o connective, and phainō=to appear.* In allusion to a peculiar opalescence sometimes seen in the crystal.]

Min.: A variety of Chrysoberyl. Chemically viewed, it is an aluminate of glucinium.

čy'-mōph'-an-ōūs, *a.* [*CYMOPHANITE.*] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent, chatoyant.

čy'-mōš'-æ, *s. pl.* [*Fem. pl. of Lat. cymosus=full of shoots.*] [*CYME.*]

Bot.: An order in the Natural System of Linnæus, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it Lonicera, Loranthus, Ixora, and doubtfully Cinchona.

čy'-mōse, *a.* [*Lat. cymosus=full of shoots, from cyma.*] [*CYME.*]

Bot. (of aggregate flowers): Containing a cyme, or approaching the arrangement of flowers characteristic of a cyme.

čy'-mō-thō'-a, **čy'-mōth'-ō-ē**, *s.* [*Gr. kymothoe, from kyma=a wave (see def. 1), and thoēs=quick, nimble, active, swift.*]

1. *Greek Mythology* (of the form *Cymothoe*): The name of a Nereid.

2. *Zoöl.* (of the form *Cymothoa*): A genus of Isopod. Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cymothoidæ (q. v.).

čy'-mō-thō'-i-dæ, **čy'-mō-thō'-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [*Lat. cymothoa, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Zoöl.: A family of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. The antennæ are short, the head small, the legs short, with hooks which enable them to cling to the tails and other parts of fishes, on which they are parasitic.

čy'-mūle, *s.* [*Dimin. of Eng. cyme.*]

Botany:

1. A diminutive cyme.

2. A branch or cluster of a compound cyme.

Cym'-ric, **Cwm'-ric** (pr. kŭm'-ric), *a. & s.* [*CYMRU.*]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Cymry; Welsh.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Cymry; Welsh.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Cym-rŷ, Cwm-rŷ (pr. kŭm'-rŷ, kŭm-rŷ), s. [Wel. *Cymro* (pl. *Cymry*)=a Welshman.] The name applied to themselves by the Welsh. More widely it is applied to that branch of the Celtic race which originally inhabited Britain before they were driven into Cornwall, Wales and the Highlands by the Saxons and others.

cŷ-mŷl, s. [Lat. *cym(inum)*, and suff. -yl (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A monad aromatic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which cymene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, is the hydride.

cymyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O=C_{10}H_{13}(OH)$. Cumyl alcohol. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 243° , insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on cuminic aldehyde.

cymyl chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}Cl$, obtained by the action of chlorine on cymene, in the presence of iodine. It boils at 210° .

cŷ-mŷl'-a-mine, s. [Eng., &c., *cymyl*; *amine*.]

Chem.: $NH_2(C_{10}H_{13})$. An oily liquid, boiling at 280° . Obtained by heating cymyl chloride with alcoholic ammonia in sealed tubes.

cŷn-æ-lŷr-ŷs, s. [Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *ailouros*=a cat.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Felidæ. *Cynælurus jubatus* is the Cheetah, or Hunting Leopard, generally called *Felis jubata*. [CHEETAH.]

***cŷn'-a-mōne, *cyn-o-mum**, s. [CINNAMON.]

cŷ-nānch-ē, s. [Gr. *kynankē*=dog-quinsy, from *kyōn*=a dog, and *angchō*=to press tight, to strangle.]

Med.: Malignant sore-throat. It is of various kinds.

¶ (1) *Cynanche maligna*: [SCARLATINA, PHARYNGITIS.]

(2) *Cynanche parotidæa*: [PAROTITIS.]

(3) *Cynanche pharyngea*: [PHARYNGITIS.]

(4) *Cynanche tonsillaris*: [TONSILITIS.]

(5) *Cynanche trachealis*: [CROUP.] (Cycl. Pract. Med.)

cŷn-ānch-ōl, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynanch(um)*; and Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

Chem.: A substance crystallizing in needles and plates, obtained from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Cynanchol is said to be a mixture of *echicerin* $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$ and *echitin*, $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$, which occurs also in Dita-bark. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

cŷ-nānch-ūm, s. [Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *angchō*=to press tight, to strangle. So named from its poisonous properties.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Asclepiadæ. The corolla is somewhat rotate and five-parted, with a coronet of five to twenty lobed appendages; pollen masses ventricose, follicles smooth. A widely diffused genus, extending from 50° N. to 32° S. latitude. What was formerly called *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*, now *Vincetoxicum officinale*, a native of the continent of Europe, is emetic and purgative. It was once valued as an antidote to poisons. *C. acutum* is also a drastic purgative. *C. monspeliacum*, a native of Southern Europe, furnishes Montpellier Scammony. *C. argel*, which grows in Upper Egypt, generally comes to this country mixed with the genuine senna leaves, not, however, it is believed, as an intentional adulterant. *C. ovalifolium*, which grows in Penang, yields caoutchouc.

cŷn-ān-thrōp-ŷ, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *anthrōpos*=a man.]

Pathol.: A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be transformed into a dog, and imitates its bark and habits.

cŷn'-ap-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynap(ium)*; Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: A poisonous alkaloid, said to occur in Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa cynapium*.

cŷn'-a-ra, s. [Lat. *cinara*; Gr. *kinara*=an artichoke. Cf. also Gr. *kynara* either also = the artichoke, or possibly = the dog-rose.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynareæ. It is, however, placed under the sub-tribe Carduinea, of which the genus *Carduus* is the type. The involucre consists of thick, fleshy, spiny scales; the receptacle is thick, fleshy, and covered with bristles. *Cynara scolymus* is the Artichoke, and *C. cardunculus* is the Cardoon. The eatable part of the former consists of the succulent receptacles. The Arabs consider the roots and the gum derived from them aperient. Cardoons are the blanched leaf-stalks and stems of *C. cardunculus*.

cŷn-ar-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynara*; Class. Lat. *cinar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: The name proposed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany*, for one of four orders into which he believed the Compositæ should be divided. It was identical with the Cynarocephalæ of Jussieu. The characters given were that the albumen was described as absent, the seed erect, the involucre rigid or spiny, conical, the flowers of the tubular, inflated, regular. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* another classification has been adopted, the order Cynaraceæ no longer appears, and the tribe Cynareæ takes its place.

cŷn-ar-ā'-cē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.] Of or belonging to the Cynaraceæ.

cŷn-arc-tōm'-ach-ŷ, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog; *arktos*=a bear; *machē*=a fight, a battle.] A battle of a dog and bear.

"That some occult design doth lie

In bloody *cynarctomachy*."

Butler: *Hudibras*, i. 2.

cŷn-ār-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubulifloræ. [CYNARA.]

cŷn-ār-ē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *cynareus*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the tribe Cynareæ (q. v.).

cŷn-ār-ō-çeph'-a-læ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*; o connective, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

Bot.: The name given by Jussieu to that great section of the Compositæ characterized by having all the florets tubular; the others being Corymbifere, in which only those of the disk are tubular, the remainder being ligulate, and Cichoraceæ, in which all the florets are ligulate.

cŷn-ar'-rhō-dŷm, cŷn-ar'-rhō-dŷn, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynara* (q. v.), and *rhodon*=a rose.]

Bot.: An aggregated fruit, in which the ovaries are distinct, the pericarps hard, indehiscent, inclosed within the fleshy tube of a calyx. (Lindley.) Example, the "hips" of the rose. They are not true fruits, the true fruits being achenes.

cŷn-ē-gēt'-ics, s. [Gr. *kynēgetēs*=a hunter, *kynēgetikos*=pertaining to hunting, *hē kynēgetikē technē*=the art of hunting, *kyōn*=a dog, *hēgeomai*=to lead.] The art or science of hunting, training dogs, &c.

"There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynēgetics* or *venation*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cŷn-i-āt'-ri-a, s. [Gr. *kyon*=a dog, and *iatrea*=medication.] The science which treats of the diseases of the dog and their treatment.

cŷn'-ic, *cŷn'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *cynicus*=a cynic, from Gr. *kynikos*=dog-like, cynical, *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the qualities or habits of a dog; curish, snarling, snappish, misanthropical.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: Pertaining to the Dog-star.

2. *Greek Phil.*: Belonging to the sect of philosophers known as Cynics.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sneering, sarcastic, or surly person; a misanthrope.

"Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette."—Addison.

2. *Greek Philosophy*: One of a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes. They were formed for the purpose of providing a remedy for the moral disorders of luxury, ambition, and avarice; the great aim of its adherents being to inculcate a love of virtue, and to produce simplicity of manners. The rigorous discipline of the first Cynics degenerated afterward into the most absurd severity. Of this sect the most distinguished member was Diogenes.

cŷn'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *cynic*; -al.] The same as CYNIC (q. v.).

"... one of those bitter and cynical smiles . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

cŷn'-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cynical*; -ly.] In a cynical, sneering, or sarcastic manner.

"Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely."—Bacon: *Works*, i. 176.

cŷn'-ic-al-nēss, s. [Eng. *cynical*; -ness.] The quality of being cynical; moroseness, bitterness, sarcasm; contempt for riches and pleasure.

cŷn'-i-çism, s. [Eng. *cynic*; -ism.] The conduct or philosophy of a cynic.

(1) In a good sense: Contempt for riches and pleasure.

(2) In a bad sense: Contempt for everything that other people value, and for the good opinion of mankind.

cŷn'-ics, s. pl. [CYNIC, s.]

cŷn'-ic'-tis, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *iktis*=a kind of weasel or ferret.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammals whose proper place is perhaps among the Viverridæ (Civets), though it has affinities also to the dogs and the hyenas, in the family Canidæ. The incisors are $\frac{1}{2}$, the canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, the molars $\frac{6-6}{5-5}$ =38. *Cynictis Steedmanii* or *Ogilbyi* is found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called the Meerkat.

cŷn-ip'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynip(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, sub-order Petiolata, tribe Terebrantia, and sub-tribe Gallicola (Gall-inhabiting Insects). The antennæ, which are straight, have generally 13 to 15 joints, the palpi are short, and the wings have but few nervures, the ovipositor, shaped like the letter S, is nearly all concealed within the abdomen. The larvæ are destitute of feet. [CYNIPS.]

cŷn'-ips, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *ips*=a worm which eats horn and wood, one which injures vine-buds; it is a kind of cynips.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cynipidæ. The species are minute animals which puncture the leaves or other parts of various trees or plants, producing the excrescences known as galls. *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* thus punctures an oak, *Quercus infectoria*, producing the galls of commerce. They come from Asia Minor, Syria, and the adjacent parts. *C. confluens*, in our own country, produces round excrescences on the leaves of the common red oak, which are commonly known as Oak Apples. The puncture of *C. insana* produces the Dead Sea Apples. [SCINIPH.]

cŷn-ō-çeph'-al-ŷs, s. [Lat. *cynocephalus*; Gr. *kynokephalos*=(as subst.) the dog-headed baboon [def.], (as adj.)=dog-headed: *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Old World Monkeys or Baboons, family Simiidæ or Simiadæ. As the etymology implies, the head, which is very large, is like that of a dog. The resemblance is especially in the prolongation forward of the jaws and the low facial angle (about 30°), making the animal diverge more widely from the human type than the tailless apes. The natesal callosities are of great size, and often bright colored. The disposition of this baboon is violent. Its native country is South Africa. It is the species described in the following verse by Pringle, the Cape poet:

"And the grim satyr-faced baboon
Sits railing to the rising moon,
Or chiding with hoarse angry cry
The herdsman as he wanders by."

"The lid of one vase consisted of a carved human head; another was a jackal's head, and the third that of a cynocephalus."—Blackwood's Magazine, Nov. 1881, p. 581.

cŷn-ō-dŷn, s. [Gr. *kynodŷn*, the same as *kynodous*=the canine tooth.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of grasses, tribe Chloridæ. The spike is one-flowered with a superior rudiment, the glumes nearly equal, the styles long and distinct with feathery stigmas. *Cynodon dactylon* (the Creeping Dog's-tooth Grass) has three to five digitate spikes. It is found in Europe, on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, England. It occurs also in Asia, and is an East Indian fodder grass. A cooling drink is made in that country from its roots. It has been considered as a good substitute for sarsaparilla. So has another Indian species, *C. linearis*, or *lineare*, which is called Durva-grass.

2. *Paleont.*: A genus of fossil mammals, belonging probably to the family Canidæ, though with affinities to the Viverridæ.

cŷn-ō-drā'-cō, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and Lat. *draco*; Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon.]

Paleont.: A genus of reptiles, order Theriodontia. Teeth of three sorts, as in the carnivorous mammals; the canines are large. Found in Triassic(?) strata in South Africa.

cŷn-ōg'-a-lē, s. [Gr. *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *galē*, contraction of *galeē*=a weasel.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammals, family Viverridæ or Civets. *Cynogale Bennettii* is found in Borneo. It feeds partly on fish, which its webbed feet enable it to pursue in their native element.

cŷn-ō-glōs'-sē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *cynogloss(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Boraginaceæ, type Cynoglossum (q. v.).

cŷn-ō-glōs'-sŷm, s. [Lat. *cynoglossus*; Gr. *kynoglosson*: *kyōn*, genit. *kynos*=a dog, and *glōssa*=a tongue.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -t̃ion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

Bot.: Hound's-tongue. A genus of plants, order Boraginaceæ. Calyx five-cleft, corolla funnel-shaped, with the mouth closed, prominent blunt scales, filaments of the stamens very short, nuts muricated. More than fifty species are known. Two—viz., *Cynoglossum officinale*, the Common Hound's-tongue, and *C. montanum*, the Green-leaved Hound's-tongue—are common. Their flowers are purple-red. The former species has an unpleasant mouse-like smell, and is considered by some to be narcotic. Its leaves are bitterish, and produce a strong-scented oil.



Cynoglossum.

1. Section of Corolla. 2. Seed-vessel.

***cŷn-ōg'-raph-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog; *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A treatise on, or history of, the dog.

cŷn-ō-mō'-trā, *s.* [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog, and *mētra*=the matrix or womb, from *mētēr*=a mother.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynomoræ (q. v.).

cŷn-ō-mō'-trō-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynometra*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

cŷn-ō-mōr'-ī-ā'-cē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynomori*(um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: In some classifications a distinct order of Rhizogens, constituted by what Lindley and others consider entitled to rank only as a tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ. [*CYNOMORIEÆ*.] When made an order it is said to be distinguished from Balanophoraceæ by the distinct stamens, and the imperfect perianth of the male flowers.

cŷn-ō-mōr'-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynomori*(um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ.

cŷn-ō-mōr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *cynomorium*; Gr. *kynomorion*=a plant, the orobanche or broomrape. This is not the modern *cynomorium*, but resembles it in being parasitical.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of Rhizogens (the same as Rhizanthus), the typical one of the tribe or family Cynomorideæ. It is of the order Balanophoraceæ, for which Lindley gives the English equivalent of Cynomoriums. The only known species is *Cynomorium coccineum*, formerly called *Fungus meletensis*. It is of much higher organization than a fungus, having actual flowers, which are generally unisexual, but sometimes even hermaphrodite. The stem is herbaceous, and is covered with scales. It is found in the Levant, in Malta, the north of Africa, and the Canary Islands. It was formerly valued as a styptic.

2. *Pl.*: The English name given by Lindley to the order Balanophoraceæ (q. v.).

cŷn-ō-mŷs, *s.* [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mammals, family Sciridae. *Cynomys ludovicianus* is the Prairie Dog of North America.

cŷn-ō-phō-bī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *phobos*=fear.] **Pathol.:** 1. A morbid fear of dogs. 2. Imaginary hydrophobia.

cŷn-ō-plth'-d-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog, and *plthēkos*=an ape, a monkey.]

Zoöl.: A genus of apes. The tail is entirely absent. *Cynopithecus niger* is found in the Celebes and Philippine Islands. It is an animal in some respects resembling a baboon.

cŷn-ō-rōx'-ī-ā, *s.* [Fr. *cynorexie*. From Gr. *kyōn*=a dog, and *orexia*=a longing for, . . . appetite.]

Med.: A canine appetite, i. e., a voracious one.

cŷn-ō-sīre, ***cŷn-ō-sūr'-ā**, *s.* [Lat. *cynosura*, the Lesser Bear; Gr. *kynosoura*; *kyōn* (genit. *kynos*)=a dog; *oura*=a tail.]

I. *Lit.*: The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the north star.

"Having the *Cynosure* and *Ursa Minor* for their best directors."—Sir W. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 377.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. Anything which serves to guide or point the way.
2. A center of attraction.

cŷn-ō-sūr'-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *cynosura* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Dog's-tail Grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Poaceæ, family Bromideæ. The flowers are in a spiked unilateral panicle, the spikelets with two to five perfect florets, with a pectinated bractea at their base; glumes, two equal, membranaceous, shortly awned; glumellas two. *Cynosurus cristatus*, the Crested Dog's-tail Grass, or Gold-seed, is highly valued as a fodder grass. It is from twelve to eighteen inches high, with narrow linear leaves and second racemes. *C. echinatus* is found in the Channel Islands.

cŷn'-thī-ā, *s.* [From *Cynthus*, now *Monte Cinto*, a mountain of Delos, where Apollo and Diana were born.]

1. *Ancient Myth.*: One of the names of Diana; the moon.

2. *Zoölogy:*

(1) A genus of Lepidoptera, family Nymphalideæ, and sub-family Vanesside of Stainton. It contains the Painted Lady, *Cynthia cardui*.

(2) A genus of Crustaceans.

(3) A genus of Ascidian Mollusks. Body sessile, external envelope coriaceous, branchial and anal orifices opening in four rays or lobes.

cŷ-ō-phōr'-ī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kyos*=a foetus, and *phoreō*=to carry, to bear.]

Med.: The period of gestation.

cŷ-pēr'-ā'-cē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyper*(us) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: Sedges. A large order of endogenous plants, alliance Glumales. It consists of herbaceous plants, somewhat resembling grasses, but the latter have cylindrical stems with many joints, while the Cyperaceæ, as a rule, have triangular stems with only one joint. When the leaves form a sheath, that sheath is not slit. Flowers consisting of imbricated solitary bracts, of which the lower ones are generally empty; calyx none; corolla none; stamens one to twelve; ovary one-celled, often surrounded by setæ; ovule one, erect; nut crustaceous or bony. The order is divided into the ten following tribes: (1) Cariceæ, (2) Elyneæ, (3) Sclerææ, (4) Rhynchosporææ, (5) Cladææ, (6) Chrysitricheæ, (7) Hypolytrææ, (8) Fuireneæ, (9) Scirpeæ, and (10) Cyperææ. They are found more or less in every country, growing in marshes, ditches, streams, meadows, heaths, forests, on the sands of the seashore, and on mountains. There is in them a great absence of facula and sugar, so that cattle do not care to use them as fodder. There are 120 known genera, and more than 2,000 species.

cŷ-pēr'-ē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyper*(us), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Cyperaceæ.

cŷ-pēr'-ī-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cyper*(us), and -ites (Min.)=stone.]

Palæobotany: A genus of fossil plants, supposed, when the name was first given them, to be akin to Cyperus. Now, however, they are believed to be the leaves of Sigillaria, or some similar plant. They occur in the Carboniferous rocks.

cŷ'-pēr'-ūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cyperus*; Class. Lat. *cyperos*, *cyperum*; Gr. *kypeiros*=the species of the modern genus Cyperus, called by Linnaeus *Cyperus longus*, or *C. comosus* of Sibthorp.]

Bot.: A large genus of Endogens, the typical one of the tribe Cyperææ and the order Cyperaceæ. The spikelets are many-flowered; the glumes of one valve, keeled, nearly all fertile, equal; bristles none; style deciduous. Altogether 370 species are enumerated by Kunth. It is essentially a southern genus, *Carex* taking its place in the north. The roots are given successfully by Hindoo practitioners in cases of cholera. They call it Mootha. Those of *C. perennis*, or *Nagur Mootha*, dried and pulverized, are used by Hindoo ladies for scouring and perfuming their hair. *C. Iria* is administered in India in suppression of the menses and in colic. The tubers or corns of *C. esculentus* are used in the south of Europe for food, as well as for the preparation of orgeat; in India they have been roasted and used as a substitute for coffee or cocoa. Those of *C. bulbosus* (*C. jemenicus*, Linnaeus), if not so small, would be similarly used in India. *C. fertilis* is used in the same country



Cyperus Longus.

1. Spikelet. 2. Floret.

for covering rooms and for making ropes. *C. inun-datus*, by binding the bank of the Ganges, protects it from the action of the water. Finally, *C. hydra* is the Nutgrass of the West Indies, which overruns sugar-cane plantations and renders them barren. (Lindley, &c.)

cŷ'-phēl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*1. The Common Honselock, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

2. *Cherleria sedoides*.

cŷ'-phēl'-lā, *s.* [Gr. *kyphella*=the hollows of the ears.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi, forming somewhat membranous minute cups, sessile or stalked upon branches of trees or upon mosses.

2. A pale tubercle-like spot on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

cŷ'-phēr, *s.* [CIPHER.]

cŷ'-phēr, *v.* [CIPHER, v.]

cypher-tunnel, *s.* A dummy or mock chimney.

"The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock-chimneys, merely for uniformity of building, being unknown in those parts."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, v., iii. 46.

cŷ'-phī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kyphos*=bent, bent forward, stooping; used with reference to the gibbous stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ, tribe Campanuleæ. Its appropriate locality is South Africa. It is said that the Hottentots eat the tuberous root of *Cyphia digitata*.

cŷ'-phōn, *s.* [Gr. *kyphōn*=a crooked piece of wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Dascillideæ. Sharp enumerates several species.

cŷ'-phōn'-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyphon*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Beetles, type Cyphon, which is more commonly placed under the Dascillideæ. [*CYPHON*.]

cŷ'-phōn'-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *kyphōnismos*=punishment in the pillory; *kyphōn*=a pillory.] An ancient mode of punishment or torture inflicted on criminals. It consisted in rubbing the offender with honey, and afterward exposing him in a cage, or fastening him to a stake, to be a prey to swarms of insects. Another view is that it was the placing of a wooden collar around the neck of the malefactor, pressing it down, as is still done in China.

cŷ'-præ'-ā, *s.* [From Lat. *Cypris*; Gr. *kypris*=a name of Venus or Aphrodite, from the island of Cyprus, in which she was first adored, and where her worship flourished most.]

Zoöl.: Cowry. A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cypræideæ. The shell is ventricose, convolute, enameled; the spire concealed, the aperture long and narrow, with a short canal at each end, the inner lip crenulated, the outer one inflected and crenulated. The young shell differs greatly from the mature one; it has a sharp outer lip and a prominent spire. One hundred and fifty recent species are known from the warmer parts of both hemispheres, especially from the Eastern one; fossil, eighty species, from the Chalk period till now. *Cypræamoneta* is the Money Cowry, used as a circulating medium in Africa, India, and the East generally. *C. annulus* is used by the Asiatic Islanders as an ornament to their dress, a weight for their fishing nets, and for barter. Layard found specimens of it among the ruins of Nineveh. The species of Cowry so frequently seen on mantelpieces is *Cypræa tigris*.

cŷ'-præ'-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypræ*(a) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks. The shell is convolute, enameled, the spire concealed, the aperture narrow, channeled at each end, the outer lip thickened and inflected; no operculum. The animal has a broad foot and a mantle expanded on each side into lobes. The Cypræideæ live in shallow water near the shore of the ocean, and feed on zoöphytes. Chief genera, *Cypræa* and *Ovulum*.

cy-pres (pron. cē-prā), *s.* [Norm. Fr.=as near as can be. (Kelham).]

Law: Approximation. It is specially used in connection with wills and with charitable bequests. A person, by his will, bequeaths property to a certain descendant, but through unacquaintance with the law he proposes an illegal arrangement for carrying it out; the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court can do as the Courts of Chancery have done continually, substitute a legal for the illegal method of carrying out the testator's intentions, and allow the essential part of the expressed intention to stand. A similar improvement of procedure is often made in connection with badly-drawn charitable bequests.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

çy'-press (1), *ci-pre, *ci-presse, *cy-pur, *cy-pyr, *cy-pres, *cy-parisse, *cu-presse, s. & a. [In Sw. *cypress*; Dan. *cypres*(træ); Dut. & Sp. *ciprés*, Ger. *cypresse*; Fr. *cypres*; Prov. *cypres*; Port. *cipreste*; Ital. *cipresso*; Lat. *cupressus*, from Gr. *kyparissos*=the cypress-tree. Cf. also Heb. *gopher* (Gen. vi. 14).] [GOPHER.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a tall evergreen conifer, indigenous to Persia and the Levant, but planted all over the adjacent regions, though not to any extent in India. The Greek word *kyparissos* has by some been derived from *Kypros*, the island of Cyprus, where it is abundant. It is planted, in the regions where it grows, in burial-grounds, especially in those of the Mohammedans and of the Armenians. The modern Romans admit it, as did their ancient predecessors, into their private gardens. The Greeks made their coffins of its wood, and some Egyptian mummy chests are of the same material. It is used in Candia, Malta, and other places for building purposes, being very durable. The doors of St. Peter's at Rome are formed of it, and have lasted 1,100 years. The gates of Constantinople, also built of it, continued the same length of time. Cabinet-makers and turners find it suitable for their respective crafts. Formerly the cypress was considered to be febrifugal and its oil as anthelmintic.

"Bind you my browes with mourning cyparisse."

Bp. Hall: *Elegy on Dr. Whitaker*.

2. Any species of *Cupressus*. Thus, there is the Spreading Cypress (*Cupressus horizontalis*.)

II. The Cypress of Scripture: Heb. *tirzah* is derived from *taraz*=to be strong. It is, therefore, some strong tree which there are no means of identifying. It is probably not the cypress, which has another word to express it, namely, *berosh*, in most places translated cedar or fir.

B. As adj.: Made of cypress, or in any way pertaining to it.

"Let Nymphs and Sylvans cypress garlands bring."

Pope: *Winter*, 22.

¶ (1) *Bald Cypress*: An American name for *Taxodium*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Broom Cypress*: *Kochia scoparia*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) *Deciduous Cypress*: *Taxodium distichum*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(4) *Field Cypress*: *Ajuga Chamæpitys*.

(5) *Garden Cypress*:

(a) *Artemisia maritima*. (Gerard.)

(b) *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*. (Lyte; Britten & Holland.)

(6) *Ground Cypress*: *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*.

[(5) (b).] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(7) *Summer Cypress*: The same as (2).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cypress-bough* (Hemans: *The Cambrian in America*); *Cypress-bud* (Milton: *An Epitaph*).

cypress-knees, s. pl. Great excrescences, produced by a disease called exostosis, on the roots of *Taxodium*. In this country they are hollowed out, and then used for beehives. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cypress-moss, s. *Lycopodium alpinum*. (Parkinson; Britten & Holland.)

cypress-oak, s. *Quercus pedunculata fastigiata*. (Paxton.)

cypress-powder, s. A powder made, in France at least, from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum*. (Paxton.)

cypress-spurge, subst. *Euphorbia cyparissus*. (Hooker & Arnott.)

cypress turpentine, s. *Pistacia terebinthus*.

çy'-press (2), s. [A contraction of Lat. *cyperus* (q. v.).] *Cyperus longus*. (Gerard; Britten & Holland.)

¶ (1) *Sweet Cypress*: *Cyperus longus*.

(2) *Cypress root*: *Cyperus longus*.

çy'p-rî-ân, a. & s. [From the proper name Cyprus.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Belonging or pertaining to the island of Cyprus.

2. *Fig.*: Lewd, abandoned.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A native of Cyprus; a Cypriot.

*2. *Fig.*: A lewd woman; a prostitute; a courtesan.

çy'-pri-car'-dî-a, s. [Gr. *kypris*=a name of Aphroditê or Venus, and *kardia*=the heart.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is oblong, with 2-2 cardinal teeth, and 1-1 lateral ones in each valve. Thirteen recent species are known, from the Red Sea, India, and Australia, and sixty fossil, the latter from the Silurian rocks onward (S. P. Woodward.)

çy'-pri-dæ, çy'-prîd'-î-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cypr(is)* (q. v.), genit. *cypridis*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Entomostracous Mollusks, order Ostracoda. They move the antennæ with great rapidity, thus converting them into swimming organs. They reside entirely within a bivalve shell, which, unlike the Conchiferous Mollusks, they cast annually. Type, *Cypris* (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The family extends from the Carboniferous period till now, its maximum development seeming to be at the present time. Individuals belonging to single species abound in the freshwater limestone of Burdie House (Lower Carboniferous), in the insect limestone (Lias), in the Wealden strata, and in the marls of Auvergne, the last-named of Eocene age.

çy'-pri-dî'-nâ, s. [Gr. *kypridios*=belonging to Aphroditê, and fem. sing. suff. -ina.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ (q. v.). Eyes two stalked; antennæ two pairs, both pediform, one pair always inclosed within the shell; a beak-like projection in front of the carapace; abdomen terminated by a lamellar plate, armed with strong claws and hooked spines. They have a distinct heart, though this is wanting in the allied *Cypris* and *Cythere*. They are exclusively marine.

2. *Palæont.*: It has existed from the Carboniferous period till now.

çy'-pri-dîn'-î-dæ, 'çy'-pri-dîn'-â-dæ, s. plur. [Mod. Lat. *cypridin(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, order Ostracoda. Type *Cypridina* (q. v.). Other known genera, *Entomis* and *Entomoconchus*. The two last are extinct.

2. *Palæont.*: They range from the Silurian till now. [1.]

çy'-pri'-nâ, s. [Gr. *Kypris*=a name of Aphroditê or Venus, from the island of Cyprus, whence her worship is said to have come, and where it flourished.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ. The cardinal teeth are 2-2; the laterals 0-1, 1-0. *Cyprina Islandica* is a large bivalve, often seen on the shores after storms, especially in Scotland. It is a northern shell, though fossil in Sicily and Piedmont. It is the only recent species, but there are ninety fossil, ranging from the Muschelkalk onward till now.

çy'-prîne (1), *çy'-prîn, a. & s. [Gr. *kypros*=pertaining to Cyprus or to copper, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the cypress.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Idocrase. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) For the latter mineral Dana prefers the name Vesuvianite. *Cyprine* is of a pale sky-blue color, produced by a trace of copper. It is found in Norway. (*Dana*.)

çy'-prîne (2), a. [CYPRINUS.] Of or pertaining to a fish of the genus *Cyprinus*.

çy'-prîn'-î-dæ (1), s. pl. [Lat. *cyprin(us)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. The mouth, which is small, is formed by the intermaxillary bones, and is generally destitute of teeth. The Pharyngeans, on the contrary, have strong teeth. The branchiostegous rays are few, the scales generally large.

2. *Palæont.*: It is not known before the Tertiary period.

çy'-prîn'-î-dæ (2), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *Cyprin(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of bivalve Mollusks, belonging to the class Conchifera, the section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple in place of being sinuated. They have regular equivalve oval or elongated shells, with solid close valves, an external conspicuous ligament with 1-3 cardinal teeth in each valve, and usually a posterior lateral tooth. The leading genera are *Cyprina*, *Circe*, *Astarte*, *Crassatella*, *Isocardia*, *Cypricardia*, *Opia*, *Cardinia*, and *Cardita*.

çy'-prîn-ô-dôn'-tî-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *kyprinos*=a kind of carp, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. As the name imports, in dentition they resemble the Cyprinidæ (Carp), with which they are still sometimes associated, but the jaws are more retractile and toothed. Genera *Anableps*, &c.

çy'-pri-nûs, s. [Lat. *cyprinus*; Gr. *kyprinos*=a species of carp.]

Zoöl.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ [CYPRINIDÆ (1)]. There is one

large dorsal fin, the mouth small and without teeth, the scales large, the branchiostegous rays three, the second rays of the dorsal and anal fins large, bony, and more or less serrated.

çy'p-rî-ôt, s. [Gr. *Kyprios*=Cyprian.] A native or inhabitant of Cyprus.

çy'-pri-pêd'-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cypriped(ium)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids, type *Cypripedium*.

çy'-pri-pêd'-î-ûm, s. [Gr. *Kypris*=Aphroditê or Venus, and said to be from *podion*=dimin. of *pous*=a foot, used in the sense of a slipper; but more probably from *pedion*=a plain, &c.]

Bot.: Lady's Slipper. A genus of Orchids, tribe *Cypripedæ*. The lip is large and inflated, the column with a large terminal dilated lobe or stamen separating the two anthers; the two lateral sepals often combined. *Cypripedium calceolus*, the Common Lady's Slipper, is very beautiful. *C. guttatum* is prescribed in Siberia as a palliative in epilepsy, and *C. pubescens* in North America as a substitute for Valerian.



Cypripedium.

çy'-pris, s. 1. Column, back view. 2. Column, front view.

[Lat. *Cypris*; Gr. *Kypris*=a name of Aphroditê, from the island of Cyprus, which was the earliest seat of her worship, and its chief metropolis.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustacea, the typical one of the family Cypridæ (q. v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ with a tuft or pencil of long filaments arising from the last joint but one. There is a bivalve carapace which the animal can open or shut at will, and from which it can protrude its feet. The swimming apparatus consists of appendages at the tail. The Cyprides are minute in size. They may be seen in great numbers swimming swiftly in ditches, stagnant fresh-water pools, and similar places. Among these are *Cypris unifasciata*, *C. vidua*, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: The cast-off shells are so abundant in various fresh-water strata of different ages, that they impart to them a divisional structure like that so frequently produced by mica.

çy'-prite, s. [Gr. *kypros*=copper, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as COPPER GLANCE or CHALOCITE.

çy'-prûs (1), s. & a. [Lat. *Cyprus*; Gr. *Kypros*.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: An island in the Levant. There were anciently celebrated copper mines in it. It was the great seat of the worship of Aphroditê or Venus. Now it is under British rule, though still a part of the Turkish empire.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the island described under A.

Cyprus bird, s. The Blackcap (*Curruca atricapilla*), said to be abundant in Cyprus.

Cyprus wine, s. A kind of wine made in Cyprus.

"The rich Cyprus wine, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear."—Pococke: *Observations on Cyprus*, vol. ii., pt. i.

***çy'-prûs** (2), *ci-pres, *cy-press, *sy-pres, s. [See def.] [CRAPE.] A stuff supposed to have been originally introduced from Cyprus, whence its name. It is difficult to say exactly what kind of fabric it was: probably, a sort of linen crape.

"Lawn as white as driven snow,

Cyprus black as e'er was crow."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

***cyprus hat**, s. A hat with a crape hat-band on it.

***cyprus lawn**, s. The same as CYPRUS (2) (q. v.).

"And sable stole of Cyprus lawn,

Over thy decent shoulders drawn."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

çy'p-sêl'-â, s. [Gr. *kypselê*=any hollow vessel.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi or Compound Fruit. It is one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent, with the integuments of the seed not cohering with the endocarp. In the ovarian state it evinces its compound nature

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwi; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn;

-tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

by the presence of two or more stigmas, but at last it is unilocular, with only one ovule. It is generally called an achene, but as that term has been used in different senses, Lindley prefers cypsel. Example, the fruits of the Compositæ.

çyp-sël'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cypsel(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, tribe Fissirostres. It consists of birds, the affinity of which, in general characters, to the Swallows all must recognize. They differ, however, in having all the four toes pointed forward, in having longer and narrower wings, in the structure of the trachea, &c. [CYPSELUS.]

çyp-sël'-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *cypsellus*, the spelling of which it will be observed has been altered in the modern genus; Gr. *kypselos*=the Sand-martin.]

Ornith.: A genus of Birds, the typical one of the family Cypselidæ (q. v.). *Cypselus apus* is the Common European Swift. It has a forked tail, is blackish-brown in color, with a grayish-white throat. It flies with amazing rapidity, and with a loud screaming voice; sometimes careering in small parties round steeples or other elevated objects. It is migratory, like the Swallows, going off earlier in the autumn than they. *C. pelagica* is the Common American Swift, or *Chimney Swallow*.

çy-rē'-nā, *s.* [From the nymph *Cyrene*.] [CYRENE.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks, family Cycladidæ. They have strong oval shells, with a thick epidermis, the hinge teeth 3-3, the laterals 1-1 in each valve. Those which have orbicular concentrically furrowed shells, with the lateral teeth elongated and striated across, belong to the section Corbicula. One hundred and thirty recent, and one hundred and five fossil, species are known, the latter from the Wealden upward. *Cyrena consobrina* is found recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium, and Sicily.

çy-rē-nā'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kyrēnaikos*=pertaining to Cyrene.]

1. Of or pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, named after the nymph Cyrene.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Epicurean school of philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

çy-rē-nē, *s.* [Lat. *Cyrene*; Gr. *kyrēnē*.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A nymph carried into Africa by Apollo. The city Cyrene in Africa was said to be called after her.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 133d found. It was discovered by Watson, on August 16, 1873.

çy-rē-nī'-an, *s.* [Gr. *kyrēnaios*.] A native or inhabitant of Cyrene

"And they compel one Simon a Cyrenian . . . to bear his cross."—*Mark* xv. 21.

çy-ril'-lā, *s.* [Named after Dominico Cyrillo, M. D., Professor of Botany at Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cyrillaceæ (q. v.).

çy-ril-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *cyrill(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Cyrillads. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of shrubs with evergreen simple exstipulate leaves, flowers usually in racemes, calyx four to five parted, petals five distinct, hypogynous, imbricated in æstivation; stamens five to ten, ovary two, three, or four-celled, fruit a succulent capsule or drupe, seeds inverted, with much albumen. It is native in this country. Lindley enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at five.

çy-ril'-lāds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrill(a)*, and pl. adj. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cyrillaceæ (q. v.).

çy-ril'-līc, *a.* [Eng. *Cyril*; *-ic*.] A term applied to the alphabet used by all the Slavonic nations who belong to the Eastern Church. It was brought into use by Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria, a disciple of St. Cyril. It is a modification of the Glagolitic, with some signs adapted from the Greek. [GLAGOLITIC.]

çy-rī-ō-lōg'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kyriologikos*=speaking or describing literally; *kyrios*=chief, and *logos*=a word.] Pertaining or relating to capital letters.

çy-rān'-drā, *s.* [Gr. *kyrtos*=curved, arched, and *andr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, . . . (Bot.) a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Gesneraceæ, the tribe Cyrtandree, and the family Cyrtandridæ. It consists of a number of various shrubs or herbaceous plants with opposite leaves, tubular corollas, and from four to five stamens, only two of them fertile. They are natives of the Moluccas.

çy-rān'-drē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandra*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Gesneriaceæ. They are herbaceous plants, sometimes stemless. They are not twining, but are sometimes parasites. Calyx, corolla, and stamens as in Bignoniaceæ. Fruit a long, slender, two-celled pod, with many seeds. The tribe consists of beautiful flowers from the East Indies. The Cyrtandree differ from the Gesneriaceæ in having the seeds with no albumen and the fruit wholly free.

çy-rān'-drī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandra(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Gesneriaceæ and the tribe Cyrtandree. The fruit is baccate.

çy-r-tōç'-ēr-as, *s.* [Gr. *kyrtos*=curved, arched, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopoda, family Orthoceratidæ. The shell is curved, the siphuncle small, internal or subcentral. Eighty-four species are known, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks. (Woodward: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

çy-r-tō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *kyrtos*=bent, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Mtn.: A brownish-red mineral with somewhat adamantine luster. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.85-4.04. It has been considered to be altered Zircon. Found at Rockport in Massachusetts. (*Dana*.)

çy-r-tō-style, *s.* [Gr. *kyrtos*=curved, arched, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A circular projecting portico.

çyst, **çys'-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bag, a pouch.]

1. *Path.*: A bag or sac containing some morbid matter.

2. *Phys.*: A hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder.

3. *Antiq.*: A cist (q. v.).

4. *Botany*:

(1) A reproductive cell in certain fungi.

(2) The receptacle of essential oil in the rind of the orange, etc.

çys-tāl'-gi-a, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=bladder, and *algos*=pain.] *Pathol.*: Pain in the bladder.

çys-tāu-chēn-i-tis, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=bladder; *aitchēn*=neck; *-itis*.] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

çys-tel-cō-sis, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=bladder, and *el-kōsis*=ulceration.] *Pathol.*: Ulceration of the bladder.

çys-tēn'-chỹ-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *egchyma*=an infusion.] *Biol.*: A connective tissue of large oval cells, as seen in certain sponges.

çyst'-ēd, *adj.* [Eng. *cyst*; *-ed*.] Contained or inclosed in a cyst.

***çys'-tērne**, *s.* [CISTERN.]

çys'-tīc, ***çys'-tīck**, *a.* [Eng. *cyst*; *-ic*.]

1. Contained or inclosed in a cyst.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to or contained in the urinary or gall bladders.

3. Cystose.

4. Formed in or shaped like a cyst.

cystic artery, *s.* A branch of the hepatic (q. v.).

cystic duct, *s.* The canal serving to conduct the bile from the hepatic duct to the gall-bladder.

cystic plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A plexus of the gall-bladder.

cystic oxide, *s.* [CYSTINE.]

cystic worms, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: Worms which were formerly supposed to be mature species, but are now known to be only tapeworms in certain stages of development. Four such stages are recognized—(1) the ovum, or egg; (2) the proscœlex, or minute embryo liberated from the egg; the scolex, or half-developed animal encysted within a cavity in the tissues of the animal on which it is parasitic; (4) the strobila, or mature tapeworm. (*Nicholson*.) Cystic worms are thus tapeworms in the third of the above-mentioned stages of growth. A curious fact about them is, as a rule, that they do not inhabit the same animal during their early life that they will prey upon when they reach maturity. In their mature state they are called cestoid instead of cystic worms.

***çys'-tī-ca**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from Class. Lat.; Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ica*.] Cystic worms. What was once supposed to be an order of mature Intestinal Worms, but the species arranged under it are now known to be only immature forms of the tapeworms. [CYSTIC WORMS.]

çys-tī-çēr'-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *kerkos*=a tail.]

Zoöl.: "The wandered scolex of *Tænia solium* in its hydatid form." (*Huxley*.) An old genus of Intestinal Worms, order Tæniidea (Tapeworms).

The genus is abolished because it was founded on the immature state of animals classified already in another part of the system. [CYSTIC WORMS.] *Cysticercus cellulosæ* produces "measles" in the pig; *C. cerebralis* what are called the staggers in the sheep. A species, *C. cellulosæ*, already mentioned, is the only one which at that stage infests the human subject, being occasionally found in the eye, the brain, the heart, and in the voluntary muscles.

çyst'-ī-cle, *s.* [Eng. *cyst*, dimin. suff. *-icle*.] A little cyst.

çys-tīd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, *eidos*=form, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ææ*.]

Zoöl.: The same as CYSTOIDEA (q. v.).

çys-tīd'-ē-ans, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cystide(æ)* (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ans*.]

Zoöl.: The English name of the Cystidea or the Cystoidea (q. v.).

çys-tīd'-ī-ūm (plur. *cystidia*), *s.* [Latinized dimin. of Gr. *kystis*=a bladder.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Link to what Gärtner, Lindley, and others call utricle.

2. (Pl. *cystidia*): The projecting cells accompanying the basidia or asci of fungals, and supposed to be the antherids or male organs of the plants.

çys'-tī-form, *a.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.]

Zoöl.: Bladder-shaped.

† *Cystiform Helminthozoa*:

Zoöl.: The same as HYTADIS (q. v.).

çys'-tīne, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Inorganic Chem.: Cystic oxide, $C_3H_7NSO_2$, or $CH_2(NH_2) \cdot CO \cdot CO(SH)$. Cystine occurs in a rare urinary calculus. It can be extracted by potash and precipitated by acetic acid. It crystallizes from a solution in hot potash in six-sided laminae.

çys-tī-phyl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystiphyll(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Rugosa (Rugose Corals). The corallum generally simple, the wall complete, the visceral chamber with small convex vesicles of tabulæ and dissepiments, both combined; an operculum sometimes present. Range in time from the Silurian to the Devonian period.

çys-tī-phyl'-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Cystiphyllidæ (q. v.).

çys-tīr-rhœ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *rheō*=to flow.]

Med.: Catarrh of the bladder.

çys'-tīs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cystis*, from Gr. *kystis*=a bladder.] The same as CYST (q. v.).

çys-tī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=the bladder, and suff. *-itis*=denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the bladder.

çys-tī-tōme, *s.* [CYSTOTOME.]

çys'-tō-carp, **çys'-tō-car'-pī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot. (of *Algals*): A spore-case with many spores. It exists in many Floridææ.

çys'-tō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *kēlē*=(1) a tumor, (2) hernia.]

Med.: A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

çys-tō-crī'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystocrin(um)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Crinoidea. The body is round or oval, and formed of numerous calcareous plates. The Cystocrinidæ were attached by short stalks.

çys-tō-crī'-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *krīnon*=a lily.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crinoidea, the typical one of the family Cystocrinidæ (q. v.).

çys'-tō-çyfe, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, *kytos*=a cell.] *Biol.*: One of the bladder-like cells of the cystenchyma.

çys-tōī'-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *eidos*=form.]

Palæont.: An order of extinct Echinoderms. They are spheroidal animals, pedunculate or sessile, inclosed by polygonal calcareous plates. They have a mouth above; the arms are rudimentary. Von Buch first elucidated their structure and affinities in an essay published at Berlin, in A. D. 1845, and gave them the name of Cystidæ in place of Sphæronites, which was their original appellation. Now Cystidæ has become Cystoidea. They range from the Upper Cambrian to the Silurian, being especially prominent in the Bala Limestone.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, rōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

çys-tô-lith'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cystolith*; *-ic*.]

Med.: Relating to stone in the bladder.

çys'-tô-liths, **çys'-tô-lithes**, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Bot. & Chem.: The name given by Weddell to certain crystalline bodies clustered in the superficial cells of nettles and some other Urticaceæ.

çys-tôph'-ôr-a, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *phora*, neut. pl. of *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Phocidæ, having in the male a proboscis-like appendage to the nose. *C. proboscidea* is the Bottle-nosed Seal, or Sea Elephant. It inhabits the Arctic Ocean, while a similar species, *C. cristata*, the Hooded Seal, finds its home in the Antarctic seas.

çys-tôp-tër-i'-dë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystopter(is)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Ferns, tribe Polypodæ. The sori are globose, the indusium sub-acuminate, fixed by a sublateral basal point, the veins scarcely anastomosing. (Griffith & Henfrey.) [CYSTOPTERIS.]

çys-tôp-tër-is, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *ptêris*=a kind of fern.]

Bot.: Bladder-fern. A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the sub-tribe Cystopteridæ (q. v.). *Cystopteris fragilis*, the Brittle Bladder-fern, is found occasionally on rocks and walls. *C. alpina*, the Laciniate Bladder-fern, and *C. montana*, the Mountain Bladder-fern, are rare.

çys'-tô-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *pous*=a foot (?).]

Botany:
1. A genus of Coemacei (Coniomycetous Fungi), one species of which, *Cystopus candidus*, produces the "white rust" so commonly seen on cabbages and other cruciferous plants. (Griffith & Henfrey.)
2. A genus of Orchids from Java.

çys'-tô-scöp-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *skopein*=to view.] Examination of the human bladder by the introduction of a special incandescent electric lamp.

çys'-tôse, *a.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and Eng. suff. *-ose*, from Lat. suff. *-osus*=full of.] Full of bladders, containing bladders, bladdery.

çys'-tô-seir'-a, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and *seira*=a cord, rope, string, or band.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, the typical one of the family Cystoseiridæ. It consists of much branched seaweeds, common on rocks, in tide-pools, or between tide-marks.

çys'-tô-seir'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystoseir(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe and family of Fucoid Algæ, sub-order Fucæ. The conceptacles or receptacles are distinct from the frond.

çys'-tô-tôme, *s.* [Gr. *kystis*=a cyst, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into a cyst, natural or morbid, such as opening the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi, opening the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c.; a cystitome. (Knight.)

çys-tôt'-ôm-ÿ, *s.* [CYSTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of opening encysted tumors, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained; the cutting into the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi.

çys'-tū-lā (pl. *cystulæ*), *s.* [Fem. dimin. of Mod. Lat. *cystis*; Gr. *kystis*=a bladder.]

Botany:

1. A round closed apothecium, filled with spores, adhering to filaments, arranged like rays around a common center in lichens. They are called also Cistellæ.

2. Pl. (*Cystulæ*): Little open cups, sessile on the upper surface of the fronds of Marchantia, and containing the organs of reproduction.

çy-thër'-ē, *s.* [Lat. *Cythere*; Gr. *Kytherē*=the island of Cythere (Cerigo), and Aphroditē, who was connected with it.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Entomostraca, order Ostracoda, family Cytheridæ (q. v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ setigerous, but without a tuft or pencil of tiny filaments; three pairs of feet inclosed within the shell. No heart present.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus has existed from the Palæozoic period till now. From the Chalk alone Prof. T. Rupert Jones describes nine fossil species.

çy-th-ër-ē-a, *s.* [From *Cytherea*, a name for Venus, so called because she is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea near Cythera, now Cerigo, an island on the S. E. of the Morea.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusks belonging to the family Veneridæ. The shell is like that of the genus Venus. There are three cardinal teeth and an anterior one beneath the tunicle. The Cythereas are in all seas; 176 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter ranging from the Oölite till now. (S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

çy-thër'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Cyther(e)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, of which Cythere is the type.

çy'-tin, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a cell.] An insoluble cellular substance remaining in various residues of animal tissue after the removal of cytoglobin.

çyt-i-nā'-çë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cytin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: An order belonging to the Cistaceæ, class Rhizogens. They are polygamous; the perianth tubular, four-lobed; the anthers sessile, on a central column, attached to the tube of the perianth; the ovary is inferior, one-celled, with many ovules, attached to the parietal placenta. The fruit is baccate, leathery, and divisible into eight many-seeded lobes. The order has the habit of Fungi, and yet possesses certain affinities to Bromeliaceæ and other endogenous plants. Griffith, however, believes the approximation to be to Exogens, of which he thinks the Cytinaceæ a reduced or degenerate form. Lindley in 1845 enumerated three genera and estimated the known species at seven. Habitat Europe and the Cape of Good Hope. They contain gallic acid, and have in consequence been used as astringents and styptics.

çyt-i-nūs, *s.* [Lat. *cytinus*; Gr. *kytinus*=the calyx of the pomegranate.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizogens, the typical one of the order Cytinaceæ (q. v.). It is parasitical upon Cistus in the south of Europe, whence an English name of the order Cistus rapes.

çyt-is'-ë-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cytis(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genistææ.

çyt-iş-ine, *s.* [Lat. *cytis(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. An alkaloid occurring in the ripe seeds of the Laburnum. *Cytisus laburnum*. It forms white crystals, which melt at 155°. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in ether. It is a very strong base; the nitrate crystallizes out of alcohol in thick transparent prisms. Cytisine is very poisonous. Bromine water gives an orange-yellow precipitate in dilute solutions. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cytisine, forming a colorless solution, which, on adding a fragment of potassium dichromate, turns yellow, then brown, and then green. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

çyt-iş-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *cytissus*; Gr. *kytissos*=a shrubby kind of clover, *Medicago arborea*. The Lat. *cytissus* and the Greek word meant also the Laburnum.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, belonging to the sub-tribe Genistææ and the section or family Cytisææ. The species consist of trees and shrubs. *Cytisus laburnum* is the well-known and beautiful Laburnum of our gardens. [LABURNUM.] *C. purpureus* is an elegant shrub about a foot high from Carniola; and there is a beautiful hybrid called *C. purpurascens* between it and the Laburnum. The ordinary broom once called *C. scoparius* is now termed *Sarothamnus scoparius*. For the properties of the Laburnums, see LABURNUM. *C. weldenii*, a native of Dalmatia, is said to poison the milk of the goats which browse on its foliage. [BROOM, LABURNUM, SAROTHAMNUS.]

çy'-tô-bläst, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a hollow in a vessel, jar, or urn, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Bot.: The name given by Schleiden to what is generally called the nucleus in the center of the bladders composing the cellular tissue in many plants.

çy-tô-blas-të'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*= . . . a vessel, a jar, an urn, and *blastēma*=increase, growth.]

1. *Zoöl.* (that of animals): The same as BLASTEMA (q. v.).

2. *Bot.* (that of plants): The same as PROTOPLASM. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

çy-tô-gën'-ë-sis, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a vessel, a jar, an urn, and *genesis*=origin.]

Bot.: The origin and development of cellular tissue in a plant.

çy-tô-gë-nët'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kytos*= . . . a vessel, and *genetēs* (as. adj.)=belonging to one's birth.]

Physiol.: Pertaining to or relating to cell formation.

çy-tôg'-ën-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *kytos*=a hollow, . . . a vessel, and *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.]

Anat.: For definition see the compound.

cytogenous tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Kölliker to what is otherwise called retiform or reticular connective tissue. (Quain.)

çy-tôg'-ën-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*= . . . a vessel, a jar, an urn, and *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.] The same as CYTOGENESIS (q. v.).

çy-tô-glô'-bîn, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a cell, Lat. *globus*=a ball.] An albuminoid forming three per cent of the pulp of the lymphatic glands. It is obtainable in the form of a white soluble powder, and is partially convertible into preglobin.

çy-tôl'-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *cytolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One versed in cytology.

çy-tôl'-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a cell, and *-ology*.] That branch of biology that treats of cell formation and cell life.

çy-tôl'-ÿ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *kytos*=a cell, and *lysis*=loosening.] Cell disintegration.

çyt-târ'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *kyttarion*, dimin. from *kyttaros*=(1) any cavity, (2) the cell of a honeycomb, (3) any cell.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, order Ascomycetes. They are parasitical upon beeches in South America. *Cyttaria Darwinii* forms a great part of the food used by the natives of Tierra del Fuego during some months of the year.

Czar, *s.* [Russ. *tsare*=a king.] A king; the title of the Emperor of Russia. It was first assumed by Ivan II. in 1579.

¶ A few years ago it was stated that the Emperor of Russia had requested the foreign newspapers not to continue to use the term Czar, but it appears to be employed in Russia itself.

"Most gracious Czar—Thou hast summoned us to the fight."—Address of the Moscow Burgomaster; *Times*.

Czar-ëv'-na, *s.* [Russ. *tsarevna*.] The title of the wife of the Czarowitz.

Czar-i'-na, *s.* [In Russ. *tsaritsa*.] The wife of the Emperor of Russia.

" . . . the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, vii.

czar-in'-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *czar*, *czarina*; *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Czar or Czarina of Russia.

czar'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *czar*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

"His czarish majesty dispatched an express."—Tatler, No. 55.

Czar'-ô-witz, **Czar-e-vitch**, **Czar-e-witch**, *s.* [Russ. *tsarevitch*.] The title of the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.



THE fourth letter and the third consonant in the English alphabet. It represents a dental sound formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the roots of the upper teeth, and then passing up vocalized breath into the mouth. It is always sounded in English words, though frequently slurred over in rapid

speech in such words as *handkerchief*. After a non-vocal or surd consonant it takes a sharper sound, nearly approaching that of *t*, especially in the past tenses and past participles of verbs in *-ed*. *D* sometimes represents an older *t*, as in *card*=Fr. *carte*, Lat. *charta*; *proud*=O. Eng. *prut*. Sometimes the older *d* has become *t* as in *abbot*=O. Eng. *abbad*, *abbod*; *partridge*=O. Fr. & Lat. *perdrix*. Again it sometimes is represented by *th*, as *hither*=O. Eng. *hider*. It has been lost from some words, as *gospel*=O. Eng. *godspel*; *gossip*=O. Eng. *god-sib*. On the other hand, for phonetic reasons it has been intercalated in many words, as *thunder*=O. Eng. *thunor*; *sound*=O. Eng. *soun*, Lat. *sonus*; *gender*=Fr. *genre*, Lat. *genus*; *jaundice*=Fr. *jaunisse*, &c.

D. As an initial is used:

1. In Chronology:

(1) For *Domini*, genit. sing. of Lat. *Dominus*=Lord, as A. D.=Anno Domini=in the year of our Lord.

(2) For died.

2. In Music: As an abbreviation for *Discantus*, *Dessus*, *Destra*, &c.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=shæn. **-tion**, **-sion**=shün; **-tion**, **-şion**=zhün. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-şious**=shüş. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bël, **dël**.

3. *In University degrees, &c.*: For Doctor, as **M. D.** = Doctor of Medicine; **D. C. L.** = Doctor of Civil Law; **D. D.** = Doctor of Divinity; **D. Sc.** = Doctor of Science, &c.

4. *In English Titles*: For Duke.

D. As a symbol is used:

1. *In Numer.*: For 500. Thus **DC** = 600; **DL** = 550. When a dash or stroke is written over the letter its value is increased tenfold, *i. e.*, to 5,000.

2. *In Chem.*: For the element Didymium.

3. *In Music*:

(1) For the first note of the Phrygian, afterwards called the Dorian, mode.

(2) For the second note of the normal scale of C, corresponding to the Italian *re*.

(3) For the major scale having two sharps and for the minor scale having one flat in its signature.

(4) For a string tuned to D, *e. g.*, the third string of the violin, the second of the viola and violoncello.

(5) For a clef in old mensurable music, *D excel-lens*. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(6) *d* is used for *doh* in the tonic sol-fa system.

4. *In Biblical Criticism*: For the Beza manuscript of the Greek New Testament.

5. *In Comm.*: For English penny or pence, as **£ s.**

d. = pounds, shillings, and pence.

da, prep. [*Ital.*] From, according to, as befits.

Music:

(1) *Da capo*: From the beginning. An expression signifying that the performer must recommence the piece, and conclude at the double bar marked *Fine*.

(2) *Da capo al fine*: From the beginning to the sign *Fine*.

(3) *Da capo al segno*: From the beginning to the sign (*♯*).

dăb, dăub, v. t. & i. [Cognate with *O. Dut. dappen* = to pinch, to knead, to dabble; *Ger. tappen* = to grope, to fumble. It is a doublet of *tap* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To strike gently, to tap, to prick.

"St. Paul himself confesseth that for a medicine preservative against pride there was given to him . . . the prick of the flesh to *dab* him in the neck."—*Sir T. More*.

2. To rub or pat gently.

"A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint."—*Sharp*.

3. To daub, to besmear.

4. To daub, to rub on or apply so as to smear.

II. Building: To perform the process of dabbing (q. v.).

B. Intransitive:

1. To prick, to tap.

"The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down."

Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 87.

2. To peck, as birds.

"Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,

Beath groats and barley, dinna spare."

Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 43.

*3. To fall with a noise, to patter down.

"Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe."

Phaer: Virgil's Æneid, bk. vi.

4. To fish in a particular manner. (See example.)

"And this way of fishing we call *daping*, *dabbing*, or *dibbing*, wherein you are always to have your line flying before you—up, or down the river, as the wind serves—and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. ii., ch. v.

¶ To *dab* nebs: To kiss.

"*Dab* nebs with her now and then."—*Coal-man's Courtship to the Creel-wife's Daughter*, p. 6.

dăb (1), ***dabbe**, s. [*DAB, v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stroke, a blow.

"Philot him *gof* anothir *dabbe*."

Alisaunder, 2,306.

*2. A peck or stroke from a bird's beak.

*3. A smart push with a broken sword or point-less weapon.

"As he was recovering himself, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him . . ."—*Memoirs of Capt. Creighton*, p. 82.

4. A blow with any moist or soft substance.

5. Anything moist or slimy.

*6. A trifle, a little bit.

"Some dirty *dab* of a negotiation."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 53.

7. A pinafore.

II. Technically:

1. *Die-sinking*: An impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking.

2. *Ichthy.*: A name commonly applied to any species of fish belonging to the genus *Pleuronectes* (q. v.). Specially applied to *Pleuronectes limanda*, a small flat fish common on sandy coasts.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = e; ey = â. qu = kw.

dăb (2), s. & a. [Prob. a corruption of *adept* (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: An adept, a skillful person, an expert. (*Colloquial*.)

" . . . a third is a *dab* at an index."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

B. As adj.: Expert, adept, skillful, clever.

dăbbed, daubed, pa. par. or a. [*DAB, v.*]

dăb'-bêr, daub'-er, s. [*Eng. dab; -er.*]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: One who dabs.

II. Technically:

1. *Printing*: The original inking-apparatus for a form of type. It consisted of a ball of cloth or skin stuffed with an elastic material. Two of them were used, one in each hand. One of them being dabbed upon the inking-table to gather a quantity of ink, the balls were then rubbed together so as to spread it uniformly. This was done while the pull was being made, and when the bed was withdrawn from below the platen, and the printed sheet removed, the assistant, working actively with both hands, inked the surface of the form. Another form of dabber is a roll of cloth, the end of which is used for inking an engraved copperplate.

2. *Engraving*: A silk or leather ball, stuffed with wool, used in the first process of engraving, for spreading the ground upon the hot plates.

dăb'-blîng, daub'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DAB, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of striking, pecking, or smearing.

2. *Building*: Working the face of a stone after it has been broached and draughted with a pick-shaped tool, or the patent axe, so as to form a series of minute holes. (*Gwilt*.)

3. *Stereotyping*: In the paper process, the insinuation of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush. The term has also been applied to the cliché process, in which the form is dabbed down into a shallow cistern of type-metal which is just setting.

dabbing-machine, s.

Type-founding: The machine employed in casting large metal type.

dăb'-ble, v. t. & i. [A freq. form of *dab* (q. v.). Cognate with *Dut. dabbelen*.]

A. Trans.: To smear or daub over, to bespatter, to besprinkle.

"I scarified and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To play or splash about in water or mud.

"We twa ha' *dabbl't i'* the burn."—*Auld Lang Syne*.

"Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. *Fig.*: To do or practice anything in a superficial or amateur-like manner; to take up any pursuit or subject superficially or slightly; to dip into anything without following it up thoroughly; to trifle.

" . . . written by the painter himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled* in poetry too."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

dăb'-blêr, s. [*Eng. dabbl(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.*: One who dabbles or plays about in water or mud; a meddler.

2. *Fig.*: One who dabbles in a subject or pursuit; a superficial student or investigator.

"Payne had been long well known about town as a *dabbler* in poetry and politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dăb'-blîng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DABBLE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or action of playing in water or mud.

"'Tis but to dye, dogs do it, ducks with *dabbling*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A superficial pursuit of any subject or profession.

†dăb'-blîng-ly, adv. [*Eng. dabbling; -ly.*] In a superficial or shallow manner; not thoroughly or earnestly.

dăb'-chîck, dob-chick, s. [*Eng. dap*, a variant of the verb to *dip* (q. v.). The word *dabchick* thus means the chick or bird that *dips* or *dives*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not grown. (*Ash*.)

*2. *Fig.*: A childish person.

II. Ornith.: A familiar name applied to the Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a well-known bird, which frequents rivers, but more especially fresh-water lakes. [*GREBE*.]

dăb'-êr-lăck, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

1. A kind of long sea-weed.

2. Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather. In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment, from its resemblance to long sea-weed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

***dăb'-lêt, *daib-let, s.** [*Fr. diabloteau*, dimin. from *diable* = the devil.] An imp; a little devil.

"When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voice The deid of the *Dablet*, then syne they withdrew." *Watson: Coll.*, iii. 16.

dă-bœ'-çî-a, s. [Named after St. Dabeoc.]

Bot.: Irish-wort, formerly considered a genus of plants, but now made a sub-genus of *Menziesia*, consisting of a single species, *Dabœcia polifolia*, natural order Ericaceæ. It is a dwarf shrub with terminous, racemose, purple, or crimson flowers. It is a native of Ireland, France, and Spain, and is found in boggy heaths. In Ireland it is called St. Dabeoc's Heath, Irish-whorts and Cantabrian Heath.

dăb'-stêr, s. [*Eng. dab* (2), s.; and suff. *-ster*.] An expert or adept person. a dab.

dăce, s. [According to Skeat, the same as *dare*: "*Dace* or *dare*, a small *trout-like*" (*Kersey*); *O. Fr. dars* = *dace*, from *dare*, or *dars* = a dart, so named from the quickness of its movements.]

Ichthy.: A small European river fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ (q. v.). It is gregarious in its habits.

dă'-çê-lô, s. [A transposition of *alcedo*, the Lat. name for the Kingfisher (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Kingfishers, natives of Australia.

***dăck'-êr, *daik-er, *dak-er, v. i.** [*Etymology doubtful.*]

1. To work as in job-work or piece-work.

2. To truck, to barter, to higgie.

3. To search or hunt as for stolen goods.

"The Sevitiens will but doubt be here,

To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear."

Ross: Helenore, p. 91.

4. To loiter, to stroll about idly.

"The d——'s in the daidling body,' muttered Jeany between her teeth; 'wha wad hae thought o' his *daikering* out this length?'"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ix.

5. To engage, to grapple.

¶ (1) *To daiker on*: To continue in any situation, or engaged in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not; to hang on.

(2) *To daiker up the gate*: To jog or walk slowly up a street.

"I'll pay your thousand punds Scots, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for anes, and just *daiker up the gate wi'* this Sassenach."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

***dăck'-er, *daik-er, subst.** [*DACKER, v.*] A struggle.

"For they great *dacker* made, an' tulyi'd strang,

Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang."

Ross: Helenore, p. 23.

dăc'-nê, s. [*Gr. daknô* = to bite, to sting]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the family Clavicornes.

dăc'-nîs, s. [*Gr. daknô* = to bite.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Conirostres (q. v.). The forehead, shoulders, and wings are sky-blue, the tail black. They are natives of Mexico.

dă-côit', dă-kôit' s. [*Hind., &c., dakait.*] A gang robber. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

¶ Such gang-robbers make their depredations chiefly in Lower Bengal. Like the Irish "moon-lighters," they go by night, and with disguised faces; their object, however, being not intimidation or revenge, but robbery.

dă-côit'-tÿ, dă-kôit'-tÿ, s. [*Hind., &c., dakaiti.*] Gang robbery.

dăc'-rÿ-ă-gôgue, a. & s. [*Gr. dakry* = tear, and *agogos* = leading.]

1. *As adj.*: Tending to induce a flow of tears.

2. *As subst.*: An agent that induces a flow of tears

dăc'-rÿd, s. [*DACRYDIUM.*]

Bot.: A tree of the genus *Dacrydium* (q. v.).

"In New Zealand, the *Dacryds* are sometimes no bigger than mosses."—*Lindley: Veg. King.* (3d ed.), p. 228.

dăc'-rÿd'-î-ûm, s. [*Gr. dakrydion*], dimin. of *dakry* = a tear, from the resinous exudations of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Taxaceæ or Yews. They vary greatly in appearance and size,

from a dwarf shrub to a tall tree. They are natives of New Zealand and the East Indies. From the young branches of *Dacrydium taxifolium* (the kakatero of the natives of New Zealand) an excellent anti-scorbutic beverage like spruce-beer is made.

dăc'-rŷ-ô-lîte, s. [Gr. *dakry*=a tear, *o* connective, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Med.: A calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage.

dăc'-rŷ-ô-mă, s. [Gr. *dakryô*=to weep; *dakry*=a tear.]

Med.: A name given to a diseased condition of the lachrymal duct of the eye, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and consequently trickle over the cheek.

dăc'-tŷl, s. [Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. *daktylos*=(1) a finger, (2) a dactyl.]

1. **Pros.**: A name given to a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short ones, as the joints of a finger: thus *cândidûs tēgmînē* are dactyls.

2. **Ichthy.**: The Razor-fish (q. v.).

***dăc'-tŷl**, v. i. [DACTYL, s.] To run or move nimbly. (B. Jonson.)

dăc'-tŷl-ar, a. [Eng. *dactyl*; -ar.] Of or pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

***dăc'-tŷl-ēt**, s. [Eng. *dactyl*(l); dimin. suff. -let.] A dactyl.

"... how handsomely befits
Dull spondees with the English dactyls."

Bp. Hall: Sat., i. 6.

dăc'-tŷl-ēth'-ră, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *thēra*=hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Amphibians, natives of South Africa, the only one of the family Dactylethridæ (q. v.). It contains two species. They are remarkable for having the three inner toes enveloped in a sharp-pointed claw or nail.

dăc'-tŷl-ēth'-rî-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dactylethra*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of amphibious vertebrata, consisting of the single genus Dactylethra (q. v.).

dăc'-tŷl-î, s. pl. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Class. Antiq.: The priests of Cybele, in Phrygia, so called from having been five in number, thus corresponding with the number of fingers on the hand. Their functions appear to have been the same as, or similar to, those of the Corybantes and Curetes.

dăc'-tŷl-îc, ***dăc'-tŷl-îck**, a. & s. [Lat. *dactyliscus*; Gr. *daktylikos*, from *daktylos*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or consisting wholly or in part of dactyls.

"This at least was the power of the spondaic and dactylic harmony; but our language can reach no eminent diversities of sound."—Johnson: Rambler, No. 94.

B. As substantive:

1. A line consisting of or containing dactyls.

2. (Pl.): Meters which consist wholly or in part of dactyls. [HEXAMETER.]

dăc'-tŷl-î-ô-glŷph, s. [DACTYLOGLYPHY.]

1. An engraver of rings or gems.

2. The inscription of the engraver's name on a stone or gem.

dăc'-tŷl-î-ô-glŷ-phŷ, s. [Gr. *daktylioglyphia*, from *daktylios*=a ring, and *glyphō*=to engrave.] The art of cutting or engraving seal-rings or gems.

***dăc'-tŷl-î-ô-glŷ-ra-phŷ**, ***dăc'-tŷl-ô-glŷ-ra-phŷ**, s. [Gr. *daktylios*=a ring, from *daktylos*=a finger, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

1. The art of engraving gems.

2. A description of, or treatise on, engraved stones and rings.

dăc'-tŷl-î-ôl-ô-gŷ, s. [Gr. *daktylios*=a ring, and *logos*=a treatise or discourse.] A treatise on finger-rings; the science which treats of finger-rings and their history.

dăc'-tŷl-î-ô-mă-n-çŷ, ***dăc'-tŷl-ô-mă-n-çŷ**, s. [Gr. *daktylios*=a ring, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of rings.

dăc'-tŷl-î-ôn, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

1. **Surg.**: Cohesion between two fingers, whether congenital or from burning.

2. **Music**: An instrument invented by Henry Herz for training the fingers and suppling the joints. [CHIROPLAST.] (Knight.)

dăc'-tŷl-îs, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses containing about a dozen species. *Dactylis glomerata*, the Common Cock's-foot-grass, is common in England, but is of little use as pasture, being coarse and hard.

dăc'-tŷl-îst, s. [Eng. *dactyl*; -ist.] A writer of dactylic or flowing verses.

"Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and thinks May to be the first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous dactylist."—Warton: Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.

dăc'-tŷl-î-tis, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger; suff. -itis (Med.) (q. v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the finger.

dăc'-tŷl-î-um, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of molds growing over decayed plants. One species, *Dactylium oogenum*, grows upon the surface of the membrane within the shell of the eggs of fowls and other birds. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

***dăc'-tŷl-ô-glŷph**, s. [DACTYLOGLYPHY.]

***dăc'-tŷl-ô-glŷ-phŷ**, s. [DACTYLOGLYPHY.]

dăc'-tŷl-ô-glŷ, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The art or science of the communication of ideas by means of motions of the fingers or hands; cheirology.

"Cheirology, or dactylology, as the words import, is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers."
—Dalgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor (1680), Intro.

***dăc'-tŷl-ô-mă-n-çŷ**, s. [DACTYLIOMANCY.]

dăc'-tŷl-ôn-ôm-ŷ, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *nomos*=a regulation, a law; *nemō*=to distribute.] The art or science of counting on the fingers.

dăc'-tŷl-ô-pôr-a, ***dăc'-tŷl-î-pôr-a**, s. [Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and Lat. *porus*; Gr. *poros*=... a passage.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Dactyloporidæ (q. v.). Some, as *Dactylopora eruca*, are of simple organization, others are more complex.

dăc'-tŷl-ô-pôr-î-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dactylopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Biol.**: A family of Imperforate Foraminifera, sub-tribe Miliolida. By some they are held to be calcareous algae. The successive chambers of the multilocular test or shell have no direct communication with one another, but simply cohere by their walls.

2. **Palæont.**: The Dactyloporidæ range from the Trias till now. Vast masses of Triassic limestone in the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps are formed from their remains. (Nicholson.)

dăc'-tŷl-ôp-tēr-ous, a. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: An epithet applied to fish which have the inferior rays of their pectoral fins either wholly or partially free.

dăc'-tŷl-ôp-tēr-ūs, s. [DACTYLOPTEROUS.]

Ichthy.: A name applied to a genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthopterygii, in which the head is flattened, large, and long, and rises suddenly from a short muzzle; the body is covered with large scales; sub-pectoral rays numerous and exceedingly large. It contains only two species, of which one, *Dactylopterus volitans*, is the Flying-gurnard. It is sometimes called the Flying-fish, but that name is given specially to *Exocoëtus exiliens*. [EXOCOËTUS.]

dăc'-tŷl-ô-rhî-za, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: A disease in the bulbs of turnips, causing them to branch out and become hard and useless. It is generally called Fingers-and-Toes.

dăc'-tŷl-ūs, s. [Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.] A Greek measure of length, the sixteenth part of an English foot. (Weale.)

dăd (1), s. [DAWD.]

1. A large piece.

2. A blow.

dăd (2), s. [Wel. *tad*=father; Corn. *tat*; Ir. *daid*; Gael. *daidein*; Gr. *tata*, *tetta*; Sansc. *tata*=father.] A child's name for a father.

"Dicky your boy, that with his grumbling voice
Was wont to cheer his dad in mutinies?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

***dad**, v. t. & i. [From the sound.]

A. Trans.: To thrash, to beat, to cuff.

"... dadding his heid to the calsay, . . ."—Knox: Hist., p. 95.

B. Intransitive:

1. To fall or clap down forcibly and with noise.

"Swieth to Castalius' fountain brink,
Dăd down a grouf, and tak a drink."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 339.

2. To dash.

***dăd'-dēr**, v. i. [A freq. of *dade* (q. v.).] To quake, to tremble. [DIDDER, DITHER.]

"To dadder, *trepidare*."—Levins: Manip. Vocab.

dadder-grass, s.

Bot.: A book-name for the Common Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

dăd'-dŷe, **dăd'-dŷ**, s. [Eng. *dad*; -ie, -y.] An affectionate form of dad, father.

daddy-longlegs, s.

Entom.: A child's name for various species of the Crane-fly.

dăd'-dle, **dăi'-dle**, v. i. [A freq. form of *dade* (q. v.).]

1. To walk unsteadily, as a child or old man; to toddle.

2. To loiter about, to be lazy or idle.

"Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that's dainty work for sic a daidlen bodie."—Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 407.

dăd'-dōck, s. [Etym. doubtful. Ash suggests *dead oak*.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

***dăde**, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Intrans.: To move unsteadily, as a child; to totter.

"Which, nourished and bred up at her most plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And in their speedy course strive others to outstrip."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 1.

B. Trans.: To lead like a child by the hand; to hold up by leading strings.

"A man of years who is a politician, must offer himself lovingly unto those that make toward him, and be glad to sort and converse with them; such he ought to inform, to correct, to *dade* and lead by the hand."—Holland: Plutarch, p. 399.

***dă-dir**, v. i. [Probably a freq. of *dade* (q. v.).] To shiver, to quake. [DIDDER.]

dă'-dō, s. [Ital.=a die.]

Architecture:

1. A term for the die or plane face of a pedestal. The dado employed in the interior of buildings is a continuous pedestal, with a plinth and base molding, and a cornice or dado molding surmounting the die.

2. The solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal, in classical architecture, between the base moldings and cornice; an architectural arrangement of moldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room. (Weale.)

dăd'-ôx'-ŷl-ôn, s. [Gr. *daïs*, contr. *das*, genit. *daïdos*, contr. *dados*=a pine-torch, a fire-brand, and *xylon*=wood.]

Palæont.: A kind of fossil Conifer, found in carboniferous sandstone. Some appear to be allied to the genus *Araucaria*. Also called *Araucarites*.

dă'-dŷl, s. [Gr. *daïs*=a torch; *hylē*=matter.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon formed by distilling the solid monohydrochlorate of turpentine oil several times over quicklime. It is a limpid, aromatic liquid, specific gravity 0.87, boiling at 156°, and without action on polarized light.

dăd'-al, ***dădale**, a. [From Lat. *dædalus*; Gr. *daidalos*=cunningly or curiously wrought.]

I. Lit.: Variegated, curiously or ingeniously worked or formed.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a good sense: Skillful, ingenious, clever.

"Nor hath

The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace."—Philips: Cider, i.

2. In a bad sense: Deceitful, treacherous, insincere.

"The Latmian started up. Bright goddess, stay!
Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue
I have no *dædale* heart." Keats: Endymion, iv.

dăd'-al-ēn-chŷ-mă, s. [Gr. *daidalos*=cunningly wrought, and *engchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the cells, as of some fungi, when entangled; tortuous cells.

dă-dă'-lŷ-an, a. [DÆDAL.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Curiously or artfully wrought; maze-like; resembling a labyrinth.

"Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms."—Chapman.

2. **Bot.**: The same as DÆDALOUS (q. v.).

dă'-dăl-ous, a. [Gr. *daidalos*.] [DÆDAL.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves of a delicate texture, whose margins are marked with various intricate windings.

dă'-môn, s. [Lat., from Gr. *daimōn*=a god, a spirit.] A spirit, a being of another world. [DEMON.]

"Baptized men poured libations of ale to one *Dæmon*, and set out drink offerings of milk for another."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, þhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ;

-tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



Flying-gurnard.

dæ-mōn-ōr'-ōps, s. [Name not explained (*Paxton*); Gr. *daimōn*=a god, a goddess . . . a demon; *hōraō*=to see (?), and *ōps*=face, countenance (?).]
Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Calamææ. About forty species are known. *Dæmonorops Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*) is the Dragon's-blood Palm. [DRAGON'S-BLOOD.]

dæsmān, s. [DESMAN.]

***dæz**, ***daise**, v. t. [DAZE.] To stupefy, to daze.

"For me, I'm on Parnassus' brink,
 Rivin' the words tae gar them clink;
 Whyles dæz't wi' love, whyles dæz't wi' drink."
Burns: Second Epistle to Davie.

***daff**, ***daffe**, s. [Probably allied to *deaf*. Sw *dōf*=stupid; Icel. *dauf*=deaf.] A stupid blockhead, a numskull. [DUFFER.]

"And when this jape is tald another day,
 I shal be halden a daffe or a cokenay."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,205, 4,206.

***daff** (1), v. t. [DOFF.]

1. To doff, to put off, to lay or toss aside.

"There my white stole of chastity I daff'd,
 Shook off my sober guards and civil fears."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 297, 298.

2. To turn aside.

"And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care,
 To descant on the doubts of my decay."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim, xiv.

daff (2), v. i. [DAFF, s.]

1. To be foolish, to act foolishly.

"Dastard, thou daffs, that with such devilry mels;
 Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else."
Poehart: Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

2. To play, to toy.

***daf-fēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *daff*; -ery.] Romping; frolicsomeness; foolery.

"That wad be fain her company to get;
 Wha in her daffery had run o'er the score."
Ross: Helenore, p. 90.

daf-fīng, ***daffin**, pr. par., a. & s. [DAFF (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Merry, light-hearted.

" . . . though she has a daffing way with her, she could never bide a hard word a' her days."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 266.

C. As substantive:

1. Thoughtless gayety; foolish playfulness; foolery.

" . . . sae folk ca'd us in their daffin, young Nick and auld Nick."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

2. Folly, foolishness.

"But 'tis a daffin to debate,
 And aurgle-bargain with our fate."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 335.

3. Loose or indelicate conversation.

4. A derangement of the mind, a frenzy.
 "Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and daffing which kept him to his death."—*Melville: MS.*, p. 68.

dāf-fōd-il, ***daffadil**, ***daffadilly**, s. [Considered by Dr. Murray as "an unexplained variation of *affadyll*, *affodylle*, an adapt. of Med. Bot. Lat. *affodillus*, prob. late Lat. *asfodillus*, Class. Lat. *asphodilus*, *asphodelus*, from Greek. Another Med. Lat. corruption was *asphrodillus*, whence Fr. *afrodille*. Half-a-dozen guesses have been made at the origin of the initial D: a playful variation, like Ted for Edward, Dan (in the North) for Andrew; the Northern article *t'afodill*, the Southern article *th'afodill*, in Kent *de affodill*, or (?) *d'afodill* (Cotgrave actually has *th'afodill*); the Dutch bulb-growers *de affodil*, the Fr. (presumed) *fleur d'afrodille*, &c." (Note in *Phil. Soc. Trans.*, Feb. 6, 1880.)]

I. Botany:

*1. The Asphodel.

2. A name in common use for the *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. [NARCISSUS.]

3. The Common Fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*). [Britten & Holland.]

II. Pharm.: The bulbs of daffodil are emetic.

¶ *Checkered daffodil*:

Bot.: [CHECKERED.]

dāf-īl-a, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, containing the Pintail Ducks.

daft (1), ***daffte** (1), ***deft** (1), ***defte**, a. [DAFF, s.; DAFF (2), v.]

1. Mad, maniacal, insane.

"He was a daft dog."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

2. Foolish, unwise.

(1) Of persons:

"Thow art the daftist full that evir I saw."
Lyndsay: Pink. S. P. R., ii. 65.

(2) Of things:

" . . . carnal affection or sum vther daft opinioun, . . ."
Abp. Hamiltoun, Catechisme (1552), fol. 50, a.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Giddy, thoughtless.

"Quhen ye your selfis ar daft and young."
Diallog sino Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

4. Wanton, frolicsome.

"However daft they wi' the lasses be."
Shirref: Poems, p. 68.

Daft-days, s. pl. Those called the Christmas holidays. (Scotch.)

daft'-ish, a. [Eng. *daft*; -ish.] In some degree deranged; a diminutive from *daft*.

daft'-like, a. [Eng. *daft*; -like.]

1. Having the appearance of folly.

"I widna wish this tulyie had been seen,
 'Tis sae daftlike."—*Ramsay: Poems, ii. 143.*

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance. (Scotch.)

" . . . for fear lest she should 'turn him into some daftlike beast,' . . ."
Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c., ii. 31.

3. Silly, maniacal.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate daftlike laugh that was really awful."—*The Steam-Boat*, p. 86.

daft'-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *daft*; -ly.]

1. Foolishly, like a fool.

"Some other chiel may daftly sing,
 That kens but little of the thing."
Ramsay: Works, i. 143.

2. Merrily, gaily. (Scotch.)

"Toddling lammies o'er the lawn
 Did daftly frisk and play."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 43.

daft'-nēss, ***daft'-nēs**, s. [Eng. *daft*; -ness.]

1. Foolishness, folly.

"The word of the crosse semis to be daftnes and folie to thame that perischis . . ."
Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme (1552), fol. 101, b.

2. Fatuity, insanity, madness.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his daftness?"—*The Entail*, ii. 175.

däg (1), s. [Icel. *dögg*; Sw. *dagg*.] [DEG.]

1. A thin or gentle rain.

2. A mist, a thick fog.

***däg** (2), ***dägge**, s. [Fr. *dagge*; Sp. & Ital. *daga*; Port. *daga*, *adaga*=a dagger.]

1. A dagger.

2. A fashion of wearing the dress, the edges being cut or slit in various styles.

"Beggars with high shewis knoppid with dagges."
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,260.

3. A hand-gun or pistol.

"My dagge shall be my dagger."—*Decker.*

4. A dag-lock (q. v.).

5. A leather latchet.

dag-lock, s. A lock of wool which hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the wet and dirt.

***dag-maker**, ***dagge-maker**, s. A dagger-maker or a pistol-maker.

"The dagge was bought not many days before, of one Adrian Mulan, a dagge-maker, dwelling in East Smithfield, as by the said Mulan was testified viva voce upon his oath."—*State Trials; Death of Northumberland* (an. 1584).

dag-swain, ***dag-swayne**, ***dag-gysweyne**, s. A kind of rough cloth or rug.

" . . . covered only with a sheet, under coverlits made of dagswain."—*Harrison: Deser. of Eng.; Pref. to Holinshed's Chron.*

däg (1), v. i. & t. [DAG (1), s.]

A. Intrans.: To rain gently, to drizzle.

B. Trans.: To besmear, to bemire, to draggle.

***däg** (2), ***daggen**, v. t. [DAG (2), s.]

1. To cut into slips.

2. To cut round the edges.

"Leet daggen his clothes."—*P. Plowman*, 14,210.

***dägged**, ***daggit**, ***daggyd**, ***daggyde**, pa. par. or a. [DAG (2), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Slit at the edges.

"Daggyde. Fractillosus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Barbed.

"They schot speiris, and daggit arrowis, quhair the cupaneis war thickest."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 30.

II. Comm.: A name given to birch-tar oil. It is also called Black Doggett or Deggett. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. i., p. 559.)

däg'-gēr, ***daggar**, ***daggere**, s. [Wel. *dagr*=dagger; Ir. *daigear*; Gael. *daga*; Fr. *dagge*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A short two-edged weapon resembling a miniature sword, and adapted for stabbing. It was a favorite instrument as an accessory to the soldier's equipment for close combat. [DIEK, STILETTO, PONIARD.]

" . . . the day
 When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass
 The conqueror's sword, in bearing fame away."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 82.

II. Technically:

1. *Fencing*: A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.

2. *Printing*: A character (†) to call attention in the text to notes on the foot or margin of the page. As a reference-mark it comes next after the star (*). Also called an OBELISK (q. v.). A double dagger (‡) is another sign for a similar purpose when references are numerous. (*Knight*.)

3. *Shipbuilding*: A piece of timber crossing all the poppets of the bulgeways diagonally, to keep them together.

¶ (1) *To look daggers*: To look with an aspect of the greatest fierceness or animosity.

* (2) *To speak daggers*: To speak with great fierceness and animosity.

"As you have spoken daggers to him, . . ."
Junius, Let. 26.

(3) *To be at daggers drawn with one*: To be on openly hostile terms. [DAGGERS' DRAWING.]

***dagger-cheap**, a. [The "Dagger" was a low ordinary in Holborn, referred to by Ben Jonson and others; the fare was probably cheap and nasty.] Dirt-cheap.

"He [the Devil] may buy us even dagger-cheap, as w. say."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 546.

dagger-flower, s. [So named from the knife or dirk-shaped anthers (?).]

Bot.: A composite plant-genus, *Machæranthera*, allied to *Aster*.

dagger-knees, s. pl.

Shipbuilding: Pieces in a ship's frame, whose side-arms are cast down and bolted through the clamp. They are placed at the lower decks of some ships, instead of hanging-knees, to preserve as much stowage in the hold as possible. (*Weale, &c.*)

dagger-knife, s. A weapon capable of being used either as a knife or as a dagger.

"Old Allan, though unfit for strife,
 Laid hand upon his dagger-knife."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

***dagger-money**, s. Money formerly paid to justices of the peace in the north of England to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-piece, s.

Shipbuilding: A diagonal piece in a ship's frame, as *dagger-knee*, *dagger-wood*, &c.

dagger-plank, s.

Shipbuilding: One of the planks which unite the poppets and stepping-up pieces of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching.

dagger-plant, s. [So called because the tips of its endogenous leaves are very sharp.]

Bot.: The liliaceous genus *Yucca* (q. v.).

daggers' drawing, **daggers-drawing**, s. The act of drawing out daggers, hence, approach to actual violence, open violence, or quarreling.

"They always are at daggersdrawing,
 And one another clapperclawing."
Butler: Hudibras.

"I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggersdrawing, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel."—*Swift*.

***däg'-gēr**, v. t. [DAGGER, s.] To pierce or stab with a dagger.

***däg'-gēred**, a. [Eng. *dagger*; -ed.]

1. Furnished or armed with a dagger.

2. Pierced with a dagger. [DECKER.]

dagges, s. pl. [DAG (2), s.]

däg'-gīe, a. [Eng. *dag* (1), s.; -ie=-y.] Drizzling.

¶ *A daggie day*: A day characterized by slight rain.

***däg'-gle**, v. t. & i. [A freq. from Sw. *dagga*; Icel. *dögga*=to bedew.] [DAG (1), s.; DEW.]

1. Trans.: To bemire; to drag or trail through mud or wet; to befoul, to dirty, to defile.

"Her wreath of broom and feathers gay,
 Dagged with blood, beside her lay."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 27.

2. Intrans.: To run through wet and mire.

"Nor like a puppy, dagged through the town,
 To fetch and carry sing-song up and down."
Pope: Prol. Sat., 225, 226.

daggle-tail, a. & s.

A. As adj.: The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A slattern, a slut.

daggle-tailed, a. The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q. v.).

dāg'-gled, pa. par. or a. [DAGGLE.]

daggled-tail, a. Having the ends of the dress trailing in the wet and mire; bespattered, bemired. "The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons that happen to fall in their way."—*Swift*.

dāg'-glīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAGGLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of trailing or befouling in mire and wet; the state of being so fouled.

Dā'-gō, s. [Derivation doubtful; said to be a corruption of the Spanish name *Diego*.] A term of opprobrium applied in the United States to low-class Italians, Sicilians and Portuguese. The term is said to have originated in Louisiana, and at first to have been limited in its application to persons of Spanish descent.

Dago-dive, s. A low groggery or resort, conducted by a Dago.

da-gō'-ba, *deh-gop, s. [Pali.] The eastern topes, or tumuli, mostly contained relics, the worship of these objects being one of the principal characteristics of Buddhism. These were termed *dagobas*, of which the word *pagoda* appears to be a corruption. In a Buddhist temple, the dagoba is a structure which occupies the place of an altar in a Christian church. It consists of a low circular basement or drum surmounted by a hemispherical or elliptical dome, that supports a square block covered by a roof called a tee. [TOPE.]

Dā'-gōn (1), s. [Heb. *dagon*; Sept. *Dagōn*.] A national god of the Philistines worshiped at Gaza (Judges xvi. 21-30), Ashdod (1 Sam. v. 5, 7, and 1 Chron. x. 10), and elsewhere. The word has by some been derived from *dagan*=corn, but the general opinion is that it comes from *dag*=a fish, and that Dagon was the fish-god. On at the end of the word may be a diminutive designed as a term of endearment; or, as Gesenius thinks, it may be an augmentative meaning a large fish. Probably he had the head and hands of a man with the body and tail of a fish. The temple of Dagon at Ashdod continued beyond the period of the Old Testament, but it was destroyed by Judas Macabæus about the year B. C. 148.



Figures of Dagon.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish; yet had his temple high."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 462, 463.

***dag'-on (2), s.** [A dimin. from *dag* (2), s. (q. v.).] A little slip or piece, a strip.

"Gif us . . . a dagon of your blanket, leeve dame."
Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*, p. 296.

***Dā'-gōn-al, s.** [Eng. *Dagon* (1), s.; -al.] A feast or orgie in honor of Dagon.

"A banquet worse than Job's children, or the Dagonals of the Philistines."—*Adams: Works*, i. 160.

Da-guër'-reī-an, a. [From the proper name Daguerre, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Relating to Daguerre, or his process of photography. [DAGUERREOTYPE.]

da-guër'-rē-ō-týpe, s. [Named after M. Daguerre, of Paris, the inventor of the process, and Gr. *typos*=a blow, a stamp, a model.]

Photography:

1. The photographic process invented by Daguerre during the years 1824-39, resulting in the use of the camera for the exposure of a silver or silvered plate, sensitized by exposure to fumes of iodine in a dark chamber. The latent image was developed by fumes of mercury and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. In 1829, Daguerre was joined in his experiments by Niepce, who had been experimenting for fifteen years with an allied process in which a plate coated with asphaltum was exposed in a camera, the image developed by dissolving away the unalloyed portions by oil of lavender. The French government granted a pension of 6,000 francs (\$1,200) to Daguerre, one-half of which was to revert to his widow; and 4,000 francs (\$800) to Niepce's son, also with reversion of one-half to his widow. Niepce died in 1833, and Daguerre in 1851. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

2. A photographic picture produced by the process described in 1.

daguerreotype etching. A mode of etching by means of the influence of light on a prepared plate. The plate becomes exposed where the dark lines of the image fall, and the plate is corroded at those places by a subsequent operation.

daguerreotype process. The process of photography on the method introduced by Daguerre.

†da-guër'-rē-ō-týpe, v. t. [DAGUERREOTYPE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process.

2. *Fig.*: To imitate or reproduce with great exactness and distinctness.

†da-guër'-rē-ō-týp-ēr, s. [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e)*; -er.] One who produces pictures by the daguerreotype process.

†da-guër'-rē-ō-týp'-ic, †da-guër'-rē-ō-týp'-ical, a. [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a daguerreotype or the daguerreotype process.

†da-guër'-rē-ō-tý'-píst, s. [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e)*; -ist.] A daguerreotypist.

†da-guër'-rē-ō-tý'-pý, s. [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e)*; -y.] The act or process of producing pictures by the daguerreotype process.

da-ha-bī'-eh, s. [An Egyptian word.] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for passenger traffic. It carries from two to six or eight passengers. It is two-masted, with triangular sails.

Dahl'-grēn, s. [A proper name.] [DAHLGREN GUN.]

Dahlgren gun, s. [Named from the late Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States Navy.]

A gun in which the front portion is materially lightened and the metal transferred to the rear, giving the "bottle-shape," which caused some surprise on its first appearance in Europe. Colonel Bomford, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, commenced making this experiment previous to the war of 1812, and gave the name of "Columbiad" to the piece. [COLUMBIAD.]



Section of Dahlgren Gun.

dahl'-ī-a, s. [So called after Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and a pupil of Linnæus, by whom this beautiful garden plant was first brought into cultivation.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Asteroidæ, sub-tribe Eclipteæ. The receptacle is chaffy, the pappus none, involucre double, the outer one multifoliate, the inner one with a leaf divided into eight segments. Two species are cultivated in gardens, *Dahlia superflua*, which has the outer involucre reflexed, and *D. frustranea*, in which it is spreading. *D. variabilis* is a cross between the two. Both are from Mexico. A species named *D. imperialis*, the Tree Dahlia, has of recent years been imported from Mexico. It attains a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The genus was first carried over into Spain about 1787. A beautiful carmine is obtained from the corolla of the dahlia.

2. *Chem.*: The tubers of *Dahlia pinnata* contain 10 per cent of inuline; also citric and malic acids, chiefly as calcium salts, a fixed oil and a volatile oil which quickly resinizes when exposed to the air.

dahlia-paper, s.

Paper-making: A kind of paper made for the production of artificial flowers, especially dahlias. It is thick, and colored externally on both sides according to the color required.

dahl'-ī-ne, s. [Eng. *dahlia*]; -ine.]

Chem.: A name given by Payen to the inuline extracted by him from the tuberous roots of the dahlia. Formula, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. [INULINE.]

dāi'-dle (1), v. i. [DADDLE.]

1. To loiter about.

2. To trifle.

dāi'-dle (2), v. i. [A corruption of *daggle* (q. v.).] To daggle, to bemire, to befoul.

dāi'-dle, daid'-lie, s. [From *daggle* (q. v.).] A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean; a pinafore.

"For—petticoat, dishclout and daidle."

Jacobite Relics, i. 7.

daid'-ling, pr. par. or a. [DAIDLE (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Lazy, mean-spirited.

" . . . he's, but a daidling coward body."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvii.

daigh'-ie, a. [DOUGHY.]

1. *Lit.*: Doughy. (Applied to bread not well fired.)

2. *Fig.*: Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit.

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions.

***daigh-i-ness, s.** [DOUGHINESS.] The state of being doughy.

***dāik'-ēr, v. t.** [Fr. *décorer*=to decorate.] To arrange in order, to lay out.

" . . . Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

***dail, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A ewe which, not becoming pregnant, is fattened for butchering.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follout on the fellis baytht youis and lammis, kebbis and dailis, gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony herueist hog."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 103.

dāil'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *daily*; -ness.] The quality of happening or occurring daily; daily occurrence.

***dail, s.** [DEAL, s.] Dealing, intercourse.

daill-silver, daill-siluer, s. Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation. (*Scotch*.)

"Oure souerane lordis dearest mothir gave and grantit to the provest, &c., of Edinbурgh for the sustentation of the ministry and hospitalitie within the samyn, all landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill-silver*, mailis, rentis, &c. . . ."—*Acts James VI*, 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 169.

dāil'-y, *dayly, *daylye, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *dæglic*; O. H. Ger. *tagalīh*; Ger. *täglich*; Icel. *dagligr*; Sw. & Dan. *daglig*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Happening or recurring every day; done day by day; appearing daily.

"Dread sovereign, how much are we bound to heaven

In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

2. Fitted, proper, or necessary for each day.

"Give us day by day our daily bread."—*Luke xi*, 3.

II. Fig.: Ordinary, usual, not uncommon; as, a matter of daily occurrence.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: Every day, day by day.

"Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily."—*Ps. lxxxvi*, 3.

2. *Fig.*: Constantly, continually.

"Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors."—*Prov. viii*, 34.

C. As subst.: A newspaper published daily, that is, on every week-day.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *daily* and *diurnal*: "*Daily* is the colloquial term which is applicable to whatever passes in the day time; *diurnal* is the scientific term, which applies to what passes within or belongs to the astronomical day: the physician makes *daily* visits to his patients; the earth has a *diurnal* motion on its own axis." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dāi'-mēn, a. [Etym. unknown.] Rare, now and then, here and there.

"I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;

What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!

A daimen icker in a thrave

'S a sma' request."

Burns: *To a Mouse*.

dāim'-ī-ō, s. [Japanesenative word.] The official title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. Previous to 1871, eighteen of the 264 daimios in the empire were independent princes, the remainder, though to a great extent independent, yet owed nominal allegiance to the mikado. They are all now the official governors of their districts, having no claim to independence in any way.

***dāint, *daynt, s. & a.** [A syncop. form of *dainty* (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: A dainty; something exquisite or delicious.

"Excesse, or daints, my lowly roof maintain not."

P. Fletcher: *Pisc. Ecl.*, vii. 37.

B. As adj.: Delicate, elegant.

"Picturing the parts of beauty daynt."

Spenser: *F. Q.* (Prol.), III.

***dāint'-ē-ōūs, a.** [Eng. *dainty*; -ous.] Dainty, excellent.

"The most dainteous of all Itaille."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,588.

***dāint'-ē-ōūs-lý, *daynteousliche, adv.** [Eng. *dainteous*; -ly.] Daintily.

"Thenne was this folk feyne, and fedde hunger daynteousliche."

P. Plowman, p. 145.

***dāint'-ie, a.** [DAINTY.]

***dāint'-ī-fī-cā'-tion, s.** [Eng. *daintify*; c connective; and suff. -ation.] Dandyism, affectation, effeminacy.

"He . . . is all daintification in manner, speech, and dress."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 327.

dāint'-ī-fý, v. t. [Eng. *dainty*; -fy.] To make dainty; to refine away.

"Not to daintify his affection into respects and compliments."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 414.

ōōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șűs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dāint'-i-hood**, s. [Eng. *dainty*; -hood.] Nicety, daintiness.

"To avoid shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and ton."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 356.

dāint'-i-ly, ***dāint'-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *dainty*; -ly.]

1. In a dainty manner; on dainties, luxuriously, delicately, sumptuously.

"Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily."—*Broome: View of Epic Poems*.

2. Luxuriously, delicately, tenderly.

"... whom thou fought'st against,
Though daintily brought up, with patience more
Than savages could suffer . . ."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

3. Elegantly, prettily.

"And a fair carpet, woven of home-spun wool,
But tintured daintily with florid hues."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. Pleasantly, agreeably.

"There is no region on earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable rivers."—*Howel: Vocal For.*

5. With ceremony or niceness of manners; ceremoniously.

6. Fastidiously, squeamishly, over-nicely.

dāint'-i-nēss, ***dāint'-i-nēsse**, s. [Eng. *dainty*; -ness.]

1. Niceness or deliciousness to the palate.

"It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, . . ."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

2. Luxuriousness, delicacy, softness.

"How justly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemn the daintiness and niceness of our captainess, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 250.

*3. Beauty, elegance, neatness.

"The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot, . . ."—*Wotton*.

4. Scrupulosity or over-niceness in manners; ceremoniousness.

5. Fastidiousness, squeamishness.

"Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness."—*Wotton*.

***dāint'-ith**, ***daint-eth**, s. [Wel. *daintaidd*, *dainteith*.] A dainty.

"Save you, the board wad cease to rise,
Bedight wi' daintiths to the skies."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 97.

***dāint'-lŷ**, adv. [DAINT.] The same as DAINTILY (q. v.).

***dāint'-rēl**, ***deintrell**, s. [A dimin. from *dainty* (q. v.).] A delicacy, a dainty; luxuries.

"Neither glut thyself with present delicacies, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come by."—*Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 249.

***dāint'-ŷ**, ***dainte**, ***daintie**, ***daynte**, ***deinte**, ***deintie**, ***deynte**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *daintie*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas*=worth, from *dignus*=worthy. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As substantive:

1. Anything very nice to the taste; a delicacy, a luxury.

"Approach, and taste the dainties of our bower."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii., 456.

*2. Anything agreeable or pleasant; a pleasure.

"It was daynte for to see the cheere bitwix hem two."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,938.

*3. Excellence, value, neatness.

"They . . . maken clothis of gilt deynte."
Alisaunder, 7,069.

*4. A term of endearment.

"There's a fortune coming
Toward you, dainty, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft."
Ben Jonson.

B. As adjective:

I. Of things:

1. Nice or pleasing to the taste; delicious, grateful to the palate.

"So that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat."—*Job xxxiii.* 20.

2. Delicate, tender.

"But hope to pluck a dainty doe to ground."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

*3. Pleasing or desirable in any way.

"... and all things which were dainty and goodly are departed from thee, . . ."—*Rev.* xviii. 14.

4. Delicate, nice, sensitive, difficult to please.

"This is the slowest, yet the daintiest sense."
Davies.

5. Elegant, neat, handsome.

II. Of persons:

1. Of delicate or nice sensibility; fond of dainties, fastidious.

"They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military."—*Bacon*.

2. Scrupulous or precise in manner; ceremonious.

"Therefore, to horse;
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away . . ."—*Shakesp.: Macb.*, ii. 3.

3. Over-nice, affected.

"Your dainty speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse."
Prior: Alma, ii.

¶ To make dainty:

(1) To scruple, to be particular.

(2) To feast, to enjoy one's self.

"Jacob here made dainty of lentils."—*Adams: Works*, i. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dainty* and *delicacy*: "Inasmuch as a *dainty* may be that which is extremely delicate, a *delicacy* is sometimes a species of *dainty*; but there are many *delicacies* which are altogether suited to the most delicate appetite, that are neither costly nor rare, two qualities which are almost inseparable from a *dainty*: those who indulge themselves freely in *dainties* and *delicacies* scarcely know what it is to eat with an appetite; but those who are temperate in their use of the enjoyments of life will be enabled to derive pleasure from ordinary objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dainty-chapped**, a. Fastidious or particular as to food.

"You dainty-chapped fellow."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 42.

***dainty-mouth**, s. An epicure.

"Sybarita [signifieth] a delicate dainty-mouth."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 10.

dāir'-ŷ, ***dāir'-ie**, ***deyrye**, ***deyery**, ***deyrie**, s. & a. [Either from Mid. Eng. *deye*=a maid, with the Fr. termination *-erie*=*-aria*, or Fr. *-rie*=*-ria* [DEYE]. Or it may mean a woman who made dough, from Icel. *deig*, Sw. *deg*=dough; Icel. *deigja*, Sw. *deja*=a maid, especially a dairymaid. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As substantive:

1. A place or apartment where milk is stored and made into butter or cheese.

"Deyrye (*deyery*). *Androchianum*, *vaccaria*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A shop or place where milk, butter, &c., are sold.

3. The art or occupation of keeping cows for the production of milk to be converted into butter or cheese.

"Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy . . ."—*Temple*.

4. A dairy-farm.

"Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious."—*Bacon*.

B. As adj.: Used or suitable for the purposes of a dairy.

"Children, in dairy countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh."—*Bacon*.

dairy-farm, s. A farm, the greater part of which is laid down as pasture for the keep of cows, whose milk is either sold direct or converted into butter or cheese.

dāir'-ŷ-house, s. [Eng. *dairy*, and *house*.] The same as DAIRY, A. 1 (q. v.).

dāir'-ŷ-māid, s. [Eng. *dairy*, and *maid*.] A maid or woman servant whose business it is to milk cows, attend to the dairy, &c.

"Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairymaids."—*Addison*.

dāir'-ŷ-room, s. [Eng. *dairy*, and *room*.] A dairy-house.

dā'-is (1), ***deis**, ***des**, ***dese**, ***deys**, ***dees**, ***dece**, ***deesse**, s. [O. Fr. *deis*, *dois*, *dais*; Ital. *desco*, from Lat. *discus*=(1) a quoit, a platter, (2) a table; Gr. *diskos*=a quoit, a plate.]

*1. The high or principal table at the end of a hall, usually covered with tapestry or hangings. At it the chief guests were seated.

"At the heighe deys sitte."

P. Plowman, 4,495.

*2. The raised portion of the floor or platform at the end of the hall, on which the high table was placed.

"He . . . goth toward the deis on high."

Gower, iii. 74.

*3. The chief seat at the high table.

*4. The canopy or hangings over the high table, or over any chair of state.

*5. Any chair of state.

"Sittend upon his highe deis."

Gower, iii. 148.

*6. A seat or form ranged against a wall, and serving for either a seat or a table. (*Scotch.*)

*7. A raised platform in any hall or room, on which the chief personages sit at any meeting.

¶ To begin the dais: To have the seat of honor at the high table.

"The marchand the dees began."—*Amadace*, xx.

dā'-is (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Thymelacææ, or Daphnacææ. The bark of *Dais madagascariensis* is made into paper.

***dāiŷe**, v. t. [DAZE.]

1. To wither, to become rotten.

2. To become cold or benumbed.

dāiŷ'-ied, adj. [Eng. *daisy*; -ed.] Full of or covered with daisies.

"... let us

Find out the prettiest daisied plot we can."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dāis'-īng, s. [DAISE.] A disease in sheep, called also Pining and Vanquash.

dāiŷ'-ŷ, ***daieseŷghe**, ***daiseie**, ***daysey**, ***daysy**, ***daysye**, ***dayesye**, s. [A. S. *dægesege*, from *dæges* (genit. of *dæg*)=a day, and *ēge*, *eāge*=an eye; hence, literally, it means the day's eye (i. e., the sun), from the appearance of the flower.]

Bot.: The common name of the well-known plants and flowers of the genus *Bellis*, especially *Bellis perennis*. [BELLI.] Every one feels the charm of this familiar little flower, nor is the appreciation confined to this country. The French call the daisy "Marguerite," from the Greek word *margarita*=a pearl. Though daisies are so common here, they are not universally distributed over the world; for instance, the traveler may wander over hundreds of miles in the Indian Empire without seeing one solitary daisy.

¶ (1) *Big Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(2) *Blue Daisy*: *Aster tripolium*.

(3) *Devil's Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(4) *Dog Daisy*: (a) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, (b) *Achillea millefolium*, (c) *Bellis perennis*.

(d) *Anthemis cotula*.

(5) *Eve Daisy*: *Potentilla tormentilla*.

(6) *Great Daisy*: [*Big Daisy*.]

(7) *Horse Daisy*: [*Big Daisy*.]

(8) *Irish Daisy*: The dandelion.

(9) *Marsh Daisy*: *Armeria maritima*.

(10) *Michaelmas Daisy*: *Aster tripolium*.

(11) *Midsummer Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(12) *Moon Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(13) *Ox-eye Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

(14) *Sea Daisy*: *Armeria maritima*.

(15) *Shepherd's Daisy*: *Bellis perennis*.

(16) *Small Daisy*: *Bellis perennis*.

(Britten & Holland.)

daisy-cutter, s.

1. A trotting horse.

"I should like to try that daisy-cutter of yours upon a piece of level ground."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iii.

2. *Baseball or Cricket*: A ball projected or bowled so low that at no time does it seem to rise from the ground.

daisy-goldins, s. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

daisy-mat, s. A wool mat made in a wooden frame, and so called from the likeness the round fluffy balls of which it is composed are supposed to bear to the buds of daisies.

daisy-star, s. *Bellidiastrum*, a genus of plants.

***dā'-kēr** (1), ***dakir**, ***dakyr**, s. [Lat. *decuria*, from *decem*=ten.] A term used in old English statutes for the twentieth part of a last of hides: each last containing twenty dakirs, and each dakir ten hides. But by Statute James I., c. xxxiii., one last of hides or skins is twelve dozen. (*Blount.*) [DICKER.]

da-ker (2), s. [Apparently a corruption of Wel. *creciar*=the daker-hen.] [DAKER-HEN.]

daker-hen, s.

Ornith.: The Landrail or Corncrake (q. v.).

dāk-ō-sau'-rōs, s. [Gr. *daikos*=a noxious or poisonous animal; *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicoelion Crocodiles, confined altogether to the Mesozoic period, ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

da-lai' la'-ma, s. [Mongol Tartar *dalai* or *tale*=the ocean, and Tibetan *lama*=priest. The priest who resembles the ocean (in vastness of mind).]

Buddhist Hierarchy: The official title given to the Buddhist pontiff and temporal ruler who resides at Lhasa in Tibet. When the spirit of Buddha quitted the earthly tenement which it had inhabited, it was believed that it transmigrated to another human body, the individual thus favored becoming in consequence a spiritual guide worthy of implicit confidence. One of these pontiffs, residing at Putala in Tibet in the thirteenth century, was raised by the Mogul Tartars to a position of high authority, and one of his successors in the sixteenth century had the title bestowed upon him by which the line of Tibetan pontiffs has since been known. Sometimes a Lama of this type is elected

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

to the pontifical throne when yet an infant. One was an infant of eighteen months old, being under the protection and jurisdiction of the Emperor of China.

dā-lar'-nīte, *s.* [From *Dalarn*, in Sweden, where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The same as ARSENOPIRYTE (*q. v.*).

dāl-bērg'-ī-ā, *s.* [Named in honor of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the tribe Dalbergiæ. The calyx, which is campanulate, is five-toothed; stamens eight to ten, a stipitate membranous legume tapering at both ends; seeds one to three. The species are generally shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves; more rarely they are trees. At least twenty-two species are known. *Dalbergia Sissoo* furnishes the Sissoo-wood of Bengal. *D. latifolia* is the East Indian Rosewood tree or Black-wood. *D. monetaria* yields a resin like that of Dragon's blood.

dāl-bērg'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dalbergia*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are monadelphous or diadelphous, the legume continuous, generally indehiscent; the cotyledon, at least in most cases, fleshy; the leaves usually pinnate.

dāle, ***dael**, ***daylle**, **deal**, *s.* [A. S. *dæl*; Icel. *dāl*; Dan., Sw., and Dut. *dāl*; Goth. *dal*, *dals*; Ger. *thal*; O. H. Ger. *tal*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A valley or low-lying place between two hills. [DELL.]

"Went wand'ring over dale and hill,
In thoughtless freedom bold."

Wordsworth: Ruth.

2. *Naut.*: A spout or trough to carry off water, as a pump-dale.

dale-land, *s.* Low-lying land.

dale-lander, *s.* A dalesman.

dāle'-mīnz-ite, *s.* [Named from *Dalminzien*, the ancient name of Freiberg; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (*q. v.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, resembling in its physical characters Argentite. It is found near Freiberg. Specific gravity, 7.044-7.049.

dāles'-man, *s.* [Eng. *dale*, and *man*.] A native or inhabitant of a dale or valley.

"The dawning of my youth, with awe
And prophecy, the Dalesman saw."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 21.

dalk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. *dalkr*=a backbone.] A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the coal-miners in Scotland.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk*; then the white lime, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought."—*P. Campsie: Stirlings. Acc.*, xv. 329.

***dalke**, *s.* [A. S. *dale*, *dole*; Icel. *dalkr*=a thorn.] A pin, a brooch, a clasp.

"A Dalke (or a tache): *Firmaculum, Armatorium monile*."
—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

dāl'-lī-ānce, ***dal-i-ance**, ***dal-i-aunce**, ***dal-yaunce**, *s.* [DALLY.]

1. The interchange of caresses or acts of fondness; the act of dallying.

"Old Michael, while he was a babe in arms,
Had done him female service, not alone
For dalliance and delight, as is the use."

Wordsworth: Michael.

2. Conjugal conversation, sexual intercourse.

"And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n."

Milton: P. L., ii. 818, 819.

3. Delay, procrastination.

"Good Lord! you use this dalliance to excuse
Your breach of promise . . ."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

4. Tying, trifling.

"And keep not back your powers in dalliance."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 2.

dāl'-lī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dally*; *-er*.] One who dallies; a fondler, a trifler.

"The daily dalliers with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made."—*Ascham*.

dāl'-lōp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A patch, a tuft, a clump.

"Leave never a dallop unmowne and had out."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ch. lvi., st. 5.

dāl'-lŷ, ***dalien**, ***daly**, ***dalye**, ***dalyyn**, ***day-ly**, *v. i. & t.* [O. H. Ger. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*=to trifle, to play (*Mätzner*); or *dalien* is a dialectal form of *dwellen*=A. S. *dwelligean*=to err, to be foolish (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To trifle, to toy, to amuse one's self with idle play.

"Awhile he stood upon his foot;
He felt the motion—took his seat;
And dallied thus."

Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

2. To exchange caresses or acts of fondness.

"Thay dronken and daylyeden, thise lordez and ladyez."

Gawaine, 1, 114.

3. To play, to sport, to frolic.

"Our aery buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind and scorns the sun."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

4. To chat, to gossip, to pass the time in idle talk.

"O my life
In Egypt! O the dalliance and the wit,
The datter and the strife!"

Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women.

5. To delay, to waste time.

"If thou shouldst dally half an hour, his life,
With thine and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 6.

***B. Trans.**: To put off, to procrastinate, to delay, to defer.

"King James was dallying off the day
With Heron's wily dame."

Scott: Marmion, v. 34.

***dāl'-lŷ**, *a.* [DALLY, *v.*] Idle.

"A working mother makes a dally daughter."—*Tricks of Leper the Tailor*, p. 11.

dāl'-lŷ-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DALLY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. Dalliance, trifling, foolish play.

2. Delay, procrastination.

"Is there now any dallying in such a matter as this?"
—*Sharp: Sermons*, vii. 13.

***dāl'-lŷ-īng-lŷ**, ***dalliengly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dallying*; *-ly*.] With trifling or dallying.

"Wher as he doth but dalliengly persuade, they may enforce and compel."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

***dāl-mā-hōŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of wig, worn especially by chemists during the eighteenth century.

Dāl'-mā'-tian, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Dalmati(a)*; *-an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a province of Austria on the Gulf of Venice.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Dalmatia.

Dalmatian dog.

Zoöl.: A variety of dog, resembling partly the hound and partly the pointer, and kept mainly as a carriage dog. It is distinguished by the numerous black spots on its coat. It is also called the Danish, Spotted, or Carriage dog.

dāl-māt'-ic, ***dal-mat-yk**, *s.* [From Lat. *Dalmatica* (*vestis*)=the Dalmatian dress, it having been originally worn in Dalmatia as a royal robe.]

Eccles.: An ecclesiastical vestment formerly worn by the Roman pontiffs when celebrating mass, the use of which was afterward conceded, as an especial favor, to certain prelates of the church. For many centuries, however, every bishop has been entitled to assume this, with his other vestments, when celebrating mass. It is not worn by priests. St. Sylvester conceded to the deacons at Rome the use of the dalmatic in particular solemnities, a privilege which was extended to other churches by succeeding popes. It is now universally worn, in the Latin and Greek churches, by deacons when ministering at High Mass. It is a long robe, open on each side, and differs from the chasuble in having a species of short sleeve. It was formerly white, but is now made in all five colors which the Roman Church employs. It succeeded the ancient Roman Colobium, which it closely imitates, whence it has been confounded with that vestment. It was sometimes embroidered with orphreys round the bottom of the robe and on the edges of the sleeves, and with pearls and jewels. (*Staunton, &c.*)

"*Dalmatyk. Dalmatica*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***dalmes**, *s.* [DAMASK.] Damask cloth.

dal segno (*pr. dāl sän'-yō*), *phrase*. [Italian=from the sign.]

Music: A direction, put at the end of a passage, to go back to the sign S and repeat to the close.

dalt, *s.* [Gael. *dalta*.] A foster-child.

"It is false of thy father's child; falsder of thy mother's son; falsest of my dalt."—*Scott* (in *Ogilvie*).

***dalt**, *pret. of v.* [DEAL, *v.*]

"Al the lond that ther was they dalten it in two,
And leeten Gamelyn the yonge withoute lond go."
Chaucer: The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 44, 45.

dāl-tō'-nī-ān, *s.* [From the proper name *Dalton*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] One suffering from daltonism (*q. v.*).

dāl'-tōn-īsm, *s.* [From the proper name *Dalton*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Color-blindness (*q. v.*).

[Daltonism, or inability to distinguish between different colors, especially between green and red, is so called from John Dalton, the celebrated physicist and founder of the atomic theory of chemistry. In a paper which he read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in October, 1794, he gives the earliest account of that ocular peculiarity known as dyschromatopsis, chromatopsidopsia, daltonism, parachromatism, all=color-blindness, and sums up its characteristics as observed in himself and others. When a boy, being present at a review of troops, and hearing those around him expatiating on the brilliant effect of a military costume, he asked in what the color of a soldier's coat differed from that of the grass on which he trod, and the derisive laugh of his companions first made him aware of the defectiveness of his eyesight. He stated in the paper above referred to "that part of the image which others call red appears to me little more than a shade or defect of light; after that the orange, yellow, and green seem one color, which descends pretty uniformly from an intense to a rare yellow, making what I should call different shades of yellow." The subject is fully treated of in Dr. G. Wilson's *Researches on Color-Blindness* (1855).]

dām (1), ***damme** (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dame* (*q. v.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A woman, a lady. (Used as a title of respect.)
"Dam Helienore quene was sche."

Langtoft, p. 73.

*2. A mother. (Used of a woman in contempt.)

"It is the issue of Polixenes:
Hence with it, and together with the dam
Commit them to the fire!"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

3. A female parent, a mother. (Used of beasts.)

"A faithful nurse thou hast; the dam, that did thee yearn
Upon the mountain-tops, no kinder could have been."

Wordsworth: The Pet Lamb.

II. *Draughts*: A crowned man in the game of draughts. [DAM-BOARD.]

dām (2), ***dame**, ***damme** (2), *s.* [Prob. an A. S. word, though not found except in the compound verb *fordemman*=to stop up. O. Fris. *dam*, *dom*; M. H. Ger. *tam*; Icel. *dammr*; Dut. & Dan. *dam*; Sw. *damm*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1 and 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Engineering*:

(1) A bank or structure across the current of a stream, intended to obstruct or keep back the flow of the water for any purpose, as to obtain sufficient head and power for driving a water-wheel, &c.

(2) The water kept back by a mound, mole, or bank.

*3) A pond, a lake, a body of water.

"Hoc stangnum, a dame."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 239.

2. *Iron-works*: A wall of fire-brick closing the hearth of a blast-furnace. [DAM-PLATE, DAM-STONE.]

3. *Law*: A boundary or confinement within the bounds of a person's own property or jurisdiction.

dam-head, *s.* The top of a dam or mole.

"... as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

dam-plate, *s.* A plate in front of the dam-stone which forms the bottom of the hearth in a blast-furnace (*q. v.*). (*Knight*.)

dam-stone, *s.* The stone at the bottom of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

dām, *v. t.* [Sw. *dämma*; Dut. *dammen*; Icel. *demma*.] [DAM, *s.*]

I. *Lit.*: To confine, keep back, or obstruct the flow of water by a dam. (Generally used with the adverbs *in* or *up*.)

"... a weight of earth, that dams in the water,
...—*Mortimer*.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To confine, to restrain, to keep down.

"The more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 7.

2. To obstruct, to hinder.

"And dammed the lovely splendor of their sight."

Cowley.

dā-mā, *s.* [Lat.=a fallow-deer, buck or doe.]
Zoöl.: A genus of mammals, family Cervidæ. *Dama platyceros* is the Fallow-deer, called by Prof. Thomas Bell and many other zoölogists, *Cervus dama*. [FALLOW-DEER.]

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dām'-age (age as īġ), *s.* [O. Fr. *damage*, *domage*; Fr. *dommage*; Ital. *dannaggio*, from Low Lat. *damnatium*, from Lat. *damnum*=loss, injury.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Any hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment done to any person or thing.

"... to the great damage both of their fame and fortune."—*Bacon*.

2. The hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment suffered by any one; any loss or harm incurred.

3. The value or cost of hurt or injury done. [II.] (Generally plural.)

"... to pay the damages which had been sustained by the war."—*Clarendon*.

4. Retribution or reparation for hurt, injury, or detriment done or suffered. [II.]

"The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same."—*Bacon*.

5. The cost of anything. (*Slang*.)

II. Law:

1. (*Sing.*) Any loss or injury sustained by the fault or illegal act of another.

2. (*Pl.*) The amount in money at which any damage sustained by any person, through the act or omission of another, is assessed by a jury; the pecuniary recompense for damage sustained claimed by the plaintiff, or awarded by the jury, in a civil action.

"Tell me whether . . . I may not sue her for damages in a court of justice?"—*Addison*.

¶ For the difference between *damage* and *injury*, see *INJURY*; for that between *damage* and *loss*, see *LOSS*.

dām'-age (age as īġ), *v. t. & i.* [DAMAGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause damage, hurt, or injury to, to hurt, to injure, to harm.

"Soon after the English fleet had refitted themselves (for they had generally been much damaged by the engagement in Solbay) they appeared in sight of Scheveling, making up to the shore."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1672.

2. *Fig.*: To hurt, to impair, to cause detriment to; as, to damage one's reputation or character.

†*B. Intrans.*: To receive damage or hurt, to become damaged.

dām'-age-a-ble (age as īġ), *a.* [Eng. *damage*; -able.]

†1. Liable to be damaged, susceptible of damage.

*2. Causing damage, hurtful, mischievous.

"... damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors, . . ."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dām'-aged (aged as īġd), *pa. par. or a.* [DAMAGE, *v.*]

***dām'-age-mēnt** (age as īġ), *s.* [Eng. *damage*; -ment.] Damage, injury.

"The more's the soule and bodie's damagemēt."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 44.

***dām'-age-oūs** (age as īġ), *a.* [Eng. *damage*; -ous.] Hurtful, injurious, damaging.

"Damageous or doyngne hurte or hurtful. *Damnificus*, *incommodus*, *iniuriōsus*."—*Huloet*.

dām'-ag-ēs (ag as īġ), *s. pl.* [DAMAGE, *s.*]

¶ *Damages ultra*:

Law: Damages claimed by a plaintiff beyond those paid into court by a defendant.

dām'-ag-īng (ag as īġ), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAMAGE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing damage, hurt, or injury to.

2. The act or process of becoming damaged.

da-mā-ja'-vāġ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A preparation of the chestnut tree, used as a substitute for oak-bark and gall-nuts in tanning. (*Ogilvie*.)

dām'-al-īs, *s.* [Gr.=a young cow, a heifer.]

Zoöl.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the order Ruminantia, and intervening between the cow and the sheep. They were formerly classed with the antelopes. The horns are sub-cylindrical, lyrate, and diverge from each other; a small, bald, moist muffle exists between and below the nostrils; the female has two tails. *Damalīs lunatus* is the Sassyby or Bastard Harte-beest; *D. senegalensis*, the Korrigum; *D. pygarga*, the Nunni or Bonte-boc; *D. albifrons*, the Bless-boc; and *D. zebra*, the Doria. (*Eng. Cyclopædia*.)

dām'-al-ūr-īc, *a.* [Gr. *damalīs*=a young cow, a heifer, and *Eng. uric* (q. v.).] Pertaining to the urine of cows.

damaluric acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₇H₁₂O₂. A volatile monatomic acid, said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dam'-an, *s.* [Syriac.]

Zoöl.: *Hyrax syriacus*, believed to be the "coney" of Scripture. [CONY.]

dām'-ar, *s.* [DAMMAR.]

dām'-as, *s.* [Fr.=Damascus.] A saber made of Damascus-steel. (*Nuttall*.)

Dām-as-ċēne', *a. & s.* [Lat. *Damascenus*, from *Damascus*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Damascus.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

"In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison, . . ."—2 Cor. xi. 32.

2. *Bot.*: [DAMSON.]

"In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf."—*Bacon*.

Damascene lace. An imitation of Honiton lace, and made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars. The difference between it and modern point lace, which it closely resembles, consists in the introduction into Damascene of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needlework fillings. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

Damascene work, *s.* The same as DAMASK-WORK (q. v.).

***dām-as-ċēne'**, *v. t.* [DAMASCENE, *a.*] To damask, to damaskeen.

Da-mās'-cūs, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated city of Syria, often mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. It is a city of the greatest antiquity, having existed in the time of Abraham; and it is even asserted by some ancient writers that this patriarch reigned there. It is still one of the most distinguished cities in Syria, and is beautifully situated in a fertile plain of the same name, bounded on the north and west by the mountains of Anti-Libanus. It is distant northeast from Jerusalem about 140 miles.

Damascus-blade, *s.* A sword originally manufactured chiefly at Damascus. The surface was variegated with white, silvery, or black streaks or veins. The swords of Damascus were celebrated for the excellence of the quality of their steel. [DAMASK, *s.*, 2.]

Damascus-iron, *s.* Damascus-iron is produced by the following method: Unite by welding twenty-five bars of iron and mild steel alternately, each about 2 feet long, 2 inches wide, and ¼ inch thick, and having drawn the fagot into a bar ⅜ inch square, cut it into lengths of 5 or 6 feet. One of these pieces is heated to redness, and one end is held firmly in a vice, while the other is twisted by a wrench or tongs, which shortens the rod to half its length and makes it cylindrical. If two of these twisted pieces are to be welded together, they are turned in diverse directions, one to the right and the other to the left; these are laid parallel to each other, welded and flattened. If three rods be used, the outside ones turn in a direction the opposite of the middle one, and this produces the handsomest figure. By these operations the alternations of iron and steel change places at each half-revolution of the square rod, composed of twenty-five laminae, the external layers winding round the interior ones; thus forming, when flattened into a ribbon, irregular concentric ovals or circles. The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations.

Damascus-steel, *s.* A kind of steel brought from the Levant, greatly esteemed for the manufacture of cutting instruments. (*Weale*.) [DAMASK-STEEL.]

Damascus-twist, *s.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded. (*Knight*.)

dām'-ask, *s. & a.* [From Damascus, where it was originally manufactured.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Fabric:

(1) A rich silk stuff originally made at Damascus, and thence deriving its name. It had raised figures in various patterns, and flowers in their natural colors embossed upon a white or colored ground. The work was probably of the nature of embroidery in the first place, but the figures were afterward exhibited on the surface by a peculiar arrangement of the loom, which brought up certain of the colors and depressed others, according to the requirements of the pattern.

(2) A woven fabric of linen, extensively used for table-cloths, fine toweling, napkins, etc. By a particular management of the warp-threads in the loom, figures, fruits, and flowers are exhibited on the surface, as in the ancient damask. It is known

as *washing damask*, or, when unbleached, as *brown damask*. A small-patterned toweling, known as *diaper*, has a figure produced in the same manner.

"He looked at the table-cloth, and praised the figure of the damask . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. II.; *On the Use of Language*.

(3) Stuff with a wavy or watered appearance. [MOIRE.]

2. *Metallurgy*: A wavy pattern shown in articles forged from a combined iron and steel blank. The two metals are mechanically associated, and the bar is then twisted, doubled, welded, or otherwise treated, so as to convolve the fibers of the respective metals. When the forging and grinding (and tempering, if a sword) are completed, the article is dipped in acidulated water, which corrodes the steel and does not affect the iron. The steel waves thus appear black, and the iron remains white. The damask is produced by the unequal tendency to oxidation of the two metals.

***II. Fig.**: Used for a red color, as that of the damask-rose.

"And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white."
Fairfax.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Damascus.

2. Of a red color, rosy.

"But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek . . ."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

*3. Variegated, diversified with flowers.
"The damaske meddowes, and the crawlinge streames,
Sweeten, and make soft thy dreams."
Corbet: The Country Life.

damask-carpet, *s.* Also known as a damask Venetian. A variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft.

damask-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving figured fabrics. [JACQUARD.]

damask-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The Damson (q. v.).

damask-rose, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: A red variety of rose, *Rosa damascena*, originally brought from Damascus.

"Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common."—*Bacon*.

2. *Pharm.*: As *Aqua rosæ*, ten pounds of the fresh petals to two gallons of water, and distill. Rose water is only given as an agreeable medium for medicines, and in coloring lotions.

damask-steel, *s.* The steel of Damascus originally; the process traveled into Khorassan and Persia, where it prospered long, but decayed as the hordes swept over the country. It is a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. [DAMASCUS-IRON.]

damask-stitch, *s.*

Needlework: A name given to Satin-stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. [SATIN-STITCH.]

damask-violet, *s.* *Hesperis matronales*. It is called also Dame's-violet (q. v.).

damask-work, *s.* The art or process of inlaying one metal upon another in the manner described under A. I. 2.

dām'-ask, *v. t.* [DAMASK, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To ornament steel-work with figures, streaks, or stripes.

"The cuishes, which his brawny thighs infold,
Are mingled metal, damask'd o'er with gold."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, xi. 735, 736.

2. To imprint the figures of flowers upon.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To paint or color, to stain.

"The last reason of such their going naked sometimes was out of an opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and damasking of their bodies"—*Speed: Ancient Brittaines*, bk. v., ch. vii., § 7.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

"Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs."
Fenton.

¶ *To damask wine*: To warm it a little. (*Kersey*.)

dām'-asked, *pa. par. or a.* [DAMASK, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Variegated or ornamented with figures like watering.

2. *Fig.*: Variegated, diversified.

"... the damask'd meads
Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers."
J. Phillips: Cider, ii.

II. Her.: An epithet applied to a field or charge when it is covered over with small squares fretted all over. Also called *diapered* (q. v.).

dām'-as-kēen, dām'-as-kēn, v. t. [Fr. *damasquiner*.] To ornament one metal by another by inlaying or incrustation: as, for instance, a sword-blade of steel by figures of gold. The metal to be ornamented is carved or etched, and the hollows or lines filled in with the gold or silver, and united by hammering or by solder. It was practiced as early as 617 B. C. by Glaucus of Chios. This mode of decoration of metal is principally applied to the ornamentation of swords and other weapons, and has three forms among the Persians, where the art is principally practiced: (a) The design is drawn by a brush, engraved, wires laid in so as to project, and fastened at points by golden nails. The surface of the gold inlay is then engraved. (b) The engraved blade is filled even to the surface with gold, which is pressed in and polished by a burnisher of nephrite. (c) The design consists of a great number of minute holes, which are filled with gold-wire burnished in.

dām'-as-kēened', pa. par. or a. [DAMASKEEN.]

***dām'-as-kēen'-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *damaskeen*; -ery.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened.

dām'-as-kēen'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAMASKEEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art or process of ornamenting one metal by another, by inlaying or incrustation. It is used principally in enriching the blades of swords, the locks of pistols, &c.

dām'-as-kīn, s. [Lat. *Damascenus*=of or pertaining to Damascus.] A Damascus-blade.

"No old Toledo blades, or damaskins;
No pistols, or some rare spring carabines."
Howell's Lett.: Poem to K. Ch. I., 1641.

dām'-ask-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAMASK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art or process of damaskeening.

dām'-a-sō'-nī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *damasoneon*; Greek *damasōnion*=the plant described in the definition.]

Bot.: A genus of Alismaceæ, founded for the reception of the common Star-fruit, of which the more common scientific name is *Actinocarpus Damasonium*. [ACTINOCARPUS, STAR-FRUIT.]

dā-māsse', s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A Flanders linen woven with flowers and figures, and resembling damask.

dām'-as-sīn, s. [Lat. *damascenus*.]

Fabric: A silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

***dām'-bōard, *dām'-brōd, s.** [Eng. *dam*, and *board*.] A chess or draught-board.

dambrod pattern, s. A large check pattern.

***dām'-bōard-ēd, *dām'-bōrd-ēd, a.** [Eng. *dam-board*; -ed.] Having square divisions, checkered, diced.

dām'-bōn-īte, s. [From the native name; Eng. suff. -ite.]

Chem.: C₆H₁₀(CH₃)₂O₆. A saccharine substance extracted by alcohol from a variety of caoutchouc exported from Gaboon on the west coast of Africa. It crystallizes in white needles, melts at 190°, and sublimes at about 200°. By acting upon it with hydriodic acid it yields dambose and methyl iodide. It is readily soluble in water.

dām'-bōse, s. [From the native name; Eng. suff. -ose. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on dambonite. Dambose, C₆H₁₂O₆, is a crystalline sugar. It forms six-sided thick anhydrous prisms, which melt at 212°. It is soluble in water, and insoluble in absolute alcohol.

dāme, s. [Fr. *dame*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dama*; from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus*=a lord.]

1. A lady, a title of honor or respect to women (now specially applied to the widow of a knight or baronet).

"How would the sons of Troy, in arms renown'd,
And Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 562, 563.

2. A mistress.

"Bothe beon obedient to hore dame."—Ancren Riwe, p. 424.

3. A woman in general, especially one advanced in years.

4. A mistress of an elementary school.

"He . . . received his first regular instruction at a dame's school."—D. O. Gregory.

*5. A mother, a dam.

"As eny kyde or oalf folwing his dame."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,259.

dame's violet

Bot.: The common name of *Hesperis matronalis*, a perennial flower belonging to the order Cruciferae. The flowers are pale-purplish and sweet-scented, especially in the evening. Prior suggests that the name is a mistaken translation of the French name, *Violette de damas*=the Violet of Damascus, misunderstood for *Violette des dames*.

dame-wort, s.

Bot.: The same as DAME'S VIOLET (q. v.).

dā-mēr, s. [Fr. *damer*=to ram (?).] A long needle, with a considerably elongated eye, somewhat like the long eye in a bodkin, intended to receive the coarse, loosely-twisted strands of darning yarn, either of wool or cotton.

Dā'-mī-ān, Dā'-mī-ēn, s. [Name of a mediæval saint.]

¶ *Hermits of St. Damian or Damien:*

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Celestines (q. v.). The French called them Damianes.

dām'-ī-ān-a, s. A drug much used in this country in cases of sexual atony. It was first introduced to the medical faculty in 1875 by a number of articles by Dr. Caldwell in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*. Dose of the fluid extract 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

Dā'-mī-ān-ists, s. pl. [From the name of their founder, and Eng. suff. -ist.]

Eccl.: A religious sect, disciples of Damian, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century. They disowned any distinction of persons in the God-head, and professed one single nature incapable of any change, yet they called God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

dām'-mar, dam-mā'-rā, s. [Javan and Malay *dāmār*.]

1. **Bot.:** A genus of trees belonging to the Coniferae. Six species are known, widely distributed throughout the Malayan and other islands of the southern tropic; one extending to New Zealand, *Dammara australis*, is also called the Kauri or Cowrie Pine (q. v.). *D. orientalis*, a native of the Moluccas, &c., furnishes the resin called Dammar (q. v.). It grows to a great height; the wood is, like cedar, light and unfit for exposure to the weather. *D. vitiensis* is a native of Fiji, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. The wood is largely used for masts, booms, spars, &c.

2. **Chem.:** [DAMMARIN.]

¶ *Piney Dammar* [PINEY.]

dammar-gum, s. [DAMMAR-RESIN.]

dammar-pine, dammer-pine, s.

Bot.: A tree, formerly called *Agathis loranthifolia*. Now, however, *Agathis* has been reduced to a synonym of *Dammara*, and the pine formerly placed under it, originally the *Pinus Dammara* of Linnaeus, has become in turn *Agathis Dammara*, *Abies Dammara*, *Dammara alba*, and *D. orientalis*. It is a tree 100 feet high, growing on mountain tops in Amboyna, Ternate, and the Molucca islands. The timber is light and of inferior quality. It furnishes the dammar-resin (q. v.).

dammar-resin, s. [DAMMARIN.]

Commerce:

1. **From Australia:** Also called *Cowrie-gum*, *Kauri-gum*. The produce of a large coniferous tree, *Dammara australis*, which grows in New Zealand. It occurs in hard white-yellow masses, having a shining fracture and an odor of turpentine. It contains an acid resin, *Dammaric acid*, and a neutral resin, *Dammarin*. The former is soluble in dilute alcohol. The resin distilled yields a volatile oil, called *Dammarol*, boiling at 156°, and having the formula C₁₀H₂₀O₇. When distilled with quicklime it yields a yellow oil, called *Dammarone*.

2. **East Indian:** *Dammar Puti* (Cat's-eye resin), said to be obtained from *Dammara alba*. The resin exudes from excrescences on the stem near the root, in the form of yellowish transparent lumps, having a conchoidal fracture. It is partly soluble in alcohol. The part which dissolves in alcohol is called *Dammarylic acid*. Afterward a part can be dissolved in ether, forming a hydrocarbon called *Dammaryl*. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

dām'-mar-ān, s. [Eng. *dammar*; suff. -an.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām'-mar-īc, a. [Eng. *dammar*; -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from dammar.

dammaric acid, s. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām'-mar-īn, s. [Eng. *dammar*; suff. -in. (Chem.)]

Chem.: A resin found in various species of *dammar*. *Dammara orientalis* furnishes one kind, which, mixed with chalk and pulverized bamboo-bark, is used for caulking ships. Another kind, obtained from the *Dammara australis*, or *Cowrie-pine* of New Zealand, is dissolved in turpentine and used as a colorless varnish. It is also used for mounting purposes instead of Canada-balsam. The

best form of varnish is to dissolve one ounce of dammar-gum in a fluid ounce of turpentine; to dissolve one ounce of mastic in two fluid ounces of chloroform, and mix.

dām'-mar-ōl, s. [Eng. *dammar*; -ol.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām'-mar-ōne, s. [Eng. *dammar*; -one.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām'-mar-ŷl, s. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 2.]

dām'-mar-ŷl'-īc, a. [Eng. *dammaryl*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to dammaryl. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 2.]

dāmmēd, pa. par. or a. [DAM, v.]

dām'-mēr (1), s. [Eng. *dam*; -er.] One who dams up water; the constructor of a dam.

dām'-mēr (2), s. [DAMMAR.]

dammer-pine, s. [DAMMAR-PINE.]

dammer-pitch, s. The resin of *Vateria indica*, the White Dammer-tree.

dammer-tree, s.

Bot.: The two trees which follow. [DAMMAR.]

¶ (1) *Black dammer-tree: Canarium strictum*.

(2) *White dammer-tree: Vateria indica*.

***dammes, s.** [DAMASK.]

dām'-mīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of confining or restraining the flow of water by a dam.

dāmn (n silent), *damnyn, *dampne, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *damner*; Sp. & Port. *damnar*; Ital. *damnare*, from Lat. *damno*=to condemn, *damnum*=a loss, a fine.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) To condemn.

(a) **Absolutely:**

"Yt is no maistrye for a lorde
To dampne a man, without answer of worde."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, Prol., 400.

(b) **With the penalty expressed:**

"Wherfor Adam was dampnyd to helle."
Touneley Myst., p. 49.

(2) To condemn to eternal punishment. [II.]

(3) To cause to be eternally condemned.

"That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not damn him."—South: Serm.

(4) To curse; to call down the curse of God on.

"Infected be the air whereon they ride;
And damn'd all those that trust them!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ Frequently used interjectionally as a curse.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To condemn, to cry down, to ruin by expressing disapprobation.

" . . . you are not so arrant a critic as to damn them, like the rest, without hearing."—Pope.

(2) To ruin, to blast.

¶ **II. Scripture and Theology:**

1. **Gen.:** To condemn as sinful; to pronounce blameworthy; to doom to punishment without indicating what is its character or amount. [DAMNATION, 1.]

"And he that doubteth is damned if he eat, because he eateth not of faith; for whatsoever is not of faith is sin."
—Rom. xiv. 23.

2. **Spec.:** To sentence or condemn to eternal punishment, or to the penalty designed as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and impenitent sinner.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."—Mark xvi. 16.

¶ In the R. V. it is altered to *condemned* in each of the passages cited.

B. Intrans.: To curse, to swear profanely, to blaspheme.

dāmn (n silent), s. [DAMN, v.] A curse, a profane oath.

dām'-nā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *dām'-nā-bīl'-ī-tīe, s. [Eng. *damnable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being damnable; damnableness.

"Of the damnableitie belonging to the mortale offense."
—Sir T. More: Works, p. 438.

dām'-nā-ble, a. & adv. [Fr., from Lat. *damnable*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deserving of or liable to damnation or condemnation.

2. Odious, vile, execrable, pernicious.

***B. As adv.:** Damnably.

"That did but show thee, of a fool, inconstant
And damnable ingrateful . . ."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -etan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dām'-nā-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *damnable*; -ness.]
1. The quality or state of being damnable or deserving of damnation.

"The question being of the *damnableness* of error."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.*

2. Vileness, execrableness, odiousness.

dām'-nā-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *damnable*(e); -ly.]

1. In a damnable manner; in a manner calling for damnation; cursedly.

"They do cursedly and *damnablely* ayenst Crist."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. Odiously, vilely, execrably.

"The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnablely* their conserves stunk."—*Dennis.*

dām-nā'-tion, ***damnacioun**, ***dampnacion**, ***dampnacioun**, ***dampnacyone**, *s.* [Lat. *damnatio*, from *damno*=to condemn.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of sentencing or condemning to eternal punishment. [B.]

"... whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their *damnation* slumbereth not."—2 Pet. ii. 3.

2. The state of being condemned to eternal punishment.

"... and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*."—John v. 29.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A crime so execrable as to call for eternal punishment.

"'Twere *damnation*
To think so base a thought . . ."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

†2. The condemnation or damning of a play, book, &c., by openly expressed disapprobation.

"Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account."—*Fielding.*

B. Theology:

1. *Gen.*: Judgment without indicating its character; a penalty inflicted on account of some sin for which one has been Divinely judged.

"For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh *damnation* to himself . . ."—1 Cor. xi. 29 (O. V.).

¶ In the revised version this is very properly altered to judgment. The "*damnation*" spoken of seems to have been that some were weak and sickly, and some slept, *i. e.*, the "judgment" sent was temporal; in less aggravated cases, "sickness;" in those more aggravated, death; temporal as distinguished from eternal death. (1 Cor. xi. 30-32)

2. *Spec.*: The act of God in condemning unbelieving and impenitent sinners; the state of being so condemned; the penalty inflicted. [CONDEMNATION, II.]

dām'-nā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Latin *damnatorius*, from *damno*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemnatory.

"... the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the doctrinal clauses and to retain the *damnatory* clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dāmnēd (*n* silent), ***dampned**, ***dampnyd**, *pa. par., a. & s.* [DAMN, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Condemned to eternal punishment; accursed of God.

"That evil one, Satan, for ever *damned*."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 194.

2. Vile, execrable, damnable, hateful.

"... swore savagely at the Act of Settlement, and called the English interest a foul thing, a roguish thing, and a *damned* thing, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Condemned by loudly-expressed disapprobation.

C. As *subst. (pl.)*: The unbelieving and impenitent sinner, or all such as are in a state of damnation.

dām'-nēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *damned*; -ly.] Damnablely.

"Fell it out so accursedly?"
Ambi.: "So *damnedly*."

Tournéur: Revenger's Tragedie, iii. 1.

dām-nīf-ic, *a.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum*=loss, injury, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make, to cause.] Causing or producing hurt or injury; hurtful, pernicious, damaging.

dām-nī-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum*=damage, loss; *facio*=to make, and Eng., &c., suff. -ation.]

Law: That which causes or engenders damage or loss. (*Wharton*.)

***dām'-nī-fied**, ***damnifyde**, *pa. particip. or a.* [DAMNIFY.]

"To see my Lord so deadly *damnifyde*."
Spenser: F. Q., II, vi. 43.

dām'-nī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *damnifico*: *damnum*=loss, injury, and *facio*=to make, to cause.]

1. To cause loss, detriment, or damage to; to injure, to endamage.

"To stay here so much of their goods as they haue *damnified* mee."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 134.

2. To hurt, to injure in person.

"... they could never yet have power by their conjurations to *damnify* the English . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 320.

***dām'-nī-fyde**, *pa. par. or a.* [DAMNIFIED.]

***dām'-nī-fŷ-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAMNIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of causing damage, detriment, or injury to, in person or property.

dām'-nīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAMN, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Involving or deserving of damnation; damnable.

"... a scroll
Of *damning* sins, seal'd with a burning soul!"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. Making use of profane oaths; cursing, swearing blasphemously.

"Compound for sins they are inclined to
By *damning* those they have a mind to."
Alexander Pope.

C. As *substantive*:

1. Condemnation to eternal punishment.
2. The act of ruining or destroying.
3. The act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

dām'-nīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *damning*; -ness.] The quality of being damning or damnable; damnableness.

"He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 20.

***dām'-nōse**, *a.* [Lat. *damnosus*.] Hurtful, injurious. (*Ash*.)

***dām'-nōs'-it-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *damnositas*.] Hurfulness, injury. (*Ash*.)

dām'-nūm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Such a damage, whether pecuniary or perceptible or not, as is capable of being estimated by a jury. (*Smith: Manual of Common Law*, 5th ed., p. 418.)

¶ *Damnum absque injuria*. A loss without injury.

***dām'-ō-clē'-an**, *a.* [From *Damocle(s)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Of or relating to Damocles, a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse; having grossly flattered his sovereign, he was by his orders seated in his place, but with a sword suspended by a single hair over his head, to illustrate the fickle and dangerous nature of such exalted positions. Perilous, anxious.

***damoysel**, ***damosell**, *s.* [DAMSEL.]

1. A young, unmarried woman; a maid, a damsel.

2. The wife of an esquire.

dām'-ōl'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *damalis*=a young cow, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to cows.

damolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₃H₂₄O₂. A volatile monatomic acid said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

dā-mōn'-i-co, *s.* [Ital.] A compound of terra di Sienna and Roman ocher, burnt and having all their qualities; it is rather more russet in hue than the orange de Mars, has considerable transparency, and is rich and durable in color. (*Weale*.)

***dā-mō-sēl**, ***damosella**, *s.* [DAMSEL.]

dām'-ōur-ite, *s.* [Named after M. Damour, a French chemist; and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An aggregate of fine scales, mica-like in structure; color yellow or yellowish-white. Closely allied to margarodite. (*Dana*.)

dāmp, *a. & s.* [Cogn. with Dut. & Dan. *damp*; Ger. *dampf*=vapor; Icel. *dampur*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Moist, in a state between dry and wet, humid, containing moisture.

"Wide anarchie of chaos, *damp* and dark."
Milton: P. L., x. 283.

2. Clammy.

"O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Admitting moisture or wet, not impervious to wet; as, A *damp* house.

*II. *Fig.*: Dejected, depressed, cast down.

"All these and more came flocking, bnt with looks Downcast, and *damp* . . ."
Milton: P. L., i. 522, 523.

B. As *substantive*:

I. Literally:

1. Humidity, dampness, moisture, fog.

"And felt the *damp* of the river's fog,
That rises after the sun goes down."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

2. An exhalation or vapor issuing from the earth, noxious or fatal to animal life. Such vapors are found in mines, in deep unused wells, &c. [AFTER-DAMP, CHOKE-DAMP, FIRE-DAMP.]

"... we see lights will go out in *damps* of mines."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 375.

*II. *Fig.* Dejection or depression of spirits.

"Adam by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd."
Milton: P. L., xi. 293, 294.

¶ For the difference between *damp* and *moisture* see MOISTURE.

damp-sheet, *s.*

Min.: A large sheet placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current.

dāmp, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *damfjan*=to suffocate; Sw. *damma*=to raise a dust; Dut. *dampen*=to steam.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To suffocate.

"Al watz *damped* and don and drowned by thenne."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 989.

2. To make damp, moist, or humid; to moisten.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To discourage, to reprove, to condemn.

"And made it one daie please God to vouchsalve whan He seeth His time, to *dampe* ye taunting mockes of such persones, . . ."—*Udall: Luke* xvi.

2. To depress, to deject, to cast down, to chill.

"Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and like the handwriting on the wall, *damps* all his jollity."—*Atterbury*.

*3. To weaken, to abate, to dull.

"A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard."—*Bacon*.

*4. To discourage, to depress.

"Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, . . ."—*Bacon*.

B. Technically:

1. *Iron-working*: To damp down a furnace is to fill it with coke to prevent its going out. It is done when, owing to a strike of the workmen or other cause, the furnace is not likely to be required for some time.

"Blast furnaces are being generally *damped* down, that is filled with coke, to prevent their going out."—*London Times*.

2. *Music*:

(1) On instruments played by plucking the strings, as the harp, guitar, &c., to check the vibrations by placing the hand lightly on the strings.

(2) To apply mechanical dampers. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ To damp off:

Hort.: To become ulcerated, as the stems of seedlings and tender plants, from the soil and atmosphere being too moist or damp.

†dāmp'-en, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *damp*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make damp or humid; to damp.

"... *dampens* the smiling day."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii. 33.

2. *Fig.*: To chill, to depress or deject, to discourage.

B. Intransitive: To grow or become damp.

"And o'er his brow the *dampening* heart-drops threw."
Byron: Lara, i. 28.

dāmp'-en-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAMPEN.]

dāmp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *damp*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which makes damp or humid.

2. *Fig.*: One who or anything which damps, depresses, or chills. (*Colloquial*.)

"This was . . . rather a *damp*er to my ardor."—*Theodore Hook*.

II. Technically:

1. *Furnaces, Chimneys, &c.*: A plate in an air-duct, whether air-draft or flue, for the purpose of regulating the energy of the fire by regulating the area

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

of the passage of ingress or egress, as the case may be. Dampers are of various forms. They are to the air-pipe or flue what the valve or faucet is to the duct for steam for liquids. The dampers of furnaces are either in the door of the ash-pit, to regulate the ingress of air, or in the course of or on top of the chimney, to close the egress of the volatile results of combustion. In the latter form they are used in almost all metallurgic furnaces.

2. *Locomotive engines*: A kind of iron venetian-blind, fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler in front of the tubes; it is shut down when the engine is standing, and thus stops the draught and economizes fuel, but it is opened when the engine is running. (Weale.)

3. Music:

(1) A padded finger in a piano action which comes against the strings and limits the period of the vibrations. Its normal position is upon the string, from whence it is lifted by a wire as the key is depressed by the player.

(2) The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. *Baking*: A kind of bread made of flour and water, without fermentation, and baked on flat stones. (Australian.)

damper-regulator, *s.* A device, by which the heat of a furnace or the pressure of steam is made to vary the area of the air-supply opening of the furnace, or of the flue which carries from the furnace the volatile results of combustion.

dämp'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAMP, *v.*]

damping-machine, *s.*

1. *Printing*: A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. A certain amount of the paper may be thoroughly wetted and built up between dry quires into a pile, by their own weight or pressure causing an equal distribution; or a quire may be quickly passed under water and out again and then built up with others into a pile; or a sparger may be used, (as in the perfecting presses which print from a roll,) which sends a fine spray upon the paper as it is rolled off from one rod and rolled on to another.

2. *Fabrics*: A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendaring-machine, to give them a finished and lustrous surface. (Knight.)

dämp'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *damp*; *-ish*.] Rather damp or moist.

"One mile in dampish shade."

More: *Song of the Soul*, ii. 62.

dämp'-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dampish*; *-ly*.] In a dampish manner, rather damply.

dämp'-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dampish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dampish; a moderate amount of moisture or humidity; a tendency to dampness.

***dämp'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *damp*; *-ly*.] In a damp manner.

dämp'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *damp*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being damp; humidity, moisture, a tendency to wetness.

dämp'-y, *a.* [Eng. *damp*; *-y*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Damp, humid, moist.

"I wish the matter as well tried as might be, by very dampy vapors about the mouth of the baroscope, or in the closet, and then again, . . ."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. vi., p. 397.

2. *Fig.*: Dejected, depressed, gloomy, discouraged.

"The lords did dispel dampy thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports."—Hayward.

II. *Mining*: When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy. (Weale.)

***dams, *dames**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *dames*=draughts.] The game of draughts.

"There he played at the Dames or draughts."—Urquhart: *Rabelais*, p. 94.

dām'-şel (1), ***damaisele**, ***damaysele**, ***dame-sel**, ***damesele**, ***dameselle**, ***damisele**, ***damoisele**, ***damosel**, ***damoysele**, ***damysele**, ***damyselle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *damaisele*, *damisele*, *damoisele*; Sp. *damisella*; Ital. *damigella*, from Low Lat. *domicellus*=a page, *domicella*=a maid, from *dominus*=a lord, a master.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A young unmarried woman; a lady.

"Damsels of the best families in the town wove colors for the insurgents."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A female attendant, a maid.

"With her train of damsels she was gone

In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun."

Dryden: *Sigismunda and Guiscardo*, 201, 202.

*II. *Fig.*: A contrivance put into bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. (Bailey.) (Evidently in reference to the passage, 1 Kings i. 1-4.)

B. *Millwork*: A projection on a mill-stone spindle for shaking the shoe.

damsel-flies, *s. pl.* [Fr. *demoiselle*.] Probably Dragon-flies of the genus *Æshna* or *Agrion*, so called from the elegance of their appearance and attire.

"The beautiful blue damsel-flies."

Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

damsel-train, *s.* A train of female attendants.

"I saw it not (she cried), but heard alone,
When death was busy, a loud dying groan.
The damsel-train turn'd pale at every wound."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii. 41-3.

***dām'-şel** (2), ***dām-sil**, *s.* [DAMSON.] The same as DAMSON (q. v.).

dām'-şön, ***damasine**, ***damasyn**, ***damassyn**, ***dammasin**, ***damysyn**, *s.* [Fr. *damaisine*=a Damascene or Damson plum (Cotgrave); *Damas*=Damascus; Lat. *damascenus*=of or pertaining to Damascus.]

Botany:

1. A small species of black plum, the fruit of *Prunus domestica* or *communis* (var. *damascena*) [PRUNUS], so called from having been originally brought from Damascus.

" . . . my wife desired some damsons,
And made me climb, with danger of my life."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

2. The tree *Prunus domestica* or *communis*.

† (1) *Bitter damson*: *Simaruba amara*.

(2) *Mountain damson*: The same as (1) (q. v.).

(3) *Wild damson*: The bluish-black plums of the hedge; the sloe.

damson-cheese, *s.* A conserve of fresh damsons pressed to the consistency of cheese.

***dān** (1), ***danz**, ***daun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dans*; Lat. *dominus*=a lord, a master.] [DON, DOM.] A title of respect or honor equivalent to sir or master.

"Dan sicut monachi vocantur: nonnus."—Cathol. Angli-cum.

"Thre steedes . . . covered with armes of dan Arcyte."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,891.

dān (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A truck or sled used in coal-mines.

Dān'-ā-ē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Ancient Myth.*: The daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who introduced himself into her chamber under the form of a shower of gold.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the fifty-ninth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on September 9, 1860.

dān'-æ-ā, *s.* [Named after Pierre Martin Dana, who wrote on the plants of Piedmont.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the order *Danaeaceæ*. The rhizome is large and woody, the fronds pinnate, or more rarely simple; sori linear, covering the whole under-surface of the frond. The species are numerous. They are found in the West Indies and South America.

dān'-æ-ā-çē-æ, **dān'-æ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *danaea* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-æ*.]

Bot.: An order of fern-like Acrogens, having the habit of dorsiferous ferns, but distinguished by ringless dorsal spore-cases, which are combined in masses and split irregularly by a central cleft. They are all tropical plants. One species is used in the Sandwich Islands to perfume cocoa-nut oil.

dān'-æ-ā-wörts, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *danaea*, and Eng. *wörts*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order *Danaeaceæ* (q. v.).

dān'-ā-ide, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Hydr. Mach.: A water-wheel having a vertical axis and inner and outer drums between which radial floats are attached. The water acts tangentially upon the spirally arranged radial floats, passes down between the said inner and outer cases, and is discharged at the bottom. The water dashes upon the wheel from the chute, and the floats being spiral, the wheel may be said to act by percussion and recoil. A tub-wheel. (Knight.)

dān'-ā-īs, *s.* [Latin *Danaïs*=a daughter of Danaüs, king of Argos.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Cinchonaceæ*, and consisting of climbing or straggling shrubs, with fragrant orange-colored flowers. They are natives of Mauritius.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Butterflies.

dān'-ā-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. J. D. Dana, an American geologist and mineralogist; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A cobaltic variety of Arsenopyrite (q. v.). It contains from 4 to 10 per cent. of cobalt.

dān'-al-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. J. D. Dana, the celebrated American geologist and mineralogist and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in various parts of the United States. Specific gravity, 3.427; color, flesh-red to gray. It is translucent and brittle. (Dana.)

dān'-būr-ite, *s.* [From Danbury, Connecticut, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral, of a pale yellow or whitish color. Specific gravity, 2.95. (Dana.)

dance, *daunce, *daunse, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *danser*, *dancer*; Fr. *danser*; Sp. & Port. *dansar*; from O. H. Ger. *dansōn*=to draw, to trail along.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To move or trip with graceful motion and measured steps in time with a tune sung or played on an instrument.

" . . . the daughter of the said Herodias came in and danced, and pleased Herod . . ."—Mark vi. 22.

2. To skip or frolic about; to move about quickly.

"And saw the light, now fix'd, and shifting now,
Now like a dancing meteor, but in line."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

II. Figuratively:

1. To leap, to move quickly with excitement or joy, to exult, to triumph.

"I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances;
But not for joy; not joy."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

*2. To move or pass quickly.

"Our youthful summer oft we see
Dance by on wings of game and glee."

Scott: *Marmion*, iv. (Introd.)

B. Transitive:

1. To perform or carry out, as in dancing.

" . . . do you sing it, and I'll dance it."—Shakesp. *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

2. To dandle, to make to dance or move quickly up and down.

"The race of yore
Who danced our infancy upon their knee.
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 1.

*3. To excite, to stir up.

"In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapors danceth the principal spirits."—Bacon.

† (1) *To dance attendance*: To wait upon constantly and obsequiously; to pay constant court to without being admitted to the presence. (Richard III., iii. 7.)

(2) *To dance upon nothing*: A euphemism for hanging.

dance, *daunce, *daunse, *dawnce, *s.* [O. Fr. *dance*, *danse*; Fr. *danse*; Ital. & Sp. *danza*; Port. *dança*; Dan. *dands*; O. H. Ger. *tanz*; Icel. & Sw. *dans*.]

1. A graceful movement of the feet or body, intended as an expression of various emotions, with or without the accompaniment of music to regulate its rhythm.

"He lered Inglis men a neu daunce."—Minot, p. 18.

2. A tune by which the movements in dancing are regulated: as, the waltz, the polka, the minuet, the cotillon, &c. (See these words.)

† (1) *Dance of Death*: An allegorical representation of the power of death over all ages and ranks. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favorite subject with the artists of the middle ages and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries. The Chorea *Machabæorum* or *Dans Macabre*, the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris (1485). Holbein's *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basle, 1594. Many editions have since appeared; one with an introduction and notes published by Mr. Russell Smith (1849). The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing about the end of the 14th century.

(2) *Dancing mania*, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed *Tarantism*, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the *Tarantula* spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved. [TARANTELLA.]

(3) *To lead a person a dance*:

(a) To cause one great trouble or delay in the pursuit of any object.

(b) To make a person pursue or follow one hither and thither.

dance-music, *s.* Music specially composed to regulate the movements in a dance.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -þion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

danced, *pa. par. or a.* [DANCE, *v.*]

dan'-cēr, ***daun-cer**, ***dawn-cere**, *s.* [English *danc(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Sing.)*: One who practices or engages in dancing.

2. *Ch. Hist. (pl.)*: A religious sect which arose in A. D. 1373, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and spread through Liège, Hainault, and other parts of Belgium. Persons of both sexes, holding each other by the hand, danced, in public or in private, with great energy till they became quite exhausted. They maintained that while so engaged they were favored with wonderful visions. They made a livelihood by religious mendicancy. They had little respect for ordinary church worship or for the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The priests at Liège attributed the frenzy of the dancers to demoniacal possession, and believed that they succeeded in casting out the evil spirit by means of hymns and incense. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist. (cent. xiv.), pt. ii., ch. v., § 8.*)

¶ **Merry dancers**: A popular name given to streamers in connection with the Aurora Borealis or to the Aurora itself. The name is most appropriate to streamers which appear to revolve, as they occasionally do.

***dan'-cēr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dancer; -ess.*] A female dancer, a danseuse.

***dan'-cēr-ŷ**, ***dan'-cēr-ŷe**, *s.* [Eng. *dance; -ry.*] Dancing, the dance.

"Two, with whom none would strive in dancerie."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii.

dān-çette', *a. & s.* [Fr., from the zigzag shape.]

A. *As adjective*:

Her.: Applied to a line of division indented in a manner similar to the zigzag molding in architecture.

B. *As substantiv*:

Arch.: The zigzag or chevron fret or molding peculiar to Norman architecture.

dan-chî, **dun-chî**, *s.* [A native name.]

The name of a fiber obtained from *Sesbania aculeata*, a slender, prickly-stemmed annual belonging to the Indian Leguminosæ, and having winged leaves of numerous leaflets, which in some degree partake of the nature of the sensitive plant. The fiber is rough but strong, and lasts a long time under water.

dan'-cīng, *a. & s.* [DANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or science of moving in a dance.

"And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing . . ."—*Exod. xxxii. 19.*

dancing-days, *s. pl.* Days in which dancing is enjoyed; youth.

"For you and I are past our dancing-days."

Shakespeare.

dancing-girls, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Girls employed to dance at the courts of certain Oriental sovereigns, specially those of the Indian Rajahs or in the houses of wealthy natives. Among Anglo-Indians they are often called Nautch girls.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*.

dancing-master, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

"The apes were taught their apes' tricks by a dancing-master."—*L'Estrange*.

dancing-party, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A party or number of persons met for the purpose of dancing.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to an assemblage of animals or birds amusing themselves with various evolutions.

"With Birds of Paradise a dozen or more full-plumaged males congregate in a tree to hold a dancing-party as it is called by the natives, . . ."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 88.*

***dancing-pipe**, *s.* Probably a flute.

***dancing-rapier**, *s.* A sword or rapier worn only for ornament while dancing.

" . . . our mother, unadvised,

Gave you a dancing-rapier by your side."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

dancing-room, *s.* A room set apart for dancing; a ball-room.

dancing-school, *s.* A school or place where dancing is taught.

"They bid us to the English dancing-schools."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 5.

dān-dě-lī-ān, ***dent-de-lyon**, *s.* [Fr. *dent de lion*=lion's tooth; from Lat. *dentem*, accus. of *dens*=a tooth, and *leonem*, accus. of *leo*=a lion.]

1. *Bot.*: The common and well-known plant, *Taraxacum Dens Leonis* or *officinale*, belonging to the natural order Compositæ. It yields a milky juice, which in the form of extract is used medicinally as a diuretic and alterative. It contains a bitter crystalline principle called taraxacine. Its root has been used to adulterate coffee in a similar way to chicory. It has a naked, hollow stalk with a single bright yellow flower. The blanched leaves have been recommended as a winter salad, and the roots are eaten as such by the French. The seed is furnished with a fine white pappus, by means of which it is carried far and wide by the wind. The leaves are lanceolate and sinuous, rising from a tap-root in the form of a rosette.

2. *Pharm.*: [TARAXACUM.]

dandelion-root, *s.*

Pharm.: *Taraxaci Radix*, the fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. It is used fresh in the preparation of *Extractum Taraxaci*, *Succus Taraxaci*, and dried for making *Decoctum Taraxaci*. Dandelion acts on the liver, modifying and increasing its secretion, and is given in hepatic diseases attended with an habitually engorged state of the vessels of that organ; it also promotes digestion.

dān'-dēŕ, *v. i.* [A corruption of *dandle* or *daddle*.]

1. To wander about.

2. To mander, to talk incoherently.

dān'-dēŕ (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dandruff* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: Dandruff.

2. *Fig.*: Passion, temper, anger. (*Slang.*)

"What'll make ye act like freemen,

What'll get your dander riz?"

James Russell Lowell.

dān'-dēŕ (2), *s.* [Icel. *tendra*=to kindle.] A cinder. (Generally in the plural; used for the slag or refuse of a furnace.)

"And when the callans romping thick,

Did crowd the hearth alang,

Oft have I blown the danders quick

Their mizlie shins amang."

A. Scott: *Poems*, p. 146.

***dān'-dī-a-çal**, *a.* [From *dandy*.] Pertaining to a dandy, dandified.

"Those *Dandiæcal* Manicheans, with the host of Dandying Christians, will form one body . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

dān'-dī-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DANDIFY.]

dān'-dī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Formed from Eng. *dandy*, on the analogy of other verbs in *-fy*.] To make like a dandy.

"Whose dandified manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xviii.

***dān'-dī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dandy; -ly.*] In manner of a dandy, like a dandy.

dān'-dī-prāt, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and *prat*=brat (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little fellow, an urchin, a lad. (Used both in fondness and contempt.)

"The vile dandiprat will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 3.

*2. *Numis.*: A piece of money coined in the reign of Henry VII. (*Camden: Remaines; Money.*)

dān'-dle, *v. t.* [Cogn. with Ger. *tänteln*=to toy, to trifle, to lounge; Ital. *dandolare*=to swing.]

*1. To play or trifle with, to put off.

"King Henry's ambassadors into France having been dandled by the French."—*Speed: Hen. VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., § 28.

*2. To delay, to procrastinate, to put off, to defer.

"Captains do so dandle their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

*3. To treat as a child, to fondle, to pet.

" . . . their child shall be advanced,

And be received for the emperor's heir,

And let the emperor dandle him for his own."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

*4. To pet, to encourage, to cherish.

"Dare not you cherish those sins in your souls . . . ? Do you not dandle them in your thoughts?"—*Hopkins: Serm. xiv.*

5. To rock or move a child up and down on the knees, or with the hands; to toss in the arms.

"A mother, whose spirit in fetters is bound,

While she dandles the babe in her arms to the sound."

Wordsworth: *Power of Music*.

dān'-dled, *pa. par. or a.* [DANDLE.]

†**dān'-dlēŕ**, *s.* [Eng. *dandl(e); -er.*] One who dandles or plays with children.

dān'-dlīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DANDLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of tossing in the arms or rocking on the knee, as a child; fondling.

"Or like the froward infant still'd with dandling."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 562.

dān'-drūff, **dan-driff**, ***dan-druffe**, *s.* [Wel. *ton*=skin, and *drug*=bad. (*Skeat.*)]

Path.: Pityriasis, a disease in which scurf forms in bran-like patches on the head, which exfoliate and recur without crusts or excoriations. There are several varieties; as, *Pityriasis rubra*, red dandruff; *Pityriasis nigra*, black dandruff, &c.

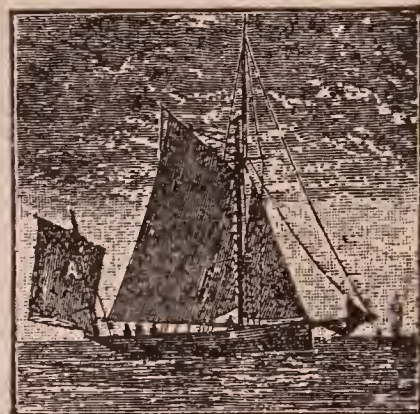
" . . . the dandruffe or unseemely skales within the haire of the head or beard."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. viii.

dān'-dŷ (1), *s.* [Fr. *dandin*, from Eng. *dandle*. (*Littre.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fop; a person extravagantly fond of dress; a coxcomb.

"First, touching *Dandies*, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a *Dandy* specially is. A *Dandy*

is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse and person is heroically consecrated to this one object, the wearing of Clothes wisely and well; so that as others dress to live, he lives to dress."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.



Dandy.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizzen lug-sail is set.

2. *Paper-making*: A perforated roller employed to press out the surplus water and set the paper.

3. *English Exercise*: A dandy-note (q. v.).

4. A small glass, as in the expression, a dandy of punch.

dandy-brush, *s.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush.

dandy-cock, **dandy-hen**, *s.* A name given to a bantam cock or hen.

***dandy-horse**, *s.* A velocipede or bicycle.

dandy-note, *s.*

English Exercise: For goods removed from the warehouses of H. M. Customs a form of dandy-note and pricking-note combined is used. A dandy-note is a document used for the shipment of goods. This paper is filled in by the exporter, and is then passed at the office of the Controller of Accounts. In the case of the delivery for exportation of wine or spirits, the gauger, who examines these, notes on the back of the dandy the bung and wet dimensions and the contents and ullage of each cask. The export examining officer also records his examination of the goods, and on the shipment of these it is forwarded to the Principal Searcher's office. (*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*)

dandy-rig cutter, **dandy-rigged-cutter**, *s.* A peculiarly rigged sloop. [DANDY (1), II. 1.]

dandy-roller, *s.*

Paper-making: A sieve-roller beneath which the web of paper-pulp passes, and by which it is compacted and partially drained of its water. It may be made the means for water-marking the paper, which passes thence to the first pair of pressing-rollers. A dandy. (*Knight.*)

dān'-dŷ (2), *s.* [A corruption of *dengue* (q. v.).]

dandy-fever, *s.* The same as DENGUE (q. v.).

†**dān'-dŷ-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dandy; -ish.*] Like a dandy; having the manners or habits of a dandy.

dān'-dŷ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dandy; -ism.*] Foppishness; the manners of a dandy.

***dān'-dŷ-ize**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *dandy; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To act like a dandy; to acquire the habits of a dandy. [See ex. under DANDIACAL.]

B. *Trans.*: To form like a dandy; to dandify.

dān'-dŷ-līng, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or insignificant dandy.

Dāne, *s.* [Low Lat. *Dani*, contr. for *Dacini*.] A native of Denmark.

Dane-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: [DANEGELT.]

"Danegelt, which is or wasto meane, money payde to ye Danys, or shortly *Dane-money*."—*Fabyan*, i., c. 198.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

danés'-blood, s.

Bot.: A book-name of several plants.

- (1) Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus ebulus*. [DANEBALL.]
- (2) *Anemone pulsatilla*.
- (3) *Campanula glomerata*. (Britten & Holland.)

danés'-flower, s.

Bot.: *Anemone pulsatilla*.

dane-weed, danés'-weed, s.

Botany:

- (1) *Eryngium campestre*

"The road hereabouts, too, being overgrown with Dane-weed, they fancy it sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Gt. Britain*.

- (2) Dwarf Elder.

dāne'-bāll, s. [Eng. Dane, and ball.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Sambucus ebulus*, the Dwarf Elder, also called Danes'-blood, Dane-weed, and Danewort (q. v.). According to Camden it received its name from its having sprung up from the blood of the Danes killed in the battle of Swanfield. (Britten & Holland.)

dāne'-gēlt, danegeld, s. [A. S. *danegeld*; Low Lat. *danegeldum*, *danegeldum*.]

Eng. Hist.: Originally a tax or tribute on every hide of land in England for the purpose of raising and maintaining forces to protect the coasts from the plundering attacks of the Danes. At first it was 1s. for every hide, but in time it rose as high as 7s. The tax enforced by Ethelred and his successors for the purpose of buying off the Danes was similarly called Danegelt. His payments for this purpose, at first only £10,000, at last reached the sum of £48,000. The Danegelt proper was abolished by Edward the Confessor, but a tax under the same name continued to be levied by the Danish kings on every hide of land owned by the conquered nation. It was finally abolished by Stephen.

"He [Edward the Confessor] remitted the heavy imposition called *Danegeld*, amounting to £40,000 a year, which had been constantly collected after the occasion ceased."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 5.

Dāne'-lāgh, Dane lage, s. [A. S. *Dena lagu*=the law of the Danes.]

1. (*Of the form Dane lage*): Certain customs or legal arrangements introduced by the Danes and retained when the expulsion of those invaders left the Saxons free, if they pleased, to return in all respects to their ancient institutions. (*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.), §3, bk. iv., ch. xxxiii.)

2. (*Of the form Danelagh*): The portion of England allotted to the Danes by the Treaty of Wedmore in 878 A. D. It extended from the east coast to a line which ran from the Thames a little below London to Chester on the Dee.

dāne'-wōrt, s. [Eng. Dane, and wort (q. v.).]

Bot.: The Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus ebulus*. [DANE-BALL.]

dāng, dūng, pret. & pa. par. [DING, v.] Struck; subdued; knocked over.

"... whomling a chield on the tap o' me, that dang the very wind out of my body."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

dān'-gēr, *dangere, *daunger, *dawnger, s. & a. [O. Fr. *danger*, *dangier*; Fr. *danger*; Low Lat. *dominiarium*, from *dominus*=a lord. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

*1. Originally a feudal word, implying that the suzerain possessed strict rights with regard to the fief held by his vassal, the violation of which on the part of the latter would be followed by the confiscation of the fief. Such a fief was called a *fief de danger*, a fief in danger of being forfeited, "juri stricto atque adeo confiscationi obnoxium." (*Du Cange*.)

*2. Servitude.

"We ourselves were in times past unwise, disobedient, deceived, in *daunger* to lusts (Gr. *douleuontes epithymiais*)."—*Tyndale: Titus* iii. 3.

*3. Power, jurisdiction, authority.

"Come not within his *danger* by thy will."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 639.

¶ Used commonly for being in one's power through debt.

"To be in your *danger*, with more care Should be avoided than infectious air."

Massinger: Fatal Dowry, i. 1.

4. Sparringness, niggardliness, stint.

"Golde and siluer for to spende Without lacking or *daungere*

As it were pourde in a garnere."

Rom. of Rose, 1,147.

*5. Coyness, shyness.

"And if thy voice is faire and clere, Thou shalt maken no great *daungere* When to singen they goodly pray; It is thy worship for to obey."

Rom. of Rose, 2,317-20.

*6. Insolence, opposition.

"And swore if she him *daunger* make

That certainly she shulde deie."

Gower, i. 196.

7. Risk, peril, hazard; a state of exposure to injury or loss of any kind.

"But new to all the *daungers* of the main."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 746.

¶ (1) *But dawngere*: Without hesitation or apprehension.

"Than Rychard Talbot can hym pray

To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were,

And he thaim grawntyt *but dawngere*."

Wyntoun, viii. 35, 144.

(2) *To make danger*: To hesitate.

"I made *danger* of it awhile at first."—*Maitland: On the Reformation*, p. 17.

(3) *To danger*: Dangerously.

"I am hurt to *danger*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

*B. *As adj.*: Dangerous.

"We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak,

A *danger* chace thai mycht vpon ws mak."

Wallace, viii. 202.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *danger*, *peril*, and *hazard*: "The idea of chance or uncertainty is common to all these terms; the two former may sometimes be foreseen and calculated upon; but the latter is purely contingent. The *danger* and *peril* are applied to a positive evil; the *hazard* may simply respect the loss of a good; risks are voluntarily run from the hope of good; there may be many *daungers* included in a *hazard*; and there cannot be a *hazard* without some *danger*. A general *hazard* a battle, in order to disengage himself from a difficulty; he may by this step involve himself in imminent *danger* of losing his honor or his life; but it is likewise possible that by his superior skill he may set both out of all *danger*: we are hourly exposed to *daungers* which no human foresight can guard against, and are frequently induced to engage in enterprises at the *hazard* of our lives and of all that we hold dear. *Daungers* are far and near, ordinary and extraordinary; they meet us if we do not go in search of them: *perils* are always distant and extraordinary; we must go out of our course to expose ourselves to them: in the quiet walk of life, as in the most busy and tumultuous, it is the lot of man to be surrounded by *danger*; he has nothing which he is not in *danger* of losing; and knows of nothing which he is not in *danger* of suffering: the mariner and the traveler who go in search of unknown countries put themselves in the way of undergoing *perils* both by sea and land." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

danger-signal, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A signal made by one person to another to warn him of danger close at hand.

"Wild horses and cattle do not, I believe, make any *danger-signal*..."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iii., vol. i., p. 74.

2. *Railway Engin.*: A signal, generally a semaphore extended horizontally by day and a red light at night, to indicate to the engineer of any train that there is an obstruction or obstacle involving danger ahead of him, and to warn him to stop his train.

***dān'-gēr, v. t.** [DANGER, s.] To place in a position of danger, to endanger.

"... whose quality, going on,

The sides o' the world may *danger*..."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

***dān'-gēred, a.** [Eng. *danger*; -ed.] Placed in a position of danger; endangered.

"With more care our *dangered* fields defend."

Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 3.

***dān'-gēr-fiēld, s.** [So called from one Dangerfield, a dramatic bully of the seventeenth century, whose sword and habit of feigning to draw it had become proverbial.] A sword.

"I shall answer you by the way of *Dangerfield*." [Claps his hand on his sword.]—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, v. 1.

***dān'-gēr-fūl, a.** [Eng. *danger*; -ful(l).] Full of or involving great danger; dangerous.

"Other things less *dangerful*."—*Ward: Eng. Reformation*, ch. ii., p. 172.

***dān'-gēr-fūl-lŷ, *daungierfully, adv.** [Eng. *dangerful*; -ly.] Dangerously; in a manner involving danger.

"Whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more *daungierfully* possesse."—*Udall: Luke*, ch. xi.

dān'-gēr-lēss, a. [Eng. *danger*; -less.] Free from danger or risk; without danger.

"Burrough did therein, not *dangerless* preuaile."

Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. xi., c. 67.

dān'-gēr-ōūs, *daungerous, *daungerouse, a. [O. Fr. & Fr. *dangerieux*.]

1. Niggardly, parsimonious, sparing.

"My wages ben full streyt and eke ful smale,

My lord to me is hard and *daungerous*."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,008, 7,009.

2. Full of or involving danger; hazardous, risky, unsafe.

"That winding leads through pits of death, or else

Instructs him how to take the *dangerous* ford."

Thomson: Autumn, 1,160, 1,161.

3. Producing, or likely to produce, danger or risk.

"No, Cæsar shall not: danger knows full well

That Cæsar is more *dangerous* than he."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dangerous*, *hazardous*, and *perilous*: "It is *dangerous* for a youth to act without the advice of his friends; it is *perilous* for a traveler to explore the wilds of Africa; it is *hazardous* for a merchant to speculate in time of war: experiments in matters of policy or government are always *dangerous*; a journey through deserts that are infested with beasts of prey is *perilous*; a military expedition conducted with inadequate means is *hazardous*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dān'-gēr-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dangerous*; -ly.] In a dangerous manner; perilously, hazardously.

"Oh! too convincing—*dangerously* dear—

In woman's eye the unanswerable tear."

Byron: Corsair, ii. 15.

†dān'-gēr-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *dangerous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dangerous; danger, risk, peril.

"I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected."—*Boyle*.

dān'-gle, v. i. & t. [Dan. *dangle*=to dangle, to bob; *dingle*=to dangle or swing about; Sw. dial. *dangla*=to swing; *dingla*=to dangle; Icel. *dingla*=to dangle. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To hang loosely, swinging or waving about.

"A weather-beaten rag as e'er

From any garden scarecrow dangled."

Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

2. *Fig.*: To hang about one, to be a constant follower or attendant upon.

"The presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment."—*Swift*.

B. Trans.: To cause to dangle, to swing about.

dangle-thorn, s. According to Nemnich, the Quaking-grass (*Briza media*), but the name is inappropriate, and Messrs. Britten & Holland suspect an error in the identification.

†dān'-gle-mēnt, s. [Eng. *dangle*; -ment.] The act of dangling.

"The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. i.

dān'-glēr, s. [Eng. *dangl(e)*; -er.] One who hangs about women; a woman-hunter.

"Gay, young, military sparks, and *danglers* at toilets."—*Burke: Lett. to Nat. Assembly*.

dān'-glīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DANGLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The state of hanging loosely, swinging or waving about.

2. The act of swinging about or causing to dangle.

II. Fig.: The act or habit of hanging about women.

Dān'-ī-el (iel as yel), s. [Heb. *Daniel*, or *Dani*=my judge, or judge of, and *El*=God. Thus *Daniel* means either God [is] my judge, or the judge of God, i. e., who does justice in God's name.]

Script.: Three, if not four, or even five, persons mentioned in the Bible.

(1) A son of David, called also Chileab (1 Chron. iii. 1; 2 Sam. iii. 3).

(2) A very celebrated Hebrew prophet, who was carried when he was very young to Babylon, in the third year of Jehoiakim (B. C. 604), brought up with other young men for the king's service, held high office under successive kings, saw visions, and prospered till at least the third year of Cyrus (Dan. vi. 28; x. 1). [¶ *The Book of Daniel*.] His Babylonish name, Belteshazzar, means the Prince of Bel, or the Prince whom Bel favors.

(3) A descendant of Ithamar, who returned to Judea with Ezra (Ezra viii. 2).

(4) A priest who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. x. 6). Probably he is the same as 3

(5) One who was held up for admiration for his righteousness and for his wisdom in Ezekiel's time (Ezek. xiv. 14, 20; xxviii. 3). He is almost certainly the same as No. 2, the only shade of doubt arising from the fact that *Daniel* the prophet was very young at that time. But it rests on other historical evidence that he did actually rise to great eminence at a remarkably early period of life.

bol. bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

† *The Book of Daniel:*

Scripture Canon: One of the most important prophetic books of the Old Testament, honored by quotations on the part of our Lord (Matt. xxiv. 15; Mark xiii. 14); containing one of the most remarkable Messianic prophecies existing (Dan. ix. 24-27) [*Seventy Weeks*], and in symbolic language, and to a certain extent in subject, resembling the New Testament Apocalypse, to which it stands in a certain relation.

Daniel commences in Hebrew, which goes on to chapter ii., and the middle of verse 4, then Aramæan takes its place to the end of chapter vii., after which Hebrew is resumed, continuing to the end of the book. Gesenius places the Hebrew of Daniel in the same class with that of Esther, Ecclesiastes, 1st Chronicles, and Jonah. He deems it somewhat purer than that of Ezra, Nehemiah, Zechariah and Malachi. The Aramæan is not like that of the "Targums," Translations or Paraphrases, about the commencement of the Christian era, but like that of Ezra. Startling as it may appear, there are what look uncommonly like four Greek words written in Hebrew letters (Dan. iii. 5, 7, 10, 15).

The Jewish Church received the Book of Daniel as canonical. They placed it, however, not among the other prophets, but among the "Kethubim" (Holy Writings), the Hagiographa of the Greeks, between Esther and Ezra. The early Christian Church regarded it as inspired, and received it with much veneration, as the immense majority of Christians in every church do to the present day.

The date of its composition has been the subject of much controversy, and its settlement in one direction or another has a bearing on more than chronology. Porphyry, who in the third century wrote a work in fifteen books against Christianity, devoted the whole of the twelfth one against Daniel. He maintained that it was written, not by Daniel in Babylonian or Persian times, but by a Jew of Palestine in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, "and that Daniel did not so much predict future events as narrate past ones." What doubtless operated with him to produce this view was the fact that the prophecies of Daniel, and especially ch. xi., are very specific to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (B. C. 175-164), then they become vague, and remain so for the whole period intervening between that king and Messianic times. The English deist, Collins, in the early part of the eighteenth century, took the same view. Subsequently on the continent Corrodi, Eichhorn, Bertholdt, Gesenius, Bleek, De Wette, Lücke, and others followed in the same direction, many of them impugning the correctness of the narrative. More recently advocates for the late date of Daniel have not been wanting, even within the Christian Church, the noble Dr. Arnold of Rugby, England, leading the way. Hengstenberg and others on the continent, with the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Mr. Bosanquet, &c., have been the able defenders of the older view.

Mr. Bosanquet, it should be mentioned, has a scheme of chronology of his own, by which he places the final destruction of Jerusalem by Darius, whom he believes to have been the well-known Darius Hystaspis, in B. C. 492, in place of B. C. 538, i. e., forty-six years lower than the common view, and reduces the whole range of dates connected with the Jewish monarchy twenty-five years. He also makes two Cyruses, and believes that the conqueror of Babylon was the son, and not the father of Cambyses. For the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel see BEL AND THE DRAGON, also SUSANNA.

Dān'-ī-ēl-ite, *s. & a.* [Proper name *Daniel*, and suff. *-ite*.]

A. As subst.: A member of an order founded in 1876 by a life-long abstainer and vegetarian, T. W. Richardson, to bring about the general adoption of a non-animal diet. The name is derived from the refusal of the prophet to partake of the "king's meat." (Dan. i. 8-16.)

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Danielites.

Daniell, *proper name.* [From John Frederick Daniell, F. R. S., who received the Copley medal from the Royal Society, England, in 1837 for this invention; he died in 1845.]

Daniell's battery, *s.* The double-fluid battery invented by Daniell. It consists of a jar of glass or earthenware, in which fits a plate of copper, bent into cylindrical form. Within the copper is a porous cup containing the zinc. The liquids used are a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in the outer cell, and of sulphuric acid in the inner cell or porous cup. To the copper a perforated shell or jacket is often attached for holding crystals of sulphate of copper, so that the solution may be kept at the point of saturation. [GALVANIC BATTERY.]

Daniell's cell, *s.* Same as DANIELL'S BATTERY.

Daniell's hygrometer, *s.* A hygrometer in which a glass bulb containing a thermometer placed in ether is cooled by evaporation till dew is deposited.

Daniell's pyrometer, *s.* A pyrometer for measuring very high temperatures by the expansion of a metallic rod.

Dān'-ish, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Dan(e)*; *-ish*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

"Hardicanute thus dead, the English, rejoicing at this unexpected riddance from the Danish yoke, sent over to Elfred."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

B. As subst.: The language of the Danes.

Danish balance, *s.* A form of the steelyard, the inverse of the Roman or Chinese. The weight and load are suspended at the respective ends, and the suspension-loop is shifted along the beam till equilibrium is attained. The weight of the goods is thus to the weight of the *bob* reciprocally as their respective distance from the loop.

***Dān'-ism** (1), *s.* [Eng. *Dan(e)*; *-ism*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language.

†**dān'-ism** (2), *s.* [Gr. *daneisma* = a loan.] The lending of money upon usury.

Dān'-ite, *s.* [Proper name *Dan*, and suff. *-ite*.] A member of a band existing among the Mormons, for the purpose of dealing, as avengers of blood, with the "Gentiles." They are said to have been organized about 1837. They derive their name from Jacob's blessing to his son Dan (Gen. xlix. 17).

dānk, *a. & s.* [Cog. with Icel. *dökk* = a pit, a pool; *dökkur* = black, dark; *dögg* = dew. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adj.: Damp, moist; exhaling cold, damp vapors.

"Content to rear his whitened wall
Beside the dank and dull canal?"

Scott: *Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

***B. As substantive:**

1. Dampness, moisture, humidity.

"The rawish dank of clumsy winter ramps

The fluent summer's vein; . . ."

Marston: *Antonio and Mellida* (Prol.).

2. The sea.

"Oft they quit

The dank, and rising on stiff pinions, tour

The mid aerial sky." Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 440-42.

***dānk**, ***doñk**, *v. t.* [DANK, *a.*] To make damp or moist.

"Deowes donketh the dounes."

Lyric Poems, p. 44.

†**dānk'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dank*; *-ish*.] Rather dank.

. . . a dark and dankish vault at home."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

dānk'-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dankish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dankish; dampness.

Danne'-brög, *s.* [Dan., lit. = the cloth of the Danes.] A Danish order of knighthood instituted in 1219, revived in 1693, and reconstituted in 1808.

dān-nē-mör'-ite, *s.* [Ger. *dannemorit*.] Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where there are large iron mines.]

Min.: A variety of amphibole. Dana calls it iron-manganese amphibole.

dan'-nēr, *v. i.* [DANDER.] To saunter, to stroll about.

"Lang, lang they danner'd to and fro,
Wha miss'd a kinsman or a beau."

Mayne: *Siller Gun*, p. 86.

dan-seūŕe', *s.* [Fr.] A female dancer on the stage.

Dāns'-kēr, *s.* [Dan. *dansk* = Danish.] A Dane.

. . . what *Danskers* in are Paris."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Dā-nū'-bī-an, *a.* [Eng. *Danub(e)*; *-ian*.] Of or connected with the Danube; bordering on the Danube.

da-ōur'-ite, *s.* [Named from Daouria, a country east of Lake Baikal in Siberia, where it is found; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, also called Rubellite (q. v.). It is a variety of Tourmaline.

dāp, *v. i.* [A variant of *dip* (q. v.).] To fish by letting the bait fall gently into the water.

"He even tried *dapping* with the natural fly."—Blackmore: *Alice Lorraine*, vol. ii., ch. i.

***dā-pāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *dapaticus*, from *dapes* = a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. (*Bailey*.)

dāp-ēd'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dapedium*, and suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the ninth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidian fishes. (*Prof. Owen: Palæont.*, ed. 1860.) The tail fin is slightly heterocercal; scales interlocked by pegs and sockets; back teeth obtuse.

dāp-ēd'-ī-ūm, **dāp-ēd'-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *dapidion*, dimin. from *dapedon* = the floor of a chamber.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Dapediidae (q. v.). They are peculiar to the Lias. The arrangement of the scales resembles

a tessellated pavement. It is compressed and deep-bodied; front teeth typically notched or bifurcate. The body is rapidly contracting, and terminates in an equally-lobed tail.

dāph'-nāds, *s. pl.* [Eng. *daphn(e)*, and suff. *-ad*.]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Thymelæaceæ.

dāph'-nāl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *daphn(e)* = a laurel-tree or bay-tree, and adj. suff. *-al*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the genus *Daphne* or the order Thymelæaceæ.

B. As substantive:

(1) *Sing.:* A plant of the order Thymelæaceæ.

(2) *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the alliance including the Daphnads and Laurels.

"Natural order of *Daphnals*."—Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.* (3d ed.), p. 529.

† *Daphnal alliance:* [DAPHNALES.]

dāph-nā'-lēś, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *daphnalis* = daphnal (q. v.).]

Bot.: The Daphnal alliance. An alliance of perigenous Exogens. The flowers are monochlamydeous, the corolla solitary, an amygdaloid embryo without albumen. Lindley includes under it Thymelæaceæ, Proteaceæ, Lauraceæ, and Cassythaceæ.

Dāph'-nē, *s.* [Lat. *daphne*; Gr. *daphnē* = the laurel, or rather the bay-tree.]

1. *Anc. Myth.:* One of the nymphs of Diana, who was said to have been turned into a laurel-tree.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-first found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 22, 1856.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the Thymelæaceæ (q. v.). Orifice of the calyx without appendages, stamens eight to ten, inclosed within the calyx, stigma simple, fruit succulent. *Daphne laureola* is the Spurge Laurel. It is an evergreen. *D. mezereum* has deciduous leaves and very fragrant flowers. They are all found in the temperate districts of Asia and Europe. The bark of the root, as well as that of the branches, of *D. mezereum* is used in decoction as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing hypercatharsis. Used externally it acts as a vesicant. It contains a ventral crystalline principle, called Daphnein (q. v.). The fruit is poisonous. The barks of *D. gnidium*, *D. alpina*, *D. cneorum*, *D. pontica*, and *D. laureola* have similar properties. The berries of the last are poisonous to all animals except birds. The inner bark of *D. lagetta*, when cut into thin pieces after maceration, assumes a beautiful net-like appearance, whence it has received the name of Lace-bark. (*Balfour, &c.*)

dāph'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c., *daphn(e)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A section of the order Thymelæaceæ with hermaphrodite or rarely unisexual flowers, and plano-convex cotyledons.

dāph'-nein, *s.* [DAPHNIN.]

dāph'-nē-tin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *daphne*; *t* connective; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Obtained by boiling a solution of Daphnin in dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small needle-shaped monoclinic prisms, having a strong refracting power, soluble in boiling water and in boiling alcohol, melting at 220°. Nitric acid colors it red; ferric chloride gives a green color, which is destroyed by the addition of acid. Daphnetin reduces in the cold an alkaline cupric solution. It gives a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate.

dāph'-nī-a, *s.* [Greek *daphnē*; Latin pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, order Cladocera, family Daphniadæ. *Daphnia pulex* is the Common Water-flea. The head is large, rounded above and in front; superior antennæ very small; the head produced into a more or less prominent beak; eye spherical, with about twenty lenses; jaws composed of a strong body ending in four horny spines, three of which curve inward. The antennæ act as oars, by which the animals project themselves by a series of jerks through the water. They are frequently very numerous in ponds and ditches, which they often color, especially when the water is stagnant, with an appearance of blood. *D. pulex* is a favorite and interesting microscopic object.

dāph'-nī-a-dæ, **dāph'-nī-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *daphnia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostraca, order Copepoda. The head is protruded beyond the shell.

dāph'-nin, **dāph'-nine**, *s.* [Fr. *daphnine*.]

Chem.: A crystalline glucoside obtained from the bark of *Daphne alpina* and *D. mezereum*. The alcoholic extract of the bark is exhausted with water, the solution precipitated by plumbic acetate, the precipitate washed with water, and decomposed by H₂S, the filtrate evaporated to dryness and

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

crystallized out of alcohol. Daphnin forms colorless transparent prisms, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$, and is isomeric with Aesculin. It melts at 200° , and then decomposes, yielding Daphnetin. Heated with aqueous acids it yields Daphnetin and glucose. Ferric chloride (neutral) gives a bluish color with Daphnin.

də-pî'-chō, də-pî'-cō, s. [For etymology see definition.]

Comm.: The South American name of the dirty white spongy caoutchouc which exudes from the roots of *Siphonia elastica*. It is blackened over an open fire, and used for making stoppers. It is also called Zaspis. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 305.)

dăp'-î-fēr, s. [Lat., from *dapes*=a feast, and *fero*=to bear, to carry.] One who carried the meat to the table; a steward; afterward the chief steward or bailiff of any honor or manor.

"Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces; thou art the *dapifer* to thy palate, or the cup-bearer to thy appetite."—Reeve: *God's Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

dăp'-pēr, *daper, *dapyr, a. [Dut. *dapper*; O. H. Ger. *taphar*; Ger. *tapfer*=valiant, courageous. Trench attributes the degeneracy in meaning of this word in English to the depression of the Saxons after their conquest by the Romans.] Spruce, smart, brisk, active, neat.

"*Dapyr* or *praty*. Elegans."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ A contemporary of Spenser, who wrote a glossary on the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar* for the exposition of old words, includes "dapper" among them, but it has since thoroughly revived.

dăp'-pēr-lîng, s. [Eng. *dapper*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A dandiprat, a little fellow.

dăp'-ple, a. & s. [Icel. *depill*=a spot. Cogn. with Eng. *dip* and *dimple*.] (Skeat.)

A. As adj.: Spotted; variegated with shades or spots of different colors.

¶ Used in composition with the name of a color to express that that color is variegated with spots of another color; as, *Dapple-bay, dapple-gray*.

"O swiftly can speed my *dapple-gray* steed,
Which drinks of the Teviot clear."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 24.

B. As substantive:

*1. A spot, a mark.

"As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. ii., p. 271.

2. A dappled or spotted horse.

"Be it *Dapple's* bray
Or be it not, or be it whose it may."

Cowper: *The Needless Alarm*.

dăp'-ple, v. t. [DAPPLE, a.] To spot, to streak, to variegate with spots or shades of color.

"Before the wheels of Phœbus, round about
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 3.

dăp'-pled, pa. par. or a. [DAPPLE, v.]

***dăp'-plîng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DAPPLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marking with dapples or spots.

dăp'-stēr, s. [DABSTER.] An expert, a dab, a dabster.

"... a *dapster*, thorough-skilled, ready-handed."—Barnes: *Early England & the Saxon English* (1869), p. 126.

dăp'-tūs, s. [Gr. *daptō*=to devour, to feed on.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Harpalidae.

dar, dart, s. The Dace (q. v.).

"*Hic capita, a dar.*"—Wright: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 253.

də-răp'-tî, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is the subject of both premises. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle Term, the scheme of this figure is—

Z X
Y X
Y X

logism in *dArApI* would stand thus: All Z is X; all Y is Y, ∴ some Y is X; that is, from two Universal Affirmatives (A) we arrive at a Particular Conclusion (I). This mode is valid, but useless, in the first figure, but may be employed in the fourth. [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

dar'-bîes, s. Handcuffs; fetters; manacles.

dar-bôt-tle, s. [Eng. *dark*=dark (?), and *bottle*.] A plant, *Centaurea nigra*.

dar'-bŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Build. (Plastering): A float-tool used by plasterers in working on ceilings especially. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 7 inches wide, with two handles on the back by which it is manipulated. (Knight.)

Dar'-bŷ-ites, s. [From Mr. Darby, see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Mr. Darby, a very prominent personage among the Plymouth Brethren, and, in the opinion of some, their founder. A schism taking place among the brethren, Mr. Darby, with others, seceded from those with whom he had been formerly associated. The name Darbyites has never been acknowledged by the Plymouth Brethren themselves.

***darçe**, s. The Dace (q. v.).

"Roche, *darce*, makerelle."—*Babes Book*, p. 156.

***dard**, s. [Fr.=a dart.] A spout, a small aperture.

"Through the spikes of the trident are made three dards or spouts."—Dr. Harris: *Descr. of the Palace at Loo* (1699), p. 31.

däre (1), ***dar**, ***dear**, ***dur**, ***durren**, ***der** (pret. **dorst*, **dorste*, **durste*, **dore*, *dared*, *durst*; pa. par. *dared*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *ic dear*=I dare; pret. *ic dorste*=I dared, *we durston*=we dared or durst; infin. *durran*=to dare; Goth. *dars*=I dare, *daursta*=I durst, *daurstan*=to dare; O. H. Ger. *tar*=I dare, *torsta*=I dared, *turran*=to dare. Cogn. with Gr. *tharsō*=to be bold, *thrasys*=bold, daring. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To dare, to venture, to have courage or strength of mind for any act or purpose; to be bold or adventurous enough.

"Therefore *dur* not the marchauntes passen there."
Maunaeville, p. 271.

2. To be able, to have reason or grounds for doing anything; as, I dare say, I dare assure you.

"... my robe,
And my integrity to heaven, is all
I dare now call mine own."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

3. To be willing or ready to do any act.

"... I dare be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith advisedly."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To venture on, to attempt, to risk.

"What man dare, I dare."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

"And, sure of glory, dare immortal deeds."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 374.

2. To challenge, to defy.

"Unless a brother should a brother dare,
To gentle exercise and proof of arms."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 2.

*3. To terrify, to daunt.

"Those mad mischiefs
Would dare a woman."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

¶ In the transitive uses the form *dared* only is used for the past tense.

¶ For the difference between *to dare* and *to brave*, see BRAVE, v.

dare-devil, s. & a.

1. **As subst.**: One who fears nothing, but is ready for any enterprise.

"I deem myself a *dare-devil* in rhymes."—Woolcot: *Peter Pindar*, p. 189.

2. **As adj.**: Fearing nothing; reckless.

***däre** (2), ***daare**, ***dear**, ***daryn**, v. i. & t. [Cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tarnjan*=*tarhnjan*; A. S. *dernan*=to lie hid, *dearc*, *deorc*=dark, hidden. (Mätzner.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To lie hid, to hide, to keep out of sight.

"He mighte not dare or be priuy."—Wycliffe: *Mark* vii. 24.

"*Daryn*, or *drowpyn*, or *prively* to be hydde. *Latito*, *lateo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To droop, to be frightened, to tremble.

"The kyng dares for dowte, dye as he scholde."
Morte Arthure, 3,226.

B. Transitive:

1. To be hidden or concealed from; to escape notice of.

"It *daarith* hem willinge this thing."—Wycliffe: 2 Pet. iii. 5.

2. To catch birds, especially larks, by causing them to crouch and hide, by means of a mirror or mirrors fixed on scarlet cloth, or of a hawk either carried on the wrist or kept hovering over the spot where the birds lie. A similar practice is even now sometimes followed with a kite, cut in shape of a hawk, and kept steady over the birds.

"They doe so insult over, and restrain them, never Hoby so dared a larks."—Burton: *Anat. Melancholy*, p. 654.

***dare** (3), v. i. [A. S. *thurfan*; Icel. *thurfa*; Goth. *thaurban*; O. H. Ger. *durfan*=to have need.] To want, to have need.

***däre** (1), s. The Dace (q. v.).

***däre** (2), s. [DARE (1), v.]

1. Boldness, daring, dash.

"It lends a luster and more great opinion,
A larger dare to our great enterprise."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

2. A challenge, a defiance.

"Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

***däre**, a. [DARE (2), v.] Stupid, dull.

"Drowpane and dare."—*Houlate*, i. 15.

***däre'-fûl**, a. [Eng. *dare*; -ful(l).] Full of defiance.

"We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

†där'-ēr, s [Eng. *dare* (1), v.; -er.] A challenger; one who dares or defies.

"Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Rule a Wife*, iii. 5.

darg, dargue, *dark, s. [Prob. a contr. or corruption of *daywork*.]

1. A day's work.

"I canna gang in—I have a lang day's *darg* afore me."
—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

2. The quantity of work done in a day.

"... the men, even at the reduced rates, are making better wages now than they obtained when rates were 20 to 30 per cent. higher with the restricted *darg*."—*Colliery Guardian*.

***darg-days**, s. pl. Cottars in Scotland were formerly bound to give the labor of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent, which were called "*darg-days*"—i. e., days of work.

darg, v. i. [DARG, s.] To be employed on day-work or by the day.

darg'-ēr, s. [Eng. *darg*; -er.] One who works by the day.

där'-ic, *darick, s. [Gr. *dareikos*, prob. from Darius, king of Persia, either, as Herodotus states, Darius Hystaspis, or, in the opinion of some, an earlier monarch.]

Numis.: A gold coin current in Persia, Asia Minor, &c. It was of the value of about \$5.29, and weighed about 130 gr. On the *obverse* is the figure of a crowned archer kneeling with a bow and long javelin, on the *reverse* a rude indentation. There is no inscription. Darics are mentioned in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, so they would be in circulation about 400 B. C. They are also mentioned under the name of *adarkonim* in some of the later Old Testament books, viz., in 1 Chron. xxix. 7 and Ezra viii. 27.

"He repaired at the length unto Cimon, and brought him home to his own door two bowls, the one full of *daricks* of gold, and the other full of *daricks* of silver, which be pieces of money so called, because that the name of Darius was written upon them."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 415.

dar-i-i', s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the first figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premise. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Conclusion from a Universal and a Particular premise, e. g., (A) All men are mortal. (I.) John is a man. (I.) Therefore John is mortal. [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

där'-îng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DARE (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. **In a good sense**: Bold, brave, courageous, fearless, stout, hardy.

"The gate, judge if the echoes rung!
Onward his *daring* course he bore."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 23.

2. **In a bad or depreciatory sense**: Presumptuous, audacious.

"Weak, *daring* creatures!"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 169.

C. As substantive:

1. **In a good sense**: Boldness, bravery, courage, stoutness.

"Chance aids their *daring* with unhop'd success."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 282.

2. **In a bad sense**: Presumption, audacity, hardihood.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *daring* and *bold*: "These terms may be both taken in a bad sense, but *daring* much oftener than *bold*; in either case *daring* expresses more than *bold*: he who is *daring* provokes resistance and courts danger; but the *bold* man is contented to overcome the resistance offered to him: a man may be *bold* in the use of words only; he must be *daring* in actions: he is *bold* in the defense of truth; he is *daring* in military enterprise." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şün. -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***daring-hardy**, *a.* Audacious, presumptuous, fool-hardy.

"On pain of death, no person be so bold
Or *daring-hardy* as to touch the lists."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 8.

***där'-lîng** (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DARE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of catching birds by means of a mirror or a hawk.

***daring-glass**, *s.* A mirror used to dare larks; hence, any fascination.

"... *daring-glasses* or decoyes to bring men into the snares."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 197.

där'-lîng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *daring* (1); *-ly*.]

1. Bravely, courageously, fearlessly.

"Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press."
Halifax.

2. Audaciously, presumptuously.

"Some of the great principles of religion are every day *spenly* and *daringly* attacked from the press."—*Atterbury.*

där'-lîng-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *daring*; *-ness*.] The quality of being daring; boldness, daring.

"All the deep *daringness* of thought and deed
With which the Dives have gifted him."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

dark, ***darck**, ***derk**, ***derke**, ***derc**, ***deork**, ***dirk**, ***dirke**, ***dorke**, ***durk**, ***durke**, *a., s. & adv.* [A. S. *deorc*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Destitute of or without light. (Opposed to light.)

2. Approaching to black, dull. (Opposed to bright or light colored.)

"In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* colored hair than flaxen."—*Boyle.*

3. Of a brownish color. (Opposed to fair.)

"Their complexion is rather *darker* than that of the Otaheiteans."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

4. Opaque. (Opposed to transparent.)

5. Shaded, gloomy.

"No! not for these will he exchange
His *dark* Lochaber's boundless range."

Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. Deprived of light—*i. e.*, of sight; blind.

"The eyen of Ysrael weren *derke* for greet eelde."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xlviii. 10.

2. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant, untaught.

"The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see."

Denham: Progress of Learning, 63, 64.

3. Obscure, ambiguous, mysterious; hard to explain or understand.

"But what have been thy answers, what but *dark*,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding."

Milton: P. R., i. 434, 435.

4. Hidden, concealed, not open.

"Thei that . . . wenten bi *derke* weies."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* ii. 13.

5. Morally black, wicked, atrocious.

"The dedes whiche are inward *derke*."

Gower, i. 63.

*6. Gloomy, cheerless.

"All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humors."—*Addison: On Italy.*

7. Unfavorable, disheartening, discouraging, dismal.

*8. Reticent, secret, not open.

"The *dark* unrelenting Tiberius . . ."—*Gibbon.*

9. Applied, in racing slang, to a horse which has never appeared in public.

"This *dark* brother to Reveller had been almost lost sight of."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Darkness, obscurity, absence of light; night time.

"When it dreew to the *derk* and the daie slaked."
Alisaunder: Fragment, 714.

*2. A dark spot, or part.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Want or absence of moral or intellectual enlightenment; ignorance.

"Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark* and as void of knowledge as before."—*Locke.*

2. A state of obscurity; the background.

"All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*."—*Atterbury.*

3. Secrecy, privacy.

***C.** *As adv.:* In the dark, without light.

"I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dark*, *obscure*, *dim*, and *mysterious*: "*Darkness* expresses more than *obscurity*: the former denotes the total privation of light; the latter only the diminution of light. *Dark* is opposed to light: *obscure* to bright. *Darkness* may be used either in the natural or moral sense; *obscurity* only in the moral sense; in this case the former conveys a more unfavorable idea than the latter; *darkness* serves to cover that which ought not to be hidden; *obscurity* intercepts our view of that which we would wish to see; the former is the consequence of design; the latter of neglect or accident: the latter sent by the conspirator in the gunpowder plot to his friend was *dark*; all passages in ancient writers which allude to circumstances no longer known must necessarily be *obscure*; a corner may be said to be *dark* or *obscure*, but the former is used literally and the latter figuratively: the owl is obliged, from the weakness of its visual organs, to seek the *darkest* corners in the daytime; men of distorted minds often seek *obscure* corners, only from disappointed ambition. *Dim* expresses a degree of *darkness*, but it is employed more in relation to the person seeing than to the object seen. The eyes are said to grow *dim*, or the sight *dim*. The light is said to be *dim*, by which things are but *dimly* seen. *Mysterious* denotes a species of the *dark*, in relation to the actions of men; where a veil is intentionally thrown over any object so as to render it as incomprehensible as that which is sacred. *Dark* is an epithet taken always in the bad sense, but *mysterious* is always in an indifferent sense. We are told in the Sacred Writings that men love *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Whatever, therefore, is *dark* in the ways of men is naturally presumed to be evil; but things may be *mysterious* in the events of human life, without the express intention of an individual to render them so. The speeches of an assassin and conspirator will be *dark*; any intricate affair which involves the characters and conduct of men may be *mysterious*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Dark* is used largely in composition with the names of colors, to express the deepness of shade of the color: as *dark-blue*, *dark-brown*, *dark-gray*, *dark-red*, &c. Obvious compounds are: *Dark-browed*, *dark-colored*, *dark-haired*, *dark-skinned*.

dark ages, *s. pl.* An epithet frequently applied to the middle ages, when exaggerated views were entertained as to the amount of ignorance then existing. Hallam makes it to span a little more than 1,000 years, commencing with the invasion of France by Clovis, A. D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII. in 1495.

dark-box, *s.* A closed chamber in which an electric light is placed, in order that experiments may be deprived of all light except the beams issuing at the lens. (*Knight*.)

dark-chamber, *s.* [CAMERA OBSCURA.]

dark-eyed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having dark or black eyes.

*2. *Fig.:* Dark.

"... *dark-eyed* night."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

dark-fringed, *a.* Having dark lashes.

"Slow the *dark-fringed* eyelids fall,
Curtaining each azure ball."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 27.

dark-glancing, *a.* Having dark eyes.

"With Spain's *dark-glancing* daughters."

Byron: Childe Harold, i. 59.

dark-glasses, *s. pl.* Shades fitted to optical reflecting-instruments to intercept the sun's rays.

dark-horse, *s.* [DARK, A. II. 9.] Also used of any competitor in a contest of any kind, about whose abilities or prowess nothing is certainly known; a possible, unannounced candidate for any political nomination or office.

***dark-house**, *s.* A place of confinement for lunatics, a mad-house.

"Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark-house* and a whip as madmen do."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

dark-lantern, *s.* A lantern having a circular shade, which may be used to close the aperture and hide the light.

dark-light, *s.* A general name for the various kinds of non-luminous radiations analogous to the X or Röntgen rays.

dark-lines, *s. pl.* [SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.]

dark-minded, *a.* Having a traitorous or depraved mind.

dark-red silver.

Min.: The same as PYRARGITE (q. v.).

dark-rolling, *a.* Rolling darkly.

dark-room, *s.* A room from which the actinic rays of light have been excluded to admit of the sensitizing and development of photographic plates.

dark-slide, *s.*

Photography: The holder for the sensitized plate. [PLATE-HOLDER.]

dark-souled, *a.* Having a depraved spirit.

dark-veiled, *a.* Closely or darkly veiled; hidden, concealed.

"*Dark-veil'd* Cotytto!"—*Milton: Comus*, 129.

dark-well, *s.* A cell elevated beneath a transparent object in a microscope, to form an opaque background when the said object is to be viewed as illuminated by light from above.

dark-working, *a.* Working or acting secretly; not openly.

"*Dark-working* sorcerers, that change the mind."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

***dark**, ***darke**, ***derke**, ***derken**, ***dirk**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dearcian*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make dark, to darken.

"The nightes chauce
Hath *derked* all the brighte sonne."

Gower, iii. 307.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was *dirked*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 193.

2. To disfigure.

"This so *darks*
In Philoten all graceful marks."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iv (Introd.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become dark.

"The wind aros, the wether *darketh*."—*Gower*, iii. 295.

2. To hide, to lie hid.

"Al that day in that den they *darked*."

William of Palerne, 2,851.

***darke'-lōng**, *adv.* [DARKLING.]

"Such as for pouertie be not able to go to that charges are in the night *darkelong*, without all pompe and ceremonies buried in a dunghill."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 86.

dark'-en, ***durken**, ***dyrkyn**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *dark*; *-en*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To lie hid, to conceal one's self, to hide.

"Alle *dyrkyns* the dere in the dym scoghes."

Anturs of Arthur, v.

2. To become dark or darker.

"As one who, walking in the twilight gloom,
Hears round about him voices as it *darkens*."

Longfellow: Dedication

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make dark or darker; to deprive of light.

"But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun *shall* be *darkened*, and the moon *shall* not give her light."—*Mark* xiii. 24.

2. To cover so as to make dark, to obscure.

"They covered the face of the whole earth so that the land was *darkened*."—*Exod.* x. 15.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To obscure, to cloud, to make dark or obscure.

"Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge?"—*Job* xxxviii. 2.

2. To perplex, to cloud, to dim.

"Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand."—*Bacon*.

3. To foul, to sully, to disgrace.

"Spend'st thou thy fury on some worthless song,
Darkening thy power to lend base subjects light?"

Shakesp.: Sonnets, 100.

4. To make gloomy or cheerless.

"What cloud soeuer hath *darkened* my present lot."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. vi., § 15.

dark'-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DARKEN, *v.*]

dark'-en-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *darken*; *-er*.] One who or that which darkens. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... it is a pernicious evil, the *darkener* of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

dark'-en-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DARKEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of becoming dark or darker.

2. The act of making dark or darker.

*3. The twilight, the evening.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*dark-fül, *derk-ful, a. [A. S. *deorefull*.] Full of darkness.

"Yif thyn eighe be weyward, al thi body shal be derk-ful."—*Wycliffe's Matt.* vi. 22.

*dark-hood, *deorkhede, *derkhede, *durchede, s. [Eng. *dark*, and *hood*.] Darkness.

"Al o tide of the dai we were in durchede."—*St. Brandan*, p. 2.

*dark-īng, *deorcunge, pr. par., a. & s. [A. S. *deorcung*.] [DARK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming dark; darkening.

dark-īsh, a. [Eng. *dark*, -ish.] Rather dark, dusky.

"Then the priest shall look; and, behold, if the bright spots in the skin of their flesh be darkish white, . . ."—*Levit.* xiii. 39.

dark-le, v. i. [A freq. or incept. form from *dark* (q. v.).] To grow dark.

" . . . his honest brows darkling as he looked toward me."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvi.

dark-līng, a. & adv. [Eng. *dark*, and adv. suff. -ling.]

A. As adj.: Dark, gloomy.

"And down the darkling precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss."
Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

B. As adv.: In the dark.

"So out went the candle, and we were left darkling."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 4.

dark-lins, adv. [DARKLING.] In the dark.

"An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' darklins graipit for the banks."
Burns: *Halloween*.

dark-lŷ, *darckelye, *derkliche, adv. [A. S. *deorlice*; Eng. *dark*; -ly.]

1. Lit.: In a dark manner; without light.

2. Fig.: Obscurely, dimly, vaguely, uncertainly, imperfectly.

"Yet must I think less wildly!—I have thought
Too long and darkly, . . ."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 7.

dark-nēss, *darkenesse, *darknes, *derknes, *derkness, *derkenesse, *dirknesse, s. [Eng. *dark*; -ness.]

I. Literally:

1. The state or quality of being dark or without light; obscurity, gloominess. (Opposed to *brightness*.)

"And when the sixth hour was come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour."—*Mark* xv. 33.

2. The state or quality of being opaque. (Opposed to *transparency*.)

3. The state of being of a dark color. (Opposed to *fairness*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. The state of being obscure, secret, mysterious, or not easily explained or understood; obscurity.

2. A state of ignorance, or of moral or intellectual blindness.

"Though left in utter darkness as to what concerned his interests, he had the sure guidance of his principles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*3. Blindness; deprivation of sight.

"Ende I wol, as Edippe, in derkenesse
My sorful lyf."
Chaucer: *Troil. and Cres.*, iv. 271.

*4. Privacy, secrecy.

"What I tell you in darkness that speak ye in light."—*Matt.* x. 27.

5. Wickedness.

"The instruments of darkness tell us truths."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

6. The empire or power of Satan or the devil; hell.

"Now let the powers of darkness boast
That I am foiled, and thou art grieved!"
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xl.

*7. Death.

"I will encounter darkness as a bride,"
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*8. Ill will, bad blood.

"Ther is som darknes hapned 'twixt the two Favorites."
Howel: *Lett.*, p. 122.

†dark-sōme, *darkesum, s. [Eng. *dark*, and suff. -some (q. v.).]

1. Lit.: Dark, gloomy, shaded.

"Their darksome boughs on either side."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

2. Fig.: Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"The darksome hours . . ."—*Carlyle*.

dark-ŷ, s. [Eng. *dark*; -y.]

1. A common name for a negro. (*Colloquial*.)

2. A bull's-eye; a policeman's lantern.

dar-līng, *derling, *derlyng, *derlynge, *derrlīng, *durling, s. & a. [A. S. dimin. *deorling*, from *deor*=dear.]

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: One who is dearly beloved; a favorite, a pet.

"Dauid, Godes owune deorling."—*Ancren Riwe*.
"Come, and see my ship, my darling!"
Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*.

*2. Fig. (*Script.*): The life.

"Deliver my soul from the sword; my darling (Hebrew *yeidathi*) from the power of the dog."—*Psalms* xxii. 20.

¶ The parallelism of the Hebrew poetry shows that darling here means life.

B. As adj.: Dearly beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; favorite.

"Great Æsytas was the hero's sire;
His spouse, Hippodame, divinely fair,
Anchises' eldest hope and darling care."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 538-40.

*dar-līng-nēss, s. [Eng. *darling*; -ness.] The quality or state of being greatly beloved; dearness, great affection. (*Browning: Aristoph. Apol.*, p. 39.)

dar-līng-tō-nī-a, s. [Named after Dr. Darling-ton, an American botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of pitcher-plants, belonging to the order Sarraceniacæ (Sarraceniads). The *Darlingtonia californica* grows in the northern part of California, chiefly in the district around Mount Shasta.

It is found in boggy places, on the slopes of mountains. It entraps insects, which are attracted to the curious pitcher or hood at the extremity of the tubular leaves; and, once inside, are prevented by the fine hairs which point downward from again returning. Sometimes the leaf stems at their base are filled to the depth of four or five inches with insect remains. The larva of a small moth, *Xanthoptera semicrocea*, preys on the plant, and that of a dipterous insect, *Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*, feeds on the dead insects which it incloses. (*Horticultural Records*, No. 15, June, 1877, p. 81.)

darn (1), *dern (1), v. t. & i. [Wel. *darnio* = to piece, *darn*=a piece; O. Fr. *darne*=slice, a piece. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To mend or patch a hole or rent by imitating the texture of the original material with cotton, wool, yarn, &c.

"Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn?"—*Gay*.

2. Fig.: To patch up.

"To darn up the rents of schism."—*Milton*.

B. Intrans.: To mend or patch by darning.

*darn (2), *dern (2), v. t. & i. [DARN, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hide, to conceal.

2. To cause to hide; to drive into concealment.

" . . . till he kill or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him."—*Monro: Exped.*, p. ii. 122.

B. Intrans.: To hide.

"Their courage quailed and they began to dern."
Hudson: *Judith*, p. 31.

darn, s. [DARN, v.] A hole, rent, or piece mended by darning.

*darn, *dern, a. [A. S. *derne*.] [DERNE.] Secret, hidden, private.

"There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country that he's not acquainted with."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

darned, pa. par. or a. [DARN, v.]

dar-nel, *der-nel, *der-nell, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with O. Fr. *darne*=stupefied. (*Skeat*.)]

Bot.: The popular name for *Lolium tenulentum*, which some suppose to be the *Infelix lolium* of Virgil and the *zizania* or tares of Scripture. It was believed by the ancients to be poisonous and narcotic. It is common in corn-fields. It has culms one to two feet high, the spike being like that of *Triticum repens*, the Wheat-grass or Couch-grass.

¶ Red darnel: *Lolium perenne*. (*Britten & Hol-land*.)

darn-ēr, s. [Eng. *darn*; -er.] One who darns or mends by darning.

dar-nēx, dar-nīx, s. [DORNICK.] A sort of coarse damask, manufactured at Tournay, for carpets, &c. (*Beaumont & Fletcher: Noble Gentleman*, v. 2.)

darn-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DARN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of mending holes or rents by darning.

"Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's ended with some degree of consciousness at every particular darning, they would have been sensible, that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the darning, and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of darnings!"—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Mart. Scrib.*

darning-ball, s. An egg-shaped ball, made of hard wood, ivory, cocoa-nut shells, or glass, and employed as a substitute for the hand in the darning of stockings; a darning-last.

darning-last, s. A potato, an egg, an apple, a small gourd, or anything similar, used to stretch a portion of a stocking while being darned.

darning-needle, s. A needle of large size for carrying a woolen yarn in stopping holes in knitted or woven fabrics.

¶ Devil's darning-needle: [DEVIL.]

dar-nīs, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, belonging to the family Cercopidae. The animal is inclosed in a hard shell without any external appearance of wings, which lie concealed beneath.

da-rō-gāh, s. [Mahratta, &c., *dāroga*.] An overseer, a superintendent. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

dā-rō, s. [An Egyptian word (?).] See the compound.

daroo-tree, s.

Bot.: The Egyptian Sycamore, *Ficus sycamorus*.

*dar-rāin, *dar-reyne, *de-raine, *derayne, *dereyne, v. t. [Norm. Fr. *daraigner*, *deraigner*; Low Lat. *deraisno*, from *derationo*, from Lat. *de*=from, by, and *ratio*=a reason, an account.] [DERAIGN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To defend in battle, to champion.

"That hymself . . . in wylde field wolde fyghte
To derayne Godes ryghte."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 7,096.

2. To win or gain in battle.

"Thou wenest to derayne hire by batayle."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,610.

3. To set out in order of battle, to range.

"Darraign your battle, for they are at hand."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 2.

4. To engage in, to undertake battle.

"Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darraine."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 20.

II. Old Law: To clear a legal account; to answer an accusation; to settle a controversy.

dar-rein, a. [O. Fr. *darrein*; Fr. *dernier*.]

Old English Law: The last; as, *darrein* presentment=the last presentment.

dart (1), s. [O. Fr. *dart*, a modification of A. S. *daradh*, *daredh*; Sw. *dart*; Icel. *darradhr*; O. H. Ger. *tart*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A javelin, a short missile weapon thrown by the hand, or impelled by the breath through a tube. Dart-heads are usually made of iron, but among savage nations flints, sea-shells, fish-bones, and other hard substances have been employed; and among some of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country and Africa, the dart was merely a sharp-pointed stick, the end of which was carbonized by fire. The weapon is always very simple in its construction, and is usually from 3 to 5 feet long.

"And he took three darts in his hand, . . ."
2 Sam. xviii. 14.

2. Fig.: Anything which pierces or wounds as a dart.

II. Needlework: A term employed to denote the two short seams made on each side of the front of a bodice, whence small gores have been cut, making the slope requisite to sit in closely under the bust.

*dart-caster, s. One who throws darts; a light-armed soldier.

"And anone after, the Boeotians caused a certaine number of slingers and dart-casters to come from Malie wyth two thousande good souldiars on fote."—*Nicoll: Thucid.*, fol. 118.

*dart-man, s. A dart-caster.

"Without an aim the dart-man darts his spear."
Sylvester: *The Vocation*, 304.



Darnel.

dart-snake, s.

Zoöl.: An epithet given to snakes of the genus *Acontias*, from their habit of darting on their prey or enemies.

dart, *darte, v. t. & i. [DART (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pierce with a dart.

"I darte, I perce or stryke thorowe with a darte."—*Palsgrave*.

†2. To throw as a dart, to cast hostilely.

"He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders dart their jav'lins from afar."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, x. 1,004, 1,005.

3. To shoot out.

"Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws,
Darting it full against a kitten's nose."
Cowper: Colubriad.

4. To emit, to send forth, to shoot out.

"Pan came, and ask'd what magic caus'd my smart:
Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart."
Pope: Autumn, 80, 81.

B. Intransitive:

1. To start and rush suddenly; to run or move with speed.

"He spurr'd his steed, he couched his lance,
And darted on the Bruce at once."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 15.

*2. To throw darts.

"Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck?"
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to dart* and *to shoot*, see SHOOT.

dart (2), s. [DACE.] The dace.

dart'-ars, s. [Fr. *dartre*=ringworm, tetters.]

Veterinary: An ulcer on the skin, to which lambs are subject.

dart'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DART, v.]

dart'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dart*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who throws darts.

"... what Jupiter was feigned to be among the Gods, a darter of lightning, . . ."—*Sir W. Jones: To Lord Althorp*.

2. One who starts and runs suddenly and quickly.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) An order in Macgillivray's classification of birds, containing the Kingfishers, Bee-eaters, and Jacamars, so called from their habit of darting on to their prey. [JACULATOIRES.]

(2) A genus of web-footed swimming birds belonging to the Pelicanidæ. The neck in all is exceedingly long. *Plotus melanogaster* is the Snake-bird, so called from the serpent-like form of the neck and head. The Darters are natives of tropical America and Africa, and of Australia. [SNAKE-BIRD, PLOTUS.]

2. Ichthy.: The darter-fish, *Toxotes*.

"The finny darter with the glittering scales."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 67.

darter-fish, s. [ARCHER-FISH.]

dart'-ērs, s. pl. [DARTER, B.]

Dart'-förd, s. [The name of a small town in Kent, England.]

Dartford blue, s. A British butterfly—the Chalk-hill Blue, *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna corydon*, found in plenty on a range of hillocks between Dartford and Darenth Wood, England.

Dartford warbler, s.

Ornith.: *Sylvia provincialis*, a bird found frequently in England and on the European continent. [SYLVIA, WARBLER.]

dart'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DART, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of throwing darts.

2. The act of starting, running, or moving with velocity.

dart'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *darting*; -ly.] In manner of a dart; with velocity.

dart'-le, v. i. [A freq. from *dart* (q. v.).] To dart.

"My star that durtles the red and the blue."
Browning: My Star.

dart'-ōid, a. [Gr. *dartos*=flayed, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

dartoid-tissue, s.

Anat.: The structure of the *dartos*, intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

dar'-tōs, s. [Gr. *dartos*=flayed; *derō*=to flay.]

Anat.: The second or proper covering of the scrotum, the other being the integument. The *dartos* is a very thin and abundant layer of contractile fibrous tissue, between elastic tissue and muscular fiber in property. It sends inward the *Septum scroti*, a distinct septum dividing into two cavities for the two testes. It is continuous round the base of the scrotum with the common superficial fascia of the perineum and abdomen.

dar-tre, s. [Fr.] Herpes, a term used occasionally by French writers to denote almost any disease of the skin. [DARTARS.]

dar'-trōus, a. [Eng. *dartr*(e); -ous.] Of or pertaining to darte; herpetic.

Dar-win'-ī-an, a. & s. [From the proper name *Darwin*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] [DARWINISM.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Charles Darwin or his biological views.

"The second reason is a somewhat Darwinian one. There seems to exist among words, even as among living beings, a struggle for existence, terminating in the 'survival of the fittest.'"—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872.) *Intro.*, p. 72.

B. As subst.: A follower of Charles Darwin. [DARWINISM.]

Dar-win'-ic-al, a. [From (Charles) *Darwin*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] Pertaining or relating to Charles Darwin or his views.

Dar-win'-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *Darwinical*; -ly.] Of reasoning: After the manner of Charles Darwin.

Dar'-win-ism, s. [Named after Charles Darwin, M. A., LL.D., F.R.S., the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of the *Botanic Garden*, published in 1781; the *Zoönomia*, or *Laws of Organic Life*, given to the world in 1796; and the *Phytologia*, or *Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*, sent forth in 1800. The son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin was an eminent physician practicing at Shrewsbury, England, in which town Mr. Charles Darwin was born, in February, 1809. He was educated at Shrewsbury, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. He first became known through going (without salary) as naturalist with the *Beagle* surveying ship of war, which, between December, 1831, and December, 1836, circumnavigated the globe. In 1839 he married his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and had ultimately a family of five sons and two daughters. Between 1842 and 1846 he published three important works, one of which—that on Coral-reefs—revolutionized the views till then held on the formation of the Pacific Islands. On November 24, 1859, he gave to the world the first edition of his immortal work on the *Origin of Species*; on January 7, 1860, the second appeared. The one we quote, printed in 1882, is stated to be the sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. The work has been translated into most, if not all, civilized languages. In 1871 Mr. Darwin, in his *Descent of Man*, extended the views advanced in the *Origin of Species* to the human race. His last great work, one announcing great discoveries in connection with the earthworm, was called *The Formation of Vegetable Mould*. When the *Origin of Species* and the *Descent of Man* were sent forth, many replies were published by religious men who deemed his views completely antagonistic to Revelation; but when he died, on April 19, 1882, his merits were acknowledged on all sides. Admirers considered him the Sir Isaac Newton of biology, while even those who could not assent to his views believed that Westminster Abbey was his fitting resting-place, and in a circular appealing for contributions to a memorial in his honor two of the most prominent names are those of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.]

Biol., Hist., &c.: The views, especially regarding the origin of species and the descent of man, expressed in detail and advocated with much earnestness, but with perfect scientific candor, by Mr. Charles Darwin. [ETYM.]

Just before the publication of Mr. Darwin's first great work on the subject, the vast majority of naturalists believed that each species, whether of animals or of plants, was a separate creation. It was known that it might run into "varieties," might be improved by cultivation, or might help to originate a "hybrid" between it and another species, in which case the hybrid was sterile, but it was deemed quite a canon of natural science that it could undergo no farther change. Mr. Darwin followed a small but distinguished school of naturalists in setting wholly aside this canon, and accepting instead of it the transmutation of species. [TRANSMUTATION.] Mr. Darwin's views as to how species originated, arrived at independently about the same time by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, and foreshadowed by Aristotle, Matthews, and others, may be embodied in the following postulates or propositions:

(1) That a certain amount of variability exists in every animal or plant. No children of the same parents are quite alike, and the circumstances of the life of each tend to increase the original variation. It is the same with animals and plants. Variation is so great under domestication that it has excited universal notice. Witness the case of tame pigeons, dogs, cats, or cattle. Similar changes go on at a slower rate in nature among wild animals and plants.

(2) Animals and plants, when not checked in their increase, tend to multiply at a geometrical ratio. Malthus long ago pointed out that this is the case with man, and it is the same with inferior animals and plants. Each species would singly fill the earth were it not checked by others.

(3) Hence there is a continuous struggle for existence among all organized beings in the world, individuals of each species battling against those of all other species, and yet more severely against those of their own.

(4) Speaking broadly, those best adapted for the struggle will be the victors in it, while those less adapted to it will be defeated and die. This is called by Mr. Darwin, Natural Selection.

(5) As the offspring of any animal or plant tends to be in most respects like its parent, and as the less improved forms are likely to be vanquished and perish, each race will ultimately be continued by the individuals in it more highly organized than the rest. Sexual preferences will produce a selection tending in the same direction.

(6) The result will be an endless progression, evolving higher species, genera, families, orders, classes, if not even sub-kingsdoms themselves, the infinitely varied forms being each adapted to the circumstances by which it is surrounded. Man is believed by Mr. Darwin to have possibly descended at a highly remote period, from "a group of marine animals resembling the larvæ of existing Ascidians" (a lowly type of mollusks). The line of our ancestry ran next through the Ganoid fishes, the Amphibians, the Monotremata, the ancient Marsupials, the early progenitors of the Placental Mammals, the Lemuridæ, the Simiadeæ, the Anthropoid Apes, and a species covered with hair, both sexes having beards, the ears pointed and capable of movement, great canine teeth present in the males, the body provided with a tail, the foot prehensile, the habits arboreal, the birthplace some warm forest-clad land.

¶ Darwinism was and is, to a certain extent, misunderstood by the general public. When first it was broached it was held as teaching, among other views, that—

"A very tall pig, with a very long nose,
Puts forth a proboscis quite down to his toes,
And then by the name of an elephant goes."

Here the transformation is in the lifetime of one animal. Mr. Darwin's transformations demand for their accomplishment vastly extended geological ages, and at the end of them the pig does not become the elephant. He held that at a remote point of bygone geological time an animal, which was neither a pignor an elephant, but had the characteristics common to both, existed. It gave rise to more specialized forms; the same process took place with them till the pig came at last from an ancestor not so specialized as itself, and the elephant from another. It is difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize Darwinism with the views regarding creation entertained by the great majority of the people; with Theism it has not necessarily any controversy. With regard to the origin of life Mr. Darwin believes that it may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." Thus not merely a God, but a Creator, is recognized.

dar'-win-ite, s. [Named after Charles Darwin.] [DARWINISM.]

Min.: The same as WHITNEYITE (q. v.).

dās-çil'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dascillus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles. Chief genera, *Dascillus*, *Cyphon*, and *Helodes*.

dās-çil'-lūs, s. [Greek *daskillos*=the name of a fish.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family *Dascillidæ*.

dāsh, *dasche, *dassche, *dasse, v. t. & i. [Icel. *daska*=to strike; Sw. *daska*; Dan. *daske*=to slap.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To strike violently, to shatter.

"Daschte and adreynte fourty shippes there."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 51.

¶ Generally with the adverb. phrase, *To pieces*, in pieces.

"A brave vessel . . . dash'd all to pieces."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To strike, to smite, to knock. (Generally with the adverb out.)

"Troilus had his brains dashed out . . ."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To strike violently, to cause to come sharply into collision with anything.

"... lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone."—*Matt.* iv. 6.

4. To knock or throw away sharply.

"And dash'd away the tear he scorn'd."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 20.

5. To throw violently.

"Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy."
—*Mortimer*.

6. To bespatter, to besprinkle.

7. To agitate or throw up violently, to cause to rise.

"At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below."
—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, v. 188, 189.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To bespatter, to disturb.

"... this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't."
—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

2. To place or put hastily or carelessly.

*3. To mingle, mix, or adulterate with some inferior admixture.

"Several revealed truths are dashed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions."—*Spectator*, No. 580.

4. To flood, to fill with water.

"Fountains and cypresses peculiarly become buildings, and no man can have been at Rome, and seen the vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades in the area of St. Peter's, without retaining an idea of taste and splendor."—*Walpole: On Modern Gardening*.

5. To compose or sketch in haste or carelessly; to throw off, to dash off.

"Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit."
—*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 47, 48.

*6. To obliterate, to cross out, to blot out.

"To dash over this with a line will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you."—*Pope*.

*7. To confound, to abash, to shame, to confuse.

"After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to dash and overthrow him in his political."—*South*.

†8. To destroy, to ruin.

"Tome stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill."—*Prior*.

*9. To overspread or suffuse, as in confusion.

"The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love."
—*Addison*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To rush violently or excitedly.

"The drawbridge falls—they hurry out—
Clatters each plank and swinging chain,
As, dashing o'er, the jovial rout
Urge the shy steed, and slack the rein."
—*Scott: Cadyow Castle*.

2. To be thrown up violently.

"If the vessel be suddenly stopped in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the sides of the vessel."—*Cheyne*.

3. To fall or fly in flashes.

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."
—*Mrs. Hemans: Pilgrim Fathers*.

II. Fig.: To compose or execute anything with rapidity and apparent carelessness.

"With just bold strokes, he dashes here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care."
—*Rochester: An Allusion to Horace*.

¶ To dash off:

1. Trans.: To compose or execute with rapidity and apparent carelessness; to form or sketch hastily; to do anything with a dash.

2. Intrans.: To rush away violently or excitedly.

dāsh, s. & adv. [DASH, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A collision or violent striking together of two bodies.

"By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring."
—*Thomson: Summer*, 1, 113-16.

(2) A rapid movement, a stroke; a sudden attack, rush, or onset.

"Horses that can make a rapid dash . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An admixture, mingling, or infusion of any other substance or quality.

"There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a dash of folly."—*Addison*.

(2) A small quantity of any substance mixed with another.

* (3) A stain, a disgrace, a blot.

"Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would preferment drop on my head."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

(4) Capacity and readiness for dashing actions; spirit, daring, activity, or promptness.

"... lately she has evinced all the brilliancy and dash that characterized her victory of a twelvemonth back."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(5) A flourish, a show off, bluster.

(6) A sudden check or blow; frustration, disappointment.

(7) A short stroke.

II. Technically:

1. Printing and writing: A short line (—) occurring in a sentence to mark a significant pause of more moment than that indicated by a comma. Also used to indicate a consecutive series; as, John xiv. 1-8. Also used as a "ditto" mark. The em-dash is the length of the "em" of its fount; the en-dash one-half the former. The double-dash has the length of two em's. [EM.]

"Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a market and helps off the trash."
—*Cowper: Charity*, 521, 522.

2. Vehicle: Formerly splash-board. A board or fender erected on the forepart of the bed, and standing in front of the driver. A dash-board (q. v.). (Knight.)

3. Music:

(1) A line drawn through a figure in thorough-bass, showing that the interval must be raised one semitone.

(2) A line drawn through the duple time-sign, implying a division either of measurement or of pace.

(3) A short stroke (') placed above note or chords, directing that they are to be played staccato.

(4) In harpsichord music, a dash passing between two bars, called a slur or coulé. (Stainer & Barrett.)

¶ (1) At a dash: At one movement, at once.

"And when he perceyeth that Scriptures wyl not ayde hym in approunyng of hys babylnges, he heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne."—*Bale: Apology*, fol. 37.

(2) At first dash: From the first, at once.

"She takes upon her bravely at first dash."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

B. As adv.: In a dashing manner; with a dash, dashingly.

"Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call."
—*Dryden*.

dash-board, s.

1. The float of a paddle-wheel.

2. The splash-board of a vehicle. [DASH, s., II. 2.]

dash-pot, s. A contrivance for easing the fall of a weight. The falling-rod is connected to the piston, and the latter plunges into the water contained in the cylinder.

dash-rule, s.

Printing: A rule between articles across a column or page, and shorter than the width measure.

dash-wheel, wash-wheel, s.

Bleaching: A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments as the wheel rotates.

dāshed, *dasht, pa. par. or a. [DASH, v.]

dāsh'-ēr, s. [Eng. dash; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who or that which dashes, as the plunger of a churn; the float of a paddle-wheel, &c.

2. Fig.: One who makes a dash, a dashing person.

"These young ladies were dashers, . . ."—*Miss Edgeworth: Almeria*, p. 292.

II. Vehicles: A dash-board (q. v.).

dāsh'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DASH, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Striking violently against or in collision with anything.

"Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!"
—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Daring, spirited, prompt in undertaking any work of danger or difficulty; smart, brilliant.

"The dashing fellow, as great genius usually shows strong indications of it at the earliest age, begins his career of glory at the public school, . . ."—*Knorr: Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

2. Of things: Brilliant, smart, daring.

C. As subst.: The state of being in collision with or striking violently against anything.

"... their strokes and dashings against one another, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 97.

dāsh'-īsm, s. [Eng. dash; -ism.] Dash, courage, high spirit.

"He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed."—*Knorr: Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

dās-or'-nīs, dās-ŷ-or'-nīs, s. [Gr. dasus=hairy; ornīs=a bird.]

Palæont.: A large bird, allied to the ostrich, but still more closely to the Dinornis (q. v.); it is found in the London clay.

dāss, s. [Icel. des.]

1. That part of a hay-stack that is cut off with a hay-knife for immediate use.

2. What remains of corn when a quantity in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part has been removed. In the same manner the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.

3. A small landing-place.

"They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 61.

dās'-tard, *das'-tarde, s. & a. [Icel. dæstr=exhausted, breathless; O. Dut. dasaert, daasaardt=a fool.]

A. As subst.: A coward, a poltroon, a mean-spirited, cowardly fellow.

"And die the dastard first, who dreads to die."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 427.

B. As adj.: Cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Permitted by our dastard nobles, who
Have all forsook me, . . ."
—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

dās'-tard, v. t. [DASTARD, s.] To terrify, to intimidate, to make cowardly, to dispirit, to dastardize.

"I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And dastards manly soul with hope and fear."
—*Dryden: Conquest of Mexico*, ii. 2.

*dās'-tard-īce, s. [Eng. dastard; -ice.] Cowardliness, dastardliness.

"I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, . . ."
—*Richardson: Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 49.

dās'-tard-ize, v. t. [Eng. dastard; -ize.] To make cowardly, to terrify, to frighten, to dispirit.

"... would blunt my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage."
—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

*dās'-tard-dized, pa. par. or a. [DASTARDIZE.]

*dās'-tard-i'-zing, pr. par., a. & s. [DASTARDIZE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of terrifying, dispiriting, or making cowardly.

dās'-tard-li-ness, s. [Eng. dastardly; -ness.] The quality or state of being dastardly; cowardliness.

dās'-tard-lŷ, a. [Eng. dastard; -ly.] Cowardly, mean.

"... opposed the dastardly proposition with great ardor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dās'-tard-ness, s. [Eng. dastard; -ness.] Cowardliness, dastardliness.

dās'-tard-dŷ, *dās'-tard-diē, s. [Eng. dastard; -y.] Dastardliness, cowardliness.

dās'-ŷ-a, s. [Gr. dasys=thick, hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, consisting of tufted, filamentous seaweeds, of a red, brown, or purple color. Four species are British.

dās'-ŷ-ān'-thōs, s. [Gr. dasys=thick, hairy, and anthos=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

dās'-ŷ-clā'-dē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. dasyclad(us), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Algals arranged by Kützinger under his sub-order Cœloblasteæ. [DASYCLADUS.]

dās'-ŷ-clā'-dūs, s. [Gr. dasys=shaggy, and klados=a young shoot or branch of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of Kützinger's tribe Dasycladeæ.

dōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-oian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dās-ŷ-gās-trē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *dasy* = shaggy, and *gaster*, *gastros* = belly, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Entom.: A little group of bees instituted by Cuvier, in which the abdomen of the female is generally furnished with a silky brush. It ranks under the Apides, is distinguished from the Andrenides, and includes the genera Megachilc, Osmia, &c.

dās-ŷm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, dense, and *metron* = a measure.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument for weighing gases. It consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

dās-ŷ-or-nīs, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, dense, and *ornis* = a bird.]

1. **Ornith.**: A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidæ, or Thrush family. They are natives of South Australia.

2. **Palæont.**: [DASORNIS.]

dās-ŷ-pēl'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dasy* = thick; *peltē* = a shield, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of serpents, of which Dasypeltis is the type.

dās-ŷ-pēl'-tīs, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick; *peltē* = a shield.]

Zoöl.: A genus of serpents, destitute of teeth. [ANODON.]

dās-ŷp'-ōd-a, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, hairy, and *pous*, genit. *podos* = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees belonging to the family Anthophila.

dās-ŷp'-ōd-i'-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyptus*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A small family of edentate mammals including the armadillos. They resemble the anteaters in the form of their head and jaws, but they have wider mouths, and the jaws are furnished with numerous molar teeth. The species occur in South America.

2. **Palæont.**: Dasypodidæ occur in the late Pliocene and Post-pliocene. The family was represented in Pliocene and Post-pliocene times in South America by the gigantic Glyptodon, Schistopleurum, Chlamydothorium, &c., while the genuine genus Dasypus also appears.

dās-ŷ-prōc'-tæ, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, dense, and *prōktos* = the anus, the tail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Dasypodidæ (q. v.), or in some classifications, a genus of Cavidæ. It contains the Agoutis. [AGOUTI.]

dās-ŷ-prōc'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyproct* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of mammals, order Rodentia. It is generally included under the Cavidæ (q. v.). [DASYPROCTA.]

dās-ŷ-pūs, s. [Gr. *dasy* = thick, hairy, and *pous* = a foot.]

1. **Zoöl.**: The Armadillo (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: [DASYPODIDÆ.]

dās-ŷs'-tēs, s. [Gr. = hairiness.]

1. **Entom.**: A genus of Coleoptera belonging to the family Cleridæ.

2. **Physiol.**: Hairiness; an unusual or extraordinary growth of hair on any part not usually covered by it.

dās-ŷ-ŷ-ūre, **dās-ŷ-ŷ-ū-ŷ**, s. [Greek *dasy* = thick, hairy, and *oura* = a tail.]

1. **Zoöl.**: The Brush-tailed Opossums, a genus of marsupial animals, sub-order Sarcophaga. They are natives of Australia. The name is derived from the tails being hairy, in which they differ from the opossums of America.

2. **Palæont.**: A closely allied form existed previously in Australia.

dās-ŷ-ŷ-ū-ī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyurus* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Marsupials, of which the genus Dasyurus is the type. [DASYURUS.]

dā-tæ, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *datatus* = granted, pa. par. of *do* = to give, to grant.] [DATUM.] Certain facts or positions granted from which other facts or positions may be deduced.

"... the most important experimental data relating to each subject are concisely presented on one uniform scale."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875). Preface.

dā-tār'-i-a, s. [Low Lat., from the formula at the end of the Bulls, *datum Romæ* = given (sealed) at Rome.] The Papal Chancery at Rome, from which all Bulls are issued.

dā-tar'-ŷ, s. [DATARIA.]

1. An officer of the Papal Chancery, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to all Bulls.

2. The office or employment of a datary.

"Pius V. sent a greater aid to Charles IX. and for riches, besides the temporal dominions, he hath in all the countries before named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls."—Howell, bk. i., § 1, let. 38.

*3. A chronologer; one skilled in dates.

"I am not *datary* enough to understand this."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 8.

dāte (1), s. [Lat. *data*, pl. of *datum* = something given, neut. of *datus* = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give. From the formula *datum* (*Romæ*, &c.) appended to letters, deeds, &c.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The formula appended to a letter, deed, &c., to denote the year, month, and day when such letter or deed was signed or executed.

"My father's promise ties me not to time;

And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void."

Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

2. The point of time at which anything happened, or is appointed to happen.

"... his days and times are past,

And my reliances on his fracted *dates*

Have smit my credit."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 1.

*3. Duration, continuance; time generally.

"Could the declining of this fate, O friend,

Our *date* to immortality extend?"

Denham: *Sarpedon's Speech to Glaucus*.

4. The period of time during which any person or thing is in existence.

*5. An end or conclusion.

"What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;

And monuments, like men, submit to fate."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 171, 172.

II. Law: A deed may be good, although it mentions no date, or has a false date, or even if it has an impossible date, as the 30th of February, provided the real day of its being dated or given, that is delivered, can be proved. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.)

¶ For the difference between *date* and *time*, see TIME.

***date-broke**, a. Not met or provided for on the appointed day.

"How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd

With clamorous demands of *date-broke* bonds?"

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

dāte (2), s. & a. [O. Fr. *date*; Fr. *datte*; Dan. *dattel*; Dut. *dadel*; Ger. *dattel*; Prov. *datil*, *dactil*; Sp. *datil*; Port. *datile*; Ital. *dattero*, all from Lat. *dactylus* = a date; Gr. *daktylos* = a finger, from the shape of the fruit.]

A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of the fruit of the palm belonging to the genus *Phoenix*, and particularly the species *Phoenix dactylifera*; also that of the tree itself. For its botanical characters see PHOENIX. It is the palm-tree of Scripture and of classic writers. It still flourishes in Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Persia, and the adjacent regions; and is of immense importance to their inhabitants. The fruit is made into a conserve with sugar. The stones, when ground, are eaten by camels, or may be formed into ornaments. The leaves are made into couches, baskets, bags, &c.; the fibers into ropes; the trunk split into spars for fences, the framework of houses, &c., and the juice is used for the manufacture of arrack. An analogous species, *P. sylvestris*, is the most common palm in the interior of India; from its juice a drink called by the natives toddy is made. There are other species.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the date, resembling the date. [A.]

date-coffee, s. A kind of coffee prepared by roasting and grinding the fruit of the date-palm. It was first made under Henley's [English] patent in 1880.

date-palm, s. The tree described under A.

date-plum, s.

1. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*.

2. The same as DIOSPYROS (q. v.).

date-season, s. The time of year when the dates are ripe.

"And still, when the merry *date-season* is burning,

And calls to the palm-groves the young and the old."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

date-shell, s. [LITHODOMUS.]

date-sugar, s. Sugar manufactured from the fruit of the date-palm.

dāte, v. t. & i. [DATE (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To affix a date to, to write down the point of time at which a letter is written or a deed, &c., executed.

2. To fix or note the time of anything.

*3. To give rise to, to originate.

"From the blessings they bestow,

Our times are *dated* and our eras move;

They govern and enlighten all below,

As thou dost all above."

Prior: *Hymn to the Sun*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To reckon, to count.

"'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years."—Bentley.

2. To begin, to exist, to have an origin.

3. To write under a certain date; as, he *dates* from Rome.

4. To bear a date, to be dated.

dā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DATE, v.]

†dāte'-lēss, a. [Eng. *date*, and *less*.]

1. Not having a date; undated.

2. Having no fixed period or limit; unlimited, indefinite in time or duration.

"The sly slow hours shall not determinate

The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

3. Going so far back as to be beyond date.

"From *dateless* usage which our peasants hold

Of giving welcome to the first of May

By dances round its trunk."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

dā-tēr, s. [Eng. *dat*(e); -*er*.]

1. One who affixes a date to a document.

*2. A datary.

"The *dataire* is more particularly the *dater* or dispatcher of the pope's bulls."—Cotgrave.

dāth'-ōl-ite, s. [DATOLITE.]

dā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of affixing or assigning a date to a letter or other document.

dā-tīs'-cæ, s. [Etym. unknown.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of plants, the typical one of the small order Datisceæ (q. v.). *Datisca cannabina* is found in the south of Europe; it is used in Candia, Italy, and elsewhere as a substitute for Peruvian bark, in fevers as well as in gastric and scrofulous diseases. It, moreover, furnishes a yellow dye.

2. **Comm.**: The leaves of *Datisca cannabina*, Bastard Hemp, contain a yellow dye which is prepared by precipitating the aqueous decoction with plumbic acetate, decomposing the precipitate with sulphuric acid, and evaporating the filtrate. *Datisca* yellow is a brown translucent mass insoluble in cold alcohol, soluble in water. It is used to dye silk. A concentrated decoction of the plant, mixed with a little potash, can be used as a yellow ink.

dāt-is-cā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *datisc*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: Datisceads. An order of Diclinoous Exogens, alliance Cucurbitales. The species are either branched herbs or trees of some size. Leaves alternate, without stipules. Flowers in axillary racemes or panicles; calyx of the male flower divided into three to four pieces, those of the female ones adherent, three to four-toothed. Stamens, three to seven; ovary, one to three-celled, with three to four parietal placentæ; seeds many. Fruit capsular, one-celled. Lindley enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at four. They are scattered over North America, Asia, and the southeast of Europe.

dā-tīs'-cāds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *datisc*(a), and pl. suff. -*ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Datisceæ.

dā-tīs'-cē-æ, s. pl. [DATISCÆ.]

dāt-is-cēt'-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *datisca*, t connective, and Eng. suff. -*in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₀O₆. Obtained by boiling datiscin with dilute sulphuric acid. *Datiscetiu* is deposited in colorless, tasteless needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. Nitric acid converts it into picric acid. It is soluble in aqueous alkalies, and reprecipitated by acids.

dā-tīs'-cīn, **dāt-is'-cīne**, s. [Mod. Lat. *datisc*(a), and Eng. suff. -*in*, -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₂₁H₂₂O₁₂. A glucoside closely allied to salicin. Obtained from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*; also from the roots by treating the alcoholic extract with water to precipitate resin, and evaporating the filtrate; this is redissolved in alcohol, and the resin precipitated with water till the



Date-palm and Fruit.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**. **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

alcoholic solution yields colorless silky needles of datiscin; these are only sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. It melts at 180°. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields datiscetin and sugar.

dāt'-is-i, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure. It differs only from *darapti* (q. v.) in having the Minor premise Particular (I) instead of a Universal Affirmative (A).

dā'-tīve, a. & s. [Lat. *dativus*=giving, from *datus*, pa. par. of *do*=to give; Fr. *datif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Gram.**: The epithet applied to that case of a noun which follows a verb or other word expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

2. **Law**:

(1) That may be given away or parted with at pleasure.

(2) Removable at pleasure; holding an office during pleasure.

(3) Applied to executors who are appointed as such by a court, as distinguished from such as are appointed by a testator in his will.

"We haif given our full power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give *datives*, and constitute sik persons as they, be the aviss of our Lords of the said Session, or ane certain nowmer of them as sall be appointit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) *executors-datives* to the guids and geir of the persons deceissand."—*Act Sedit.*, July 24, 1564.

B. As substantive:

1. **Scots Law**: A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He to whom this power is granted is called the *executor-dative*.

2. **Gram.**: That case of a noun or pronoun which usually follows verbs or other words expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

dāt'-nī-a, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Helotinae and family Percidae, or Perches. The body is broad; the head and muzzle are contracted, and rather pointed; the dorsal and anal spines remarkably large, and head scaly.

dāt'-ōl-ite, **dāth'-ōl-ite**, s. [Gr. *dateomai*=to divide, and Eng. suff. *-ite*=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, of colors varying from white to olive-green. It is of a vitreous luster, and translucent. Specific gravity, 2.8-3; hardness, 5-5.5. It is found in various localities in North America, Scotland, Sweden, &c. Composition: Silica, 36.08-38.51; boric acid, 19.34-22.40; lime, 34.68-35.67; water, 4.60-8.63.

dā'-tūm, s. [Neut. sing. of *datus*, pa. par. of *do*=to give.] [DATA, DATE (1), s.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Any point or position given, granted, or admitted.

"All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle."—*Blackstone*.

II. Technically:

1. **Math.**: A quantity, condition, or other mathematical premise given or supposed to be known, from which other unknown quantities, &c., are or may be discovered.

2. **Geom.**: [HYPOTHESIS.]

3. **Civil Engin.**: [DATUM-LINE.]

datum-line, s.

Engin.: The horizontal line of a section from which all heights and depths are calculated.

dā-tūr'-a, s. [Arab. *tatorah*=the plant-genus described below.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceae, tribe Datureae. The calyx and corolla are infundibulate, the latter much the larger of the two, both five-lobed; capsule four-celled. *Datura stramonium* is the Thorn Apple, better known in this country as the Jamestown Weed, the name arising from a poisoning among the Virginian settlers by its use. It is found on dung-hills, in waste places, &c. When taken internally it is a powerful narcotic; medically it is used in mania, convulsions, epilepsy, ticdoloureux, &c. When smoked it palliates the symptoms in asthma. *D. tatula* and *metel* are similarly used. The seeds of these two latter species are said to have been used to produce the frenzied ravings of the priests in the Delphic and some other temples. The Peruvians use for the same purpose *D. sanguinea*, manufacturing from it also an intoxicating beverage.

dā-tūr'-ī-na, **dā-tūr'-ī-a**, **dā'-tūr-ine**, **dā'-tūr-in**, s. [Eng. *datur(a)*, and suff. *-ina*, *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A mixture of two alkaloids, atropine and hyoscyamine, both of which, when heated, yield tropic acid $C_9H_{10}O_3$, and tropine, $C_8H_{15}N^+O$. Pure atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, melts at 107°; strongly heated with nitric acid it yields picric acid. Daturine is very poisonous, and is obtained from *Datura stramonium* and *Atropa belladonna*.

dāub, ***dauben**, ***dawbyn**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *dauber*, from Lat. *dealbo*=to whiten, to plaster; *albus*=white (*Skeat*).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To smear over; to plaster or cover with mud or other substance.

"She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch."—*Exod.* ii. 3.

2. To paint coarsely.

"If a picture is daubed with many bright and glaring colors, . . ."—*Watts*.

*3. To make dirty, to stain.

"He's honest, though daub'd with the dust of the mill."—*Cunningham: The Miller*.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. To cover over or disguise with something specious.

"So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 5.

2. To cover with anything gaudy or tasteless; to dress up ostentatiously and showily.

"Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. xvi.

3. To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"I would not be a king to be beloved
Causeless, and daubed with undeserving praise."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 359, 360.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.**: To smear, to bedaub, to paint coarsely.

"Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off."—*Otway*.

*2. **Fig.**: To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure it will not daub nor flatter."—*South*.

¶ For the difference between *to daub* and *to smear*, see **SMEAR**.

dāub, s. [DAUB, v.]

1. The act of smearing or daubing over.

2. A smear; the state of being daubed over.

"She duely, once a month, renews her face;
Meantime, it lies in daub, and hid in grease."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, vi.

3. A coarse painting.

"And soothed into a dream that he discerns
The difference of a Guido from a daub."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 234, 235.

dāubed, pa. par. or a. [DAUB, v.]

dāub'-ēr, s. [Eng. *daub*; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. One who daubs.

"I am a younger brother, basely borne, of mean parentage, a durt dauber's sonne, am I therefore to be blamed?"—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 320.

2. A coarse, poor painter.

"What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the daubers of almost all nations, and still unlike him."—*Dryden*.

***II. Fig.**: A mean, gross flatterer.

dāub'-ēr-ŷ, ***dāub'-rŷ**, s. [Eng. *daub*; -ery, -ry.]

1. Daubing.

2. Specious coloring; false pretense.

"She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is; beyond our element: we know nothing. Come down, you witch, you hag you; come down, I say!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

dāub'-ing, ***daubing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DAUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

(1) The act of smearing over.

(2) That which is smeared over anything.

"Such gross and dangerous daubings of black, red and white as wholly change the very natural looks."—*Taylor: Artific. Handsomeness*, p. 116.

(3) The act of painting coarsely.

2. **Fig.**: Gross and mean flattery.

II. Technically:

1. **Currying**: A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is worked into leather after the latter has been shaved by the knife at the currier's beam. Also called **DUBBING** (q. v.).

2. **Plastering**:

(1) A rough coat of mortar thrown upon a wall, and supposed to give it the appearance of stone. [ROUGH-CAST.]

(2) The chinking or closing of the apertures between the logs of a cabin. The daubing is usually mud. The chimneys, made of sticks, are also daubed inside and out.

***dāub'-rŷ**, s. [DAUBERY.]

dāub'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *daub*; -y.] Adhesive, sticky, glutinous, viscous.

"Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With dauby wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd."—*Dryden: Virgil, Georgic* iv., 53, 54.

dāu'-ċi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *daucus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of umbelliferous plants, type *Daucus* (q. v.).

dāu'-cūs, s. [Gr.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants. There are several species, one of which, *Daucus carota*, is the origin of the Garden Carrot. The fruit is spinous, somewhat ovate or oblong. *Daucus gum-mifer* furnished what the old pharmacopœias called *Sicilian bdellium*.

dāugh'-tēr (*gh* silent), ***dochter**, ***dohter**, ***doh-tre**, ***doghter**, ***doghtre**, ***doughter**, ***doughtyr**, ***douhter**, s. [A. S. *dōhtre*. Cog. with Dut. *dochter*; Icel. *dóttir*; Dan. *datter*, *dotter*; O. H. Ger. *tohter*; Ger. *tochter*; Sw. *dotter*; Goth. *dauhtar*; Gr. *thygatēr*.]

I. Literally:

1. The female child of a man and woman.

"Creusa, Priames kinges dohter."—*Layamon*, i. 10.

*2. A daughter-in-law.

"And Naomi said, Turn again, my daughters . . ."—*Ruth* i. 11.

*3. Any female descendant.

" . . . the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite four days in a year."—*Judges* xi. 40.

4. Used as a paternal form of address by a confessor to a female penitent.

"My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

†5. The female offspring of a plant or animal

***II. Fig.**: The offspring.

" . . . and left that command

Sole daughter of his voice."

Milton: P. L., ix. 652, 653.

†**daughter-cell**, s.

Bot.: A cell proceeding from an original cell called a mother-cell. Its formation is preceded by the generation of fresh nuclei in addition to the nucleus existing in the mother-cell. (*Thomé*.)

Daughter of the Confederacy, s. A sobriquet given by Confederate veterans to Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, generally known throughout the United States as Miss "Winnie" Davis. She was the daughter of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Southern Confederacy, and was born in the Executive Mansion at Richmond, Va., in 1864. Miss Davis wrote several novels which had a wide circulation in the South. She died in 1898.

Daughters of the American Revolution, s. A society composed of women who are descendants of ancestors who "with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States." It was organized in Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890, and in 1898 reported a membership of about 25,000.

Daughters of the Confederacy, s. An association composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. It was organized at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894, and in 1898 it had 400 chapters in the United States and its membership was about 8,000.

daughter-in-law, s. The wife of a son.

dāugh'-tēr-li-nēss (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *daughterly*; -ness.] The conduct or actions becoming a daughter.

***dāugh'-tēr-līng** (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *daughter* and dim. suff. *-ling*.] A little daughter.

"What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?"—*Miss Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxv.

dāugh'-tēr-lŷ (*gh* silent), ***dāugh'-tēr-lŷe**, a. [Eng. *daughter*; -ly.] Becoming a daughter.

"Sir Thomas liked her naturall and deare daughterlike affection toward him."—*Cavendish: Life of Sir T. More*.

dauk, s. [DAWK.]

***dauke**, s. [Lat. *daucum*, *daucus*; Gr. *daukos*.] [DAUCUS.] The wild carrot, *Daucus carota*. (*Grete: Herbal*.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

***dau-kin**, s. [DAWKIN.]

daunce, s. & v. [DANCE.]

"Upon this daunce, amonges othere men,
Daunced a squier before Dorigen."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,237, 11,238.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shūn**; **†ion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**. **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

dâunt, ***dant**, ***daunte**, ***daunten**, ***dawnte**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *danter*, *donter*; Fr. *dompter*, from Lat. *domito*=to subdue, to tame, a freq. form from *domo*=to tame.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To tame, to break in.

"Sum began to *dant* beystis."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 145.

2. To intimidate, to frighten, to subdue, to deprive of spirit or courage.

*3. To conquer, to overcome.

"That which of hem that other *daunteth*
In armes, hym she shulde take."

Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, bk. iv.

*4. To fondle, to cherish.

"Vpon the knes men shul *daunte* you."—*Wycliffe*: Is. lvi. 12.

***B. Intrans.:** To be afraid.

For the difference between *to daunt* and *to dismay*, see **DISMAY**.

***dâunt**, *s.* [DAUNT, *v.*] A fright, an alarm.

dâunt'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DAUNT.]

dâunt'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *daunt*; -*er*.] One who daunts or intimidates.

dâunt'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAUNT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taming, intimidating, or discouraging.

"A doctor of Jesuits, that is, a doctor of five D D's as dissimulation, depositing of kingdoms, *daunting* and deterring of subjects, and destruction."—*State Trials*, an. 1606; Henry Garnet.

***dâunt'-îng-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *daunting*; -*ness*.] Fear, fright, alarm. (*Daniel*: *Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.)

dâunt'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *daunt*; -*less*.] Fearless, bold, not discouraged or timid; intrepid.

dâunt'-lëss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *dauntless*; -*ly*.] In a dauntless, fearless, or intrepid manner.

dâunt'-lëss-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dauntless*; -*ness*.] The quality of being dauntless; fearlessness, intrepidity.

dâu'-phîn, *s.* [O. Fr. *dauphin*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin. The crest of the lords of Dauphiny.] The title of the eldest son of the kings of France or of the heir apparent to the throne. It arose from the circumstance of Humbert II., lord of Dauphiny, in the ninth century, having bequeathed his lordship as an appanage to the French throne, on condition that the eldest son always bore the title of Dauphin of Viennois. [DOLPHIN, DELPHIN.]

"Look upon the years

Of Lewis the *dauphin* and that lovely maid."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

dâu'-phîn-ëss, *s.* [Eng. *dauphin*; -*ess*.] The wife of the Dauphin of France.

"It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles."—*Burke*: *On the French Revolution*.

dâur, *v.* [DARE.] To dare, to defy, to brave, to challenge.

"I *daur* ye to touch him,' spreading abroad her long and muscular fingers garnished with claws which a vulture might have envied."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

dâuw, *s.* [A native name.]

Zoöl.: A species of South African Zebra, *Equus burchellii*.

dâ-vâl'-lî-a, *s.* [Named after Edmund Davall, a Swiss botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the typical and only one of the sub-tribe Davalliæ. The sori are globose, inframarginal, the indusium urn or cup-shaped, with the mouth truncated; veins pinnate. They are from southern Asia, Australia, South America, &c. *Davallia canariensis* is the Hare's-foot Fern. It and the other species are beautiful.

dâ-vâl'-lî-ë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *davallia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodæ.

dâv'-ên-pôrt, *s.* [From the name of the original maker.] A kind of small writing-desk with drawers on each side.



1. Part of a frond. 2. Rhizome.

Dâ'-vid, *s.* [Heb. *Davud* or *David*. (See def.) The meaning of the name is, one who loves or one who is beloved.] The second king of Israel, known and venerated by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans.

David's harp, *s.* (Sam. xvi. 16-23.) *Polygonatum multiflorum*. (Britten & Holland.)

Dâ'-vid-ist, *s.* [From the name of the founder.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect in the sixteenth century founded by David George, a native of Delft, who gave out that he was the Messiah, denied the resurrection, and interdicted marriage. Also called David-Georgian.

dâ'-vid-sôn-îte, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Prof. Davidson, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Beryl, found at Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. It is of a greenish-yellow color.

dâ-vîl'-lâ, *s.* [Named after Henry Catherine Davila, a celebrated Italian historian.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Dilleniaceæ. *Davilla rugosa* is astringent. A decoction of it is used in Brazil in swellings of the legs and other parts. *D. elliptica*, which is also astringent, furnishes the vulnerary called Sambaibinha.

dâ-vîn'-a, **dâ'-vÿne**, *s.* [Named after Sir H. Davy, and Eng. suff. -*ine*, -*yne* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephelite from Vesuvius, having a feeble luster, and 12 to 14 per cent of carbonate of lime.

dâ'-vît, *s.* [Probably a corruption of Fr. *davier*=pincers.]

Nautical:

1. A beam projecting from a ship's bow, for the attachment of the tackle whereby the anchor-fluke is lifted without dragging against the side of the vessel. The operation is nautically called fishing the anchor.

2. One of a pair of cranes on the gun-wale of a ship, from which are suspended the quarter or other boats. The boat-tackles are attached to rings in the bow and stern of the boat respectively, and the fall is belayed on deck. When the boat is lowered the hooks of the fall-blocks are cast off simultaneously, or great danger results when the ship is under way. (*Knight*.)

davit-fall hook, *s.* A hook having a means for instant unclutching or release, and used at the end of a davit-fall to engage a ring-bolt at the stem or stern of a boat. (*Knight*.)

dâ'-vîte, *s.* [After Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A sulphate of alumina, constituting a variety of Alunogen, if indeed it is really distinct from that species. It was found in a hot spring, containing sulphuric acid, near Bogota, in South America.

Dâ'-vÿ, *proper name.* [DAVY-LAMP.]

Davy Jones, *s.* In the mythology of sailors, the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep. (*Smollett*.)

Davy Jones' locker, *s.* The bottom of the sea. *Gone to Davy Jones' locker:* Dead and cast into the sea.

Davy-lamp, *s.*

Mining: The safety-lamp of Sir Humphry Davy, in which a wire-gauze envelope covers the flame-chamber and prevents the passage of flame outward to the explosive atmosphere of the mine, while it allows circulation of air.

dâ'-vÿne, *s.* [DAVINA.]

Dâ'-vÿ-ûm, *s.* [Named after Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A metal, said to be found in Russian platinum ore. Atomic weight, 154; specific gravity, 9.39. A hard silver-white, malleable metal, easily dissolved by aqua regia. H₂S gives a brown-black precipitate, soluble in alkaline sulphides. Potassium thiocyanate colors its solution deep red. An acid solution of the chloride gives a brown precipitate with potassium ferrocyanide. Davy's chloride forms crystals soluble in water. The sodium salt is insoluble in water as well as in alcohol. The sodium double chlorides of the other metals of the platinum group are soluble in water.

dâw (1) ***dawe**, *s.* [An imitative word. Cognate with Ger. *dohle*=a jackdaw, a dimin. from O. L. Ger. *daha*; O. H. Ger. *tâha*; M. H. Ger. *tâhe*.]

1. **Lit.:** A jackdaw (q. v.).

"... the clamor of rooks, *daws*, and kites."
Cowper: *Hope*, 349.

2. **Fig.:** An empty-headed fellow.

***daw-cock**, *s.*

1. **Lit.:** A cock jackdaw.

2. **Fig.:** An empty-headed chatterer.

***daw-dressing**, *s.* The assuming of a character or quality to which one is not entitled; from the old fable of the jackdaw which dressed itself in peacock's feathers.

***daw-pate**, *s.* A daw, a simpleton.

***daw** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A broad-bladed, short, pointless sword.

***dâw** (1), ***dawen**, ***dawyn**, ***daghen**, ***dagyn**, ***dayyn**, ***daighen**, *v. i.* [A. S. *dagian*; O. H. Ger. *tagen*; Icel. *daga*; Dan. *dages*; Sw. *dagas*=to dawn.] To dawn, to break. [DAY; DAWN, *v.*]

"Tyll the day *dawed* these damosels daunced."
P. Plowman, fol. 103, b.

***dâw** (2), *v. t.* [ADAW.] To frighten, to terrify.

"Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* hym vp agayne."

Sir T. More: *Works*; *These Fowre Things*.

dâwd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large piece.

dâw'-dle, *v. t. & i.* [DADDLE.]

A. Intrans.: To trifle, to idle about, to waste time; to gossip.

"Come, some evening, and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me."—*Johnson*: *Letters*.

B. Trans.: To waste, to spend idly.

dâw'-dle, *s.* [DAWDLE, *v.*] A dawdler, an idler.

dâw'-dlër, *s.* [Eng. *dawdl(e)*; -*er*.] One who dawdles about, an idler.

dâw'-dÿ, *s.* [DOWDY.] A slattern, a slut who affects finery.

***dâw'-îng**, ***dawunge**, ***dawynge**, ***dayyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAW (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Dawning, dawn; break of day.

dâw'-ish, ***dâw'-ishe**, *a.* [English *daw*, *s.*; -*ish*.] Like a daw; foolish, conceited, empty-headed.

"Such *dawishe* dodypols were the parents of him that was borne blinde . . ."—*Bale*: *Yet a Course*, &c. (1543), fol. 59.

dâwk (1), *s.* [DALK.] A hollow, crack, or incision in wood.

"Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length."—*Moxon*.

dâwk (2), **dauk**, *s.* [Hind. *dák*=a post.] The East-Indian word for the post, carried by relays of men in stages; also a relay of horses or palanquin bearers.

"There isn't much above 1,000 miles to come by *dauk*."
—*Hughes*: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlv.

dâwk, *v. t.* [DAWK (1), *s.*] To make a mark, cut, or incision in wood.

"... where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it."—*Moxon*.

***dâw'-kîn**, *s.* [A dimin. from *daw*, *s.* (q. v.)] A fool, a simpleton.

dâwn, *v. i.* [DAW (1), *v.*]

1. **Lit.:** To grow light, to break.

"... when the first of August *dawned*,"
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To become more light or evident; to become less obscure or dark; to break in upon.

2. To begin to expand; to give signs of future eminence or luster.

"Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line."

Pope, *Ep.* iii. 3, 4.

†3. To come into sight; to become gradually visible in increasing daylight.

"I waited underneath the *dawning* hills."

Tennyson: *Enone*, 46.

dâwn, *s.* [DAWN, *v.*]

1. **Lit.:** The first appearance of light in the morning; the break of day.

2. **Fig.:** The first beginnings or appearances; the first rise.

"That dims the *dawn* of being here below."

Thomson: *Liberty*, v. 562.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**.
or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**, **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

dawn-light, *s.* Morning light.

"The return of the beautiful *dawn-light*."—*Cox: Aryan Mythol.*, ii. 5.

dāwn-lîng, *daun-yng, *dawn-yng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DAWN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Breaking, becoming more luminous.

A nobler charge shall rouse the *dawning* day."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 652.

2. *Fig.*: First appearing; giving the first signs of life, or future eminence.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The dawn or break of day; the first appearance of light.

"Nor Tees alone, in *dawning* bright,
Shall rush upon the ravished sight."

Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 3.

(2) Used as we now use *day* and *morning*.

"Good *dawning* to thee, friend."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: The dawn or first opening or appearance; the first promise of future eminence or excellence.

"... from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, . . ."—*Locke*.

dawt, *v. t.* [DOTE.] To fondle, caress.

"An' *dawtit*, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen

As yeld's the bill."

Burns: *Address to the Deil*.

dāy (1), *dai, *dai, *dag, *daig, *dagh, *daghe. *dawe, *daye, *dei, *deie, *s.* [A. S. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*; Dut., Dan. & Sw. *dag*; Icel. *dagr*; Ger. *tag*; Goth. *tags*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as **B. 1.**

"... he abode with him three *days*."—*Judges* xix. 4.

¶ Among the Jews the day began at sunset. Our practice of commencing it at midnight was borrowed at first from the Romans.

2. The whole time or period of a single revolution of the earth on its axis; a period of twenty-four hours.

"How many hours bring about the *day*?

How many *days* will finish up the year?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

3. Daylight, light.

"The west yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 3.

4. Daytime; the period during which it is light.

"So sone so hit wes *day*."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 45.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any particular or specified time; an age. (In this sense frequently used in the plural.)

"In the *days* of the Protectorate, he had been a judge."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The best time of life, the prime.

3. (*Pl.*): Life, lifetime.

"Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy *days* may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."
—*Exod.* xx. 12.

4. An appointed or fixed time.

"Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*."—*Dryden*.

5. A day appointed for the commemoration of any event.

"Then call we this the field of Agincourt,

Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

6. A contest, a battle, an engagement.

"To quit the plnnder of the slain,

And turn the donbtful *day* again."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 33.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The time taken by the earth to revolve once on its axis. This varies according to the method adopted in making the calculation.

¶ A *solar day* is the interval between the time of the sun's coming to the meridian and returning to it again. Similarly a *sidereal day* is the interval between the time of a star's coming to the meridian and again returning to it on the immediately subsequent night. A *mean solar day* is twenty-four hours long. A *mean sidereal day* is about 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. The reason of the difference is that the sun appears to go slowly to the east through the stars, which makes them reach the meridian in a shorter time than he does, if the estimate be made by sun-time. An *apparent day* is the interval which exists between two successive transits of the sun across the meridian. An *astronomical day* is a day beginning at one P. M. and continuing to the next. It is divided into 24 hours, not into two periods of 12 hours each.

2. *Scripture Harmony*: Some harmonists, comparing Gen. i. with the teachings of geology, consider *day* in that chapter to mean an indefinitely long period of time. Hugh Miller, modifying this view, and combining with it the vision hypothesis of Mr. James Sime, made the days the times taken for the successive visions given to Moses of the sequence of events in the geological period of the earth's history.

C. *Special phrases and compounds*:

1. *A dog will have his day*: [See **C. 5.**]

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,

The cat will mew, and *dog* will have his *day*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

2. *Day in banc, Day in bank*:

English Law: A day in which appearance may be made in the Court of Common Pleas. Several such days exist at intervals of about a week. On some one of them all original writs must be made returnable. They are therefore often called the returns of that term. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.)

3. *Day of the Lord* (literally *Jehovah*), *Day of God*:

(1) *Generally*:

Scrip.: Any day during which some striking judgment or other awe-inspiring Divine operation is witnessed. In Joel ii. 1 the reference is to the destruction of the crops by locusts. See verses 2-11, also 20, 25.

"Behold, the *day* of the Lord cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee."—*Zech.* xiv. 1.

(2) *Specially*:

(a) The first advent of Christ (Matt. iv. 5, 6).

(b) The second advent (2 Thess. v. 2) or the day of judgment. It is sometimes called shortly "that day" (2 Tim. iv. 1, 8).

(c) The day or time when all things shall be dissolved (2 Peter iii. 10-12).

4. *Day of Grace*:

(1) *Law*: A day given as a favor beyond the time when an appearance in court or other legal act ought in strict propriety to be carried out.

(2) *Comm. (Pl.)*: A certain number of days allowed over and above the time specified on the face of a bill (payable otherwise than on demand). In this country three days of grace are allowed, so that a bill becomes due upon the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, or legal holiday, in which cases the bill becomes due the day before. In Austria and England three, and in Russia ten, days of grace are allowed; no other countries in Europe allow them.

5. *Every dog has his day*:

(1) *Lit.*: Every dog has a period during which he is in his prime and has a certain sphere. [C. 1.]

(2) *Fig.*: The phrase, though spoken of dogs, is meant of men, and signifies that every person has a time during which he lives, flourishes, and makes more or less noise in the world; after which it is only in exceptional cases that one hears of him any more. [C. 1.]

6. *To gain the day*: The same as *to win the day* (q. v.).

7. *To win the day*: To gain the battle; to succeed in any enterprise. [A. II. 6.]

"If, striking first, you were to win the *day*?"

Dryden.

***day-bed**, *s.* A couch, a sofa.

"Having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

day-blindness, *s.* Nyctalopia, a defect of sight, owing to which objects can be seen distinctly only in a faint light or by night, and not in a strong light or in the daytime. [NYCTALOPIA.]

***day-blush**, *s.* The dawn or break of day.

"... when the *day-blush* bursts from high."

Byron: *The Bride of Abydos*, ii. 28.

***day-daw**, *s.* The dawn.

"... we may rise with the *day-daw*."—*Tennant: Card. Beaton*, p. 28.

***day-devourer**, *s.* A waster of time.

"A *day-devourer*, and an evening spy!"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 83.

***day-distracting**, *a.* Causing distraction or trouble during the day.

"The night renews the *day-distracting* theme."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 102.

***day-fever**, *s.* The sweating sickness. So called from its short duration, it proving fatal in a few hours.

"That pestilent *day-fever* in Britaine."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 24.

day-flyer, *s.* Flying by day.

***day-god**, *s.* The sun.

"Full of the *Day-god's* living fire."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*

day-labor, *s.* Daywork; labor done daily.

"Doth God exact *day-labor*, light denied?"

Milton: *On His Blindness*.

day-laborer, *s.* One who works by the day.

"His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,

That ten *day-laborers* could not end."

Milton: *L'Allegro*.

day-lily, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: [HEMEROCALLIS.]

2. *Pl.* (Day-lilies): The *Hemerocallæ*, a tribe of Liliaceæ.

†day-mare, *s.* An incubus experienced in the daytime, similar in its nature and symptoms to the nightmare (q. v.), hypochondria or indigestion.

day-reflection, *s.* A daydream.

"The *day-reflection* and the midnight dream."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 1,062.

day-room, *s.* A room in a prison, asylum, &c., in which the inmates are kept during the day.

***day-rule, *day-writ**, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: A rule or order of court, allowing a prisoner of the King's Bench to leave the prison for one day.

day-school, *s.*

1. A school which the scholars attend every day, but at which they are not boarded.

2. A school held in the daytime, as opposed to a night-school.

†day-shine, *s.* Daylight.

"Naked in open *day-shine*."

Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*.

day-sight, *s.* Hemeralopia, a defect of the sight, owing to which objects can only be seen distinctly in the daylight, and but dimly or confusedly in the dusk.

day-sky, *s.* The appearance of the sky at break of day or at twilight.

"It was a while before the *day-sky*—when I thought I saw something white."—*Perils of Man*, ii. 256.

day-tall, *a.* Hired by the day. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 143.)

day-times, *adv.* By day, in the daytime. (*American*.) (*The Lamplighter*, p. 116.)

***day-wearied**, *a.* Wearied with the occupation of the day.

"The old, feeble, and *day-wearied* snn."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 4.

ay-work, day's-work, *s.* [DAY-WORK.]

day-writ, *s.* [DAY-RULE.]

day (2), *s.* [DEYE.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

day-nettle, *s.* A plant, *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

dāy-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *beam*.] A beam or ray of daylight.

"After the *day-beam's* withering fire."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

dāy-bēr-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: The Wild Gooseberry.

dāy-bōok, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *book*.]

1. *Lit.*: A book in which a merchant enters all the transactions of each day, and from which they are afterward posted into the ledger, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The "books" which will be opened at the day of judgment.

"The other keeps his dreadful *day-book* open

Till sunset, that we may repent . . ."

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

dāy-breāk, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *break*.] The dawn, the first appearance of day.

"As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies."

Dryden

dāy-cōal, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *coal*.]

Mining: The upper stratum of coal, so called by miners from its being nearest the surface or the light.

dāy-drēam, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *dream*.] A reverie, the indulgence of fancies while awake; a castle in the air.

"... the mere *daydreams* of a feeble mind."

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

dāy-drēam-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *daydream*; -er.] One who is given to daydreams; a dreamer.

***dāy**-drēam-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *daydream*; -y.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of daydreams; given to daydreams.

dāy-flōw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *flower*.]

Bot.: A popular name for a genus of plants, the *Commelyna*.

lāy-flŷ, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *fly*.]

Entom.: A popular name for insects belonging to the genus *Ephemera*. [EPHEMERIDÆ.]

bōil, **bōy**: pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

dāy'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *dægleoht*.]

I. Lit.: The light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, a candle, &c.; the light of day.

"They, by daylight passing through the Turks' fleet, recovered the haven, . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Open or public view; not secrecy or privacy.

"He stands in daylight, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honor he is tied."—*Dryden*.

2. The space left in a partly-filled glass between the liquor and the brim. (*Slang*.)

***3.** The eyes.

†dāy'-lōng, *a.* [Eng. *day*, and *long*.] Lasting all day. (*Tennyson*.)

dāy'-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [DAILY, *a. & adv.*]

***dāy'-māid**, ***dey-maid**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *dey*, *deie* = a dairy.] A dairymaid.

dāy'-man, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *man*.] A day-laborer.

dāy'-nēt, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *net*.] A net for catching small birds, as larks, &c.

dāy'-pēep, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *pcep*.] The dawn or break of day. (*Milton*.)

dāyŷ'-man, ***dayes-man**, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *man*.]

1. An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.

"Neither is there any daysman betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both."—*Job ix. 33*.

2. A day-laborer.

"He is a good daysman or laborer."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 105.

†dāy'-spring, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *spring*.] The dawn or break of day; daybreak.

"So all, ere day-spring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 521, 522.

dāy'-star, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *star*.]

1. The morning-star.

"Sunk to a curve, the daystar lessens still."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. The sun.

"So sinks the daystar in the ocean bed."
Milton: Lycidas, 168.

dāy'-time, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *time*.] The time during which there is daylight; the day as opposed to night.

"And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, . . ."—*Isa. iv. 6*.

***dāy'-wom-an**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *dey*, *deie* = a dairy-maid; Eng. *woman*.] A dairymaid.

"For this damsel, I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for the day-woman."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

dāy'-wōrk, ***da-werk**, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *work*.]

1. Work done by the day; day-labor.

"True labor in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed daywork done."
Fairfax.

2. Work done in the daytime.

3. The amount of work done in a day.

" . . . the fiftj dawerk of hay, price xx merkis," &c.
—*Act. Audit*, A. 1489, p. 140.

dāze, ***dase**, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *dasask* = to become weary or exhausted; Sw. *dasa* = to lie idle. Cf. A. S. *dwæc*, *gedwæc* = stupid, foolish.] [DOZE.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To stun, to stupefy.

"The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle."
Destr. of Troy, 7,654.

†2. To dazzle, to overpower with light.

"While flashing beames do daze his feeble eyes."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 9.

***3.** To addle, to spoil.

"But then she minds when from the nest they're rais'd,
They stay not too long off, lest th' eggs be dazed."
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 103.

***B. Intrans.:** To become dazed, stunned, or stupefied.

"I dase and I dedir for ferd of that taylle."
Towneley Myst., p. 28.

dāze, *s.* [DAZE, *v.*]

Min.: A glittering stone. (*Ogilvie*.)

***dā'-zēd-lŷ**, ***da-sed-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *dazed*; *-ly*.] In a dazed, stupid manner.

"When a man God dasedli loves, . . ."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, p. 289 (ed. Morris).

***dā'-zēd-nēss**, ***da-sed-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *dazed*; *-ness*.] Foolishness, stupidity.

"Agayn the dasednes of charite."
Hampole: Pricke of Consc., 4,904.

dāz'-zle, ***daz-le**, *v. t. & i.* [A freq. form from *daze* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To daze or overpower the sight by an excess of light.

"But the glare of the sepulchral light
Perchance had dazzled the Warrior's sight."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 21.

2. Fig.: To overpower or confuse by glitter, splendor, or brilliancy.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be so bright as to overpower the sight.

***2.** To become dazzled, dimmed, or overpowered; to lose the power of sight.

"Upon his hurt she looks so steadfastly,
That her sight dazzling makes the wound seem three."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1,060, 1,061.

II. Figuratively:

1. To confound or overpower with brilliancy or splendor.

"As pleasures in this vale of pain,
That dazzle as they fade."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 23.

***2.** To mislead, to deceive.

"Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air."
Milton: Comus, 153, 154.

dāz'-zle, *s.* [DAZZLE, *v.*]

1. Lit.: An overpowering or dazzling light.

2. Fig.: Meretricious show or display.

dāz'-zled, *pa. par. or a.* [DAZZLE.]

dāz'-zle-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *dazzle*; *-ment*.] A dazzling; a dimming or overpowering of the sight.

"It beat back the sight with a dazzlement."—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 55.

†dāz'-zlē, *s.* [Eng. *dazzl(c)*; *-er*.] One who or a thing which dazzles by brilliancy or splendor.

dāz'-zling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DAZZLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of overpowering or confounding by excess of light, splendor, or brilliancy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dāz'-zling-lŷ, ***dazelingly**, ***dazzelingly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dazzling*; *-ly*.]

1. In a dazzling manner; so as to dazzle.

2. In a dazzled or confused manner; as though dazzled.

dbk. A contraction for *drawback* (q. v.).

d-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block bolted to the ship's side in the channels, to reeve the lifts through.

D. D. An abbreviation for *Divinitatis Doctor* = Doctor of Divinity.

de, *pref.* [Lat. or Fr.] A prefix largely used in English, and representing generally the Lat. *de* = down from, away from; but sometimes representing the Latin *dis* = apart, through the O. Fr. *des*; Fr. *dé*. Sometimes its force is intensitive, as in *declare*, *deprave*, &c.

deā, *s.* [DEYE.]

dea nettle, *s.* (1) Various species of *Lamium*, (2) *Galeopsis versicolor*, (3) *G. tetrahit*, (4) *Stachys palustris*. All these are labiate plants. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dea-con (pron. *dēkn*), ***deakne**, ***decon**, ***de-coun**, ***dekene**, ***dekyn**, ***diakne**, *s.* [A. S. *deacon*, *diacon*; Dut. *diaken*; Sw. & Dan. *diaconus*; Ger. *diakon*; Fr. *diacre*; Prov. *diacre*, *diaque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diacono*; Lat. *diaconus*, all from Gr. *diakon* = (as subst.) (1) a servant, a waiting-man, . . . (2) a minister of the church, especially a deacon, a deaconess; (as adj.) serving, serviceable; probably from *diōkō* = to cause to run, to pursue.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:

(1) *In Scripture:* Omitting the passages in which *diakon* has a general meaning, three portions of the New Testament refer to the ecclesiastical officers so denominated. In Phil. i. 1 they are mentioned in conjunction with the "bishops," and were evidently of inferior authority to them, for they are mentioned last. In 1 Tim. iii. 6-13 the proper qualifications requisite for their office, as well as the character which their wives should possess, are pointed out, but no mention is made of the precise duties which they had to discharge. In Rom. xvi. 1, Phebe is described as a servant or deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, and in commendation of her it is stated that she had been a succorer of many, the Apostle Paul himself being among the number. There is a very general opinion that the first institution of the order of deacons is narrated

in Acts vi., but as the functionaries there elected are not specially called deacons some doubt must remain upon the identification. If the officers whose election is described in Acts vi. were deacons, then the special duty of that order of men was the distribution of the church alms to the poor. A "daily ministration" took place in the early apostolic times to widows who could not support themselves unaided. The majority of these could speak only Aramaic; a minority, Jewish by descent like the former, were Grecians, *i. e.*, spoke Greek, or at least their husbands had done so. The majority monopolized all the attention of the alms-givers, and the representatives of the minority had to complain of neglect. The apostles, being appealed to, felt that it would interfere with the success of their spiritual work if they became mixed up with disputes about the apportionment of money, and, expressing their unwillingness "to leave the Word of God to serve tables," they advised or commanded that seven men of honest report, *i. e.*, of honorable reputation, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, should be sought and appointed almsmen to the church. Their acceptance of this office did not preclude them from discharging higher functions, for of the seven men elected one was Stephen, the first martyr. (Acts vi. 5, 8-11, &c.)

(2) *In modern churches:*

(a) *In the Methodist Episcopal Churches:* The junior order of the priesthood, the novitiate being first ordained a deacon, and then after a time, if satisfactory conditions have been fulfilled—such as progress in grace and gifts, and the probation of character—elevated to the full priesthood or eldership—the latter the highest order in the church—the Bishops occupying not a superior ecclesiastical order but holding a merely supervisory office.

(b) *In the Churches of Rome and England:* A deacon is a spiritual officer ranking beneath the bishops and priests or presbyters. The diaconate may be held at twenty-three years of age [DIACONATE], the priesthood not till twenty-four.

(c) *In the Presbyterian Churches:* The orders here are teaching elders, or ministers, ruling elders, generally called simply elders (these two orders looking over the spiritual affairs of the congregation); and deacons (now gradually being displaced in many places by managers), to attend to the more secular matters.

(d) *In the Congregational, Baptist, and some other Churches:* Deacons are spiritual officers ranking immediately under the minister, and looking after both the spiritual and the temporal concerns of the congregations.

dēa'-cōn-ēss, ***dea-con-isse**, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*; *-ess*.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A female deacon in the early Christian Church.
2. A term sometimes applied to a sister-of-mercy or those ladies who live in community and follow the rule of the Lutheran deaconesses.

¶ Deaconesses existed in the first century, and were generally respectable matrons or widows charged to look after the poor and perform other offices of utility to the church. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 10.) The office of deaconess lapsed in the Western Church in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in the Greek Church about the twelfth. It has been recently revived in this country, in Germany, and to a certain extent in England.

dēa'-cōn-hōd, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*, and *hood*.]

1. The same as DEACONSHIP (q. v.).

2. A number of deacons taken collectively.

†dēa'-cōn-rŷ, *s.* The office or dignity of a deacon.

" . . . the deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dēa'-cōn-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*, and *ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.

" . . . a common deaconship . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dēad, ***dæd**, ***ded**, ***dede**, ***deed**, ***deæde**, ***deade**, ***dyad**, ***dyead**, *a., s. & adv.* [A. S. *dæd*; Icel. *dæudhr*; Goth. *dauþs*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *död*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Deprived of life; lifeless.

" . . . he hath been dead four days."—*John xi. 39*.

¶ With *of* before the cause of death.

" . . . the crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger."—*Arbuthnot*.

(2) Destitute of or without life; inanimate.

(3) Temporarily deprived of life or power of action. [DEAD-DRUNK.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) Resembling death; motionless.

" . . . cast into a dead sleep."—*Ps. lxxvi. 6*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

* (2) Causing or threatening death; deadly, mortal.

"So should a murderer look, so *dead*, so grim."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* (3) Without life or spirit.
"Dead for two years before his death was he."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 837.

* (4) Deadly pale; pale as death.
"Honest Iago, that look'st *dead* with grieving."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

(5) Still, motionless, perfectly calm.
". . . *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main."—*Lee*.

(6) Having lost the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation; as, A *dead* branch.
"Being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now *dead*."—*Rom.* iv. 19.

† (7) Without natural force, power, or efficacy; as, A *dead* fire.
(8) Flat, stale, tasteless, vapid; having lost the natural life.
"Pale wyne whyche is *deade* and vinewed . . . *Mucium vinum*."—*Huloet*.

(9) Destitute of ardor or warmth; cooled down, abated.
". . . my love to her is *dead*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 6.

(10) Dull, frigid; wanting in animation or spirit.
"How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech."—*Addison*.

(11) Not presenting the resemblance of life or spirit; dull, flat.
". . . I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* coloring of the whole."—*Dryden*.

(12) Dull, heavy; not sharp or clear.
". . . the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air."—*Boyle*.

(13) Dull, gloomy, melancholy.
". . . a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy."—*Addison*.

(14) Deep, still, undisturbed.
". . . the *dead* darkness of the night."—*Hayward*.

(15) Useless, unprofitable, unemployed.
". . . he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him."—*Addison*.

(16) Empty, vacant.
"Naught but a blank remains, a *dead* void space."
Dryden.

(17) Certain or unerring as death; as, A *dead* shot, a *dead* certainty. (*Colloquial*.)

(18) No longer in use, unspoken, disused; as, A *dead* language.

II. Technically:

1. Mech., Building, &c.:

(1) Lusterless (as of some kinds of unpolished or unburnished metallic surfaces). Also of color without brilliancy; as, A *dead* color. [DISTERPER.]

(2) False (as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts).

(3) Motionless; as, The *dead* spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate; a *dead*-lock; the *dead*-center of a crank.

(4) Opaque; as, a *dead*-light or shutter over a cabin window.

(5) Solid, without light or opening; as, A *dead*-wall, a *dead*-plate, or unperforated portion of a furnace-grate; the *dead*-wood of a ship.

(6) Useless; as, *Dead* steam—that is, exhausted; a *dead*-head, a feeding-head or sullage-piece; a *dead*-weight; *deads* in mining, the useless substances which inclose the ore.

(7) Soundless; as, A *dead*-floor, which absorbs the sound.

(8) Flat; as, A *dead*-smooth file, having the least possible height of teeth. [DEAD-LEVEL.]

2. Law: Accounted as one civilly dead; deprived of all rights of citizenship.

3. Theology:

(1) In a state of spiritual death.
". . . *dead* in trespasses and sins."—*Ephes.* ii. 1.

(2) Not productive of good works; not springing of a true and lively faith.
". . . purge your conscience from *dead* works."—*Heb.* ix. 14.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dead*, *deceased*, and *departed*: "As an epithet, *dead* is used collectively; *departed* is used [generally] with a noun only; *deceased* generally without a noun, to denote one or more according to the connection. There is a respect due to the *dead*, which cannot be violated without offense to the living. It is a pleasant reflection to conceive of *departed* spirits as taking an interest in the concerns of those whom they have left. All the marks on the body of the *deceased* indicated that he had met with his death by some violence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *dead* and *lifeless*, see LIFELESS.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit. (pl.)*: Those who have died or are dead; the departed.

2. *Fig.*: Depth, stillness; the height or acme of any period of time; as, The *dead* of night, the *dead* of winter.

"He reached the camp-fires at *dead* of night, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Mining: Non-metalliferous rock excavated around a vein or in forming drifts, levels, shafts, cross-courses, &c. Many veins are too narrow for working and the walls have then to be cut into to afford space. Such work, as yielding nothing, is called *dead*-work or *tut*-work, and the proceeds are *deads* or *attle*, to be got rid of as economically as possible, by sending up to the surface, or filling up the gunnies and goafs of old workings. (*Knight*.)

C. As adv.: Completely, quite, entirely; as in *dead*-drunk, *dead*-beat, *dead*-ripe, *dead*-against, &c.

dead account, s.

Bank.: An account standing in the name of a person deceased.

dead-alive, *dead*-and-alive, *a.* Without spirit or animation; dull, spiritless.

dead-angle, s.

Fort.: The space in front of a parapet which is out of view of the soldiers in the work, and which they cannot fire upon.

dead arsesmart, *s.* *Polygonum Persicaria*, of which Gerard says, "It doth not bite as the other doth." The other is *P. Hydropiper*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dead-axle, *s.* An axle which runs but does not communicate motion, as distinguished from a driving axle, which is a live axle.

dead-ball, s.

Football: The ball is said to be *dead*, (1) when the umpire or referee blows his whistle or declares a down, (2) when a goal is made, (3) when a touch-down, safety or touchback is made, (4) when a fair catch is heeled, (5) when it is downed after going out of bounds or into touch-in-goal.

dead-beat, *a. & s.*

A. As *adj.*: Quite exhausted; unable to move.

B. As *subst.*: A worthless, lazy fellow who sponges on others. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

¶ Dead-beat escapement:

Hor.: An escapement also known as the escapement of repose, invented by Graham about 1700, and intended to isolate the going works more completely from the pendulum. The seconds-hand in the *dead*-beat stands still after each drop, whereas in the recoil escapement there is a back-lash to the train. The working surfaces of the pallets of the anchor in this escapement are curved concentrically with the axis of oscillation of the anchor. When a pallet escapes from one tooth and allows a partial rotation of the scape-wheel, a tooth on the opposite side is arrested by the other pallet, but without giving any back-lash to the wheel, which would cause a recoil to the train of gearing. The term *dead*-beat is to contradistinguish it from the recoil escapement, in which the working faces are curved eccentrically in relation to their axis of oscillation so as to offer a slight impediment to the motion of the wheel. This impediment causes a slight recoil of the scape-wheel, which is communicated to the train. The pallets in the recoil escapement are both check and impulse, but in the *dead*-beat one is simply check and the other gives a slight impulse at the moment of escaping. The impulse given to the pallet is communicated to the pendulum, to overcome the friction on the pendulum bearing and the resistance of the air, and thereby keep the beats of the pendulum isochronous. The cylinder or horizontal escapement is a *dead*-beat escapement for watches, and was also invented by Graham. (*Knight*.)

**dead*-bed, **ded*-bed, **dede*-bed, *s.* A death-bed.

"On his *ded*-bed he lay."

Childe of Bristowe.

dead-bell, **dede*-bell, *s.*

1. The passing-bell.
2. A ringing in the ears. So called from the superstition that it forbodes death.

dead-born, *a.* Falling flat or spiritless; dull, not spirited or animated.

"All, all but truth drops *dead*-born from the press."

Pope: Epil. to Sat., ii. 26.

dead-broke, *s.* Entirely out of cash; bankrupt.

dead-candle, **dede*-candle, *s.* A light seen by the superstitious, and believed by them to presage death.

dead-center, *s.*

Mach.: One of the two points in the orbit of a crank, in which it is in line with the connecting-rod. It is also called a *Dead-point* (q. v.).

dead-coloring, *s.*

Painting: A first layer of color forming a basis for that which succeeds it. It is called *dead* because it has no gloss, and is to be hidden by the finishing coats. (*Knight*.) [DISTERPER.]

**dead*-deal, **dede*-deal, *s.* A stretching-board for a dead body.

dead-dipping, *s.* The process of giving by the action of an acid a dead pale yellow color to brass. (*Weale*.)

**dead*-doing, *a.* Destructive; causing death; fatal, mortal.

"Make up some fierce *dead*-doing man."
Butler: Hudibras.

**dead*-dole, **dede*-dole, *s.* A dole given away at funerals.

dead-door, *s.*

Ship-building: A door fitted in exterior rabbets, to protect a cabin-window or cover an opening when the lights are carried away. (*Knight*.)

dead-drunk, *a.* So drunk as to be insensible and incapable of action.

dead-earth, *s.* A fault in a telegraph line which consists in the wire being thoroughly grounded or connected to the earth.

dead-eye, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A block without a sheave, probably so named from a fancied resemblance to a death's head or skull. Such are those flat, round blocks fixed in the channels, and having eyes for the lanyards by which the shrouds are set up. The circumferential groove for the shroud is called the score. The *dead*-eye is also known as a *ram*-block.

2. The crow-feet *dead*-eyes are cylinders with a number of holes for the lines composing the crow's-foot. Also called a *Euphroe* or *Uvrow*.

3. The eye-bolt or staple on the gunwale of a canal-boat to which the towing-line is bent. The line is retained by a key of wood, which passes through the eye and is cast loose by pulling out or breaking the key. (*Knight*.)

dead-fall, *s.*

Machinery:

1. A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.
2. A trap in which a falling gate, board, or log drops upon the game and kills it. Used especially for vermin. (*Knight*.)

dead-file, *s.* A file which cuts so fine and close that its operations are practically noiseless. [DEAD-SMOOTH FILE.]

dead-flat, *s.* The midship bend or frame having the greatest breadth.

dead-floor, *s.* [DEADENING, C. II. 1.]

dead-flue, *s.* A flue bricked up at bottom and discontinued.

dead-freight, *s.*

Comm. Law: The freight or hire paid by a charterer for unoccupied space in a ship, when he has not supplied sufficient cargo to fill the whole ship.

dead-gold, *s.* The unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf, from the electro bath or the hands of the gilder. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the brilliant and lustrous burnished portions. Gilders call it *matt*. [GILDING.] (*Knight*.)

dead-ground, *s.*

Mining: A body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it. The vein is said to take horse, in allusion to its straddling the intervening rock.

dead-head, *s.*

1. *Ordnance*: An extra length of metal cast on the muzzle end of a gun in order to contain the dross and porous metal which floats on the sounder metal beneath. When cooled and solid the *dead*-head is cut off.

2. *Founding*: That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold; a feeding-head or sullage-piece.

3. *Lathe*: The tail-stock of a lathe containing the *dead*-spindle and *back*-center; in contradistinction to the *live*-head or *head*-stock at the other end of the sheers, which contains the *live*-spindle.

4. *Naut.*: A block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. (*Knight*.)

5. One who habitually obtains admission to places of entertainment, &c., without payment; one who is on the free list, a sponger. (*U. S. Slang*.)

"Poor hopelessly-abandoned loafers, wearing plainly the stamp of *deadhead* on their shameless features."—*A. C. Grant: Bush-life in Queensland*, 1881, ii. 235.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dead-hearted, a. Spiritless, dull, lifeless, listless.

"There are *dead-hearted* patients, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 63.

dead-heartedness, s. Want of spirit or life, lifelessness, listlessness.

"This meets with my *dead-heartedness* and security . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Dev. Soul*, § 25.

dead-heat, s.

1. *Racing*: A race in which two or more of the contestants reach the winning-post so closely together that the judge cannot say which has won.

2. *Fig.*: A state or position of exact equality.

dead-hedge, s. A hedge or fence made of dead wood, that is, not growing.

dead-horse, s. Work paid for before it is executed.

¶ *To pull the dead-horse*: To do work which has been paid for before it is finished. (*Slang*.)

dead-house, s. A room or place in which dead bodies are kept; a mortuary.

dead-killing, a. Fatal, mortal.

"Here with a cockatrice' *dead-killing eye*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 540.

dead-latch, s. A kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. The detent is usually capable of locking the bolt in or out, so that the device forms a latch, a dead-lock, or is made inoperative, as desired. (*Knight*.)

dead-letter, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A letter which from some reason or other, such as imperfect or illegible address, removal, &c., cannot be delivered by the postal officials to the person to whom it is addressed. Such letters are after a time opened in the Dead-letter office, and then (if practicable) returned to the senders.

2. *Fig.*: Anything inoperative, of none effect or influence, or not put into force.

"The Hatti Humayan was from the first a *dead-letter*."
—*Mr. Forsyth, M. P., Parl. Deb. (London Times)*.

***II. Print.**: Type which has been used for printing, and is ready for distribution. Also called *Dead-matter*. (*Knight*.)

dead-level, s. A perfect level.

***dead-lift, s.** A hopeless chance, the last extremity.

"And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift*." *Butler: Hudibras*.

dead-light, s.

1. *Naut.*: A shutter placed over a cabin window in stormy weather, to defend the glass against the blows of the waves.

"The *dead-lights* are letting the spray and the rain in."
Barham: Brothers of Birchington.

2. (*Pl.*): The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphuretted hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always *dead lights* hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air . . ."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

dead-lock, s.

1. *Locksmithing*: A lock operated on one side by a handle and on the other by a key.

2. *Fig.*: A position or state of affairs so complicated that no progress can be made with them, a complete standstill being the result; a hopeless entanglement or complication; a complete obstruction to legislative proceedings.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—When the House met this morning it was still *dead-locked* on the Bland bill."—*Chicago Journal*, Feb. 21, 1894.

dead-man, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who is dead.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A bottle emptied at a dinner or carouse.

(2) The branchiæ and other refuse portions of a crab rejected in the eating. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. Naut.: The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in.

¶ (1) *Dead-man's bell*: The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) *Dead-man's bellows*:

Bot.: *Ajuga reptans*.

(3) *Dead-man's bones*:

Bot.: A name given to several plants, as the *Orchis mascula*, *O. Morio*, *O. maculata*, &c.

"Our cold maids do *dead-men's fingers* call them."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(4) *Dead-man's hand*:

(a) *Botany*:

(i) [*Dead-man's fingers*.]

(ii) Applied to several ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(iii) *Laminaria digitata*.

(b) *Zoöl.*: *Alcyonium digitatum*. It is called also *dead-man's fingers* and *dead-man's toes*.

(5) *Dead-man's neeshin*: The spores of *Lycoperdon*, and especially those of *L. Bovista*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(6) *Dead-man's part*:

Scots Law: The remainder of an intestate person's movables, beyond that which of right belongs to his wife and children. [*DEAD'S PART*.]

(7) *Dead-man's thumb*:

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*.

(8) *Dead-man's toe*:

Bot.: *Laminaria digitata*.

dead-march, s.

Mil.: A march, or piece of slow solemn music played at a funeral, but specially at that of a soldier: as the "Dead March" in "Saul," played especially at military funerals.

dead-matter, s.

Print.: [*DEAD-LETTER*, II.]

dead-metal, s. Metal, such as gold or silver, left with dead or lusterless, that is, unburnished or unpolished, surface. [*MATT*.]

dead-neap, s.

Naut.: A low tide.

dead-nettle, s. [*DEADNETTLE*.]

dead-oil, s. The heavy oil obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, also called creosote oil. It contains phenol, cresol, aniline, naphthalene, and other hydrocarbons. It has powerful antiseptic properties, is used for the preservation of timber for railway sleepers, &c., and is burnt in lamps and employed for heating purposes.

dead-on-end, s.

Naut.: Exactly opposite to the ship's course. (Applied to the wind.)

***dead-pale, a.** Deadly pale; as pale as death.

dead-pay, s.

Mil.: The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves.

"Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays*."
Davenant: Siege of Rhodes, iii.

dead-plate, s.

Furn.: An ungrated portion of a furnace floor, on which coal is coked previously to being pushed into the fire above the grates. It was introduced by Watt in his patent of 1785.

dead-pledge, s.

Law: A mortgage on lands and goods.

dead-point, s.

Mach.: One of the points at which the crank assumes a position in line with the pitman or the rod which impels it. In steam-engines with vertical cylinders, the dead-points are the highest and lowest positions of the crank; a dead-center (q. v.).

dead-reckoning, s.

Naut.: The estimation or calculation which sailors make of their position by keeping an account of the ship's way as shown by the log, the course steered, and by making the necessary allowances for driftway, leeway, &c.; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and must be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

***dead-ripe, a.** So ripe that all growth has ceased.

" . . . others are of opinion that it should be *dead-ripe*, in other words that the circulation, in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down."—*Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 115.

dead-rising, s. The portion of the ship's bottom formed by the floor timbers.

dead-ropes, s. pl.

Naut.: Such ropes as do not run in any block or pulley.

Dead-sea, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Dead Sea.

"Like *Dead Sea* fruits that tempt the eye

But turn to ashes on the lips."

Moore: Fire Worshipers.

¶ *Dead Sea Fruit*, or *Apples of Sodom*, are the fruit of *Asclepias procera*, a plant which grows on the borders of the Dead Sea. They are beautiful on the outside, but are bitter to the taste, and when mature are filled with fiber and dust.

2. *Fig.*: Deceptive, illusory.

B. As subst.: The name given to that inland sea in the Holy Land covering the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is about forty-six miles long by ten and a third broad. Its waters are intensely bitter. Asphalt is found along its shores, whence it acquired the name of *Lacus asphaltites*. It is 1,317 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

dead-set, s.

1. *Shooting*: The set or point of a dog at game.

2. A preconcerted attack or plot against any one.

dead-sheave, s.

Naut.: A scored channel for the run of a rope; destitute of a sheave.

dead-shoar, dead-shore, s.

Building: A timber strut worked up in brick-work to support a superincumbent mass, till the brick-work which is to carry it has set or become hard.

dead-shot, s. A marksman who seldom misses his aim.

dead-smooth, a. Perfectly smooth.

Dead-smooth file:

Mech.: A file whose teeth are of the finest and closest quality. The grades are—rough, middle-cut, bastard, second-cut, smooth, dead-smooth. The number of the teeth to the inch of a dead-smooth file varies with its length in inches.

dead's-part, *deedis-part, s.

Scots Law: That part of a man's movables which remains besides what is due to the wife and children; or which he has a right to dispose of before his death in whatever way he may please.

" . . . it is called the *dead's part*, because the deceased had full power over it."—*Erskine: Inst.*, B. iii. T. ix. sec. 18.

dead-spindle, s.

Lathe: The non-rotating spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe.

dead-stand, s.

1. A determined opposition.

*2. A difficulty, a dilemma, a standstill.

"I am at a *dead-stand* in the course of my fortunes."—*Howell: Letters*.

dead-steam, s. Steam destitute of energy, inactive from want of heat, from having attained its ultimate expansion, or from being so placed as to have no effective value in any given case.

dead-stroke, a. A stroke unattended by any recoil.

Dead-stroke hammer: A power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft on which the ram or hammer is stocked.

dead-thraw, s. The death agony, the death-throe.

dead-top, s. A disease which sometimes befalls young trees.

dead-use, s.

Law: A future use.

dead-wall, s.

1. A blank wall, unrelieved by windows or other openings.

" . . . scrawled upon every *dead wall*."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. [*DEADENING*, C. II. 1.]

dead-water, s.

Naut.: The eddy water immediately at the stern of a ship while under way.

dead-weight, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load.

2. *Fig.*: A heavy burden or weight.

II. Naut.: A cargo which pays freight according to its weight, not its bulk.

dead-well, s. A well dug through a stratum impervious to water and penetrating porous strata; used to allow surface water to pass away, or to carry off by infiltration refuse water of factories, dye-houses, &c. An absorbing-well. [*DRAIN-WELL*.]

dead-wind, s.

Naut.: A wind blowing dead-on-end against a ship.

dead-wire, s.

1. The portion of wire on an electric dynamo or motor armature that does not concur in the production of electro-motive force.

2. A disused and abandoned electric conductor, such as a telegraph wire.

3. A wire in use, but through which at the time of speaking no current is passing. (*T. O'Conner Sloane*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dead-wood, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branches, &c., which have lost the power of vegetation.
2. *Shipbuilding*: The solid mass of built-up timbers at the narrow portions of the extremities of a ship's frame, fore and aft, above the keel, and continued as high as the cutting-down-line. In arctic vessels the dead-wood is in unusual quantity, to give solidity to a structure liable to contact with ice-floes and drifts.

¶ To have the dead-wood on one: To have one at your mercy or in your power. [*U. S. Colloq.*]

dead-wool, s.

Comm.: Wool taken from sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work, s.

1. *Min.*: [*DEAD, adj.*, B. II.]
2. *Naut. (pl.)*: The parts of a vessel above the load water-line.

dēad, *dede, v. i. & t. [*DEAD, a.*]*I. Intransitive:**

1. To die, to lose vital power.
"The holde tre bygan to dede."—*Seven Sages*, 623.
2. To lose force or life.
"Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, deadeth strait ways."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

II. Transitive:

1. To kill.
"After that the body is dedd."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 127.
2. To destroy or weaken the force of.
"Great trusses of hay, to blench the defendants' sight, and dead their shot."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall*, fol. 155b.
3. To deprive of life, vigor, or sharpness; to deaden.
". . . the laxness of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound."—*Holder*.
4. To deprive of freshness or liveliness; to make dull or stale.
"The beer and the wine . . . have not been palled or deaded at all."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 385.
- *dead-bote, *daed-bote, *ded-bote, s. [*A. S. dædbōte*]. A penalty or compensation paid for any crime or offense.
"Boghsamnessi ine dede, that is amendinge and ded-bote."—*Ayenbite*, p. 33.

dēad'-en, v. t. [*Eng. dead; -en.*]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To deprive of sense or sensibility.
". . . what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.
2. To abate or lessen the force or power of anything.
"This motion would be quickly deadened by counter-motions."—*Glanville: Sceptis Scientifica*.
3. To retard, to delay.
4. To deprive of freshness; to make dead or stale.

II. Gilding: To diminish the glitter, gloss, or brilliancy of; to tone down.**dēad'-ened, pa. par. or a. [*DEADEN.*]****dēad'-en-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*DEADEN.*]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of depriving of force, life, or vigor.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound. Such provision constitutes it a *dead-floor* or *dead-wall*.
2. *Gilding*:
(1) A thin coat of glue, slightly warmed, smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.
(2) Roughening a surface to diminish the glitter.

dēad'-ing, s. [*Eng. dead, v.; -ing.*]

Steam-engine: The clothing or jacket put around a steam boiler or cylinder to prevent radiation of heat. Called also *Cleaving* or *Lagging*.

dēad'-ish, a. [*Eng. dead; -ish.*] Death-like, resembling death.

"The lips put on a deadish paleness."—*Stafford: Niobe*, pt. ii. (1611), p. 186.

***dēad'-li-hood, s. [*Eng. deadly; -hood.*]** The state of being dead; death.

" . . . the state or condition of the dead, in deadli-hood."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. v.

dēad'-li-ness, *dead-lic-ness, *dede-ly-ness, s. [*Eng. deadly; -ness.*] The state or quality of being deadly.

"*Dedelynesse. Mortalitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He that had formerly denied the deadliness of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his death."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*, bk. iv.

dēad'-lī, *deade-ly, *dead-lich, *deed-li, *dede-lik, *ded-li, *dede-ly, *ded-ly, *ded-lich, *dyad-lich, a. & adv. [*A. S. dæddlic; Icel. dæddhligr; Sw. dödlig; Dan. dødelig; M. H. Ger. tödtlich.*]

A. As adjective:**I. Literally:**

- *1. Of old that which suffered no less than that which inflicted death; subject or liable to death, mortal.
"Elye was a deedli man like us."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 7.
- *2. Suffering death; punished by death.
"Al dai dedelik er we for the."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. xliii. 22.*
3. Causing or procuring death, fatal, mortal.
(1) Of the death of the body.
"Dedli drynke, yif thei taken it, anoieth hem not."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 361.
- (2) Of spiritual death.
"Tha syns that er cald dedly . . . thai sal be punyst ay in helie."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 3,358.

II. Fig.: Implacable, mortal, irreconcilable.

"Dionise, which was her dedlich enemy."—*Gower: iii. 320.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deadly*, *fatal*, and *mortal*: "*Deadly* is applied to what is productive of death; *mortal* to what terminates in or is liable to death; *fatal* applies not only to death, but everything which may be of great mischief. A poison is *deadly*; a wound or a wounded part is *mortal*; a step in walking, or a step in one's conduct, may be *fatal*. Things only are *deadly*; creatures are *mortal*. Hatred is *deadly*; whatever has life is *mortal*. There may be remedies sometimes to counteract that which is *deadly*; but that which is *mortal* is past all cure; and that which is *fatal* cannot be retrieved." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adv.: [*A. S. dæddlice.*]**I. Literally:**

1. Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or procure death.
(1) *Of the death of the body*:
"He wonded the kyng dedely fulle sore."—*Langtoft*, p. 33.
- (2) *Of spiritual death*:
"He zengheth dyadliche."—*Ayenbite*, p. 86.
2. Like death, so as to resemble death.
"And ask'd him why he look'd so deadly wan?"—*Dryden*.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Mortally, implacably, irreconcilably.
"Thus hate I deadly thilke vice."—*Gower: Confessio Amantis*, bk. iii.
2. Used as an intensitive: very, extremely, excessively.
"Lewis was so deadly cunning a man."—*Arbuthnot*.

deadly-carrot, s.

Bot.: A common name for the genus *Thapsia* (q. v.).

deadly-feud, s.

Ord. Lang. & Law: A feud so bitter that those engaged in it seek the death of their antagonist or antagonists.

***deadly-handed, a. Sanguinary, murderous.**

"The deadly-handed Clifford slew my steed."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.*

deadly-nightshade, s.

Botany:
1. The popular name of the plant *Atropa bella-donna*. [*BELLADONNA, NIGHTSHADE.*]

2. Sometimes misapplied to *Solanum dulcamara*.

dēad'-ness, s. [*Eng. dead; -ness.*]

I. Lit.: The state or quality of being dead or without life; absence of life or vital power.

II. Figuratively:

1. A loss or absence of the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation.
". . . he manifested his power, by cursing it to deadness with a word."—*South*, vol. vii., ser. 1.
2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor, dullness.
"Your gloomy eyes, my lord, betray a deadness, And inward languishing."—*Dryden & Lee: Oedipus*, iv. 1.
3. A state of indifference or carelessness.
". . . a time of chillness and numbness, and of deadness of the faculties for repentance."—*Pearce*, vol. iii., ser. 16.
4. Frigidity, absence of ardor, energy, or warmth of affection.
". . . our natural deadness and disaffection towards them."—*Rogers*.

5. Flatness, dullness, vapidness.

"Deadness or flatness in cyder . . ."—*Mortimer*.

6. Inactivity, dullness, want of animation.

"By the deadness of trade they did want employment."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 412.

7. Flatness, dullness, want of clearness or sharpness. (Said of sound.)

dēad'-nēt-tle, s. [*Eng. dead (i. e., inactive, not stinging), and nettle.*]

Bot.: A popular name for several species of *Lamium*, especially *L. album* and *L. purpureum*. Although nettle-like in foliage, they do not sting. [*ARCHANGEL, LAMIAM.*]

¶ (1) *Red deadnettle: Lamium purpureum.*
(2) *Yellow deadnettle: Lamium galeobdolon.*

***dēad'-plēdge (pledge as plēj), s. [*Eng. dead, and pledge.*]** A pawning or mortgaging of goods; also that which is mortgaged or pawned.

deads, s. pl. [*DEAD, s., II.*]

***dēad'-strück, a. [*Eng. dead, and struck.*]** Struck with horror, confounded, dismayed, thunderstruck.

"The deadstruck audience."—*Bp. Hall: Sat.* i. 3.

dēad'-wōrt, s. [*Eng. dead, and suff. -wort.*] The elder tree, *Sambucus ebulus*.

dēaf, *dāfe, *deave, *deef, *def, *defe, *deffe, *dyaf, a. & s. [*A. S. dæf; Icel. daufr; Goth. daubs; Ger. taub; Dan. döv; Sw. döf; Dut. doof.*]

A. As adjective:**I. Literally:**

1. Destitute of the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; not capable of receiving sounds.
"Deef men he made to heere."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vii. 37.
2. Deprived temporarily of the sense of hearing; deafened.
"Deaf with the noise I took my hasty flight."—*Dryden*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Unwilling to hear, inattentive, disregarding; refusing to listen.
". . . they are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear."—*Ps.* lviii. 4.
¶ With the prep. *to* before that which should be heard or listened to.
"I will be deaf to pleading and excuses."—*Shakespeare: Romeo*, iii. 1.
2. Applied to inanimate objects, as destitute of all sense.
"Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, v. 1.

*3. Obscure, dull; not easily heard or distinguished, stifled.
"Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease."—*Dryden*.

*4. Flat, not sharp, applied to soil. (*Scotch.*)

*5. Dead, having lost the power of vegetation.

B. As subst. (pl.): Those who are destitute of the sense of hearing, wholly or in part.

"To hele the defe and the dome."—*Townely Myst.*, p. 192.

deaf-mute, s. One who is both deaf and dumb.

deaf-nettle, s. (a) *Lamium purpureum*; (b) *L. album.* (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

deaf-nut, s.

1. *Lit.*: A nut the kernel of which is rotten.
2. *Fig.*: Anything which disappoints expectation and turns out worthless.

"He is but a deaf-nut that hath outward service without inward fear."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 81.

***dēaf, *deave, *deeffe, *deve, v. t. & i. [*A. S. adeafian=to become deaf; Icel. deyfa=to stupefy; Dan. döv; Sw. döfva; Ger. betäuben; Dut. dooven.*]**

1. *Trans.*: To deprive of the power of hearing; to deafen; to stupefy with clatter.

"This eager river seems outrageously to roar,
And counterfeiting Nile, to deaf the neighboring shore."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, song 3.

2. *Intrans.*: To become deaf.

"I deeffe, I begyn to wante my heryng."—*Palsgrave*.

dēaf'-en, v. t. [*Eng. deaf; -en.*]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To deprive of the power of hearing; to make deaf.
2. To stun with a loud noise.
"Heard far and wide, and all the host of hell
With deafening shout return'd them loud acclaim."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 619, 620.

II. Building: To prevent the passage of a sound through wooden partitions by the use of pugging.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dēaf-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DEAFEN.]

dēaf-en-īng, *pa. par., a. & s.* [DEAFEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of making deaf, wholly or in part.

¶ **Deafening-sound boarding:** The pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through wooden partitions. (Weale.)

***dē-af-fōr'-ēst-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *de*, and *afforested* (q. v.).]

Old Law: Discharged from being a forest; disforested.

***dēaf-īng**, *pa. par., a. & s.* [DEAF, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making deaf, or deafening.
2. The state of being or remaining unwilling to hear.

"It is enough, my hearing shall be punish'd,
With what shall happen, 'gainst the which there is
No deafing, but to hear."

Beaum. & Flot.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

dēaf-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deaf*; -*ly*.]

1. *Lit.:* Without sense of sounds.

2. *Fig.:* Obscurely, dimly, not clearly.

dēaf-nēss, ***def-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *deaf*; -*ness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The state or quality of being deaf, or without a sense of sounds; inability to receive sounds, wholly or in part.

"Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence of their deafness."—Holder.

2. *Fig.:* Unwillingness or refusal to listen to another.

"I found such a deafness, that no declaration from the bishops could take place."—King Charles.

II. Path.: Deafness is found in all degrees, ranging from a total inability to receive sounds, the sense of hearing being entirely absent, to a defect in that sense by which the ear is unable accurately to distinguish or appreciate slight or faint sounds. Dumbness is a frequent consequence of total deafness, even when there is no natural defect in the organs of speech. Those who are deaf and dumb generally communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet. Of late years, however, Profs. Melville and Graham Bell, the inventors of "Visible Speech," have succeeded in teaching them to communicate by the motion of the lips. This system is now largely adopted in the government schools of this country.

dēal, ***dælen**, ***deale**, ***dealen**, ***dalen**, ***dele**, ***deilen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dēlan*; O. S. *dēlian*; Dut. *deelen*; O. H. Ger. *teilan*; Goth. *daljan*; Icel. *deila*; Dan. *dele*. Originally to *deal* and to *dole* were but two different ways of writing the same word (Trench).] [DOLE, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide, to distribute, to break up.

"Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry?"—Isaiah lviii. 7.

*2. To separate, to sunder, to put apart.

"The man . . . dealeth him fro gode."—Ayenbite, p. 76.

3. To share, to part, to distribute.

"Thai delt to tham mi schroudes ilkan."

E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxi. 19.

(1) Frequently with the adverb *out*.

"Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity deals out the year."

Cowper: Table Talk, 208, 209.

* (2) Sometimes followed by *with* (*mid*).

"Delen mid ham thet god thet he hefde."—Anceren Rivle, p. 248.

4. To scatter about, to hurl, to distribute.

"One with a broken truncheon deals his blows."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 612.

*5. To arrange, to ordain.

"This thing was deled and dight
So hem thought best."

Arthur and Merlin, 5, 439.

II. Cards: To distribute the cards to the players previous to the commencement of a game.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To share, to participate.

*2. To separate one's self, to part from, to withdraw.

"Julius . . . here dalden from than fihite."

Layamon, i. 323.

3. To have intercourse or society with.

*4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"The womman that ye with deele."

P. Plouman, 4, 664.

5. To have business or traffic, to trade, to transact business.

"They buy and sell, they deal and traffic."—South.

6. To behave, to act, to conduct one's self towards others.

"But thus shall ye deal with them: ye shall destroy their altars, and break down their images . . ."—Deut. vii. 5.

7. To have to do with, to be concerned with.

" . . . in bows he deals."

Perhaps he takes them or perhaps he steals."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 433, 434.

8. To act between two parties; to intervene.

"Sometimes he that deals between man and man,
raiseth his own credit with both."—Bacon.

*9. To fight, to contend.

"Thus heo gannen delen thene dæi longe."

Layamon, iii. 221.

II. Cards: To distribute the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

¶ (1) **To deal by:** To act towards, to treat.

"Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright."—Locke.

(2) **To deal in:** To be engaged in, to follow as a pursuit, to practice.

" . . . those who deal in political matters."—Addison.

(3) **To deal out:** To distribute, to share.

(4) **To deal with:**

(a) To have to do with.

"Dealing with witches and with conjurers."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.*

(b) To contend with.

(c) To treat, to behave towards.

" . . . as man deals with the inferior animals the Cromwellian thought himself at liberty to deal with the Roman Catholic."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

¶ For the difference between *deal* and *to part*, see PART.

dēal, ***dale**, ***dæl**, ***dæle**, ***deale**, ***del**, ***dele**, ***deille**, ***delle**, ***dole**, *s.* [A. S. *dæl*; Dut. & Dan. *deel*; O. H. Ger. *teil*; Ger. *theil*; Goth. *dails*=a part, a portion.] [DEAL, v., DOLE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A share, a division, a part, a portion.

"Dele or parte. Porcio."—Prompt. Parv.

*2. A share, a participation in, a portion.

"Their tresour and their meles

He toke to his own deles."

Rich. Cœur de Lion, 2, 221.

3. The act of distributing or sharing; a dole. [DOLE.]

4. An indefinite quantity more or less; generally qualified by the adj. *great*, and is then equivalent to a considerable degree, proportion, or extent.

"Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee

Those seeds of science called his A B C."

Cowper: Conversation, 13, 14.

5. A business transaction; a negotiation of a character usually not creditable to the participants. (U. S. Colloq.)

¶ A *great deal* is also used adverbially, with the sense of greatly, considerably.

"There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better, a great deal, for teachers to spend time and labor in."—Hooker.

II. Technically:

1. **Cards:** The act or process of dealing cards to the players.

2. **Carpentry:**

(1) *In this country:* A plank 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. Deals are sawed of other sizes, but are reduced to that cubic dimension in computing them.

(2) *In England:* Lumber not exceeding 3 inches in thickness and 9 inches wide. The word is applied especially to the wood of the fir. If the planks are 7 inches or less in width, they are called battens [BATTEN], and if less than 6 feet long, deal-ends. Fifty cubic feet of deals are a load, and 100 feet superficial are a square.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deal*, *portion*, and *quantity*: "*Deal* always denotes something great, and cannot be coupled with any epithet that does not express much; *quantity* is a term of relative import; it either marks indefinitely the how, or so much of a thing, or may be defined by some epithet to express much or little; *portion* is of itself altogether indefinite, and admits of being qualified by any epithet to express much or little: *deal* is a term confined to familiar use, and sometimes substituted for *quantity*, and sometimes for *portion*. It is common to speak of a *deal* or a *quantity* of paper, a *great deal* or a *great quantity*

of money; likewise of a *great deal* or a *great portion* of pleasure, a *great deal* or a *great portion* of wealth; and in some cases *deal* is more usual than either *quantity* or *portion*, as a *deal* of heat, a *deal* of rain, a *deal* of frost, a *deal* of noise, and the like; but it is altogether inadmissible in the higher style of writing. *Portion* is employed only for that which is detached from the whole; *quantity* may sometimes be employed for a number of wholes. We may speak of a large or small *quantity* of books; a large or a small *quantity* of plants or herbs; but a large or small *portion* of food, a large or small *portion* of color." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

deal-apple, *s.* The cone of *Pinus sylvestris*.

deal-fish, *s.* [So named from its likeness to a deal or board.]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Trachypterus arcticus*, sometimes found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

deal-frame, *s.*

Carp.: A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine-timber.

***deal-taking**, *s.* Participation, sharing.

***deal** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Rhenish wine.

***dē-āl'-bāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dealbatus*, *pa. par.* of *dealbo*=to whiten: *de*=intensitive; *albus*=white.] To whiten, to bleach.

dē-āl'-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *dealbatus*, *pa. par.* of *dealbo*=to whitewash, to plaster.]

Botany:

1. Whiten; covered with a very opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons.

2. Slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.

***dē-āl-bā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dealbatio*.] The art or process of making white or bleaching.

"All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold dealbation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dēal'-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *deal*; -*er*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: One who deals or traffics in any particular goods; a trader, a merchant, a trafficker.

"Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest dealer is always outdone . . ."—Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who concerns himself with or practices anything; a meddler in.

" . . . these small dealers in wit and learning . . ."—Swift.

*2. One who acts or behaves himself in any particular way (now obsolete, except in the uses a plain dealer, a double dealer).

"Why, thou didst conclude hairy men plain dealers without wit."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.*

B. Cards: The player who deals out the cards to the other players.

dēal'-īng, ***deal-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEAL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Distributing, sharing, dividing out.

2. Scattering, giving out.

"Glorious in arms, and dealing deaths to Troy."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 443.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having to do or concerned with; practicing.

*2. Acting or behaving in any particular manner (obsolete, except in the compounds plain-dealing and double-dealing).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The act of distributing, parting, or sharing.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Conduct toward others; behavior, actions, practice.

"Sobriety, and order, and chaste love,

And honest dealing, and untainted speech."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(2) Intercourse or connection in matters of business.

" . . . his dealings with foreign powers . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

(3) Traffic, trade.

"With an avaricious man we seldom lose in our dealings . . ."—Goldsmith: *The Bee, No. 3.*

II. Cards: The act of distributing the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

děalt, *pa. par. or a.* [DEAL, *v.*]

*dē-ām'-bu-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *deambulo*, from *de* = from, away, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk abroad.

*dē-ām'-bu-lā-tion, *dē-ām'-bu-lā'-cion, *s.* [Lat. *deambulatio*.] The act of walking abroad.

"... *deambulations* or moderate walkynges."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. 15.

*dē-ām'-bu-lā-tōr-ỹ, *de-ām-bu-la-tour, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deambulatorius* = fit for walking out in.]

A. As adj.: Walking abroad, strolling, wandering.

"The *deambulatory* actors used to have their *quietus* est,"—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

B. As subst.: A covered place in which to walk for exercise; an ambulatory. Also the aisles or cloisters of a church.

"... *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weathers."—*Warton: Hist. of English Poetry*, ii. 93.

dēan (1), *deen, *deene, *dene, *s.* [O. Fr. *deien*; Fr. *doyen*; Lat. *decanus* = (1) an officer over ten men, (2) a prior set over ten monks, (3) a dean; *decem* = ten.]

1. *Eccles.:* A certain ecclesiastical officer or dignitary (English Established Church) usually attached to a cathedral. Though the great body of the English clergy are connected with parishes, yet some are retained in cathedrals for the assistance of the bishop in the celebration of divine service, and in other offices. [CHAPTER.] Over these the dean presides. There are four sorts of deans and deaneries recognized by the English law. The first is a dean who has a chapter, consisting of canons, as a council assistant to the bishop in matters spiritual, relating to religion, and in matters temporal, relating to the temporalities of his bishopric. They are also responsible for the fabric and maintenance of the cathedral over which they have jurisdiction, and for the management of the cathedral estates. To them belongs also the right of electing the bishop, under a *Congé d'élire*. [CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE.] But this first class does not include deans of collegiate churches, as Westminster and Windsor, who yet have no connection with episcopal sees, nor does it include the deans of the Chapels Royal. The second sort is a dean who has no chapter and yet is preservative, and has cure of souls; he has a peculiar, and a court wherein he holds ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but he is not subject to the visitation of the bishop or ordinary: such is the dean of Battle in Sussex. The third dean is ecclesiastical also, but the deanery is not preservative but donative, nor has it any cure of souls. The fourth dean is he who is usually called the rural dean, having no absolute judicial power in himself, but he is to order the ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery and precinct, by the direction of the bishop or of the archdeacon, and is a substitute of the bishop in many cases. (*Stephens: Laws relating to the Clergy, &c.*)

"Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows lean, Humility may clothe an English dean."

Couper: Truth, 118.

¶ *Dean of the Province of Canterbury:* The Bishop of London, by whom under a mandate from the Archbishop, the Bishops of the Province are summoned to meet in Convocation.

2. *Universities:*—

(1) *American:* The secretary or registrar of a faculty or department.

(2) *English:* The head of a faculty. At Oxford and Cambridge the dean of a college is a resident Fellow, usually in Holy Orders, who is responsible for the performance of divine worship in the college chapel, and also for the discipline of the undergraduates. If the dean is a layman he appoints a chaplain.

3. *English Law:*

(1) *Dean of Faculty:* The president of an incorporation of barristers. Specially the president of the incorporation of Advocates, in Edinburgh.

(2) *Dean of the Arches:* The lay judge of the Court of Arches.

4. *Scots Law:*

Dean of a Guild:

(1) A magistrate of a royal burgh, who was also head of a guild or merchant company.

(2) The magistrate to whom it belongs to take care that all buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets or passages; and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down. (*Ers-kine*.) He has his court, the Dean of Guild Court, over which he presides, and which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to buildings, weights and measures, police, &c.

5. *Mining:* The end of a level or gallery.

dēan (2), *s.* [DENE.] A sandy valley; a narrow valley.

"A broad . . . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or *deanes*,"—*Blackwood's Magazine*, No. 354, p. 424.

dēan'-ēr-ỹ, *denerye, *s.* [Eng. *dean*; -ry.]

1. The office or appointment of a dean.

"... he went to kiss hands for his new *deanery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The revenue of a dean.

"Instead of the deans make the *deanery* double."—*Swift*.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

"Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes."—*Blackstone*.

4. The official residence of a dean.

"He lay that night at the *deanery*,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*dēan'-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *dean*; -ess.] The wife of a dean; a female dean.

"The prioress, the *deaness*, the subchantress."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy; Tale of Skaukenbergius*.

†dēan'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *dean*; -ship.] The office or position of a dean; a deanery.

"In spite of his *deanship* and journeyman Waters."—*Swift: An Excellent New Song*.

dēar, *deere, *dere, *deore, *deir, *dier, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *deōre*, *dýre*; Icel. *dýrr*; Dut. *duur*; Dan. & Sw. *dýr*; O. H. Ger. *tiuri*; M. H. Ger. *tiure*; Ger. *theuer*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Beloved, loved.

"... the *dear* isle in distant prospect lies."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 76.

2. Highly valued, precious.

"... from thy *dear* friendship torn."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 675.

*3. Important, weighty.

"... full of charge And *dear* import."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 2.

4. Heartfelt, sincere, earnest.

"So *dear* the love my people bore me."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. Valuable, costly, precious, of a high price.

"The *dearest* ring in Venice will I give you."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

6. Not plentiful, characterized by dearth or scarcity.

"I trowe ther be a *deere* year."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 133.

7. Charging a high price; exorbitant.

"The *dearest* chandler's in Europe."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 3.

¶ It appears in Shakespeare to bear a meaning of *own, private*; "... let thy folly in, And thy *dear* judgment out."—*Lear* i. 4. (Cf. the use of the Gr. *philos* = dear, as in *philon kara* = one's own head, *phila heimata* = one's own clothes.)

B. As adverb:

1. Dearly, with great affection.

"I could not love you *dearer*."—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, 115.

2. At a high price.

"To zelle the thinges as *dyere* ase me may."—*Ayenbite*, p. 44.

C. As substantive:

1. One who is dear or highly beloved; a darling, a favorite.

"A guide, a goddess, and a sovereign, A counselor, a traitress, and a *dear*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.

*2. Dearness, scarcity, dearth.

"A strong *dere* bigan to rise of korn of bred."—*Havelok*, 824.

¶ *Dear me!* An English ejaculation, probably derived from Spanish *Dios mio!* = My God!

¶ Obvious compounds: *Dear-bought*, *dear-purchased*.

dear-loved, *a.* Dearly beloved; greatly or dearly loved.

"Above the *dear-loved* peaceful seat Which once contain'd our youth's retreat."—*Byron: To Edward Noel Long, Esq.*

*dēar, *dere, *v. t.* [DEAR, *a.*]

1. To make dear, to endear.

"Deprived of his *deared* conversation."—*Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote*, pt. 4, ch. vi.

2. To raise in price.

"That na vittalis, mannys met, na horss met, be *deryt* apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place vythin the kynryk."—*Acts Ja. I.*, A. 1424, ed. 1814, p. 7.

dēar'-born, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] *Vehicles:* A light four-wheeled family carriage of moderate pretensions.

dēar'-ie, dēar'-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -ie, -y.] A diminutive of dear; a little dear or darling.

"Wilt thou be my *dearie*?"—*Burns: Wilt Thou be My Dearie?*

*dēar'-līng, *dere-lynge, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -ling.] [DARLING.] A darling, a pet.

"Were we neuer so *deare derelynges* to him."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 700.

dēar'-lỹ, *deor-liche, *deor-ly, *dere-ly, *dere-lych, *der-like*, *adv.* [A. S. *deorlice*.]

1. With great fondness or affection.

"... if you did love him *dearly*."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

*2. Heartily, earnestly.

"... we *dearly* grieve For that which thou hast done."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

3. At a high price, expensively.

"It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine."—*Bacon*.

*4. Finely, exquisitely.

"I . . . dighte me *derely*."—*P. Plowman*, 12,962.

dearly-loved, *a.* Greatly beloved, held in great affection.

"For so Apollo, with unweeting hand, Whilom did slay his *dearly-loved* mate."—*Milton: On the Death of a Fair Infant*.

dēarn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [DERN.]

Arch.: A doorpost or threshold.

dēar'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -ness.]

1. Fondness, great affection or love.

"My brother . . . holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

2. An act of affection or love.

"The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual *dearnesses* there had appeared, was but short."—*Strype: Memorials*, anno 1521.

3. The state of being dear or greatly beloved.

"Could he but come to see the king's face again, he should be reinvested in his former *dearness*."—*State Trials; Sir L. Overbury* (anno 1615).

4. High price, scarcity, dearth.

"... the *dearness* of corn."—*Swift*.

*dearn'-lỹ, *adv.* [DERNLY.] Secretly, unseen; sadly, mournfully.

"At last, as chaunst them by a forest side To passe, for succour from the scorching ray, They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearly* cride With percing shriekes."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 35.

dēarth, *s.* [Eng. *dear*; -th.]

1. A scarcity, causing a dearth of food.

"And Elisha came again to Gilgal: there was a *dearth* in the land."—*2 Kings* iv. 38.

*2. High price.

"... his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Want, need, famine, lack.

"Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 322.

4. Absence, barrenness, sterility, poorness.

"Her last companion, in a *dearth*, Of love, upon a hopeless earth."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

dearth-cap, *s.* The name given in the Carse of Gowrie, Scotland, to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in Scotland called a cap, containing a number of seeds.

¶ It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity. (*Jamieson*.) Probably *Nidularia campanulata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

*dēarth, deart, *v. t.* [DEARTH, *s.*] To raise the price of anything.

"That thay *dearth* the mercat and cuntry of eggis buying."—*Chalm.: Air, Balfour's Pract.*, p. 583.

dēarth'-fūl, *a.* [English *dearth*; -full.] Dear, high-priced.

dē-ar-tic'-u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. pref. *de* = away from, and *articulo* = to joint; *articulus* = a joint.] To disjoint.

*dēar'-wōrth, *deore-wurthe, *dere-worth, *dere-wurth, *der-worth, *dire-werthe, *s.* [A. S. *deorwyrðe*.] Worthy of being loved; dear, beloved.

"This is my *derworth* sone, . . ."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xvii. 5.

*dēar'-wōrth-lỹ, *deore-wurth-liche, *dere-worth-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *dearworth*; Mid. Eng. *deorwurth*, &c.; Eng. -ly, Mid. Eng. -liche.] Dearly, with fondness or affection.

"That heo with the wolfe of bote *deoreworthliche* dele."—*Wright: Lyric Poems*, p. 54.

dēar'-ỹ, *s.* [DEARIE.] A dear, a pet, a favorite.

"But to return to my *deary*."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 15.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***deas**, *s.* [DAIS.]

dēa'-síl (*s* as *sh*), *s.* [Gael.] Motion from east to west. (*Scotch.*)

dēath, ***dæth**, ***deeth**, ***deth**, ***dethe**, ***dede**, *s.* [A. S. *dēaðh*; Icel. *dauðh*; Goth. *dauþus*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *død*; Ger. *tod*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The state of being dead; that state of any animal, being, or plant in which the vital functions have totally and permanently ceased to act; the extinction of life.

"Warm'd in the brain the smoking weapon lies,
The purple death comes floating o'er his eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 551, 552.

2. This state personified.

"... his name that sat on him was Death, . . ."
Rev. vi. 8.

3. The act or state of dying; the manner of dying; decease.

"Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the seas."—*Ezek.* xxviii. 8.

4. The state or condition of the dead.

"In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

5. That which causes death; the agent or instrument of death.

(1) *Of persons:*
"All the endeavors Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, . . ."
—*Broome: View of Epic Poetry*.

(2) *Of things:*

"And there the quiver, where now guiltless slept
Those winged deaths that many a matron wept."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 15, 16.

6. Mortality, destruction.

"In riddles and affairs of death,"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. A skeleton, or figure of a skeleton.

"I had rather be married to a death's head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

*2. Murderous proclivities or actions; murder.

"... in this, not to suffer a man of death to live."—*Bacon*.

†3. Destruction; anything deadly.

"... they cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is death in the pot."—*2 Kings* iv. 40.

4. Capital punishment; as, to be sentenced to death.

5. The state of being considered civilly dead.

*6. Total loss or extinction, a death-blow; as, "This was the death of all his hopes."

7. Anything exceedingly dreadful or dreaded.

"It was death to them to think of entertaining such doctrines."—*Atterbury*.

B. Technically:

I. Theology:

1. A state of spiritual alienation from God; the state of being spiritually dead.

2. Eternal separation from God, and condemnation to everlasting punishment, called the "second death" in *Rev.* ii. 11.

"We pray that God will keep us . . . from everlasting death."—*Church Catechism*.

II. Physiol.: Death sometimes happens from decay of nature, as in old age, but more frequently from accident or disease. Death has been divided into somatic and interstitial, *i. e.*, death of the whole body, and death of a part. The three principal modes of dying begin at the heart, the brain, or the lungs. (1) (*a*) By syncope, when the action of the heart stops from loss of blood, or decline of aortic pressure, indicated by anæmia (*q. v.*). (*b*) By asthenia, when the contractile movements of the heart stop from loss of nerve-power, indicated by fainting, as distinct from syncope. (*c*) By starvation, in which fainting and syncope become united. (2) Death by coma commences at the brain, indicated by profound stupor, with stertorous breathing. (3) Death by asphyxia, or suffocation, commences at the lungs, when the respiratory functions are suspended, as when the entry of air into the lungs is impeded or prevented, accompanied generally by convulsions, finally tremor of the limbs, and relaxation of the muscles and sphincters. The heart may not cease beating for three minutes and fifteen seconds, and the pulse may be even felt, after every other sign of life is gone. The physiological cause of sudden death is still very imperfectly understood. Molecular death (of the individual tissues and organs) follows more closely on somatic death in warm-blooded than in cold-blooded animals. In man the duration of the powers of the brain, generative system, and other

organs and structures, is longest when they have been exercised in moderation, and is curtailed by excess, but their entire or partial disuse does not lead to increased duration of activity, as atrophy is induced, which is injurious. When the organization has lost its vitality, and all power of action has gone, then death ensues, so that it is entirely untrue that "the dead body may have all the organization it ever had while alive." Death, then, is the cessation of vitality or organization in action.

†(1) *The death:* Generally means either a violent death, or one in accordance with judicial sentence.

"He that curseth father and mother, let him die the death"—*Matt.* xv. 4.

(2) *To death, To the death:* Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or be followed by death.

"A vengeful canker eat him up to death,"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 99.

† *Death* is frequently found used as an imprecation.

"Death and damnation!"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

† *Crabb* thus discriminates between *death*, *decease*, *demise*, and *departure*: "*Death* is a general or a particular term: it marks in the abstract sense the extinction of life, and is applicable to men or animals, to one or many. *Departure*, *decease*, and *demise* are particular expressions, suited only to the condition of human beings. *Departure* is a Christian term, which carries with it an idea of a passage from one life to another; *decease* is a technical term in law, which is introduced into common life to designate one's falling off from the number of the living; *demise* is substituted for *decease* sometimes in speaking of princes. *Death* of itself has always something terrific in it; but the Gospel has divested it of its terrors: the hour of *departure*, therefore, for a Christian, is often the happiest period of his mortal existence. *Decease* presents only the idea of leaving life to the survivors. Of *death* it has been said, that nothing is more certain than that it will come, and nothing more uncertain than when it will come. Knowing that we have here no resting place of abode, it is the part of wisdom to look forward to our *departure*: property is in perpetual occupancy; at the *decease* of one possessor, it passes into the hands of another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

death-adder, *s.* *Acanthophis tortor*, a viperine snake found in Australia.

death-agony, *s.* The agony or struggle immediately preceding death.

death-angel, *s.* The messenger or instrument of death sent by God.

"Then straight into the city of the Lord
The Rabbi leaped with the Death-Angel's sword."
Longfellow: Spanish Jew's Tale

death-bed, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. The bed on which a person dies, or lies in his last illness.

"By many a death-bed I have been,
And many a sinner's parting seen, . . ."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 32.

2. A last illness; a fatal sickness.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a death-bed or a last sickness; especially used in the phrase, "A death-bed repentance."

"A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, . . ."
—*Atterbury*.

death-bell, *s.* A funeral-bell.

"'Tis death-bells' clang, 'tis funeral song,
The body to the clay."
Scott: William and Helen, xl.

death-blow, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A blow which causes death; a fatal blow.

"Whose demon death-blow left no hope for fight."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 4.

"Law: In medical jurisprudence to establish the fact that a death-blow has been dealt, a direct chain of evidence is necessary."—*Kent: Syllabi*.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which causes utter ruin or destruction; as, "A death-blow to one's hopes."

death-boding, *a.* Foreboding death.

"No noise but owls' and wolves' death-boding cries."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 165.

death-bolt, *s.* A bolt or arrow scattering death abroad.

"... and when showered
The death-bolts deadliest the thinn'd files along."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 29.

death-candle, *s.* The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death; a death-fire.

death-chair, *s.* The chair in which criminals are electrocuted. [ELECTRIC-DEATH.]

†**death-cord**, *s.* The rope of a gallows.

death-counterfeiting, *a.* Imitating or counterfeiting sleep; death-like.

"Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

death-cry, *s.* The cry of a dying man.

"Every twanging of the bow-string
Was a war-cry and a death-cry."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ix.

death-damp, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: The cold clammy sweat which breaks out before death.

B. As adj.: Covered with cold clammy sweat.

"... with death-damp hand
The corpse upon the pyre he lays."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

death-dart, *s.* A fatal dart, a death-bolt.

"Struck by a thousand death-darts instantly."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

death-darting, *a.* Causing death with a glance; shooting out death.

"... the death-darting eye of cockatrice."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

death-deafened, *a.* Rendered deaf in death.

"... shrieked in his death-deafened ear."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

death-defiance, *s.* An utter disregard or absence of fear of death.

"Death-defiance on the one hand, and such love of music on the other: I could call these two opposite poles of a great soul, . . ."
—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. iv.

death-devoted, *a.* Devoted or consigned to death.

death-die, *s.* The die or lot of life and death.

"... the tremendous death-die cast!"
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

death-divining, *a.* Presaging its own death.

"Be the death-divining swan."
Shakesp.: Phoenix and Turtle, 15.

death-doomed, *a.* Doomed or devoted to death.

death-drink, *s.* A fatal draught.

"A death-drink salt as the sea."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

death-drum, *s.* A drum acting as a signal of death.

"And quick—I hear the dull death-drum
Tell Denzil's hour of fate is come."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 24

death-feud, *s.* A deadly feud; war to the death.

"I stanch'd thy father's death-feud stern,
With stout De Vaux and gray Glencairn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 27.

death-fire, *s.* A kind of *ignis fatuus* or luminous appearance, supposed to presage death.

death-firman, *s.* A firman or Turkish sentence of death.

"Will laugh to scorn the death-firman."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 7.

death-flames, *s. pl.* Flames causing death.

"The death-flames which beneath him burned."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

death-flash, *s.* A flash causing or accompanied by death.

"More red, more dark, the death-flash broke."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 31.

death-game, *s.* A game, struggle, or contest to the death.

"When stubborn Russ, and metalled Swede,
On the warped wave their death-game played."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

death-grapple, *s.* A struggle for life or death.

"... the death-grapple between the two hostile nations was at hand, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

death-groan, *s.* The groan of a dying person.

"Now sink beneath an unexpected arm,
And in a death-groan give their last alarm."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

death-halloo, *s.* The shout of a victor over his slain antagonist.

"For the death-wound, and death-halloo,
Mustered his breath, his whinyard drew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 8.

death-hour, *s.* The hour or moment of death.

"Yet shall his death-hour leave a track
Of glory, permanent and bright."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

death-hymn, *s.* A funeral hymn.

"For a departing being's soul
The death-hymn-peals and the hollow bells knoll."
Byron: Parisina, v. 16.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

death-ill, *s.* Mortal sickness.

death-kingdom, *s.* The kingdom or region of death.

"... at the foot of it, in the *Death-kingdom*, sit three Nornas."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. i.

death-knell, *s.* A knell rung for the dead.

"I must not Moray's *death-knell* hear!"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

death-light, *s.* A death fire.

"That just has caught upon her side

The *death-light*, and again is dark."

Moore: Fire Worshipers.

death-marked, *a.* Marked out for death; destined or doomed to perish.

"The fearful passage of their *death-mark'd* love,"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet (Prol.).

death-note, *s.* A battle-cry or blast.

"Of late, before each martial clan,

They blew their *death-note* in the van."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 3.

death-pang, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The pangs or agony of a dying person.

2. *Fig.*: The pangs accompanying utter ruin or destruction.

"With bitter drops were running o'er

The *death-pangs* of long-cherished hope."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 33.

death-peal, *s.* A death-knell.

"Is it not strange, that, as ye sung,

Seemed in mine ear a *death-peal* rung?"

Scott: Marmion, iii. 13.

***death-practiced**, *a.* Threatened with death by conspiracy.

"With this ungracious paper strike the sight

Of the *death-practiced* duke."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

death-prayer, *s.*

1. A prayer said for the soul of a dying person.

2. A prayer said for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

"The mass and the *death-prayer* are said for me,

But, lady, they are said in vain."

Scott: Eve of St. John.

death-rattle (*Eng.*), **death-ruckle** (*Scotch*), *s.* A rattling or gurgling sound in the throat of a person on the point of death.

"That was the *death-ruckle*—he's dead."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

death's-door, *s.* The very gates of death; a near approach to death.

"I myself knew a person of sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant*.

***death-shadowed**, *a.* Dark and dismal as death.

"With dreary sound doth pierce through the *death-shadowed* wood."—*More: Song of the Soul*, I. iii. 21.

death's-head, *s.*

1. A human skull or a picture or figure of one. [*A. II. 1.*]

*2. A ring with a death's-head carved upon it. Such rings were usually worn by procuresses in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

"Sell some of my clothes to buy thee a *death's-head*."—*Massinger: Old Law*, iv. 1.

death's-head moth, *s.* [So named from having on the thorax certain markings which to the imaginative are suggestive of a human skull with the adjacent clavicles.]

Entom.: A species of Hawk-moth or Sphinx, the *Acherontia atropos*. The upper wings are black, with black and red freckles, while the under ones are yellow, bordered with a double bar of black. The body is banded with yellow and black, with gray down its center. It can squeak like a mouse. The larvae feed upon the flowers and leaves of the potato, without, however, injuring the crop, even when they are in large numbers. The chrysalis is of a mahogany color; the larvae are full grown, some in July and others in October, and the perfect insect is found in September and October.

death-shot, *s.* A fatal shot.

"The *death-shot* parts—the charger springs."

Scott: Cadyow Castle.

death-shriek, *s.* The shriek of a dying person.

"It was the last *death-shriek*."

Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

death's-man, *s.* An executioner, a headsman, a hangman.

"The very *death's-men* paused to hear."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 32.

death-song, *s.* A song or hymn said over a dead person.

"Amid the rushing and the waving of the whirlwind element come tones of a melodious *death-song*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, ch. vii.

death-sough, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person. (*South of Scotland*.)

"Heard nae ye the lang drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke, *s.* A fatal stroke; a death-blow.

"For the *death-stroke* my brand I drew."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 8.

death-struck, *a.* Having received a fatal stroke; mortally wounded.

"Though *death-struck*, still his feeble frame he rears."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 77.

death-swimming, *a.* Becoming glazed or glassy in death.

"Short time had Count Albert in horror to stare

On those *death-swimming* eyeballs."

Scott: The Fire-King.

death-thirst, *s.* The thirst of death.

"Deep in the tide of their warm blood lying,

Scorch'd with the *death-thirst*, and writhing in vain."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 17.

death-throe, *s.* A death-agony or pang.

death-tick, *s.* The death-watch (q. v.).

"... *death-ticks* (*Anobium tessellatum*) are well known to answer each other's ticking, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x., vol. i., pp. 384, 385.

death-token, *s.* A sign or token of approaching death.

"He is so plaguy proud that the *death-tokens* of it

Cry 'No recovery.'"—*Shakesp.: Troil. and Cres.*, ii. 3.

death-train, *s.* A funeral procession.

"Meanwhile the Bruce, with steady eye,

Sees the dark *death-train* moving by."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 28.

death-warrant, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A warrant or order for the execution of a criminal.

"... Ingoldsby, whose name was subscribed to the memorable *death-warrant*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.*: A death-blow.

death-watch, *s.*

Entomology:

1. The name commonly applied to certain species of wood-boring Beetles, belonging to the genus *Anobia*, that produce a clicking sound by striking the walls of their burrows with the head or mandibles. They are mostly found in old wood, and the sound produced is by the superstitious still thought to be a forewarning of death in the house. The species which have been proved to produce it are *Anobium tessellatum* and *A. striatum*.

"Chambermaids christen this worm a *death-watch*,

Because, like a watch it always cries 'Click!'"

Swift.

2. A minute wingless insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, belonging to the family Psocidae (q. v.). It is of the order Dictyoptera.

3. The guard placed over a prisoner condemned to death. In some prisons this guard is placed from date of sentence to time of execution.

death-winged, *a.* Bearing death on its wings.

"Had braved the *death-wing'd* tempest's blast."

Byron: To Florence.

death-worthy, *a.* Deserving or worthy of death.

"This guilt would seem *death-worthy* in thy brother."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 635.

death-wound, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A death-blow; a fatal wound.

2. *Naut.*: The springing of a fatal leak in a vessel.

death'-fūl, *a.* [*Eng. death*, and *-ful* (l).]

1. Full of death or destruction; deadly, fatal.

"That fatal bait hath lured thee back,

In *deathful* hour, o'er dangerous track."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 17.

2. Liable to death; mortal.

"The deathless gods and *deathful* earth."

Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

death'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. deathful*; *-ness*.] An appearance of death; an association with death.

"... we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a *deathfulness*, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 70.

***death'-ī-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. deathly*; *-ness*.] An atmosphere of death.

"With the air around

Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*."

Southey: Thalaba, v.

death'-lēss, *a.* [*Eng. death*; *-less*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not liable to death; immortal, undying.

"O thou! whose glory fills th' ethereal throne,

And all ye *deathless* powers! protect my son."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 604, 605.

2. *Fig.*: That cannot be destroyed or overcome; imperishable.

"Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud

Obscure his *deathless* praise."

Sir W. Jones: From the Chinese.

death'-like, *a.* [*Eng. death*; *-like*.] Resembling death; still, gloomy, unmoved, motionless.

"Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep

Or from its *death-like* void, . . ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

death'-lī-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. deathly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deathly; deadliness.

***death'-līng**, *s.* [*Eng. death*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A child of death; one subject to death.

"That Death should get a num'rous breed:

Young *deathlings*."—*Swift: Death and Daphne*.

death'-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [*Eng. death*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Deadly, fatal, mortal.

B. *As adv.*: Like death; so as to resemble death.

***death'-ward**, *adv.* [*English death*; *-ward*.] Toward death.

"Alas, the sting of conscience

To *death-ward* for our faults."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

***death'-ŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. death*; *-y*.] Deadly, death-like.

"The cheeks were *deathly* pale."

Southey: Thalaba, ii.

***dē-āu'-rāte**, ***de-au-rat**, *a.* [*Lat. deauratus*, pa. par. of *deauro*=to gild; *de*, intens., and *aurum*=gold.] Gilded, gilt, golden. (*Bailey*.)

"And while the twilight and the rows rede

Of Phebus light were *deaurat* alite

A penne I took."

Chaucer: The Blacke Knight.

dēave, **dēve**, *v. t.* [*Icel. deyfa*.] To deafen; to stupefy or stun with noise. [*DEAF*.]

"... it wad better set you to be nursing the gude-man's bairns than to be *deaving* us here."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

***dē-a-wār'-rēn**, *v. t.* [*Pref. de*=away, from, and *Eng. warren* (q. v.).] (For definition see extract.)

"*Deawarrened* is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, 1727, p. 32.

dē-bāc'-chāte, *v. i.* [*Lat. debacchatus*, pa. par. of *debacchor*=to celebrate the rites of Bacchus.] To rave or rage as a bacchanal or drunkard.

dē-bāc'-chā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. debacchatio*, from *debacchor*.] A reveling, a raving.

"... most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*, and sacrilegious execrations."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, pt. I., vi. 12.

dē-ba'-cle, *s.* [*Fr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A breaking up of ice in a river, &c.

2. *Fig.*: A sudden flight, a stampede.

II. *Geol.*: A sudden outburst and rush of water, carrying with it stones, &c.; a great aqueous torrent; a breaking up and transport of massive rocks and gravel by an enormous rush of water.

"Geologists would have formerly brought into play the violent action of some overwhelming *debaule* . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 181.

dē-bar', *v. t.* [*Pref. de*, and *Eng. bar* (q. v.).]

1. To shut out, to exclude, to preclude, to hinder.

"Preclude forgiveness, from the praise *debarr'd*

Which else the Christian virtue might have claim'd."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*2. To prevent, to stop, to oppose.

"Whether God . . . oppose the felicities of his enemies, and *debar* their injustice to his adherents, . . ."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., Treat. iv., § 2.

¶ For the difference between to *debar* and to *deprive*, see *DEPRIVE*.

***dē-barb**, *v. t.* [*Lat. de*=away, from, and *barba*=a beard.] To deprive a man of his beard.

***dē-bār'e**, ***de-bayre**, *a.* [*Pref. de* (intens.), and *Eng. bare* (q. v.).] Bare, stripped.

"As wooddes are made *debayre* of leaues, . . ."

Drant: Horace; Art of Poetry.

†dē-bark', *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. débarquer*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To disembark; to pass from a ship to the land.

"With speed *debarking*, land the naval stores."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 346.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to disembark; to land.

dē-bark-ā-tion, *s.* [*DEBARK*.] The act or process of disembarking.

"... the Indian troops, in part at least, have reached the point of *debarkation*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**,

sin, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

dě-bark'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBARK.]

dě-bark'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBARK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Debarkation, disembarking.

dě-bark'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *debark*; -*ment*.] Debarkation, disembarking.

"In the open field at the place of debarkment."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xii.

dě-bār'-rass, *v. t.* [Fr. *débarrasser*.] To clear or set free from embarrassment; to disembarrass.

"Clement had time to debarrass himself of his boots and his hat."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxiv.

dě-bar'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBAR.]

dě-bar'-ring, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBAR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shutting out, excluding, or precluding.

dě-bāse', *v. t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *base*, *a. (q. v.)*]

1. To lower in state, condition, quality, or position; to degrade.

"Exalt the lowly or the proud *debase*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 233.

2. To make mean or despicable; to degrade in character.

"... all that the discipline . . . of James' army had done for the Celtic kern had been to *debase* and enervate him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To vitiate, to adulterate.

"He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, . . ."—*Addison*.

4. To lessen in value by an addition of baser admixtures; to adulterate.

"He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* . . ."—*Hale*.

dě-bā'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBASE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Lowered in condition, quality, or position; degraded, vitiated, adulterated.

"... restore a *debased* currency, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. Her.: Inverted, turned over.

dě-bāse'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *debase*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of debasing or degrading.

"It is a wretched *debasing* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. A state of degradation.

dě-bās'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debas(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which debases or degrades.

***dě-bāsh'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *abashed* (q. v.).] Abashed, confounded, confused.

"Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame."—*Niccols: England's Eliza*, Induction.

dě-bās'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBASE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lowering in value, condition, or position; degrading, debasement.

dě-bās'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *debasing*; -*ly*.] So as to debase.

dě-bāt'-a-ble, **dě-bāte'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *debat(e)*; -*able*.] That may be debated; subject or open to debate or question.

"... the possession of the *debatable* land of Thyrea."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1850), ch. xiv., § 8.

dě-bāte', ***de-baat**, *s.* [Fr. *débat*.]

1. A discussion of a question; a contest of arguments or reasoning.

"Vernon acquitted himself well in the *debate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. A quarrel, contention, or controversy.

"He would not waken old *debate*,
For he was void of rancorous hate."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 28.

*3. A delay.

dě-bāte' (1), ***de-bait** (1), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *debattre*; Fr. *débat*=debate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To contend about in words or arguments; to dispute, to argue, to discuss, to deliberate, to consider.

"... the error that you hear *debated*."

Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

†2. To strive or contend for with arms.

*3. To strive or seek for diligently.

"... commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be ressaunt in ony town without they had sum craft to *debait* their leuying."—*Bellenden: Cron. B. xv.*, c. 1.

*4. To protect.

"... sa vehement weit & haill, that he mycht skarslie *debait* hym self & his army vnperist be storme of wedder."—*Bellenden: Cron. B. xv.*, c. 12.

B. Intransitive:

1. To deliberate, discuss, or argue on any point.

"Nay, stay, Sir John, awhile, and we'll *debate*

By what safe means the crown may be recovered."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 7.

*2. To fight or contend with arms.

"Over that his cote-armour in which he wold *debate*,"

Chaucer: C. T., 15,274.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to debate* and *to deliberate*: "Both these words mark the act of pausing or withholding the decision, whether applicable to one or many. *To debate* supposes always a contrariety of opinion; *to deliberate* supposes simply the weighing or estimating the value of the opinion that is offered. Where many persons have the liberty of offering their opinions, it is natural to expect that there will be *debating*; when any subject offers that is complicated and questionable, it calls for mature *deliberation*. It is lamentable when passion gets such an ascendancy in the mind of any one, as to make him *debate* which course of conduct he shall pursue; the want of *deliberation*, whether in private or public transactions, is a more fruitful source of mischief than almost any other." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to debate* and *to consult*, see CONSULT.

***dě-bāte'** (2), ***de-bait** (2), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de*=down, and Eng. *abate* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To abate, to lower, to bring down.

"The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare voce and ceice."

Douglas: Virgil, 459, 11.

B. Intrans.: To fall off, to abate.

"When they are at the full perfection doo *debate* and decrease againe."—*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie*, p. 94.

dě-bāt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBATE, *v.*]

***dě-bāte'-fūl**, ***dě-bāte'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *debate*; -*ful* (1).]

1. Of persons: Quarrelsome, contentious.

"... if ye be so *debatefull* and contencious, . . ."—*Udall: 1 Corinthians* vi.

2. Of things: Subject to or causing debate or contention.

"*Debatefull* strife, and cruel enmitie."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 35.

***dě-bāte'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *debateful*; -*ly*.] With debate or contention.

dě-bāte'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *debate*; -*ment*.] Controversy, debate, discussion, consideration.

"Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 2.

dě-bāt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debat(e)*; -*er*.]

*1. A quarrelsome person.

"Priuy backbiteris, detractouris, hateful to God, *debatouris*, . . ."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i.

2. One who takes part in a debate; a disputant, an arguer.

"He was not likely to find any equal among the *debaters* there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dě-bāt'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of deliberating, discussing or arguing on a point; debate.

"... a *debating* of the several enterprises, . . ."—*State Trials*; *Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

¶ *Debating Club or Society*: A society or club established for the purpose of holding debates on important points, with a view to enlarge the views and improve the extempore speaking of the members.

"But what army commanded by a *debating club* ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dě-bāt'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *debating*; -*ly*.] In manner of a debate.

***dě-bāt'-ous**, ***de-bat-ouse**, *a.* [Eng. *debat(e)*; -*ous*.] Quarrelsome, contentious.

"*Debatouse: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus*."—*Cathol. Angl.*

dě-bāuch', ***de-baush**, ***de-bosh**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desbaucher*; Fr. *débaucher*.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To corrupt, to lead astray.

"... his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, . . ."—*South*.

2. To lead astray from chastity; to seduce.

3. To degrade, to debase.

"... to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality."—*Tillotson*.

*4. To spoil, to render useless or unserviceable.

"Last year his barks and gallies were *debosh'd*;

This spring they sprout again."

Fuimus Troes (Dodsley, vii. 503).

*5. To squander, to dissipate.

"... her husband had *debauched* all, and left nothing to her."—*Foord: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 399.

B. Intrans.: To indulge in intemperance or excess, especially of drinking.

dě-bāuch', *s.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

1. An excessive indulgence in eating and drinking; intemperance, drunkenness.

"With shallow shifts and old devices, worn

And tatter'd in the service of *debauch*."

Cowper: Task, v. 632, 633.

2. An act of debauchery; a carouse, a drunken fit.

"... half slept off his *debauch*, his cheeks on fire, his eyes staring like those of a maniac."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dě-bāuch'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

†dě-bāuch'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *debauched*; -*ly*.] In a debauched or profligate manner.

†dě-bāuch'-ēd-nēss, ***de-baucht-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *debauched*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being debauched; profligacy, intemperance.

"A strange kind of loose *debauchedness* hath possessed too many of the young gallants of our time."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 45.

děb'-āu-čhēe, ***de-bau-che** (au as ō), *s.* [Fr. *debauché*, *pa. par. of debaucher*=to debauch.] A man given to excess or intemperance, a roué, a profligate.

"The Marquis d'Argens attempts to add the character of a philosopher to the vices of a *debauchée*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

dě-bāuch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*er*.] One who debauches or seduces others; a corrupter, a seducer.

dě-bāuch'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ery*.] Excess, intemperance, profligacy.

"... brought scandal on the Christian name by gross fraud and *debauchery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dě-bāuch'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Debauchment, debauchery.

***dě-bāuch'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ment*.] The act of debauching or seducing; corruption, seduction, debauchery.

***dě-bāuch'-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ness*.] Debauchery.

"By their own *debauchnesse* and distempers."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 390.

***de-baurd**, *s.* [DEBORD, *s.*] A going out of the way.

"... the ground of all our sinful *debaurds* (viz.), our unbelief, . . ."—*Annard: Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 118.

dě-běl', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *débeller*; Lat. *debello*.] To beat in war. [DEBELLATE.]

"Him long of old

Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast

With all his army."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 604-6.

dě-běl'-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *debellatus*, *pa. par. of debello*=to beat in war; *bellum*=war.] To beat in war, to overcome, to conquer.

dě-běl'-lā-tion, ***dě-běl'-lā-čion**, *s.* [Lat. *debellatio*, from *debello*.]

1. The act of overcoming or conquering in war; conquest.

"The *debellacion* of Salem and Bizance made by Syr Thomas More, . . ."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 929.

2. A putting an end or stop to war.

"*Seditio et sedatio*: an insurrection and a *debellation*."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 281.

dě-běl'-lish, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Lat. *bellus*=pretty.] [EMBELLISH.] To disfigure.

"What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?"

G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

dě-bē'-nē ēs'-sē, *phrase*. [Lat.]

Law: At or for its present value; for what it is worth; as, to take a thing *de bene esse*, i. e., to allow it for the present without prejudice, until the point can be more fully discussed.

dě-běn'-ture, ***de-ben-ter**, ***de-ben-tur**, *s.* [Lat.=they are owed, third pers. pl. pr. ind. pass. of *debeo*=to owe.]

1. *Finance*: A certificate or document signed by a legally authorized officer, as an acknowledgment of a debt due to some person; a deed or bond of mortgage on certain property for the repayment to a certain person of a certain sum of money advanced by such person, together with interest thereon at a certain stated rate. Debentures are

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wolf wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

frequently issued in England by public companies, for the purpose of raising money for the completion or carrying on of their undertakings.

2. *Customs*: A certificate entitling the person to whom it is granted to a drawback on certain goods exported, the duties on which had been paid.

3. *Public Offices*: In some government departments a term used to denote a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account. (*Ogilvie*.)

dē-bēn'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *debentur(e)*; -*ed*.] Secured by or subject to a debenture; entitled to a drawback.

dē-bēt, *phrase*. [Lat. = he owes, third pers. sing. pr. indic. of *debeo* = to owe.]

Law: The form of a writ, &c., stating that the defendant owes (*debet*) and keeps back (*detinet*) the sum or thing due.

***dē-bīle**, *a.* [Lat. *debilis*.] Weak, feeble, impotent, imbecile.

"For that I have not wash'd

My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.

dē-bīl'-ī-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *debilitatus*, *pa. par.* of *debilito* = to weaken, to cripple; *debilis* = weak.]

1. *Of the body, physical powers, &c.*: To weaken, to enfeeble; to make weak or feeble; to enervate.

"Immoderate watch drieth to mch the body, and doth debilitate the powers animall."—*Sir T. Elyot*: *Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. *Of the mental powers*: To impair, to weaken.

"... a mind ... at once debilitated and excited by disease."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between to debilitate and to weaken, see **WEAKEN**.

dē-bīl'-ī-tāte, *a.* [Latin *debilitatus*.] Weak, feeble, debilitated.

"Debilitate, or feble or wythout synnowes. *Eneruis, eneruus*."—*Huloet*.

***dē-bīl'-ī-tā-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBILITATE.]

dē-bīl'-ī-tā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBILITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of weakening, enfeebling, or enervating; debilitation.

"... the taking quite away or the debilitating of the resistance from within, ..."—*Boyle*: *Works*, vol. i., p. 18.

dē-bīl'-ī-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *debilitatio*.] The act or process of debilitating or weakening.

"The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honor, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin."—*King Charles*: *Eikon Basilike*.

dē-bīl'-ī-tŷ, ***de-byt-y-te**, *s.* [Fr. *débilité*; Lat. *debilitas*.] The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's Translation of Pliny's Natural History, A. D. 1601, as if then of recent introduction into English.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Weakness, loss or want of strength; feebleness, faintness, imbecility.

"... the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist, ..."—*Anson*: *Voyage round the World*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

*2. *Astrol. (Pl.)*: Certain affections of the planets, whereby they are weakened, and their influences become less vigorous or more depraved; and they are either essential, as when a planet is in his Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, as when he is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th houses; or Combust, or beheld of the Infortunes, &c.; by each of which circumstances, as he is comparatively more or less affected, so he is said to have in such a case so many or so few *Debilities*. (*Moxon*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *debility*, *infirmity*, and *imbecility*: "The two former, particularly the first, respect that which is physical, and the latter that which is physical or mental. *Debility* is constitutional or otherwise; *imbecility* is always constitutional; *infirmity* is accidental and results from sickness, or a decay of the frame. *Debility* may be either general or local; *infirmity* is always local; *imbecility* always general. *Debility* prevents the active performance of the ordinary functions of nature; it is a deficiency in the muscular power of the body; *infirmity* is a partial want of power, which interferes with, but does not necessarily destroy, the activity; *imbecility* lies in the whole frame, and renders it almost entirely powerless." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēb'-it, *s.* [Lat. *debitum*, neut. sing. of *debitus*, *pa. par.* of *debeo* = to owe.]

1. An amount which is set down as a debt or owing.

"... casting up their debits and credits."—*Burke*: *On a Regicide Peace*.

2. That side of an account in which are set down the sums owing by any person; the debit-side.

debit-side, *s.*

Bookkeeping: The left-hand side of an account.

dēb'-it, *v. t.* [DEBIT, *s.*]

1. To charge with, to set down to the account or debit of.

2. To enter or set down on the debit or debtor side of a ledger.

***dēb'-ite**, ***debyte**, *s.* [DEPUTY.] A deputy.

"... the vicar and *debyte* of Christ."—*Udall*: *Revelation*, xvii.

dēb'-it-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

dēb'-it-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of setting down to the debit of any person.

***dēb'-it-ōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *debeo* = to owe.] A debtor.

¶ *Debitor a. d. creditor*: An account-book.

"You have no true *debitor* and *creditor* but it."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-iz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *bituminization* (q. v.).] The act or process of freeing from bitumen.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *bituminize* (q. v.).] To free or clear from bitumen.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

dē-bī-tū-mīn-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Debituminization.

***dē-blāt'-ēr-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *deblateratum*, sup. of *deblatero*.] To babble. (*Cockeram*.)

***de-boise**, ***de-boish**, ***de-boist**, ***de-bosh**, *v. t.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

***de-boise**, ***de-boyse**, *s.* [DEBAUCH, *s.*]

1. A debauch.

2. A debauchee, a profligate.

"... villain, *deboyse*, peasant, &c."—*Butler*: *Rem. Character of a Clown*.

dēb-ōn-āir', ***de-bō-nāire**, ***de-bo-neire**, ***de-bo-nere**, *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*.] The word appeared in literature as late as the middle of the eighteenth century.] Of good manners or breeding; affable, courteous, agreeable, accomplished.

"Courtiers as free, as *debonair*, unarm'd,

As bending angels; that's their fame in peace."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

dēb-ōn-āir'-lŷ, ***de-bon-ayr-ly**, ***de-bon-er-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *debonair*; -*ly*.] With good breeding or manners; courteously, affably, winningly, elegantly.

"And up his look *debonairly* he caste."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 1,259.

dēb-ōn-āir'-nēss, ***de-bo-ner-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *debonair*; -*ness*.] Good manners or breeding, courtesy, elegance, affability.

"For treuthe and *deboner-nesse* and righteoisnesse."—*Wycliffe*: *Ps.* xlv. 5.

***dēb-ōn-āir'-tŷ**, ***de-bō-nāir'-ī-tŷ**, ***deboneir-ete**, ***debonerte**, *s.* [Old Fr. *debonairete*; Fr. *débonnaireté*.] The same as DEBONAIRNESS (q. v.).

"... the *debonairty* and facility of the king."—*Donne*: *Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 24.

***dēb-ōn-āir'**, *a.* [DEBONAIR.]

***dēb-ōn-āir'-lŷ**, *adv.* [DEBONAIRLY.]

***dēb-ōn-āir'-nēss**, *s.* [DEBONAIRNESS.]

***dē-bōrd'**, ***de-board**, ***de-baurd**, *v. i.* [Fr. *déborder*.] To depart from the right way, to go to excess, to go beyond bounds.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to *deboard* in their clothing, ..."—*Durham*: *Ten Command.*, p. 362.

***dē-bōrd'**, ***de-baur**, *s.* [DEBORD, *v.*] A going beyond bounds or to excess.

***dē-bōrd'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *debord*; -*ment*.] Excess.

"To cleanse it of all those *debordments* and defilements."—*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, 214.

***dē-bōsh'**, *v. & s.* [DEBAUCH.]

***dē-bōsh'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBAUCHED.]

***dē-bōsh'-mēt**, *s.* [DEBAUCHMENT.]

dē-bōuch', *v. i.* [Fr. *déboucher* = to issue out; *de* = from, *bouche* = a mouth.] To march or issue from a narrow place into a more open ground.

"We watched them *debouche* from the forest."—*H. Kingsley*: *Geffry Hamlyn*, ch. xviii.

dē-bōu-çhê', *s.* [Fr.]

1. An opening, a mouth.

2. A mart, a market.

dē-bōu-çhüre', *s.* [Fr.] A mouth or opening of a river.

***de-bout**, *v. t.* [Fr. *débouter*.] To thrust from.

"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he *debouted*, and put from that authority."—*Hume*: *Hist. Doug.*, p. 264.

***de-break**, ***de-breke**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *break* (q. v.).] To agitate, to tear.

"The vncleue goost *debreyunge* hym, wente away fro hym."—*Wycliffe*: *Mark* i. 26.

dē-brīde-ment' (*ment* as *mân*), *s.* [Fr. *débrider* = to unbridle.]

Surg.: The act of enlarging or opening up a gunshot wound, by cutting the parts affected.

dē-brīs' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *desbriser* = to tear asunder: *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart; *briser* = to break.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Broken rubbish, fragments, ruins.

2. *Fig.*: Any remains or relics.

"... the supposed renegadoes at Mtesa's capital were the *debris* of the slave-hunting hordes whose power he broke."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Geol.: Any accumulation of fragmentary or broken matter, such as fragments of rocks, bowlders, gravel, sand, trunks of trees, &c., detached from the summits or sides of mountains, hills, &c., by a rush of water.

***dē-brūise**, ***de-brise**, ***de-bruse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *debruissir*, *debruser*.]

1. *Trans.*: To break, to bruise.

"Our giwes *debrusede* al his bones."—*Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 40.

2. *Intrans.*: To be bruised or hurt.

"He trupte and *debrusede*, and deide in a stounde."

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 537.

dē-brūised, *a.* [Pref. *de* = down; Eng. *bruised* (q. v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bend or other ordinary placed over some animal, in such a manner as to appear to restrain its freedom of action.

"The lion of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister, under which, according to the laws of heraldry, they were *debruised* in token of his illegitimate birth."—*Macaulay*.

dēbt (*b* silent), ***dēt**, ***dette**, ***deytte**, *s.* [Fr. *dette*; Lat. *debita* = a sum due, *debeo* = to owe.] The *b* was introduced under the false idea that the word was derived directly from the Latin. It was never sounded.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: Anything owing from one person to another, either in money, goods, or services; a sum of money due by certain and express agreement.

"Increasing taxes and the nation's *debt*."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 177.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any obligation due, a claim, a liability or penalty incurred.

"Fly not; stand still; ambition's *debt* is paid."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

2. A duty or liability neglected, a trespass.

"And forgive us our *debts*, as we forgive our debtors."—*Matt.* vi. 12.

B. Law: An action which lies when one man owes a sum of money to another.

¶ 1. *To pay the debt of nature*: To die.

2. *Debts and Credits*:

Mil.: The monthly accounts given in by the captain of a troop or company.

3. *A debt of honor*: A debt the payment of which cannot be enforced by law, but must depend upon the good faith or honor of the debtor; specifically, a debt incurred in gambling.

4. *National Debt*: The debt which a nation owes in its corporate capacity. The following are the national debts of the principal nations, given in the year 1890, together with the proportion *per capita* for each inhabitant, the figures after each amount showing this proportion: Austria-Hungary, \$2,866,339,539, \$70.84; France, \$4,446,793,398, \$116.35; Prussia, \$1,109,384,127, \$37.03; Great Britain, \$3,350,719,563, \$87.79; Greece, \$107,306,518, \$49.00; Italy, \$2,324,826,329, \$76.06; Mexico, \$113,606,675, \$9.98; Russia, \$3,491,018,074, \$30.79; Spain, \$1,251,453,696, \$73.85; Switzerland, \$10,912,925, \$3.72; Turkey, \$821,000,000, \$37.20; United States, \$915,962,112, \$14.63.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *debt* and *due*: "*Debt* is used always as a substantive; *due*, either as a substantive or adjective. A person contracts *debts*, and receives his *due*. The *debt* is both obligatory and compulsory; it is a return for something equivalent in value, and cannot be dispensed



Debruised.

with; what is *due* is obligatory, but not always compulsory. A *debtor* may be compelled to discharge his *debts*: but it is not always in the power of a man even to claim that which is his *due*. *Debt* is generally used in a mercantile sense: *due* either in a mercantile or moral sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dēbt'-bind** (debt as *dēt*), *v. t.* [*Eng. debt*, and *bind*.] To oblige, to put under an obligation.

"Banish'd by them whom he did thus *debtbind*."
Sackville: Duke of Buckingham, st. 43.

***dēbt'-bound** (debt as *dēt*), *a.* [*Eng. debt*, and *bound*.] Under an obligation or engagement.

***dēbt'-ēd** (*b* silent), ***det-tid**, *a.* [*Eng. debt*; -*ed*.] 1. In debt, indebted.

"Which doth amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

2. Owing, owed.
"To whom any thing is *dettid* ethir owid."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xv. 2.

dēbt'-ēe' (*b* silent), *s.* [*Eng. debt*; -*ee*.]
Law: One to whom a debt is due; a creditor.

***dēbt'-fūl** (*b* silent), *a.* [*Eng. debt*; -*ful*(*l*).] 1. Due, honest.

"... gaif his ayth for *debtfull* administratioun
thairof."—*Act. Dom. Con. A.* (1567); *Keith's Hist.*, p. 553.

2. Indebted.
"... *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c.—*Foord: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 434.

dēbt'-lēss (*b* silent), ***dette-les**, *a.* [*Eng. debt*, and *less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

"To maken him live by his propre good,
In honour *detteless*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 583, 584.

dēbt'-ōr (*b* silent), ***det-tour**, ***det-ur**, *s. & a.* [*O. Fr. deteur*; *Lat. debitor*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: One who owes anything to another; one who is indebted to another for goods received or services done.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who is under an obligation to another.

"I am *debtor* both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians
... ."—*Rom.* i. 14.

(2) One who fails in any duty or obligation.

"As we forgiue oure *dettouris*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 95.

II. Law: Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times. Imprisonment for debt is now abolished in the United States, except in cases where fraud is proved to have entered into matters connected with the contraction of the debt. During many centuries the law of England was that a debtor should be imprisoned. This was changed in November, 1861, when none were to be imprisoned except fraudulent debtors, and those in confinement up to that date were released. Laws passed in 1869 abolished the penalty of imprisonment even for fraudulent debtors unless in special circumstances, and those in prison were set free.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a debt, as the *debtor* side of an account=the debit-side (*q. v.*).

"When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic to cast them up
... ."—*Addison*.

debtor-executor, s.

Law: One who is at once a person's debtor and his executor when he dies. At law his appointment releases him from his debt, but equity requires him to add it to the assets of the testator's estate. (*Wharton*.)

***dē-būl-li'-tion**, *s.* [*Formed as if from a Lat. debullitio*, from *de* (intens.), and *bullio*=to boil over.] A bubbling or boiling over. (*Bailey*.)

***dē-būrsē'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. de*=away, from, and *bursa*=a purse.] To pay out of the purse, to expend, to disburse.

"... the charges whyche the cytie had *deburshed* for that preparation."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 157.

dē'-bū-scōpe, *s.* [*From the inventor, M. Debus, a French optician; and Gr. skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: A modification of the kaleidoscope. It consists of two highly polished silvered plates, set at an angle of 70° with each other. When placed before a picture or design, an assemblage of flower petals, or other small colored objects, beautiful designs are formed by their reflected images. The instrument is held stationary while these are copied, and by successively moving it over the object, different combinations of figures are shown, which may be added to the first. It is particularly intended for the use of draftsmen who are required to design ornamental patterns for fabrics.

dēb-ūt' (*t* silent), *s.* [*Fr.*] A first entrance or appearance, a first attempt. (Specifically applied to the first appearance in public of an actor or other public performer.)

"To-night you throng to witness the *débüt*
Of embryo actors to the Drama new."

Byron: An Occasional Prologue.

dēb-ū-tant' (*mas.*), **dēb-ū-tante'** (*fem.*), *s.* [*Fr.*] One who makes his or her *débüt*; specifically a male or female performer making his or her first appearance before the public.

dec., *s. & adv.* [*See definition.*]

Music:

1. *As subst.*: An abbreviation for *decani* (*q. v.*).
2. *As adverb*: An abbreviation for *decrescendo* (*q. v.*).

dēc'-a-, *pref.* [*Gr.*=ten.] A prefix largely used in composition, with the force of ten, ten times.

†**dēc'-a-chord**, ***dēc'-a-chord-ōn**, *s.* [*Greek dekachordos*=ten-stringed, *deka*=ten, and *chordē*=a string.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A collection or set of ten.
"A *decacordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state."—*Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State* (1602).

2. *Music*: A Greek musical instrument of ten strings. It was triangular in shape.

"It signifies *decachord*, or instrument of ten strings."
—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 91.

***dē-ca-cū'-mīn-ā-tēd**, *a.* [*Lat. decacuminatus*, from *de*=away, from, and *cacuminatus*=topped, *cacumen*=a top.] Having the top cut off.

dēc'-ad-al, *a.* [*Eng. decad(e)*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ten.

dēc'-ade, **dēc'-ad**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Gr. dekada*, *ccus. sing.* of *dekas*=a company of ten. (*Skcat.*)]

1. A company or group of ten; specially applied to works written in ten books, as the *Decades* of Livy, &c.

"All rank'd by tens: whole *decads*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 157, 158.

2. A period or aggregate of ten years.
"... through the two stormy *decades* interposed between 1861 and 1881."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-cā'-dençe, **dē-cā'-den-çy**, *s.* [*Fr. décadence*, from *Low Lat. decadentia*=decay, from *de*=down, away, and *cadentia*=a falling.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A state of decay or ruin.

"... long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and *decadency*."—*Swinnburne: Spain*, Lett. 44.

2. *Art:*

(1) A declension from the standard of excellence.
(2) *Ancient*: A term applied to the works of the ages which succeeded the fall of Rome until the revival of classical researches in the fourteenth century.

(3) *Modern*: Applied to that art which succeeded the Renaissance, and began to assume the rococo of Louis Quinze. (*Fairholt*.)

***dē-cā'-dent**, *a.* [*Lat. de*=away, down, and *cadens*=falling.] In a state of decay or ruin.

dēc'-ad-ist, *s.* [*Eng. decad(e)*; -*ist*.] One who writes a work in decades.

dēc'-a-gōn, *s.* [*Gr. deka*=ten, and *gōnia*=a corner.]

Geom.: A plane figure having ten angles and ten sides. A regular decagon is one which has all the sides and angles equal.

†**dē-cāg'-ōn-al**, *a.* [*Eng. decagon*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; ten-sided.

dēc'-a-grām, **dēc'-a-grämme**, *s.* [*Fr. décadgramme*, from *Gr. deka*=ten; *Fr. gramme*=a weight (*q. v.*).]

Weights: A French weight of ten grammes, or 5.644 drams avoirdupois; each gramme being equal to 15.43249 grains.

dēc'-a-gyn, *s.* [*Gr. deka*=ten, and *gynē*=a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant which has ten pistils.

dēc'-a-gyn'-nī-a, *s.* [*Eng. decagyn*, and *Lat. pl. adj. suff. -ia*.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for those orders of plants which are decagyns.

dēc'-a-gyn'-nī-an, *a.* [*Eng. decagyn*; -*ian*.]

Bot.: Having ten pistils.

dēc'-āg'-yn-ōus, *a.* [*Eng. decagyn*; -*ous*.]

Bot.: The same as *DECAGYNIAN* (*q. v.*).

dēc'-a-hē-dral, *a.* [*Gr. deka*=ten, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

Geom.: Of or pertaining to a decahedron; having ten sides.

dēc'-a-hē-drōn, *s.* [*Gr. deka*=ten, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure having ten sides.

***de-caid**, *v. i.* [*Lat. de*=away, from, and *caidō*=to fall.] To fail, to decay. [*DECAY*.]

dē-cāis'-nē-a (*s* silent), *s.* [*Named after M. Decaisne, a French botanist.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of the Himalayas, remarkable as being the only genus of the order *Lardizabalaceæ*, which are not climbers. They have pinnate leaves, racemose inflorescence, with greenish flowers, having six sepals, no petals, six stamens, three ovaries developing into follicles, with parietal placentæ and many seeds. The leaves are at times two feet long; the fruit resembles a cucumber, and is edible.

dē-cāl'-çi-fi-cā'-tion, *s.* [*Pref. de*=away, from, and *Eng. calcification* (*q. v.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The removal or clearing away of calcareous matter.

2. *Dentistry*: The removal of the hardening matter of the teeth by chemical process.

dē-cāl'-çi-fy, *v. t.* [*Pref. de*=away, from, and *Eng. calcify* (*q. v.*).] To free or clear of calcareous matter; to deprive of lime.

dē-cāl-cō-mā'-nī-a, *s.* [*Fr.*] The art of transferring pictures to china, glass, &c.

dēc'-a-lī-tre, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Gr. deka*=ten; *Fr. litre*=a measure of capacity.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 liters or 610.27 cubic inches; and so nearly equal to 2½ imperial gallons.

dē-cāl'-ō-gist, *s.* [*Eng. decalog(ue)*; -*ist*.] One who treats on or explains the decalogue.

"... Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*."—*Account of J. Gregory; Pref. to his Posthuma* (1650).

dēc'-a-lōgue, ***de-ca-loge**, *s.* [*Fr. décalogue*, from *Lat. decalogus*; *Gr. dekalogos*, from *deka*=ten, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. They were first introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in the Prayer-book of Edward VI., in 1552.

"The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ."—*Hammond*.

dē-cām'-ēr-ōn, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Gr. deka*=ten, and *hēmera*=a day.]

1. *Literally:*

*1. *Gen.*: Anything of ten days' occurrence.

2. *Spec.*: The title given to the collection of tales in Boccaccio, written in ten parts, each part containing ten stories, and being supposed to occupy one day in the narration. Boccaccio represents the stories as being told by seven ladies and three gentlemen, who had fled from Florence into the country to escape the fearful plague of 1348, and who had no other means of passing the time.

"A tale of the *Decameron*, told
In Palmeri's garden old."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

***II. Fig.**: Apparently used to express a revel in which ladies and gentlemen took part.

"... such a *decameron* of sport fallen out, Boccaccio never thought of the like."—*B. Jonson: The Silent Woman*, i. 3.

dēc'-a-mē-ter, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Gr. deka*=ten, and *metron*=a measure.] A French measure of length, containing ten meters or 393.7 inches=32.8 feet.

dē-cāmp, *v. i.* [*Fr. décamper*, from *Lat. pref. dis*=away, apart, and *campus*=a field.]

1. To move a camp from one place to another; to shift a camp; to march away from a camp or camping-ground.

"... the army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th,"—*Tatler*, No. 11.

2. To depart quickly or suddenly, especially with an implied idea of secrecy or slyness; to move or take one's self off.

"... the fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, v.

dē-cāmp'-mēnt, *s.* [*Eng. decamp*; -*ment*.] The act of decamping; a shifting or moving from one camp to another.

dēc'-an-al, *a.* [*Lat. decan(us)*; *Eng. adj. suff. -al*.] Of or pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

"In his rectorial, as well as *decanal* residence . . ."
—*Churton: Life of A. Nowell*, p. 78.

***dē'-can-āte**, *s.* [*Lat. decem*=ten.]

Astrol.: Third part, or ten degrees, of each sign, attributed to some particular planet, who being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine. (*Moxon*.)

dēc'-ān'-dēr, *s.* [*Gr. deka*=ten, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, a male.]

Bot.: A plant which has ten stamens.

dēc'-ān'-drī-a, *s.* [*Eng. decander*, and *Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia*.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the tenth class of plants in his system. They are distinguished by having ten stamens.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

děc-ăn'-dri-ăn, děc-ăn'-droũs, a. [Eng. *decander*; -ian, -ous.]
Bot.: Having ten stamens.

dě'-câne, s. [Latin *dec(em)* = ten; suff. -ane (Chem.).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₂₂), boiling between 155° and 162°. Obtained by heating turpentine oil to 275° for twenty-four hours with sixty parts of hydriodic acid. It can also be obtained from Cubebene (q. v.).

děc-ăn'-gu-lar, a. [Gr. *deka*=ten, and Eng. *angular* (q. v.).]

Geom.: Having ten angles.

dě-cânt', v. t. [Fr. *décant*, from Ital. *decantare*, from *de*=down, and *canto*=a side, a corner; hence, to lay or lower a bottle on its side.] To pour out gently; to pour wine from the bottle into another vessel, as a decanter (q. v.).

"They attend him daily as their chief,
 Decant his wine, and carve his beef." *Swift*.

***dě-cânt'-âte (1), v. t.** [Ital. *decantare*.] To decant, to pour out.

***dě-cânt'-âte (2), v. t. & i.** [Lat. *decantatus*, pa. par. of *decanto*.]

1. **Trans.:** To speak much of, to celebrate.

"Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth his praises."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 182.

2. **Intrans.:** To speak much or often.

"These men impertinently *decantate* against the ceremonies."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 99.

dě-cânt'-ă'-tion, s. [Fr.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of decanting or pouring a liquid from one vessel to another; the pouring of a clear liquid from the sediment. In starch-making and operations on a similar scale it is performed by siphons.

2. **Chem.:** The separation of a clear liquid from a precipitate or deposit by inclining the vessel and suffering the liquid to run out. The glass should not be filled above three-quarters of its depth, as otherwise the stream of liquid which runs out on inclining the vessel makes too sharp an angle with the side, and a portion of it may run down the edge. A wet glass rod should be held, in a nearly vertical position, against the edge of the glass, so as to cause the stream of liquid to run down it. This prevents the liquid from running down the sides of the vessel, and also causes it to fall into the lower vessel without splashing.

dě-cânt'-ěd (1), pa. par. or a. [DECANT.]

***dě-cânt'-ěd (2), a.** [Lat. *decanto*=to speak much of.] Commonly spoken or reported.

"This *decanted* notion of a popular action."—*Forbes: Suppl. Decrees*, p. 29.

dě-cânt'-ěr, s. [Eng. *decant*; -er.]

1. One who decants liquors.

2. A large glass vessel used to contain wine which has been decanted from the lees, &c., and from which it can be poured into the wine-glasses.

dě-cânt'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECANT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pouring liquors gently from one vessel into another, so as to free them from the lees, &c.

děc-ăph'-yl-loũs, a. [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *phylon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to those flowers, the perianths of which have ten leaves.

***dě-căp'-it-ăl-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *capital*; suff. -ize.] To reduce from the rank or position of capital.

"... if Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war..."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dě-căp'-it-âte, v. t. [Low Lat. *decapitatus*; Lat. *de*=away, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*)=the head.] To cut off the head or top; to behead.

"Hedge-row ashes may the oftener be *decapitated*..."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, i. 7, § 2.

dě-căp'-it-ăt-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DECAPITATE.]

dě-căp'-it-ăt-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECAPITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cutting off the head or top; decapitation.

dě-căp'-it-ă'-tion, s. [Fr.] The act of cutting off the head; beheading.

"... corporal punishment and *decapitation*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1, vol. i., p. 415.

děc'-a-pōd, a. & s. [Gr. *deka*=ten, *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Decapoda (q. v.).

"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new phyllopod and *decapod* crustaceans."—*London Times*.

B. As subst.: One of the Decapoda.

dě-căp'-ō-dă, s. pl. [DECAPOD.]

Zoology:

1. A section of one of the great classes (Cephalopoda) into which the sub-kingdom Mollusca is divided. The Decapoda have eight arms, and two tentacles, originating within the circle of the arms, making ten so-called feet or cephalic processes. The tentacles are longer than the arms, are more or less retractile, and serve to seize prey which may be beyond the reach of the latter, or to moor the animal safely in a stormy sea. The shell is horny and translucent in the Calamaries, when it is termed the pen or *gladius*, a calcareous bone, so called, or *sepiostaire* in the Cuttle-fishes, and a delicate spiral-chambered tube in Spirula. In all it is internal, and, with the exception of Spirula, unattached to the body by any muscles, but merely loosely lodged in the mantle. The shells of the fossil forms present various modifications in shape. The Decapods chiefly frequent the open sea, appearing periodically, like fishes, in great shoals on the coasts and banks, either in pursuit of food or, in the case of females, when seeking for favorable spawning places. The families are (1) Teuthidæ, (2) Belemnitidæ, (3) Sepiadæ, (4) Spirulidæ (q. v.).

2. The highest order of Crustaceans. [CRUSTACEA.] Members of this order have five pairs of ambulatory thoracic legs, of which the first pair is modified to form nipping-claws, some of the other pairs behind this being chelate as well. The whole of the thoracic segments are united with those of the head into a single piece (*cephalothorax*), and the gills are contained in cavities at the sides of the thorax. The order Decapoda includes the greater number of the stalk-eyed Crustaceans. Their earliest appearance in geological time is in the Carboniferous formation, where they are represented by the genus *Anthracopalaemon*, while the higher forms of the order are very abundant in Tertiary rocks, and especially in the London clay.

3. Decapoda are subdivided into (1) Brachyura, Crabs, (2) Anomura, Hermit Crabs, (3) Macroura, Lobsters and Shrimps.

dě-căp'-ō-dăl, a. [Eng. *decapod*; -al.] Of or belonging to the order of Decapoda; ten-footed.

dě-căp'-ō-doũs, a. [Eng. *decapod*; -ous.] The same as DECAPODAL (q. v.).

dě-car'-bôn-âte, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *carbonate* (q. v.).] To rid or clear of carbonic acid.

dě-car'-bôn-iz-ă'-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *carbonization* (q. v.).] The act or process of ridding or clearing of carbon; as in the process of conversion of cast-iron into malleable iron or steel. [CARBONIZING-FURNACE.] Cast-iron particles are exposed to a strong heat in contact with some peroxide of iron, by which it is deprived of its carbon and rendered tough.

dě-car'-bôn-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *carbonize* (q. v.).] To rid or clear of carbon.

dě-car'-bôn-ized, pa. par. or a. [DECARBONIZE.]

dě-car'-bôn-iz-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DECARBONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

decarbonizing-furnace, s. A furnace in which superfluous carbon is burned out of a metal. The term is a very general one, and may include the boiling and puddling furnaces in which cast-iron is heated to make the metal malleable.

dě-car-būr-iz-ă'-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *carburization* (q. v.).] The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

"A new process for the production of steel by the partial *decarburization* of cast iron."—*Academy*, Feb. 15, 1871, p. 141.

***dě-card', v. t. & i.** [DISCARD.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To cast off, to discard.

"You have cast those by, *decarded* them."—*Fletcher*.

2. **Cards:** To discard or throw away a card from a hand.

B. Intransitive:

Cards: To discard.

"Can you *decard*, madam?"

Dumb Knight (Dodsley, v. 485).

***dě-car'-dîn-ăl-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *cardinalize* (q. v.).] To remove or degrade from the rank or position of cardinal. (*Howel*.)

dě-car-nă'-tion, s. [Formed with the pref. *de*=away, from, on analogy of *incarnation* (q. v.).] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

"For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devesture of carnality."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, Treat. ii., § 1.

děc'-ă-stîch, s. [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *stichos*=a row, a line, a verse.] A verse or short poem consisting of ten lines.

"According to your friendly request, I send you this *decastich*."—*Howell: Lett.*, I. vi. 27.

děc'-ă-stîle, a. & s. [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *stulos*=a pillar, a column.]

A. As adj.: Applied to those temples which have a portico containing ten columns in a line; containing ten columns.

B. As subst.: A portico or colonnade consisting of ten columns in front.

děc-ă-sîl-lăb'-ic, a. [Gr. *deka*=ten, and Eng. *syllabic* (q. v.).] Having or containing ten syllables.

"Not that Dryden's rhyme composition is seen so clearly in his odes as in his *decasyllabic* poems."—*Athenæum*, May 7, 1881.

dě-cây', *de-caie, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *decaer*, from Lat. *de*=down, from, and *cado*=to fall.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To decline gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; to become gradually impaired; to fall or waste away, to deteriorate.

"But thou wast worthy ne'er to have *decayed*."

Cowper: On the Death of the University Beadle.

2. To fade away, to pass away.

"Till in the vault of heaven the stars *decay*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 468.

B. Transitive:

1. To impair; to make less sound or perfect; to cause to fail.

"Infirmit, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*2. To destroy.

"... every day that comes, comes to *decay*

A day's work in him."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

*3. To slacken, to abate.

"*Decayeth* his pace, as a man weary."

Pattenham: Eng. Poesie, bk. ii., ch. iii.

dě-cây', *de-caie, *de-caye, s. [DECAY, v.]

1. The act or state of declining gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; deterioration, wasting, or failing.

"Has life's fair lamp declin'd by slow *decays*?"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 208.

2. Anything which causes decay or deterioration.

"... he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age."—*Bacon*.

*3. A mark or sign of decay or deterioration.

"She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides her *decays* very well."—*Ben Jonson*.

4. A consumption.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a *decay* or not, . . ."—*Brand: Orkney*, p. 62.

5. A decline in worldly prosperity; want.

"And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee; then thou shalt relieve him."—*Levit.* xxv. 35.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decay*, *decline*, and *consumption*: "The direction expressed by both these actions [*decay* and *decline*] is very similar; it is a sideward movement, but *decay* expresses more than *decline*. What is *decayed* is fallen or gone; what *declines* leads toward a fall or is going; when applied, therefore, to the same objects, a *decline* is properly the commencement of a *decay*. By *decay* things lose their perfection, their greatness, and their consistency; by *decline* they lose their strength, their vigor, and their luster; by *consumption* they lose their existence. *Decay* brings to ruin; *decline* leads to an end or expiration. There are some things to which *decay* is peculiar, and some things to which *decline* is peculiar, and other things to which both *decay* and *decline* belong. The corruption to which material substances are particularly exposed is termed *decay*; the close of life, when health and strength begin to fall away, is termed the *decline*; the *decay* of states in the moral world takes place by the same process as the *decay* of fabrics in the natural world; the *decline* of empires, from their state of elevation and splendor, is a natural figure drawn from the *decline* of the setting sun. *Consumption* is seldom applied to anything but animal bodies." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-cây'-ă-ble, a.** [Eng. *decay*; -able.] Capable of or liable to decay.

"Were his strength *decayable* with time."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 3.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tîon, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dě-cây'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECAY, *v.*]
dě-cây'-ěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *decayed*; -*ness*.] A state of being decayed or deteriorated.

"... weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding, . . ."—*Whole Duty of Man, Duty to Parents*, § xiv.

dě-cây'-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *decay*; -*er*.] That which causes decay.

dě-cây'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECAY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of becoming decayed; decay.

"These indeed are not
 So subject to *decayings* as the face."

Massinger: City Madam, i. 1.

dě-čēase', *s.* [Fr. *décès*, from Lat. *decessus*=a departing: *de*=away, from, and *cedo*=to go.] Death; departure from this life.

"Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children . . ."—*Hooker*.

¶ For the difference between *decease* and *death*, see DEATH.

dě-čēase', v. i. [DECEASE, *s.*] To depart this life, to die.

"... the first, when he had married a wife, *deceased*, and, having no issue, left his wife . . ."—*Matt.* xxii. 25.

dě-čēas'ed, ***deceassyd**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *decease*(e); -*ed*.]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. *Gen.*: Departed, gone, passed away.

"O all ye blest ghosts of *deceased* loves."

F. Beaumont: An Elegy.

2. *Spec.*: Departed this life; dead.

B. *As subst.*: A person who has died.

dě-čēas'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECEASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Decease, death.

dě-čēde', *v. i.* [Lat. *decedo*: *de*=away, from, and *cedo*=to go, to yield.] To go away, to depart, to secede.

"Moderation in what they *deceded* from Rome."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 25.

***dě-čēd'-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decedens*, *pr. par.* of *decedo*=to go away, to depart.]

A. *As adj.*: Departing, going away, removing.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who has given up an office.

2. Deceased, dead.

***de-ceipt**, *s.* [DECEIT, *s.*]

dě-čēit', ***de-ceipt**, ***de-ceite**, ***de-ceyt**, ***de-ceyte**, ***desceit**, ***dessate**, ***dissait**, ***dyssayt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *decepte*, from Lat. *deceptus*, *pa. par.* of *decapio*=to deceive.] [DECEIVE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, or cheating any person; any act or practice intended to cause what is false to pass for what is true; fraud, cheating, double-dealing.

"*Deceyte* or begylinge. *Fraus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. That which deceives, misleads, or cheats; deceitfulness, trickery, deception, duplicity.

3. A stratagem or artifice.

"His demand

Spring not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
 But from *deceit* bred by necessity."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

II. Law: Any trick, device, plot, collusion, craft, or false representation intended to defraud another.

"He is a merchant, the balances of *deceit* are in his hand . . ."—*Hos.* xii. 7.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *deceit* and *deception*: "A *deceiver* is full of *deceit*; but a *deception* may be occasionally practiced by one who has not this habit of *deceiving*. *Deceit* is a characteristic of so base a nature, that those who have it practice every species of *deception* in order to hide their characters from the observation of the world. The practice of *deceit* springs altogether from a design, and that of the worst kind; but a *deception* may be practiced from indifferent, if not innocent motives, or may be occasioned even by inanimate objects. A person or a [course of] conduct is *deceitful*; an appearance is *deceptive*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *deceit*, *duplicity*, and *double-dealing*: "The former two may be applied either to habitual or particular actions, the latter only to particular actions. There may be much *deceit* or *duplicity* in a person's character or in his proceedings; there is *double-dealing* only where dealing goes forward. The *deceit* may be more or less veiled; the *duplicity* lies very deep,

and is always studied whenever it is put into practice. *Duplicity* in reference to actions is mostly employed for a course of conduct; *double-dealing* is but another term for *duplicity* on particular occasions. Children of reserved characters are frequently prone to *deceit*, which grows into consummate *duplicity* in riper years; the wealthy are often exposed to much *duplicity* when they choose their favorites among the low and ignorant; nothing gives rise to more *double-dealing* than the fabrication of wills."

(3) He thus further discriminates between *deceit*, *fraud*, and *guile*: "*Deceit* is here, as in the preceding article, indeterminate when compared with *fraud*, which is a specific mode of deceiving; *deceit* is practiced only in private transactions; *fraud* is practiced toward bodies as well as individuals, in public as well as private: a child practices *deceit* toward its parents; *frauds* are practiced upon the government, on the public at large, or on tradesmen; *deceit* involves the violation of moral law, *fraud* that of the civil law. A servant may *deceive* his master as to the time of his coming or going, but he *defrauds* him of his property if he obtains it by any false means. *Deceit*, as a characteristic, is indefinite in magnitude; *guile* marks a strong degree of moral turpitude in the individual. The former is displayed in petty concerns; the latter, which contaminates the whole character, displays itself in inextricable windings and turnings that are suggested in a peculiar manner by the author of all evil." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-čēit'-fūl, ***dyseatful**, *a.* [English *deceit*; -*ful*(*l*).]

1. Full of deceit or deception; deceiving, cheating, fraudulent.

"... neither shall a *deceitful* tongue be found in their mouth."—*Zeph.* iii. 13.

2. Delusive, disappointing expectation.

"Conceit *deceitful*, so compact, so kind."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,423.

dě-čēit'-fūl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *deceitful*; -*ly*.] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive; fraudulently.

"And after the league made with him he shall work *deceitfully*, . . ."—*Dan.* xi. 23.

dě-čēit'-fūl-něss, ***dyseatfulness**, *s.* [English *deceitful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being deceitful; a tendency to deceive; a deceitful or fraudulent habit.

"... the *deceitfulness* of riches, . . ."—*Matt.* xiii. 22.

dě-čēit'-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *deceit*; -*less*.] Free from deceit or deception; guileless, honest, true.

"... he that should call Satan an unclean devil should imply that some devil is not unclean; or *deceivable* lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!"—*Bp. Hall: Old Rel.*, § 2.

dě-čēiv'-a-ble, ***de-ceyv-a-ble**, ***disseyvable**, *a.* [Eng. *deceiv*(e); -*able*.]

¶1. Capable of being deceived; open or subject to deceit.

"Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*2. Deceitful, fraudulent, deceptions.

"... there's something in't
 That is *deceivable*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

dě-čēiv'-a-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *deceivable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being deceivable.

"And with all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness in them that perish, . . ."—*2 Thess.* ii. 10.

dě-čēiv'-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *deceivab*(le); -*ly*.] In a deceivable or deceitful manner; deceitfully.

***dě-čēiv'-ançe**, ***desceyvance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *decevançe*.] Deceit, deceitfulness.

"Here of a *desceyvance* thei consoild him to do."

Robert de Brunne, 133.

***dě-čēiv'-ant**, ***dě-čēiv'-aunt**, *a.* [O. Fr. *decevant*.] Deceitful.

"That thou be nought *deceivaunt*."

Gower, i. 82.

dě-čēive', ***decayve**, ***deceyve**, ***disceyve**, ***disseyve**, ***dyssayve**, ***dysave**, ***dyssave**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deceivre*, *deceveir*, from Lat. *decapio*=to take away, deceive: *de*=away, from, and *capio*=to take.]

A. Transitive:

1. To mislead intentionally; to cause to mistake; to impose upon; to cheat, to delude.

2. To disappoint, to frustrate one's expectation or hope.

"I now believ'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*."

Dryden.

¶ With *of* before the thing expected.

"The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off."—*Knolles*.

3. To deprive or take from stealthily, to rob.

"... so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment."—*Bacon*.

¶4. To while away, to cause to pass pleasantly.

"These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour."—*Wordsworth. (Ogilvie.)*

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to mislead, to cause to mistake, to delude.

"Can those too flatter, and can Jove *deceive*?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 186.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deceive*, *to delude*, and *to impose upon*: "Falsehood is the leading feature in all these terms: they vary, however, in the circumstances of the action. To *deceive* is the most general of the three: it signifies simply to produce a false conviction; the other terms are properly species of *deceiving*, including accessory ideas. A *deception* does not always suppose a fault on the part of a person *deceived*, but a *delusion* does. A person is sometimes *deceived* in cases where *deception* is unavoidable; he is *deluded* through a voluntary blindness of the understanding. . . . *Deception* is practiced by an individual on himself or others; a *delusion* is commonly practiced on one's self; an *imposition* is always practiced on another. Men *deceive* others from a variety of motives; they always *impose upon* them for purposes of gain or the gratification of ambition. Men *deceive* themselves with false pretexts and false confidence; they *delude* themselves with vain hopes and wishes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-čēived', *pa. par. or a.* [DECEIVE.]

dě-čēiv'-ěr, ***de-ceyv-ar**, ***deceyver**, ***disseyver**, *s.* [Eng. *deceiv*(e); -*er*.] One who deceives; a cheat.

"For there are many unruly and vain talkers and *deceivers*, . . ."—*Titus* i. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deceiver* and *impostor*: "*Deceiver* is a generic term; *impostor* specific: every *impostor* is a species of *deceiver*: the words have, however, a distinct use. The *deceiver* practices *deception* on individuals; the *impostor* only on the public at large. The false friend and the faithless lover are *deceivers*; the assumed nobleman who practices frauds under his disguise, and the pretended prince who lays claim to a crown to which he was never born, are *impostors*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-čēiv'-ěr-lē**, *s.* [Eng. *deceive*; -*rie* = -*ry*.] A course of deceitful conduct.

dě-čēiv'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECEIVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of misleading, cheating, or deluding; a deceit.

"... they everlastingly perish in their own *deceivings*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

dě-čēm, *a.* [Lat.] A numerical adjective, ten, which is largely used in composition in English, with the meaning of *ten*, *tenth*, or *tenfold*.

Dě-čēm'-bēr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Originally*: The tenth month of the year, the Roman year beginning in March, and not, as with us, in January.

2. *Now*: The twelfth and last month of the year, when the sun is at its greatest distance south of the equator. It contains thirty-one days.

***Dě-čēm'-bēr-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *December*; -*ly*.] Like December; wintry, cold.

"The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 208.

dě-čēm-děn-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, *dentatus*=toothed, *dens*=a tooth.] Having ten teeth or points.

dě-čēm'-fid, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, and *fido* (perf. tense *fidi*)=to cut, to divide.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the perianths of flowers which are divided into ten divisions or parts; ten-cleft.

dě-čēm-lōc'-u-lār, *adj.* [Latin *decem*=ten, *locul*(us)=a little bag, a cell, and Eng. *adj.* suff. -*ar*.]

Bot.: Ten-celled; having ten receptacles or cells for seeds.

***dě-čēm'-pē-dā**, *s.* [Lat., from *decem*=ten, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] A ten-foot rod, used by surveyors and architects in taking measurements.

dě-čēm'-pē-dāl, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, *pedalis*=of the length of a foot, *pes*=a foot.] Ten feet in length.

dě-čēm'-vīr (pl. **dě-čēm'-vīr-i**, *Lat.*; **dě-čēm'-vīrs**, *Eng.*), *s.* [Lat., from *decem*=ten, and *vir*=a man.]

1. *Roman Hist.*: One of a body of ten magistrates, in whom was vested the sole government of Rome

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

for a period of two years, from B. C. 449 to B. C. 447. The brutal and licentious conduct of one of the number, Appius Claudius, caused their downfall in the latter year.

"The *decemviri*, having now taken the government upon them, agreed, . . ."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities*, ii. 11.

†2. Now: A member of any body of ten men appointed for any special purpose or office.

dē-ĉēm'-vīr-āl, *a.* [Lat. *decemviralis*.] Of or pertaining to the Decemvirs.

" . . . the *decemviral* legislation . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 4.

dē-ĉēm'-vīr-āte, *s.* [Lat. *decemviratus*.]

1. *Roman History*:

(1) The office or rank of the ten senators elected instead of consuls at Rome in B. C. 449. [DECENVIR.]

(2) The period during which decemvirs were in office.

†2. Any body of ten men in authority.

"If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty."—*Sir W. Jones: Letter to Lord Althorp*.

dē-ĉēm'-vīr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *decemvir* (q. v.); -ship.] The office or position of a decemvir.

"The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues had so greatly changed."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 115.

***dē-ĉenĉe**, *s.* [DECENCY.]

dē-ĉen-ĉy, ***dē-ĉen-sle**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *decencia*=what is becoming, neut. pl. of *decens*, pr. par. of the imp. verb *deceat*=it is becoming.]

*1. The quality or state of being decent or becoming; suitableness to character; propriety.

"And must I own, she said, my secret smart,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept?"
Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, x. 95, 96.

2. Propriety of form; proper form or formality; becoming manners or behavior, decorum.

" . . . the offices of religion stript of all the external *decencies* of worship, . . ."—*Atterbury*.

3. *Spec.*: Decent or modest words or actions; a freedom from anything obscene or ribald.

"Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense."

Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *decency* and *decorum*: "*Decency* respects the conduct; *decorum* the behavior; a person conducts himself with *decency*; he behaves with *decorum*. *Indecency* is a vice; it is the violation of public or private morals: *indecorum* is a fault; it offends the feelings of those who witness it. Nothing but a depraved mind can lead to *indecent* practices; indiscretion and thoughtlessness may sometimes give rise to that which is *indecorous*. *Decency* enjoins upon all relatives, according to the proximity of their relationship, to show certain marks of respect to the memory of the dead: regard for the feelings of others enjoins a certain outward *decorum* upon every one who attends a funeral." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-ĉene', *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten; Eng. suff. -ene.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₂₀. Obtained, along with decene, C₁₀H₁₈, by heating turpentine oil for some hours with twenty parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 165°, and has an alliaceous odor.

dē-ĉen'-na-rŷ (1), *s.* [Lat. *decennium*=a period of ten years; *decem* = ten, and *annus* = a year.] A period of ten years; now commonly supplanted by *decade* (q. v.).

dē-ĉen'-na-rŷ (2), *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten.]

Feudal Law: A town or tithing, consisting of ten families or freeholders.

" . . . the whole land was divided into hundreds, and those again into *decennaries*, . . ."—*Hobbes: A Dialogue on the Common Law*.

***dē-ĉen'-nēr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *decenus*, from *decem* = ten.] A freeholder of a decennary.

"In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice."—*Fielding: On the Causes of the Increase of Robbers*, § 5.

dē-ĉen'-ni-āl, *a.* [Lat. *decennalis*=of ten years; *decem*=ten, and *annus*=a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing for a period of ten years.

2. Occurring every ten years.

dē-ĉen'-ni-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] A period of ten years; a decennary.

" . . . an entire *decennium*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., § 60.

dē-ĉen'-nō-vāl, **dē-ĉen'-nō-vā-rŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *decem*=ten, and *novem*=nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nineteen.

" . . . a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years . . ."—*Holder*.

" . . . this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, . . ."—*Ibid.*

dē-ĉent, ***de-cente**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. from Lat. *decens*, pr. par. of *decet*=it is becoming.]

A. As adjective:

1. Becoming, fit, suitable, seemly, decorous.

"For place or pension laid in *decent* row."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 56.

2. Graceful, comely, noble.

"And plain in manner; *decent*, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture,"

Cowper: Task, ii. 401, 402.

3. Free from obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderate, tolerable, sufficiently great or good, passable.

**B. As adv.*: Decently, becoming, seemly.

"And *decent* on the pile dispose the dead."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 513.

† For the difference between *decent* and *becoming*, see BECOMING.

†dē-ĉent-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *decent*; -ish.] Fair, moderately good, passable.

"We've *decentish* wine."

Barham: Some Account of a New Play.

dē-ĉent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decent*; -ly.]

1. In a decent, becoming, or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Let all things be done *decently* and in order."—1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. With decency; without breach of decorum.

"Such gifts as we shall bring, for gifts demand
That grace, nor can be *decently* refus'd."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xviii.

3. Without obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderately, tolerably well, passably.

dē-ĉent-něss, ***dē-ĉent-něsse**, *s.* [Eng. *decent*; -ness.] Decency, decorum.

"Shall they be carried forth without any *decentnesse*?"—*Hunting of Purgatory* (1561), fol. 37.

dē-ĉen-trāl-ī-zā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *centralization* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of decentralizing.

2. *Polit.*: The act or system of distributing the administration of the internal affairs of a country in various places in that country, as opposed to centralization, where the administration of all matters is concentrated at one place.

dē-ĉen-trāl-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *centralize* (q. v.).] To carry out the system of decentralization; to distribute the administration of internal affairs in various places in a country.

***dē-ĉep-tī-bil'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptible*; -ity.] Liability to be deceived.

" . . . the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures."—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogm.*, ch. vii.

dē-ĉep-tī-ble, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *deceit*; Lat. *deceptus*=deceit; Eng. suff. -able.] Liable or possible to be deceived; open to fraud or deceit.

" . . . the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other evicition than the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-ĉep'-tion, ***de-cep-cioun**, ***de-cep-cioune**, *s.* [French, from Lat. *deceptio*, from *deceptus*, pa. par. of *decipio*=to deceive.]

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, cheating, or deluding.

"All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts."—*South*.

2. A state of being deceived, misled, or deluded.

"And fall into *deception* unaware."

Milton: P. L., ix. 362.

3. That which deceives or misleads; a deceit, a fraud.

† For the difference between *deception* and *deceit*, see DECEIT.

dē-ĉep'-tioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *deceptus* = a deceit.] Deceitful, deceiving, deceptive.

" . . . those organs had *deceptious* functions."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

dē-ĉep'-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *decept(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Deceitful, deceiving, cheating, false, misleading.

" . . . dates, in such a context, are misleading and *deceptive*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

deceptive cadence, *s.*

Mus.: A term used when the last chord of a phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant. Called also Interrupted or False Cadence. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) [CADENCE.]

dē-ĉep'-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deceptive*; -ly.] In a deceptive, deceitful, or misleading manner.

dē-ĉep'-tīve-něss, *s.* [Eng. *deceptive*; -ness.] The quality of being deceptive or deceitful; deceitfulness.

dē-ĉep'-tīv'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [English *deceptiv(e)*; -ity.] A deceit, a sham. (*Carlyle*.)

dē-ĉep'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deceptorius*, from *deceptus*.] Containing or tending to deceive; deceptive, deceitful, misleading.

dē-ĉērñ, ***dē-ĉērñe'**, ***dē-sērñe'**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *décerner*; Lat. *decerno*=to decree: *de*=away, from, and *cerno*=to distinguish.]

A. Transitive:

**I. Ordinary Language*:

1. To separate, to divide.

"*Decerning* the good and lerned from the evil and unlerned."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. 1.

2. To discern, to distinguish.

"They can see nothyng, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them."—*Abp. Cranmer: On the Sacrament*, fol. 83.

3. To decree, to pronounce, to declare.

"We . . . *decerne* and declare the same King Richard before this to have been and to be vnprofitable, vnable, &c."—*Holinshead: Chron. Richard III.* (anno 1399).

II. Scots Law: To adjudge, to decree.

B. Intransitive:

**1. Ord. Lang.*: To discern.

"To *deserne* betwene the true doctrine and the false."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 528.

2. *Scots Law*: To give judgment, to decree.

"The saidis lordis and estatís of parliament, find, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Frances, sumtyme erll Bothuile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest tressoun aganis our said souerane lord," &c.—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593 (ed. 1814), p. 11.

dē-ĉērñed', *pa. par. & a.* [DECERN.]

***dē-ĉērñ-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; -er.] One who gives a judgment or opinion.

" . . . those slight and vulgar *decerners* . . ."—*Glanville: Lux Orientalis* (Pref.).

dē-ĉērñ-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECERN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of decreeing or adjudging.

dē-ĉērñ-ī-tŷre, *s.* [Lat. *decerniturus*, fut. par. of *decerno*=to decree.]

Scots Law: A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

" . . . to infer *decerniture* against the heritors."—*Newbyth: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 517.

***dē-ĉērñ-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; -ment.] Discernment, judgment, apprehension.

" . . . a yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*, . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., p. 488.

***dē-ĉērñp'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decerpo*.] To crop, to pluck off.

***dē-ĉērpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *decerptus*, pa. par. of *decerpo*=to crop: *de*=away, from, and *carpo*=to pluck.]

1. Cropped, taken off, torn away.

" . . . mannes soule, being *decerpt* or taken of the portion of diuinite called mens, . . ."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. iii., c. 23.

2. Torn or rent in pieces, distracted.

"O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., c. 2.

***dē-ĉērpt'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decerpt*; -able.] That may be cropped or plucked off.

dē-ĉērpt-ion, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *decerptio*, from *decerptus*, pa. par. of *decerpo*.]

1. The act of cropping or plucking off.

2. That which is plucked off; a piece, a fragment.

" . . . our souls are but particles and *decerpitions* of our parents, . . ."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 3.

dē-ĉēr-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decertatio*.] A striving or contending; contention, dispute.

***dē-ĉēs'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *decessio*, from *decessus*, pa. par. of *decedo*=to go away.] A going away, a departure.

***dē-ĉest**, *v. i.* [DESIST.] To cease, to desist from.

dē-ĉharm', *v. t.* [Fr. *décharmer*.] To disenchant, to remove a spell or charm.

" . . . he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

***dē-ĉharmed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [DECHARM.]

***dē-ĉharm'-lŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECHARM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disenchanting or removing a spell or charm; disenchantment.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ĉell, chorus, ĉhin, bench; go, ĝem; thin, t̃his; sin, aŝ; expect, Xēnophon, ex̃ist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -t̃ion, -s̃ion = zhŭn. -tious. -cious -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dechausse (pr. dā-shō'-sā), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q. v.).

dech-ën-ite, *s.* [Named after a German geologist, Von Dechen.]

Min.: A red or yellow greasy mineral, occurring massive, botryoidal, nodular, stalactitic, and at times slightly columnar. Hardness, 3-4; specific gravity, 5.6-5.8. Composition: Sesquioxide of vanadium, 16.81-49.27; protoxide of lead, 48.7-57.66; protoxide of zinc, 0-21.41. Found in Germany. [EUSYNCHITE.]

dē-chris'-tī-an-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *christianize* (q. v.).] To turn or pervert from Christianity; to heathenize.

"The next step in dechristianizing the political life of nations."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. lxxxiv.

***dē-chris'-tī-an-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [DECHRISTIANIZE.]

***dē-chris'-tī-an-iz-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECHRISTIANIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of perverting or turning from Christianity.

dēc'-ī-a-tine, *s.* [DESSIATINE.]

de-çid'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decid(e)*; -able.] Capable of being decided.

"Our controversies about things indifferent are *decidable* by these principles."—*Jones: Rome No Mother Church* (1678), § 1.

dē-çide', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *décider*; Ital. *decidere*, from Lat. *decido*=to decide: *de*=away, and *cædo*=to cut.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cut off, to separate.

"The sea too near *decides* us from the rest."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

2. To determine a question or dispute; to settle, to adjudge.

"... who dare question aught that he *decides*?"
Byron: *Corsair*, i. 8.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give a decision on a question or dispute; to determine, to adjudge.

"... who *decides* so often, and who examines so seldom, ..."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

2. To make up one's mind on a point; to come to a decision.

*3. To be determined or settled.

"At last I thought, Since ye are thus divided,
I print it will; and so the case *decided*."

Bunyan: *Apology*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to decide*, *to determine*, and *to conclude upon*: "The idea of bringing a thing to an end is common to the signification of all these words; but *decide* expresses more than *determine*, and *determine* more than *conclude*. *Decide* and *determine* are both employed in matters relating to ourselves or others; *conclude* is employed in matters that respect the parties only who *conclude*. As it respects others, *to decide* is an act of greater authority than *to determine*; a parent *decides* for his child; a subordinate person may *determine* sometimes for those who are under him in the absence of his superiors. In all cases, *to decide* is an act of greater importance than *to determine*. The nature and character of a thing is *decided upon*; its limits or extent are *determined on*. A judge *decides on* the law and equity of the case; the jury *determine as to* the guilt or innocence of the person. An individual *decides in* his own mind on any measure, and the propriety of adopting it; he *determines in* his own mind as to how, when, and where it shall be commenced. *To determine and conclude* are equally practical; but *determine* seems to be more peculiarly the act of an individual; *conclude* may be the act of one or of many. We *determine by* an immediate act of the will; we *conclude on* a thing by interference and deduction. Caprice may often influence in *determining*; but nothing is *concluded on* without deliberation and judgment. Many things may be *determined on* which are either never put into execution, or remain long unexecuted; but that which is *concluded on* is mostly followed by immediate action. *To conclude on* is properly to come to a final *determination*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-çid'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECIDE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Of things*:

(1) Settled, determined, adjudged.

(2) Clear, evident, unambiguous; that cannot be doubted or mistaken.

"... every member of an oppressed church is a man who has a very *decided* preference for that church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) Strong, determined, resolute.

"... compelled the Privy Council to take *decided* steps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Of persons*: Determined, resolute, unhesitating, unwavering.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *decided*, *determined*, and *resolute*: "A man who is *decided* remains in no doubt; he who is *determined* is uninfluenced by the doubts or questions of others; he who is *resolute* is uninfluenced by the consequences of his actions. A *decided* character is at all times essential for a prince or a minister, ... a *determined* character is essential for a commander, or any one who has to exercise authority; a *resolute* character is essential for one who is engaged in dangerous enterprises. Pericles was a man of a *decided* temper which was well fitted to direct the affairs of government in a season of turbulence and disquietude; Titus Manlius Torquatus displayed himself to be a man of a *determined* character, when he put to death his victorious son for a breach of military discipline; Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar, was a man of *resolute* temper."

(2) He thus discriminates between *decided* and *decisive*: "*Decided* marks that which is actually *decided*; *decisive* that which appertains to *decision*. *Decided* is employed for persons or things; *decisive* only for things. A person's aversion or attachment is *decided*; a sentence, a judgment, or a victory is *decisive*. A man of a *decided* character always adopts *decisive* measures. It is right to be *decidedly* adverse to everything which is immoral; we should be cautious not to pronounce *decisively* on any point where we are not perfectly clear and well grounded in our opinion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-çid'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decided*; -ly.] In a decided manner; clearly, plainly, unmistakably.

"... men *decidedly* superior to the generality of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***dē-çide'-mēt**, ***des-çide-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *decide*; -ment.] A decision, a deciding.

"Fie Signior, there be times, and terms of honor
To argue these things in, *descidements* able
To speak ye noble gentlemen, ..."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Love's Pilgrimage*, ii. 1.

†dē-çid'-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *decidentia*, from *decidens*, *pr. par. of decido*=to fall down: *de*=down, away, and *cado*=to fall.] The act or process of falling off or away.

"Men, observing the *decidence* of their horns, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, ..."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dē-çid'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *decide(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who decides questions or cases; a judge.

"... proper judges or *deciders* of controversy."—*Watts*.

2. One who or that which determines a contest or contention.

II. Sports: A race run or a game played to decide a match, when in the former race or games the contestants have been exactly equal.

"... Frisky Matron and Latour, the former of whom won the *decider*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-çid'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECIDE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of determining or settling a case, question, or contention; decision.

***dē-çid'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deciding*; -ly.] *Decisively*, decidedly.

"... so *decidingly* concludeth," &c.—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

dē-çid'-ū-a, *s.* [Lat. *deciduus*.]

Physiol.: A membrane thrown off the uterus after parturition. It has a threefold division, the larger forming the immediate lining of the uterine cavity, being called the *decidua vera* (true decidua), the second the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua), and the third the *decidua serotina* (latest decidua).

dē-çid'-ū-āte, *a.* [Eng. *decidu(a)*; -ate.]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to those mammals which part with a decidua after parturition.

¶ In addition to man, the Quadrumana, Cheiroptera, Insectivora and Rodentia have such a decidua.

†dē-çid'-ū-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deciduitas*, from *deciduus*.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çid'-ū-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido*=to fall down.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) (*Of leaves, &c.*): Falling, not permanent; an epithet applied to those organs which detach themselves after fulfilling their functions. Most of the trees of this country have deciduous leaves. Those trees which are called evergreen, as the Pines and

Evergreen Oak, always lose a certain number of leaves at intervals, sufficient, however, being left to preserve the green appearance.

(2) (*Of trees, &c.*): Having deciduous leaves, &c.

"... the lighter green of the *deciduous* trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 31.

2. *Zoöl.*: Applied to those parts which have only a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals.

"... *deciduous* parts, such as the *placenta uterina*, and the different membranes that involve the foetus."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 733.

¶ *Deciduous Cypress*: A tree, *Taxodium distichum*.

dē-çid'-ū-oūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *deciduous*; -ness.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çī-grām, **dē-çī-grāmme**, *s.* [French *décigramme*.] A weight of one-tenth of a gramme=0.056438 drams. [GRAMME.]

dē-çil, **dē-çile**, *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten.]

Astron.: An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

dē-çī-lī-tre, *s.* [French.] A French measure of capacity, equal to the tenth part of a liter, or 0.176077 of a pint.

dē-çil'-lī-ōn, *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten.] In England a million involved to the tenth power, in this country a thousand involved to the eleventh power, i. e., a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

dē-çil'-lī-ōnth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *decillion*; -th.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a decillion.

B. *As subst.*: One of a decillion equal parts; the decillionth part.

dēc'-ī-mā, *s.* [Lat. fem. of *decimus*=the tenth; *decem*=ten.]

Music: A tenth, an interval of a tenth.

(1) *Decima plena de tonis*: A major tenth.

(2) *Decima non plena de tonis*: A minor tenth.

(3) *Decima quarta*: A fourteenth, or octave of the seventh.

(4) *Decima quinta*: A fifteenth or double octave.

(5) *Decima tertia*: A thirteenth, or octave of the sixth. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dēc'-ī-māl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decimus*=the tenth.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to ten; counted or proceeding by tens.

"... it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four-and-twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion."—*Locke*.

*2. Of or pertaining to tithes.

"Causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyt.*, 469. (*Davies*.)

II. Math.: [DECIMAL ARITHMETIC.]

B. *As substantive*:

*1. Any number expressed in a decimal notation, on a scale of tens.

2. A decimal fraction (q. v.).

decimal arithmetic.

Mathematics:

*1. The common system of arithmetic, in which the figures represent a different value, progressing or decreasing by tens: the value increasing tenfold for each place nearer to the left hand, and decreasing tenfold for each place nearer the right hand.

2. That part of the science of numerical calculation which treats of decimal fractions.

decimal fraction.

Math.: A fraction whose denominator is 10, or some power of ten, that is some multiple of 10, into itself, as 100, 1,000, &c. Thus $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{15}{100}$, $\frac{155}{1000}$ are decimal fractions, but for convenience the denominator is usually omitted, and its place supplied by a dot or point placed on the left hand side of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator: thus the fractions given above are usually written '3, '05, '007, ciphers being added on the left hand side where the number of figures in the numerator is not equal to that of the ciphers in the denominator.

decimal measure. A measure, the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts.

decimal notation.

Math.: The system of numerical calculation by tens.

"... it is a species of order extremely obvious to all who use the *decimal notation*."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

decimal system. A system of weights and measures in which the values of the several weights, &c., proceed by multiples of ten. [METRIC SYSTEM.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kv

†*děc'-i-mal-izm*, *s.* [Eng. *decimal*; *-ism*.] The principle of a decimal system of currency, weights, measures, &c.

†*děc'-i-mal-iz-ā'-tion*, *s.* [Eng. *decimaliz(e); -ation*.] The act or process of decimalizing the currency, weights, measures, &c., of a country.

†*děc'-i-mal-ize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *decimal*; *-ize*.] To reduce or adapt to the decimal system.

děc'-i-mal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *decimal*; *-ly*.] By means of tens; according to the decimal notation.

děc'-i-māte, *v. t.* [Latin *decimatus*, *pa. par.* of *decimo*, from *decimus*=tenth; *decem*=ten.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

*2. To take the tenth part or tithe of.

II. Fig.: To destroy a considerable proportion of.

"The Egyptians fought with determined bravery, replying to the hot fire poured into their forts from our heavy guns until they must have been quite *decimated*."—*Dispatch from Sir F. B. Seymour*, July 14, 1882.

B. Mil. Law, &c.: To select every tenth man for punishment by death in case of a general mutiny or other outbreak.

"To *decimate* the guilty would have been to commit a frightful massacre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

děc'-i-māt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECIMATE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As *adj.*: Having lost the great proportion of one's property.

"... as poor as a *decimated* cavalier, . . ."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant*, ii. 2.

děc'-i-māt-ing, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DECIMATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act or practice of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment; decimation.

2. A taking of the tenth part or tithe; decimation.

děc'-i-mā'-tion, **děc'-i-mā'-cioun*, *s.* [Fr. *décimation*; Ital. *decimazione*; Lat. *decimatio*, from *decimatus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

*2. The taking of the tithe or tenth part, a tithing.

"Imprints, the first means or course intended to increase your Majesty's revenue or profit withal, is of greatest consequence, and I call it a *decimation*, . . ."—*State Trials: The Earl of Bedford*, &c. (an. 1630).

II. Fig.: A destruction of a considerable proportion of persons; a severe loss of life.

B. Mil. Law, &c.: The act or system of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment by death.

"By *decimation*, and a tithed death."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

děc'-i-māt-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *decimat(e); -or*.] One who decimates.

"... armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and *decimators*."—*South: Sermon*, vol. 5, ser. 1.

**děc'-i-mēs-trī-āl*, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *mensis* = a month.] Consisting of or containing ten months.

"... the *decimetric* year of Romulus."—*Lewis: Astron. Antients*, ch. i., § 3.

děc'-i-mē-tre, *s.* [French] A French measure of length, equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.93710 inches.

děc'-i-mō-sēx'-tō, *s.* [Lat. = sixteenth.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: [II.]

2. Fig.: A very small compass.

"Proceed, my little wit

In *decimo-sexto*."—*Massinger: Unnat. Combat*, i. 2.

II. Print. & Bookbinding: A name given to the size of a book, the leaves of which are of the size of one fold of a sheet 26x38 or 24x36 folded so as to make sixteen leaves. It is generally written 16mo.

dē-çine, *s.* [Lat. *dec(em)* = ten, and Eng. *snff. ine (Chem.)*.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₈, formed along with Decene by heating turpentine oil for some hours with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 170° to 175°. Heated to 280° with hydriodic acid, it is converted into Decane, C₁₀H₂₂, with evolution of a gaseous mixture of 57 parts of hydrogen and 43 parts of propane, C₃H₈.

**dē-çin-ēr*, *dē-çen'-nī-ēr*, *dō'-zīn-ēr*, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] A tithing man. He had the oversight of ten households mutually bound by frankpledge for the preservation of the peace.

"The tithing man or *deciner*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 128.

dě-çī-phēr, *v. t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To explain or make clear any secret characters or cipher; to discover the meaning of any secret writing.

"They *deciphered* Latin inscriptions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To read or explain bad or indistinct writing.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To discover, to explore, to investigate.

"The better *deciphering* of the River of Plate, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 763.

2. To explain, to make clear, to unfold, to unravel, to interpret.

"... the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it."—*South: Sermon*, vol. ii., Sermon 2.

3. To discover, to detect, to find out.

"That you are both *deciphered*, that's the news."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

4. To write or set down in characters; to set forth, to declare.

"Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws."—*Locke*.

**dě-çī-phēr*, **dē-çy'-phēr*, *s.* [DECIPHER, *v.*] An explanation or key to a cipher.

"Baker brought me a *decypher*."—*State Trials* (anno 1571), *Duke of Norfolk*.

†*dě-çī-phēr-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *decipher*; *-able*.] Able or possible to be deciphered; that may or can be deciphered.

"... nothing but the Name was *decipherable*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dě-çī-phēred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECIPHER, *v.*]

dě-çī-phēr-ēr, **dē-çy'-phēr-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *decipher*; *-er*.] One who reads or explains anything written in cipher or secret characters.

"... delude and forestall all the cunning of the *decypherer*, . . ."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. i.

dě-çī-phēr-ing, **dē-çy'-phēr-ing*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DECIPHER, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or science of reading or explaining anything written in cipher or secret characters; decipherment.

"The knowledge of cyphering hath drawne on with it a knowledge relative unto it, which is the knowledge of *decyphering*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. i.

dě-çī-phēr-ment, *s.* [Eng. *decipher*; *-ment*.] The act or science of deciphering secret or obscure writing.

"The Herculeum papyri, when the practicability of their *decipherment* was suggested, were confidently regarded as a wholesale repository of the lost literature of the ancients."—*Edinburgh Review*, No 236, p. 319, October, 1862.

dē-çip'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *decipio* = to deceive.]

Chem.: The oxide of decipium, formula doubtful; either DpO or Dp₂O₃.

dē-çip'-i-ūm, *s.* [DECIPIA.]

Chemistry: Symbol Dp, atomic weight 106, if the oxide is DpO. Found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and is said to be intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily. The double sulphate of decipium and potassium is only slightly soluble in a saturated solution of potassium sulphate, but easily soluble in water. Decipium nitrate gives in direct solar light an absorption spectrum containing at least three bands in the blue and indigo.

**dē-çise*, *v. t.* [Lat. *decisus*, *pa. par.* of *decido*.]

To decide, to settle, to determine.

"No man more profoundly discusseth or more fynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies."—*Udall: Preface to Matthew*.

dě-çī-şion, *s.* [Lat. *decisio*, from *decido*.] [DECIDE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The act of cutting off or separating.

"Not by derivation or *decison*, but by a total and plenary communication."—*Pearson: On Creed*, art. ii.

*2. A piece cut off, a fragment.

"And especially from rocks and stones along the sea, continually washed and dashed with waves, there be *decisions*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 827.

3. The act of deciding, determining, or settling any point, question, difference, or contest.

"... no measure of legislation, no *decison* of war or peace, . . . could take place without the consent of the Senate and people."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, (1855), ch. xi., § 40.

4. The judgment given in any case.

5. The determination of an event.

"And claims for ever, as his royal right,
The event and sure *decision* of the fight."

Cowper: Expostulation, 363.

II. Fig.: The quality of being decided; a decided, resolute, or determined character, resolution, firmness.

B. Law: The judgment given in a court of law

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decision*, *judgment*, and *sentence*: "... *decision* conveys none of the collateral ideas which are expressed by *judgment* and *sentence*: a *decision* has no respect to the agent; it may be said of one or many; it may be the *decision* of the court, of the nation, of the public, of a particular body of men, or of a private individual; but a *judgment* is given in a public court, or among private individuals: a *sentence* is passed in a court of law, or at the bar of the public. A *decision* specifies none of the circumstances of the action; it may be a legal or an arbitrary *decision*; it may be a *decision* according to one's caprice, or after mature deliberation: a *judgment* is always passed either in a court of law, and consequently by virtue of authority; or it is passed by an individual by the authority of his own *judgment*: a *sentence* is always passed by the authority of law, or the will of the public." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-çī-sive, *a.* [Fr. *décisif*, from Lat. *decisus*, from *decido* = to decide (q. v.).]

I. Of persons: Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution; decided.

II. Of things:

1. Having the power or attribute of deciding or determining a question, difference, or event; conclusive, final.

"... the *decisive* hour was at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Final, irrevocable, unalterable.

"... the soul immediately after its departure, receives a *decisive* irrevocable doom, . . ."—*Bates: Ser.*; Prov. i. 32.

3. Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution.

*¶ *Decisive oath*:

Civil Law: When one of the parties to a suit was unable to prove his allegation against the other, he challenged his adversary to swear that it was not so. If guilty he was placed in this dilemma, that he must either confess his crime or on the other hand perjure himself. (*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iil, ch. 22.)

dě-çī-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *decisive*; *-ly*.]

1. In a decisive manner; so as to decide any point, question, or difference.

"Not pointing very *decisively* anywhither."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, iil. 167.

2. With decision, firmness, or resolution.

dě-çī-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *decisive*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being decisive, final, or conclusive.

2. Decision, firmness, or resolution of character.

dě-çī-şō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Determined, decided, with decision.

†*dě-çī-sōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Formed as if from a Latin *decisorius*, from *decisus*.] Having the quality or power of deciding; decisive.

děc'-i-stère, *s.* [Fr.] In the French or *metric* system, a cubic measure equal to the tenth part of a stere (q. v.).

děck, **děcke*, *v. t.* [O. Dut. *decken*; Dut. *dekken*, cogn. with Dan. *dække*; Sw. *täcka*; Ger. *decken*; Lat. *tego*, all = to cover. Cf. A. S. *theccan* = to thatch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cover, to overspread.

"Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolor'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers."

Milton: P. L., v. 189, 190.

*2. To clothe, to dress, to array.

"He shall *deck* me like a brydegrome, . . ."—*Bible* (1551): *Esaye*, lxi.

3. To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to set off.

"... or diamond drops

That sparkling *deck'd* the morning grass."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*4. To equip, to furnish out.

"He *decked* and vailed dyuers shippes of warre . . ."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 25.

II. Shipbuilding: To furnish with a deck.

děck (1), *s. & a.* [DECK, *v.*]

A. As *substantive*:

Shipbuilding: A floor in a ship above the bottom of the hold. Boats have no permanent decks, but are sometimes temporarily covered with a preventer-deck. (*Knight*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ Decks may run from stem to stern, or be but partial. Some fishing-craft have a partial deck, forming a cuddy. Vessels are classed, for some purposes, by the number of their decks; as, single-decked, two-decked, three-decked. In three-decked ships the decks above the water-line are known as the upper or spar, main, middle, gun or lower deck. In two-decked ships, the upper or spar, main, and gun-deck. In frigates and merchant-vessels, the upper and main decks. The deck next below the water-line is the orlop-deck in two or three-deckers, but is known as the lower deck in vessels of the lower grades. The after part of the orlop-deck is the cock-pit. A passage round the orlop-deck, to get at the ship's side for repairs during action, is called the wing-passage. On this deck are the cabins and berths of officers and men. A complete deck over the main-deck is the spar or flush-deck. The fore-castle is the foremost part, and the quarter-deck the aftermost part, of the spar-deck; the waist is the space amidships. A small deck at the after end is the poop or round-house, and usually extends to the mizzen. Above it is the poop-deck. A similar deck at the forward end is called the topgallant-forecastle. A transverse deck extending across the middle of the vessel is called a hurricane-deck, bridge-deck, or bridge. It is common in steam-vessels, covering the space below the paddle-boxes. Detached buildings on a deck are deck-houses. The openings in a deck are ladder-ways or hatchways. *Tween-decks* is the space below the spar-deck. The former is covered by a hood or covering called a companion. The coverings of a hatchway are hatches. The raised ledges around the hatchway are coamings in the fore and aft direction; head-ledges in the parts athwartships. Glasses inserted in holes made in a deck are called deck-lights, and serve to light cabins below. (*Knight*.)

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a deck; as, *deck-light*, *deck-pump*, &c.

2. Carried on the deck; as, *deck-cargo*, *deck-passenger*, &c.

¶ To clear the decks: To prepare for action.

deck-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: A strong beam running across a ship, to support the deck and keep the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge, s.

1. *Rail. Eng.*: One in which the track occupies the upper stringer, as distinguished from one in which the track, whether for cars or carriages, rests on the lower stringer and forms a through bridge.

2. *Naut.*: A platform connecting the paddle-boxes of a paddle steamer, or above and across the deck amidships of a screw.

deck-cargo, s.

Naut.: That portion of the cargo which is carried on the deck.

deck-feed pump, s.

Naut.: A hand-pump used for washing decks, feeding the boiler, &c.

deck-hand, s.

A worker on the deck of a vessel.

deck-hook, s.

Shipbuilding: A thwartship-frame crossing the apron in a nearly horizontal position, to strengthen the bow and support the forward end of the deck. [*STEM*.]

deck-light, s. A bull's-eye or thick glass window let into an upper deck to light a cabin or state-room. Side-lights are made in a similar manner, and light the state-rooms through windows in the side of the vessel. (*Knight*.)

deck-load, s.

Naut.: The same as DECK-CARGO (q. v.).

deck-nail, s.

Naut.: A diamond-shaped spike for nailing down the deck-planks.

deck-passage, s. A passage or voyage as a deck-passenger.

deck-passenger, s. A passenger who is only entitled to remain on deck, not to enter the chief cabins of a ship; a steerage passenger.

deck-pipe, s.

Naut.: An iron pipe through which a chain cable is paid into the locker.

deck-plate, s.

Steam-engine: A plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace, to keep it from contact with the wood of the deck.

deck-pump, s.

Naut.: [*DECK-FEED PUMP*.]

deck-sheet, s.

Naut.: The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper, s.

Naut.: A cable-stopper on deck, to secure the cable forward of the windlass while it is being overhauled; or one abaft the bitts to keep more cable from running out.

deck-transom, s.

Shipbuild.: A horizontal timber under a ship's counter. (*Knight*.)

dēck (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A pack of cards.

"But, while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 1.

2. A heap, a pile, as of papers.

"And, for a song I have
A paper-blurrier who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the deck."
Massinger: *Guardian*, iii. 3.

dēcked, *pa. par. or a.* [*DECK, v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered, dressed, adorned, set out.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Shipbuild.*: Furnished with a deck.

"... busses or decked vessels from twenty to eighty tons burden, . . ."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. xiv., ch. v.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to a bird when the feathers are trimmed or edged with a small line of another color.

dēck'-ēl, s. [From the name of the inventor.]

Paper-making: A curb which, by confining the pulp, determines the width of the sheet or roll of paper. In hand-machines it is a loose rectangular frame of wood. In machine work it is continuous; usually of linen and caoutchouc along the two margins of the apron. The uncut edge is known as the *deckel* edge. (*Knight*.)

deckel-edge, s. [*DECKEL*.]

dēck'-ēr, s. [*Eng. deck*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who decks, covers, or adorns anything.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A vessel furnished with a deck or decks. (Only used in composition; as, a two-decker, three-decker, &c.)

dēck'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DECK, v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of dressing, adorning, or setting out.

"Such glorious deckings of the temple."
Homilies, B. ii.; *Against Idolatry*.

2. An ornament.

"... ornaments apt for her,
And deckings to her delicacy."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Love's Pilgrimage*, iii. 2.

II. *Shipbuild.*: The act of furnishing a ship with decks.

dēck'-kle, s. [Etym. doubtful; *deckel* (?).]

Mach.: An endless band, used in machinery to communicate motion. (*Rossiter*.)

dē-clāim', *de-clame, *v. i.* [*Fr. déclamer*; *Sp. & Port. declamar*; *Lat. declamo*=to cry out: *de*, intens., and *clamo*=to cry, to shout.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To harangue, to speak a set oration in public.

"It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument."—*Swift*.

2. To inveigh.

"The orators of the opposition *declaimed* against him with great animation and asperity."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. To speak or write pompously.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To utter loudly in public; to utter rhetorically.

"Right as they *declaimed* this matere."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 1,247.

*2. To support by declaiming.

"Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause."—*South*: *Serm.*, viii. 82.

*3. To cry down.

"This banquet then is . . . *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden."—*Adams*: *Works*, i. 175. (*Davies*.)

†dē-clāim'-ant, s. [*Fr. déclamant*, *pr. par. of déclamer*.] A declaimer (q. v.).

dē-clāim'-ēr, s. [*Eng. declaim*; -er.]

1. One who declaims or harangues.

"... these *declaimers* contradicted themselves."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who inveighs or protests.

"Your salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy."—*Addison*.

3. A clamorer, a noisy speaker.

dē-clāim'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DECLAIM*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of haranguing or speaking rhetorically in public.

2. A harangue, a speech.

"Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's Word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and *declaimings*."
—*Bp. Taylor*: *Artif. Handsom.*, p. 95.

dē-clā-mān'-dō, *adv.* [*Ital.*]

Music: In a declamatory style.

dēc-la-mā'-tion, s. [*Lat. declamatio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of declaiming or speaking rhetorically in public; the delivery of a speech or harangue in public.

"Or even, perhaps, the *declamation* prize,
If to such glorious height he lifts his eyes."
Byron: *Thoughts Suggested by a College Examination*.

2. A speech or harangue made in public, and addressed to the passions; a set oration.

"At length these *declamations* became too ridiculous to be repeated."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Showy, pompous oratory; empty, bombastic speaking.

II. *Music*: The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music. [*RECITATIVE*.]

†dēc'-lā-mā-tōr, *dēc-la-ma-tour, s. [*Lat.*] A declaimer.

"Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal?"—*Tatler*.

dē-clam'-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [*Lat. declamatorius*.]

1. Of or pertaining to declamation; treated or spoken rhetorically.

"... a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age."—*Wotton*.

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy, bombastic.

"... thought low, or vainly *declamatory*, to exhort our youth from the follies of dress, and of every other superfluity."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 5.

†dē-clār'-a-ble, a. [*Eng. declar(e)*; -able.]

1. That may or can be shown or proved.

"What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

2. That may be declared or expressed.

"... the divine is inexpressible, but the human *declarable*."—*Cudworth*: *Intel. System*, p. 23.

dē-clār'-ant, a. & s. [*Fr.*, *pr. par. of déclarer*.]

A. As *adj.*: Declaring, showing, proving.

B. As *subst.*: One who declares, shows, or proves.

dēc-la-rā'-tion, *dēc-la-rā'-çion, *dēc-la-rā'-çion, s. [*Fr. déclaration*; *Sp. declaracion*; *Port. declaracão*; *Lat. declaratio*, from *declaro*=to make clear; *de*, intens., and *clarus*=clear.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of explaining or making clear; an explanation, an interpretation.

"He shal discriue to hym a *declaracioun* of this lawe."—*Trevisa*, i. 243.

2. The act of declaring, making known, affirming, publishing, or avowing; an open assertion, a vowal, or affirmation.

"... plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, . . ."—*Tillotson*.

3. That which is declared, affirmed, or avowed.

"Hear diligently my speech, and my *declaration* with your ears."—*Job* xiii. 17.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*:

(1) That part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth, with the additional circumstances of time and place, when and where the injury was committed, where these are requisite.

"When the plaintiff has stated his case in the *declaration*, it is incumbent on the defendant within a reasonable time to make his defense by putting in a plea."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

(2) A simple affirmation allowed in certain cases to be taken instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

(3) The statement made by a prisoner on being arrested on suspicion of a crime, which is taken down in writing.

2. *Eccles.*: A solemn form to which the English Church requires subscription from all who seek admission to her ministry.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīue, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ (1) *Declaration of Independence:*

United States History: After the outbreak of hostilities between the American colonies and the mother country, it became necessary to lay before the world a statement of the causes leading up to and justifying this appeal to arms on the part of the colonists, and raising the revolt above the crime of treasonous rebellion. A committee was appointed by the state delegates who had met to formulate a plan of action, and to this committee, of which Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was the leading spirit, was intrusted the task of drawing up a declaration explanatory and justificatory of the position taken by the colonists. The declaration is said to have been written by Jefferson, although it is alleged that the influence of Thomas Paine is clearly to be discerned in its text. After long debate, and great hesitation, the members of the congress affixed their names to the paper, and on the 4th of July, 1776, was given to the world the document now known everywhere as the palladium of this great republic, and of which the great English historian, Henry Thomas Buckle, says:

"In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble Declaration, which ought to be hung in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace."—*Buckle.*

(2) *Declaration of Rights:*

Eng. Hist.: A declaration drawn up by Parliament, and presented to William III. and Mary on their acceptance of the Crown of England, 1689. In it Parliament claimed the right of Englishmen to keep arms for their own defense; that the election of members of Parliament ought to be free; that no excessive fines or unusual punishments should be inflicted; that money should not be raised without the consent of Parliament; that a standing army must not be raised or kept up in times of peace without the consent of Parliament, &c. These articles were afterward embodied in the Bill of Rights. [BILL, B. II.]

"The Declaration of Rights was therefore turned into a Bill of Rights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

(2) *Declaration of Indulgence:*

Eng. Hist.: A declaration or proclamation issued by Charles II. in 1672, professedly to favor the Non-conformists, in giving them liberty to adopt and practice their own methods of worship, which had been curtailed by the Conventicle and Five Mile Acts. Parliament, however, suspecting that its real object was to benefit the Roman Catholics, passed in the following year the Test Act. [TEST.]

"On the 4th of April appeared the memorable Declaration of Indulgence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

(3) *Declaration of War:*

Polit.: A public proclamation by the State in which it declares itself to be at war with another Power.

dě-clār'-a-tive, a. [Fr. *déclaratif.*]

1. Explanatory, making plain or clear.

"This is a declarative law, and such are not to be taken by way of consequence, equity, or construction, but by the letter only, . . ."—*Baker: Chas. I. (an. 1641.)*

2. Making declaration; assertive, declaratory.

"Notwithstanding ye sonne is the cause declarative, whereby we know that the other is a father."—*Tyndall: Works, p. 67.*

dě-clār'-a-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *declarative*; -ly.] By way of declaration or assertion.

"The priest shall expiate it, that is declaratively, . . ."—*Bates: Harmony of Divine Attributes, ch. xiii.*

dě-clār'-a-tōr-i-lý, adv. [Eng. *declaratory*; -ly.] By way of declaration or assertion.

" . . . both declaratorily confirmed the same."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

dě-clār'-a-tōr-ý, a. & s. [Fr. *déclaratoire.*]

A. As *adj.*: Declarative, expressive, affirmatory, affirmative.

" . . . whether the bill should or should not be declaratory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is declared or affirmed.

" . . . merely declaratory of the law as it stood, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

*B. As *subst.*: An explanatory declaration.

" . . . looking certainly for none other thing but a summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed."—*State Trials: The Duke of Norfolk (an. 1571).*

¶ *Declaratory part of an Act:*

Law: A part of an Act which clearly defines rights to be observed and wrongs to be avoided. (*Wharton.*)

declaratory act, s.

Polit.: An Act intended to explain or declare more clearly the meaning of a previous act.

dě-cläre, v.-t. & i. [Fr. *déclarer*; Sp. & Port. *declarar*; Ital. *dichiarare*; Lat. *declaro*, from *de*, intens., and *claro*=to make clear, *clarus*=clear.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To make clear or plain; to explain, to expound.

"As hit is declared ynnere in his place."—*Trevisa, i. 89.*

*2. To make known or evident; to describe, to unfold.

"To declare this a little we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth."—*Boyle.*

3. To tell or speak out publicly or openly.

"Go, set a watchman, let him declare what he seeth."—*Isaiah xxi. 6.*

4. To publish, to spread abroad, to exhibit.

"Declare his glory among the heathen."—*1 Chron. xvi. 24.*

5. To proclaim; to appoint by proclamation.

" . . . declaring her Queen of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

6. To manifest, to show, to proclaim.

"The heavens declare the glory of God."—*Psalms xix. 1.*

7. To assert, to affirm, to avow.

*8. To clear, to exculpate.

"Wheche must be answered the causes why, and we declared."—*Paston Letters, i. 508.*

II. *Customs:* To make a declaration or statement of goods upon which duties are payable at the custom-house.

B. *Reflex.*: To avow, to throw off reserve or disguise, and state openly one's opinion, or the side one will take.

"We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves."—*Addison.*

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make clear, to show, to describe, to tell.

"Also ferforth as I can declare."—*Gower, i. 158.*

2. To manifest, to show clearly.

"The sun by certain signs declares, Both when the south projects a stormy day, And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgici, 620-22.*

3. To affirm, to avow, to declare, to state openly.

"He declared therefore that he abhorred the thought of a standing army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

4. To make a declaration or avowal of one's views; to declare one's self.

(1) With *for*=in favor of any person or thing.

"Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait, And then come smiling, and declare for fate."—*Dryden.*

(2) With *against*=in opposition to any person or thing.

"The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and declaring against them."—*Taylor.*

II. *Law:*

1. To make a declaration of the cause of action against the defendant.

2. To make a simple declaration or affirmation in lieu of a solemn affirmation or oath.

¶ To declare *off*: To refuse to proceed with any undertaking, contract, or engagement; to renounce.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to declare, to publish, and to proclaim: "The word declare does not express any particular mode or circumstance of making known, as is implied by the others; we may declare publicly or privately; we publish and proclaim only in a public manner; we may declare by word of mouth, or by writing; we may publish or proclaim by any means that will render the thing most generally known. In declaring, the leading idea is that of speaking out that which passes in the mind; in publishing, the leading idea is that of making public or common; in proclaiming, the leading idea is that of crying aloud; we may therefore often declare by publishing and proclaiming: a declaration is a personal act; a proclamation is of general interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between to declare and to discover, see DISCOVER; for that between to declare and to express, see EXPRESS; and for that between to declare and to profess, see PROFESS.

dě-clār'ed, pa. par. or a. [DECLARE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Made clear, known, or manifest.

2. Openly avowed, professed.

dě-clār'-ěd-lý, adv. [English *declared*; -ly.] Openly, avowedly, explicitly; without disguise or concealment.

" . . . undiscernably as some or suspectedly as others; or declaredly as many."—*Ep. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness, p. 93.*

dě-clār'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. *declared*; -ness.] The state or quality of being declared or openly avowed.

***dě-cläre'-měnt, s.** [Eng. *declare*; -ment.] A declaration, manifestation, or proof.

"Which is a declerement of very different parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii., ch. i.*

dě-clār'-ěr, s. [Eng. *declar(e)*; -er.] One who makes a declaration; one who proclaims, declares, or avows anything.

" . . . an open declarer of God's goodness."—*Udall: Luke c. 18.*

dě-clār'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DECLARE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making clear, known, or public; declaration.

"And now we will come to the declaring of the matter in a few words."—*2 Mac. vi. 17.*

dě-clēn'-sion, s. [Fr. *déclinaison*, from Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio*=a turning or leaning away.] [DECLINE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A turning or moving away; declination; descent.

" . . . the declension of the land from that place to the sea . . ."—*Burnet: Theory.*

2. An act or state of descending or falling from a better toward a worse state; falling off.

"From almost nullity into a state

Of matchless grandeur, and declension thence."—*Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

*3. A state of deterioration or inferiority.

"To base declension and loath'd bigamy."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

*4. The act of courteously declining or refusing; a refusal.

II. *Grammar:*

1. The inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns: the different forms assumed by them as they lean or fall away from the form of the nominative. [CASE.]

" . . . ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like."—*Bacon: On Learning, bk. vi., ch. 1.*

2. The act of declining a noun, &c.; that is, of repeating in order the different forms assumed in the different cases.

3. A number or class of nouns declined after the same pattern.

¶ Declension of the needle: [DECLINATION.]

dě-clēr'-i-cal-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from Eng. *clerical*; -ize.] To remove from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; to secularize.

dě-clēr'-i-cal-iz-ing, pr. par. & s. [DECLERICALIZE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: The act of removing from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; secularization.

"We shall have fresh measures directed to the declericalizing of education."—*London Times.*

dě-clē-eux'-i-a, s. [Named after M. Declieux, a French gardener; Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ, and consisting chiefly of shrubs, rarely herbs.

dě-clīn'-a-ble, a. [Fr. *déclinable*.] Capable of being declined; having inflections.

"Infinitives [of Hebrew words] are not declinable."—*Sharpe: On the Hebrew Language, let. 4.*

dě-clīn'-al, a. [Eng. *declin(e)*; -al.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bending down, declining.

2. *Geol.*: Applied to the slope of strata from the axis.

děcl'-līn-ant, a. [Lat. *declinans*, pr. par. of *declino*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downward; also called Declivant (q. v.).

děcl'-līn-āte, a. [Lat. *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino*.] [DECLINE, v.]

Bot.: Applied to organs curving or bending downward, whether the natural direction or in virtue of weakness.

děcl'-līn-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio*=a bending down, from *declino*; Fr. *déclinaison*; Sp. *declinacion*.] [DECLINE, v.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of bending or moving downward; a descent, a slope.

" . . . few men have frowned first upon Fortune, and precipitated themselves from the top of her wheel, before they felt at least, the declination of it."—*Dryden: Amboyna (Dedication).*

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. The act of moving obliquely; deviation from a straight line.

3. A variation from a fixed point.

"There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, . . ."—Woodward.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. A deviation from moral rectitude; a going aside from the straight way.

" . . . a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* . . ."—South: *Sermons*.

2. The act or state of falling off or becoming weaker; decay, deterioration.

" . . . our force groweth in *declination*."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 260.

3. The act of declining or refusing; a refusal, a non-acceptance.

4. An averseness or disinclination.

" . . . the queen's *declination* from marriage, . . ."—Stow: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

B. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The angular distance of a star or planet north or south of the celestial equator. It is measured on the great circle which passes through the center of the body and the two poles, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator.

2. *Compass*: The horizontal angle which a needle makes with the meridian. [VARIATION.]

3. *Dialing*: The declination of a plane is an arc of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. (Harris.)

*4. *Gram.*: The declension or declining of a noun through its cases.

¶ (1) *Declination circles*: [CIRCLES OF DECLINATION.]

(2) *Declination of a wall or plane*: [DECLINATION, B. 3.]

(3) *Declination of the needle*: [DECLINATION, B. 2.]

declination compass, *s.* An instrument by which the magnetic declination of any place may be measured when its astronomical meridian is known. (Ganot: *Physics*, § 677.) [DECLINOMETER.]

declination needle, *s.* [DECLINOMETER.]

de-clin'-ā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *déclinatoire*; Ital. *declinatorio*, from Lat. *declinat(us)*, pa. par. of *declino*.]
1. *Dialing*: An instrument used in dialing, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane. (Knight.)

2. *Scots Law*: The same as DECLINATURE (q. v.).
" . . . to go to the council, and make a *declinator* against the bishops, . . ."—Spalding, i. 63.

de-clin'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *declinatorius*, from *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to declination or declining; expressive of or containing a refusal.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: An excuse, a reason for declining.
"They had a *declinatory* of course, viz., that matters of parliament were too high for them."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 10. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. *Dialing*: The same DECLINATOR, 1.

"There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory* fitted to the variation of your place."—Moxon.

2. *Law*: The same as DECLINATOR, 2 (q. v.).

*¶ *Declinatory plea*:

Old English Law: The act of pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.)

de-clin'-a-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *déclinatoire*.]

The act of declining or refusing.

de-cline', *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *décliner*; Sp. & Port. *declinar*, from Lat. *declino*=to bend or lean away from: *de*=away from, and *clino*=to bend, to lean.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To bend or lean downward; to hang down.

" . . . with *declining* head into his bosom."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, Induc. i.

*2. To bend or bow down.

"Far more to you do I *decline*."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To move aside or away; to deviate from what is right; to leave the straight path.

"Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many to wrest judgment."—Exodus xxiii. 2.

*2. To turn aside or keep away from.

" . . . yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies."—Ps. cxix. 157.

*3. To sink down.

"I am *declined*
Into the vale of years."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

4. To become feeble, decayed, or deteriorated; to decay, to sink or fall into a worse state; to fail.

"His popularity and authority among his brethren had greatly *declined* . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

5. To approach the close or end.

*6. To incline, to tend.

"The purple luster . . . *declineth* in the end to the color of wine."—Holland: *Pliny*.

*7. To condescend, to bend.

"He would *decline* even to the lowest of his family."—Lady Hutchinson.

8. To avoid, to refuse, to shirk or shun.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. *Literally*:

(1) To bend or hang down; to depress, to lower.

"Carnations once
Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
For the peculiar pains they had required,
Declined their languid heads without support."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

(2) To cause to descend or turn downward, to direct to one side.

"And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste,
His weary wagon to the western vale."—Spenser.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To cause to bend or give way; to influence; to bend to one's will.

"A lady tamer he, and reads men warnings
How to *decline* their wives and curb their manners."
Beaum. & Fletch.: *Rule a Wife*, ii. 4.

* (2) To turn aside.

" . . . when feasts his heart might have *declined*,
With which they welcomed him."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 807.

* (3) To diminish, to reduce, to decrease.

"You have *declined* his means."—Beaum. & Fletch.

(4) To shun, to refuse, to avoid, to turn away from.

" . . . they far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who *declines* one."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Gram.: To inflect a noun; to repeat or write the various terminations of a noun according to its various cases.

"You *decline* *musa*, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation."—Watts.

¶ For the difference between to *decline* and to *refuse*, see REFUSE.

de-cline', *s.* [Fr. *déclin*; Ital. *declino*.] [DECLINE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: A setting or sinking.

"This evening from the sun's *decline* . . ."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 792.

2. *Fig.*: A falling off or sinking from a better, stronger, or more perfect state to one worse; a becoming impaired, decayed, or deteriorated; decay, diminution, deterioration.

"The *decline* of the old Roman empire, . . ."—Sir W. Temple: *Heroic Virtue*.

II. Medical:

1. A common name for consumption, particularly pulmonary, and other chronic diseases, in which the strength gradually fails until the person affected dies.

2. That stage of a disease at which the characteristic symptoms begin to abate.

de-clin'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECLINE, v.]

de-clin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *declin(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who declines.

" . . . a studious *decliner* of honors and titles."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 1.

2. *Dialing*: The same as DECLINING-DIAL (q. v.).

de-clin'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECLINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bending, turning, or hanging down.

2. A declination from the right path; a deviation from rectitude.

" . . . the most seeming *declinings* of his equities, . . ."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., Treat. 4, § 4.

3. The act of refusing, rejecting, or shunning; non-acceptance.

II. Gram.: The declination or declension of a noun.

" . . . the first *declining* of a nowne and a verbe."—Ascham: *The Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

declining-dial, *s.*

Dialing: One which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or plane of the horizontal obliquely. (Knight.)

de-clin'-ōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *declin(e)*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the declination of a magnetic needle, its variation from the true meridian.

†de-clin'-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *declin(e)*; -ous.]

Bot.: The same as DECLINATE (q. v.).

de-cliv'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *declivis*=inclining downward.]

Her.: The same as DECLINANT (q. v.).

de-cliv'-it-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *declivis* (genit. *declivitis*); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Gradually sloping or descending; moderately steep.

de-cliv'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *déclivité*, from Lat. *declivitas*, accus. of *declivitas*=a declivity, a slope; *declivis*=inclining downward: *de*=away, down, and *clivus*=a slope.]

1. An inclination, slope, or gradual descent of the surface of the ground; the same inclination of the ground is, when regarded from the bottom upward, an acclivity (q. v.), and, when regarded from the top downward, a declivity.

"Nor soft *declivities* with tufted hills,
Nor view of waters turning busy mills."
Couper: *Retirement*, 333, 334.

2. An inclination, fall, or descent.

" . . . is so called from the swiftness of its current: and that swiftness [is] occasioned by the *declivity* of its course."—Walton: *Angler*, pt. ii., ch. i.

de-cliv'-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *declivus*=sloping downward.] Declivitous, sloping.

de-coct', *v. t.* [Lat. *decoctus*, pa. par. of *decoquo*=to boil down: *de*=down (intens.), and *coquo*=to cook.]

I. Lit.: To prepare by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is."—Bacon.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. To digest by heat of the stomach.

"There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare."
Davies: *Immort. of Souls*, s. 12.

2. To warm up, to heat.

"Can sodden water, . . .
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 5.

de-coct'-ta, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *decoctus*, pa. par. of *decoquo*=to boil down.]

Pharm.: Decoctions are watery solutions of vegetable medicinal substances prepared by boiling. They should not be prepared from substances containing volatile oils, as they are dissipated in the process. They should be strained when hot, as some of the active substances may be deposited on cooling.

de-coct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECOCT.]

de-coct'-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decoct*; -able.] That may be boiled, or digested.

de-coct'-tion, **de-coc-cioun*, *s.* [Fr. *décoction*; Sp. *decoccion*; Ital. *decozione*, all from Lat. *decoctionem*, acc. of *decoctio*, from *decoctus*, pa. par. of *decoquo*=to decoct (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of preparing by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction*."—Arbuthnot.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water; the liquor in which any vegetable or animal matter has been digested.

"If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant."—Arbuthnot.

II. Pharm.: An aqueous solution of the active principles of any substance, obtained by boiling. These solutions are classed as simple and compound. [DECOCTA.]

***de-coct'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *decoct*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of decocting.

de-coct'-ūre, *s.* [Eng. *decoct*; -ure.] A decoction; a substance prepared by decocting.

de-c'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *deka*=ten, and *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth. So called because the calyx has ten teeth.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ. *Decodon verticillata*, the Swamp Loose-strife, is a native of this country. It has been used as an emmenagogue.

***de-cōir-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *décorement*.] A decoration or decorating.

" . . . the policie and *decoirment* of this realme, . . ."—Acts Ja. VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-cōll'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decollo.*] [DECOLLATE.] To behead.

"By a speedy dethroning and decolling of the king."—*Parliam. Hist.* (an. 1648).

dē-cōl'-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *decollatus*, *pa. par.* of *decollo*=to behead: *de*=away, from; *collum*=the neck.] To behead, to decapitate.

"He brought forth a statue with three heads; two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not decollated."—*Heywood: Hierarch. of Angels* (1635), p. 474.

dē-cōl'-lāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOLLATE.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to spiral shells that have lost their apex. It frequently happens that as spiral shells become adult, they cease to occupy the upper part of the cavity. The deserted space is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated or decollated. This happens constantly with the *Truncatellæ*, *Cylindrellæ*, and *Bulimus decollatus*.

***dē-cōl'-lāt-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECOLLATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of beheading; decollation.

dē-cōl'-lā-tion, ***de-col-la-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *décollation*, from Lat. *decollationem*, acc. of *decollatio*, from *decolatus*, *pa. par.* of *decollo*=to behead.] The act of beheading or decapitating. It is more espe-

dē-cōl'-lē-tē, *a.* [Fr.] Cut low in the neck, as in a low-necked dress.

dē-cōl'-ōr, *v. t.* [Lat. *decolor*=without color.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

dē-cōl'-ōr-ant, *a. & s.* [Latin *decolorans*, *pr. par.* of *decoloro*.]

A. As adj.: Capable of depriving of color; bleaching, blanching.

B. As subst.: Anything which bleaches or removes color.

dē-cōl'-ōr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *decoloratus*; *pa. par.* of *decoloro*=to remove color from: *de*=away, from; *color*=color.] To remove color from; to bleach, to blanch.

dē-cōl'-ōr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *decoloratus*.]

Bot.: Having lost its color.

dē-cōl'-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decoloratio*.]

1. The act or process of depriving of color, bleaching, blanching.

2. The state of being without color; absence or loss of color.

"... we must not understand by this word pale a simple decoloration, or whiteness of the skin."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1649), p. 121.

dē-cōl'-ōr-im'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *decolor*=without color; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] A measurer of the effects of bleaching-powder. An instrument to test the power of charcoal in its divided state in decolorizing solutions. It is a graduated tube charged with a test solution of indigo or molasses. (*Knight*.)

dē-cōl'-ōr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECOLOR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of removing color; bleaching.

decoloring-style, *s.* A method of calico-printing in which the piece of goods is colored, and a part of it—forming a given pattern—is subsequently discharged. Also known as the *discharge-style*. It may be done by printing a dyed piece with something which cancels a portion of the color, or by printing an uncolored piece with a substance which keeps the color from penetrating certain parts. This is called the *resist-style*. By printing certain parts with a mordant, then coloring, a subsequent washing may remove all trace of dye except at the mordanted parts.

dē-cōl'-ōr-iz-ā-tion, **de-col-our-iz-a-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *decoloriz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of decolorizing or bleaching.

dē-cōl'-ōr-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *decolor*; *-ize*.] To remove color from; to deprive of color; to bleach.

dē-cōm-plēx, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *complex* (q. v.).] Compounded of complex ideas.

dē-cōm-pōs'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decompos(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its constituent elements.

dē-cōm-pōse', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *décomposer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To resolve a compound into its constituent elements; to separate the elementary parts of.

"That portion of this earth, which is by water introduced into the plant, is decomposed . . ."—*Kirwan: On Manures*, p. 49.

2. To break up, to dissolve.

"... busy in their trade of decomposing organization . . ."—*Burke: Lett. to a Noble Lord*.

B. Intrans.: To become resolved into the constituent elements; to become decomposed, broken up, or analyzed; to putrefy.

dē-cōm-pōs'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECOMPOSE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of resolving a compound into its constituent elements.

2. The state of becoming decomposed.

dē-cōm'-pōs-īte, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *composite* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Compounded a second time; compounded with something already composite.

2. *Bot.*: The same as *decompound* (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A substance compounded with others already compounded.

2. *Chem.*: A metallic or other body composed of the metal and a menstruum.

"Decomposites of three metals . . ."—*Bacon*.

dē-cōm-pō-sī'-tion (1), *s.* [Fr. *décomposition*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of resolving a compound body into its constituent elements; resolution, analysis.

2. *Gen.*: The state or condition of becoming resolved into the constituent elements; a release from combined matter; disintegration, resolution; putrefaction.

3. *Spec.*: The state of becoming decomposed or decayed.

II. Fig.: A breaking up or dissolving.

"... it is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass . . ."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

¶ (1) *Decomposition of forces*:

Mech.: The same as *Resolution of Forces* (q. v.).

(2) *Decomposition of light*:

Optics: The resolving or breaking up of a beam of light into the prismatic colors.

dē-cōm-pō-sī'-tion (2), *s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.); Eng. *composition* (q. v.).] The act of compounding substances already compound.

"We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles."—*Boyle*.

dē-cōm-pōund' (1), *a. & s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, *a.* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Gen.*: Compounded of things already compound; doubly compounded.

"... they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it."—*Boyle*.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to an organ which is deeply divided, the divisions themselves being divided. A leaf is said to be decompound when it is twice or thrice pinnate; a panicle, when its branches are also panicked; a flower, when it is formed of compound flowers.

B. As subst.: A decompound (q. v.).

"... they are but compounds and decompounds of the several presbyteries of presbyterial churches."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 139.

dē-cōm-pōund' (1) *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *compound*, *v.* (q. v.).] To decompose; to resolve into the constituent elements.

"... if we consider that in learning their names, and the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them . . ."—*Bolingbroke: On Human Knowledge*.

dē-cōm-pōund' (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, *v.* (q. v.).] To compound a second time; to compound a substance with another already compound.

"The same may be done in all our complex ideas whatsoever; which, however compounded and decompounded, may at last be resolved into simple ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

dē-cōm-pōund'-a-ble, *a.* [English *decompound* (1), *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved.

"... all nature seems to be decompoundable into fluidity."—*Brit. Crit.*, ix. 58.

dē-cōm-pōund'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOMPOUND, *v.*]

dē-cōm-pōund'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECOMPOUND (1), *v.*]

dē-cōm-pōund'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECOMPOUND (2), *v.*]

***de-compt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *descompt*; Fr. *décompte*.] An account.

dē-cōn-cōct', *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *concoct* (q. v.).] To decompose, dissolve, or separate.

"Since these Benedictines have had all their crudities deconcocted."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, vi. 267.

dē-cōn'-sē-crāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *consecrate* (q. v.).] To deprive of a sacred character; to unconsecrate; to secularize, to devote or apply to secular uses.

dē-cōn'-sē-crā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *consecration* (q. v.).] The act of deconsecrating, or depriving of sacred character; secularization; turning or applying to secular uses.

***de-coped**, *a.* [Fr. *découpé*.] Cut, slashed.

"With shoon decoped, and with laas."

Romaunt of the Rose, 842.

***dēc'-ō-ra-mēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *decoramen*, from *decoro*=to ornament.] An ornament or embellishment.

dēc'-ō-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *decoratus*, *pa. par.* of *decoro*=to ornament; *decus* (genit. *decoris*)=an ornament.]

1. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to deck out.

"... the ancient Romans had decorated their baths and temples with many-colored columns . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Spec.*: To invest a person with a cross, medal, or other insignia for distinguished conduct.

"... it is probable that gentleman will be decorated for his clever and gallant behavior."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***II. Fig.**: To adorn, to ennoble, to enrich.

"... my mynde deliberately determined to haue decorated this realme, wyth wholesome lawes, statutes and audinaunces."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23.)

dēc'-ō-rāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECORATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decked out, adorned, ornamented, embellished.

2. *Arch.*: An epithet applied to the Middle, or Perfect, Pointed style of architecture in England, which lasted from about the end of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century. This style exhibits the most complete stage of development in Pointed architecture, combined with elegance and richness of form. Its most distinguishing feature is the tracery of the windows, the patterns of which consisted at first of geometrical figures, such as circles and trefoils, but subsequently become more complicated with undulating and intersecting lines. The application of ornament was also freer, both in its nature and in its treatment. The normal form of the piers of the nave in ornate churches was diamond-shaped. The Decorated style was preceded by the Early Pointed style, and succeeded by the Perpendicular. [PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

dēc'-ō-rāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making beautiful or adorning; decoration.

dēc'-ō-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décoration*; Sp. *decoración*; Ital. *decorazione*, all from Low Lat. *decoratio*, from *decoratus*, *pa. par.* of *decoro*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of decorating, embellishing, or adorning.

"... if he attempted decoration, seldom produced anything but deformity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Anything used as an ornament, or to decorate any place, person, or thing.

"... our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations."—*Marvel: Works*, vol. ii., p. 208.



Decorated Window.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. *Spec.*: A cross, medal, or other insignia, given and worn for distinguished conduct.

"His Highness the Khedive has already conferred decorations upon the officers leaving . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: The signature of a piece of music. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. *Art, Archæol., &c.*: The combination of ornamental objects, which are employed in great variety principally for the interior and exterior of all kinds of edifices, and for purposes of art generally.

decoration-day, *s.* In the United States the name given to two days appointed for the decoration with flowers, &c., of the graves of those who fell in the Civil War, 1861-5. One is now termed *memorial-day*, and for the other, in the Southern States, the name *decoration-day* is still maintained.

děc'-ô-rât-ive, *a.* [Fr. *décoratif*.] Decorating, adorning; pertaining to, used, or fit for embellishment; skilled in decorating.

decorative art. The art of decoration. In 1835, A. W. Pugin, the celebrated English Gothic architect, investigated its principles as applied to churches and their furniture. Others have since followed in the direction in which he led, and of late years especially have developed the art in its relation to secular objects.

děc'-ô-rât-ive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *decorative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being decorative.

děc'-ô-râ-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *décorateur*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who decorates, ornaments, or embellishes.

2. *Spec.*: A man whose profession it is to decorate houses, rooms, &c.

***dē-cōre'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decoro*.] To adorn, to beautify, to ennoble.

" . . . all supernatural gifts beautifies and decorates nature."—*Bruce; Sermon on the Sacrament*, M. 3, b.

***dē-cōre'-mēt**, ***dē-cōr'-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *décorément*.] A decoration, ornament, or embellishment.

"These decorations which beautify and adorn her . . ."—*Heywood*.

dē-cōr'-oūs, **dē-cō-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *decorus*=becoming, seemly.] Becoming, seemly, befitting, decent.

"Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence,"
Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xcv.

dē-cōr'-oūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decorous*; -ly.] In a decorous, fitting, or becoming manner.

dē-cōr'-oūs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *decorous*; -ness.] Decent or becoming behavior; decorum.

"The will of God is goodness, justice, and wisdom, decorousness, fitness."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 874.

dē-cor'-tī-câte, *v. t.* [Lat. *decorticus*, *pa. par. of decortico*=to strip the bark from: *de*=away, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark.] To strip the bark, peel, or husk from; to peel, to husk.

"Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well washed, and boil it in water."—*Arbuthnot*.

***dē-cor'-tī-cât-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DECORTICATE.]

***dē-cor'-tī-cât-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECORTICATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from; decortication.

dē-cor'-tī-câ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décortication*; Lat. *decorticatione*.] The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from.

"Decortication, the putting off the outward bark of trees; also the peeling or unhusking of roots."—*Miller: Gard. Diet.*

dē-cor'-tī-câ-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *decorticator*(e); -or.] A process or a machine for removing the hull from grain. In the hominy-mill the fibrous envelope is taken from the corn, which may be left nearly intact otherwise, if desired. The process is sometimes performed by a preliminary steaming, followed by rubbing or rasping. Decortication was practiced by the Romans, the whole grain being pounded in mortars with some abradant which rasped off the cuticle or bran. Mills for decortication are known in England as barley-mills, that grain being principally used as human food in the condition known as pearl barley. The barley-mill has a roughened exterior, and revolves in a wooden casing. The middle portion of the latter is lined with sheet-iron pierced like a grater with holes, the sharp edges of which turn upward. In Germany grain is decorticated between stones set at such a distance apart as to rasp the bran off the grain without mashing the latter. (*Knight*.)

dē-cōr'-ūm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *decorus*=becoming, seemly, from *decet*=it becomes, is fitting.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decency and propriety of conduct and words; an observance of the laws of good society.

"It would have been well if our writers had also copied the *decorum* which their great French contemporaries, with few exceptions, preserved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. *Arch.*: The suitableness of a building, with its several parts and ornaments, to its position and intended use.

¶ For the difference between *decorum* and *decency*, see DECENCY.

dē-cōup-lê', *a.* [Fr., *pa. par. of découpler*=to untie, uncouple.]

Her.: Parted, severed. The same as UNCOUPLED (q. v.).

***dē-cōurt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *court*, *s.* (q. v.).] To drive or expel from court.

" . . . if he be but decourted, . . ."—*Cabbala: To His Sacred Majesty, ab Ignoto*.

dē-cōy', *v. t.* [Formed by prefixing *de* to O. Fr. *coi*, *coy*=tame, quiet. (*Skeat*.) From the subst. (*Wedgwood*.)]

1. To allure, lure, or entice into a trap or cage; to draw into a snare; to entrap.

"A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To allure or attract; to draw

"Did to a lonely cot his steps decoy,"

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 6.

dē-cōy', **duck-coy**, *s. & a.* [DECOY, *v.* *Wedgwood* suggests a corruption from *duck-coy*, the name given in the Fens to the ponds or traps for wild fowl. He compares Dut. *kooi*=a cage, an inclosure, a sheepfold; and the Norfolk dialect *coy*=a decoy for ducks, a coop for lobsters.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A pond or inclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed; a place for entrapping wild fowl. The pond is entered by numerous channels covered over with light net or wire-work. The wild fowl are enticed into these channels by tame ducks trained for the purpose, or else by food scattered on the surface of the water. As soon as they have gone some distance up the channel, the decoy-man with his dogs appears and drives them into the nets at the upper end of the pond.

"Decoys, vulgarly duck-coys."—*Sketch of the Fens, in Gardener's Chron.*, 1849.

2. A tame duck, or a likeness of one, used to decoy wild fowl into the channels leading to the decoy.

II. *Fig.*: Anything intended to act or acting as an allurements into a snare; an allurements into temptation or danger.

"The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others."—*Government of the Tongue*.

B. *As adj.*: Acting as a decoy or allurements; decoying, alluring.

decoy-duck, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A tamed duck trained to decoy wild fowls into the decoy.

"There is a sort of ducks, called decoy-ducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, . . ."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Fig.*: Any person who acts as a decoy to allure others into a snare or temptation.

" . . . drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 1.

decoy-man, *s.* A man employed to attend to a decoy.

dē-cōyed', *pa. par. or a.* [DECOY, *v.*]

dē-cōy'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECOY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of alluring or attracting by means of a decoy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **dē-crēase'**, ***de-crece**, ***de-crese**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *decroistre*, *decrestre*; Port. *decrecer*; Ital. *decrecere*, from Lat. *decreco*, from *de*=away, from, and *cresco*=to increase.]

A. *Intrans.*: To become less, to become diminished in size, bulk, quantity or quality; to wane, to fail.

"Thanne begynnethe the ryvere for to wane, and to decrece lytyl by lytylle."—*Maundeville*, p. 44.

B. *Trans.*: To make less, to diminish; to reduce in size, bulk, quantity, or quality; to cause to wane or fail.

"Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might decrease their present store."

Prior: *An Epitaph*.

dē-crēase', *s.* [O. Fr. *decrois*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminished in bulk, size, quantity, or quality; diminution.

"By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,

See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb."

Prior: *Solomon*, iii. 728.

2. The amount, quantity, or extent by which anything becomes less.

II. *Astron.*: The wane of the moon.

" . . . they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon."—*Bacon*.

dē-crēased', *pa. par. or a.* [DECREASE, *v.*]

dē-crēas'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECREASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminishing.

"Never such joy was since the world begun,

As in the ark, when Noah and his beheld

The olive leaf, which certainly them told,

The flood decreased." Drayton

decreasing function, *s.*

Math.: In analysis one quantity is a decreasing function of another when it decreases as the other increases.

decreasing series, *s.*

Math.: A series is said to be decreasing when each term is less than the preceding one. Thus, a geometrical progression is decreasing when the ratio is less than 1. In any series whatever if the quotient obtained by dividing any term by the preceding is numerically less than 1, the series is decreasing. [PROGRESSION.]

dē-crēas'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decreasing*; -ly.] In a decreasing or diminishing manner.

¶ *Decreasingly pinnate*:

Bot.: A term applied to a pinnate leaf in which the leaflets diminish insensibly in size from the base to the apex. Example, those of *Vicia sepium*.

dē-crē-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *creation* (q. v.).] The undoing or destruction of creation.

" . . . the continual decreation and annihilation of the souls of the brutes, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 45.

dē-crēe', ***de-cre** (Eng.), ***de-creet**, ***de-creit** (Scotch), *s.* [O. Fr. *decret*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *decreto*, from Lat. *decretum*, neut. sing. *pa. par. of decerno*=to decree.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. An edict, law, or ordinance made by any superior authority for the government, guidance, or regulation of subordinates.

"Then watz demed a decre bi the duk seluen."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems*; *Cleanness*, 1,745.

2. An edict, order, or ordinance made by a council or legally-constituted body, for the administration of business within its own jurisdiction.

*II. *Fig.*: A fixed and established rule.

"When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder."—*Job xxviii*, 26.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Law*:

(1) The judgment or decision of a judicial court in any matter.

"The decree is either interlocutory or final."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. xviii.

(2) The award or decision of an umpire in any case submitted to his arbitration.

2. *Theology*: The predetermined purpose of God concerning future events.

"The last leaf which by Heaven's decree

Must hang upon a blasted tree."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

3. *Eccles.*: A judicial decision of the Papal Court at Rome; an ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. (*Ayliffe*.) [DECRETAL.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decree*, *edict*, and *proclamation*: "A decree is a more solemn and deliberative act than an edict; on the other hand an edict is more authoritative: a decree is the decision of one or many; an edict speaks the will of an individual: councils and senates, as well as princes, make decrees; despotic rulers issue edicts. Decrees are passed for the regulation of public and private matters; they are made known as occasion requires, but are not always public; edicts and proclamations contain the commands of the sovereign authority, and are directly addressed by the prince to his people. An edict is peculiar to a despotic government; a proclamation is common to a monarchical and an aristocratic form of government:

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the ukase in Russia is a species of *edict*, by which the emperor makes known his will to his people; the king of England communicates to his subjects the determinations of himself and his council by means of a *proclamation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-crēe', *v. t. & i.* [DECREE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To establish, determine, fix, or decide by a decree.

"Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established . . ."—*Job xxii. 28.*

2. To doom, to fate, to assign.

"For Fate decreed one wretched man to fall."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 658.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To determine, order, or appoint judicially.

2. *Theol.*: To predetermine the course of future events; to establish immutably.

"Well hop'd we then to meet on this fair shore,
Whom Heaven, alas! decreed to meet no more,"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 365, 366.

B. Intrans.: To determine, to establish, to decide.

"All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath decreed."
Milton: P. L., iii. 171, 172.

dē-crēe'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decree*; *-able*.] That may or can be decreed.

dē-crēed', *pa. par. or a.* [DECREE, *v.*]

dē-crēe'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECREE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of establishing, determining, or fixing a decree.

dē-crē'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *decree*(e); *-er*.] One who issues a decree; one who ordains or determines.

"In thy book it is written of me, says Christ; that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first decreer of it, it is written of me."—*Goodwin: Works, vol. 1, pt. iii., p. 103.*

de-creet, ***de-creit**, *s.* [DECREE, *s.*]

dēc'-rē-mēnt, *s.* [Latin *decrementum*; from *decreasco*=to decrease.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A decrease or decreasing; the action or state of becoming less.

"Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower."—*Woodward.*

2. The quantity or amount lost by decreasing or diminution.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The wane of the moon from the full to the new; the moon in this state is called *moon decrescens*, or in *décours*.

2. *Math.*: A term in the doctrine of annuities, whence, by the annual decrease of a certain number of persons by death, it may be shown when all shall be dead.

3. *Phys. (pl.)*: The small points by which a variable and decreasing quantity becomes gradually less.

4. *Crystall.*: A gradual and successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced. (*Ogilvie.*)

*5. *English Univ.*: A fee paid at the Universities for the damage done to things in the use of the students.

dē-crēp'-it, ***de-crep-id**, *a.* [Fr. *décrepité*; Lat. *decrepitus*=noisy, hence unable to move or stir; *de*=away, from, and *crepitus*=a noise.]

I. Literally:

1. Broken down by age and infirmities; feeble, decayed.

"This pope is decrepit, . . ."—*Bacon.*

*2. Causing infirmity, feebleness, and decay.

" . . . from the north to call
Decrepit winter . . ."—*Milton: P. L., x. 654, 655.*

***II. Fig.**: Worn out, exploded.

"Decrepit superstitions, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

dē-crēp'-it-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *crepitate* (q. v.).]

***A. Trans.**: To roast or calcine in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling of the substance.

"So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

B. Intrans.: To make a loud and constant crackling noise, as salt in a strong heat.

dē-crēp'-it-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECREPITATE.]

dē-crēp'-it-āt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECREPITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of wasting or calcining in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling.

2. The act of crackling, as salt in a strong heat.

dē-crēp'-it-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décrepitation*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The crackling or bursting noise made by several salts and minerals when wasted or exposed to a strong heat in a crucible.

2. *Chem.*: The crackling noise which several salts make when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent exfoliation of their particles, due to the sudden conversion into steam of the water which is mechanically inclosed between the solid particles of the body; or to the unequal expansion of the laminae of which the mineral is composed in consequence of their being imperfect conductors of heat. The true cleavage of minerals may be often detected in this way, for they fly asunder at their natural fissures. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dē-crēp'-it-ness, *s.* [English *decrepit*; *-ness*.] The same as *decrepitude* (q. v.).

" . . . from wailing infancy to querulous decrepitness . . ."—*Barrow, vol. iii., Ser. 8.*

dē-crēp'-it-ude, *s.* [Fr. *décrepitude*.] A state of decay or breaking down from old age and infirmities; old age.

"Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude."
Cowper: Task, ii. 488, 489.

***dē-crēp'-it-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *decrepit*; *-y*.] The same as *decrepitude* (q. v.).

"Honest credulity

Is a true loadstone to draw on decrepity."

Chapman: All Fools, iv. 1.

dē-cresc-ēn'-dō (*cresc* as *krēsh*), *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: Decreasing gradually the volume of tone. It is indicated in music by the abbreviations *Dec.*, *Decres.*, or the sign > Whether there was originally any difference between *decrecendo* and *diminuendo* or not, at present the two terms appear to be convertible. (*Grove.*)

dē-crēs'-cent, *a.* [Lat. *decrescens*, *pr. par.* of *decreasco*=to decrease (q. v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: Growing or becoming less; decreasing, waning.

"Between the increscent and decrescens moon."
Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A term applied to the moon when in her decrement, or waning from the full to the last quarter. [DECREMENT, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.*: Applied to the form of those organs which decrease gradually from the base to the summit.

dē-crēt'-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decretalis*=containing a decree; *decretum*=a decree.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or containing a decree.

"A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. As substantive:

***I. Singular:**

1. *Gen.*: A letter containing or embodying a decree or authoritative order.

2. *Spec.*: A letter of the Pope determining a point or question in ecclesiastical law.

II. Plural:

1. *Gen.*: A book or collection of decrees or edicts; a corpus of laws.

2. *Spec.*: A collection or body of decrees, rescripts, mandates, edicts, and general resolutions of the Papal Council for the determination of points in ecclesiastical law or discipline. (*Haydn, &c.*)

"Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as authentic as the sacred charter itself."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

¶ When the occupant of the See of Rome was only one of many bishops, it was customary to submit to the episcopal body in general any difficult points of doctrine or discipline requiring to be decided. As he rose above his colleagues in power and dignity, such questions came to be submitted to him individually rather than to them in common. In the twelfth century his decisions in such cases acquired the force of law. The term decretals applied to them was intended to recall the term decrees used of the Emperor's decisions in the old Roman Empire. The decretals had the force of law throughout the church, and were received with implicit obedience till the Papacy began to decline, early in the fourteenth century.

Successive collections of these decretals were made. In the sixth century, Dionysius Exiguus, the distinguished chronologer who calculated the Christian era, made a collection of Papal decisions, but candidly confessed that he could find none

earlier than the pontificate of Syricius, who succeeded Damasus I. in A. D. 385. In the ninth century, a man of a different spirit issued what professed to be an earlier series, from Clement I. to Damasus I., A. D. 384. He adhibited to them the signature of Isidore, an eminent Spanish bishop in the sixth century. The word *peccator* (sinner) was appended to Isidore's name, in token of humility. Transcribers, not knowing why this term was used, altered it to *mercator* (=merchant); the author is therefore called Isidorus Mercator, or the Pseudo-Isidorus. The decretal epistles which he sent forth were accepted as genuine in the middle ages, and were used in support of the papal claims; they are now universally given up as forgeries. About A. D. 1141 or 1151 Gratian, a monk of Bologna, completed his "*decretum*," or *Concordia Discordantium Canonum*. Raymond of Pennafort, a Catalonian and general of the Dominican order, compiled five books of decretals, which Gregory IX. ordered to be added to the work of Gratian. They were published about A. D. 1230. Near the end of the century a sixth book was added by direction of Boniface VIII., about A. D. 1298. The decretals constitute a portion of what is called *Canon Law* (q. v.). The Clementines were collected by Clement V. in 1313.

¶ **Decretal Order:**

English Law: A chancery order in the nature of a decree. (*Wharton.*)

***dēcrete**, *s.* [Lat. *decretum*.] A decree.

***dē-crē'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *decretus*, *pa. par.* of *decreasco*=to decrease.] A decrease, a decreasing.

" . . . by which decretion we might guess at a former increase . . ."—*Fearson: On the Creed, Art. 1.*

dē-crēt'-ist, *s.* [Low Lat. *decretista*; from Lat. *decretum*=a decree.] One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

"The decretists had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

dē-crēt'-ive, *a.* [Lat. *decretum*=a decree.] Pertaining to or having the force of a decree.

"The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive; the *decretive* extends to all events . . ."—*Bates: On Spiritual Perfection, ch. xi.*

dē-crē-tōr'-ī-al, *a.* [Eng. *decretory*; *-al*.] Decretory, authoritative.

" . . . overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner . . ."—*Farmer: Letters to Worthington, let. 1.*

dē-crē-tōr'-ī-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *decretory*; *-ly*.] In a decretory manner.

"Deal concisely and decretorily . . ."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf., P. iii.*

dē-crē-tōr'-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *decretorius*, from *decretum*=a decree.]

1. Judicial, deciding, definitive.

" . . . the decretory rigors of a condemning sentence."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Critical, determining.

"The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory days depend on that number."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

***dē-crew'** (*ew* as *û*), *v. i.* [Fr. *décru*=a decrease; *decrû*=*pa. par.* of *decroître*=to decrease.] To decrease, to fail, to waste.

"Sir Arthegall renewed

His strength still more, but she still more decrewed."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

***dē-crewed'** (*ew* as *û*), *pa. par. or a.* [DECREW.]

dē-crī'-al, *s.* [Eng. *decry*; *-al*.] A decrying; a clamorous outcry against; hasty or noisy censure or condemnation.

" . . . a decrial or disparagement of those raw works to which they owed their early character and distinction."—*Shaftesbury: Miscel. Reflec., Misc. 5, ch. ii.*

dē-crīed', *pa. par. or a.* [DECRY.]

dē-crī'-ēr, ***dē-crŷ'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *decry*; *-er*.] One who decries, or cries down any person or thing.

" . . . the brutish folly and absurd impudence of the late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning, . . ."—*South, vol. vii., Ser. 2.*

dē-crown', *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *crown* (q. v.).] To deprive of a crown, to dethrone.

"Dethroning and decrowning princes . . ."—*Dr. Hakewill: Answ. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 87.*

***dē-crown'-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DECROWN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of depriving of a crown; dethroning.

" . . . the decrowning of kings, . . ."—*Overbury: Characters.*

dē-crūst-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *crustation* (q. v.).] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tiar = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðel.

dē-crŷ', *v. t.* [Fr. *décrier*.] To cry down; to disparage; to clamor against; to depreciate; to condemn.

"Quacks and impostors . . . decry others' cheats only to make more way for their own."—Swift.

¶ For the difference between *to decry* and *to disparage*, see **DISPARAGE**.

dē-crŷ'-lŭg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECURY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of crying down, clamoring against, or disparaging.

" . . . there hath been a decrying by the people, . . ."—*State Trials*; J. Hampden (an. 1637).

dē-cu-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decubo*=to lie out of a bed; *de*=away, from, and *cubo*=to lie.] The act of lying down.

"At this decubation upon boughs the satirist seems to hint."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, iv. § 7.

dē-cū-bī-tūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The same as **ANACLISIS** (q. v.).

***dēc'-u-man**, *a.* [Lat. *decumanus*=*decimanus*, from *decimus*=tenth, *decem*=ten.]

1. *Lit. & Rom. Antiq.*: The name given to the gate in a Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts were stationed. It was the principal gate of the camp, and was situated at the rear.

2. *Fig.*: The greatest, the chief.

"To be quite sunk by such *decumane* billows."—*Gaude: Tears of the Church*, p. 30.

***dēc-ūmb'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *decumbo*.] To lie down, to rest. (*Money Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 55.)

dēc-ūm'-bençe, ***dēc-ūm'-ben-çŷ**, *s.* [Latin *decumbens*, *pr. par. of decumbo*=to lie down; *de*=down, and *cumbo*=to lie.] The act of lying down; a decumbent position or posture.

" . . . they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dēc-ūm'-bent, *a.* [Lat. *decumbens*, *pr. par. of decumbo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Recumbent, lying down, reclining, prostrate.
2. Lying on a bed of sickness.

II. Bot.: Lying flat by its own weight; declined, bent down.

dēc-ūm'-bent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decumbent*; -*ly*.] In a decumbent or recumbent manner or posture.

dēc-ūm'-bī-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *decumbo*=to lie down.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of lying down.
2. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease, or during which he is confined to his bed.

II. Astrol.: A scheme of the heavens erected for the time of a person taking to his bed, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

dēc'-u-ple, *a. & s.* [Fr. *décuple*; Ital. *decuplo*; Low Lat. *decuplus*; Gr. *dekaploos*, *dekaplous*=tenfold.]

A. As adj.: Containing ten times as many; tenfold.

B. As subst.: A quantity or number tenfold another.

dēc'-u-ple, *v. t.* [DECUPLE, *a.*] To increase tenfold.

***dēc'-u-pled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DECUPLE, *v.*]

dēc-ū'-plet, *s.* [DECUPLE.]

Mus.: A group of eight or ten notes played in the time of eight or four. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***dēc-ūr'-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Lat. *decurio*, from *decem*=ten.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as **II.**
2. A tithing-man; an overseer or commander of ten; the chief man of a colony.

II. Roman Mil. Antiq.: An officer commanding ten men, or a decury; a corporal.

¶ Wycliffe speaks of Joseph of Arimathea as "a *decurion*, a good man, and a just," where the *A. V.* has *counsellor*.

***dēc-ūr'-ī-ōn-āte**, *s.* [Lat. *decurionatus*.] The position or duties of a decurion.

***dēc-ūr'-rençe**, *s.* [DECURENCY.] A running down; a lapse.

dēc-ūr'-ren-çŷ, *s.* [Lat. *decurrentia*, neut. pl. of *decurrentes*, *pr. par. of decurro*=to run down.]

Bot.: The state of being decurrent; the portion of a leaf extending along the stem below the point of insertion.

dēc-ūr'-rent, *a.* [Latin *decurrentes*, *pr. par. of decurro*=to run down; *de*=down, and *curro*=to run.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Running or flowing downward.

II. Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which are attached along the side of a stem below their point of insertion. Such decurrent stems are often called *winged*.

"Leaves . . . decurrent as in Thistles."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 163.

dēc-ūr'-rēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decurrent*; -*ly*.] In a decurrent manner.

***dēc-ūr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *decursio*, from *decurro*=to run down.]

1. *Gen.*: The act or state of running or flowing down.

" . . . decayed by that *decursion* of waters, . . ."—*Hale*.

2. *Spec.*: A hostile incursion or attack by soldiers.

" . . . preserved upon coins, as sacrifices, triumphs, congiaries, allocutions, *decursions*, &c."—*Priestley: On History*, pt. ii., lect. 6.

†dēc-ūr'-ive, *a.* [Fr. *décursif*.]

Bot.: Decurrent.

dēc-ūr'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decursive*; -*ly*.]

Bot.: The same as *decurrently* (q. v.).

decursively-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have their leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

***dēc-ūr't**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decurto*: *de*, intens.; *curto*=to shorten, to curtail; *curtus*=short.] To curtail, abridge, cut short.

" . . . bring

Thy free, and not *decurted*, offering."—*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 339.

***dēc-ūr't**, *a.* [Lat. *decurto*.] Curtailed, abridged, cut short.

***dēc-ūr'-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *decurtatus*, *pa. par. of decurto*=to cut off, to curtail, to mutilate.] To shave, to trim the hair.

"He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and sponge him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

***dēc-ūr'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *decurtatio*, from *decurto*.] The act of curtailing, cutting short, or abridging.

"Ambiguous equivocation, affected *decurtation* or sophistication of expression."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 69.

***dēc-ūr'-ēd**, *pa. par., a. or s.* [DECURT.]

***dēc'-u-rŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *decuria*=a company of ten, from *decem*=ten.]

1. *Gen.*: A set or body of ten.

" . . . parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order."—*Kaleigh: History of the World*, bk. v., ch. 3, § 7.

2. *Rom. Mil. Antiq.*: A company or body of ten men, under the command of a decurion (q. v.).

dēc-ūs'-sāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *decussatus*, *pa. par. of decusso*=to cross, to put in form of an X; from *decussis*=a coin of the value of ten asses, and marked with an X=10.]

A. Trans.: To intersect or cross at acute angles; to intersect.

" . . . the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways."—*Ray*.

B. Intrans.: To intersect at acute angles.

"But whether they *decussate*, coalesce, or only touch one another, they do not well agree."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

dēc-ūs'-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *decussatus*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Crossed or intersected at acute angles.

II. Bot.: An epithet applied to opposite leaves crossing each other in pairs at right angles.

dēc-ūs'-sāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECUSSATE, *v.*]

***A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Crossed, intersected.

" . . . we observe the *decussate* characters in many Consulari corynes, . . ."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The same as *decussate*, *a.* (q. v.)

2. *Rhet.*: An epithet applied to a period which consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed alternately in opposition to each other.

dēc-ūs'-sāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decussate*; -*ly*.] In a decussate or intersecting manner.

***dēc-ūs'-sāt-lŭg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DECUSSATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

dēc-ūs'-sā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decussatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intersection in the form of an X. The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.
2. A decussated figure; a figure like an X.

" . . . being doubled at the angle, makes up the letter X, that is the emphatical *decussation*, or fundamental figure."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

II. Geom., Optics, &c.: The crossing of two nerves, lines, or rays, which meet in a point and then diverge.

" . . . there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, . . ."—*Ray*.

dēc-ūs'-sā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *decussat(e)*; -*ive*.] Crossing or intersecting at acute angles.

" . . . *decussative* diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

dēc-ūs'-sā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decussative*; -*ly*.] In the form of an X or cross; in an intersecting manner; decussately.

" . . . the high priest was anointed *decussatively* or in the form of an X."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

dēc-ūs'-sōr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Low Latin, from Latin *decusso*=to make into form of an X; to divide.]

Surg.: An instrument used for pressing gently on the dura mater or outer envelope of the brain, causing an evacuation of the pus collected between the cranium and that membrane, through the perforation made by the trephine.

dēc-ŷl, *s.* [Gr. *deka*=ten. So named because it contains ten carbon atoms.]

Chemistry: A monatomic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{21}$.

decyl hydride, *s.*

Chemistry: Also called Diamyl or Di-iso-pentyl. $C_{10}H_{22}$, obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide. It is a liquid boiling at 158°. By the action of chlorine it yields decyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{21}Cl$.

dēc-ŷl'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *decyl*; -*ic*.]

decylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{19}CO\cdot OH$. [CAPRIC ACID.]

***dēc-ōr'-ōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dedecoratus*, *pa. par. of dedecoro*=to disgrace; *de*=away, from, and *decoro*=to adorn, to ornament.] To disgrace.

"Why lett'st weake wormes thy Head *dedecorate*?"—*Davies: Holy Kooode*, p. 13.

dēc-ōr'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dedecoratio*.] The act of disgracing; a disgrace.

dēc-ōr'-ōr-ūs, *a.* [Lat. *dedecorosus*.] Disgraceful, shameful, unbecoming.

dēc-ēn-tī'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *dentition* (q. v.).] A falling out, loss, or shedding of the teeth.

" . . . *dedentition*, or falling of teeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. 12.

dēd'-ī-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *dedicatus*, *pa. par. of dedico*=to devote; *de* (intens.), *dico*=to devote; Fr. *dédier*; Sp. & Port. *dedicar*; Ital. *dedicare*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To hand over, to deliver.

"I heard that he had *dedicated* a letter to you, desiring you not to come."—*Dr. Black: Lett. to Adam Smith*, Aug. 26, 1776.

2. In the same sense as **B.**

II. Figuratively:

1. To devote, apply, or give wholly up to some person, purpose, act, or thing.

"Pitied nor hated, to the face of peril

Myself I'll *dedicate*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 1.

2. To inscribe or address, as to a friend or patron.

" . . . having brought his long work to a conclusion, I desire to *dedicate* it . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad* (Postscript).

3. To devote or consecrate to the memory of any person.

B. Technically:

1. *Relig.*: To consecrate or set apart with certain solemn forms or ceremonies to a Divine Being, or to some sacred use or object; to devote solemnly.

"So the king and all the people *dedicated* the house of God."—*2 Chron.* vii. 5.

2. *Law (of roads)*: To make a private way a public one by acts showing an intention of doing so. (*Wharton*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dedicate*, *to consecrate*, *to devote*, and *to hallow*: "There is something more positive in the act of *dedicating*



Decussate Leaves.

than in that of *devoting*; but less so than in that of *consecrating*. To *dedicate* and *devote* may be employed in both spiritual and temporal matters: to *consecrate* and *hallow* only in the spiritual sense: we may *dedicate* or *devote* anything that is at our disposal to the service of some object: but the former is employed mostly in regard to superiors, and the latter to persons without distinction of rank: we *dedicate* a house to the service of God; or we *devote* our time to the benefit of our friends or the relief of the poor: we may *dedicate* or *devote* ourselves to an object; but the former always implies a solemn setting apart springing from a sense of duty: the latter an entire application of one's self from zeal and affection: in this manner he who *dedicates* himself to God abstracts himself from every object which is not immediately connected with the service of God: he who *devotes* himself to the ministry pursues it as the first object of his attention and regard: such a *dedication* of one's self is hardly consistent with our other duties as members of society; but a *devotion* of one's powers, one's time, and one's knowledge to the spread of religion among men is one of the most honorable and sacred kinds of *devotion*. To *consecrate* is a species of formal *dedication* by virtue of a religious observance; it is applicable mostly to places and things connected with religious works: *hallow* is a species of informal *consecration* applied to the same objects: the church is *consecrated*; particular days are *hallowed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēd'-ī-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *dedicatus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.
2. *Fig.*: Wholly given up or devoted to some pursuit, act, or thing.

"He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

II. Relig.: Solemnly consecrated and set apart to a Divine Being or some sacred use.

dēd'-ī-cā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEDICATE, *v.*]

dēd'-ī-cā-tēe, *s.* [Eng. *dedicat(e)*; *-ee*.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

"M. Daudet was hardly guilty of the usual insincerity of *dedicatees*."—*Saturday Rev.*

dēd'-ī-cāt-īng, **ded-i-cat-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEDICATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DEDICATION (q. v.).

"... ye *dedicatynge* of the altar . . ."—*Bible* (1551): *Numeri*, ch. vii.

dēd'-ī-cā-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *dedicatio*, from *dedicatus*, *pa. par. of dedico*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.
2. *Figuratively*:
(1) The act of giving up or devoting wholly to some person, purpose, or thing; devotion, devotedness.

"My love, without retention or restraint,
All his in *dedication*."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

- (2) The act of inscribing or addressing, as to a friend or patron.

"Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song."

Pope: *Prologue to Sat.*, 233, 234.

- (3) The form of words in which a book, &c., is inscribed or addressed to any person.

(4) Anything dedicated, devoted, or inscribed.

"You are rapt in some work, some *dedication* to the great lord."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Relig.: The act of solemnly consecrating or setting apart with certain religious forms and ceremonies to a Divine Being, or some sacred use, or ministry; consecration.

"And . . . the children of the captivity kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy."—*Ezra* vi. 16.

2. Law: The act of dedicating a highway. (*Wharton*.)

¶ *The Feast of Dedication*:

Jewish Hist.: A feast kept in memory of Judas Maccabeus, by whom the temple and altar had been dedicated anew after their profanation by Antiochus Epiphanes.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a dedication.

dedication day, *s.* A feast or festival held annually to commemorate the dedication of a church to a particular saint. (*Eng. Eccles.*)

dedication feast, or festival, *s.* The same as DEDICATION DAY (q. v.). The village feast is generally held on this day. (*Eng. Eccles.*)

¶ If the name of the patron saint of an old church is not known, it can often be determined by the angle which it makes with the true East and West, as churches were formerly built so that the rising sun on the day of dedication would shine through the east window.

dēd'-ī-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. In Fr. *dédicateur*.] One who dedicates, devotes, or inscribes anything to another.

"Here they dedicate some brazen bowls, some of which were extant in the time of Dionysius, with the names of the *dedicators*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ix., § 5.

dēd'-ī-cā-tōr'-ī-al, *a.* [Eng. *dedicatory*; *-al*.] The same as DEDICATORY (q. v.).

dēd'-ī-cā-tōr'-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *dedicator*; *-y*.]

A. As adj.: Of the nature of or containing a dedication.

"Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one . . ."—*Pope*.

B. As subst.: A dedication, an inscription.

"... a passion sermon, with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour."—*Milton: An Apology for Smectymnues*.

***dēd'-ī-fy**, ***dēd'-y-fye**, *v. t.* [A curious formation from Lat. *dedico*=to dedicate, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To dedicate, to consecrate.

"*Dedyffe; dicare, dedicare*," &c.—*Cathol. Angl.*

dē-dī-mūs, *s.* [Lat.=we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. indic. of *dō*=to give.]

Law: A writ empowering any person to do some act for or in place of a judge. So called from the first words, *dedimus potestatem*=we have given power or authority.

dē-dī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *editio*, from *dedo*=to give up.] The act of giving up or surrendering anything; a surrender.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—*Hale*.

***dē-dol-ā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dedolatio*, from *dedolo*=to hew with an ax.]

Surg.: A term applied to the action whereby a cutting instrument, applied obliquely to any part of the body, inflicts an oblique wound with loss of substance.

dē-dō-lent, *a.* [Lat. *dedolens*, *pr. par. of dedoleo*=to cease from or to lose feeling.] Without feeling or compunction.

"Then men are *dedolent* and past feeling . . ."—*Hallywell: Saving of Souls* (1677), p. 114.

dē-dūce, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deduco*=to lead or draw down: *dē*=down, and *duco*=to lead; Fr. *déduire*; Sp. *deducir*; Ital. *didurre*.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:

(1) To lead or draw down.

"To *deduce* a genius down from heaven."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 24.

(2) To lead, to conduct.

"... he should hither *deduce* a colony."—*Selden: Illustrations of Drayton*, § 17.

2. Figuratively:

***1) To derive.**

"My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth."
Cowper: On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture.

(2) To trace down through several steps.

"... they naturally sought to *deduce* the pedigree of the great Roman family from its origin."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 7, vol. i., p. 83.

(3) To draw or derive from the beginning.

"O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times?"
Pope.

(4) To gather by reasoning; to infer, to conclude.

"Kepler had *deduced*, from a vast mass of observation, the general expressions of planetary motion known as Kepler's law."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. iii., pp. 59, 60.

***5) To deduct, to subtract.**

"A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment."

Ben Jonson.

***II. Law**: To bring before a court for decision.

†**B Intrans.**: To gather from reasoning, to infer, to conclude.

"We *deduce* thereupō that he wil not suffer his church fal into y^e erroneous belief of anie damnable vntrouthe, . . ."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 461.

¶ For the difference between *to deduce* and *to derive*, see DERIVE.

dē-dūced, *pa. par. or a.* [DEDUCE.]

dē-dūce-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *deduce*; *-ment*.] Anything deduced, gathered, or inferred; a deduction.

"... those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation."—*Dryden*.

dē-dūc'-ī-bīl'-it-ty, *s.* [English *deducible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness.

dē-dūc'-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deduc(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being deduced, gathered, or inferred.

"The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

†**dē-dūc'-ī-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *deducible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deducible.

dē-dūc'-īng, ***dē-dūc'-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEDUCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of gathering by reasoning, or inferring.

dē-dūc'-īve, *a.* [English *deduc(e)*; *-ive*.] Performing the act of deduction; deducing.

dē-dūct, *v. t.* [Lat. *deductus*, *pa. par. of deduco*=to draw down, to deduce.]

***I. Lit.**: To lead forth, to conduct, to guide.

"... a people *deducted* oute of the citie of Philippos, . . ."—*Udall: Pref. to the Philippians*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To subtract, to take away.

"We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy."—*Norris*.

***2. To derive, to deduce.**

"Having yet in his *deducted* spright
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre."
Spenser: Hymn of Love, 107.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to deduct* and *to subtract*: "*Deduct*, from the Latin *deductus*, participle of *deduco*, and *subtract*, from *subtractus*, participle of *subtrahō*, have both the sense of taking from, but the former is used in a general, and the latter in a technical sense. He who makes an estimate is obliged to *deduct*; he who makes a calculation is obliged to *subtract*. The tradesman *deducts* what has been paid from what remains due; the accountant *subtracts* small sums from the gross amount." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-dūct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEDUCT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking away or subtracting; deduction.

dē-dūc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *déduction*; Lat. *deductio*; from *deductus*, *pa. par. of deduco*.]

***I. Lit.**: The act of leading forth or guiding.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of deducing, inferring, or gathering by reasoning from principles or established data.

"To prove or disprove the induction, we must resort to *deduction* and experiment."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. iii., p. 58.

2. An inference, a consequence, or a conclusion drawn from premises; a fact, opinion, or result collected from principles or established data. [Deductive reasoning.]

"This was the first-fruit of his *deduction*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. iii., p. 61.

3. The act of deducting, subtracting, or taking away.

4. That which is deducted or subtracted.

"... five hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds, clear of all *deductions*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between *deduction* and *conclusion*, see CONCLUSION.

dē-dūct'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *deduct*; *-ive*.] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises or by deduction.

"All knowledge of causes is *deductive*."—*Glanville*.

¶ *Deductive reasoning*:

Logic: That process of reasoning by which we arrive at the necessary consequences, starting from admitted or established premises. It is the opposite to *Inductive* (q. v.).

dē-dūct'-īve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deductive*; *-ly*.] By deduction; by way of inference or consequence.

"... the value of physical science as a means of discipline consists in the motion of the intellect, both inductively and *deductively*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), p. 101.

***de-duit**, ***dedut**, ***dedute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deduit*, *desduit*; Fr. *déduit*.] Pleasure, sport, game.

"Al is solas and *dedute*."—*Land of Cockayne*, 50.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

dē-dū-pli-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *duplica-tion* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The same as **CHORISIS** (q. v.).

"Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 654.

dēed (1), ***dead**, ***dede**, *s.* [A. S. *dæd*; O. Fris. *dēde*; Goth. *gadēds*; O. H. Ger. *dat*; Ger. *that*; Dut. & Dan. *daad*; Swed. *dåd*; Icel. *dadh*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An action or thing done, or effected, whether good or bad.

"Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable."

Milton: P. L., xii., 581, 582.

2. A noble or illustrious exploit or performance; an achievement.

"Thousands were there, in darker frame that dwelt,
Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxvi.

*3. The power of acting or action.

"Nor knew I not
To be with will and deed created free."

Milton: P. L., v., 547, 548.

4. Fact, reality. [¶ 4.]

"David therefore sent out spies, and understood that Saul was come in very deed."—*I Sam.* xxvi., 4.

II. Law: An instrument in writing or in print, or partly in each, comprehending the term of a contract or agreement, and the evidence of its due execution between parties legally capable of entering into a contract or agreement.

¶ (1) Deed of assignment:

Law: A deed by which an insolvent conveys to a third party, called an assignee, his entire (or specified) property, to be administered and distributed among his creditors. In the various states there are different restrictions as to modes of procedure in execution of such instruments.

(2) Deed of composition:

Law: A deed by which an insolvent person comes to an arrangement with his creditors, they agreeing to accept a certain percentage of their debt in lieu of the whole.

(3) Deed of covenant:

Law: A covenant entered into by means of a separate deed.

(4) **In deed**, ***In dede**: In fact, in truth, in reality. (Now generally written as one word, and employed as an adverb.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deed*, *exploit*, *achievement*, and *feat*: "The first three words rise progressively on each other: *deed*, compared with the others, is employed for that which is ordinary or extraordinary; *exploit* and *achievement* are used only for the extraordinary; the latter in a higher sense than the former. *Deeds* must always be characterized as good or bad, magnanimous or atrocious, and the like: *exploit* and *achievement* do not necessarily require such epithets; they are always taken in the proper sense for something great. *Exploit*, when compared with *achievement*, is a term used in plain prose; it designates not so much what is great as what is real: *achievement* is most adapted to poetry and romance; it soars above what the eye sees and the ear hears, and affords scope for the imagination. Martial *deeds* are as interesting to the reader as to the performer: the pages of modern history will be crowded with the *exploits* of Englishmen both by sea and land, as those of ancient and fabulous history are with the *achievements* of their heroes and demigods. An *exploit* marks only personal bravery in action; an *achievement* denotes elevation of character in every respect, grandeur of design, promptitude in execution, and valor in action. An *exploit* may be executed by the design and at the will of another; a common soldier or an army may perform *exploits*. An *achievement* is designed and executed by the achiever; Hercules is distinguished for his *achievements*; and in the same manner we speak of the *achievements* of knight-errants or of great commanders. *Feat* approaches nearest to *exploit* in signification: the former marks skill, the latter resolution." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

deed-achieving, *a.* Performing noble exploits.

"By deed-achieving honor newly named—
What is it?—Coriolanus must I call thee?"

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

deed-box, *s.* A tin or iron box in which lawyers keep the deeds referring to any particular estate.

deed-poll, *s.*

Law: A deed made by one person only and not indented, beginning generally with the words: "Know all men by these presents," &c.

dēed (2), *s.* [DEAD, *s.*] The gravel or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch.

"... what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*), thrown behind this facing to support it."—*Agr. Surv. Peab.*, p. 131.

dēed, *v. t.* [DEED, *s.*] To transfer or convey by deed. (*American.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dēed**, *adv. & interj.* [DEED, *s.*] A contraction for *in deed* or *indeed*.

dēed'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; -ful(l).] Full of noble deeds; marked by noble exploits. (*Tennyson.*)

***dēed'-i-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deedy*; -ly.] Busily, industriously.

"Most *deedly* occupied about her spectacles."—*Miss Austen: Emma*, vol. ii. ch. x.

dēed'-lēs, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; -less.] Inactive; not having performed any noble deeds.

"Though then not *deedless*, nor unknown to fame."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 978.

dēed'-ȳ, *a.* [English *deed*; -y.] Industrious, active, efficient.

"Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 165.

dēem, ***deman**, ***deme**, **demen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dēman*; Dut. *doemen*; Dan. *dømme*; Sw. *dømma*; Icel. *dæma*; O. H. Ger. *tuomen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge.

*2. To sentence, to condemn.

"Sum sal be *demed* to helle to wende."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 6,028.

*3. To decide, to determine, to conclude.

"I would also *deem*

O'er others griefs that some sincerely grieve."—*Byron.*

4. To consider, to think, to suppose, to look upon as.

"Mortham,—whom all men *deemed* decreed
In his own deadly snare to bleed."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 11.

*5. To declare, to lay down.

"David that *demed* this speche
In a psalme."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 119.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To decide, to determine.

"Hi ne conne . . . *deme* betuenes grat and smal."—*Ayenbite*, p. 82.

2. To judge, to consider, to suppose.

"And little *deem'd* he what thy heart, Gulnare!
When soft could feel, and when incensed could dare."

Byron: Corsair, iii. 5.

***dēem** (1), *s.* [DEEM, *v.*]

1. Judgment, sentence, doom.

2. Thought, idea.

"I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this?"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

***dēem** (2), ***deame**, ***dēeme**, *s.* [DIME.] A tithe, a tenth.

"There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie, . . ."
—*Grafton: Richard II.* (an. 10.)

dēemed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEEM, *v.*]

***dēem'-ēr**, ***demar**, ***demer**, *s.* [A. S. *dēmere*.] A judge, an adjudicator.

"*Demar*. *Judicator*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dēem'-īng, ***dem-ynge**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [DEEM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of considering, supposing, or judging; a sentence, a decision.

"*Demyng*, or doom. *Judicium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dēem'-stēr, ***demester**, ***demister**, ***dempster**, ***demster**, *s.* [Eng. *deem*; -ster.]

*1. *Gen.*: A judge, an umpire.

"After Sampson was *Heli dempster*."
Cursor Mundi, 7,263.

2. *Spec.*: A judge; one of two officers in the Isle of Man, who officiate as judges, one for the northern part of the island, the other for the southern. They hold their courts weekly. [DOOMSTER.]

***dēene**, *s.* [DIN.] A din, a noise.

dē-ēn'-ēr-gīze, *v. t.* To cut off its supply of electric energy from an electric motor.

dēep, ***deap**, ***deepe**, ***deop**, ***depe**, ***deope**, ***dup**, ***dyep**, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *dēop*; Dut. *diep*; Dan. *dyb*; Sw. *diup*; O. H. Ger. *tiuf*; Ger. *tief*; Icel. *djúpr*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Descending far below the surface, having depth; profound; not shallow.

"Helle is *dyep* wythoute botme."
Ayenbite, p. 264.

(2) Situated low down; below the surrounding ground.

(3) Measured from the surface downward.

"... when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, . . ."
—*Newton.*

(4) Entering far; penetrating some distance, as the wound was very *deep*.

"His face *deep* scars of thunder had intrencht."
Milton: P. L., i. 602.

(5) Away from the outside.

"So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxx.

* (6) Measured from below upward; high.

"This way seems difficult and *deep* to scale."
Milton: P. L., ii. 71.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Not obvious or superficial; not evident; abstruse.

"If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*."
—*Locke.*

(2) Dark-colored.

"With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread."
Dryden: Theodore and Honoria, 92.

(3) Very still, gloomy, or heavy.

"And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam."—*Gen.* ii. 21.

(4) Grave or low in sound; not sharp or clear.

"The sounds made by buckets in a well are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air."—*Bacon.*

(5) Sonorous, loud, full-toned.

"... the thunder,
That *deep* and dreadful organ-pipe, . . ."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

(6) Very much depressed or weighed down.

"Their *deep* poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."—*2 Cor.* viii. 2.

(7) Grave, solemn, heartfelt, earnest.

"Curses not loud, but *deep*."—*Shakesp.: Macb.*, v. 3.

(8) Sagacious, penetrating, cunning, sharp-skilled.

"Who hath not heard it spoken
How *deep* you were within the books of God?"
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

(9) Cunning, artful, scheming.

(a) *Of persons*:

"*Deep*, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

(b) *Of things*:

"The statesman, skill'd in projects dark and *deep*,
Might burn his useless Machiavel, and sleep."
Cowper: Charity, 612, 613.

* (10) Important; touching one nearly.

"I'll read you matters *deep* and dangerous."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

* (11) Heavy, grievous.

"'Tis much *deep*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 4.

(12) Hidden, secret.

"... the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the *deep* things of God."—*1 Cor.* ii. 10.

II. Mil.: Applied to the rows or ranks of men standing one behind the other; as two, three, &c., *deep*.

B. As adverb:

I. Lit.: Far below the surface.

"The wonders hidden *deep* in earth below."
Fawkes: On Sir I. Newton.

II. Figuratively:

1. Strongly, profoundly, earnestly.

2. Deeply, inwardly, feelingly.

"This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Anything particularly deep; specially the sea, the ocean.

"The goddess spoke: the rolling waves unclose:
Then down the *deep* she plung'd from whence she rose."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, i. 562, 563.

¶ Sometimes used in the plural, with the meaning of waves, waters.

"The *deeps* dividing, o'er the coast they rise."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 127.

(2) The channel or deepest part of a river.

"At the Ford-dike the *deep* or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side."—*State: Leslie of Powis*, p. 119.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The most solemn or still part; the depth.

"There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

* (2) Hell; the lower regions.

"I can call spirits from the vasty *deep*."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

* (3) Anything very deep, profound, or abstruse.

"Thy judgments are a great *deep*."—*Prov.* xxxvi. 6.

* (4) The bottom of the heart.

"She cast a sigh out of her *depe*."
Chaucer: Cuckoo and Nightingale.

II. Naut. (Pl.): The estimated fathoms between the marks on the hand lead-line.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Deep-blooming, deep-brooding, deep-browed, deep-chested, deep-crimsoned, deep-felt, deep-furrowed, deep-laden, deep-loaded, deep-piercing, deep-rooted, deep-scarred, deep-sounding, deep-toned, deep-wrinkled.* For *deep* compounded with a color, see A. 2 (2)..

***deep-brained, a.** Ingenious.

" . . . deep-brained sonnets . . ."
Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*, 209.

deep-brown, a.

Bot.: Pure dull brown. Nearly the same as *umber-brown*.

***deep-contemplative, a.** Given up to profound meditation. (*Shakesp.:* *As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

***deep-domed, a.** Having a deep dome or vault.

"The deep-domed empyrean"—*Tennyson: Milton*, 7.

deep-draughtit, deep-draughed, a. Designing, artful, crafty.

deep-drawing, a. Sinking deep into the water; requiring a great depth of water.

"The deep-drawing barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage."
Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cres.* (Prol.)

deep-drawn, a. Heartfelt, earnest.

deep-drinking, a. Given or addicted to drinking deeply.

deep-dyed, a. Dyed of a deep or dark color.

"Gently flows
The deep-dyed Brenta, where their hues instill
The odorous purple of a new-born rose."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 28.

deep-echoing, a. Giving out a loud echo.

"Deep-echoing groan the thickets brown."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 148.

deep-embattled, a. Drawn up in deep ranks, numerous.

"Sometimes she bids the deep-embattled host,
Above the vulgar reach resistless form'd,
March to sure conquest, never gained before."
Thomson: *Liberty*, v. 412-14.

***deep-fermenting, a.** In strong preparation.

"Or seen the deep-fermenting tempest brew'd."
Thomson: *Winter*, 13.

***deep-fet, s.** Deeply-fetched.

"My deep-fet groans."—*Shakesp.:* *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 1.

deep-fixed, a. Fixed deeply or strongly.

"It was no mortal arm that bore
That deep-fixed pillar to the shore."
Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 28.

deep-green, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a dark green color.

"The deep-green emerald, in whose fresh regard
Weak sights their sickly radiance do amend."
Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*, 213, 214.

2. *Bot.:* Green a little verging upon black.

deep-laid, a. Cunningly devised or plotted.

"And shall their triumph soar o'er all
The schemes deep-laid to work their fall?"
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 31.

deep-mouthed, a. Having a loud, sonorous voice or note.

"But of their monarch's person keeping ward,
Since last the deep-mouthed bell of vespers tolled."
Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, iii.

deep-musing, a. Deeply meditating; contemplative.

"But he, deep-musing, o'er the mountains stray'd."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 1.

***deep-premeditated, a.** Craftily or carefully prepared.

"Comest thou with deep-premeditated lines?"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iii. 1.

deep-read, a. Having great knowledge in; well read.

" . . . deep-read men in the maxims of state and government."—*L'Estrange: Transl. of Quevedo's Vis.*, p. 232.

deep-revolving, a. Deeply-thinking; crafty.

"The deep-revolving witty Buckingham."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

deep-sea, a. Of or pertaining to the open sea or ocean.

¶ (1) *Deep-sea-buckie:* *Murex corneus*, Long Whelk.

(2) *Deep-sea-crab:* *Cancer araneus*, Spider Crab.

(3) *Deep-sea Coral Zone:* From 50 to 100 fathoms; one of the zones into which the sea-bed has been divided. In the northern seas the largest corals (*Oculina* and *Primnoa*) are found in this zone, and shells are relatively more abundant owing to the uniformity of temperature at these depths. These deep-sea shells are mostly small and destitute of

bricht colors, but are interesting from the circumstances under which they are found, their wide range, and high antiquity. Among the characteristic genera are *Crania*, *Thetis*, *Neæra*, *Cryptodon*, *Yoldia*, *Dentalium*, and *Scissurella*. (*Woodward; Mollusca*, p. 152.)

(4) *Deep-sea line:*

Nautical:

(a) A water-laid line of 200 fathoms, and used with a 28-pound weight in sounding.

(b) A line for deep-sea fishing; a cod-line.

(5) *Deep-sea soundings:*

Hydrol.: Soundings in the deeper parts of the sea or ocean. [SEA.]

deep-seated, a. Situated low; deeply implanted.

***deep-sworn, a.** Promised by a solemn oath.

. . . deep-sworn faith."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

deep-tangled, a. With branches closely interwoven.

"Every copse

Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush . . ."

Thomson: *Spring*, 594, 595.

deep-thinking, a. Deeply meditating; contemplative, musing.

deep-thrilling, a. Thrilling or moving strongly.

"That joy, deep-thrilling, stern, severe,
At which the heartstrings vibrate high."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 20.

deep-throated, a. Emitting a deep, sonorous sound.

"But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowel'd with outrageous noise the air."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 585-87.

deep-transported, a. Enrapt.

"Before thou clothe my fancy in fit sound,
Such where the deep-transported mind may soar."
Milton: *College Exercise*.

deep-vaulted, a. Having a deep vault or expanse.

"From hell's deep-vaulted den to dwell in light."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 116.

deep-voiced, a. Sending out deep sonorous echoes.

"Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighboring ocean

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail
Of the forest."—*Longfellow: Evangeline* (Introd.).

deep-waist, s.

Nautical:

1. The part of the open skids between the main and fore drifts in a man-of-war.

2. The remaining part of a ship's deck when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are very much elevated above the level of the main-deck so as to leave a vacant space in the middle of the upper deck.

deep-waisted, a.

Naut.: Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are elevated four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

deep-well pump, s. A pump specially adapted for oil and brine wells which are bored of small diameters and to great depths.

deep-worn, a. Showing deep marks of wear.

deep-wounded, a. Wounded to the quick.

" . . . your deep-wounded heart."

Byron: *Reply to some Verses*.

dēep'-en, *deopen, v. t. & i. [Eng. *deep*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To make deeper; to sink lower.

" . . . it would raise the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber."—*Addison*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make dark or deep; to intensify.

"You must deepen your colors so that the orpiment may be the highest."—*Peacock*.

2. To make more sad or gloomy.

"Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods."
Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 169, 170.

3. To make more deep, grave, or low.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To become deep or deepen.

"The water deepened and sholdned so very gently."—*Dampier: Voy. to N. Holland* (1699).

II. Figuratively:

1. To grow in loudness or sonorousness; to become louder.

"Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling."

Thomson: *Summer*, 1,141, 1,142.

2. To become deeper or greater; to be intensified.

"Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail,
Till rous'd attention feel our plaintive tale."
Falconer: *Shipwreck*, i. 106, 107.

dēep'-ened, pa. par. or a. [DEEPEN.]

dēep'-en-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEEPEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of becoming or making deeper (*lit. & fig.*).

dēep'-in, s. [Gael. *dipinn.*] A net.

deepin-worker, s. A net-weaver.

dēep'-ly, *deopliche, *deplike, adv. [A. S. *deôþlice.*]

I. Lit.: To or at a great depth; far below the surface.

II. Figuratively:

1. To the bottom, profoundly, thoroughly.

"Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures, . . ."—*Tillotson*.

2. Profoundly; with great care or attention.

"He had studied the question of allegiance long and deeply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Earnestly, from the heart, solemnly, feelingly.

"And he sighed deeply in his spirit."—*Mark* viii. 12.

4. With a tendency to darkness or intensity of color.

"Hedge and wood full-leaved and deeply tinted."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

5. Strongly, greatly; in a high degree.

"To keep his promise with him, he had deeply offended both his nobles and people."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

6. Gravely; with deep or low tone.

dēep'-mōst, a. [Eng. *deep*; *most*.] The furthest or most remote; the extreme.

"Loud should Clan-Alpine then

Ring from her deepmost glen."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19. (*Boat Song*.)

dēep'-ness, *deop-nesse, *depe-nes, *dep-nes, *dep-nesse, *dep-nisse, *dyep-nesse, s. [A. S. *deôþness, deôþniss.*]

I. Literally:

1. Depth, profundity; distance below the surface.

" . . . forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of oarth."—*Matt.* xiii. 5.

*2. The deep, or deeps.

"In these and in alle deepnesses."—*E. Eng. Psalter; Ps.* cxxxiv. 6.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Incomprehensibility; mystery.

"The thriddle [sseweth] the dyepnesse of his zothhede."
Auenbite, p. 105.

2. Cunning, craft.

*3. Profundity, excellence; as, the *deepness* of his learning or reading.

¶ *Depth* is more usually employed in the *literal*, *deepness* in a figurative sense.

***dēep'-ship, *deope-shipe, s.** [A. S. *deôþscipe.*] Deepness, depth.

"The deopeschipe and te dearne run of his death rolle."
Legend St. Katherine, 1,339.

***dēep'-sōme, a.** [Eng. *deep*; -some.] Deep.

" . . . he [Proteus] dived the deepsome watrie heapes."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv.

dēer, *der, *dere, *deor, s. [A. S. *deôr*; O. S. *dier*. Cognate with O. Fris. *diar*, *dier*; Goth. *dius*; O. H. Ger. *tior*; Ger. *thier*; Dut. *dier*; Dan. *dyr*; Icel. *dýr*; Lat. *fera*; Gr. *thēr*=a wild beast.]

1. *Zoöl.:* The true Deer (*Cervidæ*) are a family of the Ruminants distinguished chiefly by the nature of the horns or antlers, which, with the single exception of the Reindeer, are borne by the males only. They are bony throughout, are annually shed and reproduced at the breeding season, increasing each time in size and the number of branches until, in the old males of some species, they attain an enormous size. The antlers are carried upon the frontal bone, and are produced by a process not unlike that by which injuries of osseous structures are made good in man. At first they are covered with a sensitive skin or "velvet;" but as development proceeds this skin dries up and peels off; a bony ridge or "burr" being formed on the antler just above its base of attachment to the frontal bone. When fully developed the antlers consist of a main stem or "beam," carrying one or more branches or "tynes." When first produced, in the second year after birth, the antler consists only of the "beam," the animal being then termed a "brocket." The next year a basal branch or "brow-tyne" is developed; it is then termed a "spayed;" and in the following year a second branch or "tres-tyne," directed forward, appears above the former, the hinder portion of the beam constituting the "royal." Should the antler develop further, it is by the more or less complete branching of these tynes; the "royal-tyne," in particular, being very liable to become subdivided in

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

successive years. The Musk-deer and the Water-deer of China have no horns. Deer are very generally distributed, but none have yet been discovered in either Australia or South Africa. The largest living form is the True Elk (*Alces palmatus*) or Moose, while the Indian Muntjacs are among the smallest, the Chevrotains being now placed in a group by themselves. Except the Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), no member of the group has been completely domesticated.

2. *Palæont.*: In the fossil state Deer are not found earlier than in the Pliocene period, while the best known extinct form, the Irish Deer, or Irish Elk, occurs in peat bogs or cave deposits.

deer-balls, s.

Bot.: A book-name for *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

deer-berry, s.

Bot.: (1) *Amer.*: *Vaccinium stamineum*; (2) *Eng.*: *Gaultheria procumbens*.

deer-fold, s. A deer-park.

deer-hair, deer's-hair, s.

Bot.: *Eleocharis caespitæus*, the Heath Clubrush.

"And on the spot where they boiled the pot,
The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow."
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 376.

deer-hayes, s. pl. An old English engine or great net of cord designed to catch deer.

deer-herd, s. One who tends deer; a keeper, a forester.

deer-hound, s. A hound kept for hunting deer; a staghound.

deer-mouse, s.

Zoöl.: A small Rodent (*Hesperomys leucopus*) belonging to the family Muridæ, which is found in abundance in this country. Its fur shows various brownish or grayish tints above, while the lower surface and feet, up to the wrists and ankles, are snow-white. The tail, which varies considerably in length, is generally white beneath. The length of the head and body is about three inches. Its habits are nocturnal, and it feeds on corn, of which, with acorns and nuts, it lays up stores for winter use. The deer-mouse constructs a small nest for itself of fine moss and strips of bark, or takes up its abode in the deserted nest of a squirrel or small bird.



Deer-mouse.

deer-neck, s. A term applied to a thin, ill-formed neck in a horse.

deer-skin, *dere-skyne, s. The skin or leather made from the skin of a deer.

"Magic mittens made of deer-skin."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iv.

deer-stalker, s.

1. One who kills deer by stalking.
2. A kind of low felt hat.

deer-stalking, s. The killing of deer by stalking.

deer-stealing, s.

Eng. Game Law: The offense of stealing deer. It is a heavily punishable one.

deer's-foot, s. The foot of a deer.

¶ *Deer's-foot grass*:

Bot.: *Agrostis setacea*.

dēer-īng'-ī-a, s. [Named after Charles Deering, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of *Amaranthaceæ*. The bitter and acrid leaves of *Deeringia celosioides* are used in Java in cases of measles.

dē-ē'-sīs, s. [Gr. *deēsis*=a supplication.]

Rhet.: An invocation, a supplication.

dēev, dive, s. [Zend.]

Persian Mythol.:

1. *Formerly*: One of the inferior spirits of the lower regions. [BRAHMANISM.]
2. *Now*: A kind of malignant spirit.

dē-fāce', *de-faas, *dif-face, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desfacer*, from O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart, away, and Lat. *facies*=a face. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*:

1. To disfigure; to spoil the appearance or beauty of; to mar.

"... weeds defaced
The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. To erase, to obliterate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To disfigure, to mar.

"Thi vertues let no fulthe defaas."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 126.

2. To cancel.

"Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 2.

- 3 To slander, to defame.

"The Norman writers . . . who have so defaced earle Goodwine."—*Harrison: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***B. Intrans.**: To become disfigured or spoiled.

"Which of thy derke cloudy face
Makest the worldes light deface."

Gower, ii. 97.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deface*, to *disfigure*, and to *deform*: "*Deface* expresses more than either *deform* or *disfigure*. To *deface* is an act of destruction; it is the actual destruction of that which has before existed: to *disfigure* is either an act of destruction or an erroneous execution, which takes away the figure: to *deform* is altogether an imperfect execution, which renders the form what it should not be. A thing is *defaced* by design; it is *disfigured* either by design or accident; it is *deformed* either by an error or by the nature of the thing. Persons only *deface*: persons or things *disfigure*: things are most commonly *deformed* of themselves. . . . A statue may be *defaced*, *disfigured*, or *deformed*; it is *defaced* when any violence is done to the face or any outward part of the body; it is *disfigured* by the loss of a limb; it is *deformed* if made contrary to the perfect form of a human being. Inanimate objects are mostly *defaced* or *disfigured*, but seldom *deformed*; animate objects are either *disfigured* or *deformed*, but not *defaced*. A person may *disfigure* himself by his dress; he is *deformed* by the hand of nature." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fāc'ed, pa. par. or a. [DEFACE.]

defaced coin, s. A coin which has been defaced by stamping or otherwise; such a coin is not a legal tender, and any person who with fraudulent intent defaces any coin current in the United States, or who knowingly utters any such defaced coin is liable to fine and imprisonment.

dē-fāce'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *deface*; -ment.]

1. The act of defacing, disfiguring, or spoiling the appearance of.
2. That which defaces or disfigures; a disfigurement.

"... the image of God is purity, and the defacement sin."—*Bacon*.

dē-fāc'-ēr, s. [Eng. *defac(e)*; -er.] One who or that which defaces, disfigures, or spoils; a destroyer, a violator.

"Defacers of a public peace, . . ."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

dē-fāc'-īng, *de-fac-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFACE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A defacement.

"The which defacyng and blotting of the beuty of that countrey, . . ."
—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

***dē-fāc'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [English *defacing*; -ly.] In a defacing or disfiguring manner; so as to deface or disfigure.

dē fāc'-tō, phrase. [Lat.=in fact.] In fact, in reality; as, A king *de facto* is one actually in possession of the throne, a king *de jure* is one having the right to the throne, but not in possession.

***dē-fāde, *dif-fade, v. i.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *fade* (q. v.).] To fade away.

"Now es my face defadede."

Morte Arthure, 3,304.

dēf-æ-cā'-tion, s. [DEFECATION.]

***de-faik, v. t.** [Fr. *défaiquer*.]

1. To relax, to remit.

"Thir nouellis maid Cesius to defaik sum part of his courage."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, fol. 39, a.

2. To make default in respect to money.

***dē-fāil', *dē-fāill', v. i.** [Fr. *défaillir*.] To fail; to wax feeble.

"Feill Scottis horss was drewyn into trawail,
Forrown that day, so irkyt can defaill."

Wallace, x. 704.

***dē-fāil'-ānce, s.** [Fr.] A failure, a miscarriage.

"... it must suppose a defaillance, or an infirmity, as phisic supposes sickness and mortality."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*.

***dē-fāiled, *dē-fāy'led, a.** [French *défaillir*.] Failed, feeble, broken down.

"He is al recreyd and defayled."—*Ayenbite*, p. 33.

***dē-fāis'-ānce, *de-feas-ance, s.** [Fr.]

1. An acquittance from a claim.
2. An excuse, a subterfuge.
3. A defalcation.

"It sall be lesum to the annuellaris, notwithstanding the defaisance maid presentlie, gif thay pleis, to by in agane."—*Acts Marie* (1551), c. 9.

***dē-fāise', *de-fease, *de-fese, v. t.** [Fr. *défaire*.]

1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"He has charteris to defese him tharof."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (1478), p. 22.

2. To deduct.

"Twenty shillings Scots he be defeased to the defender."—*Newlyth: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 499.

***dē-fāite', *de-fait-ed, a.** [O. Fr. *desfait*, *desfait*.] Defeated, undone, decayed, wasted.

"He so defaite was."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, v.

***dē-fālc', *dē-fālk', v. t.** [Fr. *défaiquer*.] To subtract, to deduct. [DEFALCATE, v.]

"They should be allowed £9,500, to be defalked in nine and a half years out of their rent."—*State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex* (an. 1624).

***dē-fāl'-cāte, v. t.** [Low Lat. *diffalco*, *defalco*=to abate, to deduct, to take away from, from Lat. *dis*=apart; Low Lat. *falco*=to cut with a sickle; Lat. *falx* (genit. *falcis*)=a sickle (*Skeat*); Fr. *défaiquer*; Ital. *diffalcare*; Sp. & Port. *desfalcicar*.] To take away, to deduct, to embezzle. (Generally used of money.)

"To show what may be practicably and safely defalcated from them."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

***dē-fāl'-cāte, a.** [Low Lat. *defalcatus*, pa. par. of *defalco*=to deduct, to take away.] [DEFALCATE, v.] Deprived, lopped, diminished.

"Yet ben nat these in anie parte defalcate of their condigne praises."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***dē-fāl'-cāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEFALCATE, v.]

***dē-fāl'-cāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DEFALCATE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

- *1. Cutting off, deducting.
 2. Deficient in money intrusted; making default.
- C. As subst.**: The act or state of being a defaulter; defalcation.

dē-fāl'-cā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *diffalco*=to defalcate (q. v.).]

- *1. Originally a cutting down, as with a scythe; a lopping off.

"... some additions, defalcations, and other alterations more or less."—*Sanderson: Sermons* (1671), Preface. (*Trench: Glossary*, p. 49.)

- *2. An abatement, a deduction, a diminution.

"With the defalcation of the annual butt of sack."—*Mason: Ode to Sir F. Norton* (Note).

- *3. A curtailment.

"The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any defalcation."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 488.

- *4. That which is abated or deducted.

5. A fraudulent making default in regard to money intrusted; the abstraction or embezzlement of money by an agent or servant.

6. The amount in which default is made; a deficiency, a sum embezzled.

"... the prosecutors could only find alleged defalcations to the amount of £30."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***dē-fālk', v. t.** [Fr. *défaiquer*.]

1. To cut off, to lop away, to defalcate.

"Defalke a decree, law, or statute. *Reflgere decreta vel leges*," &c.—*Huloet*.

2. To abrogate, to abolish.

"What he defalks from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

***dēf-a-māte, v. t.** [Lat. *diffamatum*, sup. of *diffamo*=to spread a report.] To defame, to slander.

dēf-a-mā'-tion, *dif-fa-ma-cioun, s. [Latin *diffamatio*, from *diffamo*=to spread a report.] [DEFAME.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of defaming or slandering; the false and malicious uttering of slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; slander, calumny, libel.
- *2. A disgrace, a scandal.

"Sometime it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges than oon."—*Trevisa*, ii. 313.

II. Law: Defamation of character is actionable either by indictment or by action. But to support an action it is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened to him. (*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. v.) [SLANDER, LIBEL.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***děf-a-mā-tōr**, s. [Eng. *defamat(e)*; -or.] A defamer, a slanderer.

"... to ferret our *defamators*."—*Gent. Instructed*, p. 66.

dě-fām'-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Fr. *diffamatoire*, as if from a Lat. *diffamatorius*, from *diffamo*.] Containing or involving defamation; slanderous, libelous, calumnious.

"James, a short time before his accession, had instituted a civil suit against Oates for *defamatory* words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dě-fāme', ***dif-fame**, ***dyf-fame**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *diffamer*, *defamer*; Port. *diffamar*; Sp. *difamar*; Ital. *diffamare*, from Lat. *diffamo*=to spread a report: *dif*=*dis*=apart, about, and *fama*=a report.]

A. Transitive:

1. To utter or publish falsely and maliciously slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; to slander, to libel.

2. To speak evil of, to asperse; to bring or endeavor to bring into disgrace or ill repute.

*3. To cry down, to condemn, to blame.

"Thus will the common voice our deed *defame*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 355.

*4. To disgrace, to bring a scandal or disgrace on.

"Lest, they by sight of swords to fury fir'd,
Dishonest wounds or violence of soul
Defame the bridal feast and friendly bowl."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 14-16.

*5. To charge, to accuse, to indict.

"Rebecca is *defamed* of sorcery."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xviii.

B. Intrans.: To utter or publish defamatory words; to slander, to libel.

"They held no torture then so great as shame,
And that to slay was less than to *defame*."

Butler: On the Weakness and Misery of Man.

***dě-fāme'**, ***dif-fame**, s. [O. Fr. *diffame*.] Disgrace, infamy.

"Decrees which mighte torne into *diffame*."

Gower, iii. 154.

dě-fām'ed, pa. par. or a. [DEFAME, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Slandered, calumniated.

2. Her.: An epithet applied to an animal which has lost its tail.

dě-fām'-ēr, s. [Eng. *defam(e)*; -er.] One who defames another; a slanderer, a libeler, a calumniator.

"It may be a useful trial for the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dě-fām'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFAME, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of uttering defamatory words; defamation.

"I heard the *defaming* of many."—*Jer.* xx. 10.

dě-fām'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *defaming*; -ly] In a defamatory or slanderous manner.

***dě-fām-oūs**, a. [From *defame*, v., on the analogy of *infamous* (q. v.).] Defamatory, slanderous.

"... there was a knight that spake *defamous* words of him."—*Holinshed*, vol. ii., K k l.

dě-fāt'-ī-ga-ble, a. [Lat. *defatigo* = to tire, to weary.] Liable to become wearied.

"We were made on set purpose *defatigable*, . . ."—*Glavinill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 116.

dě-fāt'-ī-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *defatigatus*, pa. par. of *defatigo*=to tire out; *de* (intens.), *fatigo*=to tire, to weary.] To tire out, to weary, to exhaust.

"The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great."—*Dr. Maine*.

dě-fāt'-ī-gā-tion, ***de-fat-i-ga-tyon**, s. [Lat. *defatigatio*.] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

"We shall come in to euerlastyng *defatigacyons* and werynesse in helle."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, cxliii. 2.

dě-fāult', ***de-falt**, ***de-faute**, ***de-faute**, s. [O. Fr. *deffaute*, *defaute*; Fr. *défaut*; *def* = Lat. *dis* = apart, away, and *faute* = a fault.] [FAULT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Want, need.

"The lady had *defaute* bothe of mete and drynk."

Langtoft, p. 122.

*2. A failing, fail.

"Thou miht withoute *defaute* to paradys evene gon."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 23.

3. An omission or failure to do any act; neglect.

"Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's."—*Haywood*.

*4. A fault, a failing.

"God amend *defaute*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,392.

5. A defalcation in accounts.

II. Law: A failure to appear in any court on the day assigned; especially applied to a defendant when he fails or neglects to plead or put in his answer in the time limited. In such cases the plaintiff is entitled to sign judgment against him, which is called judgment by default, and the defendant is said to suffer judgment by default.

¶ (1) In *default* of: Instead or in lieu of something wanting or absent.

"Still make our former loves my pleasing theme,
And, in *default* of passion, give you fame."

Boyse: To his Wife.

(2) To make *default*:

(a) To fail to appear in a court or to observe any engagement, obligation, contract, or claim.

(b) To be a defaulter in monetary matters.

***dě-fāult'**, ***de-falt**, **de-fauten**, v. i. & t. [DEFAULT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fail, to be wanting.

"... ne *defaultide* sicke a maner meet."—*Wycliffe: Numbers* xi. 33.

2. To fail or omit to do any act.

3. To fail in duty; to offend.

"And pardon craved for his so rash *default*,
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

4. To fail, to give away, to break down.

"The men that ben wery and han *defaultid*."—*Wycliffe: Judges* viii. 15.

5. To give way, to become dilapidated.

"The old *defaulted* building being rid out of the way."

—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1580), fol. 63.

II. Law: To make default in appearing in any court, or in putting in an answer or plea in the time limited.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fail in the performance of; to omit, to neglect.

"... what they have *defaulted* toward him as no king."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

2. To keep back a part of, to excise, to lop off.

"... selecting out of the best writers what is necessary, *defaulting* unnecessary and partial discourses."—*Hales: Remains; Ser. Rom.* xiv. 1.

II. Law: To enter any person as a defaulter who fails to appear in a court on the day assigned, and to give judgment by default against him.

***dě-fāult'-ēd**, ***de-falt-ed**, pa. par. or a. [DEFAULT, v.]

dě-fāult'-ēr, s. [Eng. *default*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: One who fails in any duty.

"That very law annulled the *defaulter's* right of inheritance, . . ."—*Hist. of Duelling*. (Introd.)

2. Spec.: One who fails to account for moneys intrusted to him, or passing through his hands.

II. Technically:

1. Law: One who makes default by not appearing in court, or by omitting or neglecting to put in a plea or answer within the time specified.

2. Stock Exchange or Betting Ring: One who is unable to meet his engagements.

"The Committee of the Stock Exchange notify that Messrs. . . were to-day declared *defaulters*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***dě-fāult'-īng**, ***de-faut-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFAULT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making default; a default, a failure.

"The enemys of hem suffreden paynes fro the *defaulting* of ther drinc."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom*, xi. 5.

***dě-fāult'-īve**, ***defautiŷf**, a. [Eng. *default*; -ive.] Defective, imperfect.

***dě-fāult'-lēss**, ***de-faut-les**, a. [Mid. Eng. *defaute* = Eng. *default*, and suff. -less.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

"Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here
That any man myght ordayne *defautles*."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 8,697.

***dě-fāult'-ŷ**, ***de-faut-y**, ***de-fawt-y**, a. [Eng. *default*; -y.] Defective.

"*Defawty*. *Defectivus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dě-fēas'-aŋce, ***dě-fēaz'-aŋce**, ***dě-fēas'-aŋce**, s. [Fr. *défaillance*.] [DEFAISANCE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A defeat, conquest, or overthrow.

"After his foe's *defeasance*, . . ."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

II. Law:

1. A condition relating to a deed, which, being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. A defeasance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats or undoes it, in the same manner as a defeasance of an estate. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 17.)

2. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

dě-fēas'-aŋced, ***dě-fēaz'-aŋced**, a. [Eng. *defeasanc(e)*; -ed.] Subject to defeasance.

***dě-fēas'-ant**, ***dě-fēs'-ant**, s. [O. Fr.] A defeasance.

"*Defesants*, warrants, or thy mittimusse."—*Barry: Merry Tricks*, iii. 1.

dě-fēas'-ī-ble, ***de-fes-i-ble**, adj. [O. Fr. *defeasible*; Fr. *défaire*=to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated. (Now only used in the negative comparative indefeasible, q. v.)

"He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled."—*Davies*.

dě-fēas'-ī-ble-nēss, ***de-fes-i-ble-nēs**, s. [Eng. *defeasible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being defeasible.

dě-fēat', s. [DEFEAT, v. In Fr. *défaite*

1. The overthrow or discomfiture of an army.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event
That with sad overthrow and foul *defeat*
Hath lost us heaven." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 134-36.

2. The state of being overthrown or discomfited; as, He suffered a *defeat*.

3. A frustrating, disappointing, or nullifying.

"... the *defeat* of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem . . ."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (notes).

*4. An act of violence; destruction, undoing, ruin.

"And made *defeat* of her virginity."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

dě-fēat', v. t. [O. Fr. *defait*, *desfait*, pa. par. of *defaire*, *desfaire*=to undo; *de* (des)=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *faire* (Lat. *facere*)=to do, to make.]

1. To overthrow, to discomfit, to vanquish; as one army defeats another.

"They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the Lord Mountjoy."—*Bacon*.

*2. To undo or destroy.

"My stronger guilt *defeats* my strong intent."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

3. To frustrate, disappoint, nullify, or thwart.

"... his designs were *defeated*, his desires thwarted, his offers refused, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 1.

4. To render null and void.

"A defeasance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* or undoes it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 13.

5. To resist successfully; to baffle, to foil.

*6. To spoil, to undo, to disfigure.

"... *defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard . . ."

—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *defeat*, to *foil*, to *frustrate*, and to *disappoint*: "*Defeat* and *foil* are both applied to matters of enterprise; but that may be *defeated* which is only planned, and that is *foiled* which is in the act of being executed. What is rejected is *defeated*: what is aimed at or purposed is *frustrated*: what is calculated on is *disappointed*. The best concerted schemes may sometimes be easily *defeated*: where art is employed against simplicity the latter may be easily *foiled*: when we aim at what is above our reach, we must be *frustrated* in our endeavors: when our expectations are extravagant, it seems to follow of course that they will be *disappointed*. Design or accident may tend to *defeat*, design only to *foil*, accident only to *frustrate* or *disappoint*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *defeat* and to *beat*, see BEAT; for that between to *defeat* and to *baffle*, see BAFFLE.

dě-fēat'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEFEAT, v.]

dě-fēat'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFEAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of overthrowing, overcoming, or frustrating; a defeat.

***dě-fēat'-ūre** (1), ***dif-feat-ure**, s. [English *defeat*; -ure.] A defeat, an overthrow.

"The inequality of our power will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry and Theod., i. 2.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwł**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiŷt**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **ŷan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **ŷhñ**; **-tion**, **-ŷion** = **zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **ŷhš**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

***dě-fēa'-tūre** (2), *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *feature* (q. v.).] A change of features; a disfigurement; deformity.

"What ruins are in me, that can be found
By him not ruined? Then is he the ground
Of my defeatures."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

***dě-fēa'-tūre**, *v. t.* [DEFEATURE (2), *s.*] To change the features, to disfigure, to disguise.

"Features when defeatured in the way I have described."
—De Quincey.

děf-ē-cāte, ***děf-æ-cāte**, *v. t.* [DEFECATE, *a.*] 1. *Lit.*: To purify liquors from dregs, lees, or other foulness; to purify, to clarify, to clear.

"I practised a way to defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber."—Boyle.

*2. *Fig.*: To purify or clear from any extraneous mixture.

"We defecate the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it."—Glanvill.

děf-ē-cāte, ***děf-æ-cāte**, *a.* [Lat. *defecatus*, *pa. par.* of *defeco*=to purify from dregs, &c.: *de*=away, from, and *fæx* (genit. *fæcis*)=dregs, lees.]

1. *Lit.*: Purified, clarified, or cleared of dregs, lees, or other foulness.

"This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleasing golden color."—Boyle.

2. *Fig.*: Purified or cleared of any extraneous mixture.

"... no absurdities to our more defecate faculties."
—Glanville. *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xi.

děf-ē-cāt-ēd, **děf-æ-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFECATE, *v.*]

děf-ē-cāt-īng, **děf-æ-cāt-īng**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DEFECATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Defecation.

děf-ē-cā'-tion, **děf-æ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *defecatio*, from *defecatus*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of purifying from dregs, lees, &c.; clarification, purification.

2. The act of discharging feces; evacuation of the bowels.

"The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of defecation, whence vicious and dreggish blood."—Harvey.

***II. Fig.**: The act of clearing or freeing from any extraneous mixture.

"His abstinence from meat might be a defecation of his faculties."—Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, i. 9.

děf-ē-cā'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *defecation*; *-ist*.] On who practices or is in favor of defecation.

děf-ē-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Sugar-manufac.: An apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result.

dě-fēct', *s. & a.* [Lat. *defectus*=a want, from *defectus*, *pa. par.* of *deficio*=to be wanting, to fail.]

A. As substantive:

1. A want, absence of something necessary; insufficiency, failure.

"... neither of them was fully aware of the defects of the other's army."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Any natural physical want or imperfection, blemish, or failure.

"Men, through some defect in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs."—Locke.

3. A moral want or imperfection; a failing.

"Sometimes occasion brings to light
Our friend's defect long hid from sight."
Cowper: *Friendship*.

4. A fault, a mistake, an error.

"We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love."
—Hooker.

¶ For the difference between *defect* and *imperfection*, see IMPERFECTION; for that between *defect* and *blemish*, see BLEMISH.

***B. As adj.**: Deficient, defective, imperfect.

"Where though their service was defect and lame
Th' Almighty's mercy did accept the same."
Taylor: *Works* (1630).

***dě-fēct'**, *v. i. & t.* [DEFECT, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To be deficient or defective; to fail, to fall short.

"... the inquiries of most defected by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

B. Trans.: To damage, to injure.

"Who is't will say so, men may much suspect,
But yet, my lord, none can my life defect."
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

dě-fēct-i-bil -i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *defectible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being defectible; deficiency, imperfection.

"... the defectibility of that particular tradition."
—Lord Digby: *To Sir Ken. Digby*.

dě-fēct-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *defect*; *-able*.] Imperfect, defective, deficient.

"The extraordinary persons, thus highly favored were for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition."
—Hale: *Prim. Origin of Mankind*.

dě-fēc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *défection*; Lat. *defectio*.]

1. A want, a deficiency.

2. A failure in duty; an apostasy, a falling away.

"That since the flowers of Eden felt the blast,
That after man's defection laid all waste."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 751, 752.

3. A falling away from allegiance; desertion of one's lord; revolt.

"... by the voluntary defection of him who ought to have been our protector."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defection* and *revolt*: "*Defection* is a general, *revolt* a specific term; that is, it denotes a species of *defection*. *Defection* is applicable to any person or thing to which we are bound by any obligation; *revolt* is applicable only to the government to which one is bound. There may be a *defection* from religion, or any cause that is held sacred: a *revolt* is only against a monarch or the supreme authority. *Defection* does not designate the mode of the action; it may be quietly made or otherwise; a *revolt* is an act of violence, and always attended with violence. The *defection* may be the act of one; a *revolt* is properly the act of many." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-fēc'-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *defection*; *-ist*.] One who supports or is in favor of defection.

***dě-fēc'-tiōus**, *a.* [Eng. *defect*; *-ious*.] Full of defects; defective, imperfect.

"Perchance in some one defecious piece, we may find a blemish."—Sidney: *Apology for Poetry*.

dě-fēct'-ive, *a.* [Fr. *défectif*, from Lat. *defectivus*; Sp. & Port. *defectivo*; Ital. *difettivo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: Wanting in the proper or just quantity; deficient; imperfect.

"Nor will polished amber . . . be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales."—Browne. *Vulgar Errors*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Wanting or imperfect in any physical quality.

"Sheds every hour a clearer light
In aid of our defective sight."
Cowper: *Epistle to Lady Austen*.

2. Imperfect, not complete, faulty.

"The only remaining account of the debate is defective and confused."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Wanting or imperfect morally and intellectually.

"If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us defective in another."—Addison.

4. Failing in duty, faulty, blamable.

"Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce."—Addison.

B. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as a defective noun or verb.

2. *Music*: [DIMINISHED, IMPERFECT.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defective* and *deficient*: "*Defective* expresses the quality or property of having a defect. [BLEMISH.] *Deficient* is employed with regard to the thing itself that is wanting. A book may be defective in consequence of some leaves being deficient. A deficiency is therefore often what constitutes a defect. Many things, however, may be defective without having any deficiency, and vice versa. Whatever is misshapen, and fails either in beauty or utility, is defective; that which is wanted to make a thing complete is deficient. It is a defect in the eye when it is so constructed that things are not seen at their proper distances; there is a deficiency in a tradesman's accounts when one side is made to fall short of the other. Things only are said to be defective; but persons may be termed deficient either in attention, in good breeding, in civility, or whatever else the occasion may require." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Defective hyperbola*:

Math.: A curve having two infinite branches and but one rectilinear asymptote.

dě-fēct'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *defective*; *-ly*.] In a defective manner; imperfectly.

"The poets used to express it sometimes defectively, and sometimes more fully."—Abp. Usher. *Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 299.

dě-fēct'-ive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *defective*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being defective; imperfection, deficiency, faultiness.

"... the defectiveness of some other particular."
—Addison.

***dě-fēct-u-ōs'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *défectuosité*; Sp. *defectuosidad*; Ital. *difettosità* as if from a Lat. *defectuositās*.] The same as DEFECTIVENESS (q. v.).

"Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are in the sight of God defectuosities."—W. Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, ii. 135.

***dě-fēct'-u-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *defectuosus*; Fr. *défectueux*; Sp. & Port. *defectuoso*; Ital. *difettoso*.] Defective, deficient, imperfect, faulty.

"Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or defectuous, can be stable or lasting."—Barrow: *Serm.*, ii. 15.

***děf-ē-dā'-tīon**, ***děf-æ-dā'-tīon**, *s.* [Fr. *défection*, from Lat. *de* (intens.), *fædo*=to befoul.] A making foul or dirty; a staining or defiling.

"... successive crops
Of defecations oft will spot the skin."
Grainger: *Sugar Cane*, iv.

dě-fēnce', **dě-fēnse'**, ***de-fens**, ***dif-fence**, ***dif-fense**, *s.* [Fr. *défense*; Sp. & Port. *defensa*; Ital. *difesa*, from Lat. *defensa*=a defending, from *de-fensus*, *pa. par.* of *defendo*=to defend. (Skeat.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of defending, protecting, or guarding.
2. That which defends, protects, or guards; a protection; anything which affords, or is intended to afford, security or protection.

"That England, being empty of defense,
Hath shook and trembled at the ill neighborhood."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

3. The science of defending or guarding against enemies; military skill.

"He is, said he, a man of great defence,
Expert in battell, and in deedes of armes."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. A vindication, apology, or justification, whether in words or writing.

"Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defense unto the people."—Acts xix. 33.

*2. A prohibition.

"My wol not certein breken youre diffence."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, iii. 1,250.

B. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: That part which flanks another work.

2. *Law*:

(1) The vindication made by or for a defendant in any case.

"Defense, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

(2) The side or part of the defendant.

"The examination and cross-examination of the witnesses for the defense."—London Daily Telegraph.

¶ *Line of defense*:

Fort.: A continuous line or succession of fortified places.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defense* and *protection*: "*Defense* requires some active exertion either of the body or mind; *protection* may consist only of the extension of power in behalf of any particular. A *defense* is successful or unsuccessful; a *protection* weak or strong. A soldier defends his country; a counsellor defends his client; a prince protects his subjects." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***defence-month**, *s.* The same as FENCE-MONTH (q. v.).

"The Fence-Month by the Ancient Foresters was called the *Defence-month*, and is the Fawning-time; during which Watch and Ward is kept."—W. Nelson: *Laws Con. Game*, p. 77.

***dě-fēnce'** ***de-fensyn**, *v. t.* [DEFENSE, *s.*]

1. To defend or protect with fortifications; to fortify.

"The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by six it well defended has."
Fairfax.

"Defensyn. Defenso, munio."—Prompt. Parv.

2. To defend, to maintain.

"This Gospell . . . she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and defended against all kindred that sought change."—Lyly: *Euphues and His England*.

***dě-fēnc'-i-ble**, *a.* [DEFENSIBLE.] Capable of defense.

"... making the place which nature had already fortified much more by art *defencible*."—Speed: *Henrie II.*, bk. ix., ch. vi., § 56.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, fāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*dē-fēn'-cion, s. [Lat. *defensio*.] A defense.

"... no defencion could take place, . . ."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 159.

dē-fēnd', *defende, *defenden, *diffende, v. t. & i. [Lat. *defendo*=to strike down, to ward off; from *fendo*=to strike; Fr. *défendre*; Sp. & Port. *defender*; Ital. *difendere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To ward or keep off, to repel.

"Great Jove defend the mischiefs now at hand."
Ferrex & Porrex (*Dodsley*, i. 129).

2. To protect, to guard; to ward or repel attacks from.

"Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God! defend me from them that rise up against me."—Ps. liv. 1.

3. To support, to maintain, to vindicate, to uphold by power or argument.

"Here let them end it, and God defend the right."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

4. To hedge about, to make secure.

"And here the access a gloomy grove defends,
And here th' innavigable lake extends."
Dryden: *Virgil; Æneid*, vi. 340, 341.

*5. To hedge about with restrictions; to forbid, to prohibit.

"Shal I than only be defended to use my right?"
Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 34.

II. Law:

1. To maintain one's own cause against a charge or demand.

"For it would be ridiculous to suppose that the defendant comes and defends (or, in the vulgar acceptance, justifies) the force and injury, in one line, and pleads that he is not guilty of the trespass complained of, in the next."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. To plead a cause for a defendant.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To protect, to act as a guard or protection; to make defense.

"Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

*2. To forbid.

"God defend his grace should say us nay!"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

*II. Law: To appear in court and make a defense of a case.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to defend*, *to protect*, and *to vindicate*: "*Defend* is a general term; it defines nothing with regard to the degree and manner of the action; *protect* is a particular and positive term, expressing an action of some considerable importance. Persons may defend others without distinction of rank or station: none but superiors protect their inferiors. *Defense* is an occasional action; protection is a permanent action. A person may be defended in any particular case of actual danger or difficulty; he is protected from what may happen as well as what does happen. *Defense* respects the evil that threatens; protection involves the supply of necessities and the affording comforts. To vindicate is a species of defense only in the moral sense of the word. Acts of importance are defended; those of trifling import are commonly vindicated. . . . Defense is employed in matters of opinion or conduct, vindicate only in matters of conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

†dē-fēnd'-a-ble, *dē-fēnd'-ī-ble, a. [Eng. *defendible*.] Capable of being defended.

"... easily defendible by the power of man's reason and art, . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dē-fēnd'-ant, *dē-fēn'-dent, a. & s. [Fr. *défendant*, pr. par. of *défendre*=to defend.]

A. As adjective:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Defending; acting on the defense.

"Now growling, spluttering, wailing, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter."
Dryden: *Epilogue to The King and Queen*.

2. Defensive; fit for defense.

"With men of conrage and with means defendant."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

II. Law: In the position of a defendant.

"... then commeth an officer and arresteth the party defendant."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 240.

B. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who defends, protects, or guards another against danger; a defender, a protector.

"... conveniently fight the defendants on the wall."
—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

2. One who defends a cause.

"But the defendant doth that plea deny,
And says in him thy fair appearance lies."
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 46.

II. Law: A person accused or summoned into court, who defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and asserts his own right.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defendant* and *defender*: "The defendant defends himself; the defender defends another. We are defendants when any charge is brought against us which we wish to refute; we are defenders when we undertake to rebut or refute the charge brought against another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fēnd'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DEFEND.]

dē-fēnd'-ēe, s. [Eng. *defend*; -ee.] One who is defended.

dē-fēnd'-ēr, *dē-fēnd'-ōr, s. [Eng. *defend*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who defends or protects another.

"... without a friend and defender."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who supports, maintains, or upholds a cause.

"Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak defender."—*South*.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) *U. S. and Eng.*: An advocate who pleads the case for a defendant.

(2) *Scots Law*: A defendant.

2. *Hist. (pl.)*: A faction in Ireland, which took its origin from a quarrel between residents of Market Hill on July 4, 1784. Their friends joined them, and many battles were fought. The Defenders were Roman Catholics; their opponents, who were ultimately called Peep-o'-day Boys, were Presbyterians, or at least Protestants. [PEEP OF DAY.] (*Haydn*.)

¶ *Defender of the Faith (Fidei defensor)*: A title generally believed to have been bestowed by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., in 1521, for his treatise on the Seven Sacraments, written in opposition to Luther. The title has ever since been retained by the sovereigns of England. But Chamberlayne says the title belonged to the kings of England before 1521, and in proof of his assertion appeals to several charters granted to the University of Oxford; so that Pope Leo's Bull was only a renovation of an ancient right.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *defender*, *advocate*, and *pleader*: "A defender exerts himself in favor of one that wants support; an advocate, from the Latin *advoco*, to call or speak for, signifies one who is called to the assistance of another; he exerts himself in favor of any cause that offers; a pleader, from *plea* or *excuse*, signifies him who exerts himself in favor of one who is in distress. A defender attempts to keep off the threatened injury by rebutting the attack of another: an advocate states that which is to the advantage of the person or thing advocated: a pleader throws in pleas and extenuations; he blends entreaty with argument. Oppressed or accused persons and disputed opinions require defenders; that which falls in with the humors of men will always have advocates; the unfortunate and the guilty require pleaders." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *defender* and *defendant*, see DEFENDANT.

dē-fēnd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFEND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of protecting, guarding, or maintaining.

dē-fēnd'-rēss, *dē-fēnd'-rēsse, s. [Eng. *defender*; -ess.] A female defender.

"... Queen's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *défendresse* of the faith, &c."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1586).

*dē-fēn'-ēr-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *de*=of, and *fenero*=to lend on usury.]

Law: The act of lending money on usury. (*Wharton*.)

dē-fēns'-a-tīve, s. & a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *defensativus*; from *defenso*=to defend.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A defense, a protection, a guard.

"A very unsafe defensive it is against the fury of the lion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Surg.*: A bandage, plaster, &c., used to protect a wound from external injury.

B. As adj.: Defensive.

"No war can be called just that bears no real tincture of defensive."—*Osborn: Characters*, p. 629.

dē-fēnse, s. [DEFENCE.]

*dē-fēn'sed, *de-fenst, a. [Eng. *defens(e)*; -ed.] Defended or protected with fortifications; fortified.

"... these defended cities remained of the cities of Judah."—*Jer.* xxxiv. 7.

dē-fēnse'-lēss, a. [Eng. *defense*; -less.]

1. Naked, undefended, unprotected; without means of defense.

"To refuse him military resources is to leave the state defenseless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Powerless, weak, impotent.

"Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak, defenseless boy?"
Addison.

dē-fēnse'-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *defenseless*; -ly.] In a defenseless manner; nakedly.

dē-fēnse'-lēss-nēss, s. [English *defenseless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being defenseless.

"Compensation obtains throughout, defenselessness and devastation are repaired by fecundity."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

dē-fēns'-ēr, *de-fen-sor, *de-fen-sour, s. [Eng. *defens(e)*; -er.] A defender, a protector, a supporter.

"If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellors, or defenders."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 591.

dē-fēns'-ēg, s. pl. [DEFENSE, s.]

Ord. Lang. & Fort.: The line or lines of works which defend any point.

dē-fēns-i-blī'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *defensible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being defensible.

dē-fēns'-ī-ble, *dē-fēns'-a-ble, *def-fens-ŷ-ble, a. [Fr. *défensible*; from Low Lat. *defensibilis*, from Lat. *defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo*.]

*1. Capable of being defended.

"... ono of the most defensible cities in the world."
—*Addison*.

†2. Capable of being maintained, supported, or upheld; justifiable.

"I conceive it very defensible to disarm an adversary."
—*Collier*.

*3. Capable of making defense, able to defend.

"Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem defensible."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defensible* and *defensive*: "*Defensible* is employed for the thing that is defended; *defensive* for the thing that defends. An opinion or line of conduct in *defensible*; a weapon or a military operation is *defensive*. The *defensible* is opposed to the *indefensible*; and the *defensive* to the *offensive*. It is the height of folly to attempt to defend that which is *indefensible*; it is sometimes prudent to act on the *defensive*, when we are not in a condition to commence the *offensive*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fēns'-ī-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *defensible*; -ness.] Capability of being defended or vindicated; defensibility.

*dē-fēns'-ī-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *defensib(le)*; -ly.] With arms of defense.

"Eche of you in your owne persones defensibly araied."
—*Paston: Letters*, ii. 422.

dē-fēns'-īve, a. & s. [Fr. *défensif*; Sp. & Port. *defensivo*; Ital. *difensivo*; from Low Lat. *defensivus*, from *defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of defense; defensible.

2. Defending or serving for defense.

"The fault was mine; nor do I seek to screen
My errors with defensive paradox."
Byron: *Epistle to Augusta*.

3. In a state or posture of defense.

4. Used or useful for repelling attack; opposed to offensive.

"Thei that be ill been alwaies double ill, bycause thei beare armour defensive to defend their own yuels; and armes offensive to assaile the good maners of other."—*The Golden Boke*.

5. Carried on in self-defense; not offensive.

6. Entered into for purposes of mutual defense; as, an alliance offensive and defensive.

B. As substantive:

*1. A safeguard, a defense, a protection.

2. A state or posture of defense.

¶ To be, act, or stand on the defensive: To be or remain in a posture or condition ready for defense or resistance to an attack.

"He therefore made up his mind to stand on the defensive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *defensive* and *defensible*, see DEFENSIBLE.

Defensive allegation.

Eng. Ecc. Law: A propounding of circumstances of defense by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs, as well as his antagonist. (*Ogilvie*.)

dē-fēns'-īve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *defensive*; -ly.] In a defensive manner; on the defensive.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șuș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dě-fěns'-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *defensorius*.] Tending to or useful for defense; defensive.

dě-fer' (1), ***de-ferre**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *differer*=to delay; Lat. *differo*=to carry in different ways: *dif*=*dis*=away, apart, and *fero*=to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put off, to postpone, to adjourn, to delay.

"Thus the resignation was *deferred* till the eve of the King's departure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To appoint for a future; to put off.

"And when Felix heard these things, having more perfect knowledge of that way, he *deferred* them . . ."—*Acts* xiv. 22.

B. Intrans.: To delay, to postpone, to put off.

" . . . for God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 473-475.

¶ For the difference between *defer* and *delay*, see **DELAY**.

dě-fer', (2), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *déférer*, from Lat. *defero*=to bear down or to offer to a person: *de*=down, and *fero*=to bear.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To offer, to render.

2. To refer, to leave to one's judgment or decision; to submit.

"The commissioners, being somewhat astonished, *deferred* the matter to the Earle of Northumberland."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 67.

B. Intrans.: To yield or give way to the opinion of another; to submit; to pay deference.

"In peace and war, in council and in fight;
And all I move, *deferring* to thy sway."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 250, 251.

děf-ēr-ençe, *s.* [Fr. *déférence*.]

1. Regard, respect.

" . . . neither Whigs nor Tories were disposed to show any *deference* for the authority of the peers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. A courteous yielding or submission to the opinions or views of another.

"Most of our fellow subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education or by *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude."—*Addison*.

¶ For the difference between *deference* and *complaisance*, see **COMPLAISANCE**.

děf-ēr-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deferens*, *pr. par.* of *defero*=to bear down.]

A. As adj.: Carrying or conveying.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything which carries or conveys; a conveyer, a carrier.

" . . . sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favorable *deferent* of sounds."—*Bacon*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.:* A circle or oval curve, on which the center of another oval moves, while a planet is supposed to move round the latter. The term belongs to the Ptolemaic system. [**EPICYCLE**.]

2. *Anat. (pl.):* Certain vessels in the human body appointed for the conveyance of humors from one place to another.

děf-ēr-ēn'-tial, *a.* [Eng. *deferent*; *-ial*.] Showing deference; courteously yielding to the views or opinions of others.

"It made them emulous to merit the *deferential* treatment they received."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

děf-ēr-ēn'-tial-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *deferential*; *-ly*.] In a deferential manner; with deference.

dě-fēr-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *defer* (1), *v.*; *-ment*.] A putting off, a delay, an adjournment.

"But, sir, my grief, join'd with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*." *Sir J. Suckling*.

dě-fēr-red (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DEFER** (1), *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Put off, postponed, adjourned.

deferred annuity, *s.* An annuity which does not begin to be paid at once, but at a certain future day.

dě-fēr-red (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DEFER** (2), *v.*]

***dě-fēr-rent**, *s.* [Lat. *deferens*, *pr. par.* of *defero*.] One who hands over or refers.

"If the materials I have amassed be still in heapes blame not me, who write not for glory, unless you approve of what I write, and assist the *deferrent*, for I am no more."—*Evelyn: Mem.*; To Lord Clifford, Nov., 1671.

dě-fēr-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *defer* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who puts things off, a procrastinator, a delayer.

"A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come."

B. Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

dě-fēr-rīng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [**DEFER** (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting off, postponing, or adjourning.

" . . . the *deferring* of my revenge, . . ."—*State Trials; Lord Sanquair* (an. 1612).

dě-fēr-vēs'-çençe, **dě-fēr-vēs'-çen-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *defervescens*, *pr. par.* of *defervesco*=to cool down: *de*=away, down, and *fervesco*=to become warm, incept. from *ferveo*=to be warm.]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** The act or state of becoming cool; a cooling down. [*Lit. & fig.*]

" . . . they are abated by *defervescency* in holy actions."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Pathol.: An abatement of fever or feverish symptoms.

dě-feū'-dal-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *feudalize* (q. v.).] To deprive of the feudal character or form.

***def-formed**, ***deformyd**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *formed* (q. v.).] Formed, cut, graven.

"*Deformyd* by lettris in stoones."—*Wycliffe*. 2 Cor. iii. 7.

dě-fi'-ançe, ***dě-fŷ'-aunçe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *defiance*; Sp. *desfianza*.] [**DEFY**.]

1. Originally the release from all bonds of faith which had heretofore bound one to the individual to whom the defiance—*i. e.*, renunciation—was sent.

"Now although I instanced in a question which by good fortune never came to open *defiance*, yet there have been such formed on lesser grounds."—*Jeremy Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 3, 5. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 50, 51.)

***2. A despising; a looking-down upon.**

***3. An expression of abhorrence or contempt.**

" . . . it bade such express *defiance* to apostasy, . . ."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

4. A challenge to battle.

"*Defiance*, traitors, hurl we in your teeth."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

5. A challenge to any contest.

6. A contemptuous and daring manner or look.

" . . . he saw triumph and *defiance* in the bully's countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A contemptuous or daring disregard for anything.

"In *defiance* of the weather a great multitude assembled . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ To bid or to set at defiance: To defy, to brave.

"Nobody will so openly *bid defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions."—*Locke*.

dě-fi'-ant, *a.* [Fr. *défiant*.] Characterized by or exhibiting defiance; daring, bidding defiance.

"He looked as proudly *defiant* as if daring him to the act."—*C. Lever: The Daltons*, ch. xi.

dě-fi'-ant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *defiant*; *-ly*.] In a defiant manner.

dě-fi'-ant-něss, *s.* [Eng. *defiant*; *-ness*.] Defiance.

"Speaking with quick *defiantness*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.

***dě-fi'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Low Lat. *diffadatorius*.] Bidding defiance, defiant.

dě-fi'-brīn-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *fibrin(e)*; *-ate*.] To defibrinize.

dě-fi-brīn-ā'-tion, *s.* [**DEFIBRINATE**.] The act or process of depriving of fibrine.

dě-fi'-brīn-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *fibrin(e)*; *-ize*.] To deprive or clear of fibrine.

dě-fi'-cien-çŷ, ***dě-fi'-ciençe**, *s.* [Lat. *deficiens*, *pr. par.* of *deficio*=to fail, to be wanting.]

1. A failing, an imperfection, a defect.

"Thou in Thyself art perfect, and in Thee
Is no *deficiency* found . . ."

Milton: P. L., viii. 415, 416.

2. A want, a failure, or shortcoming of the full amount or quantity.

" . . . it is found necessary to supply the *deficiency* by enlisting largely from among the poorer population of Munster and Connaught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Especially applied to the amount by which the revenue of a state, company, &c., falls short of the expenditure; a deficit.

4. A defalcation.

dě-fi'-cīent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deficiens*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wanting, defective, not complete, imperfect.

2. Failing, defective, not fully supplied, prepared, or endowed.

" . . . by no means *deficient* in readiness and shrewdness . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***3. Failing, fainting, giving way.**

"I'll look no more;
Lest my brain turn, and the *deficient* sight
Topple down headlong."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

***B. As subst.:** A deficiency.

" . . . we have with painfull and faithfull service every where sought out, and collected assistances, that supplements to *deficients*,—to variations, rectifications,—may be ministered."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Pref.).

deficient number, *s.*

Arith.: A number, the sum of the aliquots of which are together less than the number itself—thus, 10 is a deficient number, since the sum of the aliquot parts, 1, 2, 5, is only 8.

deficient hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: A curve having one asymptote.

deficient year, *s.* An epithet applied to the Jewish year, when the month Cisleu is twenty-nine days, instead of thirty.

dě-fi'-cient-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *deficient*; *-ly*.] In a deficient or defective manner.

***dě-fi'-cient-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *deficient*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deficient.

děf-i'-cīt, *s.* [Lat.=it is wanting; third pers. sing. *pr. indic.* of *deficio*=to be wanting; Fr. *déficit*.] A deficiency or falling short. (Specially used when the revenue of a country falls short of the estimate or expenditure.)

"The corn he has imported betrays his *deficit* in grains."—*Lord Auckland: Consid.*, pt. i. 42.

***dě-fīde'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *diffido*.] To distrust. [**DIFFIDE**.]

dě-fīed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DEFY**.]

dě-fī'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *defy*; *er*.] One who defies or challenges; a challenger; one who acts in defiance of any authority, power, or law.

" . . . those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven."—*Tillotson*.

***dě-fīg-u-rā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away from, and Eng. *figuration* (q. v.).] A disfiguring.

"These traditions are *disfigurations* and deformations of Christ exhibited."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 30.

***dě-fīg-ūre** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=down, and Eng. *figure* (q. v.).] To figure, to delineate.

"On the pavement of the said chapel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*."—*Weever: Funer. Mon.*, p. 844.

***de-fīg'-ure** (2), ***defyfigure**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desfigurer*; Fr. *défigurer*.] To disfigure.

"Fowle delevs of helle, and horribly *defygurd*."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 2,340.

dě-fī-lā'de, *v. t.* [Fr. from *défiler*.]

Fort.: To raise the defenses so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point.

dě-fī-lād'-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [**DEFILADE**, **DEFILEMENT** (2).]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

Fort.: That branch of the science the object of which is to determine, when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within range, the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

dě-fīle' (1), ***de-foil**, ***de-foyle**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *pref. de* (intens.), and A. S. *fylan*=to make foul; *fūl*=foul.] [**DEFOUL**.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make foul or filthy; to dirty; to befoul.

(2) To make turbid or impure.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To soil, sully, or tarnish; to disgrace, to stain.

"No sour, pedantical, abusive rage,
No vicious rant *defiles* her freest page."

Byron: Dulces ante omnia Musæ.

(2) To make morally impure or unclean; to corrupt, to taint.

"God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties."—*Stillington*.

(3) To debauch, to violate; to corrupt the chastity of.

"Every object his offense revild,
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defild*."

Prior.

II. Mosaic Law: To make ceremonially unclean.

"And there were certain men, who were *defiled* by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep the pass-over on that day."—*Num.*, ix. 7.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

B. Intrans.: To befoul, to soil, to make foul or filthy.

"This pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile; so doth the company thou keepest . . ."—*Shakesp. Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

dě-fī'le (2), *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *défiler*: *de*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *file*=Lat. *filum*=a thread, a row.]

A. Intrans.: To file off; to march off in a line, or file by file.

B. Transitive:

Fort.: To defilade.

dě-fī'le, *s.* [Fr. *défilé*, from *défiler*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A narrow pass or passage, as between hills, along which men can only march in file.

"Livy describes this pass as a small plain to which there was one inlet and one outlet, through narrow defiles, covered with wood."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 29.*

2. *Fort.:* Defilading.

dě-fī'led, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

"They that touch pitch will be defiled."—*Shakesp.*

dě-fī'le-měnt (1), *s.* [Fr. *défiler*.]

Fort.: The arrangement of a fortification in regard to the height of its parapet and direction of its faces, so as to secure it from an enfilading or reverse fire. [DEFILADE.]

dě-fī'le-měnt (2), *s.* [Eng. *defile*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of defiling, befouling, or making unclean.

2. That which defiles; pollution.

3. A state of being defiled; pollution, impurity, physical or moral.

" . . . the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement."—*Spectator*.

dě-fīl'-ēr, ***dě-fīl'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *defil(e)*; *-er*.] One who defiles; a corrupter, violator, or debaucher.

"Thou bright defiler

Of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars!"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

dě-fīl'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of befouling, polluting, or violating; defilement.

dě-fīl'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFILE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of filing off, or marching file by file.

dě-fīn'-ā-ble, ***dě-fī'ne-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *defin(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being defined in words.

" . . . whether any form be sufficiently constant and distinct from other forms to be capable of definition; and if definable, whether the differences be sufficiently important to deserve a specific name."—*Darwin. Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiv., p. 484.

2. Capable of being fixed or determined.

"Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no."—*Burnet. Theory of the Earth*.

3. Having qualities capable of being determined or defined.

†dě-fīn'-ā-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *definab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a definable manner.

dě-fī'ne, ***de-fyne**, ***dif-fyne**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *definer*; Fr. *définir*, from Lat. *definio*=to limit, to define: *de*=down, and *finis*=a limit, a boundary.]

A. Transitive:

1. To determine or describe the limits or bounds of.

2. To circumscribe; to bound; to mark the limit.

"When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

*3. To determine, to decide, to settle.

"A more ready way to define controversies."—*Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy*.

4. To give a definition of; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"It [gravity] was no better, but often worse, than what a French wit had long ago defined it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xi.

5. To explain or state the particular properties or circumstances of anything; to describe with precision; as, to define an angle.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To determine, to decide, to conclude.

"The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amiss of lands and properties."—*Bacon*.

2. To give a definition; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"But I have defined, that blissfulness is sovereign good. . . ."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

dě-fīn'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFINE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Determined, fixed; of a determinate or definite size, value, or amount; definite.

" . . . a certain defined amount. . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. v., § 1.*

2. Determined or explained by a definition; having its qualities and circumstances explained.

***dě-fī'ne-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *define*; *-ment*.] Description, definition.

"His definement suffers no perdition in you."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

dě-fīn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *defin(e)*; *-er*.] One who defines, determines, or explains anything; one who describes the qualities and circumstances of anything.

"Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you the weak definer know."

Prior.

dě-fīn'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFINE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of explaining or determining; a definition.

***de-fīn'-ish**, *v. t.* [Fr. *definir*; Lat. *definio*.] To define, to explain.

" . . . any such thyng as I haue definished a little here befor."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. v.

děf'-ī-nīte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *definitus*, *pa. par. of definio*=to define; Fr. *défini*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bounded by certain limits; limited, determinate.

" . . . had the sight of the goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty."—*Sidney*.

2. Fixed, certain, determinate.

"We learn, for example, that the water of our rivers is formed by the union, in definite proportions, of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 8.

3. Determinate, defined, or fixed in meaning; exact, precise.

*4. Resolved, determined, free from hesitation; precise.

"For idiots, in this case of favor, would

Be wisely definite." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* [DEFINITE ARTICLE.]

2. *Log.:* [DEFINITE TERM.]

3. *Chem.:* [DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.]

4. *Bot.:* The same as terminal or centrifugal. Terminating in a single flower. When stamens are under twenty they are said to be definite. (*Balfour*.) [DEFINITE INFLORESCENCE.]

†Crabb thus discriminates between *definite* and *positive*: "The understanding and reasoning powers are connected with what is *definite*: the will with what is *positive*. A *definite* answer leaves nothing to be explained: a *positive* answer leaves no room for hesitation or question. It is necessary to be *definite* in giving instructions, and to be *positive* in giving commands. A person who is *definite* in his proceedings with another puts a stop to all unreasonable expectations; it is necessary for those who have to exercise authority to be *positive*, in order to enforce obedience from the self-willed and contumacious." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***B. As subst.:** Anything defined, determined or explained.

" . . . the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special."—*Ayliffe*.

definite article, *s.*

Gram.: The article or demonstrative adjective *the*, so called because it defines or limits the noun to which it belongs. In the oldest English it was inflected like an adjective for number, gender, and case. [THE, ARTICLE.]

definite inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE (q. v.).

definite peace, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to the treaty signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. (*Townsend*.)

definite proportions, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The relative proportions in which bodies unite to form compounds. [EQUIVALENT, *s.*]

definite term, *s.*

Log.: A term which defines or determines a particular class of things, or a single person, in contradistinction to an *indefinite term*, which does not mark out any particular object.

děf'-īn-īte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *definite*; *-ly*.] In a definite or determinate manner; definitively.

†děf'-īn-īte-něss, *s.* [Eng. *definite*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being definite; certainty, exactness, determinateness.

"[To] reveal the purpose for which it was created with definiteness of expression."—*Dr. Dresser, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 378.

děf-īn-ī'-tīon, *s.* [Lat. *definitio*, from *definio*=to limit, to define; Fr. *définition*; Ital. *definizione*; Sp. *definición*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of defining or describing anything by its qualities and circumstances.

2. A brief description or explanation of anything by its qualities and circumstances; an explanation of a word or term.

"The *definitio* of the crime, the amount of the penalty, remained unaltered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Archbishop Whately regards a definition as being an expression explanatory of that which is defined, *i. e.*, separated as by a boundary from everything else; an expression which explains any term so as to separate it from everything else. John Stuart Mill states that the simplest and most correct notion of a definition is a proposition declaratory of the meaning of a word—namely, either the meaning which it bears in common acceptance, or that which the speaker or writer, for the particular purpose of his discourse, intends to annex to it. (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. viii.) According to Whately, definitions are divided into those which are essential and those which are accidental. An *essential* definition states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined, while an *accidental* definition is one which lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it—viz., as properties or accidents, such as causes, effects, &c. Accidents in the narrowest sense cannot be employed in a description—*i. e.*, in an accidental definition of any species, while not properties but accidents generally of the kind called inseparable are used in discriminating an individual. An essential definition is divided into a physical—*i. e.*, a natural—and a logical—*i. e.*, a metaphysical—definition. [†(4).] Another division is into nominal and real definitions. [†(6) & †(8).] To be perfect a definition should be (1) adequate—*i. e.*, neither too extensive nor too narrow; (2) it should be plainer than that which it is intended to explain; and (3) it should be couched in a convenient number of appropriate words. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 6.)

2. *Nat. Science:* Linnæus, in his *Systema Naturæ*, defined the species under each genus, not by describing their whole characters, but by stating only, and in the fewest possible words, the point or points discriminating them from the other known species of the same genus. That system is now used chiefly, if not exclusively, in analytical tables. Discriminating characters are not enough, unless one is sure that all the species of the genus existing, or that ever have existed, are before him; else his distinctive characters will fail to identify the species. If, for instance, there was in Linnæus' time a genus of plants with two known species, one with ovate and one with lanceolate leaves, *Foliis ovatis* and *Foliis lanceolatis* would have been enough to discriminate them. But perhaps by this time the two species have been raised by fresh discovery to twenty, thirteen of them with ovate leaves and seven with lanceolate ones, in which case the Linnæan characters are not enough to discriminate them. Lengthened definitions are consequently now given, all the essential characters being enumerated instead of simply one or two. The Linnæan method employs the metaphysical definition [†(4)], that which superseded it is the physical definition [†(7)].

†(1) *Accidental definition:* [II. 1.]

(2) *Essential definition:* [II. 1.]

(3) *Logical definition:*

Logic: A definition consisting of the genus and difference. Thus if a planet be defined as a wandering star, star is the genus and wandering points out the difference between a planet and an ordinary type of star. It is sometimes called also a metaphysical definition.

(4) *Metaphysical definition:* The same as *Logical definition* (q. v.). The term metaphysical is used to imply that a dual conception of the object is merely a mental one, and not inherent in the object itself.

(5) *Natural definition:*

Logic: The same as a *Physical definition* (q. v.).

(6) *Nominal definition:*

Logic: A definition which explains only the meaning of the term defined. It is opposed to a *Real definition* (q. v.).

(7) *Physical definition:*

Logic: A definition made by enumerating such parts as are actually separable, as the hull, masts, &c., of a ship, the leaves, petal, &c., or a rose.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(8) *Real definition*:

Logic: A definition which explains the nature of the thing signified by a particular name. (*Whately*.)
 ¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *definition* and *explanation*: "A *definition* is correct or precise; an *explanation* is general or ample. The *definition* of a word defines or limits the extent of its signification: it is the rule for the scholar in the use of any word; the *explanation* of a word may include both *definition* and illustration: the former admits of no more words than will include the leading features in the meaning of any term; the latter admits of an unlimited scope for diffuseness on the part of the explainer." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě'-fin-ī'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *definition*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a definition; of the nature of a definition.

dě'-fin-ī'-t-ive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *definitivus*; from *definitus*, *pa. par.* of *definio*; Fr. *définitif*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1 Limiting or determining the extent; determinate, exact.

2. Final, conclusive, positive, exact.
 "Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*3. Determined, peremptory, absolute.

"Never crave him: we are definitive."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

II. Law: Final, conclusive; opposed to *provisional* or *interlocutory*.

"This was not a *definitive* sentence, but a sentence interlocutory, as it is termed in that court."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (an. 1626).

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the definite article and the demonstrative pronouns.

"... as they can do no more than in some manner define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives*."—*Harris: Hermes*, i. 3.

dě'-fin-ī'-t-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *definitive*; *-ly*.]

1. Determinately, expressly, positively.

"... definitively set down by Moses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Finally, conclusively, definitely

"... from that to a national synod, which must definitively end all."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift*.

dě'-fin-ī'-t-ive-něss, *s.* [Eng. *definitive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being definitive; decisiveness, positiveness, definiteness.

dě'-fin-ī'-t-ude, *s.* [Eng. *definit(e)*; *-ude*.] Definitiveness.

"Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematics."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

***dē'-fīx'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *defixus*, *pa. par.* of *defigo*=to fix, or fasten down; *de*=down, and *figo*=to fix.] To fix, to settle, to fasten.

"The country parson is generally sad, because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on, and with those nails wherewith his Master was."—*Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. xxvii.

dě'-flā-grā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *deflagrable*; *-ity*.]

Chem.: Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and becoming totally consumed.

"We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of saltpeter did permit us to imagine."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 362.

dě'-flā-grā-ble, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deflagrabilis*, from *deflagro*=to consume by fire.]

Chem.: Capable of being totally consumed by fire; combustible.

"Our chemical oils ... the more inflammable and *deflagrable*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 538.

děf'-lā-grāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deflagratus*, *pa. par.* of *deflagro*=to consume by fire; *de* (intens.), and *flagro*=to burn.]

A. Trans.: To set fire to and consume totally by deflagration.

B. Intrans.: To be rapidly consumed in fire.

***dēf'-lā-grāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLAGRATE.]

dēf'-lā-grāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFLAGRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of consuming totally by fire: deflagration.

deflagrating mixtures, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Combustible mixtures, made with niter, the oxygen of which promotes their combustion.

děf-lā-grā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deflagratio*; from *deflagro*=to consume by fire.]

Chem.: The sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen.

It is usually performed by projecting in a red-hot crucible, in small portions at a time, a mixture of about equal parts of the body to be oxidized, and nitrate or chlorate of potash or other energetic oxydizer. (*Knight*.)

"I excited ... as many *deflagrations* as I could."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 89

děf-lā-grāt-ōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Elect.: An instrument for producing intense heat. It was generally a form of the voltaic battery. Such was used by Davy in 1807-8, when he decomposed soda, potash, borax, and lime. (*Knight*.) Hare's deflagrator is a simple voltaic arrangement, consisting of two large sheets of copper and zinc rolled together in a spiral, but preserved from direct contact by bands of leather or horsehair. The whole is immersed in a vessel containing acidulated water, and the two plates are connected outside the liquid by a conducting-wire. (*Ganot*.)

dē-flect', *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *deflecto*; *de*=away, from and *flecto*=to turn.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To turn or move to one side; to deviate, to become deflected.

"At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*2. *Fig.*: To deviate or swerve from the right course.

"That principle . . . can every moment *deflect* from the line of truth and reason."—*Warburton: Nat. and Revealed Relig.*, Ser. 2.

***B. Trans.**: To bend, or cause to turn to one side, or from a straight line.

"Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Discov. of the Banians* (1630), p. 72.

dē-flect'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLECT.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Turned or bent to one side or from a straight line.

2. *Bot.*: The same as DEFLEXED (q. v.).

dē-flect'-tion, ***dē-flect'-ion**, *s.* [Fr. *déflexion*; Lat. *deflexio*, from *deflexus*, *pa. par.* of *deflecto*=to turn aside.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A turning aside, a deviation; a departure from the straight line or course; a causing to bend or give way from a straight line. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... from the dimensions of those orbits, we calculate the amount of *deflection*, in either, from their tangents, in equal very minute portions of time, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.* (1858), § 530.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: The deviation or departure of a ship from its true course.

2. *Optics*: A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body.

3. *Math.*: The distance by which a curve deviates or departs from another curve, or from a straight line.

4. *Mech., Engin., &c.*: The measurement of the distance by which any material deflects or gives way from a straight line under a load.

dē-flect'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *deflect*; *-ive*.] Causing deflection.

deflective forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Those forces which, acting upon a moving body, cause it to deviate from its course, or to move in another direction.

dē-flect-tōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *deflect*; *o* connective; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. (*Knight*.)

dē-flect'-ōr, *s.* [Lat.] A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. (*Knight*.)

dē-flect'-ed, *a.* [Lat. *deflexus*=bent down.]

Bot.: Curved downward.

dē-flect'-ūre, *s.* [Lat. *deflexus*.] A bending down or aside; a deflection.

dē-flōr'-āte, *a.* [Low Lat. *defloratus*, from Lat. *defloro*=to lose its blossoms; *de*=away, from, and *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower when it has discharged its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust; also to a plant when its flowers have fallen.

dē-flōr'-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *défloration*, from Low Lat. *defloratus*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity; ravishing.

2. *Fig.*: A selection of the most beautiful and valuable parts of anything.

"The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them."—*Hale*.

dě-flōur', ***de-flore**, **dě-flōw'-ēr**, ***de-flowre**, *v. t.* [Fr. *déflorer*, from Low Lat. *defloro*.]

I. Lit.: To take away flowers from; to deprive of flowers.

"... *deflowering* the gardens."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. 19, § 6.

II Figuratively:

1 To take away a woman's virginity; to ravish.

"As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflower* a virgin; so is he that executeth judgment with violence."—*Ecclesiasticus* xx. 4.

*2. To cull the most beautiful or best parts from.

"The whiche book Robert Bissshop of Herforde *deflorede*."—*Trevisa*, i. 89.

*3. To take away, to rob.

"For soone comes age, that will her pride *deflowre*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 75.

dě-flōured', **dě-flōw'-ēred**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DE-FLOUR.]

dě-flōur'-ēr, **dě-flōwr'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deflower*; *-er*.] One who takes away a woman's virginity; a ravisher.

"I have often wondered that those *deflowers* of innocence, . . . are not restrained by humanity."—*Addison*.

dě-flōur'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFLOUR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking away a woman's virginity; ravishing, defloration.

***dē-flōw'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *defluo*; *de*=down, and *fluo*=to flow.] To flow down.

"Superfluous matter *deflows* from the body unto their proper emunctories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***dē-flū'-en-čŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *defluens*, *pr. par.* of *defluo*.] A flowing down; a flow.

"... the cold had taken away the *defluency* of the oil."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 642.

***dē-flū-ōŷ**, *a.* [Latin *defluus*, from *defluo*.] Flowing down; falling off.

***dē-flūx'**, *s.* [Lat. *defluxus*.] A downward flow.

"Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humors."—*Bacon*.

dē-fluxion (*fluxion* as *flūc'-shūn*), *s.* [Latin *defluxio*, from *defluo*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flowing down; a deflux.

2. *Med.*: A flowing down of humors from a superior to a lower part of the body; a discharge of humors, as a defluxion from the nose in catarrh.

"... and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head."—*Bacon*.

***dēf'-lŷ**, *adv.* [DEFTLY.] Dexterously, skillfully.

"They dauncen *defly*, and singen soote,

In their merriment."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, April.

***dē-fō-dā-tion**, *s.* [DEFEDATION.]

"... the *defodation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor."—*Bentley*.

***dē-fōil'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *folium*=a leaf.] To strip off the leaves.

"Over and beside, in disburgening and *defoiling* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it."—*Holland: Plinie*, xvii. 22.

dē-fō-lī-āte, ***dē-fō-lī-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *foliate* (q. v.).] Deprived of or having lost its leaves.

dē-fō-lī-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).] The fall or shedding of a leaf; the time when leaves are shed; autumn.

dē-fōrce', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *déforcer*=to disseize, dispossess (*Cotgrave*); Low Lat. *difforcio*=to take away by violence.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To treat with violence; to take anything out of the possession of by forcible means.

"The herald . . . was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven."—*Pittscottie* (ed. 1768), p. 137.

II. Law:

1. To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from its rightful owner.

"If she were *deforced* of part only of her dower."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Scots Law*: To resist or use violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dē-fōrce'**, *s.* [DEFORCE, *v.*] Violent ejectment; deforcement.

"That Johne Lindissay sall restore . . . a kow of a *deforce*, a salt mert, a mask fat, . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1479), p. 33.

***dē-fōrçed'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFORCE, *v.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-förce'-ment, s. [Low Lat. *deforciammentum*.]

Law:

1. The withholding the possession of an estate from its rightful owner; the holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.

"Deforcement may be grounded on the disability of the party deforced."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. *Scots Law*: The resisting or using violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dě-förce'-ör**, ***dē-förs'-ör**, s. [Eng. *deforc(e); -er*.]

Law: A deforciant.

***dě-förce'-i-ant**, s. [O. Fr. *déforciant*, pr. par. of *déforcier*.]

Law:

1. One who keeps the rightful owner out of possession of an estate.

"In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. And, lastly, by way of analogy, keeping a man by any means out of a freehold office is construed to be a deforcement: though, being an incorporeal hereditament, the *deforciant* has no corporeal possession."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. One against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. It was abolished by Stat. 3 & 4 William IV., c. lxxiv.

dě-förce'-i-ä-tion, s. [O. Fr.]

Law: The seizing of goods in satisfaction of a lawful debt; distress.

dě-förce'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFORCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Deforcement.

dě-form', v. t. [O. Fr. *difforme*=deformed, ugly; Fr. *déformer*; Sp. & Port. *deformar*; Ital. *deformare*, from Lat. *deformo*, from *deformis*=deformed, ugly; *de*=away, from, and *forma*=form, beauty.]

I. Literally:

1. To render ugly or unshapely; to disfigure.

"... deformed by many miserable relics of a former age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. To put out of form or order; to disarrange, to disturb.

"Me Pallas gave to lead the martial storm,
And the fair ranks of battle to deform."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 251, 252.

*3. To render ugly or displeasing by the application of anything.

"His purple garments, and his golden hairs,
Those he deforms with dust, and these he tears."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 29, 30.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To render unpleasant or disagreeable.

"His driving sleets
Deform the day delightless."
Thomson: Spring, 20, 21.

2. To disfigure, to make ungraceful or unpleasant; to mar, to spoil.

"The quaint ingenuity which had deformed the verses of Donne . . . disappeared from our poetry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between to deform and to deface, see DEFACE.

***dě-form'**, ***de-fourme**, a. [O. Fr. *defforme*; Lat. *deformis*.] Of an ugly or ungainly form; disfigured, distorted, unshapely.

"Other seven oxen, in as myche defourme and leene."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xli. 19.

"So spake the grizzly Terror, and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and deform."
Milton: P. R., ii. 704-6.

***dě-form'-äte**, a. [Lat. *deformatus*.] Deformed, disfigured.

"And when she sawe her visage so deformat,
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite God wate."
Chaucer: Compl. of Cresseide.

dě-for-mä'-tion, s. [Lat. *deformatio*; Fr. *déformation*; Sp. *deformacion*.] A rendering deformed or ugly; a defacing, a disfiguring.

"I confesse 'tis hard in some sense, i. e., to them that suffer under you for being heretics (as you call those that depart from your deformations)."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., p. 617.

dě-formed', pa. par. or a. [DEFORM, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Of an ugly or distorted figure; misshapen.

II. Figuratively:

1. Morally disfigured, debased, polluted.

"Thus has he ransomed you from your transgressions by blood, and covered your polluted and deformed souls with righteousness . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. Causing deformity or disfigurement.

"And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange defeatures in my face."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. i.

dě-form'-äd-lý, adv. [Eng. *deformed*; -ly.] In an ugly, deformed manner; so as to disfigure.

"... with these deformedly to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth, the daughter not of time, but of heaven."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

dě-form'-äd-něss, s. [Eng. *deformed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deformed; ugliness, deformity.

dě-form'-ēr, s. [Eng. *deform*; -er.] One who deforms, disfigures, mars, or injures.

"They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain deformers and ruiners of the church."—*Milton: Animadv. on Remonstrants' Defense*.

dě-form'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFORM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disfiguring or spoiling.

dě-form'-i-tý, s. [Fr. *déformité*; Sp. *deformidad*; Ital. *deformità*, all from Latin *deformitas*, from *deformis*=deformed, ugly.]

I. Literally:

1. That which deforms, disfigures, or makes ungainly, ugly, or misshapen; a disfigurement, a distortion.

"Why should not man,
Retaining still Divine similitude
In part, from such deformities be free?"
Milton: P. L., xi. 511-13.

2. The state or condition of being deformed, ugly, or misshapen.

"Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

II. Fig.: That which spoils or mars the beauty of a thing; an absurdity, an irregularity, a disfigurement.

"... when deformities are such that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

***dě-förs'-ēr**, s. [DEFORCEOR.] A deforciant.

***dě-fos-sion** (fossion as *fösh'-ün*), s. [Lat. *defossus*, pa. par. of *defodio*=to bury in the earth.] The punishment of burying alive.

***dě-foul'**, ***de-foil**, ***de-foul-y**, ***de-foyle**, v. t. [DEFILE.]

1. To defile, to pollute.

"She defouleth with hir fete hir metes yshed."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 68.

2. To tread under foot, to oppress, to cover.

"Derknëssis schulen defoule me."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* cxxxviii. 11.

***dě-foul'**, ***de-fowle**, s. [DEFOUL, v.] Disgrace.

"Wys men suld drede thare innymys;
For lychtlynes and succwdry
Drawys in defowle comowaly."
Wyntoun, viii. 26, 52.

***dě-foul'-ing**, ***de-foul-yng**, ***de-fowl-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFOUL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of defiling or polluting; defilement.

"Defowlynge. Deturpacio, maculacio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. The act of treading under foot.

"I haue youun to you power of defoulinge othir trédinge on serpents."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 19.

II. Hunting (Pl.): The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.

***dě-found'**, v. t. [Lat. *defundo*.] To pour down.

"The son schene
Begouth defound his bemes on the grene."
Douglas: Virgil, 293, 8.

***dě-fowled'**, pa. par. or a. [DEFOUL.]

dě-fraud', v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *defrauder*; Sp. & Port. *defraudar*; Ital. *defraudare*, from Lat. *defraudo*=to take away by fraud; *de*=away, from, and *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*)=fraud.]

A. Transitive:

1. Fraudulently to deprive any one of what is his right, whether by deception or artifice; to cheat, to cozen.

"... if I haue any thing defrauded any man: I yelde foure so myche."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xix. 8.

2. It is followed by *of* before the thing that is fraudulently taken away or withheld.

"He besought Pallas and Juno
And Diane, for to helpe also
That he be not defrauded of his boone."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, i.

3. Fraudulently to withhold what is the right or due of another.

"My son, defraud not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long."—*Eccles.* iv. 1.

4. Fraudulently to frustrate or cheat.

"By the duties deserted . . . by the claims defrauded."—*Paley*.

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to cozen, to withhold anything fraudulently.

¶ For the difference between to defraud and to cheat, see CHEAT.

dě-fraud'-ä-tion, s. [Lat. *defraudatio*; from *defraudo*.] The act of defrauding.

"Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dě-fraud'-äd, pa. par. or a. [DEFRAUD.]

dě-fraud'-ēr, s. [Eng. *defraud*; -er.] One who defrauds; a cheat, a swindler, an embezzler.

"The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just and sycophants sincere."
Blackmore.

dě-fraud'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFRAUD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cheating, swindling, or fraudulently withholding from another what is his right or due.

***dě-fraud'-mënt**, s. [Eng. *defraud*; -ment.] The act of defrauding.

"I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual defrauds of truest conjugal society."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

dě-fräy', v. t. [Fr. *défrayer*; *de*=Lat. *dis*=away, from; *fräis*=expense, from Lat. *fractus*=expense.]

1. Lit.: To pay or bear the expense of; to discharge the cost of; to pay for; to bear the charge of.

"... and he trusted that the Commons would grant him the means of defraying the increased expense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Fig.: To satisfy, to appease, to avert.

"Can Night defray
The wrath of thundring Jove . . . ?"
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 42.

dě-fräy'-äl, s. [Eng. *defray*; -al.] The act of defraying or discharging the cost of; defrayment.

dě-fräyed', pa. par. or a. [DEFRAY.]

dě-fräy'-ēr, s. [Eng. *defray*; -er.] One who defrays the expenses of; one who bears the cost of.

"... the defrayers of the charges of common plays."
—*North: Plutarch*, p. 273.

dě-fräy'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEFRAY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bearing or discharging the cost of.

dě-fräy'-mënt, s. [Eng. *defray*; -ment.] The defraying or discharging of expenses.

"... two hundred thousand nobles, toward the defrayment of the duke's huge charges."—*Speed: Richard II.*, bk. ix., ch. 13, § 85.

děft, a. & adv. [A. S. *dæft*=fit, which occurs in *dæftlice*=fitly, conveniently.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat, handsome, spruce.

"He said I was a deft lass."
Brome: Northern Lass.

*2. Proper, fitting, convenient.

*3. Dexterous, clever.

"Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so deft at his new ministry."
Dryden.

B. As adv.: Dexterously, cleverly, nimbly.

"Emerald rings on brown heath tracing,
Trip it deft and merrily."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 15.

děft'-lý, adv. [A. S. *dæftlice*.]

1. Neatly, finely.

"Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels."—*Beehive of Romish Church*, 25.

2. Aptly, cleverly, dexterously.

"Plied so deftly and so well."

Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

děft'-něss, s. [English *deft*; -ness.] Cleverness, dexterity, neatness.

"Two little Isles, her handmaids; which compared
With those within the Poole, for deftness not outdared."
Drayton: Polyolb. S. 2.

dě-fūnct', a. & s. [Latin *defunctus*, pa. par. of *defungor*=to fulfill one's duty; *de* (intens.), *fungor*=to fulfill.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dead, deceased.

"In me defunct."—*Shakesp.: Othello* i. 3.

2. Having ceased to exist or be in operation.

böl, böy; pōut, jōwl, cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šhūn. -šion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. As subst.: One who has performed the course of life; one that is deceased; a dead person.

"For nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the defunct, or sleep upon the dead."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***dē-fūnc'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *defunctio*, from *defunctus*.] Death, decease.

"After defunction of King Pharamond."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***dē-fūnc'-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *defunct*; *-ive*.] Pertaining to the dead, or to a burial.

"The priest in snrplce white,
That defunctive music can."

Shakesp.: Phoenix and Turtle, 20.

***dē-fūg'-ēd-lŷ**, ***dē-iūg'-ēd-līe**, *adv.* [Apparently from *diffusedly* (q. v.).] Confusedly.

"So defusedlie written that letters stood for whole words."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. xxii.

dē-fŷ (1), ***dē-fŷe**, ***de-fŷe**, ***de-fyghe**, ***dyf-fŷyn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *deffier*, *desfier*; Fr. *défier*, from Low Lat. *diffido*=to renounce faith; *dis*=*dis*=apart, from, and *fides*=trust, faith; Ital. *disfidare*; Sp. & Port. *desafiar*.]

*1. Originally to dissolve all bonds of faith between two parties, so that there should be no restraint in extreme hostility if or when it should be subsequently proclaimed; hence, to renounce utterly.

"All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

*2. To despise, to look down upon.

"Dyffŷyn or vtterly dyspsyn. Vilipendo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To dare; to challenge; to invite to a contest.

"I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may fight together."—1 Sam. xvii. 10.

4. To dare, to brave; to risk a contest or struggle with.

"All these tribunals insulted and defied the authority of Westminster Hall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

5. To set at defiance; to disregard; to make light of.

"Fired with a zeal peculiar, they defy
The rage and rigor of a polar sky."

Cowper: Hope, 461, 462.

6. To challenge to any act.

"... that I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it was not a fish leaping for sport."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

¶ For the difference between to *defy* and to *brave*, see BRAVE.

***dē-fŷ** (2), ***de-fŷe**, ***de-fŷe**, ***de-fŷen**, ***di-fŷe**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *fien*, *fyin*=to digest.]

A. Trans.: To digest.

"My stomach may it nought defŷe."—*Gower*, iii. 25

B. Intrans.: To be digested.

"Shal nevere fyssh on fryday
Defŷen in my wombe."

P. Plowman, 3, 251.

***dē-fŷ**, *v.* [DEFY (1), *v.*] A challenge or invitation to a contest.

"At this the challenger, with fierce defy,
His trumpet sounds."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 580, 581.

***dē-fŷ'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *defy* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who defies another; a challenger; a defier.

"God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent defyers of both, . . ."—*South*.

dē-fŷ'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFY (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of challenging, braving, or daring another.

dēg (1), *v. t.* [Icel. *dōgg*; Sw. *dagg*=dew.] To sprinkle.

dēg (2), *v. t.* [French *dague*=a dagger (q. v.).] [Dig. *s.*]

1. To strike a sharp-pointed object into anything, by means of a smart stroke; as, "Deg the knife into the buird," strike the knife into the table.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument.

dēg, *s.* [DEG (2), *v.*]

1. A stroke with a sharp-pointed instrument; a sharp blow.

"... Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 127.

2. The hole or indentation thus produced.

dē-ga-gé (gé as zhā'), *a.* [Fr.] Free; at ease.

"No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so déga-gé."

Cowper: Of Himself.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†dē-gar'-nīsh, *v. t.* [Fr. *dégarnir*, *pr. par. dégarnissant*.]

1. To strip of furniture; to remove furniture from.

2. To remove troops or a garrison from.

***dē-gar'-nīshed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGARNISH.]

***dē-gar'-nīsh-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEGARNISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping of furniture or of a garrison.

†dē-gar'-nīsh-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *dégarnish*; *-ment*.] The act of stripping or depriving of furniture, troops, &c.

***dē-gēn'-ēr**, *v. i.* [Fr. *dégénérer*.] To degenerate.

"Is he not able, though all the natural seed should degenerate, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?"—*Forbes: Defense*, p. 22.

dē-gēn'-ēr-a-čŷ, *s.* [Lat. *degeneratio*, from *degeneratus*.]

1. A falling off from a better to a worse state; a decline in quality; degeneration.

"The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners."—*Swift*.

¶ Followed by *from* before the original state.

"... our willful degeneracy from goodness."—*Tillotson*.

2. The state or condition of being degenerate.

"Let idle declaimers mourn over the degeneracy of the age; but, in my opinion, every age is the same."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, v.

3. The degradation of an organism through morbid deviation and heredity to or towards a lower type of being; retrograde metamorphosis.

"That which distinguishes degeneracy from the formation of new species (phylogeny) is that the morbid variation does not continuously subside and propagate itself, like one that is healthy, but, fortunately, is soon rendered sterile, and after a few generations often dies out before it reaches the lowest grade of organic degradation."—*Max Nordau: Degeneration*, Bk. I, chap. II, p. 16, D. Appleton & Co.'s translation.

dē-gēn'-ēr-āte, *v. i.* [Fr. *dégénérer*; Sp. *degenerar*; Ital. *degenerare*.] [DEGENERATE, *a.*]

1. To become degenerate; to fall off in quality from a better to a worse state; to suffer a loss or diminution of good qualities.

"What would the Romans have been, had they degenerated in this proportion for five or six generations more?"—*Harris: Phil. Inquiries*.

¶ It is followed by *from* before the original state, and by *into* before the state fallen into.

"When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into insolence and impiety."—*Tillotson*.

2. To fall from its kind; to become wild or base.

"Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, degenerate."—*Bacon*.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *degeneratus*, *pa. par. of degenero*, from *degener*=base, ignoble; *de*=away, from, and *genus* (genit. *generis*)=a kind, a class.]

1. Having fallen off from a better to a worse state; having lost some good qualities; declined in natural or moral worth; deteriorated.

"How much unmeet for us, a faint degenerate band!"
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick (Introd.), 3.

2. Characterized by degeneracy.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ate, *s.* [DEGENERATE, *a.*]

1. An organism which through morbid deviation and heredity has become degraded below its normal type.

2. A person of a degenerate type.

"In the mental development of degenerates, we meet with the same irregularity that we have observed in their physical growth. The asymmetry of face and cranium finds, as it were, its counterpart in their mental faculties. Some of the latter are completely stunted, others morbidly exaggerated. That which nearly all degenerates lack is the sense of morality and of right and wrong."—*Max Nordau: Degeneration*, Bk. I, chap. II, p. 16, D. Appleton & Co.'s translation.

dē-gēn'-ēr-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGENERATE, *v.*]

dē-gēn'-ēr-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *degenerate*; *-ly*.] In a degenerate or unworthy manner; basely, meanly.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ate-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *degenerate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being degenerate; degeneracy, degeneration.

"Wherefore complains another of its falling into degenerateness?"—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 61.

dē-gēn'-ēr-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEGENERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dégénération*; Sp. *degeneracion*; It. *degenerazione* from Lat. *degeneratus*, *pa. par. of degenero*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of falling off from a better to a worse state; a growing worse or becoming deteriorated in qualities; a loss of natural or moral worth; the state of being degenerate.

"Let us hate and bewail this common degeneration of Christians."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 154.

2. That which has become degenerated.

"... cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other degenerations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** A transition from the normal to another state, as when the leaves become petaloid, or the petals foliaceous.

"Degeneration, or the transformation of parts, often gives rise either to an apparent want of symmetry, or to irregularity in form."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 651.

2. **Physiol.:** The state or condition of a tissue, which has become impaired or deteriorated in vitality; the gradual deterioration of any class of animals, or of any organ, from natural causes.

3. **Hort.:** The return of a plant changed by cultivation to its original state.

dē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tion-ist, *a. & s.* [Eng. *degeneration*; *-ist*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the theory of degeneration.

B. As subst.: One who holds or supports the theory that there is in all organized bodies a tendency to a permanent and hereditary degeneration, as well as to a higher development.

†dē-gēn'-ēr-a-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *degenerat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate or deteriorate.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ize**, *v. i.* [Latin *degener*=base, ignoble; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"Degeneriz'd, decay'd, and withered quight."
Sylvester: The Vocation, 104. (Davies.)

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *degener*=base, ignoble; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

1. Degenerate, degenerated; deteriorated or fallen away from a higher or better state.

2. Vile, base, infamous, low.

"Degenerous passion, and for man too base."
Dryden.

***dē-gēn'-ēr-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *degenerous*; *-ly*.] In a degenerate manner; basely, meanly.

"How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus degenerously employed!"—*More: Decay of Piety*.

deg-er'-o-ite, *s.* [From *Degero* in Finland, where it is found; Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Hisingerite (q. v.).

***dē-gēst**, *a.* [Lat. *digestus*.] Grave, composed.

"Furth held the stout and degest Auletes."
Douglas: Virgil, 321, 49.

***dē-gēs'te-a-ble**, *a.* [DIGESTABLE.] Concocted.

"The flouris suete,
Degesteable, engenerated throu the hete."

Wallace, iii. 2. M. S.

***dē-gēs't-līe**, *adv.* [Eng. & c., *degest*; *-lie*=*-ly*.] Sedately, deliberately.

***dēgg'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deg* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who degs or sprinkles.

dēgg'-līng, *pr. par. or a.* [DEG (1), *v.*]

degging-machine, *s.*

Cotton Manufacture: A machine for damping the fabric in the process of calendaring.

***dē-gīše**, ***de-gyše**, *s.* [DISGUISE.] A disguise.

"In selconthe maners and sere degyše."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1517.

***dē-glōr'-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *glory* (q. v.).] To disgrace, to dishonor.

"His head
That was before with thorns degloried."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

***dē-glū'be**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deglubo*.] To skin, to peel.

***dē-glūb'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [DEGLUBE.]

"Now enter his taxing and degluing face."
Cleaveland: Poems, 1, 651.

dē-glū'-tīn-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *deglutinus*, *pa. par. of deglutino*=to unglue, to separate; *de*=away, from, and *glutino*=to glue; *gluten*=glue.] To unglue; to loosen; to unstick; to separate.

"The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to his backe."

Davies: Holy Rood, p. 16.

***dē-glū'-tīn-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGLUTINATE.]

dē-glū'-tī-tion, *s.* [Fr. *déglutition*, from Lat. *deglutio*=to swallow.] The act, power, or process of swallowing.

"When the deglutition is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

†dē-glū-ti-tiōūs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deglutitiosus*, from *deglutio*.] Pertaining to or connected with deglutition.

†dē-glū-ti-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deglutitorius*, from *deglutio*.] Serving for deglutition.

dēg'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *degmos*=a sting; pain.] A gnawing pain in the stomach.

dēg-ra-dā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dégradation*, from Low Lat. *degradatio*, from Lat. *degrado*=to degrade (*q. v.*); Sp. *degradacion*; Ital. *degradazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of degrading or reducing in rank; a depriving of any dignity, honor, or position; a dismissal from office.

"The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree."—*Ayliffe*.

2. The state or condition of being degraded or reduced in rank, honor, or position.

3. The state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; debasement, degeneracy.

"... licentiousness had produced its ordinary effect, the moral and intellectual degradation of women."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A diminution or loss of strength, efficacy, or value.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is divested of his ministerial character and authority. Of this there are two kinds: the one summary, or by word of mouth; the other a more solemn ceremony of stripping the offender of the outward signs of his ministerial character and authority.

2. *English Law*: The depriving a peer or knight of his rank and title. A peer can only be degraded by Act of Parliament.

3. *Mil.*: The depriving an officer of his rank and commission; cashiering.

*4. *Paint.*: The lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would to an eye placed at a distance.

5. *Geol.*: The wearing away of higher lands, strata, rocks, &c., by the action of water, &c.

6. *Bot.*: A change in the form of a plant, arising from the loss, removal, abortion, or new development of any organs.

"There is thus traced a *degradation*, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 649.

7. *Nat. Hist.*: The state of a type which presents a degraded form; degeneration.

8. *Biol.*: Degeneration; gradual physiologic and histologic change towards lower types.

degradation products.
Biol.: Products brought into existence through changes causing degradation in the substance of organized substances. Examples, the mucilage of quince seeds, linseed, and possibly also lignin and cork. (*Thomé*.)

dē-grāde, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dégrader*; Sp. & Port. *degradar*; Ital. *degradare*; from Lat. *degrado*=to deprive of rank: *de*=away, from, and *gradus*=rank.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of rank; to reduce from any rank, office, or dignity. [DISGRACE.]

"... to degrade him, to reprimand him publicly, was impossible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lower morally and intellectually; to debase, to sink.

"O miserable mankind, to what fall Degraded, to what wretched state reserved!"
Milton: P. L., xi. 500, 501.

3. To diminish the value or estimation of; to bring into contempt; to lessen.

"Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own."
Milton: P. L., iii. 303, 304.

II. *Geol.*: To wear away or down; to reduce in height or magnitude, as by the action of water, &c.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To degenerate; to become degraded or degenerated.

II. Technically:

1. *Nat. Hist.*: To become degraded or degenerated in type; to degenerate; to exhibit degraded forms.

2. *Univ.*: To take a lower degree than one is entitled to; to omit to take a degree at the proper time; to descend from a higher to a lower class.

"As he lost ... the whole of the ensuing term, he was obliged to *degrade*, as it is called, *i. e.*, to place his name on the list of the year below."—*Farrar: Julian Home*, ch. xvi., p. 348.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *degrade* and to *disgrace*: "In the general or moral application, *degrade* respects the external station or rank; *disgrace* refers to the moral estimation or character: one is often *disgraced* by a *degradation*, and likewise when there is no express *degradation*; whatever is low and mean is *degrading*; whatever is immoral is *disgraceful*; it is *degrading* for a nobleman to associate with prize-fighters and jockeys; it is *disgraceful* for him to countenance the violation of the laws which he is bound to protect: it is *degrading* for a clergyman to take part in the ordinary pleasures and diversions of mankind in general; it is *disgraceful* for him to indulge in any levities: Domitian *degraded* himself by the meanness of the employment which he chose; he *disgraced* himself by the cruelty which he mixed with his meanness: King John of England *degraded* himself as much by his mean compliance when in the power of the barons, as he had *disgraced* himself before by his detestable tyranny and oppression. The higher the rank of the individual the greater his *degradation*: the higher his character, or the more sacred his office, the greater his *disgrace*, if he act inconsistently with its dignity; but these terms are not confined to the higher ranks of life; there is that which is *degrading* and *disgraceful* for every person, however low his station: when a man forfeits that which he owes to himself, and sacrifices his independence to his vices, he *degrades* himself below the scale of a rational agent; he thereby forfeits the good opinion of all who know him, and thus adds *disgrace* to his *degradation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *degrade* and to *disparage*, see DISPARAGE; for that between to *degrade* and to *humble*, see HUMBLE.

dē-grād'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGRADE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Reduced in rank, position, value, or estimation.

2. Debased, low, mean, base.

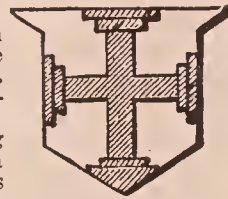
II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Furnished with steps: an epithet in blazoning for a cross that has steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend toward the center.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Degenerated in type; exhibiting degenerate forms; imperfectly developed.

† Cross degraded and conjoined:

Her.: A plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.



Degraded.

†dē-grāde-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *degrade*; *-ment*.] The act of degrading; degradation; the state of being degraded.

"So the words of Ridley at his *degradation*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*.

dē-grād'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEGRADE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Debasing, lowering morally; disgracing.

"... the attempt to inflict on all these men without exception a *degrading* punishment..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Geol.*: Wearing down or dissolving, or tending to wear down or dissolve, elevated parts of the earth's surface, and to carry down the detritus to lower levels. The term is applied to atmospheric influence, the action of water, &c.

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of a dignity; degradation, debasement.

†dē-grād'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *degrading*; *-ly*.] In a degrading, debasing, or disgraceful manner.

"This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes, Conv. 1*.

***dēg-ra-vā-tion**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *degravatio*, from *degravatus*, *pa. par.* of *degravo*=to press or weigh down: *de*=down, and *gravis*=heavy.] The act of making heavy or of pressing down.

dē-grēe, ***de-gre**, *s.* [Fr. *dégré*, from Lat. *de*=down, and *gradus*=a step.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A step, a stair.

"These twelve *degrees* weren brode and stayre."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1,021.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

3. In the same sense as B. 3.

4. In the same sense as B. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. A step or movement toward an end; a step of progression.

"... scorning the base *degrees*

By which he did ascend."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. A measure of quality or condition; a proportion; a certain amount.

"... they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces."—*Dryden*.

3. A step or measure of increase or decrease.

"Poetry

Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill."

Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Quality, rank, station, or position.

"You know your own *degrees*, sit down."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

*5. An order or class.

"The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views."—*Locke*.

B. Technically:

1. *General*: A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood.

"And these descended in the third *degree*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 676.

2. *Geom.*: The 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The circumference of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Each degree is again divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. The sign of a degree is a small circle written or printed at the top of the last figure denoting the number of degrees. Thus ninety degrees is written 90°. [MINUTE, SECOND.] An angle is said to contain so many degrees or parts of a degree as there are in the arc subtended by an equal angle at the center of a circle. [ARC.] So we say that a star is so many degrees above the horizon, as there are degrees in the angle subtended by the arc between the star and the horizon. A *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, measured on a great circle forming the circumference of the earth at right angles to the equator. A *degree of longitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface east or west of a fixed meridian. [MERIDIAN.] Since the length of a degree depends upon the magnitude of the circumference of the circle of which it forms a part, it is manifest that the length of every degree of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes gradually as it approaches the poles. At the equator a degree of longitude measures 60 geographical or 69½ statute miles. The length of a degree of latitude on the contrary, owing to the fact that the figure of the earth is not a perfect circle, increases as it nears the poles. The geographical position of any town or place is fixed by the number of degrees or parts of degrees in the latitude and longitude at their point of intersection. [LATITUDE, LONGITUDE.]

"... shall the shadow go forward ten *degrees*, or go back ten *degrees*?"—2 *Kings* xx. 9.

3. *Gram.*: The degrees of comparison of an adjective or adverb are those inflections which denote the different degrees of the same quality. They are three in number, the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*. [See these words.]

4. Mathematics:

(1) *Alg.*: A term used to denote the class of an equation according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. Thus, if the index of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is said to be of the third or fourth degree respectively.

* (2) *Arith.*: (See extract.)

"A *degree* consists of three figures—viz., of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*."—*Cocker: Arithmetic*.

5. *Math. Instruments, &c.*: The divisions of the lines upon several kinds of mathematical and philosophical instruments, as thermometers, barometers, &c. In thermometry the unit of measure varies according to the scale, being $\frac{1}{180}$ of the distance between the freezing and boiling points in the Centigrade scale, $\frac{1}{90}$ in Réaumur's, and $\frac{1}{180}$ in Fahrenheit's.

6. *Music (Degree of a scale)*: A step in the tonal ladder. It may consist of a semitone, a tone, or (in the minor scale) of an augmented tone. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) When the notes are on the same line or space they are in the same degree. The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on, irrespective of the steps being tones or semitones. Hence, also, notes are in the same degree when they are natural, flat, or sharp, of the same note, as C and C sharp, E and E flat; and they are in different degrees when, though the same note on an instrument of fixed intonation, they are called by different names, as F sharp and G flat, C sharp and D flat. (*Grove*.)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn: -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

7. *University*: A title of honor or mark of distinction conferred on such members of a university as have passed through all the exercises required of them, as a testimony of proficiency in certain arts and sciences. [BACHELOR, DOCTOR, MASTER.] Honorary degrees are those conferred on persons distinguished in any path of life, who are not members of the university by which the degrees are conferred. The Archbishop of Canterbury has also the privilege of conferring degrees.

¶ *By degrees*: Gradually; by little and little.

"At first, progressive as a stream they seek
The middle field; but, scattered by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land."
Couper: *Task*, i. 292-94.

**dē-grēe'*, *v. t.* [DEGREE, *s.*] To advance step by step.

"I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher."
—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 189. (Davies.)

**dē-grēd'*, *a.* [Eng. *degree*(e); -*ed.*] Placed in a position or rank.

"We that are deegred above our people."—Heywood: *Rape of Lucrece*.

**dē-grēe'-īng-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *degree*; -*ing*, -*ly.*] By degrees, step by step.

"Degreeingly to grow to greatness."—Feltham: *Resolves*, i. 97.

**dē-gūst'*, *v. t.* [Lat. *degusto*.] To taste.

"A coupe du vin, Madam, I will degust, and gratefully."
C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. ii.

dē-gūs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *degustatio*, from *degusto*=to taste.] A tasting.

"It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite."—Bishop Hall: *Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 9.

**dē-gūst'-ēd*, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGUST.]

**dē-gūst'-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEGUST, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of tasting; degustation.

**dē-gŷs'-īt*, *a.* [Fr. *déguiser*=to disguise.] Disguised.]

"And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere degysit in his wede."
King's *Quhair*, iii. 8.

dē-his'ce, *v. i.* [Lat. *dehisco*=to gape.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To gape, to open, to yawn.

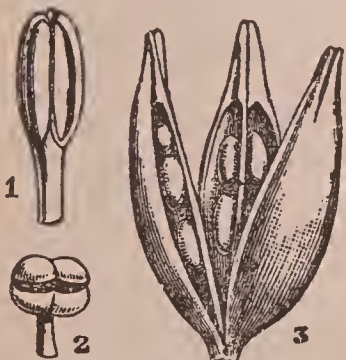
*2. *Bot.*: To open, as the capsules or anthers of plants.

"... they may dehiscce by the dorsal suture."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 532.

dē-his'-çençe, *s.* [Latin *dehiscens*, *pr. par. of dehisco*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gaping, an opening, a yawning.

*2. *Bot.*: The opening of capsules and of the cells of anthers for the discharge of their contents. This takes place either by clefts, by hinges, or by pores. When the anther-lobes are erect, the cleft takes place lengthwise along the line of the suture, constituting longitudinal dehiscence. At other times the slit takes place in a horizontal manner, from the connective to the side, as in *Alchemilla arvensis* and in *Lemna*, where the dehiscence is transverse. When the dehiscence takes place by the ventral and dorsal sutures, as in the legume of the Pea and Bean, it is called sutural. When composed of several united carpels, the valves may separate through the dissepiments, so that the fruit will be resolved into its original carpels, as in *Rhododendron*, *Colchicum*, &c. This dehiscence, in consequence of taking place through the lamellæ of the septum, is called septical. Loculicidal dehiscence is where the union between the edges of the carpels is persistent, and they dehiscce by the dorsal suture, or through the back of the loculaments, as in the Lily and Iris. Sometimes the fruit opens by the dorsal suture, and at the same time the valves or walls of the ovaries separate from the septa, leaving them attached to the center, as in *Datura*. This is called septifragal dehiscence, and may be looked upon as a modification of the loculicidal. (Balfour: *Botany*, &c.)



Dehiscence.
1. Dehiscent Anther of Begonia (longitudinal).
2. Dehiscent Anther of Lemna (transverse).
3. Dehiscent Capsule of Hibiscus (loculicidal).

dē-his'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *dehiscens*, *pr. par. of dehisco*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gaping, yawning, opening.

*2. *Bot.*: Opening; as the capsules of a plant, the cells of anthers, &c.

"... the fruit opens between the two vascular bundles, either at the ventral or dorsal suture, so as to allow the seeds to escape, and then it is dehiscence."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 530.

**dē-hōn-ēs'-tāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *dehonestatus*, *pa. par. of dehonesto*: *de*=away, from, and *honesto*=to honor.] To disgrace.

"The excellent and wise power he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach, ..."
—J. Taylor: *Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Lord Primate*. (Trench: *On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.)

**dē-hōn-ēs'-tā'-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *dehonestatio*, from *dehonesto*=to dishonor.] A disgracing or dishonoring; disgrace.

"Who can expiate the infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring?"—Bishop Gauden: *Hieraspistes*, p. 482.

dē-hors' (*s* silent), *prep.* [Fr.]

Law: Outside of, without; foreign to or irrelevant.

**dē-hort'*, *v. t.* [Lat. *dehortor*=to dissuade; *de*=away, from, and *hortor*=to encourage.] The opposite of exhort; to dissuade from anything, to advise to the contrary.

"He proceeds to admonish and dehort her from unworthy society."—Dr. Richardson: *On the Old Testament*, p. 341.

¶ Trench well calls this a word whose place neither dissuade nor any other exactly supplies. He evidently means that while dissuade implies that the advice against a certain course of conduct has proved successful, dehort suggests no more than that it has been given.

dē-hor-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dehortatio*, from *dehortor*.] A dissuading from anything; an advising to the contrary; a counseling against anything.

"Did they never read these dehortations?"—Ward: *On Infidelity*.

dē-hor'-tā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *dehortat(us)*, *pa. par. of dehortor*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Dissuasive, dehortatory.

dē-hor'-tā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *dehortatorius*, from *dehortor*.] Dissuasive; counseling or advising against; pertaining to dissuasion.

"The text, you see, is a dehortatory charge to avoid the offense of God."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 103.

**dē-hort'-ēd*, *pa. par. or a.* [DEHORT.]

**dē-hort'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *dehort*; -*er*.] One who dissuades from or advises against anything; a dissuader.

**dē-hort'-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEHORT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of dissuading; dehortation.

"When God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting."—Gaulle: *Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 29.

dē-hŷ'-man-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *humanize* (q. v.).] To deprive of humanity or of natural feeling and tenderness; to brutalize. (Kingsley.)

**dē-hŷsk'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *husk* (q. v.).] To deprive of the husk; to shell.

"Wheat dehusked upon the floor."—Drant: *Horace; Epistle to Numilius*.

dē-hŷ'-dra-çēt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dehydr(ate)*; *acetic*.] [DEHYDRATION.]

dehydracetic acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_8H_8O_4$. An acid crystallizing in needles obtained by heating aceto-acetic-ethyl-ether, $CH_3CO \cdot CH_2CO \cdot OC_2H_5$ to 250° . It melts at 103° , and boils at 239° . It is slightly soluble in alcohol or water, easily soluble in ether. It is a monobasic acid.

dē-hŷ'-drā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de*=down; Gr. *kudōr*=water, and Eng., Fr., &c., *suff. -ation*.]

Chem.: The removal of water from a body in which it is found as an element.

dē-ī-am'-ba, *s.* [A native African word.]

Pharm.: Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

dē-ī-çide, *s.* [Fr. *déicide*, from Lat. *deus*=God, and *cædo*=to kill.]

1. The putting to death of God in the person of our Lord.

"How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with deicide."
Prior: *I am that I am*.

2. One concerned in putting our Lord to death.

dēic'-tīc, *a.* [Greek *deiktikos*=showing, from *deiknumi*=to show, to point out.]

Logic: Direct; applied to reasoning which proves directly.

**dēic'-tīc-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *deictic*; -*al*.] Direct, deictic.

dēic'-tīc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deictical*; -*ly*.] In a direct manner; directly, definitely.

"Christ spake it deictically."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 703.

deid, *s.* [DEATH.]

dē-īf'-ic, *a.* [Latin *deificus*, from *deus*=God, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] Making god or divine; deifying, god-making.

dē-īf'-ic-āl, *a.* [Eng. *deific*; -*al*.] The same as DEIFIC (q. v.).

"The ancient catholic fathers were not afraid to call this Supper . . . a deifical communion."—Homilies: *Serm. i., On the Sacrament*.

**dē-īf'-ī-cā'-tion*, **dē-īf'-ī-ca-çion*, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of deifying or making god; the raising to the rank of a god; the state of being made a god.

"Through what creacion He hath deifcacion."
Gower: *ii. 158*.

2. *Fig.*: An excessive praise or worship of.

"[He] ran into deifications of my person, pure flames, constant love, &c."—Tatler, No. 33.

¶ When one whom we greatly love dies, all faults and failings of the deceased are forgotten, and the individual mourned for stands forth to the imagination as deserving of boundless veneration, and as almost a perfect model to ourselves, creatures of toil and of sin. Wherever, a sin Christian countries, monotheism has been cordially accepted, this veneration tends to stop short of actual worship; where polytheism flourishes there is no check upon it, and the individual mourned for is simply raised to the level of the inferior gods, becoming a deified hero or heroine. This process in the case of Alcestis, celebrated in one of the dramas of Euripides as having died for her husband, is thus described in Anstice's *Greek Choric Poetry*:

"We will not look on her burial sod
As the cell of sepulchral sleep;
It shall be as the shrine of a radiant god,
And the pilgrim shall visit that blest abode,
To worship and not to weep."

The Greeks called deification apotheosis, and there is reason to believe that some of the divinities they adored were originally men. The Romans thus raised to the skies Romulus, and after a long interval quite a crowd of emperors. So also Rama, Hunooman, and various other Hindu divinities, seem originally to have lived as ordinary earthly heroes, who were elevated on dying to the skies. Nay, the process of deification has not stopped in India; it is in full operation at the present day, some of the deities created being Englishmen. In 1857 a sect at least temporarily arose called the Nykkul Sens, or worshippers of the brave General Nicholson, mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi, and an officer whose heroism greatly impressed the natives in the early wars carried on by the British in the East. He has long been worshiped in part of Western India, the offerings deemed most acceptable to the "god" being those he had loved in life—strong liquor and cigars. [APOTHEOSIS, CONSECRATION.]

dē-ī-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DEIFY.]

dē-ī-fī-ēr, **dē-ī-fŷ-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *deify*; -*er*.] One who deifies; an idolater.

"... so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first deifiers of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice."—Coventry: *Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 3.

dē-ī-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *deiformis*, from Lat. *deus* (genit. *dei*)=God, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. Of a godlike form or appearance.

"If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature deiform."
H. More: *Song of the Soul*.

2. In accordance with or conformable to the will of God.

"How exactly deiform all its motions and actions."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

**dē-ī-form'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *deiform*; -*ity*.]

1. Godlike form or character.

"Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent deiformity
Have given her."
H. More: *Song of the Soul*, iv. 27.

2. Conformity or accordance with the will of God.

"The short and secure way to divine union and deiformity being faithfully performed, . . ."
—Spiritual Conquest (1651), iv. 36.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-i-fy, *v. t.* [Fr. *déifier*, from Lat. *deus*=God, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make; Sp. and Port. *deificar*; Ital. *deificare*.]

I. Lit.: To make a god of; to raise to the rank of God; to adore as a god.

"The seals of Julius Caesar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*."—Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. To love or regard idolatrously.

"Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself."—South.

2. To make godlike.

"By our own spirits are we *deified*."

Wordsworth.

3. To praise excessively; to extol as a god.

"He did again so extol and *deify* the pope."—Bacon.

dē-i-fy-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Deification.

"The *deifying* of Hercules and Bacchus."—Brende: *Q. Curtius*, fol. 223.

dēign (*g* silent), ***dayne**, ***dein**, ***deyne**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*; Fr. *daigner*; Sp. & Port. *dignar*; Ital. *degnare*, from Lat. *dignor*=to think worthy, *dignus*=worthy.]

A. Intrans.: To think worthy or becoming; to condescend, to vouchsafe.

"And thus Saint Hilda *deigned*."

Scott: *Marmion*, v. 23.

***B. Reflex.**: To think becoming for one's self; to demean one's self.

"Ham ne *dayned* nught to do zenne."—Ayenbite, p. 17.

***C. Transitive:**

1. To think worthy or worth notice; to condescend to.

"Thy palate then did *deign*
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

2. To grant, to concede, to permit.

"Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

dēigned' (*g* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [DEIGN.]

dēign-ing (*g* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEIGN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of condescending, vouchsafing, or granting.

***dēign-oūs** (*g* silent), ***deyn-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *dédaigneux*.] Proud, disdainful, scornful.

"Hire chere whiche somdele *deignous* was."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, i. 289.

Dē-i grā-ti-ā (*ti* as *shī*), *phr.* [Lat.] By the grace of God.

Dē-i jū-dī-ċi-ūm, *phr.* [Lat.=the judgment of God.]

Old Law: A term applied to trial by ordeal.

dēil, *s.* [DEVIL.] Devil.

"*Deil's* in it—I am too late after all!"—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. i.

¶ (1) *Deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster*: An expression to denote that everything has gone wrong, and there is the devil to pay.

(2) *Between the deil and the deep sea*: Between two difficulties equally dangerous. (Kelly: *S. Prov.*, p. 58.)

"I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as *betwixt the deevil and the deepe sea*."—Monro: *Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 55.

deil-ma-care, *s.* No matter, for all that.

"Ent *deil-ma-care*,

It just play'd dirl on the bane."

Burns: *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

deil's bit, *s.*

Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa*.

deil's books, *s. pl.* Playing cards.

deil's bread, *s.*

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*.

deil's dozen, *s.* The number thirteen.

deil's darning-needle, *s.*

1. Entom.: A Dragon-fly.

2. Bot.: *Scandix pecten*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's elshin, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix pecten*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's foot, *s.* The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's kirnstaff, *s.* Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. [DEVIL'S CHURNSTAFF.]

deil's meal, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*, and other Umbelliferæ. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's oatmeal, *s.*

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*.

deil's snuff-box, *s.*

Bot.: [DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX.]

deil's spoons, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. *Potamogeton natans*.

2. *Alisma plantago*. (Britten & Holland.)

dē-lēph-il-ā, *s.* [Gr. *deilē*=the afternoon, . . . the evening, and *phileō*=to love.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphingides (Hawkmoths). *Deilephila Elpenor* is the Elephant Hawk-moth (*q. v.*).

***dein-āc-rī-dā**, *s.* [Gr. *deinos*=dreadful, and *akris* (genit. *akridos*)=a locust.]

Entom.: A genus of insects belonging to the Locust tribe (Saltatoria), order Orthoptera (*q. v.*). The Deinacrida, which were first described by White, are abundant in New Zealand, where they inhabit decaying trees, and chinks and crannies in old woodwork. They are carnivorous, and their bite is very severe.

dēi-nō-bry-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [DINOBYRIDÆ.]

dēi-nō-ċēr-ā-tā, *s. pl.* [DINOCERATA.]

dēin-or-nīs, *s.* [DINORNIS.]

dēin-ō-sāur, *s.* [DINOSAUR.]

dēi-nō-sāur-i-ā, *s. pl.* [DINOSAURIA.]

dēi-nō-sāur-i-ān, *a. & s.* [DINOSAURIAN.]

dēi-nō-thēr-i-ūm, *s.* [DINOTHERIUM.]

***dē-in-tē-grāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *Eng. integrate* (*q. v.*).] To take from the whole; to disintegrate.

***dēin-tē-oūs**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *deinte*=dainty, and *Eng. suff. -ous*.] Dainty, choice, valuable.

***dē-īp-ar-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *deiparus*, from *deus*=god, and *pario*=to bear, to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

dēip-nōs-ō-phīst, *s.* [Gr. *deipnosophistēs*, from *deipnon*=a feast, and *sophistēs*=a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers famed for their learned conversation at meals.

dē-īsm, *s.* [Fr. *déisme*, from Lat. *deus*=a god.] The doctrines or tenets of a deist; the system of belief which admits the being of a God, and acknowledges several of His perfections, but denies not only the existence but the necessity of a divine revelation.

"Halifax had been during many years accused of *scepticism, deism, atheism*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

dē-īst, *s.* [Fr. *déiste*, from Lat. *deus*.] [THEIST.] One who admits the being of a God, but denies the existence or even necessity of a divine revelation, believing that the light of nature and reason are sufficient guides in doctrine and practice; a believer in natural religion only; a freethinker.

¶ Etymologically the words *deist* and *theist* are the same in meaning, only *deist* is from Latin and *theist* from Greek. Conventionally, however, they are widely different in import; the term *theist* being applied to any believer in God whether that believer be a Christian, a Jew, a Mohammedan, &c., or a deist properly so called. A *deist* is, as the definition states, one who believes in God but disbelieves in Christianity, or more generally in revelation.

dē-īst-īc, **dē-īst-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *deist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to deism or the deists; containing the doctrines of deism.

" . . . who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days."—Watts.

¶ **Deistic Controversy**:

Ch. Hist.: A controversy which arose in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, between those who believed and those who disbelieved in revelation; the latter, however, not occupying the atheistic standpoint, but accepting as a settled point the being of a God. [DEIST.] The first, in point of time, of the celebrated English deists was Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the publication of whose work, *De Veritate*, which appeared in Paris in 1624, commenced the controversy. There followed, on the same side, Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Toland, Bolingbroke, Paine, and others. The standard work on the subject is the Rev. Dr. John Leland's *Deistical Writers*. Leland's work was first published in A. D. 1754.

dē-īst-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *deistical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of deists.

dē-īst-īc-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *deistical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deistical; deism.

dē-i-tāte, *a.* [Formed on a supposed analogy from *deity*.] Made God, deified.

"One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*."—Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 350.

Dē-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *déité*, from Lat. *deitas*, the Latin equivalent of the Gr. *theotēs*. "Hanc divinitatem, vel ut sic dixerim deitatem; nam et hoc verbo uti jam nostros non piget, ut de Græco expressius transferunt id quod illi *theotēta* appellant"—(This [word] divinity or rather that which has been spoken of [or denominated] *deity*; for heretofore this word did not exist to vex us until they brought from Greece that word they call *Theotēta*), &c.—Augustin. *De Civitate Dei*, vii. 1. (Trench: *Synonyms of the New Testament*, p. 10.) The Latin *deus* is cognate with A. S. *Tiw* (the name of a god still preserved in our *Tuesday*, A. S. *Tiwesdæg*; Icel. *tivi*=a god; O. H. Ger. *Ziu*=the God of War; Wel. *duw*; Gael. & Ir. *dia*=god; Gr. *Zeus*=Jupiter; Sansc. *deva*=a god; *daiva*=divine; the root being seen in Sansc. *div*=to shine. (Skeat.)]

***1.** Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of God.

"We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire."—Milton: *P. L.*, v. 723, 724.

2. God, the Supreme Being. (Preceded by the definite article.)

"The more he contemplated the nature of the *Deity* . . ."—Addison.

3. A fabulous god or goddess; a heathen object of worship.

"Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed?"—Sidney.

***4.** Divine qualities or character.

"Nor can there be that *deity* in my nature,
Of here and everywhere."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *Deity* and *divinity*: "*Divinity*, from *divinus*, signifies the divine essence or power: the *deities* of the heathens had little of *divinity* in them; the *divinity* of Our Savior is a fundamental article in the Christian faith." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

De-jan-ir-ā, *s.* [Gr.]

1. Class. Myth.: The daughter of Æneus, king of Ætolia, and wife of Hercules.

2. Astron.: An asteroid, the 157th found. It was discovered by Borelly on December 1, 1875.

dē-jēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *dejectus*, *pa. par. of deicio*=to cast down: *de*=down, and *jacio*=to cast, to throw.]

***1. Lit.**: To cast down or downward.

"One, having climb'd some roof, the concourse to
descry,
From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, S. xii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cast down; to depress in spirit; to discourage, to dispirit, to dishearten.

"Halifax, mortified by his mischances in public life, *dejected* by domestic calamities, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***2.** To throw down; to lower, to debase.

"Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them [wives] which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of."—H. Percy (Ninth Earl of Northum.): *Instruct.*

***3.** To diminish, to depress, to spoil.

"It *dejecteth* the appetite."—Venner: *Treat. on Tobacco*, p. 409.

dē-jēct', *a.* [Lat. *dejectus*.] Dejected, cast down, disheartened, dispirited.

"And I of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That sucked the honey of his music vows,"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

dē-jēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEJECT, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Lit.: Cast down, lowered.

"With humble mien and with *dejected* eyes,"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 626.

2. Fig.: Cast down, dispirited, disheartened, depressed in spirit.

"Never elated, while one man's oppress'd;
Never *dejected*, while another's bless'd."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 323, 324.

dē-jēct'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dejected*; *-ly*.] In a dejected or depressed manner; sadly, without spirit.

"No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*."—Bacon.

dē-jēct'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dejected*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dejected; lowness of spirits.

"To turn the causes of joy into sorrow, argues extreme *dejectedness*, and a distemper of judgment no less than desperate."—Bp. Hall: *Contemplations*, i.

2. Humility.

"The text gives it to the Publican's *dejectedness* rather than to the Pharisee's boasting."—Feitham: *Resolves*, ii. 2.

bēil, **bēy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **ċell**, **chorus**, **ċhin**, **bench**; **go**, **ġem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-ŋion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

dě-jěct'-ēr, s. [Eng. *deject*; -er.] One who dejects, debases, or casts down. (Cotgrave)

dě-jěct'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEJECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dejected or depressed; dejection.

dě-jěc'-tion, s. [Fr. *déjection*, from Lat. *dejectio*, from *dejectus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*I. Lit.: The act of casting or hurling down.

"... their dejection and detrusion into the caliginous regions of the air."—Halliwell; *Melampromvea* (1681), p. 13.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of humbling or abasing one's self in reverence before any person or thing.

"Adoration implies submission and dejection."—Pearson: *On the Creed*.

*2. Lowness of spirits; depression of mind; dejectedness.

"As high as we have mounted in delight
In our dejection do we sink as low."
Wordsworth: *Resolution and Independence*.

*3. A state of weakness or inability.

"The effects of an alkaliescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

B. Med.: Evacuation of excrements; a going to stool.

"... not only to provoke dejection, but also to attenuate the chyle."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dejection*, *depression*, and *melancholy*: "*Dejection* and *depression* are occasional, and depend on outward circumstances; *melancholy* is permanent, and lies in the constitution. *Depression* is but a degree of *dejection*: slight circumstances may occasion a *depression*; distressing events occasion a *dejection*: the death of a near and dear relative may be expected to produce *dejection* in persons of the greatest equanimity; lively tempers are most liable to *depressions*; *melancholy* is a disease which nothing but clear views of religion can possibly correct." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-jěct'-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *deject*, a.; -ly] Dejectedly.

"I rose dejectly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, ii. 237 (Davies.)

dě-jěc'-tōr'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *deject*; -ory]

Med.: Having the power or quality of promoting evacuation by stool.

"It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines."—Ferrand: *On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 346.

dě-jěc'-tūre, s. [Eng. *deject*; -ure.] That which is voided; excrement.

***děj'-ēr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *dejeratum*, sup. of *dejero* = to swear solemnly: *de* (intens.), and *juro* = to swear.] To swear deeply or solemnly.

***děj'-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *dejeratio*, from *dejero*.] A taking of a solemn oath; a swearing solemnly.

"With many vows, and tears, and dejections."—Bishop Hall: *Works*, ii. 258.

***dē-jeu-ne** (jeune as zhū-nā), s. [O. Fr. *déjeune*.] An older form of *dejeuner* (q. v.).

"Take a defeune of muscadell and eggs."
B. Jonson: *New Inn*, iii. 1.

dē-jeu-ner (jeuner as zhū-nā), s. [Fr., from *de* = away, from, and *jeuner* = to fast.] The morning meal, breakfast. (Generally used as synonymous with luncheon.)

¶ *Déjeuner à la fourchette*: Lit., a breakfast with forks—i. e., with meat; a luncheon.

dē jū'-rē, phr. [Lat.] By right, of right; by law. [DE FACTO.]

Děk'-a-brist, s. [Russ. *Dekab(er)* = December, and Eng. suff. -ist] One implicated in a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas on December 26, 1825.

dek-a-ma'-lī, s. [Various Hindoo languages.]

dekamali resin, s.

Comm.: A resin which exudes from *Gardenia lucida*, an East Indian plant. It dissolves in alcohol with a greenish-yellow color. On exhausting the resin with hot alcohol, gardenin separates out in yellow acicular crystals. Fused with caustic potash it yields a substance from which protocatechuic acid is separated by acids.

***dē-king'**, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *king*] To cause to be no longer king; to dethrone, to depose

"Edward being thus dekinged."—Speed: *Edward III.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 75.

děk'-le, s. [DECKLE.]

Paper-making:

1. A curb which determines the margin of the sheet of pulp in hand-made paper.

2. A strip, sometimes of caoutchouc, lying on the edge of the traveling cloth in a Fourdrinier machine, and forming the edge of the sheet.

děl., pret. of v. An abbreviation for *delineavit* = he drew, placed on engravings with the name of the draughtsman.

děl-a-běch'-ě-a, s. [Named after the eminent geologist, De la Beche.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ. *Delabechea rupes-tris* is the Bottle-tree, which grows in the North-eastern parts of Australia. The gum, which resembles tragacanth, is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity.

***dē-lāb'-ī-āl-ize**, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *labialize* (q. v.).] To alter or change from a labial.

"When the *o* of *hano* became delabialized into *a*."—H. Sweet: *Dialects and Prehist. Forms of Old English* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 568.

***dē-lāc'-ēr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *delaceratus*, pa. par. of *delacero*.] To tear to pieces.

"The fierce Medea did delacerate Absyrtus tender members."—The Cyprian Academy, 1647.

***dē-lāc'-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *delaceratus*, pa. par. of *delacero* = to tear in pieces.] A tearing in pieces.

***dē-lāc'-rŷ-mā-tion**, s. [Lat. *delacrimatio*: *de* (intens.), and *lacrimatio* = a crying; *lacrima* = a tear.] A preternatural discharge of humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

***dē-lāc'-tā-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *delactatio*: *de* = away, from, *lactatus* = a suckling; *lacteo* = to suckle; *lac* = milk.] The act or process of weaning from the breast.

dē-lāine', s. [Fr. *de* = from, and *laine* = wool.]

Fabric: A lady's dress-goods with a cotton chain, woolen filling, untwilled. It is dyed, figured in the loom, or printed. All-wool delaines are similar, excepting that the chain is of wool.

dē-lā-nō'-vite, s. [Fr. *delanouite*; Ger. *delanovit*.]

Min.: A variety of Montmorillonite (q. v.) (*Dana*); a variety of Halloysite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). It is from Nontron, in France.

***dē-lāp'-sā-tion**, s. [Lat. *delapsus* = fallen down, pa. par. of *delabor* = to fall down.] A falling down; delapsion.

***dē-lāpse'**, v. i. [Lat. *delapsus*.]

1. To fall or glide down.
2. To hand or pass on by inheritance.

"The right before all other
Of the delapsd crown from Philip."—Drayton.

***dē-lāpsed'**, pa. par. or a. [DELAPOSE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Fallen down; passed on.
2. Med.: Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb and the like.

***dē-lāp'-sion**, s. [Lat. *delapsus*.] A falling or bearing down, as of the womb, &c.

"The same rays should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 954.

***dē-lāsh'**, v. t. [O. Fr. *deslacher*; Fr. *délacer*.] To discharge.

"Against this ground they delash their artillerie sic-like."—Bruce: *Serm. on the Sacr.*

dē-lās-sā-tion, s. [Lat. *delassatio*, from *de* (intens.), and *lassatus* = tired, fatigued.] Fatigue.

"Able to continue longer upon the wing without delassation."—Ray: *Three Discourses*.

***dē-lāte'**, v. t. [Lat. *delatus*, pa. par. of *defero* = to bear.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To carry, to convey.

"Try exactly the time wherein sound is delated."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 209.

2. To make public; to carry abroad.

"When the crime is delated or notorious."—Jer. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

3. To conduct, to manage, to carry on.

"Delating in a male attire the empire new begun."
Warner: *Albion's England*, bk. i., ch. 1.

4. To accuse, to inform against.

"The Jews that persecuted him, they delate him not before Pilate for blasphemy."—Rollocke: *Lect. on the Passion*, p. 52.

5. To dilute, to allay.

"If the pure wine offend them, it may be delated with any manner of water."—Frampton: *Joyfull Newes*, 28.

II. Eccl.: In Scotland, to summon to appear before an ecclesiastical court.

***dē-lā'-tion**, ***dē-lā'-cī-ōun**, s. [Lat. *delatio*, from *delatus*.]

1. The act of carrying or conveying; carriage, conveyance.

"In delation of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further."—Bacon.

2. An accusing or informing against; an accusation, an impeachment.

"... who receive all secret delations in matter of practice against the republic."—Wotton: *Rem.*, p. 307.

3. Procrastination, delay, a putting off.

"This outrage nicht suffer na delacioun, sen it was sa ner approcheand to the wallis and pōrtis of the toun."—Bellenden: *T. Liv.*, p. 25.

***dē-lāt'-ēr**, ***dē-lāt'-ōr**, s. [Lat. *delator*.] An accuser, an informer.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, delaters, and inexplably covetous?"—Sandys: *Travels*.

dē-lā-tōr'-ī-an, a. [Lat. *delatorius* = of or belonging to an informer.] Of or belonging to a body of secret police; spying, denunciatory.

Děl'-a-wäre, s. [Named from Lord De La Ware, gov., 1609-11.] One of the states of the U. S. A., first of the thirteen original States to enter the Union. Area, 2,050 square miles. Capital, Dover.

děl-a-wär'-ite, s. [From Delaware Co., U. S., where it is found; and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.)] Min.: A pearly and distinctly cleavable variety of Orthoclase.

dē-lāy', ***dē-lāie'**, ***dē-lāye'**, ***dī-lāie**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *délayer*.] [DELAY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To postpone, to adjourn, to put off, to defer.

"This roof, the Douglas, and that maid,
Thank thou for punishment delayed."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 34.

2. To hinder, detain, or keep back; to retard.

"Having been delayed for nearly a fortnight in the city."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 142.

*3. To allay, to alleviate.

"Even so fathers ought to delay their eager reprehension and cutting rebukes with kindness and clemency."—Holland: *Plutarch*; *Morals*, p. 16.

*4. To allay, to dilute.

"Vinum dilutum, lymphatum hydares. Vin trempé.
Wine delayed and mixed with water."
Nomenclator. (Nares.)

*5. To temper, to moderate, to soften.

"A gentle spirit, that lightly did delay
Hot Titans beames."—Spenser: *Prothalamion*.

B. Intrans.: To put off action for a time; to linger, to move slowly.

"And when the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, . . ."—Exod. xxxii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to delay*, *to defer*, *to procrastinate*, *to postpone*, *to prolong*, *to protract*, and *to retard*: "*To delay* is simply not to commence action; *to defer* and *postpone* are to fix its commencement at a more distant period; we may *delay* a thing for days, hours, and minutes; we *defer* or *postpone* it for months or weeks. *Delays* mostly arise from faults in the person *delaying*; they are seldom reasonable or advantageous; *deferring* and *postponing* are discretionary acts, which are justified by the circumstances; indolent people are most prone to *delay*; when a plan is not maturely digested, it is prudent to *defer* its execution until everything is in an entire state of preparation. *Procrastination* is a culpable *delay* arising solely from the fault of the *procrastinator*; it is the part of a dilatory man to *procrastinate* that which it is both his interest and duty to perform. . . . We *delay* [or *postpone*] the execution of a thing; we *prolong*, or *protract*, the continuation of a thing; we *retard* the termination of a thing; we may *delay* answering a letter, *prolong* a contest, *protract* a lawsuit, and *retard* a publication." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-lāy', ***dē-lāi'**, ***dē-lāie'**, ***dē-lāye'**, s. [Fr. *délai*; Ital. *dilata*, from Lat. *dilata*, fem. of *dilatus*, pa. par. of *differo* = to put off. (Skeat.)]

1. A stay or stopping.

"The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way."
Dryden: *Æneid*, vi., 574, 575.

2. A deferring or putting off; postponement.

"The case was so clear that he could not, by any artifice of chicanery, obtain more than a short delay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***dē-lāy'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *delay*; -able.] Capable of delay; that may be delayed.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ā. ȳ = ā. qu = kw.

dē-lāyēd', de-layd, pa. par. or a. [DELAY, v.]
dē-lāy'-ēr, *dē-lāi'-ēr, s. [Eng. delay; -er.]

1. One who delays, puts off, or defers anything.
 "He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the tarrier and delaier."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 75.

2. One who causes delay or hinders.
 "Oppressors of nobles, sullen, and a delayer of justice."
 —*Swift: Character of Henry II.*

***dē-lāy'-fūll, a.** [Eng. delay; -full.] Dilatory, delaying.

"Satiated her delayfull spleen."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv.

dē-lāy'-īng, *dē-lāi'-ēng, pr. par., a. & s. [DE-LAY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of putting off or deferring anything; delay, stopping.
 2. The act of causing hindrance or delay.

†dē-lāy'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. delaying; -ly.] In a delaying manner; so as to cause delay.

"She held him so delayingly."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 465.

dē-lāy'-ment, *de-laie-ment, s. [Eng. delay; -ment.] Delay.

***dē-lāy'-ōus, a.** [Eng. delay; -ous.] Dilatory, procrastinating.

"I remember well that ye delt wythe ryght delayous peple."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 368.

dēl crē-de-rē, phr. [Ital.=of belief or trust.]

Comm.: A guarantee or warranty, given by factors, brokers, or mercantile agents, who, for an additional commission, become bound not only to transact business for their employers, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons to whom the goods are sold, or with whom business is done. This additional commission is known as a *del-credere* commission.

dē-lē, v. t. [Latin, imperative of *deleo* = to erase.] To erase, blot out, or omit. In printing, the expunging term of the proof-reader, marked on the margin.

dēl'-ē-ble, a. [Latin *delebilis*, from *deleo* = to erase.] Capable of being blotted out or effaced.

"He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself."—*More: Notes upon Psychozotia*, p. 369.

***dē-lēct'-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *delectab(ile)*; -ity.]

1. The quality of being delectable.
 2. Anything delectable or delightful.

dē-lēct'-a-ble, a. [Fr. *délectable*, from Latin *delectabilis*, from *delecto* = to delight.] Delightful, highly pleasing, charming.

dē-lēct'-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *delectable*; -ness.] The quality of being delectable; delightful.

"Full of delectableness and pleasantness."—*Barret*.

dē-lēct'-a-blŷ, adv. [English *delectab(ile)*; -ly.] In a delectable or delightful manner; delightfully.

"Of myrrhe, bawme, and aloes they delectably smell."
 —*Bale: On the Revel*, pt. ii. sign. a. vii.

***dē-lēc-tar-ŷ, a.** [Latin *delectus*, pa. par. of *deligo* = to choose.] Chosen, accepted.

"He hath made me clene and delectary,
 The wyche was to synne a subrectary."
Digby Mysteries (ed. Furnivall, 1882), p. 83, l. 751.

dē-lēct'-āte, v. t. [Lat. *delectatus*, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.] To delight, to charm.

dē-lēc-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. *delectatio*, from *delectatus*, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure.

"Out break the tears for joy and delectation."—*Sir T. More*.

2. A cause of pleasure or agreeableness.

"It induceth a smoothing delectation to the gullet."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 103.

***dēl'-ē-gā-çŷ, s.** [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send to a place, to depute.]

1. The act of delegating or sending as a delegate.
 "By way of delegacy or grand commission."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. The state or position of being delegated.

3. A number or body of persons delegated; a delegation.

"The delegacy for printing books met between eight and nine in the morning."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 226.

dēl'-ē-gāte, v. t. [Fr. *déléguer*; Sp. & Port. *delegar*; Ital. *delegare*.] [DELEGATE, a.]

*I. Of persons:

1. To send away; specially to send as one's delegate, agent, or representative, with authority to transact business; to depute.

2. To appoint as a judge to hear a particular cause.

"[Commissioners] delegated or appointed by the king's commission, to sit upon an appeal to him in the Court of Chancery."—*Acts of Parliament*, 26 Henry VIII., c. xix.

II. Of things: To commit, to intrust, to deliver.

"... to whom the banished King had delegated his authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dēl'-ē-gāte, a. & s. [Lat. *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send as a deputy, to depute: *de* = from, and *lego* = to send, to depute.]

*A. As adjective:

1. Deputed or appointed as an agent or representative to act for another.

"Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially."
 —*Bp. Taylor*.

2. Delegated, intrusted, committed.

"By a delegate power unto them."—*Strupe: Life of Whitgift*, an. 1591.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A person delegated or deputed by another or others with authority to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative.

"And now the delegates Ulysses sent
 To bear the presents from the royal tent."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, 243, 244.

II. Technically:

1. In this country:

(1) A person elected by the people of a territory of the United States to Congress, who has a seat in Congress, and a right of debating, but not of voting.

(2) A person elected to some deliberative assembly, usually one for the nomination of officers, or for forming or altering a constitution.

(3) In contracts, a delegate is one who is authorized by another in the name of the latter; an attorney.

*2. Old English Law: One of a body of commissioners, so called because delegated or appointed by the King's Commissioners under the Great Seal, to sit upon an appeal to the king in the Court of Chancery in three cases: (1) When a sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause by the Archbishop or his official. (2) When any sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause in places exempt. (3) When a sentence is given in the Admiral Court, in suits, civil and marine, by order of the civil law. (*Blount*.)

† They are now superseded by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

3. Ecclesiology:

(1) A layman deputed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

(2) The delegates composing an English church diocesan convention are the clergy of the parish churches, together with a representation of laymen chosen in each parish, under the regulations of the canons of the diocese.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *delegate* and *deputy*: "A delegate has a more active office than a deputy; he is appointed to execute some positive commission; a deputy may often serve only to supply the place or answer in the name of one who is absent: delegates are mostly appointed in public transactions; deputies are chosen either in public or private matters." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēl'-ē-gāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DELEGATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Deputed; appointed as the delegate or representative of another.

2. Of things: Committed, intrusted, given in charge.

"Minotti held in Corinth's towers
 The Doge's delegated powers."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 9.

delegated jurisdiction, s.

Scots Law: Jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy*. It is contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction* (q. v.).

dēl'-ē-gāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DELEGATE, v.]
 A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of appointing as a delegate or deputy; delegation.

2. The act of intrusting, committing, or delivering into the charge of another.

dēl'-ē-gā'-tion, s. [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A sending away.

†2. The act of delegating, deputing, or appointing as a delegate or deputy.

†3. The act of delegating, intrusting, or committing to the charge of another.

"God did by gift and delegation confer upon our Lord a supereminent degree of dignity and authority."—*Barrow: Sermon*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

4. In this country: The body of delegates from any particular state in Congress, or in a national convention; as, the New York delegation; the representatives in any body of any particular state or district.

II. Technically:

Law: The transfer of authority to another.

dēl'-ē-gā'-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *delegat(e)*; -ory.] Delegated; holding the position of a delegate.

"Some politique delegatory Scipio."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffs*.

†dē-lēn'-dā, s. pl. [Lat. = to be erased or blotted out, from *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.] Things to be erased or expunged.

† *Delenda est Carthago*: [Lat. = Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.] The celebrated sentence with which Cato the elder was accustomed to conclude all his speeches in the Roman Senate. His hatred of Carthage arose from a jealousy of its flourishing state, and the consequent danger to Rome, and eventually led to its destruction in 146 B. C.

***dē-lē-nīf'-ic-al, a.** [Low Lat. *deleñificus*, from Lat. *deleñio* = to soften down: *de* = down; *lenis* = soft; *facio* = to make.] Having the power or quality of assuaging or easing pain.

dē-lēs-sēr'-i-a, s. [Named after M. Benjamin Delessert, a French patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, the typical one of the sub-order Delesseriæ. The species have a flat membranaceous rose-colored frond, with a percurrent midrib. They are small, being generally from two to eight inches high. The one best known is *Delesseria sanguinea*. Its fruit ripens in winter.

dē-lēs-sēr'-i-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *delesseria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algæ, order Ceramiales (Rose-tangles). The frond is cellular, the coccidia enclosing closely-packed oblong granules arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope which finally bursts; tetraspores in definite heaps or collected in sporophylls. (*Lindley*.) [DELES-SERIA.]

dē-lēs'-sīte, s. [Named after M. Delesse, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: A massive olive-green or blackish-green mineral.

†dē-lēte', v. t. [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

1. Lit.: To erase, expunge, or blot out.

"I stand ready, with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to aid, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete."—*Fuller: Worthies*, c. 25.

*2. Fig.: To get rid of, to expunge.

"Delete this principle out of men's hearts."—*State Trials: Col. Fiennes* (an. 1643).

***dē-lē-tēr'-i-al, *de-le-ter-i-all, a.** [Lat. *deleterius*.] Deleterious, hurtful.

"It [tobacco] is hot and drie in the third degree, and hath a deleteriall or venomous quality."—*Venner: Treat. on Tobacco*, p. 397.

dē-lē-tēr'-i-ōus, a. [Low Lat. *deleterius*, from Gr. *dēlēterios* = noxious, hurtful; *dēleomai* = to hurt; *dēlēter* = a destroyer.]

1. Noxious, poisonous, hurtful, or injurious to life.

"Many things neither deleterious by substance or quality are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Injurious, hurtful morally.

***dē-lēt'-ēr-ŷ (1), a.** [Lat. *deleterius*.] Deleterious, noxious, poisonous, deadly.

"Nor doctor epidemic,
 Though stor'd with deletery medicines."
Butler: Hudibras.

***dē-lēt'-ēr-ŷ (2), s.** [DELETORY.]

dē-lē'-tion, s. [Lat. *deletio*, from *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

†I. Literally:

1. The act of deleting, erasing, or expunging.

2. An erasure, a word or passage erased.

"Some deletions . . . have been restored."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

*II. Fig.: Destruction.

"Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

dēl'-ē-tī'-tious, a. [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo*.] An epithet applied to paper of such a quality that anything marked on it may be erased.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

dē-lēt-ive, *dē-līt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *delet(e)*; -ive.] Int or intended for erasing or blotting out.

"The obtuser end [of the stylus] was made more *deletive*."—*Evelyn: Sculpture*, ch. i.

*dē-lēt-ōr-ỹ, *dē-lēt-ēr-ỹ (2), *s.* [As from a Lat. *deletorius*, from *deletus*, *pa. par.* of *deleo*.] Anything which serves to erase or blot out.

"Confession was certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. ii., § 2.

dēlf (1), *dēlf (1), *s.* [A. S. *delf*=digging, *delfan*=to dig with a spade; Dut. *delven*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place dug out, a pit.

"He drew me down derne in *delf* by ane dyke."

Douglas: Virgil, xii. 230.

*2. A grave.

*3. A mine, a quarry.

"The *delfs* would be so flown with waters that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

4. That which is dug out; a sod.

"If a *delf* be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord."—*App. Agr. Surv. Banffs*, p. 42.

II. *Her.*: One of the abatements or marks of disgrace, indicating that a challenge has been revoked, or one's word broken. It is represented by a square-cut sod of earth, turf, &c.

dēlf (2), delft, delfh (2), *s. & a.* [From Delft, in Holland, a town founded about 1074, and famous for its earthenware, first manufactured there about 1310, and also as the point of embarkation of the Pilgrim fathers for this country in 1620. (*Haydn, &c.*)]

A. As substantive:

1. The same as DELFT-WARE (q. v.).

2. Crockery generally. (*Scotch.*)

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or made of delft-ware or crockery.

"On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser was a number of *delf* and wooden bowls, of different dimensions."—*Mrs. Hamilton: Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 144.

delft-blue, *s.*

Calico-printing: A mode of printing, also known as China-blue.

delft-ware, *s.* A kind of pottery originally manufactured at Delft, in Holland, in the fourteenth century. It was among the best of its day, being considered equal to the Italian in quality, but somewhat inferior in its ornamentation. The glaze of the delft-ware is made as follows: Kelp and Woolwich sand are calcined together, to form a vitreous mass called frit. Lead and tin are calcined to form a gray, powdery oxide. The frit is powdered and mixed with the oxide, zaffre being added to confer blue color, arsenic for dead-white. This is fused, making an opaque enamel; ground and mixed to the consistence of cream. Delft-ware is made of a calcareous clay of varying color, which is ground in water, strained, and evaporated to a plastic consistence; it is then tempered, and stored in cellars to ripen. Prolonged storage increases its tenacity and plasticity. It is then kneaded, without sand; formed on the wheel, dried, and partially burned, reaching the biscuit condition. The bibulous ware is then glazed, dried, packed in saggars, which are piled in the kiln and baked.

dē-lī-āc, *s.* [From the island Delos.] A kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.

Dē-lī-ān, *a.* [From Delos, an island in the Ægean, now called Dili.] Of or pertaining to Delos.

Delian problem, *s.*

Math.: The duplication of the cube; so called from the reply of the oracle of Delos to the deputation sent from Athens to inquire how to stop the plague then raging, that the plague would be stayed as soon as they had doubled the altar of Apollo, which was a cube. [DUPLICATION.]

*dēl'-i-bāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *delibatum*, sup. of *delibo*=to taste.]

1. *Lit.*: To taste, to sip.

2. *Fig.*: To dabble in, to have a slight acquaintance with.

"When he has traveled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish."—*Marmion: Antiquary*.

*dēl'-i-bā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *delibatio*.] A tasting, a supping; a trial or essay of.

"Some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity."—*Mede: Works*, bk. i., dis. 3.

*dē-līb'-ēr, *deliberen, *v. i.* [Fr. *délibérer*.] To deliberate, to consult.

"For which he gan *deliberen* for the best."

Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 141.

dē-līb'-ēr-āte, *v. i. & t.* [DELIBERATE, *a.* Fr. *délibérer*; Sp. & Port. *deliberar*; Ital. *deliberare*; Lat. *delibero*=to consult; *de* (intens.), *libro*=to weigh; *libra*=a balance.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To weigh matters in the mind; to ponder, to balance the reasons for and against any course; to estimate the weight of reasons or arguments; to debate, to consult.

2. To hesitate.

"The woman that *deliberates* is lost."

Addison: Cato, iv. 1.

B. *Trans.*: To weigh or balance in the mind; to debate.

"... if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you."—*Abp. Laud: Sermons*, p. 226.

¶ For the difference between to *deliberate* and to *consult*, see CONSULT; for that between to *deliberate* and to *debate*, see DEBATE.

dē-līb'-ēr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *deliberatus*, *pa. par.* of *delibero*=to consult.]

1. Weighing matters or reasons carefully in the mind; circumspect, not hasty in deciding or in action; cool.

"Your most grave belly was *deliberate*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

2. Done or carried out deliberately or without haste; well-advised.

"... desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination."—*Hooker*.

3. Slow, gradual; not quick or sharp.

"Others are more *deliberate*..."—*Bacon*.

¶ For the difference between *deliberate* and *thoughtful*, see THOUGHTFUL.

dē-līb'-ēr-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

dē-līb'-ēr-āte-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberate*; -ly.]

1. With deliberation; after careful consideration; not hastily or rashly.

"The sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father is an act commanded by the gods, and is *deliberately* performed."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

2. Slowly, gradually.

"We had gone thus *deliberately* forward for some time."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

dē-līb'-ēr-āte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *deliberate*; -ness.]

The quality of being deliberate; careful thought or consideration; circumspection, wariness, coolness.

"They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament."—*King Charles: Elton Basilike*.

dē-līb'-ēr-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of weighing or balancing facts and arguments in the mind; deliberation.

dē-līb'-ēr-ā-tion, *de-lib-er-a-cion, *de-lib-

er-a-cioun, *s.* [Fr. *délibération*; Sp. *deliberacion*; Ital. *deliberazione*, from Lat. *deliberatus*, *pa. par.* of *delibero*=to deliberate (q. v.).]

1. The act of deliberating or weighing facts and arguments in the mind; calm and careful consideration.

"Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep *deliberation*."

Cowper: Task, iv. 298-300.

2. Coolness or freedom from haste or rashness in action.

"Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. viii. § 3.

3. A discussion or debating of a measure or proposition.

"... to protect the *deliberations* of the Royalist Convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dē-līb'-ēr-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *délibératif*; Sp. & Ital. *deliberativo*, from Lat. *deliberativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or given to deliberation; capable of thought.

"The will of man, either as a natural appetite, or a *deliberative* faculty."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 50.

2. Proceeding or acting by deliberation, as opposed to *executive*.

3. Having a right to join in a deliberation or discussion.

*B. As substantive:

1. The discourse in which a question is deliberated, weighed, or examined.

"In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil? and, of good, what is greater? and of evil, what is less?"—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*.

2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing, and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

dē-līb'-ēr-ā-tive-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberative*; -ly.] By way of deliberation or mutual discussion.

"None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly [the witten-agemote], at least while it acted *deliberatively*."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

dē-līb'-ēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who deliberates.

*dēl'-i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *deleo*=to erase, to expunge.] Capable of being erased, blotted out, or expunged.

*dēl'-i-brāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *liber*=bark.] To strip off the bark; to peel. (*Ash.*)

*dēl'-i-brā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *delibrat(e)*; -ion.] The act of stripping off bark or peeling. (*Ash.*)

dēl'-i-ca-çỹ, *del-i-ca-cie, *s.* [Fr. *délicatesse*.] [DELICATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Effeminacy, self-indulgence, excess. (Originally implied a much more severe degree of censure than in this more luxurious age it is held to do.)

"Thus much of *delicacy* in general; now more particularly of her first branch, gluttony."—*Nash: Christ's Tears over Jerusalem*, p. 140. (*Trench's Select Glossary*, pp. 51, 52.)

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

"Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces."—*Bishop Taylor*.

3. Daintiness; agreeableness to the taste; delicousness.

"On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best."

Milton: P. L., v. 332, 333.

4. That which is dainty, delicious, or agreeable to the senses, and more especially to the taste; a dainty.

"... the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her *delicacies*."—*Rev. xviii. 3.*

*5. Elegance, beauty.

"A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness."—*Sidney*.

6. Politeness, civility, refinement, courtesy; a nice observance of propriety and good feeling. (Opposed to coarseness.)

"In that narrative he admits that he was treated with great courtesy and *delicacy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

7. Tenderness, niceness, softness of disposition, refinement.

"The Archbishop's mind was naturally of almost feminine *delicacy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Nicety or acuteness of perception; critical refinement, fastidiousness, scrupulousness.

"True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgment and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection."—*Spectator*, No. 286.

9. Nicety or minute accuracy; refinement.

"Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his coloring, and in his cabinet pieces."—*Dryden*.

*10. Neatness; elegance of dress.

11. Indulgence, tenderness, gentle treatment.

"Persons born of families noble and rich derive a weakness of constitution from ... the *delicacy* of their own education."—*Temple*.

12. Tenderness of constitution; a natural tendency easily to receive hurt or injury; bodily weakness

13. A delicate texture or constitution, fineness, tenuity.

14. The state of being such as to require delicate or careful treatment.

II. Technically.

1. *Fine Arts, &c.*: A term used to describe refinement in manipulation, and softness of expression, color, or touch.

2. *Mathematical and other Instruments*: The state of being affected by slight causes; as, a *delicate* balance, a *delicate* thermometer.

¶ There are two ways in which a thermometer may be delicate. It is so called (1) When it indicates very small changes of temperature, (2) When it quickly assumes the temperature of the surrounding medium. (*Ganot*.)

¶ For the difference between *delicacy* and *dainty*, see DAINTY.

dēl'-i-cate, *del-i-cat, *a. & s.* [Fr. *délicat*; Lat. *delicatus*=luxurious; *delicia*=pleasure, luxury;

delicio=to allure, to amuse; *de*=away, from, and *lacio*=to allure, to entice; Ital. *delicato*; Sp. & Port. *delicado*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Dainty, nice, or highly pleasing to the taste; delicious.

"Whan man giveth him to *delicate* mete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. Dainty; nice in choice of food; luxurious.

"So that the man that is tender among you, and very *delicate*, his eye shall be evil towards his brother."—*Deut. xviii. 54*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr rūle, fūll, trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Dainty, hard to please, fastidious.

"I am nought gilteles
That I somdele am *delicate*."—Gower, iii. 26.

4. Luxurious or grand in dress, manners, &c.

"More *delicat*, more pompous of array,
More proud was never emperor than he."
Chaucer: C. T., 15, 957.

*5. Choice, select, excellent.

6. Of a fine texture; fine, soft, smooth, not coarse.

"As much blood passeth through the lungs as through
all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater,
and their texture is extremely *delicate*."—Arbuthnot: On
Ailments.

7. Fine, soft, delicately shaded; as, a delicate color.

8. Lovely, graceful.

"... a most fresh and *delicate* creature."—Shakesp.:
Othello, ii. 3.

9. Nice in manner or form; courteous, refined, polite; characterized by a careful observance of propriety and good feeling.

"... the most *delicate* generosity."—Macaulay: Hist.
Eng., ch. xxiv.

10. Nice or minutely accurate in the perception of what is agreeable to any of the senses; as, a delicate taste, a delicate ear.

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some act by the *delicate* mind."—Cowper: Rose.

11. Soft, effeminate; luxuriously brought up, tender.

"Witness this army, of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 4.

12. Constitutionally weak or feeble; very susceptible of hurt or injury.

"The Princess Anne had been requested to attend, but
had excused herself on the plea of *delicate* health."—
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.

*13. Ingenious, skillful, artful, dexterous.

"So *delicate* with her needle."—Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

*14. Marked by artfulness or art; cunning.

"It were a *delicate* stratagem."—Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

15. Requiring careful and nice handling or treatment, as a delicate question or point.

II. Instruments: Easily affected. Thus a delicate balance turns with a very small weight.

*B. As substantive:

*1. A delicacy, a dainty, something nice or dainty.

"*Delycates*, deyntie meates, viandes *delicates*."—Palsgrave.

2. A dainty, nice, or fastidious person.

"My *delicatis* or nurshid in delicis walkiden sharp
weies."—Wycliffe: Baruch, iv. 26.

¶ For the difference between *delicate* and *fine*, see FINE.

děl'-i-cate-lý, **del-i-cat-li*, adv. [Eng. *delicately*; -ly.]

*1. Daintily, luxuriously. (Implying a heavier censure than with our increasing tendency to luxury is held to attach to it now.)

"She that liveth *delicately* [Gr. *spatalōsa*, Auth. Vers. in pleasure] is dead while she liveth."—1 Tim. v. 6. (Auth. Vers., margin).—Trench: Select Glossary, pp. 51, 52.

2. In a delicate, refined, or courteous manner; with strict observance of propriety and good feeling.

3. Finely, not coarsely, neatly, gracefully.

"Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak,
Their happy spots the nice admirer take."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 43, 44.

4. Tenderly, effeminately; in luxury, indulgently.

"He that *delicately* bringeth up his servant from a child shall have him become his son at length."—Prov. xxix. 21.

*5. With affectation; affectedly, mincingly.

"Agag came unto him *delicately*."—1 Samuel xv. 32.

děl'-i-cate-něss, s. [Eng. *delicate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being delicate; delicacy, softness, tenderness.

"The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness."—Deut. xxviii. 56.

děl'-i-ca-těss'-ěn, s. pl. [Ger.] Table dainties**děl'-i-c'e*, s. [Fr. *délice*; Sp. & Port. *delicia*; Ital. *delizia*, and Lat. *deliciæ*=pleasures.] Pleasure, delight.

"He shal yeue *delices* to kyngis."—Wycliffe: Genesis xlv. 20.

¶ **Flower Delice*, **Floure Delice* (Lat. *Flos deliciarum*): The Iris. [FLEUR-DE-LIS.]

"The chevisaunce
Shall match with the fayre *floure Delice*."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; April.

**dě-liq'-i-āte*, v. i. [Lat. *deliciæ*=pleasures, delights.] To indulge in delicacies; to take delight.

"When Flora is disposed to *delicately* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis."—Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 18.

dě-li'-cious, **de-li-ciouse*, **de-ly-cious*, **di-li-cious*, **dy-ly-cyus*, a. [Fr. *délicieux*, from Low Lat. *deliciosus*, from Lat. *deliciæ*=pleasures, delights; Sp. & Port. *delicioso*; Ital. *delizioso*.]

1. Dainty; delightful or highly pleasing to the taste.

"Of all the trees
In Paradise that bear *delicious* fruit."
Milton: P. L., iv. 421, 422.

2. Highly pleasing, delightful, yielding exquisite pleasure to the mind.

"Now I feed myself
With most *delicious* poison."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

3. Charming, affording pleasure or comfort.

"He brought thee into this *delicious* grove."
Milton: P. L., vii. 318.

*4. Dainty, luxurious, effeminate, given to pleasure.

"Yea, soberest men it [idleness] makes *delicious*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Week ii.

dě-li'-cious-lý, **de-li-cious-liche*, adv. [Eng. *deliciously*; -ly.]

*1. Daintily, luxuriously.

"How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously* (Gr. *estrēniase*) so much torment and sorrow give her."—Rev. xviii. 7.

2. Delightfully; in a manner highly pleasing to any of the senses.

dě-li'-cious-něss, s. [Eng. *delicious*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being delicious or highly pleasing to any of the senses.

"The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

*2. Luxury, extravagance; indulgence in delicacies.

"Further now to drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . ."—North: Plutarch; Lycurgus.

**dě-liq'-i-tý*, **delycyte*, s. [DELICIOUS.] Delightfulness, deliciousness.

"... have fed me with fode of most *delycyte*."
Digby Mysteries (ed. Furnivall, 1882), p. 132, l. 2039.

dě-liq't, s. [Lat. *delictum*=a fault of omission; *delinquo*=to omit doing what one ought to do: *de*=away, from, and *linguo*=to leave.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A failure to do some act; an offense, a crime.

"According to the quality of the *delict*."—Howell: Letters, p. 114.

2. Scots Law: A misdemeanor.

"Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offenses, which do not affect the public peace so immediately."—Erskine: Inst., bk. iv., t. 4, § 1.

¶ A challenge *propter delictum* in English law is for some crime or misdemeanor that affects the juror's credit, and renders him infamous. This was formerly the case after a conviction of treason, felony, perjury, or conspiracy, &c. But the grounds of a challenge *propter delictum* are now simply having been convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offense, which stain, however, a free pardon will obliterate, or being outlawed, or excommunicated, the latter being a species of outlawry in use in the ecclesiastical courts. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

**děl'-ie*, **delye*, a. [Fr. *délié*, from Lat. *delicatus*.] Soft, delicate, fine.

"Hir clothes weren maked of right *delye* thredes."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 5.

dě-liěr-ět, a. [DELEERIT.]

děl'-i-gā'-tion, s. [Lat. *deligatio*, from *deligatus*, pa. par. of *deligo*=to bind up.]

Surg.: A binding up or bandaging; the regular and methodical application of bandages.

"The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together."—Wiseman: Surgery.

dě-licht' (gh silent), **de-lit*, **de-lite*, **de-lyt*, s. [O. Fr. *deleit*, *delit*, from Lat. *delecto*=to delight; Sp. & Port. *deleite*; Ital. *diletto*.]

1. A state or degree of great pleasure and satisfaction; joy, rapture.

"*Delight* itself, however, is a weak term to express the feelings of a naturalist, who for the first time has wandered by himself in a Brazilian forest."—Darwin: Voyage round the World (1870), ch. i., p. 11.

2. That which affords or creates great pleasure or joy.

"She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight."
Dryden: Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 11, 12.

dě-light' (gh silent), **de-lit-en*, **de-lyt-en*, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *deleiter*, *deliter*; Sp. *delectar*, *deleit*; Port. *deleitar*; Ital. *dilettare*, from Lat. *delecto*=to delight.]

A. Trans.: To afford delight to; to please greatly; to charm.

"To *delight* his ear."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 47.

B. Reflex.: To take delight or great pleasure to one's self.

"I will *delight* myself in thy statutes: I will not forget thy word."—Ps. cxix. 16.

C. Intrans.: To have or take delight; to be delighted, highly pleased, or charmed.

"... the livery she *delights* to wear."
Cowper: Task, iv. 760.

**dě-light'-a-ble* (gh silent), **de-lit-a-ble*, **de-lyt-a-ble*, a. [O. Fr. *deleit*, *deleit*; Sp. *deleytable*; Port. *deleitavel*; Ital. *dilettabile*, from Lat. *delectabilis*=delectable (q. v.).] Delightful, delectable, charming.

"Wel may that lond be called *delytable*."
Maundeville, p. 3.

**dě-light'-a-blý* (gh silent), **de-lit-a-bly*, adv. [Eng. *delightab(ly)*; -ly.] In a delightful or delectable manner; delightfully.

"Whanne Philosophie hadde songen softly and *delitably*."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 108.

dě-licht'-ěd (gh silent), pa. par. or a. [DELIGHT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Full of delight; charmed, overjoyed.

*2. Attended with delight; delightful, delighting.

"If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ In the following passage the meaning of the word is very obscure; by some it is taken as=*delightful*, the sense being: the spirit, having the power of giving delight, &c.; by others it is understood as meaning lightened or freed of incumbrance, etherealized.

"Ay, but to die, and go we know not where:
... and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

**dě-licht'-ěd-lý* (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *delighted*; -ly.] In a delighted manner; with delight.

dě-licht'-ěr (gh silent), s. [Eng. *delight*; -er.]

1. One who delights or affords delight.

2. One who takes delight.

"We should, concerning the author of the report, consider whether he be not ill-humored, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories."—Barrow: Sermon, i. 250.

dě-licht'-fűl (gh silent), a. [Eng. *delight*; -ful(i).]

1. Affording delight; charming; causing or attended with great pleasure or satisfaction; exquisite, lovely.

"Come, peace of mind, *delightful* guest!"
Cowper: Ode to Peace.

*2. Full of delight, cheerful, joyous.

"Too chilling a doctrine for our *delightful* dispositions."
—C. Sutton: Learn to Die (1634), p. 16.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delightful* and *charming*: "When they both denote the pleasure of the sense, *delightful* is not so strong an expression as *charming*; a prospect may be *delightful* or *charming*; but the latter rises to a degree that carries the senses away captive. Of music we should rather say that it was *charming* than *delightful*; as it acts on the senses in so powerful a manner; on the other hand, we should with more propriety speak of a *delightful* employment to relieve distress, or a *delightful* spectacle to see a family living together in love and harmony." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dě-licht'-fűl-lý (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *delightful*; -ly.]

1. In a delightful manner; so as to cause delight; charmingly.

2. With delight.

"O voice, once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply."
Milton: P. L., x. 729, 730.

dě-licht'-fűl-něss (gh silent), s. [Eng. *delightful*; -ness.] The quality of being delightful or highly pleasing; the quality of affording delight.

"This . . . doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge."—Tillotson.

dě-licht'-ińg (gh silent), **de-lit-ing*, **de-lit-yńg*, pr. par., a. & s. [DELIGHT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing delight.

2. The state of being delighted, or of taking delight.

3. That which affords delight; delight or pleasure.

"*Delitings* in thi righth honde."—Wycliffe: Ps. xv. 10.

ból, bóy; pút, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhűn; -tion, -șion = zhűn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhűs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dě-light'-lŭg-lŭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delightfully*; *-ly*] With delight, delightedly, cheerfully.

"He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death."—*Jer. Taylor*.

dě-light'-lěss (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delightless*.] Void of delight; affording no delight; cheerless.

"And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sheets
Deform the day *delightless*."

Thomson: Spring, 19-21.

***dě-light'-oŭs** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delightous*.] Delightful.

dě-light'-sŏme, *dě-light'-sŭm (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; suff. *-some* (q. v.).] Delightful, delectable.

"And all the nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a *delightful* land, saith the Lord of hosts."—*Mal.* iii. 12.

dě-light'-sŏme-lŭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delightfully*.] In a delightful or delighting manner.

1. In a delightful or delighting manner.
2. With delight, delightedly.

"Yet laughed *delightfully*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii. 235.

dě-light'-sŏme-něss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delightsome*; *-ness*.] The quality of being delightful; delightfulness.

***dě-lŭg-nāte, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Lat. *lignum*=wood.] To deprive of wood.

"... dilapidating or rather *delignating* his bishopric."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.*

dě-lŭ-mā, s. [Lat. *delimo*=to file off, because the leaves of some of the species are used for polishing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants consisting of climbing shrubs, and belonging to the order Dilleniaceae (q. v.).

***dě-lŭ-māte, v. t.** [Lat. *delimatus*, pa. par. of *delimo*.] To file off. (*Ash.*)

dě-lŭm'-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *delim(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Dilleniaceae. They are distinguished by the filaments of the stamens being dilated at the apex, and bearing on both sides the separated roundish cells of the anthers.

dě-lŭm'-ŭt, v. t. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *limit* (q. v.).] To limit, to bound.

†dě-lŭm'-i-tā'-tion, s. [French *délimitation*.] A limitation; a defining or settling the bounds of.

"Proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament."—*Gladstone, in Ogilvie*.

***dě-lŭne', v. t.** [Latin *delineo*=to sketch, to delineate.] To delineate, to mark or sketch out.

"A certain plan had been *delineated* out."—*North: Examen*, p. 523.

dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *deline*; *-able*.] Capable of being delineated, marked out, or sketched.

"In either vision there is something not *delineable*."—*Feltham: Letters, xvii.*

***dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-měnt, a.** [O. Ital. & O. Sp. *delineamento*, as if from a Lat. *delineamentum*, from *delineo*=to delineate.] A representation by delineating; a delineation, a sketch.

"... a fair *delineament*

Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight."

More: Song of the Soul, iii. 11.

dě-lŭn'-ě-āte, v. t. [Lat. *delineatus*, pa. par. of *delineo*=to sketch out.]

1. To mark or draw out in outline; to sketch out; to make the first draught of.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness of in a picture.

"The *licentia pictoria* is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis."—*Browne*.

3. To describe; to portray in words; to set forth.

"I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom."—*Wake*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to delineate* and *to sketch*: "Both these terms are properly employed in the art of drawing, and figuratively applied to moral subjects to express a species of descriptions: a *delineation* expresses something more than a *sketch*; the former conveying not merely the general outlines or more prominent features, but also as much of the details as would serve to form a whole; the latter, however, seldom contains more than some broad touches, by which an imperfect idea of the subject is conveyed. A *delineation* therefore may be characterized as accurate, and a *sketch* as hasty or imperfect; an attentive observer who has passed some years in a country may be enabled to give an accurate *delineation* of the laws, customs, manners, and character of its inhabitants; a traveler who merely passes through can give only a hasty *sketch* from what passes before his eyes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

†dě-lŭn'-ě-āte, a. [Lat. *delineatus*.] Delineated sketched, portrayed.

dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-t-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DELINEATE.]

dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-t-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [DELINEATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of sketching out, portraying, or describing; delineation.

"The landscape mixture and *delineations*."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.*

dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *délinéation*; Latin *delineatio*, from *delineatus*, pa. par. of *delineo*.]

1. The act of sketching out in outline.

2. The act of describing, depicting, or portraying.

3. A representation or portrayal pictorially or verbally; a sketch, a drawing, a description.

"In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions."—*Mortimer*.

dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-tŏr, s. [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who delineates or represents pictorially or verbally.

"A modern *delineator* of character."—*Ruskin*.

II. Technically:

1. *Tailoring*: A pattern formed by rule; being expansible in the directions where the sizes vary, as indicated by the varying lengths obtained by measurement.

2. *Surveying*: A perambulator, or geodetical instrument on wheels, with registering devices for recording distances between points; a pendulum arrangement by which a profile line is inscribed on a traveling strip; and certain other data, according to construction.

***dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-tŏr-ŭ, a.** [Eng. *delineat(e)*; *-ory*.] Delineating, descriptive.

"The *delineatory* part of his work."—*Scott, in Ogilvie*.

***dě-lŭn'-ě-ā-tŭre, s.** [Eng. *delineat(e)*; *-ure*.] Delineation.

***dě-lŭn'-ŭ-ment, s.** [Latin *delinimentum*, from *delinio*=to soften down: *de*=down, and *lenis*=soft.]

1. A mitigating or assuaging of pain.

2. That which mitigates or assuages pain.

***dě-lŭn'-ŭ-tion, s.** [As if from a Latin *delinitio*, from *delino*=to besmear.] The act of besmearing.

"The *delinitio* also of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity, bk. i., ch. xviii., § 7.* (*Trench: On some Def. of our Eng. Dict., p. 6.*)

dě-lŭn'-quēn-čŭ, s. [Lat. *delinquentia*, from *delinquo*=to fail in doing.] [DELICT.] A failure or omission of duty; a fault, an offense, a misdeed, a misdemeanor.

"... a tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

dě-lŭn'-quēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *delinquens*, pr. par. of *delinquo*=to fail in doing; Fr. *délinquant*.]

***A. As adj.:** Failing in or omitting one's duty; offending by neglect.

"... the most *delinquent* were deprived of their public territory, and received colonies of Roman settlers."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21.*

B. As subst.: One who fails in or omits a duty; one who offends by neglect of duty; an offender, a culprit.

"Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,
Denounce no doom on the *delinquent*?"

Cowper: Task, vi. 431, 432.

dě-lŭn'-quēnt-lŭ, adv. [Eng. *delinquent*; *-ly*.] By way of delinquency or neglect of duty.

***dě-lŭn'-quŭsh-měnt, s.** [Of. *relinquishment*.] Relinquishment, giving up. (*Patient Grisail, 1603.*)

***děl'-ŭ-quāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *deliquatus*, pa. par. of *deliquo*=to pour out: *de*=away, and *liquo*=to melt.]

A. Trans.: To melt, to dissolve.

"... as the lixivia of tartar, or the *deliquated* salts of tartar do."—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S., p. 292.*

B. Intrans.: To melt or dissolve away.

"It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*."—*Boyle*.

***děl'-ŭ-quāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DELIQUATE.]

děl'-ŭ-quā-tion, s. [Lat. *deliquatio*, from *deliquatus*, pa. par. of *deliquo*.] A melting or dissolving away.

děl'-ŭ-quě-sce, v. i. [Lat. *deliquesco*=to melt away: *de*=away, from, and *liquesco*, incept. of *liqueo*=to become fluid, to melt.]

Chem.: Gradually to melt away, finally becoming liquid by the absorption of moisture from the air.

"In other cases the salt *deliquesces* after uniting with water of chemical hydration."—*C. F. Cross, in Nature, p. 494 (1881).*

děl'-ŭ-quěs'-çence, s. [Lat. *deliquescent*, pr. par. of *deliquesco*.]

Chem.: The property which certain very soluble salts and other bodies possess of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. This property is made use of in drying salts, &c., the substance being placed over another substance which absorbs water from the air, as sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, quicklime, &c., in an air-tight vessel called a desiccator.

děl'-ŭ-quěs'-çent, a. [Lat. *deliquescent*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

†2. *Fig.*: Melting or dissolving away insensibly; easily consumed, as money, property.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Having the quality of becoming liquefied by the absorption of moisture from the air; liquefying in the air.

2. *Bot.*: Branched in such a manner that the stem is lost in the branches.

děl'-ŭ-quŭ-āte, v. i. [Lat. *deliquium*=a flowing or melting; a variant of *deliquate* (q. v.).] To melt or become liquefied by deliquescence.

děl'-ŭ-quŭ-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *deliquat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of deliquating; deliquescence.

děl'-ŭ-quŭ-ŭm, s. [Lat.]

I. Literally and Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A spontaneous dissolution or liquefaction of certain salts, alkalies, &c., on exposure to the air; deliquescence.

Pathol.: Syncope; a swooning away

"For fear of *deliquities* or being sick."—*Bacon*.

3. *Astron.*: An interruption or failing of the light of the sun without an eclipse.

"Such a *deliquium* we read of subsequent to the death of Cæsar."—*Spenser*.

***II. Fig.:** A melting or maudlin mood.

"... there came a hitherto unfelt sensation, as of Delirium Tremens, and a melting into total *deliquium*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. iii., ch. x.*

***děl'-ŭ-ā-čŭ, s.** [Lat. *deliratio*.] Delirium. [DELIRATION.]

děl'-ŭ-ā-měnt, *děl'-ŭ-ē-měnt, s. [Lat. *deliramentum*, from *deliro*=(1) to go out of the way; (2) to be foolish or crazy.] [DELIRIUM.] A wandering or doting state of the mind; delirium.

"Of whose *delirements* further I proceed."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.*

***děl'-ŭ-an-čŭ, s.** [Lat. *delirantia*, neut. pl. of *delirans*, pr. par. of *deliro*=... to be crazy or foolish.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

"Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage."—*Gauden: Funeral Sermon on Bp. Brownrig, p. 57.*

***děl'-ŭ-ant, a.** [Lat. *delirans*, pr. par. of *deliro*.] Delirious; out of one's mind; wandering in mind.

***děl'-ŭ-āte, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *deliratum*, sup. of *deliro*=*lit.*, to go or drive the plow out of the furrow; hence (1) to go out of the way; (2) to be crazy: *de*=away, from; *lira*=a furrow; Fr. *délirer*; Ital. *delirare*.] [DELIRIUM.]

I. Intrans.: To rave, to dote; to be delirious; to wander in one's mind.

II. Trans.: To cause delirium; to madden.
"It hath an infatuating and *delirating* spirit in it."—*Holland: Plutarch, Morals, ii. 393.*

děl'-ŭ-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *deliratio*, from *deliro*=to be crazy or foolish.] A wandering or doting state of the mind; delirium, dotage.

"Such puerile hallucinations and anile *delirations*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer, p. 116.*

děl'-ŭ-i-ant, s. [Eng. *deliri(um)*; *-ant*.]

1. An agent that produces delirium.

2. A person affected with delirium.

děl'-ŭ-i-fā' ciěnt, (ci as sh) a. & s. [Eng. *delirium* and Lat. *facere*=to make.]

1. *As adj.*: Producing delirium.

2. *As subst.*: An agent that produces delirium.
děl'-ŭ-i-oŭs, a. [Lat. *delirus*=(s.) one who goes out of his way; (a.) crazy, foolish.] [DELIRIUM.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"I've seen the sick and ghastly bed
Of Sin *delirious* with his dread."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

†2. *Fig.*: Characterized or accompanied by wild excitement; frantic.

"Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses."

Longfellow: Drinking Song.

II. Med.: Suffering from delirium; wandering in mind.

děl'-ŭ-i-oŭs-lŭ, adv. [Eng. *delirious*; *-ly*] In a delirious manner; like one suffering from delirium.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŭ Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-līr'-i-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *delirious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being delirious.

"Pope, at the intermission of his *deliriousness*, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope.*

dē-līr'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from *delirus*=crazy, foolish, from *deliro*=(1) to go out of the way, (2) to be crazy or foolish: *de*=away, from, and *lira*=a furrow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.
2. *Fig.*: Wild or frantic excitement or enthusiasm; rapture.

"Too well the Impostor nursed
Her soul's *delirium*."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. Med.: Increased ideation ranging from simple confusion of thought to fixed delusion, accompanied by incoherence, restlessness, and frequently combined with some amount of unconsciousness, deepening at times into coma. It often occurs in the course of general specific diseases, in pneumonia, erysipelas, gout, acute mania, alcoholic poisoning as delirium tremens (q. v.), and as a consequence of nervous exhaustion from mental overwork.

delirium tremens, s.

Medical: Alcoholism, specially accompanied by delusions, from loss of cerebral power, with general disturbances of functions, depression, and debility, feeble but rapid action of heart, tremor and undecided muscular action, fear, and mental agitation, all indicative of the most depressed condition of all the vital functions, with a characteristic peculiar odor of a saccharo-alcoholic kind, usually very marked. Beef-tea, soup, yolk of eggs, with capsicum or cayenne pepper, good nursing, with total abstinence, are the chief requirements in the immediate treatment of this affection—in fact, it needs nutrients and rest.

***dē-līr'-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *delirus*.] Delirious.

"Delirious that doteth and swerveth from reason."—*Blount.*

dē-līs'-sē-ā, s. [Named in 1826 by Gaudichaud after D. M. Delisse, a physician from the Isle of France, and naturalist to the French expedition under D'Entrecasteaux, from 1800 to 1804, to the South Seas.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliads, the typical one of the tribe Delisseæ. The calyx is hemispherical; the corolla two-lipped; the fruit a globular two-celled berry. Habitat, the Sandwich Islands.

dē-līs'-sē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *delissea*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, type Delissea (q. v.).

***dē-līt'-ā-ble**, a. [DELIGHTABLE.] Delightful, delectable.

"And many another *delitable* sight."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,938.

dē-lī-tēs'-çence, **dē-lī-tēs'-çen-çy**, s. [Latin *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitescere*=to lie hid: *de*=away, from, and *latescere*, incept. of *lateo*=to lie hid.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being in retirement, concealment, or obscurity.
- "I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*."—*Aubrey: Life*, p. 13.

2. A state of inactivity or apathy, idleness.

"Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*."—*Johnson.*

II. Surg.: A mode of termination peculiar to phlegmasiæ, in which there is a sudden and total disappearance of inflammation.

¶ *Period of delitescence*:

Med.: [INCUBATION.]

dē-lī-tēs'-çent, a. [Lat. *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitescere*.] Lying hid, concealed, or obscured.

***dē-līt'-ī-gāte**, v. i. [Lat. *delitigatum*, sup. of *delitigo*=to quarrel.] To quarrel. [LITIGATE.]

***dē-līt'-ī-gā-tion**, s. [DELITIGATE.] A quarrelling; a striving in words; a brawl.

dē-līv'-ēr (1), ***deliveren**, ***delivre**, ***delivri**, ***delyver** (1), ***delyveryn**, ***delyvri**, v. i. & i. [Fr. *délivrer*; Low. Lat. *delibero*=to set free: *de*=away, from, and *libero*=to set free; *liber*=free.] [LIBERATE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To liberate, to set free, to release.
- "Thus she the captive did *deliver*." *Prior.*
2. To save, to rescue. (Generally followed by *from* or *out of*, and in Scriptural language by *out of* or *from the hand of*.)

"Who are they among all the gods of the countries, that have *delivered* their country out of mine hand?"—*2 Kings* xviii. 35.

3. To hand over, to transfer, to commit.

"Lord, thou *deliveredst* unto me two talents."—*Matt.* xxv. 22.

4. To give up, to surrender, to yield, to resign. (Generally followed by *up*.)

"Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Delivered up again with peaceful words?"

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

5. To place in the power of any one; to hand over.

"Behold, this day thine eyes have seen how that the Lord had *delivered* thee to-day into mine hand in the cave."—*1 Sam.* xxiv. 10.

6. To communicate, to impart.

"William's message was *delivered* by Portland to Lewis at a private audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. To utter, to pronounce; as, to *deliver* a speech or an address.

- *8. To describe, to speak of.

"She is *delivered* for a masterpiece in nature."—*Mas-singer: Grand Duke of Florence*, i. 2.

- *9. To show, to discover.

"I'll *deliver*
Myself your loyal servant."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

10. To discharge, to send out, to direct, to let fly.

"... *delivered* such a shower of pebbles."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

11. To discharge, to pass; as, a pipe will *deliver* so many feet in the minute.

- *12. To cast away, to throw off.

"... the exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind." *Pope.*

- *13. To exert, to put in motion.

"Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly."—*Sidney.*

14. To disburden of a child; to bring to bed.

"His Queen was safely *delivered* of a daughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. Law: To hand over a deed to the grantee, as in the attestation, "sealed and *delivered*." [DELIVERY, II. 1.]

- *B. *Intrans.*: To speak, to declare.

"An't please you, *deliver*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To deliver a cargo*: To discharge it from the ship and hand it over to the owners.

(2) *To deliver over*:

(a) To put into the hands, power, or discretion of another.

"*Deliver* me not over unto the will of mine enemies."—*Ps.* xxvii. 12.

(b) To hand down, to transmit.

"Your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given."—*Dryden.*

(3) *To deliver out*: To distribute.

"See what I do *deliver out* to each."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to deliver*, *to rescue*, and *to save*: "The idea of taking or keeping from danger is common to these terms; but *deliver* and *rescue* signify rather the taking from, *save* the keeping from danger: we *deliver* and *rescue* from the evil that is; we *save* from evils that may be as well as those that are. *Deliver* and *rescue* do not convey any idea of the means by which the end is produced; *save* commonly includes the idea of some superior agency: a man may be *delivered* or *rescued* by any person without distinction; he is commonly *saved* by a superior. *Deliver* is an unqualified term, it is applicable to every mode of the action or species of evil; *to rescue* is a species of *delivering*—namely, *delivering* from the power of another; *to save* is applicable to the greatest possible evils: a person may be *delivered* from a burden, from an oppression, from disease, or from danger, by any means; a prisoner is *rescued* from the hands of an enemy; a person is *saved* from destruction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to deliver* and *to give up*, see GIVE; for that between *to deliver* and *to free*, see FREE.

***dē-līv'-ēr** (2), ***de-lyv-er** (2), v. i. [Lat. *delibero*=to deliberate (q. v.).]

1. To deliberate.

"The Statists thare assemblyd hale,
Delyveryd, and gave hym for counsale,
Of fewt til gyve up all band."

Wyntoun, viii. 10, 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

"He perswadit the kyng to send ane garyson of armyt men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottis and Pychtis, quhilkis war *delyverit* (as he was cleirly informit) to reuenge the injuris done be his army."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, B. viii. c. 12.

***dē-līv'-ēr**, s. [The imperative of the verb used as a substantive.] The challenge of the highway-man.

"Until some booty doth approach him nye,
To whom a loude *deliver* he shall crye."
The New Metamorphosis, 1,600. MS. (*Nares.*)

***dē-līv'-ēr**, ***de-lyv-er**, ***de-lyv-ere**, a. [O. Fr. *délivré*.] [CLEVER.]

1. Active, clever.

"Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength."
Chaucer: C. T., 83, 84.

2. Delivered.

"This abbas was all slepand
Delyuer of a fayr knawe chylde,"

Metz. Homilies, p. 168.

dē-līv'-ēr-a-ble, a. [English *deliver*; -able.] Capable of being delivered.

dē-līv'-ēr-a-ñce, ***de-liv-er-aunce**, ***de-lyv-er-aunce**, s. [Fr. *délivrance*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting free, releasing, or liberating.
- "God let sende Moyses to make the *delivraunce*."
Gower, ii. 182.

2. The act of saving or rescuing from danger; rescue.

3. The state of being saved, rescued, or delivered from danger.

"Dionysius describes the joy of the Romans at this unexpected *deliverance* from imminent danger as unbounded."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 22.

- *4. The act of handing over or delivering to another.

- *5. The act of speaking, uttering, or pronouncing.

"And at each word's *deliverance*
Stab poniards in our flesh."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

- *6. An utterance; a declaration; a statement.

"You have it from his own *deliverance*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 5.

- *7. The act of bringing forth children.

"Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

¶ In the last four meanings *delivery* is now used.

- *8. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novillis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay nsit the samen *deliverance* that thay usit in extreme necessite."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 212.

- *9. Determination, sentence.

"Both parties were compromis by their oaths to stand at the *deliverance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both."—*Pittsottie* (ed. 1728), p. 14.

II. Law:

1. *Eng.*: The acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

2. *Scots Law*: The decision of a judge or arbitrator.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deliverance* and *delivery*: "*Deliverance* and *delivery* are drawn from the same verb to express its different senses of taking from or giving to; the former denotes the taking something from one's self; the latter implies giving something to another. To wish for a *deliverance* from that which is hurtful or painful is to a certain extent justifiable: the careful *delivery* of property into the hands of the owner will be the first object of concern with a faithful agent." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-līv'-ēred (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (1), v.]

***dē-līv'-ēred** (2), ***dē-līv'-ēr-it**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (2), v.] Determined, resolved.

"In sa fer as pertenes to me, I am *deliverit* to departe hastelie of your ciete, and to returne hame."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 194.

dē-līv'-ēr-ēr, ***dē-līv'-ēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *deliver*; -er.]

1. One who delivers or sets free another; a savior, a preserver.

"Since that time the history of every great *deliverer* has been the history of Moses retold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

- *2. One who communicates or relates anything.

"... the *deliverers* of those experiments."—*Boyle.*

3. One who delivers or hands over anything to another.

dē-līv'-ēr-ēss, s. [Eng. *deliver*; -ess.] A female deliverer.

dē-līv'-ēr-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DELIVER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of setting free, rescuing, or preserving.
2. The act of communicating, handing over, or relating.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

delivering-roll, s. [DELIVERY-ROLLER.]

*dē-liv'-ēr-lŷ, *de-liv-er-liche, *de-lyv-er-ly, adv. [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, a.; -ly.] Actively, nimbly, with sharpness. [CLEVER.]

"Thei taken more scharpely the bestes and more delyverly than don houndes."—*Maundeville*, p. 29.

*dē-liv'-ēr-nēss, *de-lyv-er-nes, *de-lyv-er-nesse, s. [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, a.; -ness.] Activity, nimbleness, cleverness.

"Delyvernes and bewte of body."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 5,899.

dē-liv'-ēr-ŷ, *dē-liv'-ēr-iē, s. [DELIVER, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of delivering, setting free, or releasing; release, deliverance.

2. The act of rescuing or delivering from danger; rescue.

3. The state or condition of being delivered from danger, &c.

"He hugged me in his arms, and swore, with sobs, That he would labor my *delivery*."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. The act of delivering or handing over to another; transfer.

5. The act of surrendering, yielding, or giving up to another; surrender.

"After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, . . ."—*Denham*.

6. Charge, care.

"You'll put your soune and heire to his *deliuerie*."—*Chester: Love's Martyr*, p. 46.

7. A distribution of letters, &c., from a postoffice to the persons to whom they are addressed.

8. The quantity of water, &c., discharged by a pipe in a given time.

9. The act of uttering or pronouncing; utterance.

"I make a broken *delivery* of the business."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

10. A style or manner of speaking; address.

"I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses."—*Addison*.

11. Childbirth.

"Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out."—*Isa.* xxvi. 7.

*12. Activity; free or active use of the limbs. [DELIVER, a.]

"The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*."—*Wotton*.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) The delivery of a deed, or the handing of it over to the grantee, which is expressed in the attestation, "sealed and *delivered*," is one of the requisites to a good deed. A deed takes effect only from this delivery; for if the date be false or impossible, the delivery ascertains the time of it. A delivery may be either absolute, that is, to the grantee himself, or to a third person, to hold till some conditions be performed on the part of the grantee. In certain cases, as wills, bonds made by a parent in favor of his children, or deeds in which the grantee has himself an interest, or where there is a mutual obligation between the parties, delivery is not required.

(2) An expression peculiar to England, also called jail delivery, a term applied to the Sessions at the Old Bailey, London, or the Assizes, when the jail is delivered or cleared of the prisoners.

*2. Mint: The moneys coined within a certain period at the mints.

3. Baseball and Cricket:

(1) The act of delivering or bowling a ball.

(2) The manner or style of delivering or bowling a ball.

(3) The ball delivered or bowled.

" . . . came in, and the first *delivery* from Spofforth clean bowled him."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. Founding: The draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called Draw-taper.

¶ For the difference between *delivery* and *deliverance*, see DELIVERANCE.

delivery-roller, s. That roller in a carding, paper, or calendering, or other machine, which conducts the object finally from the operative portions of the apparatus.

delivery-valve, s. That valve through which the discharge of a pumped fluid flows, as the upper valve of the air-pump in the condensing steam-engine, through which water is lifted into the hot-well.

dell (1). *delle, s. [A variant of *dale* (q. v.).] A small, narrow valley between hills; a dale, a ravine.

"Then, with mild Una in her sober cheer,

High over hill and low adown the dell."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

*dell (2), s. A young girl, a maid, a wench.

"Dells, are young bucksom wenches, ripe, and prone to venery, but have not yet been debauched."—*Dunton: Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694. (Nares.)

Dēl-la-crūs'-can, a. [For etym. see def.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the celebrated Academy of Della Crusca at Florence.

¶ *Dellacruscan School of Literature*: A name applied to some English writers residing at Florence about A. D. 1785.

dēlph (1), s. [Delf (1), s.]

Hydraul. Engin.: The drain on the land side of a sea embankment. It should be at sufficient distance not to encourage the percolation of water from the outside of the bank, or the slipping of the bank from outside pressure. Thirty-six feet from the foot of the bank, 12 feet width at top, 6 feet at bottom, and a depth of 4 or 5 feet are approved proportionate dimensions. (*Knight*.)

dēlph (2), s. [Delf.] Delf or crockery-ware.

"A supper worthy of herself;

Five nothings in five plates of *delf*." *Swift*.

dēl'-phī-an, **dēl'-phic**, a. [Lat. *Delphi*; Gr. *Delphoi*; Eng. adj. suff. -an, -ic.]

1. Lit.: Of or belonging to Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

"Behind his *Delphian* rock he sinks to sleep."

Byron: Curse of Minerva.

2. Fig.: Inspired, prophetic.

dēl'-phīn, **dēl'-phīn'-ī-an**, a. [DELPHINE.]

dēl'-phīn-āte, s. [English *delphin(e)*; suff. -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt formed by a union of delphinic acid with a base.

dēl'-phīne, **dēl'-phīn**, a. & s. [Lat. *delphis*, *delphinus*=a dolphin.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ichthy.*: Pertaining to the Dolphin or Delphinidae.

2. *Bibliography*: Prepared or published for the use of the Dauphin of France; a title given to a certain edition of the Latin classics, prepared and annotated by thirty-nine of the most eminent scholars of the time, at the command of Louis XIV., king of France, for the benefit of his son, the Dauphin of France [in *usum Delphini*], under the superintendence of his governor, Montausier, and his tutors, Bossuet and Huet.

B. As substantive:

Chem.: A neutral fat found in the oil of *Delphinus globiceps*, *D. Phocaena*, and *D. marginatus*. It is an oil which boils at 258°. It is soluble in hot alcohol. One hundred parts of delphin, saponified with potash, yield thirty-six parts of valeric acid, fifty-nine parts of deic acid, and fifteen parts of glycerin.

dēl'-phīn'-ī-a, **dēl'-phīn-a**, **dēl'-phī-a**, **dēl'-phīn-ine**, s. [DELPHINE.]

Chem.: An alkaloid C₂₄H₃₅NO₂, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* or Stavesacre. It is a yellowish-white powder which turns brown at 102° and melts at 119°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. Delphinine when taken produces nausea, and causes irritation when rubbed on the skin. It is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands.

dēl'-phīn'-īc, a. [Eng. *delphin(e)*; -ic.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to delphine.

delphinic acid, s. [VALERIC ACID.]

dēl'-phīn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *delphin(us)*=a dolphin, and fem. adj. pl. suff. -īdæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: One of the families into which the order Cetacea is divided. It comprises such forms as the True Dolphins, the Fresh-Water Dolphins of the Ganges and Amazon, the Porpoises, the Beluga, the Orca, and, according to some authors, the Narwhal. The members of this group possess considerable diversity in outward form, in skeletal characters, and dentition; but in all the head is of moderate size, and, with the exception of the Narwhal, they agree in having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, while nearly all have dorsal fins.

2. *Palæont.*: The Delphinidae are found fossil in deposits of Miocene and later date, some of the genera being now extinct.

dēl'-phīn-ite, s. [Named from being found in *Dauphiny*; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).] [DAUPHIN.]

Min.: A variety of Epidote occurring in yellowish-green crystals, sometimes transparent, and found near Bourg d'Oisans, in the Piedmontese Alps.

dēl'-phīn'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin, from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.]

Bot.: Larkspurs, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ranunculaceæ. They are widely spread over the northern temperate zone. They are erect, branching, annual or perennial shrubs, with blue or violet, rarely white, racemose flowers; calyx deciduous, petal-like, and irregular. *Delphinium staphisagria*, Stavesacre, has seeds which are irritant and narcotic, and yield the alkaloid delphinia (q. v.). *D. consolida* is a simple astringent.



Delphinium.

1. Spur. 2. Follicle.

dēl'-phīn-ōid, a. [Gr. *delphis* (genit. *delphinos*)=a dolphin, and *eidos*=appearance.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of a dolphin or the delphinidae.

dēl'-phīn-ōne, s. [Eng. *delphin*; suffix -one (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Synonymous with Valerone (q. v.).

dēl'-phīn-ōp-tēr-a, s. [Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin, and Gr. *pteron*=a fin.]

Zoöl.: A sub-division of the Delphinidae established by Comte de Lacépède to include such members of that family as, like Beluga, do not possess a dorsal fin. As a generic name (*Delphinopterus*) it is still used by some authors, who class under it the Right Whaleporpoise, or *Delphinopterus Peronii*, the *D. Commersonii*, and *D. borealis*. The two former inhabit seas of high south latitudes, while the latter is found in the North Pacific. These species are about five or six feet long.

dēl'-phīn-ō-rhŷn'-chūs, s. [Lat. *delphinus*=a dolphin, and Gr. *rhynchos*=a snout.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Delphinidae, in which the beak is very long and narrow, being often four times the length of the skull. Like the True Dolphins, they have a dorsal fin, but no furrow between the beak and forehead. Some six species have been placed under this genus, of which *Delphinorhynchus coronatus*, which frequents the Spitzbergen Seas, is the largest, measuring from thirty to thirty-six feet.

dēl'-phīn-ū-lā, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *delphinus*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusca having a turbinated, subdiscoidal, and umbilicated univalve shell.

dēl'-phī-nūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *delphis* (genit. *delphinos*)=a dolphin.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Cetaceans, and the typical one of the family Delphinidae (q. v.). It includes numerous species; the best known are the Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and the Bottlenose Dolphin (*D. tursio*). The Dolphin occurs commonly in all the European seas, and is especially abundant in the Mediterranean. It is an exceedingly fast swimmer, the "schools," as the shoals are called, circling round steamers that are going at full speed as though they were stationary.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus *Delphinus* appears to date from the Miocene Tertiary, being well represented in deposits of Pliocene age. In Miocene strata also occur the Delphinoid remains, which have been referred to the genus *Stereodelphis*. (*Nicholson*.)

3. *Astron.*: The Dolphin, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

Dēl-sarte, s. The system of teaching gesture and expression, inaugurated by François Delsarte.

Delsarte-drill, s. A drill illustrating the principles of the Delsarte system.

Dēl-sar-tī-ān, a. Of or pertaining to Delsarte.

Dēl-sar-tism, s. The Delsarte system.

Dēl-sar-tī-ān System, s. See same tit. in Sup. Cyc.

dēl'-ta, s. [The name of the fourth Greek letter, corresponding with the English d. As a capital it is formed in the shape of an equilateral triangle. Originally applied to the triangle-shaped island formed by deposits between the two mouths of the Nile; afterward applied to other similarly shaped tracts formed at the mouths of large rivers by two or more diverging branches. The deltas of many rivers, as the Ganges, Niger, Mississippi, &c., are geologically most instructive, exhibiting, as they do, perfect analogues of many of the older formations in magnitude, variety of composition, alternation of beds, and entombment of plants and animals.]

dēl-tā-fī-cā-tion, s. [Gr. *delta*; Lat. *facio*=to make.] The act or process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

đěl'-tā'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *delta*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a delta.

đěl'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *delt(a)*; *-ic*.] The same as **DELTAIC** (q. v.).

đěl'-tō-hē-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *delto*, the form *delta* takes when the first element in a compound, and *hedra*=a seat . . . a base.]

Geom.: A solid, the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids. (*Rossiter*.)

đěl'-tōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *deltoeidēs*=delta-shaped, triangular, from Gr. *delta*, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] [**DELTA**.]

A. As adj.: Resembling the Greek capital letter Delta in section or outline; triangular. Applied—

1. *In Anat.*: To a triangular muscle of the shoulder, moving the arm.

2. *In Bot.*: To a leaf of a triangular or nearly triangular shape. Properly applied solely to describe the transverse sections of solids.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base. (*Rossiter*.)

2. *Anat.*: The deltoid muscle.

deltoid-hastate, *a.*

Bot.: A term applied to a hastate leaf when short, and resembling the Greek capital letter Delta, as in ivy, &c.

deltoid-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf having an outline between the shape of a capital Delta and an egg.

***đě-lū'-brūm**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Roman Antiquity*:

(1) A shrine, a temple, or other hallowed or sacred place.

(2) That part of the temple in which the altar or statue of the deity was erected.

2. *Eccles. Arch.*: A font or baptismal basin.

***đě-lūd-a-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deludabl(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality of being easily deceived or imposed upon.

đě-lūd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *delud(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being deluded; easily imposed upon or deceived.

"Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is in no ways *deludable*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

đě-lūde, *v. t.* [Lat. *deludo*=to mock, to deceive; *de* (intens.), *ludo*=to play.]

1. To deceive, to impose upon; to beguile, to cheat.

"He, after the fashion of all the false prophets who have *deluded* themselves and others, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To frustrate, to disappoint.

"It *deludes* thy search."—*Dryden*.

¶ For the difference between *to delude* and *to deceive*, see **DECEIVE**.

đě-lūd'-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [**DELUDE**.]

đě-lūd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *delud(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who deludes, deceives, or imposes upon another; a deceiver, a cheat, an impostor.

"And every blow that sinks the heart
Bids the *deluder* rise."

Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

2. One who beguiles.

"And thus the sweet *deluders* tune the song."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 221.

đě-lūd'-lŭg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DELUDE**.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of beguiling, deceiving, or imposing upon; a beguilement.

"Ananias and Sapphira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie."—*Bp. Prideaux: Euchologia*, p. 228.

đěl'-uge, *s.* [Fr. *déluge*; from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluo*=to wash away; *di*=*dis*=apart; *luo*=to wash.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A general overflowing of water, or inundation; specifically, the general inundation or flood in the time of Noah.

"The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration."—*Burnet's Theory*.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; a flood.

"No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent then a *deluge* swells."

Denham: Cooper's Hill, 355, 356.

II. Figuratively:

1. Applied to a torrent or flood of anything resembling water, as fire, lava, melted stone, &c.

"The beds of lava rise in successive gently-sloping plains, towards the interior, whence the *deluges* of melted stone have originally proceeded."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1876), ch. i., p. 6.

2. A violent or overwhelming calamity.

B. Scripture: The great flood or cataclysm by the scriptural story stated to have been sent in punishment of flagrant sins committed by the antediluvians, all of whom were drowned with the exception of Noah, his wife, his three sons, Japheth, Shem, and Ham, with their three wives, in all eight persons, who were saved in an ark which the Patriarch was commanded to build. Three schools of thought or opinion exist with respect to the deluge. 1st. The common one that it was universal not merely as regards the human race, but with respect to the world, every part of which, the highest peak of the Himalayas not excepted, was submerged. 2d. That while drowning all mankind except the eight persons in the ark, it was partial, being limited to Central Asia. The ordinary mind will consider this view absurd, and say that the water standing high in Central Asia would run over the world, becoming shallower as it went; but the geologist knows that in such a vast flood what appears to the eye the rising of the waters is really the sinking of the land. If the land subsided in Central Asia, cracks extending to the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, &c., a deluge would be produced, while a like upheaval of the land would bring it to a termination. 3d. Bishop Colenso considers the deluge unhistorical.

¶ The Deluge predicted by Noah, is described in *Genesis* vi. vii. viii.; dated by Usher and the English Bible 2348 B. C. The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales: Septuagint, B. C. 3246; Jackson, 3170; Hales, 3155; Josephus, 3146; Persian, 3103; Hindoo, 3102; Samaritan, 2998; Howard, 2698; Clinton, 2482; Playfair, 2352; Marsham, 2344; Petavius, 2329; Strauchius, 2293; Hebrew, 2288; Vulgar Jewish, 2104.

Traditions of such an event are found among many races. For these, and for the subject of the deluge generally, see Hugh Miller's *Testimony of the Rocks*, only be it observed that the Indian narrative of Shem, Ham, and Japheth was an impudent forgery of Captain Wilford's Hindoo Pundit, a fact of which Mr. Miller when he quoted it was not aware. [**DELUDE** TABLET.]

The old view that the fossils collected by the geologists were deposited during the Noachian deluge is now held only by the unenlightened, and even the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* of Dr. Buckland are attributed to an earlier submergence, the date of which is determined to have been during the Newer Pliocene period.

¶ For the difference between *deluge* and *overflow*, see **OVERFLOW**.

deluge tablet, deluge tablets, *s. & s. pl.*

Archæol.: The name given to a tablet or tablets (the eleventh of the Izdubar Legends) inscribed with cuneiform writing, which being translated is found to contain the Chaldean account of the deluge. Perhaps it may have been originally Accadian. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, before the Society of Biblical Archæology, on Dec. 3, 1872 [**BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY**], and a revised translation published in 1874. What Mr. George Smith called the Flood-hero was Adra-hasis. In Babylonian proper names compounded of two elements, either might at pleasure be placed first. Reversing the relative positions of the two elements, the name becomes Hasis-adra, which being imperfectly heard by the Greeks was by them written Xithurus or Xisithrus. This pious man was ordered by the god Izdubar to make a ship of a certain number of cubits length, breadth, and height.

"Cause," it was said, "to ascend the seed of life all of it to the midst of the ship." "Into the deep launch it." Adra-hasis replied, "When by me it shall be done, I shall be derided by young men and old men."

The deity insisted:

"Into it enter, and the door of the ship turn. Into the midst of it thy grain, thy furniture, and thy goods, thy wealth (?), thy woman servants, thy female slaves, and the young men, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field: all I will gather, and I will send to thee: they shall be inclosed in thy door."

Omitting much, let the following suffice as further specimens of the tablets.

"Wine in receptacles and wine I collected like the waters of a river; also food like the dust of the earth; also I collected in boxes with my hand and placed. . . . Seed of life the whole I caused to go up into the ship. . . . A flood Shamas made, and he spake, saying, 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily; enter the midst of the ship, and shut thy door.' That flood happened, of which he spake, saying: 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily.' . . . "The

bright earth to a waste was turned, the surface of the earth like . . . It swept, it destroyed all life from the face of the earth, the strong deluge over the people reached to heaven." . . . "In heaven the gods feared the tempest, and sought refuge, they ascended to the heaven of Anu. . . . Six days and nights passed, the wind, deluge, and storm overwhelmed. On the seventh day in its course the rain from heaven, and all the deluge which had destroyed like an earthquake quieted, the sea he caused to dry, and the wind and deluge ended." . . . "I perceived the sea making a tossing, and the whole of mankind turned to corruption. . . . Like reeds the corpses floated. . . . To the country of Nizir went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it was not able." "I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the corpses which were in the water it saw, and it did eat, it swam and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain."—*Bib. Archæol. Soc. Trans.*, iii. (1874), 530-596.

đěl'-uge (1), *v. t. & i.* [**DELUGE**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To overwhelm or drown with water; to flood, to inundate.

"The whole country was *deluged*, and the Duke's camp became a marsh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overwhelm, to sweep over, to cover.

2. To overwhelm, or cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

"At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all."

Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 135, 136.

***B. Intrans.**: To be deluged; to be subjected to a deluge.

"I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again."

Marq. of Montrose: On the Death of Charles I.

***đě-lūge** (2), *v. i.* [Fr. *déloger*=to dislodge.] To dislodge, to remove.

"In the law Land I come to seek refuge,
And purposit thair to make my residence,
But singular Proffert gart me sone *deluge*."

Lyndsay: Warkis (1592), p. 255.

đěl'-uged, *pa. par. or a.* [**DELUGE** (1), *v.*]

đěl'-ug-lŭg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DELUGE**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of overwhelming with a deluge; inundation.

đě-lŭn'-dŭng, *s.* [Japanese.]

Zoöl.: The Weasel-cat, *Prionodon gracilis*, a small quadruped inhabiting the vast forests of the eastern extremities of Java and Malacca. It is of a pale yellowish-white color, with elegantly-marked stripes and bands of a deep brown. It is allied to the civets, but is destitute of a scent-pouch.

đě-lŭ'-sion, *s.* [Latin *delusio*, from *delusus*, *pa. par. of deludo*=to delude, to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deluding, cheating, or imposing upon another; a cheat, an imposition, a deceit.

2. The state of being deluded, deceived, or imposed upon.

"That they are people peculiarly liable to . . . *delusions* of the imagination is less generally acknowledged, but is not less true."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A false impression or belief; an illusion; an error; a mistaken idea; a fallacy.

"Another fatal *delusion* had taken possession of his mind, which was never dispelled till it had ruined him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ (1) For the difference between *delusion* and *fallacy*, see **FALLACY**.

(2) "*Illusion* has most to do with visions of the imagination; *delusion* with some decided mental deception. An *illusion* is an idea which is presented before our bodily or mental vision, and which does not exist in reality. A *delusion* is a false view entertained of something which really exists, but which does not possess the quality or attribute erroneously ascribed to it." (*Trench: Eng. Synon.*)

đě-lŭ'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *delus(us)*, *pa. par. of deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Deluding, deceiving, deceptive, beguiling; apt to deceive, impose upon, or mislead.

"Time flies; it his melancholy task
To bring, and bear away, *delusive* hopes."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

đě-lŭ'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *delusive*; *-ly*.] In a delusive, deceptive, or misleading manner.

"He that acts prestigiously and *delusively*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 24.

đě-lŭ'-sive-něss, *s.* [Eng. *delusive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being delusive or deceptive; deceitfulness.

đöl, **böy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thiŝ**; **sin**, **aŝ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eXiŝt**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **ŝan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **ŝŭn**; **-tŝion**, **-ŝion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **ŝŭŝ**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **đəl**.

dē-lū-sōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *delusus*, pa. par. of *deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Apt to deceive or mislead; delusive, deceptive.

"This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delusory prejudice."—*Glanvill*.

***dē-lū-vŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *diluvium*.] A deluge, a flood.

dēl-vaux-ēne (**vaux** as **vōz**), *s.* [Named after M. Delvaux.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Dufrenite. It occurs at Besnau, near Visé, in Belgium.

2. The same as BOROCHITE (q. v.).

dēl-vaux-ite (**vaux** as **vōz**), *s.* [Named after M. Delvaux, who analyzed it, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite. It is of a yellowish-brown to brownish-black or reddish color. Specific gravity, 1.85.

†dēlve, ***del-ven**, ***del-vyn** (pret. ***dalv**, ***dalfe**, ***dalve**, ***dolve**, ***dulve**, **†delved**), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *del-fan*; Dut. *delven*; M. H. Ger. *telben*.]

***A. Transitive**:

I. Literally:

1. To dig; to open up with a spade; to excavate.

"Heo letten *delven* diches."—*Layamon*, i. 394.

2. To open or break or turn up with a spade.

"Then it [the erthe] *delve* and diche."

Gower, i. 152.

3. To bury; to hide in a hole dug in the earth.

"The thridde ded bodie that is *dolven*."—*Wycliffe*; *Select Works*, ii. 99.

4. To dig up; to dig out of the earth.

"To *delvyn* up his boonys."

Lydgate; *Minor Poems*, p. 145.

5. To pierce, to transfix.

"Thei *dolue* myn hondis and my feet."—*Wycliffe*; *Ps.* xi. 17.

II. Fig.: To fathom, to get to the bottom of, to sift, to sound.

"I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father Was called Sicilius."

Shakesp.; *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

†B. Intrans.: To dig, to work with a spade.

"Whan Adam *dalfe* and Eue spane,"—*Relig. Pieces*, p. 79.

"They found Ser Federigo at his toil

Like banished Adam *delving* in the soil."

Longfellow; *Student's Tale*.

dēlve, *s.* [DELVE, *v.*]

†1. Ord. Lang.: A pit, a hole, a ditch, a den, a cave.

"The very tigers, from their *delves*, Look out, and let them pass."

Moore; *Fire Worshipers*.

2. *Mining*: A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

†dēlved, *pa. par. or a.* [DELVE.]

†dēl-vēr, ***del-var**, ***del-verē**, *s.* [Eng. *delv(e)*; -er.] One who digs with a spade; a digger.

"Nay, but hear you, goodman *delver*."—*Shakesp.*; *Hamlet*, v. 1.

†dēlv-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DELVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the *verh.*)

C. As subst.: The act or process of digging with a spade.

***dē-ma**, *s.* [A. S.] A judge, an arhiter.

"The helend is alles monciennes *dema*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 95.

dē-māg-nēt-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demagnetiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of demagnetizing, or of freeing from magnetic or mesmeric influence.

dē-māg-nēt-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *magnetize* (q. v.).] To deprive of magnetic polarity; to free from mesmeric influence.

dēm-a-gō-gī, *s. pl.* [A Latinized pl. of the Gr. *dēmāgōgos*=a demagogue (q. v.).] Demagogues.

"These noted *demagogi* were but hirelings and tributary rhetoricians."—*Hacket*; *Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 175.

dēm-a-gōg-īc, **dēm-a-gōg-īc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *dēmāgōgikos*, from *dēmāgōgos*=a demagogue.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a demagogue; factious.

"There is a set of *demagogical* fellows who keep calling out . . ."—*Lytton*; *My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. ii.

dēm-a-gōg-īsm, **†dēm-a-gōgue-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *demagogue*; -ism.] The practices or tenets of a demagogue.

"The great drag upon it—namely, *demagogism*—has crumbled to pieces of its own accord."—*C. Kingsley*; *Alton Locke* (Pref.).

dēm-a-gōgue, *s.* [Gr. *dēmāgōgos*, from *dēmos*=the people, and *agōgos*=leading; *agō*=to lead; Fr. *démagogue*. "Bossuet (d. 1704) first introduced the word into French." (Trench; *English Past and Present*, Lect. iii.)]

1. *In a good sense*: One who is a leader of the people by his superior eloquence or oratory.

"Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seemed to differ in their practice."—*Swift*.

2. *In a bad sense*: An unprincipled or factious public orator who obtains an influence over the mob by great professions, and by suiting his addresses to the prejudices of his hearers.

"In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among *demagogues*."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ The occurrence of the word *demagogue* in the *Eikon Basilike* made Milton doubt whether the production emanated from Charles at all.

"Setting aside the affrightment of this goblin word [*demagogue*], for the King, by his leave, cannot coin English as he could money to be current, and it is believed this wording was above his known style and orthography, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other author."—*Milton*; *Eikonoclastes*, § 4. (Trench; *On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 26.)

dēm-a-gōg-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *demagog(ue)*; -y.] The same as DEMAGOGISM (q. v.).

"A store of figures of speech, which he airs in standing out against *demagogy*."—*Daily News*, Nov. 15, 1881, p. 5.

***dē-māin**, ***de-mean**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *manus* (Fr. *main*)=the hand.] To punish by cutting off the hand.

" . . . and then *demeaning* and executing them, what in fields, and what on scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors."—*Crookshank*; *Hist. Church of Scotland* (*Argyll's Declaration*), ii. 316.

***dē-māine**, ***de-meigne**, ***de-meine**, ***de-meyn**, ***de-meyne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *demeine*, *demaïne*, *domaine*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium*=power, jurisdiction.] Power, authority, control.

"Every creature

Sometime a yere hath love in his *demeine*."

Gower, iii. 349.

dē-mand, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *demandar*; Sp. & Port. *demandar*; Ital. *dimandare*, from Low Lat. *demando*=to demand; Lat. *demando*=to commit, give in trust; *de*=away, down, and *mando*=to commit.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To ask or claim with authority, or as a right.

"But Fate, Archilochus, *demands* thy breath."

Pope; *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 540.

(2) To ask or claim (without any idea of authority).

(3) To question, to interrogate authoritatively.

"Demand me nothing."—*Shakesp.*; *Othello*, v. 2.

(4) To inquire; to seek to ascertain by questioning.

"Why demand yon this?"—*Shakesp.*; *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To call for, require, or necessitate.

" . . . prophecy *demands*

A longer respite, unaccomplished yet."

Couper; *Task*, ii. 66, 67.

II. Law.: To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To claim, to ask as a right.

"He doth *demand* to have repaid a hundred thousand crowns."—*Shakesp.*; *Love's Labor's Lost*, ii. 1.

2. To ask, to inquire.

"And the soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do?"—*Luke* iii. 14.

¶ Crahh thus discriminates between *to demand* and *to require*: "We *demand* that which is owing and ought to be given; we *require* that which we wish and expect to have done. A *demand* is more positive than a *requisition*; the former admits of no question; the latter is liable to be both questioned and refused: the creditor makes a *demand* on the debtor; the master *requires* a certain portion of duty from his servant: it is unjust to *demand* of a person what he has no right to give; it is unreasonable to *require* of him what it is not in his power to do. A thing is commonly *demanded* in express words; it is *required* by implication: a person *demands* admittance when it is not voluntarily granted; he *requires* respectful deportment from those who are subordinate to him. In the figurative application the same sense is preserved: things of urgency and moment *demand* immediate attention; difficult matters *require* a steady attention." (Crahh; *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mand, ***de-mande**, ***de-maunde**, *s.* [French *demande*; Sp. & Port. *demanda*; Ital. *dimanda*.] [DEMAND, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of demanding or claiming with authority, or as a right; an authoritative claim or request.

"Demands of date-broke bonds."

Shakesp.; *Timon*, ii. 2.

2. The asking of a price for goods on sale, or for work done.

3. That which is demanded; a claim.

4. An earnest or peremptory question or inquiry.

"The good Anchises raised him with his hand,

Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand*."

Dryden; *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 802, 803.

5. A question, a problem, a query.

"Problems and *demaundes* eke
His wisdom was to finde and seke."

Gower, i. 146.

6. The calling for or desire to purchase anything.
"My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily."—*Addison*.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) (See *extract*.)

"The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by *demands* or *plaints*, and the pursuer is called *demandant* or *plaintiff*. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *precept*, there is express *demand*; in law, as every entry in land, distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law."—*Blount*.

(2) That which is demanded, claimed, or sued for.

¶ (1) *Demand and supply* (*Polit. Econ.*): A phrase used to denote the relations between the demand for any article by consumers, and the supply of it by the producers—that is, between consumption and production. These relations determine the price or exchangeable value of the various commodities. If the demand exceeds the supply then the price rises; on the other hand, if the supply exceeds the demand the price falls.

(2) *In demand*: Much sought after; in request.

dē-mand'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *demand*; -able.] That may be demanded, claimed, or asked for.

demand-note, *s.* A promissory note payable on demand.

dē-mand'-ant, *s.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *demandeur*=to demand.]

Law: One who makes a demand at law; a plaintiff in a real action; a plaintiff generally.

dē-mān'-dāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *demandatus*, *pa. par.* of *demando*=to give in charge to, to commend to.] To delegate or commission. (*Bp. Hall*; *Works*, x. 186.)

dē-mand'-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *demandeur*.]

1. One who demands or claims anything.

2. One who asks a question; a questioner; an interrogator.

3. One who asks or seeks for anything with a view to purchase.

"They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders'* ready use at all seasons."—*Carew*.

dē-mand'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMAND, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the *verh.*)

C. As subst.: The act of claiming or asking authoritatively or as a right; a questioning.

dē-man'-drēss, *s.* [Eng. *demand(e)r*; -ess.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A female demander or claimer.

2. *Law*: A female demandant.

***dē-māne**, ***de-maine**, *v. t.* [DEMEAN.] To treat (generally in a bad sense); to maltreat.

"Sall I the se *demanit* on sic wyse?"

Douglas; *Virgil*, 294, 1.

dē-mar'-cāte, *v. t.* [Formed from *demarcation* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To mark or fix the limits of; to bound.

" . . . each of whom holds his own separately *demarcated* lands."—*Athenæum*, August 26, 1882, p. 265.

2. *Fig.*: To mark the limits of; to discriminate, to distinguish.

"The fact is that gratitude is a passion with all the lower animals, and this *demarcates* them very sharply from man."—*Athenæum*, October 28, 1882.

dē-mar-cā-tion, ***de-mar-ka-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *demarcation*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of marking or fixing the bounds or limits of.

2. A boundary, a limit.

II. Fig.: A bound, a limit, a line of separation or distinction.

"We can see why it is that no line of *demarcation* can be drawn between species."—*Darwin*; *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. xiv., p. 469.

dēm-arch (1), *s.* [Gr. *dēmarchos*, from *dēmos*=a district, and *archō*=to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The governor or chief officer of a Greek deme or district; a mayor.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw:

***dē-marçh** (2), s. [Fr. *démarche*=step, gait.] A march, a walk, an advance.

"Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches."—*Collect. of Lett. in Lond. Journ.* (1721), No. x.

†dē-mā-tēr-i-ā-lī-zā-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, and Eng. *materialization* (q. v.).] The destruction, evaporation, or dissipation of matter.

"To prevent that gradual process of dematerialization."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

†dē-mā-tēr-i-ā-līze, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *materialize* (q. v.).] To deprive of material qualities or characteristics.

"Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything . . . which has distinguished matter."—*Milman*.

dē-māt-i-ē-i, s. pl. [Gr. *démation*=a little bundle, dimin. of *dema*=a bundle, *deō*=to bind.]

Bot.: A family of Hyphomycetous Fungi, growing on the dead parts of plants, and characterized by the mostly septate spores being attached to rigid thick-walled filaments, which are continuous or septate. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dē-māt-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *démation*=a little bundle.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematiacei (q. v.), growing upon dry leaves, bark, &c., distinguished by the sporiferous branchlets arising closely together near the base of the erect filaments. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***dē-māunde**, s. [DEMANDE.]

"And I answer to that demaunde agayn."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,892.

***dē-māyn**, ***de-mayne**, subst. [DEMAINE, DE-MEAN, s.]

1. Power, authority, jurisdiction.

"To have yn demayn othir woman."—*Alisaunder*, 7560.

2. Demeanor.

"Right fayre and modest of demayne."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 40.

3. Treatment.

dēme, s. [Gr. *dēmos*.] A sub-division or district in Greece; a township.

dē-mēan, ***de-maine**, ***de-meane**, ***de-mene**, ***de-meyne**, v. t. [Fr. (*se*) *démener*=to bustle about; O. Fr. *démener*=to conduct, to guide; *dé*=Lat. *de*=down, and *mener*=to guide, from Low Lat. *mino*=to lead, to conduct; Lat. *mino*=to drive.]

*1] To manage, to treat, to conduct.

"To lat a foole han governaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne."—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, ii. 450.

2. (Reflex.) To behave, carry, or conduct one's self.

"The troops were required to demean themselves with civility toward all classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. To debase, to lower, to degrade.

"In this last sense the meaning of the word has been altered owing to an obvious (but absurd) popular etymology, which regarded it as composed of the Lat. prep. *de*=down, and the Eng. *mean*, adj.=base. (*Skeat*.)

***dē-mēan** (1), s. [DEMEAN, v.]

1. Conduct, treatment, or management of a business.

2. Behavior, carriage, demeanor.

"All kind and courteous, and of sweet demeane."—*Lyly: Woman in the Moon*, C 2.

3. Treatment.

"Of all the vile demeane and usage bad."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 18.

***dē-mēan** (2), s. [DEMESNE.]

1. The same as *demesne* (q. v.).

2. Property, resources.

"You know how narrow our demeans are."—*Massinger*.

***dē-mēan'-ānce**, s. [Eng. *demean*; -ance.] Demeanor. (*Skelton*.)

dē-mēanēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMEAN, v.]

dē-mēan'-īng, ***de-mean-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMEAN, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Demeanor, behavior, conduct.

dē-mēan'-or, ***demeasnure**, ***demeanure**, ***de-menure**, s. [From *demean*, v. (q. v.).]

*1. Conduct, treatment, or management of a business.

"God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the demeanour of every grown man."—*Milton*.

2. Conduct, carriage, behavior, manners, deportment.

"Both the demeanor of Monmouth and that of Grey, during the journey, filled all observers with surprise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dē-mē-di-ē-tā'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.=of or in half.]

English Law: A term applied to a jury consisting half of foreigners, impaneled to try a case in which an alien is indicted.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **eçist**. **ph**=f.

-cian, **-tīan**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shūn**; **-tīon**, **-çion**=**zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bēl**, **dēl**.

***dē-mēlle**, s. [Fr. *démêlé*.] An engagement, an encounter.

***dē-mēl'-lī-tīe**, s. [DEMELE.] A hurt, a stroke, an injury.

***dē-mēm'-bēr**, v. t. [Fr. *démembrer*; from Lat. *de*=away, from, and *membrum*=a limb.] To dismember, to mutilate.

"Quhare ony mane happinis to be slane or demembrit."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 225.

***dē-mēm'-brāre**, s. [Eng. *demember*; -er.] One who mutilates or maims another.

"The schirref . . . sall pass and perseu the slaaris or demembraris ane or maa."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 225.

***dē-mēm-brā-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *dememb(er); -ation*.] The act of dismembering, mutilating, or maiming another.

dē-mēm'-brē, a. [Fr., *pa. par. of démembrer*.]

Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q. v.).

dē-mēn'-çy, s. [Fr. *démence*; Lat. *dementia*.] Madness.

"The kyng his clemency Dispenseth with his demency."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 161.

dē-mēnd, s. [A. S. *dēmend*.] A judge.

"For that hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wraththe."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 171.

dē-mēnt, v. t. [Lat. *demens* (genit. *dementis*) mad: *de*=away, from; *mens*=the mind, reason.] To deprive of reason; to make mad or demented.

"Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 225.

dē-mēn'-tāte, *adj.* [Lat. *dementatus*.] Mad, demented, infatuated.

"Arise, thou dementate sinner, and come to judgment."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 522.

dē-mēn'-tāte, v. t. [DEMENTATE, a.] To make mad; to deprive of reason.

"I speak not here of men dementated with wine."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

***dē-mēn'-tāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMENTATE, v.]

dē-mēn'-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *dementatio*.]

1. The act of making mad or depriving of reason.

2. Madness.

"We would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but dementation and madness."—*Woodrow: Hist.*, i. 75.

dē-mēnt'-ēd, a. [Eng. *dement*; -ed.]

1. Insane, mad, out of one's senses.

"Said Dumbiedikes, whistling for very amazement, 'The lassie's demented.'"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

*2. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastic, deluded, demented, nonsensical pamphlets."—*Walker: Feden*, p. 14, 72.

dē-mēnt'-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *demented*; -ness.] The state or quality of being demented; madness, infatuation.

"It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, dementedness."—*Pritchard*.

dē-mēn'-tī-ā (tī as shī), s. [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Idiocy, infatuation; deprivation of reason or intellect.

2. *Med.*: Loss or feebleness of the mental faculties, from failing memory and confusion of thought ranging on to utter fatuity, with a vacant look, laugh, or smile. When the loss of faculties is induced by age, it is called senile dementia, of which feebleness is the chief symptom.

†dē-mēph-īt-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *demephitiz(e); -ation*.] The act or process of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

†dē-mēph-īt-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Fr. *méphtiser*=to infect with foul air; *méphtique*=foul, unwholesome.] [MEPHITIS.] To purify from mephitic or unwholesome air.

†dē-mēph-īt-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMEPHIT-IZE.]

†dē-mēph-īt-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMEPHIT-ITIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as DEMEPHITIZATION (q. v.).

***dē-mērgē**, v. t. [Lat. *demergo*: *de*=down; *mergo*=to plunge.] To plunge or sink into, to immerse.

"The water in which it was demerged."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 519.

dē-mēr'-īt, s. [Fr. *démérite*, from Lat. *demeritum*=a fault, neut. sing. of *demeritus*. *pa. par. of demereo*=to earn merit; *demereor*=to deserve well of; *mereo*=to earn; *mereor*=to merit.]

*1. (Originally): Merit, what one deserves; as *demereo* and *mereo* in Latin do not materially differ in signification.

"My demerits May speak unbonneted to as proud a fortune As this that I have reached."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

2. (Subsequently): The opposite of merit. One can say that a person merits punishment, as well as reward; and after the two words merit and demerit had been for a long time synonymous, convenience led to their being used in opposite senses, merit being retained for conduct worthy of praise, and demerit for that obnoxious to censure.

"Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign; Mine is the merit, the demerit thine."—*Dryden*.

***dē-mēr'-it**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *démériter*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To deserve, to merit either good or bad.

"If I have demerited any praise or blame."—*Udall, Preface*.

2. To depreciate.

"Faith . . . doth not demerit justice and righteousness."—*Bp. Wootton*.

B. *Intrans.*: To deserve, to merit either good or bad.

***dē-mērsē**, v. i. [Latin *demersus*, *pa. par. of demergo*=to plunge in.] [DEMERGE.] To plunge into, to immerse.

"The orifice of the tube will be found demersed in it."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 515.

dē-mērsed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMERSE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Immersed.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied to the leaves of aquatic plants which are sunk or grow under the water.

dē-mēr'-sion, s. [Lat. *demersio*, from *demersus*, *pa. par. of demergo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A plunging into a fluid; a drowning, an immersion.

2. *Fig.*: A sinking into the earth; an overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed.

"The sinking and demersion of buildings into the earth."—*Ray*.

II. *Chem.*: The putting any medicine into a dissolving liquor or menstruum. (*Bailey*.)

†dē-mēs'-mēr-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *mesmerize* (q. v.).] To release or free from mesmeric influence.

dē-mēsne (s silent). ***de-main**, ***de-mean**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *demaïne*, *domaïne*. "The spelling *demesne* is false, due probably to confusion with O. Fr. *mesnee* or *maïsnié*, a household." (*Skeat*.)]

A. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An estate in land.

"Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly trained."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

2. Land adjoining a mansion; a park.

"The lord of this inclosed demesne, Communicative of the good he owns, Admits me to a share."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 331-33.

*3. A district, a territory.

"The demesnes that here adjacent lie."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

II. *Old English Law*: "Demaïns (according to common speech) are the lord's chief manor place, with the lands thereto belonging, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own manual occupation; howbeit (according to law) all the parts of a manor (except what is in the hands of freeholders) are said to be demaïns."

B. As *adj.*: Of the nature of a demesne; demesneal.

dē-mēsne'-ī-āl (s silent), a. [Eng. *demesne(e); -ial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a demesne.

Dē-mē-tēr, s. [Gr., prob. for *gē mētēr*=mother earth.]

Gr. Mythol.: A Greek goddess, the deity of agriculture, and corresponding in many respects to the Roman Ceres.

dē-mī, s. [DEMI, *pref.*] The same as DEMY (q. v.).

dēm'-ī, *pref.* [Fr. *demi* (masc.), *demie* (fem.)=half, from Lat. *dimidius*, from *di*=dis=apart, and *medius*=the middle.] A prefix, meaning half, used largely in composition in English.

demi-atlas, s. One who is half an Atlas, that is, supports half the world.

"The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm And burgonet of men."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

demi-bastion, s.

Fort.: A single face and flank, resembling the half of a bastion.

***demi-bath, *demi-bain, s.** A bath in which only half the body can be immersed.

demi-baton, s. (*Music*): A semi-breve rest.

demi-brigade, s.

Mil.: A half-brigade.

demi-cadence, s. (*Music*): A half-cadence, or a cadence on the dominant. [CADENCE.]

demi-cannon, s.

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes:

(1) *The lowest*: A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches and two eighths parts.

(2) *The ordinary*: A great gun six inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a shot six inches one-sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

(3) *The greatest*: A gun six inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. (*Bailey*.)

"What! this a sleeve? 'Tis like a *demi-cannon*."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 3.

demi-caponniere, s.

Fort.: A construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis.

***demi-castor, s.** A sort of hat.

"Nor shall any hats, called *demy-castors*, be henceforth made to be sold here."—*Anderson*: *Origin of Commerce*.

demi-circle, s. An instrument for measuring and indicating angles. It resembles a protractor, and has sights at each end of its diameter, also sights at each end of a rule or alidada, which has an axis over the center of the circle, so as to sweep the graduated arc. A given object being observed from a station, through the sights, the alidada is adjusted so that the other object is observable through the sights. The point of the rule then indicates the angle. In the middle of the instrument is a compass to show the magnetic bearings. By providing the instrument with telescopes, a considerable degree of accuracy may be attained, and more distant points conveniently observed. It is a modest substitute for a theodolite. The plane of the instrument is placed horizontally for taking distances, and vertically for heights. (*Knight*.)

***demi-coronal, s.** A half-coronet.

"Marquis Dorset, bearing a scepter of gold, on his head a *demi-coronal* of gold."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII*, iv. 1 (Stage directions).

***demi-cross, s.** An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

demi-culverin, s.

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes:

1. *Of the lowest size*: A gun four inches two-eighths diameter in the bore, and ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches diameter and nine pounds weight.

2. *Ordinary*: A gun four inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches two-eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

3. *Elder sort*: A gun four inches and six-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet one-third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighths-parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. (*Bailey*.)

"They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*."—*Raleigh*.

demi-deify, v. t. To deify in part.

"They *demi-deify* and fume him so,
That in due season he forgets it too."

Couper: *Task*, v. 266, 267.

demi-devil, s. One who is in nature half a devil.

"Will you, I pray you, demand that *demi-devil*
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 2.

demi-distance, s.

Fort.: The distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

***demi-ditone, s.** (*Music*): A minor third.

†demi-equitant, a.

Bot. (*of prefoliation*): Half equitant. Used of leaves when only half of one embraces half of another. Examples, Sage (*Salvia officinalis*) and Scabiosa. It is called also obvolvute. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

demi-forester, s. The figure of a man dressed as a forester, and ending at the waist.

"The family have adopted as their crest a *demi-forester* proper, winding a horn, with the motto, Free for a Blast."—*Scott*: *Gray Brother* (Note).

demi-god, s. One who is half a god; one partaking in part of divine nature; an inferior deity.

"A thousand *demi-gods* on golden seats."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 796.

demi-goddess, s. A female demi-god.

demi-gorge, s.

Fort.: The line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the center of a bastion.

demi-groat, s. A half-groat.

***demi-hag, s.**

Old Armor: A small kind of hagbut.

***demi-island, *demi-isle, s.** A peninsula. (Used before the word peninsula had been introduced into English.)

"In the Red Sea there lieth a great *demi-island* named Cadara so far out into the sea that it maketh a huge gulf under the wind."—*Holland*: *Pliny*, pt. i., p. 235. (*Trench*: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 81.)

***demi-jambes, s.**

Old Armor: A piece of armor which covered the front of the legs only.

demi-jeu, s. (*Music*): Half-power, mezzo-forte. (Applied to organ or harmonium playing.) (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

demi-lance, *demy-lance, s.

Old Armor:

1. A light lance; a half-pike.

"On their steeled heads their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies' colors bore,"

Dryden: *1 Conquest of Granada*, i. 1.

2. A light horseman armed with a lance; a lancer.

"Lancearii. Les lances. The *demy-lances*."—*Nomenclator*.

***demi-lass, s.** A demi-rep.

"At this hole this pair of *demi-lasses* planted themselves."—*Jarvis*: *Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xvi.

demi-lune, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cresc. ut.

"It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune*."—*North*: *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 228.

2. *Fort.*: An outwork of the nature of a ravelin.

demi-man, s. One who has only half the spirit of a man. (Used as a term of reproach or contempt.)

"We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*."—*Knolles*.

demi-monde, s. [Fr.=half the world: applied to a woman common to half the world, i. e., a great number.]

1. Persons not recognized in society.

2. Prostitutes, courtesans.

demi-natured, a. Having half the nature of another; half-grown together with another.

"As he had been incorpored and *demi-natured*
With the brave beast."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

demi-official, a. Partly official.

demi-parallel, s.

Fort.: Shorter intrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

demi-pause, s. (*Music*): A minim rest.

***demi-placcate, s.**

Old Armor: The lower part of a breastplate, fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap.

***demi-premises, s.** Half-proved premises.

"They judge conclusions by *demi-premises* and half principles."—*Hooker*: *Ecclcs. Polity*, v. 81.

***demi-puppet, s.** A little or diminutive puppet.

"You *demi-puppets* that

By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets make,"

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

demi-quaver, s. (*Music*): A semi-quaver (q. v.).

demi-relief, demi-rilievo, s. A term applied to sculpture projecting moderately from the face of a wall; half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. Mezzo-rilievo. A degree between alto and basso-rilievo.

***demi-rep, s.** A woman of doubtful reputation.

"The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the demi-gods, as well as *demi-reps* of antiquity."—*Burney*: *Hist. Music*, i. 306.

demi-revetment, s.

Fort.: A retaining wall for a scarp, covering it as high as protected by the crest of the glacis.

demi-rilievo, s. [DEMI-RELIEF.]

demi-semi-quaver, s.

Music: A note of the value of the half of a semi-quaver, or one-fourth of a quaver. In French "triple croche;" in Italian "semi-biscroma."

demi-soupir, s. (*Music*): A quaver rest.

demi-tint, s. A half-tint or medium shade of color. In studying architectural effects it is observable that the demi-tint is the shade seen when the sun's rays strike the side of a house at a certain angle, say 45°, with the ground plane. (*Knight*.)

demi-toilette, s. Morning-dress.

"For *demi-toilette* there is a large selection of suitable materials."—*London Times* (Advt.).

demi-tone, s. (*Music*): A semi-tone.

demi-vill, s.

Old English Law: A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges. [VILL.]

demi-wolf, s. An animal half a wolf and half a dog; a cross between a wolf and a dog.

"Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves* are clept
All by the name of dogs."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

dēm-ī-dōf'-fīte, s. [Russ. *demidovit*.]

Min.: A variety of Chrysocolla, occurring in the Ural Mountains.

***dē-mī'-grāte, v. i.** [Lat. *demigratum*, sup. of *demigro*; de=away from, and *migro*=to travel, to wander.] To emigrate.

***dē-mī'-grā-tion, s.** [Lat. *demigratio*.] The act of emigrating; emigration; banishment, exile.

"The curse of Cain . . . that is, of *demigration*."—*Bp. Hall*: *Censure of Travel*, 22.

dēm-ī-jōhn, s. [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, a corruption of Arab. *damagan*, from *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glassware.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck inclosed in wicker-work.

dē-mīš'-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *demisable*; -ity.]

Law: The quality of being demisable.

dē-mīš'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *demis(e)*; -able.]

Law: That can be demised; capable of being leased, as an estate.

dē-mī'se, s. [Fr. *démis* (masc.) *démise*, (fem.), pa. par. of *démètre*=to put down; de=Lat. *de*=down, and *mettre*=to place; Lat. *dimitto*=to send away, to dismiss.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Death, decease, especially of a royal personage or ruler.

"There has been a *demise* of the crown. At the instant of the *demise* the next heir became our lawful sovereign."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"A third attribute of the sovereign is his perpetuity. The king never dies. . . . So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*, an expression which signifies merely a transfer of property; for when we say the *demise* of the crown we mean only that, in consequence of the disunion of the king's natural body from his body politic, the kingdom is transferred or *demised* to his successor; and so the royal dignity remains perpetual."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. *Law*: A transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will for a term of years, or in fee-simple.

¶ For the difference between *demise* and *death*, see DEATH.

dē-mī'se, v. t. [DEMISE, s.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as B.

"My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased."—*Swift's Last Will*.

*2. To free, to let go.

II. *Fig.*: To bequeath.

"Tell me, what state, what dignity, what honor,
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?"

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

B. *Law*: To transfer or convey, as an estate for a term of years, or in fee-simple; to bequeath by will.

dē-mī'se-a-ble, a. [DEMISABLE.]

dē-mī'sed, pa. par. or a. [DEMISE, v.]

dē-mīš'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEMISE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of transferring or conveying, as an estate, for a term of years, or in fee-simple.

***dē-mīss', *de-misse, a.** [Lat. *demissus*, pa. par. of *demitto*=to send down, to humble; de=down, and *mitto*=to send.] Humble, cast down, submissive.

"He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall."

Spenser: *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, 137, 138.

demission (dē-mīsh'-ūn), s. [Fr. *démision*: Lat. *demissio*, from *demissus*, pa. par. of *demitto*=to send away.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of laying down or resigning an office.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming she subscribed the signature of renunciation and *demission* of the government to the prince."—*Melville*: *Mem.*, p. 85.

2. *Fig.*: Degradation; depression; diminution of dignity.

"Inexorable vigor is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority."—*L'Estrange*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

demissionary (dě-mish'-ŭn-ā-rŷ), *a.* [Eng. *demission*; *-ary*.]

1. *Lit.*: *Ord. Lang. & Law*: Pertaining to the demising of an estate.

2. *Fig.*: Tending to degrade or lower; degrading.

dě-mis'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *demiss* + *-ive*. Comp. *sub-missive*.]

1. *Lit.*: Bent down, lowered.

"They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Disc. of the Banians* (1630), p. 72.

2. *Fig.*: Humbled, submissive.

***dě-miss'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *demiss*; *-ly*.] In a humble, submissive manner.

***dě-mis'-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *demissus*.] Relating to the laying down or resignation of an office.

dě-mit', *v. t.* [Lat. *demitto*=to send down, to lower.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To let fall, to lower, to drop.

"When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, iii. 27.

2. To send away, to dismiss.

"However, Mr. John was *demitted*, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh."—*Guthrie: Mem.*, p. 12.

3. To resign, to lay down, to abdicate, as an office.

"Mr. James Sandilands *demitted* his place as canonist with great subtilty."—*Spalding*, i. 216.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To humble, to abase, to lower.

"She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery."—*Norris*.

2. To announce, to give intimation or notice of.

"They *demittit* na were to Romanis, qnihil thay war cummin with arrayit batal in their landis."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 22.

dēm'-i-ūrge, *s.* [Gr. *dēmiourgos*; *dēmos*=the people, and *ergon*=a work.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: An artificer.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Greek Antiq.*: In some of the Peloponnesian states the name of a magistrate, probably corresponding to the Tribunes of Rome.

2. *Platonic Philos.*: A name given by the Platonic philosophers to an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. He was the chief of the æons or lower order of spirits, and was also looked on as the author of evil. He corresponds to the *Logos* or *Word* of St. John and the Platonizing Christians of the Early Church. The Demiurge figures conspicuously, also, in many of the Gnostic systems of philosophy.

dēm-i-ūrġ'-ic, dēm-i-ūrġ'-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *dēmiourgikos*=pertaining to a *dēmiourgos*.] Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

"The *demiurgic* power of this religion."—*De Quincey*.

dēm-i-ūr-gōs, *s.* [DEMIURGE.]

dēm-i-vōlt, dēm-i-vōlte, *s.* [Fr.]

Manège: One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his forelegs in a particular manner.

"Then making a *démivolte* in the air, with the other arm outstretched in a like manner, he wheeled round, with astonishing force, in an opposite direction."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 153.

†dē-mōb-il-iz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demobiliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of disbanding or demobilizing troops; the state of being disbanded.

†dē-mōb-il-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *mobilize* (q. v.).] To disband troops; to disarm and dismiss them to their homes.

"... it has been decided to *demobilize* those Reserve men now with the colors . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-mōc'-ra-ċŷ, *s.* [Fr. *démocracie*; O. Fr. *démocratie*, from Greek *dēmokratia*, from *dēmos*=the people, and *kratō*=to rule.]

1. That form of government in which the sovereign power is in the hands of the people collectively, and is exercised by them either directly or indirectly through elected representatives or delegates.

"There the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*."—*Locke*.

2. In this country one of the two great political parties into which the country is divided; opposed to republican; the Democratic party.

3. The people or populace, regarded as rulers.

¶ The third book of Herodotus describes it as it existed in ancient Greece, the first country perhaps where it was ever allowed scope for development. Aristotle also treated of the subject. Blackstone was of opinion that in democracy, "where the right of making public laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more

likely to be found than either of the other qualities of government." "Popular assemblies," he says, "are frequently foolish in their contrivance, and weak in execution; but generally mean to do the thing that is right and just, and have always a degree of patriotism or public spirit."

There is a wide distinction between democracy and ochlocracy. The former is rule by the many through means of laws duly enacted; the latter is mob law, *i. e.*, a state of anarchy in which the multitude break through all legal enactments and make their arbitrary and ever varying will the only law in force.

dēm'-ō-crāt, *s.* [DEMOCRACY.]

1. One who supports or is in favor of a democracy.

2. In France, a name adopted by the French republicans in A. D. 1790, their opponents being termed aristocrats.

3. In this country, a member of the Democratic party.

dēm'-ō-crāt'-ic, dēm'-ō-crāt'-ic-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dēmokratikos*, from *dēmokratia*=a democracy.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or supporting a democracy; suited for popular government.

2. Of, favoring, or pertaining to the Democratic party.

Democratic party: One of the two principal political parties of the U. S. Its most distinguishing principles are states' rights, tariff for revenue only, and economical administration of government.

***B. As subst.**: A democrat. (*Hobbes*.)

†dēm'-ō-crāt'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *democratical*; *-ly*.] In a democratic manner; as becomes a democracy.

"This democratical embassy was *democratically* received."—*Alg. Sidney: On Government*.

†dē-mōc'-ra-tism, *s.* [Eng. *democrat*; *-ism*.] The principles of a democrat or of a democracy.

dē-mōc'-ra-tist, *s.* [Eng. *democrat*; *-ist*.] A democrat.

"The most furious *democratists* in France."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs*.

dē-mōc'-ra-tize, *v. t.* [Eng. *democrat*; *-ize*.] To make democratic.

***dē-mōc'-ra-tŷ, *dē-mōc'-ra-tie**, *s.* [DEMOCRACY.] A democracy.

"Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, democracies."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 37.

***dē-mō-crit'-ic-al**, *a.* [From *Democritus*, a writer on the language of birds.] Pertaining to *Democritus*; in the style of *Democritus*; incredible.

"Not to mention *democritical* stories."—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 394. (*Davies*.)

dēm'-ō-dēx, *s.* [Gr. *dēmos*=fat, and *dēx*=a worm. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.*, lect. xix.)]

Entom.: A genus of Arachnida, usually placed in the family Acarina. *Demodex folliculorum* inhabits the sebaceous follicles of the face of many persons, especially in the vicinity of the nose.

dē-mō-gor'-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a spirit, a demon, and *gorgos*=fearful, grim. According to some, from *dēmos*=the people, and *gorgōn*=a terror.] A terrible deity in ancient mythology, whose very name was capable of producing the most dreadful effects. The title was also given to that terrible nameless deity, of whom Lucan and Statius speak, when they introduce magicians threatening the infernal gods. Spenser represents him as dwelling

"Down in the bottom of the deep abysses

In dull darkness pent."—*F. Q.*, IV. ii. 47.

***Oreus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon.**—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 964, 965.

dē-mōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dēmos*=the people, *graphē*=a writing, a treatise, *graphō*=to write.] (For definition see extract.)

"*Demography*—that is, the science of races—does not give its results as absolute."—*H. Morcelli: Suicide* (1881), p. 5.

dēm-oi-șelle' (oi as wā), *s.* [Fr.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A young lady; a lady's maid.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ornithol.*: *Anthropoides virgo*, a species of Crane. It is of a slaty-gray color, with the outer portion of the quill-feathers dingy black; a tuft of feathers from the breast blackish. It is found all over Africa, whence it finds its way occasionally to Europe and India. It is called also the Numidian Crane.

2. *Entom.*: *Calopteryx virgo*, a species of dragonfly. [DAMSEL-FLY.]

3. *Music*: A coupler in the organ. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dē-mōl'-ish, *v. t.* [Fr. *démolissant*, *pr. par.* of *démolir*, from Lat. *demolior*=to pull down: *de*=down, and *molior*=to build, to erect; Port. & O. Sp. *dimolir*; Sp. *demoler*; Ital. *demolire*.]

1. *Lit.*: To pull or throw down; to raze; utterly to destroy; to ruin; to break or pull to pieces; to dismantle.

"*Demolishing* the temples at Alexandria."—*Jortin: On Ecclesiastical History*.

†2. *Fig.*: Utterly to destroy or reduce to nought.

"I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground."—*Tillotson*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *demolish*, to raze, to dismantle, and to destroy: "A fabric is *demolished* by scattering all its component parts; it is mostly an unlicensed act of caprice; it is *razed* by way of punishment, that it may be left as a monument of public vengeance; a fortress is *dismantled* from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenseless; places are *destroyed* by various means, and from various motives, that they may not exist longer. Individuals may *demolish*: justice causes a *razure*; a general orders towns to be *dismantled* and fortifications to be *destroyed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mōl'-ished, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMOLISH.]

dē-mōl'-ish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *demolish*; *-er*.] One who or that which demolishes; a destroyer.

dē-mōl'-ish-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMOLISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of razing or destroying; demolishment, demolition.

"I will therefore attempt the taking away of his life, and the *demolishing* of Doubting Castle."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

dē-mōl'-ish-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *demolish*; *-ment*.] The act of demolishing, razing, or utterly destroying; ruin, destruction.

"Look on his honor, sister, That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it, No sad *demolishment*; nor death can reach it."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, v. 4.

dēm'-ō-lī'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *démolition*, from Lat. *demolitiō*; Sp. *demolición*; Ital. *dimolizione*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of demolishing or utterly destroying; destruction, ruin.

"Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk."—*Swift*.

2. *Fig.*: An utter overthrow or reducing to nought.

dēm'-ō-lī'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *demolition*; *-ist*.] A demolisher.

"Marching homeward with some dozen of arrested *demolitionists*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. v.

dē-mōn, *s.* [Fr. *démon*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *demonio*, from Lat. *dæmon*; Gr. *daimōn*=a spirit.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Originally*: A name given by the ancient Greeks to beings equivalent to those spiritual existences termed angels in the Bible. The word in Scripture is translated *devil*, but it meant properly a spirit generally, whether good or evil; the good spirits were specifically called *agathodaimones* and the evil spirits *kakodaimones*. [CACODEMON.] Demons were supposed to have the power of taking possession of persons, especially the insane; whence we read in Scripture of persons being seized or possessed by a devil, *daimōn*.

2. *Later*: A fallen angel; a devil.

"By the smooth *demon* so it ordered was."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 21.

II. *Fig.*: A very wicked or cruel person; a devil.

"Cursed *demon*! O for ever broken lie Those fatal shafts by which I inward bleed!"

Prior.

***dē-mōn-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] A ruler or chief of demons or spirits.

"*Demonarch* was a term never applied by them to any but to the devil."—*Farmer: Letters to Worthington*, lett. ii.

***dē-mōn'-ar-chize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *monarchize* (q. v.).] To alter the constitution of a state from a monarchy.

†dē-mōn-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; *-ess*.] A female demon or spirit.

"The Schemites had a goddess or *demoness* under the name of Jephthah's daughter."—*Mede: Apost. of Later Times*, p. 31.

dē-mōn-ēt-iz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demonetiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

dē-mōn-ēt-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *monetize* (q. v.).] To withdraw from circulation; to deprive of value as a currency.

"They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the company."—*R. Cobden*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ċem; thin, thī; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

dē-mōn'-ēt-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMONETIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Demonetization; withdrawal from circulation.

"The extensive demonetizing of silver in Europe is very seriously affecting India."—*London Times: Letter of Calcutta Correspondent.*

dē-mō-nī-āk, ***dē-mō-nī-āk**, **dē-mō-nī-a-čal**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *demoniacus*; Fr. *démoniaque*; Sp. & Port. *demoniaco*, from Gr. *daimonikos*=possessed by a demon; *daimonios*=pertaining to a demon.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to demons or spirits.

"He, all unarmed,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniac holds, possession foul."
Milton: P. R., iv. 626-28.

2. Produced by a demon or diabolical influence.

"Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy."
Milton: P. L., xi. 485.

3. Possessed by a devil.

"I hold him certainly demoniac."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,322.

II. Fig.: Devilish, diabolical.

"Even the foe had ceased,
As if aware of that demoniac feast."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose will and actions were supposed to be under the influence of some supernatural agency.

"Those lunatics and demoniacs that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him."—*Bentley.*

2. *Ch. Hist.:* One of a sect of Anabaptist Universalists, who extended their belief to the final salvation of Satan and his angels.

dē-mō-nī-a-čal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *demoniacal*; -ly.] In a demoniacal manner; like a demoniac.

dē-mō-nī-a-čism, *s.* [Eng. *demoniac*; -ism.] The condition or state of being a demoniac; the acts of a demoniac.

***dē-mō-nī-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *daimonios*=pertaining to a demon.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by demons.

"No one who acknowledges demoniac things can deny demons."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 264.*

dē-mō-nī-an, *a. & s.* [Gr. *daimonios*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, possessed by, or having the qualities of a demon.

"Demoniac spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted."
Milton: P. R., ii. 122, 123.

B. *As subst.:* A demoniac.

dē-mō-nī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *demoniac*; -ism.] The condition or state of being possessed by a demon.

dē-mō-nī-āsm, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -iasm.] The same as DEMONIANISM (q. v.).

dē-mōn'-ic, **dē-mōn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *demon*; -ic.] Pertaining to a demon; demoniacal.

"Sudden impulses which have a false air of demonic strength."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. xv.*

***dē-mō-nī-fūge**, ***dē-mō-nī-fūge**, *s.* [Lat. *dæmon*=a demon, and *fugo*=to put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

"Few stood more in need of a *dæmonifuge*."—*Pennant: London, p. 271.*

dē-mōn'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ism.] A belief in demons or false gods.

"The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of demonism."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of New Testament, ch. i., § 7.*

dē-mōn'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ist.] One who believes in or worships demons.

"To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*."—*Shaftesbury.*

dē-mōn'-ize, *v. t.* [Lat. *dæmonizo*; Gr. *daimonizomai*.]

1. To render demoniacal or diabolical.

2. To possess with a demon; to place under the influence of a demon.

"Invented by demons and worked by demonized men."—*Rogers.*

dē-mōn'-ōc-ra-čy, *s.* [Fr. *démonocratie*; Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *krateō*=to rule.] The power or government of demons or of evil spirits.

"A *demonocracy* of unclean spirits
Hath governed long these synods of your church."

H. Taylor: Isaac Commens, ii. 3.

dē-mōn'-ōl'-a-trý, *s.* [Fr. *démonolatrie*; Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *latreia*=service, worship.] The worship of demons or of evil spirits.

"Cosmo-latry, Astro-latry, and Demono-latry."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 593.*

dē-mōn'-ōl'-ō-gēr, ***dē-mōn'-ōl'-ō-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *demonolog(y)*; -er.] One skilled in demonology.

"I am no *dæmonologer*."—*North: Examen, p. 652.*

dē-mōn'-ōl'-ōg'-ic, ***dē-mōn'-ōl'-ōg'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *demonolog(y)*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *démonologique*.] Of or pertaining to demonology.

dē-mōn'-ōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *demonolog(y)*; -ist.] One who discusses or writes on demonology.

dē-mōn'-ōl'-ō-gý, *s.* [Fr. *démonologie*; Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *logos*=a discourse.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits.

"This was the title given by James I. of England to his work on witches."

***dē-mōn'-ō-mān-čy**, ***dē-mōn'-ō-mān-čy**, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *manteia*=divination.] (For definition see extract.)

"*Demonomancy*, divining by the suggestions of evil *dæmons* or devils."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer, p. 165.*

dē-mōn'-ō-mā-ni-a, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *mania*=madness.]

Med.: A kind of mania in which the sufferer believes himself possessed by devils.

dē-mōn'-ō-mist, *s.* [Eng. *demonom(y)*; -ist.] One who lives in subjection to demons or evil spirits.

"No place engendering greater *demonomists*, or till of late worse savages."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels, p. 368.*

dē-mōn'-ō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *nomos*=a law, rule.] The dominion or power of demons or of evil spirits.

"These Javans are drunk in *demonomy*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels, p. 365.*

dē-mōn'-ōp'-a-thý, *s.* [Gr. *daimōn*=a demon, and *pathos*=suffering.]

Med.: The same as DEMONOMANIA (q. v.).

dē-mōn'-rý, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ry.] Demoniacal influence.

"What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?"—*J. Baillie.*

dē-mōn'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *demon*; -ship.] The state or condition of a demon.

"First they commenced heroes, who were as probationers to a *demonship*; then, after a time sufficient, demons!"—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 18.*

dē-mōn'-trā-bil'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrab(ile)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being demonstrable.

dē-mōn'-trā-ble, **dē-mōn'-trā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *demonstrabilis*, from *demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

1. That may be demonstrated or proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of demonstration by clear and certain evidence.

"The articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry."—*Glanvill.*

*2. Proved, apparent.

"Some unhatched practice
Made *demonstrable* here in Cyprus to him."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

dē-mōn'-trā-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being demonstrable; demonstrability.

"Notwithstanding the natural *demonstrableness* both of the obligations and motives of morality."—*Clarke: Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.*

dē-mōn'-trā-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *demonstrab(ile)*; -ly.] In a manner beyond doubt or contradiction; in a manner that admits of clear proof or demonstration; clearly, evidently, incontrovertibly.

"He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public cause."—*Clarendon.*

***dē-mōn'-strānce**, ***dē-mōn'-strānce**, *s.* [Old Fr. *demonstrance*, from Lat. *demonstrans*, *pr. par. of demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

1. A demonstration; a clear and incontrovertible proof.

"*Demonstrances* of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause."—*Holland.*

2. A sign, an indication.

"The heavenly signe makith *demonstrance*
How worldly thynges goo forward."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 60.

dē-mōn'-strāte, **dē-mōn'-strāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *demonstratus*, *pa. par. of demonstro*=to show fully; *de* (intens.), and *monstro*=to show; O. Sp. and Port. *demonstrar*; Sp. and Port. *demonstrar*; Ital. *dimostrare*; Fr. *démontrer*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To point out, to show, to indicate.

"Description cannot suit itself in words
To *demonstrate* the life of such a battle."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

2. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction; to prove in such a manner as to show that the contrary position is evidently absurd.

"Very few propositions in politics can be so perfectly *demonstrated* as this, that parliamentary government cannot be carried on by two really equal and independent parliaments in one empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

II. Anat.: To exhibit or point out the parts, as of a body when dissected.

B. Intrans.: To prove clearly beyond doubt or contradiction.

dē-mōn'-strāt-ēd, **dē-mōn'-strāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMONSTRATE.]

dē-mōn'-strā-tēr, *s.* [DEMONSTRATOR.]

dē-mōn'-strāt-īng, **dē-mōn'-strāt-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMONSTRATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of proving beyond doubt or contradiction; demonstration.

2. *Anat.:* The pointing out the parts of a body when dissected.

dē-mōn'-strā-tion, ***dē-mōn'-strā-cion**, ***dē-mōn'-strā-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *démonstration*; Sp. *demonstracion*; Ital. *dimostrazione*, from Lat. *demonstratio*, from *demonstratus*, *pa. par. of demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A showing or pointing out; an indication, manifestation, or exhibition.

"Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief?"—*Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 3.*

2. The act of demonstrating, or proving beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction.

"What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*."—*Hooker.*

3. A clear or incontrovertible proof; indubitable evidence.

"Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity."—*Tillotson.*

4. A public exhibition or declaration of principles, numbers, or objects, by any party.

5. A public display or manifestation of feeling.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* The exhibition or pointing out of parts, as of a body, when dissected.

2. *Logic:* A series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations may be either *positive* or *negative*, *à priori* or *à posteriori*. A *positive* (or direct) demonstration proceeds by positive or affirmative propositions; a *negative* (or indirect) demonstration, also called *reductio ad absurdum*, proves the truth of any proposition by proving the absurdity of the contrary position. A demonstration *à priori* proves a proposition by deduction from a necessary cause, or by conclusions drawn from something previously known or proved. A demonstration *à posteriori* proves a cause from an effect or a conclusion by something posterior, whether an effect or consequent.

3. *Math.:* A mode of proof by which any proposition is proved as a necessary consequence of assumed or already proved premises.

4. *Mil.:* A movement of troops toward any position, as if to make an attack.

dē-mōn'-strā-tive, ***dē-mōn'-strā-tif**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *démonstratif*; Port. *demonstrativo*; Sp. *demonstrativo*; Ital. *dimostrativo*, from Lat. *demonstrativus*, from *demonstro*=to demonstrate (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power or faculty of reasoning by demonstration.

"... the *demonstrative* faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence and perfect harmony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

2. Demonstrating or proving beyond doubt or contradiction; conclusive.

"... inasmuch as for them to have been deceived it is not impossible; it is, that *demonstrative* reason or testimony divine should deceive."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol., bk. ii., ch. vii., § 5.*

3. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

"Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures."—*Dryden.*

4. Exhibiting or manifesting the feelings strongly and openly; very expressive of the feelings.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.:* [DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.]

2. *Rhet.:* Explaining or describing with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative* eloquence.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: A demonstrative pronoun (q. v.).

"That was used as a demonstrative, as at present."—*Morris: Hist. Out. of Eng. Accidence*, p. 45.

demonstrative legacy.

English Law: A legacy in which the testator indicates the particular fund from which he wishes it to be paid. If the fund be deficient, the legatee will receive the amount out of the general fund of the deceased, and even if the general fund be insufficient to meet all claims upon it, he will be paid in full.

demonstrative pronoun.

Gram.: A pronoun which is used to point out with clearness and precision the particular object to which it refers; the demonstrative pronouns are *this* and *that*. Some authors so class *the*.

¶ *The* is commonly called "the definite article."

[ARTICLE.]
dēm-mōn'-strā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *demonstrative*; -ly.]

1. So as to demonstrate or prove beyond doubt or contradiction.

"First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move."—*Prior*.

2. Clearly, plainly; with certain knowledge.

"*Demonstratively* understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it."—*Brown*.

3. In a manner capable of demonstration.

"What you say is *demonstratively* true."—*Hale: Contemp.*, vol. i.; *Humility*.

4. In a demonstrative manner; in a manner very expressive of the feelings.

dēm-mōn'-strā-tive-nēss, *s.* [English *demonstrative*; -ness.] The quality of being demonstrative.

"The eyes have intensity of expression and a fixed regard without *demonstrativeness*."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

dēm'-ōn-strāt-ōr, **dēm'-ōn-strā-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who demonstrates or proves beyond doubt or contradiction.

2. *Anat.:* One who points out to students the parts, as of a body, after dissection.

dēm-ōn-strā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *demonstrat(e)*; -ory.] Tending to demonstration; demonstrating; demonstrative.

***dēm-mōnt'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *démonter*.] To dismount.

"This Tempanius cryit, 'All horsemen that desiris the public weill to be saiffit, *dēmōnt* haistilie fra thare hors.'"—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 361.

dēm-mōr-āl-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *démoralisation*, from *démoraliser*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of demoralizing; the subverting of morals and principles.

2. The state of being demoralized; subversion or corruption of moral principles.

"The inevitable demoralization, which this accursed practice produces, is not checked by any system of religious instruction."—*Quarterly Review*, Nov., 1810.

II. *Mil.:* A loss of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline.

dēm-mōr-āl-ize, *v. t.* [Fr. *démoraliser*.] [MORALIZE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To subvert or corrupt the morals and principles of; to corrupt in morals.

"The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed."—*Critical Review*, Aug., 1808.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy.

II. *Mil.:* To deprive of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline; to render incapable of any act or effort requiring spirit or daring.

dēm-mōr-āl-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMORALIZE.]

dēm-mōr-āl-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMORALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of subverting, corrupting, or undermining the morals of; a depriving of courage and spirit; demoralization.

***dēm-mōr-raŋce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deomorance*; Ital. *dimoranza*, from Lat. *demoror*=to delay.] Delay.

"He wolde wende . . . to Darye . . . saun demorance."—*Alisaunder*, 4, 120.

Dēm-mōs-thē-nī-an, *a.* [Demosthen(es), and Eng. *adj. suff. -ian*.] The same as DEMOSTHENIC (q. v.).

Dēm-mōs-thēn'-ic, *a.* [Fr. *Démoténique*, from Lat. *Demosthenius*=pertaining to Demosthenes; Gr. *Dēmōsthēnēs*. (See def.)]

1. Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the most celebrated of Greek orators; born at Pænia, in Attica, B. C. 385, died by his own hand about B. C. 322. Many of his speeches are still extant, and from

those in which he inveighed so bitterly against Philip of Macedon we derive the term *Philippic* (q. v.).

2. In the style or manner of Demosthenes.

dēm-mōt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dēmotikos*=pertaining to the people; *dēmos*=the people.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Of or belonging to the people; popular, common.

2. Applied specifically to the alphabet used by the laity and people of Egypt after 500 or 600 B. C., in contradistinction to that used by the priestly caste, which was called the *hieratic*, and of which it was a simplified form.

"At the time of the Ptolemies three languages were extant in Egypt: the hieroglyphic or dead Egyptian; the *demotic* or vernacular, the spoken language of the day written in a simpler manner by cursive signs on a modified hieroglyphic system, and standing in the same relation to it as modern English compared with the dead Anglo-Saxon."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, 1876, p. 8.

B. As subst.:

The demotic language of Egypt.

"A dictionary of hieroglyphic and demotic has been published."—*Athenæum*, October 14, 1882.

ġdē-mōunt', *v. i.* [Fr. *démonter*=to dismount.] To fall down.

"If it do not Pilâtre-like explode, and demount all the more tragically."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. ii., c. vi.

dēm-p'-stēr (*p* silent), *s.* [DEEMSTER, DOOMSTER.]

***dempt** (*p* silent), *pret. & pa. par.* [DEEM.]

***dēm-p'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *demptio*, from *demptus*, *pa. par. of demo*=to take away.] A taking away.

"Colysion, abjection, contraction, or demption of the vowel, as this: thayre for the ayre, thadvice for the advice. *Symphonesis*."—*Huloet*.

dēm'-stēr, *s.* [DEEMSTER.]

ġdē-mulce', *v. t.* [Lat. *demulceo*=to soothe down; *de*=down, and *mulceo*=to soothe.] To soothe, to pacify, to appease, to soften.

"Saturn was demulced or appeased."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, bk. i., ch. 20.

dēm-mul'-cent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *demulcens*, *pr. par. of demulceo*=to soothe down.]

A. As adj.: Softening, mollifying, lenitive.

"Mild and demulcent in the highest degree."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: Any medicine which protects sensitive parts of the body from the irritating action of other substances; anything which allays irritation.

dēm-mul'-sion, *s.* [Latin *demulceo*=to soothe down.]

1. The act of flattering or soothing.

2. That which soothes or flatters; flattery or soft words.

"The soft demulsion of a present contentment."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 37.

dēm-mūr', ***dē-moure**, ***dē-murre**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *demeurer*; O. Fr. *demourer*=to stay, abide; Ital. *dimorare*; Sp. & Port. *demorar*, from Lat. *demoror*=to delay; *de* (intens.), and *moror*=to delay; *mora*=delay, hesitation.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.:* To tarry, to remain, to delay.

"And the sayde Peloponesyans demoured in the land."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 72.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To delay, to loiter.

"Yet durst they not dembure, nor abyde upon the camp."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 73.

(2) To hesitate, to pause in doubt or hesitation.

"They demurring,
I undertook that office."—*Milton: P. R.*, i. 373, 374.

(3) To doubt, to have scruples or doubts.

"That wills, and demurs, and resolves, and chooses, and rejects."—*Bentley*.

(4) To object; to state objections or difficulties; to take exception (generally followed by *to*).

II. *Law:* To stop or take exception to any point in the pleadings as insufficient.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To doubt, to hesitate, or scruple about.

"The latter I demur."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 558.

2. To put off.

"He demands a fee,
And then demurs me with a vain delay."—*Quarles*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *demur* to *hesitate*, and to *pause*: "The idea of stopping is common to these terms, to which signification is added some distinct collateral idea for each. We

demur from doubt or difficulty; we *hesitate* from an undecided state of mind; we *pause* from circumstances. *Demurring* is the act of an equal: we *demur* in giving our assent: *hesitating* is often the act of a superior; we *hesitate* in giving our consent: when a proposition appears to be unjust we *demur* in supporting it, on the ground of its injustice; when a request of a dubious nature is made to us we *hesitate* in complying with it; prudent people are most apt to *demur*; but people of a wavering temper are apt to *hesitate*: *demurring* may be often unnecessary, but 'tis seldom injurious; *hesitating* is mostly injurious when it is not necessary; the former is employed in matters that admit of delay; the latter in cases where immediate decision is requisite. *Demurring* and *hesitating* are both employed as acts of the mind; *pausing* is an external action: we *demur* and *hesitate* in determining; we *pause* in speaking or doing anything." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēm-mūr', *s.* [DEMUR, *v.*]

1. A doubt, hesitation, or scruple about anything.

"Without any demur at all."—*South*.

2. An objection or scruple stated; an exception taken.

"All my demurs but double his attacks."

Pope: Prol. to Sat., 65.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *demur*, *doubt*, *hesitation*, and *objection*: "Demurs are often in matters of deliberation; doubt in regard to matters of fact; hesitation in matters of ordinary conduct; and objections in matters of common consideration. It is the business of the counselor to make demurs; it is the business of the inquirer to suggest doubts; it is the business of all occasionally to make a hesitation who are called upon to decide; it is the business of those to make objections whose opinion is consulted. Hesitation lies mostly in the state of the mind: objection is rather the offspring of the understanding. The hesitation interferes with the action; the objection affects the measure or the mode of action." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēm-mūre', *a.* [Fr. *de mœurs*=of good manners.]

*1. (Originally): Sober, grave, modest. The term did not at first imply that all this might possibly be hypocritical, and that the real character might be the opposite of what it appeared.

"These and other suchlike irreligious pranks did this Dionysius play, who, notwithstanding, fared no worse than the most demure and innocent."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii., ch. i. (Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.)

2. (Subsequently): Affectedly modest; coy.

"Hell's fiercest fiend! of saintly brow demure."—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 69.

***dēm-mūre'**, *v. i.* [DEMURE, *a.*] To look with affected modesty.

"Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honor
Demurring upon me."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 15.

***dēm-mūred'**, *a.* [Eng. *demur(e)*; -ed.] Marked with demureness.

"Voice demur'd with godly paint."

Henshaw: Daily Thoughts, p. 187.

dēm-mūre'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *demure*; -ly.]

1. Soberly, gravely.

"Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

2. With affected modesty.

"Next stood Hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling, and demurely looking down."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 564, 565.

*3. Solemnly.

"Hark! the drums
Demurely wake the sleepers."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

*4. In accordance with custom.

dēm-mūre'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *demure*; -ness.]

*1. (Originally): Sobriety, gravity, modesty.

"Which advantages God propounds to all the hearers of the gospel, without any respect of works or former demureness of life, if so be they will but now come in and close with this high and rich dispensation."—*Henry More: On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. v. (Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.)

2. (Subsequently): Affected modesty or gravity.

dēm-mūr'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *demur(e)*; -ity.]

1. Demureness.

"They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the regulation of manners."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 132.

2. One who acts demurely; a demure character.

"She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities."—*Lamb*.

ġdēm-mūr'-ra-ble, *a.* [Eng. *demur*; -able.] That may be demurred to; open to demur, exception, or objection.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

dě-mūr'-rage (rage as riġ), *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *age*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Maritime Law*:

(1) The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond what is named in the charter-party in loading or unloading. A vessel thus detained is said to be *on demurrage*.

(2) The compensation or allowance made by the freighter of a vessel for such delay or detention. Demurrage must be paid in every case except when the delay is caused by tempestuous weather, any fault of the owner, captain, or crew of the vessel, or detention by an enemy.

"The ship was delayed at a demurrage of a hundred dollars a day."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings*.

2. *Railway*: A similar compensation or allowance payable for delay in loading or unloading railway cars beyond a certain specified period allowed for the purpose.

3. *English Bank*: The allowance of 1½d. per ounce made to the Bank of England in exchanging coins or notes for bullion. The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.; at the Bank of England £3 17s. 9d. is given for it without any delay. If it were taken to the Mint there would be a delay of some days before it could be converted into coin. The difference of 1½d. per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage. (*Bithell*.)

dě-mūr'-ral, *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-al*.] Demur, doubt, hesitation.

"The same causes of demurral existed."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, i. 74.

dě-mūr'-rant, *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-ant*.] One who demurs, a demurrer.

"The demurrant argues first."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

dě-mūrred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMUR.]

dě-mūr'-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who demurs, hesitates, objects, or takes exception to anything.

"Is Lorenzo a demurrer still?"

Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

II. *Law*: A stop or abiding upon a point of law, to be determined by the judges; an issue upon matter of law. A demurrer in law confesses the facts to be true, as stated by the opposite party, but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff, or that the defendant has made out a legitimate excuse (according to the party which first demurs, *demoratur*, rests or abides upon the point in question), as, if the matter of the plaintiff's complaint, or declaration, be insufficient in law, as by not assigning any sufficient trespass, then the defendant demurs to the declaration; if, on the other hand, the defendant's excuse or plea be invalid, as if he pleads that he committed the trespass by authority from a stranger, without making out the stranger's right; then the plaintiff may demur in law to the plea. A demurrer in equity is nearly of the same nature as a demurrer in law; being an appeal to the judgment of the court whether the defendant is bound to answer the bill: as, for want of sufficient matter of equity therein contained; or where the plaintiff, upon his own showing, appears to have no right; or where the bill seeks a discovery of a thing which may cause a forfeiture of any kind, or may convict a man of any criminal misbehavior. For any of these causes a defendant may demur to the bill. And if, on demurrer, the defendant prevails, the plaintiff's bill, unless he be allowed to amend, is dismissed. If the demurrer be overruled, the cause will proceed. A demurrer is incident to criminal cases, as well as civil, when the fact as alleged is allowed to be true, but the prisoner joins issue upon some point of law in the indictment, by which he insists that the fact, as stated, is no felony, or whatever the crime is alleged to be. A *general demurrer* is for some defect in substance, a *special demurrer* for some defect in form. (*Blackstone: Comment*.)

"A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a demurrer."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dě-mūr'-riġ, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEMUR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of hesitating, doubting, objecting, or taking exception to anything.

2. *Law*: The act of putting in a demurrer.

dě-mŷ', **dēm'-ŷ**, *s. & a.* [DEMI.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Paper-making*: A name given to certain sizes of drawing, printing and flat writing-paper, varying with different makers unfortunately, but usually as follows: Drawing, 20x15 inches; writing, 21x16 inches; printing, 22½x17½ inches.

*2. *Comm.*: A gold coin, anciently current in Scotland.

3. *University*: The name given to those members of the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, England, who in other colleges are styled scholars—originally half-fellows, as being on probation for fellowships, but since the alteration in the statutes there is no longer any connection between a demyship and a fellowship.

*4. *Dress*: A close-fitting garment.

"He . . . stript him out of his golden demy or mandillion, and flead him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

B. *As adjective*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as DEMI (q. v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: A term for any charge that is borne half, as a demy-lion or half-lion.

2. *Paper, Bibliography, &c.*: Of the size of demy paper; made of demy paper.

demy-ostage, *s.* A woolen stuff used in Scotland.

dēn (1), ***denne**, *s.* [A. S. *denn*, cogn. with O. Dut. *denne*=a floor, a platform; Ger. *tenne*=a floor.] [DENE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth.

2. The hiding-place of a wild beast.

3. A narrow glen, a dell, a ravine, a wooded hollow.

*4. A cot, a hut.

5. A dirty or squalid place of resort or residence.

6. A place of resort of low characters.

II. *Philol.*: As the termination to names of places it means dell or glen; as Clieveden, &c.

dēn (2), *s.* [A corruption from *good even*, *good e'en*=good evening.] Good evening; a form of salutation used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past.

"Good den, brother."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

***dēn** (1), *v. t. & i.* [DEN (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To hide, to secrete.

2. *Intrans.*: To live in dens.

"They den among rocks."—*Chambers, s. v. Snake*.

***dēn** (2), *v. t.* [Probably a mistake for *dem*, which is the reading of one MS.] To dam up water.

"The ischew off a louch to den;
And leyt it out into the nyght."

Barbour, xiv. 354.

ǰdē-nar'-cōt-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *narcotize* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from narcotism; to take away the narcotic principle or quality.

***dē-nār'-ī-āte**, *s.* [Low Lat. *denariata*, from Lat. *denarius*.]

Old Law: As much land as was worth one denarius a year. It is given by different authors variously as an acre and a perch. (*Blount*.)

dē-nār'-ī-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from *deni*=ten, by ten; *decem*=ten.]

I. *Roman Antiquities*:

1. A Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses or pounds of copper; but afterward of sixteen asses, when the weight of the as was reduced to one ounce in B. C. 217. It was equivalent to about sixteen or seventeen cents of our money. It continued to be the ordinary silver currency down to the age of the Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons, by whom pieces composed of a base alloy were introduced.

2. A gold coin struck during the empire; its full title was *denarius aureus*, and it was generally called *aureus*, but by Pliny uniformly *denarius*. It passed for twenty-five silver *denarii*.

*II. *Old Eng. Law*: A penny. *Denarius Dei*, God's penny, or earnest money given and received by parties in a contract, &c. *Denarius sancti Petri*, St. Peter's pence (q. v.). *Denarius tertius comitatus*. When county courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer. (*Paroch. Antiq.*, 418.)

***dē-nār'-ra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *denarro*=to relate.] Proper to be related; capable of being related. (*Ash*.)



Denarius.

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***dē-nār'-ra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *denarro*=to relate.] Proper to be related; capable of being related. (*Ash*.)

***dē-nār'-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *denarratus*, *pa. par.* of *denarro*=to relate.] A narration. (*Ash*.)

dē-nā-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *denarius*=containing ten.]

A. *As adj.*: Containing ten; tenfold.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The number ten; a body of ten men; a division of an army.

"They may very well be compared to . . . centenaries, that are composed of denaries."—*Sir Kenelm Digby: Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 248.

2. A tithing, a decenary.

"He divided hundreds into tithings or denaries."—*Holinshead: Descr. of England*, ch. iv.

3. A denarius.

"A hundred denaries, or pieces of sylver coyne."—*Udall: Matthew*, ch. xix.

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *denationalize* (e); *-ation*.] The act or process of denationalizing; the state of being denationalized.

dē-nā-tion-āl-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *nationalize* (q. v.).] To divest of national character or nationality by transference to another nation.

"A public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be denationalized."—*Declar. of the Prince Regent* (Jan., 1813).

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *denationalize* (e); *-er*.] One who or that which denationalizes.

"Hot water has not been a denationalizer."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENATIONALIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Denationalization.

dē-nāt'-ū-rā-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *naturalize* (q. v.).]

1. To render unnatural.

"It is easier to undermine in the hearts of subjects their reverence for rank and station, than it is to dissolve the ties of parentage and brotherhood, or to denaturalize the hearts of children."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. i., ch. vi., p. 175.

2. To deprive of the condition of a naturalized citizen of any country; to denationalize.

"They also claimed the privilege when aggrieved of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy."—*Prescott*.

dē-nāt'-ū-rā-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DENATURALIZE.]

dē-nāt'-ū-rā-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENATURALIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of the condition of naturalization; denaturalization.

***dē-nāt'-ū-rāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *natura*=nature.] To render unnatural; to denaturalize.

***dē-nāy'**, *s.* [DENY.] A denial or refusal.

"My love can give no place, bide no deny."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

***dē-nāy'**, *v. t.* [DENY.] To deny, to refuse.

"What were those three,

The which thy proffered curtesie deny?"

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 57.

dēn-dīc'-ū-lūs, *s.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Arch.: A member in the Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, occurring between the zoophorus and corona, and, properly speaking, a part of the latter; so called because it represents denticuli or small teeth, placed at intervals apart. (*Weale*.)

dēn'-dra-

chāte, *s.* [Gr.

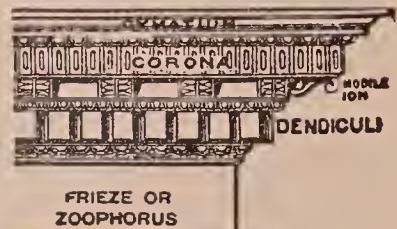
dendron=a tree,

and *achates*=an agate.]

Min.: Arborescent or moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growth.

***dēn-drān-thrō-pōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Eng. *anthropology* (q. v.).] A study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees.

"He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. ccxv.



Denticulus.

ǰāte, fāt, fāre, ǰamidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ǰr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ǰnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. ǰe, ǰe = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dēn-drās'-pī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *aspis* (genit. *aspidos*)=an asp.]

Zoöl.: A family of Snakes, natives of South Africa. The fangs are very long, poison-bearing, and erect. *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed Dendraspis, is of an olive-brown color, tinged with green; in length it is about six feet; its body long and thin. It is a good climber.

dēn-drēr'-pē-tōn, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *herpeton*=a lizard, a snake; *herpō*=to creep.]

Palæont.: A small, lizard-like reptile, discovered by Mr. Dawson and Sir C. Lyell in the Lower Coal-measures of Nova Scotia; so named from its being found in the interior of a fossil trunk, and hence supposed to have been of arboreal habits. (Page.) It is now believed to be a Labyrinthodont, and is ranked by Professor Miall under the tribe Microsauria.

dēn'-drī-form, a. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a tree; arborescent.

dēn'-drīte, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and English suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs, mosses, or other vegetable growth; an arborescent or dendritic mineral. The colors are due to the traces of organic matter, or of oxides of iron, manganese, or titanium.

dēn-drīt'-īc, **dēn-drīt'-īc-āl**, a. [English *dendrit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

Mineralogy.: 1. Resembling a tree; dendriform, arborescent; a term applied to certain branching moss-like figures which appear on the surfaces of the fissures and joints in rocks. They are strictly organic and of chemical origin, as much so as the dendritic frost-work on the surface of a window-pane on a winter's night.

"Moss-agate or Mocha-stone, filled with brown moss-like or dendritic forms distributed through the mass."—*Dana: Mineralogy*, p. 195.

2. Marked by or containing figures resembling shrubs, mosses, and other vegetable growth.

"Dendritic agate, containing brown or black dendritic markings."—*Dana: Mineralogy*, p. 195.

dēn-drō'-bī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendrobium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, of the tribe Malaxææ.

dēn-drō'-bī-ūm, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *bios*=life. So named because they are found on trees.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Dendrobideæ. The anther is two-celled, with four pollen masses with no separate stigmatic gland. Above 200 are known, some of them with fine flowers, others of more humble character. Of the former type are *Dendrobium nobile*, *D. Chrysanthemum*, *D. Gibsoni*, *D. finbriatum*, and *D. densiflorum*. About eighty are cultivated in greenhouses. Their native country is the East Indies.

dēn-drō'-cæl'-a, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *koilos*=hollow.]

Zoöl.: A section of Scolecida, belonging to the sub-order Planarida (q. v.). They have the intestines branched or arborescent, and the body flat or broad.

dēn-drō'-cō-lāp'-tēs, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *kolaptō*=to peck.]

Ornith.: The Hook-billed Creepers, a genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ, and family Certhidæ, or Creepers. They are natives of South America.

dēn-drō'-cō-lāp'-tī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendrocolapt(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds belonging to the family Certhidæ, or Creepers. They are natives of South America.

dēn-drō'-cŷg'-næ, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Lat. *cygnus*=a swan.]

Ornith.: The Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds belonging to the family Anatidæ. The toes are long and project beyond the membrane, enabling them to perch on trees, whence the name.

dēn-drō'-dēn'-tīne, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Eng. *dentine* (q. v.).] A term applied to a modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth produced by the aggregation of several simple teeth into one mass, the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, producing a dendritic appearance.

dēn-drō'-dōnt, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: One of an extinct family of fishes, consisting of a single genus, *Dendrodus*, characteristic of the Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System. The name is derived from the section of their seemingly simple conical teeth, which presents numerous fissures radiating or spreading like the branches of a tree from a central mass of vasodentine, or vascular uncalcified tissue. (Page, &c.)

dēn-drō'-dūs, s. [Greek *dendron*=a tree, and *odus*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Dendrodonts (q. v.). Prof. Huxley places it under the family Glyptodipterini, and Dr. Traquair doubtfully under the Holoptychiidæ. Found in the Old Red Sandstone of Elgin and Moray, in Scotland, and also in Russia.

dēn-drōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *graphē*=a writing; *graphō*=to write.] A discourse or treatise on or description of trees; dendrology.

dēn-drō'-grāp'-tūs, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *graptos*=painted . . . marked with letters, written, the fossil bearing a certain resemblance to written characters on the matrix in which it lies.] [GRAPTOLITE.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, consisting of plant-like spreading and branched growths, furnished with a strong footstalk. The branchlets carry upon one side a series of little chitinous cups or cellules, each of which must have contained a polypite. They are exclusively confined to the Upper Cambrian and Lower Silurian formations. The genus may be ranked with the Graptolites, or may be one of the Sertularida.

dēn'-drōld, **dēn'-drōld-āl**, a. [Gr. *dendroeidēs*=tree-like, from *dendron*=a tree, and *eidos*=form, appearance; Fr. *dendroïde*.] Having the form or appearance of a tree or shrub.

dēn'-drōl'-it, s. [Fr. *dendroïte*; Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Eng. suff. *-ite*=*-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

dēn-drōl'-a-gūs, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *lagōs*=a hare.]

Zoöl.: A genus of marsupial animals belonging to the Kangaroo family. They are natives of New Guinea.

dēn-drōl'-ite, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *lithos*=a stone.] Fossil wood; a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree.

dēn-drōl'-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. *dendrolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in dendrology.

dēn-drōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of trees; dendrography.

dēn-drōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. Adjusting screws, circular racks and pinions, afford means for adjusting the limbs of the instrument, and altering their position, as circumstances may require. (Knight.)

"Of timber measures and dendrometers there are various kinds, and their use is for taking the dimensions of standing timber without climbing the tree."—*Loudon: Encycl. of Gardening*, § 1780.

dēn-drō-mūs, **dēn-drō-mŷs**, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

Zoöl.: A genus of rodent quadrupeds, belonging to the mice family, and consisting of a single species, *Dendromus typus*, an animal about three inches and a half long, with a tail four and a half inches. It frequents the branches of trees, where it forms its nest, and brings forth its young. It is a native of South Africa.

dēn-drō-nēs'-sæ, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Epic *nēssa*, Attic *nētta*=a duck.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ (Ducks). *Dendronessa sponsa* is the Summer-duck of the United States. It frequents fresh-water ponds and creeks, and sometimes builds even in mill-dams. *D. galericulata* is the Mandarin Duck.

dēn-drōph'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendroph(is)*, and Lat. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of snakes, sub-order Colubri-formes. The body and tail of these snakes are much compressed, or are very slender and elongate; the head is distinct from the neck, and has a wide gape. The Dendrophidæ are diurnal in their habits, living in trees, and are extremely active climbers; their colors assimilate with the surrounding foliage. They occur in all tropical regions, are innocuous, and feed principally on tree-lizards. Two genera are classed under this family—*Chrysopelea* and *Dendrophis*.

dēn-drōph'-is, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *ophis*=a serpent.]

Zoöl.: A genus of snakes, family Dendrophidæ (q. v.), with smooth scales, which are much larger along the back than on the sides; the sides of the abdomen are slightly keeled. This genus occurs in India, the East Indies, and Australia, and its members are not venomous.

dēn-drō-phŷl'-lī-a, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *phŷllon*=a leaf.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of deep-sea corals, ranging from the chalk to modern times.

dēn-drō-plēx, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *plēxis*=a stroke, a blow.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Certhidæ, or Creeper family.

dēn-drō-pū'-pæ, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and Lat. *pupa*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks proposed by Mr. Dawson for the reception of the single specimen, *Pupa vetusta*, discovered in the Coal-measures of Nova Scotia, in the hollow trunk of an erect Sigillaria. Nicholson thinks the shell is so remarkably like some living chrysalis-shells, that there is no sufficient reason for framing a new genus for its reception.

dēn-drō-saur'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree and *saura*=a lizard.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Dr. J. E. Gray to a tribe of Saurians, sub-order Pachyglossæ. The scales of the belly, the sides, and the back, are granular. The tongue is elongate, sub-cylindrical, worm-like, very exsertile. The eyes are globular, very mobile, with a small central round opening. The toes are equal, united into two opposing groups. It contains but a single family, *Chamæleontidæ* (q. v.).

dēn-drō-sō'-mæ, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *sōma*=a body.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rhizopoda, belonging to the family Acinetina. Body conical, thick, soft, and smooth, alternately branched; branches incrassate and tentaculate at the end. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dēn-drōs-træ'-a, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *ostreon*=an oyster.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusca belonging to the oyster family.

dēn-drō-style, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *stŷlos*=a pillar.]

Zoöl.: A stout pillar supporting a thick flat quadrate disk in the Rhizostomidæ.

dēn-drŷph'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *dendron*=a tree, and *phuē*=growth.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of molds growing over dead herbaceous plants.

***dēne** (1), s. [A. S. *denu*=a valley.] [DEN (1), s.]

1. A valley, a dell.

"Thou says thou travez me in this dene."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 195.

2. As an element in place-names it means valley, dell.

***dēne** (2), s. [DUNE.] A hillock, a bank.

***dēne** (3), s. [DEAN.]

Deneb, s. [A corruption of Arab. *zanab*=a tail.]

Astron.: A fixed star of magnitude two and a half, called also Deneb Aleet, Denebola, and Beta Leonis.

Deneb Adige, s.

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Arided and Alpha Cygni.

Deneb Aleet, s.

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude two and a half, called also Deneb, Denebola, and Beta Leonis.

Deneb Algiedi, s.

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude three and a half, called also Delta Capricorni.

Dē-nēb'-ōl-a, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude two and a half, called also Deneb Aleet, Deneb, and Beta Leonis.

***dēn'-ē-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *denegatum*, sup. or *denego*=to deny; *de* (intens.), and *nego*=to deny.] [DENY.] To deny.

***dēn'-ē-gā-tion**, s. [Lat. *denegatio*.] A denying or denial.

"A denegation of my faith and true opinions."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 8677.

dēne'-hōles, s. pl. [A. S. *denn*=a cave; Eng. *hole*.]

English Archæol.: Ancient artificial excavations, consisting of a round vertical shaft, from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in diameter, ending below in a cavern in the chalk. The shafts were usually descended by means of footholes in the sides. The chambers in the oldest, simplest, and shallowest are usually mere expansions of a beehive shape; in the deeper pits the cavern may consist of a series of chambers symmetrically ranged around the shaft, or the walls of the chambers may have disappeared, and the roof be supported by pillars of chalk. Of three recently descended by the Essex Field Club at Hangman's Wood, near Grays, Essex, England, the greatest length was about 70 ft., breadth 46 ft., and height 18 ft., and they were all about 80 ft. deep. Though often very close together, no communication has hitherto been found between adjacent pits. Deneholes may be entirely in the chalk, or their shafts may be almost wholly in overlying beds. In England they abound most in Kent, north of the North Downs, and in Essex, between Purfleet and

boil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph=f**. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shŷn**; **-tion**, **-ŷion**=**zhŷn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shŷs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **del**.

East Tilbury. A very few of the older and simpler pits have been explored; they are found to date back to the Stone Ages. The deeper ones still need examination. It has been sometimes conjectured that deneholes were excavated for the purpose of obtaining chalk or flint, but as they are especially concentrated both at Bexley (Kent), and near Grays, where fifty to sixty feet of gravel and Thanet sand overlie the chalk, though in each instance there is plenty of bare chalk within a mile, this explanation cannot apply in their case. They were probably storehouses and places of occasional refuge. On the ordnance maps the word is spelled *daneholes*, suggesting a closer connection with the Danes than appears to have been the case. [For information about deneholes see the paper by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, read at the Royal Archaeol. Inst. in April, 1881, and since published.] (*T. V. Holmes, Esq., F. G. S.*)

***dēn'-ēr-ye**, s. [DEANERY.]

dēn'-guē, s. [Said to be a mistake for English *dandy*; the disease, when it first made its appearance in the British West India Islands, being called the dandy-fever, from the stiffness and constraint caused to the limbs. This the Spaniards mistook for their word *dengue*=prudery, which might also be very well used for stiffness or constraint.]

Med.: A continued fever common in this country and in the East and West Indies, and Africa. The chief symptoms are severe pain in forehead, limbs, back, and joints, with an eruption like measles, or rather erysipelas, with painful swellings. The pains are of an agonizing character, and are apt to recur. The acute stage lasts seven or eight days, and then desquamation begins.

dē-nī'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *deny*; -able.] Capable of being denied; that may or can be denied or contradicted.

"The negative authority is also deniable by reason."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

dē-nī'-al, s. [Eng. *deny*; -al.]

1. The act of denying, contradicting, or refusing.

"Word of denial in thy labras here."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 1.

2. A negation; a contradiction of the truth of any statement; or the contrary to affirmation.

"An entire denial of the miracles."—*Trench.*

3. A denying or refusing to confess or own to; the contrary to confession.

"Denial would but make the fault fouler."—*Sidney.*

4. An abjuration; a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.

"... we act our confessions or denials of Him."—*South.*

5. *Loosely*: A failure to obtain.

"Such a total denial of success has certainly been very rare in the present century."—*London Times: Transit of Venus.*

6. A restraint of one's appetites or desires; self-denial.

***dē-nī'-aŋce**, s. [Eng. *deny*; -ance.] Denial.

"Either for the affirmation or denance of the same."—*Hall: Edward IV., an. 22.*

dē-nīed', ***dē-nayed**, ***dē-nyed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENY.]

dē-nī'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *deny*; -er.]

1. One who denies, contradicts, or maintains the negative of a proposition.

"And the denier by the word Virtue means only courage."—*Watts.*

2. One who disowns, abjures, or refuses to acknowledge.

"Christ looked his denier into repentance."—*South.*

3. One who refuses to grant or concede anything.

"It may be I am esteemed by my denier sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, not to men as a prince."—*King Charles.*

dēn'-ī-ēr (2), s. [Fr., from Lat. *denarius* (q. v.).] A small French coin=the twelfth part of a cent of American money.

"I'll not pay a denier."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 3.*

dēn'-ī-grāte, v. t. [Lat. *denigratum*, sup. of *denigro*=to blacken; *dē* (intens.), and *nigro*=to make black; *niger*=black.]

"Hartshorn and other white bodies will be denigrated by heat."—*Boyle: Works, i. 711.*

dēn'-ī-grā'-tion, s. [Latin *denigratio*, from *denigro*.] A making black, a blackening.

"These are the advenient and artificial ways of denigration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. 12.

dēn'-ī-grāt'-ōr, s. [Eng. *denigrat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which blackens or denigrates.

dēn'-īm, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Fab.: A colored, twilled cotton cloth, used for overalls.

"Cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, &c."—*Contemp. Review.*

Dēn-is, s. [From St. Denis or Denys, the first Bishop of Paris and the patron saint of France.] A name much affected by the faithful of the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly among the Irish. (The appellation has acquired a similar position in this country with the name Jonah, for an analogous reason.)

¶ *Your name is Denis*=You are doomed to disappointment (the allusion being to the supposititious trials of a mythical Irishman of that name).

"Ex-Senator Ingalls was introduced to a Kansas City audience as 'one of the great orators of the age and the peerless master of the English language.' Stepping to the footlights Mr. Ingalls said: 'I am obliged to Maj. Warner for the eulogistic phrases in which he has presented me. He, however, forgot to allude to the title which is the most distinguished I enjoy at present. He did not allude to the fact that my name is "Denis;" that I am the man who got left. That is my most distinguished title to notoriety and attention to-day.'"—*New York America.*

denis d'or, s. [Fr.]

Mus.: An instrument having a finger-board like a piano and pedals like an organ, capable of producing a vast number of different qualities of sound. It was invented in 1762 by Procopius Divis, in Moravia. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***dēn'-ī-son**, s. [DENIZEN.]

dē-nī'-trāte, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *nitrate* (q. v.).] To disengage or set free nitric acid from.

dē-nī-trā'-tion, s. [Eng. *denitrat(e)*; -ion.] The act or process of disengaging or freeing nitric acid.

dē-nī'-rī-fy, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *niter*; and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To deprive or free of niter.

dēn'-ī-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *deniz(en)*; -ation.] The making any one a denizen, citizen, or subject.

"That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of denization, which in all ages were purchased by them."—*Davies: On the State of Ireland.*

***dēn'-ize'**, ***den-nize**, v. t. [DENIZEN, s.]

1. To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to denizen.

"There was a private act for denizing the children of Richard Hills."—*Strype: Edward IV., an. 1552.*

2. To naturalize.

"The Irish language was free dennized in the English pale."—*Holinshed: Descr. Ireland, ch. i.*

dēn'-ī-zen, s. [Derived by Wedgwood, with whom Skeat agrees, from O. Fr. *deinzein*, a word formed by adding the suff. -ein=Lat. -anus, to O. Fr. *deinz*=Fr. *dans*=within, from within.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A citizen, an inhabitant.

"... the world's tired denizen."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 26.

2. *Fig.*: One who inhabits or dwells in; a resident.

"Thus th' Almighty Sire began: Ye gods,

Natives, or denizens of blest abodes."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, x. 5, 6.

II. *Law*: A denizen is an alien born, but one who has obtained naturalization, making him an American citizen. He thus occupies a middle position between an alien and a natural-born citizen.

dēn'-ī-zen, v. t. [DENIZEN, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to naturalize.

2. *Fig.*: To admit to rights and privileges as a citizen.

"Falsehood is denizen'd, virtue is barbarous."

Donne.

dēn'-ī-zened, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENIZEN, v.]

"As soon as denizened they domineer."—*Dryden.*

dēn'-ī-zen-ship, s. [Eng. *denizen*; -ship.] The state of being a denizen.

***dēnk**, a. [DINK.]

1. Neat, trim, gay.

"Young lustie gallandis

I held mair in dawtie, and deirar be full mekill,

Na him, that dressit me sa denk."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 58.

2. Saucy, nice.

"Bot scho was sumthing denk, and dangerous."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 67.

***dēn'-nar**, ***den-nare**, s. [DINNER.]

dēn'-nēt, s. [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light, open, two-wheeled carriage like a gig, hung by a combination of three springs; two of which are placed across the axle, at right angles with it, the third being suspended from them behind by shackles.

"In those days men drove gigs, as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, dennets, and cabriolets."—*T. Hook: Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii., ch. xi.*

***dēn'-ning**, s. [DEN (1), v.] A place where beasts make their lair.

"This serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, no denning."—*Ward: Sermons, p. 158.*

dē-nōm'-īn-a-ble, a. [Lat. *denomino*=to denominate (q. v.).] That may be named, denominated, or denoted.

"An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominated from other humors."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii., ch. 3.*

dē-nōm'-īn-āte, v. t. [DENOMINATE, a.]

1. To name; to give a name, epithet, or title to.

"Those places which were denominated of angels and saints."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. To give a right or title to a name.

"The two faculties that denominate us men, understanding and will."—*Hammond.*

¶ For the difference between to denominate and to name, see NAME.

dē-nōm'-īn-āte, a. [Lat. *denominatus*, *pa. par.* of *denomino*=to name; *de*=down, and *nomino*=to name; *nomen*=a name.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Named, designated, entitled, denominated.

2. *Arith.*: A term applied to a qualifying number, or one which expresses the kind of unit treated of: thus, in seven pounds, seven is a denominate number; but seven, when used without reference to any concrete units, is an abstract number.

dē-nōm'-īn-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENOMINATE, v.]

dē-nōm'-ī-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENOMINATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of naming, designating, or denoting; denomination.

dē-nōm'-ī-nā'-tion, ***dē-nōm'-īn-ā'-cion**, s. [Fr. *dénomination*; Sp. *denominación*; Port. *denominação*; Ital. *denominazione*; Prov. *denominetio*; all from Lat. *denominatio*, from *denominatus*, *pa. par.* of *denomino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of naming or designating.

2. A name or appellation given to a thing; an epithet, a designation.

"The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the denomination of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such."—*Dryden.*

3. A class, society, collection, or sect.

"Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and denominations."—*South.*

II. Technically:

1. Arithmetic:

(1) *Gen. (of concrete quantities)*: Figures similarly designated. Thus in the expression £1 2s. 6d. and £4 4s. 3d., £1 and £4 are of the same denomination, 2s. are of the same denomination as 4s., and 6d. of the same as 3d.

†(2) *Spec. (of fractions)*: Having the same denominator.

2. *Eccles.*: A religious communion, a section of the Christian Church; a body of professing Christians holding essentially the same tenets, and more or less closely bound together, either under a common government or under governments of the same type. It is more frequently used generically of a number of sects holding identical views as to Church government than of a single one of those sects: thus the Baptist denomination is a term more frequently used than the Particular Baptist denomination, and the Presbyterian denomination than the Reformed Presbyterian denomination.

¶ *The Three Denominations*:

Eccles.: The name given to a union formed in England in A. D. 1727 of representatives belonging to the Presbyterians, the Independents or Congregationalists, and the Baptists, with the view of making a direct approach to the reigning sovereign. It still exists, and at intervals meets and acts.

¶ For the difference between denomination and name, see NAME.

dē-nōm'-ī-nā'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *denomination*; -al.] Pertaining to or connected with a denomination.

¶ *Denominational System of Education*:

Education: A system of education carried on by the British Government through means of the several religious denominations. When the Government of the country began to adopt the view that a duty lay upon it to educate the children or see that they received education, two courses were open to it. It might have ignored all previous efforts made in a similar direction by churches or benevolent individuals, and all private or "adventure" schools. Or it might have availed itself of all these efforts, aiding with the protection of a conscience clause

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

all schools worthy of its countenance, stimulating them to increased exertion, and confining its own direct efforts to places which they had neglected to occupy. The former plan would have been national in the fullest sense of the word, but would have been very expensive, and would have provoked antagonism from the religious bodies ignored. In England the first efforts of Government were in the direction of the denominational system, and when the Education Act of 1870 brought into existence a multitude of "board schools," these were designed to supplement, and not to supersede, the denominational schools previously existing. In India the historic development was in exactly an opposite direction. The Government first founded schools and colleges of its own, excluding Christianity from them, not through antagonism to it, but because the money to support them was derived from taxes levied on Hindoos and Mohammedans. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood, afterward Lord Halifax, extended pecuniary support to the missionary schools, colleges, and "institutions" in India, as an acknowledgment of the good secular education which they imparted, purposely forbearing to inquire whether or not Christianity was taught. Thus, though the denominational is supposed to be the antithesis of the national system of education, the two exist side by side and in conjunction with each other with but little friction both in Britain and in India, and the energy of all friends of education of whatever type is enlisted for mutual coöperation in a great work.

dě-nōm-i-nā'-tion-al-izm, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; -ism. Trench, writing in 1855, characterized this as a "monstrous birth," and considered that it was found chiefly, if not exclusively, in dissenting magazines. (*Eng. Past and Present*, Lect. iv.)]

1. The act of ranking one's self with some denomination; attachment to a denomination; party spirit in defending its tenets.

2. *Spec.*: Attachment to the view that education is best carried out through the several religious denominations. (*English*.)

dě-nōm-in-ā'-tion-al-ist, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; -ist.] One in favor of denominationalism.

dě-nōm-i-nā'-tion-āl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *denominational*; -ly.] According to denomination; by denominations or sects.

dě-nōm-in-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *denominat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Giving or conferring a name or designation; denominating.

"Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by or receives a name from the attribute which they connote."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, bk. i., ch. iii., s. 6.

2. Bearing or capable of bearing a distinct appellation; denominable.

"The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year."—*Cocker: Arithmetic*.

II. Gram.: Applied to a verb derived from a substantive or adjective.

"Such *denominative* verbs abound in every member of our family."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. vii., p. 131.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which has the character of a denomination.

2. *Gram.*: A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

dě-nōm-in-ā-tive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *denominative*; -ly.] By denomination.

dě-nōm-in-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: He who or that which denominates or gives a name; he from whom or that from which a denomination or appellation is derived.

"Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arithmetic*:

*1. (See extract.)

"The denominator of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5)30(6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion or ratio."—*Harris*.

(2) The denominator of a fraction is the number below the line which shows into how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided: thus in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 is the denominator, and shows that the integer is supposed to be divided into four equal parts, while the numerator, 3, shows that of these four parts three are supposed to be taken.

2. *Alg.*: The expression under the line in a fraction: thus in the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$ 16 is the denominator.

dě-nōt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *denot(e)*; -able.] Capable of being denoted or distinguished.

"In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savor may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions."—*Browne: Miscell.*, p. 25.

***dě-nōt-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *denotatus*, pa. par. of *denoto*.] To denote, to mark out.

"These terms *denotate* a longer time."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 716.

dě-nō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *denotatio*, from *denoto*=to denote (q. v.).] The act of denoting, marking, or distinguishing; separation or distinction by name.

dě-nōt'-a-tive, *a.* [Lat. *denotat(us)*, pa. par. of *denoto*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Having the power or quality of denoting or marking out.

"The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health."—*Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 121.

dě-nō-te, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dénoter*; Sp. & Port. *denotar*; Ital. *denotare*, from Lat. *denoto*=to mark out: *de*=down, and *noto*=to mark; *nota*=a mark.]

I. Transitive:

1. To mark, to betoken, to show or indicate by a mark or sign; to signify visibly.

2. To betoken; to be a sign or symptom of; to indicate, to imply.

"Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined,

Distinguish every cultivated kind;

The want of both *denotes* a meaner breed."

Cowper: Hope, 290-92.

II. Intrans.: To betoken, to indicate, to be a sign.

"If it be not, then love doth well *denote*

Love's eye is not so true as all men's."

Shakesp.: Sonnets, 148.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to denote* and *to signify*: "*Denote* is employed with regard to things and their characters: *signify* with regard to the thoughts or movements. A letter or character may be made *to denote* any number, as words are made *to signify* the intentions and wishes of the person . . . In many cases looks or actions will *signify* more than words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-nōt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DENOTE.]

dě-nō-te-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *denote*; -ment.] A sign or indication.

"They are close *denotements* working from the heart."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3. (Quarto 1.)

dě-nōt'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENOTE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marking out or distinguishing.

dě-noû'e-ment (ment as mong), *s.* [Fr. from *dénouer*=to untie: *dé*=Lat. *dis*=apart; *nouer*=to tie in a knot; *noue*=a knot; Lat. *nodus*.] The unraveling of the plot of a story; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot; the issue or result.

"The *denouement*, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem is well conducted."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*, i. 250.

dě-noû'nce, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dénoncer*; Sp. & Port. *denunciar*; Ital. *denunziare* from Lat. *denuntio*=to declare: *de*=down, and *nuntio*=to announce; *nuntius*=a messenger.]

I. Transitive:

*1. To proclaim, to declare.

"Under the leading and name of his sonne Constans, whom of a monk he had *denounced* Augustus or Emperor."

—*Holland: Camden*, p. 85.

*2. To denote or express in a threatening manner.

"He ended frowning, and his look *denounced*

Desperate revenge." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 106, 107.

3. To threaten publicly; to proclaim as a threat.

"Against all others unsparing vengeance was *denounced*."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To accuse, to inform against, to charge, to delate.

"Archdeacons ought to . . . *denounce* such as are negligent."

—*Ayliffe: Purrgon*.

5. To cry down, to inveigh against, to condemn, to stigmatize.

***II. Intransitive:**

1. To declare in a solemn or threatening manner.

"I *denounce* unto you, this day, that ye shall surely perish."—*Deut.* xxx. 18.

2. To declare war; to threaten.

"If not *denounced* against us, why should not we

Be there in person?"

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 7.

dě-nōuŋc ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DENOUNCE.]

***dě-nōuŋc'e-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *denounce*; -ment.]

A denouncing or declaring in a threatening manner; a denunciation.

"False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dě-nōuŋc'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *denounc(e)*; -er.] One who denounces.

"Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation."

Dryden.

dě-nōuŋc'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENOUNCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Denouncement, denunciation.

***dě-nō-ve-mēnt**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *de*=from; *novus*=new; with Eng. suff. -ment.] A revolution.

"I intend now to present a *denovement* of affairs."—*North: Examen*, p. 595. (*Davies*.)

dě-nō'-vō, *phr.* [Lat.] Anew, afresh; from the beginning.

děns, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A tooth (q. v.).

***děns**, ***děns**, *a.* [DANISH.] Danish.

děns'-aix, *s.* [O. Scotch *dens*, and Dan. *aix*=an ax.] A Danish ax.

"Of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscaths, pickes, gunnis, halberds, *densaixes*, or Lochaber axes."—*P. Elgyn: Morays. Statist. Acc.*, v. 16, N.

děnsē, *a.* [Lat. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *denso*; cogn. with Gr. *dasus*=thick, dense.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Thick, close, compact, approaching to solidity; having the constituent parts closely united.

"All *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies."—*Bacon*.

2. Crowded, thickly populated.

"The decks were *dense* with stately forms."

Tennyson: Mori d'Arthur, 196.

II. Figuratively:

1. Deep, thick-headed; as, *dense* ignorance.

2. Stupid, obtuse.

B. Bot.: Having an abundance of flowers very close together.

děns'e-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dense*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dense; density.

děns'e-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *dense*; -ly.] In a dense manner or state; closely, compactly.

děns'-shīre, *v. t.* [See extract.] For def. see extract.

"Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring*, or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there."—*Mortimer*.

děns-sim'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *densus*=thick, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument contrived by Colonel Mallet, of the French army, and M. Bianchi, for ascertaining the specific gravity of gunpowder. It consists of a glass globe having a tube which communicates with a quantity of mercury in an open vessel. The globe is joined at top to a graduated glass tube, which may, by means of a flexible tube, be connected with an air-pump. A diaphragm of chamois skin fits over the lower, and one of wire-cloth over the upper orifice of the globe, and the tubes above and below those orifices are provided with stop-cocks. For ascertaining the density of the gunpowder, the air is exhausted from the globe by means of the air-pump, until the mercury rises to a certain mark on the graduated tube, when the globe is detached from its support and weighed; it is then emptied and cleaned, and a given weight of gunpowder introduced, when it is again attached to the tubes and the air exhausted as before, filling with mercury all the space in the globe not occupied by the powder, up to the mark before indicated; the stop-cocks are now closed, and the globe once more detached and weighed. The absolute specific gravity of the powder is obtained by multiplying the weight of the powder contained in the globe by the known specific gravity of mercury, and dividing the product by the product resulting from multiplying the difference between the weight of the globe when filled with mercury alone, and its weight when filled with mercury and powder, into the weight of the powder employed in the experiment.

děns'-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *densité*; Sp. *densidad*; Port. *densidade*; Ital. *densità*, from Lat. *densitas*, from *densus*=thick, dense.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness, compactness; denseness.

2. *Fig.*: Depth; as the *density* of ignorance.

II. Phys.: That quality of a body which depends upon the denseness or close cohesion of its constituent particles. It is estimated by the proportion which the bulk bears to the weight. Thus, if there be two bodies of equal bulk, but of different weights, then the body of greater weight is of greater density. Or if two bodies be of equal bulk

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shŋn. -tion, -sion = zhŋn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŋs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

but of different densities, then the body which is of greater density contains the proportionately greater quantity of matter. Or if two bodies contain the same quantity of matter, but one of different bulk, then the body which is of the less bulk is of a greater density than the other. Thus the density is seen to be directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and indirectly proportional to the bulk.

děnt (1), *dint, *dunt, *dynt, *dyntte, s. [A variant of *dint* (q. v.).]

*1. A blow, a stroke.

"He schal hym scle with dethes *děnt*."

Octavian, 1,001.

2. A mark, hollow, or depression caused by a blow; a notch, an indentation.

děnt (2), s. & a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Weaving*: One of the splits of the reed which is fixed in the swinging lathe, and whose office it is to beat the weft-thread up to the web.

2. *Mach.*: A tooth of a gear-wheel.

3. *Carding*: The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. [CARD.]

4. *Locksmith.*: A salient knob or tooth in the works of a lock.

B. As adjective:

Her.: Indented.

děnt, *dēnt-yn, *dint-en, *dynt-en, v. t. [DENT, s. DINT, v.] To make a dent, hollow, or depression in; to indent.

děnt-al, a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. -al; Fr. *dental*; Ital. *dentale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the teeth.

2. *Gram.*: Pronounced or formed by the teeth with the tongue.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gram.*: A letter or articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or the gum immediately above them. The dentals are *d*, *t*, and *th*. When two dentals come together, the first is sometimes changed into a sibilant; as O. Eng. *mot-te*=*moste*=most, *wit-te*=*wiste*=wist.

"The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals."—Holder.

2. *Conchol.*: A shell belonging to the family Dentaliæ; a tooth-shell.

dental apparatus, s. 1. The teeth, together with the alveoli and the jaws. 2. The instruments and appliances employed in dental operations.

dental arches, s. pl.

Anat.: Arches consisting of the teeth, the gums, and the alveolar borders of the maxillæ, all which are situated within the lips and cheeks. (Quain.)

dental articulator, s. An instrument for matching the dentures of the upper and lower jaw.

dental canals, s. pl.

Anat.: The bony canals through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

dental cartilage, s.

Anat.: The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

dental-cavity, s.

Anat.: A cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the dental pulp (q. v.).

dental chisel, s. A chisel for excavating cavities in the teeth or cutting the natural teeth, preparatory to filling. They have straight or oblique edges, and are used by a pushing action. Tools of other shapes used by a lateral, rotatory, or drawing action, are excavators, drills, burs, &c. (q. v.)

dental-cut dovetail, s. A dovetail having a number of dents on each part fitting within the interdental space of the fellow-portions. Drawers and well-constructed boxes are thus secured at their corners.

dental drill, s. An instrument for cutting out carious portions of teeth, for opening out a nerve-cavity, for plugging, or for the insertion of a pivot. The drills are sized and shaped for their work.

dental engine, s. A machine which has almost wholly superseded the use of hand-burs and drills. It is operated like a dental lathe, and has a flexible cable or an adjustable arm and hand-piece, which afford great facility of movement and adaptation.

dental excavator, s. An instrument for removing the decayed portion of a tooth preparatory to the operation of filling.

dental file, s. A file made for use in operative or mechanical dentistry. Dental files are of various kinds.

dental foramen, s.

Anat.: A foramen, i. e., an aperture leading into the dental canal.

dental forceps, s. The dentist uses a variety of operating-forceps. Some are distinguished by their objective names, others by shape or peculiar conformation, and others by the kind of duty.

dental formula, s. A formula or notation used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammaliferous animal, the teeth forming one of the elements in its generic character. Thus the dental formula of Man is I. $\frac{4}{1}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. M. $\frac{2}{2}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ =32; that is, there are four incisors in either jaw, with one canine, two premolars (or false molars), and three molars on either side of these incisors, both in the upper and in the lower jaw. In other words, the incisors being taken as the center, the upper figures refer to the upper jaw in either side, and the lower figures to the lower jaw.

dental groove, s.

Anat.: Two ridges prolonged downward from the lower surface of the alveolar arch.

dental hammer, s. An instrument for plugging teeth; operated by the alternate pressure and relaxation of pressure of the stock upon the point. The plugging-tool presses against the filling in the tooth; pressure on the case makes the tool-stock recede, imparting its movement to the lifting-bar and hammer, until the bar passes the incline of the wedge, releases its hold on the catch, and releases the hammer, which descends under the influence of the spring. The force is adjusted by devices operated by an exterior band.

dental plugger, s. An instrument for compacting the metallic filling of teeth. The point of the plugger continues to press upon the metal in the cavity of the tooth, being actuated by the tension of the spring, while the tube is reciprocated and acts by concussion on the end of the stem.

dental-pulp, s.

Anat.: A pulaceous substance of a reddish gray color, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth.

dental pump, s. An apparatus used for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. [SALIVA-PUMP.]

děnt-tāl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: The Tooth-shells, a family of Mollusca, consisting of the single genus Dentalium (q. v.).

děnt'-al-ite, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil Dentalium or Tooth-shell.

děnt-tā'-lī-ūm, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, the typical one of the family Dentaliæ. It has a tubular, smooth, or longitudinally striated shell, open at both ends. The common name for the genus is Tooth-shells. There are numerous species.

2. *Palæont.*: Several species have been described from the Devonian, and more especially from the Carboniferous rocks, some of them of great size. The Secondary rocks have yielded a considerable number of species, and they become still more numerous in the Tertiaries. (Nicholson.)

děnt-tār'-i-a, s. [Lat. fem. of *dentarius*=pertaining to the teeth, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Bot.: Coral-root. A genus of Cruciferous plants, belonging to the family Arabidæ. The pod is narrow, lanceolate, and tapering; the valves flat, generally separating elastically, nerveless; the seed-stalks broad. *Dentaria bulbifera*, the Bulbiferous Coral-root, has a creeping root with thick fleshy scales or tooth-like processes, lanceolate leaves, and large purple flowers.

děnt'-a-rý, a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. -ary.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentition; bearing teeth.

B. As substantive:

Comp. Anat.: That bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles, corresponding to the lower jaw of man, which carries the teeth.

dentary bone, s.

Anat.: [DENTARY, B.]

děnt-tā'-tā, s. [Lat. fem. of *dentatus*=toothed.]

Anat.: A name given to the second vertebra of the spinal column, from the tooth-like (odontoid) process which occurs in it at the upper end.

děnt'-tāte, dēnt-tāt'-ēd, a. [Latin *dentatus*=toothed.]

Bot.: Toothed. A term applied to the short and triangular divisions, the results of incisions existing at the margin of leaves. These incisions or dentate parts are caused by a failure of parenchyma. The term is also applied to the free triangular extremities of the divisions forming a gamosepalous calyx and a gamopetalous corolla.

dentate-ciliate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a dentate margin, fringed or tipped with cilia.

dentate-sinuate, a.

Bot.: The same as DENTATO-SINUATE (q. v.).

dentated suture, s.

Anat.: Any serrated suture; a suture in which the contiguous margins of the bones are subdivided or broken up into projecting points and recesses fitting very closely to each other. (Quain.)

děnt'-tāte-lý, adv. [Eng. *dentate*; -ly.]

Bot.: In a dentate manner.

¶ The following combinations with this word occur in botany: *Dentately-ciliate*, the same as DENTATE-CILIATE (q. v.); *dentately-lobed*, toothed so as to appear lobed; *dentately-pinnatifid*, toothed so as to appear pinnatifid; *dentately-runcinate*, toothed so as to appear runcinate; *dentately-serrated*, having the margin divided into incisions resembling the teeth of a saw; *dentately-sinuate*, the same as DENTATO-SINUATE (q. v.).

†děnt-tā'-tion, s.

[Lat. *dentatus*=toothed.]

1. The same as

DENTITION (q. v.).

"How did it get its barb, its *dentation*?"—Paley.

2. An indentation.

"You could see . . . every *dentation* of the wall."—Besant & Rice: *By Celia's Arbor*, ch. i. (1878.)

děnt-tā'-tō, in comp. [Lat. *dentatus*=toothed.]

Toothed.

dentato-crenate, a.

Bot.: Applied to a leaf divided at the edge into triangular notches; crenato-dentate.

dentato-laciniate, a.

Bot.: Having the teeth irregularly extended into long points.

dentato-serrate, a.

Bot.: Having the teeth taper-pointed and directed forward like serrations.

dentato-sinuate, a.

Bot.: Having the margin scalloped and slightly toothed.

děnt'-ēd (1), a. [Eng. *dent* (1), s.; -ed.] Marked with a dent or indentation; indented.

děnt'-ēd (2), a. [English *dent* (2), s.; -ed.] Dentated, toothed.

dented chisel, s.

Sculp.: A chisel with a dentated edge, used in carving stone.

děnt'-el, dēnt-il (Eng.), **děnt-těl'-lō** (pl. *dentelli*) (Ital.), s. [Ital., from Latin *denticulus*=a little tooth.]

Arch.: The small square blocks or projections in the bed-moldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric, orders. Their breadth should be half their height; and, as Vitruvius teaches, the interval [METOCHE] between them two-thirds of their breadth. In the Grecian orders they are not used under modillions. (Gwilt.)

"The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projection."—Spectator.

dent-e-li'-on, *dentylion, s. [DANDELION.]

"Sere downis smal on *dentilioun* sprang."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 401, 14.

děnt-těl'-lā, s. [Latin *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ. They are small creeping-plants, and are so called from the sides of the segments of the corolla being furnished with a small tooth. They are annuals, and have glabrous leaves and white flowers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, rūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

děň-těll'e, s. [Fr., from Lat. *denticulus*=a little tooth.]

Bookbinding: An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace.

děň-těx, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygious Fishes, belonging to the family Sparidae. In each jaw there is a row of strong, conic teeth. The dorsal fin is slightly emarginate. They are exceedingly voracious. They resemble the perch, frequenting shallows among rocks. *Dentex vulgaris*, also called the Four-toothed Sparus, is a large fish, sometimes as much as three feet long, and twenty to thirty pounds in weight. It is a native of the mouths of the rivers in Dalmatia and the Levant.

děň-t'ī-cle, s. [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A small tooth, or projecting point.
2. **Arch.**: A dentel. (*Ash.*)

děň-t'ic-u-lāte, **děň-t'ic-u-lāt-ěd**, a. [Lat. *denticulatus*, from *denticulus*=a small tooth.]

1. **Bot.**: Having the margin very finely toothed.
2. **Arch.**: Formed into dentels.
3. **Entom.**: Having the margin very finely toothed.

"Anterior tibiae very finely denticulate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 289 (1873).

děň-t'ic-u-lāte-l'y, adv. [Eng. *denticulate*; -ly.] In a dentelate manner.

denticulately-ciliated, a. Having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with ciliae or fine hairs.

denticulately-scabrous, a. Having rough denticulations, or very small teeth.

denticulately-serrated, a. Having the margin finely toothed, resembling the edge of a fine saw.

děň-t'ic-u-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *denticulatus*.] The state or condition of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

"He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey."—*Grew: Musæum*.

děň-t'ī-cule (Eng.), **děň-t'ic-u-lūs** (Lat.), s. [Lat., dim. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Arch.: The flat projecting part of a cornice on which dentels are cut.

děň-t'ī-fāc-tōr, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *factor*=a maker; *facio*=to make.] A machine for the manufacture of the teeth, gums, &c., used in dental surgery.

děň-t'ī-form, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth; and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

děň-t'ī-frīce, s. [Fr., from Lat. *dentifricium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *frico*=to rub.] A powder prepared for the rubbing and cleansing of the teeth; a tooth-powder.

"The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*."—*Grew: Musæum*.

děň-t'īg-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *gero*=to bear.] Bearing or carrying teeth; toothed.

děň-t'īl, s. [DENTEL.]

děň-t'ī-lā-bī-āl, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth; Eng. *labial* (q. v.).] Applied to a sound formed by bringing forward the tips of the teeth and laying them upon the lower lip, as in pronouncing *f* or *v*.

"A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

děň-t'ī-lā-těd, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.] Having teeth; toothed; formed like teeth.

děň-t'ī-lā-tion, s. [Eng. *dentilat(e)*; -ion.] The same as DENTITION (q. v.).

děň-t'ī-lāve, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *lavo*=to wash.] A lotion or preparation for washing the teeth.

děň-t'īle, s. [Ital. *dentello*; from Lat. *denticulus*; dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

Conchol.: A little tooth, as that of a saw.

děň-t'ī-līn'-gual, a. & s. [DENTOLINGUAL.]

děň-t'īl-ō-quist, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *loquor*=to speak, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who speaks through the teeth.

děň-t'īl-ō-quy, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *loquor*=to speak.] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth.

děň-t'īls, s. [DENTEL.]

děň-t'īn, **děň-t'īne**, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

děň-t'īn-āl, a. [Eng. *dentine*(e); -al.] Of the nature of or pertaining to dentine.

dental-tube, s. One of the minute tubes of the dentine of the tooth, proceeding from the hollow of the tooth, or pulp-cavity, at right angles to the outer surface.

děň-t'īng, ***děň-t'īng**, **pr. par.**, a. & s. [DENT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making a dent or indentation in; a dent, an indentation.

"Twei *dentyns* shulen be in the sides of a table."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* xxvi. 27.

děň-t'ī-phōne, s. [Lat. *dens*=a tooth, and Gr. *phonē*=a sound.] An instrument to enable deaf persons to receive impressions upon the auditory nerves by means of vibrations conducted to those nerves through the medium of the teeth, in contact with which the instrument is placed.

děň-t'ī-rōs-tēr, s. [DENTIROSTRES.]

Ornith.: A bird belonging to the tribe Dentiros-tres.

děň-t'ī-rōs-trāte, **děň-t'ī-rōs-trāl**, a. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *rostrum*=a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. -al, -ate.] Having a tooth-like process on the beak.

děň-t'ī-rōs-trēs, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *rostrum*=a beak.]

Ornith.: A tribe of birds of the order Insectores, or Perchers; so named from having a notch near the tip of the beak in the upper mandible. They include the Shrikes, Butcher-birds, &c. The tribe is divided into the following families: (1) Laniidae (Shrikes), (2) Ampelidae (Chatterers), (3) Muscicapidae (Fly-catchers), (4) Turdidae (Thrushes), and (5) Sylviidae (Warblers) (q. v.).

děň-t'ī-scālp, s. [Lat. *dentiscalpium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and *scalpo*=to scrape.] An instrument for scaling teeth.

děň-t'īst, s. [Fr. *dentiste*; Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.] One whose profession or business it is to clean, extract, or repair teeth when diseased, or to replace them with artificial ones when necessary; one who professes or practices dentistry.

dentist's chair, s. A chair provided with numerous adjustments to suit the exigencies of surgical dentistry. The chair itself is pivoted on a stand which has castors. The seat is vertically adjustable, the back inclinable. The head-rest is adjustable vertically and as to inclination.

dentist's flask, s. A case in which a molded vulcanite base for dentures is subjected to the heat of the muffle. A clamp holds the parts of the flask in perfect apposition. (*Knight*.)

dentist's furnace, s. A furnace for baking and burning porcelain teeth. It is made of fire-clay, and hooped with sheet-iron. These furnaces are oval in form, with hinged doors, the center sections cased with sheet-iron. The muffles are 12 inches long by 3¼ wide, inside measurement. The outside measurement of the furnace is 43 inches high, 21 wide, and 16 deep. (*Knight*.)

děň-t'īst-īc, ***děň-t'īst-īc-āl**, a. [Eng. *dentist*; -ic; -ical.] Of or pertaining to dentistry or dentists.

děň-t'īs-try, s. [Eng. *dentist*; -ry.] The art, science, or profession of a dentist. See *Crown and Bridge Work*, under title CROWN.

děň-t'ī-tion, s. [Lat. *dentitio*, from *dentio*=to breed teeth; *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. The act or process of breeding or growing teeth.
2. The time of breeding or growing teeth.

II. **Comp. Anat.**: The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to any animal. [DENTAL FORMULA.]

"The structure of the *dentition* of the upper jaw, with the mode of articulation of the mandible, removes it from such orders as *Rodentia* and *Edentata*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 206 (1873).

dentition formula, s. [DENTAL FORMULA.]

děň-t'īze, v. i. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To renew the teeth, or to have them renewed; to breed teeth.

"The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentize* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 755.

***děň-t'īzed**, **pa. par.** or a. [DENTIZE.]

***děň-t'īz-īng**, **pr. par.**, a. & s. [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

děň-t'ōid, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

děň-t'ō-līn'-gual, **děň-t'ī-līn'-gual** (gu as gw), a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, *lingua*=the tongue; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

A. As *adjective*:

Grammar: A term applied to a consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; linguadental.

B. As *substantive*:

Grammar: A sound pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; a linguadental; as *d*, *t*, *s*.

děň-t'ōs, s. [Lat. *dens*=tooth, and *os*=bone.] Tooth-bone; tooth substance.

děň-trī-fī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *dens*=a tooth, and *facere*=to make.] The deposition of lime-salts on the enamel and dentine of the teeth.

děň-t'ūre, s. [Fr.]

Dent.: An artificial tooth, block, or set of teeth. The former are partial dentures, the latter is a full denture. They may be classified as follows:

1. A pivot-tooth is an artificial crown set upon a natural root.

2. Dentures made from dentine or river-horse teeth, plate and teeth carved from a solid block.

3. Plates carved from dentine to fit the gums, or the gums and the roof of the mouth, upon which are pivoted natural human teeth.

4. Plates made of gold or silver fitted to the mouth and mounted with porcelain teeth.

5. Continuous gum-dentures. Plates made of platinum and mounted with porcelain teeth, around the necks of which, and upon the lingual surface of the plate, a silicious compound or enamel is fused.

6. Mineral plate dentures. Made entirely of porcelain; plate and teeth molded and carved from porcelain mixture, enameled and burned.

7. Plates made of vulcanized rubber with porcelain teeth, secured by being embedded previous to the process of vulcanizing, assisted by pins and staples of platinum.

8. Plates made by casting a base metal alloy, with porcelain teeth secured by being partially embedded in the casting. (*Knight*.)

¶ Among the technical terms appertaining to dentures are: (1) Pivot-tooth, an artificial crown secured to a natural root by the insertion of a pivot or pin; (2) plate-tooth, one fastened to a plate; (3) plain-tooth, one without any gum; (4) gum-tooth, one made with a portion of gum attached; (5) block, two or more teeth made unitedly; (6) set, a full furnishing for one jaw; (7) base, that which artificial teeth are mounted on or attached to; (8) mounting, attaching teeth to a base.

***denty**, ***dentie**, a. [DAINTY.]

1. Dainty, nice, delicate.

"Twa finer *dentier* wild-ducks never wat a feather."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

2. Scarce.

"For horses in that region are but *dentie*,
But elephants and camels they have plentie."
Harrington: Ariosto, xxxviii. 29.

dě-nū-dāte, v. t. [DENUDATE, a.] To make naked or bare; to strip, to denude.

"Who ruined have Evanders stock and state,
And strongly did the Arcadians *denudate*
Of all their arms?" *Vicars: Virgil* (1632).

"Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified."—*Decay of Piety*.

dě-nū-dāte, a. [Lat. *denudatus*, *pa. par.* of *denudo*=to make naked, to denude (q. v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Made naked or bare; stripped, denuded.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Botany**:

(1) Appearing naked. (A term applied to plants when the flowers appear before the leaves.)

(2) Applied to the texture or polish of bodies, as opposed to hairy or downy.

2. **Geol.**: [DENUDED.]

dě-nūd-āt-ěd, **pa. par.** or a. [DENUDATE, v.] The same as DENUDATE, a. (q. v.)

dě-nūd-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *denudatio*, from *denudatus*, *pa. par.* of *denudo*=to strip, to denude (q. v.).]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of making naked or bare; a stripping or denuding.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Geol.**: A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent strata is an act of denudation; so also is the removal by water of any formation or part of a formation. Thus we hear of denuded rocks or of strata

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

removed by denudation. As the matter removed from one place must necessarily be deposited in another, denudation must necessarily accompany and precede deposition.

2. *Med.*: The condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wound, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones when deprived of their periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance, or when the gums recede from them and their sockets are destroyed.

¶ *Valley of denudation*:

Geol.: A valley formed by the denudation of the strata in which it is hollowed out. Murchison describes such a valley as existing at Woolhope in Herefordshire, England. (See *Siluria*, ch. v.)

dě-nū'de, *v. t.* [Lat. *denudo*=to make bare: *de* (intens.), and *nudo*=to bare; *nudus*=bare, naked.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To make bare or naked; to strip.

"If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

*2. *Fig.*: To deprive or divest of, to strip; as of dignity, office, rank, &c.

"Raise me this beggar and *denude* that lord."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

II. *Geol.*: To lay bare by denudation; to remove the superficial matter from.

dě-nūd'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DENUDE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made bare or naked; stripped, divested.

2. *Geol.*: Laid bare by denudation.

dě-nūd'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENUDE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making naked or bare; denudation.

***dě-nūm'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *numb* (q. v.).] To confound; to perplex; to stupefy by incessant foolish talk.

***dě-nūm'-bēr**, ***dě-noum-bren**, *v. i.* [Lat. *denumero*, *dinumero*.] To number, to reckon, to count up.

"For thi drede thi wrathe *denoumbren*."—*Wycliffe: Ps. lxxxix. 11.*

***dě-nū-mēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *denumeratus*, *dinumeratus*, *pa. par. of denumero*.] To count down, to pay down. (*Ash.*)

***dě-nū-mēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *denumeratio*, *dinumeratio*.]

Law: The act of present payment. (*Ogilvie; Ash.*)

***dě-nūn'-cī-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *denuntians*, *pr. par. of denuntio*.] Denouncing.

"By *denunciant* friend, by triumphant foe."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.

dě-nūn'-cī-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *denunciatus*, *pa. par. of denuncio*=to denounce.] To denounce, to cry out against.

"The vicinage of Europe had not only a right . . . to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt."—*Burke: On a Regioide Peace*.

dě-nūn'-cī-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *denunciatio*, from *denunciatus*, *pa. par. of denuncio*; Fr. *dénonciation*; Sp. *denunciacion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The act of proclaiming or publishing; a proclamation.

"In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large."—*Bacon*.

2. The act of denouncing or solemnly threatening.

"Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance."—*Congreve*.

3. A solemn threat; a public warning accompanied with a threat.

"Christ tells the Jews that if they believe not they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*?"—*Ward*.

4. The act of accusing, charging, or delating.

5. The act of denouncing, finding fault with, or crying out against.

II. *Scots Law*: The act or form of declaring a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of Horning an outlaw or a rebel. [HORNING.]

dě-nūn'-cī-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *denunciat*(e); *-ive*.]

1. Of the nature of a denunciation; denunciatory.

2. Given or inclined to denunciation.

"The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*."—*Farrar. (Ogilvie.)*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *dénonciateur*; Sp. *denunciador*; Ital. *denunziatore*.]

1. One who denounces or publicly threatens.

2. One who brings a charge or lays an information.

"The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

3. One who denounces, condemns, or cries out against any person or thing.

dě-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *denunciat*(e); *-ory*.] Pertaining to, of the character of, or containing a denunciation.

dě-nŷ, ***dě-nay**, ***dě-naye**, ***dě-noy**, ***dě-nye**, ***dě-ny-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deneier*, *denoier*; Fr. *dénier*; Sp. & Port. *denegar*; Ital. *dinégare*, from Lat. *denegeo*=to deny: *de* (intens.), and *nego*=to deny, to refuse.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To contradict; to say no to; to gainsay.

2. To show or prove the falsity of.

"That I can *deny* by a circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1.

3. To refuse to grant, to withhold.

"But heaven's eternal doom *denies* the rest."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 307.

¶ Sometimes followed by to before the person from whom anything is withheld.

"Jove to his Thetis nothing could *deny*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, i. 720.

4. To refuse to, to withhold from.

"I mean the man who, when the distant poor

Need help, *denies* them nothing but his name."

Cowper: Task, iv. 427, 428.

5. To refuse to yield or accede to.

"He prays but faintly, and would be *denied*."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; to disavow. (Opposed to *confess*.)

"All *denyede* it anon, no mon assentit."

Destruction of Troy, 8,009.

7. To disown; to refuse to acknowledge; to reject. (Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.)

"Though I should die with thee, yet will I not *deny* thee."—*Matt. xxvi. 35.*

*8. To decline, to refuse to accept, to reject.

"*Deny* his offered homage."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

*9. To forbid, to refuse permission to.

"To be your fellow

You may *deny* me." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To say no, to refuse; not to comply.

"And how she blushed, and how she sighed,

And, half consenting, half *denied*."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 29.

2. To contradict; to assert the falsity of anything.

"And again he *denied* with an oath, I do not know the man."—*Matt. xxvi. 72.*

3. To refuse to grant or allow.

"Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate *denies*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 463.

*4. To refuse, to decline; not to agree or consent.

"*Deny* to speak with me? They are sick?"

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or own.

"Do not *deny* to him that you love me."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ To *deny one's self*: Not to gratify the appetite or desire; to refrain or abstain from.

"The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others."—*Sprat*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deny* and to *refuse*: "To *deny* respects matters of fact or knowledge; to *refuse* matters of wish or request. We *deny* what immediately belongs to ourselves; we *refuse* what belongs to another. We *deny* as to the past; we *refuse* as to the future: we *deny* our participation in what has been; we *refuse* our participation in that which may be; to *deny* must always be expressly verbal; a *refusal* may sometimes be signified by actions or looks as well as words. A *denial* affects our veracity; a *refusal* affects our good nature . . . *Deny* is sometimes the act of unconscious agents; *refuse* is always a personal and intentional act."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *deny* and to *disown*: "*Deny* approaches nearest to the sense of *disown* when applied to persons; *disown*, that is, not to own, on the other hand, bears a strong analogy to *deny* when applied to things. In the first case *deny* is said with regard to one's knowledge of or connection with a person; *disowning*, on the other hand, is a term of larger import, including the renunciation of all relationship or social tie: the former is said of those who are not related; the latter of such only as are related. Peter *denied* our Savior; a parent can scarcely be justified in *disowning* his child let his vices be ever so enormous; a child can never *disown* its parent in any case

without violating the most sacred duty. In the second case *deny* is said in regard to things that concern others as well as ourselves; *disown* only in regard to what is done by one's self or that in which one is personally concerned. A person *denies* that there is any truth in the assertion of another; he *disowns* all participation in any affair. We may *deny* having seen a thing; we may *disown* that we did it ourselves. Our veracity is often the only thing implicated in a *denial*; our guilt, innocence, or honor is implicated in what we *disown*. A witness *denies* what is stated as a fact; the accused party *disowns* what is laid to his charge. A *denial* is employed only for outward actions or events; that which can be related may be *denied*: *disowning* extends to whatever we can own or possess; we may *disown* our feelings, our name, our connections, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *deny* and to *contradict*, see CONTRADICT; for that between to *deny* and to *disavow*, see DISAVOW.

dě-nŷ'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DENY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of contradicting, refusing, disavowing, or rejecting.

†**dě-nŷ'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *denying*; *-ly*.] In a manner expressive of denial.

"How hard you look, and how *denyingly*!"

Tennyson: Vivien, 187.

dě-ōb'-strūct, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *obstruct* (q. v.).] To remove obstructions from; to clear of anything which obstructs; to clear.

"It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*.

***dě-ōb'-strūct'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOBSSTRUCT.]

***dě-ōb'-strūct'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOBSSTRUCT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of clearing of obstructions.

dě-ōb'-strū-ent, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *obstruens*, *pr. par. of obstruo*=to obstruct, to block up.]

A. *As adjective*:

Med.: Removing obstructions; having the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

"All sopas are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

B. *As substantive*:

Med.: A medicine which has the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; an opening or aperient medicine.

"It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectic and hysteric cases."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 6.

***dě-ōc'-u-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *oculatus*=having eyes; *oculus*=an eye.] To deprive of the eyes or of sight; to blind.

dě-ō-dānd, *s.* [Lat. *Deo dandum*=to be given to God.]

Old Eng. Law: A personal chattel, which had been the immediate cause of the death of any person, as if a horse struck his keeper and so killed him, or if a tree fell and killed a passer-by. In these and such cases that which caused the death was to be given to God—that is, forfeited to the crown—to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the proceeds applied to religious uses or charity. No deodand was due where an infant under the age of discretion was killed by a fall from a cart, or horse, or the like. The right to deodands within certain limits was frequently granted by the crown to individuals. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

dě-ō-dar', *s.* [Sansk. *devadaru*=divine tree.]

Bot.: *Cedrus deodara*, a large tree, attaining to the height of 100 ft., a native of the Himalayas, and similar in habit of growth to the Cedar of Lebanon, of which it is thought by some to be only a variety. Its timber is much valued and used in India. The name *Deodar* is also locally applied to other trees, especially *Coniferæ*, in India, as at Simla, to the *Cupressus torulosa*. The *C. deodara* yields by exudation, and partly by heat, a kind of turpentine, resin, and pitch.

***dě-ō-dāte**, *s.* [Lat. *Deo datum*=a thing given to God.]

1. An offering to God.

"Whatsoever their corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. vii., § 22.

2. A gift from God.

"He would be a *deodate*, a fit new year's gift for God to bestow on the world."—*D'Oyly: Life of Sancto*, ch. ii.

dē-ō'-dōr-ant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *odorant* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Deodorizing.

B. As subst.: A deodorizer

dē-ō'-dōr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [English *deodoriz(e); -ation*.] The act or process of removing or destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia by chemical or other deodorizers.

dē-ō'-dōr-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *odorize* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from any effluvia or odor, especially one that is fetid or noxious; to disinfect.

dē-ō'-dōr-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEODORIZE.]

dē-ō'-dōr-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deodoriz(e); -er*.] One who or that which deodorizes; specifically, any substance which has the power or quality of destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia, such as chloride of lime, carbolic acid, &c. A drug or pastille applied to, or burned in the presence of, putrescent, purulent, infectious, or fetid matter. Deodorizers are a sanitary provision for the defecation of matter having noxious effluvia; acting to render the matter inert, to absorb it mechanically, or only to disguise it, supplanting the fetor by superior energy, as in the use of aromatic pastilles.

dē-ō'-dōr-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEODORIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of deodorization.

***deo-fell-shine**, *s.* [A. S. *deofol*=devil, and *sūn*=a phantasm.] Devilish craft or cunning.

"He dide mare inoh off deofellshine o life."
Ormulum, 8, 109.

***deol, *del, *deil, *dol, *dool, *doolle, *doylle, *dul**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doel*, *duel*, *deol*, *duil*, &c.; Sp. *duelo*; Ital. *duolo*.] [DOLE (2), *s.*] Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble.

"Deol thou might habbe."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 101.

***deo-len**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *doloir*.] [DEOL.] To grieve, to sorrow, to lament.

"Alisaunders folk deoleth ywis
For the knyght that is yslawe."

Alisaunder, 2, 734.

***dē-ōn'-ēr-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *deoneratus*, *pa. par.* of *deonero*=to unload; *de*=away, from, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load.] To unload, to disburden.

dē-ōn'-tō-lōg'-īc-al, *a.* [English *deontolog(y); -ical*.] Of or pertaining to deontology.

dē-ōn'-tōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *deontolog(y); -ist*.] One versed in deontology.

dē-ōn'-tōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *deon*, neut. *pr. par.* of *dei*=it behooves, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The science of moral duty, or of that which is morally binding or obligatory; a term applied by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their doctrine of ethics. [BENTHAMISM.]

"Reasoning produces theosophy or ontology and deontology."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1822.

dē-ō-per'-cūl-ate, *a.* [Lat. *de* = down, away, and *operculus*=covered with a lid; *operculum*=a lid.]

Bot. (of the *operculum* of Mosses): Not separating spontaneously from the spore-cases.

***dē-ōp'-pī-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *oppilatus*, *pa. par.* of *oppilo*=to stop up or obstruct.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

"It maketh the belly soluble, and deoppilateth or unstoppeth the veins."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 184.

***dē-ōp'-pī-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *oppilatus*=a blocking up.] Deobstruction; the act of clearing obstructions.

"Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deoppilations."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. 22.

***dē-ōp'-pī-lā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *déoppilatif*.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Deobstruent, aperient.

"A physician prescribed him a deoppilative and purgative apozem."—*Harvey*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A deobstruent or aperient medicine.

***dē-or-dī-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).] Derangement, disorder.

"All things were of that kind, as did rather shew the frailty of nature than a deordination or reproach of it."—*Rowley: Tr. Bacon, Collect. of Q. Eliz.*

***dē-ōs'-cū-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deosculatus*, *pa. par.* of *deoscular*=to kiss affectionately; *de* (intens.), and *oscular*=to kiss.] To kiss.

***dē-ōs'-cū-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deosculatio*.] The act of kissing, a kiss.

"We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images—viz., processions, genuflexions, thurifications, and deosculations."—*Stillingsfleet*.

***dē-ōs'-sī-fy**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *ossify* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive of bones.

2. *Fig.*: To weaken, to enervate.

"The revocation of the Edict of Nantes . . . had deossified France."—*Quarterly Review*, July, 1881, p. 4.

dē-ōx'-īd-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *oxidate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen; to abstract oxygen from.

dē-ōx'-īd-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOXIDATE.]

dē-ōx'-īd-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOXIDATE.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of abstracting oxygen; deoxidation.

dē-ōx'-īd-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxidat(e); -ion*.]

Chem.: The abstraction of oxygen. This term ought to be restricted to partial abstraction of oxygen, the term *reduction* being applied to the total abstraction of that element; thus, peroxide of manganese, MnO_2 , is said to be deoxidized by heat, $3MnO_2 = Mn_3O_4 + O_2$, but oxide of silver, Ag_2O , is reduced, thus $Ag_2O = O + Ag_2$, metallic silver.

dē-ōx'-īd-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [English *deoxidiz(e); -ation*.]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATION (q. v.).

dē-ōx'-īd-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *oxidize* (q. v.).]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATE (q. v.).

dē-ōx'-īd-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOXIDIZE.]

dē-ōx'-īd-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOXIDIZE.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Deoxidization, deoxidation.

dē-ōx'-y-bēn'-zōln, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and English *oxy(gen)*, *benzoin*.]

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained from benzoin, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$, a ketonic alcohol reducing with zinc and hydrochloric acid; also by heating mono-brom-toluyene with water to 180° to 190°. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables, which melt at 55°, and sublime without decomposition. Heated with hydriodic acid it forms dibenzyl, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.

dē-ōx'-y-gēn-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dē-ōx'-y-gēn-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEOXYGENATE.]

dē-ōx'-y-gēn-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEOXYGENATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Deoxidization; deoxidation.

dē-ōx'-y-gēn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxygenat(e); -ion*.]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATION (q. v.).

***dē-pā'-gan-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *paganize* (q. v.).] To raise from a state of paganism.

***dē-pāint**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépeint*, *pa. par.* of *dépeindre*=to depict, describe.]

1. To depict, to picture; to represent by a picture or drawing.

"Those pleas'd the most where, by a cunning hand,
Depainted was the patriarchal age."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 37.

2. To depict or describe in words.

"Such ladies fair would I depaint
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint."—*Gay*.

3. To mark with color; to color, to stain.

"Silver drops her vermeil cheeks depaint."

Fairfax.

***dē-pāint'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPAINT.]

***dē-pāint'-ēr, *de-paynt-er**, *s.* [Eng. *depaint*; -er.] One who paints or colors.

"Welcum depaynter of the bloomyt medis."

G. Douglas: *Virgil* (Prol.).

***dē-pāint'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPAINT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of painting, figuring, or describing.

***dē-pāir**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépérir*.] To destroy; to ruin.

"Your excellence maist peirles is sa knaw,
Na wretchis word may depair your hie name."

Palace of Honor, ii. 22.

***dē-pāl'-māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depalmo*.] To strike with the palm of the hand; to box the ears.

***dē-pā-rō'-chī-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *parochia* = a parish.] To move from a parish.

"If such a number of peasants were to deparochiate."—*Foots: The Orators*, i.

dē-part, ***departyn**, ***deperte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *départir* = to divide, to distribute; *se départir* = to separate one's self, to depart; Lat. *de*=away, from, and *partior* = to distribute; *pars* = a part; Sp. *de-partir*; Ital. *departire*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To divide, to distribute, to share, to part.

"We wille departe his clothing."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 228.

*2. To separate, to divide.

"The hilles departen the kyngdom of Surrye and the contree of Phenésie."—*Maundeville*, p. 103.

*3. To divide into parties.

"The multitude was departed."—*Wycliffe: Aots xxiii. 7*.

*4. To distinguish, to discriminate.

"That con deperte falshed from trowth."

Poem on Freemasonry, 578.

*5. To leave, to retire from, to quit.

"I would your highness would depart the field."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2*.

¶ Now only used in the phrase, To depart this life.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

*1. To become separated or scattered.

"As a flock of schæep . . . the which departeth and desparpleth."—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

*2. To divide, to separate.

"The Rede see streccheth forth and departeth in tweië mouthes and sees."—*Trevisa*, ii. 63.

(3) To go away from a place; to move away.

(a) Absolutely.

"The man departed, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole."—*John* v. 15.

(b) With *from* before the place left.

"And they departed from Dophkah, and encamped in Alush."—*Numb.* xxxiii. 13.

(c) With *out of* before the place left.

"They besought him that he would depart out of their coasts."—*Matt.* viii. 34.

(d) With *for* before the place gone to.

2. *Figuratively:*

†1. To desist, to forsake, to abandon (with *from*).

"Depar from evil and do good."—*Ps.* xxxiv. 14.

†2. To forsake, to desert, to fall away.

"Hear me now therefore, O ye children, and depart not from the words of my mouth."—*Prov.* v. 7.

(3) To yield or give way; to abandon a purpose, &c.

"His majesty prevailed not with any of them to depart from the most unreasonable of all their demands."—*Clarendon*.

*4. To deviate, to wander, to vary.

(5) To pass away; to be lost, to perish.

"The good departed away, and the evil abode still."—*2 Esdras* iii. 22.

*6. To cease.

"The prey departeth not."—*Nahum* iii. 1.

(7) To die, to de cease, to leave this world.

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word."—*Luke* ii. 29.

II. Law: To vary or deviate from the title or defense which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

¶ To depart with: To part with, to resign, to give up.

"The feloe shewed himselfe as lothe to depart with any money, as if Diogenes had said, . . ."—*Udall: Apophth.*, fol. 94, C.

***dē-part**, *s.* [DEPART, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of departing; departure.

"I had in charge, at my depart from France,

To marry Princess Margaret."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1*

2. *Fig.*: Death, decease.

"Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,

Were brought me of your loss and his depart."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1*

II. Chem.: The separation or resolution of a compound into its constituent elements.

"The chymists have a liquor called water of depart."—*Bacon*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, del.

***dě-part'-a ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depart*; *-able*.] That can be divided or separated; capable of division; divisible.

"Three persones in parcelles *departable* fro other."
P. Plowman, 11,420.

dě-part'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPART, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Shared, distributed.

*2. Divided, separated.

*3. Gone away, left.

*4. Dead, deceased; having left this world.

"If fix'd or wandering star could tidings yield,
Of the departed spirit."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

dě-part'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depart*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who divides, distributes, or shares.

"Who ordeynede me domesman, or *departer* on you?"
Wycliffe: *Luke* xii. 14.

*2. One who discriminates; a judge.

"*Deporter* or demer of thoughtis."—Wycliffe: *Heb.* iv. 12.

*3. One who departs, or goes away.

*II. *Chem.*: One who refines metal by separation.

dě-part'-ing, ***dě-part-yng**, ***dě-part-yngē**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPART, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of dividing, or separating.

"To the *departyngē* of soul and spirit."—Wycliffe: *Heb.* iv. 12.

*2. A division.

"A derk myst was maad . . . and passide thorow the *departyngis*."—Wycliffe: *Gen.* xv. 17.

*3. A distinction, a separation.

"Y shall sette *departyng* bitwix my peple and thi peple."—Wycliffe: *Exod.* viii. 23.

*4. A dissension, a division.

"I heere *departyngis* or disscencionns for to be."—Wycliffe: *1 Cor.* xi. 18.

*5. A departure, or going away.

"The first *departyng* of the king for Ireland."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

*6. Death, decease.

***dě-part'-ing-ly**, ***dě-part-yng-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *departing*; *-ly*.] Not continuously, or for any time; shortly.

"Tho schulen not sowne *departyngli*."—Wycliffe: *Numb.* x. 7.

***dě-part-is'-ing**, *subst.* [DEPART, *v.*] Division, partition.

"The time of the divisionne and *departising* made."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1480), p. 66.

dě-part'-mēt, *s.* [Fr. *département*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of departing; departure.

"Sudden *departments* from one extreme to another."—Wotton: *Reliquie*, p. 61.

*2. A division or separation.

*3. A division.

"The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*."—Arbutnot.

*4. A separate allotment or branch of business, administration, &c.; a distinct branch or office of government in which a certain class of duties is assigned to and carried out by a particular person; as, the department of state, of war, of the navy, &c.

"The only *department* with which no fault could be found was the *department* of Foreign Affairs."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*5. A branch of science or study.

II. Technically:

*1. *Geog.*: One of the districts into which France is divided. It usually comprehends four or five *arrondissements*, each of which contains several cantons, each of which again consists of several communes.

*2. *Mil.*: A military sub-division of a country. (*U. S.*)

dě-part-mēn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *department*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a department.

"... *departmental* guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists."—Burke: *Pref. to Brissot's Address*.

dě-part'-ure, *s.* [Eng. *depart*; *-ure*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Literally:*

*1. The act of separating or putting aside; separation.

"No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*."—Milton.

(2) The act of departing or going away.

"They were seen not only all the while our Savior was upon earth, but survived after His *departure* out of this world."—Addison.

*2. *Figuratively:*

*1. An abandonment; a forsaking or desisting from.

"The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance."—Tillotson.

(2) A deviation from a standard, purpose, or object.

*3. Ruin, destruction.

"The isles that are in the sea shall be troubled at thy *departure*."—Ezek. xxvi. 18.

(4) Death, decease; a departing from this world.

"Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries."—Sidney.

II. Technically:

*1. *Law*: A deviating or departing from the title or defense which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

"Such rejoinder would be an entire *departure* from his original plea."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

*2. *Navigation:*

(1) The distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles, of the equator; the easting or westing of a ship with regard to the meridian it departed from: the difference of longitude between the present meridian and where the last reckoning was made.

(2) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead reckoning.

*3. *Chem.*: The parting or separating of silver from gold.

¶ For the difference between *departure* and *death* see DEATH; for that between *departure* and *exit* see EXIT.

dě-pās'-cent, *a.* [Lat. *depascens*, *pr. par.* of *depasco*=to feed: *de* (intens.), and *pasco*=to feed.] Feeding.

dě-past'-ure, ***dě-pās'-tre**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *depascor*=to feed, to graze.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To eat up, to consume.

"They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

*2. To put out to graze, to pasture.

"If 40 sheep yield 80 lb. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs." Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

*B. *Intrans.*: To feed, to graze.

"If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and *depasture* in his grounds."—Blackstone.

dě-past'-ured, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPASTURE.]

dě-past'-ur-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPASTURE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of grazing or pasturing.

***dě-pa'-tri-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and *patria*=one's country; cf. *expatriate*.]

A. Intrans.: To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile.

"*Depatriate!* What's that?"

"Why, ye fool yon, leave my country."

Villiers (Duke of Buckingham): *The Chances*.

B. Trans.: To drive from one's country; to banish, to expatriate.

***dě-pāu'-pēr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depaupero*.] To make poor; to impoverish.

"Ye have not onlie . . . *depaupereit* the inhabitants of the town."—Acts James VI., 1571 (ed. 1814), p. 69.

***dě-pāu'-pēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depauperatus*, *pa. par.* of *depaupero*: *de* (intens.), and *paupero*=to make poor; *pauper*=poor.]

*1. *Lit.*: To make poor, to impoverish, to beggar.

"Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain."—Mortimer.

*2. *Fig.*: To weaken, to depress.

"Which *depauperates* the spirit."—Taylor: *Great Examples*, pt. ii., 12.

dě-pāu'-pēr-āte, **dě-pāu'-pēr-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *depauperatus*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made poor, impoverished.

"They become low and much *depauperated*."—Smith: *Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 184.

*2. *Bot.*: Imperfectly developed, starved, or ill-formed from want of nutriment.

***dě-pāu'-pēr-āt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPAUPERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making poor or impoverishing.

dě-pāu'-pēr-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *pauperize* (q. v.).]

*1. To raise from a state of pauperism.

"Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers."—*Edinburgh Review*. (Ogilvie.)

*2. To make poor.

"This immense fauna . . . is shrunk and *depauperized* in North Asia."—Huxley: *Critiques and Addresses*.

***dě-pēach'**, ***dě-peche**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépêcher*=to hasten.] To discharge, to dispatch.

"As soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be *depeached*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 267.

***dě-pēc'-ti-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *depecto*=to comb down: *de*=down, and *pecto*=to comb.] Tough, clammy, tenacious; capable of being extended.

"It may be also that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil."—Bacon.

***dě-pēc'-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depeculatus*, *pa. par.* of *depeculo*=to embezzle.] Embezzlement, robbery, peculation.

"*Depeculation* of the public treasure."—Hobbes: *Commonwealth*, ch. xxvii.

***dě-peinct'** (*peinct* as *pañt*), *v. t.* [DEPAINT.] To depict, to paint.

"The redde rose medled with the white yfere,

In either cheeke *depeincten* lively chere."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (April).

***dě-peint**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPAINT.] Painted.

"With large toppes, and mastes longe,

Richly *depeint*." Chaucer: *Dreme*, 711.

***dě-pēll'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depello*: *de*=away, from, and *pello*=to drive.] To drive away, to repel, to rebut.

"They increase strength, and *depell* old age."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 218.

***dě-pen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dēpan*.] To plunge, to dip.

"Olepi me mot hym *depe* ine the water."—Shoreham, p. 11.

dě-pēnd', *v. i.* [Fr. *dépendre*, from Lat. *dependeo*=to hang down, to depend: *de*=down, and *pendeo*=to hang; Ital. *dipendere*; Sp. *dependen*.]

*I. *Literally:*

*1. To hang down; to be suspended.

"From the frozen beard

Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard."

Dryden.

*2. To hang, to lean.

"... two winking Cupids

Of silver, each of one foot standing; nicely

Depending on their brands."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To be dependent, as to the issue or result, on something else; to be contingent upon; to be related to as the result to the cause, or the consequent to the antecedent.

"The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members."—Rogers.

*2. To be in a state of dependence on another; to be subject as a dependant or retainer.

"And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,

To be such men as may besort your age."

Shakespeare: *Learn*, i. 4.

*3. To be connected with or influenced by.

"A better state to me belongs

Than that which on thy humor doth *depend*."

Shakespeare: *Sonnets*, 92.

*4. To rely, to trust, to have confidence, to rest (followed by *on* or *upon*).

"I am a stranger to your characters further than as *corroborated* on fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*."—Swift.

*5. To look to solely; to rely upon as for aid or support; to be dependent upon for the power or means of doing anything.

*6. To be in a state of suspense; to be undetermined; to be pending.

"The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,

And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws."—Prior.

*7. To impend.

"This is the curse *depending* on those that war for a placket."—Shakespeare: *Troilus*, ii. 5. (Quarto.)

dě-pēnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *depend*; *-able*.] That may or can be depended upon; reliable.

"... attractive, if not in all points *dependable*, volumes."—*Athenaeum*, February 18, 1882.

dě-pēnd'-a-ŋce, *s.* [DEPENDENCE.]

dě-pēnd'-ant, *a.* [DEPENDENT.]

dě-pēnd'-e-ŋce, **dě-pēnd'-a-ŋce**, **dě-pēnd'-e-ŋ-ŋ**, *s.* [Fr. *dépendance*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of all forms:

*1. *Literally:*

(1) A state of hanging or depending from something.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn, mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) Something hanging down or depending from another.

"Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large dependence from the bough."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 805, 806.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Mutual connection; inter-relation, concatenation.

"Connection and dependence of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms."—Locke.

(2) The relation of anything to another, as of an effect to its cause.

"I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation."—Burnet: *Theory*.

(3) A state of being subject to the influence or at the disposal of another.

"Every moment we feel our dependence upon God."—Tillotson.

(4) A state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another.

"... that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England."—Bacon.

(5) Reliance, trust, confidence.

"Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

* (6) The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue, meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. [†]

"The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient dependence, warranted by the great Caranza."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, i. 4.

II. Of the form dependency only:

1. Anything attached to but subordinate to another.

"We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its dependencies."—Burnet: *Theory*.

2. A territory or district remote from but subject to a kingdom or state.

"It will be seen how, in two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just retribution."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. The thing or persons of which any person has the dominion or disposal.

"Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependencies by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counselor, or an overstrict combination in divers."—Bacon.

B. Technically:

1. Law (of the form dependence): The state of depending, or being pending or undetermined.

"An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords."—Bell.

2. Logic (of the form dependency): That, the existence of which presupposes the existence of something else; something non-essential; an accident, a quality.

"Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as dependencies or affections of substances."—Locke.

† Master of the dependances: A master of ceremonies for duels, an imaginary office which Meer-craft, the Projector, in Ben Jonson's play, bestows on Everill.

"Master of the Dependances! a place
Of my projection too, sir, and hath met
Much opposition; but the State now sees
That great necessity of it, as, after all
Their writing and their speaking against duels,
They have erected it."

Ben Jonson: *The Devil's an Ass*, iii. 1.

† Crabb thus discriminates between dependence and reliance: "Dependence is the general term; reliance is a species of dependence: we depend either on persons or things; we rely on persons only: dependence serves for that which is immediate or remote; reliance serves for the future only. We depend upon a person for that which we are obliged to receive or led to expect from him: we rely upon a person for that which he has given us reason to expect from him. Dependence is an outward condition or the state of external circumstances; reliance is a state of the feelings with regard to others. We depend upon God for all that we have or shall have; we rely upon the word of man for that which he has promised to perform. We may depend upon a person's coming from a variety of causes; but we rely upon it only in reference to his avowed intention." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-pěnd'-ent, dě-pěnd'-ant, a. & s. [Fr. *děpendant*, pr. par. of *děpendre*=to depend.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Hanging down.

"In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were dependent."—Peacham.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Depending on or subordinate to another.

"This great plan, with each dependant art."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 24.

(2) In the power or authority of another; subject to or at the disposal of any one.

"On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant."—Hooker.

(3) Depending or relying on another for support, help, or strength.

"... until an ant was formed as abjectly dependent on its slaves as is the *Formica rufescens*."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. vii., p. 224.

(4) Contingent; depending on as to the issue or result.

"That deeper far it lies
Than aught dependent on the fickle skies."

Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

(5) Relating to or occasioned by something previous.

"... promise-breach thereon dependant."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 4.

* (6) Impending.

"The curse dependant on those that war for a packet."
Shakesp.: *Troilus*, ii. 3. (Folios.)

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Hanging down, drooping; as, a dependent leaf.

2. Law: Pending, undetermined.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is subject to, sustained by, or at the disposal of another; a retainer.

"His dependants shall quickly become his proselytes."
—South.

2. One depending upon another for support, help, or strength.

"We are indigent, defenseless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence."—Rogers.

3. That which depends or is contingent on something else; a consequence, a corollary.

"With all its circumstances and dependents."—Prynne.

† When used as an adjective the word is now generally spelled *dependent*; when used as a noun *dependant* is the more usual.

dě-pěnd'-ent-ly, *dě-pěnd'-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *dependent*; -ly.] In a dependent manner.

dě-pěnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *depend*; -er.] One who depends or relies.

"What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that leans?"

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

dě-pěnd'-ing, *dě-pěnd'-inge, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPEND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Hanging; suspended.

"A third dispels the darkness of the night,
And fills depending lamps with beams of light."
Pope: *Thebais*, 609, 610.

2. Subject to, dependent on, relying.

3. In a state of suspense; pending.

"The matter of variance depending betwixt yow."—Edward IV., in *Paston Letters*, ii. 338.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of being dependent.

*2. Suspense.

"Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst."—Ben Jonson: *To W. Roe*.

dě-pěnd'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *depending*; -ly.] In a dependent, contingent, or subordinate manner.

*dě-pěo'-ple, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To depopulate.

dě-pěr'-dit, a. [Lat. *deperditum*, neut. pa. par. of *deperdo*=to lose: *de* (intens.) and *perdo*=to lose.] Anything which is lost or destroyed.

"No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared."—Foley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. v., § 4.

*dě-pěr'-dite-ly, adv. [Eng. *deperdit*; -ly.] In the manner of one utterly lost or abandoned; desperately.

"The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness."—Dean King: *Sermons* (1608), p. 17.

*dě-pěr'-dī'-tion, s. [Lat. *deperditus*, pa. par. of *deperdo*=to lose.] Loss, destruction.

"It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous articles."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*dě-pěrt'-ī-ble, a. [Eng. *deperit*=depart; -able.] That can be divided; divisible, departable.

*dě-pesč'e, s. [Fr. *dépêcher*=to hasten.] A dispatch.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure."—Letter (1566), in *Keith's Hist. Scot.*, p. 330.

dě-phlēgm' (g silent), v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Gr. *phlegma*=phlegm.] To free from phlegm or aqueous matter, either by evaporation or distilling.

"We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 328.

dě-phlēg'-māte, v. t. [Eng. *dephlegm*; -ate.] The same as DEPHLEGM (q. v.).

"We dephlegmated some by more frequent . . . rectifications."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 329.

dě-phlēg'-māt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPHLEGMATE.]

dě-phlēg'-mā'-tion, s. [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; -ion.]

Chem.: An old term, applied to the process of freeing spirituous or acid liquids from water. The apparatus used is called a dephlegmator.

"In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 321.

dě-phlēg'-mā'-tōr, s. [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; -or.] A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together, so as to leave narrow spaces between them.

dě-phlēgmed (g silent), pa. par. or a. [DEPHLEGM.]

dě-phlēgm'-ēd-něss (g silent), s. [English *dephlegmed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

"The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 442.

dě-phlō'-gis'-tī-cāte, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *phlogiston* (q. v.).] To deprive of phlogiston or the supposed principle of inflammability. [PHLOGISTON.]

*dě-phlō'-gis'-tī-cā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

dephlogisticated air, s.

Chem.: An old name for oxygen, which chemists regarded as common air deprived of phlogiston.

*dě-phlō'-gis'-tī-cāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of dephlogistication.

dě-phlō'-gis'-tī-cā'-tion, s. [Eng. *dephlogisticat(e)*; -ion.] The abstraction of phlogiston (q. v.).

dě-pīct', v. t. [DEPICT, a.]

1. To paint; to form a likeness of in colors; to portray.

"The cowards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine."—Taylor.

2. To describe or represent in words.

"Alas! the idle tale of man is found
Depicted in the dial's moral round."

Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*

3. To represent in any way.

"With doubt and strange surmise
Depicted in their look."

Longfellow: *Discoverer of the North Cape*.

*dě-pīct', a. [Lat. *depictus*, pa. par. of *depingo*: *de*=down, and *pingo*=to paint.] Painted, depicted, represented.

"I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wal."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 177.

dě-pīct'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPICT, v.]

dě-pīct'-īng, pr. par. a. & s. [DEPICT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of painting, representing, or describing.

dě-pīc'-tion, s. [Lat. *depictus*.] The act of depicting; a painting; a representation.

dě-pīc'-ture (as dě-pīct'-chēr), v. t. [Pref. *de*=down, and Eng. *picture* (q. v.).] To depict, to represent, to paint.

"'Twas paint, 'twas life! and sure to piercing eyes
The warrior's face depicted Henry's mien."

Shenstone: *Love and Honor*.

dě-pīc'-tured, pa. par. or a. [DEPICTURE.]

děp'-ī-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *depilatus*, pa. par. of *depilo*=to pull out the hair: *de*=away, from, and *pilus*=hair.] To pull out the hair; to strip off hair; to peel, to husk.

"Made of rice accurately depilated and boyled in milk."
—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 124.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dēp-i-lāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPILATE.]

dēp-i-lāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPILATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of pulling out the hair; depilation.

dēp-i-lā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dépilation*; Lat. *depilatio*, from *depilo*=to pull out the hair. A very good term to describe the process which is usually called unhairing. It consists in the loosening and removing of hair from hides and skins, and is usually accomplished by lime. It is hence called limeing. Lime being injurious to leather, other processes have been suggested and to some extent practiced. [UNHAIRING.]

dē-pil'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *depilatorius*, from *depilo*=to pull out hair.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of stripping off hair.

"Elian says that they were *depilatory*, and if macerated in vinegar would take away the beard."—Chambers, in *v. Urtica Marina*.

B. *As subst.:* Any preparation or application used to strip off the hair without injuring the skin; a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hair from the face.

"The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen."—T. Hook; Gilbert Gurney.

dēp-i-loŭs, *a.* [Latin *de*=away, from, and *pilosus*=hairy; *pilus*=hair.] Without hair; deprived of hair.

"This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, fur, or hair."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

dē-plān-āte, *a.* [Pref. *de*=down, and English *planate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Flattened. (Cooke.)

dē-plant', *v. t.* [Fr. *déplanter*; Lat. *deplanto*.] To take plants up from the bed; to transplant.

dē-plān-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deplantatio*, from *deplanto*.] The act of taking plants up from the bed; the act of transplanting. (Ash.)

dē-plēte', *v. t.* [Lat. *depletus*, *pa. par.* of *depleo*=to empty; *de*=away, from, and *pleo*=to fill.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To empty.

"At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent."—*Saturday Review*. (Ogilvie.)

2. Fig.: To exhaust, to drain off; to deprive of strength, resources, &c.

II. Med.: To empty or diminish the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; to let blood.

dē-plēt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DEPLETE.]

dē-plē-tion, *s.* [Lat. *depletus*, *pa. par.* of *depleo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of emptying, draining, or exhausting.

"Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Med.: The act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

dē-plēt'-ive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; -ive.]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to or causing depletion.

"Depletive treatment is contra-indicated."—*Wardrop: On Bleeding*.

B. *As subst.:* Any preparation or medicine which tends to depletion.

"She had been exhausted by *depletives*."—*Wardrop: On Bleeding*.

dē-plēt'-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; -ory.] Calculating or tending to deplete or empty.

dē-pli-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *plicatio*=a folding; *plico*=to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

"An unfolding and *deplication* of the inside of this order."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. xv., § 3.

dē-plōr-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *deplorabl(e)*; -ity.] The quality of being deplorable; deplorableness.

dē-plōr'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *déplorable*, from Lat. *deploro*=to deplore (q. v.).]

1. That is or should be deplored; lamentable, sad, grievous, wretched.

"The military administration was as *deplorable* as ever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Miserable, poor, contemptible; as, *deplorable* nonsense, *deplorable* ignorance, &c.

dē-plōr'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *deplorable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deplorable; a deplorable condition.

"The sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate."—*Drake: West Indian Voyage*, p. 53.

dē-plōr'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deplorab(le)*; -ly.] In a deplorable manner; lamentably, sadly, miserably.

"Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them."—*South*.

***dē-plōr'-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deploratus*, *pa. par.* of *deploro*.] Deplorable, lamentable.

"The case is then most *deplorable*, when reward goes over to the wrong side."—*L'Estrange*.

dē-plōr'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deploratio*, from *deploro*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of deploring or lamenting.

"The *deploration* of her fortune."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., 16.

2. Music: A dirge or mournful strain.

dē-plōr'e, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *déplore*; Sp. *deplorar*; Ital. *deplorare*, from Lat. *deploro*=to lament: *de* (intens.), and *ploro*=to lament.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan, to grieve over.

"A mind intolerant of lasting peace

And cherishing the pang which it *deplored*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***2.** To complain of.

"Never more

Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

***3.** To despair of, to give over.

"Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

†B. Intrans.: To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to deplore* and *to lament*: "*Deplore* is a much stronger expression than *lament*; the former calls forth tears from the bitterness of the heart; the latter excites a cry from the warmth of feeling. *Deplored* indicates despair; *to lament* marks only pain or distress. Among the poor we have *deplorable* instances of poverty, ignorance, vice, and wretchedness combined; among the higher classes we have often *lamentable* instances of extravagance and consequent ruin." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-plō red, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLORE.]

dē-plōr'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deplored*; -ly.] Deplorably.

"To be *deploredly* old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a gross deformity."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 72.

dē-plōr'-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *deplored*; -ness.] Deplorableness.

"The *deploredness* of our condition."—*Bp. Hall: A Pathetical Meditation*, 2.

***dē-plōr'e-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deplore*; -ment.] The act of deploring.

dē-plōr'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deplor(e)*; -er.] One who deplores or laments; a mourner, a lamenter.

dē-plōr'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPLORE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of lamenting, mourning, or bewailing.

dē-plōr'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deploring*; -ly.] In a deploring manner.

dē-plōŷ, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *déployer*; O. Fr. *desployer*=to unfold; *de*=Lat. *dis*=apart, and *ployer*=Lat. *plico*=to fold; Sp. *desplegar*; Port. *despregar*.] [DISPLAY.]

A. Transitive:

Mil.: To open out; to extend a line of small depth; as an army, a battalion, which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

"Of this large number a considerable proportion were *deployed* along the Mall and on the Horse Guards Parade."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

Mil.: To open out; to extend in a line of small depth.

"A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself so as to display its front."—*Sullivan*.

dē-plōŷ, *s.* [DEPLOY, v.]

Mil.: The same as DEPLOYMENT (q. v.).

dē-plōŷed', *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLOY, v.]

dē-plōŷ-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPLOY, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of extending in a line of small depth; deployment.

dē-plōŷ-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *deploy*; -ment.]

Mil.: The act of extending a body of troops in a line of small depth.

***dē-plū-mā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *deplumatus*.] Having the feathers taken off. (Ash.)

dē-plū-mā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deplumatio*: *de*=away, from, and *pluma*=a feather.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A plucking or stripping off the feathers; a loss of feathers.

"Through the violence of her moulting or *deplumation*."—*Stillingfleet: Origines Sacrae*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

2. Surg.: A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. (Philips.)

dē-plūme', *v. t.* [Fr. *déplumer*, from Lat. *de*=away, and *pluma*=a feather.]

1. To pluck or strip the feathers from; to deprive of plumage.

"Such a person is like Homer's bird, *deplumes* himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

2. To lay bare, to expose.

"The exposing and *depluming* of the leading humbngs of the age."—*De Quincey*.

***dē-plūmed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLUME.]

***dē-plūm-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPLUME.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of plucking or stripping the feathers from.

dē-pō-lar-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *depolariz(e)*; -ation; Fr. *dépolarisation*.] The act or process of depriving of polarity.

dē-pō-lar-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *polarize* (q. v.); Fr. *dépolariser*.] To deprive of polarity.

***dē-pō-lī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depolio*=to polish.] The act of polishing. (Ash.)

dē-pōn'e, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *depono*=to lay down; *de*=down, and *pono*=to place, to lay.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. To lay down, to deposit.

"While the obedient element

Lifts or *depones* its burthen." *Southey*.

2. To deposit.

"Who had *deponed* his money in David his hand."—*Foord: Suppl.*, Dec., p. 394.

3. To risk, to deposit as a pledge.

"On this I would *depone*

As much, as any cause I've known."

Butler: Hudibras.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give evidence upon oath; to give testimony; to depose.

"Marion Meason *deponed* that she heard her say, Common thief."—*Statis. Acc.; Trial for Witchcraft*, xviii. 654.

***2.** To assert, to make an assertion.

***3.** To bear witness.

"This fact or phenomenon . . . *depones* strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. i., ch. i., p. 61.

dē-pōn'-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deponens*, *pr. par.* of *depono*=to lay down; Fr. *déponent*.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ord. Lang.:** Laying down.

II. Technically:

1. Law: Bearing testimony upon oath; deposing.

2. Gram.: In Latin grammar applied to a verb which has a passive form, but an active force, *loquor*=to speak, *fateor*=to confess.

"A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is bnt either active or neuter."—*Lilly*.

B. As substantive:

1. Law: One who gives evidence upon oath in a court of justice; a witness. One whose evidence is not given *viva voce*, but is taken down in writing, and then sworn to; one who makes an affidavit to any statement of fact.

"This strange *deponent* made oath, as in the presence of God."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Gram.: In Latin grammar a verb which has a passive form, but an active force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deponent*, *evidence*, and *witness*: "The *deponent* always declares upon oath; he serves to give information: the *evidence* is likewise generally bound by an oath; he serves to acquit or condemn: the *witness* is employed upon oath or otherwise; he serves to confirm or invalidate. A *deponent* declares either in writing or by word of mouth; the *deposition* is preparatory to the trial; an *evidence* may give *evidence* either by words or actions; whatever serves to clear up, whether a person or an animal, the thing is used as an *evidence*; the *evidence* always comes forward on the trial; a *witness* is always a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

person in the proper sense, but may be applied figuratively to inanimate objects; he declares by word of mouth what he personally knows. Every witness is an evidence at the moment of trial, but every evidence is not a witness." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-pōn'-ēr, *de-pon-ar, s. [Eng. *depon(e)*; -er.] One who makes oath in a court; a deponent.

"This *deponar* for the tyme being in Falkland in companie with his maiestie."—*Acts. Jas. VI.*, 1600 (1814), p. 203.

***de-po-ni-tioun, s.** [Lat. *depono*.] An oath; the substance of what is deposited in a court; a deposition.

"Ordinis the *deponitiouns* of the witnes now takin to be closit in the meyn tyme."—*Act Dom. Conc.*, A 1492, p. 284.

dē-pōp'-u-lā-čy, s. [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *populus*=a people.] Depopulation.

"Mars answered, O Jove, neither she nor I, With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy* From off the frogs."

Chapman: *Homer's Batrachomyomachia*.

***dē-pōp'-u-lar-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *popularize* (q. v.).] To render unpopular.

dē-pōp'-u-lāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *depopulatus*, pa. par. of *depopulor*=to depopulate.] [PEOPLE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unpeople; to clear of inhabitants; to lay waste or bare.

"Swift as a lion, terrible and bold, That sweeps the fields, *depopulates* the fold."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 909, 910.

*2. To reduce in numbers, to exterminate.

"Grim death, in different shapes, *Depopulates* the nations." Philips.

B. Intransitive:

1. To lay waste or bare; to clear of inhabitants.

"He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

2. To become depopulated; to lose its inhabitants.

"This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the country be *depopulating* or not."—Goldsmith.

dē-pōp'-u-lāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPOPULATE.]

dē-pōp'-u-lāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPOPULATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of depriving of inhabitants; depopulation.

dē-pōp'-u-lā-tion, s. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *population* (q. v.).]

1. The act of depopulating or depriving of inhabitants.

"This wild and barbarous *depopulation*."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, iii. 74.

2. The state of being depopulated.

"Several of our best and wisest friends concur in the opinion that the *depopulation* it deplores is nowhere to be seen."—Goldsmith: *Deserted Village* (Dedication).

dē-pōp'-u-lā-tōr, s. [Eng. *depopulat(e)*; -or.] One who depopulates or deprives any place of its inhabitants; a depeopler.

"Covetous landlords, inclosers, *depopulators*, &c."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham*, 1626.

dē-pōrt, v. t. [Fr. *déporter*=to transport, to banish; O. Fr. *déporter*=to bear, to suffer, to endure (Cotgrave); Fr. *se déporter*=to recede, to cease; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *deportare*; Lat. *deporto*=to carry away, to remove: *de*=away, from, and *porto*=to carry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To carry, to transport, to convey.

2. (Used reflexively): To conduct, to carry, to behave, to demean.

"Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince."—Pope.

II. Law: To transport either from one part of a kingdom to another, with prohibition to quit the assigned place, or to remove as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pōrt, s.** [DEPORT, v.] Deportment, behavior, demeanor.

"One rising, eminent In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 665, 666.

dē-pōr-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *deportatio*, from *deporto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land.

"That sudden transmigration and *deportation* out of our country."—Stokes.

*2. The state of being banished; exile.

"An abjuration, which is a *deportation* forever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death."—Ayliffe.

II. Law: The act of transporting from one part of a kingdom to another, or of removing as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pōr'-tā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who carries away or banishes others.

"... oppressors, enclosers, *depopulators*, *deportators*, *depravators*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 481.

dē-pōrt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPORT, v.]

"He told us he had been *deported* to Spain."—Walsh.

dē-pōrt'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPORT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land; transportation, banishment.

dē-pōrt'-mēt, s. [O. Fr. *deportment*, *deportmen*; Fr. *déportement*.]

1. Conduct, management.

"Touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island."—*Wotton: Remains*.

2. Demeanor, carriage, behavior, manners.

"But William's *deportment* soon reassured his friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ For the difference between *deportment* and *behavior*, see BEHAVIOR.

***dē-pōr'-ture, s.** [Eng. *deport*; -ure.] Deportment, carriage, demeanor.

"Stately port and majestic *deporture*."—Speed.

dē-pōs'-a-ble, *dē-pōs'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *depos(e)*; -able.] Capable of being deposited; liable to deposition; that may be deprived of office.

"Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which, for title and office, are *deposable*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., s. iv., let. 8.

dē-pōs'-al, s. [Eng. *depos(e)*; -al.] The act of depositing from or depriving of office; deposition.

"The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is proverbial."—*Fox: Hist. of James II.*, p. 14.

dē-pōse, v. t. & i. [Fr. *déposer*: *de*=Lat. *de*=away, from, and *poser*=to place; Lat. *pauso*=(1) to pause, (2) to place. *Depose* is only remotely connected with Lat. *depono*, not derived directly from it (*Skeat*).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To lay down, to deposit.

"Its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it."—*Woodward*.

*2. To lay or put aside; to abdicate.

"Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*, A greater Edward in his room arose."

Dryden: *Ep. 10, To Mr. Congreve*.

*3. To be freed or cleared from.

"If they be againe soddan . . . they so *depose* all their bitterness."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 206.

*4. To take away, to deprive of, to divest, to strip off.

"You may my glory and my state *depose*."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

5. To remove or degrade from a throne or other high station; to dethrone.

"She did not assist to *depose* him until he had conspired to disinherit her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*6. To abate, to put down.

"Thei shal . . . youre pride *depose*."

P. Plowman, 10, 646.

*7. To examine on oath.

"And formally, according to our law, *Depose* him in the justice of his cause."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

*8. To give testimony about, to bear witness to, to attest.

"It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tot-hill street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm."—*Bacon*.

B. Intrans.: To bear witness, to give evidence. (Frequently followed by *to*.)

"I'll *depose* I had him in mine arms."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

***dē-pōs'e, *de-pos, s.** [Lat. *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono*=to lay down, to deposit.]

1. Anything deposited or put in trust.

"*Depose* (*depos*). *Depositum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Trust, deposit.

"... the somez of money that was in *depos* the tyme of the decess of the said David."—*Act. Dom. Cont.*, A. 1480, pp. 54, 55.

dē-pōsed, pa. par. or a. [DEPOSE.]

dē-pōs'-ēr, s. [Eng. *depos(e)*; -er.]

*1. One who deposes another from a high station.

"To see *deposers* to their crowning pass."

Davenant: *Gondebert*, iii. 3.

*2. One who deposes or testifies; a deponent.

"Whether they be true, and their *deposers* of credit."—*State Trials; E. Campion*, an. 1581.

***dē-pōs'-ī-ble, a.** DEPOSABLE.]

dē-pōs'-ing, *dē-pōs'-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPOSE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of dethroning or removing from a high station.

"The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *deposings*, and such like, published and acted by them."—*Seldon: On Drayton's Polyolb.*, s. 17.

2. The act of bearing witness or testifying; deposition.

dē-pōs'-it, *de-pos-ite, v. t. [Fr. *déposer*, from Lat. *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono*; Sp. & Port. *depositar*; Ital. *depositare*.]

1. To lay down, to place.

"The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To let fall, to throw down, as sediment.

"Having *deposited* a rich alluvium."—*McCulloch: Geogr. Dict.*; *Egypt*.

*3. To lay aside.

"The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

4. To lay in a place of preservation, to bury.

"Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to show where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*."—*Garth*.

5. To commit or intrust to anyone for safety.

"His most important papers had been *deposited* with the Tuscan minister."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. To lodge or place with any person at interest, or as a pledge or security.

"Each company *deposited* securities worth 60,000 dollars."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dē-pōs'-it, *de-poost, *de-pos-ite, *de-post, s. [Latin *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono*=to lay down, to deposit.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything deposited or laid down in a place.

2. Anything committed to the trust and care of another; anything deposited with another for safe-keeping.

3. A charge or trust.

"Thou, Tymothe, kepe the *depoost*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* vi. 20.

4. A pledge, a pawn; anything given as a security.

5. The state of a thing deposited for safe-keeping, pledged, or pawned.

"They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valteline, and now have put it in *deposite*."—*Bacon*.

*6. A place where things are deposited.

II. Technically:

1. *Banking*: Money lodged in a bank for safe-keeping. Strictly speaking a deposit signifies only bonds or bills, or bullion deposited with a bank at interest, and not capable of being withdrawn except after some certain specified notice. [DEPOSIT-ACCOUNT.]

2. Commerce:

(1) Deposits of money are sometimes received by commercial companies with a view to employ it in their business. Interest of varying amounts will be given on deposits of this kind, according as the deposit is subject to withdrawal at a week's, or month's, or six months' notice. (*Bithell*.)

(2) Deposits of bonds, share-certificates, and other negotiable instruments, are often made for the sake of safety with a merchant or banker, in exchange for which a deposit-receipt is given. A commission, or some other form of remuneration, is usually paid by the depositor for the trouble and expense of the custody of such deposits. Similar documents are frequently placed in the hands of merchants and bankers as a security for loans made to the depositors. In these cases the deposit is made at the time the loan is advanced, and withdrawn when the loan is repaid. (*Bithell*.)

3. Law:

(1) Money deposited in the hands of another as a security for the performance of some engagement or contract, or as part payment.

(2) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailer without recompense, and to be returned when the bailer shall require it.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, døl.

4. *Scots Law*: The same as DEPOSITATION (q. v.).

5. *Geol.*: A term applied to matter which has settled down after suspension in water, such as mud, sand, &c., and the shales and sandstones of older date. Deposits are usually distinguished by the positions in which they occur, or by the agencies concerned in their formation, as fluvial, lacustrine, estuary, marine, &c.

6. *Pathol. & Physiol.*: A structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhous, tuberculous, purulent, melanitic, diphtheritic, and urinary deposits.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deposit*, *pledge*, and *security*: "The *deposit* has most regard to the confidence we place in another; the *pledge* has most regard to the security we give for ourselves; *security* is a species of *pledge*. A *deposit* is always voluntarily placed in the hands of an indifferent person; a *pledge* and *security* are required from the parties who are interested. A person may make a *deposit* for purposes of charity or convenience; he gives a *pledge* or *security* for a temporary accommodation, or the relief of a necessity. Money is *deposited* in the hands of a friend in order to execute a commission; a *pledge* is given as an equivalent for that which has been received: a *security* is given, by way of *security* for the performance. A *deposit* may often serve the purpose of a *security*; but it need not contain anything so binding as either a *pledge* or a *security*; both of which involve a loss on the non-fulfillment of a certain contract. A *pledge* is given for matters purely personal; a *security* is given on behalf of another. *Deposits* are always transportable articles, consisting either of money, papers, jewels, or other valuables: a *pledge* is seldom pecuniary, but it is always some article of positive value, as estates, furniture, and the like, given at the moment of forming the contract; a *security* is always pecuniary, but it often consists of a promise, and not of any immediate resignation of one's property. *Deposits* are made and *securities* given by the wealthy; *pledges* are commonly given by those who are in distress. *Deposit* is seldom used but in the proper sense; *pledge* and *security* may be employed in a figurative application." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In or on deposit*: Committed or intrusted to any person for safe-keeping, or on interest.

deposit-account, s.

Banking: Money deposited with a banker at interest for some certain specified time. It is opposed to a current account, which can be added to or drawn upon at any time without notice to the bankers.

deposit-receipt, s.

Banking: A receipt or acknowledgment by a banker for money deposited with him for a certain specified time. [DEPOSIT, s., II. 2 (2).]

deposit-warrant, s.

Comm.: An acknowledgment, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe-keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. They are of two kinds:

(1) *Special deposit-warrants*, such as bills of lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants, certificates of deposits, which entitle the holder to claim certain specific goods, and not merely others of equal value in exchange for them. Documents of this kind, unless fraudulently issued, are among the best of securities, as they are always based on articles of value, and cannot be issued in excess of the goods actually deposited.

(2) *General deposit-warrants*: Warrants of this kind do not require that certain specific goods shall be delivered up in exchange for them. Such are contracts, promissory notes, bills, warrants for the delivery of coal, corn, pig-iron, &c. (Bithell.)

dě-pōš'-i-tar-ŷ, s. [Lat. *depositarius*; Fr. *dépositaire*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *depositario*, from Lat. *deponere*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One with whom anything is deposited for safe-keeping; a trustee, a guardian.

"... as were the best *depositories* of the traditional notions on constitutional and legal subjects."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

2. *Law*: One to whom goods are bailed to be returned to the bailer without recompense.

*dě-pōš'-i-tā'-tion, s. [DEPOSIT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of depositing for the purpose of safe-keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, MDCCVII."—*Inventories*, p. 331.

2. *Scots Law*: A contract by which a subject belonging to one person is committed to the gratuitous charge of another, called the depositary (q. v.), to be delivered up when demanded. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited to

be restored without alteration; an *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.

dě-pōš'-it-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DEPOSIT.]

dě-pōš'-it-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEPOSIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying or putting down.

2. The act of committing or giving in trust or charge to another.

*3. A giving up, forsaking, or abandoning.

dě-pōš'-i-tion, s. [Fr. *déposition*; Sp. *deposicion*; Ital. *deposizione*, from Lat. *deponere*, from *depono*, pa. par. of *depono*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depositing, laying, or putting down. [II. 2.]

2. That which is deposited; a deposit. [II. 2 (2).]

3. The act of depositing from a throne or high station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office or dignity. [II. 1.]

4. The act of bearing witness under oath.

5. A declaration or statement; evidence given. [II. 3.]

*6. The act of bringing forward or presenting; production, presentation.

"The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: The displacing or degrading of an unworthy clergyman from the ministry; degradation.

2. *Geology*:

(1) The act or process of depositing matter from a state of suspension in water; the state of being deposited.

"The *deposition* of rock matter is going forward less or more rapidly in all waters on the surface of the globe."—*Page: Hand-book of Geol. Terms*.

(2) That which is deposited; a deposit.

3. *Law*: The evidence or statement of a witness on oath or affirmation, signed by the justice or other duly authorized official before whom it is given; an affidavit.

"The *depositions* of witnesses duly taken before the committing justices are admissible in evidence on the trial of the accused, if it is proved that the person making such *deposition* is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and also that the *deposition* was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

dě-pōš'-it-ive, a. [Eng. *deposit*; -ive.]

Med.: An epithet used by Sir Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under "depositive inflammation of the derma," he comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

dě-pōš'-i-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who, or that which, deposits; specially one who deposits money in a bank.

dě-pōš'-i-tōr-ŷ, s. [DEPOSITARY.]

1. A depositary; one with whom anything is deposited.

"One who was . . . the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A place where anything is deposited for safe-keeping.

"There were, however, at Rome certain official *depositories*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 3.

dě-pōš'-it-ūm, s. [Lat. neut. of *deponere*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thing deposited; a deposit.

¶ The form used before the naturalization of the word "deposit" in the English language, and continued by some writers after Bacon had set the example of using the modern form.

"They are laid up as a rich *depositem* in the hand of the Savior."—*Culverwell: The Worth of Souls*. (Trench: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 29.)

2. *Rom. Law*: A term used to denote that the commodity deposited in due course to be returned in specie, i. e., the thing itself was to be returned. Goods deposited in wharfs, docks, and warehouses, are of this nature. (Bithell.)

*dě-pōš'-i-ture, s. [Eng. *deposit*; -ure.] The act of depositing; deposition.

"By *deposition* in dry earths."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i.

děp'-ōt (t silent), s. [Fr. *dépôt* = a deposit, a magazine; O. Fr. *dépost*, from Lat. *deponere* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place of deposit; a depository; a magazine; a storehouse; a place for the reception, storing, or warehousing of goods; a goods station.

"The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are the great *dépôts* of this kingdom."—*British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

2. A railway station. (U. S. Colloq.)

II. Technically:

1. *Military*:

(1) A magazine where arms, ammunition, accoutrements, &c., are stored.

(2) A station where recruits are received and drilled.

(3) The headquarters of a regiment.

(4) That portion of a battalion which remains at the headquarters while the rest are on foreign service.

2. *Fort.*: A particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

*de-poul-sor, s. [DEPULSE.] An expeller.

"The *depoulsor* and driver away of all evils."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 130. (Davies.)

*dě-pōv'-ēr-īsh, v. t. [Formed with prefix *de-* on analogy with *impoverish* (q. v.).] To impoverish.

"So is your power *depovertished*."

Grafton: *Richard II.*, an. 10.

*děp'-ra-vāte, v. t. [Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *depravo*.] [DEPRAVE.] To malign, to disparage.

"Whereat the rest . . .

His Divine Truth with taunts doe *depravate*."

Davies: *Holy Rood*, p. 7. (Davies.)

děp-ra-vā'-tion, s. [Fr. *dépravation*; Sp. *depravación*; Ital. *depravazione*, from Lat. *depravatio*, from Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *depravo*.] [DEPRAVE.]

1. The act of depraving, corrupting, or making anything bad; corruption, depraving.

"The corruption of our taste is not of equal consequence with the *depravation* of our virtue."—*Wharton*.

2. The state or condition of being depraved; degeneracy, deterioration; depravity.

"To consider how far its *depravation* was owing to the impossibility of supporting continued perfection."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

*3. Detraction, censure, defamation.

"Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme

For *depravation*."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, 7. 2.

¶ For the difference between *depravation* and *depravity*, see DEPRAVITY.

dě-prāve', v. t. & i. [Fr. *dépraver*; Sp. & Port. *depravar*; Ital. *depravare*, from a Lat. *depravo* = to make bad; *de* (intens.), and *pravus* = (1) crooked; (2) perverse, vicious.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Originally*: To represent as crooked in character, to calumniate, to slander, to misrepresent.

"Delighting to *deprave*,

Who track the steps of glory to the grave."

Byron: *Monody on the Death of Sheridan*.

2. *Now*: To make bad or corrupt; to vitiate, to deteriorate.

"Grecian ingenuity and Syrian asceticism had contributed to *deprave* her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*B. Intrans.: To calumniate, or misrepresent.

"That lie, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

dě-prāved', pa. par. & a. [DEPRAVE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Slandered, calumniated, misrepresented.

2. Made bad or worse; corrupted, vitiated, deteriorated.

3. Corrupt, wicked; destitute of good principles or morality; vicious, profligate.

†dě-prāv'-ěd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *depraved*; -ly.] In a depraved, corrupted, or vitiated manner.

"The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitedly imprinted."—*Browne: Religio Medici* (To the Reader).

dě-prāv'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. *depraved*; -ness.] The quality or state of being depraved, vitiated, or corrupted; depravity, corruption, vitiation.

"Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil."—*Hammond*.

*dě-prāv'-e-měnt, s. [Eng. *deprave*; -ment.] A vitiated or corrupt state.

"He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. 10.

dě-prāv'-ēr, s. [Eng. *deprav(e)*; -er.] One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-prāv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRAVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making bad or worse; corrupting, vitiating.

"... shall preach, declare, or speak anything in the derogation or depraving of the Book," &c.—*Act of the Uniformity of Common Prayer, &c.*, 1 Eliz., c. 2.

dě-prāv'-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *depraving*; -ly.] In a depraving, corrupting, or vitiating manner.

dě-prāv'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *deprav(e)*; -ity.]

1. A state of corruption; a vitiated or deteriorated state.

"Nothing can show greater *depravity* of understanding than to delight in the show when the reality is wanting."—*Johnson*.

2. Wickedness, profligacy; an utter absence of morality or good principles.

"The *depravity* of this man has passed into a proverb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depravity*, *depravation*, and *corruption*: "The term *depravity* characterizes the thing as it is; the terms *depravation* and *corruption* designate the making or causing it to be so: *depravity* therefore excludes the idea of any cause; *depravation* always carries us to the cause or external agency; hence we may speak of *depravity* as natural, but we speak of *depravation* as the result of circumstances: there is a *depravity* in man which nothing but the grace of God can correct; the introduction of obscenity on the stage tends greatly to the *depravation* of morals; bad company tends to the *corruption* of a young man's morals. *Depravity* or *depravation* implies crookedness, or a distortion from the regular course; *corruption* implies a dissolution as it were in the component parts of bodies. Cicero says (*de Finibus*, ii.) that *depravity* is applicable only to the mind and heart; but we say a *depraved* taste, and *depraved* humors in regard to the body. A *depraved* taste loathes common food, and longs for that which is hurtful. *Corruption* is the natural process by which material substances are disorganized. . . . A judgment not sound or right is *depraved*; a judgment debased by that which is vicious is *corrupted*. What is *depraved* requires to be reformed; what is *corrupted* requires to be purified. *Depravity* has most regard to apparent and excessive disorders; *corruption* to internal and dissolute vices. . . . *Depravity* is best applied to those objects to which common usage has annexed the epithets of right, regular, fine, &c., and *corruption* to those which may be characterized by the epithets of sound, pure, innocent, or good. Hence we prefer to say *depravity* of mind and *corruption* of heart; *depravity* of principle and *corruption* of sentiment or feeling: a *depraved* character; a *corrupt* example, a *corrupt* influence. . . . The last thing worthy of notice respecting the two words *depravity* and *corruption*, is that the former is used for man in his moral capacity; but the latter for man in a political capacity; hence we speak of human *depravity*, but the *corruption* of government." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-prē'-cā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *deprecabilis*, from *deprecor*=to deprecate (q. v.).] That is or ought to be deprecated.

"I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject."—*Eikon Basilike*.

dě-prē'-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deprecatus*, *pa. par.* of *deprecor*=to pray against: *de*=away, from, and *precor*=to pray.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pray against; to pray deliverance from; to endeavor to avert by prayer.

"Among the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils."—*Baker: Reflections on Learning*.

2. To argue or plead earnestly against; to express strong disapproval of; to condemn.

3. To implore mercy of.

"Much he advis'd them all, Ulysses most
To deprecate the chief, and save the host."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 235, 236.

***B. Intrans.:** To pray earnestly, to request, to ask pardon. (*Ash.*)

dě-prē'-cāt-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPRECATE.]

dě-prē'-cāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRECATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of praying against; a strong disapproval, a deprecation.

dě-prē'-cāt-īng-lý, *adv.* [English *deprecating*; -ly.] In a deprecating or deprecatory manner; with deprecations.

dě-prē'-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deprecatio*; Fr. *dépréciation*; Sp. *deprecación*; Ital. *deprecazione*, from Lat. *deprecatus*, *pa. par.* of *deprecor*.]

1. The act of praying against or seeking to avert by praying.

"I, with leave of speech implor'd
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 377, 378.

*2. A prayer against evil.

"Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*3. An earnest entreaty; an excuse, an excusing.

*4. An imprecation.

"We may with too much justice apply to him the scriptural *deprecation*."—*Gilpin*.

5. An earnest arguing or pleading against; a strong condemnation or disapproving.

děp'-rē-cā-tive, *a.* [Fr. *déprécatif*; Ital. & Sp. *deprecativo*; Lat. *deprecativus*, from *deprecatus*, *pa. par.* of *deprecor*.] Deprecating, deprecatory.

"The form of absolution in the Greek Church is *deprecative*: 'May God absolve you.'"—*Staunton: Ecclesiastical Dictionary*, p. 254.

děp'-rē-cāt-ive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *deprecative*; -ly.] In a deprecative or deprecatory manner; deprecatingly.

"Looking up to him *deprecatively*, he said, . . ."—*P. R. Drummond: Perthshire in Bygone Days* (1879), ch. xiv., p. 80.

děp'-rē-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who prays against or seeks to avert evil by prayer.

2. One who earnestly argues or pleads against; one who strongly condemns or disapproves.

děp'-rē-cā-tōr-ý, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprecatorius*.]

A. As adj.: Serving to or tending to deprecation; having the form of a deprecation; deprecative.

"Bishop Fox sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him."—*Bacon*.

B. As subst.: A deprecation.

"Full of *deprecatories* and apologetics."—*North: Examen*, p. 343. (*Davies.*)

dě-prē'-cī-āte (or *cī* as *shī*), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *depretiatus*, *pa. par.* of *depretio*=to depreciate; *de*=away, from, and *pretium*=price; Fr. *déprécier*, *dépriser*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lower the value or price of; to bring down in price.

"... *depreciated* paper, which he had fraudulently substituted for silver."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxiii.

2. To represent as of less value or merit; to disparage, to undervalue, to decry, to underrate.

"They both took every method to *depreciate* the merit of each other."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

3. To take away from the value of.

B. Intrans.: To fall in value or price; to become of less worth.

¶ For the difference between *to depreciate* and *to disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

dě-prē'-cī-āt-ěd (or *cī* as *shī*), *pa. par. or a.* [DEPRECIATE.]

dě-prē'-cī-āt-īng (or *cī* as *shī*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRECIATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

dě-prē'-cī-ā-tion (or *cī* as *shī*), *s.* [Fr. *dépréciation*, from Lat. *depretiatus*, *pa. par.* of *depretio*=to depreciate.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depreciating, lowering, or lessening in value or price.

"In consequence of an artificial *depreciation* of the currency."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 300.

2. The act or state of becoming depreciated or lowered in value or price.

3. The act of depreciating, disparaging, underrating, or decrying.

II. Comm., Finance, &c.: The diminution or falling off in value of coins, bullion, or of a paper currency.

¶ "*Depreciation* is often confounded with *debasement*, especially when used with reference to the coinage. But *debasement* is the willful act of a dishonest government, or of dishonest persons: while *depreciation*, whether of coin, bullion, or commodities, is usually altogether beyond human control. As the price, or value, of a thing is the ratio in which that thing exchanges for some other thing, it is obvious that if any one commodity becomes unusually abundant in the market, the ratio in which it exchanges with all other commodities is altered, and the same may be said if the supply be abnormally scant. When, in the course of these

fluctuations, the quantity of any commodity given in exchange is greater than usual, the value of that commodity is said to be depreciated." (*Bitheil: Counting-house Dictionary*.)

dě-prē'-cī-āt-ive (or *cī* as *shī*), *a.* [Fr. *déprécatif*.] Tending to depreciate or lower in value, price, or estimation.

dě-prē'-cī-ā-tōr (or *cī* as *shī*), *s.* [Lat.] One who depreciates.

dě-prē'-cī-ā-tōr-ý (or *cī* as *shī*), *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *depretiatorius*, from *depretiatus*.] Tending to depreciate; deprecative.

***děp'-rē-da-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depred(ate)*; -able.] Liable to depredation.

"Made less *depredable*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk iv., ch. 2.

děp'-rē-dāte, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *deprædatus*, *pa. par.* of *deprædor*=to plunder, to pillage: *de* (intens.), and *prædor*=to plunder; *præda*=booty, plunder; Fr. *dépréder*; Sp. *depredar*; Ital. *depredare*.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

†2. To waste, to spoil.

"It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits."—*Bacon*.

*3. To eat up, to consume.

***B. Intrans.:** To rob, plunder, pillage.

děp'-rē-dāt-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPREDATE.]

děp'-rē-dāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPREDATE.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

děp'-rē-dā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deprædatio*, from *deprædatus*, *pa. par.* of *deprædor*=to depredate; Fr. *déprédation*; Sp. *depredación*; Ital. *depredazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of plundering, pillaging, or laying waste; plunder, pillage, robbery.

"The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign."—*Wotton*.

2. A waste; a consumption; a wearing away or despoiling.

"... such *depredations* and changes of sea and land."—*Woodward*.

II. Scots Law: A forcible or violent driving away of cattle and other beasts. [*HERSHIP*.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depredation* and *robbery*: "*Depredation* signifies the act of spoiling or laying waste, as well as taking away. *Robbery*, on the other hand, signifies simply the removal or taking away from another by violence. Every *depredation*, therefore, includes a *robbery*, but not *vice versa*. A *depredation* is always attended with mischief to some one, though not always with advantage to the *depredator*; but the *robber* always calculates on getting something for himself. *Depredations* are often committed for the indulgence of private animosity; *robbery* is always committed from a thirst for gain. *Depredation* is either the public act of a community or the private act of individuals; *robbery* mostly the private act of individuals. *Depredations* are committed wherever the occasion offers, in open or covert places: *robberies* are committed either on the persons or houses of individuals. In former times neighboring states used to commit frequent *depredations* on each other, even when not in a state of open hostility; *robberies* were, however, then less frequent than at present. *Depredation* is used in the proper and bad sense, for animals as well as for men; *robbery* may be employed figuratively and in the indifferent sense. Birds are great *depredators* in the cornfields: bees may be said to plunder or rob the flowers of their sweets." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

děp'-rē-dā-tōr, **de-pre-da-tour*, *s.* [Lat. *deprædator*, from *deprædatus*.] [DEPREDATE.]

1. One who commits depredations; a plunderer. a devourer.

†2. Anything which wastes or consumes.

"They be both great *depredatours* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 492.

*3. A plagiarist, a copier.

"We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books: these we call *depredators*."—*Bacon*.

děp'-rē-dā-tōr-ý, *a.* [DEPRÉDATOR.] Tending to or causing depredations; plundering, pillaging.

"... *depredatory* incursions."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vii., bk. v., ch. vii.

dě-prēd'-i-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *de* (intens.), and *prædico*=to proclaim, to publish.] To proclaim, to celebrate.

"The Hebrew which signifies to praise, or celebrate, or *depredicate*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**dě-prěd'-i-căt-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPREDI-CATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of proclaiming or celebrating.

"The depredicating of virtues."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 294.

**děp-rě-hěnd'*, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deprehendo*: *de* (intens.), and *prehendo*=to seize.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To catch, to seize, to take unawares or in the act.

"That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. *Fig.*: To discover, to apprehend, to comprehend, to find out.

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible and incurr not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience."—Bacon.

B. *Intrans.*: To discover, to comprehend, to apprehend.

"Surely in the books of Tully men may *deprehend* that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, ne musick, or grammar."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

**děp-rě-hěnd'-ěd*, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPREHEND.]

**děp-rě-hěnd'-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPREHEND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of catching or taking unawares, or in the act.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of apprehending, comprehending, or discovering.

**děp-rě-hěns'-sible*, *a.* [Lat. *deprehensus*, *pa. par. of deprehendo*=to catch, to seize.]

1. *Lit.*: That may or can be caught or seized.

2. *Fig.*: That may or can be apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligible, comprehensible.

**děp-rě-hěns'-sible-něss*, *s.* [Eng. *deprehensibility*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: Capability of being caught or seized.

2. *Fig.*: Capability of being apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligibility.

**děp-rě-hěns'-sion*, *s.* [Lat. *deprehensio*, from *deprehensus*, *pa. par. of deprehendo*.]

1. *Lit.*: A seizing or taking unawares or in the act.

"Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame."—Bp. Hall: *Contemp.*; *Woman taken in Adultery*.

2. *Fig.*: A comprehending or apprehending; comprehension.

dě-prěss', **de-prece*, **de-pres*, *v. t.* [Lat. *depressus*, *pa. par. of deprimo*=to press down; *de*=down, and *premo*=to press.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To press or thrust down; to lower.

(2) To let fall, to let down, to lower.

"The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude."—Newton.

*(3) To help the digestion or concoction of.

"They help the concoction by *depressing* the meates."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. *Figuratively*:

*(1) To vanquish, to conquer, to subdue.

"That either *deprecd* provinces."—Gawaine, 6.

(2) To humble, to abase.

"... *depressed* he is already."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 4.

(3) To lower or reduce in power or influence.

"Charles was desirous to *depress* the party which had resisted his father."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, h. ii.

(4) To make dull, languid, or inactive.

"The potato market is still as *depressed* almost as ever."—London *Field*.

(5) To deject, to sadden, to dispirit.

"Passion can *depress* or raise the heavenly, as the human mind." Prior.

(6) To impoverish, to lower in worldly estate or position.

(7) To lower or reduce in value, to depreciate.

"Monstrous fables were circulated for the purpose of raising or *depressing* the price of shares."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*(8) To release.

"Wolde ye, lady louely . . . *deprece* your prysoun." Gawaine, 1,219.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gunnery*: To lower the muzzle of a gun.

*2. *Math.*: To reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.

¶ To depress the pole:

Navig.: So many degrees as you sail from the pole toward the equator, so many you are said to *depress* the pole, because the polar star becomes so much lower in the horizon. (Weale.)

**dě-prěss'*, *a.* [Lat. *depressus*.] Depressed, hollow in the center.

"If the seal be *depress* or hollow."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 259.

dě-prěssed', *pa. par. & a.* [DEPRESS.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Lowered, pressed down.

"Close smother'd lay the low *depressed* fire." Daniel: *Civil War*, bk. v.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Humbled, abased, reduced in power or influence.

(2) Dispirited, discouraged.

"... the chief of a great but *depressed* and disheartened party, and the heir to vast and indefinite pretensions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(3) Dull, languid, inactive.

(4) Depreciated; lowered or reduced in value or price.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) Applied to an organ flattened from above downward.

(2) Lying flat; applied to a radical leaf lying on the ground.

2. *Zoöl.*: Applied to a part or the whole of an animal when its vertical section is less than the transverse.

3. *Her.*: The same as DEBRUISED (q. v.).

dě-prěss'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRESS, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of pressing down or lowering.

2. *Fig.*: The act of humbling, dispiriting, rendering dull and inactive, or depreciating.

dě-prěss'-îng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *depressing*; -ly.] In a depressing, discouraging, or dispiriting manner.

depression (*dě-prěsh'-ûn*), **de-pres-sioun*, *s.* [Fr. *dépression*; Sp. *depresion*; Ital. *depressione*, from Lat. *depressio*, from *depressus*, *pa. par. of deprimo*=to depress (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of pressing or thrusting down; a lowering.

"... if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them."—Wotton.

(2) The sinking, lowering, or falling of a body.

(3) A hollow, a sinking in, an indentation.

"Not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature."—Wise-man.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

"*Depression* of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe."—Bacon.

(2) A sinking of the spirits; a state of dejection or discouragement.

"In great *depression* of spirit."—Baker: *Charles II.*, an. 1660.

*(3) A low or weak state of the body; a state of body succeeding debility in the incipency or convalescence of disease.

(4) A state of dullness, languidness, or inactivity.

"The coal trade in all parts is better, and the *depression* that has existed for the last few months appears to be passing away."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) [*Depression of the pole*].

(2) The distance of a star from the horizon below is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

(3) [*Depression of the horizon*].

2. *Surgery*:

(1) The reducing or pushing into place of an obtruding part. [DEPRESSOR.]

(2) The same as COUCHING (q. v.).

*3. *Math.*: The reducing of an equation to a lower degree, as a biquadratic to a cubic, &c., by dividing each side by a common factor.

4. *Gunn.*: The lowering of the muzzle of a gun so that the shot shall be thrown under the point-blank line.

5. *Meteor.*: A fall in, or low state of, the barometer, indicative of bad weather.

¶ The fall of the barometer is produced by diminished pressure in the atmosphere, which renders a column of it, able a little before to support say () inches of mercury, incapable of sustaining perhaps more than 29½. For such diminished pressure meteorologists often use the word *depression*. In most localities it immediately heralds stormy weather, and is made known by the barometer, while yet the maximum depression is at a considerable distance. The connection between a storm and diminished pressure is this: When the latter occurs, a movement of the wind impelled by gravitation takes place from every adjacent area of over-pressure, and the nearer these areas are the steeper are the gradients, and consequently the more violent the wind. With regard to its direction, it does not move in a straight line to the vortex, but flows in spirally, sometimes making a cyclone (q. v.). The distribution temporarily or permanently of these areas of high and low pressure over the world is the key that unlocks the mystery of the weather. [PRESSURE (Meteor.). See also ISOBAR.] (Buchan: *Meteorol.*)

"The meteorological department signalizes indications of a fresh *depression* at the mouth of the Channel."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

¶ (1) *Angle of depression*: The angle by which any straight line drawn from the eye to an object dips below the horizon. [DIP, s.]

(2) *Depression of the pole*:

Navig.: The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon as a person moves toward the equator: a phenomenon arising from the spherical figure of the earth. [DEPRESS, ¶.]

(3) *Depression of the sun, or a star*:

Astron.: [DEPRESSION, II. 1 (2).]

(4) *Depression, or dip, of the horizon*:

Navig.: The depression or dipping of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, arising from the eye of the observer not being placed on the same level with the sea, but at some distance above it. [DIP, s.]

¶ For the difference between *depression* and *dejection*, see DEJECTION.

dě-prěs'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *depress*; -ive.]

*1. *Lit.*: Able or tending to depress or press down.

"We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous *depressive*, and earthy."—Warton: *Notes on Milton*.

2. *Fig.*: Depressing; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

"Ev'n where the keen *depressive* north descends." Thomson: *Britannia*, 273.

†*dě-prěs'-sive-něss*, *s.* [Eng. *depressive*; -ness.]

The quality of being depressive; depression.

"Ill-health, and its concomitant, *depressiveness*."—Carlyle; *Miscell.*, iii. 88.

dě-prěs'-sōr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which depresses.

2. *Fig.*: An oppressor, an opponent.

"The great *depressors* of God's grace."—Archbishop Usher.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A term applied to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere. There are a *depressor alae nasi*, a *depressor anguli oris*, and a *depressor labii inferioris*.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull involving the use of the trephine, and in couching a cataract. Also used in removing beyond the range of the knife or the ligature-needle a portion intruding within the area of the operation.

děp-rě-tēr, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Plastering done to represent tooled ashlar-work. It is first pricked up and floated as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board.

**děp-rĭ-měnt*, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprimens*, *pr. par. of deprimo*=to press down, depress.]

A. *As adjective*:

Anat.: Tending or having the power to depress. An epithet applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the *rectus inferior oculi*, which draws down the ball of the eye.

"... which is the case of the attonent and *deprimment* muscles."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.*: Depression.

**dě-prĭs'e*, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépriser*, a doublet of *dě-précier*=to depreciate (q. v.).] To depreciate; to undervalue.

"Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie, Be scho ressavit, then he will be *deprysit*." Lyndsay: *S. P. R.*, ii. 206.

**dě-prĭs'-ure*, *s.* [Fr. *dépriser*=to depreciate, to undervalue.] Depreciation, low esteem, contempt.

"A great abatement and *deprisure* of their souls."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, Treat. vi., § 2.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†dē-priv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *depriv(e)*; *-able*.] That may be deprived, deposed, or dispossessed; liable to deprivation.

"Upon surmise they gather, that the persons that enjoy them possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v., § 81.

dēp-rī-vā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *deprivatio*, from Lat. *de*=away, from, and *privatio*=a depriving; *privo*=to deprive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depriving or taking away anything.

"It is to these, then, that the *deprivation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. The act of depriving of or deposing from an office. [II.]

"If the oaths so tendered are refused, let *deprivation* follow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. The state of being deprived; loss, want.

"Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being."—*Bentley*.

4. A state of want or destitution; hardship, privation.

II. *English Eccl. Law*: An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is deprived of his parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion or dignity. It is of two kinds: *a beneficio* and *ab officio*. By the first the clergyman is deprived of his preferment or living; by the second he is deprived of his orders or degraded (q. v.).

dē-prī've, ***de-priv-en**, ***de-privye**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *deprivo*; from Lat. *de*=away, from, and *privo*=to deprive; O. Fr. *depriver*.] [PRIVATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take away from, to bereave (followed by *o* before that which is taken away)

"It was seldom that anger *deprived* him of power over himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*2. Used absolutely: to bereave of an inheritance, to dispossess.

"And permit
The curiosity of nations to *deprive* me"
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 2.

*3. To take away.

"Love is a jewel (some say) inestimable,
But, hung at the ear, *deprives* our own sight."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

4. To hinder, to debar; to shut out from.

"The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of sepulchers and funeral due."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 445, 446.

¶ It is used in this sense by Milton, without the preposition *of*.

"From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
His blessed countenance."
Milton: P. L., xi. 316, 317.

*5. To injure, to destroy, to affect.

"Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments."—*Reginald Scot*.

*6. To prevent, to avert, to keep off.

II. *Eng. Eccl. Law*: To divest of an ecclesiastical dignity or preferment; to punish by deprivation.

"If on the first of February, 1690, he still continued obstinate, he was to be finally *deprived*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to deprive*, *to debar*, and *to abridge*: "*Deprive* conveys the idea of either taking away that which one has, or withholding that which one may have; *debar* conveys the idea only of withholding; *abridge* conveys that also of taking away. *Depriving* is a coercive measure; *debar* and *abridge* are merely acts of authority. We are *deprived* of that which is of the first necessity; we are *debarred* of privileges, enjoyments, opportunities, &c.; we are *abridged* of comforts, pleasures, conveniences, &c. Criminals are *deprived* of their liberty; their friends are in extraordinary cases *debarred* the privilege of seeing them; thus men are often *abridged* of their comforts in consequence of their own faults. *Deprivation* and *debarment* sometimes arise from things as well as persons; *abridging* is always the voluntary act of conscious agents. Misfortunes sometimes *deprive* a person of the means of living; the poor are often *debarred*, by their poverty, of the opportunity to learn their duty; it may sometimes be necessary to *abridge* young people of their pleasures when they do not know how to make a good use of them. Religion teaches men to be resigned under the severest *deprivations*; it is painful to be *debarred* the society of those we love, or to *abridge* others of any advantage which they have been in the habit of enjoying." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to despise* and *to bereave*, see BEREAVE.

dē-prived, *pa. par. & a.* [DEPRIVE.]

†dē-priv'e-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *deprive*; *-ment*.] The act of depriving; the state of being deprived; deprivation.

"The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 306.

dē-priv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depriv(e)*; *-er*.] One who deprives or bereaves.

"Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates."

Cleveland: Poems, &c., p. 38.

dē-priv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPRIVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of bereaving, dispossessing, or deposing; deprivation.

***dē-prōs'-trāte**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *prostrate* (q. v.).] Low, mean, base.

"His unsmooth tongue and his *deprostrate* style."
G. Fletcher.

dēpth, ***depthe**, *s.* [Formed from *deep*, with suff. *-th*; cog. with Icel. *dýpt*, *dýpdh*; Dut. *diepte*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface, or highest point, downward.

"As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water."—*Bacon*.

(2) The measure of anything from the anterior to the posterior part, or from the front to the rear. [II. 2.]

(3) A deep place.

"A spirit raised from *depth* of underground."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.

(4) Specifically: The sea, the ocean (generally used in the plural).

"Darkness were on the face of *depthe*."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* i. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The innermost recess; the furthest, or extreme part.

"In the eternal *depths* of heaven."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 1.

(2) The middle or height of any season; the darkest, or stillest part.

"The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels."—*Clarendon*.

(3) Immensity, infinity.

"O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God."—*Romans* xi. 33.

(4) Profoundness, profundity, extent of penetration.

(5) Abstruseness, obscurity; something abstruse or obscure, and not easily understood.

"There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity."—*Addison: Whig Exam.*

* (6) Profoundness, or extent of learning or experience.

"While mixt in thee combine the charm of youth,
The force of manhood, and the *depth* of age."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn, 940, 941.

* (7) The full extent, the limit, the end.

"I was come to the *depth* of my tale."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

II. Technically:

*1. *Logic*: The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; the comprehension or content.

2. *Mil.*: The depth of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file from front to rear.

3. *Naut.*: The depth of a sail is the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leach of a staysail or a boom-sail.

¶ *Out of one's depth*:

(1) *Lit.*: In water sufficiently deep to drown one.

(2) *Fig.*: Confused, puzzled; beyond one's comprehension or knowledge.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depth* and *profundity*: "These terms do not differ merely in their derivation; but *depth* is indefinite in its signification; and *profundity* is a positive and considerable degree of *depth*. Moreover the word *depth* is applied to objects in general; *profundity* is confined in its application to moral objects: thus we speak of the *depth* of the sea, or the *depth* of a person's learning; but his *profundity* of thought." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

depth-gauge, *s.* A graduated measuring-tool, or one capable of being set to a measure, to determine the depth of a hole.

***dēpth'-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *depth*; *-en*.] To make deep, to deepen.

depthening-tool, *s.*

1. A countersinker for deepening a hole.

2. A watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates. (*Knight*.)

dēpth'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *depth*; *-less*.] Having no depth, shallow.

"The *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena."—*Coleridge*.

***dē-pū'-cē-lāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépuceler*=to deflower; Lat. *de*=away, from, and Fr. *pucelle*; Low Lat. *pucella*=a maid, a virgin.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

***dē-pū'-dī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *depudicatus*, *pa. par.* of *depudico*=to deflower; Lat. *de*=away, from, and *pudicus*=modest.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

***dē-pūd'-ōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away; *pudor*=shame.] To render void of shame, or shameless.

"Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 193.

***dē-pūl'se**, *v. t.* [Lat. *depulsus*, *pa. par.* of *depello*=to drive away; *de*=away, and *pello*=to drive.] To drive away.

***dē-pūl'sed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPULSE.]

***dē-pūl'-sēr**, ***de-poul-sour**, *s.* [English *depuls(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which drives or thrusts away.

†dē-pūl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *depulsio*, from *depulsus*, *pa. par.* of *depello*.] A driving or thrusting away.

"To puruey for his owne security, and their *depulsion*."—*Speed: Hen VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., s. 28.

†dē-pūl'-sōr-ŷ, ***dē-pūl'-sōr-ŷe**, *a.* [Eng. *depuls(e)*; *-ory*.]

1. Driving or thrusting away.

2. Deprecatory, averting.

"In making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the means of certaine *depulsive* sacrifices."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

***depulŷe**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépouiller*, from Lat. *despolior*.] To spoil; to plunder.

dēp'-u-rant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *depurare*=to purify.]

1. *As adj.*: Purifying; cleansing.

2. *As subst.*: A medicine that purifies the blood, or cleanses the system.

dēp'-u-rāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuro*=to clear, purify; *de* (intens.), and *puro*=to purify; Fr. *dépurer*.] To purify, to clear, to cleanse or free from impurities.

"Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies."—*Boyle*.

dēp'-u-rāte, *a.* [Low Lat. *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuro*; *de* (intens.), and *puro*=to purify.]

1. *Lit.*: Cleansed, purified, freed from impurities.

"A very *depurate* oil, smelling like camphor."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 209.

2. *Fig.*: Pure, uncontaminated.

"Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh."—*Glanvill*.

dēp'-u-rā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPURATE, *v.*]

dēp'-u-rā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPURATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of purifying, or freeing from impurities; depuration.

dēp'-u-rā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *depuratio*, from *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of purifying, or clearing from impurities or dregs.

"This manner of *deputation* and clarifying of it by a strainer."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 603.

2. *Surg.*: The cleansing or clearing of a wound from matter.

dēp'-u-rā-tōr, *s.* [Low Lat., from *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which purifies or cleanses.

2. *Med.*: An apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. It consists of an apparatus, topical or general, by which the natural pressure of the air is withdrawn from the surface of the body. The depurator is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802. The chamber is filled with steam and the air exhausted to the extent required by the patient, "giving aid to the elastic force of the internal air contained within the human body to throw out the offensive matter."

dēp'-u-rā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Fr. *dépuratoire*, from Low Lat. *depuratorius*, from *depuratus*, *pa. par.* of *depuro*.] Cleansing, purifying; tending to purify or purification; specially applied to medicines and diets which are considered to have the power or quality of clearing the body.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dē-pū-re**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépurer*; Low Lat. *depuro*; Lat. *de* (intens.), and *puro*=to purify.]

1. To cleanse, to purify, to free from impurities.
2. To purge or free from some noxious quality.

"It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or depure."—*Raleigh*.

dēp-ū-rī-tion, *s.* [DEPURATION.]

***dē-pū-se**, *v. t.* [Fr. *débourser*.] To disburse.

"With power to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes—and to give and prescrive order and directions for depurging thereof."—*Acts Charles I.* (1814), v. 479.

***dē-pūr-se-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *depurse*; -ment.] Disbursement.

"The remainder of the tua termes payment thairoff is assigned to Sr Wm Dick for necessarie depursements bestowed be him."—*Acts Charles I.* (1814), v. 479.

dēp-ū-tā-ble, **dē-pū-tā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *deput(e)*; -able.] Fit or qualified to be deputed, or to act as a deputation.

"A man *deputable* to the London Parliament and elsewhere."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 88.

dēp-ū-tā-tion, **dēp-ū-tā-ōn**, *s.* [Fr. *députation*, from Low Lat. *deputatio*=a selecting; Lat. *deputo*=to cut off, to destine; Ital. *deputazione*; Sp. *diputación*; Port. *deputação*.]

1. The act of deputing, appointing, or sending one or more as a delegate or substitute to represent or act as agent for others, either generally or with a certain special commission.
2. The authority or commission given to any person or persons to represent or act as agent for others.

"The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and deputation under God."—*South*.

*3. *Spec.*: An authority to shoot game.

"He would give the game-keeper his *deputation* the next morning."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. 5. (*Davies*.)

4. The person or persons appointed or deputed to act as agents or representatives for others.

¶ *By or in deputation*: By deputy or through a substitute.

"Say to great Cæsar this: *in deputation*

I kiss his conquering hand."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

***dēp-ū-tā-tive**, **dē-pū-tā-tive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *deputatus*.] Deputed, acting by deputation or delegacy.

"The Parliament was holden at Westminster, begun by a *deputative* commission granted by the Queen."—*Camden: Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1586).

dēp-ū-tā-tōr, *s.* [Low Lat. *deputatus*, *pa. par.* of *deputo*=to depute.] One who grants deputations.

dē-pūt'e, *v. t.* [Fr. *députer*; Sp. & Port. *deputar*; Ital. *deputare*; Low Lat. *deputo*=to select, to depute; Lat. *deputo*=to cut or prune down, to impute, to destine, from *de*=down, and *puto*=to cleanse, to arrange, to estimate.]

*1. To set aside, to assign.

"The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues."—*Barrow*.

*2. To assign, to impute, to attribute.

"Al what euere to be *deputed* to the grace of God."—*Wycliffe: Romans* (Prol.), p. 229.

3. To appoint or send as a substitute or representative to act as agent for others; to give a commission to or empower to transact business in the name of others.

"Sir John Lowther . . . was *deputed* to carry the thanks of the assembly to the palace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between *depute* and *to constitute*, see CONSTITUTE.

***dēp-ū-te**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *député*.]

A. *As adj.*: Deputed; acting as deputy.

B. *As subst.*: A deputy, a substitute.

"The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-depute between 1807 and 1810."—*Lord Cockburn: Memoirs*.

dē-pūt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPUTE.]

dē-pūt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of appointing or sending one or more as substitutes or representatives to act as agents for others.

***dēp-ū-tī-ship**, *s.* [DEPUTYSHIP.]

***dēp-ū-tīze**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *deput(y)*; -ize.]

A. *Trans.*: To appoint or send as a deputy; to depute or empower to act for others.

B. *Intrans.*: To act as deputy for others.

"Organist.—An amateur wishes to *deputize* in return for practice."—*Church Times*.

dēp-ū-tized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPUTIZE, *v.*]

dēp-ū-tīz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEPUTIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of deputing or empowering one or more to act as representatives or substitutes for others.

2. The acting as deputy or substitute for another.

***dēp-ū-trie**, *s.* [English *deput(e)*; -ry.] Vicegerency.

"Confermis the gift to Schir Robert Melvill of Mardocarnie knight of the office of *deputrie*."—*Acts James VI.*, 1584 (1814), p. 300.

dēp-ū-tŷ, ***deb-y-tye**, ***dep-u-tie**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *député*; Sp. *deputado*; Ital. *deputato*, from Low Lat. *deputatus*, *pa. par.* of *deputo*=to depute.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is appointed, sent, commissioned, or empowered to act as substitute or representative for another.

"He had, indeed, when sheriff, been very unwilling to employ as his *deputy* a man so violent and unprincipled as Goodenough."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: One who exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanor shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. (*Philips*.)

2. *Political Economy*:

(a) One who is elected as the representative of a place or district in the French Chambers.

¶ *Chamber of Deputies*: [French *La chambre des députés*.]

French Govt.: The name given from 1814 to 1872 to what was next called the Legislative Body (*Corps Législatif*). Since 1875 the term Chamber of Deputies has been restored.

(b) The name given in this country to a member of a certain political organization, supposed to be an oath-bound society, which is an offshoot of the old Whig party or of the extreme and most exclusive wing of that party, the object of the association being the exclusion of foreign born citizens from all public emoluments and offices, the antagonism and suppression of Catholicism, and the perpetuation of its principles as expressed in its motto: "America for Americans."

B. *As adj.*: Acting as deputy, substitute; as, *deputy-collector*, *deputy-marshal*, *deputy-postmaster*, *deputy-sheriff*, &c.

¶ For the difference between *deputy* and *delegate*, see DELEGATE.

***deputy-sealer**, *s.* Formerly an officer of the English Court of Chancery.

"He [Chaffwax] forms part of a homogeneous combination of Sealer, *Deputy-sealer*, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse-bearer."—*The Great Seal*, in *London Daily Telegraph*.

***dē-quā'ce**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=down, and *quatio*=to shake.] To shake down, to crush, to bruise.

"And thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yuel in their heartes."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. i.

***dē-quān-tī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*)=quantity.] To diminish the quantity of, to lessen.

"For that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, . . . is actually dequantitated by fire."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

dē-rāç-i-nāte, *v. t.* [Fr. *déraciner*; *de*=Lat. *de*=away, from, and *racine*=Lat. **radicina*, from *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root.]

1. *Lit.*: To pluck or tear up by the roots.

"While that the coulter rusts,

That should deracinate such savagery."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To extirpate, to exterminate, to abolish, to destroy.

***dē-rāç-i-nāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DERACINATE.]

***dē-rāç-i-nāt-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERACINATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of tearing or plucking up by the roots; deracination.

dē-rāç-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of plucking or tearing up by the roots; extirpation, extermination.

"A violent and total deracination."—*Sonnini: Travels*, i. 227.

***dē-rāign'** (1) (*g* silent), ***de-rain'**, ***de-raine**, ***de-rayne**, ***de-reyne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *deraisnier*, *derainer*, *deresnier*; Low Lat. *derationo*, *disrationo*.] [DARRAIGN.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To justify, to champion, to assert.

"To *derayne* God's ryghte."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 7, 096.

2. To gain, to win.

"*Deraine* it with dintes and deedes of armes."

Alisaunder: Frag., 122.

II. *Law*: To prove.

***dē-rāign'** (2) (*g* silent), *v. t.* [DERANGE.] To disarrange; to put out of order or into confusion.

***dē-rāign'** (*g* silent), ***de-reyne**, ***de-renye**, &c. [DERAIGN (1), *v.*]

1. A claim.

"This *dereyne* by the barouns is ymade."

Alisaunder, 7, 353.

2. Contest; decision.

"On Saryzyns thre *derenyys* faucht he;

And, in till ilk *derenye* off tha,

He wencussyt Saryzyns twa."

Barbour, xiii. 324.

***dē-rāign'-mēnt** (1) (*g* silent), ***dē-rāin'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deraign*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of justifying, asserting, or championing.

2. *Law*: The act or process of proving in court.

***dē-rāign'-mēnt** (2) (*g* silent), *s.* [DERANGEMENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disarranging or throwing into confusion.

2. *Law*: A resigning or renunciation of a religious life or profession.

"In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disrayer* or *desranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing or setting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions."—*Blount*.

dē-rāil', *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *rail* (*q. v.*).]

Of a locomotive engine or carriage: To run off or leave the rails.

dē-rāil'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *derail*; -ment.]

Railway Engin.: The condition of a locomotive or car in respect of being off the rails.

***dē-rān'ge**, *s.* [DERANGE, *v.*] Disturbance; derangement. (*Hood*.)

dē-rān'ge, *v. t.* [Fr. *déranger*; Old Fr. *desranger*; O. Fr. *des*, Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=apart, and Fr. *ranger*=to rank, to range; *rang*=a row or rank.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To put out of line or order; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

"The republic of regicide has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, and broke to pieces, all the rest."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

2. To disturb, to unsettle.

"Both these kinds of monopolies *derange* more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. To disturb, disorder, or disarrange the actions or functions of.

"A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts."—*Blair: Sermons*, iv., ser. 18.

†4. To disorder or affect the intellect; to unsettle the reason of. (Seldom used except in the *pa. par.*)

*II. *Mil.*: To remove from office, as when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the members of the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be *deranged*.

¶ For the difference between *to derange* and *to disorder*, see DISORDER, *v.*

***dē-rān'ge-a-ble**, *a.* [English *derange*; -able.] Liable to derangement; delicate.

"The real impediment to making visits is that *derangeable* health which belongs to old age."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1843).

dē-rān'ge, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DERANGE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Disturbed, disarranged, thrown into confusion unsettled.

2. Disordered or unsettled in the intellect.

"The story of a poor *deranged* parish lad."—*Lamb: Lett. to Wordsworth*.

dē-rān'ge-mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *dérangement*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of deranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion.

2. The state of being disturbed, disarranged, or thrown into confusion.

"The instruments required (the transit and meridian circle) are the simplest and least liable to error and derangement of any used by astronomers."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 292.

3. A state of being deranged, disordered or unsettled in intellect.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Medical:

1. A state of disorder or unsettlement of any organ; a slight affection.
2. Mental disorder or disturbance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *derangement*, *insanity*, *lunacy*, *madness*, and *mania*: "*Derangement* implies the first stage of [loss of] intellect. *Insanity* or unsoundness implies positive disease, which is more or less permanent. *Lunacy* is a violent sort of *insanity*. . . *Madness* and *mania* imply *insanity* or *lunacy* in its most furious and confirmed stage. *Deranged* persons may sometimes be perfectly sensible in everything but particular subjects. *Insane* persons are sometimes entirely restored. *Lunatics* have their lucid intervals, and *maniacs* their intervals of repose. *Derangement* may sometimes be applied to the temporary confusion of a disturbed mind, which is not in full possession of all its faculties: *madness* may sometimes be the result of violently inflamed passions; and *mania* may be applied to any vehement attachment which takes possession of the mind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-rān'-gǐng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERANGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disarranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion; derangement.
2. The act of disordering or unsettling the mind.

***dě-rāy, *de-raie**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desroier*, *desraicr*.] [DERAY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To derange, to disturb, to confuse.
2. To conduct or bear like one deranged or disordered in mind.

"He derated him as a deuel."

William of Palerne, 2,061.

B. Intrans.: To act madly or outrageously.

"Nectabanus . . . deraide as a dragoun, dreedful in fight."

Alisaunder: *Frag.*, 881.

***dě-rāy', *dě-rāi', *dis-rāy'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desroi*, *derei*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. *roi*, *rei* = order.]

1. Tumult, disorder, confusion.

"He gan make gret disray."—Alisaunder, 4,353.

2. Noisy merriment.

"Of the banquet and of the grete deray,
And how Cupide inflames the lady gay."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 85, 11.

dě-r-bŷ, dar'-bŷ, *s.* [Etym. unknown. Probably from the inventor's name.]

Plastering: A two-handed float used in plasterers' work.

Dě-r'-bŷ (or dar'-bŷ), *s.* [Named in 1780, after the then Earl of Derby, a great patron of the turf.]

1. A race for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom in Surrey, England; also an American race for 3-year-olds held annually at Chicago.
2. The same as DERBY-ALE (q. v.).
3. A kind of stiff felt hat worn by men.

Derby ale, *s.* Some kind of choice ale.

"I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico to fetch a draught of *Derby ale*, that it may fetch a color in her cheeks."—Greene: *Tu Quoque*.

Derby-day, *s.*

Racing: The name given to two days of the racing season among English-speaking peoples—

1. The day on which the English Derby is run.
2. The grand inauguration day of the summer season at Washington Park, Chicago, on which day the American Derby is run.

Dě-r-bŷ-shīre (or Der as Dar), *s.* [Eng. proper name Derby, the etym. of which is doubtful; some deriving it from A. S. *deor* = deer, wild animal, and Scand. *by* = a town; others attribute the name to the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, itself a corruption of *Derwent*; and Eng. *shire* (q. v.).]

Geog.: A county in the middle of England, lying between Yorkshire (on the north), Leicester and Stafford (on the south), Nottingham and Leicester (on the east), and Stafford and Chester (on the west).

Derbyshire neck, *s.*

Med.: A name given to bronchocele, from its being prevalent in some hilly parts of the county. [BRONCHOCELE.]

Derbyshire spar, *s.*

Min.: Also called Fluorite, Fluor-spar, and Blue-john. [See these words.] It is abundant in Derbyshire, and also in Cornwall. In the North of England it is the gangue of the lead mines, which intersect the coal formations in Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. It is found of almost every variety of color, the yellow, greenish and violet-blue being the most common, the red the rarest.

Dě-r-çê'-tīs, dē-r-çê'-tīs, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Mythology (of the form Dercetis)*: A goddess of Syria, represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and as a fish downward.

2. *Palæont.* (of the form *dercetis*): A ganoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation, belonging to the family Plectognathi, and known to quarrymen as the "petrified eel." The body is very elongated, head short, with a pointed beak, upper jaw a little longer than the lower; with jaws armed with long, conical, elevated teeth, and several rows of very small ones. (Page.)

***dēre, *dear, *deir, *deyr**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *derian*; O. H. Ger. *terian*, *terran*; O. Fris. *dera*.]

A. Trans.: To hurt, to injure, to damage, to harm.

"Eneadanis neuir from the ilk thraw

Aganis you sal rebell nor moue were,

Ne with wappinnis eftir this cuntré dere."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 413, 52.

B. Intrans.: To hurt; to do hurt, harm or injury.

"The deuel dereth dernelike."—*Bestiary*, 428.

¶ To dere upon: To affect, to make impression.

dēre, *s.* [DERE, v.] Hurt, harm, annoyance.

"The constable a felloun man of wer,
That to the Scottis he did full mekill der."

Wallace, i. 206.

dě-r'-ě-līct, *a. & s.* [Lat. *derelictus*, *pa. par. of derelinquo* = to desert, to abandon.]

A. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lost, forsaken, deserted, abandoned.

"The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers."—Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. i.

2. Left, abandoned, wanting.

"A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties."—Pres. Buchanan: *Message to Congress*, Dec. 19, 1859.

II. Law:

1. Abandoned or forsaken at sea.
2. Left dry by a sudden retiring of the sea.

"Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands."—Letters (Sir P. Pett to A. Wood), i. 61.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything abandoned or forsaken; a waif, specially in the same sense as II. 1.

"I was a *derelict* from my cradle."—Savage: *The Wanderer*, ch. v. (note.)

II. Law:

1. A vessel abandoned at sea.
2. Land left dry by the sudden retiring of the sea.

dě-r'-ě-līc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *derelictio*, from *derelinquo*, *pa. par. of derelinquo* = to abandon, to forsake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting.
- "You must mean, without an explicate and particular repentance and *dereliction* of their errors."—Chillingworth: *Relig. of Prot.* (Ans. to Pref.)
2. A neglect or omission, as, a dereliction of duty.
3. The state or condition of being forsaken or abandoned.

"There is no other thing to be looked for, but . . . *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion."—Hooker.

4. Destitution.

"You, my Lord, are not reduced to so deplorable a state of *dereliction*."—Junius: *Letters*, 66.

II. Law: The gaining or reclaiming of land by the sudden retirement of the sea.

"If the alluvion or *dereliction* be sudden and considerable, it belongs to the Crown."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

†dē-rě-līg'-iōn-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *religionize* (q. v.).] To make irreligious; to turn from religion.

"He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others."—De Quincey.

***dereth**, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dnnfermline, grants Symoni dicto Dereth filio quendam Thome Dereth de Kinglassy, officium vel *Dereth* loci prenominati, et annuos redditus eidem officio pertinentes."—Chart. Dunferml., fol. 99.

***dērf, *darfe, *derfe, *derrf, *derve**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *deorf*; O. S. *derbi*; O. Fris. *derve*; Icel. *djarfr*; O. Sw. *diarver*; Sw. *djerf*; Dan. *diærv*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Bold, daring.

"The hardy Coeles derf and bald

Durst brek the bryg that he purposit to hald."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 266, 48.

2. Strong, hardy.

"Here are not the slaw weremen Atrides;
Nor the fenyeare of the fare speche Ulyxes
Bot we that bene of nature derf and doure."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 299, 7.

3. Strong, heavy, massive.

"The dynte of theire derfe wapyns."

Morte Arthure, 312.

4. Strong, fierce.

"Derfe dynitys they dalte."—Morte Arthure, 3,750.

5. Difficult, hard.

"His reades derue beoth to fullen."—Hali Maidenhad, p. 19.

6. Cruel, hard, painful.

"So ich derfre thing for his luue drepe."—St. Juliana, p. 17.

B. As subst.: Pain, hardship, trouble.

"Euerich licomliche derf thet eileth the vlesche."—Ancren Riwle, p. 180.

***dērf-lŷ, *derfi, *derffy, *derflike, *derflyche, *dervely**, *a. & adv.* [Mid. Eng. *derf*; -ly; Icel. *djarfliga*.]

A. As adj.: Shameful, bold.

"This derfi dede has liknes nan."

Cursor Mundi, 1,143.

B. As adverb:

1. Daringly, boldly.

"Derfly thanne Danyel deles thyse wordes."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,641.

2. Strongly, with might.

"Dang hym derfly don."—Destr. of Troy, 1,339.

3. Quickly.

"He deruely at his dome dyght hyt bylyue."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 632.

4. Painfully, cruelly, hardly.

"Therefore derflyche I am dampned for ever."

Morte Arthure, 3,278.

***dērf-něss, *derfe-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *derf*; -ness.] Daring, presumption.

"Shuld degh for his derfenes by domys of right,"

Destr. of Troy, 5,109.

***dērf-shīp, *derf-schipe**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *derf*; -ship.] Craft, cunning.

"This is a nu the derfschipe of thi dusie onswere and te depnissee."—Leg. St. Katherine, 978.

***der'-gat**, *s.* [TARGET.] A target, a shield.

"Dergat, spere, knyfe, and swerd."—Wyntoun, vii. i. 61.

dě-rī-de, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *derideo*: *de* (intens.), and *rideo* = to laugh.]

A. Trans.: To laugh at, to mock, to ridicule, to make sport of, to scorn.

"He from heaven's height

All these our motions vain sees and derides,"

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 190, 191.

B. Intrans.: To mock, to laugh to scorn, to ridicule.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to deride*, *to mock*, *to ridicule*, *to banter*, and *to rally*: "*Derision* and *mockery* evince themselves by the outward actions in general; *ridicule* consists more in words than actions; *rallying* and *bantering* almost entirely in words. *Deride* is not so strong a term as *mock*, but much stronger than *ridicule*. There is always a mixture of hostility in *derision* and *mockery*; but *ridicule* is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure. *Derision* is often deep, not loud; it discovers itself in suppressed laughs, contemptuous sneers, or gesticulations, and cutting expressions; *mockery* is mostly noisy and outrageous; it breaks forth in insulting buffoonery, and is sometimes accompanied with personal violence; the former consists of real but contemptuous laughter: the latter often of affected laughter and grimace. *Derision* and *mockery* are always personal; *ridicule* may be directed to things as well as to persons. *Derision* and *mockery* are a direct attack on the individual, the latter still more so than the former; *ridicule* is as often used in writing as in personal intercourse. *Derision* and *mockery* are practiced by persons in any station; *ridicule* is mostly used by equals. A person is *derided* and *mocked* for that which is offensive as well as apparently absurd or extravagant; he is *ridiculed* for what is apparently ridiculous. Our Savior was exposed both to the *derision* and *mockery* of his enemies; they *derided* him for what they dared to think his false pretensions to a superior mission; they *mocked* him by platting a crown of thorns, and acting the farce of royalty before him. *Rally* and *banter*, like *derision* and *mockery*, are altogether personal acts, in which application they are very analogous to *ridicule*. *Ridicule* is the most general term of the three; we often *rally* and *banter* by *ridiculing*. There is more exposure in *ridiculing*, reproof in *rallying*, and provocation in *bantering*. A person may be *ridiculed* on account

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

of his eccentricities; he is *rallied* for his defects; he is *bantered* for accidental circumstances; the two former actions are often justified by some substantial reason; the latter is an action as puerile as it is unjust, it is a contemptible species of *mockery*. Self-conceit and extravagant follies are oftentimes best corrected by good-natured *ridicule*; a man may deserve sometimes to be *rallied* for his want of resolution." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-rīd'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DERIDE.]

dě-rīd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deride*(e); -er.]

1. One who derides, mocks, or ridicules another; a mocker, a scoffer.

"Upon the . . . contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

*2. A droll, a buffoon.

dě-rīd'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERIDE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Mocking, scoffing, ridiculing, derisive.

"Asking him in a *deriding* manner . . ."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, ii. 171.

C. *As subst.*: The act of mocking, scorning, or ridiculing.

dě-rīd'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deriding*; -ly.] In a deriding or mocking manner; derisively.

"His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him."—Bp. Reynolds: *On the Passions*, ch. xxvii.

***dēr'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of hurting, injuring, or harming.

dě-rī'-gion, *s.* [Fr. *derision*; Lat. *derisio*: from *derisus*, *pa. par.* of *derideo*=to deride (q. v.).]

1. The act of deriding, mocking, or turning into ridicule.

"The only effect, however, of the reflection now thrown on him was to call forth a roar of *derision*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

†2. The state of being derided, mocked, or scorned.

"I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me."—Jer. xx. 7.

†3. An object of scorn or ridicule.

"I was a *derision* to all my people; and their song all the day."—Lam. iii. 14.

***dě-rī'-gion-ār-ŷ**, *a.* [English *derision*; -ary.] Derisive.

"That *derisitory* festival."—T. Brown: *Works*, ii. 215.

dě-rī'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *derisus*, *pa. par.* of *derideo*=to deride (q. v.).] Mocking, deriding, scorning, ridiculing.

"*Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii. 364.

dě-rī'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *derisive*; -ly.] In a derisive, mocking, or ridiculing manner; deridingly.

"The Persians [were] thence called *Magussæi* *derisively* by other Ethnicks."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, 243.

dě-rī'-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *derisive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derisive.

dě-rī'-sōr-ŷ, *a.* [Fr. *dérisoire*; Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisus*, *pa. par.* of *derideo*.] Mocking, ridiculing, derisive.

"The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making show of method."—Shaftesbury: *Advice to an Author*, ii. § 2.

dě-rīv'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deriv*(e); -able.]

1. That may or can be derived, drawn, or received, as from a source.

"God has declared this the eternal rule . . . of all honor *derivable* upon me."—South.

2. That may be received or inherited from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn or deduced, as from premises; deducible.

"The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads."—Wilkins.

4. That may be derived, as from a root.

dě-rīv'-ā-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *derivab*(le); -ly.] By derivation.

***dēr'-ī-vāte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *derivatus*, *pa. par.* of *derivo*=to derive (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Derived, derivative.

"Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*."

Taylor: *Edwin the Fair*, i. 7.

B. *As subst.*: A word derived from another; a derivative.

***dēr'-ī-vāte**, *v. t.* [DERIVATE, a.] To derive.

***dēr'-ī-vāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DERIVATE, v.]

***dēr'-ī-vāt-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DERIVATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of deriving; derivation.

dēr'-ī-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *derivatio*, from *derivatus*, *pa. par.* of *derivo*=to derive (q. v.); Fr. *dérivation*; Sp. *derivacion*; Ital. *derivazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Literally*:

(1) A drawing or leading away of water from its natural channel; a turning aside.

"An artificial *derivation* of that river."—Gibbon.

(2) A turning aside or out of the natural channel; a deviation.

"These issues and *derivations* being once made, . . . would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do."—Burnet.

(3) The transmission of anything from its source.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The act of deriving, drawing, deducing, or receiving from a source; deduction.

" . . . the *derivation* of angelic and spiritual natures according to a fantastic system."—Hurd: *Serm.*, vol. vi., No. 8.

(3) That which is deduced, derived, or drawn from a source.

"Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to."—Glanvill.

*4. Extraction, descent.

"My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: The tracing or drawing of a word from its original source, or root.

"The *derivation* of words, especially from foreign languages."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. v.

2. *Gunnery*: The peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

3. *Math.*: The deriving or deducing of a derivate from that which precedes it, or from the function.

4. *Med.*: The drawing of humors from one part of the body to another, as from the eye by a blister on the neck; agents which produce this result are called *derivatives* (q. v.).

"*Derivation* differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used; if we draw it to some . . . neighboring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*."—Wiseman.

¶ (1) *Law of derivation*:

Alg.: A law used in finding the successive differential coefficients of a power of *x*: get the next differential coefficient, multiply the last by its exponent, and reduce the exponent by a unit.

(2) *Calculus of derivations*:

Math.: A name given by Arbogast to a method of developing functions into a series, by the aid of certain formulæ deduced from the principles of the calculus of operations. The binomial formula is an instance of this principle.

†dēr'-ī-vā'-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *derivation*; -al.] Relating or pertaining to derivation.

"Weigand treats the termination O. H. G. -not, A. S. -ōd as *derivational*."—Earle: *Eng. Plants*, p. xciii.

dě-rīv'-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *dérivatif*, from Lat. *derivatus*, from *derivo*=to derive (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Derived, drawn, deduced, or taken from another; secondary.

"As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God."—Hale.

2. Deriving, deducing; arguing by deduction.

"Philosophers of the *derivative* school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), ch. iii., p. 97.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: [DERIVATIVE CONVEYANCE.]

2. *Music*: Derived from a fundamental chord.

3. *Gram.*: Derived from another word.

"The preterit, the participle, the *derivate* noun."—Whitney: *Life and Growth of Language*, ch. -ii.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything derived, drawn, or deduced from another.

"For honor,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I staid for."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: A word derived from or taking its origin in another.

"The word *honestus* . . . is but a *derivative* from *honor*, which signifies credit or honor."—South.

2. *Math.*: A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function; a differential coefficient.

3. *Med.*: An agent employed to draw humors from one part of the body to another by producing a modified action in some organ or texture. *Revelents* are among the most important remedies. [DERIVATION, II. 4.]

4. *Music*:

(1) The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived.

(2) A chord derived from another, that is, in an inverted state; an inversion. (Stainer & Barrett.)

derivative-conveyance, *s.*

Law: A secondary deed, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, and defeasance.

derivative-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to mechanically formed aqueous rocks, such as can be proved to have been derived from the abrasion of other pre-existent rocks.

dě-rīv'-ā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *derivative*; -ly.] In a derivative manner; by derivation, secondarily.

dě-rīv'-ā-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *derivative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derivative.

dě-rive', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dériver*; Sp. & Port. *derivar*; Ital. *derivare*, from Lat. *derivo*=to drain, draw off water: *de*=down, away, and *rivus*=a river, a stream.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: To draw off or drain; to divert a stream.

"Then hee . . . shewed what was the solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water."—Holland: *Livy*, p. 190.

2. *Figuratively*:

*1. To turn the course of, to divert, to draw.

"What friend of mine,
That had to him *derived* your anger, did I
Continue in my liking?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

*2. To spread, to diffuse.

"Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels."—South.

*3. To communicate to another, as from the origin or source.

"So through the righteousness of one which is *derived* into all such as beleue."—Udall: *Romans*, c. v.

(4) To receive by transmission; to draw.

"To the weight *derived* from talents so great and various he united all the influence which belongs to rank and ample possessions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*5. To communicate to by descent of blood; to transmit, to hand down.

"Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations."—Felton.

(6) To cause to spring; to give birth or origin to.

"But each organism will still retain the general type of structure of the progenitor from which it was originally *derived*."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, ch. vi., p. 211.

(7) To deduce; to draw, as from a cause or principle.

"Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings."—Locke.

(8) In the same sense as II.

II. *Gram.*: To draw or trace a word from its root or original.

*B. *Reflex.*: To descend, to transmit by inheritance.

" . . . this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

*C. *Intransitive*:

1. To come or proceed; to owe its origin.

"The wish that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likeliest God within the soul?"

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, iv.

2. To be descended.

"When two heroes, thus *deriv'd*, contend."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 250.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to derive*, *to trace*, and *to deduce*: "The idea of drawing one thing from another is included in all the actions designated by these terms. The act of *deriving* is immediate and direct; that of *tracing* a gradual

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

process; that of *deducing* by a ratiocinative process. We discover causes and sources by *derivation*; we discover the course, progress, and commencement of things by *tracing*; we discover the grounds and reasons of things by *deduction*. A person *derives* his name from a given source; he *traces* his family down to a given period; principles or powers are *deduced* from circumstances or observations." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-rī'vəd, pa. par. or a. [DERIVE.]

¶ (1) *Derived current*:

Elect.: The current which passes along a wire in contact at both ends with another wire along which a current is passing.

(2) *Derived Polynomial*:

Alg.: A polynomial which is derived from a given polynomial which is a function of one unknown quantity; a differential coefficient.

***dē-rī'və-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *derive*; -ment.] That which is derived or deduced; a deduction.

"I offer these *derivements* from these subjects to raise our affections upward."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

dē-rī'v-ēr, s. [Eng. *deriv(e)*; -er.] One who draws or diverts.

"Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

dē-rī'v-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DERIVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of drawing, receiving, or deducing.

"The *deriving* of causes, and extracting of axioms."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 176.

2. *Gram.*: Derivation.

dērm, dēr'-mā, dēr'-mīs, s. [Gr. *derma*=the skin; *derō*=to skin, to flay; akin to Eng. *tear*, v. (q. v.).]

1. *Anat.*: The true or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle (q. v.).

2. *Bot.* (of the forms *dermis* and *derma*): The skin of a plant, the cellular portion of the epidermis, underlying and united with the cuticle.

dēr'-mād, adv. [Gr. *derma*=the skin.] Toward the dermal aspect. (Barclay.)

dēr-mā'-hæ-māl, dēr-mō'-hæ-māl, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *haima*=blood.] A term applied to the ossified developments of the dermo-skeleton in fishes, when they form points of attachment for the fins on the ventral or hæmal side of the body. (Ogilvie.)

dērm'-āl, a. [Eng. *derm*; -al.] Belonging to the skin; consisting of the skin.

dermal instruments.

Surg.: Instruments acting upon the skin, such as the acupuncturator, hypodermic syringe, scarificator, artificial leech, cupping-glass, vacuum apparatus, depurator, &c. (Knight.)

dermal skeleton, dermal-skeleton, s.

Anat.: The integument and various hardened structures connected with it. It is called also the Exo-skeleton (q. v.). (Quain.)

dēr-māl'-gī-ā, s. [Gr. *derma*=the skin, and *algeō*=to feel pain.]

Med.: Neuralgia of the skin.

dēr'-mā-neūr-āl, dēr'-mō-neūr-āl, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *neuron*=a nerve.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to the upper row of spines in the back of a fish, from their connection with the skin, and their relation to that surface of the body on which the nervous system is placed.

dēr-māp'-tēr-ā, s. pl. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects separated from the Orthoptera of Latreille, and restricted to the earwigs by Kirby. It comprehends three genera, which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and horizontal, the two membranous wings folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with a forceps.

dēr-māp'-tēr-ān, a. & s. [DERMAPTERA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging or pertaining to the Dermaptera.

B. As subst.: An individual of the order Dermaptera.

dēr-māp'-tēr-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *dermapter(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Of or belonging to the Dermaptera (q. v.).

dēr-māt'-īc, a. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=the skin; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to the skin.

dērm'-ā-tīn, dērm'-ā-tīne, a. & s. [Gr. *dermatinos*, from *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the skin; dermatic.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Hydrophite occurring as an incrustation on Serpentine. It is massive, uniform, of a resinous luster and green color. It is found at Waldheim, in Saxony.

†dēr-māt'-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *gennaō*=to generate, to produce.]

Bot.: The epidermal tissue. (Thomé.)

dērm-ā-tōg'-rā-phŷ, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] An anatomical description of or treatise on the skin.

dērm'-ā-tōld, a. [Gr. *dermatōdēs*, from *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Having the characteristics or likeness of skin; skin-like.

dēr'-mā-tōl, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin.]

Chem.: The subgallate of bismuth ($C_6H_2(OH)_3CO_2Bi(OH)_2$). It is a valuable antiseptic agent, and is of service in cutaneous affections.

dērm-ā-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *dermatologist* (y); -ist.] One who is skilled or versed in dermatology.

dērm-ā-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin; and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Physiol.: That branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases. The appearances of cutaneous diseases are very varied, but the usual classification is that of Willau and Bateman, comprising eight orders: (1) Papulæ, or pimples; (2) Squamæ, or scales; (3) Exanthemata, or rashes; (4) Bullæ, or blebs, miniature blisters; (5) Pustulæ, or pustules; (6) Vesiculæ, or vesicles; (7) Tuberculæ, or tubercles; (8) Maculæ, or spots. Dr. Aitken gives the following as the more common diseases of the skin: Erythema, urticaria, nettlerash, lichen, psoriasis, herpes, pemphigus or pompholyx, eczema, ecthyma, acne. The parasitic diseases are ringworm, or tinea tonsurans, favus, and itch or scabies. Many of these may appear in combination, or as symptoms of general, constitutional, or febrile diseases; and, in addition to these, having various forms of cutaneous manifestation, are syphilis, purpura, leprosy, scurvy, and the like, with bronzed-skin or Addison's disease (q. v.). But the classifications are endless.

dērm-ā-tōl'-ŷ-sis, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=the skin, and *lusis*=loosing, setting free . . . parting, relaxation.]

Med.: A disease in which the skin over a particular part of the body is loose, bent into folds, and occasionally even pendulous.

dēr-māt'-ō-phŷte, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin; *phyton*=a plant; *phŷō*=to grow.]

Physiol.: A parasitic plant infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin disease, as ringworm, &c.

†dēr-mā-tōp'-tēr-ā, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to the order or sub-order containing the Earwigs. The common term for it is, however, the shorter form *Dermaptera* (q. v.). (Huxley, &c.)

dērm-ā-tō-rhōē'-ā, s. [Gr. *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin, and *rheō*=to flow.]

Physiol.: A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dēr-mēs'-tēs, s. [Gr. *dermestēs*, or *dermistēs*=a worm which eats leather or skin; *derma*=skin, and *esthō*=to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the type of the family Dermestidæ, so named from the ravages on dead animals and the skins of stuffed species in museums, committed by the larvæ. *Dermestes lardarius* is the Bacon-beetle.

dēr-mēs'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dermest(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Necrophaga. The antennæ are short, eleven-jointed, and clavate; thorax convex; mandibles short, thick, and toothed at the top; body oval, hairy, or scaly; legs short, partially contractile, with five-jointed tarsi. The larvæ feed upon dead bodies, skins, leather, bacon, &c., among which they create great ravages.

dērm'-īc, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to the skin; acting on or through the skin, as *dermic* remedies.

dērm'-is, s. [DERM.]

dērm-ō-brān-chī-ā'-tā, s. pl. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *branchia*=gills.]

Zoöl.: A family of Gasteropods or Snails, the external branchiæ or gills of which occur in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments. Also called *Nudibranchiata* (q. v.).

dēr-mōg'-rā-phŷ, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

Physiol.: The same as DERMATOGRAPHY (q. v.).

dēr'-mō-hæ-māl, s. [DERMAHÆMAL.]

dēr'-mō-hæ-mī-ā, s. [Greek *derma*=skin, and *haima*=blood.]

Med.: The same as HYPERÆMIA; congestion of the skin.

dēr'-mōld, a. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *eidos*=appearance, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like; dermatoid.

dēr-mōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *logos*=a word, a treatise.] The same as DERMATOLOGY (q. v.).

dēr-mō-pāth'-īc, a. [Greek *derma*=skin, and *pathos*=suffering.] Pertaining to any affection or disease of the skin.

dermopathic instrument, s.

Surg.: An acicular instrument used to introduce a vesicator beneath the skin. [ACUPUNCTURATOR; HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.]

dēr-mōp'-tēr-ī, dēr-mōp'-tēr-y'-gī-ī, s. pl. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A section of fishes of vermiform shape, made distinct from the Chondropterygii by Prof. Owen, on account of their lower structure. They include the Lampreys, &c. They have cutaneous vertical fins, with rays extremely soft and delicate; pectoral and ventral fins wanting; endo-skeleton unossified.

dēr-mō-sclēr'-īte (c silent), s. [Greek *derma*=skin, and *sclēros*=hard.]

Zoöl.: A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the Actinozoa.

dēr-mō-skēl'-ē-tōn, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin; and Eng. *skeleton* (q. v.).] The hard integument which covers and affords protection to most invertebrate, and also to many vertebrate animals; the *external* or "exo-skeleton" in contradistinction to the *internal* or true bony skeleton of the higher animals. It makes its appearance as a tough, coriaceous membrane, as shell, crust, scales, horny scutes, &c., but never as true bone.

dēr-mōt'-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *derma*=skin, and *tomē*=a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

dērm-skēl'-ē-tōn, s. [DERMO-SKELETON.]

dērn, s. [DERNER.] A door- or gate-post.

"I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xiv.

***dērn, *darn, *dærne, *dearne, *deorne, *derne, *durne, a., adv. & s.** [A. S. *derne, dyrne*; O. S. *derni*; O. Fris. *derm*; O. H. Ger. *tarni*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Secret, hidden.

"In a *derne* stude he hem sette."—*Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 28.

2. Out of the way, secret.

"Out, no! it's past the skill of man to tell where he's to be found at a' times: there's not a *dern* nook, or ooze, or corri in the whole country that he's not acquainted with."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

3. Secret, reserved.

"Ye mosten be ful *derne* as in this caas."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,297.

B. As adv.: Secretly.

"Nis it noso *derne* idon."—*Moral Ode*, st. xxxix.

C. As substantive:

1. Secrecy, concealment.

"In *derne* to sle the underhand."—*E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 29.

2. A secret, a hidden thing.

"*Derne* of thi wisdom thou opened unto me."—*E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ii. 8.

***dērn'-ēn, *dērn-y, v. t.** [A. S. *dernan, dyrnian*; O. S. *dernian*; O. H. Ger. *tarnjan, tarnen*.] To hide, to conceal, to keep secret.

"No lenge he nolde hit *derny*."—*Shoreham*, p. 79.

***dērn-er, *dērnere, *dirner, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A door-post. [DERN, s.]

"On ilk a post, on ilk *derner*."

Cursor Mundi, 6,075.

***dērn'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *derm*, and *ful*(l).] Solitary, sad, mournful.

"The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold By *derfnul* noise."

Brysket: Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

dērn'-nī-er (er as ē), a. [Fr.] Last.

" . . . this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature."—*Ayliffe*.

***dērn'-lŷ, *derneliche, *derneliche, *derne-like, *deorneliche, *durneliche, adv.** [Eng. *derm*; -ly.]

1. Secretly.

"*Dernliche* thu scalt don theos ilka deda."

Layamon, i. 187.

2. Sadly, mournfully.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thīn, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***dērn**-ship, ***darnscipe**, s. [Eng. *dern*; -ship.] Secrecy.

"Mid *darnscipe* he heo luede."—*Layamon*, i. 12.

dēr-ō-gant, a. [Lat. *derogans*, pr. par. of *derogo*.] Derogatory, disrespectful.

"The other is both arrogant in man and *derogant* to God."—*Adams: Works*, i. 12.

dēr-ō-gāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo*=(1) to repeal a law, (2) to detract from, from *de*=away, from, and *rogo*=to ask.]

A. Transitive:

1. To repeal, or annul partially; to lessen the force or effect of. [B. II.]

"Many of those civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*."—*Hale*.

2. To lessen, to diminish, to detract from.

"He will *derogate* the praise and honor due to so worthy an enterprise."—*Holinshead: Ireland; Ep. Ded. to Hooker*.

3. To disparage, to detract from the name or worth of a person.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To detract, to lessen the reputation. (Followed by *from*.)

"So that now from the Church of God too much is *derogated*."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. viii., § 4.

*2. Sometimes followed by *to*.

"... *derogating* much to the archbishop's credit."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 218. (*Davies*.)

*3. To act beneath one's rank or position; to degenerate.

"You cannot *derogate*, my lord."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

II. Law: To draw back, to withdraw a part, to annul.

"Whatever might be the true meaning of the provisos in the lease, they had certainly not been expressed with sufficient clearness to entitle the lessor to *derogate* from his grant."—*London Standard*.

¶ For the difference between to *derogate* and to *disparage*, see **DISPARAGE**.

dēr-ō-gāte, a. [Lat. *derogatus*.]

1. Invalidated, lessened in authority, annulled.

"The authority of the substitute was clerely *derogate*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4.)

2. Degenerate, degraded.

"Dry up in her the organs of increase
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honor her."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

dēr-ō-gāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEROGATE, v.]

"By several contrary customs many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*."—*Hale*.

dēr-ō-gāte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *derogate*; -ly.] In a disparaging manner; disparagingly.

"More laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you *derogately*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleop., ii. 2.

dēr-ō-gāt-lŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEROGATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of detracting or disparaging; *derogation*, *detractation*.

dēr-ō-gā-tion, s. [Fr. *dérégation*; Sp. *derogación*; Ital. *derogazione*, from Lat. *derogatio*=the alteration of a law, from *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo*.] [DEROGATE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

***I. Lit.:** The act of revoking, annulling, or diminishing the force or effect of some part of a law. [B.]

"It is also certain that the Scripture is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law."—*South*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of derogating or detracting from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; *detractation*, a *disparagement*.

"I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil."—*Dryden*.

2. That which derogates or detracts from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; a *disparagement*, a *disgrace*.

"Is it fit I went to look upon him? Is there no *derogation* in't?"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

B. Law: The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. (*Wharton*.)

dē-rōg-a-tive, a. [Low Lat. *derogativus*. From *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo*.] Detracting, *disparaging*, *derogatory*.

"That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit *derogative*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-rōg-a-tōr-i-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *derogatory*; -ly.] In a derogatory, detracting, or disparaging manner; *disparagingly*.

"He was of a high, rough spirit, and spake *derogatorily* of Sir Amias Paulet."—*Aubrey: Card. Wolsey* (Anecdote 2), p. 187.

dē-rōg-a-tōr-i-nēss, s. [English *derogatory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derogatory.

dē-rōg-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *derogatorius*, from *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo*; Fr. *dérégatoire*.] Tending to derogate or detract from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; *disparaging* (generally followed by *to* before the person disparaged and *from* before the thing).

"His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ A *derogatory* clause, in a will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid unless this clause is inserted, word for word. This was done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise improperly obtained.

dēr-rī-as, s. [An Abyssinian word, according to the spelling of Pearce, while Hemprech writes it *Karra*.]

Zoöl.: A baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, found in Arabia and Abyssinia. The Arabic name of it is *Rohah* or *Robha*. Though not now found in Egypt, it is sculptured on the monuments of that country.

dēr-rīck, ***der**-ric, ***deric**, ***der**-ich, s. [For etym. see def. I. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The name of a celebrated hangman of Tyburn, whose name frequently occurs in plays of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light."—*Decker: Belman of London* (1616).

*2. A common hangman.

*3. A gallows.

"Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would *Derrick* had been his fortune seven years ago!—to cross my love thus."—*Puritan*, iv., l. Suppl. to Sh., ii. 602.

4. In the same sense as **II**.

II. Machinery:

1. A form of hoisting machine. The peculiar feature of a derrick, which distinguishes it from some other forms of hoisting-machines, is that it has a boom stayed from a central post, which may be anchored, but is usually stayed by guys. A derrick has one leg, a shears two, and a gin three. A crane has a post and jib. A winch or whim has a vertical axis on which a rope winds. The capstan has a vertical drum for the rope, and is rotated by bars. The windlass has a horizontal harrel, and is rotated by handspikes. The winch has a horizontal barrel, and is frequently the means of winding up the tackle-rope of the derrick; it is rotated by cranks. The crab is a portable winch, and has cranks. The derrick is more commonly used in this country

than in Europe, and has attained what appears to be maximum effectiveness with a given weight. Two spars, three guys, and two sets of tackle—one for the jib and one for the load—complete the apparatus, except the winch, crab, or capstan for hoisting. The invention is nautical, the original being the sailor's contrivance, made of a spare topmast or a boom, and the appropriate tackle. Such are used in masting, putting in hoilers and engines, and hoisting heavy merchandise on board or ashore.

2. The derrick-crane is a combination of the two devices, as its name imports, having facility for hoisting and also for swinging the load horizontally.

***der**-rin, s. [Etym. unknown.] A broad, thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of pease and barley meal mixed.

***derring**-do, ***derring**-doe, s. An act of daring.

"For ever, who in *derring-do* were dread,

The lofty verse of hem was loved aye."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, Sept.

***derring**-doer, s. A doer of daring acts.

"All mightie men and dreadful *derring doers*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 88.

dēr-rīn-gēr, s. [From the name of the maker, one *Derringer*, a gunmaker of great reputation in the first half of the present century.] A short-barreled, deeply-rifled pocket pistol of great power and very effective at close quarters. The first pistols of this

pattern were muzzle-loaders, but breech-loaders are now constructed on the same principle. The name of the weapon has acquired a melancholy celebrity in this country from the fact that it was with one of the older-patterned pistols John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln, April 14, 1865.

***dē-rūn**-çīn-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *deruncinatus*, pa. par. of *deruncino*=to smooth with a plane: *de* (intens.), and *runcina*=a plane.] The process of clearing land from trees and hushes and other incumbrances. (*Ash*.)

***derve**, ***der**-ven, v. t. & i. [A. S. *deorfan*; O. S. *fordervan*.]

1. *Trans.*: To hurt, to pain, to harm.

"Beo thou nothing adred, for non schal the *derue*."—*Joseph of Arimathea*, 47.

2. *Intrans.*: To hurt, to pain.

"A lutel ihurt i thei eie *derueth* more than deth a muchel ithe hele."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 112.

***derve**-ness, s. [Mid. Eng. *derve*; -ness.] Pain.

"Thes thu hefdest mare *deruenesse* on thisse lue."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

dēr-vish, **dēr**-vīs, **dēr**-vise, **dēr**-wish, s. [Pers. *darvish*=(a.) poor, (s.) a dervish, a monk.] A Mohammedan monk or religious fanatic, who makes a vow of poverty and austerity of life. There are several orders, some living in monasteries, some as hermits, and some as wandering mendicants. Some, called *dancing dervishes*, are accustomed to spin or whirl themselves round for hours at a time, until they work themselves into a state of frenzy, when they are believed to be inspired.

"A captive *Dervise*, from the Pirate's nest

Escaped, is here—himself would tell the rest."

Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

***dē**-sar-çīn-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *sarcina*=a load.] The act of unloading. (*Ash*.)

***dēs**-art, a. & s. [DESERT.]

"The scenes are *desart* now and bare,

Where flourished once a forest fair."

Scott: Marmion, ii. (Intro.)

***dēs**-blāme, v. t. [O. Fr. *desblamer*.] To clear from blame, to acquit.

"*Desblameth* me if any worde be lame."

Chaucer: Troilus, ii. (proem) 17.

dēs-cānt, s. [O. Fr. *descant*, *descant*; Fr. *déchant*; Low. Lat. *discantus*; from *dis*=apart, and *cantus*=a song.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A song or tune with modulations, or in parts.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn! 'twas thus they sung,

And yet more proud the *descant* rung."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 2.

2. A treble, an accompaniment.

"Nay, now you are too flat,

And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

*3. A discourse, a disputation, a discussion, a series of comments.

"And look you get a prayer-book in your hand,

And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;

For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

II. Mus.: The addition of a part or parts to a tenor or subject. This art, the forerunner of modern counterpoint and harmony, grew out of the still earlier art of diaphony or the organum. It may be said to have come into existence at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. Originally, as had been previously the case with diaphony it consisted of two parts only, but later in its life developed into motetts and various other forms of composition. The real difference between *diaphony* and *descant* seems to have been that the former was rarely, if ever, more complicated than note against note, whereas *descant* made use of the various proportionate value of notes. [DIAPHONY.] *Double descant* is where the parts are contrived in such a manner that the treble may he made the bass, and the bass the treble. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)

dēs-cānt', ***dēs**-cānt, v. i. [DESCANT, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: To sing in parts.

2. *Fig.*: To comment, or discourse at large; to dilate.

"Camest thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,

To *descant* on my strength?"

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,227, 1,228.

II. Music: To compose music in parts; to add a part or parts to a melody or subject.

dēs-cānt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *descant*; -er.] One who descants.

dēs-cānt'-lŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESCANT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of composing music in parts, or of adding a part or parts to a melody or subject.
2. The act of commenting or discoursing at large; a comment, a discourse.

"According to the descantings of fanciful men."—Burnet: *Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 107.

*dē-scāt'-tēr, *de-skat-er, v. t. [Pref. *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart, and Eng. *scatter* (q. v.).] To scatter widely.

"Hit is so deskattered bothe hider and thidere."

Political Songs, p. 337.

dē-sçënd', v. i. & t. [Fr. *descendre*; Sp. & Port. *descender*; Ital. *descendere*, from Lat. *descendo*, from *de*=down, and *scando*=to climb.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. Of animate beings: To move, pass, or come downward from a higher to a lower position.

"I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him."—John i. 32.

2. Of inanimate objects: To fall, flow, or run down.

"The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house."—Matt. vii. 25.

II. Figuratively:

1. To come or go down. (Implying an arrival at a place.)

"He shall descend into battle and perish."—1 Sam. xvi. 10.

2. To come down, to invade, to attack:

"The goddess gives the alarm; and soon is known, The Grecian fleet descending on the town."

Dryden

3. To fall suddenly or violently.

"His wished return with happy power befriended, And on the suitors let thy wrath descend."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,011, 1,012.

*4. To retire; to withdraw one's self mentally

"He, with honest meditations fed, Into himself descended."

Milton: P. R., ii. 110, 111.

5. To spring; to have birth, origin, or descent; to be derived.

"... a much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly descended, and of the highly educated, than any other Dissenters could show."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. To fall or be transmitted in order of succession; to revert.

"The father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot descend unto him by inheritance."—Locke.

7. To come down, to pass on; as from more important to less important matters.

"Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they descended to particulars."—More: *Decay of Christian Piety*.

*8. To condescend.

"Descending to play with little children. —Evelyn.

9. To lower or abase one's self morally or socially; as, to descend to an act of meanness.

B. Transitive:

1. To walk, move, or pass along downward from above to below.

"By all the fiends, an armed force Descends the dell, of foot and horse."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 26.

*2. To come down from.

"Thou factious Duke of York, descend my throne, And kneel for grace and mercy at my feet."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 2.

dē-sçënd'-a-ble, a. [DESCENDIBLE.]

dē-sçënd'-ant, *dē-sçënd'-ent, s. [Fr. *descendant*, pr. par. of *descendre*=to descend.] A person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring, issue.

"The defection of our first parents and their descendants."—Hale: *Christ Crucified*.

dē-sçënd'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DESCEND.]

*dē-sçënd'-ent, dē-sçënd'-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *descendens*, pr. par. of *descendo*=to descend.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Descending, falling, moving, or passing downward.

"This descendant juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant."—Ray *On the Creation*.

2. Fig.: Descended, sprung, proceeding.

"More than mortal grace Speaks thee descended of ethereal race."—Pope.

B. As subst.: A descendant.

"Abraham's descendants according to the flesh."—Clarke: *On the Evidences*, prop. xiv.

†dē-sçënd'-en-tal-ism, s. [Formed with suff. *-ism*, as if from an Eng. *descendental*.] A lowering, disparaging, or depreciation.

"The grand unparalleled peculiarity of Teufelsdröckh is, that with all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. x.

dē-sçënd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *descend*; *-er*.]

1. One who descends or goes down.

"From among the descenders into the pit, or from going down."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 93.

*2. One who is descended from a certain ancestor.

dē-sçënd'-ī-bīl'-ī-tỹ, s. [Eng. *descendible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being descendible.

"He must necessarily take the crown ... with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*."—Blackstone. *Comment.* bk. i., ch. iii.

dē-sçënd'-ī-ble, a. [Eng. *descend*; *-able*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: That may or can be descended; admitting of descent.

2. Law: That may or can descend or be transmitted from an ancestor to an heir.

"Consequently their ancestor must have a *descendible* estate."—Sir W. Jones: *Comm. on Issue*.

dē-sçënd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESCEND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Coming, moving, or passing down; descending.

"With piercing frosts or thick descending rain."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 6.

2. Fig.: Proceeding, springing.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: The opposite of *ascending* (q. v.).

2. Bot.: An epithet applied to that part of the plant, as the root, which goes into the earth; sloping downward.

3. Her.: An epithet applied to an animal, bird, &c., the head of which is represented as turned toward the base of the shield.

4. Math.: [*Descending series*.]

5. Anat.: Directed downward.

¶ (1) *Descending latitude*:

Astron.: The decreasing latitude of the moon or of a planet.

(2) *Descending node*:

Astron.: That node of the moon in which it passes from the northern to the southern side of the ecliptic.

(3) *Descending series*:

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically less than the one preceding it; thus the progression 8, 4, 2, 1 is a descending series.

(4) *Descending signs of the zodiac*:

Astron.: Those signs through which the sun passes while approaching his greatest southern declination. They are Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

(5) *Descending vessels*:

Anat.: Those which carry the blood downward, that is, from the higher to the lower parts of the body.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of moving, passing, or coming downward; descent.

"This descending of the heavenly citie Jerusalem."—Udall: *Revelation*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. Law: Transmission or descent from an ancestor to an heir.

2. Mus.: The passing from a higher pitch to a lower.

descending-letter, s.

Print.: One of those letters which descend below the line, as *f, g, j, p, q, y*.

dē-sçënd'-īng-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *descending*; *-ly*.] In a descending manner.

dē-sçen'-sion, *de-scen-cioun, *di-scen-cioun, s. [O. Fr. & Sp. *descension*; Ital. *descensione*; from Lat. *descensio*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of falling, moving, or sinking downward; descent.

"They hinder both the *descension* and concoction of the meat that is taken after them."—Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. Fig.: A declension, a fall, a degradation.

"From a god to a bull? a heavy *descension*!"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 2.

II. Technically:

*1. Chem.: The falling downward of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter.

2. Astronomy:

(1) *Right descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

(2) *Oblique descension* is an arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

(3) *Descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of a zodiac, or any planet in it.

(4) *Right descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere, or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere. (Craig.)

"That he be nat retrograd ... ne that he be nat in his *descencioun*, ne coigned with no planete in his *descencioun*."—Chaucer: *Astrolabe*, p. 19.

dē-sçen'-sion-al, a. [Eng. *descension*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.

¶ *Descensional difference*:

Astron.: The difference between the right and oblique descension of any star or point in the heavens.

dē-sçen'-sive, a. [Lat. *descens(us)*, pa. par. of *descendo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Descendent, descending, tending downward.

*dē-sçen'-sōr-īe, dē-sçen'-sōr-ỹ, s. [Low Lat. *descensorium*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.] Chem.: A vessel in which distillation by descent was carried out. [DESCENT.]

"Our urinals and our *descensories*."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,269.

*dē-sçen'-sōr-ī-ūm, s. [Low Lat.]

Chem.: The same as DESCENSORIE (q. v.).

dē-sçent', *dis-sent, s. [Fr. *descente*, formed from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*; Lat. *descensus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of descending, moving, or passing from a higher to a lower place.

"Why do fragments, from a mountain rent, Tend to the earth with such a swift descent?"

Blackmore: Creation.

(2) An inclination, declivity, slope; a road or way of descending.

"The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, ... without which they could not flow at all."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Progress downward.

"Observing such gradual and gentle descents downward, ... the rule of analogy may make it probable that it is so also in things above."—Locke.

(2) Course.

"The verie dissent of ethimologie."

Chaucer: Remed. of Love.

(3) A degree, a step in the scale of rank.

"... infinite descents

Beneath what other creatures are to thee."

Milton: P. L., viii. 410, 411.

(4) An invasion, a hostile landing from the sea.

"The outcry against those who were ... suspected of having invited the enemy to make a *descent* on our shores was vehement and general."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(5) An attack, an attempt.

"For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there

But make their next descent upon the fair."

Dryden.

(6) A fall or falling from a higher state; degradation, abasement.

"O foul descent, that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd Into a beast."

Milton: P. L., ix. 163-65.

(7) The lowest place or part.

"To the descent and dust below thy foot,

A most toad-spotted traitor."

Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

(8) The state of being descended from an original or ancestor.

"All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common descent from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."—Atterbury.

(9) Birth, extraction, lineage.

"He had great and various titles to consideration; descent, fortune, knowledge, experience, eloquence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(10) Source, origin.

"Know their spring, their head, their true descent."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

(11) A single step in the line of genealogy; a generation.

"Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd

Till aged Heli by true heritage it gain'd."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

* (12) Offspring, descendants, heirs.

His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 268, 269.

II. Technically:

*1. *Chem.*: Distillation by descent, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and round the sides of the vessel, the orifice of which was at the bottom, so that the vapors were made to distill downward. [DESCENSORIE.]

*2. *Her.*: A term expressive of coming down from above, as a lion *in descent*, with his head toward the base point and his heels toward one of the corners of the chief, as though he were leaping down from some high place.

*3. *Law*: A passing from an ancestor to an heir; a transmission by succession or inheritance. *Lineal descent* is where property descends directly from father to son, and from son to grandson; *collateral descent* is where it proceeds from a man to a brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.

"If the agreement and consent of men first gave a scepter into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance."—Locke.

*4. *Music*: A passing from a higher degree of pitch to a lower.

*5. *Mech.*: Descent of bodies is their motion toward the center of the earth, occasioned by the attraction of gravity, either directly, obliquely, or by curves.

descent-cast, s.

Law: The devolving of realty upon the heir on his ancestor dying intestate. (Wharton.)

descent-theory, s.

Biol.: The theory advocated by Mr. Darwin that any peculiarity, as of structure, coloring, &c., existing in a number of allied species, is best accounted for by supposing that they descended from a common ancestor, possessing that characteristic.

"Hence, in accordance with the *descent-theory*, we may infer that these nine species, and probably all the others of the genus, are descended from an ancestral form which was colored in nearly the same manner."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), ch. xi., p. 388.

descloizite (pron. dā-clwā'-zīte), s. [Named after M. Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of an olive-green color, occurring in small crystals clustered on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America. Hardness, 3½; specific gravity, 5.839. (Dana.)

dē-scrib'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *describ(e)*; -able.] That may or can be described; capable of description.

"... four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and describable."—Paley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. ix.

dē-scrib'e, v. t. & i. [Lat. *describo*=to write down, to draw out; *de*=down, fully, and *scribo*=to write; Sp. *describir*; Ital. *descrivere*; Fr. *décrire*.] [DESCRIBE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To draw, trace out, or delineate. [II.]

2. To form or trace out by motion.

*3. To set down, to distribute.

"Describe the land into seven parts, and bring the description hither to me."—Josh. xviii. 6.

4. To set forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words; to depict.

"I pray thee, over-name them; and as thou namest them, I will describe them."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

5. To narrate, relate, recount, or explain.

II. Geom.: To draw or lay down a figure.

"About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle."—Euclid, IV. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To give a description, to explain, to narrate, to relate.

dē-scrib'ed, pa. par. or a. [DESCRIBE.]

"Passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book."—Josh. xviii. 9.

dē-scrib'-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *describens*, pr. par. of *describo*.]

*A. As adj.: Describing, marking out by its motion. (Ash.)

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The line or surface from the motion of which a surface or body is supposed to be generated or described which cannot be measured. (Weale.) In the case of a line the describer is a point, and of a surface it is a line. A generatrix (q. v.).

dē-scrib'-ēr, **de-scry-ber*, s. [Eng. *describ(e)*; -er.] One who describes.

"From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek describers named Erythra."—Browne.

dē-scrib'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESCRIBE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of describing, defining, explaining, or relating.

2. *Geom.*: The act of drawing or laying down a figure.

dē-scri'ed, pa. par. [DESCRY, v.]

dē-scri'-ēr, s. [Eng. *descri*; -er.] One who describes, discovers, or spies; a discoverer.

"The glad descrier shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss." Crashaw.

**dē-script'*, a. & s. [Lat. *descriptum*, neut. sing. of *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*=to describe.]

A. As adj.: Described.

B. As subst.: A plant that has been described. (Ash.)

dē-scrip'-tion, **de-scrip-cioun*, **di-scrip-cion*, s. [Fr. *description*; Sp. *descripcion*; Port. *descripção*; Ital. *descrizione*, from Lat. *descriptio* from *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*.]

†1. The act of writing down or registering; a census.

"Syrne . . . began to make this *discription*." Wycliffe: *Sel. Works*, i. 316.

2. The act of drawing, delineating, or representing a figure by a plan.

3. The figure or appearance of anything represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c.

4. The act of describing, defining, or setting forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words, so as to convey an idea of it to another.

"A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary descriptions; a robe which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen."—Dryden.

5. The act of narrating, relating, recounting, or explaining.

6. The account, definition, or representation of anything given in words; the passage or sentence in which anything is described.

"In all which *description* there is no one passage which does not speak something extraordinary and supernatural."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

7. A combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, variety, or individual; a kind, a sort.

"Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond, . . . Before a friend of this *description* Shall lose a hair." Shakesp.: *Mer. of Venice*, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *description* and *cast*, see CAST.

**dē-scrip'-tion*, v. t. [DESCRIPTION, s.] To describe.

"I will *description* the matter to you, if you be capacity of it."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

dē-scrip'-tīve, a. [Fr. *descriptif*; Sp. *descriptivo*; Ital. *descrittivo*, from Lat. *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*.]

1. Containing a description.

"I shall produce some noble lines which begin the ninth book of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, *descriptive* of the apothecosis of Pompey."—Looker-On, No. 31.

2. Capable of describing; having the power or faculty of describing.

"Above the reach of her *descriptive* powers."—Reynolds: *Art of Painting*, v. 92.

descriptive geometry, s. The application of geometry to the representation of the forms of bodies upon a plane, in such a manner that their dimensions may be measured or computed, as distinguished from perspective projections, which give only a pictorial representation. The situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections in two planes at right angles to each other, called the planes of projection. It is used in civil and military engineering and fortification. (Weale, &c.)

descriptive geology, s. That branch of geology which confines itself to the consideration of facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth.

dē-scrip'-tīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *descriptive*; -ly.] In a descriptive manner; by description.

dē-scrip'-tīve-ness, s. [Eng. *descriptive*; -ness.] The quality of being descriptive.

"... whether with dramatic energy and picturesque descriptiveness, or in the calm, passionless style of the Evangelical record."—London Daily Telegraph.

**dē-scri've*, **de-scrive*, **de-scryve*, **de-scryven*, **di-scryve*, **di-skryve*, **dy-scryfe*, **dy-scryve*, v. t. [O. Fr. *descrire*; Ital. *descrivere*; Port. *descrever*, from Lat. *describo* (q. v.). *Describe* is thus a doublet of *describ'e*, and the older form.]

1. To describe, to explain.

"We may judge and *descryve* the dyversyte of one synne from an other."—Bp. Fisher: *Ps.* xxxix.

2. To enroll, to register.

"A maundement went out fro Cesar August that al the world schulde be *descryued*."—Wycliffe: *Luke* ii. 1.

**dē-scriv'-īng*, **de-scriv-yng*, **dy-scryv-yng*, pr. par. & s. [DESCRIVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. The act of registering or enrolling; a census.

"This first *discryuyng* was maad of Cyryne."—Wycliffe: *Luke* ii. 2.

2. The act of describing; description.

dē-scrŷ', **de-scrie*, **de-scrye*, **de-scry-en*, **de-scry-yn*, **di-scryghe*, **dy-scrye*, v. t. [O. Fr. *descrire*, a shortened form of *descrire* (cf. Fr. *décrire*), from Lat. *describo*. *Descry* is thus a doublet of *describe* (q. v.).]

*1. To describe, to depict, to explain.

"*Descryyn*. *Describo*."—Prompt. Parv.

*2. To detect, to discover.

"... to *descry* new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, in her spotty globe."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 290, 291.

*3. To spy out, to explore, to examine.

"And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel."—Judges i. 23.

*4. To see, to observe, to behold.

"What sudden blaze of majesty
Is that which we from hence *descry*,
Too divine to be mistook?"
Milton: *Arcades* (song).

*5. To give notice of, to discover, to reveal.

"He would to him *descrie*

Great treason to him meant."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 12.

¶ For the difference between *to descry* and *to see*, see SEE.

**dē-scrŷ'*, s. [DESCRY, v.] A discovery, a thing discovered.

"... the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 6.

dē-scrŷ'-īng, **de-scri-eng*, **di-scry-ing*, pr. par. & s. [DESCRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of discovering, detecting, or beholding.

"Vpon the first *descrieng* of the enimies approach."—Holinshead: *Hist. Scot.* (Donald.)

**dēs'-ē-crâte*, a. [Lat. *desecratus*, pa. par. of *desecro*=to desecrate; *de*=away, from, and *sacro*=to make sacred; *sacer*=sacred.] Desecrated, profaned.

dēs'-ē-crâte, v. t. [DESECRATE, a.]

1. To divert from any sacred or religious purpose to which anything has been consecrated; to treat in a sacrilegious manner, to profane.

"It cannot be imagined that the most holy vessel which was once consecrated to be a receptacle of the Deity, should afterward be *desecrated* and profaned by human use."—Bp. Bull: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

*2. To divest of a sacred character, or office.

"The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being first *desecrated*."—Tooke.

dēs'-ē-crât-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DESECRATE.]

dēs'-ē-crât-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESECRATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of profaning or treating sacrilegiously; desecration.

dēs'-ē-crâ'-tion, s. [Lat. *desecrat(us)*, pa. par. of *desecro*; Eng. suff. -ion.] The act of diverting from any sacred or religious purpose or use to which anything has been consecrated; a treating sacrilegiously; a profaning or profanation.

"So as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day."—Porteous: *On Prof. of the Lord's Holy Day*.

**de's-er-en*, v. t. [DISHEIR.] To disinherit.

"Thai . . . *deseredyn* treu ayrs vnryghtfully."—O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 211.

**de's-er-ite*, s. [O. Fr. *deserité*.] [DISHERIT.] One who is disinherited.

"The *deserites* into this land come."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 85.

**des'-er-ite*, **deseryt*, v. t. [DISHERIT.]

dēs'-ērt (1), **des-art*, **des-erte*, a. & s. [Fr. *désert* (a. & s.); Lat. *desertus*=waste, deserted, pa. par. of *desero*=to desert; Ital. & Port. *deserto*; Sp. *desierto*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deserted, uninhabited, uncultivated, untilld; waste.

"And he took them, and went aside privately into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida."—Luke ix. 10.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. *Scots Law*: Prorogued, adjourned.

"That this present parliament proceide & stande onr without ony continuacioun, ay & quhill it pleiss the king's grace that the samin be *desert*, & his speciale commande gevin thareto."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1539 (1814), p. 353.

¶ For the difference between *desert* and *solitary*, see SOLITARY.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A waste, uninhabited, uncultivated, or deserted place; a waste, a wilderness. Specifically, the Deserts of Africa, Arabia, and Central Asia, which are arid, sandy, and shingly; the desert steppes of northern Asia, which are partly barren, and partly covered with rough grasses; the desert plains of Australia, which are scrubby and waterless. and the *Llano estacado* of this country.

"Bi the desert awei che nam."—*Gen. & Exod.*, 1, 227.

2. *Fig.*: Solitude, dreariness.

Fair was she and young; but, alas! before her extended,

Dreary and vast and silent, the *desert* of life . . ."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 1.

desert-bird, s. The pelican.

"The *desert-bird*
Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream,
To still her famished nestlings' scream."
Byron: The Giaour.

desert-dweller, s. A hermit.

"Or if, in lonely glen or strath,
The *desert-dweller* met his path. . ."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

desert-flora, s.

Botanical Geog.: The flora growing in the desert. According to Dr. C. C. Parry, that of North America, between 32° and 42° N. lat., presents a contrast between the annual and perennial plants, the former being of slight texture, evanescent and rapidly maturing; the latter exhibiting scanty foliage, frequently spinescent branches, and large tap-roots, while the leaves are frequently coated with a copious resinous varnish, or a dense wooly tomentum, serving in either case to check growth. *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1870, pt. ii., p. 122.) The plants growing in the deserts of the Old World—the Egyptian one for example—present similar characteristics.

desert-rod, s.

Bot.: Eremostachys, a genus of labiate plants from the Caucasus. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

dě-šěrt', v. t. & i. [Fr. *désert*; Sp. *desertar*; Ital. *desertare*, from Lat. *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero* =to desert: *de*=away, from, and *sero*=to join, to bind.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go away from where one ought to remain; to forsake, to abandon.

"Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed."

Dryden: Alexander's Feast iv.

2. To quit or leave without permission.

3. To fail, to cease to help.

" . . . but found that at that point the contemporary writers deserted us."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 1.

4. To fall away from.

"He had never deserted James till James had deserted the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Intransitive:

Mil. & Naval: To leave or abandon the service without leave.

"If any militia man, having joined the corps, shall desert during the time of annual exercise, &c."—*British Stat.; Militia Act*.

***dě-šěrt'** (2), s. [DESSERT.]

dě-šěrt' (3), ***de-ser-te** (2), ***des-ser-te**, s. [O. Fr. *deserte*=a thing deserved, merit, pa. par. of *deservir* =to deserve.]

1. A deserving; that which deserves or gives a claim to either reward or punishment equal or proportionate to the acts or conduct of the agent.

"All without *desert* have frowned on me."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

2. Merit, claim to reward or honor.

"Yet I confess that often ere this day,
When I have heard your king's *desert* recounted,
Mine ear hath tempted judgment to desire."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

3. That which is deserved or merited.

"Render to them their *desert*."—*Ps.* xxviii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desert*, *merit*, and *worth*: "*Desert* is taken for that which is good or bad; *merit* for that which is good only. We deserve praise or blame; we merit a reward. The *desert* consists in the action, work, or service performed; the *merit* has regard to the character of the agent or the nature of the action. The idea of value, which is prominent in the signification of the term *merit*, renders it closely allied to that of

worth. The man of *merit* looks to the advantages which shall accrue to himself; the man of *worth* is contented with the consciousness of what he possesses in himself; *merit* respects the attainments or qualifications of a man; *worth* respects his moral qualities only. It is possible therefore for a man to have great *merit* and little or no *worth*. He who has great powers and uses them for the advantage of himself or others is a man of *merit*; he only who does good from a good motive is a man of *worth*. We look for *merit* among men in the discharge of their several offices or duties; we look for *worth* in their social capacities. From these words are derived the epithets *deserved* and *merited*, in relation to what we receive from others; and *deserving*, *meritorious*, *worthy*, and *worth*, in regard to what we possess in ourselves; a treatment is *deserved* or *undeserved*; reproofs are *merited* or *unmerited*: the harsh treatment of a master is easier to be borne when it is *undeserved* than when it is *deserved*; the reproaches of a friend are very severe when *unmerited*. A laborer is *deserving* on account of his industry; an artist is *meritorious* on account of his professional abilities; a citizen is *worthy* on account of his benevolence and uprightness. The first person *deserves* to be well paid and encouraged; the second *merits* the applause which is bestowed on him; the third is *worthy* of confidence and esteem from all men. Betwixt *worthy* and *worth* there is this difference, that the former is said of the intrinsic and moral qualities, the latter of extrinsic accidents: a *worthy* man possesses that which calls for the esteem of others; but a man is *worth* the property which he can call his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-šěrt'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DESERT, v.]

dě-šěrt'-ěr, ***dě-šěrt'-ōr**, s. [Fr. *déserteur*, from *désert*=to desert.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who deserts, forsakes, or abandons a cause, a party, a friend, &c.

"It was not without reluctance that the staunch royalist crossed the hated threshold of the deserter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Mil. & Naval*: One who deserts from the service; one who, without leave, absents himself from his regiment, station, or ship for a longer period than twenty-four hours, under which period he is classed as absent without leave.

"The natives . . . would give them any intelligence of the deserter."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xvi.

dě-šěrt'-fūl, a. [Eng. *desert* (3). s.; *ful*(1).] High in desert or merit; deserving, meritorious.

"The due reward of your *desertful* glories
Must to posterity remain."

Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, i. 2.

dě-šěrt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESERT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of forsaking, abandoning, or leaving without permission; desertion.

dě-šěrt'-tion, s. [Fr. *désertion*; Sp. *desercion*; Ital. *deserzione*, from Lat. *desertio*, from *desertus* pa. par. of *desero*=to desert (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting a cause, post, friend, &c.

" . . . our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other."—*Rogers*.

2. The state or condition of being forsaken, abandoned, or deserted.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil. & Naval*: The act of deserting from the service in which one is engaged. Desertion in time of peace is punishable by imprisonment, and, if necessary, reduction; in time of war the penalty is death.

2. *Theol.*: Spiritual despondency; a feeling of being forsaken by God.

"Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction."—*South*.

¶ To desert the diet:

Scots Law: To relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time (a forensic phrase).

"If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court *deserts the diet*, by which the instance also perishes."—*Ersk. Inst.*, B. iv. T. iv., § 90.

dě-šěrt'-lēss, a. [English *desert* (3), s.; -less.] Without merit or desert.

"First, who think you the most *desertless* man to be constable?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

dě-šěrt'-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *desertless*; -ly.] Without deserving; undeservedly; unworthily.

"But now people will call you valiant; *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King and no King*, iii. 2.

děš'-ěrt-něss, ***děš'-ěrt-něsse**, s. [Eng. *desert*; -ness.] The state or condition of being desert or waste.

"The *desertness* of the country lying waste and salvage."—*Udall: Luke* v.

dě-šěr'-trěss, s. [Eng. *deserter*; -ess.] A female deserter.

dě-šěr'-triçe, **děš'-ěr'-trix**, s. [O. Fr. *désértrice*; Lat. *desertrix*, from *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero*.] A female who deserts.

"Cleave to a wife; but let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace; not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

dě-šěr've, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *deservir*, *desservir*, from Lat. *deservio*=to serve devotedly: *de* (intens.), and *servio*=to serve.]

A. Transitive:

1. To merit, to be worthy of (whether good or bad).

"Ungrateful man! *deserves* not this thy care,
Our troops to hearten, and our toils to share?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 414, 415.

2. To merit or be worthy of for labors, services, or qualities.

(1) Of good or reward.

"But mine and every god's peculiar grace
Hector *deserves*, of all the Trojan race."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 87, 88.

(2) Of pain, punishment, or retribution.

"Death is the only wages we have all *deserved*."—*Beveridge: Sermon*, vol. ii., ser. 90.

*3. To serve, to treat.

B. Intrans.: To merit; to be worthy or deserving.

"Richard hath best *deserved* of all my sons."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.

dě-šěrv'ed, pa. par. or a. [DESERVE.]

1. Merited.

*2. Deserving.

"Unpitied let me die,
And well *deserved*."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *deserved* and *merited*, see DESERT (3), s.

dě-šěrv'-ěd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *deserved*; -ly.] According, to one's deservings, deserts, or merit; worthily, justly.

"A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavors to subvert."—*Addison*.

dě-šěrv'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. *deserved*; -ness.] The quality or state of deserving or meriting.

"Obnoxiousness and *deservedness* to be destroyed."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. iii., p. 170.

***dě-šěr've-lěss**, a. [Eng. *deserve*; -less.] Undeserving.

"Deserveless of the name of Paragon."

Herrick: Hesperides, p. 79.

dě-šěrv'-ěr, ***dě-šěrv'-ōur**, s. [Eng. *deserv(e)*; er.] One who deserves or merits.

"Whose love is never linked to the *deserver*
Till his deserts are past."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

dě-šěrv'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DESERVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Meriting, worthy, having deserved. Used—

(1) Absolutely.

"I know her virtuous and well *deserving*."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) Followed by of.

"*Deserving* of a better doom."

Cowper: Conversation, 414.

C. As subst.: The act or state of meriting; desert, merit.

"Spoke your *deservings* like a chronicle,
Making you ever better than his praise."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 4.

dě-šěrv'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *deserving*; -ly.] In a deserving manner; worthily, deservedly.

"We have raised Sejanus . . . to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and, we hope, *deservingly*."—*B. Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

***des-es-peire**, ***desespeyre**, s. [O. Fr. *desespeir*, *desespoir*.] Despair.

"In *desespeire* a man to falle."—*Gower*, ii. 125.

***des-es-per-aunce**, s. [O. Fr. *desesperance*.] Despair.

"From *desesperaunce* thou be my shelde."

Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 530.

děs-hă-bille, s. [Fr. *deshabille*=undress, *deshabiller*=to undress: *děs*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and *habiller*=to dress.] Undress.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

dě-sic'-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiccans*, pr. par. of *desicco*=to dry up, to desiccate.]

A. As adj.: Drying or tending to dry up.

B. As subst.: A preparation or application which has the quality of drying up, as the flow of sores, &c.

"This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, 8k. viii., c. 5.

dě-sic'-câte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *desiccatus*, pa. par. of *desicco*=to dry up; *de* (intens.), and *sicco*=to dry up; *siccus*=dry.]

A. Trans.: To dry up, to exhaust of moisture.

"Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest or *desiccate* the moisture."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

***B. Intrans.:** To become dry.

"... in the moist damps of a vault to dry and *desiccate* like the mummies in Egypt."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 277.

dě-sic'-câte, *a.* [Lat. *desiccatus*.] Dried up.

"As in bodies *desiccate* by heat or age."—*Bacon: Life and Death*, § 842.

děs'-ic-cât-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]

děs'-ic-cât-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of drying up; desiccation.

děs-ic-cât'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desiccatio*, from *desiccatus*, pa. par. of *desicco*.]

1. The evaporation or drying off of the aqueous portion of bodies. It is practiced with fruit, meat, milk, vegetable extracts, and many other matters. It is usually done by a current of heated dry air, and as such may be considered as distinguished from evaporators, so called, to which furnace heat or steam heat is applied.

2. The state or quality of becoming desiccated.

"If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption."—*Bacon*.

desiccation cracks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: When clay and clayey beds are desiccated by the sun's heat and become dry, they shrink and crack in all directions. Were such beds to be overlaid by a new deposit of mud or other soft matter, portions of it would enter these cracks, and the two strata, on being separated (after consolidation) would present—the lower, the "mold," and the upper, the "casts" of these fissures. Such appearances are frequent among the strata of all formations, are known as *desiccation cracks*, and are not to be confounded with *joints*, *cleavage*, and similar phenomena. (*Page*.)

dě-sic'-cā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *desiccat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having the property or quality of desiccating; tending to desiccate; desiccant.

"They are of a *desiccative* or drying nature."—*Ferrand: Love of Melancholy*, p. 358 (1640).

B. As subst.: The same as DESICCANT, *s.* (q. v.)

"The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 979.

děs'-ic-cā-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *desiccat(e)*; -or.]

Chem.: An apparatus used to dry chemical substances which are decomposed by heat, or by being exposed in a moist state to the action of the air. It consists of a vessel containing either sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, or some other substance which has a great affinity for water; over this is supported the vessel, or the porous plate containing the substance to be dried. The whole is covered by a bell jar resting on a glass plate, the edges of the jar being ground perfectly smooth and covered with grease so as to make the apparatus air-tight.

***dě-si'de**, *v. i.* [According to Ash, from Lat. *de*=down, and *sedeo*=to sit; but it may perhaps be a mistake for *decide* (q. v.).] To sink down, to fall down.

dě-sid'-ēr-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *desiderabilis*.] To be desired; worthy or deserving of desire.

"And most men verily are of the same nature, passing good and *desiderable* things."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 124.

†dě-sid'-ēr-âte, *a.* [Lat. *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero*=to desire (q. v.).] Desired, longed for, wanted.

"These are the parts which in the knowledge of medicine are *desiderate*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, iv. ii.

†dě-sid'-ēr-âte, *v. t.* [DESIDERATE, *a.*] To desire, to long for, to want, to miss, to feel the loss or absence of.

"We *desiderate*, in the first place, the civic title of the worthy alderman."—*Edinburgh Review*, May, 1811, p. 123.

dě-sid'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desideratio*, from *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero*.]

†1. The act of desiring; desiring, longing for, missing, or regretting; desire, regret.

"*Desideration* is inflicted by reminiscences."

W. Taylor.

*2. That which is desiderated; a desideratum.

dě-sid'-ēr-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiderativus*.]

A. As adjective:

Ord. Lang. & Gram.: Having or expressing desire.

"The verbs called deponent, *desiderative*, frequentative, inceptive, &c."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** An object of desire or desideration; a desideratum.

2. **Gram.:** A verb formed from another, and expressive of a desire to do the action implied in the primitive verb.

dě-sid'-ēr-ā-tum (pl. *dě-sid'-ēr-ā-ta*), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero*=to desire.] Anything desired, wished for, or wanted; a thing of which we feel the loss or absence; a state of things to be desired.

"A 'good' hater is still a *desideratum* in the world."—*Carlyle: Essays; Burns*.

***dě-sid'-ēr-ỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *desiderium*, from *desidero*=to desire.] Desire.

"My name is True Love, of cardinal *desiderỹ*,

the very exemplary."

Chaucer: *Ballads; Craft of Lovers*.

***dě-sid'-i-ōse**, **dě-sid'-i-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *desidiosus*, from *desidia*=sloth, idleness.] Idle, lazy, slothful.

***dě-sid'-i-ōus-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *desidious*; -ness.] Sloth, laziness, idleness.

"The Germans perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence."—*Leland: To Sec. Cromwell in Wood's Athenæ Oxon*.

dě-sight'-ment (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from; Eng. *sight* (q. v.), and suff. -ment.] The act of making unsightly or disfiguring.

"Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk."—*London Times* (in *Ogilvie*).

dě-sigh'n (*g* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désigner*=to describe, *dessiner*=to design, to draw; Lat. *designo*=to mark, to denote; *de*=down, and *signo*=to mark; *signum*=a mark, a sign.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.:** To draw, to delineate by drawing; to sketch in visible outline, to plan.

"Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs* the new elected seat, and draws the lines."—*Dryden*.

II. **Figuratively:**

1. To denote, to mark or point out.

"There must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs."—*Locke*.

2. To project, to plan.

"We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artists term it, well *designed*."—*Wotton*.

3. To purpose, to intend, to have in contemplation.

4. To devote, or to set apart for a purpose.

"But if a sweeter voice, and one *designed* A blessing to my country and mankind, Reclaim the wandering thousands, . . ."

Cooper: *Expostulation*, 726-28.

(1) Followed by *for* or *as* before the object intended.

"Ask of politicians the end *for* which laws were originally *designed*; and they will answer that the laws were *designed* as a protection for the poor and weak against the oppression of the rich and powerful."—*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society*.

(2) Followed by *to*.

"He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed* to the study of the law."—*Dryden*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To point out, to indicate.

"Meet me to-morrow where the master And this fraternity shall *design*."

Beaumont and Fletcher.

2. To plan, to intend, to purpose, to have in view.

*3. To direct one's course; to start for.

"From this city she *designed* for Collin [Cologne]."—*Everlyn*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *design*, *to intend*, *to mean*, and *to purpose*: "*Design* and *purpose* are terms of higher import than *intend* and *mean*, which are in familiar use; the latter still more so than the former. The *design* embraces many objects; the *purpose* consists of only one; the former supposes something studied and methodical, it requires reflection; the latter supposes something fixed and determinate, it requires resolution. A *design* is attainable; a *purpose* is steady. We speak of the *design* as it regards the thing conceived; we speak of the *purpose* as it regards the temper of the person. Men of a sanguine or aspiring character are apt to form *designs* which cannot be carried into execution; whoever wishes to keep true to his *purpose* must not listen to many counselors. The *purpose* is the thing proposed or set

before the mind; the *intention* is the thing to which the mind bends or inclines: *purpose* and *intend* differ therefore both in the nature of the action, and the object; we *purpose* seriously; we *intend* vaguely: we set about that which we *purpose*; we may delay that which we have only *intended*: the execution of one's *purpose* rests mostly with one's self; the fulfillment of an *intention* depends upon circumstances: a man of a resolute temper is not to be diverted from his *purpose* by trifling objects; we may be disappointed in our *intentions* by a variety of unforeseen but uncontrollable events. *Mean*, which is a term altogether of colloquial use, differs but little from *intend*, except that it is used for more familiar objects; *to mean* is simply to have in the mind; *to intend* is to lean with the mind toward anything. *Purpose* is always applied to some proximate or definite object; *intend* and *mean* to that which is general or remote: we *purpose* to set out at a certain time or go a certain route; we *mean* to set out as soon as we can, and go the way that shall be found most agreeable; the moralist *designs* by his writings to effect a reformation in the manners of men; a writer *purposes* to treat on a given subject in some particular manner; it is ridiculous to lay down rules which are not *intended* to be kept; an honest man always *means* to satisfy his creditors. *Design* and *purpose* are taken sometimes in the abstract sense; *intend* and *mean* always in connection with the agent who *intends* or *means*. . . . *Design*, when not expressly qualified by a contrary epithet, is used in a bad sense in connection with a particular agent; *purpose*, *intention*, and *meaning*, in an indifferent sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-sigh'n (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *dessin*; Ital. *diseño*; Sp. *designio*.] [DESIGN, *v.*]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** The idea formed in the mind of an artist on any particular subject, which he transfers to some medium, for the purpose of making it known to others; a sketch, a plan, a model, a representation in outline.

"Even the *designs* for the coin were made by French artists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A plan, a project, a scheme.

"He explains with perfect simplicity vast *designs* affecting all the governments of Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(2) A plan, purpose, or course of action.

"Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?"—*Tillotson*.

(3) A scheme, plan, or purpose designed with evil intention; a plot.

"Why did I doubt their quickness of career?

And deem *design* had left me single here?"

Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 4.

(4) A set purpose, intention, or aim.

(5) Contrivance, skill, art, invention. [II. 1 (2).]

"The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and *design*."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. ii.

(6) The realization or working out of an artistic idea.

"The painted walls, wherein were wrought

Two grand *designs*."

Tennyson: *Princess*, vii. 106, 107.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Art, &c.:**

(1) The art of drawing or representing in lines the form of any object.

(2) The combination of invention and purpose which enables the artist to compose a picture or a group, without reference to the material in which it is executed.

(3) In the same sense as I (1).

"Whether thy hand strike out some free *design*,

Where life awakes and dawns at every line."

Pope: *Ep.* iii. 3, 4.

2. **Music:** The plan and arrangement of each part.

¶ **Argument from design:**

Nat. Theol.: The argument in favor of the existence of God, as well as of His power, wisdom, and goodness, founded on the evidences of design in nature. *Design* is held to imply a Designer.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *design*, *plan*, *scheme*, and *project*: "*Arrangement* is the idea common to these terms: the *design* includes the thing that is to be brought about; the *plan* includes the means by which it is to be brought about; a *design* was formed in the time of James I. for overturning the government of the country; the *plan* by which this was to have been realized consisted in placing gunpowder under the parliament-house and blowing up the assembly. A *design* is to be estimated according to its intrinsic worth; a *plan* is to be estimated according to its relative value, or fitness for the *design*: a *design* is noble or wicked, a *plan*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

as practicable: every founder of a charitable institution may be supposed to have a good *design*; but he may adopt an erroneous *plan* for obtaining the end proposed. *Scheme* and *project* respect both the end and the means, which makes them analogous to *design* and *plan*: the *design* stimulates to action; the *plan* determines the mode of action; the *scheme* and *project* consist most in speculation: the *design* and *plan* are equally practical, and suited to the ordinary and immediate circumstances of life. *Scheme* and *project* differ principally in the magnitude of the objects to which they are applied; the former being much less vast and extensive than the latter: a *scheme* may be formed by an individual for attaining any trifling advantage; *projects* are mostly conceived in matters of state, or public interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-šign'-a-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *design*; *-able*.] Capable of being distinguished, or marked out; distinguishable.

"The power of all natural agents is limited; the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant."—*Digby*.

děš'-ig-nāte, *v. t.* [DESIGNATE, *a.*]

1. To mark out, to indicate or show by visible marks or lines.

2. To point out, to name.

"Neither common law nor statute law *designated* any person as entitled to fill the throne between his demise and his decease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. To name, to denominate; to denote or distinguish by name or designation.

"... a select number of members who were *designated* as the Lords of the Articles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To appoint, to select, to assign.

"Are the instructors of a different description from those *designated* by the founders?"—*Knox: On Grammar Schools*.

¶ For the difference between *to designate* and *to name*, see NAME.

děš'-ig-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *designatus*, *pa. par.* of *designo*=to mark, to denote.] [DESIGN, *v.*] Appointed, chosen to an office, but not yet formally and fully admitted.

"Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth duke of that royal family, and king of England, *designated* by King Henry the sixth."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III.* (1646), p. 3.

děš'-ig-nā-těd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESIGNATE, *v.*]

děš'-ig-nāt-īng, *pr. par.*, *adj.* & *s.* [DESIGNATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of denoting, distinguishing, or appointing; designation.

děš'-ig-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *designatio*, from *designatus*, *pa. par.* of *designo*; Fr. *désignation*; Sp. *designacion*; Ital. *designazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of marking out, indicating, or distinguishing by visible lines or signs.

*2. The act of distinguishing or denoting by name or otherwise; a pointing to, an indication.

"This is a plain *designation* of the Duke of Marlborough."—*Swift*.

3. The act of appointing, choosing, or assigning to an office.

4. A name, title, or epithet by which any person or thing is designated.

*5. Direction, command, instruction.

"He is an High Priest, and a Savior all-sufficient. First by His Father's eternal *designation*."—*Hopkins: Ser.*, 26.

*6. A character or disposition.

"Such are the accidents which . . . produced that *designation* of mind."—*Johnson*.

*7. Import, intention, distinct application.

"Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution."—*Locke*.

*8. An arrangement, disposition, or assignment.

"A wise *designation* of time this is, well becoming the Divine care and precaution."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. ii, ch. xvi.

II. Scots Law:

1. A distinguishing or distinctive addition to a name, as of rank, profession, trade, &c.

2. The setting apart of manse and glebes for the use of the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.

děš'-ig-nāt-ive, *a.* [English *designat(e)*; *-ive*.] Serving to designate or distinguish; designating.

děš'-ig-nāt-ōr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who designates, distinguishes, or points out.

*2. *Roman Antiq.:* One who arranged or marshaled public shows, funeral processions, &c.; a master of the ceremonies.

děš'-ig-nā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Low Lat. *designatorius*.] Serving to designate; designative.

dě-šign'ed (*g* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [DESIGN, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Sketched out, drawn.

2. *Fig.:* Intended, intentional; done by design.

dě-šign'-ěd-lŷ (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *designed*; *-ly*.] Of set design or purpose; intentionally, purposely; not through ignorance, inadvertence, or chance.

"Some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

dě-šign'-ēr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *design*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who designs, proposes, or intends.

(2) One who enters into a design, plot, or scheme; a plotter, a contriver, a schemer.

"It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the public interest."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

II. Art, &c.: One who draws or represents with lines a design or artistic idea framed in his own mind.

"The Latin poets and the *designers* of the Roman medals lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy."—*Addison: On Medals*.

dě-šign'-fŭl (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *design*; *ful(l)*.]

Full of design; designing.

dě-šign'-fŭl-něss (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *designful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being designful; designing or full of art and craft.

"All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designfulness* and malicious cunning."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. vii.

dě-šign'-īng (*g* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DESIGN, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Capable of forming or drawing a design.

2. Full of craft or deceit; scheming, treacherous.

"Haste then (the false, *designing* youth replied),
Haste to thy country: love shall be thy guide."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 470, 471.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of delineating or drawing the appearance of objects by lines.

"Music, or painting, or *designing*, or chemistry."—*Cowley: Essay on Solitude*.

2. The act of forming or entering into a design; purposing, intention; plotting, scheming.

***dě-šign'-lěss** (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *design*; *-less*.] Without any set purpose, design, aim, or intention.

"In a manner Platonic, *designless* of love of sinning."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii.

***dě-šign'-lěss-lŷ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *designless*; *-ly*.] In a manner without set purpose, or design; undesignedly.

"In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designless* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers."—*Boyle*.

***dě-šign'-měnt**, ***dě-šigne'-měnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *design*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of designing, sketching, or planning a work.

"The scenes which represent cities and countries are . . . painted on boards and canvas; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them?"—*Dryden*.

2. A design, sketch, or plan of a work.

"Yet still the fair *designment* was his own."

Dryden: Cromwell, xxiv.

3. A design, a plot, a scheme, an enterprise.

"Whatsoever wicked *designment* shall be conspired and plotted against her majesty."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 619.

4. A design, purpose, aim, or intent.

"The desperate tempest hath so banged the Turks
That their *designment* halts."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

dě-sil'-věr, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *silver* (*q. v.*).] To remove silver from; to deprive of or free from silver.

dě-sil'-věr-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DESILVER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The process of removing lead from an alloy with silver. It is done by abstracting crystals of the former from the cooling alloy. The Pattinson process.

dě-sil-věr-iz-ā'-tion, *s.* [English *desilveriz(e)*; *-ation*.] The same as DESILVERING, *s.* (*q. v.*)

dě-sil'-věr-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *desilver*; *-ize*.] The same as DESILVER (*q. v.*).

***dě-sī'ne**, *v. t.* [DESIGN.] To indicate.

"That seemed some perilous tumult to *desine*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 37.

***děš'-in-en-çe**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *desinens*, *pr. par.* of *desino*=to cease; *de*=away, from, and *sino*=to leave.] An end or close.

"In their poesies, the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desnence* of rhyme."—*Bp. Hall: Postscript to his Satires*.

***děš'-in-ent**, *a.* [Latin *desinens*, *pr. par.* of *desino*.] Ending, terminating, extreme.

"In front of this sea were placed six tritons; their upper parts human, their *desinent* parts fish."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court*.

dě-sip'-ī-ent, *a.* [Lat. *desipiens*, *pr. par.* of *desipio*=to be foolish, to dote; *de*=away, from, and *sapio*=to be wise, prudent.] Foolish, doting, silly, childish.

dě-šir'-a-blī'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [English *desirable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

"Stories . . . which make the *desirability* of a residence in the country doubly doubtful."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

dě-šir'-a-ble, *a. & s.* [French *désirable*, from Lat. *desiderabilis*; from *desidero*=to desire, to regret.] [DESIDERATE, *v.* DESIRE, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Worthy or deserving of being desired; calculated to inspire feelings of desire.

"But youth, health, vigor, to expend
On so *desirable* an end."

Cowper: Moralizer Corrected.

2. Pleasing, delightful, grateful.

"Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them."—*Watts*.

***B. As subst.:** Anything desirable, or desired.

"Pleasure and riches, and all mortal *desirables*."—*Watts: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 2.

dě-šir'-a-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *desirable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being desirable; desirability.

"Painted beauty is a great argument of the *desirableness* of that which is true and native."—*Goodman: Winster's Evening Conference*, p. i.

dě-šir'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *desirabl(e)*; *-ly*.] In a desirable manner or degree.

dě-šī're, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *désir*; Sp. *deseo*; Ital. *desire*, *desiderio*; Lat. *desiderium*.]

*1. Regret for some object of affection lost.

"And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 380, 381.

2. An emotion, eagerness, or excitement of the mind directed toward the attainment, enjoyment, or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected; an earnest wish, longing, or aspiration for a thing.

"Though bold, and burning with *desire* of fame."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 136.

*3. Affection, love.

"The bloom of young *desire*, and purple light of love."

Gray: Progress of Poesy, 41.

4. Lust, appetite, craving.

"His genius and his moral frame
Were thus impair'd, and he became
The slave of low *desires*."

Wordsworth: Ruth.

*5. That which is desired, looked, or longed for, the object of desire.

"The *desire* of all nations shall come."—*Haggai*, ii. 7.

*6. Hope, dependence.

"And on whom is all the *desire* of Israel?"—*1 Sam.* ix. 20.

*7. A wish, command, or injunction.

"Ye wolen do the *desires* of your fadir."—*Wycliffe: John* viii.

***dě-šī're**, ***de-syre**, ***de-syr-y**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désirer*; Ital. *desirare*, *desiderare*; from Lat. *desidero*=to long for. *Desire* is thus a doublet of *desiderate* (*q. v.*).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To regret.

"He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*."—*2 Chron.* xxi. 20.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, ğem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

2. To wish or long for the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected.

"They knew that, once landed in Great Britain, he would have neither the will nor the power to do those things which they most *desired*."—Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To express a wish or desire to obtain; to beg for, to crave, to entreat.

" . . . he *desires*
Some private speech with you."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 5.

¶ Shakespeare uses the word in two constructions.

(1) To desire a thing of a person.

"Sir, I *desire* of you
A conduct overland to Milford Haven."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

(2) To desire a person of a thing.

"I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

4. To bid, to enjoin.

*5. To require, to demand, to call for.

"A doleful case *desires* a doleful song."—Spenser.

*6. To invite.

"But shall we dance, if they *desire* us to 't'?"

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To wish, to long, to be eager or anxious.

"Thy mother and thy brethren stand without, *desiring* to see thee."—Luke viii. 20.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to desire*, *to wish*, *to long*, *to hanker*, and *to covet*: "The *desire* is imperious, it demands gratification; the *wish* is less vehement, it consists of a strong inclination; *longing* is an impatient and continued species of *desire*; *hankering* is a *desire* for that which is set out of one's reach; *coveting* is a *desire* for that which belongs to another, or what is in his power to grant: we *desire* or *long* for that which is near at hand, or within view; we *wish* for and *covet* that which is more remote, or less distinctly seen; we *hanker* after that which has been once enjoyed: a discontented person *wishes* for more than he has; he who is in a strange land *longs* to see his native country; vicious men *hanker* after the pleasures which are denied them; ambitious men *covet* honors, avaricious men *covet* riches. *Desires* ought to be moderated; *wishes* to be limited; *longings*, *hankerings* and *covetings* to be suppressed: uncontrolled *desires* become the greatest torments; unbounded *wishes* are the bane of all happiness; ardent *longings* are mostly irrational, and not entitled to indulgence; *coveting* is expressly prohibited by the Divine law. *Desire*, as it regards others, is not less imperative than when it respects ourselves; it lays an obligation on the person to whom it is expressed: a *wish* is gentle and unassuming; it appeals to the good nature of another: we act by the *desire* of a superior, and according to the *wishes* of an equal; the *desire* of a parent will amount to a command in the mind of a dutiful child: his *wishes* will be anticipated by the warmth of affection." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to desire* and *to beg*, see BEG.

dě-šīr'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DESIRE, *v.*]

†dě-šīr'e-fŭl, *dě-sīre'-fŭll, *de-syr-ful, *a.* [Eng. *desire*; -ful(*l*).]

1. Full of desire, desirous, eager.

"Ye haue need of readie and *desirefull* heartes."—Udall: *Luke* iv.

2. Desirable, pleasant.

"Y eete not *desireful* breede."—Wycliffe: *Daniel* x. 3.

†dě-šīr'e-fŭl-něss, *dě-sīre'-fŭl-něsse, *s.* [Eng. *desireful*; -ness.] A state of being full of desire, or desirous.

"Jesus because he would ye more enkiendle *desirefulness*."—Udall: *Luke* xxiii.

dě-šīre'-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *desire*; -less.] Without any desires, appetites, or wishes; languid.

"The appetite is dull and *desireless*."—Donne: *Devotions*, p. 25.

dě-šīr'-ēr, *de-syr-er, *s.* [Eng. *desir(e)*; -er.] One who desires or wishes eagerly for anything.

"I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountiful to the *desirers*."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

dě-šīr'-īng, *de-syr-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESIRE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of feeling desire; desire.

"My *desiring* was him to seen ouer al thing."

Rom. of the Rose.

dě-šīr'-oŭs, *de-syr-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *desiros*; Fr. *désireux*; Ital. *desideroso*, from Low Lat. *desiderosus*, from *desidero*=to desire.]

1. Full of desire or eager longing; eager to obtain, wishful, anxious.

"Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat."—Prov. xxiii. 3.

*2. Desirable, pleasant.

"So *desirous* were the terrible torments unto Vincent, as a most pleasant banquet."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 586.

†dě-šīr'-oŭs-lŷ, *de-syr-ous-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *desirous*; -ly.] With desire or eager longing; eagerly, anxiously.

"Affection of this instrument is a thinge, by whiche ye bee drawe *desirously* any thinge to wilne in coueitous maner."—Chaucer: *Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

dě-šīr'-oŭs-něss, *s.* [English *desirous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being desirous; eager longing or desire.

dě-šīst', *v. i.* [Fr. *désister*; Sp. & Port. *desistir*; Ital. *desistere*, from Lat. *desisto*=to leave off: *de*=away, from, and *sisto*=to put or place.] To stop, cease, forbear, leave off, or discontinue (generally followed by *from* before the thing or practice given up, but sometimes by an infinitive).

"*Desist*, obedient to his high command."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 510.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to desist* and *to leave off*: "*Desist* is applied to actions good, indifferent, or offensive to some person; *leave off* to actions that are indifferent; the former is voluntary or involuntary, the latter voluntary; we are frequently obliged to *desist*, but we *leave off* at our option. . . . He who annoys another must be made to *desist*; he who does not wish to offend will *leave off* when requested." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Blair discriminates the words *desist*, *renounce*, *quit*, and *leave off* as follows: "Each of these words implies some pursuit or object relinquished; but from different motives. We *desist* from the difficulty of accomplishing. We *renounce* on account of the disagreeableness of the object, or pursuit. We *quit* for the sake of some other thing which interests us more; and we *leave off* because we are weary of the design. A politician *desists* from his designs, when he finds they are impracticable; he *renounces* the court because he has been affronted by it; he *quits* ambition for study or retirement; and *leaves off* his attendance on the great, as he becomes old and weary of it." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., pp. 228, 229.)

†dě-šīst'-aŋce, *dě-šīst'-eŋce, *s.* [Low Lat. *desistantia*, *desistentia*, from Lat. *desistens*, *pr. par. of desisto*.] The act of desisting, ceasing, or leaving off; cessation.

"Men make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 269.

dě-šīst'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESIST.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of leaving off or ceasing; cessation, desistance.

"The going into the city was a pursuance and carrying on of the enterprise, and not a *desisting* or departing from it."—State Trials; Sir C. Blount (an. 1600).

†dě-šīst'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *desist*; -ive.] Ending, concluding.

†dě-šī'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desitus*, *pa. par. of desino*=to cease, to desist.] An end or conclusion.

"The soul must be immortal, and unsubject to death or *desition*."—The Soul's Immortality Defended (1645), p. 27.

děš'-ī-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *desitus*, *pa. par. of desino*=to desist, to leave off.] Ending, concluding, final.

"Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort; the fogs vanish as the sun rises."—Watts.

děšk, *deske, *s.* [A. S. *desc*=a dish (q. v.); Dut. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*; Sw. & Dan. *disk*=a table; O. H. Ger. *disc*, *tisc*=a dish, a platter.] [DISH, DISK.]

1. *Lit.*: A sloping table, frame, or case for a writer or reader, frequently made with drawers below, and racks for books, &c., above; the lid is also often made to lift up, so as to form a lock-up receptacle for papers, &c. The term is also applied to a small frame or writing-case to stand on a table.

"*Deske*. Pluteum."—Prompt. Parv.

2. *Fig.*: Mercantile affairs or occupation; the position of a clerk.

"Those who from the miserable servitude of the *desk* have been raised to empire."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*, Lett. 3.

desk-knife, *s.* An eraser.

desk-work, *s.* Work at a desk, writing, copying; the work of a clerk. (Tennyson.)

děšk, *v. t.* [DESK, *s.*]

1. To place or set at a desk.

"Then are you entertain'd and *deskt* up by

Our Ladies Psalter and the rosary."

John Hall: *Poems* (1646), p. 2.

2. To shut up as in a desk.

"With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad,
That in a walnut-shell was *desked*."
Albumazar, i. 3.

*děsked, *pa. par. or a.* [DESK, *v.*]

děš'-maŋ, *s.* [Fr. & Sw.]

Zoöl.: The Musk-rat (q. v.).

děš-manth'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *desmē*=a bundle, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower. So named from the fascicles of flowers, which seem as if bound in bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. The Chinese pot-herb formerly called *Desmanthus natans* is now termed *Neptunia oleracea*. The seeds of *D. virgatus* are strung like beads.

děš'-mīd, dēš-mīd'-ī-aŋ, *s.* [DESMIDIUM.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the family Desmidiaceæ.

děš-mīd-ī-ā'-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi-(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A family of Confervoid Algæ, consisting entirely of microscopic flexible organisms inhabiting fresh-water, scarcely a specimen of which can be found that does not contain some of them. Sometimes they adhere in large quantities to aquatic plants, forming green films investing these; at others they rest as a thick coating at the bottom of water, or lie intermingled with Confervæ, &c. The most distinctive feature in their appearance is the bilateral symmetry, indicative of the tendency to divide into two valves or segments. Many of the genera have the power of fixing themselves to external objects, and possess a feeble power of locomotion. Reproduction is effected by (1) cell-division, where each pustule divides into two; (2) by zoospores; (3) by conjugation. There are five tribes, containing twenty-two genera. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

děš-mīd-ī-ě'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Desmidiaceæ, in which the cells are united into an elongated jointed filament. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

děš-mīd'-ī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *desmē*=a bundle, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, tribe Desmidiæ, having the cells united into a brittle, regularly-twisted triangular or quadrangular filament, and two-toothed at the angles. It contains two species. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

děš'-mīne, *s.* [Gr. *desmē*=a bundle.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as HYPOSTILBITE (q. v.).

2. The same as STILBITE (q. v.).

děš-mī-ō-spēr'-mě-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *desmios*=binding, *desmos*=a chain, a bond, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algæ, in which the spores form distinct chains like necklaces.

děš-mō'-brŷ'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *desmos*=a chain, a bond, and *bryon*=a kind of mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: A name applied to ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally.

děš-mō'-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*, *desmē*=a bundle, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Hedysaræ. The leaves have generally three leaflets; more rarely they are simple. The flowers are in racemes or panicles; the legumes jointed, each joint one-seeded. About 100 species are known, chiefly from South America or from India. *Desmodium gyrans*, an Indian species, is the Moving-plant, so called from the rotatory movement of the leaflets. It is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. *D. diffusum* is a fodder-plant.

děš-mō'-dī-ŭs, *s.* [DESMIDIUM.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Bats, including the true Vampires (q. v.).

děš-mōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, from *deō*=to bind, and *graphō*=to write.]

Anat.: A description of the ligaments of the body.

děš'-mōīd, *a.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Surg.: Resembling a bundle. (Applied to certain tumors which on section show numerous white fibers closely interwoven and interlaced in bundles.)

děš-mōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of the science which treats of the ligaments and sinews of the body.

děš-mōnc'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, and *ongkos*=a hook.]

Bot.: A genus of Brazilian palms, tribe Cocoeæ. They have reed-like flexuous stems, and straight or hooked prickles. The flowers are cream-colored,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the drupes red. *Desmoncus macranthos*, the Jacitara of South America, is a climbing or trailing palm. Strips of the stem are plaited by the Indians so as to make strainers for squeezing out the poisonous juice of the mandioc root. (Loudon, *Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

dēs-mōt'-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *desmos*=a bond, a fetter, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]
Anat.: The act of dissecting the ligaments and sinews of the body.

dēs'-ō-lāte, ***des-o-lat**, ***dis-so-late**, a. & s. [Lat. *desolatus*, pa. par. of *desolo*=to make lonely or desolate; *de* (intens.), and *solo*=to make lonely; *solus*=alone.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deprived of or without inhabitants; uninhabited, deserted.

"What a forest of masts would have bristled in the desolate port of Newry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Laid waste, ruined.

"Every rewmē departed agens itself schal be desolat."—*Wycliffe: Luke xi.*

*3. Destitute, unprovided.

"I were right now of tales desolat."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,551.

4. Solitary, forsaken, forlorn.

"Here to be lonely is not desolate,
For much I view which I could most desire."

Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

5. Afflicted, comfortless.

"The heart once left thus desolate
Must fly at last for ease—to hate."

Byron: The Giaour.

***B. As subst.**: One who is forsaken, afflicted, or comfortless.

"A poor desolate
That now had measured many a weary mile."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Victorie, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *desolate* and *solitary*, see SOLITARY.

dēs'-ō-lāte, v. t. [In Fr. *désoler*; Ital. *desolare*; Sp. *dessolar*, from Lat. *desolo*.] [DESOLATE, a.]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to reduce to solitude or dreariness; to make into a wilderness or desert.

"Pray to that God who, high on Ida's brow,
Surveys thy desolated realms below."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 359, 360.

2. To ruin; to reduce to a state of ruin.

"Who curse the hour your Arabs came
To desolate our shrines of flame."

Moore: The Fire Worshippers.

dēs'-ō-lāt-ed, pa. par. or a. [DESOLATE, v.]

dēs'-ō-lāte-ly, adv. [Eng. *desolate*; -ly.] In a desolate, forsaken, or deserted manner.

"I have been kept a great while from you desolately alone."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,900.

dēs'-ō-lāte-ness, s. [Eng. *desolate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being desolate.

dēs'-ō-lāt-ēr, ***dēs'-ō-lāt-ōr**, s. [Eng. *desolat(e)*; -er.] One who desolates, lays waste, or destroys.

"But who is this desolator, or maker of desolations?"—*Mede: On Daniel*, p. 44.

dēs'-ō-lāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DESOLATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making desolate, deserted, or ruined.

dēs'-ō-lā-tion, ***dēs'-ō-lā-çion**, s. [Fr. *désolation*; Sp. *desolacion*; Ital. *desolazione*, from Lat. *desolatus*, pa. par. of *desolo*=to make lonely or desolate.]

1. The act of desolating or making desolate, waste, and deserted; a laying waste, a depriving of inhabitants; devastation, depopulation.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth."—*Ps.* xlv. 8.

2. A desolate state or condition; ruin.

"The said island was brought almost into desolation."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 14.

3. A place made desolate; a wilderness, a wild.

"How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations."—*Jer.* i. 23.

4. A state or condition of being forsaken, deserted, afflicted, or comfortless; sadness.

"And mine's the guilt, and mine the hell,
This bosom's desolation dooming."

Byron: Herod's Lament.

¶ For the difference between *desolation* and *ravage*, see RAVAGE.

***dēs'-ō-lāt-ōr**, s. [Eng. *desolat(e)*; -or.] The same as DESOLATER (q. v.).

"The Desolator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!"

Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

dēs'-ō-lāt'-ōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *desolator*; -y.] Causing or accompanied by desolation.

"These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy."—*Bishop Hall: Rem.*, p. 55.

dē-sō-phīs'-tī-cāte, v. t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sophisticate* (q. v.).] To clear from sophism or error.

dēs-ōx'-a-lāte, s. [Eng. *desoxal(ic)*, and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of desoxalic acid (q. v.).

dēs-ōx'-āl'-ic, a. [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxalic* (q. v.).]

desoxalic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_8$, or $HO\cdot C\begin{matrix} CO\cdot OH \\ | \\ CO\cdot OH \end{matrix}$. A tribasic

acid, obtained by acting on ethylic oxalate (containing alcohol) with sodium amalgam, which forms its triethyl ether, crystallizing in large prisms, melting at 85°. By acting on this compound with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid, the free acid is obtained on evaporation in deliquescent crystals; by heating its solution to 45° it decomposes into CO_2 and racemic acid $HO\cdot OC\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$.

dēs-ōx'-ŷ, in compos. [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxy(gen)* (q. v.).]

desoxy-anisoin, s.

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 95°, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on hydranisoin, $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$.

desoxy-benzoin, s.

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot CH_2\cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on chloro-benzil $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot CCl_2\cdot C_6H_5$, or by heating monobrom-stilbene with water to 180°. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables which melt at 55°. Desoxy-benzoin can also be obtained by reducing benzoin $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot CH(OH)\cdot C_6H_5$.

desoxy-glutaric acid, s. [GLUTARIC ACID.]

dē-spāir', ***despeir**, ***despeire**, ***despeyr**, ***dispair**, ***dispayre**, s. [Fr. *désespoir*. At a not remote period this word and diffidence were all but synonymous with each other, though they differ in etymology; *despair* meaning the absence of hope, and *diffidence* that of faith.] [DESPAIR, v.]

1. The absence, or loss of hope; hopelessness.

"Thinking to fly from despair, that swifter than keel is or canvas."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

*2. That which causes despair, or desperation.

"The mere despair of surgery he cures."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *despair*, *desperation*, and *despondency*: "*Despair* is a state of mind produced by the view of external circumstances; *desperation* and *despondency* may be the fruit of the imagination; the former therefore always rests on some ground, the latter are sometimes ideal: *despair* lies mostly in reflection; *desperation* and *despondency* in the feelings; the former marks a state of vehement and impatient feeling, the latter that of fallen and mournful feeling. *Despair* is often the forerunner of *desperation* and *despondency*, but it is not necessarily accompanied with effects so powerful: the strongest mind may have occasion to *despair* when circumstances warrant the sentiment; men of an impetuous character are apt to run into a state of *desperation*; a weak mind full of morbid sensibility is most liable to fall into *despondency*. *Despair* interrupts or checks exertion; *desperation* impels to greater exertions; *despondency* unfits for exertion: when a physician *despairs* of making a cure, he lays aside the application of remedies; when a soldier sees nothing but death or disgrace before him, he is driven to *desperation*, and redoubles his efforts." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-spāir', ***de-speire**, ***de-speyre**, ***de-spayre**, ***di-speire**, ***di-speyre**, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *desperer*; Fr. *désespérer*; O. Sp. *desperar*; Sp. *desesperar*; Ital. *disperare*, from Lat. *despero*: *de*=away, from, and *spero*=to hope; *spes*=hope.]

A. Intrans.: To be without hope; to be or fall into a state of despair; to give up all hope (followed by *of* before that of which one gives up hope).

"In the mournful tone of a man who despaired of ever being reconciled to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *to*.

"He has incur'd a long arrear,
And must despair to pay."

Couper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

*3. *Reflex.*: To give up to despair.

"Thou shalt the nought despeire."—*Gower*, i. 272.

***C. Transitive**:

1. To give up or lose all hope of or in; to despair of.

"Full counsel must mature; peace is *despair'd*;
For who can think submission?"

Milton: P. L., i. 660, 661.

2. To cause to despair; to create despair in.

"Miseries for a moment could not *despair* them."—*Chr. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1600), p. 189 (ed. 1848).

***dē-spāir'-a-ble**, ***de-speir-a-ble**, a. [Latin, *desperabilis*.] Desperate, fit or liable to be despaired of.

"Whi . . . my wounde *despeirable* forsook to be cured."

—*Wycliffe: Jerem.* xv. 18.

dē-spāir'-ed, ***de-speyred**, ***di-speired**, pa. par. or a. [DESPAIR, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Despaired of; hopeless.

"Thus *despeyred* out of all cure."

Chaucer: Troilus, v. 713.

2. In despair; desperate; without hope.

"I, as who saith, all *despeired*."—*Gower*, i. 281.

dē-spāir'-ēr, s. [Eng. *despair*; -er.] One who falls into, or gives way to despair.

"He cheers the fearful, and commands the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxii.

***dē-spāir'-fūl**, a. [Eng. *despair*; -ful(l).] Full of despair; desperate, hopeless.

"Laying open in all her gestures the *despairful* affliction."—*Sydney: Arcadia*, bk. v.

***dē-spāir'-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DESPAIR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of giving up all hope; despair, desperation.

dē-spāir'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *despairing*; -ly.] In a despairing, hopeless manner; in a manner expressive of or indicating despair.

"He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 237.

***dē-spāir'-ing-ness**, s. [Eng. *despairing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being despairing, or in despair; hopelessness.

***dēs-pār'-age** (age as *ig*), v. t. [DISPARAGE.]

***dēs-par'-ple**, **dis-par-ple**, ***dis-par-poile**, ***dyspar-ple**, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *esparpeiller*; Ital. *sparpagliare*; Sp. *desparpajar*.]

A. Intrans.: To become scattered; to scatter.

"As a flock of sheep . . . departeth and *desparpleth*."—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

B. Trans.: To scatter.

"The wolf raunyschith and *disparplith*, or scaterith, the sheep."—*Wycliffe: John* x. 12.

dēs-pāčh', **dis-pāčh'**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *despescher*; Fr. *dépêcher*=to hasten; O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and O. Fr. *pescher*, found in *despescher* and *empescher*, from Low Lat. **pedico*=to put an obstacle in the way; *pedica*=a fetter; *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Transitive:

*1. To rid, to clear, to free, to disencumber.

"When I had cleane *despatched* myself of this great charge."—*Udall: Pref. to Matthew*.

*2. To get rid of.

"Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *despatch*
His nighted life."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 5.

*3. To deprive, to bereave.

"Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once *despatched*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

4. To put to death, to send out of the world.

"Now, sirs, have you *despatched* this thing?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

*5. To execute quickly, to perform out of hand.

"These things I bid you do, get them *despatched*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

6. To send away: particularly used of messengers, messages, &c., and especially when haste is implied.

"Persons of high rank were instantly *despatched* from Versailles to greet and escort him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

7. To make ready, to prepare, to expedite.

"*Despatch* you with safest haste."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

*8. To satisfy, to send away satisfied.

"*Despatch* us with all speed."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To conclude a business or affair with another: to come to an understanding, to agree.

2. To hasten, to hurry.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șnũ: -țion, -șion = zhũn. -țious, -cious, -sious = șhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dēs-pātch, **dīs-pātch**, *s.* [DESPATCH, *v.*]

*1. The act of getting rid of; a doing or putting away.

"What needed, then, that terrible *dispatch* of it into your pocket?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. The act of sending out of the world; execution.

3. A hasty performance; expeditious, prompt execution.

"You'd see, could you her inward motions watch, Feigning delay, she wishes for *dispatch*." *Glanvill.*

4. Speed, haste, expedition.

"To whom the Spartan: These thy orders borne, Say shall I stay, or with *dispatch* return?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, x. 69, 70.

*5. Management, conduct, or completion of a business.

"You shall put This night's great business into my *dispatch*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

*6. A sending away in haste.

*7. A decisive or final answer.

"To-day we shall have our *dispatch*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

8. A message or letter sent in haste or by special messenger, and containing matters of public concern or business; an official communication.

"The testimony which Waldeck in his *dispatch* bore to the gallant conduct of the islanders was read with delight by their countrymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Happy dispatch*: [HARRI-KARRI.]

despatch-box, *s.* A box or case in which important despatches are inclosed and locked up while passing between two persons.

dēs-pātch'ed, **dīs-pātch'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DESPATCH, *v.*]

dēs-pātch'ēr, **dīs-pātch'ēr**, ***dys-patch-er**, *s.* [Eng. *despatch*; -*er*.]

1. One who despatches or sends off.

"The dataire [is] a dater of writings, and more particularly the dater or *dispatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome."—*Cotgrave: in v. Dataire*.

*2. One who gets rid of or destroys; a finisher.

"Avarice was the other *dispatcher*, which hath made an end both of our libraries and books without respect."—*Bale: Pref. to Leland's Itin.*, sign. B 4.

*3. One who writes or sends despatches.

"The first attempt of our *dispatcher* is to give an account of his writing at all."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 167.

dēs-pātch'fūl, **dīs-pātch'fūl**, ***dīs-pātch'fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *despatch*; -*fūll*.]

1. Bent or intent on haste; expeditious, quick.

"Their keen-edged axes to the tow'ring oaks *Dispatchfull* they applied."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii.

2. Indicating or expressive of haste.

"So saying, with *despatchfull* looks, in haste

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 331, 332.

dēs-pātch'īng, **dīs-pātch'īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESPATCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sending away in haste; *despatch*.

"I have differed the *dispatching* of a courier."—*Cabala: The Marq. Ynotosa to Lord Conway*.

dē-spē-čif-i-câte, *v. t.* [Lat. pref. *de*=away, from, and *species*=a kind, a class.] To desynonymize.

dē-spēct', *s.* [Lat. *despectus*, *pa. par.* of *despicio*=to look down upon; *de*=down, and *specio*=to look at.] A looking down upon; despection, contempt.

dē-spēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *despectio*, from *despectus*, *pa. par.* of *despicio*.] [DESPISE.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt.

"... a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory."—*W. Mountagu: Devout Essays* (1648), pt. i., p. 362.

***dē-spēed'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and English *speed* (q. v.).] To send with speed or haste; to *despatch*.

"Out of hand they *despeeded* certain of their crue to crave pardon."—*Speed: K. John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 31.

***dē-spēnd'**, *v. t.* [DISPEND.] To spend, to expend.

"Som noble men in Spain can *despend* £50,000."—*Howell: Letters* (1650).

***dē-spēnd'-ēr**, ***de-spend-our**, *s.* [DISPENDER.]

dēs-pēr-a'-dō, *s.* [O. Sp. *pa. par.* of *desperar*=to despair.] A desperate or furious fellow; one who is reckless of life or property, and acts without fear of danger or consequences.

"This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private desperadoes of that faction."—*The Cloak in its Colors* (1679), p. 9.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dēs-pēr-aŋce**, ***dēs-pēr-aunce**, *s.* [Old Fr. *desperance*; Fr. *désespérance*.] Despair; loss of hope.

"I am fulfilled of *desperance*."—*Gower*, ii. 119.

dēs'-pēr-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desperatus*, *pa. par.* of *despero*=to despair (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons:

*1. In despair; without all hope; hopeless.

"The Deuel is *desperate*, and hath not nor cannot have faith and trust in God's promises."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 266.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"Yet gives not o'er, though *desperate* of success." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 23.

2. Reckless, rash; utterly fearless of danger or consequences.

"The reports of plotters, many of whom were ruined and *desperate* men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"But venture not, in useless strife, On ruffian *desperate* of his life." *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 26.

II. Of things:

1. Reckless, rash; characterized by utter carelessness and fearlessness of danger or consequences.

"Familiarity with ghastly spectacles produced a hard-heartedness and a *desperate* impiety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Hopeless; of which there is little or no hope.

"But they run them upon *desperate* ventures to obtain they know not what."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

3. Very great; extreme. (*Colloquial*.)

***B. As subst.**: A reckless, desperate fellow; a desperado.

"... of men, thieves, and adulterous *desperates*."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 204.

*¶ *Desperate debt*:

Law: A debt hopeless of recovery. (*Wharton*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desperate* and *hopeless*: "*Desperate*, when applied to things, expresses more than *hopeless*; the latter marks the absence of hope as to the attainment of good, the former marks the absence of hope as to the removal of an evil: a person who is in a *desperate* condition is overwhelmed with actual trouble for the present, and the prospect of its continuance for the future; he whose case is *hopeless* is without the prospect of effecting the end he has in view: gamblers are frequently brought into *desperate* situations when bereft of everything that might possibly serve to lighten the burden of their misfortunes. It is a *hopeless* undertaking to reclaim men who have plunged themselves deep into the labyrinth of vice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēs'-pēr-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *desperate*; -*ly*.]

1. In a desperate, furious, frantic, or reckless manner.

"When he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Extremely, exceedingly, very greatly.

"She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him."—*Addison*.

dēs'-pēr-ate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *desperate*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being desperate; madness, fury, recklessness.

"The going on . . . boldly, hopefully, confidently, in willful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate."—*Hammond*.

2. Hopelessness.

"The Lord Digby . . . quickly considered the *desperateness* of his condition."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 705.

dēs-pēr-ā'-tion, ***dēs-pēr-ā'-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *desperatio*, from *desperatus*, *pa. par.* of *despero*.]

1. The act of despairing or giving up all hope; despairing.

"This *desperation* of success chills all our industry."—*Hammond*.

2. A state of despair or hopelessness.

"It shal be darcke with carefull *desperacion*."—*Isaiah* v. (1551.)

3. A state of fury and utter recklessness of danger or consequences.

"The very place puts toys of *desperation*, Without more motive, into every brain."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *desperation* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

dēs-pic-a-bil'-i-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *despicable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being despicable; despicableness.

"A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*."—*Carlyle: Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, iii. 94. (*Davies*.)

dēs'-pic-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *despicabilis*, from *despicor*=to look down upon, to despise. Pottenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language. A writer, a little earlier (R. Wille, 1577), condemns it, ranking it with inkhorn terms "smellyng to much of the Latine." (*Trench: English Past and Present*, Lect. iii.)] Contemptible, vile, worthless, mean; deserving of contempt.

"How sacred he! how *despicable* they!" *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 981.

¶ For the difference between *despicable* and *contemptible*, see CONTEMPTIBLE.

dēs'-pic-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *despicable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being despicable; meanness, vileness, worthlessness.

"We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

dēs'-pic-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *despicab*(le); -*ly*.] In a despicable or contemptible manner; meanly, vilely, contemptibly.

"Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore, Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor." *Addison: Italy*.

***dē-spī'-cience** (*science* as *shēns*), ***dē-spī-cien-čȳ** (*cien* as *shēn*), *s.* [Lat. *despicieus*, *pr. par.* of *despicio*=to look down upon: *de*=down, and *specio*=to look.] A looking down upon; contempt.

"It is very probable, that to show their *despicieusness* of the poore Gentiles . . . they affected to have such acts there done."—*Mede: Diatr.*, p. 191.

***dē-spī'-cion**, ***dē-spī'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *despicio*=to look down upon, to despise.]

1. A looking upon; contemplation.

"Without any further *despicion* thereupon."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 248.

2. Despising; contempt.

"Fal from meke learnyng into idle *despitions*."—*Tynedale: Works*, p. 377.

***dē-spīght'-fūl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [DESPITEFUL.] Malicious, malignant.

"The other was a fell *despightful* fiend."

Thomson: Cattle of Indolence, ii. 80.

dē-spīḡ'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *despis*(e); -*able*.] Fit for or deserving of contempt; contemptible, despicable.

"... the most *despicable* thing in the world."—*Arbuthnot: To Pope*.

dē-spīḡ'-al, *s.* [Eng. *despis*(e); -*al*.] The act of despising; contempt.

"... a *despial* of religion."—*South Sermons*, viii. 385.

dē-spīḡ-se, ***de-spis-en**, ***de-spys-yn**, **de-spyse**, ***di-spice**, ***di-spise**, ***di-spyse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *despiz*, *pa. par.* of *despire*=to despise; Lat. *despicio*=to look down upon, to despise: *de*=down, and *specio*=to look.]

A. Transitive:

1. To look down upon, to contemn, to feel contempt for, to scorn, to disdain.

"Of all foreigners they were the most hated and *despised*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. To treat with contempt or disrespect.

"Thou hast *despised* me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be thy wife."—*2 Sam.* xii. 10.

*3. To abhor.

"Let not your ears *despise* my tongue forever."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

***B. Intrans.**: To contemplate, to look.

"Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him forever."—*Bacon*.

¶ For the difference between *to despise* and *to contemn*, see CONTEMN.

dē-spīḡ-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DESPISE.]

dē-spīḡ'-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *despised*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being despised; despicability; contemptibility.

"He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to bind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, ii.

dē-spīḡ-se-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *despise*; -*ment*.] Contempt, despising, scorn.

"The contempt and *despisement* of worldly wealth."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 128.

dē-spīḡ'-ēr, ***de-spys-er**, ***de-speys-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *despis*(e); -*er*.] One who despises, contemns, scorns, or slights any person or thing.

"Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress:

Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners?"

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

dě-spīš'-līg, *de-spīs-yngē, *de-spys-yngē, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESPISE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of contemning, scorning, or slighting; despisal.

"All my contempts and *despising*s of Thy spiritual favors have not yet made Thee withdraw them."—*Whole Duty of Man.*

dě-spīš'-līg-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despising*; -*ly.*] In a despising, slighting, or contemptuous manner; contemptuously, scornfully.

dě-spī'te, *de-spīght, *de-spit, *de-spyt, *di-spīte, *dy-spyte, s., prep. & adv. [O. Fr. *despit*; Ital. *dispetto*; Lat. *despectus*=(s.) contempt, (a.) despised, *pa. par.* of *despicio*=to look down upon, to despise.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Contempt.

"Hadden *despit* that wommon kyng schulde be."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 37.

*2. A state of contempt; despicability.

"To make of the same gobet oo vessel into onour, a nothir into *dispyte*."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* ix.

*3. Malice, malignity.

"A man full of malice and *despight*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 64.

4. A contemptuous defiance. [†.]

"Goes to meet danger with *despite*."

Longfellow: (Ogilvie.)

*5. An act of contempt joined with malice; an indignity; a contumely.

"Thou havest don me *despites* thre."

Seven Sages, 1,807.

¶ *In despite*: In spite of.

"... he forced upon them, in their own *despite*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. As *prep.*: In spite of.

"His banner Scottish winds shall blow,
Despite each mean or mighty foe."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 10.

C. As *adv.*: In spite of; despite. (Followed by *of*.)

"So thou through windows of thine age shalt see,
Despite of wrinkles, this thy golden time."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

***dě-spī'te, v. t. & i.** [DESPITE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To treat with despite or contempt; to despise.

"He litheth and loveth that Godes law *despiteth*."

P. Plowman, p. 116.

2. To vex, to offend, to tease, to spite.

"Setting the town on fire to *despite* Bacchus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

B. Intrans.: To be filled with indignation at any person or thing.

*¶ *To do despite to*: To dishonor; to treat with contumely.

"Have done *despite* unto the spirit of grace."—*Heb.* x. 29.

***dě-spī't-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DESPITE, v.]

dě-spī'te-fūl, *de-spīght-full, *de-spyte-ful, *a.* [Eng. *despite*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Full of contempt, scorn, malignity, and malice; malicious; malignant.

"Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. Done through malice or hatred.

"The heinous and *despiteful* act

Of Satan done in Paradise."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 1, 2.

dě-spī'te-fūl-lŷ, *dě-spīght'-fūl-lŷ, *de-spīght-ful-lŷ, adv. [English *despiteful*; -*ly.*] In a despiteful, malicious, or contemptuous manner.

"Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you."—*Matt.* v. 44.

dě-spī'te-fūl-něss, *dě-spīght'-fūl-něss, *de-spyte-ful-nēss, s. [Eng. *despiteful*; -*ness*.] Malice, hatred, or malignity.

"Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we may know his meekness, and prove his patience."—*Wisdom*, ii. 19.

***dě-spī't-ē-ōūs, *de-spit-ous, *de-spit-i-ous, *di-spit-ous, a.** [O. Fr. *despiteux*.] Despiteful, malicious, malignant.

"Amends from Deloraine to crave,
For foul *despiteous* scathe and scorn."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 19.

dě-spī't-ē-ōūs-lŷ, *de-pit-ous-liche, *de-spit-ous-ly, *de-spit-us-ly, *di-spit-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *despiteous*; -*ly.*] In a despiteful or malignant manner; despitefully.

"And saw his wife *despiteously* yslein."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,025.

***dě-spī't-īng, *de-spīght-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DESPITE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of treating with despite.

***děs-pī'-tion, s.** [DESPICION.]

***dě-spī't-ōūs, a.** [DESPITEOUS.]

dě-spōil', *de-spoil-en, *de-spuil-en, *de-spule, *dis-poyl-en, *dis-puyl, *dys-poyle, v. t. [O. Fr. *despoiller, despuiller*; Fr. *dépouiller*; Sp. & Port. *despojar*, from Lat. *despolio*=to plunder; *de* (intens.), and *spolio*=to plunder; *spolium*=plunder, spoil.]

1. To strip, to rob, to plunder, to deprive, to take anything away from by force.

"If mine the glory to *despoil* the foe,

On Phœbus' temple I'll his arms bestow."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 95, 96.

¶ Followed by *of* before the thing taken away.

"Having *despoil'd* me of my sword, mine honor."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, v. i.

*2. To strip.

"Ionathus *dispuylid* himself fro the coote."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xviii. 4.

*3. To strip, to divest.

"These formed stones, *despoiled* of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time molder away."—*Woodward: Fossils.*

***dě-spōil', s.** [DESPOIL, v.] Spoil, plunder, spoliation, desolation.

"'Tis done: *despoil* and desolation

O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

dě-spōil'ed, *de-spuiled, *di-spoyled, *di-spoylid, pa. par. or a. [DESPOIL, v.]

"You, madam—for you are more nobly born--

Despoiled of your honor in your life,

Shall, after three days' open penance done,

Live in your country here in banishment."

Shakesp.

dě-spōil'-ēr, s. [Eng. *despoil*; -*er.*] One who despoils, robs, strips, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The *despoilers* and the despoiled had, for the most part, been rebels alike."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dě-spōil'-līg, *de-spoyl-yngē, pr. par., a. & s. [DESPOIL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; despoliation.

*2. That which is taken; spoils.

"He rafte the *despoilyngē* fro the cruel lyoun."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 147.

dě-spōil'-mēt, s. [Eng. *despoil*; -*ment*.] The act of despoiling or plundering; despoliation.

†dě-spō-li-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *despoliatio*, from *despoliatus*, *pa. par.* of *despolio*=to despoil (q. v.).] The act of despoiling or plundering; spoliation, plunder, robbery.

dě-spōnd', v. i. [Lat. *despondeo*=(1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, to lose: *de*=away, from, and *spondeo*=to promise.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To be cast down in spirits; to give way to despair or despondency; to lose heart and hope; to be dejected.

"Others depress their own minds, *despond* at first difficulty."—*Locke.*

2. Theol.: To lose hope of Divine mercy.

"Some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind."—*Watts.*

***dě-spōnd', s.** [DESPOND, v.] Despondency.

"Wherefore Christian was left to tumble in the Slough of *Despond* alone."—*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog.*, pt. i.

dě-spōn'-dēn-čŷ, *dě-spōn'-dēnče, s. [Latin *despondens*, *pr. par.* of *despondeo*.] A state of being despondent; a loss of heart or spirits; dejection of mind.

"The unhappy prince seemed, during some days, to be sunk in *despondency*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *despondency* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

dě-spōn'-dēt, a. [Lat. *despondens*, *pr. par.* of *despondeo*.] In a state of despondency; dejected in spirit; desponding; losing heart and resolution.

"... a dull *despondent* flock,

With not a brightness waving o'er their plumes,

And nought save chattering discord in their note."

Thomson: Autumn, 979-81.

dě-spōn'-dēt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despondent*; -*ly.*] In a despondent or desponding manner; despondingly.

"He thus *despondently* concludes."—*Barrow: Serm.*, p. 319.

dě-spōnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *despond*; -*er.*] One who desponds, or gives way to despondency.

"I am no *desponder* in my nature."—*Swift.*

dě-spōnd'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [DESPOND, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of giving way to despondency; despair, dejection, loss of heart or resolution.

dě-spōnd'-līg-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *desponding*; -*ly.*] In a desponding manner; despairingly.

"Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window, to gape away the time."—*Sheridan: Life of Swift.*

***dě-spōn'-sāge (sage as sīg), s.** [Lat. *desponsus*, *pa. par.* of *despondeo*.] The act of betrothing; betrothal.

"Ethelbert went peacefully to King Affa for *desponsage* of Atnilrid his daughter."—*Fox.*

***dě-spōn'-sāte, v. t.** [Lat. *desponsatus*, *pa. par.* of *desponso*=to betroth: *de* (intens.), and *spondeo*=to promise.] To betroth, to affiancé. (*Cockeram.*)

***dě-spōn'-sā'-tion, s.** [Fr. *desponsation*; Low Lat. *desponsatio*, from *desponsatus*, *pa. par.* of *desponso*.] The act or ceremony of betrothing or affiancing; betrothal.

"For all this *desponsation* of her."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., s. 1.

dě-spōn'-sōr-ŷ, s. [Lat. *desponsus*, *pa. par.* of *desponso*=to betroth, to pledge.] A betrothal.

"Having left the *desponsories* in the hands of the Earl of Bristol."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 36.

***dě-spōrt', v. & s.** [DISPORT.]

děs'-pōt, *dēs'-pō-ta, s. [Fr. *despote*; Sp. & Ital. *despota, despota*, from Low Lat. *despotus*, from Gr. *despotēs*=a lord.]

1. An irresponsible ruler or sovereign; an emperor, king, or other prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control of men, constitution, or law.

2. A lord or prince; one high in authority.

"To their favorite sons or brothers they imparted the more lofty appellation of lord or *despot*."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. liii.

3. A tyrant; a tyrannical and arbitrary person or class.

"The friends of Jacobins are no longer *despots*; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

***dēs'-pō-tāt, s.** [DESPOT.] Government by a despot; absolute and irresponsible rule; a territory governed by a despot.

"The Greek *despotat* of Epeiros held by the house of Angelos."—*Freeman: Hist. Geog. Europe*, i. 284.

dēs-pōt'-ic, *dēs-pōt'-ick, dēs-pōt'-ic-al, a. [Fr. *despotique*; Gr. *despotikos*, from *despotēs*=a lord.]

1. Absolute, irresponsible, uncontrolled by men, laws, or constitution; as, a *despotic* government.

"What kings decree, the soldier must obey,
Waged against foes; and, when the wars are o'er,
Fit only to maintain *despotic* power."

Dryden: Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 597-99.

2. Absolute, uncontrolled, arbitrary, tyrannical.

"It was not by the ordinary arts of courtiers that she established and long maintained her *despotic* empire over the feeblest of minds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dēs-pōt'-i-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despotic*; -*ly.*] In a despotic, arbitrary, or absolute manner; arbitrarily.

"Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy."—*Burke.*

dēs-pōt'-i-cal-něss, s. [Eng. *despotic*; -*ness*.] The quality of being despotic; absoluteness, absolutism.

dēs-pōt'-ism, s. [Fr. *despotisme*; Sp. & Ital. *despotismo*, from Gr. *despotēs*=a lord.]

1. Absolutism; absolute, uncontrolled, or irresponsible authority, power, or government.

"It is time to take heed that we do not so pursue our victory over *despotism* as to run into anarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. A despotic use of power; arbitrariness, tyranny.

dēs-pōt'-ist, s. [Eng. *despot*; -*ist*.] A supporter of despotism.

"As thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Stafford himself."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 66. (*Davies.*)

***dēs-pōt'-ōc'-ra-čŷ, s.** [Gr. *despotēs*=a lord, and *kratō*=to rule.] The rule of despots; despotism.

"Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages."—*Theodore Parker: Works*, v. 262. (*Davies.*)

dě-spū'-māte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *despumatus*, *pa. par.* of *despumo*=(t.) to take off the scum, to skim, (i.) to foam, to boil: *de*=away, and *spuma*=foam.]

A. Intrans.: To throw off parts in foam; to froth, to foam, to work.

"That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 304.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

B. Trans.: To throw off in froth or foam.

"They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 360.

dē-spu-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *despumatio*, from *despumo*.] The act or process of throwing off in froth or foam; working off.

"This they do in eruptive fevers, by a kind of *despumation*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

***dē-spū-me**, *v. t.* [Fr. *despumer*; Lat. *despumo*.] To clear from scum or froth, to skim, to clarify.

"If honey be *despumed*, that is to say, skimmed and clarified . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. 24.

***dēs-pū'te**, *v. & s.* [DISPUTE.]

dēs-quā'-māte, *v. i.* [Lat. *desquamatus*, *pa. par.* of *desquamo* = to scale off; *de* = away, from, and *squama* = a scale.] To scale or peel off; to exfoliate.

dēs-quā-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desquamatio*, from *desquamo*.]

Old Surg.: The act of scaling foul bones.

dēs-quām'-a-tive, *a.* [Eng. *desquamate*(e); -ive.] The same as DESQUAMATORY (q. v.).

dēs-quām'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *desquamate*(e); -ory.]

A. As adj.: Relating to or of the nature of desquamation; exfoliating.

"The *desquamatory* stage now begins."—*Plumbe*.

B. As substantive:

Old Surg.: A kind of trepan used to remove the laminae of exfoliated bones.

"In the tail of these, came the surgeons laden with pincers, crane-bills, catheters, *desquamatories*, dilators, scissors, saws."—*L'Estrange: Quevedo's Visions*, p. 28.

dēss, *dēsse, *s.* [DAIS.]

1. A dais.
2. A desk.

"And next to her sate goodly Shamefastness,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *dēsse*,"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dēs-ŷērt', *s.* [Fr. = the last course at table, from *desservir* = to clear the table; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *servir* = to serve.] The last course at a dinner or entertainment; a service of fruit and sweetmeats laid after the meat, &c., has been removed.

"At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate."
King: Art of Cookery.

***dēs'-tānçe**, *s.* [DISTANCE.]

dē-stā'te, *v. t.* [Prov. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *state* (q. v.).] To prefer of state or grandeur.

"The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye, *destat*ing himself."—*Adams: Works*, i. 430. (*Davies*.)

dēs'-tīn-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *destin(e)*(e); -able.] Capable of being destined or predetermined.

"This miracle of the ordre *destinable*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

dēs'-tīn-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *destinab(le)*; -ly.] In a destinable manner.

***dēs'-tīn-ał, *dēs'-tīn-all**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *destinalis*.] Destined; fixed by or depending on destiny.

"The ordre *destinal* procedith of the simplicitie of pureance."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 135.

***dēs'-tīn-ate**, *v. t.* [DESTINATE, *a.*] To destine, to appoint, to design.

"Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

***dēs'-tīn-āte, *des-tīn-at**, *a.* [Lat. *destinatus*, *pa. par.* of *destino* = to fasten, to make firm, to destine; *destina* = a prop, a support; *de* = down, and *sto* = to stand.] Fixed by destiny or fate; destined, appointed, fated.

"Art cannot regain
One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly
By a fool's finger *destinate* to die."
Habington: Castara, Funeral of G. Talbot.

***dēs'-tīn-āt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESTINATE, *v.*]

***dēs'-tīn-āt-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DESTINATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"The *destinating* and denoting of vnprofitable . . . inventions."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i., act 2.

dēs-tīn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *destinatio*, from *destinatus*, *pa. par.* of *destino*; Fr. *destination*; Sp. *destinacion*; Port. *destinacio*; Ital. *destinazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"Which *destination* not coming to be accomplished."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 423.

2. The end, purpose, use, or aim for which anything is appointed, intended, or designed.

"There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses."—*Hale*.

3. The place or point to which one is bound, or to which a thing is sent; the intended end of a journey, voyage, &c.

"A possibility of not arriving at the place of his *destination*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. 26.

II. Scots Law:

1. *Gen.:* A term applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by will.

2. *Spec.:* A nomination of successors in a certain order, according to the will of the testator.

¶ For the difference between *destination* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

dēs'-tīne, *v. t.* [Fr. *destiner*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *destinar*; Ital. *destinare*, from Lat. *destino* = to destine.]

1. To fate; to predetermine, appoint, assign, or devote to any use, purpose, position, or place.

"The greatness which she [Britain] was *destined* to attain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. To appoint or set aside to any use.

3. To fix or determine unalterably.

"The infernal judge's dreadful power
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destined* hour."
Prior: To the Memory of Col. Villiers.

*4. To devote, to doom to punishment or misery.

"May heaven around this *destined* head
The choicest of its curses spread."
Prior: To a Young Gentleman in Love.

dēs'-tīned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESTINE, *v.*]

dēs'-tīn-ing, *des-ten-yng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DESTINE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of designing, intending, or appointing beforehand.

2. Destiny, fate.

"Of God hit was thy *destenyng*."—*Alisaunder*, 6,866.

†dēs'-tīn-ism, *s.* [Eng. *destin(y)*; -ism.] A belief in destiny or fate; fatalism.

dēs'-tīn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *destin(y)*; -ist.] A believer in destiny or fate; a fatalist.

***dēs'-tīn-ŷ**, *v. t.* [DESTINY, *s.*] To destine. (*Chettle: Kindhart's Dream*, 1592, p. 58, ed. 1841.)

dēs'-tīn-ŷ, *des-tan-ee, *des-tan-ye, *des-tegn-e, *des-ten-ye, *des-ten-e, *des-tin-e, *des-tin-ee, *des-ten-ye, *des-ten-ye, *des-ten-ye, *des-tin-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *destinée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *destino*, from Lat. *destinata*, fem. sing. of *destinatus*, *pa. par.* of *destino* = to destine.] [DESTINATE, *a.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fate, lot, doom, or fortune appointed, allotted, or predetermined for each person or thing; the ultimate fate of a person.

"At the pit of Acheron
Meet me in the morning; thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. Unavoidable, invincible necessity; fate.

"All unavoided is the doom of *destiny*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

II. Myth.: The power which presides over the lot or fortune of men; the same as the *Parcae* or *Fates* in classical mythology. (Generally in the plural.)

"Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate;
But Jove and *Destiny* prolonged his date."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 213, 214.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *destiny*, *fate*, *lot*, and *doom*: "All these terms are employed with regard to human events which are not under one's control. *Destiny* is used in regard to one's station and walk in life; *fate* in regard to what one suffers; *lot* in regard to what one gets or possesses; and *doom* is that portion of one's *destiny* or *fate* which depends upon the will of another: *destiny* is marked out; *fate* is fixed; the *lot* is assigned; the *doom* is passed. It was the *destiny* of Julius Cæsar to act a great part in the world, and to establish a new form of government at Rome; it was his *fate* at last to die by the hands of assassins, the chief of whom had been his avowed friends; had he been contented with a humbler *lot* than that of an empire, he might have enjoyed honors, riches, and a long life; his *doom* was sealed by the last step which he took in making himself emperor: it is not permitted for us to inquire into our future *destiny*; it is our duty to submit to our *fate*, to be contented with our *lot*, and prepared for our *doom*: a parent may have great influence over the *destiny* of his

child, by the education he gives to him, or the principles he instills into his mind; there are many who owe their unhappy *fate* entirely to the want of early habits of piety; riches or poverty may be assigned to us as our *lot*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *destiny* and *destination*: "The *destiny* is the point or line marked out in the walk of life; the *destination* is the place fixed upon in particular: as every man has his peculiar *destiny*, so every traveler has his particular *destination*. *Destiny* is altogether set above human control; no man can determine, though he may influence, the *destiny* of another: *destination* is, however, the specific act of an individual, either for himself or another: we leave the *destiny* of a man to develop itself; but we may inquire about his own *destination*, or that of his children: it is a consoling reflection that the *destinies* of short-sighted mortals like ourselves are in the hands of One who, both can and will overrule them to our advantage if we place full reliance on Him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***destiny-reader**, *s.* A fortune-teller. (*Ash*.)

***dēs-tīt'-u-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *destituens*, *pr. par.* of *destitu*.] Failing, wanting, deficient.

dēs-tīt-tūte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *destitutus*, *pa. par.* of *destitu* = to set or place alone; *de* = away, from, and *statuo* = to place; *statu* = a standing, a position; *sto* = to stand.]

A. As adjective:

1. Forsaken, deserted, abandoned, friendless.

2. Poor; in a state of destitution or want; needy.

"In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute*."—*Ps.* cxli. 8.

3. In want, without, wanting, deprived. (*Fol*-*lowed by of*.)

"Now I am of gode cownesayle *destitute*."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 140.

***B. As subst.:** A destitute, poor, forsaken, or friendless person; one in a state of destitution.

"O, my friends, have pity upon this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her."—*P. St. John: Sermons* (1737), p. 224.

¶ For the difference between *destitute* and *bare*, see BARE; for that between *destitute* and *forsaken*, see FORSAKEN.

***dēs-tīt-tūte**, *v. t.* [DESTITUTE, *a.*]

1. To forsake, to abandon, to desert.

"Suppose God do thus *destitute* us, yet our anxiety or solicitude . . . can never be able to relieve or secure us."—*Hammond: Praet. Catechism*, iii., § 5.

2. To disappoint.

"Lest, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*."—*Fotherby: Atheom.* (1622), p. 8.

3. To render destitute; to strip; to deprive.

"They, being *destituted* of their head, submitted."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 183.

4. To leave without care or attention; to neglect.

"It is the sinfulness thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Plantations*.

dēs-tīt-tūte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *destitute*; -ly.] In a state or condition of destitution.

"She beyng *destitutely* left withoute comforte of husbande."—*Udall: 1 Tim.* v.

dēs-tīt-tūte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *destitute*; -ness.] The quality or state of being destitute; destitution.

dēs-tīt-tū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *destitutio*, from *destitutus*, *pa. par.* of *destitu*.]

1. The state or condition of being destitute or in want; abject poverty or want.

"*Destitution* in food and clothing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The state or condition of being deprived of anything; deprivation.

"I am unhappy—thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*?"—*Sterne: Letter* 91.

dēs-tra, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: The right; as *destra mano*, the right hand. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***dēs-trēr, *dēs-trēre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *destrier*, *destrier*; Prov. *destrier*; Ital. *destriere*, *destriero*, from Low Lat. *dextrarius*.] A war-horse, a charger.

"Trussed heore someris,
And lopen on heore *destreris*,"

Alisaunder, 849, 850.

***dē-stric'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *destrictio*, from *destrictus*, *pa. par.* of *destringo* = to bind down.] The act of binding. (*Ash*.)

***dē-strig'-mēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *destringo* = to strip or rub off.] A scraping; that which is scraped off. (*Ash*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-strōy, *de-strei, *de-strie, *de-stroie, *de-stroye, *de-strue, *de-strui, *de-struye, *di-strie, *di-stroy, *di-struye, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *destruire*; Fr. *détruire*; Prov., Span. & Port. *destruir*; Ital. *distruggere*; from Lat. *destruo*=to pull down, to destroy: *de*=down, and *struo*=to heap up, to build; *strues*=a heap, a pile.]

I. Literally:

1. To bring to ruin by pulling or throwing down, razing, or demolishing; to pull to pieces.

"He hath destroyed the altar of Baal."—Wycliffe: *Judges* vi. 30.

2. To annihilate, to ruin, to demolish, to consume.

"Cyrus took that city afterward, and destroyed hit."—Treviſa i. 97.

3. To lay waste, to ravage.

"Come and destroye al his lond."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 46.

4. To kill, to extirpate, to sweep away.

"And behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh."—*Gen.* vi. 17.

5. To spoil, to render useless, to ruin, to make away with.

6. To devour, to eat up, to consume.

"And he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground."—*Mal.* iii. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To ruin, to overthrow, to subvert, to demolish.

"The mother too hath her title, which destroys the sovereignty of one supreme monarch."—*Locke*.

2. To make of none effect, to do away with.

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill."—*Matt.* v. 17.

3. To put an end to.

"To . . . destroy that peace, and love, and amity, that ought to be among Christians."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

4. To spoil, to injure, to hurt, to ruin.

"Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons destroy their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want?"—*Bentley*.

¶ For the difference between *to destroy* and *to consume*, see CONSUME; for that between *to destroy* and *to demolish*, see DEMOLISH.

dě-strōy'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *destroy*; -able.] That may or can be destroyed; capable of or liable to destruction; destructible.

"Plants . . . scarcely destroyable by the weather."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

dě-strōy'ed, *de-stroied, *de-struyed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESTROY.]

dě-strōy'-ēr, *de-stry-ere, *de-stri-er, *s.* [Eng. *destroy*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who destroys, ravages, annihilates, kills, or extirpates.

"And I will prepare destroyers against thee, every one with his weapons."—*Jer.* xxii. 7.

2. *Script.*: The devil; sin.

"I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer."—*Ps.* xvii. 4.

dě-strōy'-īng, *de-stry-enge, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DESTROY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of ruining, consuming, or annihilating; destruction.

"He hath not withdrawn his hand from destroying."—*Lam.* ii. 8.

***dě-strūct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *destructus*, *pa. par.* of *destruo*.] To destroy.

"The creatures either wholly destroyed, or marvelously corrupted from that they were before."—*Mede: Paraph. on St. Peter*, p. 12 (1642).

dě-strūct'-ī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *destructible*; -ity.] Capability of or liability to destruction.

dě-strūct'-ī-ble, *a.* [Lat. *destructibilis*, from *destructus*, *pa. par.* of *destruo*.] That may or can be destroyed; liable to destruction.

"Forms destructible by dissolution."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

dě-strūct'-ī-ble-něss, *s.* [English *destructible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being destructible; destructibility.

dě-strūct'-tion, *de-struc-cion, *de-struc-cyone, *de-struc-cioun, *de-struc-tioun, *s.* [Lat. *destructio*, from *destructus*, *pa. par.* of *destruo*=to destroy; Fr. *destruction*; Prov. *destrucción*, *destruccio*; Sp. *destrucción*; Ital. *distruzione*; Port. *destruição*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of destroying; a pulling or throwing down; demolition.

"Expect the time to Troy's destruction given."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 364.

2. The act of laying waste, ruining, or ravaging.

"Destruction he makes of rentes and fees."

Langtoft, p. 202.

3. A destroying, overthrowing, or making of none effect.

4. The act of killing or murdering; murder, slaughter.

"There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city."—*1 Sam.* v. 11.

5. The state of being destroyed; ruin, death.

"When that which we immortal thought

We saw so near destruction brought."

Waller: To the Queen on her Birthday.

6. That which destroys; the cause of destruction.

"The destruction that wasteth at noonday."—*Ps.* xci. 6.

II. Scripture and Theology:

1. Eternal death.

"Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction."—*Matt.* vii. 13.

2. The state of the dead, the "grave" in a figurative sense.

"Shall thy loving-kindness be declared in the grave? or thy faithfulness in destruction?"—*Ps.* lxxviii. 11.

3. One of the seven names for Gehenna, or Hell, in the Jewish Talmud.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *destruction* and *ruin*: "Destruction is an act of immediate violence; ruin is a gradual process: a thing is destroyed by some external action upon it; a thing falls to ruin of itself: we witness destruction wherever war or the adverse elements rage; we witness ruin whenever the works of man are exposed to the effects of time: nevertheless, if destruction be the more forcible and rapid, ruin is, on the other hand, more sure and complete; what is destroyed may be rebuilt or replaced; but what is ruined is lost forever, it is past recovery. When houses or towns are destroyed, fresh ones rise up in their places; but when commerce is ruined, it seldom returns to its old course. Destruction admits of various degrees; ruin is something positive and general. The property of a man may be destroyed to a greater or less extent, without necessarily involving his ruin. The ruin of a family is oftentimes the consequence of destruction by fire. The health is destroyed by violent exercises, or some other active cause; it is ruined by a course of imprudent conduct. The happiness of a family is destroyed by broils and discord; the morals of a young man are ruined by a continued intercourse with vicious companions. Destruction may be used either in the proper or the improper sense; ruin has mostly a moral application. The destruction of both body and soul is the consequence of sin; the ruin of a man, whether in his temporal or spiritual concerns, is inevitable, if he follow the dictates of misguided passion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-strūct'-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [English *destruction*; -able.] Destroying, destructive.

***dě-strūct'-tion-ful**, *a.* [English *destruction*; -ful(l).] Destructive, wasteful.

dě-strūct'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *destruction*; -ist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is given to destruction; a destructive.

2. *Theol.*: One who believes in the total destruction or annihilation of the wicked.

dě-strūct'-tīve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *destructif*; Prov. *destructive*; Sp. *destructivo*; Ital. *distruttivo*, from Latin *destructivus*, from *destructus*, *pa. par.* of *destruo*=to destroy.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Causing, or tending to destruction; having the quality or property of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; ruinous.

"Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring From disregard of time's destructive power."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Pernicious, ruinous, baleful.

¶ It is followed by *of* or *to* before the thing destroyed.

"He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions destructive of all politeness."—*Addison*.

"Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally destructive of that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life."—*Locke*.

3. Mischievous, wasteful.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.]

2. *Logic*: [INDIRECT.]

"In a destructive sorites you of course go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H, therefore A is not B.'"—*Whately: Elements of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 7.

B. As *subst.*: One who is given or inclined to destruction; one who favors the destruction or subversion of existing institutions; a radical, a destructionist.

"Anarchist, Destructive, and the like."—*Finlay: Hist. Greece*.

destructive distillation, *s.*

Chem.: Dry distillation. The heating of organic bodies which are non-volatile in a retort. They undergo decomposition, liberating gases consisting of CH₄, C₂H₄, H₂, C₂H₂, C₆H₆, CO, CO₂, CS₂, NH₃, H₂S, &c. A liquid generally distills over, and a solid mass, consisting chiefly of charcoal, if sufficient heat has been applied, remains in the retort. The chief substances which are commercially distilled are: (1) Coal, which yields gases [COAL-GAS], an aqueous liquid containing chiefly ammonia, C₆H₆, CO, a dark oily substance, or tar [COAL-TAR], and [COKE] remain in the retort. (2) Wood, which yields gases, an aqueous solution which contains methyl alcohol, CH₃·OH [WOOD-SPIRIT], and acetic acid [PYROLIGNEOUS ACID], and small quantities of acetone, methyl acetate, &c., and also a tar [WOOD-TAR] and [CHARCOAL] is left. (3) Bones, which yield gases, and a liquid called Bone-oil (q. v.), and leave a residue of Bone-ash (q. v.). [ANIMAL CHARCOAL.] Many new organic compounds are formed by the dry distillation of organic bodies: thus citric acid yields aconitic, itaconic, and citraconic acids. By the dry distillation of calcium salts of organic acids ketones are obtained, thus calcium acetate yields acetone, CH₃·CO·CH₃; and by the dry distillation of a potassium salt of a fatty acid with potassium formate, the aldehyde is obtained.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *destructive*, *ruinous*, and *pernicious*: "Destructive and ruinous, as the epithets of *destruction* and *ruin*, have a similar distinction in their sense and application; fire and sword are destructive things; a poison is destructive: consequences are ruinous; a condition or state is ruinous; intestine commotions are ruinous to the prosperity of a state. Pernicious approaches nearer to destructive than to ruinous; both the former imply tendency to dissolution, which may be more or less gradual; but the latter refers us to the result itself, to the dissolution as already having taken place: hence we speak of the instrument or cause as being destructive or pernicious, and the action or event as ruinous; destructive is applied in the most extended sense to every object which has been created or supposed to be so; pernicious is applicable only to such objects as act only in a limited way: sin is equally destructive to both body and soul; certain food is pernicious to the body; certain books are pernicious to the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dě-strūct'-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *destructive*; -ly.] In a destructive manner; with the power of destruction; ruinously.

"What remains but to breathe out Moses' wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish!"—*More: Decay of Piety*.

dě-strūct'-tīve-něss, *s.* [Eng. *destructive*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being destructive, ruinous, fatal, or pernicious.

"The desperateness and excessive unavoidable destructiveness of these monstrous ways to the speedy peace and settlement of our church and state."—*Prynne: Speech*, *Parl. Hist.* (1648.)

2. *Phren.*: An organ above the ear, the function of which is said to be a propensity to destroy.

dě-strūct'-tōr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *destructeur*.] A destroyer, a ruiner, a consumer.

"Helmet wittily calls the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things."—*Boyle. Works*, i. 527.

***dēs'-tūrne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *dé-tourner*.] To turn aside, to divert.

"Thi fader pray al thylke harme desturne."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 669.

dě-su-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desudatio*=a sweating, from *desudo*=to sweat freely: *de* (intens.), and *sudo*=to sweat.]

Med.: A profuse and inordinate sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples resembling millet seeds, which sometimes occurs on the skin of children.

***dě-sū'-da-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *desudatorium*, from *desudo*.] A hot-house, a bagnio. (*Ash*.)

dēs'-uēte (*u* as *w*), *a.* [Lat. *desuetus*.] Obsolete, laid aside as out of date. (*Ash*.)

dēs'-uē-tūde (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *desuetudo*=disuse, from *desuetus*, *pa. par.* of *desuesco*=to grow out of use: *de*=away, from, and *suesco*=to come into use or custom.]

1. Disuse; discontinuance or cessation of practice or habit.

2. A state of disuse.

" . . . renewing at the same time some laws of Romulus and Numa, which had fallen into desuetude."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 25.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exlŷt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, đēl.

dě-sŭl'-phu-rāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sulphurate* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from sulphur.

dě-sŭl'-phu-rāt-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DESULPHURATE.]

dě-sŭl'-phu-rāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESULPHURATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of depriving of sulphur; desulphuration.

dě-sŭl'-phu-rā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sulphuration* (q. v.).] The act or process of freeing from, or depriving of, sulphur.

dě-sŭl'-phu-rize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *sulphurize* (q. v.).] To free from or deprive of sulphur; to desulphurate.

dě-sŭl'-phu-riz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESULPHURIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The same as DESULPHURATION.

desulphurizing furnace, *s.*

Mettall.: A roasting-furnace for driving off the sulphur from pyritic ores. There are many forms adapted to the requirements of different ores, facilities of building, kind of fuel, and the more or less perfect result demanded by the value of the metal and other commercial and economical incidents. Ores are desulphurized by roasting in heaps: In reverberatory furnaces of the usual kind [COPPER-FURNACE]; in rotary inclined cylinders exposed to the heat of a fire beneath; in a flue or stack, where they fall through a column of flame [DECARBONIZING-FURNACE]; on a rotary-table furnace, where the desulphurizing-chamber is surrounded with flues, through which the caloric currents from the furnace are compelled to pass on their way to the chimney. (*Knight.*)

děs'-ŭl-tōr-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *desultory*; -ly.] In a desultory, loose, or disconnected manner.

děs'-ŭl-tōr-ī-něss, *s.* [Eng. *desultory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being desultory or disconnected; discursiveness.

"Much of the seeming *desultoriness* of my method."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 254.

děs'-ŭl-tōr-ī-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius*.] [DESULTORY.] Desultory, disconnected, discursive, unmethodical.

"It is not only *desultorious* and light, but insignificant."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. ii.

děs'-ŭl-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius*=inconstant, fickle, from *desultor*=one who in the circus vaulted from one horse to another: *de*=down, from, and *salio*=to leap.]

***I. Lit.:** Leaping, skipping, or moving about.

"I shot at it, but it was so *desultory* I missed my aim."—Gilbert White.

II. Figuratively:

1. Passing from one subject to another; following no regular plan; loose, disconnected, unsystematic.

"This makes my reading wild and *desultory*."—Warburton: *Lett.*, Feb. 2, 1740.

*2. Unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Unstable, i.e., light, *desultory*, unbalanced minds."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

3. Said or done at random; not following any method, rule, or connection; random.

"Need I to thee, dear Erskine, tell,
I love the licence all too well,
In sounds now lowly and now strong,
To raise the *desultory* song?"
Scott: *Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

¶ For the difference between *desultory* and *cur-sory*, see CURSORY.

***dě-sŭl'-tŭre**, *s.* [Lat. *desultura*, from *desilio*=to leap down.] A leaping; a leap from one horse to another. (*Ash.*)

***dě-sŭ-me**, *v. t.* [Lat. *desumo*: *de*=away, from, and *sumo*=to take.]

1. To take away, to take from, to derive.

"They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations."—Browne.

2. To deduce, to draw.

"That part of our eighteenth experiment, whence the matter of fact is *desumed*."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 132.

***dě-sŭmp-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *desumptus*, *pa. par. of desumo*.] The act of taking from others. (*Ash.*)

desvaux-ī-ā-čě-æ (*desvaux* as *dā-vōz*), *s. pl.* [Named after M. Desvaux, a French botanist, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *aceæ*.]

Bot.: Bristleworts, an order of small herbs, like species of *Scirpus*, having setaceous leaves, flowers

glumaceous in a spathe, fruit consisting of utricles opening longitudinally, and separate ovaries attached to a common axis. They are natives of the South Sea Islands and New Holland.

dě-sŷ-nŏn-ŷ-mī-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *desynonymize*(e); -ation.] The act or process of desynonymizing.

dě-sŷ-nŏn-ŷ-mīze, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *synonymize* (q. v.).] To turn or apply to different meanings words originally synonymous.

"This [flicker] and flutter are thoroughly *desynonymized* now."—Trench: *Select Glossary*, p. 79.

dě-sŷ-nŏn-ŷ-mī-zīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DESYNONYMIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Discriminating the meaning of two words formerly identical in signification.

dě-tăch', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *détacher*=to unfasten: *dé*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and Fr. **tacher*=to fasten, found in *attacher*, *détacher*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate, to disengage, to disunite, to set: loose, or part.

"The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again, one cannot tell how."—Pope.

2. To separate and send away from a main body on some special duty or service.

"If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?"—Addison.

3. To disengage, to distract.

"To *detach* us from the present scene, to fix our affections on things above."—Porteous. *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

***B. Intrans.:** To become detached, disunited, or separated.

"*Detaching* fœa by fold
From those still heights. . . ."
Tennyson: *Vision of Sin*, iii.

¶ For the difference between *to detach* and *to separate*, see SEPARATE.

dě-tăch'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETACH.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separated, disengaged, loose, not connected together.

"A *detached* body of the French."—Burnet: *Hist. of his own Time* (an. 1709).

2. *Paint.:* A term applied to figures which appear to stand out one from the other, or from the background. (*Weale.*)

detached escapement, *s.*

Hor.: The detached escapement was invented by Mudge in the seventeenth century. The term *detached* is also applied to the ordinary form of lever-escapement with two pallets, which engage the teeth of the scape-wheel, and a fork which engages a pin on the balance-arbor. The term *detached*, in this case, is to distinguish it from the anchor-escapement, wherein a segment-rack engages a pinion on the balance-arbor. [LEVER-ESCAPEMENT.]

detached work, *s.*

Fort.: A work included in the defense, but placed outside the body of the place.

***dě-tăch'-ěd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *detached*; -ly.] Disconnectedly, desultorily; without proper arrangement or connection.

"Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth."—*State Trials*: Judge Jenkins (an. 1647).

dě-tăch'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETACH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of setting free, separating, or disengaging.

dě-tăch'-mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *détachement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of detaching or disengaging.

2. The state of being detached.

3. A number of things or persons detached or separated.

"Who for the task should fit *detachments* choose
From all the atoms?" Blackmore.

4. *Specif.:* In the same sense as II.

"As soon as he learned that a *detachment* of the Gaelic army was advancing toward Perth"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil. & Nav.:* A body of troops or a number of ships detached from the main body, and sent away on some special service or expedition.

"Against a *detachment* of fifty men."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv., ch. 7.

2. *Gun.:* The men detailed to serve a gun.

*3. *Fine Arts:* The parts of a work as distinguished from the whole.

dě-tăil', *v. t.* [Fr. *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely; Ital. *distagliare*.] [DETAIL, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To set forth, to relate or describe minutely, particularly, or in detail; to particularize.

"They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them."—Cheyne.

2. *Mil.:* To detach or appoint for any particular service or expedition.

¶ *To detail on the plane:*

Arch.: Said of a molding which is exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane.

dě-tăil', dě-tăil, *s.* [Fr. *détail*, from *détailler*= (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely; Fr. *dé*=Lat. *de* (intens.), and *tailer*=to cut; *taille*=a cut; Lat. *talea*=a rod, a layer; Low Lat. *taleo*, *talio*=to cut; Sp. *tallar*; Port. *talhar*; Ital. *tagliare*=to cut.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A minute part; a particular, an item.

"He was laborious, clearheaded, and profoundly versed in the *details* of finance."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A minute, particular, or circumstantial account.

"I shall not enter into a *detail* of the arguments."—Derham: *Astro-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.:* A body or number of men detailed for some special duty or expedition.

2. *Fine Arts:* Minute or particular parts of a picture, statue, &c., as distinguished from the work as a whole.

3. *Arch.:* A term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings*.

¶ *In detail:* Minutely, particularly, circumstantially.

"I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail*."—Pope.

dě-tăil'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DETAIL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Related or described in detail; as, a *detailed* account.

"A professed and *detailed* poem on the subject."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv., p. 83.

2. Exact, particular, minute; as, a *detailed* examination.

dě-tăil'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detail*; -er.] One who details or relates anything in detail.

"Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers*."—Seward: *Lett.* vi., 135.

dě-tăil'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETAIL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of relating or setting forth in detail.

dě-tăin', *de-tayne, *de-teigne, *v. t.* [Fr. *détenir*; Lat. *detineo*=to keep or hold back: *de*=away, from, and *teneo*=to hold; Sp. & Port. *detener*; Ital. *detenere*.]

1. To keep or hold back that which belongs to another; to withhold.

"No longer then (his fury if thou dread)
Detain the relics of great Hector dead."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 171, 172.

"The interest of the sum fraudulently *detained* in the Exchequer by the Cabal."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To withhold, to keep back.

"These things sting
His mind so venomously, that burning shame
Detains him from Cordelia."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 3.

3. To restrain or delay from proceeding; to stop.
"But adverse winds *detained* him three weeks at the Hague."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. To keep in custody or confinement.

"A constable . . . is authorized to *detain* the party suspected."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xxi.

¶ For the difference between *to detain* and *to hold*, see HOLD.

***dě-tăin', *de-taine**, *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*] Detention.

"And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certain cause of Artegals *detaine*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. vi. 15.

***dě-tăin'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -al.] The act of detaining; detention. (*W. Taylor: Annual Review* (1806), vol. iv., p. 116.)

dě-tăin'-dēr, *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

Law: A writ for holding one in custody. Probably the word is a corruption for *detainer* (q. v.).

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dě-tāin'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETAIN, *v.*,
dě-tāin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -*er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who detains or keeps back any person or thing.

"The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances."—*Bp. Taylor*.

II. Law:

1. The keeping or holding possession of that which belongs to another.

"Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *detainer* of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. As if I lend a man a horse, and he afterward refuse to restore it, this injury consists in the *detaining*, and not in the original taking; and the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of *detinue*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. A writ by which a person arrested at the suit of one debtor may be detained at the suit of another a writ of *detainer*.

*3. The act of detaining any person in custody.

"Unless some cause of the commitment, *detainer*, or restraint be expressed."—*State Trials: Liberty of the Subject* (1628).

¶ (1) *Forcible detainer:*

Law: A violently taking or keeping possession of lands and tenements, without the authority of law.

* (2) *Writ of detainer:*

Law: A writ directed to the governor of a prison, commanding him to detain the prisoner till discharged.

dě-tāin'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of keeping or holding back what belongs to another.

2. The act of keeping or holding back; detention.

"A *detaining* therein by some stronger power than themselves."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 386.

3. The state or condition of being detained; detention.

"To shew the cause of his *detaining* in prison."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dě-tāin'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -*ment*.] The act of detaining or keeping back; detention.

"Unless the cause of the *detainment* in prison be returned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dě-tār'-i-ūm, *s.* [From *detar*, the native name in Senegal.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of Senegal. Two species are known. *Detarium senegalense* furnishes a hard wood resembling mahogany, and two varieties of fruit, one sweet, the other bitter. The former is much sought after for food, but the latter is stated to be a strong poison. The succulent drupes of *D. microcarpum* are eaten by the negroes.

***dě-tās'te**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *taste* (q. v.).] To dislike.

"Who now in darkness do *detaste* the day."
Stirling.

***dě-t'bund**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det*=debt, and Scotch *bund*=bound.] Predestinated; bound by a divine decree.

"As therto *detbund* in my wretchit age."
Douglas: Virgil, 366, 29.

dě-těct', *v. t.* [Lat. *detectus*, *pa. par. of detego*=to uncover, to expose: *de*=away, from, and *tego*=to cover.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To disclose, to discover, to expose.

"To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.

2. To discover or find out, especially applied in science to the discovery or detection of substances existing in minute particles or quantities.

3. To discover or find out as a crime or guilt; to bring to light, to expose.

"Not a single man or woman who had the smallest interest in *detecting* the fraud had been suffered to be present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*4. To accuse, to bring to trial of, to inform against, to denounce.

"If he be denounced or *detected* unto him."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 219.

II. Chem.: To discover the presence of an element or chemical compound in a substance, by means of characteristic chemical reactions.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to detect* and *to discover*: "*Detect* is always taken in a bad sense; *discover* in an indifferent sense. A person is *detected* in what he wishes to conceal; a person or a thing is *discovered* that has unintentionally lain concealed. Thieves are *detected* in picking pockets; a lost child is *discovered* in a wood, or in some place of security. *Detection* is the act of the moment; it is effected by the aid of the senses; a

discovery is the consequence of efforts, and is brought about by circuitous means, and the aid of the understanding. A plot is *detected* by any one who communicates what he has seen and heard; many murders have been *discovered* after a lapse of years by ways the most extraordinary. Nothing is *detected* but what is actually passing; many things are *discovered* which have long passed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-těct'**, *a.* [Lat. *detectus*, *pa. par. of detego*.] Accused, denounced, informed against.

"A priest named Sir Thomas Bagley was *detected* of heresy."—*Fabyan: Chronicles* (1531).

dě-těct'-a-ble, **dě-těct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *detect*; -*able*.] That may or can be detected; liable or open to detection.

"These errors are *detectible* at a glance."—*Latham*.

dě-těct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETECT, *v.*]

dě-těct'-tēr, *s.* [DETECTOR.]

dě-těct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETECT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of discovering, finding out, or exposing; detection.

dě-těct'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detectio*, from *detecius*, *pa. par. of detego*.]

1. The discovery or finding of anything; especially applied in science to the finding or discovering of minute particles or quantities.

"Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils."—*Woodward*.

2. A discovering, finding out, or exposing of a crime, guilt, &c.

"Dreading a *detection* which must be fatal to his honor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dě-těct'-tīve, *s. & a.* [Eng. *detect*; -*ive*.]

A. *As subst.:* One of a body of police officers, usually dressed in plain clothes, to whom are intrusted the detection of crimes and the apprehension of the offenders.

"If, however, the swell-mobsman's eye is forever wandering in search of his prey, so is also that of the *detective*."—*Quarterly Review*.

B. *As adj.:* Employed or fitted for detection or discovery; as, *detective* police.

dě-těct'-tōr, **dě-těct'-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who detects or brings anything to light.

"O heavens! That this treason were not, or not I the *detector*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Locksmithing:* An arrangement in a lock, by which an overlifted tumbler is caught by detent, so as to indicate that the lock has been tampered with. In one of these devices the motion of the key throws out a number of wards, which engage the key and keep it from being withdrawn until the bolt is moved, when the pieces resume their normal position and release the key. Should the key fail to act upon the bolt, it cannot be withdrawn, but the lock must be destroyed to release it.

2. *Boiler-making:* A means of indicating that the water in a boiler has sunk below the point of safety. [LOW-WATER DETECTOR.]

3. *Telegraphy:* A portable galvanometer with a high and a low resistance actuating coil, constructed for the use of linemen and telegraph constructors when putting up, repairing, or testing lines.

***dě-těn'-ē-brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *tenebratus*=dark, darkened, *pa. par. of tenebro*=to darken; *tenebræ*=darkness.] To remove darkness from, to make light or clear.

"... afford us any light to *detenebrate* and clear the truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

dě-těnt', *s.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detentus*=a holding back, from *detineo*=to hold back.] [DETAIN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

*2. *Fig.:* Anything which acts as a stop or hindrance.

"For aught I know, every one of you may be in this condition, requiring but the proper agent to be applied—the proper word to be spoken—to remove a *detent*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), pp. 103, 104.

II. Mech.: A pin, stud, or lever forming a stop in a watch, clock, tumbler-lock, or other machine. It is variously called in specific cases; as, click, pawl, dog, fence, &c. It is usually capable of motion, either at certain intervals, as in some escapements, or by operation of a key, as in locks. A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. The watch escapement has also a detent. The ratchet-wheel has a click, to prevent back motion. The windlass has a pawl, to fall into the notches of the rim. (*Knight*.)

dě-těn'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *détention*; Sp. *detencion*; Ital. *detenzione*, from Lat. *detentio*, from *detentus*, *pa. par. of detineo*.] [DETAIN, *v.*]

1. The act of detaining, keeping back, or withholding that which belongs to another.

"... the *detention* of long-since-due debts, Against my honor."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

2. The act of delaying, hindering, or stopping from proceeding.

3. The act of detaining in custody; the state of being detained or kept in custody or confinement.

"Their *detention* under safe custody."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland* (an. 1570).

4. The state of being hindered or delayed.

"Minding to proceed further south without long *detention* in those partes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 150.

¶ *House of detention:* A place where offenders or accused persons are kept in custody while under remand or till committed to prison.

dě-tēr', *v. t.* [Lat. *deterreo*=to frighten away; *de*=away, from, and *terreo*=to frighten.] To discourage or frighten from any act; to cause to cease, desist from, or abandon any practice, habit, or intention.

"Rather animated than *deterred* by the flames and falling buildings."—*Anson: Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to deter*, *to discourage*, and *to dishearten*: "One is *deterred* from commencing any thing, one is *discouraged* or *disheartened* from proceeding. A variety of motives may *deter* any one from an undertaking; but a person is *discouraged* or *disheartened* mostly by the want of success or the hopelessness of the case. The wicked are sometimes *deterrea* from committing enormities by the fear of punishment; projectors are *discouraged* from entering into fresh speculations by observing the failure of others; there are few persons who would not be *disheartened* from renewing their endeavors, who had experienced nothing but ill-success. The prudent and the fearful are alike easily to be *deterred*; impatient people are most apt to be *discouraged*; faint-hearted people are easiest *disheartened*. The foolhardy and the obdurate are the least easily *deterred* from their object; the persevering will not suffer themselves to be *discouraged* by particular failures; the resolute and self-confident will not be *disheartened* by trifling difficulties." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-tēr'-ge, *v. t.* [Lat. *detergo*=to wipe off, from *de*=away, from, and *tergo*=to wipe.] To cleanse, clear, or wipe away foul or offensive matter from a wound or sore.

"Sea-salt ... *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction."—*Arbuthnot*.

***dě-těrg'-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETERGE.]

dě-tēr'-gēn-čy, *s.* [Lat. *detergens*, *pr. par. of detergo*.] A cleansing or purifying power.

"Bath water ... possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and muddling heat."—*DeFoe: Tour through Gt. Britain*, ii. 290. (*Davies*.)

dě-tēr'-gēnt, *a & s.* [Lat. *detergens*, *pr. par. of detergo*=to wipe away.]

1. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of cleansing or cleaning; detergent.

"The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

2. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has the quality or property of cleansing or clearing; a detergent.

"The virtues of the most valuable preparation ... are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent*."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 23.

***dě-těrg'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of cleansing or clearing from foul or offensive matter; detersion.

***dě-tēr'-ī-ōr-āt**, ***dě-tēr'-ī-ōr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deterioratus*.] Injured, impaired, made worse, deteriorated.

dě-tēr'-ī-ōr-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *deterioratus*, *pa. par. of deterioro*=to make worse; *deterior*=worse; *de*=away, from; -*ter* and -*ior*, comparative suffixes.]

A. *Trans.:* To make worse or inferior; to reduce or lower in quality or value.

"There were designed most magnificent cloysters, the brave design whereof Dr. J. Fell hath *deteriorated* with his new device."—*Aubrey: Anecd.*, ii. 589.

B. *Intrans.:* To become worse or inferior; to become reduced or lowered in quality or value.

dě-tēr'-ī-ōr-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETERIORATE.]

dě-tēr'-ī-ōr-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERIORATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of making worse, or reducing in quality; the state of becoming deteriorated; deterioration.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ciar. -tān = chan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dě-těr-i-ōr-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *aeterioratus*.] The act of making anything worse or inferior; a reducing in value or quality; the state of becoming deteriorated.

"Such changes . . . may be more justly ascribed to the client's gradual deterioration."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 99.

dě-těr-i-ōr-i-tŷ, s. [As if from a Lat. *deterioritas*; from *deterior* = worse.] A worse state or quality; a state of deterioration.

"The deterioration of diet."—*Ray*.

***dě-těr-me**, v. t. [DETERMINE.]

1. To determine, to decide.

"To determe all causis in the said parlyament."—*Auct. Audit. A.*, 1489, p. 145.

2. To determine, to resolve, to agree.

"We now being all of one minde are aggreet and determit to put in executioun sic thingis."—*Earl of Arran to Henry VIII.*

dě-těr-měnt, s. [Eng. *deter*; -ment.]

1. The act of deterring or discouraging.

"It is a determent from this sin."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 91.

2. That which deters.

"These are not all the determents that opposed my obeying you."—*Boyle*.

†dě-těr-mĭn-a-bĭl-i-tŷ, s. [English *determinable*(e); -ity.] The quality of being determinable.

dě-těr-mĭn-a-ble, ***de-ter-myn-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *determinabilis*.]

1. That may or can be determined, decided, ascertained, or fixed certainly.

"Upon matters determinable at the common law."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (Introd.)

2. That may be determined or ended. [DETERMINABLE FREEHOLD.]

determinable freehold, s.

Law: An estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it was created expires.

†dě-těr-mĭn-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng. *determinable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being determinable; determinability.

***dě-těr-mĭn-a-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *determinable*(le); -ly.] In a determinable manner.

dě-těr-mĭn-ant, a. & s. [Fr. pr. par of *déterminer*.]

A. As adj.: Serving or tending to determine; determinative.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: That which determines or tends to determine.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A mark or attribute added to the subject and predicate, which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite, or better determined.

2. *Math.*: A name given to the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws. Thus the determinant of the nine numbers:

a, b, c
a', b', c'
a'', b'', c''

is $ab'c'' - ab''c' + a'b''c - a'bc'' - a'bc - a'bc''$.

dě-těr-mĭn-ate, ***dě-těr-mĭn-at**, ***de-ter-myn-at**, a. [Lat. *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino* = to bound; *de* (intens.), and *termino* = to limit, to bound; *terminus* = a limit.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Determined, fixed, settled, established.

"Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."—*Acts* ii. 23.

†2. Fixed, ascertained, certain.

"The former of determinate date."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 185.

*3. Limited, defined.

"Demonstrations in numbers . . . are more general in their use, and determinate in their application."—*Locke*.

*4. Concluded.

"My bonds in thee are all determinate."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 87.

*5. Decisive, conclusive, determined.

"Ere a determinate resolution, he

(I mean the bishop) did require a respite."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

*6. Determined or decided upon.

"My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

*7. Determined, resolute.

"Like men disused in a long peace, more determinate to do, than skillful how to do."—*Sidney*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: *Determinate inflorescence*: That in which the axis is either elongated and ends in a solitary flower, which then terminates the axis, and if other flowers are produced they are secondary, and further from the center; or the axis is shortened, and produces at once a number of flower-buds, but of these the central flower expands first, being in fact the termination of the axis, while the other flowers are developed in succession farther from the center. Called also Centrifugal, Definite, or Terminal inflorescence. (*Balfour*.)

2. Mathematics:

(1) *Determinate equation*: One which admits of a finite number of solutions. Every equation which contains but one unknown quantity, and which is not identical, is *determinate*. If a group of equations be independent of each other, and equal in number to the number of unknown quantities which they contain, the group is *determinate*, and there will be but a finite number of sets of values for the unknown quantities.

(2) *Determinate geometry*: That branch of geometry which has for its object the solution of determinate problems.

(3) *Determinate problem*: One which admits of a finite number of solutions.

(4) *Determinate quantity*: One which admits of but a finite number of values. Thus in an equation which contains but one unknown quantity, that quantity is said to be *determinate*.

(5) *Determinate series*: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of a determinate quantity; as, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^3 + \dots (\frac{1}{2})^n$, &c.

***dě-těr-mĭn-ate**, v. t. [DETERMINE, a.] To circumscribe, to limit, to determine.

"The sly slow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

dě-těr-mĭn-ate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *determinate*; -ly.]

1. With certainty, certainly, precisely.

"If the affections of angels and men had been determinately fixed by their creation."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iii., § 1.

2. With determination or resolution; resolutely.

"In those errors they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

dě-těr-mĭn-ate-něss, s. [Eng. *determinate*; -ness.]

1. The state or quality of being determinate, settled, or fixed.

2. The state or quality of being determined; determination, resolution.

"His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xiv.

dě-těr-mĭn-ā-tion, ***dě-těr-mĭn-ā-čion**, s. [Fr. *détermination*; Sp. *determinación*; Ital. *determinazione*, from Lat. *determinatio* = a boundary.] [DETERMINE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ending, concluding, or limiting.

"The great appearance there was of a speedy determination of that war . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 339.

2. The act of determining, deciding, or settling.

"Let us give it the priority in our determinations."—*State Trials: Bishop of Ely* (1640).

3. The act or process of determining or ascertaining by scientific means.

" . . . to explain the principles, by which astronomical observation is applied to geographical determinations."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 205.

4. The result of a scientific investigation or observation.

"Chronology, moreover, without which political history cannot exist, is dependent upon astronomical determinations."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (1862), ch. i., § 1.

5. A decision of a question in the mind; a conclusion or resolution formed.

" . . . for my determination is to gather the nations."—*Zephaniah* iii. 8.

6. Strength or firmness of mind; resolution; resolve.

7. An absolute direction to a certain end.

"Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of will or desire to the greatest apparent good."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The ascertaining of the exact amount or proportion of any chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. Law:

(1) The hearing and deciding upon questions judicially.

(2) The putting an end to; as, the determination of an estate or interest.

3. *Logic*: The defining a notion or concept by limiting it by the addition of differentia.

"As abstraction augments the extension by diminishing the marks, so determination augments the intension by increasing them."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 53.

4. *Med.*: A rapid afflux or flow; as, the determination of blood to the brain, &c.

5. *Nat. Science*: The referring or assigning of plants, minerals, &c., to the species to which they belong.

dě-těr-mĭn-ā-tive, adj. & s. [Eng. *determinat(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Having the quality or property of determining; conclusive, final.

"That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause."—*Bramhall. Against Hobbes*.

*2. Fixed, determined.

"The determinative time of three days."—*Hale: Cont.*, vol. ii.; *Christ Crucified*.

†3. Tending or designed to determine the species, class, &c., to which various things belong.

"The determinative particles are more often prefixed than suffixed."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 243.

II. *Logic*: Limiting.

"If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

B. As subst.: A word or sign prefixed or suffixed to a word for the purpose of determining its meaning; a determinant.

dě-těr-mĭn-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who or that which determines, or tends to determine, settle, or decide.

"They have recourse unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dě-těr-mĭne, ***de-ter-myne**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *déterminer*; Sp. & Port. *determinar*; Ital. *determinare*, from Lat. *determino* = to limit, to bound; *de* (intens.), and *termino* = to bound; *terminus* = a bound, a limit.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bound, to end, to conclude.

*2. To put an end to, to kill.

"Now, where is he that will not stay so long
Till his friend sickness hath determined me?"
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

3. To fix the limits or bounds of, to set out, to prearrange.

"God hath determined the times before appointed."—*Acts* xvii. 26.

*4. To limit, to bound, to confine, to shut in.

"No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus determines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened."—*Atterbury*.

5. To limit or confine, to assign in definition.

"The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place."—*Locke*.

6. To decide, to settle.

"To determine this either way, is to beg the question . . ."—*Locke*.

7. To resolve or decide on.

"It was, however, determined to slaughter them for food."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

†8. To fix irrevocably, to settle finally.

"Till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design."
Addison.

9. To influence the choice or decision; to give an impulse to the judgment.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: To ascertain the amount or proportion of a chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. Law:

(1) To hear and decide on a case judicially.

(2) To end, to put an end to, as an estate or interest.

3. *Logic*: To define a notion or concept by the addition of determinants.

"From the broad class of diseases we determine or mark out the class of fevers by the peculiar symptoms of heat, rapid pulse, &c., which are their marks."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 53.

*B. *Reflex*: To form a resolution or determination with; to resolve with.

"To bynde and determine him self to serve our lorde god."—*Caxton: Dictes and Sayings* (1477).

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, sīre, sīr, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, whō, sōn; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. Intransitive:

1. To end, to terminate, to come to an end.

"All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion."—*South*.

*2. To finish, to make an end, to decide a point.

"One stroke they aim'd
That might *determine*."

Milton: P. L., vi. 317, 318.

3. To come to a determination or decision; to decide, to settle.

"It was then necessary to *determine* whether the rule laid down in 1679 . . . was to be accounted the law of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is—to *determine* of the coronation."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

4. To make up one's mind firmly and strongly, to resolve.

"In a few days it became clear that Schomberg had *determined* not to fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to determine* and *to resolve*: "*To determine* is more especially an act of the judgment; *to resolve* is an act of the will; the former requires examination and choice: we *determine* how or what we shall do; the latter requires a firm spirit: we *resolve* that we will do what we have *determined* upon. . . . In the ordinary concerns of life we have frequent occasion to *determine* without *resolving*; in the discharge of our moral duties, or the performance of any office, we have occasion to *resolve* without *determining*: the master *determines* to dismiss his servant; the servant *resolves* on becoming more diligent. Personal convenience or necessity gives rise to the *determination*; a sense of duty, honor, fidelity, and the like, gives birth to the *resolution*. A traveler *determines* to take a certain route; a learner *resolves* to conquer every difficulty in the acquirement of learning. Humor or change of circumstances occasions a person to alter his *determination*; timidity, fear, or defect in principle, occasions the *resolution* to waver. Children are not capable of *determining*; and their best *resolutions* fall before the gratification of the moment. Those who *determine* hastily are frequently under the necessity of, altering their *determinations*: there are no *resolutions* so weak as those that are made on a sick bed; the return of health is quickly succeeded by a recurrence to the former course of life. In science, to *determine* is to fix the mind, or to cause it to rest in a certain opinion; to *resolve* is to lay open what is obscure, to clear the mind from doubt and hesitation. We *determine* points of question; we *resolve* difficulties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to determine* and *to decide*, see DECIDE; for that between *to determine* and *to fix*, see FIX.

dě-těr'-mīned, *pa. par. & a.* [DETERMINE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to the *se* of the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Ended, concluded, terminated.

2. Bounded, limited.

3. Decided, settled, fixed.

4. Definite, fixed.

5. Resolved, resolute; having a firm and fixed purpose.

"Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 719, 720.

¶ For the difference between *determined* and *decided*, see DECIDED.

dě-těr'-mīned-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *determined*; -ly.] In a determined manner; resolutely.

"So stubborn and *determinedly* stiff."—*Cumberland: From Alexis; Observer*, No. 143.

dě-těr'-mīn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *determin(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who determines, decides, or settles.

"Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half?"—*Fulke's Retentive* (1580), p. 158.

*2. *Law*: The same as TERMINER (q. v.).

"Then ye iiii day of May was an Oyer and *determiner* at London."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

dě-těrm'-lŷng, ***dě-term-yngē**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: The act of determining or deciding; determination, decision.

"So the matter was a *determinyngē* concernyngē the men that had outlandysh wyves."—*Esdras*, bk. iii., ch. ix. (1551).

dě-těr'-mīn-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETERMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Ending, limiting, bounding.

2. Deciding, decisive.

"I am, however, far from supposing that this is the sole *determining* cause."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

C. As *substantive*:

1. An ending, finishing or concluding as an end, a close.

2. The act of settling, deciding, arranging.

"For the *determining* of quarrels that might arise."—*Hales: Remains; Serm. on Duels*.

3. The act or process of defining; definition, determination.

determining line, *s.*

Math.: In conic sections a line parallel to the base of the cone; in the hyperbola this line is within the base; in the parabolic sections it forms a tangent to the base; in the elliptic it falls without it. In the intersecting line of a circle the determining line will never meet the plane of the base to which it is parallel. (*Gwilt*.)

dě-těr'-mīn-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *determin(e)*; -ism.] A name applied by Sir W. Hamilton to that system of philosophy which holds that the will is not a free agent, but is irresistibly determined by providential motives, that is, by motives furnished by Providence, which turn the balance in our mental deliberations in accordance with its views.

dě-těr'-rā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *terra*=earth, land; Fr. *déterrer*=to disinter.] The removal of earth which covers or hides anything.

"This concerns the raising of new mountains, *déterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds."—*Woodward*.

dě-těrr'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETER.]

dě-těr'-rēnce, *s.* [Lat. *deterrens*, *pr. par. of deterreo*.] That which deters; a deterrent; the act of deterring.

dě-těr'-rēnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deterrens*, *pr. par. of deterreo*=to deter.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power or quality of deterring; tending or intended to deter.

"The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty."—*Bentham*.

B. As *subst.*: Anything, as a law, penalty, intended to deter from any act.

"No *deterrent* is more effective."—*Bentham*.

dě-těr'-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETER.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of discouraging or frightening from any act.

dě-těr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *detersus*, *pa. par. of detergo*=to wipe off.] The act of deterring or cleansing from foul or offensive matter, &c.

"I endeavored *detersion*, but the matter could not be discharged."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

dě-těr'-sive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *détersif*, from *detersus*.]

A. As *adj.*: Cleansing, detergent.

"Of a penetrative, cooling, and *detersive* faculty."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 120.

B. As *subst.*: A detergent.

"The other ulcers and excoriations I dressed, some with *detersives*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

dě-těr'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *detersive*; -ly.] In a *detersive* manner; by way of *detersives*.

dě-těr'-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *detersive*; -ness.] The quality of being *detersive*; *detergency*.

dě-těst', *v. t.* [Fr. *détester*; Sp. *detestar*; Ital. *detestare*, from Latin *detestor*=to execrate: *de*=down, fully, and *testor*=to call to witness; *testis*=a witness.]

*1. To testify against; to denounce; to condemn.

"The heresy of Nestorins was *detested* in the Eastern churches."—*Fuller: Church History*.

2. To abhor, to abominate, to hate exceedingly.

"He *detested* those republican theories which were intermingled with the Genevese divinity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *to detest* and *to hate*, see HATE.

dě-těst'-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *detestabl(e)*; -ity.] Detestableness, odiousness.

"So young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of *detestability*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

dě-těst'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *detestabilis*.] Deserving of extreme hate or abhorrence; abominable, execrable.

"The pavement was *detestable*; all foreigners cried shame upon it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dě-těst'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *detestable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *detestable*.

"It is their intrinsic hatefulness, and *detestableness*, which originally inflames us against them."—*A. Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. ii., § 2.

dě-těst'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *detestab(le)*; -ly.] In a detestable or abominable manner or degree; abominably.

"We live together abominably and *detestably* in open adultery."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 20).

***dě-těst'-ant**, *s.* [Lat. *detestans*, *pr. par. of detestor*.] A detester.

"*Detestants* of the Romish idolatry."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 121.

***dě-těs'-tāte**, *a.* [Latin *detestatus*, *pa. par. of detestor*.] Detested, abominated, execrated.

***dě-těs'-tāte**, *v. t.* [DETESTATE, *a.*] To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

"Well might he *detestate* star-chamber examinations."—*State Trials: Lord Lilburne* (1649).

dě-těs'-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detestatio*, from *detestatus*, *pa. par. of detestor*; Fr. *détestation*; Sp. *detestacion*; Ital. *detestazione*.] A feeling of extreme hatred, abhorrence, or loathing.

"To hide himself with part of his ill-gotten wealth from the *detestation* of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dě-těst'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETEST.]

dě-těst'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detest*; -er.] One who detests, abhors, or abominates.

"That stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

dě-těst'-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETEST.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of abhorring or abominating; abhorrence; detestation.

"In their abhorring and *detesting* of it."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 57.

***dět'-fŷl**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det*=debt; -ful(i).] Owing; bound in duty.

***dět'-fŷl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *detful*; -ly.] Dutifully; as bound in duty.

"That oure souverain lord & his successours, &c., sal execut *detfully* the panys of proscriptioun & tresonn aganis the saidis personis."—*Acts Jas. III.* (1478) (ed. 1814), p. 123.

dě-thrō'ne, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *dethroner*: *des*=*dis*=apart, from, and O. Fr. *throne*=a throne (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: To remove, depose, or drive from a throne; to divest or deprive of royal dignity.

"The question of *dethroning* . . . kings will always be an extraordinary question of state."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To deprive or drive from power.

"The Republicans being *dethroned* by Cromwell."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*

2. To depose from any position of preëminence.

dě-thrōn'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETHRONE.]

dě-thrōn'-e-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *dethrone*; -ment.] The act of dethroning, deposing, or driving from royal dignity; the state of being dethroned or deposed.

"The *dethronement* of Philip in favor of Charles was made a condition of peace."—*Bolingbroke: On History*, lett. viii.

dě-thrōn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dethron(e)*; -er.] One who dethrones.

"The hand of our *dethroners* hath prevailed against the regal and sacerdotal throne."—*Arnway: Moderation of Charles I.* (1661), p. 186.

dě-thrōn'-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETHRONE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Dethronement.

***dě-thrōn'-iz-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dethroniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of dethroning; dethronement.

"When shee was advertised of her husband's *dethronization*."—*Speed: Edward II.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 73.

***dě-thrōn'-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *dethron(e)*; -ize.] To dethrone.

"To consent to the four votes of *dethronizing* him."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dět'-i-nēt**, *s.* [Latin=he detains, 3d per. sing. *pr. indic. of detineo*=to detain.]

Old Law: A writ which lies against one for withholding from another what is his due.

dět'-i-nue, *s.* [Fr. *détenu*, *pa. par. of détenir*=to detain.]

Law: The form of an action for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained, and damages for their detention: or, if they have been returned, damages only.

"I'll bring my action of *detinue* or *trover*."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

***dět'-i-nŷ**, *s.* [DETINUE.] A detention, a retaining, a withholding.

"This little *detiny* is great iniquity."—*Adams: Works*, i. 145. (Davies.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***dě-tômb'** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *tomb* (*q. v.*)] To remove or raise from the tomb.

"Detombed arise

To match thy muse with a monarchic theame."

Stirling: To Author of Monarchic Tragedies.

děť-ô-nâte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *detonatus*, *pa. par.* of *detono*=to thunder down: *de*=down, and *tono*=to thunder; Fr. *détonner*.]

A. Trans.: To cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

B. Intrans.: To explode or burn with a sudden report.

děť-ô-nât-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETONATE.]

děť-ô-nât-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETONATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Explosive; exploding with a sudden report.

C. As subst.: The act of causing to explode with a sudden report; the act of exploding.

detonating-gas, *s.* A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which detonate violently when ignited, or an electric spark is passed through it, water being formed.

detonating-hammer, *s.* The hammer of a percussion gun-lock.

detonating-powder, *s.* A powder which explodes by a blow. The compound used in the priming of percussion-caps and fuses is the fulminate of mercury or of silver, collected as a precipitate when the metal, dissolved in nitric acid, is poured into warm alcohol. The precipitate is collected, washed, and dried. Chloride of nitrogen, NCl_3 , teriodide of nitrogen, NI_3 , potassium picrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OK}$, a mixture of potassium chlorate, KClO_3 , with sulphur, phosphorus, sugar, &c., are most powerful detonating substances. A mixture of equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen exposed to direct sunlight detonates violently, forming hydrochloric acid gas which occupies the same volume as the original mixture.

detonating-primer, *s.*

Blasting: A primer exploded by a fuse, and used in blasting operations to violently explode gun-cotton, instead of the former plan by which the charge of gun-cotton was simply ignited.

detonating-tube, *s.* A graduated tube used for the detonation of gases. It is pierced by two opposed wires by which an electric spark is introduced. The gas is confined over water or mercury. [EUDIOMETER.]

děť-ô-nâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *détonation*, from *detonatus*, *pa. par.* of *detono*.]

1. Chem.: The act of detonating or causing to explode; an explosive or instantaneous combustion with a loud report.

"A new coal is not to be cast on the niter, till the detonation occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended."—Boyle.

2. Music: False intonation. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

děť-ô-nât-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *detonat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which detonates.

děť-ô-nî-zâ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *detoniz(e)*; -ation.] The same as DETONATION (*q. v.*).

děť-ô-nîze, *v. t. & i.* [DETONATE.]

A. Transitive:

Chem.: To calcine with detonation; to cause to explode; to detonate.

"Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized niter is destroyed in eighteen days."—Arbuthnot: *On Air*.

B. Intrans.: To detonate; to explode with a sudden report.

"This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise."—Fourcroy.

***děť-ô-nîzed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETONIZE.]

***děť-ô-nîz-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Detonation.

dě-tor'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *detortus*, *pa. par.* of *detorqueo*.] A twisting, a turning, a perversion. [DETORT.]

"Cross those detorsions when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends."

Donne: Poems, p. 327.

dě-tort', *v. t.* [Lat. *detortus*, *pa. par.* of *detorqueo*=to turn, to distort: *de*=down, away, and *torqueo*=to twist.] To twist, wrest, or distort from the true or original meaning or design; to pervert.

"The Arians detorted the words of Scripture to their sense."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 475.

***dě-tort'-ěd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETORT.]

***dě-tort'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETORT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

dě-tor'-tion, *s.* [DETORSION.] A twisting, wresting, or perverting.

"The detortion and disguising of those places."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 375.

dě-tôur', *s.* [Fr., from *détourner*; O. Fr. *destourner*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *tourner*=to turn.]

1. A roundabout path or road, a byway; a deviation from the direct road.

"We had escaped their observation by making a *détour* from the regular route."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. A winding, turning, or beating about the bush.

"This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *détours* and circumvolutions."—Dr. Tucker: *Letter to Dr. Kippis* (1773), p. 65.

dě-trăct', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *détracter*; Sp. *detractor*, from Lat. *detractus*, *pa. par.* of *detraho*=to draw away; *de*=away, from, and *traho*=to draw.]

***A. Transitive:**

1. Lit.: To take or draw away; to abstract.

"The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publicness of it lessen propriety in it."—Boyle.

2. Fig.: To derogate; to take away from the good name or reputation of a person; to defame, to slander, to disparage.

"Detracting what laboriously we do."

Drayton: Moses, bk. ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To take away, to diminish.

"By no means to add to it, or to detract from it."—Sharp: *Works*, vol. v., diss. i.

II. Figuratively:

1. To defame, to slander, to disparage.

"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze

Is fix'd forever to detract or praise."

Byron: Monody on Death of Sheridan.

2. To take away from the reputation or good name of a person. (Followed by *from*.)

"It has been the fashion to detract from both the moral and literary character of Cicero."—Knox: *Letter viii.*

¶ For the difference between to detract and to disparage, see DISPARAGE.

dě-trăct'-ěr, *s.* [DETRACTOR.]

dě-trăct'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETRACT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of slandering or defaming; detraction,

dě-trăct'-îng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *detracting*; -ly.] In a detracting, disparaging, or defamatory manner.

"Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him, than detractingly blaze it."—Bishop Henshaw: *Thoughts* (1651), p. 13.

dě-trăc'-tion, ***dě-trăc-cion**, ***dě-trăc-cioun**,

***dě-trăc-cyon**, ***dě-trăc-tioun**, *s.* [Lat. *detractio*=a taking away, from *detractus*, *pa. par.* of *detraho*=to take away; Fr. *déractio*; Prov. *detraccio*; Sp. *detracción*; Port. *detracção*; Ital. *detrattione*.]

***1. Lit.:** The act of taking away, withdrawing, or abstracting anything.

"You shall inquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detractio* of the eggs of the said wild-fowl."—Bacon: *Charge at the Sessions for the Verge*, p. 18.

2. Fig.: The act of taking away from the good name or reputation of another; depreciation, disparagement, defaming, slander, backbiting.

"Fame . . .

We may justly now accuse

Of detractio from her praise."

Milton: Arcades.

†dě-trăc'-tiouš, *a.* [Eng. *detract*; -ious.] Containing, implying, or of the nature of detraction.

"Derogatory. *Detractious*; that lessens the honor of; dishonorable."—Johnson.

†dě-trăc'-tîve, *a.* [Eng. *detract*; -ive.]

1. Lit.: Drawing.

"Finding that his patient hath any store of herbs in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster."—Knight: *Tryal of Truth* (1580), fol. 28.

2. Fig.: Detracting, disparaging, depreciating, defaming.

"The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary."—Bishop Morton: *Discharge* (1633), p. 276.

dě-trăc'-tîve-něss, *s.* [Eng. *detractive*; -ness.] The quality of being detractive.

dě-trăc'-tôr, **dě-trăc'-těr**, ***dě-trăc-towre**, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *détracteur*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who detracts from, disparages, depreciates, or defames the good name or reputation of others; a slanderer, a defamer, a backbiter.

"Even his detractors have generally admitted that . . . he acted with uprightness, dignity, and wisdom."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Anat.: A muscle, the function of which is to draw the part to which it belongs from another part.

dě-trăc'-tôr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *detractor*; -y.] Defamatory, disparaging, derogatory, depreciatory, calumnious (sometimes followed by *from* or *unto*).

"The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him."—Arbuthnot.

dě-trăc'-trěss, *s.* [Eng. *detractor*; -ess.] A woman who detracts from, disparages, or defames the good name or character of another.

"If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room."—Addison.

dě-trăin', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *train* (*q. v.*)]

1. Trans.: To cause to alight from a railway train.

"Meantime the regiment had been swiftly *detrained*."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. Intrans.: To alight from a train.

"About 2,500 men of engineers and infantry only will *detrain*."—Daily Chronicle, April 3, 1882.

dě-trăin'-îng, *pr. par. & s.* [DETRAIN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of alighting or causing to alight from a train.

"To superintend the *detraining* of the troops."—London Daily Telegraph.

***dě-trăy'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detraho*.] To take away, to abstract.

"Ye be put at liberty so to qualify, so to add, *detray*, immix, change, &c., as ye shall think good."—Burnet: *Records*, bk. ii., No. 22.

***dě-trăct'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *detracto*: *de*=away, from, and *tracto*=to undertake, to do.]

1. Trans.: To refuse, to decline.

"He [Moses] *detracted* his going into Egypt."—Fotherby: *Atheomastix*, p. 194.

2. Intrans.: To decline, to avoid.

"Do not *detract*; you know th' authority

Is mine." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, ii. 6.

***dě-trăc'-tâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *detractatio*.] A declining, a refusing, a refusal.

***dě-trěnc'h'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=down, fully, and Fr. *trancher*=to cut.] To cut.

"If your bodies were *detrrenched*."—Wilson: *Rhetoricke*, p. 71.

děť-rî-měnt, ***děť-re-ment**, ***děť-ry-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *détriment*; Ital. & Sp. *detrimento*, from Lat. *detrimentum*=a rubbing away, a loss, from *detritus*, *pa. par.* of *detero*=to rub away: *de*=away, down, and *tero*=to rub.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Loss, injury, damage, mischief, depreciation, harm; also a cause of loss, injury, etc.

"If your joint power prevail, the affairs of hell

No *detriment* need fear; go, and be strong."

Milton: P. L., x. 408, 409.

II. Technically:

1. Her.: A term applied to the moon in her wane or eclipse.

2. Eng. Univer., &c.: The charge made to each member of the Universities or Inns of Court to defray loss, damage, or dilapidation to the buildings.

3. Astrol.: Opposition, as of a zodiacal sign.

***děť-rî-měnt**, *v. t.* [DETRIMENT, *s.*] To injure, to damage, to harm.

"I would not have them *detrimented* in the least degree."—Fuller: *Worthies*, i. ch. ii.

děť-rî-měnt'-tal, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *detrimentalis*, from Lat. *detrimentum*.]

A. As adj.: Causing detriment or hurt; hurtful, injurious, mischievous, damaging.

"The infirmities of William's temper proved seriously *detrimental* to the great interests of which he was the guardian."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***B. As subst.:** (For definition see extract.)

"A *detrimentalis* is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the attentions of others."—Auberon Herbert.

děť-rî-měnt'-tal-něss, *s.* [Eng. *detrimental*; -ness.] The quality or state of being detrimental.

***děť-rî-měnt-těd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DETRIMENT, *v.*]

dě-trî'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *detrit(us)*; -al.]

Geol.: Of or pertaining to detritus; of the nature or composed of detritus. Detrital matter may consist of clay, sand, gravel, chalk, rubble fragments, or of any admixture of these according to the nature of the rocks and the amount of attrition to which their particles have been subjected. (*Page*.)

detrital rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A term applied to such rocks as appear to have been derived from the detritus of pre-existing solid mineral matter.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

dě-trī'te, *a.* [Lat. *detritus*.] Worn out or down.

dě-trī'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *detritio*, from Lat. *detritus*, *pa. par.* of *detero*.] The act of wearing down or away.

"The gradual *detrition* of time."—Stevens: *Note on Shakespeare's Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 3.*

dě-trī'-tūs, *s.* [Lat., *pa. par.* of *detero* = to rub down: *de*=down, fully, and *tero*=to rub.]

1. *Literally:*

Geol.: The waste or matter worn off rocks, &c., by attrition; the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface; accumulations arising from the waste or disintegration of exposed rock-surfaces.

†2. *Fig.*: Waste, rubbish.

"Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed."—Farrar.

dě-trōp (*p* silent), *phr.* [Fr. = too much, too many.] In the way, not wanted; a term applied to a person whose company is inconvenient or not wanted. One too many.

dě-trū'de, *v. t.* [Lat. *detrudo* = to push down: *de*=down, and *trudo*=to push.]

To push, force, or thrust down.

"Such as are *detruded* down to hell."

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, st. xxxii.

2. To expel from, to thrust out of.

"The condition of devils to be *detruded* Heaven."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. ii., No. 56.

dě-trūd'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRUDE.]

dě-trūd'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DETRUDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pushing or thrusting down; detrusion.

dě-trūn'-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *detruncatus*, *pa. par.* of *detrunco*=to lop, to cut off: *de*=away, from, and *truncus*=the body, the trunk.] To lop or cut off; to shorten by lopping or cutting. (Cockeram.)

dě-trūn'-cāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRUNCATE.]

dě-trūn'-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detruncatio*, from *detruncatus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cutting or lopping off; excision.

"This can never prove either any interpolations in the former or *detrunco*ations in the latter."—Biblioth. Bibl. (Oxf. 1720), p. 58.

2. *Surg.*: The separation of the trunk from the head of the foetus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

dě-trūnk', *v. t.* [Lat. *detrunco*=to lop off.] To lop or cut off; to detruncate.

"She the head *detrunce* dyd bear about."

Drant: *Horace*, sat. ii. 3.

dě-trū'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *detrusio*, from *detrusus*, *pa. par.* of *detrudo*=to thrust or push down.] The act of pushing or thrusting down.

"From this *detrusion* of the waters toward the side, the parts toward the pole must be much increased."—Keil: *Against Burnet*.

dě-trūš'-ōr, *s.* [Lat. *detrusus*, *pa. par.* of *detrudo*.] That which pushes or thrusts down.

detrusor urinæ, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle whose function it is to expel the urine.

dě-tu-mēs'-čēnce, *s.* [Lat. *detumescens*, *pr. par.* of *detumesco*=to cease swelling: *de*=away, from, and *tumesco*=to begin to swell; *tumeo*=to swell.] The act of subsiding or settling down after having been swollen.

"Still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 581.

dě-tūrb', *v. t.* [Lat. *deturbo*.] To throw down violently.

"As soon may thy throne [be] *deturbed* as he can be foiled."—Bp. Hall.

dě-tūr'-bāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturbo*=to thrust or drive away.] To thrust or drive out, to expel.

dě-tūr'-bāt-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [DETURBATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of driving out or expelling.

"Where is now this your . . . *deturbating* and thrusting out of Anatholius?"—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 535.

dě-tūr'-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturbo*.] A thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

dě-tūrn', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *détourner*.]

1. *Lit.*: To turn aside, to divert.

"To *deturne* a litill the said way."—Acts James VI. (1607).

2. *Fig.*: To turn away or aside; to divert, to distract.

" . . . *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine."—Digby: *Man's Soul*, ch. iii.

***dě-tūr'-pāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deturpatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturpo*=to defile: *de* (intens.), and *turpo*=to defile; Fr. *déturper*; Sp. *deturpar*; Ital. *deturpare*.] To defile, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church."—Bp. Taylor: *Diss. from Popery*, ch. i., § 11.

***dě-tūr'-pā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deturpatus*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

"And the remaining part have passed through the limbes and strainers of heretics, and monks, and ignorants, and interested persons, and have passed through the corrections and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

deūce (1), *s.* [Fr. *deux*; Lat. *duo*=two.] Two; the number two on a card or a die; the card marked with two pips.

deuce-ace, *s.* The one and two thrown at dice.

"Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

deūce (2), ***duse**, ***deus**, ***deuse**, *s.* [Old Fr. *deus*; Lat. *deus*=O God, voc. of *deus*=God. (Skeat.)]

*1. An exclamation or oath, invoking the Deity.

"Deus! lemman, hwat may this be?"

Havelok, 1,312.

2. An evil spirit, the devil.

"'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it!

Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it."

Congreve: *Old Bachelor* (Prol.).

deūč'-ēd, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *deuce* (2); -ed.] Confounded, devilish.

deūč'-ēd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *deuced*; -ly.] Confoundedly, devilishly.

***deuch**, *s.* [Gael. *deoch*.]

1. A draught, a drink.

2. Drink in general.

deuch-an-dorach, **deuch-an-doris**, **doch-an-doris**, **dock-an-dorach**, **dok-and-doris**, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an doruis*.] A drink taken at the door of a house at parting; a parting or stirrup cup.

deū-tēr-ō-ca-nōn'-ic-āl, *a.* [Greek *deuteros*=second, and Eng. *canonical* (q. v.).] An epithet applied to those books of Scripture which were admitted as canonical after the rest [CANON], either by reason that they were not written till after the compilation of the canon, or on account of some hesitation concerning their inspiration. The deuterocanonical books of the modern canon are the Book of Esther, either the whole, or at least the last seven chapters; the Epistle to the Hebrews, those of St. James, St. Jude, Second of St. Peter, Second and Third of St. John, and the Revelation.

deū-tēr-ōg'-a-mist, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, *gamos*=marriage, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who marries a second time.

"He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age."—Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xviii.

deū-tēr-ōg'-a-mý, *s.* [Gr. *deuterogamia* = a second marriage.] [DEUTEROGAMIST.] A second marriage; the practice of marrying a second time.

"That unfortunate divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age."—Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

†deū-tēr-ō-nōm'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and *nomikos*=pertaining to the law; *nomos*=law.] Pertaining to or contained in the Book of Deuteronomy.

"The Deuteronomic law designs to make such syncretism henceforth impossible."—Prof. R. Smith: *Old Test. in Jewish Church*, § xii., p. 353.

deū-tēr-ōn'-ō-mist, *s.* [English, &c., *deuteronom(y)*; -ist.]

Bible Criticism: The author of Deuteronomy. [DEUTERONOMY.]

deū-tēr-ōn'-ō-mis'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *deuteronomist*; -ic.]

Bible Criticism: Emanating from the "Deuteronomist" (q. v.).

"While xxxi.—xxxiv. contains also *Deuteronomistic* matter, but mixed with passages of very different age and authorship."—Colenso: *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua*, pt. vi., pref. vii.

Deū-tēr-ōn'-ō-mý, *s.* [Latin *Deuteronomium*; Gr. *Deuteronomion*=the Second or Repeated Law: *deuteros*=second, and *nomos*= . . . law.]

Scrip. Canon: The fifth book of the Pentateuch. It is called in Hebrew *Elleh haddebbharim*, these being the first words of the book. Occasionally it is written simply *debbharim*, which, it will be perceived, is one of the foregoing three words. In the opening verse a heading or title, either to the whole or part of the book, apparently the former, is thus given: "These be the words which Moses spake unto all Israel on this side Jordan in the wilderness, in the plain over against the Red Sea, between Paran and Tophel, and Laban, and Hazeroth, and Dizahab." The third verse gives us the date of these words, the fortieth year (doubtless of the

wandering), the eleventh month, and the first day of the month. The whole book, to the end of ch. xxxii., is the form of an oral address from the Jewish leader, a detailed restatement of the law, moral, ceremonial, and judicial (*i. e.*, civil and criminal) [see the etym.], coming in as part of his discourse. Toward the close, in ch. xxviii., a prophetic statement is made of the future prosperity with which the people should be blessed if they obeyed the divine law, and the calamities which should befall them if they were disobedient to its commands. The Jewish Church universally attributed the authorship of Deuteronomy to Moses, the record of his own death being, however, admitted to be by a later hand. Our Lord quoted it as part of Scripture. (Compare Matt. iv. 4, Luke iv. 4, with Deut. viii. 3; Matt. iv. 10, Luke iv. 8, with Deut. vi. 13; and Matt. iv. 7, Luke iv. 12, with Deut. vi. 16.) The Apostle Peter and Stephen the Martyr similarly accepted it, and applied the prediction in ch. xviii. 15, 18, 19, to Christ (Acts iii. 22, 23; vii. 37). The Christian Church of all ages, and in all its ramifications, has almost universally accepted the Book of Deuteronomy as canonical, and as penned, except the few concluding verses, by Moses. This opinion has been held by such scholars as Moses Stuart, Hengstenberg, and Hävernick. The modern school of rationalistic critics, on the other hand, almost with one accord, reject the Mosaic authorship. Stähelin attributes the work to the Jehovist; Gesenius, De Wette, and others believe the Jehovist and the Deuteronomist distinct. The latter is supposed by Ewald, Riehm, Bleek, Davidson, and Kalisch to have written it in Manasseh's time; while De Wette, Von Bohlen, Knobel, Graf, Koster, Nöldeke, Colenso, and, after a change of view, Kuenen, consider him to have done so in the early part of Josiah's reign. Colenso is of opinion that the original address of Moses consisted only of chapters v.—xxvi., xxviii., to which ch. i.—iv., xxix., xxx. were afterward added by the same hand, while chapters xxxi.—xxxiv. contain also Deuteronomistic matter, but mixed with passages of a different age and authorship. Prof. Robertson Smith also holds the late date, and consequently the non-Mosaic authorship of Deuteronomy, combining, however, this opinion in historic criticism with belief in evangelic doctrines. A prevalent view with critics of the last-mentioned school is that the prophet Jeremiah was the author of a great part, if not of the whole, of Deuteronomy.

deū-tēr-ō-pāth'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *deuteropath(y)*; -ic.] Relating to, or of the nature of, deuteropathy.

deū-tēr-ōp'-a-thý, **deū-tēr-ō-pāth'-i-a**, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and *pathē*, *pathos*=suffering, pain; *paschō*=to suffer.]

Med.: A sympathetic affection of one part with another; a secondary disease.

deū-tēr-ōs'-cō-pý, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and *skopeō*=to see, to look at.]

1. *Lit.*: Second sight. (Scott.)

2. *Fig.*: The second, inner, or hidden meaning or intention of words.

"Not attaining the *deuterocopy*, or second intention of the words."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

deū-tēr-ō-zō'-ōid, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second, and Eng. *zoōid* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A term applied to a zoōid produced by gemmation from a zoōid.

deūt-hý-drōg'-u-rēt, **deū-tō-hý-drōg'-u-rēt**, *s.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second; Eng. *hydroguret* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deū-tō, *pref.* [Gr. *deuteros*=second.]

Chem., &c.: In composition used to express that two atoms of the substance named are combined with one or more of another. The proper use of the prefix *deuto* is to denote the second in order of the terms of any series; thus, in the several series of oxides FeO, Fe₂O₃; MnO, Mn₂O₃, MnO₂; Pb₂O, PbO, Pb₂O₃, PbO₂, the compounds Fe₂O₃, Mn₂O₃, PbO are, properly speaking, the deutoxides of the respective metals, the *deuto* denoting simply the place of the compound in the series, not its atomic composition. But the prefix has often been confounded with *bi-* or *di-*, which properly refers to the constitution of the compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compounds of the same series. (Watts.)

deū'-tō-plāsm, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Gr. *plasma*=anything formed or molded.]

Biol.: A term applied to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo and its accessories. [PROTOPLASM.]

deūt'-ōx-ide, ***deūt'-ōx-ýde**, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Eng. *oxide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal. A term formerly used to denote the second oxide of an element but not its atomic composition; thus the second oxides, Fe₂O₃, Mn₂O₃, SnO₂, are the respective deutoxides of iron, manganese, and tin.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

deut'-zī-a (or as **dōit'-zī-a**), *s.* [Named after John Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies, belonging to the natural order Philadelphaceæ, or Syringas. The leaves are opposite, deciduous, and exstipulate, and, especially in the case of *Deutzia scabra*, are covered with beautiful star-like hairs or scales. The leaves are used in Japan for polishing purposes, and their inner bark for poultices.

***deu-zan**, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.] A species of apple.

"'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request."
Quarles: Emblems.

***dē-vāll', *de-vaill', *de-val**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *dévaler*, from Low Lat. *devallo*=to descend: *de*=down, and *vallis*=a valley.]

1. **Intrans.:** To descend, to fall low, to subside.

"The tempest low in the deep *deualls*."
Douglas: Virgil, 200, 29.

2. **Trans.:** To let fall, to bow, to lower.

"Thank and greit God, thair heidis law *deuall*."
Palace of Honor, ii. 53.

***dē-vāll** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *devallée*.] A sunk fence, a haw-haw.

***dē-vāll** (2), ***de-vald**, *s.* [DEVAL, *v.*] A stop, cessation, intermission.

***dē-vāll', *de-vald**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *defallir*; Fr. *défaillir*.] To cease, to leave off.

"*Devall*, then, sirs."—*Fergusson: Poems*, ii. 99.

dē-vāp-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=down, away, and Eng. *vaporation* (q. v.).] The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.

***dē-vāst'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dévaster*; Lat. *devasto*: *de*=fully, and *vasto*=to lay waste; *vastus*=waste.] To lay waste, to devastate, to desolate.

"From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-devasting war provides her food."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job, p. 58.

dēv'-ās-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *devastatus*, *pa. par.* of *devasto*=to devastate.] [DEVAST.] To lay waste, to ravage, to desolate, to harry.

"Argyle had found his principality devastated, and his tribe disarmed and disorganized."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēv'-ās-tāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEVASTATE.]

dēv'-ās-tāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEVASTATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laying waste, plundering, or ravaging; devastation.

dēv'-ās-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dévastation*; Sp. *devastación*; Ital. *devastazione*, from Lat. *devastatio*, from *devastatus*, *pa. par.* of *devasto*.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of devastating, laying waste, or plundering a country.

"By devastation the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns."
Garth: Dispensary, ii. 65, 66.

2. The state of being devastated or laid waste; desolation.

"That flood which overflowed Attica, in the days of Ogyges, made cruel havoc and devastation among them."—*Woodward*.

II. **Law:** The waste of the goods of a deceased person by the executor or administrator.

dēv'-ās-tā-tōr, *s.* [Low Lat. *devastator*; Ital. *devastatore*.] One who devastates, plunders, or lays waste; a plunderer.

"He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***dē-vās-tā-vīt**, *s.* [Lat.=he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *devasto*=to waste.]

Law: A writ which lies against an executor or administrator, who wastes or misapplies the goods of a deceased person.

***dē-vās-tī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *de*=fully, and *vas-titas*=a wilderness, a waste.] A destruction, devastation, or laying waste.

"Wherefore followed a pitiful devastation of Churches."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 164. (Davies.)

***dē-vāunt'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vaunt* (q. v.).] To vaunt, to boast.

"Which we did . . . *devaunt* to keep moost exactly."
—*Fuller: Church History*, vi. 320.

dēv'-ēl, dev-vel, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with DEVIL.] A very heavy blow, a severe stroke. (*Scotch*.)

"Ae gude downright *devvel* will split it, I see warrant ye!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

dēv'-ēl-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *devel*; -er.] A boxer, a pugilist, a dexterous young fellow.

dē-vēl'-ōp, dē-vēl'-ōpe, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *développer*=to unfold: *de*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and **veloper*=to fold, found in *enveloper*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. To uncover, to disengage from something which enfolds and conceals; to disclose, to bring to light gradually.

"To *develope* the latent excellencies . . . of our art."
—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc.*, xv.

2. To give rise and encouragement to; to further, to promote.

"Indeed, law and police, trade and industry, have done far more . . . to *develope* in our minds a sense of the wilder beauties of nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To form by natural growth.

"The other flowers are *developed* in succession farther from the center."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 332.

4. To work out, to perfect, to complete.

"Each inherits from his ancestors a physical constitution which makes him *develop* unconsciously the same speech as theirs."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. i., p. 9.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Biol.:** To impart or furnish the impulse or power to organisms, to enable them to go through the process of evolution.

2. **Math.:** To change the form of an expression by the carrying out of certain indicated operations, without changing the value of the expression. Thus, in the equation $(x+a)^3 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$, the first member is the indicated cube of $x+a$, and the second member its development.

3. **Phot.:** To call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative. [DEVELOPMENT.]

B. Intransitive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. To advance or progress from one stage to another; to expand.

"There is an undertone of strength, that may at any time *develop* into a trying movement."—*Century Magazine*.

2. To be evolved or spring from by natural growth.

3. To become visible, known, or manifest; to come to light.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Biol.:** To advance stage by stage by gradual evolution from the lowest to the highest, or perfect stage.

2. **Phot.:** To become visible by the process of development.

¶ For the difference between *to develop* and *to unfold*, see UNFOLD.

dē-vēl'-ōp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *develop*; -able.] That may or can be developed. (See example under DEVELOPMENT.)

dē-vēl'-ōped, *pa. par. or a.* [DEVELOP.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Disclosed, advanced, furthered, formed.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Phot.:** Made visible by development.

2. **Her.:** Unfurled, as colors flying.

dē-vēl'-ōp-ēr, *s.* [English *develop*; -er.] One who, or that which, develops.

dē-vēl'-ōp-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEVELOP.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of disclosing, furthering, advancing, or making evident; the state of becoming developed.

2. **Phot.:** The same as DEVELOPMENT, II. 3.

developing-stick, *s.*

Phot.: A stick used for holding the glass while being developed. The developing-stick has a suction-pad of india-rubber, by which it is made to cling to the glass, allowing great freedom of motion without danger of becoming detached. (*Knight*.)

dē-vēl'-ōp-mēt, *s.* [Fr. *développement*.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of developing, disclosing, furthering, or advancing gradually, stage by stage.

"The new *development* of those powers disgusted and alarmed him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The state or condition of being developed; full, open exhibition.

3. The state of advancing or rising gradually more and more nearly to perfection; growth and advancement.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Biol.:** The gradual advance stage by stage of animal or vegetable bodies from the embryonic to the perfect state. [¶ (2).]

2. **Math.:** The act or process of developing an expression by the execution of certain indicated operations. Also the new form of an expression resulting from such process. [DEVELOP, A. II. 2.]

3. **Phot.:** The treatment of an exposed sensitive photographic surface with certain reducing agents, so as to call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative—an operation always performed in an actinically dark room. (*Knight*.)

4. **Shipbuilding:** The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. Surfaces not truly developable are drafted on a plane surface by the process termed Expansion (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

5. **Biol.:** [¶ (2).]

6. **Music:** A word used in two somewhat different senses: on the one hand of a whole movement, in a sense analogous to its use with reference to an organism; and on the other of a subject or phrase, with reference to the manner in which its conspicuous features of rhythm or melody are employed by reiteration, variation, or any other devices which the genius or ingenuity of the composer suggests, with the object of showing the various elements of interest it contains. . . . The development of a movement is rightly the development of the ideas contained in its subjects. (*Grove*.)

¶ (1) **Development of a surface:**

Math.: If a single curved surface be rolled upon a plane till every element comes in contact with the plane, that portion of it which is touched is called the development of the curved surface.

(2) **Development hypothesis or theory:**

Biol.: A hypothesis or theory which contends that species were not each of them a separate creation, but by some process or other came from previous species, the only exception, if any, existing being one or more primordial forms. By a similar process arose also the greater differences of structure on which have been founded genera, families, orders, classes, and even higher groups. Every one has taken note that man comes into the world as an infant, and that bodily and mental development, operating by means of changes so gradual as to escape notice at the time, make that infant successively pass through childhood, youth, and so on to full maturity. Growth, still continuing, is now less apparent than before, and finally, counter causes arrest, overcome it, and produce decline. It is the same with the inferior animals. Thus, in the Index to Prof. Owen's *Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals* thirteen entries occur commencing with the word development, the animals indicated being the *Acalephæ*, the *Anellata*, the *Arachnida*, &c. Similarly, plants grow from seeds; the oak being ultimately produced by the acorn. Thus development is the law of the individual both in the Animal and in the Vegetable Kingdom. Among the several races of mankind there is a tendency to progression from a less to a more civilized state, which again is development in another form. If it exist clearly in the individual and in the human, if not even in all species, the inquiry, according to the upholders of this theory, is inevitable, May it not also do so in genera, in families, orders, &c.? May not the more highly-organized animals and plants have in some occult way developed from the lower ones, and the time-honored view that species—each of them a separate creation—are so nearly constant that they can run only into varieties, require modification?

Buffon, in a vacillating way, believed in the transformation of species. Lamarck strongly contended for the same view, first publishing his opinions on the subject in A. D. 1801; stating them at greater length in 1809 in his *Philosophie Zoologique*, and in 1815, in the introduction to his *Hist. Nat. des Animaux sans Vertèbres*. He maintained that all species, man himself not excluded, had descended from other species existing at a prior time. As early as A. D. 1795 Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire suspected that all known species are degenerations of one primitive type; he did not, however, publish his views till 1828. In 1844 appeared a work called *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, which by 1853 was in its tenth edition, and strongly advocated the Development hypothesis. Many replies to this work were given, the most celebrated being Hugh Miller's *Footprints of the Creator*; or, the *Asterolepis of Stromness*. The eminent metaphysician, Mr. Herbert Spencer, in an essay which appeared in the *Leader* in March, 1852, and republished in his *Essays* in 1858, contrasted the theories of Creation and Development, and intimated his belief in the latter.

The last-named year commenced a new epoch in the history of the Development hypothesis. July 1, 1858, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Wallace, and another by Mr. Charles Darwin, on Natural Selection, a modification of the Development hypothesis, to which each had come independently; th

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

former on observation and reflection while studying the natural history of the Malay Archipelago, the latter by powerful and long-continued thought on the phenomena of organic life which he had witnessed during his voyage round the world in the "Beagle" surveying vessel from 1832 to 1836. This is the form in which the Development hypothesis now flourishes. For details, see DARWINISM. Darwin's celebrated book, entitled *The Origin of Species*, first appeared in 1859, and his *Descent of Man* in 1871. Mr. Wallace's work on Natural Selection came forth in 1870. One of the earliest converts to the new doctrines was Prof. Huxley, who has done an immense deal to defend them and render them popular. In Germany the same views are earnestly advocated and carried out to an extreme length by Prof. Haeckel in his *History of Creation*, published in 1873, and of which an English translation appeared in 1875. What was formerly termed Development, and sometimes more vaguely the Transmutation of Species, is now often called Evolution (q. v.).

dě-vě-l'ōp-mě-n'-tāl, a. [Eng. development; -al.] Pertaining to or formed by development.

"The developmental changes proceeded."—Beale: *Bio-plasm* (1872), § 44.

***dē-vě-nūs'-tāte, v. t.** [Lat. *devenusto*, from *de*=away, from, and *venustus* (genit. *venustatis*)=beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace; to disfigure.

"They would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonor."—Waterhouse: *Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 245.

dě-věst', v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *deveste*; Fr. *dévêtir*, from *dé*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from, and *vêtir*; Lat. *vestio*=to clothe; *vestis*=a dress.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** To strip, to deprive or divest of clothes, to undress.

"In Quarter and in termes like Bride and Groome *Devesting* them for Bed."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3. (Folio.)

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To free or clear from.

"How to *devest* it [auricular confession] from its evil appendages."—Bishop Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., bk. i., § 11.

(2) To annul, to deprive, to make forfeited.

"What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?"—Bacon.

II. Law: To alienate as to title or right.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate.

¶ Except in the legal sense this word is now written *divest* (q. v.).

dě-věst'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DEVEST.]

dě-věst'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEVEST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of undressing, depriving of, or stripping.

2. **Law:** The act of alienating; the state of becoming alienated.

***dē-věs'-tūre, s.** [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vesture* (q. v.).] The act of putting off or leaving aside.

"For his own decarnation, as I may say, and *devesture* of carnality."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, Treat. ii., § 1.

***dē-věx', *dē-věxe', a. & s.** [Lat. *deverus*, pa. par. of *deveho*=to carry down; *de*=down, and *veho*=to carry.]

A. As adj.: Bending or bent downward.

B. As subst.: A curve, devexity.

"Upon the western lands,

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread."

May: *Lucan's Pharsalia*, x.

dě-věx'-ī-tŷ, s. [O. Fr. *dévexité*; Lat. *devexitas*, from *deverus*.] A curving or incurvation downward; a declivity.

"The Heaven's *devexity*."—Davies: *Wit's Pilgrimage*.

***dē-vī-ant, *de-vī-aunt, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *dévier*=to go out of the way, to deviate.] Deviating, wandering, straying.

"From yon schole so *deviant* I am."

Romaunt of the Rose.

dē-vī-āte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *deviatus*, pa. par. of *devio*=to go out of the way; *de*=away, from, and *via*=a way.]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.:** To go, digress, or turn aside from one's right course.

"The Captain's solicitude to arrive at Otaheite put it out of his power to *deviate* from his direct track."—Cook: *Travels*, vol. v. (Introd.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To wander or swerve from the usual or established course or rule.

"They *deviated* as little as possible from the ordinary methods prescribed by the law."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To swerve, to digress, to err, to stray from the path of duty.

3. To diverge, to vary, to differ, to depart, to deflect.

"It was absolutely necessary that the copy should *deviate* from the original."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***B. Transitive:**

1. **Lit.:** To cause to deviate.

"They were further authorized to *deviate* that line, and construct certain new lines and works."—London Times.

2. **Fig.:** To lead astray; to cause to wander or err.

"To let them *deviate* him from the right path."—Cotton: *Montaigne*, ch. xxxv. (Davies.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to deviate*, *to wander*, *to swerve*, and *to stray*: "*Deviate* always supposes a direct path; *wander* includes no such idea. The act of *deviating* is commonly faulty, that of *wandering* is indifferent: they may frequently exchange significations; the former being justifiable by necessity; and the latter arising from an unsteadiness of mind. *Deviate* is mostly used in the moral acceptation; *wander* may be used in either sense. A person *deviates* from any plan or rule laid down; he *wanders* from the subject in which he is engaged. As no rule can be laid down which will not admit of an exception, it is impossible but the wisest will find it necessary in their moral conduct to *deviate* occasionally; yet every wanton *deviation* from an established practice evinces a culpable temper on the part of the *deviator*. Those who *wander* into the regions of metaphysics are in great danger of losing themselves; it is with them as with most *wanderers*, that they spend their time at best but idly. *To swerve* is to *deviate* from that which one holds right; *to stray* is to *wander* in the same bad sense: men *swerve* from their duty to consult their interest; the young *stray* from the path of rectitude to seek that of pleasure." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to deviate* and *to digress*, see DIGRESS.

dē-vī-ā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *deviatio*, from Lat. *deviatus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The act of wandering or diverging from the direct or proper course.

II. Figuratively:

1. A variation or departure from the usual or established course or rule.

"... when any *deviation*, whether for the better or for the worse, from the established course of proceeding, is proposed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. A wandering, digressing, or departing from the path of duty.

"Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, endeavor instantly to recover their lost ground."—Richardson: *Clarissa*.

3. A digression, a wandering from the subject.

"I shall make what *deviations* and excursions I shall think fit, as I proceed in my random essays."—Shaftesbury: *Miscellaneous Reflections*, ch. i.

B. Technically:

*1. **Astron.:** A motion of the deferent either toward or from the ecliptic.

2. **Comm.:** The voluntary departure of a vessel without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, which discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.

"It has been laid down that a *deviation* made expressly for the object of succoring ships in distress does not discharge the underwriter."—London Daily Telegraph.

3. **Eng. Rail. Engin.:** The distance or extent to which a line when complete may legally differ from the original deposited plans. [Limit of deviation.]

4. **Naut.:** The departure or difference of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the presence of iron. This depends, in iron ships, upon the direction with regard to the magnetic meridian in which the ship was laid down, the deviation being least when the ship has been built with her head pointing south. [COMPASS.]

"Their humor yet so various—

They manifest their whole life through

The needle's *deviations* too,

Their love is so precarious."

Cowper: *Friendship*.

¶ (1) *Deviation of the compass:* [DEVIATION, B. 4.]

(2) *Deviation of a falling body:* The deviation from a perpendicular line which occurs in the descent of a falling body, owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

(3) *Limit of deviation (Engineering):*

(a) *Deviations in line:*

(i) In towns, ten yards each side of the center line.

(ii) In country, one hundred yards, or nearly five chains.

(iii) Curves upward of half a mile radius may be sharpened to half-mile radius; curves of less than half-mile radius must not be sharpened.

(b) *Deviations in level:* In towns, two feet; in the country, five feet.

(c) *Deviations of gradient:*

(i) Gradients flatter than 1 in 100, deviation ten feet per mile steeper.

(ii) Gradients steeper than 1 in 100, deviation three feet per mile steeper.

dē-vī-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *deviat(e)*; -or.] One who deviates (lit. & fig.). (Henry.)

dē-vī'ce, *de-vis, *de-vys, *de-vyse, s. [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; Ital. *divisa*; Sp. *divisa*; Low Lat. *divisa*=a division, a bound, a mark, a device, fem. sing. of *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide.] [DEVISE, DIVIDE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A plan, a contrivance, a stratagem, a design.

"This is our *device*,

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

*2. The act of plotting or scheming; devising.

"... their *device* against me all the day."—Lamentations, iii. 62.

3. A plot, a trick, a scheme; craft.

"He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty."—Job v. 12.

4. Skill or faculty of devising; inventive genius.

"Adorned all with gemmes of endlesse price . . .

As could be framed by workmans rare *device*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 27.

*5. A suggestion, a plan, an idea, a purpose.

"We wolde rewled be at his *devys*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 818.

*6. An opinion.

"Certes, as at my *devys*

Ther is no place in Paradys

So good inne for to dwelle."

Romaunt of the Rose, 651.

*7. Any piece of work made or conceived with art, skill, and fancy; a design, an emblem, a conceit.

"Lo, this *device* was sent me by a nun."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 232.

8. In the same sense as II.

"A seal bearing exactly the same *device* and the same superscription."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*9. The motto attached to or fitted for an emblem.

"A banner with the strange *device*,

Excelsior!"

Longfellow: *Excelsior*.

*10. A masque.

"That is an old *device*."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

*11. The fashion, design, style, or workmanship of anything.

"Plate of rare *device*."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

*12. Manner of thinking, cast, or disposition of mind.

"He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned, full of noble *device*."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. Her., &c.: An emblem, intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *device* and *contrivance*: "There is an exercise of art displayed in both these actions; but the former has most of ingenuity, trick, or cunning; the latter more of deduction and plain judgment in it. A *device* always consists of some invention or something newly made; a *contrivance* mostly respects the mode, arrangement, or disposition of things. Artists are employed in conceiving *devices*; men in general use *contrivances* for the ordinary concerns. A *device* is often employed for bad and fraudulent purposes; *contrivances* mostly serve for innocent purposes of domestic life. Beggars have various *devices* for giving themselves the appearance of wretchedness and exciting the compassion of the spectator; those who are reduced to the necessity of supplying their wants commonly succeed by forming *contrivances* of which they had not before any conception. *Devices* are the work of the human understanding only; *contrivances* are likewise formed by [the lower] animals. Men employ *devices* with an intention either to deceive or to please others; [the lower] animals have their *contrivances* either to supply some want or to remove some evil." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

dě-vī'çe-fūl, *dě-vī'çe-fūll, *de-vise-ful, a. [Eng. *device*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of devices or skillful conceits and contrivances.

"The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegrooms state, the brides most rich array."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iii. 3.

2. Inventive, skillful, ingenious.

"Some clarkes doe doubt in their *devicefull* art."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. x. 1.

dě-vī'çe-fūl-lý, *de-vise-ful-ly, adv. [Eng. *deviceful*; -ly.] Skillfully, artfully, cunningly.

"How they, *devicefully* being set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver errands."
Donne: *Poems*, p. 77.

děv'-il (or as dēvl), *deofel, *deofell, *deofle, *deovel, *dev-el, *dev-ele, *dev-le, *dev-elle, *dev-ill, *dev-ille, *dev-yl, *dev-ylle, *dif-le, *div-el, *diev-el, *diev-le, *dyev-el, *dyev-le, s. & a. [A. S. *deoful*, *deofol*, from Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*=the slanderer, the devil; *diaballo*=(1) to throw across or in the way, (2) to slander: *dia*=through, across, and *ballō*=to throw; O. S. *diubal*; O. Fris. *diovel*, *divel*; O. H. Ger. *tiufal*; Icel. *djǫfull*; Sw. *djefvul*; Dan. *djævel*; Dut. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; Ital. *diavolo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An exceedingly wicked person; a demon, a fiend.

"Could the world pick out three such enemies again, as that fiend Douglas, that spirit Percy, and that *devil* Glendower?"—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

(2) Any great evil or calamity.

"A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd and beaten, is the *devil*."
Granvill.

(3) Used as an expletive to express wonder or vexation.

"What a *devil* hast thou to do with the time of the day?"—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

"Here's your niece."

"My niece! the *devil* she is!"—Love will find out the Way, iv.

(4) Used as a kind of ludicrous negative.

"The *devil* a puritan that he is . . . but a time-pleaser."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(5) A mischievous person.

(6) Used as an expression of mingled pity and contempt; as, a poor *devil*.

(7) (See extract.) [II. 8.]

"For this purpose a number of men were employed there, on Saturday night, and a large grate, called a *devil*, filled with burning coals, was used as a light."—London Morning Chronicle.

II. Technically:

1. *Script. & Theol.*: An evil spirit, whose special employment, as the etymology of the name shows, is to stand forth as an accuser or slanderer [see etym.], the brethren, i. e., Christians, being the special object of his calumnies (Rev. xii. 10). He is identified with the Satan who figures in the later Old Testament compositions (1 Chron. xxi. 1; Job i. 6-12; Psalm cix. 6; Zech. iii. 1, 2), and throughout the New (Mat. iv. 10, xii. 26; Luke x. 18; Acts v. 3; 1 Cor. v. 5, &c.). His procedure in accusing and slandering the patriarch, Job was exactly that which the New Testament name *devil* would have led one to expect (Job i. 6-12, ii. 1-8). The name Satan (Aram. *Shatana*) is generally held to mean not accuser, calumniator, but adversary, enemy; there is, however, a cognate one (Heb. *satnah*), which is rendered by Gesenius *accusation*, so that the signification of *Devil* and *Satan* is very closely akin. His character is malignant to the last degree; for he is represented as tempting our Lord (Mat. iv. 1, 5, 8, 11; Luke iv. 2, 3, 5, 13), as sowing tares among wheat (Mat. xiii. 39), as entering Judas Iscariot immediately before the unworthy disciple betrayed his Master (John xiii. 2), as practicing wiles (Ephes. vi. 11), and laying snares (1 Tim. iii. 7). His ability for mischief is great; thus he is described as having the power of death (Heb. ii. 14), but he is not omnipotent, and if resisted will be put to flight (James iv. 7). He is the leader of (wicked) angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Mat. xxv. 41). Into that lake of fire the *devil* will ultimately be cast (Rev. xx. 10). As an infernal hierarchy is thus recognized, a question may arise as to whether the numerous names applied to devils in Scripture, such as the "Prince of the power of the air" (Ephes. ii. 2), Abaddon, Apollyon, &c. (Rev. ix. 11), are all meant for the same malignant being, or whether some of them may not refer to his more prominent followers. Beelzebub and Satan are, however, identical (Mat. xii. 24-26). According to the Talmudists Satan, whose real

name is Sammael, or Eblis, was originally an angel with six wings. He is also known as the old serpent, the devil, Beelzebub, the unclean spirit, leviathan, and Asael. In the East Indian story of the fall he is referred to both as Asur and Mahisasura, and is also represented as the great serpent Vrita, against which Indria fought, and which, after a desperate struggle, he overcame. In the Persian tradition he is known as Ahriman, and it is believed that at the time of the last day, after he has been purified by fire, he will return to obedience and again occupy the realms of the just as an angel.

In Norse mythology the evil spirit is Loki, and it was believed that the wolf and the serpent were his vile progeny. The Egyptians believed that he was a full brother of Osiris, their god, and that he rebelled and was thrown out under the name of Typhon. The people of Tyre and Rhodes spoke of the evil one as Ophion, or the serpent, which will account for the fact that all serpents are to this day classed under the generic name of "Ophidia." Gould says: "Chronos Titan is the same as the Arabic Scheitan, the Erse Teitin, the time god; the Biblical Satan or Lucifer, the Son of the Morning." The Greek story of Prometheus stealing fire from heaven is believed by many learned commentators to be identical with our fall of the devil.

The Caroline Island Indians have a similar myth—that Merogog (the devil) was driven out of heaven, and that he took with him a spark of fire, which he presented to man. Pluto and Plutus, of the Roman and Grecian mythologists, is the same as our devil. In the Irish language he is called Diabhall (god of the air); in Welsh he is called Diawl, meaning "not light," or the god of darkness; in old Saxon he was Durvel, in Danish Diavel, and in the Tartarian language Drof. The gypsies called him Bong, and by the strange system of contraries by which their language, or dialect, is noted, they call God Devils, or Devul, as some writers give it.

The Scripture does not represent the devil and his angels as having been created at first in the low moral state in which they exist. They were originally happy spirits, who when in heaven lapsed into sin (Jude, 6), that of Satan being pride (1 Tim. iii. 6), in consequence of which they were expelled from that blissful abode. The battle in which Michael was the leader of the angelic hosts who remained true in their allegiance to God, has been supposed to be the one in which Satan was expelled from heaven; but it may have another reference (Rev. xii. 7-12). The devil figured largely in the theology of the middle ages, his name inspiring great terror. Nominally he holds exactly the same place in the Christian system still, but he is to a considerable extent ignored in the preaching of the present day. [DEMON, SATAN.]

2. *Printing*: A printer's errand-boy.

"The loaded press beneath her labor groans,
And printers' devils shake their weary bones."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

3. *Weaving, &c.*:

(1) A machine for opening out the tussocks of cotton, and cleaning therefrom the dirt and offal. It has various other names, such as willower, willy, beating-machine, &c. [COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.]

(2) A rag-engine or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags to make paper pulp.

4. *Mach.*: A machine for making wood screws.

5. *Ichthy.*: [SEA-DEVIL.]

6. *Zoöl.*: The Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial quadruped about eighteen inches long, but which is capable of destroying sheep.

7. *Cookery*: A dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with cayenne pepper.

8. *Plumbing*: A three-legged grate, full of burning coals, carried by plumbers to the tops of houses or other buildings to melt solder, lead, &c. The name *devil* is applied from the havoc which it sometimes makes with the building if a live coal dropping from it finds its way among the woodwork of the roof.

¶ A little charcoal stove, shaped like an iron bottle with a hole in the side, is sometimes used by zinc-workers for heating their irons. It is not, however, so dangerous as the three-legged apparatus, nor is it called by plumbers a *devil*.

9. *Horol.*: A small lump of coarse matted wire, with a short handle, used to support articles to be treated with the blowpipe.

10. *Pyrot.*: A kind of small cracker or firework.

*B. As adj.: Devilish, fiendish, demoniacal; diabolical, damnable.

"That *devil* monk,
Hopkins, that made this mischief."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

¶ In phrases and proverbs:

(1) To go to the *devil*: To go to ruin.
(2) To play the *devil* with: To do great harm or injury to, to ruin.

"One that will play the *devil*, sir, with you."
Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

(3) To give the *devil* his due: To allow even the worst man credit for any good qualities he may have.

* (4) A *twenty devils' way*: In the name of twenty devils.

* (5) The *devil rides on a fiddle-stick*: A proverbial expression, apparently meant to indicate anything new, unexpected, and strange.

"Heigh, heigh! the *devil rides upon a fiddlestick*; what's the matter?"—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

(6) When the *devil* is blind: Never.

(7) *Dare-devil*: Reckless, heedless, foolhardy; used adjectively or as a substantive.

(8) The *devil to pay*: A reckoning to be had, as for some mischief or damage done.

(9) *Blue devils*: Low spirits; same as the blues.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *devil* and *demon*: "Since the *devil* is represented as the father of all wickedness, associations have been connected with the name that render its pronunciation in familiar discourse offensive to the chastened ear; while *demon* is a term of indifferent application, that is commonly substituted in its stead to designate either a good or an evil spirit. Malice and fraud are the peculiar characteristics of the *devil*; rage is properly that of a *demon*. The *devil* is said in proverbial discourse to be in such things as go contrary to the wish; the *demon* of jealousy is said to possess the mind that is altogether carried away with that passion." (Crabb: *English Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compound: *Devil-born*. (Tennyson.)

devil-bird, s.

Ornith.: A name sometimes applied to the members of the genus *Dicrurus*; they are natives of India.

devil-carriage, s. A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart.

devil-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Lophius piscatorius*, a large species of ray; also called the Sea-devil (q. v.).

devil in a bush, or devil in a mist.

Botany:

(1) *Nigella damascena*, from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre. (Prior.)

(2) *Paris quadrifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil-may-care, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Reckless, careless.

"He who is sitting there,
With a rollicking
Devil-may-care,
Free-and-easy look and air."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

B. As subst.: A reckless, careless fellow.

devil-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: A monkey, *Pithecia satanas*.

devil on both sides, devil o' both sides, s. [Supposed to be so called from the prickly achenes of the fruit. (Britten & Holland.)] A plant, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

devil-tree, s.

Bot.: *Alstonia scholaris*.

devil-worship, s. The worship of evil personified, still practiced in Asia, Africa, and America, by primitive tribes who believe that there are two powers presiding over this world, the one of good and the other of evil, and that these two have equal power. Devil-worship is only a slight advance on fetichism, the difference being that in devil-worship the destructive powers of nature are personified.

devil's advocate, s. [ADVOCATUS DIABOLI.]

devil's-apple, s. The mandrake.

devil's-apron, s. The very broad form of the sea-weed *Laminaria saccharina*, a North American plant.

devil's-bit, deil's-bit, s.

Botany:

1. *Scabiosa succisa*, from the well-known legend that the devil bit off a portion of the root in order to destroy its medicinal properties, a story invented to account for its premorse root. (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Helonia dioica*, a North American plant, called also the Blazing Star. (Lindley.)

¶ Devil's-bit *Scabious*:

Bot.: The same as DEVIL'S-BIT.

*devil's-bones, s. pl. Dice.

*devil's-books, s. pl. Cards.

"Your cards," said he, "they are the *Devil's books*."—Swift: *Polite Conv.*, iii.

devil's-brushes, s. pl.

Bot.: A general name for ferns in the "Black Country." (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-candlestick, s.

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*. (Britten & Holland.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

devil's churn-staff, s.

Bot.: *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, from its poisonous properties. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-claws, s.

1. Botany:

(1) *Ranunculus arvensis*.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*.

2. Mach.: A grapnel.

devil's coach-horse, s.

Entom.: The popular name of a species of beetle, *Ocypus olens*. It is about an inch long, of a dull black color, and when it meets anything which excites its anger, it throws up its head, opens its sickle-like jaws to their fullest extent, and waves its evil-smelling tail over its back, like that of a scorpion. The odor is peculiarly fetid and enduring. It is very pugnacious and extremely common. Its nature is predacious, and it runs with great speed, whence its name.

devil's coach-wheel, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-corn, s.

Bot.: *Stellaria holostea*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-cow, s.

Entom.: The same as DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE (q.v.).

devil's-currycomb, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*.

devil's-cut, s.

Bot.: The wood of the Wild Clematis (*C. Vitalba*), dried and used by boys for smoking. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's darning-needle, s.

1. Entom.: A popular name for various species of Dragon-fly, so applied from the long, slender shape of their bodies.

2. Bot.: *Scandix pecten*, from its long awns.

*devil's-dung, s.

Pharm.: *Ferula asafetida*.

devil's-dust, s.

Weaving: The flock which is torn out of cotton or wool by the teasing-machine; of this cheap cloth is made.

"Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of devil's-dust instead of true wool?"—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 239.

devil's dye, s.

Bot.: Indigofera, the Indigo genus of plants.

devil's-eyes, s.

Bot.: *Stellaria holostea*.

devil's fig, s.

Bot.: A yellow poppy, *Argemone mexicana*.

devil's-fingers, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

devil's-flower, s.

Bot.: *Lychnis diurna*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-guts, s.

Botany:

1. *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*, from the thread-like stems, which wind round other plants and strangle them.

2. *Convolvulus arvensis*.

3. *Convolvulus sepium*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-horn, s.

Bot.: *Phallus impudicus*.

devil's ladies and gentlemen, s.

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's leaf, s.

Bot.: An exceedingly pungent nettle, *Urtica urentissima*. It is found in Timor. (Lindley.)

devil's-milk, s. [From the acrid quality of the milky juice.]

Botany:

1. *Chelidonium majus*.

2. *Euphorbia Peplus*.

3. *Euphorbia helioscopia*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-nettle, s.

Bot.: *Achillea millefolium*.

devil's-oatmeal, s.

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

devil's-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

*devil's-paternoster, s. A grumble; a curse.

"What devills pater noster is this he is saying?"—*Terence in English* (1614).

devil's-posy, s.

Bot.: *Allium ursinum*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's snuff-box, s.

Bot.: Various species of Lycoperdon, especially *L. Bovista*, from its supposed deleterious properties, and from the clouds of brown snuff-like spores that fly off when a ripe puff-ball is squeezed. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-stinkpot, s.

Bot.: A kind of fungus, *Phallus impudicus*.

devil's-tattoo, s. A drumming with the fingers, as on the table, window, &c.

devil's-turnip, s.

Bot.: *Byronia*, a genus of Cucurbitaceæ.

děv'-il (or as děvl), v. t. [DEVIL, s.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To make devilish or diabolical.

II. Technically:

1. Cookery: To grill with cayenne pepper or other condiment.

2. Weaving: To prepare cotton or wool with the devil or teasing-machine.

*děv'-il-dôm, s. [Eng. devil; -dom.] Dealings with the devil.

"I defy you to name a man half so famous For devildoms."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*, Lord of Tholouse.

děv'-iled, pa. par. & a. [DEVIL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Applied to food grilled with hot condiments, as cayenne pepper, mustard, &c.; as, *deviled ham*, &c.

děv'-il-ěss, s. [Eng. devil; -ess.] A she-devil.

"... angel, man, devil, nor deviless."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii. (Davies.)

děv'-il-ět, s. [Eng. devil(l), and dimin. suff. -let.] A little devil; an imp.

"And pray now what were these devilets call'd?"

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*, Truants.

*děv'-il-fül-lý, adv. [Formed from devil, as manfully from man.] Like a devil.

"He ... strove manfully, yea devilfully, to attain it."—*E. Peacock: Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii. 7.

*děv'-il-hood, *dev-el-hede, s. [Eng. devil; -hood.] Devilishness; the nature of a devil.

"No develhede I ne hadde in me."—*Leben Jesu*, 499.

*děv'-il-ing, s. [Eng. devil, and dimin. suff. -ing.] A devilet, an imp, a young devil.

"Engender young devilings."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Knight of Malta*, v. 2.

děv'-il-ish, *děv'-il-lishe, a. [Eng. devil; -ish.]

I. Literally:

1. Of the nature of a devil.

"He that hath the devil to his father must needs have devilish children."—*Latimer: Sermon*, p. 9.

2. Befitting a devil; diabolical, infernal, damnable.

"Thus Beelzebub

Pleaded his devilish counsel."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 378, 379.

II. Figuratively:

1. Used as an epithet of abhorrence; exceedingly evil or malicious.

"The most snited to a mean and devilish nature."—*Hume: Nat. Hist. of Religion*.

2. Used ludicrously in the sense of excessive, extreme, exceeding.

"He's off and on at so devilish a rate, a man knows not where to have him."—*Dryden: Love Triumphant*, iv. 1.

*devilish-holy, a. Wicked and good at the same time.

"When truth kills truth, O devilish-holy fray!"

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

děv'-il-ish-lý, adv. [Eng. devilish; -ly.]

1. Lit.: Like a devil. In the way that a devil might be expected to do; diabolically, infernally, damnably.

"Then they begin to pick holes, as we say, in the coats of some of the godly, and that devilishly."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Fig.: Exceedingly, extremely.

"I was deceived in you devilishly."—*Wycherley: Country Wife*, v. 4.

děv'-il-ish-něss, *dyv-el-ysh-ness, s. [Eng. devilish; -ness.] A quality or character befitting a devil; a diabolical or infernal character.

"... this devilishness of temper."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

děv'-il-ism, s. [Eng. devil; -ism.] Devilry; an act befitting a devil.

"This is not heresy, but mere devilism."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 150.

děv'-il-ize, v. t. [Eng. devil; -ize.] To place or rank among devils.

"He that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much as he that should devilize him."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 13.

děv'-il-kin, s. [English devil, and dimin. suff. -kin.] A devilet, a little devil, an imp.

"No wonder that a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend at his call."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 14.

děv'-il-měnt, s. [Eng. devil; -ment.] Mischief, roguery, pranks.

*děv'-il-něss, *dev-el-ness, s. [English devil; -ness.] A state or condition of devils.

"Alle goddess of genge develnesses ere tha."—*Early Eng. Psalter: Ps. xcvi. 5.*

*děv'-il-ock, s. [English devil, and dimin. suff. -ock.] A little devil, an imp.

děv'-il-ry, *dev-yl-ry, *dewylry, s. [English devil; -ry.]

I. Literally:

1. The acts or characteristics of the devil; diabolical wickedness.

"He calleth vnywrytten verities starke lyes and devilyry."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,129.

2. Dealings or communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was devilry among you."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 65.

II. Fig.: Devilment, mischief.

"Better this honest simplicity than the devilries of the Faust of Goethe."—*Hazlitt: (Ogilvie.)*

děv'-il-ship, s. [Formed from devil on the analogy of lordship, &c.] The person or character of a devil.

"But I shall find out counter charms,

Thy airy devilship to remove."

Cowley: *Description of Honor*.

†děv'-il-trý, s. [Eng. devil; -try.] Devilish or diabolical acts; devilry.

"The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected deviltries."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcv.

*děv'-il-wârd, adv. [Eng. devil; -ward.] Toward the devil.

"Instead of ... 'gling Devilward."—*Carlyle: Letters of Cromwell*, iii. 166.

*de-vint, a. [Lat. devinctus, pa. par. of devincio = to bind down; de=down, and vincio=to bind.] Bound, under an obligation.

"The mair obleist and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preseruatioun."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1573).

dě-vi-ô-scôpe, s. [Lat. devius=out of the way, and Gr. skopeō=to see.] (For def. see extract.)

"The devioscope, or apparatus showing directly the ratio between the angular velocity of the earth and that of any horizon round the vertical of a place."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 60.

dě-vi-oūs, a. [Lat. devius=going out of the way.] [DEVIAŤE.]

I. Literally:

1. Wandering out of the way, circuitous, meandering, winding.

"Where'er thy devious current strays,

The lap of earth with gold and silver teems."

Longfellow: *The Brook*.

2. Out of the usual track; out of the way.

"While o'er devious paths I wildly trod,

Studious to wander from the beaten road."

Pitt: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

II. Fig.: Going astray, or wandering from the path of duty; erring.

"Whose heart is ... so devious from the truth through perverse error."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

dě-vi-oūs-lý, adv. [Eng. devious; -ly.] In a devious, wandering manner. (Lit. & fig.)

"Without this the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or deviously employed."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc. 1.*

dě-vi-oūs-něss, s. [Eng. devious; -ness.] The quality of being devious; departure or deviating from a right course.

"No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this."—*Whitaker: Rev. of Gibbon's Hist.*, p. 252.

dě-vir'-gin-ate, a. [Low Lat. devirginatus, pa. par. of devirgino: de=away, from, and virgo (genit. virginis)=a virgin.] Deprived of virginity; deflowered.

"Fair Hero left devirginate."

Marlowe: *Hero and Leander*, s. 3.

dě-vir'-gin-âte, v. t. [DEVIRGINATE, a.]

1. Lit.: To rob or deprive of virginity; to deflower.

"Stage-players devirginate unmarried persons."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 8.

2. Fig.: To deprive or rob of purity; to defile.

"This very expression of virgin does direct us to make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us."—*Dr. Allestree: Sermon*. (1684), pt. ii., p. 96.

*dě-vir'-gin-â-těd, pa. par. or a. [DEVIRGINATE, v.]

dě-vir'-gin-â-tion, s. [Low Lat. devirginatio, from devirginatus.] The act of depriving of virginity; deflowering.

"Maidens when they bee forced, and suffer devirgination."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 192.

dě-vīš'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -able.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That may or can be devised, contrived, or imagined.

"Cavils *devisable* by curious and captious wits against it."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. *Law*: Capable of being devised or bequeathed by will.

"It seems sufficiently clear that, before the Conquest, lands were *devisable* by will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

dě-vīš'-al, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -al.] The act or mode of devising or inventing; the state of being devised.

"Each word . . . has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xiv., p. 309.

***dē-vīš'-ċēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *de*=away, from, and *viscera*=the entrails.] To disembowel, to eviscerate.

dě-vī'se, ***de-vice**, ***de-vize**, ***de-vyse**, ***dy-vyse**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *deviser*; Ital. *divisare*; Low Lat. *divisa*=a division of goods; Lat. *divisus*, *pa. par.* of *divido*=to divide.] [DE-VICE, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To invent, to contrive, to excogitate, to strike out or compose by thought and consideration; to scheme, to plot.

"It was necessary to *devise* something. Something was *devised*, something of which the effects are felt to this day in every part of the globe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. To think of, determine, or settle on; to plan, to purpose.

"Even in the month which he had *devised* of his own heart."—1 *Kings* xii. 33.

*3. To imagine, to think of.

"Herte of mon dyadlich ne may hit thencke, ne mouth *devisi*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 144.

*4. To direct, to describe.

"As I have you er this *devised*."—*Romaunt of the Rose*.

*5. To guess.

"If ought else that I mote not *devyse*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 42.

*6. To paint, to draw.

"That deare Crosse upon your shield *devized*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 31.

II. Law: To bequeath, or give by will. (Used of landed estates as distinguished from personalty.)

"The origin and antiquity of *devising* real estates by will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To contrive, to plan, to cogitate.

"As Mercury did first *devise*." *Milton: Comus*, 963.

*2. To reflect, to consider (with of).

"When he had *devized* of her case." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 34.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to devise* and *to bequeath*: "*To devise* is a formal, *to bequeath* is an informal assignment of our property to another on our death. We *devise* therefore only by a legal testament; we may *bequeath* simply by word of mouth, or by any expression of our will: we can *devise* only that which is property in the eye of the law; we may *bequeath* in the moral sense any thing which we cause to pass over to another: a man *devises* his lands; he *bequeaths* his name or his glory to his children." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to devise* and *to contrive*, see CONTRIVE.

dě-vī'se, ***de-vis**, ***de-vyce**, ***de-vys**, ***de-vyse**, ***di-vise**, *s.* [O. Fr. *devis*; Prov. *devis* (m.), *devisa* (f.), from Lat. *divisus*.] [DE-VICE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Direction, order, authority, power, control.

"Thou salle haue at thin owen *deuys*." *Langtoft*, p. 167.

*2. Opinion.

"The myryste margarys, at my *devyse* That euer I segh with myn yghen." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 199

3. A contrivance, a device, a design.

"Proportionet partly with painteres *deuyse*." *Destruction of Troy*, 5,052.

II. Law:

1. The act of bequeathing, or giving landed property by will.

"After innumerable leases and releases, mortgages and *devises*, it was too late to search for flaws in titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. That which is devised or bequeathed by will.

3. A will or testament.

dě-vī'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DE-VICE, *v.*]

děv'-ī-šēe, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -ee.] One to whom anything is devised by will.

"The *devisee* of the use could in Chancery compel its execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

***dē-vī'se-mēnt**, ***de-vyse-ment**, *s.* [O. Fr. *devisement*; Ital. *divisamento*.] A description.

"I knew hit by his *deuysement* in the Apocalyppez." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 1,018.

dě-vīš'-ēr, **de-vi-sor**, ***de-vy-sour**, ***de-vi-zor**, ***di-vi-ser**, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who devises, plans, or contrives; a contriver.

"A law should by the selfsame maker and *deviser* of the same be again revoked."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 148.

*2. One who feigns or pretends; a deceiver, an inventor.

"I say, they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*."—*Browne*.

II. Law (of the form *devisor*): One who devises or bequeaths anything by will.

"The burning, tearing, or destroying thereof by the *devisor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

dě-vīš'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DE-VICE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of contriving, planning, or inventing anything.

2. *Law*: The act of bequeathing landed property by will.

dě-vīš'-ōr, *s.* [DE-VISER.]

***dēv'-ī-tā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *devitabilis*, from *devito*=to avoid; *de*=away, from, and *vito*=to avoid.] That may or can be avoided or escaped; avoidable.

dē-vī'-tāl-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vitalize* (q. v.).] To deprive of life or vitality.

"I do not speak of woman demoralized, *devitalized* by slavery."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xvi.

***dēv'-ī-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *devitatio*, from *devito*.]

1. The act of avoiding or escaping.

2. A warning off.

"If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning."—*Adams: Works*, i. 177. (*Davies*.)

dē-vīt'-rī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vitrification* (q. v.).] The act or process of depriving glass of its transparency, and making it soft and pliable.

"Malleable Glass.—M. Peligot has called attention to this new fact, that he has discovered the *devitrification* of a piece of St. Gobain glass."—*J. Timbs, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 339.

dē-vīt'-rī-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vitrify* (q. v.).] To deprive of luster and transparency.

***dē-vī've**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *vivus*=living; cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; to devitalize.

"Prof. Owen has remarked that there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive*, and revive many times."—*Beale: Bioplasm*.

dē-vōc'-al-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *devocaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of making voiceless or non-sonant.

"Before voiceless stops there is always *devocalization*."—*H. Sweet: Sounds of Spoken Swedish* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 484.

dē-vōc'-al-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *vocalize* (q. v.).] To make voiceless or non-sonant.

***dēv'-ō-cāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *devocatus*, *pa. par.* of *devoco*.]

1. *Trans.*: To call away.

2. *Intrans.*: To rob, to plunder.

"From the myou *devocate*."—*Preston: King Cambyeses* (*Davies*.)

dēv'-ō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *devocatus*, *pa. par.* of *devoco*=to call away; *de*=away, from, and *voco*=to call.] A calling, seducing, or leading astray.

"He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*."—*Hallywell: Melampronvea*, p. 97.

dě-vōid', ***de-voyd**, ***de-voyde**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desvoidier*, *desvoidier*; Fr. *dévider*=to empty out; O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=apart, from; O. Fr. *voidier*, *vidier*=to void; *void*, *vuit*=empty, void; Lat. *viduus*.]

1. Empty, deserted, vacant, void.

"When I awoke and found her place *devoid*, And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 15.

2. Wanting, destitute of, not possessing.

"And what avails tune without voice,

Devoid of matter?"

Cowper: Trans. of Milton's Ad Patrem.

3. Free from.

"*Devoid* of pride certaine she was."

Romaunt of the Rose.

¶ For the difference between *devoid* and *empty*, see EMPTY.

dě-vōid', ***de-voyde**, ***de-woyde**, *v. t.* [DE-VOID, *a.*]

1. To clear out of, to quit, to depart from.

"He bad her swythe *devoyde* hys land."

R. Cœur de Lion, 1,228.

2. To put away, to put aside.

"*Devoyde* now thy vengeance."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 283.

devoir (dēv'-wâr), ***de-veer**, ***de-ver**, ***de-vere**, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *deber*; Ital. *devere*, *dovere*; Prov. & Port. *dever*; from Lat. *debeo*=to owe.]

1. A service, a duty.

"Do the *deuer* that thou hast to done."

William of Palerne, 2,546.

2. An act of civility or politeness; respects.

"Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair."—*Spectator*.

¶ The word was once naturalized in English, but has ceased to be regarded as such. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, lect. iii.)

***dēv'-ō-lûte**, ***dīv'-ō-lûte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *devolutus*, *pa. par.* of *devolvere*=to roll down; *de*=down, and *volvo*=to roll.] To transfer, to devolve.

"The realme of France, by Goddes lawe and mannes lawe to you lawfully *devoluted*."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2).

dēv'-ō-lū'-tion, ***dēv'-ō-lū'-cion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *devolutio*, from *devolutus*, *pa. par.* of *devolvere*; Fr. *dévolucion*; Sp. *devolucion*; Ital. *devoluzione*.]

*1. *Lit.*: The act of rolling down.

"The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration."—*Woodward*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of passing on or transferring; the state of devolving or being handed on or transferred.

"By the alteration of the state and the *devolution* of the same to Henry the Fourth."—*Grafton: Chron. Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

(2) A moving or passing on from one stage to another.

"The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal."—*Hale*.

dē-vōl've, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *devolvere*; *de*=down, *volvo*=to roll; Sp. *devolver*; Ital. *devolvere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To roll down.

"The swelling Nile . . .

Through splendid kingdoms now *devolves* his maze." *Thomson: Summer*, 816

2. *Fig.*: To transfer, to hand over, to pass on.

"He did *devolve* the supreme authority of this Commonwealth into the hands of those persons therein mentioned."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 483.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To roll down.

"The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise them."—*Woodward*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To fall, or pass in succession from one to another; to be transferred.

"On great Æneas shall *devolve* the reign."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 355.

(2) To fall, to become incumbent.

"Our care *devolves* on others left behind."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 232.

dē-vōl'ved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVOLVE.]

dē-vōl've-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *devolve*; -ment.] The act or process of devolving; devolution.

dē-vōlv'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DEVOLVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of being transferred or handed over; devolution.

Dē-vō-nī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Devon*; -ian.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Devon, or Devonshire, a county in the southwest of England.

B. As subst.: The Devonian rocks (q. v.).

Devonian period.

Geol.: The time during which the Devonian rocks were being deposited. [DEVONIAN ROCKS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Devonian rocks, or system.

Geol.: One of the great divisions of the Palæozoic strata. It is intermediate in age between the Silurian, which is older than it, and the Carboniferous, which is newer. In the early days of geological inquiry, two red sandstones were recognized, one called the Old Red and the other the New Red Sandstone.

The fossils of the lacustrine Old Red Sandstone are chiefly fishes, generally classed as Ganoids, though Prof. Huxley approximates them to the Siluridæ; those of the marine Devonians are corals such as Favosites and Cyathophyllum with Brachiopod shells and other organisms. Rocks of the age now mentioned occur abroad in Russia, Belgium, France, Great Britain, &c., with some fossils analogous to and others identical with those found at home.

děv'-ōn-īte, s. [From being first discovered at Barnstaple, Devon, England.]

Min.: The same as WAVELLITE (q. v.).

Děv'-ōng, s. pl. [From the county where they are reared. (See def.)] The name given to a breed of cattle which were first bred in Devonshire, England. They are rather wild, of a dark-red color, and can be used instead of horses for plowing. They are smaller than Shorthorns or Herefords. The bull has a small head, fine muzzle and face, very handsome horns, which should taper upward and rather backward; the eye is large and rather wild, indicating an active disposition; the neck is arched, but the dewlap is not much developed; tail set on rather high; good barrel well up behind the shoulder; not the depth of carcass in the same height as is found in the Shorthorns; skin of a dark-red and rather of a mottled character, and plenty of long curling hair; the skin is thicker than that of Shorthorns, but not so thick as that of Herefords. They form a good deal of inside fat and firm meat. The cows yield a very rich milk. They are hardy, and able to find food on poor uplands.

***děv'-ōr-ā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *devoratio*, from *devoro* = to devour.] The act of devouring; the state of being devouring.

"They have been occasions of the death and *devoration* of manie children."—*Holinshead: Descript. Eng.*, ch. x.

***děv'-ōr-īe, s.** [Fr. *devoir*.] A duty payable from land, or belonging to one in virtue of his office.

***děv'-ōt'-a-rý, s.** [Low Latin *devotarius*, from Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo* = to vow, to devote.] A votary.

"There went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of theirs whatsoever."—*Gregory: Works* (1684), p. 50.

děv'-ōt'e, v. t. [Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo*; *de* = fully, and *voveo* = to vow; Fr. *dévouer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To consecrate; to dedicate; to set apart or appropriate by vow.

"No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed."—*Lev. xxvii.* 21.

2. To offer up; to give as an offering to the gods.

"Decius, following the example of his father at the battle of Veseris, devoted himself for the Romans."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 33.

*3. To execrate, to curse, to doom to destruction.

"Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born."
Rowe: *Jane Shore*, iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To addict; to give wholly up to.

"The ardor and perseverance with which he devoted himself to his mission have scarcely any parallel in history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To give up, to resign, to abandon.

"Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 1,061, 1,062.

3. To doom, to consign.

"Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despoilment."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

¶ For the difference between to devote and to dedicate, see DEDICATE.

***děv'-ōt'e, a. & s.** [Lat. *devotus*; Fr. *dévol*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Doomed, set apart, devoted.

"How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost,
Defaced, deflowered, and now to death devoted!"
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 900, 901.

2. Devoted, addicted, attached.

"Let's be no stoics, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an oncast quite abjured."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

3. Devout.

"Be dep devote in hol mekenesse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 406.

B. As subst.: A devotee.

"One professeth himself a devote or peculiar servant to our Lord."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

dě-vōt'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DEVOTE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Dedicated; solemnly set apart; consecrated.

"None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed; but shall surely be put to death."—*Lev. xxvii.* 29.

2. Doomed; consigned to destruction; fated.

"The flames went up from every market-place, every hamlet, every parish church, every country seat, within the devoted provinces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Wholly given up, addicted, or attached to any pursuit, study, habit, &c.

"A generation equally devoted to monarchy and to vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Ardently or strongly attached; zealous.

"In the midst of a devoted household and tenantry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

dě-vōt'-ēd-něss, s. [Eng. *devoted*; -ness.]

1. The state of being devoted or addicted; attachment; dedication.

"The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God, so as to act according to his will."—*Grew*.

2. Strong or warm attachment; zealousness.

"With what a deep devotedness of woe
I wept thy absence."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

děv'-ō-těe, s. [DEVOTE, a.]

1. One who is wholly devoted or superstitiously given up to religious duties and ceremonies; a votary, a bigot, a religious enthusiast.

"The secret expectation of a few recluse devotees."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. One wholly devoted to any practice, pursuit, or study; an enthusiast.

"He . . . was esteemed by some a Rosie Crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, Edward Dyer.

dě-vōt'e-měnt, s. [Eng. *devote*; -ment; Fr. *dévouement*.] The act of devoting, dedicating, or setting apart by a vow; the state of being devoted or dedicated.

"Her [Iphigenia's] devotion was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece."—*Hurd: Notes on Ars Poetica*.

dě-vōt'-ēr, *dě-vō-tōr, s. [Eng. *devot(e)*; -er.]

1. One who devotes, dedicates, or sets apart.

*2. A devotee or worshiper.

"Whole towns sometimes, as Sienna by name, are devotees of our Lady."—*Sir Miles Sandys: Essays* (1684), p. 196.

"His sacred hand He [Christ] lifted up,
And round about on his devotees dealt
His bounteous blessing."
Beaumont: *Psyche*, ix. 123.

***dě-vōt'-ēr-ēr, s.** [DEVOTING.] An adulterer.

dě-vōt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEVOTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dedicating, setting apart, or giving up to anything.

dě-vō-tion, *dě-vō-çion, *de-vo-ci-oun, *devocyon, *devotyoun, s. [Fr. *dévotion*; Sp. *devoción*; Ital. *divozione*; Port. *divoção*, from Lat. *devotio*, from *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo*.]

1. The act of solemnly devoting or dedicating to some purpose.

2. The act of devoting or applying one's self or one's time to anything.

*3. The power of devoting or applying to any purpose; disposal.

"They are entirely at our devotion, and may be turned backward and forward, as we please."—*Godwin: Enquirer*, p. 363.

4. The state of being solemnly devoted or dedicated to any particular purpose.

*5. That which is solemnly dedicated, or set apart.

*6. An offering to God or for religious purposes.

"The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people, in a decent basin."—*Rubric in Communion Service; Book of Common Prayer*.

*7. A sincere and heartfelt love toward the Supreme Being; piety, devoutness.

"Pure devotion and indefiled before God the father is this."—*James i.* 27 (1551).

8. An act of reverence or worship done to the Supreme Being; prayer, religious worship, or duties. (Generally in the plural.)

*9. An object of worship.

"For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, To the Unknown God."—*Acts xvii.* 23.

10. The state of being devoted or wholly given up to any pursuit, study, or practice.

11. A strong, zealous attachment to any person.

"He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince."—*Clarendon*.

*12. An act expressive of devotion or attachment.

"Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

†13. Earnestness, eagerness, ardor, zeal.

" . . . he seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

***dě-vō-tion-āir, s.** [O. Fr.] A devotee.

"The Lord Chief Justice Hales . . . both devotionair and moralist."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 264. (Davies.)

dě-vō-tion-āl, a. & s. [Eng. *devotion*; -al.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to devotion; characteristic of or befitting devotion; devout.

"The devotional as well as the active part of religion."—*Atterbury: Sermon*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

*B. As subst.: A form of devotion.

"Their disputings against the devotionals of the Church of England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 87.

dě-vō-tion-āl-īst, s. [Eng. *devotional*; -ist.] One who is superstitiously and formally devout; a devotee.

"Give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French devotionalist."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 1.

dě-vō-tion-āl-ī-tý, s. [Eng. *devotional*; -ity.] Affected devotion; hypocrisy.

"First we must mention and dismiss pure devotionality."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 299.

dě-vō-tion-āl-īly, adv. [Eng. *devotional*; -ly.] In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, to be devotionally inclined.

dě-vō-tion-īst, s. [Eng. *devotion*; -ist.] A devotionalist.

"There are certain zealous devotionists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloq.*, 73.

***dě-vō-tious-něss, s.** [English *devot(e)*; -ious. -ness.] Devoutness, devotion.

"Tis clear what notion they had of . . . devoutness."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 234.

***dě-vō-tō, s.** [Ital.] A devotee.

"This hath been commonly experimented by the devotees of all religions."—*Scott: Works* (1718), vol. ii., p. 129.

***dě-vōt'-ōr-īng, a.** [Cf. O. Fr. *avoltre*, *avoutre* = an adulterer; O. Ital. *avolterare* = to commit adultery.] Adulterous.

"What a devouring rogue this is! He would have been at both."—*The Wizard, a Play* (1640). (Nares.)

dě-vōur, *de-vowr-yn, *de-voure, *de-vour-en, v. t. & i. [Fr. *dévorer*; Sp. & Port. *devorar*; Ital. *devorare*, *divorare*, from Lat. *devoro*; *de* (intens.), and *voro* = to devour.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To eat up ravenously or greedily, as a wild beast, or a very hungry man.

"These men devoureth her owne children."—*Trevisa*, iv. 447.

2. To swallow up.

"The yerde of Aaron devouride her yerdes."—*Wycliffe. Exod.* vii. 12.

II. Figuratively:

1. To destroy or consume rapidly and violently; to annihilate.

"How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pon'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 302, 303.

*2. To destroy or do away with utterly.

"Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured."—*South*.

3. To enjoy with avidity.

"Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 1,107.

4. To take into the mind with eagerness and avidity.

"She'll come again, and with a greedy ear
Devour up my discourse."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 3.

*5. To consume or waste in dissipation and riot.

"Thy son which hath devoured thy living with harlots."—*Luke xv.* 30.

*6. To ruin, to plunder.

"Their rejoicing was as to devour the poor secretly."—*Hab.* iii. 14.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

B. Intrans.: To act as a devourer or consumer; to consume.

"A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth."—*Joel* ii. 3.

†dē-vōur'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *devour*; -able.] Capable of being devoured; fit to be devoured.

dē-vōur'ed, pa. par. or a. [DEVOUR.]

dē-vōur'-ēr, *de-vouer-er, *de-vowr-ar, s. [Eng. *devour*; -er.]

1. *Lit.:* One who devours; a glutton.

"A man *devouerer* and drynkynge wyn."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vii.

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which utterly destroys or consumes.

"Such theevish *devourers* of men's most sacred time."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, Pt. I., vi. 1.

devourer-beetle, s.

Entom.: A book-name for a carnivorous beetle belonging to the genus *Brosicus*.

***dē-vōur'-ēss, *dē-vōur'-ēsse, s.** [Eng. *devour*; -ess.] A woman who devours; a female devourer.

"Thou art a *devouresse* of man, and strangling this folk."—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxxvi. 13.

dē-vōur'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DEVOUR.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Eating up, consuming, destroying, annihilating, wasting.

"Your ever anxious mind and beauteous frame, From the *devouring* rage of grief reclaim."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 299, 300.

2. *Her.:* The same as VORANT (q. v.).

C. As subst.: The act of eating up, consuming, destroying, or wasting.

dē-vōur'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *devouring*; -ly.] In a devouring, greedy, or eager manner; with eagerness and avidity.

dē-vōūt', *de-vot, *de-vote, *de-voute, a. & s. [Fr. *dérot*; Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoeo*; Sp. & Port. *devoto*; Ital. *devoto*, *divoto*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Devoted to religion and piety; pious, religious.

"Misfortune generally made him *devout* after his own fashion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Filled with devotion.

"For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god And, of success secure, return'd to his abode."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 373, 374.

3. Expressive of devotion; pious.

"Into thy presence let my prayer, With sighs *devout*, ascend."—*Milton: Translation, Ps.* xxxviii.

4. Sincere, heartfelt, earnest.

***B. As substantive:**

1. Devotion.

"Till we come to the *devout* of it."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, ch. i.

2. A devotee.

"They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 247.

† For the difference between *devout* and *holy*, see HOLY.

***dē-vōūt'-ēd, a.** [Eng. *devout*; -ed.] Devoted, devout.

"Hee showed himselfe a well *devouted* Christian."—*Stow: King James* (an. 1603).

***dē-vōute'-mēnt, adv.** [O. Fr. *devotement*.] Devoutly.

"The holy pope prayede God *devoutement*."—*Octovian*, 61.

***dē-vōūt'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *devout*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of devotion; exceedingly devout.

"In that *devoutful* action of the East."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. i.

2. Sacred.

"To make her his by most *devoutful* rights."—*Marston*.

***dē-vōūt'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *devout*; -less.] Destitute of or without devotion.

***dē-vōūt'-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *devoutless*; -ness.] The quality of being devoutless; want of devotion.

"The last point of this armor be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme."—*Bp. of Chester: Two Sermons* (1576).

dē-vōūt'-lŷ, *de-vote-ly, *de-voute-liche, *de-vout-liche, adv. [Eng. *devout*; -ly.]

1. In a devout manner; with devotion; piously, religiously.

"Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, with heartfelt earnestness

"A consummation *Devoutly* to be wished."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

dē-vōūt'-nēss, s. [English *devout*, -ness.] The quality or state of being devout; devotion.

"'Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of *devoutness* and religion in their particular complexion."—*Glanville: Sermons*, p. 52.

***dē-vō've, v. t.** [Lat. *devoeo*: *de* (intens.), and *voveo*=to vow.] To dedicate, to consecrate, to devote, to destine for a sacrifice.

"'Twas his own Son whom God and mankind lov'd; His own victorious Son whom He *devov'd*."—*Cowley: Davideis*, iv.

***dē-vōw', v. t.** [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vow* (q. v.).]

1. To dedicate, to vow, to devote.

"As making full account either to win the victory, or *devow* and betake themselves to be consumed with the ashes of their country."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

2. To devote or give one's self wholly up to.

"To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so *devowed* itself."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

dew (ew as ū), *deow, *deew, *dev, *dewe, s. & a. [A. S. *deaw*; cogn. with Dut. *dauw*; Icel. *dögg*; Dan. *dug*; Sw. *dagg*; O. H. Ger. *tou*, *tau*; Ger. *thau*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"He glod away as *dew* in son."—*Amadas*, 761.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) Anything which falls or descends lightly, so as to refresh.

"The golden *dew* of sleep."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 1.

†(2) Used as an emblem of freshness.

"Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, i.

*(3) Tears.

"Do not steep thy heart In such relenting *dew* of lamentations."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,828, 1,829.

*(4) A drop.

"*Dews* of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

II. Meteorol.: Moisture condensed from the atmosphere upon the surface of certain bodies. Dew must have attracted the attention of mankind from the earliest ages. In modern times Pictet of Geneva, Le Roy of Montpellier, Six of Canterbury, and Patrick Wilson of Glasgow, have investigated the subject—especially the last-named man of science, who wrote, in A. D. 1780, valuable observations on this part of meteorology; but the standard work on the subject is *The Theory of Dew*, published in A. D. 1814, by Dr. Charles William Wells, F.R.S., of London (formerly of the United States). The higher the temperature the more aqueous vapor can the atmosphere retain in solution. The diminution, therefore, of heat, which takes place when day is succeeded by night, in many cases renders the air incapable of retaining some of the moisture which it held in the form of vapor during the day. This is deposited on any bodies which at the time are colder than the adjacent atmosphere. It scarcely ever happens that the air is saturated with vapor, or, as it is more correctly worded, that the aqueous vapor is in the condition of greatest possible density for the temperature. As Aristotle long ago observed, dew is deposited chiefly on calm and serene nights. It is more plentiful in spring and autumn than in summer. A cloudy night interferes with the condensation, for the clouds intercept radiation from the earth, and, in many cases, prevent the temperature falling to the dew-point. [DEW-POINT.] Dew when congealed becomes hoarfrost.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to dew; moist, damp.

"Ane hate fyry power, warme and *dew*, Heuinly begynning, and original, Bene in thay sedis quhilkis we saulis cal."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 191, 8.

† Obvious compounds: *Dew-bedabbled*, *dew-be-spangled*, *dew-besprinkled*, *dew-drenched*, &c.

dew-bead, s. A bead or single drop of dew.

"Admiring the *dew-beads* on the branches."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

dew-beater, s.

1. A coarse oiled shoe, which resists the dew.

*2. An early walker.

"The *dew-beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 57.

***dew-bent, a.** Bent or weighed down with dew.

"Just as the *dew-bent* rose is born."—*Thomson: Hymn to Solitude*.

dew-berry, s.

Botany:

1. The popular name of *Rubus cæsius*, so called from its fruit being covered over with a fine waxy white secretion like dew.

2. The fruit of 1. It is black, with a bluish bloom, and has a pleasant acid taste.

3. The low blackberry (*Rubus canadensis*) of the U. S. and Canada. The vine is low and trailing, and the fruit is earlier and sweeter than the upright variety.

*4. The raspberry.

"*Dewberries*, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind."—*Hanmer*.

***dew-besprent, a.** Sprinkled with dew.

"Had ta'en their supper on the savory herb Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*."—*Milton: Comus*, 541, 542.

dew-bit, s. The first meal in the morning. (Prov.)

dew-bright, a. Bright with dew.

"Aslant the *dew-bright* earth, and color'd air He looks in boundless majesty abroad."—*Thomson: Summer*, 86, 87.

***dew-burning, a.** Sparkling or glistening like dew in the sun. (Spenser.)

dew-claw, s.

1. One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

2. The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not reaching the ground.

"His head is decidedly inferior to Bayard's, and he is lacking *dew-claws*."—*Field*.

dew-cold, a. Cold with dew.

"Unheeded there, pale, sunk, aghast, With brow against the *dew-cold* mast."—*Moore: Fire Worshipers*.

dew-cup, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The first allowance of beer to harvestmen; the first drink in the morning.

2. *Bot.:* *Alchemilla vulgaris*, Ladies' mantle, from its being frequently seen with drops of dew or rain lying on the foliage, which do not wet the leaves, but roll about on the hairy surface. (Britten & Holland.)

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their *dew-cups* till the gloaming come on again."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 183.

dew-drop, s. A single drop of dew.

"*Dew-drops* may deck the turf that hides the bones, But tears of godly grief ne'er flow within."—*Cowper: Bill of Mortality*, A. D. 1788.

dew-dropping, a. Wetting, rainy.

"Half in a blush of clustering roses lost *Dew-dropping* Coolness to the shade retires."—*Thomson: Summer*, 206.

dew-fall, s. The falling of dew; the time when dew falls.

"Expanding while the *dew-fall* flows."—*Moore: Light of the Haram*.

dew-grass, s.

Bot.: *Dactylis glomerata*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dew-impearled, a.** Sparkling with dew, as though with pearls.

"Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty *dew-impearled* flowers."—*Drayton: Sonnet* 53.

dew-piece, s. A piece of bread, which in former times used to be given to farm-servants, when they went out to their work early in the morning.

"When I was eating my *dew-piece* [apparently meant for *dew-piece*] this morning, something came and clicked it out of my hand."—*Sinclair: Satan's Invisible World*, p. 48.

dew-point, s.

Meteorol.: The temperature of the glass in a hygrometer at the moment when dew begins to form upon its surface. It corresponds with the point of saturation in the air. When the air outside a house has cooled down by radiation to this point, dew is deposited and latent heat given out. Thus the dew-point determines the minimum temperature of the night, and to ascertain it is of importance to the horticulturist, as it enables him, in certain cases, to predict frost and take timely precautions against its probable effects. (Buchan.)

***dew-rake, s.** A fine rake, used on lawns.

"Like *dew-rakes* and harrows, armed with so many teeth, that none, great or small, should escape them."—*Gaude: Tears of the Church*, p. 381.

dew-retting, s. The process of softening and removing the mucilage from the fibrous and cellular portions of the stalks of flax and hemp, by exposure to dew, showers, sun, and air upon a sward. (Knight.) [RETTING.]

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dew-rounds, *s. pl.* The ring-walks of deer.

dew-stone, *s.* A species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, England, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dew-worm, *s.* The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.

"For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob worm, and the brandling are the chief."—*Walton: Angler*.

***dew**, *pret. of v.* [DAY, *v.* DAW.]

"Bot resty still quill that the brycht day dew;
Agayne began the toun to sailye new."

Wallace, viii. 860. MS.

***dew** (ew as ū), ***dewe**, ***dewyn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dedwian*; O. Fris. *dawa*; Dut. *dauwen*; O. H. Ger. *touwon*; Icel. *döggva*; Sw. *dugga*; Dan. *dugge*.] [DEW, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To wet with dew, to bedew.

II. Figuratively:

1. To wet, to moisten, as with dew.

"In Gallic blood again

He dews his reeking sword." *Philips: Blenheim*.

2. To accuse, to stain.

"He that is unfortunate . . . shall find many that will dew him with that at least supposed folly."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 88.

B. Intrans.: To send down dew, to scatter dew.

"Dewith, ye heuenus, fro aboue."—*Wycliffe: Isa.* xlv. 8.

dē-wân, *s.* [Mahratta *diwân*, *diwāna* = a prime minister; Arab. *diwan* = (1) a royal court, a tribunal of justice, revenue, &c., (2) the president of the council, (3) the august or imperial court.] [DIVAN.] In the East Indies the head officer of finance and revenue.

dē-wân'-nỹ, *s.* [Mahratta *diwane*, *diwani*.] In the East Indies a court for trying revenue and other civil causes.

***dewed** (pron. dūd), *pa. par. or a.* [DEW, *v.*]

dew'-ēy-lite (ew as ū), *s.* [Named after Prof. Chester Dewey, an American mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -lite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An amorphous, translucent, brittle mineral of a whitish, yellowish, or greenish color. Specific gravity, 1.936-2.31; hardness, 2-3.5; luster, translucent.

***dew'-fūll** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew*=due; -full.] **Due.**

"Of my desert or of my dewfull right."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

***dew'-gar** (ew as ū), *s.* [Fr. *Dieu garde* = God save (you).] A mode of salutation.

"He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn;

Dewgar, gude day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn."

Wallace, vi. 130. MS.

***dewgs** (ew as ū), *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. DAG.] Rags, shreds, shapings of cloth, small pieces.

"But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in dewgs."—*W. Laick: Answer to the Scots Presb. Eloquence*, pt. i., p. 52.

dew'-i-nēss (ew as ū), ***dew-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dewy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dewy, or wet with dew.

"A dewnesse dispersed or . . . radicale in the very substance of the body."—*Bacon: Life and Death*.

***dew'-īng** (ew as ū), ***dew-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEW, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The falling of dew; dew.

"Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the dewyng."

Alisaunder, 914.

***dē-witt**, *v. t.* [In reference to the murder of John and Cornelius De Witt, in Holland, in 1672.] To murder, to assassinate.

"They apprehended and dewitted him, one of the brethren taking a sop of his heart-blood."—*Brand: Orkney and Zetland*, pp. 116, 117.

dew'-lāp (ew as ū), ***dew-lappe**, *s.* [Eng. *dew*; -lap, from *lapping* or licking the dew.]

1. *Lit.*: The loose fold of skin hanging from the throat of an ox or cow.

"Their horns are curved toward each, but . . . they have no dewlaps."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. ix., p. 250.

*2. *Fig.*: The flesh of the throat become flaccid through age.

"And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,

And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

dew-lāpp'ed, **dew-lāpt'** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew-lap*; -ed.] Furnished with dewlaps or a similar appendage.

"Who would believe that there were mountaineers,
Dewlapped like bulls?" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

***dewle**, *s.* [Fr. *deuil*.] Mourning, lamentation.

"The deadly dewle which she so sore did make."

Sackville: The Induction, § xiv.

dew'-lēss (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew*, and -less.] Free from or destitute of dew.

dew'-trỹ (ew as ū), *s.* [DATUREA.]

"Make leeches and their punks with dewtry

Commit phantastical advowtry."

Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 319, 320.

dew'-ỹ (ew as ū), ***deaw-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *dew*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Full of or accompanied with dew.

"But from the earth a dewy mist

Went up, and watered all the ground."

Milton: P. L., vii. 333, 334.

2. Resembling dew.

"I would these dewy tears were from the ground."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

3. Covered with dew; roscid.

"The herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop

The dewy grass."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

4. Falling gently like dew; refreshing.

"Immersed in dewy sleep ambrosial."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii.

II. Bot.: Having the appearance of being covered with dew; roscid.

***dewy-feathered**, *a.* Falling gently as dew.

"And the waters murmuring,

With such consort as they keep

Entice the dewy-feathered sleep."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 144-46.

***dewy-skirted**, *a.* Skirted or accompanied by dew.

"The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun."

Thomson: Autumn, 960.

dēx'-ā-mīne, *s.* [Gr. *dexamēnē*=a receptacle, a reservoir.]

Zool.: A small genus of Crustaceans, family Gammaridae, order Amphipoda; established by Leach. *Dexamine spinosus* is very common on the southern coasts of England, and is often taken in the shore net or found beneath stones among the rocks at low tide. In general appearance the Dexamine are not unlike their allies the Sand-hoppers or Sand-fleas. The antennæ are long, slender, and three-jointed; there are fourteen legs, the first and second pairs being monodactyle, with a small compressed hand, the other pairs are furnished with simple claws; the body, including the head, has twelve joints.

dēx'-ī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *dexia*=the right hand.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the type of the family Dexiariæ.

dēx'-ī-ār'-ī-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dexi(a)*, and Lat. adj. pl. fem. suff. -ariæ.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, which subsist chiefly on the juices of flowers.

dēx'-ī-ō-car'-dī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *dexios*=on the right side, and *kardia*=the heart.]

Teratology: A congenital condition in which the heart is transposed to the right side of the thorax.

dēx'-tēr, *a. & adv.* [Lat.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining to or situated on the right-hand side.

(2) Appearing on the right-hand side

"As thus he spoke, behold, in open view,

On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 1,038, 1,039.

2. *Fig.*: Favorable, auspicious, propitious.

"Prosperous he sailed with dexter anguries,

And all the winged good omens of the skies."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 362, 363.

II. Her.: The right; situated on the right; as the dexter side of a shield is that opposite the left hand of the spectator.

"How comes it that the victorious arms of England . . . are not placed on the dexter side?"—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

***B. As adv.:** On or toward the right-hand side.

"In solemn speed the bird majestic flew

Full dexter to the car."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 183, 184.

¶ Dexter chief point:

Her.: A point in the right-hand upper corner of a shield.

***dēx'-tēr'-ī-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; -ical.] Dexterous.

"Divine Plato affirms, that those have most dexterical wits, who are wont to be stird up with a heavenly fury."—*Optic Glasse of Humors* (1639). (*Nares.*)

dēx'-tēr'-ī-tỹ, ***dex-ter-i-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *dextérité*; Lat. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*=the right; Gr. *dexterōs*=the right, as opposed to the left.]

1. The ability to use the right hand better or more expertly than the left; right-handedness.

"Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately."—*Lancet*. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Bodily or physical activity, expertness, adroitness, or skill; readiness or suppleness of limbs; the skill or expertness gained by practice or experience.

"The fiery youth who was to be

The heir of his dexterity."

Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

3. Mental quickness or readiness; promptness in contriving or inventing means to attain an object or accomplish a purpose; skill in the management of an affair; tact, cleverness.

"Dundee was contending with difficulties which all his energy and dexterity could not completely overcome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dexterity*, *address*, and *ability*: "*Dexterity* respects the manner of executing things; it is the mechanical facility of performing an office: *address* refers to the use of means in executing: *ability* to the discernment of the things themselves. *Dexterity* and *address* are but in fact modes of *ability*: the former may be acquired: the latter is the gift of nature: we may have *ability* to any degree, but *dexterity* and *address* are positive degrees of *ability*. To form a good government there must be *ability* in the prince or his ministers; *address* in those to whom the detail of operations is intrusted; and *dexterity* in those to whom the execution of orders is intrusted. With little *ability* and long habit in transacting business we may acquire a *dexterity* in despatching it, an *address* in giving it whatever turn will best suit our purpose. *Dexterity* lends an air of ease to every action; *address* supplies art and ingenuity in contrivance; *ability* enables us to act with intelligence and confidence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēx'-tēr-ōūs, **dēx'-trōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; -ous.]

1. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

2. Expert or skilled in any manual employment; active, skillful, clever in the use of the limbs.

"Alden . . . was watching her dexterous fingers."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

3. Quick and ready mentally; prompt in contriving or inventing means for the attainment of an object or accomplishment of a purpose.

"The most cautious, dexterous, and taciturn of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Done or managed with dexterity or address; skillful, able.

" . . . were induced by dexterous management to abate much of their demands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *dexterous* and *clever*, see CLEVER.

dēx'-tēr-ōūs-lỹ, **dēx'-trōūs-lỹ**, *adv.* [English *dexterous*; -ly.] In a dexterous, skillful, or expert manner; with dexterity, skill, or expertness.

"He had employed a messenger who had very dexterously managed to be caught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēx'-tēr-ōūs-nēss, ***dēx'-trōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dexterous*; -ness.]

1. Dexterity in manual employment.

"Besides the dexterousness and propensity of the child being descended lineally from so many of the same trade."—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 8.

2. Mental readiness or quickness.

"He hath no way to extricate himself but by the dexterousness of his ingenuity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 60.

***dēx'-trād**, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; -ad.]

Med.: Toward the dextral aspect, as of the body; toward the right of the mesial plane.

dēx'-tral, *a.* [Latin *dextralis*.] Right; on the right; as opposed to left.

"Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

dextral shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A spiral shell, whose whorls, when the mouth is placed toward the observer, turn from left to right. This is the general course in nature. Sinistral or reversed shells are those whose spires turn from right to left. In other words, when spiral shells are placed vertically with the spires uppermost, and the mouth toward the observer, the aperture in dextral shells is toward the right, and in sinistral toward the left.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł

děx-trāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *dextral*; -ity.]

1. The state or condition of being situated on the right side, not on the left.

"If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*."—Browne; *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. v.

2. Right-handedness.

děx'-trīn, dēx'-trīn, s. [Lat. *dexter*, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.)] (q. v.)

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch gum, British gum. Obtained by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on starch, and afterward neutralizing with chalk; if boiled for a longer time the dextrin is converted into dextrose (q. v.). Dextrin can also be formed by heating starch to between 170° to 200° C. It is a gummy amorphous mass, soluble in water, and precipitated by alcohol. It is called dextrin on account of its dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. Dextrin is formed in germinating seeds by the action of an azotized substance called Diastase (q. v.). Dextrin is used as a substitute for gum. [GUM, STARCH.]

dextrin sugar, s. An uncrystallizable dextro-rotary sugar, probably a mixture of dextrin and glucose.

děx'-trō-, in compos. [Lat. *dexter*=the right.]

Chem.: Used in composition to signify the turning of the plane of a ray of polarized light to the right.

dextro-compound, s.

Chemistry: Any compound body which has the property of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Such are dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, &c.

dextro-glucose, s. [DEXTROSE.]

dextro-gyrate, a. Causing to turn toward the right hand.

"If the analyzer [a piece of quartz] has to be turned toward the right, so as to cause the colors to succeed each other in their natural order . . . the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextro-gyrate*."—Rodwell.

dextro-racemic, a. Used only in the subjoined compound.

¶ *Dextro-racemic acid*:

Chem.: A name given to ordinary tartaric acid to distinguish it from lævo-racemic, lævo-tartaric, or anti-tartaric acid.

dextro-rotatory, dextro-rotary, a. Causing to rotate to the right.

"It [dextrine] is named from its powerfully dextro-rotary action on light."—Williamson: *Chemistry*, § 814.

dextro-tartaric, a.

Chem.: The same as *Dextro-racemic acid*.

děx-trō-car'-dī-a, s. The same as Dexiocardia (q. v.).

děx'-trō-gyre (yre as *ir*), s. [Lat. *dexter*, -tera, -terum, or more commonly -tra, -trum=to the right, on the right, and *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*=a circle.]

Polarized Light: Polarization to the right.

děx'-trōn-āte, s. [Eng. *dextronic*], and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q. v.)

Chem.: A salt of dextronic acid.

děx-trōn'-ic, a. [Lat. *dextro* (in compos.)=to the right; *n* euphonic; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

dextronic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. Obtained by acting on dextrine or starch with bromine-water at 100° C., and then treating it with silver oxide. It is a sour, uncrystallizable syrup. It forms crystalline salts, which are less soluble than those of the isomeric gluconic acid; by long boiling dextrones are converted into gluconates. Dextronic acid is monobasic.

děx-tror'-sal, dēx-tror'se, a. [Lat. *dextrorsum*=toward the right; contr. from *dextrovorsum*: *dexter*=right, and *vorsum, versum*=turned; *verto*=to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, climber, helix, &c.

děx'-trōge, s. [Lat. *dexter*=right, and Eng. suff. -ose (Chem.) (q. v.)]

Chem.: Grape sugar, dextro-glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ or $C_6H_7O(OH)_5$. Dextrose occurs along with levulose in grapes and other sweet fruits, also in honey, and in the urine of diabetic patients. It can be produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on cane sugar, starch, cellulose, &c. It can be best obtained by boiling for several hours fifty parts of starch with dilute sulphuric acid (100 parts of water to five parts of H_2SO_4). The solution is then neutralized with chalk, filtered, boiled with animal charcoal to remove traces of color, and then evaporated carefully to dryness, forming an amorphous mass, which contains about sixty per cent. of dextrose, the remainder being chiefly dextrin. Pure dextrose can be obtained by crystallization from alcohol; it contains then one molecule of water of crystallization, and forms microscopic rhombic crystals,

which soften at 60° , melt at 86° , and lose their water of crystallization at 110° . Heated to 170° it is converted into glucosan ($C_6H_{10}O_5$). Dextrose crystallizes out of absolute alcohol in anhydrous fine prisms, which melt at 146° . It turns polarized light to the right, and dissolves lime, baryta, oxide of lead, &c. Dextrose reduces an alkaline solution of cupric sulphate, giving a red precipitate of Cu_2O on heating. It reduces ferric salts to ferrous salts. On heating it with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuthic nitrate the liquid becomes dark, and a gray-brown precipitate is formed. On boiling it with an alkaline solution of mercuric cyanide, metallic mercury is precipitated. An aqueous solution readily ferments when mixed with yeast, and exposed to a temperature of 21° to 26° C., yielding alcohol; $C_6H_{12}O=2C_2H_5(OH)+2CO_2$, glycerine and succinic acid are also formed in small quantities. [FERMENTATION.] Dextrose tastes much less sweet than ordinary cane sugar. Heated with acetic anhydride, it forms diacetyl and triacetyl compounds as $C_6H_7O \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (OH)_2 \\ (O \cdot C_2H_3O)_3 \end{array} \right.$. By the action of sodium amalgam on dextrose, it is converted into mannite, $C_6H_{14}O_6$. A solution of dextrose becomes brown when boiled with caustic alkalies. [SUGAR.]

***dēx'-trōus**, a. [DEXTEROUS.]

dey (ey as *ā*) (1), s. [Turk. *dai*=(1) an uncle, (2) one of mature age, (3) a commander.] The title of the old sovereigns of Algiers and Tripoli, under the protectorate of Turkey, and of Tunis under that of France.

***dey** (2), ***deye**, s. [Icel. *deigja*=a dairy-maid; Sw. *deja*=literally a doucher, a maker of bread, from Icel. *deig*; Sw. *deg*=dough.] [DAIRY.]

1. A maid; especially a dairy-maid.

"Sche was as it were a maner *deye*."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,332.

2. A man-servant, a herd.

dey'-mīt-tīn, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A substance said to occur in the roots and stalks of *Cissampelos Pareira*. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

D. F. An abbreviation for *defensor fidei*=defender of the faith.

D. G. An abbreviation for *Dei gratia*=by the grace of God.

dhāk, s. [A native word.]

Bot.: *Butea frondosa*, a tree belonging to the order Leguminosæ. It is a native of the East Indies. It yields a resinous matter, and the flowers discharge a beautiful yellow or orange dye.

¶ The more common Indian name of *Butea frondosa* is, however, Palas, Pulus, or Pullus. [BUTEA.]

dhāl, s. [A native word.]

Bot.: A kind of vetch, a native of the East Indies.

dhōle, s. [Cingalese.]

Zoöl.: The wild dog of India, *Canis dukhunensis*. It is of a brown or deep bay color, and in size between a wolf and a jackal. It hunts in packs.

dhō'-nēy, s. [A native word.] A native coasting-vessel of India with two masts, and not exceeding 150 tons.

dhō'-tēe, dhōo'-tŷ, dhō'-tŷ, s. [Hind. *dhotee*; Mahr. *dhotur*.] A long, narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus as pantaloons. It is called also *loong*, or *lunggote*.

dhōw, s. [Arab.] An Arab vessel with a single mast, a yard the length of the vessel, and a lateen sail. Dhows are from 150 to 200 tons burden.

dhū, dūbh (bh as *v*), a. [Gael.] Black.

dī- (1), *pref.* [Gr. for *dis*=twice; Lat. *bis*; Sansc. *dvīs, dvi*.] A common prefix expressing twice, double, or twofold; as, *dī-branchiate*=having two gills. In Chemistry *dī-* prefixed to a word denotes that it contains two atoms, or two radicals of the substance to which the *dī* is prefixed; thus *dī-chloroacetic acid*, $CHCl_2.CO.OH$, contains two atoms of chlorine; *dī-phenyl ketone*, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5$, contains the radical phenyl, C_6H_5 , twice. [Br.]

dī- (2), *dis-*, *pref.* [Lat. *dis*=apart.] A common prefix used to signify division, separation, or distribution. *Dif* is used before words beginning with *f*.

dī-a-, *pref.* [Gr. *dia*=through, between, apart.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, and used to express—by, through, division, or diversity.

dī'-a-bāse, s. [Pref. *dī*=twice, and Eng. base (q. v.)]

Mineralogy: A fine-grained, compact, crystalline-granular rock, tough and heavy.

diabase aphanite, s. A very fine-grained or compact variety of quartz-diabase, in which the constituents are not to be recognized without the aid of the lens or the microscope. (Rutley: *On Rocks*, p. 247.)

diabase-pōrphyry, s.

Min.: The dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact, diabase-like mass. Specific gravity, 2.9-3.0.

diabase-schist, s. An aphanitic rock with a schistose structure. (Rutley: *On Rocks*, p. 247.)

†dī-a-bā-tēr'-ī-āl, a. [Gr. *diabatēria*; sc. *hiera*=offerings presented before crossing a river, border, &c.; *diabainō*=to cross; *dia*=through, and *bainō*=to go.] Passing across or beyond the borders of a place.

dī-a-bē'-tēs, s. [Gr. *diabainō*=to go or pass through.]

Med.: A constitutional disease produced by mal-assimilation in the stomach, liver, kidneys, or in the blood, specially marked by a very excessive discharge of urine, which is always saccharine, excessive thirst, and great bodily emaciation. Dr. Thomas Willis, in the time of Charles II., first observed the constant presence of sugar in the urine. The quantity of urine passed may vary from ten to thirty or more pints in the day, with intense thirst; the patient often drinking many quarts, or even gallons daily. The density of the urine is usually increased, and from 400 to 900 grs. of sugar will be passed in each pint of urine, so that in a single day from one to two, or even two and a half pounds of sugar will be passed in the twenty-four hours, and in a few months patients will pass their own weight in sugar. The drain on the constitution is very great, even the teeth sometimes falling out; and although life may be prolonged, yet the disease is very intractable.

"An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats, and coughs, diabetes, and other consumptions."—Derham *Physico-Theology*.

dī-a-bēt'-ic, a. [Eng. *diabet(es)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

diabetic sugar, s. [DEXTROSE.]

dī-a-bēt'-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *diabetic*; -al.] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

dī-a'-ble, s. [Fr., from Lat. *diabolus*.] [DEVIL.] The devil.

"*Diab! Jack Rugby*, mine host de Jarteer,—have I not stay for him to kill him?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

***dī-a'-blēr'-ie, *dī-a'-blēr'-ŷ**, s. [Fr. *diablerie*.]

1. Mischief, wickedness, devilry.

2. Dealings with the devil; diabolic agency.

dī-a'-blō, s. [Sp. *diablo*, from Lat. *diabolus*.] [DEVIL.] The devil.

"Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, oh!"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

***dī-ab'-ōl-arch**, s. [Gr. *diabolos*=the devil, and *archō*=to rule.] A prince or ruler of devils.

"There will be no need to expound it of the *diabol-arch*."—J. Oxley: *Confut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 9.

***dī-ab'-ōl-arch-ŷ**, s. [DIABOLARCH.] The rule of the devil.

"The received dogma of the *diabolarchy*."—J. Oxley: *Confut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 30.

dī-a-bōl'-ic, *dī-a-bōl'-ick, dī-a-bōl'-ī-cal, a. [Fr. *diabolique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diabolico*; Lat. *diabolicus*; Gr. *diabolikos*=devilish; *diabolos*=the devil (q. v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; devilish.

"... *diabolic power*

Active within, beyond the sense of brute."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 95, 96.

2. Infernal, devilish, damnable, outrageous.

***dī-a-bōl'-ī-cal'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *diabolical*; -ity.] Diabolicalness, damnableness.

dī-a-bōl'-ī-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diabolical*; -ly.]

1. In a diabolical, devilish, or damnable manner or degree.

*2. With the devil or by means of devilish mediums.

dī-a-bōl'-ī-cal-nēss, s. [Eng. *diabolical*; -ness.] The quality of being diabolical; damnableness, devilishness.

"I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*."—Dr. Warton: *Satire on Ranelagh House*.

†dī-a-bōl'-ī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*=the devil; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To rank among devils; to ascribe diabolical qualities to.

"One faction turns them against another; the Lutheran against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him."—Faringdon: *Serm.* (1647), p. 59.

***dī-ab'-ōl-ish**, *adv.* [Lat. *diabol(us)*=the devil, and Eng. adj. suff. -ish.] Devilishly, deucedly.

"The Professor said it was a *diabolish* good word."—Holmes: *Autocrat of Breakfast-Table*, p. 139.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dī-ab'-ōl-izm, s. [Lat. *diabol(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. Actions or conduct worthy of or befitting a devil; diabolical actions.

"While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*."—Brown: *Chr. Mor.*, i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

dī-āb'-ōl-ize, v. t. [Lat. *diabol(us)*=the devil, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To render diabolical or devilish.

***dī-a-brō'-sis**, s. [Gr., from *dia*=throughout, fully, and *brōsis*=an eating; *bibrōskō*=to eat.]

Surg.: Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an intermediate position in properties between escharotics and caustics.

***dī-a-brōt'-ic**, a. & s. [Gr. *diabrōtikos*=corrosive.]

A. As adj.: Corroding; eating off by degrees. (Ash.)

B. As subst.: A medicine to corrode the part to which it is applied; a corrosive. (Ash.)

dī-a-cāl'-pē, s. [Gr. *dia*=across, and *kalpē*=a pitcher, an urn.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodioid Ferns, with globular indusia, splitting open at the top, and containing sporanges inserted in a punctiform receptacle rising from the middle of the vein. They are natives of Java. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dī-a-ca-thōl'-i-cōn, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, and *katholikos*=universal.] [CATHOLIC.]

Med.: The universal purgative; the old name given to an electuary composed of vegetable and sarminative substances.

dī-a-cāus'-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *dia*=through; *kaustikos*=burning; *kaiō*=to burn.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Surg.*: Cauterizing by refraction, as when the solar rays are concentrated and made to act on the animal organs by a burning lens.

2. *Math.*: Applied to a species of caustic curve formed by refraction. [DIACAUSTIC CURVE.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Medicine*:

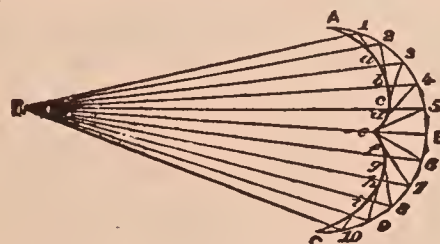
(1) That which cauterizes, or acts as a caustic by refraction, as the solar rays concentrated by a double-convex lens.

(2) A double-convex lens used in cauterizing parts of the body.

2. *Math.*: A diacaustic curve.

diacaustic curve, s.

Math.: A caustic curve formed by refraction. If A B represent a section of a surface of a refracting



Diacoustic Curve.

medium, B the radiant point, B¹, B², B³, &c., rays of light incident upon the surface, and 1a, 2b, 3c, &c., refracted rays, then the curve A b c . . . e, which is tangent to all the refracted rays, is a diacaustic curve.

dī-a-çet'-a-mide, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *acetamide*.]

Chem.: NH₂(C₂H₃O)₂. A crystalline substance, melting at 59°, and boiling at 210°. It is very soluble in water. Diacetamide is obtained by heating acetamide, NH₂C₂H₃O, in a dry stream of hydrochloric acid, 2(NH₂C₂H₃O) + HCl = NH₂(C₂H₃O)₂ + NH₄Cl. This is a general reaction by which *primary amides* can be converted into *secondary amides*. Diacetamide can also be obtained by heating to 200° methylcyanide (acetonitril), CH₃CN, with glacial acetic acid.

dī-ā-çe-tin, s. [Pref. *dī-*; Eng. *acet(ic)*; *-in*.] A liquid derivative of glycerin (C₃H₅(OH)(C₂H₅O)₂). It has an acrid taste.

dī-a-çet-ōn'-a-mine, s. [Pref. *di*, Eng. *acetone*(e), and *amine*.]

Chemistry: C₆H₁₃NO, or CH₃>C<NH₂/CH₃CO·CH₃. Obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into gently boiling acetone, CH₃CO·CH₃, neutralizing the distillate with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing the sulphate out of boiling alcohol. Diacetoneamine is a colorless liquid slightly soluble in water, which, when distilled, is decomposed into NH₃ and mesityl-oxide, CH₃>C=CH·CO·CH₃.

dī-a-çet-ōn'-ic, a. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, Eng. *acetone*(e), and suff. *-ic*.]

diacetic alcohol.

Chem.: Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO₂, on diacetoneamine. Diacetic alcohol, CH₃>C(OH)·CH₂CO·CH₃. It is a syrupy liquid, boiling at 164°, and mixes with water, alcohol, and ether.

dī-a-chæ'-nī-ūm, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *achænum* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A cremocarp, a fruit composed of two achænia, as in the Umbelliferae and Galium. [CREMOCARP.]

dī-āch'-y-lūm, **dī-āch'-y-lōn**, s. [Gr. *diachylos*=very juicy; *dia* (intens.), and *chylos*=juice.]

1. *Lit. & Med.*: Formerly a plaster made of the juices of several plants; now a plaster made by boiling hydrated oxide of lead with olive-oil. It is used for curing ulcers.

"Devising stopples made of the common plaister, called *diachylum*."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 7.

*2. *Fig.*: An emollient, a soothing application.

"He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatic *diachylum*."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*.

dī-āch'-y-ma, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, between, and *chyma*=an infusion, *cheō*=to pour.]

Bot.: The parenchyma or cellular tissue of leaves.

dī-āc'-lā-çite, s. [Greek *diaklasis*=breakage, cleavage.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, foliated, massive mineral of a brass-yellow to a greenish-gray color; transparent or translucent and brittle. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.054.

***dī-a-cle**, s. [Etym. unknown.] The compass used in a fishing-boat. (Scotch.)

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a *ciacle*."—Agric. Survey of Shetland, p. 87.

dī-a-cō'-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. *diakōdion*: *dia*=through, and *kōdeia*, *kōdia*=a poppy-head.]

Phar.: A preparation of poppies. *Syrup of diacodium*, the former name of syrup of white poppies.

dī-āc'-ōn-al, a. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *diaconalis*, from Lat. *diaconus*=a deacon (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

dī-āc'-ōn-ate, s. & a. [Fr. *diaconat*, from Lat. *diaconatus*, from *diaconus*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The office or dignity of a deacon.

2. The body of deacons collectively.

*B. As adj.: Managed or superintended by deacons.

"This one great *diaconate* church."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 189.

dī-a-cōn'-i-cūm, s. [Gr. *diakonikon*, neut. of *diakonikos*=pertaining to service; *diakonys*=a servant, a deacon.]

Arch.: A place contiguous to the ancient churches, wherein were preserved the sacred vestments, vessels, relics, and ornaments of the altar. In modern language, the sacristy (q. v.). (Gwilt.)

dī-āc'-ō-pē, s. [Gr. *diakopē*=a cutting in two, a cut; *dia*=across, and *koptō*=to cut.]

1. *Gram.*: Tmesis; the separating of two parts of a word by the interpolation of other words: as, "Of whom be thou ware."

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygian Fishes belonging to the family Percidae, or Perches, many species of which inhabit the Indian seas. They are distinguished by a notch in the lower part of the preoperculum, in which a projecting tubercle is fitted.

3. *Surg.*: A longitudinal fracture or fissure of the cranial bone, or an oblique cut of the cranial integuments.

dī-a-cōus'-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *dia*=through, and *akoustikos*=pertaining to hearing; *akouō*=to hear.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

B. As subst. (pl.): The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; that branch of science which treats of the properties of refracted sounds. It is also called *Diaphonics* (q. v.).

***dī-a-crī'-sis**, s. [Gr. *dia*=between, and *krinō*=to judge, to decide.] The same as *DIAGNOSIS* (q. v.).

dī-a-crīt'-i-cal, **dī-a-crīt'-ic**, a. & s. [Gr. *diakritikos*=fit for judging or deciding, from *diakrinō*=to distinguish.]

A. As adj. (of both forms): Used or serving to distinguish or separate; distinguishing, distinctive: as a *diacritical* mark used to distinguish letters which are similar in form, or the different sounds of a letter.

"From *f*, in the Icelandic alphabet, *v* is distinguished only by a *diacritical* point."—Johnson: *Grammar of the English Tongue*.

B. As subst. (of the form *diacritic*): A diacritical mark or sign.

"In some cases the *diacritic* becomes incorporated into the letter."—H. Sweet: *Hist. of Eng. Sounds*, in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1873-4, p. 482.

dī-a-dēlph, s. [Gr. pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *adelphos*=a brother.]

Bot.: A plant which has the stamens united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

dī-a-dēl'-phī-a, s. pl. [Eng. *diadelph*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: In the Linnean system the seventeenth class of plants, characterized by having the stamens *diadelphous*.

dī-a-dēl'-phī-an, **dī-a-dēl'-phic**, **dī-a-dēl'-phous**, a. [Eng. *diadelph*; *-ian*, *-ic*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the stamens united into two bundles by their filaments.

The bundles may be equal or unequal, as it frequently happens in Papilionaceous plants that out of ten stamens, nine are united by their filaments, while one (the posterior) is free.

dī-a-dēm, ***dī-a-deme**, ***dy-a-deme**, s. [Fr. *diadème*, from Lat. *diadema*; Gr. *diadēma*, from *diadeō*=to bind round: *dia*=apart, around, and *deō*=to bind.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A fillet or band for the head, worn as an emblem of sovereignty. It was made of silk, linen, &c., and tied round the forehead and temples, the ends being left loose. It was first used by the Roman emperors in the person of Constantine the Great, and after his time was set with pearls and precious stones.

2. A crown; a head-ornament worn by royalty.

"Ye scepters, *diadems*, and rolling trains
Of datt'ring pomp, farewell!"

Smollett: *The Regicide*.

3. A reward, a prize; a crown of glory or victory.

"Bright is the *diadem*, boundless the sway,
Or kingly the death, which awaits us to-day."

Byron: *Song of Saul*.

4. Anything resembling a crown.

"Mount Blanc . . . with a *diadem* of snow."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

5. Supreme power; sovereignty.

"Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day."

Roscommon.

II. *Her.*: An arch rising from the rim of a crown or of a coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a center, which, in the case of a crown, serves to support the globe and crossor fleur-de-lis as a crest.

diadem lemur, s. A lemur of the sub-family Indrisinae. (Rossiter.)

diadem spider, s. A name sometimes given to the Garden Spider, the *Epeira diadema*. [GARDEN SPIDER.]

dī-a-dēm, v. t. [DIADÉM, s.] To adorn with a diadem or anything resembling a diadem.

"Arabia's harvest and the Paphian rose
Her lofty front she *diadems* around."

Cowper: *Milton; Latin Poems*, Elegy v. (Transl.)

dī-a-dē-ma, s. [Lat. *diadema*; Gr. *diadēma*.] [DIADÉM.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family *Diademadæ* (q. v.).

dī-a-dēm'-a-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *diadema*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is circular or pentagonal; the ambulacral areas wide and having two rows of large primary tubercles; the spines cylindrical, slender, and usually of considerable length. Sometimes it is made to include the *Hemicidaridæ*.

2. *Palæont.*: The family commenced at least as early as the Lias.

***dī-a-dēm-ā-tēd**, a. [Lat. *diadematus*.] Wearing a diadem; wearing a crown; wearing a turban. (Ash.)



Diadelph.

1. Spray of Common Sweet-pea.
2. Diadelphous Stamens.



Diadem.

†*ai'-a-dēmed*, **di-a-demyd*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Di-
ADEM, v.] Adorned with or wearing a diadem.

"Not so, when diademed with rays divine."

Pope: *Ep. to Satires*, ii. 232.

dī-a-dēs'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=across, and *desmos*
=a bond.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Diatomaceæ containing eight
species, some of which are fossil.

dī-ād'-ō-chīte, *s.* [Gr. *diadochos*=a successor,
on the supposition that it is an iron sinter, in which
phosphoric acid has replaced the arsenic acid.]

Min.: A reniform or stalactitic mineral of a yel-
low or yellowish-brown color, found near Gräfen-
thal and Saalfeld in Thuringia. (*Dana.*)

**dī-a-drōm*, *s.* [Greek *diadromos*=a running
through: *dia*=through, and *dromos*=a running;
dramein, 2d aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run.] The time
in which any motion is performed; the time in
which a pendulum performs its vibration.

"Whose diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees,
are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a
minute."—Locke.

dī-ø'-rē-sīs, **dī-ē'-rē-sīs*, *s.* [Lat. *diæresis*;
Gr. *diairesis*=a dividing; *diareō*=to take apart;
dia=apart, and *haireō*=to take; Fr. *diérèse*.]

1. *Gram.*: The resolution or dividing of one syllable
into two.

2. *Printing*: A mark (") placed over the second
of two adjacent vowels to indicate that they should
be both pronounced; as, *āērated*; also placed over
a syllable not usually pronounced to show that it is
to be pronounced; as, *belovēd*, *cursēd*.

dī-a-glŷph'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *diaglyphō*=to carve all
over: *dia*, intens., and *glyphō*=to carve.]

Fine Arts: A term applied to sculpture, engraving,
&c., in which the subject is sunk into the gen-
eral ground.

dī-āg-nō'se, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *diagnōsis*=a distin-
guishing between.] [DIAGNOSIS.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To distinguish, to discriminate, to
determine.

2. *Path.*: To discriminate or distinguish the
nature of a disease; to ascertain from the symptoms
the true nature and seat of a disease.

"It was a case which a qualified medical man ought to
be able to diagnose."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

Path.: To make a diagnosis of a disease.

"Mr. —'s opinion was worthless, as he did not *diag-
nose*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dī-āg-nō'-sīs, *s.* [Gr., from *dia*=between, and
gnōsis=inquiry, knowledge; *gignōskō*=to know;
Fr. *diagnose*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A scientific determination or dis-
crimination; a short distinctive description.

"In a score of words Mr. Bain has here sketched my
mental diagnosis."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.),
ch. vii., p. 128.

2. *Path.*: A scientific determination or discrimi-
nation of diseases by their symptoms.

"The diagnosis of the case would be apparent to all
medical men."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. *Bot.*: The short character by which one plant
is distinguished from another.

dī-ag-nōs'-tīc, **dī-ag-nōs'-tīck*, *a. & s.* [Gr.
diagnōstikos=able to distinguish, from *diagnōsis*=
knowledge, judgment.]

A. As adj.: That which serves to distinguish; dis-
tinctive; characteristic.

"The pathognomonic or diagnostic symptoms."—*Dr.
Weddie: Art. Fever in Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, ii. 161.

B. Assubstantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sign or symptom by which anything is known,
discriminated, or distinguished from anything else.

"Since the motions of the spirit cannot by any certain
diagnostic be distinguished from the motions of a man's
own heart."—*South: Sermon*, vol. ii., ser. vi.

2. A diagnosis.

"In spite of all the *diagnostics* and prognostics of State
physicians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Pathology:

1. The sign or symptom by which a disease is
known or distinguished from others.

2. (*Pl.*) That branch of medical science which
deals with the study of the symptoms by which
diseases are diagnosed or discriminated; symptom-
atology.

¶ *Diagnostics* are of two kinds: (1) The special
or pathognomonic, which are peculiar to a certain
disease, and serve to distinguish it from all other
diseases; and (2) the adjunct, or such as are com-
mon to many diseases.

**dī-ag-nōs'-tī-cāte*, *v. t.* [Eng. *diagnostic*; -ate.]
To diagnose.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dī-a-gōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *diagō*=to conduct
through: *dia*=through, and *agō*=to lead.]

Elect.: An electroscope invented by Rousseau, in
which the dry pile is employed to measure the
amount of electricity transmitted by different
bodies, to determine their conductivity. It is used
to ascertain the conducting power of oils, as a
means of detecting their adulteration.

dī-āg'-ōn-āl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diagonale*; Lat. *diag-
onalis*, from Gr. *diagōnios*=diagonal: *dia*=through,
across, and *gōnia*=a corner, an angle.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Lying in an angular or oblique direction.

II. Geom.: Extending from one angle of a quadri-
lateral figure to the opposite angle; joining the
opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"When the parallelogram is divided into two equal
triangles by a diagonal line."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk.
iv., ch. iii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A line drawn joining the opposite
angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"The diameter or diagonal of a square is incommensur-
able to the sides."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 734.

2. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) A timber brace, knee, plank, truss, &c., cross-
ing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

(2) A line cutting the body-plan diagonally from
the timbers to the middle line.

(3) An oblique brace or stay connecting the hori-
zontal and vertical members of a truss or frame.

diagonal built, *a.*

Shipbuilding: A manner of boatbuilding in which
the outer skin consists of two layers of planking
making angles of about 45° with the keel in oppo-
site directions. Diagonal-built boats are con-
structed upon temporary transverse molds. After
setting up and fixing the molds upon the keel, the
gunwale, a shelf-piece, and a series of rib-bands are
temporarily fixed in the molds. Two layers of
planking are then put on, bent to fit the molds and
rib-bands, and fastened to each other and to the
keel, stem, stern-post, shelf, and gunwale with nails,
driven from the outside, and clenched inside upon
small rings, called roves. The gunwale is then
shored to keep it in shape. The molds and rib-
bands are taken out, and floors, hooks, thwarts,
&c., are put in as in a clinker-built boat.

diagonal cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A soft, woolen, twilled material, made in
various colors, without any pattern. It measures
52 in. in width, and is much employed for decora-
tive embroidery, and for gentlemen's clothing and
ladies' jackets.

diagonal couching, *s.*

Needlework: One of the numerous varieties of
couching, a mode of decoration with materials too
thick to pass through the lower foundations.
Chiefly used in church work.

diagonal eyepiece, *s.* Used for solar observa-
tions. A very small percentage of the sun's light
and heat is reflected from the first surface of a
prism, the rest being transmitted.

diagonal framing and stays, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: The oblique frame and braces
which connect the plumber-block of the paddle-
shaft with the framing of the side-lever steam-
engine.

diagonal lines, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Lines showing the boundaries of
various parts, formed by sections which are oblique
to the vertical longitudinal plane, and which inter-
sect that plane in straight lines parallel to the keel.
Usually drawn in red in the draught.

diagonal rib, *s.*

Arch.: A projecting band of stone or timber pass-
ing diagonally from one angle of a vaulted ceiling
across the center to the opposite angle.

diagonal scale, *s.*

Draught: A mathematical scale in which the
smaller divisions are made by lines that run
obliquely across the larger divisions. With the aid
of compasses lines can be laid down by such a scale
of any required length down to the 200th part of an
inch.

diagonal stratification, *s.*

Geol.: Strata of some size, and having a certain
dip, all the beds of which, however, or at least some
of them, contain minor layers with a dip different
from that of the stratum or bed of which they con-
stitute a part. It is called also cross or false strati-
fication, or sometimes false bedding.

diagonal tie, *s.* An angle-brace.

diagonal wrench, *s.* An S-shaped wrench
adapted to be used in corners where the ordinary
wrench will not turn.

dī-āg'-ōn-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diagonal*; -ly.] In
a diagonal direction; obliquely.

"Stitch it across with double silk diagonally."—*Wal-
ton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

**dī-a-gō'-nī-āl*, *a.* [DIAGONAL.] Diagonal.
(*Milton.*)

dī-āg'-ōn-īte, *s.* [DIAGONAL.]

Min.: The same as BREWSTERITE (q. v.).

**dī-āg'-ōn-ōūs*, *a.* [DIAGONAL.]

Bot.: Having four corners.

dī-a-grām, *s.* [Lat. *diagramma*=a scale; Gr.
diagramma=a figure, or plan: *dia*=across,
through, and *gramma*=a drawing; *graphō*=to
write, to draw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Any illustrative figure drawn in outline.

"Why do not these persons make a diagram of these
cogitative lines and angles?"—*Bentley*.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A drawing or delineation made for the
purpose of demonstrating or illustrating some
property of a geometrical figure.

"Many a fair precept in poetry is . . . very specious
in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation."
—*Dryden*.

*2. *Music*: A musical scale.

dī-a-grām-māt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *diagramma* (genit.
diagrammatis), and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertain-
ing to or of the nature of a diagram; illustrated by
a diagram.

"These memoirs are illustrated by thirty-three dia-
grammatic plates."—*London Athenæum*.

dī-a-grām-māt'-ī-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diagram-
matic*; -ally.] By means of or in manner of a dia-
gram.

"The terms are diagrammatically placed upon a level."
—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

dī-a-grām-mēt'-ēr, *s.* [English *diagram*, and
meter.] An instrument specially made for measur-
ing the ordinates of indicator-diagrams 5" long, and
used much after the manner of a parallel rule, the
registering nut on the screw being first placed at
zero; when it is required to register a measurement
the brake key is depressed, and when all the meas-
urements have been taken the distance the nut has
traveled gives the mean ordinate.

dī'-a-grāph, *s.* [Greek *diagraphō*=to draw or
sketch out.] An instrument enabling a person
without any knowledge of drawing or perspective
to sketch the figures of objects before them. It was
invented by M. Gavard, of Paris.

dī-a-grāph'-īc, **dī-a-grāph'-īc-āl*, *a. & s.*
[Eng. *diagraph*; -ic, -ical.]

A. As adj.: Descriptive; belonging to the descrip-
tive arts, or to sculpture and engraving.

B. As subst.: The art of design or drawing.

**dī-a-grŷd'-ī-āte*, *s.* [Low Lat. *diagrydium*,
diacrydium, *diagridium*, *digredion*, corrup. from
Gr. *dakrydion*=(1) a little tear, (2) a kind of scam-
mony.]

Med.: A strong purgative made with diagrydium.

"All choleric humors ought to be evacuated by *diagryd-
iates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb
powder."—*Floyer*.

†*dī-a-hē'-lī-ō-trōp'-īsm*, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through,
across; *hēlios*=the sun; *tropē*=a turning, and Eng.
suff. -ism.] A movement of plants in a transverse
direction to the light.

"*Diaheliotropism* may express a position more or less
transverse to the light, and induced by it."—*Darwin:
Movement of Plants*, p. 5.

dī-āl, **dy-āl*, **dy-ale*, **dy-el*, *s.* [Low Lat.
dialis=pertaining to a day; *dies*=a day.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument for showing the time of day by
the sun's shadow. It is evident that the dial hav-
ing a gnomon which makes with the horizontal
plane an angle equal to the latitude of the place is
the invention of the Asiatics. When Ahaz went to
Damascus to greet his benefactor, about 771 B. C.,
he saw a beautiful altar, and sent working draw-
ings of it to Urijah, the priest in Jerusalem. An
altar was completed against his return. He like-
wise set up the dial which is mentioned in the
account of the miraculous cure of his son Hezekiah,
thirteen years after the death of Ahaz. This is
perhaps the first dial on record, and is 140 years
before Thales, and nearly 400 years before Aristotle
and Plato, and just a little previous to the lunar
eclipses observed at Babylon, as recorded by Ptol-
emy. Dials are of various construction, according
to the presentation of the plane of the dial.

(1) The polar-dial has a plane parallel to the axis of the earth and perpendicular to the meridian of the place. In this case the style is parallel to the plane of the dial, and the hour-lines are parallel straight lines, whose distances from the meridional line are respectively proportioned to the tangents of the angles which the hour-planes make with the plane of the meridian.

(2) The common dial has a horizontal plane, and makes with the style an angle equal to the latitude of the place, the style preserving its parallelism to the earth's axis. This becomes a polar-dial at the equator, as the plane of the dial is also parallel to the earth's axis. At other latitudes, the hour-lines intersect each other in the point in which the style intersects the plane of the dial. The angles which the hour-lines make with each other and with the meridional line cutting the XII. depend upon the latitude.

(3) The vertical dial has a plane fixed to a wall, tower, or house. The determination of the hour-lines is similar to the case of the horizontal dial, but the angle formed by the gnomon and dial-plane is the complement of the latitude, the style preserving its parallelism with the earth's axis as before. Varieties of the vertical dial are found with those having presentations east, west, &c. When the plane is east or west, it is in the meridian, is parallel to the vertical plane of the style, and the hour-lines are all parallel. When a wall dial is not perpendicular, it is said to be declined. When it does not face directly one of the four cardinal points, it is called a vertical declined dial. The dial shows true or solar time, and not the mean time of a well-regulated clock. The dial agrees with such a clock four days in the year.

(4) An azimuth dial has a style perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and marks the sun's azimuth. The pocket sun-dial has a little compass for adjustment, and, of course, is only moderately exact at its calculated latitude. (Knight.)

2. The graduated and numbered face-plate of a watch or clock. A dial-plate.

*3. A watch.

"And then he drew a dial from his poke."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

4. A miner's compass.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A circularly graduated plate on which an index-finger marks revolutions, pressure, or what not, in a register, counter, or meter.

2. *Lapidary*: An instrument for holding the dop on the end of which the gem is cemented while exposed to the lap or wheel. It has adjustments as to inclination, and also axial, with markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets forming chords of specific arcs at given depths. [ANGULOMETER.]

3. *Teleg.*: An insulated, stationary wheel having alternating conducting and non-conducting portions, against which the point of a spring key is in frictional contact.

dial-lock, *s.* A lock provided with one or more dials, having a series of letters or figures on them. Each dial has a hand or pointer connected by a spindle with a wheel inside the lock; on the wheel is a notch which has to be brought into a certain position before the bolt can be moved. There are false notches to add to the difficulty of finding the true notch in each wheel. To adjust the notches to their proper position, a nut on the back of the wheel is loosened, and the pointer is set at any letter or figure chosen by the user. [LOCK, PERMUTATION-LOCK, &c.] (Knight.)

dial-plate, *s.*

Horol.: The face on which the divisions indicating the hours and minutes are placed.

"His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal; they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism is all visible."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero Worship*, lect. iii.

dial-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: One of those wheels placed between the dial and pillar plate of a watch. Also called minute-wheel works.

dial-work, *s.*

Horol.: The motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.



Vertical Dial, Pump Court, Temple, London.

dī'-āl, *v. t.* [DIAL, *s.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To measure with or upon a dial.

"Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven." Talfourd.

2. *Min.*: To survey by means of a dial.

dī-āl-dāne, *s.* [Pref. *di*; Eng. *ald*(ol), and suff. *-ane*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_3$. A compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid and two molecules of alcohol, $CH_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot H$, a molecule of water being liberated. Daldane dissolves in boiling water, and crystallizes out in cooling in brilliant scales, which melt at 139° . It is only slightly soluble in ether. Its aqueous solution reduces silver oxide with formation of a mirror.

dī-āl-dān'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dialdan*(e); suff. *-ic*.]

dialdanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_4$, or \parallel

$CH \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. A

monobasic acid, obtained by heating an aqueous solution of daldane with silver oxide, or by the action of potassium permanganate at ordinary temperatures, and is obtained in a free state by decomposing the silver salt with H_2S . It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms large colorless monoclinic crystals, which melt at 80° and boil at 198° . It forms crystalline salts.

dī-a-lēct, *s.* [Fr. *dialecte*, from Lat. *dialectus*=a manner of speaking; Gr. *dialektos*=discourse, speech, dialect; *dialegomai*=to discourse, to speak.] [DIALOGUE.]

1. The forms or idioms of a language peculiar to a particular limited district or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the main body of the people. Dialects are influenced in their character by considerations of climatic, physical, and natural peculiarities; they are branches of a parent language modified by time, place, and other accidents, and they frequently retain the true forms of the original tongue.

"Our rustic dialect."—Wordsworth: *Michael*.

2. A style of language.

"This book was writ in such a dialect,
As may the minds of listless men affect."

Bunyan: *Apology*.

¶ For the difference between *dialect* and *language*, see LANGUAGE.

***dī'-a-lēct**, *v. t.* [DIALECT, *s.*] To speak in a dialect.

"By corruption of speech they false *dialect* and mis-sound it."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuff*.

dī-a-lēc'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *dialect*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dialect; dialectic.

"The principal *dialectal* and grammatical peculiarities of the poem."—S. J. Herrtage: *Sir Ferumbras* (Intro.), p. 20.

dī-a-lēc'-tic, ***dī-a-lēc'-tick**, **dī-a-lēc'-tic-āl**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dialektikos*, from *dialektos*=a speech, a dialect (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

"This department of *dialectical* study."—Dr. J. A. H. Murray: *Dialects of Scotland*, p. 90.

2. Distinguished by or possessing a peculiar dialect.

"A local worker in each *dialectical* district."—Dr. J. A. H. Murray: *Dialects of Scotland*, p. 91.

3. Logical, argumentative; pertaining to logic.

"In mere *dialectical* skill he had very few superiors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Designed for the study of philosophical questions; as, the *Dialectic Society*.

B. As subst.: [DIALECTICS.]

dī-a-lēc'-tic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dialectical*; *-ly*.]

1. In manner of a dialect; as regards dialect; in a dialect.

"In Latin itself an original *d* changes *dialectically* with *l*."—Max Müller: *Selected Essays*, i. 498 (note).

2. Logically; in a logical manner.

"He discoursed or reasoned *dialectically*."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

dī-a-lēc'-tī-cian, *s.* [Eng. *dialectic*; *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectics; a logician, a reasoner.

"Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, vi.

dī-a-lēc'-tics, ***dī-a-lēc'-tīques**, **dī-a-lēc'-tic**, *s.* [Gr. *hē dialektikē technē*=the art of logic or reasoning; *dialegomai*=to discourse, to reason.]

I. Of the form dialectics:

1. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and methods of reasoning or arguing, or of discriminating truth from error; the application of logical

principles to discursive reasoning. By Plato it was used in the following senses:

(1) Discussion by dialogue, as a method of scientific investigation.

(2) A method of investigating truth by analysis.

(3) The science of ideas, or of nature and the law of being.

2. The logic of probabilities, as opposed to the doctrine of demonstration and scientific deduction.

II. Of the form dialectic:

1. The logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which originate in the constitution of the human intellect. As logical or formal, it treats of the sources of error or illusion and their destruction: as transcendental, it is the exposure of that natural error or illusion arising from human reason itself, which is ever inclined to look upon phenomena as things in themselves, and cognitions *a priori* as properties adhering to these things, and in such way to form the super-sensible, according to this assumed cognition of things in themselves. (Ogilvie, &c.)

2. The method of dissecting, dividing, subdividing, and analyzing a subject, so as to ascertain the proper arguments by which to investigate, attack, or defend it.

†**dī-a-lēc-tōl'-ō-gēr**, *s.* [Gr. *dialektos*=... a dialect; *logos*=a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-er*.] One who studies or is skilled in dialectology.

"The county presents to the *dialectologist* two varieties of English dialect."—*Athenæum*, April 23, 1881.

†**dī-a-lēc-tōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *dialectolog*(y); *-ist*.] A dialectologist.

dī-a-lēc-tōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dialektos*... a dialect, and *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of philology which deals with the nature and relation of dialects.

dī'-a-lēc-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *dialect*; *-or*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician.

dī'-āl-īng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dial*; *-ing*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The art, science, or act of constructing dials.

2. *Mining*: Surveying with a dial, a method followed by miners to determine the course of a vein.

B. As adj.: Used in the art of dialing. (Ash.)

dialing-globe, *s.* An instrument for drawing all sorts of dials. (Ash.)

dialing lines, or **scale**, *s.* Graduated lines or rules on the edges of quadrants, &c., made to facilitate the construction of dials.

dialing-sphere, *s.* A dialing-globe.

dī'-āl-īst, *s.* [Eng. *dial*; *-ist*.] A constructor of dials.

"Scientific *dialists*... have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes and planes."—Moxon: *Mech. Dialing*.

dī-āl-kāl'-a-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *di*; Eng. *alkal*(i), and *amide*.]

Chem.: An organic nitrogenous compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, by replacing the hydrogen partly by acid and partly by basic radicals, as Ethyl-carbamide, $N_2 \cdot CO \cdot C_2H_5 \cdot H_3$; dimethyl-oxamide, $N_2 \cdot (CH_3)_2 \cdot (C_2O_2) \cdot H_2$.

dī'-āl-lāge, **dī-āl'-lā-gē**, *s.* [Gr. *diallagē*=an interchange, a difference: *dia*=between, and *allasseō*=to change.]

1. *Rhet.* (*always* as *dī-al-la-ge*): A figure of speech by which arguments, having been first considered from various points of view, are then brought all to bear on one point.

2. *Min.*: A non-aluminous variety of pyroxene; color grayish-green to bright grass-green; luster of cleavage surface pearly, sometimes metalloid or brassy. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 3.2-3.35. Common, especially in serpentine rocks.

¶ (1) *Metalloidal diallage*:

Min.: The same as ENSTATITE (q. v.).

(2) *Green diallage*:

Min.: The same as SMARAGDITE (q. v.).

dī-āl-lāg'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *diallag*(e); *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of diallage.

diallagic-augite, **diallagoid-augite**, *s.* A form of pyroxene intermediate in character between augite and diallage. Its sections can be distinguished from ordinary augite by the occurrence of straight and parallel fissures or striæ, which, in the longitudinal sections of the crystals, cross the coarser cleavage planes at angles from 70° to 90° . The mineral is not dichroic, and polarizes in strong colors, the crystal sections sometimes presenting iris-colored margins.

***dī'-āl-lēl**, *a.* [Gr. *dia*=through, across, and *allēlōn*=of one another. Cf. *parallel*.] Crossing, intersecting.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; tñin, tñis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tñion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dī-āl'-lō-gīte, s. [DIALOGITE.]

dī-āl'-lŷl, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *allyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{10} , or $H_2C=CH\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2CH=CH_2$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on allyl iodide, $H_2C=CH\cdot CH_2I$, and by distilling allylmercuric iodide, C_3H_5HgI , with potassium cyanide, KCN. Diallyl is a pungent ethereal liquid, boiling at 59°. It unites with bromine, forming a crystalline tetrabromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, which melts at 63°.

diallyl-carbinol, s.

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)_2CH(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol obtained by the action of zinc on a mixture of allyl iodide, C_3H_5I , and ethyl formate, $H\cdot CO\cdot OC_2H_5$. The crude product consists of diallyl and diallyl-carbinol and a high-boiling product. Diallyl-carbinol boils at 151°, unites with bromine, forming a tetrabromide. Pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , forms a combination known as mono-chlor-heptene, $C_7H_{11}Cl$, or $(C_3H_5)_2CH\cdot C$, which boils at 140°, being partly converted into heptene, C_7H_{10} , which boils at 115°.

diallyl-urea, s.

Chem.: Diallyl-carbamide, sinapoline, $C_7H_{12}N_2O$, or $N_2(CO)\cdot(C_3H_5)_2$. Obtained by the action of oxide of lead on sulpho-cyanate of allyl (oil of mustard), C_3H_5CNS , or by heating cyanate of allyl, C_3H_5CNO , with water. It crystallizes in shining laminae, which melt at 100°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. The aqueous solution is alkaline to test paper.

dī-āl'-lŷl-ēne, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Eng. *allyl* (q. v.), and suff. *-ene*.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C_6H_6 , isomeric with benzene. [PROPARGYLENE.]

dī-a-lōg'-īc-al, a. [Gr. *dialogikos*, from *dialogos*=a dialogue (q. v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialogue.

"That dialogical disputation with Zacharias."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 258.

dī-a-lōg'-īc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dialogical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a dialogue; by way of dialogue.

dī-āl'-ō-gīsm, s. [Gr. *dialogisma*=a discourse or argument.] An imaginary conversation or dialogue between two or more persons.

"Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their dialogisms and colloquies."—Stokes: *On the Minor Prophets* (1659), Pref.

dī-āl'-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. *dialogue*; *-ist*.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue.

"Varro, one of the dialogists, said to him."—Warburton: *Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

"The characters or personages employed by our new orthodox dialogists."—Shaftesbury: *Miscell. Refl.*, ch. ii., mis. 5.

dī-a-lō-gīst'-īc, a. [Gr. *dialogistikos*, from *dialogos*=a dialogue.] Having the form or nature of a dialogue.

dī-a-lō-gīst'-īc-al, a. [Eng. *dialogistic*; *-al*.] Making use of dialogue.

"Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatic enchantments, change the scene."—Icon. *Lib. or Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 185.

dī-a-lō-gīst'-īc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dialogistical*; *-ly*.] By way of dialogue; dialogically.

"In his Prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically."—Bp. Richardson: *On the Old Testament*, p. 449.

dī-āl'-ō-gīte, s. [Gr. *dialogē*=doubt, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Min.: The same as RHODONOSITE (q. v.).

dī-āl'-ō-gīze, ***dī-āl'-ō-gūize**, v. t. [Gr. *dialogizomai*=to argue, to discourse.] To discourse in dialogue.

"These interlocutory and dialoguing dreams were not unknown even to the very heathens."—Fotherby: *Atheomastix*, p. 126.

dī-a-lōgue, s. [Fr. *dialogue*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dialogo*, from Lat. *dialogos*; Gr. *dialogos*=a conversation; *dialogomai*=to converse.]

1. A conversation or discourse between two or more persons; a formal conversation, as in theatrical performances, &c., in which two or more persons carry on a conversation.

"In that dialogue betwixt him and Peter."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 258.

2. A written composition in which a subject is treated by way of an imaginary conversation between two or more persons.

"It is somewhat singular that so many modern dialogue-writers should have failed in this particular."—Warton: *Essay on Pope*.

¶ For the difference between *dialogue* and *conversation*, see CONVERSATION.

dī-a-lōgue, v. i. & t. [DIALOGUE, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To hold a dialogue; to converse, to confer.

"Dost dialogue with thy shadow?"

Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 2.

B. *Trans.*: To put into the form of a dialogue.

"And dialogued for him what he would say,

Ask'd their own wills, and made their wills obey."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 132, 133.

dī-a-lōse, s. [Mod. Lat. *dialium*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ose*.]

Chem.: A substance resembling disintegrated cellulose obtained from the pericarp of a Chinese leguminous plant (a species of *Dialium*). It swells up in water to a bulky, colorless jelly, the gummy part of which is not precipitated by baryta water, basic lead acetate, or alcohol. The desiccated amorphous substance dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, but does not thereby acquire the property of being colored by iodine.

dī-a-lŷr'-ā-mīde, s. [English *dialuric*], and Eng. *amide*.]

Chemistry: $C_4H_5N_3O_3$, or $N\cdot(C_4H_5N_2O_3)\cdot H_2$. An amide obtained by mixing together alloxantin and chloride ammonium solutions, freed from air by boiling; it crystallizes out in white hard needles, which are turned red by traces of ammonia; they are insoluble in cold water. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into alloxan; by boiling with ammonia, dialuramide yields murexide.

dī-a-lŷr'-āte, s. [DIALURIC ACID.]

dī-a-lŷr'-īc, a. [Pref. *di*; Eng. *al(loxan)*, and *uric*.]

dialuric-acid, s.

Inorganic Chemistry: $C_4H_4N_2O_4$. Tartronyl-urea, $CO<\begin{smallmatrix} NH\cdot CO \\ NH\cdot CO \end{smallmatrix}>CH\cdot OH$. Obtained by reducing alloxan with zinc and hydrochloric acid, and from dibrom-barbituric acid, by reducing it with H_2S . Dialuric acid crystallizes in needles, and forms compounds with metals, called dialurates. It turns red in the air, absorbing oxygen, and is converted into alloxantin.

dī-āl'-ŷ-car'-pōis, a. [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to plants of which the carpels are not united, but of which the fruit is composed of several free carpels.

dī-āl'-ŷ-pēt'-a-læ, s. pl. [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate, and *petalon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as POLYPETALA (q. v.).

dī-a-lŷph'-ŷl-loŷs, a. [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as DIALYSEPALOUS (q. v.).

dī-a-lŷse, **dī-a-lŷze**, v. t. [DIALYSIS.]

Chem.: To separate by a dialyzer, or the process of dialysis (q. v.).

dī-āl'-ŷ-sēp'-a-loŷs, a. [Gr. *dialyō*=to separate; Eng. *sepal*, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Applied to flowers, the calices of which are separate; polysepalous.

dī-a-lŷs-ēr, **dī-a-lŷz-ēr**, s. [Eng. *dialys(e)*; *-er*.]

Chem.: The parchment paper or septum stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, used in the process of dialysis.

dī-āl'-ŷ-sīs, s. [Gr. *dialysis*=a loosening, a separating; *dia* (intens.), and *lyō*=to loose, to dissolve.]

1. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech, by which connectives are omitted; asyndeton.

2. *Print.*: The same as DIERESIS (q. v.).

3. *Med.*: Exhaustion, weakness, loss of strength.

4. *Chem.*: A process of analysis depending upon the differential rate of the diffusion of liquids through porous septa. Uncrystallizable bodies diffuse much more slowly than crystallizable ones, so that sugar may be separated from gum or salt from gelatine by merely allowing their solutions in water to be subjected to the action of a parchment paper septum or dialysis for a few hours. The septum is stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, the edges drawn up and fastened by an outer rim. It is then allowed to float on water. The substance to be dialyzed is poured on to the septum, when diffusion immediately begins, the crystallized elements passing through and being dissolved in the pure water, while the colloid remains behind. Dialysis affords an easy method of detecting the presence of poisons, most of those commonly used being crystalloids, as arsenic, strychnine, oxalic acid, &c. [COLLOID, CRYSTALLOID.]

dī-a-lŷt'-īc, a. [Gr. *dialytikos*=able to dissolve, from *dialyō*.] Pertaining to dialysis; unloosing, relaxing.

dī-a-māg'-nēt, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, and Eng. *magnet* (q. v.).] A body or substance having diamagnetic polarity.

dī-a-māg'-nēt'-īc, a. & s. [Gr. *dia*=through, across, and Eng. *magnetic* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or exhibiting the phenomena of diamagnetism. The term is applied to certain bodies which, when magnetized and suspended freely, take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian—that is, either due west or due east. The principal of such substances are antimony, bismuth, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, or gaseous substances.

"For diamagnetic substances (such as bismuth) it is negative."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x., p. 59.

B. *Assubst.*: A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, takes up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

dī-a-māg'-nēt'-īc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *diamagnetic*; *-al*; *-ly*.] In a diamagnetic manner; according to the principles of diamagnetism.

dī-a-māg'-nēt-īsm, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, across, and Eng. *magnetism* (q. v.).]

1. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic substances and phenomena.

2. That influence which causes a substance, when magnetized and suspended freely, to take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

***dī-a-mān'-tīne**, a. [Mid. Eng. *diamant*=adamant, diamond, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Adamantine.

"In Destiny's hard diamantine rock."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas* (1621), p. 82.

dī-ām'-ēt-ēr, ***diametre**, s. [Fr. *diametre*; Lat. *diametros*; Gr. *diametros*=a diagonal, a diameter; *diametrō*=to measure through or across; *dia*=through, across, and *metrō*=to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; hence, equivalent to the width or thickness of the body.

"The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw; it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter."—Addison: *Italy*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column. This being divided into sixty parts, called minutes, gives a scale by which all the parts of the order can be measured. A module is half the diameter, or thirty minutes.

2. *Geometry*:

(1) A line drawn passing through the center of a circle or other curvilinear figure, and terminating each way in the circumference. That point which bisects all lines drawn through a figure from side to side is called a center, and every line drawn through a center and terminating in the circumference or opposite boundaries is a diameter. Every circle has an infinite number of diameters. A diameter which is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects is called an axis. A circle has an infinite number of axes, every diameter being an axis. The parabola has one axis and each of the other conic sections two axes.

(2) A diagonal (q. v.).

***dī-a-mēt'-ral**, ***dī-a-mēt'-rall**, a. & s. [Eng. *diameter*; *-al*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to a diameter.

2. Diametrical; directly opposed.

"So diametrall

One to another, and so much opposed."

Ben Jonson: *Magnetio Lady*, i. 1.

B. *Assubst.*: A diameter, a diagonal.

"By decussative diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles."—Browne: *Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

diametral-curve, s.

Math.: A curved line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in any given curve.

diametral-plane, s.

Math.: A plane which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a surface. If a diametral plane is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects, it is called a principal plane of the surface.

diametral-surface, s.

Math.: A curved surface, which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in the surface, a particular case of which is the diametral plane.

dī-a-mēt'-ral-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *diametral*; *-ly*.] Diametrically; in a directly opposite manner.

"Christian piety is, beyond all other things, diametrically opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions."—Hammond.

dī-a-mēt'-rīc-al, ***dī-a-mēt'-rīc**, a. [Eng. *diameter*; *-al*, *-ic*.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a diameter; forming or describing a diameter.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Fig.*: Directly opposed; as far removed as possible, as though at the opposite ends of a diameter.

"The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbors as ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dī-a-mēt'-rīc-al-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. diametrical; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.*: Like a diameter; directly across or opposite.

"Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapor, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it."—*Woodward*.

2. *Fig.*: In a manner directly opposed or opposite.

"A public functionary might receive *diametrically* opposite orders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dī-a-mīc'-tōn, *s.* [*Gr. dia*=through, and *miktos*=mixed, blended.]

Arch.: The Roman method of building a wall, with regular ashlar work on the outsides, and filled in with rubble between. It is similar to emblecton (q. v.), but without the diatoni, or binding stones, which go through the thickness of the walls, showing on both sides. (*Gwilt*.)

dī-a-mīde, *s.* [*Pref. di*=twice, twofold, and *Eng., &c., amide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to organic nitrogenous bodies which are derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_2H_2H_2$; the hydrogen being replaced wholly or partly by acid radicals. Diamides are divided into: (1) Primary diamides, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic acid radical, as oxamide, $N_2(C_2O_2)H_2H_2$. These differ from the normal ammonium salts of their acids in containing two atoms less of water. They can be formed by the action of ammonia on the ethers of the acids, or on the chlorides of acid radicals, by heating normal ammonium salts of dibasic acids. When boiled with dilute acids they take up two molecules of H_2O , and yield the acid and NH_3 . With nitrous acid, HNO_2 , they evolve nitrogen, and the acid is reformed. Thus oxamide, $N_2C_2O_2H_4 + 2HNO_2 = 2N_2 + 2H_2O + (COOH)_2$ oxalic acid. (2) Secondary diamides, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic acid radicals, or by one diatomic and two monatomic acid radicals. (3) Tertiary diamides, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by acid radicals, of which one at least must be dibasic, as trisuccinamide, which is formed by the action of argento-succinamide, $2(N \cdot C_4H_4O_2 \cdot Ag)_2$, on chloride of succinyl, $C_4H_4O_2 \cdot Cl_2 = N_2(C_4H_4O_2)_3$. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

dī-ām'-id-ō-, *in compos.* [*Pref. di*=twice, twofold, and *Eng., &c., amido* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical amidogen (NH_2) is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as diamido-benzene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$.

dī-a-mīne, *s.* [*Pref. di*=twice, twofold, and *Eng. amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_2H_2H_2$, by replacing the hydrogen wholly or partly by basic radicals. Diamines are divided into: (1) Primary diamines, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic base radical, as ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)H_4$. (2) Secondary diamines, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic base radicals, as di-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2H_2$. Both the primary and secondary amines are formed by the action of ethylen-bromide on ammonia. They contain the diatomic hydrocarbon radical ethylen, C_2H_4 . (3) Tertiary diamines, in which all the hydrogen is replaced, either by three diatomic base radicals, as tri-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_3$, or by two diatomic and two monatomic basic radicals, as di-ethylen-diphenyl-amine, $N_2(CH_4)_2(C_6H_5)_2$, which is formed by the action of chloride of ethylene on phenyl-amine. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

dī-a-mōnd, **dī-a-maunde*, **dī-a-maunt*, **dī-ay-mont*, **dy-a-mand*, **dy-a-mawnte*, **dy-a-mownte*, *s. & a.* [*Fr. diamant*, constructed upon *-diant*, a shortened form of *admant*=adamant. Diez, in his *Wörterbuch d. roman. Sprachen*, p. 123, supposes that it was under the influence of the word *diafano*=translucent, that *adamante* in Ital. was changed into *diamante*. Sp. *diente*; Ger. & Dut. *diamant*. The word is a doublet of *adamant* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Adamant.

"Then Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond."—*Milton: Apology for Smeectymnus*.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A geometrical figure, a lozenge or rhomb. The name is conferred upon nuts and bolt-heads of that form; also upon graves which are rhombal, and not square in cross-section.

2. *Glazing*: A small piece of diamond, mounted in a handle, used for cutting glass; a glazier's diamond (q. v.).

3. *Print.*: A small kind of type used in English printing.

4. *Cards*:

(1) *Sing.*: One of a suit in a pack of cards, the pips on which are diamond-shaped.

(2) *Pl.*: A suit of such cards.

5. *Min.*: An isometric mineral or precious stone, found of various colors, from white or colorless, through yellow, red, orange, green, blue or brown, to black. It is transparent and translucent, with octahedral cleavage, highly perfect. It is composed of pure carbon, and can be completely burned to carbon dioxide between the poles of a powerful battery. The back planes reflect all the light that strikes them at an angle exceeding $24^\circ 13'$, whence comes the peculiar brilliancy of the gem. It is the hardest substance known, being able to scratch all other minerals. Hardness, 10; specific gravity, 3.52-3.55. When cut and polished, a diamond of the purest water weighing one carat is worth about \$100. [*CARAT.*] The value of heavier stones, up to twenty carats, is calculated by multiplying the square of the weight in carats by the price per carat; above twenty carats the value increases at a much more rapid rate. The slightest tinge of color greatly affects the commercial value. Blue is an exceedingly rare color, and one of this shade, known as the "Hope" diamond, though only weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ carats, but of peculiar beauty and brilliancy, is valued at \$125,000. Diamonds are found in several regions; the principal localities now are Brazil (the mines in which were first opened in 1727), and South Africa, the mines of which were discovered and passed under British rule in 1867-70. Fine ones have also been met with in parts of India. Diamonds are used for many purposes. The powder is used by the lapidary for polishing gems; small fragments are set and used by glaziers for cutting glass [*GLAZIER'S DIAMOND*], while larger specimens are used for boring or drilling [*DIAMOND-DRILL*]. They are also used by engravers for etching-points. They are cut in various forms, and the value is commonly increased threefold by skillful cutting.

Sir Isaac Newton suggested that the diamond is combustible, but the first to establish the fact were the Florentine Academicians, in 1694; they succeeded in burning it in the focus of a large lens. Lavoisier, in 1772, examined the results of combustion, which showed it to be pure crystalline form of carbon. Among the celebrated diamonds may be noted the following:

Great Mogul, found in 1550, in Golconda, and seen by Tavernier. Weighed 793 carats; cut to 279 carats (carat=4 grains).

Austrian, a rose-cut diamond weighing $139\frac{1}{2}$ carats.

The great Russian diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it \$500,000, besides an annuity for life to the owner of \$5,000, which was refused; but it was afterward sold to Catherine's favorite, Count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the scepter of Russia.

The Pitt (or Regent) diamond weighed 400 carats, and after cutting, 136 carats; it was sold to the king of France for \$625,000, in 1720.

The Pigott diamond was sold for \$47,500 May 10, 1802.

The Kohinoor, or Mountain of Light, has a legendary history, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterward to the East Indian Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the Queen of England. It was accordingly taken to England and presented to her, July 3, 1850. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable. This diamond was recut in 1852, and now weighs $102\frac{1}{4}$ carats. Diamonds of unprecedented size have been produced by the South African mines. Recently the Jagersfontein Excelsior, weighing half a pound, was discovered there. It measures three inches in length, and is bluish white. During the 20 years ending Jan. 1, 1897, Africa has produced \$350,000,000 worth of diamonds. After cutting they were worth fully \$700,000,000. The total value of all diamonds known to exist in the world is estimated to be \$1,000,000,000. The African mines during the last two decades have produced twice as many diamonds as were known in the world before, and there is no likelihood that the supply will diminish in the near future, inasmuch as explorations in various parts of South Africa are revealing important deposits.

"London, March 20.—The largest diamond in the world has arrived in London from Kimberly, South Africa. It is said to be worth \$2,500,000 uncut."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, March 21, 1897.

B. As adjective:

1. Made or set with diamonds; as, a *diamond* bracelet.

2. Resembling a diamond in shape; diamond-shaped.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Diamond-hilted*, *diamond-merchant*, *diamond-mine*.

diamond-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Entimus imperialis*, a splendid coleopterous insect belonging to the family Curculionidæ. It is a native of South America.

diamond-borer, *s.* [*DIAMOND-DRILL.*]

diamond-bort, *s.* Fragments of diamonds which are too small for jewelry.

diamond-cutter, *s.* One whose trade is to cut diamonds.

Diamond-cutter's compass:

Diamond-cutting: An instrument used to measure the inclination of the sides of jewels. It is a movable arm inserted at an angle of 45° into a metallic base.

diamond-cutting, *s.* The art of cutting diamonds. Until 1476, when de Berghem, of Bruges, first discovered this art, the diamond in Europe was worn uncut; the four great stones in the mantle of Charlemagne furnishing an example; but the art was practiced long before in India, the facing of the Kohinoor dating back into uncertain time. The diamond is cut in three forms, the Brilliant, the Rose, and the Table, and their respective values are in the order named. The form a diamond shall assume is determined by its shape in the rough, the duty of the lapidary being to cut it so as to sacrifice as little as possible of the stone, and obtain the greatest surface, refraction, and general beauty. Having decided upon the form, a model is made in lead and kept before the workman as a copy. The rough diamond is cemented to a handle, called a dop, leaving the part exposed which is to be removed to form one facet. The projecting portion is then removed by attrition against another diamond similarly set in a handle, or by means of diamond-dust and oil upon a disk, wheel, or wire, according to circumstances. When a facet is finished, the stone is reset in the handle and the process repeated. Several months are expended in cutting large stones, as the work proceeds very slowly. The polishing is performed upon a rapidly revolving iron wheel, driven by a band, and fed by hand with diamond-dust and oil. The diamond is set in a dop as before, on the end of a weighted arm, and held against the wheel; the results of the process being collected in a box for future operations.

diamond-draft, *s.*

Weaving: A method of drawing the warp threads through the heddles.

diamond-drill, *s.* A drill armed with a diamond, which cuts its way into the material as the drill-stock is rotated. It was invented by Hermann, and patented in France by him, June 3, 1854. He states that he makes crystals or angular fragments of the black diamond useful in "working, turning, and polishing, &c., hard stones such as granite, porphyry, marbles, &c." The diamond is broken to obtain angular fragments, which are imbedded by alloys in the metallic stock, to form a cutting-tool. Diamond-drills were used in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

diamond-edition, *s.*

Bibliog.: A term applied to books printed in diamond type.

diamond-feet, *s.*

Arch.: A species of molding formed of fillets intersecting each other in such a manner as to form diamond-shaped or rhomboidal figures.

diamond-gauge, *s.* A gauge employed by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds. In the staff are set small crystals of graduated sizes by which jewels are compared. The crystals are from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a carat.

diamond-headed, *a.* Having a diamond-shaped or rhomboidal head.

¶ *Diamond-headed bolt*: A bolt whose head has a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

diamond-jousts, *s.* Jousts instituted by King Arthur, "who by that name had named them since a diamond was the prize." Before he was king he came by accident to a glen in Lyonesse, where two brothers had met in combat. Each was slain; but one had worn a crown of diamonds which Arthur picked up, and when he became king offered the nine diamonds as the prize of nine several jousts, "one every year, a joust for one." Lancelot had won eight and intended to present them all to the Queen, "when all were won." When the knight at last laid them all at her feet, Guinevere in a fit of jealous rage flung them out of the palace window into the river.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

diamond-knot, s. A kind of knot made at equidistant intervals on a rope, to give support to the hand or foot.

diamond-lens, s.

Optics: The diamond-lens, owing to its high refractive and small dispersive power, requires much less curvature than glass lenses of the same focal length. It therefore admits of the employment of a larger pencil of rays, and gives more light. A diamond and a plate-glass lens of similar form and radius are in their comparative magnifying powers as eight is to three.

diamond-linen, s.

Fabric: [DIAPER.]

diamond-mortar, s. Diamonds for the use of the lapidary are crushed in a mortar, which consists of a cylindrical box and a pestle, both made of hardened steel. A small rough diamond is placed in the mortar, and the pestle driven down by a hammer. The pieces of broken diamond are examined for the detection of fragments suitable for gravers, drills, and etching points. The remainder is mashed to an impalpable powder by several hours' continued work, rotating the pestle between blows.

diamond-nail, s. A nail having a rhombal head.

diamond-plow, s. A small plow having a mold-board and share of a diamond shape, that is, rhomboidal. One side of the rhomb runs level on the ground, another forms the breast, and the other two are the marginal lines of the backward extension of the mold-board.

diamond-point, s.

Engraving: A stylus armed with a diamond, either ground conical or made of a selected fragment of the desired shape. Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engravers' ruling-machines. Etching-tools have been pointed with diamonds. Diamond-points are used in ruling the graduation of the finer kinds of instruments, also by Nobert, it is supposed, in ruling the wonderful series of lines that form the tests of the microscopes of higher powers.

¶ **Diamond-point chisel:** A chisel whose corners are ground off obliquely.

diamond-powder, s. The fine dust produced by a diamond-mortar (q. v.).

diamond-shaped, a.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Shaped like a diamond; of a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

2. **Bot.:** Applied to leaves somewhat resembling a diamond in shape, having the opposite sides equal, and the angles two acute and two obtuse.

diamond-spar, s. [CORUNDUM.]

diamond-tool, s.

Metal-working: A metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets.

diamond-work, s.

Masonry: Reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry.

dī'-a-mōnd-ēd, a. [Eng. *diamond*; -ed.] Of the shape of a diamond or lozenge; diamond-shaped.

"Diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge."—Fuller: *Profane State*, p. 368.

dī'-a-mor'-phā, s. [Greek *diamorphos*=endued with form.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Diamorpheæ. The branches and flowers are whorled, the fruit a four-celled capsule. A native of this country.

dī'-a-mor'-phē-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diamorph(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Crassulaceæ, type *Diamorpha* (q. v.).

dī-ām'-yī, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *amyl*.]

Chem.: Decyl hydride, C₁₀H₂₂. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide, a colorless liquid, boiling at 156°. It mixes with alcohol, but not with water. It has an agreeable smell and burning taste.

dī-ām'-yī-lēne, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Eng., &c., *amyl*, and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₂₀. A hydrocarbon prepared by shaking together one volume of pure amylene, C₅H₁₀, with two volumes of strong sulphuric acid and one volume of water in stoppered cylinders immersed in ice-cold water. Pure diamylene is obtained by fractional distillation. It boils at 150°. Diamylene combines with bromine.

Dī-ān'-ā, s. [Lat.]

1. **Rom. Mythol.:** The Latin name of the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase. She was also invoked as Lucina in childbirth. In later times she was confounded with Luna, or the Moon. Her most famous temple was at Ephesus. It was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

2. **Astron.:** An asteroid, the 78th found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on March 15, 1863.

3. **Alchemy:** The name given by the alchemists to the metal silver; the dendritic amalgam, precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver, was called *Arbor Dianæ*. Silver was supposed to be under the influence of the moon, Luna, hence the term lunar caustic applied to fused nitrate of silver, AgNO₃, Diana being the goddess of the moon.

Diana-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: *Cercopithecus Diana*, the *Simia Diana* of Linnaeus, or Palatine-monkey of Pennant, an African species of monkey, so named from the crescent-shaped band, resembling that which poets and mythologists assign to the goddess Diana.



Head of Diana-monkey.

***dī-a-nāt'-ic, a.**

[Greek *dianāō*=to flow through.] Reasoning, logically and progressively, from one subject to another; using a consecutive and sequential argument.

dī-ān'-chōr-ā, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Gr. *ankyra*=an anchor, a hook.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shells of which are delicate, adherent, regular, symmetrical, equilateral, subarticulated, and inequivalve; one valve hollowed within and convex without, the other flat; the hinge composed of two distant condyles. It is now called *Spondylus* (q. v.).

†**dī-ān'-dēr, s.** [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *andēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male, a man.]

Bot.: A flower which has two stamens. Example, *Veronica*.

dī-ān'-drī-ā, s. [For the first element see *dian-*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system the second class containing those genera of plants, the flowers of which have only two stamens, provided these are neither united at the base nor combined with the pistil and stigma nor separated from the pistil.

dī-ān'-drī-ān, dī-ān'-droūs, a. [English *dian-* (e); -ian; -ous.]

Bot.: Applied to plants which have two stamens.

dī-a-nēl'-lā, s. [From *Diana*, the goddess.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagææ. They have drooping blue flowers in panicles. They occur in Australia and the south of Asia. The powdered roots of *Dianella odorata* are made into fragrant pastilles. A decoction of it is prescribed in Java for gonorrhœa, dysuria, and *fluor albus*.

dī'-a-nīte, s. [Latin *Dian(a)*; English suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as COLUMBITE (q. v.).

dī-a-nō-ēt'-ic, a. [Gr. *dianoētikos*=capable of thought, intellectual.] Capable of thought; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

dī-a-nōi-āl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *dianoia*=thought, and *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. (Sir W. Hamilton.)

dī-ān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *dios*=divine, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Sileneæ. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, surrounded by about four imbricated scales or bracteolæ; petals five, furnished with claws; stamens ten; styles two; capsule cylindrical, one-celled; seeds peltate.

***dī'-a-pāsm, s.** [Gr. *diapasma*, from *diapasō*=to sprinkle.] Aromatic herbs dried and reduced to powder; they were formerly made into little balls with sweet water, and strung together, or worn loose in the pocket.

dī-a-pā'-sōn, dī'-a-pāse, s. [Lat. *diapason*=an octave; Gr. *diapasōn*=a concord of the first and last notes of an octave; a contraction for *dia pasōn chordōn sumphōnia*=concord extending through all the notes: *dia*=through, and *pasōn*=all, genit. plur. fem. of *pas*=all.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II. 1.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Harmony, concord, accord, agreement.

(2) Completion, usefulness.

(3) A combination or union of various sounds.

II. **Music:**

*1. An octave.

2. The name given to the most important foundation stops of an organ, termed more properly *Principal*. There are two kinds of diapasons, the open and stopped. Open diapasons on the manual are nearly always of metal, but on the pedals are often of wood. Stopped diapasons were formerly, in most cases, of wood, but now are frequently made of metal. When two or more open diapasons are on the same manual they are of different scales.

3. Fixed pitch.

¶ (1) **Normal diapason:** A recognized standard of pitch. [PITCH.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

(2) **Diapason cum diapente:**

Mus.: The interval of a twelfth.

(3) **Diapason cum diatessaron:**

Mus.: The interval of an eleventh.

(4) **Diapason ditone:**

Mus.: A compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of ten to four or five to two.

(5) **Diapason semiditone:**

Mus.: A compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of twelve to five.

(6) **Electric diapason:**

Mus.: A tuning fork kept in vibration by electricity.

dī-a-pēn'-sī-ā, s. [Lat. *diapente*; Gr. *diapente*=a fifth in music; so named by Linnæus, because the flowers are five-cleft.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Diapensiæ.

dī-a-pēn'-sī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, natives of northern Europe and North America. They are prostrate, shrubby plants, with crowded, heath-like, exstipulate leaves and solitary terminal flowers. They are in many respects allied to the Phloxes, from which they differ chiefly in their imbricated bracts, transversely two-celled anthers, and peltate seeds. There are six genera.

dī-a-pēn'-sī-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; and pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: Same as Diapensiaceæ (q. v.).

dī-a-pēn'-sī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with anthers dehiscing transversely; ovary, three-celled; style, single.

dī-a-pēn'-tē, s. [Gr. *dia*=through, and *pente*=five.]

1. **Mus.:** The interval of a fifth.

2. **Phar.:** A mixture of five ingredients.

dī-a-pēr, *dia-per-y, *dy-a-per, s. [French *diapré*, pa. par. of *diaprer*=to variegate or diversify with figures; from O. Fr. *diapre*, *diapre*=a jasper; O. Ital. *diapros*, a corrupt. of Lat. *jaspide*, acc. sing. of *jaspis*=a jasper; Gr. *iaspida*, acc. sing. of *iaspis*=a jasper.] [JASPER.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A towel, a napkin.

3. A piece of cloth or napkin wrapped round a child or woman.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Fabric:**

* (1) A kind of rich material decorated with raised embroidery.

(2) A linen toweling with a small figure thrown up, as in damask. It is of various widths, ranging from twenty-four to forty-four inches.

2. **Her.:** The same as DIAPERING (q. v.).

3. **Arch.:** A panel or flat recessed surface covered with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

diaper-ornament, s.

Arch.: An ornamentation of flowers, applied to a plain surface, either carved or painted; if carved, the flowers are entirely sunk into the work below the general surface; they are usually square, and placed close to each other, and are various in their pattern and design; it was first introduced in the early English style in some of the principal Gothic structures in England. (Weale.)



Diaper-ornament.

diaper-work, s.

Masonry: A pavement checkered by stones or tiles of different colors.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dī-a-pēr, *v. t. & i.* [DIAPER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To variegate or embroider; to work in a pattern.
2. To variegate, to diversify.

"The wanton spring

When she doth *diaper* the ground with beauties."

Ford; Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To work in embroidery; to embroider.

"If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken."—*Peacham; On Drawing*.

dī-a-pēred, ***dī-a-pred**, ***dy-a-pred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIAPER, *v.*]

dī-a-pēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIAPER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of embroidering, variegating, or ornamenting in diaper.
2. A diaper pattern.

II. Her.: The covering the surface of a shield with an ornament of some kind, independently of the bearings or colors. It is sometimes painted, sometimes in low relief.

***dī-āph'-a-nal**, ***dī-āph-a-nall**, *a.* [English *diaphan(e)*; *-al*.] The same as DIAPHANOUS (q. v.).

dī-a-phāne, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *diaphainō*=to show through; *dia*=through, and *phainō*=to appear, to show.]

1. *Fabric:* A woven silk stuff with transparent and colored figures. It is not now used.

2. *Anat.:* An investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

†dī-a-phāned, *a.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ed*.] Transparent.

"Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphaned* or transparent."—*Trans. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 53.

dī-a-phā-nē'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *diaphanéité*.] The quality of being diaphanous; transparency; the power of transmitting light.

"... apt to grow dry, and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*."—*Ray; On the Creation*.

dī-a-phān'-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: Transparent, pellucid; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanic*, or transparent body, the light afterward created, easily transpired."—*Raleigh*.

B. As subst.: [DIAPHONICS.]

dī-āph'-a-niē, *s.* The art of imitating stained glass by means of colored translucent pictures or paper.

dī-a-phā-nōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *o* connective, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air.

dī-a-phān'-ō-scope, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *o* connective, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: A dark box for exhibiting transparent pictures with or without a lens.

dī-a-phān'-ōs'-cō-pŷ, *s.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*=transparent, and *skōpein*=view.] The examination of cavities of the body by means of an introduced incandescent electric light.

dī-a-phān'-ō-tŷpe, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *o* connective, and *type*.]

Phot.: Another name for the hellenotype, in which a diaphanous or pale positive on a paper rendered translucent by varnish is colored on the back and placed over and in exact correspondence with a duplicate positive of strong character.

dī-āph'-an-oŷs, *a.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, from *diaphainō*=to show through.] Transparent, translucent, clear; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body."—*Raleigh*.

dī-āph'-an-oŷs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diaphanous*; *-ly*.] Transparently, translucently.

dī-a-phōn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *phōnēō*=to sound; *phōnē*=a sound.] The same as DIACOUSTRIC (q. v.).

dī-a-phōn'-ic-ai, *a.* [English *diaphonic*; *-al*.] Diaphonic.

dī-a-phōn'-ics, *s. pl.* [DIAPHONIC, *a.*] That branch of science which deals with the properties of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

dī-a-phō-rē'-sis, *s.* [Greek, from *diaphorēō*=to carry off or through, as a fever by perspiration: *dia*=through, and *phorēō*=to carry.]

Med.: An unusual or unnatural degree of perspiration.

dī-a-phō-rēt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diaphorétique*; Lat. *diaphoreticus*, from Gr. *diaphoretikos*, from *diaphorēsis*=perspiration.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration.

"A *diaphoretic* medicine, or a sudorific, is something that will promote sweating."—*Watts*.

B. As substantive:

Pharmacy:

1. A medicine or preparation having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration. A sudorific is more powerful in its effects than a diaphoretic.

2. (*Pl.*): A class of medicines, also called Sudorifics, acting on the skin and increasing its functions. They are divided into Stimulant sudorifics, which stimulate the vascular system, as ammonia, carbonate, acetate, and citrate of ammonia, camphor, chloroform, ethers, opium, &c.; and Sedative sudorifics, as oxide of antimony, tartarated antimony, and ipecacuanha. Diaphoretics are assisted by the application of warmth, hot vapor to the skin, and warm diluents; and may be used: (1) To restore the action of the skin in cases in which its function has been checked by cold. (2) To determine to the surface in febrile cases, to relieve the system of water and excreta. (3) To keep up an increased action of the surface in skin diseases. (4) To cause the skin to take on an augmented action, and by this means to relieve certain other organs, especially the kidneys. (5) To cause the skin to act vicariously when the action of other secreting organs is excessive, as in diabetes and chronic diarrhoea. (*Garrod; Materia Medica.*)

"Diaphoretics, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable."—*Arbuthnot*.

dī-a-phō-rēt'-ic-ai, *a.* [Eng. *diaphoretic*; *-al*.] The same as DIAPHORETIC (q. v.).

"It may work upon the mind, as physicians say those kind of *diaphoretical* medicines do upon the body."—*Mountagu; Devout Essays* (1648), pt. i., p. 60.

dī-āph'-ōr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *diaphoros*=different, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as ALLAGITE (q. v.).

dī-a-phrāgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *diaphragme*; Lat. *diaphragma*, from Gr. *diaphragma*=(1) a partition, a wall, (2) the midriff; *diaphragmyni*=to fence off; *dia*=between, and *phragmyni*=to fence.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A partition in a chamber, tube, or other object. Flexible diaphragms are used in steam-pressure indicators, faucets, gas-regulators, pumps, &c.

"It consists of a fasciculus of bodies parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*."—*Woodward; On Fossils*.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"He cut away the ribs, *diaphragm*, and pericardium of a dog."—*Derham; Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii. (note 1).

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* An inspiratory muscle, and the sole agent in tranquil respiration. It is the muscular septum between the thorax and abdomen, and is composed of two portions, a *greater* muscle arising from the ensiform cartilage, and a *lesser* arising from the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae by two tendons. There are three openings in the diaphragm, one for the passage of the inferior *vena cava*, one for the passage of the oesophagus and pneumo-gastric nerves and the aortic, through which passes the aorta, the right *vena azygos*, and thoracic duct. It assists the abdominal muscles, which are expiratory, powerfully in expulsion, each act of that kind being accompanied or preceded by a deep inspiration. It also comes into play in hiccup and sobbing, laughing and crying, sometimes causing hernia, or rupture of the viscera.

2. *Optics:* An annular disc in a camera or telescope or other optical instrument, to exclude some of the marginal rays of a beam of light. The original form of this beautiful contrivance is the iris of the eye, which shuts out strong light and regulates the quantity admitted. The use of the iris was known to Leonardo da Vinci.

3. *Conchol.:* The straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

diaphragm faucet, *s.* One which closes its aperture by the depression of the diaphragm upon the end of a pipe by means of a screw-plunger.

diaphragm-plate, *s.* A plate beneath the stage of a compound microscope, to restrict the amount of light reflected from the mirror. The plate has a number of holes of varying sizes, either of which may be brought to bear.

diaphragm-pump, *s.* A pump in which a disc-piston is attached by an elastic diaphragm, usually of leather, to the sides of the barrel. It was described by Desaguliers, in 1744, as "a piston without friction." It is much older than the time of

this philosopher, however. It has been again and again re-invented, and brought out with a flourish of trumpets. [BAG-PUMP.] Its application may have been suggested by the human diaphragm.

dī-a-phrāg-māt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *diaphragma* (genit. *diaphragmatos*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; as, *diaphragmatic* nerve, &c.

dī-a-phrāg-mā-tī'-tis, *s.* [Greek *diaphragma* (genit. *diaphragmatos*), and Eng. suff. *-itis* (*Med.*).]

Med.: Inflammation of the diaphragm or of its peritoneal coats.

dī-āph-thōr-ai'-ma, *s.* [Greek *diaphtheirō*=to destroy, and *haima*=blood.]

Med.: A generic term for blood contaminated, poisoned, or corrupted by any cause, so as to terminate fatally, if this result be not averted by medical treatment or by the efforts of nature.

dī-āph'-ŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *diaphysis*=a growing through, a bursting of a bud; *diaphyō*=to grow through; *dia*=through, and *phyō*=to grow.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A growing between, an intestine.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) An abnormal extension of the center of a flower, or of an inflorescence.

(2) The nodi of grasses.

(3) The interstices or portions of the culm between the nodi of grasses.

2. *Anat.:* The central portion of the long bones, from which the process of ossification commences, proceeding toward a secondary center, epiphysis, situated at each extremity.

dī-a-plās'-tīc, *s.* [Gr. *diplastikos*=good at molding or forming; *diplastō*=to mold, to set a limb.]

Med.: A medicine or preparation used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

dī-āp-nōt'-ic, *s.* [Gr. *diapnoē*=evaporation.]

Med.: A remedy which operates by promoting a gentle or imperceptible perspiration.

dī-āp-ō-phŷs'-ic-ai, *a.* [Eng. *diapophysis(is)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a diapophysis (q. v.).

dī-a-pōph'-ŷs-īs, *s.* [Greek *dia*=through, and *apophysis*=a growing, a growth.]

Anat.: The dorsal or tubercular portion of the transverse process of a vertebra.

dī-a-pō-rē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *diaporeō*=to be in doubt.]

Rhet.: Doubt, or hesitation, as to which of two subjects to begin with.

***dī-a-prŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *diaper*; *-y*.] Variegated, adorned, flowered.

"They ly neerer the *diapry* verges
Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges."
Sylvester; The Colonies, 428. (*Davies.*)

dī-ar-chŷ, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *archō*=to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of two persons.

dī-ār'-ī-ai, ***dī-ār'-ī-an**, *a.* [Eng. *diary*; *-al*, *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a diary or journal.

"*Diarian* sages greet their brother sage."
Crabbe; Newspaper.

dī-a-rīst, *s.* [Eng. *diar(y)*; *-ist*.] One who keeps a diary or journal.

dī-ar-rhō'-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *diarrhoia*=a flowing through; *diarrhēō*=to flow through; *dia*=through, and *rhēō*=to flow.]

Med.: The excessive discharge of fluid alvine evacuations, generally arising from unwholesome diet, excess in food or drink, cold, wet, fatigue, or exposure, or from functional derangements of the biliary or gastro-intestinal organs; it is a chief symptom in cholera. There are three forms of idiopathic diarrhoea: (1) Diarrhoea of irritation; (2) congestion or inflammatory diarrhoea; (3) diarrhoea with discharges of unaltered ingesta.

"During his *diarrhoea* I healed up the fontanels."—*Wiseman*.

dī-ar-rhō'-tīc, **dī-ar-rhē'-tīc**, *a.* [English *diarrhoea*, and adj. suff. *-etic*.] Causing or tending to cause diarrhoea.

"Millet is *diarrhoeic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys."—*Arbuthnot*.

dī-ar-thrō'-dī-ai, *a.* [Eng. *diarthrosis(is)*; *-ial*.] *Anat.:* Of or pertaining to diarthrosis; having free motion in the articulations of the joints.

diarthrodial cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: One which invests the articular extremities of bones.

dī-ar-thrō'-sis, *s.* [Greek, from *diarthroō*=to divide by joints; *dia*=between, asunder, and *arthroō*=to joint, to fasten; *arthron*=a joint.]

Anat.: A movable articulation, the most common of all the joint-movements of the body. This class is divided into three genera: Arthrodia, carpal and tarsal bones; Ginglymas, elbow, wrist, knee, ankle; and Enarthrosis, hip and shoulder.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün;

-tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dī-a-rŷ, *s. & a.* [Lat. *diarium* = (1) a daily allowance of food for a soldier, (2) a diary; *dies*=a day; Ital. *diario*.]

A. As subst.: An account of the transactions or occurrences of each day; a book in which the events of each day are registered; an almanac or calendar with blank spaces for notes, memoranda, &c.; a journal.

***B. As adj.**: Daily; lasting but a day.

"The offer of a usurpation, though it was but as a *diary* ague."—Bacon: *Letters*, 83. (Trench: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 21.)

dī-a-schīsm, **dī-a-schīs'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *diaschisma*=a division; *diaschizō*=to cleave.]

Music: An approximate half of a limma (q. v.).

dī-a-spōre, *s.* [Gr. *diaspora*=a scattering; *diaspeirō*=to scatter; in allusion to the usual decrepitation before the blow-pipe.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral of various colors, white to violet or plum-blue. It is very brittle and subtranslucent or translucent when thin. In a closed tube it decrepitates strongly, separating into pearly white scales. It is commonly found with corundum or emery in dolomite, chlorite schist, and other crystalline rocks. It occurs in the Urals, Switzerland, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. Hardness, 6.5-7; specific gravity 3.3-3.5. (Dana.)

***dī-a-stāl'-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *diastaltikos* = able to distinguish.]

Music: Dilated or extended; a term applied in Greek music to certain intervals, as a major third, major sixth, or major seventh.

dī-a-stāse, ***dī-ās'-tā-sis**, *s.* [Gr.=a separation; *dia*=between, apart, and *stasis*=a standing, a position; *sta*, root of *histēmi*=to stand.]

1. **Surg.** (of the form diastasis): A forcible separation of two bones previously in contact, or of the pieces of a fractured bone.

2. **Chem.** (of the form diastase): A peculiar nitrogenous substance produced during the malting of grain. Its effect is to act upon the starch of the grain, converting part of it into sugar and rendering it soluble.

dī-ās'-tā-tite, *s.* [Gr. *diastatos*=split up, disturbed, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A black hornblende, from Nordmark, in Wermland. It is placed by Dana under his division, Aluminous Amphibole.

dī-a-stēm, **dī-a-stē'-mē**, *s.* [Gr. *diastēma*, from *diastēnai*, infin. of *diastēmi*=to separate, to stand at intervals.] [DIASTASIS.]

1. **Music** (of the form diastem): An interval.

2. **Zool.** (of the form diastema): The intervals between a series or range of teeth.

dī-ās'-tōl'-ē, ***dī-ās'-tōl'-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *diastolē*=a drawing apart; *dia*=apart, and *stellō*=to send, to place.]

I. Ordinary Language and Technically:

1. **Gram.**: The lengthening of a syllable which is naturally short; the figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

2. **Med.**: A dilatation of the heart and arteries. (Opposed to systole q. v.)

"The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural state."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

3. **Phys.**: The pulse.

***II. Fig.**: A lengthening, a drawing out, a protracting.

dī-as-tōl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *diastol(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to diastole, or the dilatation of the heart and arteries.

diastolic sound, *s.*

Phys.: The second sound of the heart, heard after the first sound, systolic (q. v.), which is coincident with the shock of the heart's apex forward against the side. Diastolic, the second sound, is synchronous with the diastole of the ventricles, the recedence of the heart from the side, and the pulseless state, or systole, of the large arteries; because of maximum loudness at the upper part of the heart it is sometimes called the superior sound.

dī-ās-tō-pōr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *diasto*, in compos.=opened, put asunder, from *diastellō*=to put asunder, to open, and *poros*=a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Diastoporidæ. The encrusting cœcœcium is discoidal, and more or less eccentric in its mode of growth.

dī-ās-tō-pōr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diastopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa (two names for the same class). The tubular cells

are not free in any part of their length. It ranges from the Silurian period till now.

dī-a-strēph'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=apart, and *strephēin*=to turn.] **Pathol.**: Insanity marked by gross perversion of the moral sense and by acts of inhuman cruelty.

dī-a-stŷle, *s.* [Greek *diastylion*=the space between columns; *dia*=between, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: An arrangement of columns in Grecian and Roman architecture, in which the intercolumniation or space between them is equal to three or four diameters of the shaft.

***dī-a-sŷrm**, *s.* [Greek *diasyrmos*=a tearing in pieces, mockery; *diasyrō*=to tear in pieces, to mock.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech expressing mockery and contempt, or by which reproof is conveyed in an ironical manner.

dī-a-tē'-la, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=between, and Lat. *tela*=a web.] **Anat.**: The *velum interpositum*, the membranaceous roof of the third ventricle of the brain.

dī-a-tēs'-sa-rōn, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=between, through, apart, and *tessara*=four.]

1. **Music**: An interval of a fourth; its proportion is as four to three, being composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and a greater semitone.

2. **Bib.**: A harmony of the four Gospels.

3. **Med.**: A medicine or preparation compounded of gentian, *Aristolochia rotunda*, bayberries, and honey, incorporated with extract of juniper.

dī-a-thēr'-ma, *a.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *thermainō*=to heat; *thermos*=heat.] Through which heat can freely permeate.

dī-a-thēr'-ma-n-çŷ, *s.* [Greek *diathermainō*=to heat through; *dia*=through, and *thermainō*=to heat; *thermos*=heat.] The quality of being diathermal; the property of transmitting radiating heat.

dī-a-thēr'-ma-nē'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Gr. *diathermainō*.] The same as DIATHERMANCY (q. v.).

dī-a-thēr'-ma-n-ism, *s.* [Gr. *diathermainō*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

dī-a-thēr'-ma-n-oŷ, *a.* [Gr. *diathermainō*.] The same as DIATHERMAL (q. v.).

"A rough surface is more likely to cause increased emission of heat in the case of bodies that are very slightly diathermanous, in which therefore the total radiation is confined to a very small depth below the surface."—London Academy.

dī-a-thēr'-mīc, *a.* [Greek *dia*=through, and *thermos*=heat.] Transmitting heat; allowing heat to pass through.

dī-a-thēr'-mōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and Eng., &c., *thermometer*.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

dī-āth'-ē-sis, *s.* [Greek, from *diatithēmi*=to place, to arrange.]

Med.: A certain natural state or constitution of body, by which a person is predisposed to certain particular diseases.

dī-a-thŷ'-ra, *s.* [Gr. *diathyra*.]

Arch.: The vestibule before the room of a Greek house, corresponding with the prothyra of the Romans.

dī-a-tōm, *s.* [DIATOMA.]

Botany:

1. **Strictly**: A member of the genus *Diatoma* (q. v.).

2. **Loosely**: A member of the order Diatomaceæ (q. v.). [DIATOMACEAN.]

diatom-prism, *s.*

Optics: A triangular prism used for illuminating small objects in the field by oblique light.

dī-āt'-ōm-a, *s.* [Gr. *diatomē*=a cutting through; *dia*=through, and *tomē*=... a cutting, *temnō*=to cut.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the order Diatomaceæ. The frustules are in the front view linear, sometimes curveate, at first united with flat filaments, but afterward separating so as to remain connected by the generally alternate angles only, thus forming a zigzag chain. About nine species are known. (Griffith & Henfrey, &c.)

dī-a-tō-mā'-çŷ-a, *s. pl.* [DIATOMACEÆ.]

Bot.: "The silicious coverings of a large group of microscopic low vegetable organisms." (Huxley.) The group to which he refers constitutes Lindley's order, Diatomaceæ (q. v.).

dī-a-tō-mā'-çŷ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diatom(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

1. **Bot.**: Brittleworks. An order of flowerless plants, alliance Algae. The species are crystalline fragmentary bodies, generally bounded by right

lines, or more rarely by curved lines, flat, stiff, brittle, usually nestling in slime, uniting into various forms, and then separating again. They occur on the surface of stones constantly moistened by water, on the glass of hot-houses, on the face of rocks in the sea, or of walls where the sun never shines, or the hard paths in damp parts of gardens after rain. They multiply either by division or by conjugation. Many of these have been mistaken for animals, the erroneous belief that they are so having been kept up by the spontaneous movement seen in some of their frustules. Lindley divides the order into three sub-orders: (1) *Cymbellæ*, (2) *Hydrolineæ*, and (3) *Desmidiæ* (q. v.). (Lindley, &c.)

2. **Palæobotany**: Diatomaceæ occur fossil in such great abundance that they form hills, rocks, and such minerals as tripoli. Many of the species were formerly classed as animals, and ranked with the Infusoria.

dī-a-tō-mā'-çŷ-an, *s.* [Lat. *diatomaceæ* (q. v.). and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Bot.: A member of the order Diatomaceæ.

dī-a-tōm'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *atomic* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Dyad. A term given to an element which is incapable of directly combining with only two atoms of monatomic (monad) element; as with two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c. [ATOMICITY.] Oxygen is a diatomic (dyad) element; it has its atomicity represented by two bonds, thus —O—; or by two dashes, as O''.

diatomic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An organic acid derived from a diatomic alcohol. (Only primary alcohols can yield acids.) The acid is said to be monobasic, if one of the primary alcohol radicals (CH₂OH)' is converted into an acid radical (COOH)'; if both primary alcohol radicals are converted into acid radicals then the acid is dibasic. Thus the diatomic alcohol glycol

CH₂OH can yield the monobasic acid CH₂OH glycolic acid, and the dibasic acid COOH oxalic acid.

diatomic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydro-carbon by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen, respectively, by the nomad radical (OH)' hydroxyl. [GLYCOLS.]

dī-āt'-ō-mōŷ, *a.* [Greek *diatomē*=a cutting through, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Min.: Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

dī-āt'-ō-nī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *diatonos*.]

Arch.: Angle-stones in a wall, wrought on two faces, and projecting between the general face of the wall. According to Vitruvius, the girders or band-stones formerly employed in constructing walls; corner-stones.

dī-a-tōn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *diatonikos*; *diatonos*, from *diatēnō*=to stretch.]

I. Greek Mus.: One of the three genera of music among the Greeks; the other two being the chromatic and the enharmonic.

II. Modern Music:

1. The major and minor scales.

2. Chords, intervals, and melodic progressions, &c., belonging to one key-scale.

diatonic chord, *s.*

Music: A chord having no note chromatically altered.

diatonic interval, *s.*

Music: An interval formed by two notes of a diatonic scale unaltered by accidentals.

diatonic melody, *s.*

Music: A melody not including notes belonging to more than one scale.

diatonic modulation, *s.*

Music: A modulation by which a key is changed to another closely related to it. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dī-a-tōn'-i-çal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *diatonic*; *-ally*.] In a diatonic manner.



Diatomaceæ.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dī-a-tribe, ***dī-a-trī-bā**, *s.* [Lat. *diatriba*=a place or school for disputations; Gr. *diatribē*=(1) a wearing away, (2) a discussion; *diatribō*=(1) to wear away, (2) to discuss.]

*1. *Of both forms*: A prolonged discussion, a treatise, an essay, a discourse.

"That excellent *diatriba* upon St. Mark."—*Worthington: Preface to Mede's Works*, p. 1.

2. Ultimately the word became naturalized in English as *diatribe*, with the meaning of an invective discourse; a strain of abuse and reviling.

dī-a-trīb'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *diatrib(e)*; -*ist*.] One who makes a prolonged discussion on anything; the maker or writer of a diatribe.

dī-a-trŷ'-mā, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *tryma*=a hole (?).]

Palaeont.: A genus of Cursorial Birds. *Diatryma gigantea* is twice as large as the Ostrich. It is described by Professor Cope from remains of it found in the Eocene of New Mexico. (*Nicholson*.)

***dī-āu'-lōn**, *s.* [Gr. *diaulos*.]

Greek Antiq.: A race-course, the circuit of which was two stadia, or 1,200 feet, whence it was used to signify a measure of two stadia.

***dī-a-zeū'-tīc**, ***dī-a-zeūc'-tīc**, *a.* [Gr. *diazeuk-tikos*=disjunctive; *dia*=between, apart, and *zeugnymi*=to join.] Disjoining, disjunctive.

diazeutic-tone, *s.*

Music: A tone which lay between two tetrachords, as the modern F to G.

"They allowed to this *diazeutic-tone*, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight."—*Harris*.

dī-a-zeūx'-is, *s.* [Gr. *diazeuxis*.]

Music: The separation of two tetrachords by a tone; opposed to *synaphē* or the overlapping of tetrachords. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dī-āz-ō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *azo(te)*=nitrogen.]

Chem.: Diazo compounds are derived from aromatic hydrocarbons by the substitution of two atoms of nitrogen for two atoms of hydrogen, the two atoms of nitrogen being united to each other by two bonds, forming a dyad radical (—N=N—). One of the nitrogen atoms is directly united to an aromatic hydrocarbon radical, and the other to an atom of a haloid element, as Cl, Br, or to an acid radical, as (NO₂), as diazo-benzene bromide, C₆H₅·N=NBr; diazo-benzene nitrate, C₆A₅·N=N·NO₃. Diazo compounds are obtained by the action of the vapor of nitrous acid on the salts of aromatic amido compounds, or better, by dissolving the salt of the aromatic amido compound in dilute nitric acid and adding potassium nitrite, thus C₆H₅·NH₂·HNO₃ + HNO₃ + KNO₂ = C₆H₅·N=N·NO₃ + 2H₂O + KNO₃. Diazo compounds are mostly crystalline, colorless substances, which turn brown when exposed to the air; they are soluble in water, and slightly in alcohol, and are precipitated from their alcoholic solution by ether; they explode violently when heated and on percussion. When boiled with water they are decomposed, yielding phenol, as C₆H₅·N₂·NO₃ + H₂O = C₆H₅·OH + N₂ + HNO₃. When boiled with strong alcohol they yield hydrocarbons, the alcohol being oxidized into aldehyde, C₆H₅·N₂·HSO₄ + C₂H₅OH = C₆H₆ + N₂ + H₂SO₄ + CH₃·CO·H.

diazo-amido, *in compos.*

Chem.: Diazo-amido compounds are obtained by the action of salts of diazo-compounds on primary or secondary amines, as C₆H₅·N₂·NO₃ + 2C₆H₅·NH₂ = C₆H₅·N=N·NH·C₆H₅ + C₆H₅·NH₂·HNO₃. Also by the action of nitrous acid upon an amido aromatic compound dissolved in ether, as 2C₆H₅·NH₂ + HNO₂ = C₆H₅·N=N·NH·C₆H₅ + 2H₂O. The diazo-amido compounds are mostly neutral yellow bodies, which do not unite with acids; they are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. By the action of hydrobromic acid they are decomposed, C₆H₅·N₂·NH·C₆H₅ + 2HBr = C₆H₅Br + N₂ + C₆H₅·NH₂·HBr. With water they decompose thus, C₆H₅·N₂·NH·C₆H₅ + H₂O = C₆H₅·OH + N₂ + C₆H₅·NH₂.

¶ **Diazo-amido-benzene**:

Chemistry: Diazo-amido-benzene, C₆H₅·N=N·NH·C₆H₅, is obtained by the action of nitrous acid on an alcoholic solution of aniline, also by mixing aniline with diazo-benzene nitrate. It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in golden yellow plates; it is insoluble in water, but melts and explodes when heated to 91°. It forms a double salt with platonic chloride, which crystallizes in red needles.

diazo-benzene perbromide, *s.*

Chem.: C₆H₅—N—N—Br. Diazo-benzene bromide, C₆H₅—N=N·Br, unites directly with two atoms of bromine. Diazo-benzene perbromide is insoluble in water; it crystallizes out of cold alcohol in yellow plates. When boiled with strong alcohol it yields monobrom benzene, C₆H₅·N₂Br₃=C₆H₅Br+Br₂+N₂.

diazo-benzenimide, *s.*

Chem.: C₆H₅·N₃, or C₆H₅—N—N—N. Obtained by the

action of aqueous ammonia on diazo-benzene perbromide, C₆H₅·N₂·Br₃+4NH₃=C₆H₅·N₂·N+3NH₄Br; also by the action of dilute alkalis on the nitroso compound of phenyl-hydrazin, C₆H₅·N(NO)NH₂. Diazo-benzenimide is a yellow oil, insoluble in water, soluble without alteration in sulphuric and in nitric acids. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on a solution of it in alcohol, it is decomposed into ammonia and aniline, C₆H₅N₃+8H'=C₆H₅·NH₂+2NH₃.

diazo-benzoic, *a.*

¶ **Diazo-benzoic nitrate**:

Chem.: C₆H₄<N=N—NO₃. Obtained by the action of nitrous acid on a solution of meta-amido-benzoic acid in dilute nitric acid. It is slightly soluble in cold water; it crystallizes in colorless prisms, which explode violently on being heated. Boiled with water it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

diazo-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: The nitrate is obtained along with ortho and para-nitrophenol by passing nitrous acid into an ethereal solution of phenol, C₆H₅·OH, cooled with ice. It crystallizes in light brown needles.

¶ **dī-a-zōm'-ā**, *s.* [Gr.=a girdle, a cornice.]

1. *Arch.*: A term used for the landing and resting places which encircled the amphitheater at different heights, like so many bands.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Acidia, in which the species are disposed circularly or in rays, sometimes forming one or more stilliform systems, imbedded in a horizontal gelatinous mass.

dīb (1), **dub**, *s.* [Connected with *dip* (q. v.). Cf. Gael. *dubadh*=a pool, a pond.] A small pool of rain-water.

"He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle *dīb*."—*Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 100.

dīb (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Sing.*: One of the small bones in the knees of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint.

2. *Plural*:

(1) A childish game, in which the players throw up the small bones described above, or pebbles, and catch them, first on the palm, and then on the back of the hand; called also Chuckies.

(2) Money. (*Slang*.)

dīb, **dibbe**, *v. i. & t.* [DIP.]

A. Intrans.: In angling, to dap or dip. [DIP.]

"This kind of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or *dib-ong*: wherein you are always to have your line flying before you, up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand."—*Walton: Angler*, p. ii., ch. v.

***B. Trans.**: To dip.

"He bad thaim *dīb* thair cuppes alle." *Metrical Homilies*, p. 121.

dī-bās'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *basic* (q. v.).] An acid is said to be dibasic when it contains two atoms of hydrogen, which can be replaced by other metals, as sulphuric acid, H₂SO₄. [BIBASIC ACID.]

dīb'-bēr, *s.* [DIBBLE.]

1. One who dibs or angles for fish.

2. A dibble (q. v.).

dīb'-ble, ***deb-ylle**, ***dīb-bille**, ***dīb-le**, *s.* [A dim. from *dīb*=dip.] A pointed implement with a spade-handle used to make a hole in the ground to receive seed. In the East of England and in some other conservative communities wheat-crops are put in by this means. It is slow, but sure. A man takes a dibble in each hand, and goes backward across the field; children following him drop the grains into the holes. It is economical of seed, but the principal motive is to condense the soil around the seed, so that it may retain moisture.

"I'll not put
The dibble in earth to set one slip of them."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

dīb'-ble, *v. t. & i.* [DIBBLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make holes in with or as with a dibble.

"A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the globe, prepared
The soft receptacle." *Couper: Yaráley Oak*.

2. To plant or set with a dibble.

"He's brought forth of foreign leeks,
An' *dibbled* them in his yardie."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

B. Intrans.: To dip or dib in angling.

"This stone-fly, then we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

dīb'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *dibbl(e)*; -*er*.]

1. One who dibles, or sets plants with a dibble.
2. A dibble or dibbling machine.
3. One who dibles for fish.

dīb'-bliŋg, *pr. par. & s.* [DIBBLE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act or process of setting or planting with a dibble.

dibbling-machine, *s.* One used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows. It may be adapted for corn by instituting the proper proportion between the parts; corn requiring a greater distance apart in the rows, unless it is only to be tended one way. The machine is adapted to be pushed by one man, and may be a useful adjunct to gardening. About 1649, Gabriel Platte described a dibbling-machine formed of iron pins, "made to play up and down like virginal jacks." (*Knight*.)

dī-bēn'-zōyl, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *benzoyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀O₂ or C₆H₅·CO·CO·C₆H₅. Benzile, a diketone obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on benzoyl chloride C₆H₅·CO·Cl. It crystallizes in large six-sided prisms, melting at 90°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture in benzoic acid. When heated with PCl₅ to 200° it forms tolane tetrachloride.

dī-bēn'-zŷl, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *benzyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₄, or C₆H₅·CH₂·CH₂·C₆H₅. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained (1) by action of sodium on benzylchloride C₆H₅·CH₂Cl; (2) by heating stilbene, C₆H₅·CH=CH·C₆H₅, toban, C₆H₅·C≡C·C₆H₅, or desoxybenzoin C₆H₅·CO·CH₂·C₆H₅, with hydriodic acid; or (3) by chemical action of aluminum chloride on benzene, C₆H₆, and ethylene chloride, C₂H₄Cl₂. Dibenzyl crystallizes in large colorless prisms which melt at 52°, and boil at 284°. Heated to 500° it yields stilbene and toluene. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzoic acid.

dī-bōth'-rī-ān, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Gr. *bothrion*=a little pit.]

Zoöl.: One of the divisions of Entozoa, including those tapeworms of the family Bothriocephala, which have not more than two pits or fossæ on the head.

dī-brāñ'-chī-ā-tā, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Cephalopods characterized by the possession of two gills only, and by the fact that the shell, if external, as is rarely the case, is never chambered. It includes the Cuttle-fishes, Squids, and Paper Nautilus, as well as the extinct family of Belemnitidae. The order contains two sections, Octopoda and Decapoda.

2. *Palaeont.*: [BELEMNITIDÆ.]

dī-brāñ'-chī-āte, *a. & s.* [DIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Having two gills; as the dibranchiate Cephalopods.

B. As subst.: A member of the order Dibranchiata (q. v.).

dī-brōm-, **dī-brō'-mō**, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *brom*(ine) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to compounds in which two atoms of bromine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as dibrom-benzene, C₆H₄Br₂.

dī-brōm'-ide, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *bromide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound in which two atoms of bromine are united to a dyad element or radical, as ethylene dibromide C₂H₄Br₂. Also called Bibromide.

dīb'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *dib* (2), *s.*, and *stone* (q. v.).] A children's game, known also as dibs, chuckies, &c.

"I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibstones*."—*Locke*.

dī-bū'-tŷl, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *butyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Normal octane, C₈H₁₈, or C₄H₉·C₄H₉. Obtained by the action of sodium and normal butyl iodide. It boils at 125°.

dī-bū'-tŷr-āl'-dīne, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Eng., &c., *butyr*(ic), *ald*(ehyde), and suff. -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A base formed by the union of two molecules of butyric aldehyde with one molecule of ammonia. It is obtained along with tetrabutyraldine by treating normal butyric aldehyde with alcoholic ammonia for two months at 30° or one day at 100°. By dry distillation it yields paraconine, an alkaloid having the properties of conine.

dī-cā'-çious, *a.* [Lat. *dicax* (genit. *dicacis*)=talkative; *dico*=to say.] Talkative, saucy.

***dī-cā'-çious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dicacious*; -*ness*.] Talkativeness, pertness. (*Ash*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhŋn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***di-căç'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dicacitas*, from *dicax*.]

1. Talkativeness, fluency.

"To remit the freedom of inquiry after it for their *dicacity*."—Byron: *Enthusiasm* (Introd.).

2. Sauciness, pertness.

"This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees."—Graves: *Spiritual Quixote*, i. 2.

***di-çæ-ôl'-ô-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dikaios*=just, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which an orator endeavors to move an audience in his favor.

di-car-bôn-ate, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *carbonate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to a carbonate containing one atom of carbonic acid with two of the element with which it is combined.

dic'-ast, *s.* [Gr. *dikastēs*=a judge, or rather a juror; *dike*=justice.]

Greek Antiq.: A juror.

dic-ās'-tēr-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dikastērion*.]

Greek Antiq.: A court of justice.

diçe, ***dees**, ***dis**, ***dies**, ***dyse**, *s. pl.* [DIE (2), *s.*]

1. [DIE, *s.*]

2. A game played with dice.

dice-box, *s.* The box or cylindrical case out of which dice are thrown.

"When the bottle or the *dice-box* was going round."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dice-coal, *s.* The layers in a coal-seam of a glossy bituminous nature, which break up into cubical pieces.

diçe, ***dycyn**, *v. i. & t.* [DICE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To play at dice, to gamble.

"The Dick Talbot who had *diced* and reveled with Grammont."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. Transitive:

1. To sew a kind of waved or zigzag pattern round the edge of a dress.

2. To ornament with squares or diamonds by pressure. [DICING.]

*3. To cut up in cubes or squares.

"*Dycyn*, as men do brede, or other lyke. *Quadro*."—Prompt. Parv.

di-çen'-trā, *s.* [Gr. *dikentros*=with two stings; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *kentros*=a sting.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, tribe Fumariæ. *Dicentra cucullaria* has been employed as a medicine to expel intestinal worms, and as an emmenagogue. It is a tree growing in Brazil and Guiana.

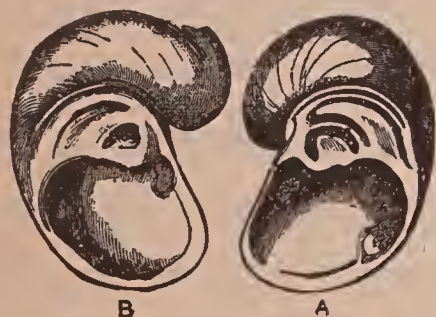
di-çeph'-a-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold and *kephalē*=a head.] Having two heads on one body; two-headed.

di'-çēr, ***di-cour**, ***di-sar**, ***dy-sar**, *s.* [Eng. *dic(e)*; -*er*.] One who plays at dice; a gambler.

"As false as *dicer's* oaths."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

di'-çēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of massive bivalves of the Middle Oolites, belonging to the family Chamidæ



Diceras.

A. Right Valve.

B. Left Valve.

or Clam-shells. The shell is sub-equivalve, attached by either ambo; beaks very prominent, spiral, furrowed externally by ligamental grooves; hinge very thick; teeth 2-1, prominent. The beaks are twisted backward like rams' horns. (Woodward, &c.)

diceras limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A division of the Oolite in the Alps, in which the shells of the genus *Diceras* occur in great abundance.

***dich** (1), ***dichen**, *v. t.* [DIKE, *v.* DITCH.]

1. To dig.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"The whiche tounne the queene Simyramus

Leet *dichen* al about."

Chaucer: *Leg. Good Women*; *Tesbe*, 3.

***dich** (2), *v. i.* [A corruption of *do't*=do it.] May it do.

"Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

¶ Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere. . . . Nor is it known to be provincial. (Nares.)

di-chæls, **di-chals**, *s.* [Gael. *diochla*.] A reproof, a correction, a beating.

di-chās'-tā-sis, *s.* [Gr. *dichazō*=to part asunder; *dicha*=in two parts, apart.] Spontaneous subdivision.

di-chās'-tic, *a.* [DICHASTASIS.] Capable of spontaneous subdivision.

di-chē-lēs'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichelest(ium)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Entomostracans, order Parasita. The anterior segment has four antennæ, one pair of which is filiform, the others stout and furnished with a prehensile claw.

di-chē-lēs'-tī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dichē*=in two ways, and *lēstēs*=a robber (?).]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Dichelestidæ (q. v.). The species are parasitic upon fishes, &c.

di-chens, *s. pl.* [Prob. connected with *dichæls* (q. v.).] A beating; a correction.

"They'll get their *dichens* for 't some day."—Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 127.

di-chlām'-y'd'-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold; Gr. *chlāmys*=a cloak, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having two coverings, a corolla and a calyx.

di-chlör'-, **di-chlör'-ō-**, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, and Eng., &c., *chloro-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which two atoms of chlorine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen; as dichloroacetic acid.

dichloroacetic acid, *s.* [CHLOROACETIC ACID.]

di-chlör'-hŷ'-drin, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *chlorhydrin* (q. v.).]

Inorganic Chemistry: $C_2H_5(OH) \cdot Cl_2$. Dichlorhydrin exists in two modifications: (1) Symmetrical, $CH_2Cl \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_2Cl$. Obtained by saturating equal volumes of glycerine and glacial acetic acid with hydrochloric acid gas at 100°, neutralizing with sodium carbonate, and fractionating the resulting $CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2Cl$, oil; or by shaking epichlorhydrin,

with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is an ethereal-smelling liquid, boiling at 172°. Slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with hydriodic acid, HI, it is converted into isopropyl iodide; by sodium amalgam into isopropyl alcohol. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into chloroacetic acid and beta dichloroacetone, $CHCl \cdot CO \cdot CHCl$. (2) Unsymmetrical, $CH_2Cl \cdot CHCl \cdot CH_2(OH)$. Obtained by the addition of chlorine to allyl alcohol, or of hypochlorous acid to allyl chloride, $CH_2=CH \cdot CH_2Cl$. It is a liquid, boiling at 182°; is converted into allyl alcohol by sodium, and by fuming nitric acid it is oxidized into dichlor-propionic acid.

di-chlör'-ide, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *chloride* (q. v.).]

Chemistry: A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as ethylene dichloride, $C_2H_4 \cdot Cl_2$. Dichlorides are often called bichlorides (q. v.).

di-chō-bū-ne, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=in two parts, apart, and *bounos*=a height, a ridge.]

Palæont.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the family Anoplotheridæ, and found in the Middle Eocene formations. They form a kind of transition between the Swine and the true Ruminants. They are so called from the ridges in the upper molars.

di'-chō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=two parts, apart, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of artiodactyle Mammals, found in the Middle Tertiary formations in Hampshire, England, and so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of the true molars. They are closely allied to the Dichobune (q. v.).

di-chōg'-a-mōūs, *a.* [Eng. *dichogam(y)*; -*ous*.]

Bot.: Characterized by dichogamy.

di-chōg'-a-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=in two parts, apart, and *gamos*=a marriage.]

Bot.: A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, the stamens and pistils within the same flower not being matured at the same time.

di-chō-grāp'-sūs, *s.* [Gr. *dicha*=apart, asunder, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitidæ (Graptolites). There are more than four (usually eight) simple monoprionidian branches, arising from the same number of divisions of a non-celluliferous basal process.

di-chōn'-drā, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *chondros*=corn, grain, in allusion to the form of the capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Dichondræ, of which it is the type.

di-chōn'-drē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichondr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Convolvulaceæ, characterized by having the carpels distinct instead of consolidated.

di'-chord, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *chord* (q. v.).]

Music:

1. An instrument having two strings.

2. An instrument having two strings to each note.

di-chōt'-ōm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dichotom(y)*; -*ic*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branching off or dividing into two parts, heads, or divisions; double.

"The Scriptural representation is as often *dichotomic* as it is trichotomic."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 301 (1873).

2. *Bot.*: The same as DICHOTOMOUS (q. v.).

di-chōt'-ō-mist, *s.* [Eng. *dichotom(y)*; -*ist*.] One who dichotomizes or divides things into two.

"He that will be a flat *dichotomist* . . .

Is in your judgment thought a learned man."

Marlowe: *Massacre at Paris*, i. 1.

di-chōt'-ō-mize, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *dichotomēō*, from *dicha*=in two, apart, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

A. Trans.: To cut into two parts; to divide or break up into pairs.

"That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals."—Bishop Hall: *Epist.*, i. 5.

B. Intrans.: To separate into two parts.

di-chōt'-ō-mized, *pa. par. & a.* [DICHOTOMIZE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Astron.: Half illuminated. An astronomical term, used especially with regard to the moon.

"This is a Greek expression, used to denote that state of the moon when it is *dichotomized*."—Prof. Airy. *Pop. Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 167.

di-chōt'-ō-mōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dichotomos*=cut or divided into two parts or divisions.]

Bot.: Branching or dividing into twos or pairs.

"The divisions in this case always take place by two, or in a *dichotomous* manner."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 338.

dichotomous-corymbed, *a.*

Bot.: Composed of corymbs in which the pedicles are dichotomous.

di-chōt'-ō-mōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dichotomous*; -*ly*.] In a dichotomous manner.

di-chōt'-ō-mŷ, ***di-chōt'-ō-mie**, *s.* [Fr. *dichotomie*; Gr. *dichotomia*=a division into two parts or heads.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A dividing or division; a separation.

"A general breach of *dichotomy* with their church."—Browne.

2. A distribution or division into pairs.

"Whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those *dichotomies*."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. ii., § 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: A distribution or separation of ideas by pairs; the division of a class into two sub-classes opposed to each other by contradiction.

"Some persons have . . . abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c."—Watts: *Logic*.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied to that kind of branching by a constant furcation or division into two parts, as where the stem of a plant branches into two branchlets, each of which in its turn divides into others, and so on. Example, the mistletoe. The veins of various ferns thus branch dichotomously.

3. *Astron.*: That phase of the moon where it appears bisected or is only half illuminated, as at the quadratures.

di-chrō'-ic, *a.* [Greek *dichroos*=of two colors.] The same as DICHOITIC (q. v.).

di'-chrō-ism, *s.* [Greek *dichroia*=double color, from *dis*=twice, twofold; *chroa*, *chroia*=color, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

Optics: The property by which a crystallized body assumes two or more colors, according to the direction by which light is transmitted through it. Examples, iolite, mica, muriate of palladium, &c. Dichroism depends upon the absorption of some of the colored rays of the polarized light in its passage through the crystal, this absorption varying

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

with the different relative positions of the planes of primitive polarization of these rays to the axis of double refraction of the crystals, so that the two pencils formed by double refraction are differently colored.

dī'-chrō-īte, *s.* [Gr. *dichroos*=of two colors, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min.: The same as **LOLITE** (q. v.).

dī'-chrō-īt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *dichroos*=of two colors.] Characterized by dichroism; exhibiting dichroism.

"In fact the agent, whatever it is, which sends us the light of the sky, exercises in so doing a *dichroitic* action."
—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. vii., pp. 141, 142.

dī'-chrō-mate, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromate* (q. v.).]
Chem.: A double chromate. Potassium dichromate has the formula $K_2Cr_2O_7$, or $K_2CrO_4 \cdot CrO_3$. [**CHROMATE**.]

dī'-chrō-māt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromatic* (q. v.).] Characterized by or producing two colors.

dī'-chrō-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dichroos*.] The same as **DICHOITIC** (q. v.).

dī'-chrō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *dichroia*=double color, and *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: An instrument to exhibit the two complementary colors of polarized light. The quality called the dichroism of crystals consists in transmitting different colors when viewed in different directions. There are several varieties of this apparatus invented by Arago and Brewster. As constructed by Brewster, it consists of a tube about two inches long, blackened on the interior, and attached to a ball and socket. The ball contains two prisms of calcareous spar, separated by a film of sulphate of lime, so placed that each pair of the four images is tinged with the complementary colors. A lens is arranged upon or near the prisms either at front or back. On viewing the sky or any luminous object, four brilliantly colored images of the aperture will be seen, the color of the two middle ones being complementary to that of the outer ones. By moving the ball in the socket the colors will constantly change, and the images will sometimes overlap and sometimes separate, exhibiting a great variety of hues pleasing the eye by their combinations, and by the soft harmony of their contrasts. Many beautiful variations may be obtained by using several films of sulphate of lime having their axes variously inclined to one another.

dī'-chrō-scōp'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *dichroscop(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to dichroism, or the use of the dichroscope.

dīç'-īng, ***dys-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DICE**, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of gambling or playing with dice.

"What commys of *dysyng* I pray you hark,"
Towmeley *Myst.*, p. 243.

2. A mode of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds by pressure, either of a blunt awl or an edging-tool, or in a machine by pressure between dies.

dicing-house, *s.* A gambling-house; a hell.

"There is such *dicing-houses* also, they say, as had not been wont to be."—*Latymer: Serm.* v.

dī-çīn'-nā-mēne, *s.* [Pref. *dī*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *cinnamene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}$. Distyrol, distyrolene. A hydrocarbon formed by heating cinnamene, C_8H_8 , with hydrochloric acid to 170°. It is an oily liquid.

***dick**, *s.* [A corruption of *Richard*.] Apparently, a worthless fellow.

"O, he, sir, he's a desperate *Dick*, indeed. Bar him your house."—*London Prodigal*, i. 2.

dick'-ēng, *interj.* [Prob. a corruption of *devilkins* or *devils*.] The devil, the deuce.

"I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

dick'-ēr, *s.* [L. Ger. & Sw. *deker*; Ger. *decker*=ten hides or skins; Low Lat. *dacra*, *decara*, from Lat. *decuria*=the number of ten; *decem*=ten.] [**DAKER**.] A number or quantity of ten of any commodity, as a *decker* of hides or skins=ten hides or skins; a bundle.

"Behold," said Pas, "a whole *dicker* of wit."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

dick'-ēr, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. from **DICKER**, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To barter, to exchange, to deal in.

B. Intrans.: To barter, to chaffer, to haggle, to drive a bargain.

"I had acquired quite a reputation in *dickering* with the thievish Italian landlords and vetturini."—*Headley: Letters from Italy* (1849), p. 99.

bóil, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thís**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **&c.** = **beł**, **deł**.

dick'-ēy (1), **dick'-y** (1), *s.* [Perhaps from Dut. *dekken*, Ger. *decken*=to cover; A. S. *theccan*=to thatch, to cover; Icel. *thekja*; Dan. *dække*.] [**THATCH**, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A child's pinafore or bib; a leathern apron.

2. A linen shirt-front.

II. Vehicles: A seat behind the body of a carriage for servants. In the old-fashioned English stage-coach it was occupied by the guard and some passengers.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer was seated, not in the *dickey*, but on the roof of the chaise."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. 1.

dick'-ēy (2), **dick'-y** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *Richard*.] An ass, a donkey.

"Time to begin the *Dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed,"
Bloomfield: Richard and Kate. (*Davies*.)

dickey-bird, *s.* A pet name for a little bird.

"The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away."
Barham: Knight and Lady.

dicky-daisy, *s.*

Bot.: *Bellis perennis*.

¶ **Large dicky-daisy**: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

dicky-delver, *s.*

Bot.: *Vinca major* or *minor*.

dick-sō'-nī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Dickson, an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the type of the section Dicksoniæ. The species are mostly arborescent ferns from the Southern Hemisphere. The tree-fern of St. Helena is *Dicksonia arborescens*. It has more than once been brought to this country, but has never thrived well. Other species of the genus have also been introduced. Of these *D. antarctica* is very beautiful, and is often seen in greenhouses.

dick-sō-nī-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicksonia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ.

dick'-y, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Not in a perfectly sound or safe state; doubtful, questionable. [*Slang*.]

"It [meat] couldn't do any one much harm if it was ever so *dicky*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dī-clē'-şī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *diklis*=folding two ways.]

Bot.: A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell, as in *Marvel* of Peru.

dī-clīn'-āte, **dī-clīn'-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *klinō*=to bend, to incline.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism.

dī-clīn-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *klinē*=a bed; *klinō*=to bend, to incline.]

1. *Bot.*: A term given to plants which have the stamens in one flower and the pistils in another.

2. *Crystallog.*: The same as **DICLINIC** (q. v.).

dī-clīp'-tēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; *kleiō*=to shut, and *pteron*=a wing. So named because the fruit is two-valved.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, tribe Diclpteræ, of which it is the type. The sepals are five, the corolla two-lipped, its tube twisted, the stamens two. About seventy species are known from the tropics of both hemispheres.

dī-clīp'-tēr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diclipter(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Acanthaceæ.

dī-cōc'-cōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dikokkos*, from *dis*=twice, twofold, and *kokkos*=a berry.]

Bot.: Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

dī-çø'-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *koilos*=hollow.] Having two cavities. Used chiefly of the heart in animals.

dī-cōn'-īc, *a.* [Greek *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. (*a*)*conic* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term occurring only in the following compound:

diconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_6$. Obtained by heating citric acid to 190° to 200° with concentrated hydrochloric acid. At 140° aconitic acid is formed, along with a syrupy variety of citric acid called dicitric acid; on further heating the mixture diconic acid is formed; also by heating aconitic acid with fuming hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small crystals, which melt at 200°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dī-cōt'-y-lē-dōn (pl. **dī-cōt'-y-lē-dōng**, **dī-cōt'-y-lē-dōn-ēs**, *s.* [Gr. pref. *dis*=twice, and *kotyledōn*=any cup-shaped hollow or cavity.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): A plant having two cotyledons or seed-leaves, that is, primordial leaves, contained in the

embryo. The majority of flowering plants have this structure. When therefore seed is sown, in most cases the future plant first appears above the ground as a tiny two-leaved existence, and in certain cases the next pair of leaves which appear, and all the future ones, are of a different structure from the first. The primordial pair of leaves are the two cotyledons. Their use in the economy of nature is to shelter the ordinary leaves situated inside.

2. (*Pl.*): The highest class of the vegetable kingdom, containing orders of plants with the structure of seed described under 1. It is a natural division and has other characteristics than that now mentioned; specially, new wood is added to the old externally, whence these plants are very often termed Exogens (q. v.). The Dicotyledons comprise at least two-thirds of all known plants.

dī-cōt'-y-lē-dōn-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *dicotyledon*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having two cotyledons; pertaining to the class Dicotyledones.

dī-cōt'-y-l-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, and *kotylē*=a cavity.] [**PECCARY**.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Swine [**SUIDÆ** (q. v.)], familiarly known as Peccaries, confined to the American continent and ranging from Paraguay as far north as Texas and Arkansas. The Dicotyles differ from other swine in the number and shape of the teeth, in having only three toes on each hind foot, and in possessing a glandular opening in the loins, secreting a fetid humor; for the rest they are not unlike small pigs, either in appearance or habits, and are gregarious, generally occurring in small flocks. Two species of Peccary are known—the Common, or Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*), and the White-Lipped Peccary (*D. labiatus*). The latter, which is the larger and more ferocious of the two, is confined to the forests of South America.

dī-crān'-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicran(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of apocarpous operculate Mosses, branching by innovations, or with the tops of the fertile branches several times divided. The leaves are lanceolate or subulate; cells prosenchymatous, rarely papillose; capsule oval or cylindrical, arched or straight.

dī-crān-ōç'-ēr-ūs, *s.* [Greek *dikranos*=two-headed, forked, and *keras*=a horn.]

Zoöl.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the Antelope family, in which the horns are greatly compressed, rough, with an anterior process; tail very short, facial line convex; structure cervine.

dī-crān-ō-grāp'-sūs, *s.* [Gr. *dikranos*=two-headed, forked, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*=a modif. of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitidæ (Graptolites); exclusively Lower Silurian. Polypary is at first diprionid, but soon splits into two monopronid branches, which carry the cellules along their outer margins. (*Nicholson*.)

dī-crā'-nūm, *s.* [Gr. *dikranos*=two-headed, forked.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the typical one of the family Dicranaceæ.

dī-crōt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; and *kroteō*=to make to rattle, to knock, to strike; *krotos*=a striking or rattling together.]

Pathol.: An epithet applied to the pulse, when the artery, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

dī'-crōt'-īsm, *s.* [From the same elements as *dicrotic* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

Physiol.: The double beating of the pulse.

dī'-crōt-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dikrotos*.]

Med.: Beating twice as fast as usual (applied to the pulse).

dī'-crōt-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dikrotos*=double-beating pace, with two ranks of oars; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *kroteō*=to make, to rattle, to strike.] A boat with two oars, or with two banks of oars on each side.

dī-crār'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicrur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Dextrostral birds, order Passeres, which by its founder, G. R. Gray, was classed with the family Ampelidæ. The Dicruridæ (King-crows or Drongo-shrikes) resemble the Flycatchers (Muscicapidæ), to which they are allied, especially in having the nostrils entirely hidden by bristles. They have, however, only ten tail-feathers. The feet are essentially constructed for grasping, which, with the lengthened tail, renders walking difficult. All the species feed on insects, which they capture on the wing, returning again immediately to the perch they have just quitted or some adjoining place of rest. The members of this family range through the Ethiopian and Indian regions and the Austro-Papuan, including the Moluccas.

di-crû-rî-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicrur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the Dicruridæ (q. v.).

di-crû-rûs, **di-crôû-rûs**, *s.* [Gr. *dikroos* = forked, and *oura* = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Dicrurinæ. There are several species, among which may be named the *Dicrurus macrocerus*, the King of the Crows, of Bengal, and *D. musicans*, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale.

***dict**, *s.* [Lat. *dictum*.] A saying.

"The old dict was true after all."—C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

dic-ta, *s. pl.* [DICTUM.]

dic-tâ-mên, *s.* [Low Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictamen* = inward consciousness.] A dictate, a precept, an injunction.

"The dictamens of a higher understanding."—Lord Falkland, in *Hammond's Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 600.

***dic-ta-mënt**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dictamen*, from *dicto* = to dictate.] A dictate.

"If any followed . . . the dictamens of right reason."—Sir K. Digby: *Observ. on Browne's Religio Medici*.

***dic-tam-ne**, *s.* [DICTAMNUS.] The herbdittany (q. v.).

"Whilst I seeke for dictamne to recure his scarre."—*Stirling: Aurora*, st. 5.

dic-tâm-ně-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dictamn(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

dic-tâm-nûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *diktamnos* = dittany, from Mount Diete in Crete, where the plant grows in great abundance.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Rutaceæ, and found in Southern Europe, Asia Minor, &c. *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, False Dittany, abounds in volatile oil to such a degree that the atmosphere around it becomes inflammable in hot, dry, and calm weather. [DITTANY.]

dic-tâ-te, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate, a frequent from *dico* = to say; Fr. *dicter*; Sp. *dictar*; Ital. *dittare*, *dettare*.]



Dictamnus, Root, Leaf and Blossom.

A. Transitive:

*1. To say frequently, to repeat.

"Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder dictates is the dome of Jove."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 89, 90.

2. To tell, deliver, or declare to another with authority; to state, prescribe, or deliver as a command, order, or direction.

"Whatsoever is dictated to us by God himself must be believed with full assurance."—Watts.

3. To repeat or declare to a subordinate words to be written or repeated by another.

" . . . pages dictated by the Holy Spirit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To lay down the terms or conditions of; to impose.

"She had dictated treaties."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*5. To instigate, to urge, to encourage.

"Or led by hopes, or dictated from heaven."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 557

6. To suggest, to prompt, to instigate.

" . . . attached to the policy which had dictated the Triple Alliance."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give orders, to propose or impose terms.

" . . . who presumed to dictate to the sovereign."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To utter words to be written or repeated by another.

"Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to dictate."—Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, I. vii. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dictate* and *to prescribe*: "To dictate amounts even to more than to command; it signifies commanding with a tone of unwarrantable authority, or still oftener a species of commanding by those who have no right to command; it is therefore mostly taken in a bad

sense. To prescribe partakes altogether of the nature of counsel, and nothing of command; it serves as a rule to the person prescribed, and is justified by the superior wisdom and knowledge of the person prescribing; it is therefore always taken in an indifferent or a good sense. He who dictates speaks with an adventitious authority; he who prescribes has the sanction of reason. To dictate implies an entire subserviency in the person dictated to: to prescribe carries its own weight with it in the nature of the thing prescribed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dic-tâte, *s.* [Lat. *dictatum*, neut. sing. of *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate; Sp. & Port. *dictado*; Ital. *dittato*, *dettato*.]

1. An order, command, injunction, or prescription.

"My sons! the dictates of your sire fulfill."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 531.

2. A suggestion, rule, or direction of the mind.

"How slow to learn the dictates of His love."

Cooper: *Epistle to a Lady in France*.

*3. A precept, rule, or maxim.

"I credit what the Grecian dictates say."—Prior.

¶ *Dictates of Hildebrand*, *Dictate of Hildebrand: Literature & Ch. Hist.*: Twenty-six short propositions relating to the supreme power of the Roman pontiffs over the whole church, as well as over states. (Murdoch.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dictate* and *suggestion*: "The dictate comes from the conscience, the reason, or the passion; suggestions spring from the mind, the will, or the desire. Dictate is taken either in a good or bad sense: suggestion mostly in a bad sense. It is the part of a Christian at all times to listen to the dictates of conscience: it is the characteristic of a weak mind to follow the suggestions of envy. A man renounces the character of a rational being who yields to the dictates of passion: whoever does not resist the suggestions of his own evil mind is very far gone in corruption, and never will be able to bear up long against temptation. Dictate is employed only for what passes inwardly; suggestion may be used for any action on the mind by external objects. No man will err essentially in the ordinary affairs of life who is guided by the dictates of plain sense. It is the lot of sinful mortals to be drawn to evil by the suggestions of Satan, as well as their own evil inclinations." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dic-tât-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DICTATE, v.]

dic-tât-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DICTATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of ordering, commanding, or suggesting; dictation.

dic-tâ-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *dictatio*, from *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of dictating, ordering, or enjoining.

"A nature on which dictation and contradiction acted as philtres."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The act of giving out verbally words to be written or repeated by another.

"Giving from dictation common words which illustrate the same or analogous forms and combinations."—Fearon: *School Inspection* (1876), p. 37.

3. Words or a passage written out after the dictation of another.

B. As adj.: Dictated, given from dictation; as, dictation exercise.

dic-tâ-tôr, ***dic-ta-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictateur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dictates, orders, or commands; one who is invested with supreme power.

"Their great dictator, whose attempt

At first against mankind so well had thrived."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 113, 114.

2. One who has authority to determine or decide on any point or question.

"Did they appeal to St. Peter, as the supreme dictatour and judge of controversies?"—Barrow: *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

II. Rom. Antiq.: A magistrate created in times of great emergency, distress, or danger, and invested, during the term of his office, with absolute and unlimited power. The name given to this magistrate was originally *Magister Populi*, but subsequently he was styled Dictator, a name already familiar to the Latin States. The office was probably first created in B. C. 501, and the first Dictator was Titus Larcus. The Dictator was nominated by one of the Consuls in pursuance of a decree of the Senate, whence the name, from the technical phrase, *Dicere dictatorem*. The nominator performed his duty at dead of night. Originally only one who had held the office of Consul could be

named Dictator, but subsequently the office was thrown open to all, the first plebeian Dictator being C. Marcius Rutilus, in B. C. 356. The Dictator was named for six months only, but he seldom retained the office after the object for which he had been appointed was fulfilled. The office was abolished by law after the death of Cæsar.

"Without a dictator she would probably have succumbed to a powerful foe in some moment of weakness."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13.

dic-ta-tô-rî-âl, *a.* [Eng. *dictator*; *-ial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dictator; absolute, unlimited, uncontrolled.

" . . . entrusted with dictatorial power in the hour of peril."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Imperious, overbearing, dogmatical.

"A young academic often dwells upon a journal in a dictatorial style, and is lavish in the praise of the author."—Watts.

dic-ta-tô-rî-âl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *dictatorial*; *-ly*.] In a dictatorial, imperious, or dogmatical manner.

***dic-ta-tô-rî-ân**, *a.* [Lat. *dictatorius*.] Dictatorial, absolute, unlimited.

"You will have a dictatorial power over all times and laws past."—*State Trials*; Col. Lilburne (an. 1649).

dic-tâ-tôr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *dictator*; *-ship*.]

I. Literally:

. The office of a dictator.

"A still stronger proof was his laying down the dictatorship."—Langhorne: *Plutarch; Sylla*.

2. The period during which a dictator held office.

II. Figuratively:

1. Supreme or absolute authority or power.

"This being a kind of dictatorship."—Wotton.

*2. Imperious or dogmatic conduct or assertion.

"This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius."—Dryden.

dic-ta-tôr-ÿ, *a.* [Lat. *dictatorius*.] Dictatorial, dogmatical.

"Our English will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a dictatory presumption."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

dic-tâ-trëss (Eng.), ***dic-tâ-trîx** (Lat.), *s.* [Lat. *dictatrix*.] A female dictator; a woman who gives orders or lays down rules dogmatically and imperiously.

"Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's mighty queen."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

dic-tât-ûre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictatura*.]

1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Supreme authority.

"The very same authors, who have usurpt a kind of dictature in sciences."—Bacon: *On Learning* (Pref.), p. 9.

***dic-têr-ÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *dicter* = to dictate.] A saying, a maxim.

"I did heap up all the dicteries I could against woman, but now recant."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 584. (Davies.)

dic-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictio*, from *dico* = to speak.]

*1. A word.

"Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synalephe it seemeth no more but one diction."—Udall: *Apophtheg. of Erasmus*, p. 13 (ed. 1876).

*2. The act of speaking of, naming, or describing.

"To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Style; manner of expressing one's self in writing or speaking; language.

"Mr. Trenchard and Dr. Davenant were political writers of great abilities in diction."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. viii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diction*, *style*, *phrase*, and *phraseology*: "Diction expresses much less than style: the former is applicable to the first efforts of learners in composition; the latter only to the original productions of a matured mind. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitute bad diction: but the niceties, the elegancies, the peculiarities and the beauties of composition, which mark the genius and talent of the writer, are what is comprehended under the name of style. . . . As diction is a term of inferior import, it is of course mostly confined to ordinary subjects, and style to the productions of authors. We should speak of a person's diction in his private correspondence, but of his style in his literary works. Diction requires only to be pure and neat; style may likewise be neat, elegant, florid, poetic, sober, and the like. Diction is said mostly in regard of what is written; phrase and phraseology are said as often of what is spoken as of what is written. He has adopted a strange phrase or phraseology: the former respects single words, the latter comprehends a succession of phrases." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

dic-tion-ā-rī-an, s. [Eng. *dictionary*; -an.] A compiler of a dictionary, a lexicographer.

dic-tion-ār-ŷ, s. & a. [Fr. *dictionnaire*; Sp. *diccionario*; Ital. *dizionario*, from Low Lat. *dic-tionarium*, from Lat. *dictio*=a saying.]

A. As substantive:

1. A word-book; a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with their definitions; a vocabulary. In addition to the definition, most dictionaries give also the pronunciation, etymology, and various spellings of each word, and frequently add to these quotations from authors, illustrating the several uses or shades of meaning of each, and giving in some cases engravings or diagrams of the objects defined or described.

"Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

2. A work intended to furnish information on any subject, branch of science, &c., under words or heads arranged alphabetically; as, a *dictionary* of medicine, a *dictionary* of biography, &c.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a dictionary; contained or given in a dictionary.

"The late dictionary explanations of it . . . are mere guesses."—F. J. Furnivall, in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 4, 1882.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dictionary* and *encyclopædia*: "The definition of words, with their various changes, modifications, uses, acceptations, and applications, are the proper subjects of a *dictionary*; the nature and property of things, with their construction, uses, powers, &c., are the proper subjects of an *encyclopædia*. A general acquaintance with all arts and sciences as far as respects the use of technical terms, and a perfect acquaintance with the classical writers in the language, are essential for the composition of a *dictionary*; an entire acquaintance with all the minutiae of every art and science is requisite for the composition of an *encyclopædia*. A single individual may qualify himself for the task of writing a *dictionary*; but the universality and diversity of knowledge contained in an *encyclopædia* render it necessarily the work of many. A *dictionary* has been extended in its application to any work alphabetically arranged, as biographical, medical, botanical *dictionaries*, and the like, but still preserving this distinction, that the *dictionary* always contains only a general or partial illustration of the subject proposed, while the *encyclopædia* embraces the whole circuit of science."

(2) He thus discriminates between *dictionary*, *lexicon*, *vocabulary*, *glossary*, and *nomenclature*: "*Lexicon* is a species of *dictionary* appropriately applied to the dead languages. A Greek or Hebrew *lexicon* is distinguished from a *dictionary* of the French or English. A *vocabulary* is a partial kind of *dictionary* which may comprehend a simple list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise. A *glossary* is an explanatory *vocabulary*, which commonly serves to explain the obsolete terms employed in any old author. A *nomenclature* is properly a list of names, and in particular reference to proper names." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Dictionary*, *Encyclopædic*: [ENCYCLOPÆDIC.]

dictionary-maker, s. The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

"Of course if Bengali *dictionary-makers* or pandits would only let us see that language as it really is, . . ."

—Beames: *Comp. Gram.*

¶ This word is occasionally used in a contemptuous sense, implying a mere compiler. (Compare BOOKMAKER, 1.)

***dic-tit-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *dictito*, freq. of *dico*=to say.] To say or repeat frequently.

***dic-tōur**, s. [Prov. *dictayre*, *dictador*, from Lat. *dictator*.] A ruler, judge, or guardian.

"Mordrede . . . salle be thy dictour."

Morte Arthure, 709.

dict'-ūm, s. [Lat., neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico*=to say.]

1. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

"There are Anglo-Saxon communities where this *dictum* may have a meaning counterpart."—London Standard.

*2. The award, sentence, or arbitrament of an arbitrator.

dic-tu'-ō-lītes, s. [Gr. *diktyon*=a net, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Fucoids found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

dic-tŷd'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *diktydion*, dimin. of *diktyon*=a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastres (Gasteromycetous Fungi). They are exceedingly elegant little plants, growing upon rotten wood. When the spores are expelled the transparent case appears like a cage, formed of the veins alone.

dic-tŷ'-ō-ğēn, s. [Gr. *diktyon*=a net, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

Bot.: A member of the sub-class Dictyogenæ (q. v.).

dic-tŷ'-ōğ-ēn-æ, s. pl. [DICTYOGEN.]

Bot.: A sub-class of monocotyledonous plants with leaves reticulated, often articulated with the stem; branches with the usual structure of Endogens, but the rhizomes or underground stems have the woody matter disposed in a compact circle, or in wedges containing central cellular tissue, and often showing medullary processes. It comprises three orders, Dioscoreaceæ, or Yam tribe; Smilacæ, or the Sarsaparilla family; and Trilliaceæ, or the Trillium family.

dic-tŷ'-ōğ-ēn-ous, a. [Eng. *dictyogen*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having or presenting the characteristics or features of a Dictyogen; an epithet applied to certain monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of which present a reticulated appearance.

dic-tŷ'-ōn'-ē-ma, s. [Gr. *diktyon*=a net.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, having a frond branched and plant-like, and fan-shaped or funnel-shaped in form. It has no footstalk. The branches radiate from the base, running nearly parallel with each other, and often bifurcating. The genus ranges from the Upper Cambrian to the Middle Devonian. (Nicholson.)

dic-tŷ'-ōph'-ŷl-lŷm, s. [Gr. *diktyon*=a net, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A provisional genus erected for the reception of all unknown fossil dicotyledonous plants which exhibit the common reticulated structure. Dictyophylla have been found as low as the Trias and Permian. (Page.)

dic-tŷ'-ōp'-tēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *diktyon*=a fishing-net, and *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*= . . . a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. It was introduced by Burneister. The larvæ and pupæ closely resemble the perfect insect. It contains the Blattidæ or Cockroaches, in some other classifications arranged as Blattina, a tribe of the order Orthoptera.

dic-tŷ'-ōp'-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *diktyon*=a net, and *ptēris*=a kind of fern.]

Palæobotany: A genus of culmiferous ferns established by Guttier for those forms possessing the general habit of Neuropteris, but differing from it in having a somewhat radiate-reticulate venation, and no distinct midrib. (Page.)

dic-tŷ'-ōp'-ŷ-ğē, s. [Gr. *diktyon*=a net, and *pugē*=the anus.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes from the Triassic coal-fields of Virginia, and so named by Sir P. Egerton from the net-like appearance of the large anal fin. The scales are smooth rhomboidal, the tail heterocercal, and the fins broad and flowing. The species vary from four to six or eight inches in length.

dic-tŷ'-ō-ta, s. [Greek *diktyōtos*=made in net fashion.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ, the typical one of the family Dictyotidæ (q. v.).

dic-tŷ'-ō-tē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *diktyōtos*=net-like, reticulated; *dictyōō*=to weave like a net; *diktyon*=a net.]

Bot.: An order of Algæ, with dark seeds, superficial spores, or cysts, arranged in spots or lines, fronds flat or thread-like.

dic-tŷ'-ō-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dictyot(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Algæ, order Fucaceæ, tribe Halyserææ. The frond is continuous, membranous; the vesicles supported by floccs collected in heaps or scattered over the upper surface of the frond. (Lindley.) [DICTYOTÆ.]

dī-çŷ'-ān, **dī-çŷ'-ān-ō**, in compos. [Pref. *dī*=twice, twofold, and *çyan*, *cyano*- (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical cyanogen (CN) is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c.

dicyano-diamide, s.

Chem.: Param, C₂N₄H₄, or HN=C<^{NH}₂>C=NH.

A polymeride of cyanamide. It is obtained by heating cyanamide to 150°, or by boiling it with water, or with aqueous alkalis. It crystallizes out of water or alcohol in plates, which melt at 205°; it is insoluble in ether. When heated strongly it gives off NH₃, and leaves a yellow residue of metamine, C₃H₆N₆. By boiling dicyanodiamide with baryta-water, amido-di-isocyanic acid is formed, which crystallizes in needles, and by warming with sulphuric acid is converted into biuret.

dicyano-diamidine, s.

Chem.: A compound which contains the monad radical —C<^{NH}₂, in which the hydrogen atoms can be replaced by hydrocarbon radicals. They are obtained by the action of ammonia, or amines, on

imide chlorides, and on thio-amides. Also by heating nitrils with the hydrochlorates of ammonia, or of amines. Dicyano-diamidine (C₂N₄H₆O, or HN=C<^{NH}₂>CO·NH₂) is a base formed by the action of dilute acids on dicyano-diamide; or by fusing a salt of guanidine, HN=C<^{NH}₂>NH₂, with urea, CO<^{NH}₂>NH₂, ammonia being also formed, and washing the fused substance with water, and precipitating the dicyano-diamidine with cupric sulphate, the rose-colored precipitate is decomposed by H₂S. The free base is strongly alkaline; its crystals absorb CO₂ from the air. It forms crystalline salts. When the sulphate is boiled with excess of baryta-water it evolves ammonia, and the filtered solution on evaporation yields urea.

dī-çŷ'-a-nide, s. [Pref. *dī*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *cyanide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound which contains the radical cyanogen (CN) twice, the (CN) being united to another element, or dyad radical, as Hg'(CN)₂, mercuric dicyanide. The prefix *dī* is often omitted in the case of metallic cyanides, the atomity of the metal indicating the number of (CN) contained in it.

dī-çŷ'-ē-ma, s. [Gr. *dī*=two, and *kyēma*=embryo.] A genus of ciliated filiform parasites occurring in the renal organs of cephalopods, the embryos of which are of two kinds, vermiform and infusoriform.

dī-çŷn'-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *dīs*=twice, twofold; *kyōn*=a dog, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, occurring in a sandstone, supposed to be of Triassic age, in Southern Africa and India. The principal remains yet found, the bones of the head, indicate a gigantic type between the Lizards and Turtles. The anterior portions of the jaws appear to have been altogether toothless, and they form a kind of beak, which was probably sheathed in horn. The lower jaw has no teeth; but each superior maxilla carries an enormous tusk-like tooth, growing from a persistent pulp. Eye orbits very large, cranium flat, with nostrils divided as in Lizards. Order, Anomodontia.

dī-çŷn'-ō-dōn'-tī-a (tī as shī), s. pl. [Gr. *dīs*=twice, twofold; *kyōn*=a dog; *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Zool.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of Anomodontia, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (Prof. Owen: *Palæontology*, 1860.) Prof. Huxley makes the Dicyodontia an order equivalent to Prof. Owen's Anomodontia. They have long canine fangs, projecting downward from the upper jaw, whence their name. Genera, Dicynodon, Oudenodon, and perhaps Rhynchosaurus, which last, however, Prof. Huxley considers to belong to the Lacertilia.

dī-çŷ-pēl'-lī-ūm, s. [Gr. *dīs*=twice, twofold, and dimin. of *kypellon*=a goblet, a cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* is the clove cassia of Brazil.

dī-çŷs-tīd'-ē-a, s. pl. [Gr. *dīs*=twice, twofold, and *kystis*=a bladder.]

Zool.: An order of Protozoa, akin to the Gregarinida.

did, pret. of v. [Do.]

1. As the simple pret. of the verb to do.

"He did it unconstrained."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

2. As a substituted verb.

" . . . and prayed and gave thanks before his God as he did aforetime."—Dan. vi. 10.

3. As auxiliary of the past tense.

"The mountain did burn with fire."—Deut. v. 23.

4. Used to convey emphasis.

¶ *Did* is the only surviving instance in English of the oldest mode of indicating past time—viz., by reduplication, as commonly found in Greek and occasionally in Latin. In O. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs was *de*, in Goth. and O. S. *da*; thus in O. Eng. the pret. of *do* was *dī-de*, in A. S. *dyde*, in O. S. *deda*. In Mod. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs is *ed*, *e* is a connecting vowel, and *d* a contracted form of *did*; thus *we loved* really represents *we love did*, or as we now say, *we did love*. [Do, -ED.]

dī-dāc'-tīc, **dī-dāc'-tīc-āl**, a. & s. [Gr. *didaktikos*, from *didaskō*=to teach; cogn. with Lat. *doceo*; Fr. *didactique*.]

A. As adj. (of both forms): Adapted or tending to teach or convey instruction; containing precepts, rules, or doctrines.

*B. As subst. (of the form didactic):

1. (Sing.): A treatise on education.

2. (Pl.): The art or science of teaching.

dī-dāc'-tīc-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *didactical*; -ly.] In a didactic manner, so as to convey instruction.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̄ion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dī-dǎc'-tīcs, *s. pl.* [DIDACTIC.]

dī-dǎc'-tŷl, **dī-dǎc'-tŷle**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *didactyle*, from Gr. *didaktylos*: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *daktylos*=a finger.]

A. As adj.: Having only two toes or fingers.

B. As subst.: An animal which has only two toes.

dī-dǎc'-tŷl-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *didaktylos*.] Having two fingers or toes; didactyle.

***dī-dall**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of triangular spade used for cutting and banking up ditches.

"A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome,
For draining of ditches, that noies thee at home."
Tusser: Husbandry, xvii. 19.

dīd'-āp-pēr, ***dyd-op-per**, ***dive-dap-per**, *s.* [A contraction of *dive*, and *dapper* or *dopper*=one who dips or dives.]

Ornith.: The little Grebe or Dabchick, *Podiceps minor*.

dī-dās'-cāl-ar, ***dī-dās'-cāl'-īc**, ***dī-dās'-cāl'-īck**, *a.* [Gr. *didaskalikos*, from *didaskō*=to teach.] Didactic, preceptive.

"Whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks."—*Prior: Solomon* (Pref.).

dīd'-dēr, ***dyd-der**, ***dyd-er-in**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *zittern*=to tremble.] To shiver as with cold. [DADE, DADIE, DOTER.]

"*Diddering* and shivering his chaps."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

didder-grass, *s.* *Briza media*.

dīd'-dēr-īng, ***dyd-er-inge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIDDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A shivering or shaking as with cold.

"*Dyderinge*. *Frigitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dīd'-dle, *v. i. & t.* [Perhaps a freq. of *dade* (q. v.). *A. S. dyderian*=to deceive; originally, probably, to deceive by rapid motions. (*Wedgwood*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To totter, to walk unsteadily, as a child.

"To see him *diddle* up and down the room!"
Quarles: Divine Fancies, i. 4.

2. To jog; to move backward and forward.

B. Transitive:

1. To move rapidly backward and forward; to jog.

"In his profession he had right good luck
At bridals his elbo' to *diddle*."
A. Scott: Poems (1811), p. 34.

2. To cheat.

dīd'-dle, *s.* [DIDDLE, *v.*] A jingle of music.

"In their ears it is a *diddle*,
Like the sounding of a fiddle."

Train: Poet. Rev.

diddle-daddle, *s.* Nonsense.

"Let us have done now with all this *diddle-daddle*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 108. (*Davies*.)

***dīd'-dle-dōm**, ***dīd-dle-dome**, *s.* [Eng. *diddle*; -dom.] A trifle; kickshaws.

"Feede him with a dish of *diddledomes*."—*Breton: Dreame of Strange Effects*, p. 17. (*Davies*.)

dīd'-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *diddl(e)*; -er.] A cheat, a swindle.

dī-dēc-a-hē-drāl, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *decahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits.

dī-dēl'-phī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *delphys*=a womb.]

Zoöl.: One of the three primary divisions into which the class Mammalia is divided, when the structure of the reproductive organs is taken as a basis for classification; the other two being the Ornithodelphia (Monotremata) and the Monodelphia. Didelphia comprises the Marsupialia (q. v.), or those non-placental Mammals in which the uterine dilations of the oviducts continue distinct throughout life, opening into two separate vaginæ, which in turn open into a urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. The young of this sub-class are born imperfect, or, as it were, prematurely, and are carried in the pouch or second womb till perfect.

dī-dēl'-phī-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Of or belonging to the Didelphia (q. v.).

dī-dēl'-phīc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

dī-dēl'-phīd, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -id.]

A. As adj.: The same as DIDELPHIAN (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A member of the group Didelphia (q. v.).

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

dī-dēl'-phī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zoöl.**: One of the families of the order Marsupialia, and the only one found out of Australia. The Didelphidæ or Opossums inhabit North and South America, are arboreal in their habits, and carnivorous, feeding upon small quadrupeds and birds; but they will also eat insects and even fruit. The great toe of the hind foot has no nail, and is opposable to the other toes, enabling the creature to grasp; the tail also is prehensile. The marsupium or pouch in some species is but slightly developed. Their dentition is remarkable for the number of incisors.

2. **Palæont.**: Remains of a small Opossum, *Dryolestes*, referable to the Didelphidæ, have been found in beds of Upper Jurassic age in North America. Species closely resembling existing forms are met with in the Eocene Tertiaries of the Paris Basin; while the Post-Pliocene deposits of this country yield the bones of existing genera.

dī-dēl'-phŷc, *a.* [DIDELPHIC.]

dī-dēl'-phŷc, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *delphys*=a womb.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Opossums (Didelphidæ) (q. v.). These animals are confined to the American continents, and are arboreal and nocturnal in their habits. They are carnivorous, preying upon small quadrupeds and birds, but will also eat insects and even fruit. One species, *Didelphys carnivora*, subsists chiefly on crabs. The marsupial pouch is not always present, and in *D. dorsigera* is merely represented by folds of the skin concealing the nipples. The female of this species carries her young about on her back while they cling to her by twining their tails around hers.

2. **Palæont.**: Remains of Didelphys are found in the Post-Pliocene deposits of America.

dī-dēr'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *derma*=a skin.]

Bot.: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute epiphytic plants. The peculiar character resides in the double layer of the peridium, the outer being smooth and crust-like, fragile and dehiscient, while the inner is very delicate and evanescent.

dī-dī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, of which *Didus* is the type.

dī-dīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *did(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ine.] Of or pertaining to the Dididæ (q. v.).

***dīd-le**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To dabble, to dredge.

"To *didle* in their mud for pearl-muscles."—*W. Taylor: Holberd's Memoirs* (1803), i. 471. (*Davies*.)

dī-dō-dēc-a-hē-drāl, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *dodecahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a dodecahedral prism, with hexahedral summits.

dī-drāchm (*ch* silent), **dī-drāch'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *drachmon*=a double drachma (q. v.).]

Greek Numis.: A coin, the fourth part of an ounce of silver.

"A *drachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute."—*Bishop Taylor: Life of Christ*, iii. § 14.

dī-drīm'-ite, *s.* [DIDYMITÉ.]

didst, *2d pers. sing. past tense of v.* [Do.]

dī-dŭce'-ment, *s.* [Lat. *diduco*=to draw apart; Lat. *di*=*dis*=apart; and *duco*=to draw; Eng. suff. -ment.] The act of dividing or separating into distinct parts.

dī-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ductio*, from *diduco*=to draw apart.] The act of separating by withdrawing one part from the other.

"He ought to show what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides."—*Boyle*.

***dī-dŭc'-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *duct(us)*, pa. par. of *diduco*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Separating or tending to separate; disjunctive.

***dī-dŭc'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deductive*; -ly.] By diduction or deduction.

"Either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

dī-dŭn-cū'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didunculus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Columbacei (Pigeons), which they connect with the extinct Dodo.

dī-dŭn-cū-lŷs, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *didus* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Didunculidæ. *Didunculus strigirostris* inhabits the Navigators' Isles.

dī-dŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasores, sub-order Columbacei (Pigeons). *Didus ineptus* is the Dodo (q. v.).

dī-dŷm'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=a twin, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A schist from the Tyrol, closely approaching Muscovite in its composition. It is a feeble pearly or grayish-white in color. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 2.75. (*Dana*.) Sometimes incorrectly written *didrimite*.

dī-dŷm'-ī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=a twin.]

1. **Chem.**: A metallic triad element, symbol Di^{'''}, atomic weight 144. It occurs along with cerium (q. v.) and lanthanum in the mineral cerite. It is separated from cerium by igniting the oxalates, and treating the resulting oxides with very dilute nitric acid, which does not dissolve the cerium oxide. The filtered solution is mixed with sulphuric acid, concentrated by evaporation, and then a hot solution of potassium sulphate is added, which precipitates the lanthanum and didymium as double sulphates. Didymium can be separated from lanthanum by precipitating half the oxide with ammonia, and leaving the precipitate in contact with the solution; the lanthanum, being the stronger base, then passes into solution in predominant quantity. By repeating the process, the oxides being again dissolved and precipitated, the didymium oxide is obtained nearly pure. Didymium is a white metal with a tinge of yellow; specific gravity, 8.5. It tarnishes in dry air; it burns with great brilliancy when thrown into a flame. Its oxide, Di₂O₃, is a dirty bluish color; the nitrate is obtained in large violet crystals by dissolving the oxide in nitric acid. The sulphate, Di₂(SO₄)₃·6H₂O, forms rose-red crystals. The oxalate is a crystalline powder. The spectrum of a solution of a salt of didymium contains characteristic dark bands. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

2. **Bot.**: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute plants growing upon leaves, bark, rotten wood, &c., distinguished by its double peridium.

dīd-ŷm-ō-cār'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didymocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. Fruit succulent or capsular, or siliquose and two-valved; seeds small, ovate, or cylindrical, suspended apterous, sometimes comose.

dīd-ŷm-ō-cār'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Didymocarpeæ.

dīd-ŷm-ō-grāp'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: The twin Graptolite; a genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitidæ (Graptolites), in which the polypary consists of two simple monoprionidial branches, springing from a common point. The cells are arranged in single rows, as in the common Graptolite, but the axes are in twins, or two-branched. The genus is commonest in the Upper Cambrian and the Lower Silurian of Wales.

dīd-ŷm-ō-hē'-līx, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and *hēlix*=a fellow, a comrade.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ, with the threads consisting of pairs of microscopic, interlacing, spiral filaments. They ordinarily occur in ferruginous bog-water. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dīd-ŷm-ōp'-rī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin, and *prion*=a saw.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, differing from Desmidium in having only two processes, and not being angular, and in the number of rays of the endochrome in the side view not depending upon the number of angles. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dīd-ŷ-mōŭs, *a.* [Gr. *didymos*=twin.]

Bot.: Twin, growing double. A didymous fruit is composed of two carpels united laterally by their sutures. Example, the fruit in the Galium. A didymous anther is the result of two lobes united by a very short connective, as the anther in the genus Euphorbia.

dīd-ŷ-nām, *s.* [DIDYNAMIA.]

Bot.: A didynamous plant.

dīd-ŷ-nā'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, *dynamis*=power, and Lat. pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of plants the fourteenth class, consisting of those which have four stamens, two long and two short. It contains two orders, Gymnospermia and Angiospermia (q. v.).

dīd-ŷ-nā'-mī-an, **dīd-ŷn'-a-mōŭs**, **dīd-ŷ-nām'-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *didynamia*; Eng. suff. -ian, -ous, -ic.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceæ.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 419.

die (1), *de, *dee, *deghe, *deghen, *deie, *deien, *deighe, *deigen, *deighen, *dey, *dieghe, *dye, *dyghe, v. i. [From Icel. *deyja*; cogn. with Sw. *dö*, Dan. *døe*, O. Sax. *dōtan*, Goth. *diwan*, O. H. Ger. *tōwan*, M. H. Ger. *touwen*; all = to die; O. Fris. *deia*, *deja* = to kill.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. To lose life, to expire; to become dead; to leave this world.

¶ It is followed:

(1) By *of* before the cause of death.

"... have been infected with disease, and have *died of it*."—*Wiseman*.

(2) By *by* before the instrument of death.

"Their young men shall *die by* the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die by* famine."—*Jer. xi. 22*.

(3) By *for* before the cause of death, when that cause is the privation—expressed or implied—of anything. [C. (1).]

"And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, altho' for thirst she *die*."—*Davies*.

2. To depart this life; to meet death.

"There taught us how to live; and (oh, too high
The price for knowledge), taught us how to *die*."—*Tickell: On the Death of Addison*.

3. To perish by violence.

"God forbid; thou shalt not *die*."—*1 Sam. xx. 2*.

4. To be punished with death; to suffer capital punishment.

"If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king,
my old master, must be relieved."—*Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 3*.

5. To lose vegetable life; to wither away, to become dead.

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*,
it abideth alone."—*John xii. 24*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To perish, to come to naught, to be lost, to cease to exist.

"This day all quarrels *die*."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2*.

2. To become useless or powerless; to fail.

"His project *dies*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1*.

3. To lose or be deprived of the principal quality or property; to become useless for any purpose.

"A *dying* coal."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 338*.

4. To become gradually less strong or distinct; to cease or pass away gradually; to vanish; as, The sound *died* away in the distance.

"When *dying* clouds contend with growing light."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 5.

5. To pass from memory; to become forgotten.

"Dedes that wolde *deie*, storrye kepeth hem euermore."—*Trevisa, i. 7*.

6. To sink, to faint.

"His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone."—*1 Sam. xxv. 37*.

7. To languish with affection; to pine.

"The young men acknowledged, in love letters, that they *died* for Rebecca."—*Tatler*.

*8. To lose strength and life; to become vapid and spiritless; (applied to liquors). [DEAD, A. I. 1 (8).]

*9. To become indifferent to; to cease to be under the power of; as, To *die* to the world, To *die* to sin.

*10. To endure great hardship or affliction.

"I *die* daily."—*Cor. xv. 31*.

B. Theol.: To perish everlastingly.

"So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

C. Special phrases:

(1) To *die* for something:

(a) To lose life through something. [DIE I., ¶ (3).]

(b) To pine.

"And in despite of all [she] *dies* for him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2*.

(2) To *die away*: To become gradually less distinct.

(3) To *die out*: To become gradually extinct.

* (4) To *die in the pain*: To die in the attempt to do a thing.

"Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholly bent to revenge the villainies done to their persons by the Romans, or to *die in the payne*."—*Holinshed (1577)*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to die* and *to expire*: "There are beings, such as trees and plants, which are said to live, although they have not breath: these *die*, but do not *expire*. There are other things which absorb and emit air, but do not live: such as the flame of a lamp, which does not *die*, but it *expires*. By a natural metaphor, the

time of being is put for the life of objects; and hence we speak of the date *expiring*, and the like; and as life is applied figuratively to moral objects, so may death to objects not having physical life." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to die* and *to perish*, see PERISH.

die-earth, s.

Min.: A term at Coalbrook Dale, England, for the Wenlock shale, because this stratum lies beneath all the mining-ground of the district, the minerals *dying out*, as it were, at this stage of descent. (Page.)

***die** (2), v. t. [DYE, v.]

***die** (1), s. [DYE, s.]

***die** (2) (pl. *dies, dice, dees, dis, dyse*), s. [O. Fr. *det, dé* (pl. *dez*) = a die; Prov. *dat*; Ital. *dada* (pl. *dadi*) = a cube, a pedestal; Sp. *dado* (pl. *dados*); Low Lat. *dadus* = a die. *Dadus* = Lat. *datus* (sc. *talus* = a die) = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give, to throw. (Skeat.)] [DICE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"No *die*, but an ace, for him; for he is but one."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1*.

2. In the same sense as B. 3.

3. A small square or cubic body.

"Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*."—*Watts*.

*II. *Fig.*: Hazard, chance, lot, fortune.

"Th' equall *die* of warre he well did know."

Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 13.

B. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The cube or dado of a pedestal.

2. *Games*: A cube marked with figures on its respective sides and used in games of chance. The Greek dice were cubes, and were numbered like our own, 6-1, 5-2, 4-3, so that the opposite faces should add 7. They usually threw three dice. The original dice are supposed to have been knuckle-bones, and they still maintained their popularity after the more perfect numbered cube had been introduced. The bones were called *tali*, and were used five in number. The *astragali* were probably cubes without numbers, and played like the knuckle-bones; they were made of bone, stone, metal, ivory, or glass. The number of pieces used was similar to the number of the lines on the Greek abacus, or the digits of the hand. [ABACUS.] The game of *astragali* is represented in ancient sculpture and in a painting in Herculaneum. Pliny mentions a group in bronze by Polyclethus of two naked boys at play, then in the Atrium of Titus. The same subject in stone is in the British Museum. In the game of *duodecim scripta* the moves were determined by dice; the games of *tali* and *tessera* were played with dice. Dice similar to ours were found at Herculaneum, and the destruction which overwhelmed Pompeii surprised a hazard-party at their amusement; 1800 years afterward the dice were found in their bony hands, and the game yet unsettled. The dice-box of the ancients (*fritillus*) was of a cylindrical form, and had parallel indentations to turn the dice as they were shaken. (Knight.)

¶ In this sense the form *dice* alone is used in the plural: in all others, with the exception of A. I., 3, the form used is *dies*.

3. Metal:

(1) In punching-machines, a bed-piece which has an opening the size of the punch, and through which the piece is driven. This piece may be a planchet or blank, or it may be merely a plug driven out of the object to form a bolt or rivet hole. In nut-machines the nut-blanks may be made by one die and punched by another.

(2) *Forging*: A device consisting of two parts which coact to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form.

(3) *Sheet-metal*: A former and punch or a cameo and intaglio die between which a piece of sheet-metal is pressed into shape by a blow or simple pressure. [DROP-PRESS.]

(4) *Coining*: Both dies are intaglio, so as to make a cameo or raised impression upon each face of the planchet. The upper die has the obverse, the face, which is often the bust of the sovereign or national emblem. The lower die has the reverse, with an effigy, legend, value, escutcheon, as the case may be. Owing to the random way in which ornaments are disposed on coins, any general definition will no longer meet all cases. A die for coining, mechanically considered, is made by the following process: A piece of softened steel called a hub is prepared, and upon its end the design is cut. The steel is then hardened, and is used to make a matrix, in which the impression is intaglio, that is, sunken. A plug of softened steel a little larger than its ultimate size, and with the center a little raised, is placed on the bed of a screw-press, and, the hardened matrix being placed upon it, pressure is

brought to bear on the matrix, which delivers its impression on the face of the plug. The result is a salient impression, and forms the punch. In all cases where metal is condensed it becomes heated and hardened, and in this case it becomes necessary to withdraw the imperfect punch and anneal it, after which it receives another pressure from the matrix. This is repeated until the impression is fully developed. The punch, by a similar operation, is then employed to make a die. The die is then hardened, and may be used for coining or for making a new hub if the former should become injured. The first perfect die is generally retained for the purpose last mentioned. The date is put by hand into the dies to be used in coining, as it requires to be changed; and the first die and the hub may be preserved for many years and may make hundreds of dies. For the application of the dies, see COINING. A mode of procedure which saves one step in the above process is to engrave the design in intaglio in the first place. This, when hardened, forms a matrix, from which the punch is made; the punch being used to form the die for coining. A die will sometimes deliver 250,000 impressions before it is necessary to remove it from the coining-press; and sometimes a die will crack at the first impression. (Knight.)

"Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult."—*Swift*.

(5) *Engraving*: An engraved plate or small roller of steel, subsequently hardened and used to deliver an impression upon the surface of a soft steel roller, which in turn is hardened and forms a mill. The die is intaglio, and the mill is cameo. The latter is used to impress a plate or a roller to be used for bank-note printing or calico-printing respectively. [TRANSFERRING-MACHINE; CLAMMING-MACHINE.]

(6) One of the pieces which combine to form a hollow screw for cutting threads on bolts and such like. The two portions are fitted in a stock. In some, the dies are set up by screws, in others by scrolls. [CLOCKS, DIES.]

4. *Min.*: A piece of hard iron placed in the pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the muller the ore is crushed.

¶ To cast the die:

(1) *Lit.*: To throw dice from the dice-box.

(2) *Fig.*: To run a risk or hazard.

die-sinker, s.

Engraving: One who cuts or engraves dies for coins, medals, &c.

die-sinking, s.

Engraving: The art of making dies for coins, medals, &c. It is a branch of engraving, but involves turning, tempering, and the use of other tools besides the graver.

die-stock, s.

Metal-working: A frame to hold the dies for cutting external screw-threads. The dies are detached pieces of steel, containing the thread on their inner curved surfaces, and these fit into grooves or upon ridges in the slot of the die-stock, being closed upon the bolt to be threaded by means of a set-screw. Plier die-stocks are made by setting removable dies in the jaws of pliers.

dī'-ēb, s. [A native term.]

Zoöl.: A species of wild dog (*Canis anthus*) found in North Africa.

diēf-rēn-bāch'-i-a, s. [Named after H. Dieffenbach, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceæ, tribe Anaporeæ. *Dieffenbachia sequina* is the Dumb-cane (q. v.).

dī-ē-gē'-sis, s. [Gr., from *diēgeomai* = to set out in detail, to narrate.] A description, narrative, history, or recital.

dī-ēk'-ta-sis, s. [Greek = a stretching out.] A lengthening or drawing out of a short syllable.

dī-ē-lēc'-tric, s. [Gr. *dia* = through, across, and *Eng. electric* (q. v.).]

Elect.: Any medium through or across which the electric force is transmitted by a process different from conduction, as in induction, a non-conductor separating a body electrified by conduction from the electrifying body.

dī-ēn-çēph'-a-lōn, s.; pl. dī-ēn-çēph'-a-la. [Gr. *dia* = between, and *Eng. encephalon*.]

Anat.: The middle brain, embracing the optic thalami and the third ventricle.

dī-ēr'-ē-sis, s. [DIARRHŒSIS.]

dī-ēr-vīl'-la, s. [Named after M. Dierville, the discoverer.]

Bot.: A genus of erect shrubs, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ. They are natives of this country, China, and Japan. *Diervilla canadensis* is a hardy shrub with yellow flowers.

dī-ēs, s. [Lat.] A day.

dies non. [Lat.]

Law: A day when the courts do not sit, as a Sunday, a public holiday, &c.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dī-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *diesis*=a division, a quarter-tone in music: *dia*=through, and *hiemi*=to send.]
1. *Print.*: The double dagger (‡), a reference-mark.

2. *Music*: Originally the name of a semi-tone, called afterward a limma. In later writings, applied to a third or quarter of a tone in the enharmonic and chromatic scales. The modern enharmonic diesis is the interval represented by 125:128, that is, the difference between three true major-thirds and one octave.

dī-ēt (1), ***di-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *diète*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dieta*; Low Lat. *dieta*, *diæta*=a ration of food; Gr. *diæta*=diet.]

1. An allowance of food, a ration.

"For his diet, there was a continual diet given him of the king."—*Jeremiah* lii. 34.

2. Food, provisions, meat.

"Of his *diète* mesurable was he."

Chaucer: C. T., 437.

3. An article of food.

"Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. A course of food prescribed or regulated medically for the prevention or treatment of disease, preservation of health, &c.

"I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physic; for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less."—*Bacon*.

¶ *To take diet*: To be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

"To fast, like one that takes *diet*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *diet* and *food*, see **FOOD**.

***diet-bread**, *s.* A sort of sweet cake.

***diet-drink**, *s.* A medicated liquor; drink brewed with medical ingredients.

"The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*."—*Locke*.

dī-ēt (2), ***dy-ett**, *s.* [Essentially the same word as *diet* (1), *s.*; but "the peculiar sense of the word undoubtedly arose from a popular etymology that connected it with the Lat. *dies*=a day, especially a set day, a day appointed for public business; whence, by extension, a meeting for business, an assembly." (*Skeat*.)]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A journey, an expedition.

"His *diet* would be sooner perhaps than was looked for."—*Caldenwood*, p. 248.

2. The fixed day for holding a market.

"This market being ruled by the *dyets* of the nolt-market of Wigton."—*Symson: Descr. Galloway*, p. 26.

II. Technically:

Polit.: A meeting or assembly of delegates or dignitaries convened and held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, political, or administrative purposes: specif., the legislative assemblies of the German Empire, Austria, the Cantons of Switzerland, &c. The Diet of the German Empire was composed of three colleges; one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. in 1356. The best known meetings were those at Nuremberg, 1467, Worms, 1521 (at which Luther was excommunicated), Spire, 1529, and Augsburg, 1530.

"And (save debates in Warsaw's *diet*)
He reign'd in most unseemly quiet."

Byron: Mazeppa, iv

***diet-booke**, *s.* A diary, a journal.

"It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of feare."—*Epistle of Christian Brother* (1624), p. 25.

***diet-house**, *s.* A dining or banqueting hall.

"His *diet-houses*, intertainment, and all other things necessarie."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland*, p. 133.

dī-ēt, ***di-ete**, *v. t. & i.* [**DIET**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To feed.

"They must be *dieted* like mules."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

2. To feed according to the rules of medicine.

"I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. i.

3. To support with food, to nourish.

"*Dieted* by thee, I grow mature."

Milton: P. L., ix. 803.

***II. Fig.**: To feed, to fill.

"As if I lov'd my little should be *dieted*
In praises sauced with lies."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. ix.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To eat, to feed.

"Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 46.

†2. To eat or take food according to a prescribed regimen, or the rules of medicine.

dī-ēt-a-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *diet*; -ary.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a regimen or the rules of diet.

"Statistics, dietary tables, commissioners' rules, &c."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*.

B. As substantive:

1. A regimen; a prescribed system or course of diet; rules of diet.

"References to *dietaries*."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*.

2. A fixed allowance of food given daily.

dī-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *diet*; -er.] One who prescribes or prepares food according to rules.

"And sauced our broths, as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*." *Shakesp.: Cymbel.*, iv. 2.

dī-ē-tēt-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *diætētikos*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to diet, or the use of food according to medical rules.

"This book of Cheyne's produced even sects in the *dietetic* philosophy."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments* (Pref.).

B. As subst. (Pl.): That branch of medicine which relates to the proper use of food, so as to adapt the quantity and quality of the diet to the particular state of each person, and to extract the greatest quantity of nutriment from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

dī-ē-tēt-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *dietetic*; -al.] Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic.

dī-ē-tēt-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dietetical*; -ly.] In a dietetical manner; according to the rules of diet.

dī-ē-tēt-ist, *s.* [Gr. *diætētikos*.] One who is skilled in dietetics; a dietist.

dī-ēth-ēr-ē-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *dia*=through, and *aithēr*=ether, the upper, purer air; or *diathros*=quite clear and fine, and *skopeō*=to look at.] An instrument for geodesy and for teaching optics, invented by G. Luvini, of Tunis, and announced by him in April, 1876. (*Haydn*.)

dī-ēth-ŷl, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *ethyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: This term denotes that two atoms of hydrogen in an organic compound have been each replaced by the monad radical ethyl, (C₂H₅).

diethyl-carbinol, *s.* (AMYL ALCOHOL.)

dī-ēth-ŷl, *s.* [BUTANE.]

dī-ēth-ŷl-ām-ine, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *ethylamine*.] A non-toxic ptomaine (C₄H₁₁N), obtained from putrefying pikefish.

dī-ēth-ŷl-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *ethylia* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound obtained from ethylia by the action of ethylic bromide, and subsequent distillation with potash. It resembles ethylia very much in its reactions. Formula, (C₂H₅)₂HN: boiling point, 57°C.

***dī-ēt-ic**, *s.* [Eng. *dietic*; -ic.] A system of diet.

"Gentle *dietics* or healing applications."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 397. (*Davies*.)

dī-ēt-ine, *s.* [Fr.] A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

dī-ēt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DIET**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of taking food according to the rules of dietetics.

"Those maiden *dietings* and set prescriptions of baths and odors."—*Milton: Reason of Church Gov.*

2. Diet, food.

"Yet can I set my Gallio's *dieting*,
A pestle of a lark or plover's wing."

Donne: Satires, iv. 4.

dī-ēt-ist, *s.* [Eng. *diet*; -ist.] One who is skilled in dietetics.

īdī-ē-tī-tian, *s.* [Gr. *diætētikos*.] A dietist.

Dieu, *s.* [Fr.] God.

Dieu et mon droit, *phr.* God and my right; the motto of the Royal Arms of England, first adopted by Richard I., at the battle of Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198, and afterward assumed as the royal motto by Henry VI.

***dieu-gard**, ***diew-garde**, *s.* God save you; a salutation.

"Each beck of yours shall be in stead of a *dieu-garde* unto me."—*Florio: Second Frutes* (1591), p. 81.

dif-fār-rē-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *diffarreatio*, from *dif*=*dis*=apart, and *farreum*=a cake made of spelt; *far*=a kind of grain, spelt.]

Rom. Antiq.: The breaking of a cake between man and wife, as a sign of divorce. The opposite of *confarreatio* (q. v.).

dif-fēr (1), *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *differo*=to carry in opposite directions: *dif*=*dis*=apart, and *fero*=to carry; Ital. *differire*; Sp. *diferir*; Fr. *différer*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be dissimilar, distinct, or unlike; to have properties, qualities or characteristics different from those of another.

"*Differing* in language, manners, or in face."

Couper: Charity, 21.

*2. It is now followed by *from*, but formerly with *was* occasionally used.

"Idolatry . . . *differeth* but a letter with idolatry."

—*Ep. Andrewes: Ser.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

3. To disagree in opinion, to dissent; not to be in accord; followed either by *from* or by *with*.

"There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differ* with you in their sentiments."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

4. To be at variance; to dispute, to contend, to quarrel.

"A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree."—*Bacon*.

***B. Transitive**:

1. To make different, distinct, or unlike.

"A different dialect or pronunciation *differ*s persons of divers countries."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. ix., note 1.

2. To set at variance; to cause a difference between.

"For as gude and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them."—*Saxon and Gael.*, i. 79.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to differ*, *to dissent*, *to disagree*, and *to vary*: "*Differ*, *vary*, and *disagree*, are applicable either to persons or things; *dissent* to persons only. First as to persons: *to differ* is the most general and indefinite term, the rest are but modes of *difference*: we may *differ* from any cause or in any degree; we *vary* only in small matters; thus persons may *differ* or *vary* in their statements. There must be two at least to *differ*; and there may be an indefinite number: one may *vary*, or an indefinite number may *vary*; two or a specific number *disagree*: thus two or more may *differ* in an account which they give; one person may *vary* at different times in the account which he gives; and two particular individuals *disagree*: we may *differ* in matters of fact or speculation; we *vary* only in matters of fact; we *disagree* mostly in matters of speculation. Historians may *differ* in the representation of an affair, and authors may *differ* in their views of a particular subject; narrators *vary* in certain circumstances; two particular philosophers *disagree* in accounting for a phenomenon. *To disagree* is the act of one man with another; *to dissent* is the act of one or more in relation to a community; thus two writers on the same subject may *disagree* in their conclusions, because they set out from different premises; men *dissent* from the established religion of their country according to their education and character. When applied to the ordinary transactions of life, *differences* may exist merely in opinion, or with a mixture of more or less acrimonious and discordant feeling; *variances* arise from a collision of interests; *disagreements* from asperity of humor; *dissensions* from a clashing of opinions; *differences* may exist between nations, and may be settled by cool discussions; when *variances* arise between neighbors, their passions often interfere to prevent accommodations. . . . In regard to things, *differ* is said of two things with respect to each other; *vary* of one thing in respect to itself: thus, two tempers *differ* from each other, and a person's temper *varies* from time to time. . . . *Differ* is said of everything promiscuously, but *disagree* is only said of such things as might agree: thus two trees *differ* from each other by the course of things, but two numbers *disagree* which are intended to agree." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

†**dif-fēr** (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *differer*.] [**DEFER**.] To defer, to delay.

"It is folye to *differ* the thing tyll tomorowe that had neede to be done by and by."—*Palsgrave*.

dif-fēr, *s.* [**DIFFER** (1), *v.*] Difference. (*Vulgar.*)

dif-fēr-en-çe, (1) ***dif-fēr-en-çŷ**, ***dif-fēr-ens**, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *diferencia*; Ital. *differenzia*; Lat. *differentia*, from *differo*.] [**DIFFER**, (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being different or distinct from, or unlike something else; dissimilarity, unlikeness, dissimilitude, diversity.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The quality or property by which one thing differs from another.

3. The disproportion between two things.

"Mark now the difference, yet that boast your love
Of kings, between your loyalty and ours."

Cowper: Task, v. 346, 347.

4. A distinction, a distinguishing.

"Making a difference."—Jude 22.

5. An evidence of distinction; a differential mark. [II. 1.]

"Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty."—Davies.

*6. A part, a division.

"There be of time three differences; the first from the Creation of man to the Flood, or Deluge, the second from the Flood to the first Olympias."—Holland: Camden, p. 34. (Davies.)

7. A point or question in dispute; a ground of controversy.

"Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court?"

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

8. A dispute, a quarrel, a controversy, a contention, a disagreement, a variance.

"Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them."—Tillotson.

9. A disagreement in opinion; dissent.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch. Thus the eldest son (during the lifetime of his father) bears a *label*; the second son, a *crescent*; the third, a *mullet*; the fourth, a *martlet*; the fifth, an *annulet*; the sixth, a *fleur-de-lys*; the seventh, a *rose*; the eighth, a *cross-moline*; the ninth, a *double quatre-foil*.



Arms of
De Wortley.



Arms of
Mounteney.

Differences.

2. *Logic*: The mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus; the specific characteristic.

3. *Math.*: The remainder of a sum or quantity when a number or quantity is subtracted from it.

"The difference of the two float lines gives the height in question."—Herschel: Astronomy (1853), § 286.

4. *Geography*:

(1) *Difference of latitude*: An arc of the meridian included between the parallels of latitude in which two places lie.

(2) *Difference of longitude*: An arc of the equator comprehended between the meridians of two places.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difference*, *variety*, *diversity*, and *medley*: "*Difference* and *variety* seem to lie in the things themselves; *diversity* and *medley* are created either by accident or design: the *difference* may lie in two objects only; a *variety* cannot exist without an assemblage; where a number of men come together with *different* habits, we may expect to find a *medley* of characters; good taste may render a *diversity* of color agreeable to the eye; caprice or bad taste will be apt to form a ridiculous *medley* of colors and ornaments. A *diversity* of sounds heard at a suitable distance in the stillness of the evening, will have an agreeable effect on the ear; a *medley* of noises, whether heard near or at a distance, must always be harsh and offensive."

(2) He thus discriminates between *difference* and *distinction*: "*Difference* lies in the thing; *distinction* is the act of the person; the former is, therefore, to the latter as the cause to the effect; the *distinction* rests on the *difference*; those are equally bad logicians who make a *distinction* without a *difference*, or who make no *distinction* where there is a *difference*. Sometimes *distinction* is put for the ground of *distinction*, which brings it nearer in sense to *difference*, in which case the former is a species of the latter: the *difference* is either external or internal; the *distinction* is always external; we have *differences* in character, and *distinctions* in dress: the *difference* between profession and practice, though very considerable, is often lost sight of by professors of Christianity; in the sight of God, there is no rank or *distinction* that will screen a man from the consequences of unrepented sins."

(3) He thus discriminates between *difference*, *altercation*, *dispute*, and *quarrel*: "All these terms are here taken in the general sense of a *difference* on some personal question; the term *difference* is here as general and indefinite as in the former case: a *difference*, as distinguished from the others, is

generally of a less serious and personal kind; a *dispute* consists not only of angry words, but much ill blood and unkind offices; an *altercation* is a wordy *dispute*, in which *difference* of opinion is drawn out into a multitude of words on all sides; *quarrel* is the most serious of all *differences*, which leads to every species of violence: the *difference* may sometimes arise from a misunderstanding, which may be easily rectified; *differences* seldom grow to *disputes* but by the fault of both parties; *altercations* arise mostly from pertinacious adherence to, and obstinate defense of, one's opinions; *quarrels* mostly spring from injuries real or supposed: *differences* subsist between men in an individual or public capacity; they may be carried on in a direct or indirect manner; *disputes* and *altercations* are mostly conducted in a direct manner between individuals; *quarrels* may arise betwixt nations or individuals, and be carried on by acts of offense directly or indirectly." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

difference-engine, s. The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

difference tones, s. pl.

Music: A third tone produced when two different musical notes are sounded, the rate of vibration of which is equal to the difference of the rates of the primary tones. (Rossiter.)

***dif-fēr-ençe** (2), ***dif-fēr-rençe**, s. [DIFFER (2), v.] Delay, procrastination.

"Utherwise the hail world may see that it is bot *difference* that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall."—Crosraguell (Keith's Hist., App p. 198).

***dif-fēr-ençe**, v. t. [DIFFERENCE, s.] To cause or make a difference in; to make different; to vary; to distinguish.

"We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnes-eus from that of Sergesthus."—Pope: Essay on Homer.

dif-fēr-ençed, pa. par. & a. [DIFFERENCE, v.]

***A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Distinguished, varied, made different.

"The style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible."—Coleridge: Table Talk.

2. Her.: Marked or distinguished with a difference.

dif-fēr-enç-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIFFERENCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a difference or distinction.

dif-fēr-ent, a. [Fr. *différent*; Sp. *diferente*; Ital. *differente*; Lat. *differens*, pr. par. of *differo*.] [DIFFER (1), v.]

1. Unlike, dissimilar.

"Soon, however, appeared a very *different* version of the story."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

¶ It is properly followed by *from*, but *to* was formerly commonly, and is still occasionally, used. *Different than* was also used.

2. Distinct; not the same.

"There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches."—Addison: On Italy.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *different*, *distinct*, and *separate*: "*Difference* is opposed to similitude; there is no *difference* between objects absolutely alike; *distinctness* is opposed to identity; there can be no *distinction* where there is only one and the same being: *separation* is opposed to unity; there can be no *separation* between objects that coalesce or adhere: things may be *different* and not *distinct*, or *distinct* and not *different*: *different* is said altogether of the internal properties of things; *distinct* is said of things as objects of vision, or as they appear either to the eye or the mind: when two or more things are seen only as one, they may be *different*, but they are not *distinct*; but whatever is seen as two or more things, each complete in itself, is *distinct*, although it may not be *different*: two roads are said to be *different* which run in *different* directions, but they may not be *distinct* when seen on a map; on the other hand, two roads are said to be *distinct* when they are observed as two roads to run in the same direction, but they need not in any particular to be *different*: two stars of *different* magnitudes may, in certain directions, appear as one, in which case they are *different*, but not *distinct*; two books on the same subject, and by the same author, but not written in continuation of each other, are *distinct* books, but not *different*. What is *separate* must in its nature be generally *distinct*; but everything is not *separate* which is *distinct*; when houses are *separate* they are obviously *distinct*; but they may frequently be *distinct* when they are not positively *separated*: the *distinct* is marked out by some external sign, which determines its beginning and its end; the *separate* is that which is set apart, and

to be seen by itself: *distinct* is a term used only in determining the singularity or plurality of objects; the *separate* only in regard to their proximity or to distance from each other: we speak of having a *distinct* household, but of living in *separate* apartments; of dividing one's subject into *distinct* heads, or of making things into *separate* parcels: the body and soul are *different*, inasmuch as they have *different* properties; they are *distinct* inasmuch as they have marks by which they may be *distinguished*, and at death they will be *separate*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *different*, *several*, *divers*, *sundry*, and *various*: "*Several*, from *sever*, signifies split or made into many: they may be either *different* or alike; there may be *several* different things, or *several* things alike, but there cannot be *several divers* things, for the word *divers* signifies properly many *different*. *Sundry*, from *asunder* or *apart*, signifies many scattered or at a distance, whether as it regards time or space. *Various* expresses not only a greater number, but a greater *diversity* than all the rest. The same thing often affects *different* persons *differently*: an individual may be affected *several* times in the same way; or particular persons may be affected at *sundry* times and in *divers* manners; the ways in which men are affected are so *various* as not to admit of enumeration: it is not so much to understand *different* languages as to understand *several different* languages; *divers* modes have been suggested and tried for the good education of youth."

(3) He thus discriminates between *different* and *unlike*: "*Different* is positive, *unlike* is negative: we look at what is *different*, and draw a comparison; but that which is *unlike* needs no comparison: a thing is said to be *different* from every other thing, or *unlike* to anything seen before; which latter mode of expression obviously conveys less to the mind than the former." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dif-fēr-ēn-ti-ā (ti as shī), s. [Lat.]

Logic: The same as DIFFERENCE, II. 2.

dif-fēr-ēn-ti-āl (ti as shī), ***dif-fēr-ēn-çl-āl**, a. & s. [Eng. *different*; -ial.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Differing; consisting of a difference.

"Therefore weight is made by the *differential*, not the absolute pressure of earth."—Search: Light of Nature, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

2. Distinguishing; discriminating; making a difference or distinction.

II. Mathematics:

1. An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; as a differential quantity.

2. Pertaining to differentials, or to mathematical or mechanical processes in which they are employed.

B. As substantive:

Math.: An infinitesimally small difference between two consecutive states of a variable quantity.

differential block, s.

Mech.: A double block having sheaves of different sizes. [DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY.]

differential calculus, s.

Math.: The Differential Calculus is that branch of mathematics which has for its object the explanation of the method of deriving one determinate function from another by the process of differentiation. If in any determinate function of one variable we give to the variable a constant increment, and find the corresponding increment of the function, and then divide the increment of the function by the increment of the variable, we shall find a ratio which will in general be dependent upon the increment of the variable. If now we pass to the limit of this ratio, by making the increment of the variable equal to 0, we shall in general obtain a function of the original variable, which is called the *differential co-efficient of the function*. If this be multiplied by the differential of the variable, the result is called the *differential of the function*. Any function of a single variable will have one, and only one, differential co-efficient, and consequently it will have but one differential of the same order. The Differential Calculus consists of two parts. The first embraces the *science* of the differential calculus, and explains the methods of finding the differentials and successive differentials of all determinate functions. The second treats of the *application* of the differential calculus to the other branches of mathematics, as Algebra, Analytical Geometry, &c. [CALCULUS.]

differential co-efficient, s.

Math.: The differential co-efficient of a function of one variable is a function whose form depends upon that of the given function, and which may be derived from it by a fixed law called the law of differentiation.

differential coupling, s.

Mach.: A form of extensible coupling, to vary the speed of the driven part of the machinery.

differential duties, s. pl.

Polit. Econ.: Duties which are not levied equally upon the productions of different countries; as when a tax on certain commodities is lighter in one country than it is in another.

differential equation, s.

Math.: An equation which expresses the relations between variables and their differentials. If a differential equation be differentiated, and its differential equation found, this is called a differential equation of the second order; and the differential equation of a differential equation of the second order is one of the third order, and so on.

differential feed, s.

Mach.: An arrangement by which a regular powerful and slow movement is obtained, for carrying forward a tool, from the motion-work whereby the tool is rotated.

differential gearing, s.

Mech.: A form of gearing first introduced by Dr. Wollaston in his trochimeter, for counting the turns of a carriage-wheel, in which two cog-wheels of varying sizes are made to travel at the same absolute surface-rate and in the same direction, and communicate motion equivalent to the difference between the circumferences of the two.

differential machine, s. The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

differential motion, s.

Mech.: A contrivance by which a single combination is made to produce such a low rate of speed, as by ordinary arrangements could only be effected by a considerable train of mechanism. Such a combination is the differential pulley (q. v.).

differential pulley, s.

Mechanics: This, in a somewhat clumsy form, has been known for centuries under the name of the Chinese windlass, and one was found by the allied English and French armies to be in use for raising one of the drawbridges in the city of Pekin. The chain winds over two drums of different diameters, winding onto one as it unwinds from the other; the effect gained is as the difference between the two, the smaller the difference the greater the power and the less the speed. In the geared differential pulley the effect is produced by making one more tooth in one of the wheels the chain passes over than in the other.

differential screw, s.

Mech.: A screw invented by Hunter, the celebrated surgeon. Two threads of unequal pitch are upon the same shaft, one unwinding as the other winds. The effective progression is equal to the difference of the pitches of the two threads. By making this difference very small great power may be attained without the weakness due to a very fine screw.

differential thermometer, s.

Physics: A thermometer having two air-bulbs connected by a bent stem occupied by colored sulphuric acid. When one leg is exposed to heat, the air in the bulb is expanded, and the liquid in that leg of the instrument is depressed.

differential tones, s. pl.

Music: The same as DIFFERENCE TONES (q. v.).

differential windlass, s.

Mach.: A windlass whose barrel consists of two portions of varying diameters. The rope winds on to one as it winds off the other, the effect of a revolution being governed by the difference between the circumferences of the two portions. If it wind on to the larger and off to the smaller the load is raised, and conversely. [CHINESE WINDLASS.]

differential worm-wheel, s.

Mach.: A cog-wheel working with a screw on a shaft.

dif-fēr-ēn-ti-āl-lŷ (ti as shĭ), *adv.* [English *differential*; -ly.] By way of distinction or differentiation; in a distinctive manner.

"When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture, they are not differentially set from such as mischief by stings."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

dif-fēr-ēn-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *differentia*=a difference.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make different or distinct; to make a difference between; to mark or distinguish by a difference.

2. To produce or cause differences in.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: To discriminate or distinguish between by observing the differentia or marks of differentiation.

2. *Math.*: To obtain the differential, or the differential co-efficient of.

3. *Biol.*: To assign or to set apart for a specific purpose; to specialize.

"We thus see that the musical apparatus is more differentiated or specialized in the Locustidae, which includes, I believe, the most powerful performers in the order."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x., vol. i., p. 355.

†**B. Intrans.**: To acquire a different or distinct character; to become differentiated.

dif-fēr-ēn-ti-ā-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *differentiat(e)*; -ion.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of differentiating, distinguishing, or discriminating differences or varieties.

2. A distinction or mark of difference.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: The act of discriminating or distinguishing between by observing the differentia or marks of difference.

2. *Math.*: The operation or process of differentiating a function.

3. *Zoöl.*: The assignment of each function to an organ specially devoted to it.

"He justly considers the differentiation and specialization of organs as the test of perfection."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i., p. 61.

4. *Biol.*: The production or formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by a process of evolution or development; as when the root and stem of a plant are developed from the root, or the leaves, branches, flowers, &c., from the stem.

dif-fēr-ēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *different*; -ly.] In a different or varying manner; variously; not alike.

"He may consider how differently he is affected by the same thought."—Addison.

dif-fēr-īng, *pr. pār. & a.* [DIFFER, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Unlike; dissimilar; not agreeing.

"Differing multitudes."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

*2. Angry.

"His differing fury."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 543.

dif-fēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *differing*; -ly.] In a differing or different manner; differently.

"Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so differing, as to vary a color."—Boyle.

dif-fēr-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *differ* (2), *v.*; -er.] Delayer; the person who delays.

"I say, quhilk of both is the differer of the caus?"—Willock, *Lett. to Crosraguell*; Keith: *Hist.*, App., p. 198.

***dif-fīb-y-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *diffibulatus*, *pa. par.* of *diffibulo*: *dif=dis=away*, apart, and *fibulo*=to fasten with a buckle; *fibula*=a buckle.] To unbuckle, to unbutton.

***dif-fīc-īle**, ***dif-fī-cill**, ***dif-fī-čil**, ***dif-fī-cul**, *a.* [Fr. & Ital. *difficile*; Sp. *difficil*; Lat. *difficilis*=difficult (q. v.).]

1. Difficult, hard, not easy.

"No matter so difficile for man to find out."

New Custom, ii. 2.

2. Backward, reluctant, scrupulous, hard to persuade.

"Quhair many persones were difficill and scrupulous to len moneyes, these have given their awin particular bandis."—Acts Chas. I. (ed. 1814), v. 479.

***dif-fīc-īle-nēss**, ***dif-fīc-īle-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *difficile*; -ness.]

1. Difficulty, hardness.

2. Reluctance, hardness against persuasion, scrupulousness.

"The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or difficilnesse or the like."—Bacon: *Essays*; Goodness.

***dif-fī-čil-ī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. Lat. *dif=dis* (neg.), and Eng. *facilitate* (q. v.).] To render difficult.

"The inordinateness of our love difficilnateth the duty."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. 15, § 4.

***dif-fī-cūl-lŷe**, *adv.* [Eng. *difficul*; -ly.] With difficulty, hardly.

"Difficulye, difficile. Difficulter, obscure."—Huloet.

dif-fī-cūlt, ***dif-fī-cūlte**, *a.* [A word somewhat rare in early authors, being merely developed from the sub. *difficulty*. (Skeat.) Ital. *difficoltoso*, *difficoltoso*; Sp. *difficultoso*.]

1. Hard to do, execute, fulfill, or carry out; not easy; attended with labor, trouble, or pains; arduous, troublesome.

2. Hard to please or satisfy; austere, unaccommodating, crabbed, peevish, following a frequent use of the Latin *difficilis*.

3. Hard to understand.

† For the difference between *difficult* and *hard*, see **HARD**.

dif-fī-cūlt, *v. t.* [DIFFICULT, *a.*]

1. To render difficult, to impede, to put difficulties in the way of.

"Their pretensions had diffculted the peace."—Sir W. Temple.

2. To perplex.

"What most diffculted the judges was, that the arrester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right."—Kames: *Suppl. Dec.*, p. 155.

***dif-fī-cūl-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *difficultatem*, accus. of *difficultas*=difficulty (q. v.).] To render difficult.

***dif-fī-cūl-t-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIFFICULT, *v.*]

dif-fī-cūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *difficult*; -ly.] With difficulty, hardly.

"They nourish much, but diffcultly digest."—Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

dif-fī-cūl-nēss, ***dif-fī-cūl-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *difficult*; -ness.] Difficulty, hardness.

"The difficultnes of their present work."—Golding: *Cæsar*, Comment. (Pref.)

dif-fī-cūl-tŷ, ***dif-fī-cul-tec**, *s.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Prov. *difficultad*; Ital. *difficollà*; Sp. *difficultad*; Lat. *difficultas* (accus. *difficultatem*), an abbrev. of *difficilitas*, from Lat. *difficilis*=difficult: *dif=dis*=apart, away, and *facilis*=easy; *facio*=to do.]

1. The quality of being difficult or hard; hardness; a state or condition of anything to be done, fulfilled, or carried out, which causes labor or trouble.

"Such a divine might without difficulty be found."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. That which is difficult to be done, fulfilled, or carried out.

"By mastering difficulties so . . . He bravely came to disappoint his foe."

Daniel: *Funeral Poem*.

3. An obstacle, impediment, or hindrance; that which causes trouble, perplexity or embarrassment.

"But though she carefully abstained from doing or saying anything that could add to his difficulties, those difficulties were serious indeed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Anything difficult or hard to be understood, explained, or believed; a difficult point or question.

"Let us see whether by attending to the practice of mathematicians . . . we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of the difficulty."—Beattie: *On Truth*, pt. ii., ch. i., § 1.

5. An objection, cavil, scruple, or question.

"Men should consider, that raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous."—Swift.

6. A serious complication likely to lead to a quarrel; an embroilment, a dispute, a misunderstanding.

7. (Pl.): Pecuniary embarrassment.

"A still higher value of money would perhaps cause some difficulties."—London Daily Telegraph.

† To be in difficulties: To be pecuniarily embarrassed.

† Blair thus discriminates between a *difficulty* and an *obstacle*: "A difficulty embarrasses; an obstacle stops. We remove the one; we surmount the other. Generally, the first expresses somewhat arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second somewhat arising from a foreign cause." Philip found difficulty in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest obstacle to his design." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 231.)

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difficulties*, *embarrassments*, and *troubles*: "These terms are all applicable to a person's concerns in life: but *difficulties* relate to the difficulty of conducting a business; *embarrassments* relate to the confusion attending a state of debt; and *trouble* to the pain which is the natural consequence of not fulfilling engagements or answering demands. Of the three, *difficulties* expresses the least, and *troubles* the most. A young man on his entrance into the world will unavoidably experience difficulties, if not provided with ample means on the outset. But let his means be ever so ample, if he have not prudence and talents fitted for business, he will hardly keep himself free from embarrassments, which are the greatest troubles that can arise to disturb the peace of a man's mind."

(2) He thus discriminates between *difficulty*, *obstacle*, and *impediment*: "All these terms include in their signification that which interferes with the actions or views of men. The *difficulty* lies most in the nature and circumstances of the thing itself; the *obstacle* and *impediment* consist of that which

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is external or foreign: the *difficulty* interferes with the completion of any work; the *obstacle* interferes with the attainment of any end; the *impediment* interrupts the progress, and prevents the execution of one's wishes: the *difficulty* embarrasses, it suspends the powers of acting or deciding; the *obstacle* opposes itself, it is properly met in the way, and intervenes between us and our object; the *impediment* shackles and puts a stop to our proceedings: we speak of encountering a *difficulty*, surmounting an *obstacle*, and removing an *impediment*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**diff-fide*, v. i. [Lat. *diffido*: *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *fido*=to trust.] In distrust; not to have confidence in.

"In the council-board he had the ability still to give himself the best council, but the unhappy modesty to *diffide* in it."—South: Sermons, vol. v., ser. 2.

diff-fi-dence, **diff-fi-den-çy*, s. [Lat. *diffidentia*, from *diffidens*, pr. par. of *diffido*=to distrust: *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *fides*=faith, confidence; Ital. *diffidenza*; Sp. *diffidencia*.]

*1. Distrust; want of faith or confidence in others; suspicion.

"Thou dost shame thy mother,
And wound her honor with this *diffidence*."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

*2. A distrust in every one, almost amounting to despair.

"Of the impediments which have been in the affections, the principal whereof hath been despair or *diffidence* . . ."—Bacon: Of the Interpretation of Nature, ch. xix.

3. Distrust of one's self, or of one's powers; bashfulness, reserve.

"It is good to speak on such questions with *diffidence*."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iiii.

diff-fi-dent, a. [Lat. *diffidens*, pr. par. of *diffido*; Sp. *diffidente*; Ital. *diffidente*.]

*1. Distrustful; without faith or confidence in others.

"Not *diffident* of thee do I dissuade
Thy absence from my side."
Milton: P. L., v. 293, 294.

*2. Doubtful, uncertain; without a firm trust in.

"You were always extremely *diffident* of their success."
—Melmoth: Cicero, bk. ix., lett. iv.

3. Having a modest distrust of one's self, or of one's own powers; bashful, modest, reserved.

"The *diffident* maidens."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

¶ For the difference between *diffident* and *distrustful*, see DISTRUSTFUL; for that between *diffident* and *modest*, see MODEST.

diff-fi-dent-ly, adv. [Eng. *diffident*; -ly.] In a *diffident* manner; with *diffidence*.

"In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care."
Smart: Hymn to the Supreme Being.

**diff-find*, v. t. [Lat. *diffindo*.] To cleave in two, to split.

**diff-fi-ne*, **diff-fy-ne*, v. t. [Fr. *définir*.] To end, to conclude.

"The *diffynen* the ende of my labour."—Maundeville, p. 315.

**diff-fin-i-ç-i-oun*, s. [DEFINITION.]

"Yit herd I never tellen in myn age
Upon this noubre *diffinicioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,606, 5,607.

**diff-fin-i-tive*, a. [DEFINITIVE.] Determinate, deciding, conclusive.

"The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive*, I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said."—Sir H. Wotton: Letters, p. 537.

diff-fission (fission as fīsh'-ūn), s. [Lat. *diffissio*, from *diffissus*, pa. par. of *diffindo*.] The act of cleaving in two, or splitting.

**diff-flā-te*, v. t. [Lat. *difflat*, pa. par. of *difflo*=to blow about, to scatter.] To blow away, to dissipate, to scatter.

"Thereby are . . . vaporous and rheumatic superfluities discussed and *difflated*."—Venner: Via Recta, p. 311.

**diff-flā-tion*, s. [Lat. *difflat*, pa. par. of *difflo*=to blow about, to scatter: *diff*=*dis*=apart, and *flo*=to blow.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

diff-flū-ençe, **diff-flū-en-çy*, s. [Lat. *diffluens*, pr. par. of *diffluo*=to flow in different directions: *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *fluo*=to flow.] The quality or act of flowing or falling away on all sides; fluidity; the contrary to consistence.

"Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*."—Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. i., ch. i.

diff-flū-ent, a. [Lat. *diffluens*, pr. par. of *diffluo*.] Flowing or falling away on all sides: not consistent.

diff-flū-ğ-i-a, s. [Lat. *diffluo*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rhizopoda, of the family Arcellina. They are aquatic, and are contained in a spherical, or oblong, urceolate, incrustated carapace. There are numerous species.

diff-form, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *difformis*, from *diff*=*dis*=apart, away, and *forma*=form.]

1. Irregular, or not uniform in shape; as, a *difform* flower or corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion.

2. Unlike, dissimilar.

"The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities."—Newton: Optics.

**diff-form-i-ty*, s. [Fr. *difformité*.]

1. An irregularity or want of uniformity; a diversity in form.

"Without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever."—Clarke: Attributes of God, § 7.

2. A diversity or divergence.

"They desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule."—Browne: Vulgar Errors.

diff-frāct, v. t. [Lat. *diffRACTUS*, pa. par. of *diffringo*=to break in pieces: *diff*=*dis*=apart, and *frango*=to break.] To break in pieces; to break up as in a prism.

**diff-frāct-ēd*, pa. par. or a. [DIFFRACT.]

**diff-frāct-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [DIFFRACT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of breaking up or in pieces; diffraction.

diff-frāc-tion, s. [Lat. *diffRACTUS*, pa. par. of *diffringo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of breaking in pieces.

2. Optics: [DIFFRACTION OF LIGHT.]

¶ Diffraction of light:

Optics: That peculiar modification which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body by being deflected from its direct course.

diffraction gratings, s. pl.

Optics: A number of parallel lines placed very closely together, which when the light falls upon them so diffract it as to produce a spectrum with the rainbow colors.

diff-frān-çhi-se, v. t. [DISFRANCHISE.]

diff-frān-çhi-se-mēt, s. [DISFRANCHISEMENT.]

**diff-fū-goūs*, a. [Lat. *diffugio*=to fly in different directions: *diff*=*dis*=away, apart, and *fugio*=to fly.] Flying divers ways, or in different directions.

diff-fū-se, v. t. [Lat. *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*=to pour abroad: *diff*=*dis*=apart, and *fundo*=to pour.]

I. Literally:

1. To pour abroad; to spread by pouring out.

"When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way."—Burnet: Theory.

2. To circulate, to extend.

". . . *diffused* through the senseless tronck."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 4.

"Thence *diffuse* his good

To worlds and ages infinite." Milton.

II. Figuratively:

1. To spread or extend on every side.

"The poet and the historian are they who *diffuse* a luster upon the age."—Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. iiii.

*2. To make confused or uncouth.

"If but as well I other accents borrow
That can my speech *diffuse*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *diffuse* and to spread, see SPREAD.

diff-fū-se, a. [Lat. *diffusus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Scattered, widely spread or dispersed.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Wide, copious, full.

"A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things."—Milton: To the Parliament.

(2) Copious, prolix, verbose, full, not concise.

"The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose."—Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope.

* (3) Difficult, requiring a long time.

"It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mind."
Skelton: Poems, p. 237.

II. Bot.: Spreading widely.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diffuse* and *prolix*: "The *diffuse* is properly opposed to the precise; the *prolix* to the concise or laconic. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplification, he abounds

in epithets, tropes, figures, and illustrations; the *prolix* writer is fond of circumlocution, minute details, and trifling particulars. *Diffuseness* is a fault only in degree, and according to circumstances; *prolixity* is a positive fault at all times. The former leads to the use of words unnecessarily; the latter to the use of phrases, as well as words, that are altogether useless; the *diffuse* style has too much of repetition; the *prolix* style abounds in tautology. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* from the want of imagination; on the other hand, the former may be coupled with great superficiality, and the latter with great solidity." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

diff-fūg-ed, pa. par. or a. [DIFFUSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Spread or scattered abroad.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Untidy, loose, wild.

"*Diffused* attire."—Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. Uncouth, confused, irregular.

"Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

diff-fūg-ēd-ly, adv. [Eng. *diffused*; -ly.]

I. Lit.: Widely, dispersedly, extensively.

*2. Fig.: Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress.

"Go not so *diffusedly*,

There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Nice Valour, iii. 3.

diff-fūg-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *diffused*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diffused, or widely spread.

"A conjecture I had made about the great *diffusedness* of the noctilucal matter."—Boyle: Works, iv. 482.

diff-fūg-e-ly, adv. [Eng. *diffuse*; -ly.]

*1. Widely, extensively.

"Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies."
Rome: Lucan's Pharsalia, vi. 936.

2. Copiously, verbosely, fully, not concisely.

"These places have been more *diffusely* urged in a late discourse."—Glanvill: Preëxistence of Souls, ch. xi.

diff-fūse-nēss, s. [Eng. *diffuse*; -ness.] The quality of being diffuse, prolix, or verbose; an excessive or superfluous wordiness or verbosity.

diff-fūg-ēr, s. [Eng. *diffuse(e)*; -er.] One who diffuses or spreads abroad.

"If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning, . . . ?"—Mannyngham's Disc. (1681), p. 32.

diff-fūg-i-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *diffusible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being diffusible; capability of being diffused.

diff-fūg-i-ble, a. [Eng. *diffus(e)*; -able.] That may or can be diffused; capable of being diffused.

diff-fūg-i-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *diffusible*; -ness.] The same as DIFFUSIBILITY (q. v.).

diff-fūg-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIFFUSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of spreading abroad; diffusion.

diff-fū-gion, s. [Lat. *diffusio*, from *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*.]

1. The act of diffusing or spreading about of a liquid, fluid, &c.

"A sheet of very well sleeked marbled paper did not throw its light with an equal *diffusion*."—Boyle: On Colors.

2. A spreading or diffusing abroad of a matter.

3. The state of being spread or dispersed widely.

4. The act of spreading, extending, or propagating widely, as the *diffusion* of knowledge.

*5. Copiousness, exuberance of style; prolixity, verbosity.

¶ (1) Diffusion of gases:

Chem.: The passing of one gas into the space occupied by another. The name given to that phenomenon by which the composition of the atmosphere is kept uniform, or nearly so. When two gases, which do not act chemically on each other, are mixed together in any proportions, they will, after a short time, become diffused through each other, so that, whatever may be their respective densities, they become intimately blended, the heavier gas no falling nor the lighter rising. Gases diffuse into one another according to a fixed law, that is, inversely as the square root of their densities. [DIFFUSION-VOLUME.]

(2) Diffusion of heat:

Phys.: A term applied to those modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected—viz., conduction, radiation, and connection.

(3) Diffusion of liquids: When two liquids that are capable of mixing are put in contact they gradually diffuse one into the other, notwithstanding the action of gravity. Thus, if a vessel containing a solution of common salt be placed carefully, with its mouth covered, in a vessel containing

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

water, the water being sufficiently deep to cover the vessel of salt and water, and if the cover be removed from that vessel, in time the salt and water solution will diffuse out into the larger vessel, and the water into the smaller vessel, until both liquids are of equal density.

diffusion-apparatus, s.

Sugar Manufacture: A mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. It is adopted in some establishments in British India and in Austria.

diffusion-tube, s.

Chem.: An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion of different gases. It consists of a graduated tube closed at one end by plaster-of-Paris—a substance which, when moderately dry, possesses the required porosity.

diffusion-volume, s.

Chem.: A term used to denote the different dispositions of gases to become diffused into others.

dif-fū'-sive, a. [Fr. *diffusif*; Ital. *diffusivo*; Sp. *difusivo*, from Lat. *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*.]
1. Scattering or spreading widely; diffusing.

"Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, liii.

2. Scattered, spreading, or extending widely.

"And each diffusive harmony unite."
Thomson: Winter, 581.

3. Widely spread or distributed; collective.

"They are not agreed amongst themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone or in the diffusive body of Christians."—*Tillotson*.

4. Capable of diffusion.

"All liquid bodies are diffusive."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

*5. Copious, diffuse, full, not concise.

"If I were to choose I should clearly give the preference to this style, . . . full and diffusive."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i., lett. 20.

*6. Wide, general, universal, extensive.

"No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over."—*South*.

dif-fū'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *diffusive*; -ly.]

1. Widely, extensively, diffusively.

"Through secret streams diffusively they bless."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. vi.

2. In a diffuse, verbose, or copious manner; diffusely.

dif-fū'-sive-nēss, s. [Eng. *diffusive*; -ness.]

1. The power or quality of diffusing; the state of being diffused.
2. The state of being widely spread or extending; wideness, extensiveness.

"As may appear by the diffusiveness of his learning."
—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire*. (*Horeman*.)

3. Prolivity, copiousness, want of conciseness, fullness.

"The fault that I find with a modern legend is its diffusiveness."—*Addison: On Medals*.

dī-flū'-en, s. [Pref. *di=dis=*away, apart, and Lat. *fluo=*to flow.]

Chem.: A term for an indifferent body produced by evaporation of a solution of alloxanic acid, which is thereby decomposed into this substance and an acid named leucoturic acid.

dig, *deg-gen, *dig-gen, *dygge, *dyg-gyn (pa. t. **digged, dug*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *dician=*to make a dike or ditch; *dīc=*a dike or ditch; cogn. with Sw. *dika=*to dig a ditch; *dike=*a ditch; Dan. *dige=*(v.) to dig, (s.)=a ditch (*Skeat*).] [DIKE, DITCH.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To pierce, cut, open, or cultivate with a spade.

"It shall not be pruned, nor digged."—*Isaiah* v. 6.

2. To form, fashion, or excavate by digging.

"And they digged another well."—*Genesis* xxvi. 21.

3. To win or gain by digging.

"In Gallia beth many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon."—*Trevisa*, i. 271.

*4. To bury in the ground.

"I dygge, or barye in the ground."—*Palsgrave*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To pierce with a sharp point or instrument.

"A rav'nous vulture in his opened side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried:
Still for the growing liver digged his breast."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 808-10.

2. To push or thrust in violently.

¶ (1) To dig down: To cause to fall by undermining.

(2) To dig out: To obtain anything by digging into the earth where it is: as, to dig out a fox or rabbit.

(3) To dig up: To dig or excavate and throw to the surface that which is under the surface.

"Digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To work with a spade.

"I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed."—*Luke* xvi. 3.

2. To make a hole in, with a spade or similar instrument.

"But he that had received one went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money."—*Matt.* xxv. 18.

3. To seek for, to try to win by digging.

*II. Fig.: To seek for.

" . . . dig for it more than for hid treasures."—*Job* iii. 21.

dig, s. [DIG, v.]

1. A thrust, a blow, a poke. (*Colloq.*)

2. A diligent or plodding student. (*U. S.*)

dī-gāl'-lic, a. [Pref. *di=*twice, twofold, and Eng. *gallic* (q. v.).]

digallic acid.

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀O₉. [TANNIN.]

dīg'-a-mist, s. [DIGAMY.] One who marries a second time.

dī-gām'-ma, s. [Gr. *di=dis=*twice, twofold, and *gamma*, the name of the third letter of the Greek alphabet; so named because when written it resembled a double gamma, or two gammas, one above the other, the gamma being written Γ and the digamma Φ.] The name given to a letter in the oldest Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse, being retained longest in the Æolian dialect. It is considered to have had the power of the English *w* or *v*, and is frequently represented in Latin by *u* (v): thus, Gr. *oikos* (*goikos*)=Lat. *vicus*, Eng. *wick*; Gr. *oinos* (*goinos*)=Lat. *vinum*, Eng. *wine*.

"While, towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our digamma, and o'erlops them all."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 217, 218.

dīg'-a-mous, a. [Gr. *digamos*.] Pertaining to digamy. [DIGAMY.]

†dīg'-a-mŷ, s. [Gr. *digamia*, from *digamos*, from *di=dis=*twice, twofold, and *gamos=*a marriage.] A second marriage: that is, a marriage with a second wife after the death of the first, as distinguished from *bigamy* (q. v.).

"Dr. Champny . . . brings nothing to prove that such bigamy, or digamy rather, deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining."—*Bishop Ferne*.

dī-gās'-tric, *dī-gās'-trick, a. [O. Fr. *digastrique=*having two bellies (*Cotgrave*); Gr. *di=dis=*twice, twofold, and *gaster=*a belly.] Having a double belly.

digastric groove.

Anat.: A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the digastric muscle (q. v.).

digastric muscle.

Anat.: A term applied to a double muscle, situated externally between the lower jaw and the mastoid process. Its function is to pull the lower jaw downward, and when the jaws are shut to draw the larynx, and, with it, the pharynx, upward in the act of swallowing.

"A certain muscle, called the digastric, rises on the side of the face."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

dī-gēn'-ē-sis, s. [Gr. *di=dis=*twice, double, and *genesis=*birth, production.]

Physiol.: The same as PARTHENOGENESIS (q. v.).

dī-gēn'-ite, s. [Greek *digenēs=*of doubtful sex, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Chalcocite (Copper Glance). Found in Germany, Austria, Russia, the west coast of Africa, and Chili.

***dīg'-ēr-ent, a.** [Latin *digerens*, pr. par. of *digero*.] Having the power or quality of digesting. [DIGEST, v.]

dī-gēst, a. & s. [French *digeste*; Lat. *digestus* (neut. pl. *digesta*), pa. par. of *digero=*to carry apart, resolve, digest: *di=dis=*apart, and *gero=*to carry.]

*A. As adj.: Digested, concocted.

"Digest humours upward doon hem dresse."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 195.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A collection, compilation, or summary, arranged under proper heads or titles.

"They had given their sanction to a digest of the great principles of Christianity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

II. Law: A collection, compilation, body, or summary of laws or judicial decisions disposed under their proper heads or titles; specifically, a collection or body of the Roman Law digested and arranged under the proper heads by order of the Emperor Justinian, A. D. 534; the Pandects. [CODE.]

dī-gēst', *de-gest, *dis-geste, v. t. & i. [Fr. *digérer*; Sp. *digerir*; Ital. *digerire*.] [DIGEST, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To arrange or dispose methodically under proper heads or titles; to distribute into various classes or heads.

"He has been more fortunate in joining them together and digesting them into order."—*Blair*, vol. iii., lect. 35.

(2) To concoct or dissolve in the stomach; to prepare food for digestion; to convert into chyme.

"Thy stomache shall digest the meate that thou puttst into it."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 234.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To arrange; to settle; to reduce to a system, method, or order.

"We have cause to be glad, that matters are so well digested."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

(2) To receive and arrange methodically in the mind; to prepare for mental nourishment or improvement.

(3) To meditate, consider, or ruminate upon.

"Whan they the mater ripely did digest."

Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

(4) To put up with; to endure, to brook.

"Go then—digest my message as you may."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ix. 550.

* (5) To condone, to pardon.

"Your offensive rape by Tamburlaine

Hath seemed to be digested long ago."

Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

* (6) To comprehend, to understand.

"How shall this bisson multitude digest

The Senate's courtesy?"

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

* (7) To believe, to accept as true.

"He should have . . . the stomach of an ostrich to digest fables."—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

* (8) To receive and enjoy.

"Cornwall and Albany,

With my two daughters' dower, digest this third."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

* (9) To mature or ripen.

"Aromatic spices, rich wines, and well digested fruits."

—*J. Taylor: Disc. on Friendship*.

* (10) To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants, &c.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** To soften and prepare by heat. [DIGESTER.]

*2. **Med.:** To dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.

3. **Physiol.:** To concoct in the stomach by digestion. [DIGESTION, II. 4.]

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be concocted in the stomach; to undergo digestion; to be digested.

"My labor brings me meat,

Which best digests when it is sauc'd with sweat."

Brome: To J. B.

2. To be prepared by heat.

*3. To be dissolved or prepared for manure, as plants, &c., in compost.

*4. To abate, to quiet down.

"Passions must have leisure to digest."—*Ep. Hall: Ep.* ii., dec. 2.

II. **Med.:** To generate suppuration or pus; to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.

¶ For the difference between to digest and to dispose, see DISPOSE.

dī-gēst'-ant, s. [Eng. *digest*; -ant.] An agent that tends to aid digestion.

dī-gēs-tā'-tion, s. [Eng. *digest*; -ation.] The act or process of digesting, disposing, or ordering.

dī-gēst'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DIGEST, v.]

***dī-gēst'-ēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *digested*; -ly.] In a well-arranged or methodical manner.

"Not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiously and digestedly."—*Mede: Works* (Pref.), p. xxxix.

dī-gēst'-ēr, *dī-gēst'-ōr, s. [Eng. *digest*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who digests or arranges methodically under proper heads or titles.

2. One who digests food.

"People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill digesters."—*Arbuthnot*.

†3. Anything which helps to promote digestion.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Chem.: A strong boiler with a tightly-fitting cover closed by a screw, and used to expose food to a heat above 212°, invented by Dr. Papin in 1680. By a certain increment of heat the gelatine is separated from the phosphate of lime of the bones; the earthy particles sinking to the bottom. It has a safety-valve on the top to allow steam to escape when it begins to acquire a dangerous tension. It was in contriving this boiler that Dr. Papin invented the safety-valve. The lard and other grease tanks used for working up poor carcasses and the offal of slaughter-houses belong to this class of apparatus. Thousands of carcasses of cattle and sheep too poor for the market are thus worked up yearly in the United States, and the lard-tank is a regular feature in the hog-slaughtering centers, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., where the entrails and other offal yielding grease are thus treated on a large scale. (*Knight*.)

"March 12th, 1682. I went this afternoon with several of the Royal Society to a supper, which was all dress'd, both fish and flesh, in Dr. Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beefe itselfe and mutton were made as soft as cheese, without water or other liquor."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*.

di-gēst-i-bil-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *digestible*; -ity.] The quality of being digestible.

"The digestibility and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, disc. 2.

di-gēst-i-ble, a. [Lat. *digestibilis*; Fr. & Sp. *digestible*; Italian *digestibile*.] Capable of being digested.

"His diete . . . was of no superfluite,
But of gret norisching and digestible."
Chaucer: C. T., 438, 439.

†di-gēst-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *digestible*; -ness.] The quality of being digestible; digestibility.

di-gēst-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIGEST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disposing or arranging methodically, under proper heads or titles.

"For the full digesting of many things in order."—*Drake: West Indian Voyage*, p. 9.

2. The act or process of digestion.

di-gēst-ion (ion as yōn), *digestioun, *dy-gēstion, *dygestyon, s. [Lat. *digestio*, from *digestus*, pa. par. of *digero*=to digest; Fr. & Sp. *digestion*; Ital. *digestione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; the conversion of food into chyme, for circulation throughout the body and nourishment. [CHYME.] This is a chemical process, in which the gastric juices assist greatly. [GASTRIC.]

"Their appetite is to be invited and their digestion helped."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

(2) The digestive organs.

"Some digestions turn all meat to phlegm."
Dorset: To Howard.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The maturation of a design; the reducing of things to order and method.

"The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in Senate."—*Sir W. Temple*.

†(2) Meditation, consideration.

"Commending these salutary thoughts to their digestion."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) The dissolution and preparation of substances, as plants, &c., for manure, as in compost.

II. Technically:

1. Medicine:

(1) The disposition of a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

"The first stage of healing is by surgeons called digestion."—*Sharpe: Surgery*.

(2) An application which causes a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

2. Chem.: The process or operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. Bot.: The absorption of carbonic acid by plants under the influence of light. (*Carpenter*.)

4. Physiol.: The process by which the reduction in the stomach of the food to a nearly fluid condition is performed, by means of the gastric juice, and its active principle, pepsin. Digestion has three purposes to fulfill: the reduction of the food to the fluid form; the separation of that which can be assimilated into organized texture from that which is useless for the purpose, and which is at once rejected; and the alteration of the chemical constitution of the first, which prepares it for the important changes it has to undergo. Eating too

much or too fast retards digestion, as does the use of cold water or ice at meal times, from their injurious effects on the gastric juices. The pulpy substance, which is the product of digestion, or the reducing action of the gastric juice, is called chyme.

¶ **Digestion of Food:** The following table shows the time, in hours and fractions of hours, required for the digestion of the more common articles of food:

Kind of Food.	Hrs.	Kind of Food.	Hrs.
Rice, boiled.....	1	Eggs, soft-boiled.....	3
Eggs, whipped.....	1½	Beefsteak, broiled.....	3
Trout, fresh, fried....	1½	Mutton, broiled.....	3
Soup, barley, boiled....	1½	Mutton, boiled.....	3
Apples, sweet, raw.....	1½	Soup, bean, boiled....	3
Venison steak, broiled..	1½	Chicken, soup, boiled..	3
Sago, boiled.....	1½	Pork, salt, boiled.....	3½
Tapioca, boiled.....	2	Mutton, roasted.....	3½
Barley, boiled.....	2	Bread, corn, baked....	3½
Milk, boiled.....	2	Carrot, boiled.....	3½
Liver, beef, broiled....	2	Sausage, broiled.....	3½
Eggs, fresh, raw.....	2	Oysters, stewed.....	3½
Apples, sour, raw.....	2	Butter.....	3½
Cabbage, raw.....	2	Cheese, old.....	3½
Milk.....	2½	Bread, fresh-baked....	3½
Eggs, roasted.....	2½	Turnips, flat, boiled... 3½	
Goose, roasted.....	2½	Potatoes, Irish, boiled 3½	
Turkey, roasted.....	2½	Eggs, hard-boiled..... 3½	
Cake, sponge, baked....	2½	Green Corn, boiled.... 3½	
Hash, warmed.....	2½	Beans and Beets, boild. 3½	
Beans, pod, boiled.....	2½	Salmon, salted, boiled. 4	
Parsnips, boiled.....	2½	Veal, fresh, fried..... 4½	
Potatoes, Irish, baked..	2½	Cabbage, boiled..... 4½	
Custard, baked.....	2½	Suet, beef, boiled.... 5½	
Oysters, raw.....	2½		

di-gēst-ive, a. & s. [Fr. *digestif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *digestivo*, from Lat. *digestivus*, pa. par. of *digero*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Having the power or quality of promoting digestion; aiding or strengthening the digestion.

"Digestive cheese and fruit there sure will be."

B. Jonson: Epigram 101.

(2) Having the power of digesting; pertaining to digestion.

"The wonderful digestive powers of the ostrich."—*S. J. Herrtage: Cathol. Angl.*, s. v. *Ostriche*, p. 262.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) Softening by heat.

"The one active, piercing, and digestive, by its heat."—*Hale*.

(2) Digesting, or arranging methodically.

"To business, ripened by digestive thought,
His future rule is into method brought;
As they who first proportion understand
With easy practice reach a master's hand."

Dryden: *Astræa Redux*, 89-92.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: Dissolving, or capable of dissolving by heat.

2. Med.: Causing suppuration in wounds or sores.

*B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: Any substance or article of food which aids or promotes digestion; a stomachic, a corroborant.

"Whereof it is written in the table of digestives."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. i.

2. Med.: An application which ripens a sore or wound, disposing it to generate pus, or suppurate.

"I dressed it with digestives."—*Wiseman: On Abscesses*.

†digestive animals.

Zoöl. The name given by Oken to the animals of lower organization, one chief function of which is the digestion of food.

digestive apparatus.

Anat. The organs of digestion. The name is applied chiefly to the alimentary canal and the various glands of which it receives the secretions. (*Quain*.)

digestive canal.

Compar. Anat. The same as the ALIMENTARY CANAL (q. v.).

digestive system.

Anat. The same as DIGESTIVE APPARATUS (q. v.).

†di-gēst-ive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *digestive*; -ly.] By way of digestion. (*W. Collins: Dead Secret*.)

*di-gēst-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *digest*; -ly.] Deliberately.

"And for sindrie vtheris sene and profitabie caussis digestive considerit, have thairfoir ratefeit," &c.—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 312.

*di-gēst-ōr, s. [DIGESTER.]

*di-gēst-ūre, s. [Eng. *digest*; -ure.] The act or process of digesting; digestion.

"Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

dig'-ga-ble, a. [Eng. *dig*; -able.] That may or can be dug; fit for digging.

"Diggable, or which may be digged. *Fossilis, fossilis*."—*Huloet*.

*digge, s. [DUCK, s.] A duck.

"Heare are doves, digges, drackes."—*Chester Plays*, i. 52.

*digged, pret. & pa. par. [DIG, now generally written DUG.]

dig'-gēr, *dyg-gar, s. [Eng. *dig*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: One who digs or opens the ground with a spade.

"Deluar, or diggar. *Fossor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Spec.: A gold-miner in Australia, California, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A name applied to some forms of spade-like implements in which the soil is lifted and turned by other than the usual modes.

2. Entom. (pl.): The Hymenopterous tribe of insects called Fossors (q. v.).

digg'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of opening the ground with a spade.

2. (Pl.) (Slang):

(1) A locality, a district, a place; a meaning adopted from the miners.

"She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these diggings."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

(2) A man's lodgings or home; where one resides.

II. Mining:

1. The operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called Hatches, or Essay hatches.

2. (Pl.): A term applicable to all mineral deposits and mining camps.

digging-machine, s.

Agr. A spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. There are many forms, which may be classed under two heads, reciprocating and rotary.

digg'-ōt, s. [Etym. uncertain.] A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonorable conduct; as, "Ye dirty diggot;" frequently used among school-boys. (*Scotch*.)

*dighel, a. [A. S. *deāgol*, *deōgol*, *dēgol*; O. H. Ger. *taugal*, *tougal*.] Secret, hidden, private.

"In one suthe dighelle hale."—*Owl and Nightingale*, 2.

*dighel-ly, *digheliche, *dieliche, *dighelliche, *dugheliche, a. & adv. [A. S. *deāgollice*, *digelice*, *digellice*; O. H. Ger. *tauganlihho*; M. H. Ger. *taugenliche*=secretly.]

A. As adj.: Secret, hidden.

"That other digheliche tocume beoth . . ."—*Old English Homilies*, ii. 5.

B. As adv.: Secretly.

"He . . . swo digheliche hit al dihte."—*Old English Homilies*, ii. 25.

*digh-el-nesse, *digh-hell-nesse, s. [A. S. *deāgolnes*, *digelnes*.]

1. Secrecy, privacy, solitariness.

"He wolde . . . his godd hure inne dighelnesse."

Layamon, i. 101.

2. A secret, a mystery.

"Thatt dærne dighhellnesse that writenn was thurh Moysesen."—*Ormulum*, 12,945.

dight (gh silent), *dight-en, *diht-en, *dyght, *dyht-en, *dyht-yn, v. t. [A. S. *dihtan*; O. H. Ger. *tihtōn*, *tihtōn*; M. H. Ger. *tihten*, *dihten*; Ger. *dichten*; Icel. *dikta*; Dan. *digte*, from Lat. *dicto*=to dictate, to prescribe.] [DICTATE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To arrange, to dispose, to settle.

"Thus he hit gon dihten."—*Layamon*, iii. 172.

2. To rule, to manage, to govern.

"The kyng dyghte tho this lord nobliche withalle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 67.

3. To treat, to handle.

"Herkeneth how Gamelyn was dight."

Gamelyn, 339.

4. To prepare, to get ready.

"These his supper made to dighte."

Chaucer: *Dream*, 1,526.

5. To dress.

"Sche was . . . all redy dight."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1043.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

6. To deck out, to bedeck, to ornament.
 7. To put on.
 8. To handle, treat, or discuss a question.
 9. To make clean.
 10. To sift; or clean corn from chaff.
 11. To wipe away.
 12. To polish, to plane, to dress. (*Scotch.*)
 ¶ The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called "*dichting*" a deal. In the same sense carpenters speak of *dressing* wood.

***B. Reflexively:**

1. To dress one's self, to prepare, to get ready.
 2. To direct one's course, to make one's way.
 ¶ To *dight* one's doublet: To give one a sound drubbing; to curry his hide.

"There Longoveil, that brave and warlike knight,
 Nobly behav'd, and did their doublets *dight*."
Hamilton: Wallace, ix. 241.

dight (gh silent), *a.* [*DIGHT*, *v.*] Dressed, adorned, bedecked, ornamented, embellished. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"And storied windows richly *dight*."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 159.

dight-ēr, ***dight-ere** (gh silent), *s.* [*Eng. dight*; *-er.*] One who makes ready, prepares, or bedecks. Specifically, one who is employed in winnowing grain.

dight-ing, ***dight-ing** (gh silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DIGHT*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of making ready, preparing, or bedecking.

"The *dighting* of his house."—*Ayenbite*, p. 24.

2. The act or process of winnowing corn.
 3. Refuse; especially of corn after winnowing; chaff.

***dight-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. dight*; *-ly.*] Handsomely. (*Davies.*)

"Houses *dightly* furnished."—*Adams: Works*, i. 27.

dīg-īt, *s.* [*Lat. digitus*=a finger; *Gr. daktylos.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A finger.

"The innermost *digit* is often stunted."—*Owen.*

2. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-quarters of an inch.

"If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air.*

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: Any integer under 10; so called from the primitive mode of counting on the fingers.

"Computable by *digits*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. 12.

*2. *Astron.*: The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity or magnitude of an eclipse; thus an eclipse is said to be of six *digits* when one-half of the disk is red.

dīg-īt, *v. t.* [*DIGIT*, *s.*] To point at with the finger.

"I shall never care to be *digitated* with 'That is he.'"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., No. 28.

dīg-ī-tā, *a. & s.* [*Lat. digitalis.*]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the fingers or digits, or the toes. Thus there are digital arteries of the foot as well as of the hand.

B. As subst.: A finger.

"Paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*."—*Lytton: What Will He Do with It?* bk. iv., ch. ix.

digital cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

digital impressions, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

dī-gīt-a-lein, *s.* [*Lat. digita(lis)*, and suff. *-ein.*] A bright yellow powder obtained from the aqueous extract of foxglove leaves. It is said to be a non-azotized glucoside.

dīg-ī-tā-lī-a, *s.* [*DIGITALINE.*]

dīg-ī-tāl-ic, *a.* [*Eng. digital(in)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to digitalis.

digitalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{54}H_{96}O_{33}$. [*DIGITALIRETIN.*]

dī-gī-tā-lī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. digitali(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: In the arrangement of Scrophulariaceæ given by Mr. Bentham and adopted by Dr. Lindley, a tribe of the sub-order Rhinanthideæ.

dīg-ī-tā-lī-form, *a.* [*Lat. digitalis*=pertaining to a finger, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Resembling a finger in form; applied to the slightly irregular campanulate corolla of *Digitalis*.

dīg-ī-tā-līn, **dīg-ī-tā-līne** (1), *s.* [*Mod. Lat. digital(is)*=foxglove, and *Eng. &c.*, suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{40}O_{15}$. A vegetable alkaloid which occurs along with digitin (digitonin $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$) in the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). It is obtained by exhausting the leaves with alcohol, and adding to the concentrated solution three times its bulk of water, which precipitates the alkaloids; they are separated by chloroform, which dissolves the digitalin and leaves the digitin. Digitalin crystallizes in slender, shining needles, which dissolve in hydrochloric acid, forming an emerald-green solution on the addition of water; the alkaloid is precipitated as a resin. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming a green solution, which is turned light-red by bromine vapor; on the addition of water the green color is restored. Digitalin is an active poison. It is doubtful whether the alkaloid has been obtained pure.

dīg-ī-tā-līne (2), *s.* [*Lat. digitalis*=pertaining to a finger; *digitus*=a finger.]

Zoöl.: A genus of ciliated Infusoria, belonging to the family Vorticellidæ, and characterized by the oblong, cylindrical, urn-shaped body surrounding a slender hollow stalk. They are commonly found growing on the backs of minute freshwater crustaceans, such as the water-flea (*Daphnia*), &c., whose movements are often seriously impeded by the number of these Infusoria adhering to them.

dīg-ī-tā-līr-ēt-in, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. digitalis*; second element not obvious; suff. *-etin.*]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{50}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by boiling digitaline with a dilute alkaline solution and precipitating by an acid, which gives digitalic acid, $C_{54}H_{96}O_{33}$, a substance crystallizing from alcohol, and capable of forming crystalline salts. By boiling with acids it is resolved into digitaliretin and glucose. (*Miller.*)

dīg-ī-tā-līs, *s.* [*Lat. digitalis*, from *digitus*=a finger, from the flowers being put on their fingers by children.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Scrophulariaceæ. They are natives of Europe and Western Asia. There are numerous species, all of them tall herbs. *Digitalis purpurea* is the common Foxglove.

2. *Pharm.*: The dried leaves of the Foxglove are used in medicine, as powder, infusion, or tincture, or in the form of the active principle, Digitaline. *Digitalis purpurea* belongs to the order Scrophulariaceæ, and is very useful in cases of heart disease, acting as a cardiac tonic and sedative, especially in mitral disease with dilated heart; also in *delirium tremens* and acute mania. It should not be given where the renal functions are disordered, as in chronic Bright's disease, but as a diuretic in the dropsy of the heart disease it is extremely useful. The powdered leaves or an extract of *Digitalis purpurea*, *ochroleuca*, *lævigata*, *ferruginea*, and other species, in overdoses produce vomiting, vertigo, and other symptoms, followed even by death.

dīg-ī-tār-ī-a, *s.* [*Lat. digit(us)*=a finger, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: Finger-grass, a genus of grasses so named from the digitate spikes. There are two species: *Digitaria sanguinalis*, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass, and *D. humifusa*, Smooth Finger-grass.

dīg-ī-tāte, **dīg-ī-tāt-ēd**, *a.* [*Lat. digitatus*=having fingers or toes; *digitus*=a finger.] Finger-shaped; applied to bodies whose parts branch out in finger-like processes; as *e. g.* to Alcyonia, the "Dead-men's Fingers" of the sea-shore; the leaves of the Horse-chestnut, &c.

"Animals multi-fidous, or such as are *digitated*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

¶ (1) *Digitate leaf*:

Bot.: A compound leaf, having several leaflets arranged almost like a fan, as in the Lupins.

(2) *Digitate root*:

Bot.: A root having the tubercles divided into lobes like fingers, the divisions extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some species of Orchis.



1. Leaf. 2. Root.

dīg-ī-tāte, *v. t.* [*DIGITATE*, *a.*] To point out, to point to as with the finger.

"The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason."—*Robinson: Eudoxa* (1658), p. 46.

dīg-ī-tāte-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. digitate*; *-ly.*] In a digitate manner.

digitately-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to digitate leaves whose leaflets are pinnate.

dīg-ī-tā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. digitatus*, from *digitus*.]

Anat.: A division into fingers or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles, particularly those of *Serratus magnus* and *Obliquus externus*, in their coalescence on the ribs.

dī-gī-tā-tō, *in composition.* [*Latin digitatus.*] [*DIGITATE.*]

Bot.: Digitate.

digitato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: The same as DIGITATELY-PINNATE (q. v.).

dīg-ī-tī-form, *a.* [*Lat. digitus*=finger, and *forma*=form.] Finger-shaped; formed like or having the appearance of fingers, as in the leaves of *Hibiscus digitiformis*.

dīg-ī-tī-grād-a, *s.* [*Lat. digitus*=a toe, and *gradus*=a walking, a step; *gradior*=to walk.]

Zoöl.: A section of the order Carnivora (q. v.), comprising the Lions, Tigers, Cats, Dogs, &c., in which the heel is raised above the ground, so that the animals walk more or less on the tips of the toes. The other two sections are the Pinnigrada and the Plantigrada (q. v.). The section Digitigrada is divided into the families Mustelidæ, Viverridæ, Canidæ, Hyenidæ, and Felidæ. The first two are aberrant, being Semiplantigrade. [*SEMIPLANTIGRADA.*]

dīg-ī-tī-grāde, *a. & s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. digitus*=a toe, and *gradus*=a walking, a step.]

A. As adjective:

Zoöl.: Belonging to the Digitigrada; walking on the toes.

B. As subst.: A member of the Digitigrada; an animal which walks on its toes.

dīg-ī-tīn, *s.* [*English digit(alis)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The part of the alkaloid extracted from digitalis which is insoluble in chloroform. It is soluble in ether, and crystallizes in needles. It is insoluble in water and in hydrochloric acid. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves digitin, forming a yellow-brown solution, which, when exposed to the air, turns a purple-red color. The addition of water turns it green. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dīg-īt-ī-nerved, *a.* [*Eng. digit*, and *nerved.*]

Bot. (of the ribs of leaves): Radiating from the petiole.

dīg-ī-tīze, *v. t.* [*Eng. digit*; *-ize.*]

1. To finger; to use with the fingers.

"None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitized* a pen after so scurrilous a fashion."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 211.

2. To point with the finger. (*Ash.*)

dīg-ī-tō-nīn, *s.* [*DIGITIN.*]

dīg-ī-tōr-ī-ūm, *s.* [*Lat. digitus*=a finger.]

Music: A small portable dumb instrument, invented by M. Marks, for the purpose of strengthening and giving flexibility to the fingers for piano-forte playing. It consists of a key-board with five keys, kept in their places by springs of metal.

dīg-ī-tūle, *s.* [*Latin digitulus*, dimin. from *digitus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little finger or toe.

2. *Entom.*: One of the hairs on the tarsus of the Mealy Bug.

dīg-ī-tūs, *s.* [*Lat.*]

Anat.: A finger or toe.

***dī-glā-dī-āte**, *v. i.* [*Lat. digladiatus*, pa. par. of *digladior*=to fight: *dī*=*dis*=apart, and *gladius*=a sword.] To fight, to contend, to quarrel.

"*Digladiating*, like *Æschines* and *Demosthenes*."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 42.

***dī-glā-dī-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. digladiatio*, from *digladiatus*.] A combat, a fight, a contest or contention.

"Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*."—*Glanvill: Seepsis Scientifica*.

dī-glē-nā, *s.* [*Greek dis*=twice, twofold, and *glēnē*=an eyeball.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rotatoria, of the family Hydatinæ. Eyes two, frontal foot forked. There are no other appendages than the foot and the rotatory organ. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dī-glŷph', *s.* [Gr. *diglyphos*=with double carving or indentation: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *glyphō*=to carve, to cut.]

Arch.: An imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. [TRIGLYPH.]

***dig-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dignatio*.] A considering worthy; esteem; condescension.

"His speciall *dignation* and love towards you."—Fox: *Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,497.

***digne** (*g* silent), *a.* [Fr.; Sp. & Port. *digno*; Ital. *degno*, from Lat. *dignus*=worthy.]

1. Worthy, deserving.

"One that was a *digne* damisele."

William of Palerne, 582.

2. Fit, suitable, comparable.

"I have non Englisch *digne* unto thy malice."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,198.

3. Disdainful, proud, contemptuous.

"Ne of his speeche daungerous ne *digne*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 518.

***digne-lŷ** (*g* silent), ***digne-liche**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *digne*; -*ly*.]

1. Worthily.

"He has don his deuere *digneliche*."

William of Palerne, 520.

2. Proudly, disdainfully, contemptuously.

"I wot thou nylt it *digneliche* endite."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iii. 1,023.

dig-nī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying or exalting; exaltation.

"All *dignification* retains still the same title of the merit of some virtue."—*Mountagu*: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 1.

dig-nī-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DIGNIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Invested with some dignity.

"Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

2. Noble, august, stately.

"Offering to the most virtuous of the nonjurors a tranquil and *dignified* asylum."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Marked with dignity; stately, noble, majestic.

"Her artless manners, and her neat attire, So *dignified*."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 536, 537.

¶ For the difference between *dignified* and *majestic*, see MAJESTIC.

dig-nī-fŷ, ***dig-nī-fie**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *dignifier*; Sp. & Prov. *dignificar*; Ital. *degnificare*, from Low Lat. *dignifico*, from Lat. *dignus*=worthy, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

*1. To think worthy, to esteem.

"Age to compare vnto thine excellence I nil presume him so to *dignifie*."

Romaunt of Love.

2. To invest with or advance to some dignity; to exalt, to prefer.

"They were set up thus to be deluded rather than *dignified*."—*Mountagu*: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 2.

3. To give luster to; to honor; to make illustrious, noble, or honorable; to ennoble.

"The generous motive *dignifies* the scar."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 561.

dig-nī-fŷ-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIGNIFY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of investing with dignity or honor.

"Towarde the *dignifying* of this office."—*Mountagu*: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 1.

dig-nīt-a-rŷ, *s.* [Fr. *dignitaire*, from Lat. *dignitas*=dignity (q. v.).] One who holds a position of dignity. The title is popularly used for an ecclesiastic who is invested with a dignity or benefice which gives him some preëminence over mere priests; but in strictness it is only applicable to bishops, deans, archdeacons, and some below them who hold jurisdiction.

"If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit."—*Swift*.

dig-nīt-ŷ, ***dig-net-e**, ***dig-nit-e**, ***ding-net-e**, ***dig-nyt-ee**, ***dyg-nit-e**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dignite*, *dignete*, *digniteit*; Fr. *dignité*; Prov. *dignitat*, *dignetat*; Sp. *dignidad*; Port. *dignidade*; Ital. *dignità*, *degnità*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitās*=worth; *dignus*=worthy.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Worth, nobility, worthiness, estimation.

"Of se swithe heh stal, of se muche *dignete*."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 5.

2. Rank, high position, grandeur.

"Two households, both alike in *dignity*."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet* (Prol.).

3. The importance due to rank or position.

"He had a high sense of his own personal *dignity*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. Elevation or stateliness of mien or manners.

"To calm his rage

Vain were thy *dignity*, and vain thy age."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 253, 254.

5. Moral worth; true nobility of character; a high sense of honor and uprightness, with an utter contempt of what is mean or dishonorable.

6. Stateliness, grandeur.

"A *dignity* of dress adorns the great."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 73.

7. A high office, conferring rank in society; a position of importance, rank, or honor.

"Proud of such a *dignity*."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 437.

*8. One who holds a high office; a dignitary.

"Likewise also these filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*."—*Jude* 8.

*9. A maxim of general acceptance; a general principle.

"The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons."—*Browne*.

II. Technically:

*1. *Astrol.*: A certain advantage, which a Planet hath by virtue of being in such a place of the Zodiac, or such a configuration with other Planets, &c., whereby his virtue is increased and augmented. (*Moxon*.)

2. *Eccles.*: Properly that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed, but commonly used for any high position in the Church.

*3. *Rhet.*: One of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

¶ For the difference between *dignity* and *honor*, see HONOR.

***dig-nōs'ce**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dignosco*.] To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

"Who shall haue power to *dignosce* and tak cognitioun whidder the same fallis within the said act of pacificatione."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 342.

***dig-nōs'tic**, *s.* [DIAGNOSTIC.] An indication, a distinguishing mark.

***dig-nō'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dignosco*, *dignotum*=to distinguish: *di*=*dis*=apart, and *gnosco*, *nosco*=to know.] A distinction; a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

"That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humors, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

dī-gōn-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *gōnā*=an angle.]

Bot.: Having two angles.

dī-grām, *s.* [Greek *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *gramma*=a writing, a letter.] The same as DIGRAPH (q. v.).

dī-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *graphē*=a writing, a figure.] A combination of two vowels or two consonants to represent one simple sound; a double sign for a simple sound.

dī-grāph'ic, *a.* [Eng. *digraph*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

"Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as *digraphic* modifiers also occur."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 483.

dī-grēss', *v. i.* [Lat. *digressus*, *pa. par.* of *digredior*: *di*=*dis*=apart, and *gradior*=to walk, to go.]

1. *Lit.*: To go or turn aside from the right or direct path; to deviate.

"Moreover she beginneth to *digresse* in latitude, and to diminish her motion from the morne rising."—*Holland*: *Plinte*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To go or turn aside from the path of duty; to transgress, to deviate from the right, to offend.

"Thy abundant goodness shall excuse

The deadly blot on thy *digressing* son."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 3.

*2. To wander, to depart, to swerve.

"*Digressing* from the valor of a man."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

3. To wander from the subject or question; to depart or deviate from the main point or design of a discourse.

"It seemeth (to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites."—*Brerewood*: *Enquiries*.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *digress* and *deviate*: "Both in the original and the accepted sense, these words express going out of the ordinary course; but *digress* is used only in particular, and *deviate* in general cases. We *digress* only in a narrative whether written or spoken; we

deviate in actions as well as in words, in our conduct as well as in writings. *Digress* is mostly taken in a good or indifferent sense; *deviate* in an indifferent or bad sense. Although frequent *digressions* are faulty, yet occasionally it is necessary to *digress* for the purposes of explanation; every *deviation* is bad, which is not sanctioned by the necessity of circumstances." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dī-grēss'**, *s.* [DIGRESS, *v.*] A digression.

"Nor let any censure this a *digress* from my history."—*Fuller*: *Church History*, bk. xi., ch. x., § 43.

dī-grēss'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIGRESS, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of wandering or departing from the main subject; digression.

dī-grēs'-sion (or as *dī-grēsh'n*), *s.* [Lat. *digressio*, from *digressus*, *pa. par.* of *digredior*; Fr. *digression*; Sp. *digresion*; Ital. *digressione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: A deviation or wandering from the direct course.

"The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Figuratively*:

*1. A deviation or wandering from the path of virtue; a transgression, an offense.

"Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,

That it will live engraven in my face."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 202, 203.

(2) A wandering or departing from the main point or subject of a discourse, argument, or narration.

"*Digression* is so much in modern use."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 855.

(3) That part of a discourse, &c., which wanders from the main point or subject, though still having some connection with it.

"To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers."—*Dryden*.

*4. Anything irrelevant.

"The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth that all other matters were but *digressions* to him."—*Sidney*.

II. Astron.: The apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun. The greatest digression of the former is 23°, and of the latter 47½°.

dī-grēs'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *digression*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a digression; of the nature of a digression.

"Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments."—*Warton*: *Notes on Milton*.

dī-grēs'-sive, *a.* [Fr. *digressif*; Ital. *digressivo*; Sp. *digresivo*.] Digressing; of the nature of a digression.

"The *digressive* sallies of imagination would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme."—*Johnson*: *Lives of the Poets*; *Young*.

dī-grēs'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *digressive*; -*ly*.] By way of digression.

digue, *s.* [Fr.] A sea-wall or breakwater. An artificial construction opposing a barrier to the sea or preventing the denudation of the land thereby. [*DIKE*.]

"The learned hydrographer, Fournier, speaks of those dams and *digues*."—*Boyle*: *Works*, i. 421.

dī-gŷn', *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *gynē*=a female.]

Bot.: A plant having two pistils or styles.

dī-gŷn'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *digyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ia*.]

Bot.: The name which was given by Linnæus to the second order in his artificial system of plants, comprising such as have two free styles, or a single style, deeply cleft into two parts.

dī-gŷn'-ī-an, **dī-gŷn-ōūs**, *a.* [English *digyn*; -*ian*; -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having two pistils or styles.

dī-hē'-drāl, ***dī-ē'-drāl**, *a.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *hedra*=a seat, a face.]

1. *Of a figure*: Having two sides.

2. *Of a crystal*: Having two planes.

dihedral-angle, *s.* The mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the space included between them.

dī-hē'-drōn, *s.* [*DIHEDRAL*.] A figure having two sides or surfaces.

dī-hēx-a-hē'-drāl, *a.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhñ**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhñ**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **şhş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

di-hy'-dric, *s. & a.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *hydric* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical. Used to denote dibasic acids, the acids being regarded as a salt of hydrogen—as dihydric sulphate, H_2SO_4 , commonly called sulphuric acid. In this Dictionary these compounds are described under the name of the respective acid, as sulphuric acid (q. v.).

di-hy'-drite, *s.* [Greek *di*=twice, twofold; *hydōr*=water, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Pseudomalachite. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 24.7; oxide of copper, 69.0; water, 6.3.

di-i-ām'-būs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *di*=twice, twofold, and *iambos*=an iambus (q. v.).]

Prosody: A foot consisting of two iambuses (— — —).

di-i-ōd-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *iod(ine)* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by two atoms of iodine.

di-i-ō-dide, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *iodide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric diiodide, HgI_2 . Also called Biniodide.

di-i-sō-pēnt'-yl, *s.* [DECYL HYDRIDE.]

di-jū'-dī-cant, *s.* [Lat. *dijudicans*, *pr. par.* of *dijudico*.] One who decides or adjudicates on a question.

"Many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain as their creeds."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

di-jū'-dī-cāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *dijudicatus*, *pa. par.* of *dijudico*: *di*=dis=apart, and *judico*=to judge, to decide.] To decide, to determine, to adjudicate.

"The church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself."—Hales: *Remains*, p. 260.

***di-jū'-dī-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIJUDICATE.]

***di-jū'-dī-cāt'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIJUDICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of judging, determining, or deciding; *dijudication*.

di-jū'-dī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dijudicatio*, from *dijudico*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of deciding, determining, or distinguishing.

"In the *dijudications* we make of colors."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 674.

2. Law: Judicial distinction. (Wharton.)

dī'-ka, *s.* [A native West African word.]

dika-bread, *s.*

Chem.: A vegetable substance, somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of *Mangifera gabonensis*, a tree growing abundantly on the West Coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. The fruit, which is about the size of a swan's egg, contains a white almond. These almonds when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a gray color with white spots, smells like roasted flour and cocoa, and has an agreeable, somewhat bitter, and astringent taste, and is greasy to the touch. It is a valuable article of food, and is used abundantly by the natives. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

dike, ***dic**, **dyke**, *s.* [A. S. *dīc*; cogn. with Dut. *dijk*; Icel. *diki*; Dan. *dige*; Sw. *dike*; M. H. Ger. *teich*; Ger. *teich*, all=a dike; Gr. *teichos*=a wall (Skeat). *Ditch* is merely a softened form of *dike*. Cf. *pouch* and *poke*, *stitch* and *stick*.] [DIG, DITCH, DIGUE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ditch; a channel for water made by digging; **moat**.

"About the castel was a *dyke*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 6,021.

2. A mound or dam of stones, earth, sand, &c., raised to protect low-lying lands from being flooded by the sea or a river.

"*Dikes* that the hands of the farmers had raised."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 1.

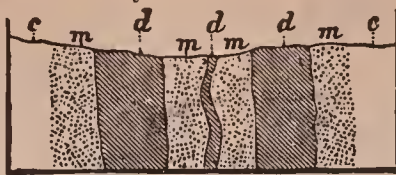
3. A wall or fence, whether of turf or stone. (Scotch.)

"The gentlemen have begun to inclose with stone *dykes*, or walls."—P. Craig: *Forfars. Stat. Acc.*, ii. 498.

II. Technically:

1. Geol.: A wall-like mass of cooled and hardened volcanic or igneous rock, which when hot and a fluid penetrated into a rent or fissure in the sedimentary strata. As a rule, to which, however, there

are not a few exceptions, the volcanic material is harder than the sedimentary rocks into which it has intruded itself. In many cases these have been



Basaltic Dikes, Rathlin Island, Antrim.

d. Dikes. m. Chalk converted into Granular Marble. c. Chalk.

cal, is now everywhere used. Geologists employ it even when the line of volcanic material does not rise above the sedimentary strata. A dike is analogous to a vein, but is on a larger scale, and does not ramify to the same extent as a vein. Recent dikes are seen in Vesuvius and Etna. They are formed by the filling up of open fissures with liquid lava. Exactly similar appearances are presented amid the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne in France, in Scotland, in St. Helena, and in other places. Sometimes, as in St. Helena, they have a vitreous selvage. (Lyell.)

2. Mining: A non-metallic wall of mineral matter occupying a former fissure in rock, intercepting and disturbing the order of ore-bearing strata.

dike-grave, *s.* An officer appointed to look after the dikes in marshy countries like Holland, &c.

"The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of trust in all the province."—Howell: *Letters*, p. 8.

dike-leaper, dyke-louper, *s.*

1. Lit.: A beast that breaks through all fences.

2. Fig.: A person given to immoral conduct. (Scotch.)

dike-leapin', dyke-loupin', s.

1. Lit.: Applied to cattle that cannot be kept within fences.

2. Fig.: Loose or immoral conduct. (Scotch.)

***dike-reeve**, *s.* The same as DIKE-GRAVE (q. v.). (Ash.)

***dike, *dik-en, *dyke, *dyk-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dīcian*.] [DIG, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To dig, to open by digging.

"To delve and *dike* a deop diche al aboute."
Piers Plowman, p. 385.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"Now dos Edward *dike* Berwik brode and long."
Langtoft, p. 272.

3. To bury.

"Depe dolvene and dede *dyked* in molde."
Morte Arthure, 974.

B. Intrans.: To dig.

"It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***diked, *dȳked**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIKE, v.]

dīk'-ēr, dȳk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dik(e)*; -er.] A person whose employment is to build inclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a *dry-diker*. (Scotch.)

"The *dyker*, as he is called, gets from £2 to £3 sterling, and sometimes more, for three months in summer."—P. Tarland: *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 209.

dīk'-iē, dȳk'-iē, *s.* [A dimin. from *dike* (q. v.).] A little ditch or dike.

***dīk'-īng, *dȳk'-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [DIKE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of digging.

***dī-lāç'-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dilaceratus*, *pa. par.* of *dilacero*=to tear in pieces: *di*=dis=apart, and *lacero*=to tear.] To tear in pieces, to rend asunder, to burst.

"The infant *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

***dī-lāç'-ēr-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DILACERATE.]

dī-lāç'-ēr-ā'-tion, *dī-lāç'-ēr-ā'-çion, *s.* [Lat. *dilaceratio*.]

1. Lit.: The act of tearing, breaking, or rending in two; the state of being torn or rent asunder.

"The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibers."
—Arbuthnot.

2. Fig.: A violent rupture, falling out, or dispute. "Many *dilacerations* and divisions may folowe."
Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

dī-lām-in-ā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Lat. *lamina*=a plate, a slice, a blade.]

Bot.: The same as CHORIZATION (q. v.).

dī-lā'-nī-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *dilaniatus*, *pa. par.* of *dilanio*=to tear to pieces: *di*=dis=apart, and *lanio*=to lacerate, to tear.] To tear to pieces, to rend, to dilacerate.

"Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind."—Howel: *England's Tears*.

dī-lā-nī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Latin *dilaniatio*: *di*=dis=away, apart, and *lanio*=to mangle, to lacerate.] A rending or tearing in pieces; dilaceration.

dī-lāp'-ī-dāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dilapidatus*, *pa. par.* of *dilapido*=to destroy: *di*=dis=apart, and *lapidem*, accus. of *lapis*=a stone.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To damage, to injure, to bring to or suffer to fall into a state of ruin.

"If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. Fig.: To waste, to squander.

"*Dilapidating* the revenues of the church."—Bp. Hurd.

B. Intrans.: To fall into ruin, to become dilapidated.

"The church of Elgin . . . was suffered to *dilapidate* by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference."—Johnson: *A Journey to the Hebrides*.

dī-lāp'-ī-dāt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DILAPIDATE.]

dī-lāp'-ī-dāt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DILAPIDATE.]

***A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

"In the neighborhood of *dilapidating* edifices."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Dyer.

C. As subst.: The act of ruining, wasting or suffering to fall into decay; the state of falling into decay.

dī-lāp'-ī-dā'-tion, *s.* [Latin *dilapidatio*, from *dilapidatus*; Fr. *dilapidation*; Sp. *dilapidacion*; Ital. *dilapidazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Decay for want of repair; a state of partial ruin.

***2. Figuratively**:

(1) The act of wasting, damaging, or injuring.

"The church should sue you for *dilapidations* of its power."—Marvell: *Works*, ii. 460.

(2) A state of decay.

"The state of *dilapidation* into which a great empire must fall."—Burke: *Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

(3) *Peculation*.

II. Eng. Ecc. Law: The act of an incumbent in suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings thereto belonging, to go to ruin or decay, whether such dilapidation is voluntary, that is, by pulling down any part of the buildings; or passive, that is, by neglecting to keep them in repair. Dilapidations also extend to any willful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the Church. For such acts an action lies either in the spiritual court by the canon law, or in the courts of common law, and it may be brought by the successor against the predecessor, if living, or, if dead, then against his executors.

"'Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

dī-lāp'-ī-dā-tōr, *s.* [English *dilapidat(e)*; -or.] One who causes or suffers dilapidations.

"The late bishop, a monstrous *dilapidator* of that see."—Strype: *Life of Parker*.

dī-lāt-a-bīl'-ī-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *dilatabilité*.] The quality of being dilatable.

"We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents."—Ray.

dī-lāt-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp; Ital. *dilatabile*, from Lat. *dilatatus*, *pa. par.* of *differo*.] [DILATE.] Capable of dilatation; that may or can be dilated or expanded; elastic, the opposite to contractible.

"These end in small air bladders, *dilatatable* and contractible."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

dī-lā-tā'-tion, *dīl-a-ta-cioun, *s.* [Fr. *dilatation*; from Lat. *dilatatio*, from *dilatatus*, *pa. par.* of *dilato*=to extend; Sp. *dilatacion*; Ital. *dilatazione*; Port. *dilatação*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. The act of dilating, extending, or expanding; extension, expansion, distension; the opposite to contraction (q. v.).

"The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright."—Holder.

2. The state of being dilated, extended, distended or expanded.

"By his energy he produces . . . fluidity, contraction, and *dilatation* of the circulating vessels in plants and animals."—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūlé, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

U. Figuratively:

1. A swelling or expanding of the spirits.

"All these are the effects of the dilatation and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

2. The act of dilating or enlarging upon any subject.

"What needeth greater dilatation?"

Chaucer: C. T., 4,652.

B. Surg.: The accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening, as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of opening any aperture or canal. (Dunghlison.)

*di-lā'te (1), v. t. [DEULATE.]

di-lā'te (2), v. t. & i. [Fr. dilater; Sp. & Port. dilatar; Ital. dilatare, from Lat. dilatus, pa. par. of differo: di=dis=apart, and latus=borne.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To expand, to extend, to distend; to enlarge in all directions; the opposite to contract (q. v.).

"The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so dilate the image."—Newton.

*2. To increase, to extend, to spread.

"They now dilate and now contract their force."

Prior.

*3. To spread abroad.

"Bows and branches which did broad dilate
Their clasping arms in wanton wreathings intricate."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 53.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To enlarge upon; to relate at large or fully.

"But he would not endure that woful theam
For to dilate at large."—Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 37.

2. To amplify.

"To dilate and embellish each particular image with a variety of adjuncts."—Louth: vol. i., lect. 12.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To swell, to expand, to be extended or enlarged.

"This little golden thread
Dilates into a column high and vast."

Longfellow: *Sand of the Desert*.

2. Fig.: To speak fully and copiously; to enlarge, to descant: followed by on or upon.

"To dilate upon it, and improve their luster, by any addition or eloquence of speech."—Clarendon.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to dilate and to expand: "The idea of drawing anything out so as to occupy a greater space is common to these terms, in opposition to contracting. . . . A bladder dilates on the admission of air, or the heart dilates with joy; knowledge expands the mind, or a person's views expand with circumstances. In the circulation of the blood through the body, the vessels are exposed to a perpetual dilatation and contraction; the gradual expansion of the mind by the regular modes of communicating knowledge to youth is unquestionably to be desired; but the sudden expansion of a man's thoughts from a comparative state of ignorance by any powerful action is very dangerous." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*di-lā'te, a. [Lat. dilatus.] Extended, enlarged, expanded, wide.

"Whom they out of their bounty have instructed
With so dilate and absolute a power."

B. Jonson: *Sejanus*, i. 2.

di-lāt'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DILATE, v.]

1. Lit.: Expanded, extended, enlarged.

*2. Fig.: Full, copious, amplified, detailed.

"Take a more dilated farewell."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

di-lāt'-ēr, s. [Eng. dilat(e); -er.] [DILATOR.]

1. Lit.: One who enlarges, expands, extends, or amplifies.

"Thy labors shew thy will to dignify
The first dilators of thy famous nation."

Skelton: *Verses pref. to Verstegan's Restitution*.

2. Fig.: One who dilates or discourses copiously upon any subject.

di-lāt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DILATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of expanding, extending, or enlarging.

2. Fig.: The act of enlarging or amplifying upon.

di-lā'-tion (1), s. [Eng. dilat(e); -ion.] The act of dilating, extending, or enlarging; the state of being dilated; dilatation.

*di-lā'-tion (2), s. [Lat. dilatio.] A delaying or delay; procrastination.

"What construction canst thou make of our willful dilations, but as a stubborn contempt?"—Ep. Hall: *Contemplations*, bk. iv

di-lā'-tīve, a. [Eng. dilat(e); -ive.] Dilating, causing dilation or expansion.

di-lāt'-ōr (1), s. [Eng. dilat(e); -or.] [DILATER.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which dilates or expands.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: Any of the muscles, whose function is to dilate the parts on which it acts.

"The buccinators and the dilators of the nose are too strong in choleric people."—Arbuthnot.

2. Surg.: An instrument for extending parts, such as the eyelids, or dilating the walls of a cavity, the urethra, vagina, anus, &c.

di-lāt'-ōr (2), *di-lat-our, s. [Lat. dilator.] One who or that which causes delay.

"The answer he received from the town was a dilator, till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did consider of his demands."—Baillie: *Lett.*, i. 165.

*di-lāt'-ōr (3) *di-lāt'-ar, s. [DELATOR.] An informer.

"The one half to our souerane lordis vse, and the vther half to the apprehendar and dilator."—Acts Jas. VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 427.

di-l'-a-tōr-i-ly, adv. [Eng. dilatory; -ly.] In a dilatory, procrastinating manner; lazily.

"Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily."—Johnson: *Prayers and Medit.*, p. 190.

di-l'-a-tōr-i-nēss, s. [Eng. dilatory; -ness.] The quality of being dilatory; laziness, slowness, tardiness, procrastination.

"The dilatoriness and bad management of the War Office."—London Daily Telegraph.

di-l'-a-tōr-ī, a. & s. [Fr. dilatoire; Sp. & Ital. dilatorio, from Lat. dilatorius, from pa. par. of differo=to put off.]

A. As adjective:

1. Causing or tending to cause delay, or to gain time.

"The policy of Austria was, at that time, strangely dilatory and irresolute."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Given or addicted to procrastination or delay; slow, not ready or active; wanting in diligence.

3. Marked or characterized by procrastination or delay.

"The dignity of the professions may be supported by this dilatory proceeding."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

*B. As subst.: Delay.

"Without any dilatories, arts or evasions."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 285.

¶ For the difference between dilatory and slow, see SLOW.

dilatory-defence, s.

Scots Law: A plea offered by a defendant for breaking down the conclusions of the action, without entering into the merits of the cause; the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the pursuer's grounds of action.

dilatory-plea, s.

Law: A plea designed or tending to cause delay in the trial of a case.

*dil-do, s. [See ex.] A burden in popular songs.

"... with such delicate burdens of dildos and fadings."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

*dildo-glass, s. Probably a large drinking glass.

"Good to fill gallipots and long dildo-glasses."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Nice Valor*, iii. 2.

*di-lēc'-tion, s. [Lat. dilectio, from dilectus, pa. par. of diligo=to love.] The act of loving; love, affection, kindness.

"So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief."—Boyle: *Seraphic Love*.

di-lēm'-ma, s. [Lat., from Greek dilēmma=a double proposition, one in which a person is caught between two difficulties; dialambanomai=to be caught between: dia=between, and lambanō=to catch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice or position; a position in which difficulties or evils appear to present themselves on every side, so that there seems to be no way to escape; an awkward predicament.

"A refusal of supplies at Edinburgh reduced him to no such dilemma."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Logic: An argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having a choice of alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

"A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward, to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavored to

elude his claim by a dilemma: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it."—Johnson.

¶ The horns of a dilemma: The alternatives presented to an adversary in a dilemma, the choice of either of which is fatal to his cause; a position of extreme difficulty, from which there appears to be no way of escape.

*di-lēm'-maed, a. [Eng. dilemma; -ed.] Placed in a dilemma.

"Like a novel-hero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances."—E. A. Poe: *Marginalia* (Intro.).

di-l-ēt-tan'-tē, *di-l-ēt-tānt' (pl. di-l-ēt-tān'-tī), s. [Ital. dilettante, pr. par. of dilettare=to love, to take a delight in; Lat. delecto.] A lover or admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; frequently applied half in contempt to one who affects a taste for or skill in art, science, or literature.

"Of Dardan tours let dilettanti tell."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

¶ The Society of Dilettanti, consisting of gentlemen who had traveled, and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain, was established in 1734.

di-l-ēt-tant'-ish, a. [Eng. dilettant(e); -ish.] Like a dilettante; amateurish.

"You are dilettantish and amateurish."—G. Eliot: *Mid-dlemarch*, ch. xix.

di-l-ēt-tant'-ism, s. [Eng. dilettant(e); -ism.] The characteristics or manners of a dilettanti; a desultory, affected, or amateurish pursuit or cultivation of art, science, or literature.

"The age of finical dilettantism and emasculated elegance . . . soon afterward followed."—Hall: *Modern English*, p. 147.

*dilgh-en, *dillghen, v. t. [A. S. dilegian, dil-gian; O. H. Ger. tiligón.] To destroy, to abolish.

"Forr swa to . . . cristess laghhess dillghenn."—Ormulum, 5,300.

di-l'-i-ğençe, *di-l'-i-ğen-çy, s. [Fr., from Lat. diligencia, from diligo=to love; Sp. & Port. diligencia; Ital. diligenza. A moral lesson is in the etymology of this word. One can never permanently exhibit diligence unless he loves his work; hence, when practicable, he should choose the work for which he is best adapted by nature, and diligence in which will be to him a comparatively easy task.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Steady application or assiduity in any business or task; industry, assiduity.

"I have followed him everywhere . . . I am sure with diligence enough."—Dryden: *Letter to Sir H. Howard*.

2. Care, heedfulness.

"Keep thy heart with all diligence."—Prov. iv. 23.

II. Technically:

1. Law: The law recognizes three degrees of diligence: (a) Low or slight, which persons of little or no prudence take of their own concerns; (b) Common or ordinary, which men of an average type exercise; (c) High or great, which persons of exceptional prudence take. The Civil Law is in conformity with the Common Law in recognizing these three grades. (Wharton.)

2. Vehicles: A French stage coach. It was the national vehicle on the regular routes; had four wheels, two compartments, a deck, and a dickey; was drawn by from four to seven horses, and managed by a postilion.

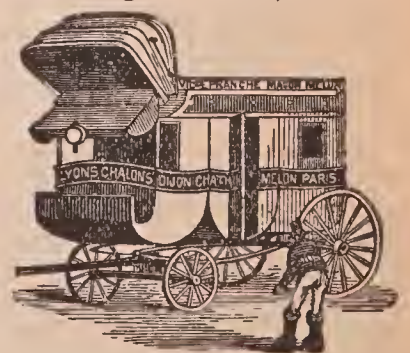
"... the beggars, whom he had been accustomed to see . . . pursuing a diligence up hill."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

di-l'-i-ğent, a.

[Fr. diligent; Ital., Sp., & Port. diligento, from Lat. diligens, pr. par. of diligo=to love, delight in; di=dis=apart, between, and lego=to choose.]

1. Of persons: Constant and steady in application to any business or task; assiduous, persevering, persistent, industrious; sedulous; not idle or negligent.

"... those honest, diligent and God-fearing yeomen."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.



Diligence.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çeil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -çion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -șious = çžűs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del.

2. *Of things*: Prosecuted, or applied with diligence and care; careful, assiduous, painstaking.

"And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition."—Deut. xix. 18.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *diligent*, *expeditious*, and *prompt*: "*Diligent*, from *diligere*, to love, marks the interest one takes in doing something; he is *diligent* who loses no time, who keeps close to the work. *Expeditious*, from the Latin *expedio*, to dispatch, marks the desire one has to complete the thing begun. He who is *expeditious* applies himself to no other thing that offers; he finishes everything in its turn. *Prompt*, from the Latin *promoveo*, to draw out or make ready, marks one's desire to get ready; he is *prompt* who works with spirit so as to make things ready. Idleness, dilatoriness, and slowness are the three defects opposed to these three qualities. The *diligent* man has no reluctance in commencing the labor; the *expeditious* man never leaves it; the *prompt* man brings it quickly to an end. It is necessary to be *diligent* in the concerns which belong to us, to be *expeditious* in any business that requires to be terminated, to be *prompt* in the execution of orders that are given to us." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *diligent* and *sedulous*, see SEDULOUS.

dil-i-gent-lý, **dil-i-gen-ly*, **dil-i-gent-liche*, *adv.* [Eng. *diligent*; -ly.] With diligence, assiduity, and steady application; carefully, industriously, sedulously.

"Go and search *diligently* for the young child."—Matt. ii. 8.

di-lit-ür'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; Eng. *lit(hic)*, and -*uric* (q. v.).]

dilituric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3(N_2O_2)NO_3$. Nitro-barbituric acid, obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid (q. v.). It crystallizes in colorless prisms, which are soluble in water, forming a yellow solution.

dill, **dile*, **dylle*, *s.* [A. S. *dile*; cogn. with Dut. *dille*, Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*, O. H. Ger. *tilli*, M. H. Ger. *tille*, Ger. *dill*.]

Botany:

1. *Anethum graveolens*; a genus of plants belonging to the order Umbelliferae or Apiaceae. The seeds, or rather fruits, which are imported from the middle or south of Europe, are oval, flat, and about a line and a half in length, with a pale membranous margin. They are stimulant and carminative, and furnish a pale-yellow aromatic oil. Dill-water is used as a remedy in flatulence and gripes of children, and the fruit to flavor pickles.

2. Applied by husbandmen to *Aethusa Fœniculum*, *Daucus*, and *Torilis infesta*. (Britten & Holland.)

**dill* (1), *v. t.* [Icel. *dylja*; O. Sw. *dylia*; Sw. *dölja*; Dan. *dölge*.] To conceal, to hide.

"Joseph . . . wist and dilled it as the wise."—Cursor Mundi, 4, 270.

dill (2), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *dilla*=to lull.]

A. Trans.: To soothe, to quiet, to calm.

"My dule in dern bot gif thow dill,
Doutless bot dreid I dé."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

**B. Intrans.*: To subside, to quiet down.

"The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down."—Baillie: *Letters*, i. 252.

dil-len-bürg'-ite, *s.* [From Dillenburg, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of chrysocolla, containing a slight admixture of carbonate of copper.

dil-lên'-ë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dillen*(ia), and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -*æe*.]

Bot.: One of the tribes into which the order Dilleniaceae is divided, the other being Delimeae (q. v.). The Dilleneae have the connective of the anthers equal or narrow at the point. They occur in Asia and Australia. (Lindley.)

dil-lê-ni'-a, *s.* [Named after J. J. Dillenius, a professor of Botany at Oxford.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dilleniaceae. They are lofty forest trees, natives of tropical Asia. *Dillenia pentagyna* furnishes excellent spars for ships; and the fruit of *D. indica* is edible, though very acid. It is used by the natives in India in curries and jellies, and the acid juice sweetened with sugar forms a cooling drink. The leaves of *D. scabrella* are very rough, and are used instead of sandpaper.

dil-lê-ni'-â-çë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dilleni*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants found chiefly in Australia, Asia, and the warm parts of America. They are nearly related to the Ranunculaceae. Sepals five, persistent; petals five, deciduous, in a single row; seeds universally arillate; stamens indefinite, hypogynous. The species are trees, shrubs, or under-shrubs. The Indian species are remarkable

for their beauty, the grandeur of their foliage, and the magnificence of their flowers. They have astringent properties, and some of the species afford excellent timber. Lindley enumerated twenty-six genera, comprising 200 species.

dil-lên'-i-adg, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dilleni*(a), and Eng. suff. -*ads*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dilleniaceae.

**dil'-li-grôut*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *grout*, *s.*] Pottage made for the king's table on his coronation-day. Some lands were held of him in serjeantry by the tenure of furnishing such pottage for the above-named great occasion. (Wharton.)

**dill'-lîng*, *s.* [Prob. from Icel. *dilla*=to lull.] A darling, a favorite, a pet.

"To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my wife's *dilling*, whom she longs to call madam."—Eastward Hoe, i. 1.

dill'-nite, *s.* [From Dilln, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: Probably a mixture of diaspore and kaolinite or pholerite. An earthy mineral, related to collyrite. (Dana.)

**dil'-lôw*, *s.* [Icel. *deila*.] A noisy quarrel. (Scotch.)

dills, *s.* [DULSE.]

dil-lâ'-lîng, *s.* [Apparently from Lat. *diluo*=to wash away.] A Cornish word for the operation of sorting ores in a hand sieve. The sieve has a hair bottom of close texture, and contains about thirty pounds of stamped tin ore. The sieve is immersed in water and moves the ore up and down and circularly, so as to cause all the particles to be in a state of suspension in the water. By inclining the sieve the lighter particles are allowed to run off into the keeve, while the richer particles are laid aside for roasting. (Knight.)

**dil'-lÿ* (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *diligence* (q. v.).] A coach, a diligence.

"The Derby dilly, carrying six insides."—Canning: *Loves of the Triangles*.

dil'-lÿ (2), *s.* [An abbreviation for *daffodilly*.] [DAFFODIL.]

Bot.: *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (Britten & Holland.)

¶ *White dillies*:

Bot.: *Narcissus poeticus*.

dil'-lÿ-dâl-lÿ, *v. i.* [A redup. of *dally* (q. v.).] To idle, to loiter about, to waste time, to hesitate.

"What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying."—Richardson: *Pamela*, i. 275.

dil'-nôte, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Cyclamen.

**dil-lôg'-ic-al*, *a.* [Gr. *dilogos*=double-tongued, doubtful: *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *logos*=a word.] Having a double meaning.

"In such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles."—Adams: *Works*, i. 10.

dil'-ôg-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *dilogia*=repetition.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which a word is used in an equivocal sense; an expression which may have two meanings.

**dilp*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A trollop, a slut, a sloven.

"Neither a *dilp*, nor a da."—Jamieson: *Pop. Ballads*, i. 294.

dilse, *s.* [DULSE.]

dil'-sêr, *s.* [Scotch *dils*(e); -*er*.] The Rock or Field Lark, *Alauda campestris*, so called from feeding on the sea-lice among the dilse.

**dî-lû'-çîd*, **dî-lu-cide*, *a.* [Lat. *dilucidus*.]

1. Clear, transparent; not opaque.

2. Clear, plain, evident.

"So perspicuous and *dilucide* description of laws."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. viii., aph. 3.

**dî-lû'-çîd-âte*, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dilucidatus*, *pa. par.* of *dilucido*.]

A. Trans.: To make clear, plain, or evident; to explain, to elucidate.

"To bring in a passage or two of Scripture to *dilucidate* or confirm something."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 768.

B. Intrans.: To give explanations; to explain, to elucidate.

"I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

**dî-lû'-çîd-â-tion*, *s.* [Latin *dilucidatio*, from *dilucidatus*.] The act of making clear, plain, or evident; elucidation.

"If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 260.

**dî-lû'-çîd-i-tÿ*, *s.* [Pref. *di*, and Eng. *lucidity* (q. v.).] Lucidness, clearness, plainness.

"With plainness and *dilucidity*."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 977.

**dî-lû'-çîd-lÿ*, *adv.* [Eng. *dilucid*; -ly.] Clearly, plainly, lucidly.

"Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 192.

dî-lû'-ên-dô, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Wasting away, diminishing, decrescendo.

**dî-lû'-ent*, *a. & s.* [Latin *diluens*, *pr. par.* of *diluo*=to wash away: *di*=dis=apart, away, and *luo*=to wash.]

A. As adj.: Making thin, or liquid; attenuating or weakening by water, &c.; diluting.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which makes thin or liquid; that which attenuates or lessens the strength of by dilution.

"There is no real *diluent* but water; every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. *Med.*: A substance or preparation which has a tendency to increase the amount of fluid in the blood. Diluents consist chiefly of water, whey, buttermilk, &c., with additions to render them agreeable, or to give them a slightly demulcent quality. They are employed when the secretions are too viscid, or the contents of the stomach, intestines, &c., are too acrid, and also when the heat of the body is too great.

dî-lû'te, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dilutus*, *pa. par.* of *diluo*=to wash away: Fr. *diluer*; Sp. *diluir*; Ital. *deluire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make thin with water.

"By constant weeping mix their watery store
With the chyle's current, and dilute it more."
Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. vi.

2. To weaken by the admixture of water; to reduce the strength of with water.

"Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, . . . she got to bed."—Locke.

*3. To make weak or weaker.

"The chamber was dark, lest these colors should be *diluted*."—Newton.

**B. Intransitive*:

1. To act as a diluent.

"The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

2. To become attenuated, thin, or weak.

dî-lû'te, *a.* [Lat. *dilutus*.]

1. *Lit.*: Made thin or weak; reduced in strength or intensity; diluted, reduced.

"If the red and blue colors were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch."—Newton.

*2. *Fig.*: Poor, weak.

"This is but a *dilute* and waterish exposition of this place."—Hopkins: *Serm.*, xiv.; *On New Birth*.

dî-lût'-êd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DILUTE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Made weak by dilution.

"The social circle, the *diluted* bowl."
Mason: *Art of Painting*, 672.

2. *Fig.*: Made poor; colorless.

dî-lût'-êd-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *diluted*; -ly.] In a diluted form or state.

dî-lû'te-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *dilute*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diluted.

"What that *diluteness* is . . . I understand not."—Wilkins: *Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. xii.

dî-lût'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *dilut*(e); -*er*.] He who or that which dilutes, attenuates, or makes poor or weak; diluent.

"Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, i. 6.

dî-lût'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DILUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making poor or weak; dilution.

diluting roller, *s.* A roller in paper-making machinery, which conducts an additional supply of water into the pulp-cistern to reduce its density.

dî-lû'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dilutio*, from *dilutus*.] The act of making thin, poor, or weak by diluting; the state of becoming diluted.

"Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ii. 5.

dî-lû'-vî-əl, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a flood or deluge; specifically, pertaining to the deluge in the days of Noah.

2. Caused by or resulting from a deluge; formed or produced by a deluge.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre. wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, æ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

diluvial formation, s.

Geol.: The name given to superficial deposits of gravel, sand, clay, &c., brought together far from their original sites by an extraordinary action of water. [**DILUVIUM.**] Such action may be the result of heavy rains, submarine earthquakes, melting of snow, &c. What was formerly called the diluvial formation is now termed the boulder formation or the Northern drift, or simply the drift. The greater part of it was deposited during the Newer Pliocene Period, or in the early part of the recent one, the temperature of Northern Europe generally being then excessively low, with snow and ice everywhere prevailing. It is called also the Glacial Period (q. v.).

dī-lū'-vī-al-ist, s. [Eng. *diluvial*; -ist.] One of those theorists who regard the boulder-clay, abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar superficial phenomena, as the result of the Noachian deluge; in other words, those who ascribe to a universal deluge such superficial results as they cannot readily reconcile with the ordinary operations of water now going on around them. (Page.)

dī-lū'-vī-an, a. [Lat. *diluvium*], and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] The same as **DILUVIAL** (q. v.).

"Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

***dī-lū'-vī-āte, v. i.** [Lat. *diluvius*, pa. par. of *diluvio*=to inundate, to flood.] To run as a flood; to cause an inundation.

"These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion* (1605), S. 2.

dī-lū'-vī-ūm, dī-lū'-vī-ōn, *dī-lu-vye, *dī-lu-ye, s. [Lat.] [**DELUGE.**]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A flood; an inundation, a deluge.
"Bringyng in the *diluyge*, or greet flood."—Wycliffe: 2 Peter ii. 5.

2. **Geol.:** Formerly applied to accumulations of gravel, sand, clay, &c., supposed to be the result of the Noachian deluge; then applied to all masses of comparatively recent age, apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency; now the name is verging to extinction, *drift* having taken its place. [**DILUVIAL FORMATION.**]

dīlv'-īng, s. [**DILLUING.**]

dīm, *dīmme, *dym, *dymme, a. & adv. [A. S. *dīm*; cogn. with Icel. *dimmr*=dim; Sw. *dimmig*=foggy; *dīmma*=a fog, a mist; M. H. Ger. *timmer*, *timber*=dark, dim; O. S. *thim*=dim; Ger. *dämmerung*=dimness; Ir. *teim*=dim; Sansc. *tamar*=gloom. (Skeat.)]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Somewhat dark; dusky.

"A *dym* dulfal dale."

Hampole: *Prick of Consc.*, 1, 166.

2. Overshadowed, darkened, obscured.

"The sunne of all the world is *dimme* and darke."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; November.

3. Not seeing clearly; having a defective or imperfect vision.

"Isaac was old, and his eyes were *dim*."—Gen. xxvii. 1.

4. Deprived of luster; tarnished; dull.

"How is the gold become *dim*!"—Lament. iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not clearly seen; obscure, imperfect; vague, confused, not clear.

"We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception how matter might begin to exist."—Locke.

*2. Hard to understand; not plain or clear.

"*Dymme* or harde to vnderstonde. *Misticus*."—Prompt. Parv.

*3. Imperfectly heard; not clear; indistinct, low.

"He herd a murmuring ful low and *dim*."

Chaucer: C. T., 2, 435.

*4. Dull of apprehension.

"The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths."—Rogers.

5. Wicked, base.

"And did awai his dedes *dim*."

Metr. Homilies, p. 111.

*B. **As adv.:** Dimly, indistinctly, not clearly.

"He herde a vois which cried *dīmme*."

Gower: C. A., ii. 293.

¶ For the difference between *dim* and *dark*, see **DARK**.

dīm, *dīm-men, *dime, *dym-men, *dym-myn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dimmign*; Icel. *dīmma*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To render dim; to deprive of clearness of vision, to obscure the sight of.

"As where th' Almighties lightning brond does light, It *dimmes* the dazed eye, and daunts the senses quight."

Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 21.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. To make dark; to obscure with shade or darkness.

"Now set the sun, and twilight *dimmed* the ways."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii.

3. To deprive of luster; to tarnish, to sully.

"It once was bright and clear as thine,
But blood and tears have *dimmed* its shine."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 27.

*II. **Figuratively:**

1. To obscure, to darken, to defile.

"If the light of your lyfe be *dimmed* with worldly desires and lustes."—Udall: *Matt.* v.

2. To render dull; to obscure mentally.

*B. **Intrans.:** To become dim, dull, or obscure.

"His fair lere falowith, and *dimmed* is sighte."

Early Eng. Poems, p. 20.

***dim-discovered, a.** Dimly or faintly seen.

"Ships, *dim-discovered*, dropping from the clouds."

Thomson: *Summer*, 946.

dim-eyed, a. Having weak or bad vision.

dim-seen, a. Dimly seen.

"The *dim-seen* eagle."—Keats: *Sleep and Poetry*.

dim-sighted, a. Dull, obtuse.

"Too small, perhaps, the slight occasion
For our *dim-sighted* observation."

Cowper: *Epistle to Lady Austen*.

dim-twinkling, a. Twinkling or shining dimly or faintly.

dī-māg'-net-ite, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *magnetite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A magnetite pseudomorph from Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y. (Dana.)

dīm'-ar-is, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the fourth figure, in which the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premise. This figure is the most awkward and unnatural of all, and is the direct reverse of the first. Taking X to represent the Major term, Z the Minor, and Y the Middle, this syllogism may be expressed thus: Some X is Y; all Y is Z; ∴ Some Z is X. For example:

(dīm) Some men are Americans.

(Ar) All Americans are mortal.

(Is) Some mortals are men.

***dīm'-ble, s.** [Probably connected with *dimple* (q. v.).] A dell, a dingle; a bower.

"Deep in a gloomy *dimple* she doth dwell."

Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

dīme, *disme, *dyme, s. [Fr.; O. F. *disme*, *dixme*; Prov. *desme*, *deime*; O. Sp. *diezmo*, *diezma*; Ital. *decima*, from Lat. *decimus* (m.), *decima* (f.)=tenth; *decem*=ten.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** A tithe, a tenth part.

"He gaue hym, *dymes* of alle thingis."—Wycliffe: *Gen.* xiv. 20.

2. **Comm.:** A small silver coin current in the United States. It is equal to ten cents, or one-tenth of a dollar. Weight, 38.4 grains; fineness, .900.

dī-mēn'-sion, s. [Fr.; Sp. *dimension*; Ital. *dimensione*, from Lat. *dimensionem*, accus. of *dimensio*=a measuring, from *dimensus*, pa. par. of *demetior*=to measure off from a thing; *di*=dis=apart, away, and *metior*=to measure. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this with words of quite recent introduction into the language.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

2. Size, extent (generally in the plural).

"There are a few of much greater *dimension*."—Darwin: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ii., p. 25.

*3. Outline, shape, figure.

"In *dimension* and the shape of nature

A gracious person."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

II. Fig.: Size, importance, consequence.

B. Technically:

1. **Alg.:** A literal factor of a product or term; also called a degree (q. v.); thus *a²b* is an expression of three dimensions. A simple equation is said to be of one dimension, a quadratic of two, a cubic of three, and so on.

2. **Geom.:** Extension in a single line or direction. A line is extended in one direction, or has one dimension, that is length; a surface is extended in two directions, or has two dimensions, length and breadth; a solid is extended in three directions, or has three dimensions, length, breadth, and height or thickness. [GEOMETRY.]

"My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room."—Swift.

dimension-lumber, s. Lumber sawed to specific sizes to order, in contradistinction to stock-lumber which is of the usual market-sizes. [STOCK-GANG.]

dimension-stone, s. [ASHLAR.]

***dī-mēn'-sion, v. t.** [DIMENSION, s.] To suit or make agree in size or measurement.

"A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest,

Dimensioned equal to his size."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 275, 276.

dī-mēn'-sion-al, a. [Eng. *dimension*; -al.] Relating to dimensions.

¶ *Dimensional equations:* They are such as the following: The dimensions of acceleration are length (time)²; the dimensions of the unit of acceleration are

length (time)². Or (more shortly) velocity =

length (unit of time)². acceleration = $\frac{\text{velocity}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2}$. (Ever-

ett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i., p. 4.

dī-mēn'-sioned, *dī-men'-cioned, a. [Eng. *dimension*; -ed.] Having dimensions. (Seldom found except in composition.)

"He would els [have] ben invisible wyth all his *dimensioned* body under the form of breade."—*The Supper of the Lord* (1533), B 3.

dī-mēn'-sion-less, *dī-mēn'-tion-less, a. [Eng. *dimension*; -less.]

1. Devoid of size or dimensions; without size; hence insignificantly small.

"As the earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows *dimensionless* when compared with that vast extent of space."—Warburton: *Works*, vol. ix., serm. 2.

2. Without any definite shape or form.

"In they pass'd

Dimensionless through heavenly doors."

Milton: P. L., xi. 16, 17.

dī-mēn'-ī-ty, s. [Formed on the analogy of *immensity* (q. v.).] Extent, capacity.

"Of the smallest stars in sky

We know not the *dimensity*."

Howell: *Letters*, iv. 44.

dī-mēn'-sive, a. [Lat. *dimens*(us), pa. par. of *dimetior*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Having dimensions; of a definite size.

"The existence of his body is *dimensive*, and complete with the full proportion and quantity of the same bodies wherewith he ascended."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 210.

2. That marks the dimensions, boundaries, or outlines of.

"All bodies have their measure, and their space;

But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?"

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, iv.

dīm'-ēr-a, dīm'-ēr-ānș, s. pl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *meros*=a part.]

Entom.: A section of Homoptera, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the Aphides.

dīm'-ēr-ō-sō'-mā-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, *meros*=a part, and *sōma*, pl. *sōmata*=a body.]

Entom.: An order of Arachnida, comprising the true Spiders. The name is derived from the division of the body into two parts, the cephalothorax and abdomen. [ARACHNIDA.] They are also called Araneina (q. v.). They may be divided into three families: (1) Araneidae, (2) Lycosidae, and (3) Mygalidae.

dīm'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *meros*=a part.]

Bot.: Consisting of two pieces.

"When the number of parts is two, the flower is *dimerous*."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 643.

dī-mēth'-ā, in compos. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *meta*, implying change or substitution.]

Chem.: Aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-3) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dīm'-ēt-ēr, a. & s. [Lat., from Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *metron*=a measure.]

A. As adjective:

Pros.: Having two measures.

"The octosyllable meter was in reality the ancient *dimeter* iambick."—Tyrwhitt: *Essay on Chaucer*.

B. As substantive:

Pros.: A verse of two measures.

dī-mēth'-yl, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *methyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the hydrocarbon Ethane (q. v.).

¶ In composition *dimethyl-* denotes that two atoms of hydrogen have been each replaced by the monad hydrocarbon radical methyl (CH₃)' in an organic compound.

dimethyl-ketone, s. [ACETONE.]

dimethyl-ethyl carbinol, s. [AMYL ALCOHOLS.]

¶ For other *Dimethyl compounds*, consult *Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry* and the Journals of the German, English, and French Chemical Societies.

***dīm-i-cā-tion**, s. [Lat. *dimicatio*, from *dimico* = to fight.] The act of fighting; a fight, a contest.

***dī-mīd'-i-āte**, v. t. [DIMIDIATE, a.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To divide into halves; to halve.
2. *Her.*: To represent the half of.

dī-mīd'-i-āte, a. [Lat. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidio* = to halve: *dī=dis*=apart, and *medius*=the middle.]

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Divided into two equal parts; halved.

"Upon the *dimidiated* platform of your staircase."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Technically*:

(1) *Bot.*: Divided or split into parts, as the stamens of *Salix rubra*, or the calyptra of some Mosses. Also applied to an anther when by the suppression of one lobe, as in *Gomphrena*, or by the disappearance of the partition between the two lobes, it becomes one-celled.

(2) *Zool.*: A term used when the organs on one side are of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other side; as when those on one side are male and on the other female.

dī-mīd'-i-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *dimidiatio*, from *dimidiatus*.] The act of halving, or dividing into two equal parts.

dī-mīd'-i-ā-tō-, in compos. [Lat. *dimidiatus*=divided into halves.] Halved.

dimidiato-cordate, a.

Bot. (of a leaf): Dimidiate with the lower part cordate.

dī-mīn'-ish, ***dy-min-ishe**, v. t. & i. [A word formed from Eng. *minish* (q. v.), by the pref. *dī=* Lat. *dis*=apart. Fr. *diminuer*; Sp. & Port. *diminuir*; Ital. *diminuire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To lessen; to make smaller or less by the subtraction of a part; to decrease.

"That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us."—*Locke*.

*2. To lessen or lower in power or position; to degrade, to abase.

"Therefore will I also *diminish* thee."—*Ezek.* v. ii.

3. To take away or subtract.

"Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it."—*Deut.* iv. 2.

*4. To weaken, to impair.

"I came not to *diminish* and abate the laws."—*Udall: Matth.* v.

II. *Music*: To lessen by a semitone.

B. *Intrans.*: To become or to appear less or smaller; to grow less; to decrease.

"What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*."—*Dryden: Fables* (Pref.).

dī-mīn'-ish-a-ble, a. [Eng. *diminish*; -able.] That may or can be diminished or reduced in size or quality: capable of diminution.

dī-mīn'-ished, pa. par. & a. [DIMINISH.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Made less or smaller; reduced in size or quality. "This complaint now comes with *diminished* influence."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. i.

*2. Weakened, impaired.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: Lessened by a semitone.

(1) *Diminished intervals* are those made less than minor, e. g.: G sharp to F sharp is a diminished 7th, because G to F being a minor 7th, G sharp to F contains one semitone less than the minor interval. Some authors, however, apply this term in a manner liable to lead to much confusion, namely, to a perfect interval when made smaller by one semitone, and to an imperfect interval when made less by two semitones; thus, according to them, c to G flat is a diminished 5th, but c to E double flat, or c sharp to E flat, a diminished 3d. [INTERVAL.]

(2) *Diminished subjects* or *counter-subjects* are subjects or counter-subjects introduced with notes half the value of those in which they were first enunciated.

(3) A *diminished triad* is the chord consisting of two thirds on the sub-tonic, e. g., B, D, F, in the key of C. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. *Arch.*: A *diminished arch* is one less than a semicircle. A *diminished column* is one whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

3. *Carp.*: A *diminished bar* is that bar of a sash which is thinnest at its inner edge.

dī-mīn'-ish-ēr, s. [Eng. *diminish*; -er.] One who or that which diminishes, or causes diminution.

"The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority."—*Clarke: Sermons* (1637), p. 241.

dī-mīn'-ish-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DIMINISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of reducing in size or quality; diminution.

"Giving to the poor is a *diminishing* of our goods."—*Latimer: On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. vi.

2. The state of being diminished or reduced in size or quality.

diminishing-rule, s.

Arch.: A broad rule cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature.

diminishing-scale, s.

Arch.: A scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute, by describing the arc of a circle through every three preceding points, the extreme point of the last being one of the next three. Each point through which the curve passes is regulated so as to be in a line drawn to the center of the volute, and the lines at equal angles with each other. (*Gwilt*.)

diminishing-stuff, s.

Shipbuilding: Planking wrought under the wales, and thinned to correspond with the thickness of the bottom plank.

dī-mīn'-ish-ing-lŷ, adv. [English *diminishing*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a manner tending to diminish or become less in size or quality.

2. *Fig.*: In a manner tending to depreciate or lessen reputation.

"I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent."—*Locke*.

dī-mīn'-ish-ment, ***de-min-ish-ment**, s. [Eng. *diminish*; -ment.] Diminution, lessening.

"For *diminishment* of the Christian prince's authority."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***dī-mīn-ue**, ***dy-myn-ue**, v. i. [Fr. *diminuer*; Lat. *diminuo*.] [DIMINISH.] To say things derogatory or disparaging.

"Ye han *dymynued*, or spoken yuel agheins me."—*Wycliffe: Ezekiel* xxxv. 13.

dī-mīn'-ū-ēn'-dō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Decreasing in power of sound; expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign >. It is used indiscriminately with decrescendo (q. v.).

dī-mīn'-ū-ent, a. [Fr. *diminuer*.] Diminishing, lessening.

"The comparative degree in such kind of expressions, being usually taken for a *diminuent* term."—*Bp. Saunderson: Sermons* (Pref.).

***dīm'-in-ūte**, ***dy-min-ute**, a. [Lat. *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo*=to diminish.]

1. Diminished, defective, imperfect.

"Some of his audience . . . dydde wryte it [the sermon] *dymynute*, and mangled for lacke of good remembrance."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 861.

2. Small, diminutive.

"The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*."—*Sir A. Gorges*.

***dīm'-in-ūte-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *diminute*; -ly.] In a diminished, defective, or imperfect manner.

"An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered."—*Bp. Saunderson: Promissory Oaths*, i. § 10.

dī-mī-nū'-tion, ***diminucion**, s. [French; Sp. *diminucion*; Ital. *diminuzione*, from Lat. *diminutio*, from *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo*=to diminish.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing in size or quality; a subtracting from.

"Reading doth convey to the mind that truth, without addition or *diminution*, which Scripture hath derived from the Holy Ghost."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 6.

2. The state of becoming or appearing less or smaller.

"Their intellects suffer an equal *diminution* with their prosperity."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

*3. A discredit; a loss of dignity; a degradation; a disgrace.

"Heroic laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honor next." *Philips*.

*4. A deprivation of or lowering of dignity.

"They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his."—*Addison: Spectator*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. The shafts are diminished as they rise, sometimes from the foot itself of the shaft, sometimes from one-quarter, and sometimes from one-third of the height. The diminution at top is

seldom less than one-eighth or more than one-sixth of the inferior diameter of the column. [ENTASIS.] In Gothic architecture neither swell nor diminution is used, all the horizontal sections being similar and equal.

2. *Her.*: The defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon.

3. *Law*: An omission in some part of the proceedings, or in the record, which is certified in a writ of error on the part of either of the parties to the suit.

4. *Music*: An imitation of a reply to a subject in notes of half the value of those of the subject itself. A canon by diminution is when the consequent is half the value of the antecedent. [CANON.]

dī-mīn'-ū-tī-val, a. [Eng. *diminutive*(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to a diminutive; of the nature of a diminutive.

"The Latin in the same way was in the habit of forming contemptuous terms for men by means of a *diminutiv* suffix."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 213.

dī-mīn'-ū-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *diminutif*; Ital. *diminutivo*; Lat. *diminutivus*, *deminutivus*, from *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Small, little.

"The sheep and the ox of that time were *diminutive* when compared with the sheep and oxen which are now driven to our market."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Narrow, poor, contracted.

"The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

*3. Diminishing, abridging, lessening.

"*Diminutive* of liberty."—*Shaftesbury*.

4. Expressing or signifying diminution, *dīminutiv*: as a *diminutive* suffix.

B. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything of a diminutive or very small size.

"*Diminutives* of nature."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Anything of very small value; the smallest of coins.

"Let him take thee
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians.
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex; most monster-like, be shown
For poorest *diminutives*, for deits."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A term of endearment or affection.

"He calls them by endearing *diminutives*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: A word formed from another word to express a diminution or lessening in size or importance: as in Lat. *lapillus*=a little stone, from *lapis*=a stone; as in Eng. *circlet*=a little circle, *leaflet*=a little leaf, &c. The diminutive suffixes in Eng. are -et, -let, -kin, -ock.

*2. *Medicine*: Any medicine or preparation which tends to diminish or abate.

"Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*.

¶ For the difference between *diminutive* and *little*, see LITTLE.

dī-mīn'-ū-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *diminutive*; -ly.]

1. In a diminutive manner.

"Magnify the former, they are still *diminutively* conceived."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, iii., ch. 1.

*2. In a manner tending to lessen, depreciate, or disparage.

†dī-mīn'-ū-tive-nēss, s. [English *diminutive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diminutive; smallness, littleness.

"The *diminutiveness* of his figure."—*Student*, ii. 225.

dīm'-ish, a. [DIMINISH.] Somewhat dim.

"'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown,"

Swift: Stella's Birthday.

***dimission** (dī-mīsh'-ūn) (1), s. [DEMISSION.] Humility, lowliness.

"Zeal of spirit and *dimission* of mind."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 233.

***dimission** (dī-mīsh'-ūn) (1), s. [Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimitto*=to dismiss: *dī=dis*=apart, away, and *mitto*=to send.]

1. A dismissal, a leave to depart, discharge; release.

"He is anointed to preach *dimission* to the captives."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. A division, a section.

"The lessons of the prophets distributed into as many *haptaroh*, or *aperturæ*, or, as some render it, *dimissions*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 192.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dīm'-is-sōr-ŷ, *dī-mīs' sār-ŷ, a. [Lat. *dimissorius*, from *dimissus*, pa. par. of *dimitto*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Sending away, dismissing, discharging.
2. Giving leave to depart.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. *Church of England*: Letters *dimissory* are letters given to a candidate for holy orders by the bishop of the diocese for which he has a title, and addressed to the bishop of another diocese, giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

"A formal document known as Letters *Dimissory*, given to a candidate for Holy Orders when his own bishop is not going to hold an ordination."—*Church Times*.

2. *Other Protestant Churches*: Letters *dimissory* are in many of the denominations granted to communicants who are removing from one locality to another, the documents recommending the bearers to the fellowship of those of the same faith, among whom they will in future reside.

***dī-mīt', v. t. & i.** [Lat. *dimitto*=to send away.]

A. Trans.: To send away; to permit to leave.

B. Intrans.: To pass into; to terminate.

"The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which *dimits* in the sea."—*Fountainh. Suppl.*, December, p. 298.

dī-mīt', s. [DIMIT, v.]

Free Masonry: A certificate or diploma granted a departing brother from the lodge of which he has heretofore been a member, recommending him to the lodge to which he proposes to transfer his membership, and certifying that he is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of a Mason in good standing.

dīm'-i-tŷ, *dīm'-it-tŷ, s. & a. [Gr. *dimitos*=(s.) dimity, (a.) made with a double thread: *dī=dis*=twice, twofold, and *mitos*=a thread.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A heavy, fine, white cotton goods, with a crimped or ridged surface; plain, striped, or cross-barred. The Greek *dimitos* (double warp-thread) is believed to have been a kind of twilled fabric.

"I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty*."—*Wiseman*.

B. As adj.: Made of the stuff described under A.

"Thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal."—*Mayne: City Match*, i. 4.

dīm'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dim*; -ly.]

1. Not clearly or plainly; obscurely; with imperfect sight.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!
Almighty, thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair: thyself how wondrous then!
To us invisible, or dimly seen."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 153-56.

2. Not brightly or luminously; obscurely.

"Like a sullen star
Dimly reflected in a lonely pool."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

3. Not with a clear mind or understanding; vaguely.

dimmed (dīmd), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIM, v.]

dīmm'-īng, *dymm-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dim or obscure; the state of becoming dim.

"To wail the *dimming* of our shining star."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 2.

dīmm'-īsh, *dim-ish, a. [Eng. *dim*; -ish.]

1. Somewhat dim of sight.
2. Somewhat dark or obscure.

dīm'-mŷ, a. [English *dim*; -y.] Rather dim, obscure.

"Yon *dimmy* clouds which well employ your staining."
Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iv.

dīm'-nēss, *dim-nes, s. [A. S. *dimness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dim or obscure; darkness, obscurity.

"*Dimness* o'er this clear luminary crept."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. Dullness of sight.

3. Want of apprehension; dullness.

"Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

4. A want or loss of brightness or luster; dullness.

dī mōl'-tō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Very much; as, *allegro di molto*, very fast.

dī-mor-phān'-drā, s. [Greek *dimorphos*=two-formed, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, used by modern botanists for a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cæsalpinieæ*, the typical one of the tribe *Dimorphandree* (q. v.).

dī-mor-phān'-drē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dimorphandr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*.

dī-mor-phān'th'-ūs, s. [Gr. *dimorphos*=two-formed, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower, so named because there are flowers of two kinds, some producing and others not producing seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Araliaceæ*. *Dimorphanthus edulis* is employed in China as a sudorific. Its young shoots are regarded as esculent. The Japanese eat the root also; it is bitter, aromatic, and of agreeable taste. (*Lindley, &c.*)

dī-mor'-phic, a. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Having two distinct forms; dimorphous.

dī-morph'-i-nā, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zoöl.: A hyaline Foraminifer, in which the early chambers have the alternate growth of a Polymorphina, and the later ones the linear arrangement of a *Nodosaria*. *Dimorphina tuberosa* is the type of this dimorphous Polymorphina. They are found both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dī-morph'-ism, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Eng. suff. -ism.]

1. *Crystallog.*: The power of assuming or crystallizing in two distinct forms. Sulphur, for instance, which usually crystallizes in the rhombic system, when melted, may form monoclinohedric crystals. This property has been explained by its discoverer on the principle that the form and, with it, the other physical characters of a body, depend not merely on the chemical nature of the atoms, but also on their relative position. Hence the same chemical substance may form two or even more distinct bodies or mineral species. Thus carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite; and carbonate of lime appears as calc-spar or as arragonite. Even the temperature at which a substance crystallizes influences its forms, and so far its composition, as seen in arragonite, Glauber salt, borax, &c. (*Page, &c.*)

2. *Zoöl.*: A difference of form between members of the same species.

"We have here a curious and inexplicable case of *dimorphism*, for some of the females of four European species of *Dytiscus*, and of certain species of *Hydroporus*, have their elytra smooth; and no intermediate gradations between sulcated or punctured and quite smooth elytra have been observed."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. x., p. 348 (Note).

3. *Bot.*: A state in which two forms of flower are produced by the same species.

dī-morph'-ite, dī-morph'-ine, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, figure, and Eng. suff. -ite, -ine (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic fragile mineral of two types. It is of an orange or saffron-yellow color, translucent or transparent. Specific gravity 3.58; hardness, 1.5. Composition: Sulphur, 24.55; arsenic, 75.45=100. (*Dana.*)

dī-morph'-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Pterosauria*, or flying reptiles, in which the anterior teeth are large and pointed, the posterior teeth small and lancet-shaped.

dī-morph'-ous, a. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *morphē*=form, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

1. *Crystallog.*: Applied to a chemical substance which crystallizes into two distinct forms.

"How should we know that sulphur is *dimorphous* without resort to the crucible?"—*S. Highley, in Cassell's Popular Educator*, pt. ii., p. 358.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.*: Characterized by or exhibiting *dimorphism*.

dīm'-ple, s. [A nasalized form of *dimple*, a dimin. from *dip* (q. v.); hence=a little depression or dip. (*Skeat.*)] [DIMBLE.]

1. A little depression or hollow.

"The garden pool's dark surface
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

2. A small, natural depression, indentation, or hollow on the face, especially on the cheek or chin, seen more particularly in the young when smiling.

"The *dimple* from the cheek of mirth."
Blair: *Grave*, 112.

dīm'-ple, v. t. & i. [DIMPLE, s.]

A. Trans.: To mark with dimples.

B. Intrans.: To form dimples; to sink in slight hollows, indentations, or depressions.

"Run in transports to the *dimpling* deeps."
Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

dīm'-pled, a. [Eng. *dimpl(e)*; -ed.]

1. Marked with or sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"The *dimpled* water speaks his jealous fear."
Thomson: *Spring*, 425.

2. Marked with dimples on the face.

"On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

dīm'-plīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIMPLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"And praised the pretty *dimpling* of his skin."
Beaumont: *Hermaphrodite*.

dīm'-plŷ, a. [Eng. *dimpl(e)*; -y.] Marked with or full of dimples; dimpled.

"As the smooth surface of the *dimplly* flood
The silver-slipped virgin lightly trod."
Warton: *Isis*.

dīm'-ŷ-ār-i-a, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold; *mus*=a muscle, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Zoöl.: A name applied to that division of the *Conchiferous* bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct from each other, as the common edible Mussel. [MONOMYARIA.]

dīm'-ŷ-a-rŷ, a. & s. [DIMYARIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the *Dimyaria* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: One of the *Dimyaria* (q. v.). A bivalve with two muscular impressions on each valve.

dīm'-ŷ-lūs, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold, and *mylos*=a grinder.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mole-like animals, belonging to the family *Talpidae*, and founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary deposits.

dīn, *dene, *dine, *dyn, *dynne, *dune, subst. [A. S. *dyn, dyne*; cogn. with Icel. *dynr*; Dan. *døn*=a rumbling; Sansc. *dhuni*=a torrent.] A loud and continued noise; a rattling or clattering sound.

"With *din* of arms and minstrelsy."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

dīn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dynnan*; Icel. *dynja*; Dan. *dōne*; Sansc. *dhvan*.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To strike or stun with a loud, continued noise; to harass with clamor.

"Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries."
Otway: *Venice Preserved*, ii. 1.

2. To repeat or impress with a loud, continued noise.

"*Dinning* in my ears the folly of refusing honors."—*Fielding: Journey from this World*, ch. xxiii.

***B. Intrans.:** To sound with, or as with, a din.

"The gay viol *dinning* in the vale."
Seward: *Sonnets*, p. 25.

dīn, a. [DUN.] Dun; of a tawny color.

"If it be snails and puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as *din* as a docken, an' as dry as a Fin-trum speldin."—*Saxon and Gael.*, i. 107.

dīn-ar, s. [Persian.] A gold coin, the unit of value and of account in Servia, identical in value with the French franc.

"In the Oriental series the very rare *dinar* of A. D. 77, the first struck with purely Muslim types, has been acquired."—*London Times*.

dīn'-ar-chŷ, s. [Gr. *dī=dis*=twice, twofold, and *archē*=a government.] The same as *DIARCHY* (q. v.).

dīn'-dle, *din-dylle, v. i. [Dut. *tintelen*.] To tingle; to feel a tingling pain.

"To *dindylle*: *condolere*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

dīn'-dle, s. [DINDLE, v.]

Botany:

1. *Sonchus oleraceus*, or *S. arvensis*.
2. Dandelion.

dīn'-dlīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DINDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A tingling pain or sensation.

"... for eares ache and *dindling*."—*Langham: Garden of Health* (1579).

dīn-dŷ-mē'-nē, s. [Greek, one of the names of Cybele, from being worshiped on Mount Dindymus in Galatia.]

Zoöl.: A genus of *Trilobites*, the typical one of the family *Dindymenidæ* (q. v.).

dīn-dŷ-mēn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *dindymen(e)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of *Crustaceans*, order *Trilobita*. It is identical with the *Zethidæ* of Barraude. It has a semi-circular head-shield, no eyes, tumid cheeks, ten body-rings, with a large tail divided into body-rings. Only known genus, *Dindymene*, found in the Silurian rocks.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dine, *dyne, dynyn, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *dîner*; O. Fr. *disner*, from Low Lat. *disno*; Ital. *desino*, supposed to be from Lat. **deceno*, from *decena*=a supper. (*Skeat*.) Or from Lat. **disjeuno*, from *dis*=apart, away, and *jeuno*=to fast. (*Mahn*.)]

A. Intrans.: To take dinner; to eat the principal meal of the day.

"Has he *dined*, canst thou tell?"—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus* v. 2.

B. Transitive:

*To eat, to feed on.

"Laborers denyed noght to *dyne* a day
Nyght-olde wortes," *P. Plowman*, 4, 417.

2. To give a dinner to; to provide a dinner for.

"Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*,"
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 399, 400.

3. To afford room or convenience for dining; to accommodate at dinner.

"A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnny Armstrong and his merry men."—*Scott*.

¶ (1) *To dine with Duke Humphrey*: (See extract.)

"This proverb [*To dine with Duke Humphrey*] hath altered the original meaning thereof, for first it signified *alienā vivere quadrā*, to eat by the bound or feed by the favor of another man, for Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester . . . was so hospitable that every man of fashion, otherwise unprovided, was welcome to dine with him. But after the death of good Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms-men were at a loss for a meal's meat) this proverb did alter its copy: *to dine with Duke Humphrey* importing to be *dinnerless*."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *London*.

(2) *To dine out*: To dine at another person's house; to dine away from home.

dine, *s.* [DINE, *v.*]

*1. A dinner.

2. Dinner-time.

"We twa hae paidl't i' the burn,
Frae mornin sun till *dine*,"

Burns: *Auld Lang Syne*.

din'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *din*(e); -er.]

1. One who dines, or takes dinner.

*2. [DINNER.]

"*Diner*, meale: *disner*."—*Falsgrave*.

diner-out, *s.* One who habitually dines away from home; one who is frequently invited out to dinner.

***din-ēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *dinētikos*, from *dineō*=to move rapidly.] Whirling round, spinning as on an axis.

"It hath also a *dinetical* motion, and rowls upon its own poles."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. v.

***dīng**, *a.* [DINGE.] Worthy.

"I pray the, heuand vp my handis,
And be thy welebelouit fader *dīng*,"

Douglas: *Virgil*, 179, 10.

***dīng**, ***deng**, ***dinge**, ***dyng**, ***dynge**, ***dyngen** (pa. t. **ding*, **dong*, **dung*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. **dencgan*; cogn. with Icel. *dengja*=to hammer; Dan. *dænge*; Sw. *dänga*=to bang.]

I. Transitive:

1. To strike, to beat.

"His son with scourges for to *dyng*,"
Seven Sages, 2, 853.

2. To throw with violence, to dash down.

"Whom there charret wheelies downe *dinges*,"
Phaer: *Virgil's Æneid*, xii.

3. To pierce, to strike through.

"Scho . . . *dang* his self with ane dagger to the heart."—*Bellenden*: *Chron.*, bk. ix., ch. xiv.

4. To drive, to thrust out, to expel.

"The valiant Grieks furth frae thair ruins *dang*,"
Bellenden: *Virtue and Vice*; *Evergreen*, i. 46.

5. To drive or knock in; to burst (generally followed by *in*).

"The causeway was railed frae the Netherbow to the Stinking Style, with stakes of timber *dung* in the end."—*Spalding*: *Troubles*, i. 25.

6. To beat, to subdue, to overcome.

"We'll *ding* Jock o' Dawston Cleugh now, after a'!"—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

7. To excel, to surpass.

"Far *dang* the brightest beauties of the green,"
Ferguson: *Poems*, ii. 2.

8. To urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be Isaiah, and *dung* on him, he would not haue it."—*Bruce*: *Eleven Sermons*, E 8, 6.

B. Intransitive:

1. To hit, to strike, to beat.

"The gleymen on the tabour *dinge*,"
Havelok, 2, 329.

2. To drive.

"The hale schoure hoppis and *dingis*
In furdis schald, and brayis here and thare."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 302, 3

3. To rush violently, to attack fiercely.

"Than thai, that saw sua sodanly
Thair fayis *dyng* on thaim, war sa rad,
That thai na hart to help thaim had,"
Barbour, xiv. 439.

4. To fall or descend heavily, as rain or snow.

5. To bluster, to bounce.

"He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of Lord Strut."—*Arbuthnot*.

¶ (1) *To ding back*: To beat back; applied to a state of warfare.

"But all thir arguments misgave this noble marquis; for the earls come in, and were *dung* back again."—*Spalding*, ii. 167.

(2) *To be dung by*: To be confined by some ailment.

(3) *To ding down*: To overthrow.

"The toun
Westakyn thus, and *dongyn* down."
Barbour, ix. 473.

(4) *To ding off*, or *aff*: To drive from.

"Quhilk maanfully schupe thaim to with stand
At the coist syde, and *dyng* thaym of the land."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 325, 8.

(5) *To ding on*: It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow.

"Upon the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, *dinging* on night and day."—*Spalding*: *Troubles*, i. 59.

(6) *To ding one's self*: To vex one's self about anything.

(7) *To ding out*:

(a) To expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common ennymes baith to Scottis and Pichtis, force is to thaym to be reconseld [reconciled] or ellis to be schamfully *dung* out of Albion."—*Bellenden*: *Chron.*, bk. i. 7 a.

(b) To frustrate, to defeat.

"I am hopeful that the bottom of their plans shall be *dung* out."—*Baillie*: *Letters*, ii. 68.

(8) *To ding over*: To overturn, to overthrow, to overcome.

"Then Ajax, wha alane gainstood
Gods, Trojans, sword and fire—
See him that cudna be o'ercome
Dung o'er by his ain ire."
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38.

(9) *To ding throw*: To pierce; to run through the body.

"He *dang* hym throw the body with ane swerd afore the alter of Sancte John."—*Bellenden*: *Chron.*, bk. xv., ch. ix.

(10) *To ding to dede*: To kill with repeated strokes.

"Sone entrit thai quhar Sotheroune slepand war,
Apon thaim set with strakis sad and sar;
Feill frekis thar thai freris *dang* to dede."
Wallace, vii. 485. MS.

(11) *To ding up*: To break up, to force open.

At the ludgings chosen men were plantit to *ding* up dures, and bring out prisoneris."—*Hist. James the Sext* p. 147.

***ding-ding**, *s.* A term of endearment.

"Loe, heere I come a woing my *ding-ding*."
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (*Nares*.)

ding-dong, *s. & adv.*

A. As substantive:

1. A reduplication of ding, intended to represent the sound of bells.

"I'll begin it—*Ding dong*, bell,
Ding dong, bell."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. *Horol.*: A striking arrangement in which two bells of different tones are used and struck in succession to mark the quarter-hours.

B. As adv.. Pell-mell, helter-skelter.

"Falling down helter-skelter, *ding-dong*."—*Sterne*: *The Fragment*, ch. ii.

***ding-thrift**, *s.* A spendthrift; one who *dings* or drives away thrift, that is prudence and economy.

"No, but because the *ding-thrift* now is poore,
And knowes not where i' th' world to borrow more."
Herrick: *Works*, p. 186.

***dīnged**, *pa. par. & a.* [DING.]

dinged-work, *s.* Work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. [CHASING.]

dīn'-ghŷ, **dinghi**, **dinghee**, **dingey**, *s.* [Mah-ratta *dīngé*, *dungé*.]
Nautical:

1. A row-boat of the Hoogly, which probably gave the name to the little jolly-boat of the merchant-service, mentioned under 3.

2. A boat of Bombay, propelled by paddles, and having one mast and a settee-sail.

3. An extra boat of a ship for common uses. It is clinker-built, from twelve to fourteen feet long, and has a beam one-third of its length. The name is also applied, on the Thames especially, to any small rowing-boat not outriggered.

"The water being found partly fresh, Mr. Chaffers took the *dingey* and went up two or three miles."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 69.

dīn'-gŷ-lŷ (1), *adv.* [Eng. *dingy*; -ly.] In a dingy, soiled, or dirty manner or state.

***dīn'-gŷ-lŷ** (2), *adv.* [DING, *v.*] Forcibly.

"Do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell."—*Philpot*: *Works*, p. 370. (*Davies*.)

dīn'-gŷ-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *dingy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dingy.

". . . the *dinginess* of the color."—*G. R. Redgrove*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

***dīng'-īng** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DING, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of striking; a stroke, a blow.

"He schal be *dongun* with mani *dingings*."—*Wycliffe Apolog.*, p. 37.

ding'-īng (2), *s.* [From the sound.] The ringing of a bell.

"The accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell."—*W. Irv.*: *Sketch Book*. (*Davies*.)

dīn'-gle, *s.* [A variant of *dimble* and *dimple* (q. v.).] A dell, a hollow, or valley between hills.

"Both field and forest, *dingle*, cliff and dell,

And solitary hearth, the signal knew."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 1.

dīn'-gle-dān'-gle, *a.* [A reduplicate of DANGLE, *v.* (q. v.).] Hanging pendulous or loosely; dangling.

"By *dingle* . . . he understands boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell."—*Warton*: *Notes on Milton*.

dīn'-gle, *v. i.* [DINDLE, DINLE.] To shake, to tremble; to be put into a vibrating motion.

". . . garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screechings."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xlv.

dīn'-gō, *s.* [A native word.]

Zool.: *Canis dingo*, the Australian dog, an animal of a wolf-like appearance. It is, in all probability, not a true native of the island, but an importation. It is remarkable as being the only mammal not belonging to the group of Marsupials (Kangaroos, Wombats, &c.) found in the island. It approaches the Shepherd's Dog in appearance: the head is elongated, the forehead flat, and the ears short and erect, or slightly inclined forward. The body is thickly covered with hair of two kinds—the one woolly and gray, the other silky and of a deep yellow or fawn color. It seldom barks or growls if irritated, but erects the hairs of its whole body like bristles, and becomes furious. Owing to the ravages committed by it among sheep, endeavors have been made to exterminate the race, and it is now only to be found in the interior of the island.

dīn'-gŷ, *a.* [Eng. *dung*; -y.]

1. Dirty, soiled.

2. Of a dusky, soiled, or dun color; faded.

"Fresh females may frequently be seen paired with battered, faded, or *dingy* males."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, ch. xi., 400, 401.

dīn'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DINE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking dinner.

dining-car, *s.* A railway car on which travelers are served with meals during the progress of their journey.

dining-chamber, *s.* A dining-room.

"I came no sooner into the *dining-chamber*, but he steps me to her trencher and steals her capon's leg."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

dining-hall, *s.* A dining-room.

dining-room, *s.* The room in a house in which the principal meals are taken.

"Prudence took them into a *dining-room*, where stood a pair of excellent virginals."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

dīn'-īte, *s.* [Named after Professor *Dini*, its discoverer, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An inodorous fragile mineral, occurring in an aggregation or druse of crystals, with the appearance of ice, but with a yellow tinge. It occurs in lignite deposits at Lunigiana, in Tuscany. (*Dana*.)

dī-nī-trō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *dī*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *nitro-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which the radical (NO₂) is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as Dinitro-benzene, C₆H₄(NO₂)₂.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dinitro-phenol, s.

Chem.: Nitrophenesic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2O$. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol. It crystallizes in yellow prismatic crystals, which melt at 104° . It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol.

dīnk, *a.* [Ger. *ding*=gay.] Neat, tidy, trim.

"My lady's dink, my lady's drest,

The flower and fancy o'er the west."

Burns: My Lady's Gown.

dīnk, *v. t.* [DINK, *a.*] To deck, or dress out.

"Ye may stand there, dinked out and dished forth a willing mouthfou to some gomerl."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

dīnk-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dinkly*; -*ly*.] Neatly.

"They stand sae dinkly, rank and file."

R. Galloway: Poems, p. 163.

dinle, **dinnle**, *s.* [DINLE, *v.*]

1. A vibration, a tingling.

2. A thrilling sensation, as applied to the mind.

"Ane aye thinks at the first dinnle o' the sentence."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxv.

dinle, **dynle**, *v. i.* [Cf. Dut. *tintelen*.] [DINDLE.]

1. To tremble, to shake.

"The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dynlit and all doun can dusche."

Douglas: Virgil, 294, 30.

2. To make a great noise.

"The birnand towris doun rollis with ane rusche,
Quhil all the heuynys dynlit with the dusche."

Douglas: Virgil, 296, 35.

3. To tingle.

dīn-mōnt, ***dil-mond**, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.] A wether in the second year, or rather from the first to the second shearing.

"Kebbis and dailis, gylmyrs and dilmondis."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 103.

dīn-na, *v. & neg.* [A contr. of *do not*.] Do not.

"'And the morn's Sabbath too,' said the querist, 'I dinna ken what will be done.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

dīn-na-good, **din-na-gude**, *a.* [A contr. of *do no good*.] Worthless, disreputable, good for nothing.

"The wee bit prodigal, dinnagood lassie that washere."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 163.

dīnned, *pa. par. or a.* [DIN, *v.*]

***dīn-nēr**, *v. i.* [DINNER, *s.*] To dine.

"Ken ye wha dinner'd on our Bessy's haggies?"—*Jacobite Relics*, ii. 190.

dīn-nēr, ***dener**, ***diner**, ***dyner**, ***dyneer**, ***dynere**, *s.* [Fr. *dîner*, O. Fr. *disner*=to dine; the infin. being used substantively.]

1. The principal meal of the day, corresponding to the *deipnon* of the Greeks, and the *cæna* of the Romans. It is eaten at various times from mid-day to evening. [DINNER-HOUR.]

"Let me not stay a jot for dinner; go, get it ready."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

2. A feast, an entertainment.

dinner-hour, *s.* The hour at which one dines; the time set apart for dinner. In mediæval times, and indeed up to the end of last century, the usual hour was about midday. Since then the hour has gradually become later, till now from six p. m. to eight p. m. is the usual hour among the wealthier classes.

"The boats being hauled on shore at our dinner-hour, we were admiring from the distance of half-a-mile a perpendicular cliff of ice."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 224.

dinner-time, *s.* The same as DINNER-HOUR (q. v.).

"At dinner-time we landed among a party of Fuegians."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 218.

dīn-nēr-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; -less.] Without dinner.

"To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be dinnerless."—*Fuller: Worthies*; London.

dīn-nēr-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; -ly.] Appertaining to dinner; attending upon dinner.

"A gent. of her majesties privi-chamber coming to a merry recorder of London, about some state affaire, met him by chance in the street going to dinner to the lord maior, and proffered to deliver him his encharge, but the dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him, poasting him over to another season, the gent. notwithstanding still urged him to audience, without discovering either who he was or what he would."—*Copley: Wits, Fits and Fancies* (1614). (Nares.)

***dīn-nēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; -y.] Pertaining to dinner.

"The dinnery atmosphere of the salle-à-manger."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Curious if True*. (Davies.)

dīn-nle, *v. & s.* [DINLE]

dīn-noūs, *a.* [Eng. *din*; -ous.] Noisy.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous goravich i' the wuds here."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 357.

dī-nō-brŷ-i-na, *s. pl.* [Gr. *deinos*= . . . terrible; *bryon*=a kind of seaweed, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zoöl.: A family of Infusoria. It contains two genera, Dinobryon and Epipyxis.

dī-nō-brŷ-ōn, *s.* [DINOBRIDÆ.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, the typical one of the family Dinobryidæ. It is distinguished from Epipyxis by an interior red eye-spot and a flagelliform filament. There are four species.

dī-nōç-ēr-as, *s.* [Gr. *deinos*=terrible, and *keras*=a horn, pl. *kerata*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammalia, order Dinocera (q. v.).

dī-nō-çēr-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *dinoceras* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: An order of Mammalia having on each of the four feet five well-developed toes, each terminated by a hoof. Proboscis absent (?). Three horn cores. No upper incisors; upper canines assuming the form of long tusks directed downward. The species are large mammals from the Eocene of North America. Prof. Cope ranks the Dinocera as an aberrant group of Ungulata, while Prof. Marsh considers them a distinct order intermediate between the Perissodactyle Ungulata and the Proboscidea. (Nicholson.)

dī-nō-chār-is, *s.* [Gr. *deinos*=dreadful, and *charis*=grace, pleasure.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rotatoria, belonging to the family Eulichlanidota. They have a single cervical eye; foot forked; carapace closed beneath, and without teeth at the end; jaws with one (or two ?) teeth each; two horns at the base of the foot. There are three species. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

***dīn-ōm-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *nomos*=a pasture, a region.]

Bot.: A term applied to a group of plants which occurs in two of the six great divisions of the globe. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 1151.)

dīn-ōph-īs, *s.* [Gr. *deinos*=strange, dreadful, and *opis*=a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophidia, formed for the reception of a gigantic constricting serpent from the Tertiary rocks of the United States.

dīn-ōph-ŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *deinos*=strange, dreadful, and *physis*=nature.]

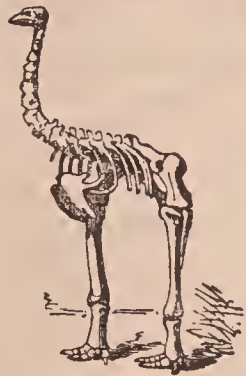
Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Peridinæ. They are marine. There extends down the body a folded crest or fringe, like that of Stentor, except that it is a part of the carapace. A crown of cilia exists round the neck, and a longer flagelliform filament. They are found in sea-water with luminous animals, and are probably themselves luminous. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dī-nor-nī-dæ, **dī-nor-nīth-i-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dinornis* (is), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -i-æ.]

Ornith.: A family of fossil birds found in New Zealand, and believed to be akin to the Struthionidæ, or Ostriches, though by some parted between the Struthionidæ and the Wading Birds. They belong to the sub-class Ratitæ. Chief genera, Dinornis and Palapteryx. The natives called these birds Moas. They have the wings useless for flight, their place, however, being supplied by strong cursorial feet. They occur in the Post-Tertiary of Recent deposits in New Zealand. Type, Dinornis (q. v.). [MOA.]

dī-nor-nīs, **dei-nor-nīs**, *s.* [Greek *deinos*=strange, unusual . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of fossil birds, founded by Prof. Owen, and published by him in Nov. 1839, with much sagacity, on the authority of the fragment of a femur brought from New Zealand. Subsequent discoveries have brought to light several species of Dinornis, and some allied genera. *Dinornis giganteus* was from ten to eleven or twelve feet high, or one-third higher than the tallest ostrich; *D. struthioides* was seven feet, or the height of an ostrich of moderate size; *D. dromioides* five feet, or that of the emu; and *D. didiformis* four feet, or between the cassowary and the dodo. The Maories say that these birds co-existed with their ancestors, and bones, with the fragment of an egg-shell apparently burnt, found by Mr. Walter Mantell, seem to confirm the belief. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 225-241; vi. 319-342, &c.)



Dinornis.

dī-nō-saur, ***dei-nō-saur**, *s.* [DINOSAURIA.] A member of the sub-order Dinosauria.

" . . . in the Dinosaur it may be a question."—*Huxley, in Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870), 27.

dī-nō-sau-rī-a, ***dei-nō-sau-rī-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *deinos*=strange, unnatural, . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and *sauros*, or *saura*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A tribe or sub-order of Reptiles established by Herman von Meyer in 1832, and subsequently called by him Pachypodes, or Pachypoda. In 1841 Professor Owen gave them the name which they still retain, Dinosauria. Huxley places them as one of two sub-orders under his order Ornithoscelida [ORNITHOSCELIDA], and thus defines them: Cervical vertebrae short, femur as long as or longer than the tibia. Huxley divides them into three families: the Megalosauridæ, the Scelidosauridæ, and the Iguanodontidæ (q. v.). (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870), 1-51.)

dī-nō-sau-rī-an, ***dei-nō-sau-rī-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *dinosauri* (a), and Eng. adj. suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the Dinosauria.

" . . . a thoroughly dinosaurian aspect."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiv. 48.

B. As subst.: A member of the sub-order Dinosauria. (Owen: *Report on British Fossil Reptiles*, 1841.)

dī-nō-thēr-ī-ūm, ***dī-nō-thēr-e**, *s.* [Gr. *deinos*= . . . terrible, and *thērion*=a beast, a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil mammals belonging to the order Proboscidea (Kaup, Huxley, &c.), or to the order Cetacea, and the sub-order Sirenia (Blainville, Pictet, Carpenter, Dallas, &c.). The *Dinotherium giganteum*, of which the entire skull and lower jaws were found in Miocene sand at Epelsheim on the Rhine by Klipstein, and were described by Kaup, was apparently larger than the elephant. Its tusks, which projected from the lower jaw, curved



Dinotherium.

downward, and were used by the animal, which was semi-aquatic, to support its head upon the shore. It is believed that it had a short flexible trunk. Cuvier had described some teeth of this species as those of a gigantic Tapir. No body or limb bones have yet been found so associated with those of the skull as to show that they belonged to the same animal. Hence the true position of the Dinotherium has not been satisfactorily determined.

dīn-ōx-īde, *s.* [DIOXIDE.]

dīn-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *din*; -some.] Noisy, dinning.

dint, ***dent**, ***dunt**, ***dynt**, ***dyntte**, *s.* [A. S. *dynt*: cogn. with Icel. *dynt*=a dint, *dynta*=to dint; Sw. dial. *dunt*=a stroke, *dunta*=to strike.]

I. Literally:

1. A blow, a stroke.

"At a dint he slow them thre."—*Havelok*, 1,807.

2. The mark, dent, or indentation caused by and remaining after a blow.

"From Kabibonokka's forehead,
From his snow-besprinkled tresses,
Drops of sweat fell fast and heavy,
Making dints upon the ashes."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ii.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. A blow, a calamity.

"Thurrah Adamess gilltess dinnt,
Wass all mannkinn thurhwundedd."

Ormulum, 4,290.

2. Power, force.

"O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

¶ **By dint of**: By means of, by the power or force of.

"Alone able to make these discoveries by dint of reason."—*Bolingbroke: Essays*, iii.; *Monothéism*.

dīnt, ***duntent**, ***dynt**, *v. t. & i.* [DYNT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To beat, to strike, to drive with blows.

"Dunt the develes thider in."

Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

2. To make a dint, indentation, or hollow in; to dent.

"There's blood upon that dinted sword,
A stain its steel can never lose."

Byron: The Giaour.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**. -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şūn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **şūş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

3. To impress deeply.

"Fall foul the hand which bends the steel
Around the courser's thundering heel;
That e'er shall dint a sable wound
On fair Glamorgan's velvet ground."

Scott: *Norman Horseshoe*, i.

*B. *Intrans.*: To strike, to beat, to hit.

"Doughtely dyntand on mules and on stede."

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 234.

dint'-əd, *pa. par. or a.* [DINT.]

dint'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DINT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of striking, beating, or indenting.

dint'-less, *a.* [Eng. *dint*; -less.] Without, or free from any dints.

"Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks."—*Ruskin*.

*dī-nū-mēr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dinumeratio*, from *dinumeratus*, *pa. par.* of *dinūmro*=to count up.] The act of numbering or counting out singly.

dī-ōc'-ē-san, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diocésain*; Sp. & Ital. *diocesano*; Port. *diocesano*, from Low Lat. *diœcesanus*.] [DIOCESE.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a diocese.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over a diocese; the bishop of a diocese. The term *diocesan* is more limited than *bishop*, the latter including all the peculiar functions of the episcopate, while the former has reference only to the bounds in which these functions shall be exercised.

†2. (*Pl.*): Clergy having any dignity in a diocese.

diocesan court, *s.*

Eccles.: A consistorial or consistory.

dī-ō-çese, *dī-o-cise, *dī-o-cyse, *s.* [French *diocèse*; Lat. *diœcesis*, from Gr. *diōikēsis*=house-keeping, administration; *diōikeō*=to keep house, to manage: *di=di*=through, and *oikeō*=to inhabit; *oikos*=a house; Port. *diocese*; Ital. & Sp. *diocesi*.]

1. The territorial district or portion of the Church forming the spiritual jurisdiction of a bishop.

*2. A division, a district, a province.

¶ Even as early as the New Testament history we find some plain indications of the rise of the diocesan system, in the cases respectively of James, Bishop of Jerusalem; Timothy, Bishop of Ephesus; Titus, of Crete; to whom may be added the Angels or Bishops of the Seven Churches in Asia. These were resident in cities, and had jurisdiction over the churches and inferior clergy in those cities, and probably in the country adjacent. To these episcopal districts or bishoprics the name of Diocese was not given till the beginning of the fourth century. Previously to that period they were denominated *Parochia*.

¶ For the difference between *diocese* and *bishopric*, see BISHOPRIC.

*dī-ō-çese'-nēr, *s.* [DIOCESE.] One who belongs to a diocese.

*dī-ō-çess, *s.* [DIOCESE.]

dī-ōc'-lē-ā (pl. dī-ōc'-lē-æ), *s.* [Named after Diocles Carystinus, an ancient Greek botanist.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Diocleæ (q. v.).

2. *Pl. (Diocleæ)*: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseolæ.

Dī-ō-clē'-tian, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Diocletianus*.]

A. *As subst.*: The name of one of the Roman emperors, proclaimed at Chalcedon, in A. D. 284. In his reign took place one of the sternest attempts at suppression of the Christians. He was originally a private soldier. He resigned the sovereignty in A. D. 305, and died nine years after.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

Diocletian era, *s.*

Chron.: An era used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed Emperor (August 29, 284), and is also called the Era of Martyrs, from the execution of Christians in the last year of his reign.

Diocletian window, *s.*

Arch.: A Venetian window.

dī-ōc'-ta-hē'-drāl, *a.* [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *octahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

dī-ōd'-ī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *di=dia*=through, across, and *odos*=a way.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of trailing shrubs or herbs, with small white flowers, natural

order Rubiaceæ. They are natives of the warm parts of this country and of Africa. The name is derived from many of the species growing by the roadside.

dī-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of teleostean fish, family Gymnodontes, order Plectognathi, deriving their name from the fact that the ivory-clad terminations of the jaws show no suture, and the fish thus appear to possess but two teeth. The body, as in other members of the family, can be inflated with air till the creature floats on the surface of the water under side uppermost; it is likewise covered with ossifications in the skin, each with a pair of lateral roots and a stiff, movable, erectile spine. The rotundity of these fish when distended has earned for them the name of Globe-fish, or Prickly Globe-fish (*Orbes épineux* of the French), in addition to the designations Porcupine-fish and Sea Hedgehog, suggested by the numerous spines. The four species of Diodon are found in all the seas between the Tropics, and range to the Cape of Good Hope. The largest species (*Diodon hystria*) attains the length of two feet six inches. The food of Diodon consists of crustaceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which its jaws are admirably adapted. This genus has by some naturalists been made the type of a family Diodontidæ.

dī-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diodon*; *t* connective, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, of which Diodon is the type. It belongs to the order Teleostea, and the sub-order Plectognatha.

dī-ō-çī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *oikos*=a house.]

Bot.: The twenty-second class in the Linnæan system. It comprehends those plants which have the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers on separate individuals.

dī-ō-çious, dī-ō-çī-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *diœc(ia)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*, -*ian*.]

1. *Bot.*: A term applied to unisexual plants, such as the willow and the hemp, in which the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers are on separate individuals.

"Monœcious and diœcious plants are produced by the suppression of the essential organs of the flowers."—*Bal-four*: *Botany*, § 648.

2. *Zoöl.*: A term applied to those animals in which the sexes are distinct: that is, those in which the ovum is produced by one individual (female) and the spermatozoid by another (male). It is opposed to Monœcious (q. v.).

dī-ō-çī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [English *diœcious* (q. v.); -*ly*.]

Bot.: In a diœcious manner; having stamens or pistils in different plants.

diœciously-hermaphrodite, *a.*

Bot.: Hermaphrodite, but yet not having perfect stamens and pistil in any one individual flower.

†dī-ō-çious-nēss, *s.* [English *diœcious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being diœcious.

†dī-ō-çism, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *diœc(ia)*, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.] The same as DIœCIOUSNESS (q. v.).

Dī-ōg'-ēn-ēs, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of Sinope. He was the disciple of Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic school of philosophy. He was born in B. C. 413. His utter disregard of all the conveniences and comforts of life caused him great notoriety. He wore a coarse cloak, and lodged in a tub or cask. In his old age, when sailing from Athens to Ægina, he was captured by pirates and carried to Crete, where he was sold as a slave to a wealthy Corinthian, named Xenias, who made him tutor of his children, and eventually gave him his freedom. He died at Corinth, B. C. 323.

Diogenes' crab, *s.*

Zoöl.: A species of *Cœnobita* so called from its habit of making its residence in a shell, as Diogenes did in his tub. It is a native of the West Indies, and somewhat resembles the Hermit-crab.

Diogenes' cup, *s.*

Anat.: The cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It derives its name from the story that Diogenes, seeing a boy drinking water from the palm of his hand, threw away his cup as a useless luxury, and used his hand for drinking ever after.

dī-ōl'-cō-, *in compos.* [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, and *oikos*=a house.] Diœcious.

diōico-polygamous, *a.*

Bot.: A term used when some of the flowers of a diœcious plant produce hermaphrodite flowers.

dī-ōl'-cōūs, *dī-ōic, *a.* [DIœCIOUS.]

dī-ō-mě-dē'-ā, *s.* [After Diomedes, one of the Greek warriors before Troy.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Procellariidæ, or Petrels. *Diomedea exulans* is the albatross (q. v.).

dī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, and *ōn*=an egg. So named because each scale bears two ovules.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The leaves are pinnate; the leaflets very sharp; female cone large, with lance-shaped woolly scales, each scale with two large seeds. A kind of arrowroot is made in Mexico from the starch which exists copiously in the seeds of *Dion edule*.

dī-ō-næ'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *Diōnē*, one of the names of Venus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Droseraceæ. It consists of a single species.

Dionœa muscipula, commonly called Venus' Fly-trap. The lamina is articulated to the petiole, and consists of two portions united together by a joint along the midrib. On the upper side of each part of the lamina are situated three irritable hairs, with swellings at the base, which, on being touched, cause the folding of the divisions from below upward, so as to inclose any object, as a fly, which may happen to light on them. The food thus captured is digested by the action of a fluid resembling gastric juice in its properties. Venus' Fly-trap is a native of this country. The corymbs are terminal, the flowers large and white.



Dionœa.

dī-ō-nŷ'-ī-ā, dī-ō-nŷ'-ī-āk, *s.* [DIONYSIAC. ¶ (3).]

dī-ō-nŷ'-ī-āk, dī-ō-nŷ'-ī-āk, *a.* [Gr. *Dionysiakos*=pertaining to Dionysos or to the Dionysia. Bacchic.]

Class. Myth.: Belonging or relating to Dionysos. "Another vase represents Hephaistos returning to heaven on the *Dionysiak ass*."—*R. Brown*: *Great Dionysiak Myth*, i. 342.

¶ (1) *Dionysiac cycle*: (See extract.)

"The *Dionysiac cycle* forms the third of Millengen's well-known seven divisions of the Vases, according to their subjects; and includes the History of Dionysos, the Satyroi, Silenoi, Bakchai, Mainades, the Bakchik, Thiasos, the ass Eraton, Dionysiak Festivals, processions, dances, mystic scenes, and general amusements."—*R. Brown*: *Great Dionysiak Myth*, i. 329.

(2) *Dionysiac dance*: A religious dance in honor of Dionysos, in which the performers pantomimically represented the principal actions of that deity.

(3) *Dionysiac festivals*:

(a) The *Dionysia kat' agrous*, or Lesser Dionysia, were celebrated in the various demes of Attica, in the month of Posidon, corresponding nearly to our December. This rural festival was doubtless the most ancient of the feasts in honor of Dionysos, and was celebrated with the greatest merriment and freedom; while it lasted slaves enjoyed their liberty, and took part in the rejoicings. It was especially a vintage festival, accompanied by song, dance, phallus-processions, and the impromptu performances of itinerant players, in which may be discovered the origin of comedy. R. Brown (*op. cit.*), who considers Dionysos a Semitic deity, remarks upon the vintage shoutings of Semitic nations, and in that connection cites Isaiah xvi. 9: "I will bewail with the weeping of Jazer the vine of Sibmah; I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon and Elealeh: for the shouting for thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen."

(b) The *Lenœa*, so called from *tēnos*=a winepress, were held in the month Gamelion, corresponding nearly to our January. The place of its celebration was the ancient temple of Dionysos, near which stood the Dionysiac theater. At the *Lenœa* there were processions and scenic contests in tragedy and comedy; a goat was sacrificed, and the chorus, standing round the altar, sang the dithyrambic ode to the god.

(c) The *Anthesteria*, or Feast of Flowers, took place in the month Anthesterion, corresponding nearly to February, and lasted three days. On the first day the casks of wine made in the preceding year were opened and tasted; the second day seems to have been devoted to boisterous jollity and to rude dramatic representations like those of the Lesser Dionysia; on the last day pots with flowers

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll. father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

seeds, and cooked vegetables were offered to Dionysos and to Hermes Chthonius, and games in honor of the god were celebrated.

(d) The fourth Attic festival—*Dionysia en astei*, the Festival in the City, or Greater Dionysia—was celebrated in the month Elaphebolion, corresponding nearly to our March, but it is uncertain whether it lasted more than one day. It was an expression of joy at the departure of winter and the promise of returning summer. According to Demosthenes the following was the order in which the solemnities took place: the great public procession, the chorus of boys, the chorus proper, and performance of comedies and tragedies. The prize awarded to the dramatist for the best play consisted of a crown, and his name was proclaimed in the Dionysiac theater.

Dī-ō-nŷ-sōs, Dī-ō-nŷ-sūs, s. [Gr. *Dionysos*.] *Greek Myth.*: The Greek god of wine, too often confused with the Latin Bacchus (q. v.).

¶ *Fruit of Dionysos*: (For definition see extract.)

"Dionysos is the productive, overflowing, and intoxicating power of Nature, which carries man away from his usual quiet and sober mode of living. Wine is the most natural and appropriate symbol of that power, and is therefore called the *fruit of Dionysos*."—*Smith: Dict. of Greek and Roman Myth.*

dī-ō-phān'-tine, a. [After *Diophantus*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who wrote on algebra and arithmetic about the third century, A. D., according to some, but the more probable account is that he was contemporary with the Emperor Julian the Apostate, 354-363 A. D. It is to his treatise that we are, to the present day, indebted for most of our knowledge on the solution of indeterminate problems.

diophantine analysis, s.

Math.: A branch of algebra which treats of the method of solving certain kinds of indeterminate problems, relating principally to square and cube numbers, and rational right-angled triangles. The following are examples:

1. To separate a given square number into two parts, each of which shall be a square number.

2. To find three square numbers which are in arithmetical progression.

3. To find a right-angled triangle whose sides shall be commensurable with each other.

dī-ōp'-side, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *opsis*=appearance.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, containing no alumina. It is of a white, yellowish, or pale green color, occurring in crystals, cleavable, and granular, massive. At times found colorless and transparent. Specific gravity, 3.2-3.33. Composition: Silica, 55.7; magnesia, 18.5; lime, 25.8=100. It is also called Malacolite (q. v.). A similar crystallized body has been produced by fusing silica, lime, and magnesia in the proper proportions.

dī-ōp'-sis, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *opsis*=appearance.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Muscidae, in which the eyes and antennae are situated at the extremities of long, slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of turbellarian worms.

dī-ōp'-tāse, s. [Gr. *di=dia*=through, and *optomai*=to see, because the cleavage directions are distinguishable on looking through the crystal.]

Mineral:

1. A species of beryl.

2. A rhombohedral mineral, of an emerald-green color, with a vitreous luster and green streak. It is brittle and transparent, or sub-translucent. Specific gravity, 3.27-3.34. Hardness=5. Composition: Silica, 36.47-38.93; oxide of copper, 45.10-50.10; water, 11.40-12.29. It is found in Tartary and Nassau, and is also called Emerald-copper or rhombohedral emerald-malachite.

dī-ōp'-tēr, *dī-ōp'-trā, s. [Gr. *dioptrēr, dioptra*, from *dia*=through, and *optomai*=to see.] An ancient altitude, angle, and leveling instrument; said to have been invented by Hipparchus.

dī-ōp'-tric, dī-ōp'-tric-al, a. [Gr. *dioptrikos*=pertaining to the dioptr or dioptra (q. v.).]

1. Affording a medium for or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

"View the asperities of the moon through a dioptric glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

2. Of or pertaining to dioptrics.

dioptric light, s. A plan of lighting used in lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by refraction instead of reflection, as in Catoptrics (q. v.), the rays from a central lamp being transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Lenses were used in England in the South Foreland light in 1752, and in the Portland light in 1789. The system fell into disfavor, owing to certain mechanical difficulties in the construction and

arrangement of the lenses. It was revived and improved by Fresnel about 1810, and has been generally adopted throughout France and Holland, and partially in England. It is considered superior to the catoptric, and was re-adopted in England in 1834, being placed in the Lundy Island Lighthouse, Devonshire. (*Knight*.)

dioptric micrometer, s. A form of the double image micrometer, introduced by Ramsden (1735-1800), in which the divided lens is in the eye-tube. In the ordinary form it is the object-glass which is divided.

dioptric system, s. The system of lighting by refraction instead of reflection. [DIOPTRIC LIGHT.]

dioptric telescope, s.

Optical Instrum.: The same as a refracting telescope. It is opposed to a catoptric or reflecting telescope.

***dī-ōp'-trics, *dī-ōp'-tricks, s.** [DIOPTRIC.]

Optics: That branch of the science which treats of the different refractions of light in passing through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c., but especially through lenses. [REFRACTION.]

dī-ō-ra'-ma, s. [Greek *di=dia*=through, and *hōrama*=a view; *hōraō*=to see.]

1. A mode of scenic representation in which the spectator and picture are placed in separate rooms, and the picture viewed through an aperture the sides of which are continued toward the picture, so as to prevent the distraction of the eye by other objects. All light admitted passes through this aperture from the picture, which is illuminated by light from above at such an angle as to be reflected through the aperture toward the spectators. By means of shutters, screens and reflectors, the light is modified to represent changes of sunlight, cloud, and moonlight; transparent portions of the picture admitting light from behind certain portions which are brilliantly illuminated. (*Knight*.)

¶ Dioramas were first exhibited in London, September 29, 1823, by the inventors, MM. Daguerre and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic views are exhibited.

dī-ō-rām'-ic, a. [Eng. *dioram(a)*; *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to a diorama.

dī-ō-rīsm, s. [Gr. *diorismos*=a defining, a definition; *diorizō*=to bound, to define.] The act of defining; a definition, a distinction.

"To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mode of idolatry: but, by a prophetic diorism, it signifies idolatry in general."—*More: Expos. of Sev. Churches*, p. 72.

dī-ō-ris'-tīc, dī-ō-ris'-tīc-al, a. [Gr. *dioristikos*, from *diorizō*=to bound, to define.] Defining, distinguishing.

dī-ō-ris'-tīc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dioristical*; *-ly*.] By way of definition or distinction.

"Which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically."—*More: Expos. of Sev. Churches*, p. 72.

dī-ō-rīte, dī-ō-rŷte, s. [Gr. *dioros*=a divider; *diorizō*=to divide, to bound.]

Geol.: A granite-like rock, consisting of hornblende and albite. It is grayish-white to nearly black in color. It derives its name from being unmistakable or clearly defined, as distinguished from Dolerite (q. v.).

dī-ō-rīt'-ic, a. [Eng. *diorit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of diorite.

dī-or-thō-, in compos. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *ortho-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-2) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dī-or-thō'-sis, s. [Gr., from *diorthōō*=to make straight: *dia*=through, and *orthoō*=to make straight; *orthos*=straight.]

1. *Surg.*: The reduction of a fracture or dislocated bone.

2. *Rhet.*: (See extract.)

"The diorthosis—i. e., the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment—of the Old Testament in the New."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 297.

dī-or-thōt'-ic, a. [Gr. *diorthōtikos*, from *diorthōsis*.] Pertaining to the correction or emendation of ancient texts.

"He took leave forever of diorthotic criticism."—*London Quarterly Review*, in *Ogilvie*.

dī-ōs-cō-rē-a, s. [Named after Dioscorides, a Greek physician.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dioscoreaceae. Various species, as *Dioscorea alata*, *sativa*, *Batatas*, and *aculeata*, produce the esculent tubers called Yams, which are used in warm countries as a substitute for potatoes.

dī-ōs-cō-rē-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *dioscore(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants belonging to the class Dictyogens, consisting of twining shrubs, with large epigeal or hypogeal tubers; leaves alternate, sometimes opposite, and reticulated; flowers small, spiked, bracteate, and unisexual; perianth in six divisions, adherent; seeds compressed, winged or wingless. Lindley enumerates six genera and 110 species. *Testudinaria Elephantipes* is the Tortoise plant of the Cape, or Elephant's-foot. *Tamus communis*, Black Bryony, is common in hedge-rows. [BRYONY.]

dī-ōs'-ma, s. [Gr. *di=dia*=through, and *osmē*=a smell.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, belonging to the Rutaceae or Rue family. They are small shrubs with white or red flowers; leaves alternate or opposite, simple. They are remarkable for their overpowering and penetrating odor, arising from the presence of a yellowish volatile oil. They are the Bucku plants of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. *Pharm.*: It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general, and has also been administered in cholera.

dī-ōs'-mē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *diosm(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with exalbuminous seeds, and a two-valved endocarp, which dehisces at the base, and when the seed is ripe separates from a two-valved sarcocarp. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland.

dī-ōs'-mīne, s. [Mod. Lat. *diosm(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A chemical substance obtained from the leaves of *Diosma crinata*.

dī-ōs'-mōse, s. [Greek *diosmos*=transmitting smells.]

Botan. Physiol.: The mingling of fluids through a permeable partition wall without visible perforations. It is called also Osmose and Diffusion.

dī-ōs'-pŷr-ōs, s. [Gr. *dios*=divine, and *pyros*=wheat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ebenaceae. They consist of trees and shrubs, with white or pale yellow flowers. *Diospyros lotos* is the Indian Dateplum, and is supposed by some to be the Lotus of the ancients. [LOTUS.] The trees of several of the species furnish ebony wood. The fruit of *D. kaki* is occasionally brought from China as a dry sweetmeat, and *D. virginiana* is the date-plum, the bark of which is employed as a febrifuge, along the Mississippi, in cases of cholera infantum and diarrhoea. A kind of cider has been made from this fruit, and a spirituous liquor distilled from its fermented infusion.

dī-ō'-tā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *diōtos*=two-eared; *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

Antiq.: A vessel used for water or wine. It had a narrow neck, a full body, and two handles, whence the name. The form and size varied, but it was generally made tall and narrow, and terminating in a point, which could be let into a stand or into the ground, to keep the vessel upright, in which position several have been found in the cellars at Pompeii.

dī-ō'-tīs, s. [Gr. *diōtos*=two-eared, so named from the lobes of the corolla being ear-shaped.] [DIOTA.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Chenopodiaceae, so called from the two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets. *Diotis maritima* (Sea-side Cotton-weed) is found on sea shores, the root running deeply into the sand; the leaves, which are oblong, are covered with a dense tomentum of a white color; the flowers are yellow.

dī-ōx'-ide, s. [Gr. *di=dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *oxide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to an oxide consisting of one atom of a metal combined with two of oxygen.

dī-ōx'-in-dōl, s. [Eng. *diox(ide)*; *ind(igo)*, and (alcohol).]

Chem.: C₈H₇NO₂. Ortho-amido-phenyl-glycollic anhydride, C₆H₄ / NH—

Dioxindol is ob-

tained by boiling isatin with water containing a little hydrochloric acid and zinc dust. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, crystallizes in colorless prisms, which turn yellow. It melts at 180°, and decomposes at 195°, forming aniline. Its aqueous solution oxidizes and turns red, isatin being formed. By the action of nitrous acid on its alcoholic solution, it is converted into nitroso-dioxindol, C₈H₅(NO)NO₂, which melts at 300°, and sublimes in white needles.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

dī-ōx-ŷ-, dī-ōx-, in compos. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng., &c., *oxy-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Organic compounds containing the monad radical hydroxyl twice, each of which has replaced an atom of hydrogen, as dioxy-benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.

dioxy-benzaldehyde, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO\cdot H$. Exists in several modifications. [RESORCYLALDEHYDE, PROTOCATECHUIC ALDEHYDE.]

dioxy-benzene, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Exists in three modifications: Ortho-, 1-2 [PYROCATECHIN]; para-, 1-3 [RESORCIN]; meta-, 1-4 [HYDROQUINONE].

dioxy-benzoic, a.

Chem.: Dioxy-benzoic acids, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO\cdot OH$. [OXYALICYLIC ACID, PROTOCATECHUIC ACID.]

dī-ōx'-ŷ-lŷte, s. [Ger. *dioxylyth*; Gr. *dia=through* . . . in different directions; *oxus=sharp* . . . dazzling, bright, and *lithos=stone* (?).] **Min.**: The same as LANARKITE (q. v.).

dīp, *dippe, *duppe, *dyp-pyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dippan*; cogn. with Dan. *dyppe*; Sw. *doppa=to dip*; Dan. *doopen*; Goth. *daupjan*; Ger. *taufen=to baptize*.] [DEEP, DIVE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To immerse or plunge in a liquid for a short time.

"Send Lazarus that he *dippe* the last part of his fyngur in water, and kele my tunge."—Wycliffe: Luke xvi. 24.

*2. To wet, to moisten; to make damp or wet.

"And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder and the chains of Erebus
To some of Saturn's crew."

Milton: Comus, 802-05.

3. To bail or take out as with a ladle. (Generally with the adverb *out*.)

*4. To baptize by immersion.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To bend down, to bow, to stoop.

2. To engage in any affair.

"In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dip*t in the rebellion of the Commons."—Dryden: Fables (Pref.).

3. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage.

"Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands."

Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To plunge into a liquid for a short time.

"Unwatched along Clitumnus
Grazes the milk-white steer;
Unharm'd the water-fowl may *dip*
In the Volsinian mere."

Macaulay: Horatius Cocles, vii.

(2) To take a small piece of food.

"And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve, that *dippeth* with me in the dish."—Mark xiv. 20.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To sink, as below the horizon; to set.

"The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out,
At one stride comes the dark."

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, iii.

(2) To stoop, to bend, to bow.

(3) To enter, to pierce slightly.

"The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed."

Granville.

(4) To engage or enter slightly into any business.

(5) To read or glance through cursorily; to peruse here and there at random.

"When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume."—Pope.

(6) To choose by chance.

"With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possessed?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipped* among the worst, and Stains chose?"

Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

dip, s. [DIP, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An inclination or sloping downward.

"Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight *dip*."—Pennant.

(2) A depression, a hollow.

"The constant turns in the road, the *dips* of landscape."—London Daily Telegraph.

(3) The act of dipping or immersing in a liquid.

"The *dip* of oars in unison awake."

Glover: Atheniad, viii.

(4) A bath, a bathing.

(5) A candle made by repeated dipping of the wick in melted tallow.

"He burns wax, while we burn *dips*."

Punch, Feb. 6, 1858.

*2. **Fig.**: The act of taking that which comes first.

II. Technically:

1. **Compass**: The vertical angle which a freely suspended needle makes with the horizon. Inclination. [DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

2. **Mining Eng.**: The inclination or pitch of a stratum. The point of the compass toward which it declines is the point of dip. The angle with the horizontal is the amount of dip or the angle of dip. The strike is the extension of the stratum at right angles to the dip. Dip is also known as Hade, Slope, and Underlie.

3. **Geol.**: The inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downward into the earth. This angle is measured from the plane of the horizon or level, and may be readily ascertained by the clinometer. [CLINOMETER.] The opposite of *dip* is *rise*, and either expression may be used, according to the position of the observer. It is used in geological maps to indicate the direction of the *dip* by an arrow, and the line of outcrop or *strike* of a stratum by a bold line, the one being at right angles to the other. [STRIKE, s.]

4. **Naut.**: The depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel.

5. **Vehicles**: The slight downward inclination of the arms of an axle. [SWING.]

6. **Fortification**:

(1) The superior slope of a parapet.

(2) The inclination of the sole of an embrasure.

¶ **Dip of the horizon**: The angle contained between two straight lines drawn from the eye of the observer, which is supposed to be above the level of the sea, the one to a point on the visible horizon, the other parallel to the horizon.

dip-chick, s. [DABCHICK.]

dip-circle, s. A vertical graduated circle, in the plane of which a delicate magnetic needle is suspended on a horizontal axis, which rests upon two polished agate supports. The circle is set in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and the needle indicates upon the graduated circle the angle of inclination.

dip-head level, s.

Mining: The gallery proceeding right and left from the engine-pit bottom. The main-level.

dip-pipe, s. A device, also known as a seal, in the hydraulic main of gas-works.

dip-roller, s.

Printing: A roller to dip ink from the fountain.

dip-sector, s. A reflecting-instrument. One was invented by Dr. Wollaston, and one by Troughton. It is used for ascertaining the true dip of the horizon; the principle is similar to the sextant.

dī-para-, in compos. [Gr. *dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng., &c., *para-* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-4) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dī-pās'-chal, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng. *paschal* (q. v.).] Including two passovers.

dī-pēt'-a-loūs, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng. *petalous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Two-petaled; having two separate petals.

dī pēt'-tō, phr. [Ital.]

Music: With the natural voice; opposed to *falsestto*.

dīph'-an-īte, s. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold; *phainō=to appear*, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Margarite occurring in hexagonal prisms. Color white to bluish. It occurs in the emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite. Specific gravity, 3.04-3.97; hardness, 5-5.5.

dīph'-da, s. [Arab.] A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also Beta Ceti.

dī-phēn'-īc, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng. *phenic* (q. v.).]

diphenic acid, s.

$C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$

Chem.: $C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$ (Di-ortho) is obtained by

the oxidation of phenanthrene or phenanthrene-quinone with chromic acid mixture. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether; and crystallizes in needles, which melt at 229° and sublime. Its barium and calcium salts are soluble in water. When heated with soda lime, it yields diphenyl.

dī-phēn'-ōl. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng. *phenol* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8(OH)_2$. $C_6H_4(OH)\cdot C_6H_4(OH)$ (Dipara). Obtained from benzidine [DIPHENYL], by converting it into a diazo compound and decomposing with boiling water. It forms colorless needles, melting at 272°. Other modifications are known.

dī-phēn'-ŷl. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and Eng. *phenyl* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}$, or $C_6H_5\cdot C_6H_5$ (Phenyl-benzene). An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on a solution of brom-benzene, C_6H_5Br , in ether; or by passing the vapor of benzene through a red-hot iron tube containing fragments of pumice, and by heating potassium phenol, $C_6H_5\cdot OK$, with potassium benzoate, $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot OK$. It occurs in coal-tar oil. Diphenyl crystallizes out of alcohol and ether in large colorless plates, which melt at 70.5° and boil at 254°. When dissolved in glacial acetic acid it is oxidized by chromic anhydride to benzoic acid. By the action of halogens, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid on diphenyl, there are found mono- and di-substitution compounds. By oxidation with chromic anhydride the mono-substituted diphenyls yield para-derivatives of benzoic acid, the other benzene ring being broken up. By the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl two modifications of dinitro-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8NO_2$, are formed, (*alpha*) or dipara- is in alcohol slightly soluble, and melts at 233°; the other (*beta*) is more soluble in alcohol, and melts at 93°. By the reduction of the (*alpha*) dipara, $C_6H_4NO_2\cdot C_6H_4NO_2$, benzidine, $C_6H_4NH_2\cdot C_6H_4NH_2$, is formed. Benzidine is soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it crystallizes in silver-white flutes, which melt at 188°. It is also obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromaniline, $C_6H_4Br\cdot (NH_2)$.

diphenyl-acetic acid, s.

Inorganic chemistry: $(C_6H_5)_2CH\cdot CO\cdot OH$. It is obtained by heating a mixture of phenyl brom-acetic acid, $C_6H_5CHBr\cdot CO\cdot OH$, with benzene and zinc dust. Also by heating benzoic acid $(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$, with hydriodic acid to 150°. It crystallizes from water in needles, from alcohol in plates, which melt at 146°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzo-phenone; by heating with soda-lime into diphenyl-methane, $C_6H_5\cdot CH_2\cdot C_6H_5$.

diphenyl-benzene, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4<\overset{C_6H_5}{C_6H_5}$. Diphenylphenylene. A hydrocarbon formed by the action of sodium on a mixture of dibrombenzene (1-2) and brombenzene C_6H_5Br , and by passing the mixed vapors of diphenyl and benzene through a red-hot tube. Diphenyl-benzene crystallizes in needles, which melt at 205° and boil at 400°. Dissolved in glacial acetic acid, it is oxidized by chromic trioxide, CrO_3 , to diphenyl-carbonic acid, $C_6H_5\cdot C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$, and then to terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4<\overset{COOH}{COOH}$ (1-4).

diphenyl-dicarmonic acid, s.

$C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$

Chem.: $C_6H_4\cdot CO\cdot OH$ (Dipara). It is obtained

by heating dicyan-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8(CN)_2$, with alcoholic potash, and oxidizing a solution of dictolyl in glacial acetic acid with chromic anhydride. It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. Its barium and calcine salts are insoluble in water. Heated with lime, it yields diphenyl.

diphenyl-glycollic acid, s. [BENZILIC ACID.]

diphenyl-ketone, s. [BENZOPHENONE.]

diphenyl-methane, s. [BENZYL-BENZENE.]

dī-phēn'-ŷl'-a-mine, s. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and *-amine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An aromatic secondary monamine. Diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, is obtained by the dry distillation of triphenyl-rosaniline (rosaniline blue); also by heating aniline hydrochlorate, $C_6H_5\cdot NH_2\cdot HCl$, with aniline, $NH_2\cdot (C_6H_5)$, to 240°; also by heating aniline phenol with $YnCl_2$ to 260°. Diphenylamine is a pleasant-smelling crystalline substance, which melts at 54° and boils at 310°. It is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is a weak base; its salts are decomposed by water. It is colored a deep blue by nitric acid, and by sulphuric acid which contains oxides of nitrogen. By heating diphenylamine with benzyl-chloride, $C_6H_5\cdot CH_2Cl$, and soda solution, benzyl-diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2N\cdot CH_2\cdot C_6H_5$, is obtained, which melts at 87°; and by oxidation with arsenic acid it yields a green dye, viridin.

dī-phēn'-ŷl'-ēne, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

diphenylene-methane, s.

C_6H_4

Chem.: Fluorene, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix} > CH_2$. An aromatic hydro-

carbon, occurring in the part of coal-tar which boils between 300° and 305°. It is also obtained by passing the vapor of diphenyl-methane,

fāte, fāt, fāre, ȳmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

$C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$, through a red-hot tube, and by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc-dust to 160° . It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in colorless plates, which have a violet fluorescence, melting at 113° and boiling at 295° . By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields diphenylene-ketone (q. v.).

diphenylene-ketone, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix} > CO$. Obtained by heating diphenic acid, or phenyl-benzoic acid with lime, or by oxidation of diphenylene-methane with chromic acid mixture; also by heating anthraquinone and phenanthrene-quinone with caustic potash. Diphenylene-ketone is soluble in alcohol and ether; it crystallizes in large yellow prisms, which melt at 84° and boil at 337° . By permanganate of potassium it is oxidized into phthalic acid, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} COOH \\ | \\ COOH \end{matrix}$ (1-2). Fused with potash it forms phenyl-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. By reducing agents it is converted into diphenylene-methane.

diphenylene-oxide, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix} > O$. Obtained by heating phenol with lead oxide. It crystallizes in plates, which melt at 81° and boil at 273° .

dī-phēn-yl'im-ide, s. [Greek *di=dis=twice*; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-imide* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Carbazol, $C_{12}H_9N$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix} > NH$. Ob-

tained by passing the vapor of aniline, $C_6H_5 \cdot NH_2$, or diphenyl-amine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, through a red-hot tube. It is found in coal-tar, which boils between 320° and 360° . It crystallizes out of red-hot alcohol in colorless plates, which melt at 238° and boil at 351° . It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, which is turned dark green by oxidizing agents. The atom of nitrogen occupies the ortho position in both benzene rings.

dī-phēn-yl-ōl, s. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and (alcohol).]

Organic Chemistry: Oxydiphenyl, $C_{12}H_9 \cdot OH$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OH$. Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO_2 , on amido-diphenyl sulphate. It sublimes in colorless plates, which melt at 165° . It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a beautiful green solution.

***dīph-rē-lāt'-ic**, a. [Gr. *diphros*=a chariot, and *elatikos*=pertaining to driving: *elaunō*=to drive.] Chariot-driving.

"I and others known to me studied the *diphrelatic* art."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach*. (Davies.)

dīph-thēr'-i-a, s. [From Greek *diphthera*=leather, a membrane.]

Med.: A specific constitutional blood disease, characterized by the forming of a false membrane composed of elastic fibers, of a higher organization than the false membrane of Croup (q. v.), and found chiefly on the pharynx, nostrils, tonsils, and palate, or on any denuded surface of skin, as tongue, gums, and sometimes even the oesophagus, rarely on the larynx, the chief seat of the pellicle in croup, and still more rarely in the trachea and bronchi; the membrane is of an ashy-gray color, and penetrates through the epithelium, constantly leaving a bleeding surface when detached. Diphtheria is often followed by paralysis, chiefly of the palate; is frequently epidemic, though sometimes sporadic, highly contagious, and terminating often by blood poisoning. A glandular swelling in the neck behind the angle of the jaw is usual in diphtheria, and the disease is accompanied by dangerous interruption of the renal functions, from the presence of albumen in the urine. The peculiar hereditariness of croup also distinguishes it from this disease, as no one has ever heard of diphtheria being transmitted in that way; it is only spread by contagion. Diphtheria is a disease of all ages; croup of infancy and childhood. Inflammatory changes of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands are common in diphtheria, with much difficulty in swallowing. From its asthenic character it is a highly dangerous disease, some physicians putting the mortality as high as 90 per cent. The local symptoms of diphtheria, although to a great degree dangerous from the mechanical obstruction of the air passages, are only the manifestation of the constitutional sepsis and not the disease, *per se*. The treatment must be both local and constitutional. Iron, quinine, or cinchona bark, chlorate of potash, are the chief remedies, with local application of the saturated solution of the perchloride of iron with glycerine; chlorine, carbolic acid, &c., are also useful. Diphtheria frequently accompanies croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, &c., and then the chances of recovery are very doubtful. See **ANTI-TOXIN**.

dīph-thēr'-i-al, **dīph-thēr'-ic**, a. [Eng. *diphtheria*; -al, -ic.] Pertaining to diphtheria; diphtheritic.

dīph-thēr-it'-ic, a. [Eng. *diphtheria*; -itic.] Pertaining to, arising from, or of the nature of diphtheria.

"The diphtheritic condition continues to subside."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dīph-thōng, ***dīp-thōng**, s. & a. [Fr. *diphthongue*; Sp. *diptongo*; Port. *diphthongo*; Ital. *dittongo*, from Lat. *diphthongus*; Gr. *diphthongos*=with two sounds: *dī=dis=twice*, twofold, and *phthongos*=a sound.]

A. As substantive:

Gram.: The union or coalition of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"Pronouncing the vowels and *diphthongs*, and several of the consonants very much amiss."—*Strype: Life of Sir J. Cheke*, ch. i., § 2.

B. As adj.: Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"We abound more in vowel and *diphthong* sounds."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 9.

dīph-thōn'-gal, **dīp-thōn'-gal**, a. [Eng. *diphthong*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"In the same manner the English alphabetical sound of the a, as in gate, is replaced by another *diphthongal* one."—*Prince L. Bonaparte*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 575.

dīph-thōn'-gal-ly, **dīp-thōn'-gal-ly**, *adverb*. [Eng. *diphthongal*; -ly.] In a diphthongal manner; as a diphthong.

dīph-thōn-gā'-tion, **dīp-thōn-gā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ation.] The formation or conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

dīph-thōng'-ic, a. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ic.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"The *diphthongic* character of our *éé* and *óó*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 530.

dīph-thōn-giz-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *diphthongize* (e); -ation.] The same as **DIPHTHONGATION** (q. v.).

"The broad element and the labial being pronounced successively instead of simultaneously—a common source of *diphthongization*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

dīph-thōn'-gize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To form or convert a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

"Long *i* and *u* . . . soon began to be *diphthongized*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 520.

B. Intrans.: To be converted into a diphthong.

"It is clear that *ród* could not *diphthongize* into *éá*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

dī-phū-çēph'-a-la, s. [Gr. *diphyēs*=of double nature or form, and *kephalē*=a head.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Lamellicornes. They are generally of a rich golden-green color.

dī-phỹ-çērc, **dī-phỹ-çēr'-cal**, a. [Gr. *diphyēs*=of double nature or form, and *kerkos*=a tail.] A term applied to those fishes in which the vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

dī-phỹ-dēs, **dī-phỹ-dæ**, **dī-phỹ-ēs**, s. pl. [Gr. *diphyēs*=of double nature or form.]

Zoöl.: A genus of free-swimming Hydrozoa, belonging to the order Siphonophora, sub-order Calyphoræ (q. v.), and typical of the family Diphydæ (or Diphyidæ). The genus *Diphyes* has two swimming-sacs, one placed as it were within the bell of the other.

dīph-ỹ-gēn'-ic, a. [Gr. *diphyēs*=of a twofold form, and *generare*=to produce.] *Biol.*: Producing successively two forms of embryos, as the *Dicyema*.

dī-phỹl'-louš, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

dī-phỹ-ō-dōnt, a. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold; *phỹō*=to generate, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to those mammals which have two sets of teeth: one deciduous, the other permanent. Most animals are diphyodont. Those which have only one set are termed monophyodont.

dī-phỹ-ō-zō-ōid, v. [Greek *diphyēs*=of double nature or form, *zōon*=an animal, and *eidos*=appearance.]

Zoöl.: One of the detached reproductive portions of adult members of that order of oceanic Hydrozoa called Calyphoridæ. They swim about by means of their calyx.

dī-phỹš-çī-ā-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diphysei* (um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpous mosses, having a capsule of very curious structure, being large, oblique, and gibbous. Inflorescence monocious.

dī-phỹš-çī-ūm, s. [Gr. *di=dis=twice*, twofold, and *physkion*=a kind of bean.]

Bot.: A genus of Acrocarpous mosses, the type of the family Diphysiaceæ. Calyptra conical, peristome simple, internal, surrounded at the base by a large, multiplex, soluble annulus. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dīp-lā-cān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *akantha*=a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, belonging to the sub-order Acanthodidæ, and found only in the Devonian rocks. It is distinguished by two dorsal fins, the fronts of which are provided with a strong spine, simply implanted in the flesh; tail heterocercal, scales exceedingly small, shagreen-like; no operculum.

dīp-lā-cū'-sis, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *akousis*=hearing.] 1. The hearing of two tones when only one is produced. 2. The hearing of a tone as higher by one ear than by the other.

dī-plāx, s. [Gr.=double-folded.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rotatoria belonging to the family Euchlanidota, and forming a connecting link between Salpina and Dinocaris. Carapace cleft down the back, and destitute of spines back and front; foot and toes long and slender.

dī-plē-cō-lō-bē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *dis=twice*; *plekō*=to plait, to twine, to weave; *lobos*=a lobe, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-division of the order Cruciferae, in which the cotyledons are twice folded. A section across the seed presents an appearance like this—
0 || ||

dī-plē-çī-a, s. [Gr. *di=double*, and *plēgē*=stroke.] *Pathol.*: Coincident paralysis of two corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms.

dī-plei'-dō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double; *eidos*=appearance, and *skopeō*=to see, to view.]

Optics: An optical instrument for indicating the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian by the coincidence of two images formed by a single and double refraction from a triangular prism which has one transparent and two silvered planes, one of the latter being in the plane of the meridian. (*Brande*.)

dīp-lō-blās'-tic, a. [Gr. *diploos*=double; *blastos*=a germ; -ic.] *Embryol.*: Having two germinal layers.

dīp-lō-car'-dī-āc, a. [Gr. *diploos*=double; *kardia*=heart.] Having the heart double, as in mammals and birds.

dīp-lō-cōc'-çī. Plural of **Diplococcus** (q. v.).

dīp-lō-cōc'-cūs, s.; pl. **dīp-lō-cōc'-çī**. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *kokkos*=a berry or kernel.] A micrococcus whose spherules are joined in pairs. [**BACTERIUM**.]

dīp-lō-dōn'-tūs, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Arachnida of the order Acarina and family Hydrachnea, having the mandibles terminated by a straight, acute, and immovable tooth, to which is attached a movable hook or claw.

dīp-lō-ē, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, twofold.]

1. *Anat.*: A soft medullary substance or osseous tissue between the plates of the skull.

2. *Bot.*: That part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm.

dīp-lō-gēn'-ic, a. [Greek *diploos*=double, and *gennaō*=to generate, to produce.] Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances.

dīp-lō-grāp'-sūs, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary consists of two simple monoprionidian stipes, firmly united to one another, back to back. They range in this country and Britain from the Upper Cambrian to the summit of the Lower Silurian series; but in Bohemia they rise into the lower portion of the Upper Silurian deposits. They belong to the sub-class Graptolitidæ.

dīp-lō-ic, **dīp-lō-ēt'-ic**, a. [Mod. Lat. *diploe*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-etic*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diploe.

diploic-veins, **diploetic-veins**.

Anat.: Veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals. (*Dunghison*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şún; -tion, -şion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = şús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dī-plō'-mā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *diplōma*=(1) anything folded, (2) a license, a diploma, from *diploos*=double; Fr. *diplome*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. A paper or document, written and folded.
2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A double vessel; a water-bath.
2. *Law.*: A writing or document conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor, usually under seal and signed by a duly authorized official. Diplomas are given to graduates of a university on their taking their degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to officiate; to physicians, civil engineers, &c., authorizing them to practice their professions.

"To persuade the University of Dublin to send a diploma to me, constituting this poor man Master of Arts in their University."—Lord Gower in *Murphy's Life of Johnson*.

***dī-plō'-māed**, a. [Eng. *diploma*; -ed.] Fortified, strengthened, or supported by a diploma.

"Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, beuffed, gaslighted, continue doggeries."—Carlyle.

dī-plōm'-a-čy, s. [Fr. *diplomatie*.]

1. The science or art of conducting negotiations between nations; the art of managing public business and protecting public interests in matters in which foreign nations are concerned; political skill and tact.

"A family eminently distinguished at the bar, on the bench, in the senate, in *diplomacy*, in arms, and in letters."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

2. The act of negotiating between nations; the forms of international negotiations.

"The insurrection began some months since, and *diplomacy* was at once in action."—London Times.

*3. The body of ministers accredited to a foreign court collectively; the diplomatic corps.

"The foreign ministers were ordered to attend . . . The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awestruck."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

4. Tact or skill in conducting negotiations of any kind; artful or dexterous management.

***dīp'-lō-māt**, ***dīp'-lō-māte**, a. & s. [Fr. *diplomate*.]

A. *As adj.*: Invested or presented with a diploma.

B. *As subst.*: A diplomatist.

"Sir Charles, who wears the Windsor uniform, is assiduous in his attentions to the *diplomats*."—London Daily Telegraph.

īdī-plō'-māte, v. t. [Eng. *diplom(a)*; -ate.] To invest or present with a diploma.

"By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.* (Bp. Nicolson.)

***dī-plō'-māt-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [DIPLOMATE, v.]

īdīp'-lō-mā-ti-āl (tī as čī), a. [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatis*), and Eng. adj. suff. -ial.] Diplomatic.

dīp-lō-māt'-īc, ***dīp-lō-māt'-īck**, a. & s. [Fr. *diplomatique*.]

A. *As adjective*:

- *1. Pertaining or relating to diplomas.
2. Pertaining or relating to the science of diplomacies.

"One of the principal objects of the following work is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatic science*."—Astle: *Origin and Progress of Writing* (Introd.).

3. Pertaining or relating to diplomacy or to ambassadors.

"He would have been condemned, even by the low standard of *diplomatic morality* in the last century."—London Times.

4. Engaged or skilled in diplomacy; accredited to a foreign court.

"His lordship is a great member of the *diplomatic body*."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*.

5. Artful, skillful, dexterous; full of or characterized by tact.

*B. *As substantive*:

1. A diplomatist; one engaged or skilled in diplomacy.
2. Diplomacy.

"Boasting his ignorance in the *diplomatic*."—Burke *Address of the Brissotins* (App.).

3. Pl. [DIPLOMATICS.]

diplomatic corps or body, s. The ministers at a court.

dīp-lō-māt'-īc-āl-lý, adv. [Eng. *diplomatical*; -ly.] In a diplomatic, artful, or dexterous manner; by diplomacy.

dīp-lō-māt'-īcs, s. [DIPLOMATIC, a.] The science of diplomas; that is, of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, deeds, decrees, charters, wills, &c., which has for its object the ascertaining of the authenticity, date, genuineness, &c.; the diplomatic science.

īdī-plō'-mā-tīsm, s. [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatis*), and Eng. suff. -ism.] Diplomacy.

dī-plō'-mā-tīst, s. [Fr. *diplomate*.] One who is engaged or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

"There is no injustice in saying that *diplomats*, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address, . . . than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dīp-lō-mīt'-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *diplomitr(ium)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of flowerless plants, order Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses.)

dīp-lō-mī'-trī-ūm, s. [Gr. *diploos*=twofold, double, and *mitrion*, dimin. from *mitra*=a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: An old genus of flowerless plants, now made a synonym of *Hollia*.

dīp-lō-pāp'-pē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diplopap(pus)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroidæ.

dīp-lō-pāp'-pūs, s. [Gr. *diploos*=twofold, double, and *pappos*=the down on the seeds of certain plants such as the dandelion.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Diplopapeæ*.

dīp-lō-pēr'-īst'-ō-mī, s. pl. [Gr. *diploos*=double; *peri*=around, about, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Bot.: A term applied to certain Mosses which have two rows of hygrometric cellular teeth in the peristome.

dī-plō'-pī-ā, **dīp'-lō-pŷ**, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *ops* (genit. *opos*)=the eye, sight; Fr. *dioptrie*.]

Med.: A disease of the eyes, in which the patient sees objects double. Usually the two images are almost entirely superposed, and one is more distinct than the other. The defect may be produced by the coöperation of two unequal eyes, or it may proceed from one. (Ganot.)

¶ There is an analogous disease called *Triplopy* (q. v.), in which the patient sees not double, but triple.

dīp-lō-pnō'-ī, s. pl. [Greek *diploos*=twofold, double, and *pnoē*=a blowing, a breathing. So named because these fishes breathe both by lungs and gills.]

Ichthy.: The same as DIPNOI (q. v.).

dīp'-lō-pōd, s. [DIPLOPODA.] A member of the Diplopoda (q. v.).

dī-plōp'-ō-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Entom.: [CHILOGNATHA.]

dī-plōp'-tēr-ā, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: A division of Hymenopterous insects, comprising the three families Eumenidæ, Masaridæ, and Vespidæ. (See these words.)

dī-plōp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Greek *diploos*=double, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, belonging to the family Saurodipterini. They have two dorsal fins; scales rhomboidal and smooth; fins sub-acutely lobate. They are found in the Old Red Sandstone.

dīp'-lō-pŷ, s. [DIPLOPIA.]

dīp-lō-stē-mōn-ōūs, a. [Greek *diploos*=double, and *stēmōn*=a thread.]

Bot.: A term applied to those plants the flowers of which have twice as many stamens as petals.

dīp-lō-stŷ'-lūs, s. [Greek *diploos*=double, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Palæont.: A genus of small shrimp-like Crustaceans, from the coal formation of Nova Scotia, and so named by Mr. Salter from the two pairs of appendages to the last segment, tetson, or tail-plate. (Page.)

dīp-lō-tāx'-īs, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *taxis*=arrangement.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifereæ, comprising about twenty species of herbaceous plants, with yellow flowers, leaves pinnatifid, seeds oblong or oval, arranged in two rows.

dīp-lō-tēg'-ī-ā, s. [Greek *diploos*=double, and *tegōs*, the same as *stegos*=a roof, a covering of a house.]

Bot.: An inferior dry pericarp, dehiscent or rupturing. Lindley places it in his class of Syncarpi, or compound fruit.

dīp-lō-zō'-ōn, s. [Gr. *diploos*=double, and *zōon*=an animal.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Entozoa, family Trematoda, consisting of parasitical worms which infest the gills

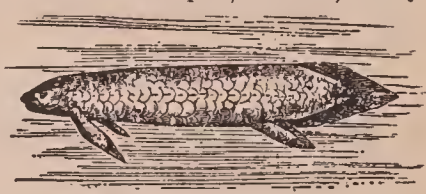
of the bream, carp, roach, &c., and which have the appearance of two distinct bodies in a state of conjugation in the form of an X or St. Andrew's cross, the two bodies being of different sexes, soft, elongated, and flattened, and each terminated posteriorly by a transverse, oval, or almost quadrilateral expansion, furnished with four suckorial discs. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dīp-neū-mō'-nē-æ, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *pneumōn*=a lung.]

Entom.: A section of Araneidæ, or Spiders, comprising such as have two pulmonary sacs.

dīp'-nōī, s. pl. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *pnoē*=breath.]

1. Ichthy.: An order of fishes, small in number, but of great importance as exhibiting a distinct transition between the Fishes and Amphibia. So many, in fact, and so striking, are the points of resemblance between the two, that until recently the *Lepidosiren* was always made to constitute the lowest class of Amphibia. The highest authorities, however, now concur in placing it among the fishes, of which it constitutes the highest order. The order Dipnoi is defined by the following characters: the body is fish-like in shape; there is a skull with distinct cranial bones and a lower jaw, but the notochord is persistent, and there are no vertebral centra, nor an occipital condyle. The exo-skeleton consists of horny, over-lapping scales, having the cycloid character. The pectoral and ventral limbs are both present, but have (in *Lepidosiren*) the form of awl-shaped, filiform, many-jointed organs of which the former only have a membranous fringe inferiorly. The ventral limbs are attached close to the anus, and the pectoral arch has a clavicle;



Ceratodus Fosteri.

but the scapular arch is attached to the occiput. The hinder part of the body is fringed by a vertical median fin. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The respiratory organs are twofold, consisting on the one hand of free filamentous gills, contained in a branchial chamber, which opens externally by a single vertical gill-slit, and on the other hand of true lungs in the form of a double cellular air-bladder, communicating with the oesophagus by means of an air-duct or trachea. The branchiæ are supported upon branchial arches, but these are not connected with the hyoid bone; and, in some cases at any rate, rudimentary external branchiæ exist as well. The nasal sacs open posteriorly into the throat. Until recently the only two members of the order were the *Lepidosiren paradoxa* of South America, and the *Lepidosiren (Protopterus) annectens* of Africa. Recently, however, there has been discovered a most remarkable fish in the rivers of Queensland, which is referable to this order. This is the *Ceratodus Fosteri*, or Australian Mud-fish. [CERATODUS.] Dr. Günther considers the order Dipnoi as a sub-order of Ganoidi. By Professor Owen they are called Protopteri. (Nicholson, &c.)

2. Palæont.: [CERATODUS.]

dīp'-nō-ūs, a. [DIPNOI.]

Surg.: Having two vent-holes. An epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part, and admit the air at both ends.

dī-pōd'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *dipus* (q. v.), the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: The Jerboas, a widely distributed family of hopping rodents. The body is light and slender, the hind limbs much elongated, fore limbs very small, and the tail usually tufted at the end. It includes the American Jumping Mouse (*Zapus* or *Meriones hudsonius*), *Dipus ægypticus*, the Common Jerboa, the Jumping Hare of South Africa (*Pedetes capensis*), the *Alactaga* (*Alactaga jaculus*), &c. The family is found in Central Asia, Syria, and Arabia, South Africa and North America.

dīp'-ō-dŷ, s. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Pros.: Two metrical feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet.

dī-pō'-lār, a. [Gr. *di*=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. *polar* (q. v.).] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

dipped, **dīpt**, pa. par. or a. [DIP, v.]

Dīp'-pel, s. [See definition.] The name of a chemist in the seventeenth century.

Dippel's oil, s.

Comm.: Purified hartshorn oil, or animal oil, *Oleum animale Dippelii*, *Ol. cornu cervi rectificatum*. An oil prepared as a medicine by Dippel, from crude fetid animal oil (*Ol. cornu cervi fetidum*), by submitting it to repeated rectification, *per se*, till it

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

left no longer any black residue. The oil thus obtained is colorless, highly refractive, smells somewhat like cinnamon, and has a burning taste. It was valued as an anti-spasmodic and nervous stimulant, but is no longer used in medicine. Taken in excess, it is poisonous. Animal oil is now rectified with sand, water, or lime. Nearly all the animal oil of commerce is now obtained by the destructive distillation of bones, as a by-product in the preparation of bone black. [BONE OIL.]

dīp'-pēr, *dip-pere, s. [Eng. *dip*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dips in the water or other liquid.
2. A vessel used for dipping or ladling water or other liquid; a ladle.

II. Technically:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: A name given in contempt to the sect of Baptists, which in the United States are called *Dunkers*.

"Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skip-pers,
Will change religion too, and so turn *dippers*."
Cleaveland. *Poems*, p. 18.

2. *Astron.*: A name given to the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, from their being arranged in the form of a dipper, or ladle. (For peculiarities of this constellation see illustration.)

"One of the most notable examples of the constant and yet almost imperceptible changes taking place in our firmament is to be found in the motions of the seven bright stars forming the 'Big Dipper' in the constellation Ursa Major. Dr. Huggins, the eminent English astronomer, has found by means of the spectroscope that five of these stars are moving in the same direction, with nearly the same velocity, and receding from the earth at the rate of about twenty miles per second, which seems to indicate that they are associated with each other in some mysterious way at present unknown to astronomers. The late Professor Proctor referred to them as the 'drifting stars,' and this community of motion, where groups of stars appear to be traveling as systems, he termed 'star-drift,' of which there are many interesting examples to be found in various parts of the heavens. After a careful and long-continued study of the motions of the seven stars in the 'Dipper' Professor Flammarion, a distinguished French astronomer, has been able to represent the outlines formed by them at various times in the past and those which they will form in the distant future. One hundred thousand years ago, according to his ingenious calculations, the stars now forming the familiar 'Big Dipper' were arranged in the outline of a large and irregular-shaped cross; and one hundred thousand years hence they will assume the outline of an elongated and inverted 'Dipper'—very different from the one we now see—which will stretch over a large extent of the sky, and the two 'pointers,' now so convenient to casual observers of the heavens, will then no longer indicate the position of the 'pole star' as they do at present, for there are no 'fixed stars,' and each one of those distant suns, flaming in the immensity of space, is swept along in a movement so rapid that the human mind can hardly conceive it, and almost grows weary even in its contemplation."—Professor Arthur K. Bartlett, in *Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 18, 1894.

3. *Ornith.*: *Cinclus aquaticus*, a genus of birds belonging to the family Merulidae and order Passeres. The bird derives its name from its habit of dipping or bowing the head while sitting, at the same time flirting up its tail.

4. *Phot.*: An instrument used for immersing plates in upright baths containing nitrate of silver, and withdrawing the same after sensitizing. They are slender, flat strips of hard rubber, wood, glass, porcelain, and sometimes silver wire, having short projections upon which to rest the edge of the plate, which stands nearly upright in the bath while the chemical changes take place.

dīp'-pīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIP, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of plunging or immersing in a liquid for a short time.

"That which is dyed with many *dippings* is ingrain, and can very hardly be washed out."—Bp. Taylor: *Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 4.

2. The act of bending, or inclining downward.
3. The act of baptizing by immersion.

II. Technically:

1. *Brass-work*: The process of brightening ornamental brass-work: The grease is removed by heat or lye, the work is pickled in dilute aquafortis, scoured with sand and water, washed, dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant, washed, rubbed with beech sawdust, burnished and lacquered.

2. *Tin-work*: Plunging sheet-iron plates in the pickle or the tin-bath in tinning.

3. *Candle-making*: Wicks in the tallow-vat.

4. *Dyeing*: The wool or fabric in the dye-tub.

5. *Paper-making*: The paper form in the pulp.

6. *Leather-dressing*: The Scotch term for the dubbing of American and English curriers. It consists of boiled-oil, fish-oil, and tallow.

7. *Phot.*: Immersing the collodionized plate in a sensitizing bath.

8. *Min.*: The angle at which the mineral vein is inclined; the dip.

dipping-frame, s.

1. *Candle-making*: A frame from which candle-wicks are suspended while dipping into the vat of melted tallow. [CANDLE.]

2. *Dyeing*: A frame on which the fabric is stretched and immersed in dyeing with indigo.

dipping-needle, s. A magnetized needle, moving in a vertical plane, on an axis which passes at right angles exactly through the center of gravity. When thus mounted it will, if placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, dip or point downward. The position of the magnetic pole can thus be determined from the intersection of two or more lines formed by making experiments with the dipping-needle at various places. The inclination or dip of the magnetized needle was not known to the Chinese, who had discovered its variation during the twelfth century. This element of terrestrial magnetism appears to have been discovered by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Ratchiff, London, who detected the dip, and published the fact in 1576. He contrived the dipping-needle, and found the dip at London to be 71° 50'. [DIP-CIRCLE.] Captain Sir James Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator, reached the magnetic pole, latitude 70° 5' 17" N., and longitude 96° 46' 45" W., on the first of June, 1831. The amount of dip was 89° 59'.

dipping-pan, s.

Stereotyping: A square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. The floating-plate is to form the back of the stereotype, and the mold the face; the dipping-pan forms the flask, and is plunged beneath the surface of the metal in an iron pot. The metal runs in at holes through the lid and forces apart the plate and the mold. [Knight.]

dipping-tube, s. A tube for taking microscopic objects out of a liquid. [FISHING-TUBE.] Dipping-tubes vary in length from about five inches to a foot, and in caliber from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One end is coated outside with sealing-wax and spirit, or some other colored liquid.

dīp'-rī-ōn, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *prīōn*=a saw.]

Palæont.: A synonym of *Diplograpsus* (q. v.), the serrated cells on each side the central axis giving the organism the appearance of a double saw.

dīp-rī-ō-nīd'-ī-an, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, *prīōn*=a saw, and Eng. adj. suff. -*idian*.]

Palæont.: A term applied to those fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary possesses a row of cellules on each side.

"The *diprionid* Graptolites, with rare exceptions, are confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian Rocks."—Nicholson: *Man. of Palæont.*, p. 82.

dī-prīš-māt'-īc, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *prismatic* (q. v.).]

1. *Optics*: Doubly prismatic.

2. *Crystallo.*: Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and, at the same time, to a horizontal prism.

dī-prō-par'-gŷl, s. [Etym. uncertain.]

Chem.: C_6H_6 , or $HC \equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-C \equiv CH$. Obtained by distilling diallyl-tetra-bromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, with a large excess of caustic potash, which converts it into dibromodiallyl, $C_6H_8Br_2$, which is then boiled with alcoholic potash. Dipropargyl is a pungent liquid, boiling at 85°. With ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride it gives a greenish-yellow precipitate, $C_6H_4(Cu_2)^{+}+2H_2O$, and with a silver solution a white precipitate, $C_6H_4Ag_2+2H_2O$, which blackens on exposure to the light, and explodes when heated to 100°. Dipropargyl is isomer with benzene, which boils at 81°. Its density is less than benzene, being 0.82 instead of 0.89. It is much less stable, being very easily polymerized, and forms an addition compound with eight atoms of bromine, $C_6H_6Br_8$, which melts at 140°.

dī-prō-pŷl, s. [HEXANE.]

dī-prōt'-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; *prōtos*=first, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A gigantic Pachydermoid Marsupial mammal, resembling in most essential respects the Kangaroo, the dentition especially showing many points of affinity. The hind limbs, however, were not so disproportionately long as in the Kangaroos. It is found in the Pleistocene or Upper Tertiary beds of Australia, and derives its name from the large scalpriform character of its incisors or front teeth.

dī-prōt'-ō-dōnt, a. [DIPROTODON.]

Zoöl.: Having the same structure of tooth as in the genus *Diprotodon* (q. v.).

"In the *Diprotodont* forms . . ."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, ii. 289.

dī-prōt'-ō-dōn'-tī-ā (tī as shī), s. pl. [DIPROTODON.]

Zoöl.: A primary group of the Marsupialia, consisting of genera which have only two lower incisors, the canines rudimentary or wanting, and the molars generally with broad grinding crowns. It contains the Macropodidae (Kangaroos), the Phalangistidae (Phalangiers), &c.

dīp-sā'-cē-æ, dīp-sā-cā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dipsac(us)*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēæ*.]

Bot.: The Teazel family, a natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and capitate or verticillate flowers, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. They are found in the south of Europe, the Levant, and the Cape of Good Hope. Lindley enumerates six genera and 160 species.

dīp'-sā-cūs, s. [Gr. *dipsas*=(1) a serpent, (2) a plant; *dipsaō*=to thirst.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dipsacaceæ. They are erect, pilose, or prickly biennial herbs, with lilac, white, or yellow flowers. The dried heads of *Dipsacus fullonum* (Fuller's Teazel) are used in dressing cloth. Some of the species have febrifugal properties. The name is derived from the bases of the leaves of some of the species being coronate in such a way as to enclose a cavity, which contains water ready to allay thirst. The water thus contained was once considered good for bleared eyes. [TEAZEL.]

dīp-sād'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dipsas*, (genit. *dipsados*)=a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, tribe Suspecta. They have a long, compressed, slender body, generally narrower than the head. Both jaws have sometimes fangs. (Dallas.) Type *Dipsas*, in some classifications placed under the Colubridæ, using that term for the whole group of Colubrine Snakes.

dīp'-sās, s. [Gr. *dipsas*=a serpent.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A serpent, whose bite was fabled to produce unquenchable thirst.

"Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas*." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 526.

II. Zoölogy:

1. A genus of non-venomous snakes belonging to the family Colubridæ: body long and compressed; vertical scales square; lateral scales linear; subcaudal plates double.

2. A genus of fresh-water bivalves, intermediate between Unio and Anodonta.

dīp-sēt'-īc, a. [Gr. *dipsētikos*, from *dipsaō*=to thirst.] Having a tendency to excite thirst.

dīp-sō-mā'-nī-ā, s. [Gr. *dipsaō*=to thirst, and *mania*=madness.]

Med.: Alcoholism; the brain-fever of drunkards, or *delirium tremens* (q. v.).

dīp-sō-mā'-nī-āc, s. [Gr. *dipsō*=to thirst, and Eng. *maniac* (q. v.).] One who is subject to dipsomania.

dīp-sō-mā-nī'-āc-al, a. [Gr. *dipsaō*=to thirst, and Eng. *maniacal* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dīp-sōp'-ā-thŷ, s. [Gr. *dipsaō*=to thirst, and *pathos*=suffering.]

Med.: A mode of treatment which consists in abstaining from drinks.

dīp'-sō-sīs, s. [Gr. *dipsaō*=to thirst.]

Med.: A morbid thirst; excessive desire of drinking.

dīp'-tēr-ā, s. [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged; *dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects, such as gnats, house-flies, &c., that have only two membranous wings developed, the hind pair being represented by two small knobbed organs, called *halteres*, or poisers, whose exact function is as yet undetermined. The mouth is suctorial, and forms a proboscis composed of mandibles, maxillæ, and a central piece, or tongue (*glossarium*), the labium, often with a fleshy, terminal lip, serving as a sheath; frequently some of these parts are converted into chitinous setæ, or into lancet-shaped bodies, with which their juices pierce the tissues of animals or plants, whose juices, thus set free, they feed on, sucking them up through the tubular proboscis. They have two large compound eyes, often composed of thousands of facets, on either side of the head; and three small ocelli on the top. The antennæ are variable in form and size, but more commonly are very short, and composed of three joints. The foot, in addition to a pair of strong claws, is furnished with two, rarely three, cushions,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -ñion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

covered beneath with fine hair-like suckers, which, aided by a viscid secretion that renders adhesion more perfect, enables these insects to crawl on the under surfaces of objects however smooth. The metamorphosis in Diptera is complete, and the larvæ are generally destitute of feet. Many of the Diptera are useful scavengers in the larval state, but others are very injurious—e. g., the Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) to wheat-crops, the Crane Fly (*Tipula oleracea*) to grass lands. In the perfect state they are too often pests to man and beast, sucking the blood or depositing their eggs in or on their bodies, causing tumors, ulcerations, and death. The species are very numerous and world-wide in their distribution. In the fossil state they have been found as far back as the beginning of the Secondary period. The classification of the Diptera is a matter of some difficulty. By some authors they are divided into three sub-orders: Nemocera, Brachycera, and Pupipara; by others into five tribes: Nemocera, Notacantha, Tanystoma, Athericera, and Pupipara; while some naturalists even include the Fleas, Aphaniptera.

dīp-tēr-ā'-çē-æ, **dīp-tēr-ō-car'-pē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold; *pteron*=a wing; *karpos*=fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Exogenous trees, with alternate leaves, having an involute vernation, and deciduous convolute stipules. They are found in India, and especially in the eastern islands of the Indian Archipelago. There are eight genera and forty-eight species known. The trees belonging to this order are handsome and ornamental, and abound in resinous juice. *Dryobalanops camphora*, or *aromatica*, a native of Sumatra, when old, furnishes a kind of camphor, secreted in crystalline masses, naturally into cavities in the wood. When young, it yields, on incision, a pale yellow liquid, consisting of resin, and a volatile oil having a camphoraceous odor. Indian copal, or gum, the *gum animi* of commerce, is the inspissated varnish obtained from *Vateria indica*. The fruit of this tree yields to boiling water the celebrated butter of Canara, or Pinei tallow.

dīp-tēr-ādş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dipter(aceæ)*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dipteraceæ (q. v.).

dīp-tēr-āl, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Arch.**: A term applied to a temple having a double range of columns all round; it usually had eight in the front row of the end porticoes, and fifteen at the sides, the columns at the angles being included in both.

2. **Entom.**: Having only two wings; dipterous.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: A dipterion, or dipteral temple.

dīp-tēr-ān, *s.* [DIPTERA.]

Entom.: A member of the Diptera (q. v.), a dipterous insect.

dīp-tēr-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, *pteron*=a wing, a fin, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidian fishes. (Owen: *Palæontology*, 1860.)

dīp-tēr-ix, **dīp-tēr-ŷx**, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteryx*=a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with abruptly-pinnate leaves. The name is derived from the two upper lobes of the calyx, which appear like wings. They are natives of the northern parts of South America. The fragrant seeds of *Dipterix odorata* are known as Tonka or Tonquin-bean, and are used to scent snuff. [TONKABEAN.]

dīp-tēr-ō-car'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [DIPTERACEÆ.]

dīp-tēr-ō-car'-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *dipteros*: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold; *pteron*=a wing, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the type of the order Diptero-carpeæ, or Dipteraceæ. They have showy white flowers mixed with red. Various species yield a substance like Balsam of Copaiva.

diptero-carpus-balsam, *s.* Wood-oil. The volatile oil of this balsam (which is also known as Gurjun balsam), may be distinguished by the splendid violet color produced on dissolving it in about twenty parts of CS₂, and adding a cooled mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Cod-liver oil and valerian oil likewise exhibit a fine violet color, but for a short time only. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

dīp-tēr-ōn, **dīp-tēr-ōs**, *s.* [Gr. *dipteros*, neut. *dipteron*=having two wings.]

Arch.: A temple having a double row of columns on each of its four sides. Such an edifice is said to be *dipteral*.

dīp-tēr-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

1. **Bot.**: A term applied to seeds, the margins of which are prolonged, so as to present the appearance of wings.

2. **Entom.**: Two-winged; pertaining or belonging to the order Diptera (q. v.).

dīp-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, the type of the family Ctenodipterini. The body is covered with cycloidal, overlapping, smooth scales; the head is protected by a kind of helmet formed of the ankylosed cranial bones, and the teeth are conical in form and nearly equal in size. The two dorsal fins are placed far back; tail heterocercal. All the species are Devonian. (Nicholson.)

dīp-tēr-ŷg'-ī-ān, *a. & s.* [Greek *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, a fin.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to those fishes which have only two dorsal fins.

B. As subst.: A member of a family of dipterygian fishes.

dīp-tōte, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *ptōtikos*=pertaining to a case: *ptōsis*=a case; *piptō*=to fall.]

Gram.: A noun which has only two cases.

dīp-tŷch, *s.* [Low Lat. *diptycha*; Gr. *diptycha*=a pair of writing tablets; neut. pl. of *diptychos*=folded, doubled: *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold; *ptyktos*=folded; *ptyssō*=to fold.]

1. **Antiq.**: Double-folded tablets made of carved ivory on the outer side and wax on the inner. They were used as a register of the names of consuls and other magistrates, and derived their name from being formed of two tables or leaves. Tablets of three leaves were called *triptychs* (q. v.).

2. **Eccles.**: A list or register of bishops, martyrs, &c., containing a double catalogue, in one of which were entered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, for whom prayers were to be offered during the mass.

"The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin."—*Stillingfleet*.

dīp-tŷ-chŭm, **dīp-tŷ-chŭs**, *s.* [DIPTYCH.]

dī-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pous*=a foot.]

1. **Zoöl.**: The Jerboa, a genus of rodents, the type of the family *Dipodidæ* (q. v.). It includes about twenty species. *Dipus ægypticus* is a native of north-eastern Africa, Arabia, and south-western Asia. It lives in burrows, and is generally gregarious. When going along quietly, the jerboa walks and runs by alternate steps of the hind feet; but when there is occasion for rapidity it springs from both hind feet at the same time, covering so much ground at each leap, and touching the ground so momentarily between them, that its motion is more like that of a bird skimming close to the surface of the ground than that of a fourfooted beast. It is about six inches long, with a tail eight inches long, exclusive of the tuft at the end. Its upper surface is of a grayish sand color, the lower surface white; the tail pale yellowish above, and white beneath; the tip white, with an arrow-shaped black mark on the upper surface.

2. **Palæont.**: The remains of a species of *Dipus* have been discovered in the Miocene deposits in France.

dī-pŷ're, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pyr*=fire, from the two effects of fusion and phosphorescence.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral, occurring in rather coarse crystals in Metamorphic rocks. It is found in the Pyrenees. When heated before the blow-pipe it first becomes phosphorescent and then fuses. Specific gravity 2.646; hardness, 5-5.5. Composition: Silica, 55.5-60; alumina, 22.68-24.8; lime, 6.85-10; soda, 0.9-4; potassa, protoxide of manganese, and magnesia, traces; water, 2-4.55. (Dana.)

dī-pŷ-rē-noūs, *a.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *pyrēn*=the stone of stone fruit.]

Bot.: Containing two pyrenes or stones.

dī-quin'-ō-line, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *quinoline* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₈N₂. A yellow oil, formed by boiling quinoline with sodium. It forms crystalline hydrochloride of a splendid red color, which forms double salts with platinic chloride.

dī-rā-dī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *diradiatio*, from *di*=*dis*=apart, and *radiatio*=radiation; *radius*=a ray.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

dīr'-ca, *s.* [Lat. *Dirce*; Gr. *Dirka*=a fountain near Thebes in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses. In allusion to the wet places in which the plant grows.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the *Latura* order Thymelæaceæ, and consisting of a single species, *Dirca palustris*, the Leather-wood of America. The bark is tough, and is made into ropes and paper; in small doses it is used medicinally as a cathartic, but in strong doses it produces vomiting. The fruit is said to be narcotic.

dīr'-dŭm, **dīr'-dim**, *s.* [Gael. *diardan*=anger, passion.]

1. An uproar, a tumult, a disturbance.

"It's just because—just that the *dirdums* a' about yon man's pokmanky."—*Scott. Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

2. An evil chance, damage; disagreeable consequences.

3. A severe reprehension or reproof; a scolding.

"My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might hae served her for a twelvemonth."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 280.

4. A blow.

"It may be some of you get a clash of the kirk's craft, that's a business I warrand you, a fair *dirdim* of their synagogue."—*M. Bruce. Soul-Confirmation*, p. 14.

dīre, *a.* [Lat. *dirus*=dreadful.] Dreadful, fearful, horrible, dismal, terrible, mournful, lamentable, sad.

"Oh! ere that *dire* disgrace shall blast my fame,
O'erwhelm me, earth! and hide a monarch's shame."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 218, 219.

¶ Used adverbially in such compounds as *dire-looking* (Milton); *dire-laboring*, *dire-muttered* (Thomson), &c.

dī-rĕct', *a., adv. & s.* [Lat. *directus*=straight, pa. par. of *dirigo*=to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direct*; Ital. *diritto*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**

(1) Straight; directed in a straight line from one body or place to another.

"He said, and on His Son with rays *direct*
Shone full." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 719, 720.

(2) Straight; not curved or crooked; right.

"The ships . . . consequently must needs encounter when they either advance toward one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines."—*Bentley*.

(3) Nearest, shortest, most expeditious; as, to take the *direct* road to a place.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Leading or tending to an end or result, as by a straight line; not circuitous.

"My *direct* road to enjoy a more flowery path."—*Melmoth: Pity*, bk. i., lett. ii.

(2) Not collateral; in the line of descent from father to son; as, a descendant in a *direct* line.

(3) Immediate; not received or gained indirectly.

"In mine own *direct* knowledge."—*Shakesp. All's Well*, iii. 6.

(4) Plain, express, to the point.

"Yield me a *direct* answer."—*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

(5) Open, plain, straightforward, sincere, honest, upright.

"There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved."—*Bacon*.

(6) Assessed or paid directly. [DIRECT TAXATION.]

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.**: Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the same direction as the sun moves among the fixed stars—viz., to the left of an observer looking south; in other words, the direct motion of a planet is toward the east. (*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), pp. 91, 123, 124.) [RETROGRADE.]

"The earth was revolving from left to right, or in the way which we call *direct*."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 158.

2. **Logic**: In direct demonstration the premises employed in each step of the reasoning, are either axioms, definitions, or truths previously demonstrated. In the indirect demonstration, or *reductio ad absurdum*, the premises or some of the steps may depend upon one or more hypotheses.

B. As adverb:

1. Directly; in a straight line.

"God Phebus *direct* descending down."
Chaucer: *Test. of Creseide*.

2. Directly, at once, immediately.

3. To the point.

"*Direct* or indirectly then

To answer, all is one."

Warner: *Albion's England*, ix. 51.

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A direction."It is a *direct*, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 110. (*Davies*.)2. *Music*: A sign (W) used at the bottom of a page or even at the end of a line of music, to indicate the note next to be sung or played; acting as a catchword in printed books. It was formerly universal, but is now very seldom, if ever, used.¶ For the difference between *direct* and *straight* see STRAIGHT.

direct-action, a.

¶ *Direct-action steam-engine*: A form of steam-engines in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side-levers. They may be classed generally under three heads: those which obtain the parallelism of the piston-rod by means of the system of jointed rods called a parallel motion; those which use guides or sliding surfaces for this purpose; and those denominated oscillating-engines, in which the cylinder is hung upon pivots and follows the oscillations of the crank. In Napier's direct-action steam-engine the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps.*direct-draft*, s. In steam-boilers, when the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue. In contradistinction to a reverting, a wheel, or a split draft.*direct-interval*, s.*Music*: [INTERVAL.]*direct-motion*, s.*Music*: [MOTION.]*direct-proportion*, s.*Math.*: [PROPORTION.]*direct-radial*, s.*Perspect.*: A right line from the eye perpendicular to the picture.*direct-ratio*, s.*Math.*: [RATIO.]*direct-taxation*, s.*Polit. Econ.*: The assessing of taxes directly on real estate, as houses and lands, or on income; as opposed to indirect taxation, which is assessed on some article of commerce, and is thus paid indirectly by the purchaser.*dī-rēct'*, **dī-recte*, v. t. & i. [From the adj. (q. v.). In Fr. *diriger*; Sp. & Port. *dirigir*; Ital. *dirigere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To point, set, or lay in a direct or straight line toward a place or object.

"And he sent Judah before him unto Joseph, to *direct* his face unto Goshen."—*Gen.* xlv. 20.

2. To point out or show the direct or right road to.

"Direct me, if it be your will,

Where great Aufidius lies."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 4.

3. To address, or inscribe with an address or direction.

"A cargo of copes, images, beads, crosses, and censers arrived at Leith *directed* to Lord Perth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To address, speak, or utter to a person.

"Words sweetly placed and modestly *directed*." *Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

5. To aim or point; to design, to intend.

"Offenders against whom Sacheverell's clause was *directed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To lead, to guide, to regulate, to prescribe a course to.

"Some god *direct* my judgment!" *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

7. To instruct, to order, to command, to give instructions to.

"I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

8. To rule, to manage, to administer; to act as leader or head of.

". . . undergone the trouble of really *directing* the administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: To guide, to lead, to give instructions, to order, to prescribe.

"She hath *directed* How I shall take her from her father's house." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 4.¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direct* and *regulate*: "*To direct* is personal, it supposes authority; *to regulate* is general, it supposes superior information. An officer *directs* the movements of his men in military operations; the steward or master of the ceremonies *regulates* the whole concerns of an entertainment: the *director* is often a man in power; the *regulator* is always theman of business . . . *To direct* is always used with regard to others; *to regulate* frequently with regard to ourselves. One person *directs* another according to his better judgment; he *regulates* his own conduct by principles or circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)(2) For the difference between *to direct* and *to conduct*, see CONDUCT.*dī-rēct'*-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DIRECT, v.]**dī-rēc'*-tēr, *dī-rēc'*-tōr, s. [DIRECTOR.]*dī-rēct'*-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIRECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying, placing, or setting in a direct line with any object or place.

2. The act of addressing, or inscribing with the address or direction of a person.

3. The act of instructing, guiding, leading, or ordering.

directing-circle, s.*Fort.*: A ring used in giving the proper shape in making gabions.*directing-line*, s.*Perspect.*: The line in which an original plane would cut the directing-plane (q. v.).*directing-plane*, s.*Persp.*: A plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.*directing-point*, s.*Persp.*: The point where any original line meets the directing-plane.*dī-rēc'*-tion, s. [Lat. *directio*=a setting straight, a directing, from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo*=to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direction*; Sp. *direccion*; Ital. *direzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of directing or setting in a direct line for any object or place.

2. The use, end, or object toward which anything is directed.

3. The course or line taken by a body, or in which it moves.

"They fired their carbines, and galloped off in different *directions* to give the alarm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. A point or position toward which one looks.

5. The act of addressing, or inscribing with an address.

6. A superscription of a letter, parcel, &c., giving the name and residence of the person for whom it is intended; an address.

7. The act of directing, turning, or applying to any end, object, or purpose.

"The *direction* of good works to a good end is the only principle that distinguishes charity."—*Smalridge*.

8. The act of directing, regulating, leading, or administering.

"The supreme *direction* of liberal education."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

9. An order, command, instruction, whether verbal or written.

"The state implicitly obeyed the *direction* of a single mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*10. Regularity, adjustment.

"All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 289, 290.

11. A body of directors; a directorate.

II. Technically:

Eccles.: The guidance or function of a spiritual adviser or director.¶ (1) *Angle of direction*:*Mech.*: An angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.(2) *Line of direction*:(a) *Gunnery*: The direct line in which a gun is laid.(b) *Mech.*: The line in which a body moves or endeavors to move.¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direction*, *address*, and *superscription*: "*The direction* may serve to direct to places as well as to persons; the *address* is never used but in direct application to the person; the *superscription* has more respect to the thing than to the person. The *direction* may be written or verbal; the *address* in this sense is [nearly] always written; the *superscription* must not only be written, but either on or over some other thing: a *direction* is given to such as go in search of persons and places: it ought to be clear and particular; an *address* is put either on a card, a letter, or in a book: it ought to be suitable to the station and situation of the person *addressed*; a *superscription* is placed at the head of other writings or over tombs and pillars: it ought to be appropriate."(2) He thus discriminates between *direction* and *order*: "*Direction* contains most of instruction in it; *order* most of authority. *Directions* should be followed; *orders* obeyed. It is necessary to *direct* those who are unable to act for themselves; it is necessary to *order* those whose business it is to execute the *orders*. . . . *Directions* extend to the moral conduct of others, as well as to the ordinary concerns of life; *orders* are confined to the personal convenience of the individual. A parent *directs* a child as to his behavior in company, or as to his conduct when he enters life; a teacher *directs* his pupil in the choice of books, or in the distribution of his studies: the master gives *orders* to his attendants to be in waiting for him at a certain hour; or he gives *orders* to his tradesmen to provide what is necessary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)*direction-angle*, s.*Nat. Phil.*: The angle formed by the lines of direction of two forces. [ANGLE OF DIRECTION.]**direction-giver*, s. An adviser, a counselor."Therefore, sweet Proteus, my *direction-giver*,

Let us into the city presently."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.**dī-rēc'*-tī-tūde, s. [A corrupted or coined word.] Meaning, apparently, difficulties."Which friends, sir, as it were, durst not look you, sir, show themselves, as we term it, his friends, whilst he's in *directitude*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.*dī-rēc'*-tīve, a. [Eng *direct*; -ive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power of directing, instructing, or regulating.

"Mind, as the principal and *directive* cause."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 153.

2. Able to be directed, capable of being directed.

"Swords and bows

Directive by the limbs."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

3. Guiding, directing, pointing, or showing the way.

"Nor visited by one *directive* ray,

From cottage streaming, or from airy hall."

Thomson: Autumn, 1, 147, 1, 148.

II. Law: Pertaining to or containing directions as to things to be done; directory, in contradistinction to penal.

"Subject to the laws thereof, as well in the penal, as in the *directive* part of them."—*State Trials; Lieut.-Colonel Litburne* (1649).*dī-rēc'*-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *direct*; -ly.]

1. In a direct or straight line; straight on; without deviation or deflection; rectilinearly.

"He proceeded *directly* along the street."—*Scott: Cadyow Castle* (Introd.).2. By direct means; in a direct manner. Opposed to *indirectly*."Indirectly and *directly*, too,

Thou hast contrived against the very life

Of the defendant."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. Used much in the sense of exactly, precisely, immediately.

"Having *directly* over it a very faire and rich canopy."—*Drake: World Encompassed*, p. 90.

4. As an immediate step or deduction.

"Now of this major or first proposition . . . doth the conclusion follow *directly*."—*Frith: Works*, p. 147.

5. Without any intervening space; at once.

"The ridges rise *directly* from the sea."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xvii.

6. Immediately, at once, very soon, without delay or hesitation, instantly.

"Doct. Will she go now to bed?"

Gent. Directly." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

7. On the instant that, as soon as.

"Yet, *directly* we begin to follow him step by step there is abundance to justify the contempt."—*Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1859, p. 72.

8. Openly, plainly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity.

"If you give me *directly* to understand you have prevailed."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

*9. Honestly, straightforwardly.

"I have dealt most *directly* in thy affair."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *directly*, *immediately*, *instantly*, and *instantaneously*: "*Directly* is most applicable to the actions of men; *immediately* and *instantly* to either actions or events. *Directly* refers to the interruptions which may intentionally delay the commencement of any work; *immediately* in general refers to the space of time that intervenes. A diligent person goes *directly* to his work: he suffers nothing to draw him aside; good news is *immediately* spread abroad upon its

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

arrival. . . . *Immediately* and *instantly*, or *instantaneously*, both mark a quick succession of events, but the latter in a much stronger degree than the former. *Immediately* is negative: it expresses simply that nothing intervenes; *instantly* is positive, signifying the very existing moment in which the thing happens. A person who is of a willing disposition goes or runs *immediately* to the assistance of another; but the ardor of affection impels him to fly *instantly* to his relief, as he sees the danger A course of proceeding is *direct*, the consequences are *immediate*, and the effects *instantaneous*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

directly-proportional, a.

Math.: A term used in contradistinction to the term inversely proportional. Two quantities are directly proportional when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio shall be constant.

dī-rēct'-nēss, s. [Eng. *direct*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being direct or straight; straightness; direct tendency to a point.

"They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the directness of his rays."—*Bentley*.

2. Nearness of way.

3. The quality of being direct or to the point; absence of wandering; straightforwardness.

dī-rēc'-tōr, s. [Lat., from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo*; Fr. *directeur*; Sp. *director*; Ital. *direttore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who points out, shows, or sets out a direction or cause.

2. One who directs, superintends, or manages others; one who superintends or regulates any act or operation.

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

4. An instructor, an adviser, a counselor.

*5 A rule, ordinance, or guide.

6. Anything which controls, regulates, or directs by influence.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.* (especially in the Roman Catholic Church): A spiritual adviser or guide; a confessor.

"I am her director and her guide in spiritual affairs."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

2. *Elect.*: A metallic instrument on a glass handle, and connected by a chain with the pole of a battery or Leyden jar. It is applied on that part of a body to which a shock is to be sent.

3. *Sur.*: A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, bullet-extractor, &c.

"The manner of opening with a knife is by sliding it on a director."—*Sharpe: Surgery*.

4. *Merc.*: One of a board or body of men appointed by the shareholders in a company to transact the affairs of the company.

¶ (1) Director plane:

Math.: In the first class of warped surfaces the plane to which all of the lined elements are parallel is called the director plane of the surfaces.

(2) Director of an original line:

Perspect.: The straight line passing through the directing-point and the eye of the spectator.

(3) Director of the eye:

Perspect.: An intersection of the plane with the directing-plane, perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes, since each of the two latter is parallel to each of the two former. (*Gwilt*.)

dī-rēc'-tōr-ate, s. [Eng. *director*; -ate.]

1. The office or position of a director.

2. A body or board of directors or managers; the directors collectively.

"The more vigorous action of the directorate."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

dī-rēc'-tōr-i-āl, a. [Eng. *directory*; -al.]

1. Pertaining to or containing directions or commands.

"The emperor's power in the collective body is not directorial, but executive."—*Guthrie: Germany*.

2. Pertaining to directors.

3. Pertaining to the French Directory.

"When this object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

*dī-rēc'-tōr-ize, v. t. [Eng. *director(y)*; -ize.] To bring under the Presbyterian Directory for public worship.

"Undertaking to directorize, to unliturgize, to catechize, and to discipline their brethren."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (*Davies*.)

dī-rēc'-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *director*; -ship.] The office or position of a director.

"In 1773 he was a candidate for the directorship."—*Mickle: To Commander Johnston*.

dī-rēc'-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [O. Fr. *directoire*; Lat. *directorius*.]

*A. As adjective:

1. That serves to direct or guide; directing.

"This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 281.

2. Directing, commanding, enjoining.

"Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.), § 1.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. That which serves to direct or guide; a guide.

"This example of Christ's choosing illiterate men is no more our *directory* to follow than it is to choose such as we knew Judasses, as he did."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

*2. A board of directors; a directorate.

3. A book containing the names of the inhabitants of a town, city, or district, arranged alphabetically, with their professions, businesses, and places of abode; or one cataloguing in order any cognate information.

¶ Nearly every considerable town or city in the Union has its directory, and there are several official governmental directories issued, the principal and most useful of these being the postoffice directory, or *Official Postal Guide*.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) In the Roman Catholic Church the title of a book containing the systematical list of sins to be inquired into at confession.

"The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the casuistical *directories* for confessors . . . returned this answer."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 222.

(2) A book of directions for public worship, drawn up by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except Amen. It was adopted by the Parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed. (*Haydn, &c.*)

"Under the *Directory* there will be as different religions and as different desires."—*Bp. Taylor: On Extempore Prayer*.

2. *French Hist.*: A name given to the government established by the constitution of August 22, 1795. It was composed of five members: MM. Légeaux, Letourner, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot. It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred. At the revolution of 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), it was deposed by Bonaparte, who with Cambacères and Lebrun assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, December 15, 1799. (*Haydn*.)

dī-rēc'-trēss, s. [Fr. *directrice*; Lat. *directrix*.]

A female who directs, guides, or superintends.

"How much the mild *directress* of the plow
Owes to alliance with these new-born arts!"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

dī-rēc'-trix, s. [Lat.]

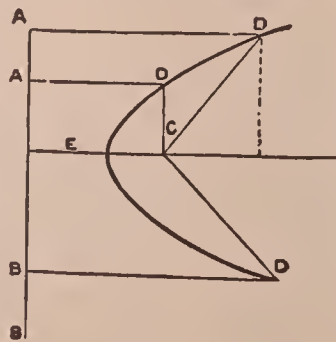
*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A female who directs; a directress.

"The regent and *directrix* of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 24.

II. Technically:

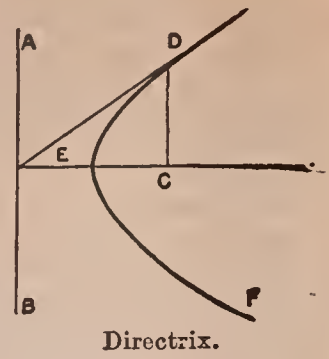
1. Mathematics:

(1) The directrix of a conic section is a straight line so placed that the ratio obtained by dividing the distance from any point of the curve to it by the distance from the same point to the focus shall be constant. The directrix is always perpendicular to the principal axis. Thus if DE represent a conic section of which C is the focus and A B the directrix, then $\frac{AD}{CD} = a$ constant quantity. In the ellipse and hyperbola there are two directrices, each of which corresponds to one-half of the curve.



Directrix.

(2) The directrix of a parabola is a line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus A B is the directrix of the parabola DEF, of which C is the focus.



Directrix.

2. *Descr. Geom.*: A line along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface.

dī-re-fūl, a. [Eng. *dire*; -ful(l).] Dire, dreadful, calamitous, fatal, fearful.

"See what a tempest *direful* Hector spreads."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 288.

dī-re-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *direful*; -ly.] In a dire or direful manner; dreadfully, direly, fearfully.

dī-re-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *direful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being direful, terrible, or calamitous.

"The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*.

dī-re-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dire*; -ly.] In a dire or fearful manner or degree; direfully.

*dī-rēmp't, a. [Lat. *diremptus*, pa. par. of *dirimo*=to separate, to divide; *di*=dis=apart, and *emo*=to buy.] Divided, disjointed, separated.

"Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other."—*Stow: Annals*, A 2.

*dī-rēmp't, v. t. [DIREMPT, a.] To break off, to separate.

"The definitive strife might be *dirempted* by sentence."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxxiii.

*dī-rēmp'-tion, s. [Lat. *diremptio*, from *dirimptus*, pa. par. of *dirimo*.] A separation, a breaking off or apart.

"A just *diremption* on the part of the judges."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

dī-re-nēss, s. [Eng. *dire*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dire; direfulness.

"Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

dī-rēp'-tion, s. [Lat. *direptio*, from *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*; *di*=dis=apart, away, and *rapio*=to snatch.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"The whole country by these continual *direptions* was utterly deprived of the staffs of food."—*Speed: The Saxons*, bk. vii., ch. i., § 2.

dī-rēp'-tī-tious, a. [From Lat. *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*=to plunder.] Having the character of direption; plundering, pillaging.

dī-rēp'-tī-tious-lŷ, adv. [Formed from Lat. *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*=to plunder; on the analogy of *surreptitiously* (q. v.).] By way of direption or plunder.

"And so the grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1532).

dī-rēt'-ta āl-la, s. [Ital.]

Mus.: In direct motion. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dirge, *dirge, s. [Lat. *dirige*=direct thou, imper. of *dirigo*=to direct. From the first word of the antiphon in the office for the dead, which begins with the words (Ps. v. 8), "*Dirige*, Domine meus, in conspectu tuo vitam meam."]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A funeral song or hymn; a lament; a song or tune expressive of grief and mourning.

"She comes, and in the vale hath heard
The funeral dirge."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, vi.

II. *Mus.*: A solemn piece of music, of a funeral or memorial character, so called from the first word of the Antiphon. The office of burial of the dead was called in the Primer (cir. 1400) *Placebo* (from the words of the antiphon, "*Placebo* Domino, in regione vivorum"), and *Dirige*, and in the Primer of Henry VIII. (1545) is called *The Dirige*. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

*dirge-ale, s. A funeral feast. [ALE.]

"Church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Brit.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dirge-like, a. Sad, mournful, sorrowful.

"A *dirge-like* voice that mourns the dead."

Hemans: *Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

dirge-note, s. The note of a funeral hymn or tune.

"Ready to sound o'er land and sea
That *dirge-note* of the brave and free."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dirge-priest, *dirige-priest, s.** A priest who said prayers for the dead.

"There were mass-priests, *dirge-priests*, chantry-priests."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1546).

dīr-gē'e, dīr-zē'e, s. [Mahratta, &c., *durzee*, fem. of *durza*=a tailor.] A native domestic tailor or needlewoman.

dīr'ge-fūl, a. [Eng. *dirge*; -ful(l).] Moaning, lamenting.

"Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind."

Coleridge: Monody on Chatterton.

dīr'-ī-gē, s. [DIRGE.] The office for the dead.

"Matins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and *dirge*, and commendation, and mattins of our Lady, were ordained of sinful men, to be sung with high crying."—*Wycliffe: Of Prelates*, ch. xi.

dīr'-ī-gēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *dirigens*, pr. par. of *dirigo*=to direct.]

A. As adj.: Directing.

"The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line described is carried, in the generation of any figure."—*Harris*.

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The same as DIRECTRIX (q. v.).

dīr'-ī-gī-ble, a. [Lat. *dirigo*=to direct.] That may be directed or steered; controllable, as a dirigible balloon.

dīr'-ī-mēnt, a. [Fr. *dirimant*=rendering null, from Lat. *dirimens*, pr. par. of *dirimo*=to take asunder, to part.]

Law: Rendering null and void.

† *Diriment impediments of marriage:*

Law: Impediments of marriage which from the very outset render it null and void. (*Wharton*.)

dīrk (1), dūrķ, s. [Ir. & Gael. *duirc*.] A dagger or poniard, worn as part of the equipment of a Highlander.

"In haste the stripling to his side

His father's *dīrk* and broadsword tied."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18.

dīrk-knife, s. A knife with a hinged dīrk-blade.

***dīrk (2), s.** [DIRK (1), a.] Darkness.

"Light with *dīrk* hath accordance."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 59.

***dīrk (1), *dīrke, *dyrk, a.** [A. S. *deorc*.]

1. Lit.: Dark.

"Day that was is wightly past, *Dīrk*.
And now at earst the *dīrke* night doe haste."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Sept.).

2. Obscure, dull.

"Worldli liif is *dīrk*."—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works*, i. 394.

dīrk (2), dūrķ, a. [DURK, a.] Thick-set, strongly-made, muscular.

dīrk (1), dūrķ, v. t. [DIRK (1), s.] To stab with a dīrk; to poniard.

"I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dīrked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit."—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iii.

***dīrk (2), *dīrk'-en, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *dearcian*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To darken, to make dark.

"The whiche clothes a derkenes . . . hadde *duskid* and *dīrked*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 5.

2. Fig.: To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was *dīrkid*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 138.

B. Intrans.: To become dark or darkened.

dīrk'ed (1), pa. par. or a. [DIRK (1), v.]

dīrk'ed (2), *dīrk-id, pa. par. or a. [DIRK (2), v.]

***dīrk'-en, *dīrk-yn, v. t.** [DIRK (2), v.]

dīrk'-īng (1), pr. par. & s. [DIRK (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of stabbing with a dīrk.

dīrk'-īng (2), pr. par. & s. [DIRK (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act or state of darkening or of becoming darker.

dīrl (1), *dīrle (1), v. i. [THRILL.]

1. To thrill, to tingle.

"Like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit *dīrl* on the corner."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

2. To vibrate, to tinkle.

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not *dīrl* or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 131.

dīrl (2), *dīrle (2), v. t. [DRILL, v.] To penetrate, to pierce.

***dīrl, s.** [DIRL (1), v.]

I. Literally:

1. A slight tremulous stroke.

2. A tremulous motion or vibration, accompanied with a slight noise.

II. Fig.: A twinge of conscience.

***dīrl'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DIRL (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The sound caused by frequent knockings.

2. A slight tingling or smarting pain.

"Of his body, as thoct it had not bene

Bot ane *dīrling*, or ane litill stound."

Douglas: Virgil, 424, 49.

dīrr, a. [DIRR, v.] Benumbed, insensible, torpid.

dīrr, v. t. [DOR, v.] To numb; to make torpid or benumbed.

dīrt, *drit, *dritt, *dritte, *drytt, s. [Icel. *drit*=dirt, excrement; *drita*=to void excrement; O. Dut. *driet*=dirt; Dut. *drijten*=to void excrement.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Mud, filth, mire; anything which adheres to a body and renders it dirty, foul, or unclean.

"But let me scrape the *dirt* away

That hangs upon your face."

Cowper: History of John Gilpin.

***2. Excrement.**

"And he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the *dirt* came out."—*Judges* iii. 22.

II. Figuratively:

1. A thing of little or no value.

"All things . . . I deme as *dryt*, that I wyne *Orst*."—*Wycliffe: Philip*, iii.

***2. An epithet of abuse, scorn, or contempt.**

"Go hom, swithe, fule *drit*, cherl."—*Havelok*, 682.

3. Meanness, sordidness.

"Honors which are thus thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. vii., lett. 29.

4. Abuse; abusive or scurrilous language.

† *To eat dirt*, is to bear or put up with all sorts of insults and mortifications.

B. Min.: A miner's term for the earth, gravel, stones, &c., put into the cradle to be washed.

dirt-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A name given to certain dark-colored loam-like beds, which occur interstratified with Oolitic limestones and sandstones of Portland, evidently the sorts in which grew the cycads, zamias, and other plants of the period. They contain not only Cycadeæ, but also stumps of trees from 3 ft. to 7 ft. in height, in an erect position, with their roots extending beneath them. Stems of trees are also found prostrate, some of them from 20 ft. to 25 ft. in height, and from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in diameter. (*Page, &c.*)

dirt-board, s.

Vehicles: A board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cuttoo-plate.

dirt-cheap, a. Excessively low in price; presenting an unusual opportunity to secure a bargain.

dirt-eating, s.

1. Med.: A disease of the nutritive functions among negroes (*Cachexia Africana*) in which the patient is seized with an irresistible desire to eat dirt.

2. Physiol.: A practice among some of the poorer classes in some of the Southern States of the Union, and also among the Ottomac and other South American Indian tribes, of eating clay, has gained for them the name dirt-eaters, although the eating does not seem to be the result of any active pathological condition.

***dirt-fear, s.** A fright or fear which causes one to become livid.

"He trembled, and, which was a token

Of a *dirt-fear*, looked dun as docken."

Meston: Poems, p. 131.

***dirt-fear'd, a.** Made pale or livid with fear.

dirt-flee, dirt-fly, s.

1. Lit.: The yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, *Musca stercoraria*.

2. Fig.: The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a young woman who, from pride, has long remained in a single state, and makes a low marriage after having scornfully refused good offers.

dirt-house, s. A close stool, a privy.

dirt-pie, *dirt-pye, s. Clay or mud molded by children in imitation of pastry, &c. [MUD-PIE.]

"I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in *dirt-pyes*."—*Otway: The Atheist* (1684).

dirt-scraper, s. A grading-shovel; a road-scraper; an implement drawn by a pair of horses, managed by one man, and used in leveling, banking up, or grading ground. (*Knight*.)

dirt-weed, s.

Bot.: A name given to *Chenopodium album* from its growing on dung-hills.

dirt, v. t. [DIRT, s.; DRITE.] To make dirty or filthy; to bedaub with dirt or filth.

"Ill company is like a dog who *dirts* those most whom he loves best."—*Swift*.

dīrt'-ēd, a. [Eng. *dirt*; -ed.] Made dirty or filthy; bedaubed, dirtied.

"Like a slouen, *dirted* up to the horse's bellie."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,581.

***dīrt'-en, *dīrt'-īn, a.** [Eng. *dirt*; -en.]

1. Lit.: Dirty, filthy.

"Rotten crok, *dirten* dok, cro Cok, or I sall quell thee."—*Dunbar: Evergreen*, ii. 60.

2. Fig.: Mean, sordid, contemptible, base.

"And thairfor this jurnay was callit the *dirtin* raid."—*Bellenden: Chron.*, bk. xvi., ch. xix.

***dīrt'-en-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dirten*; -ly.] In a dirty manner; dirtily.

dīrt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dirt*; -er.] In a mill the vibrating stick that strikes the bolter. (*Scotch*.)

dīrt'-iēd, pa. par. or a. [DIRTY, v.]

dīrt'-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. *dirty*; -ly.]

1. Lit.: In a dirty, filthy, or foul manner or state.

2. Fig.: In a mean, sordid, or shameful manner.

"Such gold as that wherewithal

Chimiques from each mineral

Are *dirtily* and desperately gull'd."

Donne: Elegy xii.

dīrt'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *dirty*; -ness.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being dirty or filthy; filthiness.

"His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

II. Figuratively:

1. Disagreeableness, moistness, sloppiness; as, the dirtiness of the weather.

2. Meanness, sordidness, baseness.

3. Filthiness, obscenity.

"This degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 13.

dīrt'-y, *durt-ie, a. [Eng. *dirt*; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Full of or covered with dirt; foul, filthy, turbid.

2. Making filthy, foul, nasty, or unclean.

"He seemed breathlesse, hartlesse, faint, and wan;

And all his armor sprinkled was with blood,

And soiled with *durtie* gore, that no man can

Discerne the hew thereof."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 41.

3. Impure, dusky; not clear.

"Pound an almond, and the clear white color will be altered into a *dirtie* one."—*Locke*.

4. Involving or accompanied by dirt or sloppiness; sloppy. (Frequently used by sailors as expressing weather dark, gusty, and wet.)

"There's some *dirtie* weather to the westward."—*Lever: Harry Lorrequer*, ch. xxxiii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Mean, base, despicable, dishonorable.

"But to break through the ties of allegiance merely because the sovereign was unfortunate was not only wicked but *dirtie*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Coarse, obscene, filthy.

dirty Dick, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium album*, from its growth on dung-hills. [DIRT-WEED.]

dirty John, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

dirty-shirted, a. Dirty or unclean in dress.

"If we must have *dirty-shirted* guards upon the theaters, . . ."

Goldsmith: The Bee, No. 1.

dīrt'-y, v. t. [DIRTY, a.]

1. Lit.: To make dirty or foul; to soil, to defile.

"The dust falls in such quantities as to *dirtie* everything on board, and to hurt people's eyes."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 5.

2. Fig.: To disgrace, to stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"He rather soyled his fingers then *dirtied* his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent."—*Fuller: Worthies: London*.

dīrt'-y-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIRTY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dirty, foul, or filthy; a tarnishing, disgracing, or sullying.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -țious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dī-rūp'-tion**, s. [Lat. *diruptio*, from *diruptus*, pa. par. of *dirumpo*=to break or burst asunder: *dī*=*dis*=apart, and *rumpo*=to break, to burst.] The act of breaking or bursting asunder; the state of being broken or burst asunder; disruption.

dīs, s. [Ger.]

Mus.: The German term for *D sharp*, and also, according to a curious former Viennese custom, for *E flat*. (Grove.)

dīs-, *pref.* A prefix or inseparable particle largely used in composition to express privation or negation, as to *disarm*=to deprive of arms; to *disagree*=not to agree. It is from the Lat. *dis*=apart, and this is from an older *dis*, from Lat. *duo*=two. The Lat. *dis* became *des* in Old French; French *dé*: this appears in several words, as in *defeat*, *defy*, &c., where the prefix must be carefully distinguished from that due to Lat. *de*. Again, in some cases *dis* is a late substitution for an older *des*-, which is the Old French *des*:- thus Chaucer has *desarmen*, from the Old French *des-armed*, in the sense of *disarm*. (Skeat.)

dī-sa, s. [Etymol. uncertain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. *Disa grandiflora* is found on Table Mountain at an elevation of 3,582 feet, the only known locality; for it is in a marshy bottom, near the eastern extremity of the summit, where it is abundant among rushes on the margins of small pools and streamlets in a black boggy soil. Two other rare species are also seen there, *D. ferruginea* and *D. tenuifolia*.

dīs-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ability* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want of bodily ability, strength, or power to do any act; impotence, weakness.

"Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and disability to attend the conclusion."—*Raleigh*.

2. A want of mental or intellectual ability or capacity; incapacity.

"The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or disabilities of brutes."—*Locke*.

3. A want of competent or necessary means or instruments to do any act; inability.

II. Law: A want of competence to do any legal act; legal incapacity; a state of being by law incompetent to do certain acts, to perform certain duties, or to hold certain offices.

"The acts which imposed civil disabilities on those who professed his religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *disability* and *inability*, see **INABILITY**.

dīs-ā'-ble, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To render unable; to deprive of strength or power bodily to do any act; to weaken so as to render incapable of action; to incapacitate.

"Those, though the swiftest, by some god withheld, Lie sure disabled in the middle field."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 544, 545.

(2) To render mentally or intellectually incapable; to weaken or destroy the mental powers.

"Womanish tremors and childish fancies now disabled him from using it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(3) To deprive of the means, resources, or instruments of action.

"I have known a great fleet disabled for two months."—*Temple*.

***2. Figuratively:**

(1) To impair, to diminish, to impoverish.

"'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio, How much I have disabled mine estate."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

(2) To disparage, to blacken the character of.

"Farewell, Monsieur Traveler: look you lisp and wear strange suits; disable all the benefits of your own country."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(3) To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

"Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights, And worse than age disable your delights."
Dryden.

(4) To exclude or disqualify, as wanting the proper qualifications.

"I will not disable any for proving a scholar."—*Wotton*.

(5) To confute, refute, or disprove.

"To disable or confute those things which have been reported."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, p. 221.

II. Law: To render incapable or incompetent to perform any legal act; to incapacitate.

¶ A person convicted of felony under the laws of the United States is *disabled* from exercising the right of suffrage, but such disability may be removed by a pardon from the President.

***dīs-ā'-ble**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q. v.).] Unable, incompetent, unfit.

"Consider that my conning is disable to write to you."
Chaucer: Ballads; L' Envoy.

dīs-ā'-bled, pa. par. or a. [DISABLE, v.]

dīs-ā'-ble-mēt, s. [Eng. *disable*; -ment.]

1. The act of disabling physically or mentally; the state of being physically disabled.

"This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the faculty."—*South: Sermons*, v. 182.

2. The act of disabling legally; legal incapacity or incompetence.

"The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a disablement to take any promotion."—*Bacon: Observ. on a Libel* in 1592.

***dīs-ā'-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *disable*; -ness.] Impotence.

"His own disablement and his wife's youthfulness."—*Adams: Works*, i. 493. (Davies.)

dīs-ā'-blīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISABLE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of rendering incapable or incompetent, whether physically, mentally, or legally; disablement.

disabling-statute, s.

Eng. Law: A statute passed to prevent bishops, deans and chapters, colleges and other ecclesiastical or eleemosynary corporations, and all parsons and vicars, from making improvident leases, which they were always ready to do, in consideration of a fine or premi-impaid to themselves, the interests of their successors being entirely disregarded. It was also called a Restraining statute. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.)

dīs-a-bū'se, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *abuse* (q. v.); Fr. *désabuser*.]

1. To free from error or misapprehension; to set right, to undeceive; to deliver from fallacy or deception.

"But reason heard, and nature well perused,

At once the dreaming mind is disabused."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 89, 90.

2. It is followed by *of* before the misapprehension or delusion from which one is set free.

"The admirers of Hume were more likely to be disabused of their error."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 62.

dīs-a-būs'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISABUSE.]

dīs-a-būs'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISABUSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of undeceiving, or freeing from error or misapprehension.

dīs-ac-cōm'-mōd-āte, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodate* (q. v.); Fr. *désaccommoder*.] To put to inconvenience, to incommode.

"I hope this will not disaccommodate you."—*Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 192.

***dīs-ac-cōm'-mōd-āt-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [DISACCOMMODATE.]

***dīs-ac-cōm'-mōd-āt-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISACCOMMODATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of incommoding or putting to inconvenience.

dīs-ac-cōm'-mōd-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodation* (q. v.).] The state or condition of being unsuited, unfitted, or unprepared.

"Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

***dīs-ac-cōm'-pan-īed**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accompanied* (q. v.).] Unaccompanied.

"To come disaccompanied."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 10. (Davies.)

***dīs-ac-cord'**, ***dīs-a-cord'**, v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accord* (q. v.).]

1. To disagree, to be discordant.

"Presence and predestination is nothing disaccorden."
Chaucer: Test. of Love, bk. iii.

2. To refuse assent.

"She did disaccord,

Ne could her liking to his love apply."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

dīs-ac-cord'-ant, ***dīs-a-cord-aunt**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accordant* (q. v.).] Disagreeing; not in accord or agreement; discordant.

"It is disaccordant unto other writers."—*Fabian: Chron.*, vol. i., ch. c.

dīs-ac-cūs'-tōm, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and English *accustom* (q. v.).] To render unaccustomed; to do away with or free from the force of custom or habit.

***dīs-ac-cūs'-tōmed**, pa. par. & a. [DISACCUSTOM.]

dīs-ac-cūs'-tōm-īng, pr. par. & s. [DISACCUSTOM.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act or process of making disaccustomed.

dīs-a-çīd'-ī-fŷ, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acidify* (q. v.).] To render free from acidity; to neutralize or remove the acid in.

***dīs-āc-knōwl'-ēdge**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acknowledge* (q. v.).] Not to acknowledge; to deny, to disown, to disavow.

"The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and disacknowledge it."—*South*.

***dīs-āc-knōwl'-ēdg-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISACKNOWLEDGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of denying, disowning, or disavowing.

***dīs-ac-quā'int**, ***dīs-ac-quainte**, ***dīs-a-quaynt**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q. v.).] To render unacquainted, unfamiliar, or strange; to disuse, to disaccustom.

"Ye must now disacquaint and estrange yourselves from the soure old wine of Moses lawe."—*Udall: Luke* xvi.

***dīs-ac-quāint'-aŋce**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and English *acquaintance* (q. v.).] A state of disuse of familiarity; a being disaccustomed.

"Conscience, by a long neglect of, and disacquaintance with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil."—*South*.

***dīs-ac-quāint'-ēd**, ***dīs-a-quaynt-ed**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquainted* (q. v.).] Disused, disaccustomed, rendered unfamiliar.

"'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,

When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger,

And takes no knowledge of an old disease."

Quarles: Emblems.

***dīs-ād-mōn'-īsh**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *admonish* (q. v.).] To dissuade, to disadvise.

dīs-ād-orn', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adorn* (q. v.).] To strip or deprive of ornament; to disfigure.

"He saw gray hairs begin to spread,

Deform his beard, and disadorn his head."

Congreve: Homer's Hymn to Venus.

***dīs-ād-orn'-ed**, pa. par. or a. [DISADORN.]

***dīs-ād-orn'-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISADORN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of ornament; disfiguring.

***dīs-ād-van'ce**, ***dīs-ad-vaunce**, ***dīs-a-vaunce**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advance* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To draw back, to retire, to withdraw.

"Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,

And vaunted spear eftsoons to disadvantage."

Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 7.

2. To hinder, to impede.

"I disavaunce: I disalowe or hynder."—*Falsgrave*.

B. Intrans.: To retreat, to retire, to withdraw, to draw back.

"Soon did they disadvantage,

And some unto him kneel, and some about him

dance." *G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph*, pt. ii.

dīs-ād-vant'-age (age as *īg*), ***dīs-ād-vaunt-age**, ***dīs-a-vaunt-age**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage*, s. (q. v.).]

1. An injury, detriment, or hurt done.

"And to no wight do no disavauntage."

Chaucer: La Belle Dame.

2. A loss, injury, detriment, or hurt suffered.

3. An unfavorable position or condition; a state in which one person or thing stands or contrasts unfavorably with another.

"Even if the place should, notwithstanding all disadvantages, be able to repel a larger army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ (1) *At disadvantage*, *at a disadvantage*: In a disadvantageous or unfavorable manner, position or state.

"We have at disadvantage fought."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

(2) *To disadvantage*: So as to suffer loss, injury, or detriment to property, interest, credit, or fame; as, He sold it *to disadvantage*; To appear *to disadvantage*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disadvantage*, *injury*, *hurt*, *detriment*, and *prejudice*: "The disadvantage is rather the absence of a good; the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

injury is a positive evil: the want of education may frequently be a *disadvantage* to a person by retarding his advancement; the ill word of another may be an *injury* by depriving of friends. The *disadvantage*, therefore, is applied to such things as are of an adventitious nature; the *injury* to that which is of essential importance. The *hurt*, *detriment*, and *prejudice*, are all species of *injuries*. *Injury* in general, implies whatever ill befalls an object by the external action of other objects, whether taken in relation to physical or moral evil to persons, or to things; *hurt* is that species of *injury* which is produced by more direct violence; too close application to study is *injurious* to the health; reading by an improper light is *hurtful* to the eyes; so in a moral sense, the light reading which a circulating library supplies is often *injurious* to the morals of young people: all violent affections are *hurtful* to the mind. The *detriment* and *prejudice* are species of *injury* which affect only the outward circumstances of a person: the former implying what may lessen the value of an object, the latter what may lower it in the esteem of others. Whatever affects the stability of a merchant's credit is highly *detrimental* to his interests; whatever is *prejudicial* to the character of a man should not be made the subject of indiscriminate conversation. It is prudent to conceal that which will be to our *disadvantage*, unless we are called upon to make the acknowledgment. There is nothing material that is not exposed to the *injuries* of time, if not to those of actual violence. Excesses of every kind carry their own punishment with them, for they are always *hurtful* to the body. The price of a book is often *detrimental* to its sale. The intemperate zeal or the inconsistent conduct of religious professors is highly *prejudicial* to the spread of religion." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dis-ad-vant-age (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage* (q. v.).] To cause a disadvantage, loss, injury, or detriment to; to prejudice.

"All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

***dis-ad-vant-age-a-ble** (age as *ig*), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageable* (q. v.).] Causing disadvantage or injury; disadvantageous, detrimental.

"Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest."—Bacon.

dis-ad-vant-aged (aged as *igd*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISADVANTAGE, *v.*]

dis-ād-vañ-tā'-geōūs, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageous* (q. v.).]

1. Contrary to advantage, profit, or interest; attended with or causing disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice; prejudicial, detrimental, injurious, or unfavorable to one's interest.

"The divided power of the consular tribunes had doubtless been found *disadvantageous*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i.

*2. Unfavorable, prejudiced, biased.

"Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind."—Hume: *Essay on Princ. of Government*.

dis-ād-vañ-tā'-geōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageously* (q. v.).] In a disadvantageous manner; so as to cause or suffer disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice.

"An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*."—Government of the Tongue.

dis-ād-vañ-tā'-geōūs-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageousness* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being disadvantageous; unfavorableness.

***dis-ad-vēnt'-ure, *dis-a-vent-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventure* (q. v.); O. Fr. *désaventure*.] A misfortune, a misadventure, a mishap.

"Experience hath oft proved, that such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*."—Raleigh: *Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

dis-ad-vēnt'-ū-roūs, *dis-a-vent-rous, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q. v.).] Unfortunate, unhappy.

"There unto him betid a *disadventurous* case."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 4.

dis-ad-vī-se, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advise* (q. v.).] To advise not to do anything; to dissuade from doing anything.

"I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 464.

***dis-af-fēct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affect* (q. v.).]

1. To fill with discontent; to alienate the good will of, to make discontented or disaffected; to estrange.

"They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

2. To disturb, to disorder.

"It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails."—Hammond: *Serm.*, xxiii.

3. To dislike; to be without a liking or esteem for; to shun; to avoid.

"That truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*."—Chillingworth: *Religion of Protestants* (Dedic.).

dis-af-fēct'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affected*.]

1. Discontented; alienated in spirit; estranged; unfriendly.

"He had frequently talked of the havoc which was making among his *disaffected* subjects."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Disturbed, disordered, in disorder.

"As if a man should be dissected

To find what part is *disaffected*."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. 1.

*3. Disliked, unwished for, undesired.

"To cast her against her mind upon a *disaffected* match."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

dis-af-fēct'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disaffected*; -ly.] In a disaffected, discontented, or estranged manner.

dis-af-fēct'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [English *disaffected*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disaffected; disaffection.

"The treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest."—Styrie: *Memorials* (an. 1532).

***dis-af-fēct'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAFFECT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making disaffected; the state of becoming or being disaffected; disaffection.

dis-af-fēc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affection* (q. v.).]

*1. A state or feeling of dislike or ill-will.

"In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections*, of the people."—Taylor: *Rule of Holy Living*.

*2. A want or loss of affection.

"This daughter that was so unjustly suspected of *disaffection*."—*Adventurer*, No. 122.

3. Discontent, estrangement, or alienation of the affections, especially toward those in authority; disloyalty.

"In this age, everything disliked by those who think with the majority is called *disaffection*."—Swift.

*4. In a physical sense, disorder or derangement of any part; bad constitution.

"The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humors."—Wiseman.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disaffection* and *disloyalty*: "Men are *disaffected* to the government; *disloyal* to their prince. *Disaffection* may be said with regard to any form of government; *disloyalty* only with regard to a monarchy. Although both terms are commonly employed in a bad sense, yet the former does not always convey the unfavorable meaning which is attached to the latter. A man may have reasons to think himself justified in *disaffection*; but he will never attempt to offer anything in justification of *disloyalty*. A usurped government will have many *disaffected* subjects with whom it must deal leniently; the best king may have *disloyal* subjects, upon whom he must exercise the rigors of the law. Many were *disaffected* to the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, because they could not be *disloyal* to their king." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dis-af-fēc'-tion-ate, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affectionate* (q. v.).]

1. Without affection; not affectionate.

"He had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife."—Hayley: *Life of Milton*.

2. Disaffected, unfriendly, not well-disposed.

"They, according to that climate, were found *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs."—Blount: *Voyage into the Levant* (1650), p. 99.

dis-af-firm', ***dis-af-fyrme**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affirm* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To deny, to contradict.

"Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law."—Davies: *Preface to Reports*.

2. *Law*: Not to confirm; to annul, to reverse, as the decision of a lower court.

dis-af-firm'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affirmance* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of denying or contradicting; negation, refutation.

"That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed."—Hale.

2. *Law*: The annulling or reversing of a decision of a lower court.

***dis-af-firm'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAFFIRM.]

***dis-af-firm'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAFFIRM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of denying, contradicting, or reversing; disaffirmance.

dis-af-för'-ēst, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *afforest* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To reduce from the state or privileges of a forest to those of common, that is, ordinary ground; to strip of forest laws; to throw open to common purposes.

2. *Fig.*: To refine, to cultivate.

"How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd

To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind!"

Donne.

***dis-af-för'-ēst-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAFFOREST.]

***dis-af-för'-ēst-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAFFOREST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of reducing from the state of a forest to that of common land.

dis-āg'-grēg-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aggregate* (q. v.).] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

***dis-āg'-grēg-āt-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAGGREGATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DISAGGREGATION (q. v.).

dis-āg'-grēg-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aggregation* (q. v.).] The act or process of separating an aggregate mass into its component parts.

dis-a-grēe', *v. i.* [Prefix. *dis*, and Eng. *agree* (q. v.).]

1. Not to agree, to differ, to be different or unlike.

"The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other."—Locke.

2. To differ in opinion or views; to hold opposite or contrary views.

"Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*?"

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 1.

3. To quarrel, to fall out.

"But where will fierce contention end,

If flowers can *disagree*?"

Cowper: *The Lily and the Rose*.

¶ To disagree with:

(1) To be of a different opinion; to differ in opinion or views; not to harmonize or agree.

"They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason."—Atterbury.

(2) To be unsuitable or improper for.

(3) To result in discomfort as a consequence of contact or use; as, diet or location may disagree with one's health or well being.

¶ For the difference between *to disagree* and *to differ*, see DIFFER.

dis-a-grēe-a-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agreeability* (q. v.).] Disagreeableness, unpleasantness.

"The depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on."—Madame D'Arblay: *Diary*, iii. 334. (Davies.)

dis-a-grēe-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agreeable* (q. v.); Fr. *désagréable*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not in agreement or accord; discordant, discrepant.

"Teach nothing that is *disagreeable* thereunto."—Udall: *Mark* iv.

2. Offensive, unpleasant, repugnant to the feelings or senses.

"I will not persist in reading what is so *disagreeable*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***B. As subst. (plur.)**: Annoyances, unpleasantnesses.

"I had all the merits of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xiv. (Davies.)

dis-a-grēe-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disagreeable*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being contrary, discordant, or discrepant; contrariety, disagreement.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The quality or state of being unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant to the feelings or senses; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"First the agreeableness or disagreeableness of the employments themselves."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

dis-a-grée'-a-blý, *adv.* [English *disagreeably* (*e*); -ly.]

1. In a discordant, disagreeing, or discrepant manner.

2. In a disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant manner or degree.

"The clearer the day, the more disagreeably did those misshapen masses . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***dis-a-grée'-a-nce**, ***dis-a-gre-aunce**, ***dis-a-grie-a-nce**, *s.* [Eng. *disagree*; -ance.] Disagreement.

"They sail within the foresaid threttie dayis report the groundis and caussis of their disagreeance to his Maiesstie."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 158.

dis-a-gréed', *pa. par.* [DISAGREE.]

dis-a-grée'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAGREE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of not agreeing; disagreement.

dis-a-grée'-mënt, *s.* [Fr. *désagrément*.]

1. The state or quality of not being in accord, harmony, or agreement.

"Its early date, the absence of any known author who lived at or near the time, and its disagreement with other accounts of the same person, render its veracity suspicious."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 4.

2. Unsuitableness, unfitness.

"There necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others, or a fitness or unfitness of the applications of different things or different relations one to another."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, Prop. 10.

3. A difference of opinion or views.

"As touching their several opinions . . . in truth their disagreement is not great."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

4. A falling out, a quarrel, a difference.

dis-a-grē'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disagre(e)*; -er.] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissident.

"To awe disagreeers in all matters of faith."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 605.

***dis-a-guī'se** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aguisse*.] To strip off.

"What hath she then with me to disguise?"
Stirling: Aurora, an Echo.

***dis-a-guī'se** (2), ***dis-a-gyis**, *v. t.* [DISGUISE.] To disguise.

"Beand of this sort troublit and disaguist."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 70.

dis-al-lī'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISALLY.]

***dis-al-līg'e**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allege*.] To alienate or estrange from allegiance.

"What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?"—*Milton: Articles of Peace between Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

dis-al-lōw', ***dis-a-low**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desaloer*, *desalouer*; Low Lat. *dislaudo*; Lat. *dis*=apart, and *laudo*=to praise; *laus*=praise.] [ALLOW.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To disapprove of, to censure; not to approve or justify.

"All that is humble he disalloweth."—*Gower*, i. 83.

*2. To reject, to disown, not to acknowledge or recognize.

"Disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious."—1 *Peter* ii. 4.

*3. To disapprove; to refuse to sanction or permit.

"The propositions . . . I ever disallowed and utterly rejected them."—*State Trials: Walker and Others* (1643).

*4. To refuse assent to.

"But if her father disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows . . . shall stand."—*Num.* xxx. 5.

5. Not to allow, sanction, or authorize; to reject.

"His claim was disallowed by the prætor, L. Licinius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

*B. *Intrans.*: To disapprove, to refuse assent or permission.

"What follows, if we disallow of this?"
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

dis-al-lōw'-a-ble, ***dis-a-low-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allowable* (*q. v.*)] Not allowable or permissible; that cannot be approved, allowed, or sanctioned.

"Which deed was so disallowable that he durst not defend it for wel done."—*Vives: Instruct. Christ. Woman*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-al-lōw'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disallowable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disallowable.

dis-al-lōw'-a-nce, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allowance* (*q. v.*)] The act of disallowing, disapproving, or rejecting; disapprobation, rejection.

"It requireth not of me any denial or disallowance of the cause of discipline."—*State Trials: John Udall* (1590).

dis-al-lōw'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISALLOW.]

dis-al-lōw'-lîng, ***dis-a-low-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISALLOW.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of disapproving or rejecting; disallowance.

*2. The state of being disallowed, rejected, or not approved.

"For drede of disallowyng."—*P. Plowman*, 9, 196.

dis-al-lý', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ally* (*q. v.*)] In this case *dis* is used as in *disadventure*, with the force of *mis*. Fr. *désallier*=to unbind.] To ally, unite, or bind wrongly or improperly.

"Both so loosely disallied
Their nuptials."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,022, 1,023.

***dis-al-lý'-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISALLY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of allying or uniting wrongly or improperly.

***dis-ālt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*=away, apart, and Lat. *alt(us)*=high.]

Law: To disable or incapacitate a person. (*Wharton*.)

***dis-āl'-tērn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *altern* (*q. v.*)] To change or alter for the worse.

"O wilt thou disaltern
The rest thou gav'st?"
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 4. (*Davies*.)

dī sal'-tō, *phrase.* [Ital.]

Mus.: By a leap; used of melody progressing by skips. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***dis-a-nāl'-ō-gāl**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *analog* (*q. v.*)] Not analogous; having no analogy.

"Which is utterly unsuitable and disanalog to that knowledge."—*Hall: Contempl.*; *The Works of God*, vol. ii.

***dis-ānch'-ōr**, ***dis-ancre**, ***dis-anker**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *anchor* (*q. v.*)]

A. *Trans.*: To raise or weigh the anchor of; to set free from the anchor.

"Sixe gallyes they disanker from the isle
Cald desert, and their barke incompasse round."
Heywood: Troia Britanica, 1609. (*Nares*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To weigh anchor.

"Thei disancred and sailed along the wastes of Sussex."
—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 37.)

***dis-ānch'-ōred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISANCHOR.]

***dis-ānch'-ōr-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISANCHOR.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of raising or weighing anchor.

dis-ān-gēl'-ī-cal, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *angelical* (*q. v.*)] Not angelical.

"That learned casuist accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, from their disangelical nature."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. ii.

dis-ān'-ī-māte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *animate* (*q. v.*)]

1. To deprive of life or vitality.

"That soul and life that is now fled and gone . . . is only a loss to the particular body . . . which by means thereof is now disanimated."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

2. To deprive of animation, spirit, or courage; to discourage, to dispirit.

"It disanimates his enemies."
Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

3. To dissuade, to discourage, to deter.

"They . . . also rather animate than disanimate them to persevere in their wickedness."—*Stubbes: Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 89 (ed. 1882).

***dis-ān'-ī-māt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISANIMATE.]

***dis-ān'-ī-māt-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISANIMATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of life, spirit, or courage; disanimation.

"To the disanimating and discouraging of the rest of the princes of Germany."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (1626).

dis-ān-i-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *animate* (*q. v.*)]

1. The act of depriving of life or vitality.

2. The state of being deprived of life or vitality.

"Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. The act of depriving of spirit or courage; discouraging, dispiriting.

4. The state of being discouraged or dispirited.

dis-ān-nēx', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annex*, *v.* (*q. v.*)] To set loose, to disjoin, to separate, to break up.

"When the provinces were lost and disannexed."—*State Trials: Case of the Postnati* (1608).

dis-ān-nūl', **dis-a-null**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis* (in this case used intensively), and Eng. *annul* (*q. v.*)] To annul; to make null and void or of none effect; to cancel, to abrogate.

"For the Lord of hosts hath purposed it, and who shall disannul it?"—*Isaiah* xiv. 27.

dis-ān-nūll'-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annuller* (*q. v.*)] One who disannuls, annuls, or makes null and void.

"Two of the disannullers lost their nightcaps."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Woman's Prize, ii. 5.

dis-ān-nūl'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISANNUL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of annulling, canceling, or abrogating.

"There is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before."—*Heb.* vii. 18.

dis-ān-nūl'-mënt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annulment* (*q. v.*)] The act of disannulling, or making null and void.

***dis-a-nōint'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *anoint* (*q. v.*)] To deprive of an office with which one has been solemnly invested.

"They have divested him, disanointed him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

dis-ap-pār'-el, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *apparel* (*q. v.*)] To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, to strip.

"Drink disapparels the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized* (1635), p. 82.

***dis-ap-pār'-ēled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAPPAREL.]

***dis-ap-pār'-ēl-lîng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPAREL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of stripping, disrobing, or divesting.

***dis-āp-par-ī'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *apparition* (*q. v.*)] The act of disappearing; disappearance.

dis-ap-pēar', *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appear* (*q. v.*)]

1. To go out of or be lost to sight; to vanish; to become invisible.

"A thousand, thousand rings of light
That shape themselves and disappear
Almost as soon as seen."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To cease to exist.

"Abuse after abuse disappeared without a struggle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disappear* and *vanish*: "*Disappear* comprehends no particular mode of action; *to vanish* includes in it the idea of a rapid motion. A thing *disappears* either gradually or suddenly; it *vanishes* on a sudden. A thing *disappears* in the ordinary course of things; it *vanishes* by an unusual effort, a supernatural or a magic power. Any object that recedes or moves away will soon *disappear*; in fairy tales things are made to *vanish* the instant they are beheld. *To disappear* is often a temporary action; *to vanish* generally conveys the idea of being permanently lost to the sight. The stars *appear* and *disappear* in the firmament; lightning *vanishes* with a rapidity that is unequalled." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-ap-pēar'-a-nce, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appearance* (*q. v.*)]

1. The act or process of disappearing; a vanishing from sight.

2. The act of ceasing to exist.

"They are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their disappearance."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 317.

dis ap-pēar'ed, *pa. par.* [DISAPPEAR.]

dis-ap-pēar'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPEAR.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Vanishing from sight, becoming invisible.

2. *Bot.:* Deliquescent, branched, but so divided that the principal axis is lost sight of in the ramifications; as the head of an oak tree. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As subst.:* The same as DISAPPEARANCE (q. v.).
"The frequent absences and disappearings of the heavenly bodies."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 3.

dis-ap-pēn'-dēn-cy, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appendency* (q. v.).] A separation or detachment from a former connection.

***dis-ap-pli'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *applied* (q. v.).] Misapplied.

"'Twere logic *disapplied*
To prove a consequence by none denied."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 103, 104.

dis-ap-pōint', *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desapointer*, from *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Old French *apointer*=to appoint.] [APPOINT.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, or desire; to frustrate, to balk, to deceive of something expected or looked for.

"But he was cruelly *disappointed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. It is followed by *of* before that which is expected or looked for.

"The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas of the spoil, received of the bounty of Solymon a great largess."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes*.

3. To frustrate, to avoid, to escape, to foil, to defeat.

"Ulysses, cautious of the vengeful foe,
Stoops to the ground, and *disappoints* the blow."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii. 438, 439.

4. To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement with.

B. *Intrans.:* To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement.

¶ For the difference between *to disappoint* and *to defeat*, see DEFEAT.

dis-ap-pōint'-ēd, *a.* [DISAPPOINT, *v.*]

*1. Unprepared, unready.

"Out off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unaneled,"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Frustrated, balked, deceived of their hopes, expectations, or desires.

"He was an angry and *disappointed* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

dis-ap-pōint'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPOINT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Defeating, deceiving, or frustrating one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. Not coming up to one's expectations.

dis-ap-pōint'-ment, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appointment* (q. v.).]

1. A defeat or frustration of one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. The state of being disappointed or deceived in hopes, expectations, or desires.

"The sage replies,
With *disappointment* lowering in his eyes."
Cowper: Hope, 1. 2.

3. A frustrating, balking, foiling, or defeating.

"The providence of God may interpose for the *disappointment* of it."—*Wilkins: Nat. Relig.*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

dis-ap-prē'-cī-āte (or *cī as shī*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appreciate* (q. v.).] Not to appreciate; to undervalue, to depreciate.

***dis-ap-prē'-cī-āt-ēd** (or *cī as shī*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISAPPRECIATE.]

***dis-ap-prē'-cī-āt-īng** (or *cī as shī*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPRECIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The same as *disappreciation* (q. v.).

dis-ap-prē'-cī-ā-tion (or *cī as shī*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appreciation* (q. v.).] The act of undervaluing or depreciating; depreciation.

dis-āp-prō-bā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approbation* (q. v.).] The act or state of disapproving, censuring, or condemning: disapproval, censure, either expressed or unexpressed.

"He was obliged to publish his letters, to show his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others."—*Pope*.

¶ For the difference between *disapprobation* and *displeasure*, see DISPLEASURE.

dis-āp-prō-bā'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approbatory* (q. v.).] Containing, expressing, or implying disapprobation.

dis-āp-prō'-prī-āte, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *appropriate* (q. v.).]

Eng. Eccl. Law: Not appropriated; not having the fruits of a benefice annexed; stripped or divested of appropriations [APPROPRIATION, B. 1.]

"If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes *disappropriate* at common law."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

dis-āp-prō'-prī-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriate* (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To remove or reduce from the state or condition of being proper or appropriated to one person or thing.

"To assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

II. *English Ecclesiastical Law:*

1. To sever or separate as an appropriation.

"The appropriations of the several parsonages . . . would have been by the rules of the common law *disappropriated*."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

2. To deprive, strip, or divest of appropriations.

dis-āp-prō'-prī-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriation* (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of removing from the appropriate use.

2. Eng. Eccl. Law: The act of alienating church property from the purpose to which it was appropriated.

dis-āp-prōv'-al, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approval* (q. v.).] The act of disapproving, condemning, or censuring; disapprobation, censure.

"There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

dis-āp-prō've, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *approve* (q. v.); Fr. *désapprouver*.]

1. To condemn or censure as wrong; to dislike; to show, express, or feel disapprobation of.

"The rest were banditti, whose violence and licentiousness the Government affected to *disapprove*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To reject; not to confirm, sanction, or approve.

B. *Intrans.:* To express or show disapprobation, or dislike. (It is generally followed by *of* before that which is censured or disliked.)

"A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts."—*Swift*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to disapprove* and *to dislike*. "*Disapprove* is an act of the judgment; *dislike* is an act of the will. To *approve* or *disapprove* is peculiarly the part of a superior, or one who determines the conduct of others; to *dislike* is altogether a personal act, in which the feelings of the individual are consulted. It is a misuse of the judgment to *disapprove*, when we need only *dislike*; it is a perversion of the judgment to *disapprove* because we *dislike*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-āp-prōv'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAPPROVE.]

dis-āp-prōv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISAPPROVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of expressing or showing disapproval or disapprobation.

dis-āp-prōv'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disapprovingly*.] In a manner expressive of disapproval; with disapprobation.

***dis-ā-prōned**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aproned* (q. v.).] Without or not wearing an apron.

"The aproned or *disaproned* burghers moving in to breakfast."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***dis-ār-ch-bīsh'-ōp**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *archbishop* (q. v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the status of an archbishop.

"We had to *disarchbishop* and unlord,
And make you simple Cranmer once again."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iv. 2.

***dis-ār-d**, ***dis-arde**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *dysig*=silly, foolish.] [DIZARD, DIZZY.]

A. *As subst.:* A blockhead, a fool, a silly fellow.

"He ran abroad in a fole's cote like a *disard*."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 41.

B. *As adj.:* Silly, stupid.

"By your *disarde* king, not you, their wrong on me doth fall."
Abp. Hall: Transl. of Homer (1581), p. 10.

dis-arm', ***des-arm-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désarmer*: O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and Fr. *armer*=to arm.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To deprive of arms; to take away arms or weapons from.

"He . . . had entered the town and had *disarmed* the inhabitants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To cause to lay aside arms; to reduce to a peace footing; to disband.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons, animals, &c.:*

(1) To render harmless, quiet, or innocuous; to quiet, calm, or tame.

"Poetry *disarms*
The fiercest animals with magic charms."
Cowper: Retirement, 253, 254.

(2) To render unfit or unprepared for offense or defense.

"Security *disarms* the best appointed army."—*Fuller*.

2. *Of things:*

* (1) To render useless as an arm or weapon.

"Hector drawing nigh
To Ajax, of its brazen point *disarm'd*
His ashen beam."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

(2) To render harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"To *disarm* envy by a studied show of moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To lay arms down or aside; to divest one's self of arms.

2. *Spec.:* To dismiss or disband troops; to reduce forces to a peace footing.

dis-ar'-ma-mēnt, *s.* [Prob. for *disarmment*; Fr. *désarmement*. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gen.:* The act of depriving or stripping of arms; a disarming; the act of laying arms down or aside.

2. *Spec.:* The reduction of forces to a peace footing.

dis-ar'-ma-tūre, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *armature* (q. v.).] The act of disarming or divesting of anything used as a weapon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Ogilvie*.

dis-arm'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISARM.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deprived or divested of arms; rendered harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a bird or beast deprived of claws, teeth, or beak.

dis-ar'-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *disarm*; -er.] One who disarms.

"So much learning and abilities, as this *disarmer* is believed to have."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 62.

dis-arm'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISARM.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of depriving or stripping of arms; a rendering harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"All the scoffings and revilings which were thought necessary by S. W. for the *disarming* of schism."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 63.

2. The act of laying arms down or aside; disarmament.

dis-ar-rān'ge, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *arrange* (q. v.).] Suggested by O. Fr. *desarranger*= "to unrank, disorder, disarray" (*Cotgrave*). (*Skeat.*) To disturb the order or arrangement of; to put out of order; to derange.

"Complaint was heard on every part,
Of something *disarranged*."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 1.

dis-ar-rān'ged, *pa. par. or a.* [DISARRANGE.]

dis-ar-rān'ge-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *arrangement* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disarranging or putting out of order.

"How, I pray, is it possible that the mere *disarrangement* of the parts of matter should perform this?"—*A. Baxter: On the Soul* (1737), ii. 137.

2. A state of being disarranged or not in regular order or method; disorder; want of arrangement.

"Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic *disarrangement*), on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees."
Cowper: Task, v. 110-12.

dis-ar-rāng'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISARRANGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing or putting out of order or arrangement; disarrangement.

dis-ar-rāy', *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *désarroyer*.]

A. *Transitive:*

†1. To undress; to divest of clothes.

"Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay."
Spenser: Epithalamium.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. To throw into confusion or disorder; to rout.

"While o'er the necks
Thou drovest of warring angels *disarray'd*."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 395, 396.

***B. Intrans.**: To divest one's self of clothes; to undress.

dis-ar-rāy', **dis-a-ray*, **des-ray*, **dis-ray*, *s.* [Fr. *désarroi*: *dés*=Lat. *dis*=away, from; Fr. *ar*=Lat. *ad*=to, and O. Fr. *roi*=order.]

1. The state of being without clothes; undress; disorder in dress.

2. Disorder, confusion.

"E'en Hector fled: through heaps of *disarray*,
The fiery coursers forced their lord away."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 440, 441.

dis-ar-rāy'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARRAY, *v.*]

dis-ar-rāy'ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISARRAY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of stripping of clothes or undressing.

2. The act of throwing into confusion or disorder.

dis-ār-tic-u-lāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *articulate* (q. v.).] To separate, divide, or sunder the joints of.

dis-ār-tic-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *articulation* (q. v.).] The act of sundering joints or articulations.

**dis-ās-i-nāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *asinus*=an ass.] To deprive of or free from an asinine nature.

"Doth he desire to be *disasinated* and become
Man again?"

Howell: *Parly of Beasts*, p. 28. (Davies.)

**dis-as-sent'*, **dys-a-sent*, **dyss-ai sent*, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *v.* (q. v.).] To dissent; to disagree; not to assent or agree.

"Alle the most of the mighty . . .
Dyssaisent to the dede."

Destruction of Troy, 9, 368.

**dis-as-sent'*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *s.* (q. v.).] Dissent, refusal.

"Without the Frenche kyng's consent or *disassent*,"—
Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 7).

**dis-as-sent'-ēr*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assenter* (q. v.).] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissenter.

"Alledging the noting of the names of the *disassenters*,"—
State Trials; Lord Balmorino (an. 1634).

†*dis-as-si-dū-i-tŷ*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assiduity* (q. v.).] A want or absence of care, attention, or assiduity; neglect, carelessness.

"The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back."—Wotton.

dis-as-sō-çī-āte (or *çī as shī*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *associate* (q. v.).] To separate, to disunite, to disjoin.

"*Disassociating* herself from the body."—*Florio*: *Transl. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 630.

dis-as-sō-çī-āt-ēd (or *çī as shī*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

dis-as-sō-çī-āt-ing (or *çī as shī*), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of separating, disuniting, or disjoining.

dis-as-sō-çī-ā-tion, (or *çī as shī*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *association*.] Chem.: The decomposition of a compound by heat, the molecules reuniting when the heat is removed. [DISSOCIATION.]

dis-as-tēr, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *désastre*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and Fr. *astre*=Lat. *astrum*=a star, a planet; Ital. *disastro*; Sp. & Port. *desastro*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. The blast, stroke, or influence of an unfavorable or unlucky planet; an unpropitious portent or omen.

"Disasters veiled the sun."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. A misfortune, a mishap, a calamity; an untoward or disastrous event or accident.

"Disaster had followed *disaster*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***B. As adj.**: Disastrous.

¶ For the difference between *disaster* and *calamity*, see CALAMITY.

**dis-as-tēr*, *v. t.* [DISASTER, *s.*]

1. To blast by the influence of an unfavorable planet.

2. To injure, to hurt, to afflict.

"Some were cuffed and much *disastered* found."
Tennant: *Anster Fair*, iii. 55.

3. To disfigure.

"Which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks."—*Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

**dis-as-tērēd*, *a.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ed.]

1. Blasted by the influence of an unfavorable planet.

"Canst thou now receive that *disastered* changeling?"—
Sidney.

2. Afflicted injured, unlucky.

"In his own loose-revolving fields, the swain
Disastered stands." Thomson: *Winter*, 278, 279.

**dis-as-tēr-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ly] Disastrously.

"Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues . . .
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess."

Drayton: *Lady Geraldine to Surrey*.

dis-as-troūs, **dis-as-tēr-oūs*, *a.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ous.]

1. Gloomy; threatening or foreboding disaster.

"The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations."—Milton: *P. L.*, i. 596-98.

2. Unfortunate, calamitous, ruinous, unlucky.

"The *disastrous* event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dis-as-troūs-lŷ, **dis-as-tēr-oūs-lŷ*, *adverb.* [Eng. *disastrous*; -ly.] In a disastrous, ruinous, or calamitous manner.

"While things were thus *disastrously* decreed."
Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. v.

dis-as-troūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disastrous*; -ness.] Unfortunateness, calamitousness, unluckiness.

**dis-at-tāch'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attach* (q. v.).] To set free from attachment, to loose, to disjoin, to unfasten, to detach.

**dis-at-tāch'-mēt*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *attachment* (q. v.).] The act of freeing from attachment; a loosening, disjoining, or unfastening.

**dis-at-tī're*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attire* (q. v.).] To strip, to undress.

**dis-at-tū'ne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attune* (q. v.).] To put out of tune or harmony.

"He *disattuned* it . . . for the reception of Norah's letters."—*Lytton*: *My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. xvi. (Davies.)

†*dis-āug-mēt'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *augment*, *v.* (q. v.).] To diminish, to decrease.

"There should I find that everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not."
Quarles: *Emblems*. (Nares.)

†*dis-āu'-thōr-ize*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *authorize* (q. v.).] To deprive of authority or credit.

"The obtuseness of such particular instances as these are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature."—Wotton.

**dis-a-vā'il*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, *v.* (q. v.).] To be of no avail to.

"That plea would not *disavail* me,"—*Richardson*: *Sir C. Grandison*, ii. 54.

**dis-a-vā'il*, **dis-a-vā'ile*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, *s.* (q. v.).] Hurt, loss, injury.

"Their disgrace and strife his *disavaile*,"—*Davies*: *Microcosmos*, p. 11. (Davies.)

**dis-a-vēn'-tūre*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *aventure*; Port. & Sp. *desventura*; Ital. *disavventura*.] A misadventure, a misfortune.

"This infortune or this *disaventure*,"
Chaucer: *Troilus*, iv. 269.

†*dis-a-vōuch'*, *v. t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avouch* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To disavow, to disown.

B. Intrans.: To refuse, to disclaim.

"They flatly *disavouch*

To yield him more obedience."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. iv.

dis-a-vōw', *v. t.* [Fr. *désavouer*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *avouer*=to avow, to own.] [AVOW.]

1. To deny the truth of, to refuse to acknowledge or own as true.

"Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood *disavow*."

Byron: *And Thou Art Dead*.

2. To disown, to disclaim, to refuse to acknowledge; to disclaim responsibility for.

"We cannot trust this ambassador's undertakings, because his senate may *disavow* him."—*Brougham*.

*3. To disprove, to refute.

"Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth
And *disavow* my blood: Plantagenet's."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 2.

dis-a-vōw'-al, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avowal* (q. v.).] The act of disavowing, disclaiming, or disowning; a denial.

"An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disavowal* and *denial*: "The *disavowal* is a general declaration; the *denial* is a particular assertion: the former is made voluntarily and unasked for, the latter is always in direct answer to a charge: we *disavow* in matters of general interest where truth only is concerned; we *deny* in matters of personal interest where the character or feelings are implicated. What is *disavowed* is generally in support of truth; what is *denied* may often be in direct violation of truth: an honest mind will always *disavow* whatever has been erroneously attributed to it; a timid person sometimes *denies* what he knows to be true from a fear of the consequences: many persons have *disavowed* being the author of the letters which are known as the 'Letters of Junius.'" (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**dis-a-vōw'-ance*, *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; -ance.] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, a denial.

"An utter denial and *disavowance* of this point."—*South*: *Serm.*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

dis-a-vōw'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAVOW.]

†*dis-a-vōw'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; -er.] One who disavows, disclaims, or denies.

dis-a-vōw'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISAVOW.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A disavowal, a denial.

†*dis-a-vōw'-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; -ment.] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, denial, or disowning.

"As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof."—*Wotton*: *A Letter to the Regius Professor*.

dis-bānd', *v. t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbander*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To unloose, to set loose or free, to untie.

"What savage bull *disbanded* from his stall
Of wrathe a signe more inhumane could make?"
Stirling: *Aurora*, st. iv.

2. To dismiss from military service; to break up a body of men engaged as soldiers.

"A command to *disband* the army."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*3. To set free or loose from any bonds or ties; to discard, to divorce.

"And therefore she ought to be *disbanded*."—*Milton*: *Doctrine of Divorce*.

*4. To disperse, to scatter.

"Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated."—*Woodward*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To retire from military service; to be disbanded.

"Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men came ashore."—*Bacon*: *War with Spain*.

2. To break up; to separate.

"How rapidly the zealots of the cause
Disbanded."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

*3. To dissolve, to be broken up or dissolved.

"Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower."
Herbert: *Assurance*.

dis-bānd'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISBAND.]

dis-bānd'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISBAND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or intended to effect the disbanding of an army.

"The *Disbanding* Bill had received the royal assent."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

C. As subst.: The act of dismissing from military service; disbandment.

"The pamphleteers who recommended the immediate and entire *disbanding* of the army had an easy task."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

dis-bānd'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *disband*; -ment.] The act of disbanding.

dis-bar', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bar*, *s.* (q. v.).] To expel or remove from the list of barristers; to deprive of the right to plead as a barrister.

**dis-bark'* (1), *v. t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbarquer*; Fr. *débarquer*.] [DEBARK.]

A. Trans.: To cause to disembark; to land from a ship, to put on shore.

"*Disbark* the sheep, an offering to the gods."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 22.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intrans.: To disembark, to come on shore from a ship.

"When he was arrived at Alexandria and disembarked."
—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 358.

dis-bark' (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bark* (2), *s. (q. v.)*] To strip off the bark of, to bark.

"Walls made of fir-trees, unsquared and only disembarked."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 730.

***dis-bark'ed** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [DISBARK (1), *v.*]

***dis-bark'ed** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DISBARK (2), *v.*]

dis-bar'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *disbar*; *-ment*.] The act of disbaring or depriving of the privileges and status of a barrister.

dis-bar'-ring, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBAR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DISBARMENT (*q. v.*).

***dis-bā'se**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and English *base*, *a. (q. v.)*] To debase.

"Before I will disbase mine honor so."

Greene: *Alphonsus*, v. (Davies.)

***dis-bē-cō'me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *become* (*q. v.*)] To misbecome.

"Anything that may disbecome

The place on which you sit."

Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, v. 2.

dis-bē-liēf, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *belief* (*q. v.*)]

1. A want of belief or faith; a refusal to believe in anything; unbelief.

"The disbelief of such articles as are invented by men."—Tillotson, vol. i., ser. 19.

*2. A system of error.

"Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with."—Jer. Taylor.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disbelief* and *unbelief*: "*Disbelief* properly implies the believing that a thing is not, or refusing to believe that it is. *Unbelief* expresses properly a believing the contrary of what one has believed before: *disbelief* is most applicable to the ordinary events of life; *unbelief* to serious matters of opinion: our *disbelief* of the idle tales which are told by beggars is justified by the frequent detection of their falsehood; our Savior had compassion on Thomas for his *unbelief*, and gave him such evidences of his identity as dissipated every doubt." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-bē-liē'Ve, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believe* (*q. v.*)]

A. Trans.: Not to believe, credit, or have faith in; to discredit, to distrust.

"The French government and the English opposition agreed in *disbelieving* his protestations."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: Not to believe, to be without faith (generally followed by *in* before that from which belief or credit is withheld).

dis-bē-liēv'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBELIEVE.]

dis-bē-liēv'-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believer* (*q. v.*)] One who refuses to believe, credit, or have faith in anything; an unbeliever.

"The pretended Christian, who leads a bad life, is much worse than an infidel, a downright *disbeliever*."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

dis-bē-liēv'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBELIEVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of refusing or being without belief or faith in anything; disbelief.

"It being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's."—Hammond: *Practical Catechism*.

dis-bēnch', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bench* (*q. v.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To drive from or deprive of a seat.

"Sir, I hope,
My words *disbenched* you not."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

2. *Law:* In England to expel from or deprive of the rights and privileges of a bench; in this country to impeach a judge and deprive him of his seat on the bench. (*Colloq.*)

***dis-bēnd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bend* (*q. v.*)] To relax, to unbend.

"As liberty a courage doth impart

So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart."

Stirling: *Julius Caesar*, chorus iii.

***dis-bind'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bind* (*q. v.*)] To free from bands or bondage; to unbind.

"How dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tie?"—Mede: *Texts of Scripture*, bk. i., disc. 2.

***dis-blā'me**, ***des-blam-en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *des-blamer*.] To acquit from blame or fault.

"Desblamētē me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. (prohem. 17).

***dis-blām'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBLAME.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of clearing from blame; a defense, an exoneration.

"With his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*."—Sir J. Finett: *Observations on Foreign Ambassadors* (1656), p. 240.

dis-bōd'-ied, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bodied* (*q. v.*)] Freed or separated from the body; disembodied.

"The *disbodied* souls shall return and be joined again to bodies."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 143.

***dis-bōd'-y**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *body* (*q. v.*)] To separate or set free from the body; to disembody.

***dis-bōrd'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *déborder*.] To disembark.

"They . . . did all *disbord*,

To shore to supper."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiv.

dis-bōs-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *boscage* (*q. v.*), and suff. *-ation*.] The same as DISAFFORESTING (*q. v.*).

dis-bōw'-ēl, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bowel* (*q. v.*)] To take out the bowels of; to disembowel.

"A great oak dry and dead—

Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold,
But half *disboweled* lies above the ground."

Spenser: *Ruins of Rome*, xxviii.

dis-bōw'-ēled, **dis-bōw'-elled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBOWEL.]

dis-bōw'-ēl-ing, **dis-bōw'-ēl-ling**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBOWEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of disemboweling.

dis-brānch', ***dis-brāunch'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *branch* (*q. v.*)]

1. *Lit.:* To lop or cut off a branch; to deprive of branches.

"The husbandman shall not doe amisse to *disbraunch* and lop his tree-groves."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

2. *Fig.:* To separate or cut away, as from the main stem.

"She, that herself will sliver and *disbranch*

From her material sap, perforce must wither."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, iv. 2.

dis-būd', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bud* (*q. v.*)] To cut away buds from; to deprive of a certain number of buds or shoots, so that the plant may not become weakened through an insufficient supply of sap, which would be the case if all the buds or shoots were allowed to grow.

dis-būd'-ding, *pr. par. & s.* [DISBUD.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of cutting away the excess of buds or shoots.

dis-būr'-den, **dis-būr'-then**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burden* (*q. v.*)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To free or ease of a burden; to remove a burden from; to unburden; to unload.

"More hands
Help to *disburden* nature of her birth."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 623, 624.

II. Figuratively:

1. To rid or free from any incumbrance.

"We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. To rid or free from any mental burden or oppression; to relieve.

"My heart is great; but it must break with silence,
Ere 't be *disburdened* with a liberal tongue."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 2.

3. To throw off a burden; to relieve one's self from a burden.

"Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retir'd distress."

Addison: *Cato*, i. 2.

B. Reflexive:

1. *Lit.:* To free or deliver one's self of a burden, weight, or load.

"The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea."—Peacham: *On Drawing*.

2. *Fig.:* To relieve one's self by the disclosure or acknowledgment of any mental burden.

***C. Intrans.:** To relieve or ease one's mind.

"Adam . . . in a troubled sea of passion tost,
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 719.

dis-būr'-dened, **dis-būr'-thened**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBURDEN.]

dis-būr'-den-ing, **dis-būr'-then-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBURDEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of freeing or easing of a burden.

dis-būr'-geōn, ***dis-būr'-gēn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burgeon* (*q. v.*)] To strip or deprive of the burgeons, or buds.

"In *disburgening* and defoiling a vine."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

***dis-būr'se**, *s.* [Fr. *déboursé*; O. Fr. *desboursé*, *pa. par. of desbourser*, Fr. *déboursé*=to pay down.] A payment, a disbursement.

"Some add *disburse*, some bribe, some gratulace."

Machin: *Dumb Knight*, v. (Davies.)

dis-būr'se, *v. t.* [Fr. *déboursé*; Old Fr. *desbourser*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *bourse*=a purse.] To pay down, to expend, to lay out, to spend.

"The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-būr'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBURSE, *v.*]

dis-būr'se-mēt, *s.* [O. Fr. *desboursement*; Fr. *déboursement*, from *déboursé*=to disburse.]

1. The act of disbursing, expending, or laying out of money.

"The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready."—Spenser: *Ireland*.

2. A sum of money disbursed or expended; expenditure, payment.

"I am at present engaged in examining the finances of the Prusenses, their *disbursements*, and credits."—Melmoth: *Pliny*, bk. x., lett. 16.

dis-būr's-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disburs(e)*; *-er*.] One who disburses, pays out, or expends money.

dis-būr's-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISBURSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laying out or expending money; disbursement.

"He demanded to have the *disbursing* of the money himself."—Golding: *Justine*, fol. 35.

dis-būr'-then, *v. t.* [DISBURDEN.]

disc, **disk**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *discus*=a quoit, a plate; Gr. *diskos*=a quoit.] [DESK, DISH.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A circular piece of iron, stone, &c., used as a quoit.

"His soldiers hurl'd the *disk* or bent the bow."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii.

2. Any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the aperture of a telescope; the face of the sun as it appears projected in the heavens.

"The satellite itself is discernible on the *disc* as a bright spot."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (1853), § 540.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The face or visible projection of a celestial body.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Of flowering plants:*

(a) *Gen.:* An organ consisting of certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and that of the ovary, but constituting no part of either. The most common form is that of a fleshy ring, either entire or variously lobed, surrounding the base of the ovary, as in *Lamium*, *Orobanch*, &c. Sometimes it is a cup, as in *Pæonia*; sometimes it is reduced to a few scales, as may be seen in various plants with an inferior ovary. (*Lindley*, &c.)

(b) *Spec.:* A fleshy solid body interposed between the top of the ovary and the base of the style in the *Compositæ*. In this great order, or series of orders, the inflorescence is suggestive of the sun surrounded by rays. In a daisy the florets of the disk are the yellow tubular ones, the florets of the ray are the ring of ligulate (strap-shaped) white or pink-tipped florets surrounding those first mentioned.

(2) *Of flowerless plants:*

(a) The receptacle of some fungals.

(b) The Chymenium of certain other fungals.

3. *Mach.:* One of the collars separating and fastening the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

disc-coupling, **disk-coupling**, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of coupling composed of two discs keyed on the connected end of the two shafts. One of the two discs has in it two recesses into which corresponding projections on the other disc are fitted, thus locking the two discs together.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

disk steam-engine, *s.* A form of rotary steam-engine which was invented by Ericsson and improved by Bishopp and others. In the Ericsson engine the disk revolves, and in the Bishopp engine the disk oscillates.

disc-telegraph, disk-telegraph, *s.*

Telegr.: One in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. The first of this class of telegraphic apparatus seems to have been that of Ronald made in 1816. At each end of the line were clocks beating in unison; at least, such was the requirement of the invention. Each clock-work rotated a disk having the letters and numerals on a circular track, and these were exposed in consecutive order at an opening in the dial, the two ends of the line showing the same letter coincidentally. The sender of a message watched till the required letter came in view, then made an electric connection, which diverged a pair of pith balls and drew attention to the letter. This was repeated for each letter, the parties waiting till the required letter came in its turn to the openings in the respective dials. (*Knight*.)

disc-valve, disk-valve, *s.*

Mach.: A valve formed by a perforated disk which has a rotation, partial and reciprocating, or complete, upon a circular seat whose apertures form ports for steam or other fluid.

disc-wheel, disk-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel which differs from the usual worm-wheel in the mode of presenting the spiral to the cog-wheel. The spiral thread on the face of the disk drives the spur-gear, moving it the distance of one tooth at each revolution. The shafts are at right angles to each other. (*Knight*.)

***dis-cāg'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *caged* (q. v.).] Un-caged, released from a cage.

"She let me fly *dis-caged*."

Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*.

disc-al, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a disc.

***dis-cāl'-cē-āte**, *n. t. & i.* [Lat. *discalceatus* = barefooted, unshod; *dis*=away, from, and *calceatus*=shod; *calceus*=a shoe.]

A. Trans.: To strip, pull, or put off shoes or sandals from.

B. Intrans.: To put off one's shoes. (*Cockeram*.)

dis-cāl'-cē-ā-tēd, *adj.* [Latin *discalceatus*.] Stripped or deprived of shoes or sandals.

***dis-cāl'-cē-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *discalceatus*.] The act of stripping or putting off shoes or sandals.

"The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dis-cāl'ced, *a.* [Lat. *discalceatus*=unshod; *dis* (neg.), and *calceatus*=shod.]

Church History:

1. *Gen.*: Unshod; wearing sandals, as an act of mortification, instead of shoes or boots.
"Teresa is said to have copied the arrangements for the refectory from a convent of *Discalced* Franciscanesses at Valladolid."—H. J. Coleridge, S. J.: *Life and Letters of St. Teresa*, i. 231.

2. *Spec.*: A term applied to the religious of both sexes practicing the reform introduced by St. Teresa into the Carmelite Order about the middle of the sixteenth century.

***dis-cāmp'**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *descamper*; Fr. *décamper*.]

A. Intrans.: To raise or remove a camp; to depart from a camp. (*Cotgrave*.)

B. Trans.: To drive from or out of a camp.

"He *discamped* him and draue him out of the field."—Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 242.

***dis-cān'-dēr**, *v. i.* [A corrupt. of *squander* with pref. *dis*.] To squander, to scatter (?).

"By the *disbanding* of this pelleted storm."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13 (Folio).

***dis-cān'-dỹ**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *candy* (q. v.).] To melt, to dissolve.

"The hearts

That spauieled me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *disband*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

***dis-cānt'**, *v. & s.* [DESCANT.]

dis-cānt, *s.* [Lat. *dis*=twice, and *cantus*=a song.]

Music: A double-song; originally the melody or counterpoint sung with a plain-song; thence the upper voice or leading melody in a piece of part-music; and thence the canto, cantus, or soprano voice, which was, as late as Mendelssohn, written in the C clef. (*Grove*.)

dis-ca-pāc'-i-tāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *capacitate* (q. v.).] To incapacitate; to make unfit or incapable.

dis-card', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *card* (q. v.); Sp. *descartar*; O. Fr. *escarter*; Fr. *écarter*; Ital. *scartare*=to throw away cards from the hand.] [DECARD.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"The elder hand is entitled to *discard* five cards."—*Field*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To throw off or away; to get rid of.

"I here *discard* my sickness."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

(2) To dismiss from service, employment, or close intimacy; to disown, to cast off.

"William, indeed, was not the man to *discard* an old friend."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) To renounce, to disown, to reject.

"Henry of Hohenek I *discard*!"

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

(4) To free, to disencumber, to deprive.

"I only *discard* myself of those things that are noxious to my body."—Gentleman *Instructed*, p. 293.

II. Cards: To throw away from the hand certain cards which have been dealt to the player, but are not used or needed by him. In whist when a player is unable to follow suit and does not trump, he throws away or discards one of another suit.

B. Intransitive:

Cards: To throw certain cards out of the hand.

"We should *discard* from the best protected suit—viz., the small diamond. Reasons in full will be found in any book which treats of *discarding* from strength to the adverse trump lead."—*Field*.

dis-card', *s.* [DISCARD, *v.*]

Cards:

1. The act of discarding or throwing out of the hand such cards as are not necessary.

"After the *discard*, or if there is no *discard*, after the deal, the non-dealer leads any card he thinks fit."—*English Encyclopedia*.

2. The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

"According to English rule a player cannot alter his *discard* after he has touched the stock."—*Field*.

dis-card'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCARD, *v.*]

dis-cārd'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCARD.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of throwing away certain cards from a hand.

2. *Fig.*: The act of casting off, rejecting, or disowning.

dis-card'-ūre, *s.* [Eng. *discard*; -*ure*.] The act of discarding, rejecting, or disowning.

"In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion?"—Hayter: *Rem. on Hume's Dialog*. (1780), p. 33.

dis-cār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*=a round plate, a quoit, a disk. So called from the breadth of the disc.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Rhamnaceæ. *Discaria febrifuga* yields the Quina of Brazil, which is used as a febrifuge and a tonic.

***dis-car'-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *carnatus*=having a body: *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=a body; Sp. & Port. *descarnado*; Ital. *discarnato*; Fr. *décharné*.] Stripped or deprived of flesh.

"Furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones."—Glanvill: *Scepstis Scientifica*, ch. xv.

dis-cā'se, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *case* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to undress.

"Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;

I will *discase* me." Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

***dis-cāsk'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cask* (q. v.).] To turn out of a cask.

"No Tunny is suffered to be sold unless first *discaskt*."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 239. (Davies.)

***dis-cē de**, *v. i.* [Lat. *discedo*.]

1. To depart.

"I dare not *discede* from my copy."—Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, iv. 16.

2. To yield, to give way.

dis-cēl'-ī-ā -cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *disceli*(um).

and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpous Mosses, of gregarious habits, very dwarf and stemless, arising from a green prothallium spreading on the ground. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-cēl'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *skelos*=a leg, a limb.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the type of the family Disceliaceæ (q. v.).

***dis-cēnd'-en-çỹ**, *s.* [DESCENDENCY.] Descent.

"I could make unto you a long discourse, of their race, blood, family, *discendence*, degree, title, and office."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612). (Nares.)

***dis-cēn'se**, *s.* [Lat. *descensus*.] Descent; succession.

"With vthir princis porturit in that place,

From the begynning of thare fyrst *discense*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 211, 26.

***dis-cēnt'-ine**, *a.* [Eng. *discent*=descent, and suff. -*ine*.] Lineal; in regular descent.

"By the *discentine* line of Kings from the Conquest."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuff*. (Davies.)

***dis-cēp'-cion**, ***dis-cēp'-cione**, *s.* [O. Fr. *discepter*=to debate or plead a cause; Lat. *discepto*.]

The determination of causes in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citations. (*Jamieson*.)

"For the *disceptione* of the kingis liegis be aulde summondis."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1492), p. 298.

dis-cēpt', *v. i.* [Lat. *discepto*=to contend, to dispute; *dis*=away, apart, and *capto*=to catch at.] To dissent.

"I try it with my reason, nor *discept*

From any point I probe and pronounce sound."

Browning: *Ring and Book*, x. 1,350.

***dis-cēp'-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disceptatio*, from *disceptatus*, *pa. par. of discepto*.] A dispute, a contention, a controversy.

"Verbose janglings, and endless *disceptations*."

Strype: *Memorials Henry VIII.* (an. 1540.)

dis-cēp'-tā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] He who engages in a dispute or controversy; a disputant, a controversialist.

"The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age."—Cowley.

***dis-cēp'-tēr**, ***dis-cēp'-tre** (tre as tēr), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *scepter* (q. v.).] To deprive of a scepter; to dethrone, to depose.

"Who will beleue that Holopherne,
Who did a hundred famous princes derne,
Should be *disceptered*, slain, left in a midow,
By no great Gyant, but a feeble widow?"

Hudson: *Judith*, p. 86.

dis-cern' (cern as zērn) (1), ***dis-cēr'ne** (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *discerner*, from Lat. *discerno*=to distinguish; *dis*=away, apart, and *cerno*=to separate; cogn. with Gr. *krinō*=to separate, to judge, to decide; Sp. and Port. *discernir*; Ital. *discernere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To distinguish; to make a distinction; to discriminate.

"And he *discerned* him not, because his hands were hairy."—*Genesis* xxvii. 23.

*2. To pick out, to select, to separate.

"Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee."—*Genesis* xxxi. 32.

*3. To constitute a distinction, a difference between; to distinguish.

"Nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice."

B. Jonson.

4. To distinguish, discover, or perceive with the eye.

"Our unassisted sight . . . is not acute enough to discern the minute texture of visible objects."—Beattie: *On Truth*, pt. ii., ch. i. § 2.

5. To distinguish, detect, or perceive mentally.

"The intelligence which *discerns* and the humanity which remedies them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. To judge or decide between; to discriminate.

"Exercised to *discern* both good and evil."—Heb. v. 14.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make distinction or difference; to discriminate, judge, or decide.

"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may *discern* between good and bad."—1 Kings iii. 9.

2. To see, to perceive, to distinguish with the eyes.

"As far as I could well *discern*

For smoke." Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

*II. *Law*: To have judicial cognizance.

"It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellation."—Bacon.

¶ For the difference between *to discern* and *to perceive*, see PERCEIVE.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-cern' (cern as zērn) (2), ***dis-cerne** (2), **de-cerne**, *v. t.* [DECERN.] To decree, to adjudge.

"I decree and jugis all thir gudis to be recoverit. I consent hereto and discernis the samin to be done."—*Belenden: T. Livius*, p. 60.

***dis-cern'-aŋce** (cern as zērn), *s.* [O. Fr.] Discernment.

"He clearly manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisdom he is inferior to a woman."—*Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612. (Nares.)

dis-cerned' (cerned as zērnd), *pa. par. or a.* [DISCERN.]

dis-cern'-ēr (cern as zērn), *s.* [Eng. *discern*; -er.]

1. One who discerns, distinguishes, or perceives.
2. One who can discern, discriminate, or judge: a judge.

"He was a constant and irremovable discernor of right and wrong."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 104.

dis-cern'-i-ble, ***dis-cern'-a-ble** (cern as zērn), *a.* [Eng. *discern*; -able.] That may or can be discerned, perceived, or discovered, either by the eye or by the understanding; perceivable, visible, perceptible, distinguishable.

"Traces of severe bodily and mental suffering were discernible in his countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

dis-cern'-i-ble-ness (cern as zērn), *s.* [Eng. *discernible*; -ness.] The quality of being discernible; capability of being discerned.

dis-cern'-i-blŷ, ***dis-cern'-a-blŷ** (cern as zērn), *adv.* [Eng. *discernib(ly)*; -ly.] In a discernible manner or degree; so as to be discernible; perceptibly, evidently, visibly.

"The ascent was discernibly quicker than the descent."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 597.

dis-cern'-iŋg (cern as zērn), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCERN (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Seeing, perceiving, distinguishing.
2. Able to discern or discriminate mentally; discriminative, far-sighted.

C. As substantive:

1. The faculty or power of discerning; intellectual faculties; discernment.

"But men of discerning
Have thought that in learning
To yield to a lady was hard."

Pope: To Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

dis-cern'-iŋg-lŷ (cern as zērn), *adv.* [Eng. *discerning*; -ly.] In a discerning or discriminative manner; with discernment.

"These two errors Ovid has most discerningly avoided."—*Garth: Ovid* (Pref.).

dis-cern'-mēt (cern as zērn), *s.* [Fr. *discernement*.]

1. The act of discerning, distinguishing, or perceiving.

2. The power or faculty of distinguishing things which differ: as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice, &c.; judgment, discrimination, penetration.

"We are visited by travelers of discernment."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *discernment*, *discrimination*, *judgment*, and *penetration*: "*Discernment* is not so powerful a mode of intellectual vision as *penetration*: the former is a common faculty, the latter is a higher degree of the same faculty; it is the power of seeing quickly, and seeing in spite of all that intercepts the sight, and keeps the object out of view: a man of common *discernment* discerns characters which are not concealed by any particular disguise; a man of *penetration* is not to be deceived by any artifice, however thoroughly cloaked or secured, even from suspicion. *Discernment* and *penetration* serve for the discovery of individual things by their outward marks; *discrimination* is employed in the discovery of differences between two or more objects; the former consists of simple observation, the latter combines also comparison. *Discernment* and *penetration* are great aids toward *discrimination*: he who can *discern* the springs of human action, or *penetrate* the views of men, will be most fitted for *discriminating* between the characters of different men. Of *discernment*, we say that it is clear; it serves to remove all obscurity and confusion: of *penetration*, we say that it is acute; it pierces every veil which falsehood draws before truth, and prevents us from being deceived: of *discrimination*, we say that it is nice: it renders our ideas accurate, and serves to prevent us from confounding objects: of *judgment*, we say that it is solid or sound; it renders the conduct prudent, and prevents us from committing mistakes, or involving ourselves in embarrassments. When the question is to estimate the real qualities of either persons or things, we

exercise *discernment*; when it is required to lay open that which art or cunning has concealed, we must exercise *penetration*; when the question is to determine the proportions and degrees of qualities in persons or things, we must use *discrimination*; when called upon to take any step, or act any part, we must employ the *judgment*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-cērp', *v. t.* [Lat. *discerpo*: *dis*=away, from, and *carpo*=to pluck.]

1. *Lit.*: To pluck away, to separate, to disjoin.

"It was part of God, *discerped* from him."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 4.

2. *Fig.*: To tear asunder, to disunite violently.

"Sedition . . . divides, yea, and *discerps* a city."—*Giffin*.

dis-cērp-i-bil'-i-tŷ, ***dis-cērp-ti-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *discerpible*, *discerptible*; -ity.] The quality of being discerpible or discerptible; liability to be torn asunder.

"Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural *discerpibility*."—*Wollaston: Rel. of Nat.*, § v. 11.

dis-cērp'-i-ble, ***dis-cērp'-ti-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *discerpo*, *pa. par. discerptus*, and Eng. suff. -able.] That may or can be torn or pulled asunder; liable to be destroyed by disunion of the parts.

"This elementary body may even literally be said to be a vapor, or a fluid *discerpible* substance."—*Biblioth. Bibl. Ox.* (1720), i. 435.

dis-cērp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *discerptus*, *pa. par. of discerpo*=to tear or pluck asunder.] The act of tearing or pulling to pieces, or of disuniting the parts of anything.

"Its parts are not separable, and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption*."—*Clarke & Leibnitz: Leibnitz' Fifth Paper*.

dis-cērp'-tive, *a.* [Lat. *discerptus*, *pa. par. of discerpo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to separate or disunite the parts of anything.

***dis-ces'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *discessio*, from *discedo*=to go away.] A going away, a departure.

"A show of a deliberate and voluntary *discession*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

dis-çar'ge, ***des-charge**, ***des-charge-en**, ***dis-charge**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descargier*, *deschargier*, *decharger*; Fr. *décharger*: O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *charger*=to load; Sp. *descargar*.] [CHARGE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) To unload; to free from any load or burden.

"He . . . *dischargide* the camelis."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xiv. 32.

(2) To unload; to take or clear out or away, as a load.

"I will convey them by sea, in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged* there."—*1 Kings* v. 9.

(3) To empty.

"After the seruaunt aforesaid hath so *discharged* his cuppes to the fower quarters of the world."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 96.

(4) To get rid of.

"The bark that hath *discharged* her fraught."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To clear, release, or set free from anything binding, obligatory, or oppressive, as:

(a) From an obligation or duty.

"Soon may your sire *discharge* the vengeance due."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey, i. 329.

(b) From a debt.

"A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and *discharged*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 55-7.

(c) From a charge, accusation, or crime.

"They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door."—*Dryden*.

(d) From any business or occupation.

"How rich in humble poverty is he
Who leads a quiet country life,
Discharged of business."
Dryden: Horace: Epode ii.

(e) From a legal engagement or obligation.

"A deviation made expressly for the object of succoring ships in distress does not *discharge* the underwriters."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) To give account of or for; to explain.

"Come before high Jove, her doings to *discharge*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

(3) To free one's self from a burden by the fulfillment of a duty or obligation, hence:

(a) To perform, execute, fulfill.

"Heaven, witness thou anon, while we *discharge*
Freely our part." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 565, 566.

(b) To pay off or clear a debt by payment; to satisfy a debt.

"I will *discharge* my bond."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

(c) To satisfy a creditor.

"If he had

The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(4) To empty or cause to pass out; to emit.

"The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

(5) To empty a gun by firing off the charge.

"We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy."—*Addison: Italy*.

(6) To fire off any weapon.

"A shepherd accordingly *discharges* his bow."—*Fitz-Osborne: Lett.* 57.

(7) To cause to fly out or off; to let fly.

"He *discharged* his shot, threw away his gun, and fell on with his sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(8) To give vent to, to emit, to send out.

(9) To turn or empty on, to direct.

"*Discharge* the crime on me,"

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, xii. 242.

(10) To give vent to, to utter.

"He did *discharge* a horrible oath."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

(11) To dismiss from or deprive of any office or employment.

"He was from thence *discharged*."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

(12) To dismiss, to release from attendance, to send away.

"Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia."—*Bacon*.

(13) To release from confinement or from custody.

"After a long hearing the prisoners were *discharged*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(14) To get rid of.

"'Tis hoped, his sickness is *discharged*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 8.

(15) To annul, to abrogate, to cancel.

"The order for Daly's attendance was *discharged*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(16) To prohibit, to forbid. (*Scotch*.)

"Therefore the General Assembly . . . doth *discharge* the practice of all such innovations."—*Act against Innov. in Worship of God*, April 21, 1707.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: To relieve a part of a wall from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch turned over it. [DISCHARGING-ARCH.]

2. *Elect.*: To remove the charge from a Leyden jar, battery, &c.

3. *Law*: To cancel, to annul; to relieve of a duty. A sheriff is said to be *discharged* of his prisoner, a prisoner *discharged* from custody, a jury *discharged* from the cause. A rule *nisi* is *discharged* when the court refuses to make it absolute.

"The order of the Court below [was] *discharged* with costs."—*London Times*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"She was assisted off by a tug, without *discharging*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To be discharged, to break up.

"The cloud, if it were oily and fatty, would not *discharge*."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To emit, to send out or empty liquid matter, &c.

¶ For the difference between *to discharge* and *to dismiss*, see DISMISS.

dis-çar'ge, *s.* [DISCHARGE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of discharging or unloading a burden.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of discharging, freeing, or releasing from a burden; the state of being freed or released

"I would not purchase with a single sigh
A free *discharge* from all that I endure."
Cowper: Guion's Vicissitudes of Christian Life.

(2) A release from an obligation or penalty.

"To warn

Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty." *Milton: P. L.*, 195-97.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tjon, -şjon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(3) A release, acquittal, or absolution from a charge of crime.

"An acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation."—*South: Sermons.*

(4) The payment or satisfaction of a debt.

(5) A writing or document certifying to the discharge or satisfaction of a debt or debts.

(6) A performance, execution, or fulfillment, as of a duty, office, or trust.

"Nothing can absolve us from the discharge of those duties."—*L'Estrange.*

* (7) A ransom, the price of release or deliverance.

"Death, who sets all free,

Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,572, 1,573.

* (8) An exemption or privilege.

"There is no discharge in that war."—*Ecclesiastes, viii. 8.*

(9) The act of discharging or emptying a gun, &c., by firing it off.

(10) The act of discharging, emitting, or giving vent to

"Wherever there are any extraordinary discharges of this fire, there also are the neighboring springs hotter than ordinary."—*Woodward.*

(11) That which is discharged, emitted, or vented.

(12) A disruption, breaking up, or evanescence.

"Mark the discharge of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(13) The act of dismissing or discharging from any office or employment; the state of being dismissed or discharged; a dismissal from service.

"Thy soldiers,

All levied in my name, have in my name

Took their discharge." *Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.*

(14) A writing or document certifying to the dismissal of the person named therein from service or employment.

(15) The act of liberating or discharging from confinement or custody; the state of being liberated or discharged.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The relieving part of a wall, or a beam or other piece of timber, from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch thrown over it. [DISCHARGING-ARCH.]

2. Hydraulics:

(1) The issuing direction of water from a reaction or turbine wheel: as, the outward discharge, or Fourneyron turbine; the vertical discharge, or Jonval turbine; the center discharge, &c.

(2) An ajutage.

3. *Law*: In bankruptcy a writing or document certifying that a bankrupt has satisfactorily passed the necessary forms, and is thereby discharged from all further responsibility for the debts contracted by him previous to his bankruptcy. [BANKRUPT, s.]

4. *Mil. & Nav.*: A document given to each soldier or sailor on his dismissal from or quitting the service, in which are detailed full particulars as to his length of service, conduct, reason for discharge, &c.

5. Calico-printing: [DISCHARGER.]

6. *Med.*: Matter emitted or discharged from a sore, &c.

"The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous discharge."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

7. *Elect.*: Restoration to the neutral state. Used of a condenser. The discharge may be either slow or instantaneous.

¶ *Discharge of fluids*: That branch of hydraulics which treats of the emission or vent of fluids through apertures.

discharge-style, s.

Calico-printing:

1. A mode of calico-printing in which thickened acidulous matter, either pure or mixed with mordants, is imprinted in certain points upon the cloth, which is afterward padded with a dark-colored mordant, and then dyed, with the effect of showing bright figures on a darkish ground. Also known as the Rongeant-style.

2. A mode in which certain portions of color are removed from dyed goods by the topical application of chlorine or chromic acid. [DECOLORING-STYLE; BANDANNA.]

discharge-valve, s. In marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath.

dis-çharg'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISCHARGE, v.]

dis-çharg'-êr, s. [Eng. *discharge(e)*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who discharges, in any of the senses of the verb.

"Deth is the discharger of all griefes and myseries."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth, ch. xii.*

II. Technically:

1. *Calico-printing*: A material with which cloth is printed, in order that the color in which the cloth is subsequently dipped may be removed from those

portions printed with the discharger. The discharger acts either upon the coloring-matter or on the mordant before the cloth is exposed to the dye. It acts chemically by converting the coloring-matter into colorless or soluble products; or upon the mordant by removing its effectiveness in setting the color. It differs from a resist, which is an application to prevent a color taking upon a cloth. A discharger is to remove it.

2. *Elect.*: [DISCHARGING-ROD.]

dis-çharg'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCHARGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of unloading, emitting, paying, satisfying, dismissing, or releasing; discharge.

"Accompanied with the drawing of swords, discharging of pistols."—*State Trials: Case of Don Pantuleon Sa (an. 1654).*

discharging-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight or pressure; it is frequently used over lintels and flat-headed openings. The chords of discharging arches are not much longer than the lintel, being the segments of very large circles. A temporary arch is frequently introduced, and removed on completing the building. Sometimes the arches are built without any lintel under them. (Weale, &c.)

discharging-rod, s.

Elect.: An instrument to discharge a charged electrical jar or battery. It has a glass handle and a pair of hinged rods with balls on the ends, which are brought into connection respectively with the two surfaces or poles of the jar or battery.

***dis-çhâr'-î-tŷ, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *charity* (q. v.).] A want of charity.

"When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* toward his creatures."—*Brougham.*

dis-çhîd'-î-a, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *schidia*=a splinter; *schizo*=to divide.]

Bot.: Pitcher-plants. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ. They are shrubs or herbs; natives of India and Australia. *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, a creeping plant with a long twining stem, is destitute of leaves until near the summit, and as this may be two feet or more from the roots, it can hardly depend on them for nourishment by absorption of fluid from the ground. It is therefore provided with a means for storing up the moisture which it from time to time collects. The pitcher appears formed of a leaf, with the edges rolled toward each other and adherent; the upper end, or mouth, is open to receive whatever moisture may descend from the air. The plant has also a tuft of absorbent fibers resembling those of the roots, which are prolonged from the nearest part of the branch, or even from the stalk to which the pitcher is attached, and spread through the cavity. They introduce into the plant the nourishment collected in the pitchers.

***dis-çî'de, v. t.** [Lat. *discindo*, perf. t. *discidi*; *dis*=away, apart, and *scindo*=to cut.] [DISCIND.] To cut asunder, to divide, to cleave in two.

"And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 27.

***dis-çîd'-êd, pa. par. or a.** [DISCIDE.]

dis-çî-form, a. [Lat. *discus*=a disc, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a disc or quoit; discoid; thus in some plants there are a disciform tissue and pith.

dis-çî-na, s. [Lat. *discus*=a quoit.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of fossil Brachiopods, in which the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape; the upper valve is limpet-shaped, smooth, or concentrically striated; the ventral valve flat or partly convex, perforated by a longitudinal slit, which is placed in the middle of an oval depressed disc. The valves are not articulated to each other. Seven species are known, ranging from the Silurian rocks to the present day. (Nicholson.)

dis-çînct', a. [Latin *discinctus*, pa. par. of *discingo*=to ungird: *dis*=away, apart, and *cingo*=to surround, to gird.] Ungirded; loosely girded or dressed.

***dis-çînd', v. t.** [Lat. *discindo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *scindo*=to cut.]

1. To cut clean or break in pieces.

"We found several concretions so soft that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers."—*Boyle.*

2. To separate, to part.

"Those golden links that do enchain

Whole nations, though *discinded* by the main."

Howell: Letters (To the Reader).

***dis-çîn'-î-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *discin(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

Palæont.: A family of Mollusca, belonging to the order Brachiopoda, in which the animal is attached

by means of a muscular peduncle passing through the ventral or lower valve, by means of a slit in its hinder portion, or a circular foramen excavated in its substance; arms fleshy; valves not articulated. They range from the Silurian period to the present day. Three genera are known.

dis-çîn-ðc'-ar-is, s. [Greek *diskos*=a disc, and *kara*=a head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopoda. They are found in the Lower Silurian. The carapace is rounded, with concentric lines of growth, a wedge-shaped indentation in front caused by the separation of the anterior portion of the head from the carapace.

dis-çî'-ple, *de-ci-pele, *de-ci-ple, *de-cy-ple, *des-ci-ple, *di-ci-ple, *dys-cy-pyl, s. [Fr. *disciple*; Prov. *disciple*, *discipol*; Sp. & Port. *discipulo*; Ital. *discepolo*, from Lat. *discipulus*=a learner, a pupil, from *disco*=to learn.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pupil of any teacher or philosopher; a scholar, a learner; one who attends on another in order to receive instruction from him.

2. One who follows the teaching, examples, or precepts of another.

II. Religious:

1. Generally:

(1) One who, whether adult or of immature age, has such veneration for a particular religious teacher as to be willing to become his scholar. In this sense John the Baptist had disciples (Matt. ix. 14).

(2) One who stands in a similar relation not to an individual teacher, but to a sect, party or school of religious thought. In this sense the Pharisees had disciples (Matt. xxii. 15, 16).

2. Spec. (in a Christian sense):

(1) *Originally*: One of the twelve Apostles (Matt. x. 1; xi. 1; xx. 17; Luke ix. 1).

(2) *Subsequently*: A professed believer in Christ; a member of the Christian Church (Acts i. 15).

¶ Disciples of Christ:

Ch. Hist.: A denomination of Christians in the United States commonly known as the "Christian Church," or "Church of Christ," and erroneously called "Campbellites" (q. v.). In Sept., 1809, Thomas Campbell, a Scotch minister of the seceders' branch of the Presbyterian church, then living in western Pennsylvania, issued a "Declaration and Address" deploring the divided state of the Church, and urging as the only remedy a complete restoration of apostolic Christianity and the rejection of all human creeds and confessions of faith. The Christian Association of Washington, Pa., was formed for the purpose of promoting the principles set forth in this "declaration." Mr. Campbell's son, Alexander, just from Glasgow University, Scotland, at once gave his splendid ability and learning to this new movement. It was not the intention of the Campbells to form a distinct religious body, but to effect the proposed reforms in the churches. Their plea was so opposed that they were compelled to act independently, and the first church in the new movement was organized at Brush Run on May 4, 1811. The disciples maintain that having accepted the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice and the only divine basis for the union of all Christians, they were led to reject infant baptism and adopt believers' immersion only. They observe the Lord's Supper each first day of the week, and heartily and practically accept and exalt the doctrine of the divinity of Christ. Their church polity is congregational, though they frequently hold conventions in the interests of world-wide missions, but not for legislative purposes. Their membership in 1898 aggregated over one million. They have seven universities and colleges of high rank, and they publish twelve religious weeklies and one quarterly magazine.

***dis-çî'-ple, v. t.** [DISCIPLE, s.]

1. To train, to bring up, to teach.

"He did look far

Into the service of the time, and was

Discipled of the bravest."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

2. To discipline, to punish.

¶ In this sense pronounced *dis-çî'-ple*, whence form *disple* (q. v.).

3. To make disciples of; to convert.

disciple-like, a. Befitting or becoming a disciple.

dis-çî'-ple-ship, s. [Eng. *disciple*; -ship.] The state or position of a disciple or follower.

dis-çî-plin-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *disciplinabilis*, from *disciplina*=discipline (q. v.).]

1. Capable of or ready for instruction; willing or apt to learn; capable of improvement by training and discipline.

2. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

3. That may or can be made a matter of discipline.

rate, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

lis-çî-plin-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng. *disciplinable*; *něss*.]

1. The state or quality of being capable of or ready for instruction; capableness of improvement by instruction, discipline, and training; aptness to learn.

"Something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*."—Hale.

2. The state or condition of being subject or liable to discipline.

dis-çî-plin-al, a. [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

dis-çî-plin-ant, s. [Low Lat. *disciplinans*, pr. par. of *discipino*, from Lat. *disciplina*=discipline (q. v.).]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect or religious order, so called from their practice in scourging themselves and using other rigid discipline.

"Many men apparently in white like *disciplinants*."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*.

dis-çî-plin-är-i-an, a. & s. [Eng. *disciplinary*; -an.]

A. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Of or pertaining to discipline.

"What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbor, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected!"—Glanvill: *Scep̄sis Scientifica*, ch. xiii.

*2. Spec.: Of or pertaining to the Puritans or Presbyterians, from their rigid enforcement of discipline.

"Many were carried away with the *disciplinarian* principles."—Strype: *Life of Whitgift* (an. 1590).

B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: One who strongly enforces discipline; one who attaches great importance to discipline; a strict and rigid supporter of discipline.

"A severe *disciplinarian*, a grave censor."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 615.

2. Spec.: A Puritan or Presbyterian, or one of their supporters, so called from the great importance attached by them to discipline.

"They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans or *disciplinarians*."—Sandys: *Pax Ecclesiæ*.

dis-çî-plin-a-rŷ, a. [Low Lat. *disciplinarius*, from Lat. *disciplina*; Fr. *disciplinaire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to discipline; promoting or preserving discipline.

"A *disciplinary* regulation which, in this case, amounted to nothing less than barbarous cruelty."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. Relating to a regular course of study.

"These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way."—Milton: *On Education*.

II. Eccles.: Pertaining or relating to discipline, as distinguished from matters of faith.

"Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives."—Bishop Ferne.

*dis-çî-plin-äte, v. t. [Lat. *disciplinatus*, pa. par. of *discipino*.] To discipline, to train, to teach.

*dis-çî-plin-ät-ing, pr. par. & s. [DISCIPLINATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: Discipline, teaching, training.

"Not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie."—Sidney: *Wanstead Play*, p. 619. (Davies.)

dis-çî-pline, *dis-ce-pline, *dis-si-plyne, *dis-si-pline, s. [Fr. *discipline*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *disciplina*; Lat. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*=a disciple; *disco*=to learn.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or art of teaching, instructing, and training the mind and manners; education, training.

"Under her moders *discipline*, a clene maide."—Gower: ii. 354.

2. That which is taught; an art, a science, a branch of knowledge.

"Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*."—Wilkins.

3. The rule, order, or method of government; the method or rules for maintaining order and regularity. [II. 2.]

"Obey the rules and *discipline* of art."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 74.

4. The act or practice of correcting, chastening, or training by means of punishments or castigation. [II. 1.]

"A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap."—Addison: *Spectator*.

5. A state of correction, chastisement, or training by the medium of punishment, suffering, or adversity; chastening.

"The sharpest *discipline* of adversity had taught him nothing."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. A state of being under subjection or perfect command.

"The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard."—Rogers.

7. An instrument of penance for self-chastisement, usually made of small cords.

"Not content with a common sort of *discipline*, she made one for herself of two iron chains."—F. W. Faber: *Saints and Servants of God*; *Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., & Law: Action partly of a penal, partly of a reformatory nature, directed against one who has offended against morality or church law. A certain spiritual power distinct from the secular authority of the civil magistrate was given to St. Peter, who, till St. Paul came upon the scene, was the most prominent member of the Apostolic college, and had been the first to answer the question put by Jesus, "But whom say ye that I am?" (Matt. xvi. 15-19.) From being symbolized by "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," it has sometimes been called the power of the keys (verse 19). This authority was not limited to St. Peter, it was soon afterward given to all the apostles (Matt. xviii. 17, 18). A notable case of immorality occurring in the Corinthian Church, St. Paul directed that discipline should be executed against the offender, who was to be delivered to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved "in the day of the Lord Jesus." (1 Cor. v.) The excommunicated offender keenly felt his position, became repentant, and, by direction of the Apostle, was restored to the church (2 Cor. ii. 6-8). Discipline existed in the church in early and mediæval times. At the beginning of Lent those convicted of notorious sins were put to open penance in the world for their spiritual benefit, and as a warning to others. When the Papacy was at its height, excommunication was a weapon so formidable that even powerful kings quailed at the thought that it might be directed against them. It still continues in the Church of Rome, but is now capable of exciting little terror. In the Church of England it has given place to the Communion Service on Ash Wednesday, the compilers of the Liturgy considering the arrangement only temporary "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." The Church of Scotland exercises discipline on those inside its pale, though some of the judicial decisions which produced the Disruption and were approved of by the government of the time showed that if those who administered discipline were held to have exceeded their powers, damages would lie against them for any injury done to the reputation of an individual. [DISRUPTION.] Discipline is exercised also in the various other Churches, but caution requires to be exercised. If the disciplinary authorities break the rules of their denomination in condemning an alleged delinquent, damages will lie against them, if the matter be carried to a civil court; the same effect will follow if malice be shown. Nor is it safe for the adherent of one denomination to complain to the authorities of another, that some one under them has acted flagrantly amiss. Judicial decisions have been given to the effect that one has no interest in keeping pure the communion roll of any denomination but his own, and must not therefore be a complainant in a case like that now supposed.

2. Milit., &c.: The rules and regulations by which a body of men are kept in a state of efficiency and order, and under complete command; the state of being under complete command.

"The general could find among them no remains either of martial discipline or of martial spirit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(1) *Discipline of the Secret*: (See extract.)

"To veil the sacred mysteries from the gaze of vulgar ignorance and gentile profanation, the *Discipline of the Secret* enacted that the faithful should conceal the Creed, the Sacraments, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass from all knowledge of the uninitiated; and priests were directed to convey the substance and formularies of the liturgy by word of mouth to one another, and were prohibited from committing them to writing."—Rock: *Hierurgia*, p. 161. (Note.)

(2) *To take the discipline*: To chastise one's self with a discipline, as an act of penance for one's own offenses, or in satisfaction for the sins of others.

"To appease the anger of God she took the *discipline* so severely that she was nearly dying in consequence."—F. W. Faber: *Saints and Servants of God*; *Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

For the difference between *discipline* and *correction*, see CORRECTION.

dis-çî-pline, v. t. [Low Lat. *discipino*; Fr. *discipliner*; Sp. & Port. *disciplinar*; Ital. *disciplinare*, from Lat. *disciplina*=discipline (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To teach, to train, to instruct, to educate.

"He that *disciplined* thy arms to fight."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

2. To bring into a state of discipline or order; to train, to drill.

"He had *disciplined* his men with rare skill and care."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*3. To correct, to chastise, to punish. [II. 1.]

*4. To keep in subjection, to regulate, to moderate.

"Redncing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting and abstinence."—Scott: *Works*, ii. 26.

*5. To advance or raise by instruction.

"A better covenant, *disciplin'd*

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit."—Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 802, 803.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. To punish, correct, or chastise with a discipline or bodily chastisement.

"He let him *discipline* with a yard."—Beket, 2, 267.

2. To enforce the discipline or laws of the Church against, in order to punish and produce amendment.

dis-çî-plined, pa. par. or a. [DISCIPLINE, v.]

*dis-çî-plin-ër, s. [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; -er.] One who disciplines, instructs, or teaches; an instructor, a teacher.

"Had an angel been his *discipliner*."—Milton: *Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*.

*dis-çî-plin-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCIPLINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of teaching; instruction, discipline.

2. The act of chastising or correcting.

"After a good *disciplining* with a yerde."

Chaucer: *Test of Love*.

3. A bringing into a state of discipline, efficiency, and order.

*dis-çî-plin-ize, v. t. [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; -ize.] To bring under discipline.

"Undertaking to catechize and *disciplinize* their brethren."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (Davies.)

*dis-çî-plin-ä-lar, a. [Formed as if from a Latin *discipularis*, from *discipulus*.] Of or pertaining to a disciple or a pupil.

dis-clä im, *dis-clä me, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *claim* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deny or reject any claim to; to relinquish, to renounce.

"*Disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom."—Rogers.

2. To protest against; to deny, to be opposed to, to denounce.

"This principle the Toleration Act positively *disclaims*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To disown, to reject, to renounce; to refuse to acknowledge.

"Though trusted, thou didst not *disclaim* me."

Byron: *To Augusta*.

*4. To refuse to accept, to decline.

"Ah! no: the glorions combat yon *disclaim*."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 195.

*5. To deny or reject all responsibility for.

"He calls the gods to witness their offence;

Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, viii. 819, 820.

*6. To deny, to refuse.

"Let none to strangers honors dne *disclaim*."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 99.

*7. To expel, to drive out.

"Money did love *disclaim*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. x. 15.

II. Law:

1. To deny, disavow, or disacknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord; to neglect or refuse to render the lord the services due to him.

2. To relinquish or disavow any claim to a matter in dispute.

"A defendant may *disclaim* all right or title to the matter in dispute by the plaintiff's bill."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

3. To decline or refuse to accept, as an estate, an office, or an interest.

4. In patent law, to relinquish all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention, as not being legally and properly the subject of a patent.

böil, böy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Intransitive.

I. Ord. Lang.: To disavow all claim, right, or share; to refuse to acknowledge.

"You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims* in thee; a tailor made thee."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

II. Law:

1. English Common Law: To deny, disown, or refuse to acknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord.

2. Equity: To disclaim all right or title to the matter in dispute.

"To make the proper person a party, instead of the defendant *disclaiming*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.

3. Patent Law: To disclaim all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disclaim* and to *disown*: "*Disclaim* and *disown* are both personal acts respecting the individual who is the agent: to *disclaim* is to throw off a *claim*, as to *disown* is not to admit as one's own; as *claim*, from the Latin *clamo*, signifies to declare with a loud tone what we want as our own; so to *disclaim* is, with an equally loud or positive tone, to give up a *claim*: this is a more positive act than to *disown*, which may be performed by insinuation, or by the mere abstaining to own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-clāim-ā-tion**, s. [DISCLAMATION.]

dis-clā'imed, pa. par. or a. [DISCLAIM.]

dis-clā'im-ēr, s. [Eng. *disclaim*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces any right, claim, or pretension.

2. The act of disclaiming, renouncing, or abnegating any right, claim, or pretension.

"If the lord by matter of record claime anything of his villaine, it is a *disclaimer* of the vilenage."—*State Trials; The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

II. Law:

1. In equity, a plea put in on the part of a defendant in which he disclaims all right or title to the matter in demand by the plaintiff's bill. A disclaimer can seldom be put in alone, but usually an answer and disclaimer. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.)

2. A renunciation of any trust, interest, or estate, as of the office of executor under a will, or of a trustee.

3. In patent law, the renunciation or relinquishment of all claim to patent rights in any part of an invention.

dis-clā'im-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCLAIM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of renouncing, relinquishing, or disowning all claim, right, or title to anything; a disowning.

"Can there almost be a more direct *disclaiming* in the right?"—*State Trials; The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

***2. A withdrawing.**

"Let my *disclaiming* from a purposed evil
Free me so far in your most generous thoughts."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

dis-clā-mā-tion, ***dis-cla-ma-tioun**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *clamination* (q. v.).]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** The act of disclaiming, or disavowing.

2. Scots Law: The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with Disclaimer in the law of England.

***dis-clān-dēr**, ***dis-claun-dre**, v. t. [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *slander*, v. (q. v.).] To slander, to calumniate, to scandalize.

"Thou hast *disclaundred* gulteles
The doughter of holy chirche in hire presence."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,094, 5,095.

***dis-clān-dēr**, ***des-clan-dre**, ***dis-claun-dre**, s. [DISCLANDER, v.] A scandal.

"It moost be *disclaundre* to hire name."

Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 537.

***dis-clān-dēr-ēr**, ***dis-claun-der-er**, ***dys-sclaunder-er**, s. [Eng. *disclander*; -er.] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"To stone hym to deth as for a *dys-sclaunderer*."

The Festival, fol. lxx.

***dis-clān-dēr-ous**, ***dis-claun-der-ous**, a. [Eng. *disclander*; -ous.] Slandorous, scandalous.

"Of this Duke Wylliam some *disclaundersous* word
left in memory."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, i. 65.

***dis-clō'ak**, ***dis-clō'ke**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloak*, *cloke* (q. v.).]

1. Lit.: To divest of a cloak or dress; to uncover, to strip.

"So, sir, now goe in, *discloke* yourselfe and come forth."
—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

2. Fig.: To reveal, to disclose, to discover.

"That feins what was not and *discloaks* a soul."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 50.

***dis-clōis-tēr**, ***dis-clōys-tēr**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloister* (q. v.).] To release from a cloister or from religious vows.

"With inordinat desires to be *discloysterd*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

***dis-clō'se**, ***des-clos**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *desclos*, pa. par. of *desclose*=to inclose; Lat. *disclusus*, pa. par. of *discludo*=to open: *dis*=away, apart, and *claudo*=to shut.]

A. As adj.: Disclosed, revealed, made known or open. (*Gower*, i. 285.)

B. As substantive:

1. A disclosure, a laying open or revealing.

"In the deep *disclose*

Of fine-spun nature,"

Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,578, 1,579.

2. A production.

"I do doubt the hatch and the *disclose*

Will be some danger."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

dis-clō'se, ***des-close**, v. t. & i. [DISCLOSE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To uncover, to lay open or bare; to bring into view or sight.

"The stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

***2.** To cause to open, to hatch.

"First they ben eges, and after they ben *disclosed*, hawks; and commonly goshawks ben *disclosed* as soone as the houghes."—*Book of Huntyng*.

3. To reveal, to make known, to utter, to publish, to discover.

"When all we feel, our honest souls *disclose*."

Byron: Childish Recollections.

4. To bring to light, to make evident, to reveal.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To burst open, to open, to gape.

2. To make a disclosure, to reveal.

¶ For the difference between to *disclose* and to *publish*, see PUBLISH.

dis-clōs'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISCLOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Opened, laid open, uncovered, revealed, exposed to view.

2. Revealed, made known or evident, published.

II. Her.: A term used to denote that the wings of fowls are spread open on each side, but with the points downward.

disclosed-elevated, a.

Her.: Applied to fowls when the wings are spread out in such a manner that the points are elevated.

dis-clōs-ēr, s. [Eng. *disclos(e)*; -er.] One who discloses, uncovers, reveals, or makes known.

"That ocular philosopher and singular *discloser* of truth."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

dis-clōs-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISCLOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of laying open, exposing, or revealing; disclosure.

dis-clōs-ūre, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *closure* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disclosing, discovering, or bringing into sight; an uncovering or discovering.

2. The act of making public or evident; an exhibition, a display.

"An unreasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit."—*Boyle: Occasional Reflections*, § 3.

3. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known anything secret.

"... entered into a conspiracy with Cumyn, whose *disclosure* thereof brought into apparent danger the Lord Bruce's life."—*Speed: Edward I.*, bk. ix, ch. x, § 49.

4. That which is disclosed, revealed, or made known.

***dis-clōūd**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloud* (q. v.).] To free from clouds, mist, or obscurity.

"As if the breath had *disclouded* his indarkened heart."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 22.

dis-clōūt, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *clout* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to uncover.

"*Disclout* his crownes and thank him for advice."

Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. ii., sat. 3.

***dis-clā'-sion**, s. [Lat. *disclusio*=a separation, from *disclusus*, pa. par. of *discludo*=to separate, to divide: *dis*=away, apart, and *claudo*=to shut.] The act of disclosing or making evident; emission.

"Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light."—*More*.

dis-cō'ast, v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coast* (q. v.).] [ACCOST.]

1. Lit.: To move or go away from the coast or side of.

"Coasting and *discoasting* from England to the coast of France."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1588).

2. Fig.: To separate one's self, to depart, to shun, to avoid.

"*Discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men."—*Barrow: Works*, iii. 344.

dis-cōb'-ō-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *diskobolos*, from *diskos*=a quoit, and *ballō*=to throw.]

1. Class. Antiq.: A thrower of a quoit; a quoit-player; specifically: the name given to the famous Greek statue of the Quoit-thrower, preserved among the Townley Marbles in the British Museum.

2. (Pl.) Ichthy.: A name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned teleostean fishes, having the ventral fins under the pectoral. The name is derived from the ventral fins forming a disk on the under surface of the body, by which the fishes are enabled to catch hold on the points of rocks. [CYCLOPTERUS.]

dis'-cō-carp, s. [Gr. *diskos*=a disk, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle.

dis-cō-çēph'-a-lūs, s. [Gr. *diskos*=a disk, and *kephalē*=a head.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Euplota. One species, *Discocephalus rotatorius*, is known. It is a native of the Red Sea.

dis-cō-hēr'-ēnt, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coherent* (q. v.).] Not coherent, incoherent.

dis-cōid, **dis-cōid'-al**, a. & s. [Gr. *diskoeidēs*=quoit-shaped: *diskos*=a quoit, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adjective (of both forms):

I. Ord. Lang.: Having the shape of a quoit or round plate; disciform.

II. Technically:**1. Botany:**

(1) Applied to the pith of a plant when it is broken up into circular, disciform cavities, which have a regular arrangement, as in the walnut and the jessamine.

(2) Applied to flowers which are not radiated, but have the corollas all tubular, as in the tansy; also called Flosculous (q. v.).

¶ *Falsely discoid*: Applied to flowers when the corollas are all bilabiate. (*Balfour*.)

2. Conchol.: Applied to a univalve shell, which has the whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk.

"In some cases the whorls of the shell are coiled round a central axis in the same plane, when the shell is said to be *discoidal*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, p. 242.

B. As subst. (of the form discoid):

1. Ord. Lang.: Anything of a discoid or disciform shape; anything resembling a disk or quoit in form.

2. Conchol.: A univalve shell having the whorls disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the Planorbis.

discoidal-placentæ, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Placentæ or afterbirths having the form of a flattened sphere, as in man, rodents, quadrumana, &c.

disc'-ō-līth, s. [Gr. *diskos*=a quoit, a disk, and *lithos*=a stone.] [COCCOLITH.] A species of calcareous matter found in Bathybius (q. v.).

"Other extremely minute organisms, whose nature is doubtful, called coccoliths and *discoliths*."—*Wallace: Island Life*, p. 87.

dis'-cōl-ōr, a. [Lat.]

Bot.: Particolored; applied to parts of a plant, one surface of which is of one color, and the other of a different one.

dis-cōl'-ōr, **dis-cōl'-ōūr**, v. t. [O. Fr. *descolorer*, *descoulourer*; Fr. *décolorer*; Ital. *discolorare*; Sp. *descolorar*, from Lat. *decoloro*, from *de*=away, and *coloro*=to color.]

I. Literally:

***1.** To deprive of color.

"Why art thou so *discolored* of thy face?"

Chaucer: C. T., 16,132.

2. To alter the color of, to stain, to change to a different color; generally with the idea of disfigurement.

"What prodigious shoals do we find of minute animals, even sometimes *discoloring* the waters."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. xi.

II. Figuratively:

1. To put a different complexion upon; to see in a changed light.

"A deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolor* and pervert the object."—*Addison: Spectator*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To change the nature, course, or drift of.

"Have a care, lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolor* all your ideas."—Watts.

dis-cōl'-ōr-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *coloratus*, *pa. par.* of *color*=to color.] To *discolor*.

"The least mixture so *discolored* the Christian candor."—Fuller: *Church History*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 31. (Davies.)

dis-cōl'-ōr-ā'-tion, **dis-cōl'-ōr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coloration* (q. v.).] *s.*

1. Literally:

1. The act of *discoloring*, or of changing the color of anything; the state of being *discolored*.

"I will here add a few other observations connected with the *discoloration* of the sea from organic causes."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 17.

2. A part of or spot on a body which is *discolored*; a stain.

"Spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibers."—Arbuthnot.

†II. *Fig.*: An alteration apparent or real in complexion, as, a *discoloration* of ideas.

dis-cōl'-ōr-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOLOR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. Deprived of color, colorless.

"With lank and lean *discolored* cheek."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 708.

2. Changed or altered in color, stained.

"In each *discolored* vase the viands lay."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 418.

*3. Variegated, diversified.

"Menesthius was one

That ever wore *discolored* arms."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 158, 159.

dis-cōl'-ōr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOLOR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of changing or altering the color of, *discoloration*.

***dis-cōl'-ōr-īz-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *discoloriz(e); -ation*.] *Discoloration*, stain.

"The *discolorizations* of time on all the walls."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iii. (Davies.)

***dis-cōl'-ōr-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *discolor; -ize*.] To *discolor*, to stain.

dis-cōm'-fīt, ***dis-com-fite**, ***dis-con-fet**, ***dis-con-fite**, ***dis-cōm-feight**, ***dys-cōm-fyt-yn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desconfiz*, *pa. par.* of *desconfire*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and O. Fr. *confire*=to preserve, to make ready; Lat. *conficio*=to preserve.]

1. To defeat, to vanquish, to rout, to put to flight, to scatter.

"He pursued after them, and *discomfited* all the host."—Judges viii. 12.

2. To frustrate, disappoint, or foil the plans of.

"Having long in miry ways been foiled,

And sore *discomfited*," Cowper: *Task*, iii. 4, 5.

3. To put out of countenance, to disconcert, to abash.

dis-cōm'-fīt, *s.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*] A defeat, overthrow, or *discomfiture*.

"Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 468, 469.

dis-cōm'-fīt-ēd, ***dis-con-fet-ted**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of routing, overthrowing, or disconcerting; *discomfiture*.

"Ne ther was holden no *discomfityng*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,721.

dis-cōm'-fīt-ūre, ***dis-cum-fyt-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desconfiture*, Fr. *déconfiture*, from O. Fr. *desconfire*.]

1. The act of *discomfiting*, routing, or putting to flight; a defeat, overthrow; the state of being *discomfited* or routed.

"The war in Scotland was brought to a close by the *discomfiture* of the Celtic army at Dunkeld."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The act of frustrating, foiling, or disappointing, as of plans; the state of being frustrated or defeated.

"Their former hope had ended in *discomfiture* and disgrace."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of disconcerting, or putting out of countenance; the state of being disconcerted.

"The anarchist had to retire in *discomfiture*."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

*4. A state of discomfort.

dis-cōm'-fōrt, ***di-con-forte**, ***dis-cōm-fort**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desconfort*; Port. *desconforto*; Ital. *disconforto*.] A want, absence, or deprivation of ease or comfort; uneasiness, pain, disease.

"Discomfort guides my tongue,

And bids me speak of nothing but despair."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

dis-cōm'-fōrt, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desconforten*; Prov. & Port. *désconfortar*; Ital. *disconfortare*, *sconfortare*.] [COMFORT.] To deprive of comfort or ease; to cause discomfort, pain, or uneasiness to; to grieve, to deject.

"Discomfort you, my lord, it nothing must."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

***dis-cōm'-fōrt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *comfortable* (q. v.).]

1. Causing discomfort, uneasiness, or pain; disheartening.

"No other news but *discomfortable*?"—Sidney.

2. Uneasy, uncomfortable, anxious, dejected.

"Discomfortable cousin!"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

3. Discommodious, uncomfortable, wanting in comfort.

***dis-cōm'-fōrt-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discomfortable; -ness*.] Discomfort, uncomfortableness.

"The manner could be no comfort to the *discomfortableness* of the matter."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***dis-cōm'-fōrt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMFORT, *v.*]

***dis-cōm'-fōrt-ēn**, *v. t.* [DISCOMFORT.]

dis-cōm'-fōrt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMFORT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C. *As subst.*: The act of discouraging, disheartening, or rendering uneasy.

***dis-cōm'-fōrt-lēss**, *a.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *comfortless* (q. v.).] Very comfortless.

"We . . . are either of slouth or of impatience *discomfortless*."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1,145.

dis-cōm'-mēnd', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commend* (q. v.).]

1. To find fault with, to censure, to blame, to depreciate.

"To labor to command a piece of work

Which no man goes about to *discommend*."

Ignoto: *Verses to Author of the Faerie Queene*.

2. Not to recommend to, to put out of favor with.

"A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry."—Pepys: *Diary*.

dis-cōm'-mēnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendable* (q. v.).] Not commendable; deserving of censure, blame, or disapprobation.

"Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

dis-cōm'-mēnd'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *discommendable; -ness*.] The quality of being *discommendable*; blamableness.

dis-cōm'-mēn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendation* (q. v.).] A ground or reason for blame or censure; a reproach.

"Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

dis-cōm'-mēnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *discommend; -er*.] One who *discommends*, blames, or censures; a dispraiser.

***dis-cōm'-mēnd'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMMEND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of blaming, censuring, or dispraising; *discommendation*.

dis-cōm'-mīs'-sion (*sion* as *shūn*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commission* (q. v.).] To deprive of a commission or license.

"I shall proceed to *discommission* your printer and suppress his press."—Laud: *History of his Chancellorship*, p. 142.

***dis-cōm'-mō-dāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *commodatus*, *pa. par.* of *commodo*=to make suitable or fit.] [ACCOMMODATE, DISACCOMMODATE.] To put to trouble or inconvenience; to disaccommodate.

"These wars did drain and *discommode* the king of Spain."—Howell: *Letters*, I. iii. 15.

dis-cōm'-mō-de, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *discommoder*.] To put to inconvenience, to incommode, to molest.

***dis-cōm'-mōd'-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMMODE.]

***dis-cōm'-mōd'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMMODE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting to inconvenience, or incommoding.

dis-cōm-mō'-dī-ōūs, ***dis-cōm-ō'-dī-ōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commodious* (q. v.).] Inconvenient, troublesome, unpleasant, unsuitable, disadvantageous.

"This hindereth the merchant man, is *discommodious* to ye tailor."—Stubbes: *Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 40 (ed. 1882).

dis-cōm-mō'-dī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [English *discommodious; -ly*.] In a discommodious or inconvenient manner; inconveniently.

dis-cōm-mō'-dī-ōūs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *discommodious; -ness*.] The quality or state of being discommodious; inconvenience, discommodity.

"The fight could not but be sharp and dangerous for the *discommodiousness* of the place."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 24.

dis-cōm-mōd'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *commodity* (q. v.).] An inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, or hurt.

"What *discommodity* it is to a prince to lack armor."—Strype: *Memorials*, Edward VI. (an. 1548.)

dis-cōm'-mōn, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *common* (q. v.).]

1. To appropriate from being common land; to inclose.

2. To deprive of the privileges or use of a common.

"Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbor's kyne."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. v., sat. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of any place; used especially of tradesmen in an English university town whose shops are, from some reason or other, tabooed to undergraduates; also in the form *discommoned*.

"Bp. King . . . *discommoned* three or four townsmen together."—State Trials; Archbp. Laud (an. 1640).

dis-cōm'-mōned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMMON.]

***dis-cōm'-mōn-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMMON.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of the condition, privileges, or rights of a common.

***dis-cōm-mū-ne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commune* (q. v.).] To deprive of or expel from communion; to excommunicate.

"By suspending, *discommuning*, by expelling them from their churches."—Hales: *Lett. from Synod of Dort*.

***dis-cōm'-pan-īed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *company* (q. v.).] Deprived of or without company; unaccompanied.

"If shee be alone now and *discompanied*."

B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

***dis-cōm-plexion** (*plexion* as *plēck'-shūn*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *complexion* (q. v.).] To change the complexion or appearance of; to *discolor*. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

dis-cōm-plī'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *compliance* (q. v.).] A non-compliance; a failure or neglect to comply.

"A *discompliance* [will 'discommend me] to my lord-chancellor."—Pepys: *Diary*.

***dis-cōm-pō-se**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *compose* (q. v.).]

1. To put out of order or arrangement; to *disarrange*, to disorder.

*2. To unsettle, to disturb, to disconcert.

"The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

*3. To disturb, to spoil, to interfere with, to injure.

"His words . . . must be read in order as they lie; the least breath *discomposes* them."—Dryden: *Virgil* (Dedic.).

4. To disturb the peace or quietness of; to agitate, to ruffle, to fret, to vex, to disquiet.

"Fierce passions *discompose* the mind."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xix.

*5. To disturb or move from a place or office; to displace, to discard.

"He never put down or *discomposed* a counselor or near servant."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 242.

¶ For the difference between to *discompose* and to *disorder*, see DISORDER.

dis-cōm-pōs'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMPOSE.]

dis-cōm-pōs'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *discomposed; -ly*.] In a discomposed, unsettled, or agitated manner.

dis-cōm-pōs'-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *discomposed; -ness*.] The quality or state of being discomposed; discomposure.

"It is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*."—Hall: *Contemp.*, vol. ii., Afflictions.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn;

-tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-côm-pôş'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOMPOSE.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing, unsettling, or agitating.

***dis-côm-pô-şî'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *composition* (q. v.).] A state of discomposure, agitation, or disturbance of mind.

"O perplexed *discomposition*, O ridding distemper, O miserable condition of man."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 8.

dis-côm-pôş'-ûre, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *composure* (q. v.).]

1. A want of composure; agitation or perturbation of mind; disquiet.

"The feeling of the whole nation had now become such as none could without much *discomposure* encounter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*2. An inconsistency or incongruity.

"In spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now trouble me."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 275.

dis-côn-çêrt', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *disconcerter*: *dis*=apart, and *concerter*=to concert.]

1. To throw or put into disorder; to disturb, to disarrange, to discompose.

2. To baffle, foil, or defeat a plan, design, &c.; to frustrate.

"Had not his crafty schemes been *disconcerted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To confound, to confuse, to put out of countenance, to discompose.

"James now took a step which greatly *disconcerted* the whole Anglican party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *to disconcert* and *to baffle*, see **BAFFLE**; for that between *to disconcert* and *to disorder*, see **DISORDER**.

dis-côn-çêrt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *concert*, *s.* (q. v.).] A want of agreement, a disturbance, a confusion, a disagreement.

"There was a brief *disconcert* of the whole company."—*E. A. Poe: Masque of the Red Death*. (Davies.)

dis-côn-çêrt'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONCERT, *v.*]

"Far from being overcome, never once *disconcerted*."

Bp. Porteus.

dis-côn-çêrt'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCONCERT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of discomposing, frustrating, defeating, or confounding.

dis-côn-çêr'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *disconcert*; *-ion*.]

1. The act of disconcerting, defeating, or confounding.

2. The state of being disconcerted or discomposed; discomposure.

"Finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind."—*State Trials: Hamilton Rowan* (an. 1794).

dis-côn-duc'-ive, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conducive* (q. v.).] Not conducive or advantageous; disadvantageous.

***dis-côn-form'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conform* (q. v.).] To differ; not to conform.

"To *disconform* to your practice."—*Hacket: Life of Willtams*, i. 212. (Davies.)

dis-côn-form'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conformable* (q. v.).] Not conformable.

"As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us."—*Stow: James I.* (an. 1603.)

dis-côn-form'-î-tÿ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conformity* (q. v.).] A want of conformity or agreement; inconsistency.

"They consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

dis-côn-grû'-î-tÿ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *congruity* (q. v.).] A want of congruity; incongruity, inconsistency.

"The intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 118.

dis-côn-nêct', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *connect* (q. v.).]

1. To separate, to disunite, to sever, to dissolve connection (now followed by *from*).

"*Disconnecting* with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments."—*Burke: Cause of the Present Discontents*.

2. To separate or sever mentally; as, to *disconnect* the effects from the cause.

dis-côn-nêct'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Separated, disunited, severed, sundered.

2. *Fig.:* Not connected or coherent; incoherent.

dis-côn-nêct'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, disuniting, or dissolving connection.

dis-côn-nêc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *connection* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disconnecting, separating, severing, or dissolving connection between.

2. A state of being separated, disunited, or disconnected.

"Nothing was to be left but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

dis-côn-sê-crâ-te, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q. v.).] To deconsecrate, to desecrate.

***dis-côn-sênt'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consent* (q. v.).] Not to consent or agree; to differ, to disagree, to dissent.

"*Disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles."—*Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy*.

dis-côn-sô-lânçe, ***dis-côn-sô-lan-çy**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolance* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

dis-côn-sô-lâ-te, ***dis-con-so-lat**, *a.* [Low Lat. *disconsolatus*, from *dis*=away, apart, and *consolatus*, *pa. par.* of *consolor*=to console, to comfort; Sp. *desconsolado*; Ital. *sconsolato*.]

1. Without hope or consolation; sorrowful, hopeless; that cannot be consoled or comforted.

"Meanwhile King Robert yielded to his fate, Sullen and silent and *disconsolate*."

Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

2. Comfortless; not affording comfort or consolation; cheerless.

"The deep-voiced neighboring ocean Speaks, and in accents *disconsolate* answers the wail of the forest."

Longfellow: Evangeline (Introd.).

dis-côn-sô-lât'-êd, *a.* [English *disconsolat(e)*; *-ed*.] Made disconsolate or comfortless.

"A poor, *disconsolated*, drooping creature."—*Sterne: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 25.

dis-côn-sô-lâ-te-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *disconsolate*; *-ly*.] In a disconsolate, melancholy, or dispirited manner.

"All *disconsolately* rove."—*Parnell: Elysium*.

dis-côn-sô-lâ-te-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *disconsolate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or without comfort or consolation.

"It keepeth his spirits up above dejection, desperation, and *disconsolateness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

dis-côn-sô-lâ-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q. v.).] Disconsolateness, discomfort.

"The greater a man's delight has been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be."—*Dr. Jackson: Works* (1873), p. 525.

dis-côn-tênt', *s. & a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *content* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Want of content or satisfaction; dissatisfaction, uneasiness, disquiet.

"Both authors describe the prevalence of insolvency and the severity of the law of debt, as creating widespread *discontent* among the plebeian."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 16.

*2. A discontented person, a malcontent.

"To face the garment of rebellion With some fine color that may please the eye Of fickle changelings and poor *discontents*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 1.

*B. *As adj.:* Discontented, dissatisfied.

"E'en with goodness men grow *discontent*."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

dis-côn-tênt', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *content*, *v.* (q. v.).] To make discontented, dissatisfied, or uneasy; not to satisfy or content.

"To *discontent* so ancient a wit."—*Suckling: Sessions of the Poets*.

***dis-côn-tên-tâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentation* (q. v.).] Discontentment, dissatisfaction, uneasiness.

"Without grudge or countenance of *discontentation* or displeasure."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 1527.)

dis-côn-tênt'-êd, *a.* [Eng. *discontent*; *-ed*.] Not contented, dissatisfied, uneasy, unquiet.

"Turbulent, *discontented* men of quality."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

dis-côn-tênt'-êd-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *discontented*; *-ly*.] In a discontented or dissatisfied manner.

"He answered me very *discontentedly*."—*State Trials: Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

dis-côn-tênt'-êd-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *discontented*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being discontented; dissatisfaction, discontent, uneasiness.

"A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness*."—*Addison: Travels*.

***dis-côn-tên-teê'**, *s.* [Eng. *discontent*; *-ee*.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

"In conventicles and among the *discontentees*."—*North: Examen*, p. 55.

dis-côn-tênt'-fûl, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentful* (q. v.).] Full of discontent, discontented, dissatisfied.

***dis-côn-tênt'-îng**, *a. & s.* [DISCONTENT, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing discontent or dissatisfaction; dissatisfying.

"How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

B. *As subst.:* A state of discontent; discontentment.

"Religion blames impatient *discontenting*."

P. Fletcher: Eliza.

dis-côn-tênt'-îve, *a.* [Eng. *discontent*; *-ive*.] Having a tendency to be discontented.

"Pride is ever *discontentive*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 97.

dis-côn-tênt'-mênt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentment* (q. v.).] A state of discontent, dissatisfaction, or uneasiness; want of contentment.

"These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

***dis-côn-tîg'-ue**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *contigu*=contiguous.] Not contiguous, apart.

"Landis lyand *discontigue* fra uther landis."—*Balfour: Practice*, p. 175.

***dis-côn-tîg'-u-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contiguous* (q. v.).] Not contiguous.

dis-côn-tîn'-u-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *discontinu(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be discontinued.

dis-côn-tîn'-u-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuance* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want, absence, or breaking of the continuance or adhesion of parts; a solution of continuity; a disruption or interruption of connection.

"They cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. A want or breaking of succession or discontinuance; a cessation, an interruption, an intermission, a breaking off.

"Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

II. *Law:*

Discontinuance of a suit: The failure on the part of the plaintiff to carry on a suit, by not continuing it as the law requires, in which case the suit is *discontinued*, and the defendant is no longer bound to attend, but the plaintiff must begin again, by suing out a new writ. It is somewhat similar to a non-suit (q. v.).

dis-côn-tîn-u-â-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuation* (q. v.).] A breach, disruption, or solution of continuity of parts.

"Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls."—*Newton: Optics*.

dis-côn-tîn'-ue, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *discontinuer*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To break off, to interrupt, to break the continuity of.

"They modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

2. To leave off, to cease as a practice or habit, to forbear.

"To *discontinue* an exertion of those abilities by which he rose."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

3. To cease to use, to disuse, to cease to take or receive.

"Men shall swear, I have *discontinued* school Above a twelvemonth."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

4. Not to continue or carry on, to give up, to allow to stop; as, to *discontinue* a suit.

II. *Law:* [DISCONTINUANCE, II.]

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To lose cohesion or continuity of parts; to suffer disruption or separation.

"So as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body."—*Bacon*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôu; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*2. To cease to enjoy in continuity; to lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

"Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee."—*Jeremiah* xvii. 4.

3. To leave off, to cease.

¶ For the difference between *to discontinue* and *to cease*, see *CEASE*.

dis-côn-tîn'-ûed, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISCONTINUE*.]

dis-côn-tîn'-u-eē', *s.* [*Eng. discontinu(e); -ee.*]

Law: One whose possession of an estate is broken off or discontinued; one whose estate is subjected to discontinuance.

dis-côn-tîn'-u-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. discontinu(e); -er.*]

1. *Gen.*: One who discontinues, leaves off, omits, or forbears a practice, habit, &c.

*2. *Spec.*: One who has made a break in keeping residence at the Universities. (*Eng.*)

"Many *discontinuers* cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c."—*Abp. Laud: Remains*, ii. 174 (1639).

dis-côn-tîn'-u-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISCONTINUE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of ceasing, leaving off, or omitting; an interruption, a cessation.

"There were so many *discontinuings* and so many new undertakings."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time* (an. 1662).

dis-côn-tîn'-u-i-tŷ, *s.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. continuity* (q. v.).] A want or loss of continuity, cohesion, or uninterrupted connection; a disruption or disunity of parts.

"Form rose out of void solution and discontinuity."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

dis-côn-tîn'-u-ôr, *s.* [*Eng. discontinu(e); -or.*]

Law: One who discontinues; one who deprives another of an estate by discontinuance.

dis-côn-tîn'-u-ôus, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. continuous* (q. v.).]

1. Not continuous, cohering, or connected; disconnected.

*2. Widely spread or scattered.

"Wide-spread the discontinuous ruins lie."

Rowe: Lucan's Pharsalia, iii. 755.

*3. Wide, gaping.

"The griding sword, with discontinuous wound,
Passed through him."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 329, 330.

¶ **Discontinuous function**:

Math.: A function which does not vary continuously, as the variable increases uniformly.

***dis-côn-vē'-nī-ençe**, *s.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. convenience* (q. v.).]

1. An incongruity, inconsistency, or disagreement.

"In these *disconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes*.

2. An inconvenience; something not convenient or suitable.

"Where mesure faillethe is *disconvenience*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 82.

***dis-côn-vē'-nī-ent**, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. convenient* (q. v.).]

1. Not agreeable or convenient; unfitted, unsuited.

"Continual drinking is most convenient to the temper of an hydropic body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xl.

2. Incongruous, inconsistent.

dis-côph'-ôr-a, *s. pl.* [*Gr. diskos* = a disc, and *phoros* = bearing; *pherō* = to bear.]

Zoölogy:

1. A sub-class of Hydrozoa, containing the Medusidæ, or Jelly-fishes, and so called from their form. [*MEDUSÆ, JELLY-FISH.*]

2. A term sometimes employed to designate the order of the leeches (*Hirudinea*), from the suckorial discs which those animals possess.

dis-cô-pô'-dī-ûm, *s.* [*Gr. diskos* = a disc, and *pous* (genit. *podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk or foot on which some kinds of leaves are elevated.

dis-cor-bī'-nā, *s.* [*Lat. discus* = a disc, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

Zoöl.: One of the *Rotalinæ*, having a turbinoid spire, with vesicular chambers, opening one into the other by slit-like apertures. The shell is occasionally coarsely, sometimes finely, and occasionally partially porous. They are both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dis'-cord, ***des-cord**, ***dis-corde**, ***dys-corde**, *s.* [*O. Fr. discord*; *Fr. discorde*; *Sp., Port. & Ital. discordia*, from *Lat. discordia*, from *discors* = discordant; *dis* = away, apart, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Want of concord or agreement; dissension, disagreement, contention, strife, antagonism.

"Though concord is in itself better than *discord*, *discord* may indicate a better state of things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Disagreement or contention personified.

"*Discord*, dire sister of the slaughtering power."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 502.

3. A disagreement or opposition in quality, especially in sounds. [*II. 1.*]

"Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Mus.*: A discord is a combination of notes which produces a certain restless craving in the mind for some further combination upon which it can rest with satisfaction. Discords comprise such chords as contain notes which are next to each other in alphabetical order, and such as have augmented or diminished intervals, with the exception in the latter case of the chord of the sixth and third on the second note of any key. The changed combination which must follow them, in order to relieve the sense of pain they produce, is called the resolution. [*HARMONY, RESOLUTION.*] (*C. H. H. Parry*, in *Grove's Musical Dict.*)

2. *Fine Arts*: A term applied to paintings when there is a disagreement of the parts or coloring; when the objects appear foreign to each other, and have an unpleasing and unnatural effect. (*Weale.*)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *discord* and *strife*: "Where there is *strife* there must be *discord*, but there may be *discord* without *strife*: *discord* consists most in the feeling; *strife* consists most in the outward action. *Discord* evinces itself in various ways: by looks, words, or actions; *strife* displays itself in words or acts of violence. *Discord* is fatal to the happiness of families; *strife* is the greatest enemy to peace between neighbors. *Discord* arose between the goddesses on the apple being thrown into the assembly; Homer commences his poem with the *strife* that took place between Agamemnon and Achilles. *Discord* may arise from mere difference of opinion; *strife* is in general occasioned by some matter of personal interest: *discord* in the councils of a nation is the almost certain forerunner of its ruin; the common principles of politeness forbid *strife* among persons of good breeding." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *discord* and *dissension*, see *DISSENSION*.

***dis-cord'**, ***des-cord-en**, ***dis-cord-en**, ***dys-cord-yn**, *v. i.* [*Fr. discorder*; *O. Fr. descorder*; *Prov. descordar*; *Sp. & Port. discordar*; *Ital. discordare*, from *Lat. discordo*, from *discors* = discordant.]

1. To disagree, to differ; not to be in concord or agreement.

"The Scottis and the Pictes *discordeth* in maneres."—*Trevisa*, v. 229.

2. To make a discord, to jar, to be discordant.

"Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion."—*Bacon*.

"*Discordyn yn sownde* or syngynge. *Dissono, deliro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dis-cord'-a-ble, *a.* [*O. Fr. descordable*; *Lat. discordabilis*.] Discordant, disagreeing, not in concord.

"It is nought *discordable*

Unto my word."

Gower, ii. 225.

dis-cord'-ançe, **dis-cord'-an-çŷ**, ***dis-cord-auce**, *s.* [*Fr. discordance*; *O. Fr. descordance*.] Want of concord; discord, disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.

"In this sayinge appereth some *discordauce* with other writers."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., pt. vi., ch. ccxiii.

dis-cord'-ant, ***des-cord-aunt**, ***dis-cord-aunt**, *a.* [*Fr. discordant*; *Lat. discordans*.]

1. Disagreeing, not in accord, inconsistent; not conformable.

"Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

2. Opposite, contrary, contradictory.

"The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets."—*Cheyne*.

3. At variance with itself; inconsistent.

"So various, so *discordant* is the mind."

Dryden: Cyneras and Myrrha.

4. Causing a discord; not in harmony: inharmonious.

"In the heart

No passion touches a *discordant* string."

Cowper: Task, vi. 786, 787.

dis-cord'-ant-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. discordant*; *-ly.*]

In a discordant, inconsistent, or contradictory manner; in discord or disagreement.

"If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise."—*Boyle: On Colors; Works*, i. 741.

dis-cord'-ant-ness, *s.* [*Eng. discordant*; *-ness.*]

The quality of being discordant; discordance.

***dis-cord'-fûl**, ***dis-cord-full**, *a.* [*Eng. discord*; *-ful* (l.).] Full of or given to discord; quarrelsome, contentious.

"Blandamour, full of vain-glorious spright,

And rather stirred by his *discordfull* dame,

Upon them gladly would have proved his might."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

dis-cord'-îng, ***dys-cord-ynğ**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISCORD, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"Whose dome *discording* neighbors sought."

Scott: Marmion (Introd.).

C. As subst.: The act or state of disagreeing or being discordant.

"Bytuene hem was non *dyscordynğ*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 255.

***dis-cord'-oûs**, *a.* [*Eng. discord*; *-ous.*] Discordant, quarrelsome, disagreeing.

"Men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice."

Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 1.

***dis-cor'-pôr-ate**, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. incorporate* (q. v.).]

1. Disembodied.

"The *discorporate* selfish."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 198.

2. Deprived of the privileges or status of a corporation.

dis-côr-rēs-pônd'-ënt, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. correspondent*, a. (q. v.).] Not correspondent or agreeing; unsuited, unfitted.

"It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 3.

dis-côs'-tate, *a.* [*Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *costatus* = ribbed; *costa* = a side, a rib.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves in which the ribs diverge or proceed in a radiating manner, as in the sycamore, vine, and geranium. (*Balfour.*)

***dis-côun'-sēi**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. counsel* (q. v.).] To disadvise, to dissuade.

"But him the palmer from that vanity

With temperate advice *discounselled*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 34.

dis'-côunt, ***dis-compt**, *s.* [*O. Fr. descompte*; *Fr. décompte*; *Port. desconto*; *Sp. descuento*, from *Low Lat. discomputus*; *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *computus* = a reckoning.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II.

"They were glad to find some usurer who would purchase their tickets at forty per cent *discount*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A deduction made in the payment of a bill or settlement of an account for ready or prompt payment; a sum deducted at a certain rate per cent from the credit price of any article in consideration of prompt payment. Thus, if the credit price of an article be (say) \$25, the seller will deduct from his charge a certain percentage (say ten per cent) for ready money, so that the amount payable by the buyer will be reduced to \$22.50. The term *discount* is applied both to the amount deducted and the rate per cent at which the deduction is calculated or allowed.

2. *Banking*:

(1) A charge made at a certain rate per cent for the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document due at some future time. This charge the discounter of the bill, &c., deducts from the amount of the bill, handing over the balance to the borrower; a deduction from the present value of a security, the payment of which is postponed. The rate of discount depends on, and is regulated by, the market value of money.

"As the market tightens, the rate of *discount* rises."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

(2) The act of discounting a bill or other document.

¶ **At a discount**:

(1) *Lit.*: Below par; depreciated below the nominal value.

(2) *Fig.*: Out of favor or esteem; unappreciated.

dis-côunt', ***dis-compt**, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. descompter*; *Fr. décompter*; *Sp. & Port. descontar*; *Ital. scontare*, from *Low Lat. discomputo*; *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *computo* = to reckon, to compute (q. v.).]

bôil, bôŷ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To omit in counting; to leave out of an account.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To deduct from anything due or earned.

"An unthrift anticipation in this our minority, to be discounted to us out of our future state of loving."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xiv., § 3.

* (2) To leave out of account, to disregard, to ignore.

"His application is to be discounted, as here irrelevant."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

(3) To take into consideration or estimate beforehand; to anticipate and expect. Thus to discount news or intelligence is to anticipate or look for such news, and then act as though it were already known for certain.

"Every change in that series of events would be discounted and speculated about on every Stock Exchange in England, and perhaps in the world."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 386.

* (4) To pay back, to make amends or atonement.

"My prayers and penance shall discount for these."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: To deduct or allow a certain sum from a bill or account due, for ready money.

2. *Banking*: To lend or advance the amount of a bill or other document due at some future date, deducting the interest at a certain rate per cent. from the principal: it is really to buy from the holder of a bill, note, &c., the right to receive the money due upon it.

"No great increase can be suddenly made in the amount of capital available for discounting bills."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

B. *Intrans.*: To lend or advance money on bills and other documents, due at some future date, deducting the interest at the time of making the advance.

discount-broker, *s.* One who discounts bills, notes, &c.; a bill-broker.

dis-cōunt'-a-ble, *a.* [English discount; -able.] That may or can be discounted; fit or ready for discount.

dis-cōunt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOUNT, *v.*]

dis-cōun'-ten-ānce, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *descontenancer* = to abash; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *contenance*=the countenance.]

1. To put out of countenance, to abash, to put to shame, to disconcert, to discompose.

"Blank and discountenanced the servants stand."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 402.

2. To discourage, to set one's face against; to manifest or express disapprobation of.

"Be careful to discountenance in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 51.

dis-cōun'-ten-ānce, *s.* [DISCOURTENANCE, *v.*] Discouragement by cold treatment; disapprobation; unfriendly or unfavorable aspect or attitude toward.

"When his discountenance can do No injury."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

dis-cōun'-ten-ānced, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOURTENANCE.]

dis-cōun'-ten-ān-çēr, *s.* [English discountenancer(e); -er.] One who discountenances or discourages by cold treatment; one who manifests disapprobation.

"A great taxer of his people, and discountenancer of his nobility."—*Bacon: Henry VII*

dis-cōun'-ten-ān-ç-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOURTENANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of discouraging by cold treatment; the manifesting disapprobation of anything; discouragement.

dis-cōunt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. discount; -er.] One who discounts bills, &c.; a discount-broker.

"Usurers, pedlars, and Jew discounters, at the corners of the streets."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

dis-cōunt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOUNT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of advancing money on bills, notes, &c.; the occupation of a discounteer.

"Discounting was not active."—*London Daily Telegraph: Money Market*.

dis-cōur'-age (age as īg), *v. t. & i.* [Old Fr. *descourager*; Fr. *décourager*; Sp. *discorazonar*; Ital. *discoraggiare*.] [COURAGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of courage, spirit, or confidence; to dishearten, to dispirit, to depress in spirit.

"They discouraged the heart of the children of Israel."—*Numb. xxxi. 9*.

2. To discountenance; to manifest or express disapprobation of; to oppose. (Used both of persons and things.)

"Persons . . . whom the necessity of their worldly affairs compels them to discourage."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

3. To deprive of the spirit, courage, or will to do anything; to deter, to dissuade. (Properly followed by *from*, though formerly *to* was also used.)

"Other nations need not be discouraged from the like attempts."—*Rambler*, No. 152.

*B. *Intrans.*: To lose courage; to become discouraged or disheartened.

"Because that poore Church shulde not utterly discourage."—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale* (1553). (*Davies*.)

¶ For the difference between to discourage and to deter, see DETER.

*dis-cōur'-age (age as īg), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courage* (q. v.).] Discouragement, disheartening; the state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited.

"There undoubtedly is grievous discouragement and peril of conscience."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, fol. 209.

dis-cōur'-age-a-ble (age as īg), *a.* [Eng. *discourage*; -able.] Capable of being discouraged; liable to discouragement.

"Not discourageable by the most hateful indignities."—*Hall: Contempl.*; *The Fig-tree*.

dis-cōur'-aged (aged as īgd), *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOURAGE, *v.*]

dis-cōur'-age-mēt (age as īg), *s.* [Eng. *discourage*; -ment.]

1. The act of discouraging, depriving of spirit, or disheartening.

2. The act of discountenancing or disapproving; disapprobation.

3. The act of dissuading or deterring from anything; deterrent.

4. That which discourages or disheartens. (Followed by *to* before the person affected.)

"Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest discouragements, that they are so generally derided by common opinion."—*Wilkins*.

5. That which deters or dissuades. (Followed by *from*.)

"The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and discouragements from vice."—*Swift*.

6. The state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited; dejection, depression.

"Lest over great discouragement might make them desperate."—*State Trials*; *Henry Garnet* (1606).

dis-cōur'-ag-ēr (ag as īg), *s.* [Eng. *discourage* (e); -er.] One who or that which discourages; disheartens, or discountenances.

"Those discouragers and abaters of elevated love."—*Dryden: Assination*, iii. 1.

dis-cōur'-ag-īng (ag as īg), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOURAGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Tending to discourage; disheartening, dispiriting, depressing.

"Over that valley hang the discouraging clouds of confusion."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

C. *As subst.*: The act of disheartening, dispiriting, or discountenancing; discouragement.

"To the discouraging of others hereafter."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 193.

dis-cōur'-ag-īng-lŷ (ag as īg), *adv.* [Eng. *discouraging*; -ly.] In a discouraging, dispiriting, or disheartening manner.

dis-cōur'-se, *s.* [Fr. *discours*; Ital. *discorso*, from Lat. *discursus*=a running about; *dis*=away, apart and *cursus*=a running; *curro*=to run.]

*I. Literally:

1. A running or moving about; shifting, dodging.

"At last the catiff, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoided quite, Resolved in one t' assemble all his force."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

2. Course.

"When the day shal come and the discourse of things turned vpside down."—*Udall. 1 Peter i.*

II. Figuratively:

*1. The action of the mind in running or passing from premises to consequences; the act or exercise of reasoning; reflection.

"The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

2. The running over or through a subject in speech; a treating or examining in words; a dissertation; a homily.

"The discourse here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God."—*Locke*.

3. A mutual intercourse or exchange of language; conversation.

"A disputable point is no man's ground: Rove where you please, 'tis common all around. Discourse may want an animated No."

Cowper: Conversation, 99-101.

4. The art or manner of speaking or conversing.

"How likes she my discourse?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

*5. A flow of language; fluency, eloquence.

"Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse."—*Locke*.

6. That which one says, speak, or tells; speech, saying.

"A kind

Of excellent dumb discourse."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

7. A written treatise or dissertation intended to convey instruction; a homily, a sermon.

"My intention in this and some future discourses."—*Pearce: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

*8. Intercourse, dealing, transactions.

"Good Captain Bessus, tell us the discourse Between Tigranes and our king; and how We got the victory."

Beaum. & Flet.: King and No King, ii. 1.

¶ Discourse of reason: The exercise of the reasoning powers.

"There is not so great difference and distance between beast and beast, as there is odds in the matter of wisdom, discourse of reason, and use of memory, between man and man."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 570.

¶ A discourse differs from a speech, an oration, or a harangue, in being applied to what is written, the others being only spoken.

dis-cōur'-se, *v. t. & i.* [DISCOURSE, *s.*]

*A. Transitive:

1. To treat of, to talk over, to discuss, to relate, to tell.

"The manner of their taking may appear At large discoursed in this paper here."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

2. To talk, to treat, or to confer with.

"I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to discourse the minister about it."—*Evelyn*.

3. To utter, to give forth.

"It will discourse most eloquent music."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*4. To spend or pass in conversation.

"Shall we discourse

The freezing hours away?"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

"Those very elements which we partake, Translated grow, have sense, or can discourse."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, xv.

*2. To meditate, to debate, to turn over in the mind.

"He discoursed how best he might approve His vow made for Achilles' grace."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii.

3. To treat upon anything in a formal manner by words; to dilate, to hold forth; to expatiate.

"The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind."

—*Locke*.

4. To talk, to speak, to relate, to tell.

"What of that?"

Her eye discourses: I will answer it."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

*5. To be affable and conversable.

"She discourses, she carves."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 2.

¶ For the difference between to discourse and to speak, see SPEAK.

dis-cōur'-sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOURSE, *v.*]

*dis-cōur'-se-less, *a.* [Eng. *discourse*; -less.] Without reason or reasoning powers; irrational, senseless.

"The part of rash and discourseless brains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. ii., ch. 6.

dis-cōurs'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *discours* (e); -er.]

1. One who treats or writes on any subject; a dissertator.

"Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it."—*Bentley: On Freethinking*, p. 65.

2. One who speaks or discourses on any subject; a speaker, a narrator.

"The tract of everything

Would by a good discourser lose some life."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

dis-cours'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOURSE, v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

*1. Reasoning, meditation.

"You being by nature given to melancholic *discoursing*, do easilier yield to such imaginations."—North: *Plutarch's Lives*, p. 830.

2. A treating on any subject; dissertation.

dis-cours'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *discours(e)*; -ive.]

1. Of or pertaining to reason; reasoning, discursive.

"In thy *discursive* thought."

Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*, Ecl. vii.

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

"The epic is everywhere interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes."—Dryden: *Dramatic Poesy*

3. Affable, conversable, communicative, talkative.

"He fonded him a complaisant man, very free and *discursive*."—Life of A. à Wood.

*4. Moving or passing from one point or object to another; discursive.

"His sight is not *discursive* by degrees

But seeing th' whole each single part doth see,"

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, § 8.

***dis-cours'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *discours(e)*; -y.] Affable, conversable, communicative. (Scotch.)

***dis-court'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *court* (q. v.).] To dismiss from court or from court favor.

"Pretending to *discourt* all such as refused."—Speed: *The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xlv., § 6.

dis-court'-ě-ous, ***dis-cour-teise**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courteous*.] Uncourteous, uncivil, rude, wanting in courtesy.

"He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet."—Motteux: *Don Quixote*.

dis-court'-ě-ous-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *discourteous*; -ly.] In a discourteous, rude, or uncivil manner; rudely, uncivilly.

"Has he wronged me so *discourteously*?"—Marmion: *The Antiquary*, iv. 1.

dis-court'-ě-ous-něss, *s.* [Eng. *discourteous*; -ness.] A want of courtesy or civility; rudeness, incivility, discourtesy.

dis-court'-ě-sý, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtesy* (q. v.).] A want of courtesy, rudeness, incivility; an act of rudeness or disrespect.

"Offense is given by *discourtesy* in small things."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***dis-court'-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtship* (q. v.).] A want of respect or courtesy; discourtesy.

"Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtesy*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

disc'-ous, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; -ous.] Disc-shaped, disciform, discoid; as, the shell of the *planorbis* (q. v.).

dis-cov'-ěn-ant, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *covenant* (q. v.).] To break or dissolve a covenant with.

dis-cov'-ěr, ***des-chuv-er**, ***dis-cure**, ***dis-kever**, ***dis-kov-er**, ***dys-cur-in**, *v. t. & i.* [Old Fr. *descouvrir*, *descuvrir*; Fr. *découvrir*; Sp. & Port. *descubrir*; Ital. *discoprire*, *scoprire*; Low Lat. *discoperio*=to uncover: *dis*=away, apart, and *cooperio*=to cover.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

***(1)** To uncover, to remove a cover from.

"The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

***(2)** To lay open or expose to view, to cause to become visible.

"Go draw aside the curtains and *discover*

The several caskets to this noble prince."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

***(3)** To reveal, to disclose, to make known.

"Darkness visible

Served only to *discover* sights of woe."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 63, 64.

***(4)** To cause anything to cease to be a covering, to strip.

"The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests."—Psalm xxix. 9.

***(5)** To detect in concealment.

"Up he starts

Discovered and surprised."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 813, 814.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To disclose, to reveal, to expose, to make known.

"This dede schal i never *deschuer*."

William of Palerne, 3, 191.

(2) To show, to exhibit, to manifest.

"Frame some feeling line

That may *discover* such integrity."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

***(3)** To betray, to bring to light, to make public.

"I will open my lips in vain, or *discover* his government."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

(4) To espy; to gain the first sight of.

"When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand."—Acts xxi. 3.

(5) To find out by exploration places not known before.

"To *discover* islands far away."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

***(6)** To explore.

"Daily now through hardy enterprise

Many great regions are *discovered*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. (Intro. 2).

(7) To be the first to find out and make known anything; to invent.

(8) To find, to detect.

"The Jacobites, however, *discovered* in the events of the campaign abundant matter for invective."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Law*: To make a discovery or disclosure of any matter in answer to a bill in Chancery.

B. *Intransitive*:

*I. *Lit.*: To uncover, to unmask.

"This done, they *discover*."—Decker: *Whore of Babylon* (1607).

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To reveal, to disclose.

"That you have *discovered* thus."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 2.

*2. To espy, to spy out.

"Thou hast painfully *discovered*."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, v. 2.

3. To find out.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to discover*, *to manifest*, and *to declare*: "The idea of making known is conveyed by all these terms; but *discover* expresses less than *manifest*, and that than *declare*: we *discover* by indirect means or signs more or less doubtful; we *manifest* by unquestionable marks; we *declare* by express words: talents and dispositions *discover* themselves; particular feelings and sentiments *manifest* themselves; facts, opinions, and sentiments are *declared*: children early *discover* a turn for some particular art or science; a person *manifests* his regard for another by unequivocal proofs of kindness; a person of an open disposition is apt to *declare* his sentiments without disguise. Things are said to *discover*, persons only *manifest* or *declare* in the proper sense; but they may be used figuratively: it is the nature of everything sublunary to *discover* symptoms of decay more or less early; it is particularly painful when any one *manifests* an unfriendly disposition from whom we had reason to expect the contrary." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to discover* and *to detect*, see DETECT; for that between *to discover* and *to find*, see FIND; and for that between *to discover* and *to uncover*, see UNCOVER.

¶ Blair thus accurately discriminates between the words *to discover* and *to invent*: "We *invent* things that are new; we *discover* what was before hidden. Galileo *invented* the telescope; Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood."

dis-cov'-ěr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *discover*; -able.]

†1. That may or can be discovered, found out, revealed, or detected.

"That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

*2. Open to view, exposed, apparent, visible.

"They were deceived by Satan in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dis-cov'-ěred, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOVER.]

dis-cov'-ěr-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *discover*; -er.]

1. One who discovers, finds out, or reveals anything.

"Discoverers of they know not what."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 476.

*2. An explorer.

"The *discoverers* and searchers of the land."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 3.

*3. A spy, a scout.

"Send *discoverers* forth,

To know the numbers of our enemies."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

dis-cov'-ěr-ling, ***des-cuv-er-ing**, ***dys-cur-ynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCOVER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*. (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of exposing, revealing, detecting, or finding out; discovery.

"*Discuryng* of counselle."—Prompt. Parv.

***dis-cov'-ěr-měnt**, *s.* [English *discover*; -ment.] The act of discovering or revealing; discovery.

"The time . . . prefix for this *discourment*."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. xv., st. 39.

dis-cov'-ěrt, ***dis-cov-erte**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *descovert*, *pa. par. of découvrir*; Fr. *découvert*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Uncovered, exposed, unprotected.

"That winter made hadde *discouvert*."

Chaucer: *Dream*, 4.

2. *Law*: Not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony. Applied to a woman who is unmarried or a widow.

B. *As subst.*: Any thing or part uncovered, exposed, or unprotected.

"Alisaunder smot him in the *discoverte*."

Alisaunder, 7, 417.

dis-cov'-ěr-türe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coverture* (q. v.).] The state or condition of being free from coverture; freedom from coverture.

dis-cov'-ěr-y, ***dis-cov-er-ie**, *s.* [English *discover*; -y.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: The act of uncovering, exposing, or making visible.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of revealing, exposing, or making manifest.

"For trial of faith where it is, and for the *discovery* of those that have none."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(2) The act of making known or public; a declaration, a disclosure.

"She dares not thereof make *discovery*."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 314.

(3) The act of spying or perceiving, or gaining the first sight of.

***(4)** A spying out, a reconnoitering.

"Here is the guess of their true strength and forces by diligent *discovery*."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. i.

(5) The act of finding out lands or places not known before.

***(6)** Exploration.

"The voiage intended for the *discouerie* of Cathay."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 232.

(7) The act of finding out and making known for the first time.

"Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; but Watt invented the steam-engine; and we speak with a true distinction of the inventions of Art, and the *discoveries* of Science."—Trench: *On the Study of Words*, lect. vi.

(8) The act of detecting or finding out; detection.

(9) That which is discovered, found out, or made known for the first time.

"We speak of the invention of printing, of the *discovery* of America."—Trench.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The revealing or disclosing of any matter by a defendant, in answer to a bill in Chancery.

"The powers of obtaining a *discovery* which the courts of law now possess."—Blackstone: *Com.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

2. *Min.*: The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim. A *discovery* is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called a Discovery-shaft, a Discovery-tunnel, &c.

3. *Drama*: The unraveling or unfolding of the plot of a play.

discovery-shaft, *s.* [DISCOVERY, II.]

discovery-tunnel, *s.* [DISCOVERY, II.]

dis-crā'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cradle* (q. v.).] To come forth, to emerge, to originate, to arise.

"We know all, Clifford, fully, since this meteor,

This airy apparition, first *discradled*

From Tournay into Portugal."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, i. 3.

dis-crā'-se, **dis-crās'-ite**, **dys-crās'-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *dys*, in comp.=bad, and *krasis*=a mixture. (Dana.) According to others, from Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *krasis*=a mixture, in allusion to its composition.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, opaque, massive mineral with a metallic luster; color and streak silver-white, inclining to tin-white, sometimes tarnished yellow or blackish. Composition: Antimony, 22; silver, 78=100; hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity,

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

944-982. It is a valuable and very rare ore of silver, occurring in hexagonal prisms, in Germany, Spain, and Bolivia, associated with other ores of silver, native arsenic and galena, and other species. Also called Antimonide of Silver, Antimonial Silver, &c.

***dis-crā'se**, *v. t.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*=a bad temperament; *dys*=bad, and *krasis*=a mixture.] To distemper, to disorder in temperament.

"So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them, as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first, by this evil demeanour, shake and *discrase* them, and then being altogether careless of repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction."—*Barrough: Method of Physic*, 1624. (Nares.)

***dis-crā'sed**, ***dis-crayed**, *a.* [DISCRASE, *v.*] In a distempered condition; disordered in temperament.

"*Discrayed. Egrotus, Male habens, Valetudinarius.*"—*Huloet*.

***dis-crā'sie**, *s.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*.] A distempered condition.

"Somatalgia and Psychalgia, the one the *d'crasie* of the body, the other the *maladie* and distemperature of the soule."—*Optick Glasse of Humours*, 1639. (Nares.)

dis-crās'-ite, *s.* [DISCRASE, *s.*]

***dis'-crē-āte**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *create* (*q. v.*).] To uncreate, to annihilate.

"Which doubtless else had *discreated* all."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. i., day ii., 318.

dis-crēd'-it, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (*q. v.*).]

1. A want or loss of credit or reputation; disesteem; a slight degree of disgrace.

"Came out of the conflict without *discredit*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A want of trust, belief, or confidence.

3. Anything which causes a loss of credit or reputation.

"It would not have relished among my other *discredits*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

dis-crēd'-it, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (*q. v.*); Fr. *décréditer*.]

1. Not to credit or believe; to have no faith or belief in; to disbelieve.

"Livy, however, *discredits* this account and thinks that the Apulians themselves were attacked."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 31.

*2. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

"To stand so much upon the *discrediting* of witnesses."—*State Trials: Duke of Norfolk* (1571).

3. To bring into discredit; to bring reproach or shame upon; to disgrace.

"O, sir, you had then left unseen a wonderful piece of work; which not to have been blessed withal, would have *discredited* your travel."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *discredit*, *disgrace*, *reproach*, and *scandal*: "*Discredit* signifies the loss of credit; *disgrace*, the loss of grace, favor, or esteem; *reproach* stands for the thing that deserves to be *reproached*; and *scandal* for the thing that gives *scandal* or offense. The conduct of men in their various relations with each other may give rise to the unfavorable sentiment which is expressed in common by these terms. Things are said to reflect *discredit* or *disgrace*, to bring *reproach* or *scandal*, on the individual. These terms seem to rise in sense one upon the other: *disgrace* is a stronger term than *discredit*; *reproach* than *disgrace*; and *scandal* than *reproach*. *Discredit* interferes with a man's *credit* or respectability; *disgrace* marks him out as an object of unfavorable distinction; *reproach* makes him the subject of *reproachful* conversation; *scandal* makes him an object of offense or even abhorrence . . . *Discredit* depends much on the character, circumstances, and situation of those who *discredit* and those who are *discredited* . . . *disgrace* depends on the temper of men's minds as well as collateral circumstances; where a nice sense of moral propriety is prevalent in any community, *disgrace* inevitably attaches to a deviation from good morals. *Reproach* and *scandal* refer more immediately to the nature of the actions than to the character of the persons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-crēd'-it-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credible* (*q. v.*).] Tending to bring discredit, shame or disgrace upon anybody or upon anything; not creditable; disreputable, disgraceful.

"Preserved
From painful and *discreditable* shocks."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

dis-crēd'-it-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *discreditable*; *-ly*.] In a discreditable, disgraceful, or disreputable manner.

dis-crēd'-it-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCREDIT, *v.*]

dis-crēd'-it-ŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCREDIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disbelieving or distrusting; a disgracing or bringing into discredit.

dis-crēd'-it-ōr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *creditor* (*q. v.*).] One who discredits.

dis-crē't, ***dis-cret**, ***dis-crete**, *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *discreto*, from Lat. *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*=to discern (*q. v.*).]

*I. *Lit.*: Differing, distinct, distinguishable.

"The waters fall with difference *discreet*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 71.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Prudent, wary, circumspect, careful in avoiding errors or evil and in choosing the best course of action.

"Compton was not a very *discreet* adviser."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Done or carried out with discretion and circumspection.

"Yet was thy liberality *discreet*."

Cowper: In Mem. J. Thornton, Esq.

3. Civil, obliging, polite, courteous. (*Scotch.*)

dis-crē't-lŷ, ***dis-crete-ly**, ***dis-cret-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discreet*; *-ly*.] In a discreet, prudent, wary, or circumspect manner; with discretion.

"And, when I hope his blunders are all out,

Reply *discreetly*, 'To be sure—no doubt!'"

Cowper: Conversation, 117, 118.

dis-crē't-nēss, ***dis-cret-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discreet*; *-ness*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion, wariness, circumspection.

"Patience, *discreetness*, and benignitie."—*More: Immortal of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iii., § 58.

dis-crēp'-anŷ, **dis-crēp'-an-ŷŷ**, *s.* [Old Fr. *discrepance*, from Lat. *discrepantia*, from *discrepans*, *pr. par. of discrepo*=to differ in sound: *dis*=away, apart, and *crepo*=to crackle; Sp. *discrepancia*.] A difference, variance, disagreement, or contrariety.

"It is characterized by *discrepancy* of testimony as to important events."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

dis-crēp'-ant, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *discrepant*, from Lat. *discrepans*, *pr. par. of discrepo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Differing, varying, disagreeing, at variance.

"In a vehement *discrepant* manner."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 2.

2. Followed by *from*:

"Are not all laws *discrepant* from Godde's lawes euel?"—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2.)

II. *Fig.*: Suspended, hovering between.

"Plaining *discrepant* between sea and sky."

Keats: Endymion, iii. 341.

B. *As subst.*: One who disagrees, differs, or disagrees.

"If you persecute heretics or *discrepans* they unite themselves as to a common defense."—*Jer. Taylor*.

***dis-crē'se**, ***dis-cres-en**, *v. i.* [Low Lat. *discreco*, for *decreco*=to decrease (*q. v.*); Sp. *discrecer*; Ital. *discreocere*.] To decrease, to fade or fall away.

"Knowend how that the feith *discreseth*,

And alle moral vertu *ceseth*."—*Gower*, ii. 180.

dis-crē'te, *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*.] [DISCREET.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Distinct, disjointed, separate.

"Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

*2. *Fig.*: Discreet, wary, prudent.

"Discrete in all hire wordes and hire dedes."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: Disjunctive, disretive. [DISCRETIVE.]

2. *Music*: Applied to a movement in which the successive notes vary considerably in pitch.

3. *Math.*: [DISCRETE PROPOSITION.]

4. *Med.*: Applied to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to *confluent*.

(1) *Discrete proposition*: A proposition in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not equal to that of the second to the third: thus 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16 is a discrete proportion, because the ratio of 6 to 8 is not the same as that of 3 to 6, or of 8 to 16. The proportion 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24 is a continued proportion or a geometrical progression.

(2) *Discrete quantity*: One which is discontinuous in its parts.

dis-cre'te, *v. t.* [Lat. *discretus*.] To separate, to make into distinct or discontinuous parts.

"Its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dis-crē'-tion (or as *dis-crēsh'n*), ***dis-cre-cion**, ***dis-cre-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *discrétion*; Sp. *discrecion*; Ital. *discrezione*, from Lat. *discretio*=a separation, difference, from *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*=to separate, to discriminate.]

*I. *Lit.*: A separation, a distinction, a difference.

"To shew their despicency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 191.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The power or faculty of distinguishing things that differ, or of discerning and discriminating correctly between what is right or wrong, useful or injurious; discernment, judgment.

"He was master not only of his art, but of his *discretion*."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

2. Prudence, sagacity, circumspection, discretion, judgment.

"He had not the *discretion* either to stop his ears, or to know from whence those blasphemies came."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. The liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment without the control of others; freedom of action.

"He might also, at the *discretion* of the court, be loaded with all the costs of the proceeding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Civility, politeness, courtesy, propriety of conduct. (*Scotch.*)

"I never saw any thing o' her but the height o' *discretion*."—*Saxon and Gael*, iii. 96.

5. Kindness shown toward a stranger in one's house; hospitality.

¶ (1) *To surrender at discretion*: To surrender one's self without any stipulation or terms; to give one's self up or over unconditionally.

(2) *To arrive at or come to years of discretion*: To arrive at an age when one is capable or qualified to exercise and follow one's own judgment.

¶ For the difference between *discretion* and *judgment*, see JUDGMENT.

dis-crē'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *discretion*; *-al*.] Left to the discretion of any person; discretionary.

"All this amounts not to any thing of a *discretionary* authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels."—*Bishop Horsely: Sermons*, ii. 416.

dis-crē'-tion-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary*; *-ly*.] At or according to discretion; discretionarily.

"If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude."—*Nares: Elements of Orthoëpy*, p. 80.

dis-crē'-tion-a-rŷ-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary*; *-ly*.] According to one's discretion or judgment; at discretion.

dis-crē'-tion-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *discretion*; *-ary*.] Left to or depending on the discretion of any person; to be exercised or used according to one's discretion, uncontrolled by any other.

"The *discretionary* powers which such governments commonly delegate to all their inferior officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

dis-crēt'-ive, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discretivus*, from *discretus*, *pa. par. of discerno*; Ital. & Sp. *discretivo*.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Disjunctive, separating; opposing.

"A *discretive* conceptualist."—*Coleridge*.

2. Separate, distinct.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: Disjunctive. [DISCRETIVE DISTINCTION.]

"The conjunction here is *discretive*."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 80.

2. *Logic*: [DISCRETIVE PROPOSITION.]

¶ (1) *Discretive distinction*: A distinction which implies opposition or contrariety, as well as difference.

(2) *Discretive proposition*: A proposition in which some various or seeming opposition, distinction, or difference is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.

dis-crēt'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *discretive*; *-ly*.] In a discretive manner; to mark or express distinction.

"The plural number being used *discretively*, to note out and design one of many."—*Bishop Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 237.

***dis-crīm'-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discriminabilis*, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*)=a separation, a mark of distinction.] [DISCRIMINATE.] That may or can be distinguished or discriminated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

***dis-crim'-in-al**, *s.* [Lat. *discriminalis*, from *discrimen*.] A term applied in palmistry to the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm; called also the Dragon's-tail.

dis-crim'-in-ant, *s.* [Lat. *discriminans*, *pr. par.* of *discrimino*.]

Math.: The eliminant of the *n* partial differentials of any homogeneous function of *n* variables. [ELIMINANT.]

dis-crim'-in-ate, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, *pa. par.* of *discrimino*=to separate, to distinguish, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*)=a separation, a mark of distinction: *dis*=away, apart, and *cerno*=to separate, to decide.] [DISCERN.]

A. Transitive:

1. To distinguish, to mark or observe the difference or distinction between.
*2. To select or pick out; to choose.

"That discriminating mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries."—Boyle.

*3. To separate from others; to set on one side.

"To discriminate the goats from the sheep."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

4. To distinguish by marks of difference; to make a difference between.

"The Almighty Maker has throughout discriminated each from each."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 734, 735.

B. Intrans.: To mark, discern, or note the difference between things; to make a distinction or difference.

"At length mankind
Had reached the sinewy firmness of their youth
And could discriminate and argue well."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 287-89.

¶ For the difference between to discriminate and to distinguish, see DISTINGUISH.

dis-crim'-in-ate, *a.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, *pa. par.* of *discrimino*.] Distinguished, distinctive, distinct; having the difference marked.

"Oysters and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no discriminate sex."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

dis-crim'-in-ate-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminate*; *-ly*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination, distinctly.

"His conception of an Elegy he has in this Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Shenstone.

dis-crim'-in-ate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *discriminate*; *-ness*.] Distinctness, distinctiveness; marked difference.

dis-crim'-in-āt-ing, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; distinguishing, distinctive.

"Souls have no discriminating hue."

Cowper: *Charity*, 202.

2. Distinguishing or noting with marks of difference or distinction.

3. Having the faculty of discrimination; able to discriminate.

C. *As subst.*: The act or power of distinguishing; discrimination.

dis-crim'-in-āt-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminating*; *-ly*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination or judgment.

"Very nicely and discriminately dressed."—Whitney: *Real Folks*, ch. xiii.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *discriminatio*, from *discriminatus*.]

1. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between two or more things.

"A satire should make a due discrimination between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. The power or faculty of discriminating or distinguishing critically between different things; discernment, penetration, judgment.

*3. That which discriminates, distinguishes, or serves as a mark of note or distinction; a distinctive or discriminative mark or feature.

"Give each party its denomination, distinction, and discrimination."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. i.; *Of Religion*.

4. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or distinct.

"Not attending sufficiently to this discrimination of the different styles of painting."—Sir J. Reynolds: *Disc.* 10.

*5. A quarrel, recrimination.

"Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations succeeded."—Hakket: *Life of Williams*, i. 16. (Davies.)

¶ For the difference between discrimination and discernment, see DISCERNMENT.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *discriminat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Serving to distinguish or make distinct; distinguishing, distinctive, characteristic.

"These discriminative badges have as great a rate set upon them."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. i.; *Of Religion*.

2. Discriminating; observing distinctions or differences.

"Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminative*; *-ly*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination.

"Worthily and discriminatively used."—Mede: *Diatribes*, p. 62.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who discriminates.

dis-crim'-in-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *discriminator*; *-y*.] Discriminating, discriminative.

dis-crim'-in-ōūs, *a.* [Low Lat. *discriminosus*, from Lat. *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*).] Dangerous, hazardous, critical.

"Any kind of spitting blood imports a very discriminous state."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

dis-crī've, *v. t.* [DESCRIBE.] To describe; to narrate.

"The battellis and the man I will describe."

Douglas: *Virgil*, xiii. 5.

dis-crown', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *crown* (q. v.).] To divest or deprive of a crown.

Seems royal still, though with her head discrown'd."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 167.

***dis-crown'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCROWN.]

dis-crown'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCROWN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of stripping or depriving of a crown.

***dis-crū'-cī-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *discruciat*, *pa. par.* of *discrucio*: *dis* (intens.), and *crucio*=to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross.] To torture, to pain exceedingly.

"Discruciate a man in deep distresse."

Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 257.

***dis-crū'-cī-āt-ing**, *a.* [DISCRUCIATE.] Torturing, exceedingly painful, excruciating.

"To single hearts doubling is discruciating."—Browne: *Christian Morality*, ii. 22.

***dis-cū'-bī-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Low Lat. *discubitorius*, from Lat. *discumbo*=to lie down.] Fitted or intended for the posture of leaning or reclining.

"That custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

***dis-cūl'-pāte**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *disculpo*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *culpat*, *pa. par.* of *culpo*=to blame; *culpa*=a fault, blame; Fr. *disculper*, Sp. *disculpar*, Ital. *discolpare*.] To free from blame or fault, to exculpate, to excuse.

"My disculpating him from the charge of fear would awaken, in some of you, a suspicion of a less defensible motive for that retreat."—Ashton: *Fast Sermon* (1758), ser. p. 144.

***dis-cūl'-pāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCULPATE, *v.*]

***dis-cūl'-pāt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISCULPATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of exculpating or excusing; disculpation.

***dis-cūl'-pā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] The act of exculpating or excusing; exculpation.

"Formed upon a plan of apology and disculpation."—Burke: *The Present Discontents*.

***dis-cūl'-pā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *culpatory* (q. v.).] Tending to exculpate or excuse.

dis-cūm'-ben-cŷ, *s.* [Lat. *discumbens*, *pr. par.* of *discumbo*=to lie down.] The act or practice of reclining at meals, after the fashion of the ancients.

"The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discumbency at meals."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. v.

***dis-cūm'-bēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cumber* (q. v.).] To free from any encumbrance or impediment; to disencumber, to disburden.

"His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, v. 474, 475.

***dis-cū're** (1), *v. t.* [DISCOVER.]

1. To disclose, to reveal.

"The plaine trouth vnto me discure."

Lydgate: *Storie of Thebes*, pt. ii.

2. To watch closely.

"We gif Messapus, the yeltis to discure."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 280, 15.

***dis-cū're** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cure* (q. v.).] To free from a care, duty, office, or charge.

"Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are discured actually; others neither actually nor habitually, but utterly discured."—Dr. Tooker: *Fabric of the Church* (1604), p. 35.

***dis-cūr'-rent** (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *current*, *a.* (q. v.).] Not current, not in use.

"Discurrent in all catholic countries."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

***dis-cūr'-rent** (2), *a.* [Lat. *discurrens*, *pr. par.* of *discurro*=to run about; *dis*=away, apart, and *curro*=to run.] Wandering, running here and there. (Coles.)

***dis-cūr'-sā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *discursatio*, from *discurro*=to run hither and thither.] A running about from place to place.

"Making long discursions to learn strange tongues."—Gaulle: *Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 55.

dis-cūr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *discursio*, from *discurro*=to run apart, or in different ways: *dis*=away, apart, and *curro*=to run.]

I. *Lit.*: A running about.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A wandering or rambling; a passing from one subject to another.

"Turning the discursion of his judgment from things abroad to those that are within himself."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 109.

2. A rambling or desultory talk or writing; diffuse treatment of a subject.

"Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion."—Hobbes.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning; a discourse.

***dis-cūr'-sist**, *s.* [Lat. *discurs(us)*, *pa. par.* of *discurro*, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A discourser, an arguer, a disputer.

"Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs."—L. Addison: *West Barbary* (1671). (Pref.)

dis-cūr'-sive, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from Lat. *discursus*, *pa. par.* of *discurro*.]

*1. Passing from one subject to another; wandering.

"The natural and discursive motion of the spirits."—Bacon.

2. Rambling, desultory, unconnected.

"Into these discursive notices we have allowed ourselves to enter."—De Quincey.

3. Reasoning, rational, argumentative (sometimes written *discursive*, q. v.)

"Rational and discursive methods are only fit to be made use of upon philosophers."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iii., § 8.

dis-cūr'-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discursive*; *-ly*.] By process of reasoning or argument; argumentatively.

"We do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 22.

dis-cūr'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *discursive*; *-ness*.] The process of reasoning or argument.

"The exercise of our minds in rational discursiveness about things in quest of truth."—Barrow: *Sermons*, No. 3.

dis-cūr'-sōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *discursor*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-y*.] Having the nature of reasoning or argument; rational, argumentative.

"... textuate [interchanged] with discursorie."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, vol. i. (Dedic.)

dis-cūr'-sūs, *s.* [Lat.] A discourse, reasoning, argument, treatise.

dis'-cūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *diskos*=a quoit.]

1. A quoit; a flat, spherical piece of iron, stone, &c., used by the ancients to throw as a quoit. [DISCOBOLUS.]

2. A disc (q. v.).

dis-cūss', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *discussus*, *pa. par.* of *discutio*=to shake asunder: *dis*=away, apart, and *quatio*=to shake; Fr. *discuter*; Sp. *discutir*; Ital. *discutere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To break up, to dissolve (of material things).

"My bosom rubbed with a pomade to discuss pimples."—The Rambler, No. 130.

*2. To break up, to destroy, to dissolve (of immaterial things).

"Many arts were used to discuss the beginnings of new affection."—Wotton: *Reliq. Wotton*.

*3. To dispel, to drive away.

"When the night was discussed away."—Chaucer: *Boethius*, bk. i.

*4. To lay or put aside, to shake off.

"All regard of shame she had discust."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 48.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ;

-tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*3. To examine into, to investigate.

"Crist . . . sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng."—*Hampole: Frick of Conscience*, 6, 247.

6. To debate, to consider or examine by arguments verbally; to argue or dispute upon.

"The Commons had begun to *discuss* a momentous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*7. To speak out, to declare, to explain, to tell.

"Discuss the same in French to him."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

8. To try or consume by eating or drinking; as, to discuss a fowl, &c. (*Colloq.*)

*9. To finish off.

"This troublesome business may be *discussed*."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, i. 171.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To shake, to destroy, to break to pieces.

"Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. To debate, to consider; to examine by argument and reasoning.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to discuss* and *to examine*: "*Discussion* is altogether carried on by verbal and personal communication; *examination* proceeds by reading, reflection, and observation; we often *examine* therefore by *discussion*, which is properly one mode of *examination*: a *discussion* is always carried on by two or more persons; an *examination* may be carried on by one only; politics are a frequent, though not always a pleasant subject of *discussion* in social meetings: complicated questions cannot be too thoroughly *examined*; *discussion* serves for amusement rather than for any solid purpose; the cause of truth seldom derives any immediate benefit from it, although the minds of men may become invigorated by a collision of sentiment: *examination* is of great practical utility in the direction of our conduct: all decisions must be partial, unjust, or imprudent, which are made without previous *examination*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-cussed', *pa. par. or a.* [*DISCUSS*.]

dis-cuss-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. discuss; -er.*] One who discusses, debates, or argues a question.

dis-cuss-iŋg, **dis-cuss-ŷŋg*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISCUSS*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of debating, examining, or arguing a question.

"His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dis-cūs'-sion (or *dis-cūsh'n*), *s.* [*Lat. discussio*, from *discussus*, *pa. par. of discutio*; *Fr. discussion*; *Sp. discusión*; *Ital. discussione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of breaking, resolving, or dissipating; as, a tumor, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The act of discussing, debating, or arguing a point; the agitation or ventilation of a question or subject; debate, argument.

"There is reason to believe that some acrimonious *discussion* took place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The proceeding against a principal debtor before proceeding against his surety or sureties, or against an heir for a debt due by his ancestor in respect of the subject inherited before proceeding against the other heirs.

2. *Surg.*: (See extract.)

"*Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humors by insensible transpiration."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

†*dis-cūs'-sion-al*, *a.* [*Eng. discussion; -al.*] Of or pertaining to discussion; made in discussion.

"The *discussional* remarks made in his paper on ferromanganese."—*Mr. Gautier's Speech at Iron and Steel Institute*, in *London Times*.

**dis-cūs'-sive*, *a. & s.* [*Fr. discussif*, from *Lat. discussus*, *pa. par. of discutio*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Having the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumors or other coagulated matter; discutient.

"It is astringent, biting, *discussive*, and drying."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. ix.

2. *Fig.*: Having the power or tending to resolve or dissipate doubts; determining, decisive, conclusive.

"To resolve all its doubts by a kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, No. 13.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumors or other coagulated matter; a discutient.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-cūst', *pa. par. or a.* [*DISCUSS*.]

dis-cū'-ti-ent (or *tient* as *shēnt*), *a. & s.* [*Lat. discutiens*, *pr. par. of discutio*=to scatter.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter; discussive.

"I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. vii.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter; a discussive.

"Make your bandages more strict, and foment with *discutients*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

**dis-cūs'-tōmed*, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. customed* (q. v.).] Unaccustomed.

"With artless ease from my *discustom'd* quill."

Sylvester: The Arke, ii.

dis-dā'in, **de-deyn*, **des-dain*, **dis-deyne*, **dis-deign*, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. desdein, desdaing*; *Prov. desdeing*; *Fr. dédaign*; *Sp. desdeño*; *Port. desdem*; *Ital. disdegno*; from *O. Fr. desdegner*; *Prov. desdegnar*; *Sp. desdeñar*; *Ital. disdegnare*; *Fr. dédaigner*=to disdain: *O. Fr. des*=*Lat. dis*=away, apart, and *O. Fr. degner*=*Lat. dignor*=to think worthy; *dignus*=worthy.] [*DEIGN*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To think or look upon as unworthy of notice; to consider worthless; to scorn, to despise, to condemn; to feel an utter contempt or scorn for.

"And when the Philistine looked about and saw David, he *disdained* him."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 42.

2. To reject, refuse, or despise as unworthy of one's self.

"Those that did what she *disdained* to do."

Waller: Death of Lady Rich.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To think or look upon anything as unworthy of one's self; to scorn; to refuse with scorn or indignation.

"A generous spirit would have *disdained* to insult a party which could not reply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. To be indignant; to be filled or moved with indignation, anger, or scorn.

"The princis of prestis and scribis . . . *dedeyneden*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxi. 15.

¶ For the difference between *to disdain* and *to condemn*, see CONTEMN.

dis-dā'in, **de-dayn*, **de-deyn*, **dis-dein*, **dis-daine*, **dis-deine*, **dis-deigne*, *s.* [*DISDAIN*, *v.*]

1. A feeling of utter contempt, combined with haughtiness and indignation; contempt, scorn.

"A mingled expression of voluptuousness and *disdain* in his eye and on his lip."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*2. Indignation, anger.

"Disciplis seeynge hadden *dedeyn*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxvi. 8.

*3. The state of being disdained, scorned, or despised; shame, disgrace, ignominy.

"Thy kinsmen hang their heads at this *disdain*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 521.

*4. That which is disdained or is worthy of disdain.

"Most loathsome, filthy, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*."

Spenser: F. Q., i. i. 14.

¶ For the difference between *disdain* and *haughtiness*, see HAUGHTINESS.

dis-dā'ined, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISDAIN*, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Despised, contemned, scorned.

*2. Disdainful.

"Reject the jeering and *disdained* contempt

Of this proud king."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., l. 3.

dis-dā'in-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. disdain; -er.*] One who disdains, contemns, or scorns.

dis-dā'in-fūl, **dis-dā'in-fūll*, *a.* [*Eng. disdain; ful* (l.).]

1. Full of disdain, contempt, or scorn; contemptuous, scornful, haughty.

"Marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with *disdainful* confidence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. Disdaining, scorning, rejecting, or refusing with disdain.

"The queen is obstinate,

Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and

Disdainful to be tried by t."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

dis-dā'in-fūl-lŷ, **dis-dein-ful-ly*, *adv.* [*Eng. disdainful; -ly.*] In a disdainful, scornful, or contemptuous manner; scornfully, haughtily; with disdain or contempt.

"Then, from those lulling fits of vain delight

Uproused by recollected injury, railed

At their false ways *disdainfully*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

†*dis-dā'in-fūl-nēss*, **dis-deign-ful-ness*, [*Eng. disdainful; -ness.*] The quality of being disdainful; disdain, scorn, contempt.

"Shall the blood of her that loves me then

Be sacrificed to her *disdainfulness*?"

Daniel: Passion of a Discreet Man, pt. ii.

dis-dā'in-iŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISDAIN*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of despising, scorning, or feeling disdain for.

"Say her *disdainings* justly must be graced

With name of chast."

Donne: Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.

**dis-dā'in-ish*, *a.* [*Eng. disdain; -ish.*] Disdainful, scornful, contemptuous.

**dis-dā'in-ish-lŷ*, *adv.* [*Eng. disdainish; -ly.*] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Not over sad and sorrowful, or *disdainishly*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xii.

**dis-dā'in-oūs*, **des-dayn-ous*, **dis-dein-ous*, *a.* [*O. Fr. desdaineux*; *Fr. dédaigneux*; *Prov. desdenhos*; *Sp. desdeñoso*; *Port. desdenhoso*; *Ital. disdegnoso*.]

1. Disdainful, scornful.

"To cast a *disdainous* and greivous loke vpon Gisippus."

Elyot: Governor, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

"Out of *disdaynous* prison but a life."

Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1, 216.

**dis-dā'in-oūs-lŷ*, **dis-dā'yn-oūs-lŷe*, *adv.* [*Eng. disdainous; -ly.*] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Remembre how *disdaynously* and lothsomly they are pleased with gyftes."—*Bale: Apology* (Pref.).

dis-dē'-i-fŷ, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. deify* (q. v.).] To deprive of or deny the Deity or Godhead of.

"These are not only guilty of *disdeifying* him."—*Felt-ham: Letters*, No. xvii.

dis-dī'-a-clast, *s.* [*Gr. dis*=twice, and *diaklaō*=to break in twain.]

Anat.: The name given by Brücke to an aggregation of minute double refracting particles assumed by him to exist in muscular fiber. In the opinion of Quain it is by no means proved that the molecules which in such cases produce double refraction differ from the ordinary ones of which muscle is composed.

dis-dī'-a-clās'-tīc, *a.* [*Eng. disdiaclast* (q. v.), and suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to Disdiaclasts (q. v.).

dis-dī'-a-pā'-şōn, *s.* [*Gr. dis*=twice, twofold, and *Eng. diapason* (q. v.).]

Music: An interval of two octaves, a fifteenth. It is also written Bisdiapason. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ (1) *Disdiapason diapente*:

Music: A concord in a sextuple ratio of 1:6.

(2) *Disdiapason semi-diapente*:

Music: A compound concord in the proportion of 16:3.

(3) *Disdiapason ditone*:

Music: A compound consonance in the proportion of 10:2.

(4) *Disdiapason semi-ditone*:

Music: A compound concord in the proportion of 24:5.

**dis-dō'-iŋg*, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. doing*.] Not thriving.

dis-ēa'se, **dis-ee-se*, **dis-ese*, **diss-ese*, **dys-ese*, *s.* [*O. Fr. desaise*=a sickness, disease: *O. Fr. des*=*Lat. dis*=away, apart, and *O. Fr. aise*=ease; *Ital. disagio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Originally general in its meaning. The opposite of ease; discomfort, distress; want or absence of ease.

"Wo to hem that ben with child, and nurishen in the daies, for a great *dise* [Gr. *anangkē*, *Vulg. pressura magna*, *Auth. Eng. Vers. distress*] shal be on the erthe, and wrathe to this peple."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi. 23.

*2. Trouble, disturbance, disquiet.

"He arered *dysese* and strif in holy chirche."—*Trevisa* v. 95.

3. In the same sense as II.

"Then wasteful forth

Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*."

Thomson: Summer, 1,034, 1,035.

4. Any disorder or morbid condition, habit, or use, moral, social, political, &c.
 *5. Contention, warfare.

"Of this *dissese* gret hettis past
 To this Lagate at the last."
Wyntoun, vii. ix. 169.

II. Technically:

1. *Animal Phys.*: Any alteration of the normal vital processes of the body under the influence of some unnatural or hurtful condition, called the morbid cause. If accompanied by change of structure, it is called organic or structural; if not, it is said to be functional. The history of disease includes: (1) Symptomatology, or semeiology, the morbid phenomena or symptoms; (2) etiology, or causes of disease, the specific agents or causes generating or producing disease; (3) the special locality or seat of structural disease; (4) the nature and extent of morbid alterations, or lesions, or the stamps, anatomical signs, or evidence of its existence, in connection with its symptoms, causes, and course during life—morbid anatomy; and (5) morbid histology, or the elementary constituents of disease-products. There are usually three periods: development, expression, and a series of intervals either tending to improvement, or confirmed conditions of ill-health, according usually as the disease is of the acute or of the chronic form. The form of disease may be neurotic, dynamic, adynamic, constitutional, malignant, hereditary, cutaneous, &c. The usual tendency of disease, from the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, is toward recovery.

2. *Veget.*: Plants suffer from diseases. These are of various kinds:

(1) Secretional diseases, in which cellulose is transformed into gum, resin, or manna. The effect is produced by over-action of normal functions.

(2) Diseases of decomposition, as gangrene or canker. These are processes of decay in which cellulose is transformed into a muddy fluid, a brown powder, or a carbonaceous mass.

(3) Diseases produced by fungi and other vegetable parasites.

(4) Diseases produced by the attacks of insects or other animals. (*Thomé*.)

¶ For the difference between *disease* and *disorder*, see DISORDER.

**dis-ēa-še*, **dis-eese*, **dis-ese*, **dis-esen*, **dys-ease*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desaisir*; Prov. *dezaisir*; Ital. *disagiare*, from O. Fr. *desaise*=disease (q. v.).]

1. Originally in the general sense, to deprive of ease or comfort; to distress, to trouble, to annoy.

"Thy daughter is dead; why *diseasest* thou [Gr. *skullets*; Auth. Ver. *troublest*] the master any further?"—*Tyndale*: *Mark* v. 35.

2. To trouble, to disturb.

"She will but *disease* our better mirth. —*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. To pain, to cause suffering to.

"Although great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them."—*Locke*.

4. To disturb, or awaken.

"Many that would have gone that way so much loved him that they were loth to *disease* him, but went another way."—*Armin*: *Nest of Ninnies* (1608).

dis-ēas'ed, *a.* [Eng. *diseas(e)*; -*ed*.]

*1. Troubled, annoyed, deprived of ease or comfort; ill at ease.

"For pity of his dame, whom she saw so *diseased*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 32.

2. Suffering from or afflicted with any disease; having the vital functions deranged; sick, disordered.

"The *diseased* have ye not strengthened."—*Ezekiel* xxxiv. 4.

¶ For the difference between *diseased* and *sick*, see SICK.

dis-ēas'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [English *diseased*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being diseased; sickness.

"This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

**dis-ēa-še-fūl*, **dis-ease-ful*, *a.* [Eng. *disease*; *ful(l)*.]

1. Full of trouble, care, or discomfort.

2. Troublesome, annoying.

"Disgraceful to the king, and *diseaseful* to the people."—*Bacon*: *Charge at the Sess. of the Verge*.

3. Full of or causing disease.

"This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world."—*Donne*: *Devotions* (1625), p. 275.

dis-ēa-še-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *diseaseful*; -*ness*.] Discomfort, uneasiness, annoyance.

"The same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**dis-ēa-še-mēnt*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ease-ment* (q. v.).] Trouble, annoyance, discomfort, uneasiness.

"The travail, *diseasements*, and adventures, of going thither in person."—*Bacon*: *Consid. on the Plantations in Ireland*.

**dis-ēas'-īng*, *a.* [Eng. *diseas(e)*; -*ing*.] Causing trouble, annoyance, discomfort, or uneasiness.

**dis-ēdg'ed*, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edged* (q. v.).] Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satisfied, satiated.

"I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be *disedged* by her,
 Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
 Will then be panged by me."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

dis-ēd'-ī-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edify* (q. v.).] To fail of edifying.

**dis-ēl'-dēr*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *elder* (q. v.).] To deprive of an elder or elders, or of the rank of an elder.

**dis-ēm-bar'-gō*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embargo* (q. v.).] To release or free from an embargo. "And then *disembargoed* Rosa's property."—*An Ex-dictator*: *London Times*.

dis-ēm-bark', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désembarquer*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *embarquer*=to embark (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to land from a ship; to carry to land, to debark, to put on shore.

"The military stores were *disembarked* there."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To land or come on shore from a ship; to quit a ship for land.

"There, *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
 We land our cattle, and the spoil divide."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 640, 641.

dis-ēm-bar-kā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *embarkation* (q. v.).] The act of disembarking, landing, or causing to land from a ship.

"Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a *disembarkation*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dis-ēm-bark'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBARK.]

dis-ēm-bark'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBARK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Disembarkation, disembarkment.

"To trouble him in his *disembarking*."—*Raleigh*: *Hist. of World*, bk. v., ch. iii.

dis-ēm-bark'-mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *désembarquement*.] The act of disembarking; disembarkation.

dis-ēm-bār'-rass, *v. t.* [Fr. *désembarrasser*=to disentangle: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *embarrasser*=to embarrass (q. v.).] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear, to free, to extricate.

"You will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here."—*Bp. Berkeley*: *Letters*, p. 73.

dis-ēm-bār'-rassed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBARRASS.]

dis-ēm-bār'-ras-sīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBARRASS.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of freeing from embarrassment, or perplexity, or intricacy; disembarrassment.

dis-ēm-bār'-rass-ment, *s.* [Fr. *désembarrassement*.] The act of disembarrassing, or freeing from embarrassment, perplexity, or difficulty; the state of being disembarrassed.

dis-ēm-bāy', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embay* (q. v.).] To get out of, to clear the bay by navigation.

"The fair innamorata . . ."

Put off from land; and now quite *disembayed*."

Sherburne: *Forsaken Lydia*.

**dis-ēm-bā'yed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBAY.]

**dis-ēm-bā'y-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBAY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of navigating clear of a bay.

dis-ēm-bēll'-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *embellish* (q. v.).] To deprive or strip of embellishment.

**dis-ēm-bēll'-ished*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBELLISH.]

dis-ēm-bit'-tēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embitter* (q. v.).] To free from bitterness or acrimony; to make sweet and pleasant.

"Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions."—*Addison*: *Freeholder*.

**dis-ēm-bīt'-tēred*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBITTER.]

**dis-ēm-bōch'-ūre*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure*=a mouth.] The mouth or outlet of a river, stream, &c.

dis-ēm-bōd'-ied, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embodied* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: Deprived or divested of the body.

"The *disembodied* spirits of the dead."

Bryant: *The Future State*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Discharged from military incorporation; disbanded.

*2. Broken up, dispersed.

"The water that composed this rill
 Descending, *disembodied*, and diffused."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

dis-ēm-bōd'-ī-mēnt, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *embodiment* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disembodiment (*lit. & fig.*).

2. The state of being disembodied (*lit. & fig.*).

dis-ēm-bōd'-y, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embody* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive or divest of the body or of flesh.

2. *Fig.*: To discharge from military incorporation; to disband.

dis-ēm-bōd'-y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBODY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of divesting of a body; disembodiment.

dis-ēm-bōg'ue, *v. t.* [Sp. *desembocar*, from *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *embocar*=to enter the mouth: *em*=Lat. *in*=in, and *boca*=the mouth.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To pour out or discharge into the ocean, a lake, &c.; to vent.

"Rivers

In ample oceans *disembogued* or lost."

Dryden: *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, ix.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give vent to, to utter, to declaim.

"Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue
 Dumb-sounding declamations *disembogue*."

Falconer: *The Demagogue*, 400, 401.

2. To force or thrust out.

"If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
 Nor all my aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me."

Beaum. & Flet.: *The Little Thief*, v. 1.

3. To give vent or passage to.

"My poniard

Shall *disembogue* thy soul."

Massinger: *Maid of Honor*, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To discharge, to flow out, to be discharged at an outlet, as at the mouth.

"Seven-fold falls of *disemboguing* Nile."

Dryden: *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, ix.

2. *Naut.*: To pass across or out at the mouth of a river, a bay, a gulf, &c.

"My ships ride in the bay,

Ready to *disembogue*."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Knight of Malta*, i. 3.

**dis-ēm-bōg'ued*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBOGUE.]

dis-ēm-bōg'ue-mēnt, *s.* [English *disembogue*; -*ment*.] The act of discharging or flowing out at a mouth; the discharge of a river into the sea, a gulf, &c.

dis-ēm-bōs'-ēm, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embosom* (q. v.).] To remove or separate from the bosom.

"Uninjured from our praise can He escape,

Who, *disembosomed* from the Father, bows

The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?"

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 2,350-52.

**dis-ēm-bōs'-ōmed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBOBOM.]

**dis-ēm-bōuch'-ūre*, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure*=a mouth.] The mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

dis-ēm-bōw'-ēl, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowel* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of the bowels; to take the bowels out of, to eviscerate.

"They are *disembowelled* by drawing the intestines and other viscera out."—*Cook*: *Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. i.

*2. To draw or extract from the bowels.

"So her *disembowelled* web Arachne spreads."

Philips: *Splendid Shilling*.

*3. To take out or extract the inner parts of.

"Roaring floods and cataracts that sweep

From *disembowelled* earth the virgin gold."

Thomson: *Summer*, 777, 778.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

dis-ēm-bōw'-ēled, dis-ēm-bōw'-ēlled, pa. par. or a. [DISEMBOWEL.]

dis-ēm-bōw'-ēl-īng, dis-ēm-bōw'-ēl-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISEMBOWEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking out the bowels of; evisceration.

dis-ēm-bōw'-ēred, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowered* (q. v.).] Removed from or deprived of a bower.

***dis-ēm-brān'-gle, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrangle* (q. v.).] To free or clear from dispute, squabbling, or wrangling.

"For God's sake disembrace these matters."—*Bp. Berkeley: Letters*, p. 109.

dis-ēm-brōil', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embroil* (q. v.).] To free from confusion, trouble, or disorder; to disentangle.

"The system of his politicks is disembroiled."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*, No. 4.

***dis-ēm-brōil'-ed, pa. par. or a.** [DISEMBROIL.]

***dis-ēm-brōil'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISEMBROIL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disentangling or freeing from confusion or perplexity.

***dis-ēm-brū'te, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrace* (q. v.).] To raise from the state or nature of a brute; to humanize.

"He disembruted every one except himself."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 71. (*Davies*.)

***dis-ēm'-pire, *dis-ēm'-pȳre, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empire* (q. v.).] To deprive of power or command.

"Whom this very pope had both eagerly advanced and furiously disempyred."—*Speed: King John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 48.

***dis-ēm-plōy', v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *employ* (q. v.).] To deprive of or throw out of employment; to discharge or dismiss from employment.

"If personal defaultance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*.

***dis-ēm-plōy'-ed, pa. par. or a.** [DISEMPLY.]

dis-ēm-pōw'-er, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empower* (q. v.).] To deprive of power; to divest of strength.

dis-ēn-ā'-ble, *dis-īn-ā'-ble, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enable* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of power or means; to disable, to cripple.

"The sight of it might disenable me to speak."—*State Trials; Archbp. Laud* (1640).

2. To render or declare incompetent.

"An Act of Parliament disabbling recusants from presenting to church livings."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dis-ēn-ā'-bled (bled as beld), pa. par. or a.** [DISENABLE.]

***dis-ēn-ā'-blīng, *dis-īn-ā'-blīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISENABLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of power or competence; disabling.

dis-ēn-ām'-ōr, v. t. [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *enamored* (q. v.).] To free from the state of being enamored.

"He makes Don Quixote disenamored of Dulcinea del Toboso."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xviii.

***dis-ēn-čhā'ined, a.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enchained* (q. v.).] Set free from restraint; unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchain'd frenzy of mankind?"—*E. A. Poe: Elvros and Charmion*.

dis-ēn-čhant', v. t. [Fr. *désenchanter*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *enchanter* = to enchant (q. v.).]

1. To free from enchantment; to disillusionize; to free from the power of fascination.

"Can all these disenchant me?"—*Massinger: Unnatural Combat*, iv. 1.

2. To deprive of the power of enchanting or fascinating.

"No reading or study had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

dis-ēn-čhant'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISENCHANT.]

dis-ēn-čhant'-ēr, s. [Eng. *disenchant*; -er.] One who or that which disenchants.

"Disenchanters of necromancers, disrobers of gypsies."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

dis-ēn-čhant'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISENCHANT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of freeing from enchantment or fascination; disenchantment.

dis-ēn-čhant'-mēt, s. [Fr. *désenchantement*.] The act of disenchanting, the state of being disenchanting.

"The disenchantment of Dulcinea."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xxii.

dis-ēn-čharm', *dis-īn-čharm', v. t. [Prefix *dis*; *en* verbal prefix, and Eng. *charm*, v. (q. v.).] To free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

"Fear of a sin had disincharmed him."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, pt. ii., ser. 1.

***dis-ēn-cōur'-age (age as īg), v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encourage* (q. v.).] To discourage.

"I will discourage you no more."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 243. (*Davies*.)

***dis-ēn-cōur'-age-mēt (age as īg), s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q. v.).] Discouragement.

"The great discouragement of learning."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dis-ēn-crē'ase, *dis-ēn-crē'se, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *encrease*, *encrese* = increase.] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addicoun Or disencrease either more or less."—*Chaucer (?) : The Black Knight*.

***dis-ēn-crē'se, v. t. & i.** [DISENCREASE, s.] To decrease, to diminish.

dis-ēn-cūm'-bēr, dis-īn-cūm'-bēr, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumber* (q. v.).]

1. To free or relieve from any incumbrance or impediment; to disburden, to unburden, to unload.

"As it hoped thereby To disencumber its impatient wings."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. To free from clogs, impediments, or fetters of any kind.

"I have disencumber'd myself from rhyme."—*Dryden: All for Love* (Pref.).

3. To free from the burden of a debt; to disembarass.

"To disencumber himself and his posterity."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 42.

dis-ēn-cūm'-bēred, dis-īn-cūm'-bēred, pa. par. or a. [DISENCUMBER.]

dis-ēn-cūm'-bēr-īng, dis-īn-cūm'-bēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISENCUMBER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of freeing or relieving from encumbrance, impediments, or clogs; disencumbrance.

dis-ēn-cūm'-brānce, dis-īn-cūm'-brānce, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumbrance* (q. v.).] A state of freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, impediment, or clog of any kind; freedom from debt.

"There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and disencumbrance."—*Spectator*.

dis-ēn-dōw', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endow* (q. v.).] To deprive or strip of endowments.

dis-ēn-dōw'-mēt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endowment* (q. v.).] The act of depriving or stripping of endowments.

"There would be an immediate disendowment of the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

¶ *Disendowment of the Irish Church: Political & Ch. Hist.*: [DISESTABLISHMENT.]

dis-ēn-frān'-chīse, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchise* (q. v.).] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to disfranchise.

dis-ēn-frān'-chīse-mēt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchisement* (q. v.).] The act of disenfranchising; the state of being disenfranchised; disfranchisement.

dis-ēn-gā'ge, *dis-īn-gā'ge, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desengager*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *engager* = to engage, to pledge.] [ENGAGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate or loose from anything with which a thing is in union.

"This boy he kept at hand to disengage Garters and buckles, task for him unfit."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 25.

2. To loosen, to dissolve, to break up.

"Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage."—*Cowper: The Doves*.

3. To draw away or withdraw from that to which one is attached; to detach.

4. To withdraw, to wean, to free, to deliver from anything which occupies or engages the mind affections, &c.; to abstract.

"We should also beforehand disengage our mind from other things."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i.

5. To disentangle; to clear or free from impediments or difficulties.

"From civil broils he did us disengage."—*Waller: On the Death of the Lord Protector*.

6. To set free or release from any occupation; to set at liberty; to free from any detention.

"Long held, and scarcely disengaged at last."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 116.

7. To set free, release, or liberate from any obligation or engagement.

***B. Intrans.:** To withdraw one's self; to set one's self free from; to abstract one's thoughts or affections.

"Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may disengage from the world by degrees."—*Collier: On Thought*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to disengage*, *to disentangle*, and *to extricate*: "*Extricate*, in Latin *extricatus*, from *ex* and *trica*, a hair, or noose, signifies to get as it were out of a noose. As *to engage* signifies simply to bind, and *entangle* signifies to bind in an involved manner, *to disentangle* is naturally applied to matters of greater difficulty and perplexity than *to disengage*; and as the term *extricate* includes the idea of that which would hold fast and keep within a tight involvement, it is employed with respect to matters of the greatest possible embarrassment and intricacy: we may be *disengaged* from an oath, *disentangled* from pecuniary difficulties, *extricated* from a suit at law; it is not right to expect to be *disengaged* from all the duties which attach to men as members of society; he who enters into disputes about contested property must not expect to be soon *disentangled* from the law; when a general has committed himself by coming into too close a contact with a very superior force, he may think himself fortunate if he can *extricate* himself from his awkward situation with the loss of half his army." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-ēn-gāg'-ed, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *engaged* (q. v.).]

1. Separated, disjoined, or set loose from anything with which a thing has been in union; disentangled, released, detached.

*2. Unattached to any particular side; disinterested, impartial, indifferent.

"They are persons disinterested, disengaged, who neither gain nor lose by the trial."—*State Trials; Col. Fiennes* (1643).

3. Vacant, at leisure, not engaged on any particular business or occupation.

4. Not engaged, secured, or hired for any particular object.

5. Free from or released from any obligation or engagement.

*6. Easy, careless. [Fr. *déagé*.]

"Everything he says must be in a free and disengaged manner."—*Spectator*.

dis-ēn-gāg'-ēd-nēss, s. [English *disengaged*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being disengaged, disjoined, detached, or disconnected.

2. The state of being at leisure or unoccupied.

3. A state of freedom from care or attention.

dis-ēn-gā'ge-mēt, s. [Eng. *disengage*; -ment.]

1. The act or process of disengaging, disjoining, or detaching; separation.

(1) *Lit.*: The disengaging or detaching of material things one from another.

(2) *Fig.*: The disengaging or setting free of immaterial things.

"This disengagement of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, ii., tr. 10, § 1.

2. The state of being disengaged, disjoined, or detached; separation.

"A disengagement from earthly trammels."—*Sir W. Jones: The Persians*, dis. 6.

3. A state of vacancy or leisure; freedom from occupation.

"Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment."—*Bp. Butler*.

4. A state of freedom or release from obligation or engagement.

dis-ēn-gāg'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISENGAGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of separating, detaching, or releasing; disengagement.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

disengaging-gear.

Mach.: Contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains, or bands which drive them. [CLUTCH, COUPLING.]

**dis-ën-nō'-ble*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ennoble* (q. v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of anything which ennobles; to disgrace, to render ignoble.

"An unworthy behavior degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world."—*Guardian*, No. 187.

**dis-ën-nō'-bled*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENNOBLE.]

dis-ën-rōll', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enroll* (q. v.).] To erase or strike out of a roll or list.

"He will not *disenroll* Your name."—*Donne; Poems*, p. 164.

**dis-ën-rōll'ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENROLL.]

**dis-ën-rōll'-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENROLL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of striking out of a roll or list.

**dis-ën-sān'-i-tỹ*, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *ensanity*, for *insanity* (q. v.).] Insanity, folly, madness.

"What tediousity and *disensanity* Is here among you?"—*Baumont & Fletcher*.

dis-ën-slā've, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enslave* (q. v.).] To free or deliver from slavery or bondage.

"They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

dis-ën-tā'il, *v. t.* [Lat. pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entail*.]

Law (of an estate): To make arrangements for putting an end to an entail.

dis-ën-tā'iled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTAIL.]

dis-ën-tā'il-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [DISENTAIL.]

disentailing deed.

English Law: An enrolled assurance barring an entail, as provided for by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74. (*Wharton*.)

dis-ën-tān'-gle, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entangle* (q. v.).]

1. To unravel or free from entanglement; to untwist; to clear or extricate from a state of being interwoven, twisted, or interlaced.

"They do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away."—*Boyle*.

2. To set free or disengage from impediments, perplexity, or complications; to disembarass.

"Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance toward supplying their armies."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War*.

3. To disengage, to separate, to liberate.

"To *disentangle* our idea of the cause from the effect."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*.

4. To clear from obscurity, doubt, or confusion; to make clear by retting rid of extraneous matter. "The labor of *disentangling* their sense from its husk of verbiage."—*London Athenæum*.

¶ For the difference between *to disentangle* and *to disengage*, see DISENGAGE.

dis-ën-tān'-gled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTANGLE.]

dis-ën-tān'-gle-mēnt, *s.* [English *disentangle*; -*mēnt*.] The act of disentangling, unraveling, clearing, or disengaging.

dis-ën-tāng'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTANGLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of unraveling, clearing, or disengaging; disentangling.

dis-ën-tēr', **dis-en-terre*, *v. t.* [French *désenterrer*.] To disinter, to unbury, to bring to light or life. [DISINTER.]

dis-ën-thrāl', **dis-ën-thrāl'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthral* (q. v.).] To set free from thralldom, bondage, or servitude; to emancipate.

"In straits and in distress, Thou didst me *disenthral*."—*Milton: Translation, Ps. iv*.

**dis-ën-thrāl'-līng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTHRALL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of setting free from thralldom; disenthralment.

dis-ën-thrāl'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *enthralment*.] The act of setting free from thralldom, bondage, or servitude; emancipation.

dis-ën-thrō'ne, **dis-in-thrō'ne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthron* (q. v.).] To remove or depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

"To *disenthron* the King of heaven, We war."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 229, 230.

**dis-ën-thrōn'ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTHRONE.]

**dis-ën-thrōn'-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTHRONE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of deposing from sovereignty.

dis-ën-tī'-tle, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entitle* (q. v.).] To deprive of a title, right, or claim.

"Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 137.

dis-ën-tī'-tled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTITLE.]

dis-ën-tōmb (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entomb* (q. v.).] To take or raise out of a tomb, to disinter.

**dis-ën-trā'il*, **dis-ën-trā'yle*, **dis-in-trā'ile*, *v. t.* [Fr. *désentrailer*.] [ENTRAIL.] To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel, to eviscerate.

"He did his bowels *disentraile*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. ix. 19.

dis-ën-trān'ce, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *entrance*, v. (q. v.).] To awaken from a trance or deep sleep; to disenchant, to disillusionize.

"Ralpho, by this time *disentranced*."—*Butler: Hudibras*, i. v.

**dis-ën-trān'ced*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTRANCE.]

**dis-ën-trānç'-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISENTRANCE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of awaking from a trance; disenchantment.

dis-ën-twī'ne, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entwine* (q. v.).] To untwine, to untwist; to free from the state of being twined or twisted.

"So closely mingling here, that *disentwined*, I cease to love thee when I love mankind."—*Byron: Corsair*, i. 14.

**dis-ēr-gōt*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ergot* (q. v.).]

Farr: To take out the ergot. (*Ash*.)

**dis-ērt'*, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disertus*=eloquent.] Eloquent.

"Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *disert* man, was inhibited to preach."—*MS. of 1604, cited by Ward, Gresh. Prof.*, p. 39.

**dis-ērt'-i-tūde*, *s.* [Lat. *disertitudo*, from *disertus*.] Eloquence, fluency.

**dis-ērt'-lỹ*, *adv.* [Eng. *disert*; -*ly*.] Eloquently.

"He endeavored it not directly and *desertly*, but under a close and borrowed pretext."—*Sir G. Buck: History of Richard III*.

dis-ēs-pōu'se, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *espouse* (q. v.).] To put away from the position of a wife; to divorce.

"Lavinia *disespoused*."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 17.

**dis-ēs-pōu'sed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESPOUSE.]

**dis-ēs-pōu's-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISESPOUSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting away from the position of a wife; divorce.

dis-ēs-tāb'-līsh, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *establish* (q. v.).]

1. To cause to cease to be established; specif. to deprive a church of its connection with the state.

"Mr. Gladstone was thus powerfully sustained by the country in his resolve to *disestablish* the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

*2. To unsettle; to break up.

dis-ēs-tāb'-līshed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESTABLISH.]

dis-ēs-tāb'-līsh-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *establishment* (q. v.).]

1. The act of causing to cease to be established; specif. a depriving a church of its rights, position, or privileges as an established church, to withdraw a church from its connection with the state.

"He objected to *disestablishment*, because he was in favor of the union of Church and State."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

2. The state or condition of being disestablished. ¶ *Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church*:

Political & Ch. Hist.: A bill for the purpose described in the heading to this paragraph was introduced into the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on March 1, 1869. The second reading was carried on the 24th of the same month, by 368 to 250 votes, and the third on May 31, by 361 to 247. The first reading took place in the House of Lords on the motion of Earl Granville, on June 1, 1869,

and after several vicissitudes and some modifications the bill was accepted by the Commons. It received the royal assent on July 26, 1869, but it was provided that it should not take effect till January 1, 1871, which, therefore, is the proper date of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

dis-ēs-tē'em, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *esteem*, s. (q. v.).] A want of esteem, or high regard for; disregard, contempt.

"If the name of God be profaned by the *disesteem* and misuse of the things it is called upon."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 62.

dis-ēs-tēem', *v. t.* [Fr. *désestimer*.] [ESTEEM, v.]

1. To look upon or regard without esteem; to feel a slight contempt for.

"So glorious now, though once so *disesteemed*."—*Cowper: Charity*, 580.

*2. To bring into disesteem, disfavor, or disrepute; to lower in estimation, to detract from, to depreciate.

**dis-ēs-tēem'ed*, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESTEEM, v.]

**dis-ēs-tēem'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *disesteem*; -*er*.] One who disesteems.

"To see you a *disesteemer* of those divine things."—*Boyle Works*, iv. 66.

**dis-ēs-tēem'-līng*, *pa. par., adj. & s.* [DISESTEEM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of regarding with disesteem, contempt, or dislike.

dis-ēs-tī-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *estimation* (q. v.).] A regarding with disesteem; a want of esteem or high opinion for anything; the state of being in disesteem, disrepute, or disfavor.

"Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xxx.

**dis-ēx'-ēr-cīse*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *exercise*, v. (q. v.).] To cease to exercise or use; to deprive of exercise.

"By *disexercising* and blunting our abilities."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

dis-fā'me, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fame* (q. v.).] Ill reputation; disrepute.

"What is fame in life but half *disfame*?"—*Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien*.

**dis-fā'me*, *v. t.* [DEFAME.] To disgrace, to defame.

"Where the master had rather *disfame* himselfe for hys teaching."—*Ascham: Schole-master*.

**dis-fān'-çỹ*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fancy*, v. (q. v.).] Not to fancy or care for; to have no liking or fancy for.

"Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists: the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*."—*Hammond: Ser.* xi.

**dis-fāsh'-iōn*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fashion* (q. v.).] To deform, to deface, to disfigure.

"It disfigureth the face . . . and *disfashioneth* the body."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 199.

dis-fā'-vōr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *favor*, s. (q. v.).]

1. A feeling of dislike, disapprobation, or disesteem; an unfavorable opinion; discountenance.

"Amonge the people that haue deserved my *disfauoure*."—*Essay* (1551), ch. x.

2. A state of being in disesteem or disrepute; unacceptableness; disestimation.

"After his sacrilege he was in *disfavor* with both."—*Spelman*.

3. An ungracious, unkind, or disobliging act; a discourtesy.

"He might dispense favors and *disfavors* according to his own election."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 49.

4. A want or absence of beauty.

¶ *In his (her, &c.) disfavor*: To the disadvantage of him (her, &c.); with a view to bring him (her, &c.) into *disfavor*.

"From a general prepossession *in his disfavor*."—*Tatler*: No. 211.

dis-fā'-vōr, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *favor*, v. (q. v.).] To regard or treat with disfavor; to discountenance, to withhold or refuse favor, support, or approbation to.

"The other has been *disfavored* by all institutions of Government."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents*.

**dis-fā'-vōr-a-ble*, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *favorable* (q. v.).] Unfavorable, unpropitious.

"Manie other personages who . . . tasted fortune *disfavorable*."—*Stow: Richard II*. (1377.)

**dis-fā'-vōr-a-blỹ*, *adv.* [Eng. *disfavorable* (le); -*ly*.] Unfavorably.

"So *disfavorably* to our nature."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. 4, § 4.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, 'aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn: -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dis-fā-vōred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFAVOR, *v.*]
dis-fā-vōr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disfavor*; -*er*.] One who disfavors or discountenances.

"Had it not been for four great *disfavorers* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded."—*Bacon*.

†**dis-fā-vōr-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFAVOR, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of regarding or treating with disfavor.

dis-fēat-üre, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *feature* (q. v.).] To deprive of features, to disfigure, to deface.

dis-fēl-lōw-ship, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fellowship* (q. v.).] To exclude from fellowship, to refuse intercourse with.

***dis-fēr-tile**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fertile* (q. v.).] To make barren.

"Whose infectious breath
 Corrupts the air, and earth *disfertileth*."
Sylvester: Vocation, 1,347.

dis-fig-ū-rā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *disfigur(e)*; -*ation*.]
 1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming; defacement.

2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement.
 3. That which disfigures or defaces; a disfigurement, a deformity.

dis-fig-üre, ***de-fyg-ur**, ***dis-fyg-our**, ***dys-fyg-ure**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desfigurer*, *defigurer*, *deffigurer*; Prov., Sp. & Port. *desfigurar*; Ital. *disfigurare*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *figuro* = to fashion, to form; *figura* = a figure.]

1. To change to a worse figure or form; to impair or spoil the external appearance of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or proportions of; to deface, to deform.

"Pale lies my friend, with wounds *disfigured* o'er."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 209.

2. To mar, to spoil.
 *3. To carve, to cut up.

"*Dysfigure* that pecocke."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Keruynge*, p. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *disfigure* and to *deface*, see **DEFACE**.

***dis-fig-ure**, *s.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*] A disfigurement, a deformity.

"He prayed hir that to no creature
 Sche schulde tellen of his *disfigure*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,540, 6,541.

dis-flg'-üred, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*]

dis-flg'-üre-ment, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming.
 2. The state of being disfigured, defaced, or deformed.

"And they, so perfect is their misery,
 Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*."
Milton: Comus, 73, 74.

3. That which disfigures, defaces, or deforms; a deformity.

"The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle."—*Suckling*.

4. A blot.

"Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than an embellishment."—*Hume: Essay* xx.

dis-flg'-ür-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disfigur(e)*; -*er*.] One who disfigures, defaces, or deforms.

dis-flg'-ür-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of defacing or deforming; disfigurement.

***dis-flēsh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *flesh* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from flesh; to divest of flesh.

"That . . . the fat man *disflesh* himself."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xxv.

***dis-flōw-ēred**, ***dis-flōw'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *flowered*.] Deprived or stripped of flowers.

"Our *disflowered* trees, our fields hail-torn,
 Presage us famine."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 1,238, 1,239.

dis-för-ēst, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *forest* (q. v.).] The same as to **DISAFFOREST** (q. v.).

"He much ingratiated himself with the country people by *disforesting* Mendip."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire*.

dis-för-ēs-tā-tion, ***dis-för-rēs-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *disforest*; -*ation*.] The throwing of forest land into cultivation; disafforesting.

"The allowance of what *disforrestation* had heretofore been made."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 167. (*Davies*.)

dis-form'-i-tŷ, *s.* [DEFORMITY.] A discordance or diversity of form; variety.

"Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies."—*S. Clarke*.

dis-frän'-chise, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *franchise* (q. v.); Fr. *desfranchir*; Ital. *disfrancare*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of citizenship; to withdraw chartered rights or immunities from; specifically, to deprive of the right of suffrage.

"Almost all the small boroughs which it was necessary to *disfranchise*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dis-frän'-chised, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

dis-frän'-chise-ment, *s.* [Eng. *disfranchise*; -*ment*.] The act of disfranchising; the state or condition of being disfranchised.

"The only reason which can be assigned for this *disfranchisement*."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langricke*.

dis-frän'-chis-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The same as **DISFRANCHISEMENT** (q. v.).

***dis-fränk**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *frank* (q. v.).] To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding.

"Intending to *disfrank* an ore-growne boare."
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 131. (*Nares*.)

***dis-fräught** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fraught* (q. v.).] To unfreight, to unload, to discharge.

"Having *disfraughted* and unloaded his luggage."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

***dis-fri'-ar**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *friar* (q. v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of the rank or order of a friar.

"Over great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

***dis-friend'-ship**, ***dis-freind-schip**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *friendship* (q. v.).] A want of friendship; enmity, disagreement.

"The *disfriendship* left out be resson of the saidis compleris abyding at the defence of his hienes authority."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 164.

dis-für'-nish, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *furnish* (q. v.).]

1. To strip, deprive, or divest of equipments, apparatus, furniture, &c.

"She [found] the tower *disfurnished* of stores and ammunition."—*Strype: Memorials; Q. Mary* (1553).

2. To strip, to deprive.

"I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of
 All merit." *Massinger: The Picture*, iii. 5.

***dis-für'-nished**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFURNISH.]

***dis-für'-nish-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISFURNISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of equipments, apparatus, &c.

"To the great *disfurnishing* of the realm."—*Strype: Memorials, Edward VI.* (1548.)

dis-für'-nish-ment, *s.* [English *disfurnish*; -*ment*.] A state of being stripped of equipment, apparatus, &c.; bareness.

"Taking the advantage of this *disfurnishment*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 5. (*Davies*.)

***dis-für'-nit-üre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *furniture* (q. v.).] The act of stripping or taking away; the state of being stripped or deprived.

"We may . . . bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. viii., § 3.

dis-für'-nit-üre, *v. t.* [DISFURNITURE, *s.*] To disfurnish, to strip.

***dis-gä'ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gage* (q. v.); Fr. *dégager*.] [DISENGAGE.] To free, relieve, or release from pledge or pawn.

"To sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 232.

***dis-gäll'-ant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gallant* (q. v.).] To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to dispirit.

"Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1.

***dis-gar'-bage** (*bage* as *bîg*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garbage* (q. v.).] To take out the entrails, to eviscerate.

"In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without *disgarbaging* of them."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612). (*Nares*.)

dis-gar'-land, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garland* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a garland.

"Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee,
 Thy locks *disgarland*."
Drummond: Song xiii., pt. ii.

dis-gar'-nish, ***dis-gar-nyssh**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *garnish* (q. v.); O. Fr. *desgarnis*.]

1. To strip or deprive of garniture, equipments, or ornaments.

"*Disgarnysshed* of shyldes and other wepyn."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., pt. v., ch. xxx.

2. To deprive of a garrison, arms, &c.; to dismantle.

3. To strip, deprive, or divest.
 "He was *disgarnished* as well of his nobilitie."—*Grafton: Edward IV.* (an. 20.)

dis-gär'-ri-şön, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garrison* (q. v.).] To dismantle, to disarm.

"*Disgarrison* all the strongholds and fortifications of sin."—*Dr. Hewyt: Prayer before Sermon* (temp. Chas. I.).

***dis-gär'-ri-şoned**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGARRISON.]

***dis-gär'-ri-şön-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISGARRISON.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of dismantling or disarming.

dis-gäv'-el, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gavel* (q. v.).]

English Law: To deprive of the tenure of gavel-kind (q. v.).

***dis-gëst**, *s.* [DIGEST, *v.*] The digestion.

***dis-gëst**, *v. t.* [DIGEST.] To digest, to meditate upon.

"When he had wel *disgested* the natures of the ii. kinges."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 57.

***dis-gëst-ion** (*ion* as *yŭn*), *s.* [DIGESTION.] Digestion.

"With meats hard of *disgestion*."—*Bacon: Hist. of Life and Death*.

***dis-gëst-üre**, *s.* [DIGESTURE.] Digestion.

dis-glör'-i-ŷ, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *glorify* (q. v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of glory; to treat with indignity.

"*Disglorified*, blasphemed, and had in scorn."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 442.

***dis-glör'-ŷ**, ***dis-glör'-ie**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *glory* (q. v.).] Dishonor, disgrace.

"So that your talke and jeasting be not to the *disglorie* of God's name, or hurt to your neighbour."—*Northbrooke Treatise against Dicing* (1577).

***dis-glöss**, ***dis-glössse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gloss* (q. v.).] To take the gloss off, to disfigure, to deface.

"Stones with bumpes his plates *disglosse*."
Phaer: Virgil's Æneid ix.

***dis-gö're**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gore* (q. v.).] *Farriery*: To disperse an inflammation, to dispel a swelling. (*Ash*.)

***dis-gö'red**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGORE.]

Farriery: Dispersed, dispelled. (*Ash*.)

dis-gor'ge, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desgorger*; French *dégorgier*, from O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *gorge*=the throat.] [GORGE.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To discharge or eject from the mouth or stomach; to vomit, to spew up.

"Loudly laughed,
 To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 235, 236.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To empty the stomach.

"So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
 Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?"
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

2. To eject or emit with violence; to discharge violently.

"The dim-wood glen
 The martial flood *disgorged* agen."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

*3. To cast up, to spew out.
 "Damnable heresies of late *disgorged* from the mouth of hell."—*Bp. Hall: Mourners in Sion*.

4. To discharge, to unload.

"And the deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
 Their warlike fraughtage."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida (Prol.).

5. To yield, give up, or surrender; as, to *disgorge* ill-gotten gains.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To disembogue, to discharge.

"See where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths
 Into the sea."
Milton: P. L., xii. 158, 159.

2. To yield up or surrender anything; to make restitution.

dis-gorg'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGORGE.]

dis-gor'ge-ment, *s.* [English *disgorge*; -*ment*.] The act of disgorging, or giving vent to.

"The most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 162.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōi, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-gorg'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISGORGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of ejecting from the mouth or stomach; disgorgement.

***dis-gōs'-pel**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gospel* (q. v.).] To pervert or act contrary to the gospel.

"They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel dis-gosselling jurisdiction."—Milton: *Apology for Smectym-nus*.

***dis-gōut'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *gout*, suff. *-ed*.] Released from or cured of the gout.

"His but just disgouted thumb."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vi. 227.

***dis-gōwn'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gown* (q. v.).] To throw off a gown: hence, to renounce Holy Orders.

"So he disgowned and put on a sword."—North: *Examen*, p. 222. (Davies.)

dis-grā'-ce, *s.* [Fr. *disgrâce*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *grâce*=Lat. *gratia*=favor; Ital. *disgrazia*; Sp. *disgracia*.] [GRACE.]

1. A state or condition of being out of favor; dis-favor, disesteem, disrepute, discredit.

"I have forgot my part, and I am out Even to a full disgrace."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

2. A state or condition of dishonor, shame, or ignominy.

"Prefer death to the disgrace of a public conviction."—Melmoth: *Plinie*, bk. iii., let. ix.

3. That which causes shame, disesteem, or disrepute; a discredit, a dishonor, a reproach.

"And is it not a foul disgrace, To lose the boltsprit of thy face?"—Barnard.

*4. A want of grace in appearance or figure; deformity.

"Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment, and made most ugly cases." Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xii. 28.

*5. An act of unkindness, a disfavor.

"To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

dis-grā'-ce, ***dis-grase**, *v. t.* [Fr. *disgracier*; Ital. *disgraziare*; Sp. *disgraciar*.] [DISGRACE, *s.*]

1. To bring disgrace, dishonor, or ignominy upon; to dishonor.

"Do not disgrace the throne of thy glory."—Jer. xiv. 21.

2. To make ungraceful; to disfigure; to mar.

"The blemish on her brows disgraceth all the rest." Gascoigne: *In Praise of Lady Sandes*.

3. To bring into disgrace, disfavor; to put out of favor. Specifically, to dismiss or to cause to be dismissed from court, or to lose royal favor.

"Some great effort would be made to disgrace and destroy them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To treat disgracefully or with ignominy; to revile.

"He was reuil'd, disgrast, and foul abused." Spenser: *Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

5. To be a cause of disgrace, reproach, or shame to; as, His ignorance disgraces him.

¶ For the difference between *to disgrace* and *to degrade*, see *DEGRADE*; for that between *to disgrace* and *to dishonor*, see *DISHONOR*.

dis-grā'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGRACE, *v.*]

dis-grā'-ce-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *disgrace*; *-ful*(l).] Full of or causing disgrace, shame, or reproach; attended by disgrace; shameful, ignominious.

"The disastrous and disgraceful battle of Beachy Head."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dis-grā'-ce-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disgraceful*; *-ly*.] In a disgraceful, shameful, or ignominious manner; shamefully, with disgrace or ignominy.

"He is sure not to come off disgracefully."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

***dis-grā'-ce-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *disgraceful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgraceful; shamefulness; ignominy.

dis-grā'-ē-er, *s.* [Eng. *disgrace*(e); *-er*.] One who disgraces; one who causes disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy.

"Those two disgracers of the human species."—Fielding: *Essay on Conversation*.

***dis-grā'-ci-āte**, *a.* [Coined from pref. *dis*, and Lat. *gratia*, on analogy of *ingrati*(e) (q. v.).] Disgraceful.

***dis-grā'-ci-āte-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disgraciate*; *-ly*.] Disgracefully.

"All this he would most disgraciously obtrude."—North: *Examen*, p. 28. (Davies.)

dis-grā'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISGRACE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing disgrace or shame; the state of being disgraced.

"Thinking that their disgracing did him grace."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

dis-grā'-cious, *a.* [Old Fr. *desgracieux*; Fr. *dégracieux*.] Unpleasing, displeasing, disagreeable.

"If I be so disgracious in your sight, Let me march on."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

***dis-grā'-cive**, ***dis-grā'-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *disgrace*(e); *-ive*.]

1. Disgraceful.

"An ignorance which is not disgracive."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. i., 27.

2. Ungracious.

"Be not disgracive to thy friend therefore."

Chester: *Love's Martyr*, p. 147.

dis-grā'-dā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gradation* (q. v.).]

Scots Law: Degradation; the stripping a person of his dignity, title, honor, or privileges.

***dis-grā'-de**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *grade* (q. v.).] To degrade.

"He caused me to be degraded and condemned."—Fox: *Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,352.

dis-grād'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISGRADE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of degrading; degradation.

***dis-grād'-u-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *graduate* (q. v.).] To degrade; to reduce from or deprive of rank or position.

"I would say disgraduate them, and pare the crowns and fingers of them."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 134.

***dis-grēg'-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *disgregatus*, *pa. par. of disgrego*=to separate: *dis*=away, apart, and *grex* (accus. *gregem*)=a flock; Sp. *desgregar*; Ital. *disgregare*.]

1. To separate, to cut off, to disjoin, to disperse.

"Search, sever, pierce, open, and disgregate All ascititious cloggings."

More: *Song of the Soul*, II. iii. 25.

2. To disperse, to scatter, to break up.

"Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the sight; the other [white] disgregate, scatter, and enfeeble it."—Howell: *Letters*, I., vi. 55.

***dis-grūn'-tled** (tled as teld), *a.* [GRUNTLE.] Disgusted, offended.

"Thither goes MacPhelim, finds his prince a little disgruntled . . ."—Terre Filius, No. 48, June 29, 1721.

dis-guī'-se, ***de-gise**, ***de-gyse**, ***des-guise**, ***des-gyze**, ***dis-gulze**, ***dis-gise**, ***dys-gyse**, *v. t. & t.* [O. Fr. *desguiser*; Fr. *déguiser*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *guise*=shape, manner, fashion.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To conceal or alter the appearance by assuming an unusual or strange dress.

"How she him mighte so disguise, That no man shuld his body knowe."

Gower, ii. 227.

II. Figuratively:

1. To alter the appearance by any covering or mask.

"Disguised himself with ashes upon his face."—1 Kings xx. 38.

2. To hide or conceal by a counterfeit appearance; to mask, to cloak.

"The other class . . . wished to disguise it as much as possible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*3. To alter, to make distinct.

*4. To alter the form of; to transform.

"Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a disguised view."—Pope.

*5. To change in manners or appearance by drink; to intoxicate.

"The sailors and the shipmen all, Through foul excess of wine, Were so disguised that on the sea They showed themselves like swine."

Garland of Delight.

B. Intrans.: To conceal, to hide, to keep back.

dis-guī'-se, ***dis-guyse**, *s.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A dress or part of a dress intended to disguise or alter the appearance of any person so as not to be recognizable.

"The gloomy lantern, and the dim blue match, The black disguise."

Wordsworth: *Female Vagrant*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A false pretense or show; artificial or assumed language, actions, or appearance, intended to disguise the true nature of anything; a mask, a cloak.

"When his disguise and he is parted."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 6.

*2. A masque, an interlude.

*3. The state of being inflamed or disordered by drink.

"The wild disguise hath almost Anticked us all." Shakesp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

dis-guī'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Wearing a disguise; concealed in an unusual dress.

"Edith, disguised at distance stands."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 16.

*2. *Fig.:* Intoxicated.

"I was told a tale, that Arminius meeting Baudius one day disguised with drink (wherewith he would be often), he told him, Tu, Baudī, dedecoras nostram academiam. Et tu, Armini, nostram religionem." ["Thou, Baudius, disgracest our academy. And thou, Arminius [disgracest] our religion."]—Howell: *Familiar Letters* (1650).

dis-guī'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disguised*; *-ly*.] In disguise; not openly, secretly.

"He [Bishop Williams] studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly."—Dr. Barnard: *Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 172.

dis-guī'-ēd-nēss, ***dis-guis-ed-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disguised*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disguised; disguise.

"The strange disguisedness of theatricall attires."—Prynne: *2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 2.

dis-guī'-se-mēnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *desguisement*; Fr. *déguisement*.] A disguise.

"That in so strange disguise there did maske."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 14.

dis-guī'-ēr, ***dis-guys-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disguis*(e); *-er*.]

1. One who or that which disguises, or conceals by a disguise.

"Death's a great disguiser."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

2. One who puts on or wears a disguise.

"You are a very dexterous disguiser."—Pope: *To Swift* (Aug. 11, 1720).

3. A masquer; one who plays a part in a masque. "Sodeynly the rocke moued and recaued the disguysers, and ymediatly closed agayn."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 10).

***dis-guī'-i-lŷ**, ***dis-gis-i-li**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *disgisi*; *-ly*.] Disguisedly; in disguise.

"Desparaged were i disgisi.li, yif i dede in this wise."

William of Palerne, 485.

***dis-guī'-i-nēss**, ***dis-gis-i-nes**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *disgisi*; *-ness*.] Disguising.

"For his straungenes and disgisines."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

dis-guī'-ing, ***des-gys-yng**, ***dis-gys-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of concealing with a disguise; the act of putting on or wearing a disguise.

"I'll give her father notice of their disguising."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 6.

*2. A masque; an interlude.

"And on Newres day at nyght ther was a goodly dysgysyng."—The *Feast of Christmas*. (Leland, *Collect.*, iv. 235.)

***dis-guī'-ŷ**, ***dis-gis-i**, *a.* [O. Fr. *disguisé*, *pa. par. of disguiser*.] Disguised, masked.

"In Daunces disgisi redi dight were."

William of Palerne, 1,620.

dis-gūst', *s.* [O. Fr. *desgout*; Fr. *dégoût*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *goust*; Fr. *goût*=Lat. *gustus*=taste.]

1. *Lit.:* An aversion of the palate to anything; a strong disrelish or distaste, approaching to loathing and nausea.

II. Figuratively:

1. An extreme aversion to anything; a strong dislike or repugnance to anything offensive, loathsome, or low.

"Disgust concealed

Is ofttimes proof of wisdom."

Couper: *Task*, iii. 33, 39.

2. A feeling of dislike or aversion arising from satiety or disappointment.

*3. An offense, a feeling of strong displeasure or annoyance.

"Upon some disgust or injury formerly offered him."—Strype: *Memorials*, Henry VIII. (1530).

boīl, **boŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

-tion, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

*4. That which causes disgust, aversion, or repugnance.

"When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the *disgust*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. 10, § 5.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *disgust*, *loathing*, and *nausea*: "*Disgust* is less than *loathing*, and that than *nausea*. When applied to sensible objects we are *disgusted* with dirt; we *loathe* the smell of food if we have a sickly appetite; we *nauseate* medicine; and when applied metaphorically, we are *disgusted* with affectation; we *loathe* the endearments of those who are offensive; we *nauseate* all the enjoyments of life, after having made an imtemperate use of them, and discovered their inanity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *disgust* and *dislike*, see *DISLIKE*.

dīs-gūst', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desgouter*; Fr. *dégoûter*.]

I. *Lit.*: To excite or cause disgust, loathing, or aversion in the stomach; to nauseate.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To taste, try, or experience with dislike or aversion; to feel an aversion to.

"Inquire you why this table's put before?"

"I'll tell—if you *disgust* it, read no more."

Evelyn: Liberty and Servitude (Motto).

2. To excite or cause disgust or aversion in the mind; to offend grossly. (Followed by *at* or *with*.)

"That it belongs to freemen, would *disgust* And shock me." *Cowper: Task*, v. 482, 483.

*3. To cause to turn away in disgust or loathing. "What *disgusts* me from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience."—*Swift*.

dīs-gūst'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DISGUST*, *v.*]

dīs-gūst'-fūl, ***dīs-gūst'-fūll**, *a.* [*Eng. disgust*; *-ful(l)*.] Causing disgust or aversion; disgusting.

"That . . . which I had devoted to the good of all should seem so *disgustful* onto any."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xxi., § 6.

dīs-gūst'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. disgusting*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgusting; loathsomeness.

"The *disgustfulness* of this carcass brings offense to our brain."—*Sir W. Jones: Tales by Nizami*.

dīs-gūst'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [*DISGUST*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of causing disgust or aversion.

dīs-gūst'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. disgusting*; *-ly*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The philosopher became *disgustingly* precise."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

***dīs-gūst'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. disgusting*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgusting. (*Kingsley*.)

dish, ***disce**, ***disch**, ***disshe**, ***dysche**, ***dysshe**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. disc*; *Ger. tisch*; *O. H. Ger. tisc, disc*; *O. S. disk*; *Icel. diskir*; *Dan. & Sw. disk*; *Dut. dish*, from *Lat. discus*=a quoit, a platter; *Gr. diskos*=a quoit.] [*DESK*, *DISC*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A broad, open vessel, made of various materials, and used for serving up food at the table.

"Scho . . . drow down coppys and *dyschys* ilkone." *Seven Sages*, 1, 795.

*2. A wide and deep hollow vessel for liquids.

"A ladle for our silver *dish* Is what I want, is what I wish."

Prior: The Ladle.

*3. A cup, or other drinking vessel.

"We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street."—*Beckford: Italy*, ii. 70.

*4. A plate; a platter.

"Let not thi spon stond in thy *dysche*."—*Boke of Curtesye*, p. 71.

5. The meat or food served up in a dish; any particular kind of food.

"Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

*6. A quoit. [*DISC*.]

"In occupaciouns of a *disch*, ether pleiying with a ledun *disch*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccab.* iv. 14.

7. A hollow place in a field in which water lies.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mining*:

(1) A box having a capacity of 672 cubic inches, in which ore is measured; it is 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and 6 inches wide.

(2) That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the landowner or proprietor.

2. *Vehicles*: The projection outwardly of the tire beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub. This is not necessary when the spindle of the axle is cylindrical, but when the spindle is tapering, it is necessary to give a gather and swing to the spindle, and a *dish* to the wheel. The gather is the setting forward of the end of the spindle so that the wheel may run freely, not pressing inordinately either on the nut or the butting-ring. The swing is the setting downward of the end of the spindle so that its lower edge may be horizontal. The load resting thus, the wheel has no special tendency to slip in or out against the butting-ring or the nut. The swing tips the wheel outward at top, inclining it away from the wagon, and, to enable the bearing on the spokes, fellys, and tire to be vertical, the wheel is *dished*, so that each spoke is vertical as it comes to the lower or working position. The fellys being set square on the spokes, the tread of the wheel is flat on the ground. (*Knight*.)

B. *Adj.*: (See the compounds.)

¶ *To cxy in one's dish*: To lay to one's charge.

"The manifold examples that commonly are alledged, to deterre men from finishing such works as have bene left unperfect by notable artificers in all sciences, could not make me afraide; howbeit perchance they may be laud in my *dish*."—*Phaer: Virgil* (1600).

¶ Obvious compound: *Dish-cover*.

***dish-bearer**, ***dische berer**, ***dyschberer**, *s.* A shelf on which dishes are placed; a dresser.

"A *Discheberer* (a *Dysbunke* or a *Dyschberer*): *discoforus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***dish-bench**, ***dishbenk**, ***dische benke**, ***dyschbynke**, *s.* The same as *dish-bearer* (q. v.).

"A *Dische-benke* (*Dyschbynke*): *scutellarium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***dish-board**, ***dyssh-borde**, *s.* A dresser.

"*Scutellarium*: a *dysshborde*."—*Medulla Grammat.*

***dish-catch**, *s.* A rack for dishes.

"My *dish-catch*, cupboards, boards, and bed, And all I have when we are wed."

Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers. (Nares.)

dish-cloth, **dish-clout**, *s.* A cloth used for washing up dishes, plates, &c.

"A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favor."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

dish-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flat-faced.

2. *Sport.*: This term describes a dog whose nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop—a feature not unfrequently seen in pointers. (*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 39.)

dish-ful, *s.* [*DISHFUL*.]

dish-heater, *s.* A warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes.

dish-holder, *s.* A grasping implement for hot dishes, or for holding them while washing in very hot water.

dish-mustard, *s.* A name given by Turner to *Thlaspi arvense*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dish-rack, *s.* A frame in which dishes and plates are placed to drain and dry.

***dish-wash**, *s.* Dish-water; hence, anything mean, filthy, or despicable.

"Their fathers . . . were scullions, *dish-wash*, and dirty drafte."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

dish-washer, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who washes up dishes; a scullery-maid.

2. A device by which dishes are cleaned by agitation, in some cases assisted by brushes or sponges. Among the numerous varieties may be cited the circular rack rotated in a tub with water sufficient to submerge the dishes and plates.

II. *Zoöl.*: A provincial name for the pied wagtail.

***dish-washings**, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale. (Turner.)

dish-water, *s.* Water in which dishes, plates, &c., have been washed.

"All my lady's linen sprinkled

With suds and *dish-water*!"

Beaumont & Flet.: Wit without Money, iii. 1.

dīsh, *v. t. & i.* [*DISH*, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To put into or serve in a dish; to place on a dish ready for serving to table.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To serve up; to prepare and present.

"For conspiracy,

I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*

For me to try." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(2) To frustrate, to foil, to disappoint, to cheat, to ruin. (*Slang*.)

"If another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's *dished*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

(3) To push or strike with the horn. (*Scotch*.)

"He would hae gart me trow, that they hae horns on their head to *dish* the like o' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 70.

II. *Vehicles, Mach., &c.*: To make concave. A wheel is said to be *dished* when the tire projects outwardly beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub, so that it is concave on one side and convex on the other. [*DISH*, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

B. *Intrans.*: To be concave; to be hollow or *dished* in the center; said of wheels. [*DISH*, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

¶ *To dish out*:

Arch.: To form coves by wooden ribs.

***dīs-hā-bīl'-ī-tāte**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. habilitate* (q. v.).]

Scots Law: To disqualify, to disable, to disentitle.

"His posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland."—*Stair: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 243.

***dīs-hā-bīl'-ī-tā-tion**, **dis-hā-bil-i-ta-tioun**, *s.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. habilitation* (q. v.).]

Scots Law: The act of legally depriving a person of honors, privileges, or emoluments.

"All prior acts of *dishabilitation* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said ymag Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 55.

dīs-hā-bīlle, **dēs-hā-bīlle**, *s.* The same as *DESHABILLE* (q. v.).

"But to see the fine ladies in their *dishabille*,

A dress that's sometimes the most studied to kill."

Byron: Description of Tunbridge.

***dīs-hāb'-it**, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. deshabiter*.]

1. To remove from its habitation; to throw out of place; to dislodge.

"From their fixed beds of lime

Had been *dishabited*."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

2. To deprive or empty of inhabitants.

"The *dishabited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] root'ing."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

***dīs-hāb'-it-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DISHABIT*.]

dīs-hā-bīt'-ū-āte, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. habituate* (q. v.); *Fr. déshabituier*.] To make unaccustomed; to disaccustom, to disuse.

"That talk and not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has *dishabituat*ed them for the conduct of affairs."—*Contemp. Review* (1881), p. 700.

***dīs-hā'-ble**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Mid. Eng. hable* = *able* (q. v.).]

1. To disable.

2. To disparage.

"She oft him blamed . . . And him *dishabled* quyte." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 21.

***dīs-har-mō'-nī-ōūs**, *a.* [*Pref. dis*, and *English harmonious* (q. v.).] Inharmonious, incongruous, discordant, inconsistent.

"An undue and *disharmonious* connection."—*Hallywell-Melampronvea*, p. 10.

dīs-har'-mōn-ŷ, *s.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. harmony* (q. v.).] A want of or contrariety to harmony; discord, incongruity.

"The confusion caused by their ungoverned working is increased by our being filled with a deeper sense of *disharmony*, remorse, and dismay."—*M. Arnold: St. Paul and Protestantism* (1870), p. 111.

dīs-hā'-unt, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *English haunt* (q. v.).] To leave any place; to shun.

"He, his wife, children and servants, and hail family, had *dishau*nted his parish kirk of Birse."—*Spalding*, ii. 52.

***dīs-heart'**, ***dīs-hart'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. heart* (q. v.).] To dishearten.

"He doth *dishart* their hearts in whom it rains."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 42.

dīs-heart'-en, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. hearten* (q. v.).]

1. To discourage, to dispirit, to deprive of courage or spirits.

"The party from which alone he could expect serious opposition was disunited and *disheartened*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*2. To discourage, to deter (followed by *from*).

"She also urged what she could to *dishearten* me *from* it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between to *dishearten* and to *deter*, see *DETER*.

dīs-heart'-ened, *pa. par.* & *a.* [*DISHEARTEN*.]

***dīs-heart'-ened-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. disheartened*; *-ness*.] The state of being disheartened; dejection, discouragement.

"Great fear fell upon them that saw them; that is, a *disheartenedness* and dejection of mind."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 170.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **nēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-heart'-en-ĭng, *pr. particip., a. & s.* [Dis-HEARTEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of discouraging, dispiriting, or dejecting; discouragement, dejection.

"Lest it give too great *disheartening* to your faithful friends."—*Cabbala: L. R. H. to the Duke of Buckingham.*

dis-heart'-en-mĕnt, *s.* [English *dishearten*; -*ment*.] A state or condition of being disheartened; discouragement, dejection.

"Alan tries his best to stay the growth of a great *disheartenment* among the people."—*M. C. Hay: Under the Will* (1878), i. 73.

***dis-heart'-sŭm**, *s.* [Eng. *dis*; *heart*, and suff. -*sum*=-*some*.] Saddening, disheartening.

dished, *pa. par. or a.* [DISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* Served up or placed on a dish.

2. *Fig.:* Frustrated, foiled, ruined, cheated. (*Slang*.)

"To be *'dished out of it'*: Cheated out of it, or rather some one else contrived to obtain it; a variation of *disherit*. The heir is *dish't* out of his inheritance when his father marries again, dies, and leaves his property to his widow and her family.

"Where's Brummel? *Dished!*"—*Byron: Don Juan.*

II. Mach. & Vehicles: Having a central depression; hollowed, cup-shaped. Applied to wheels.

dished-out, *s.* A term applied to the sunk crouching employed in vaults, coved ceilings, and domes which are formed by wooden ribs (bracketing) upon which the lath and plastering are secured.

***dis-hĕir** (*h* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *heir* (*q. v.*)] To debar or incapacitate from inheriting.

"Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 704, 705.

dis-hĕlm', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *disheaulmer*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *heaulme*=a helmet.] To deprive or divest of a helm or helmet.

"And the Lorde of Saynt Pye strake the Lorde Clyfforde on the helme, so that he was *dishelmed*."—*Berners: Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. xlviii.

***dis-hĕrb'-age** (*h* silent, age as *ĭg*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *herbage* (*q. v.*)] To deprive of herbage, to make bare or barren.

***dis-hĕrb'-age-ĭng** (*h* silent, age as *ĭg*), *pr. par. & s.* [DISHERBAGE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of herbage; the state of being stripped of grass or herbage.

"The snowe-casting season . . . hath brought this climate to clene *disherbageing*."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 243.

***dis-hĕr'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *heir*, and suff. -*ing*.] The act of disinheriting.

***dis-hĕr'-ĭs**, ***dis-her-ys**, ***dis-her-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *disheir*; -*ize*.] To disinherit, to put out of an inheritance.

"All Inglis men wold *disheirs* him blythly."

Barbour: Bruce, ii. 103.

***dis-hĕr'-ĭsed**, ***dis-hĕr'-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHERIS.]

***dis-hĕr'-ĭs-ĭng**, ***dis-hĕr'-iz-ĭng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISHERIS.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disinheriting.

" . . . the *disheirizing* of the daulphin confirmed."—*Speed: Henry V.*, bk. ix., ch. xv., § 56.

***dis-hĕr'-ĭ-sŏn**, ***dys-hĕr'-ĭ-sŏn**, *s.* [Eng. *disheir*; -*on*.] The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

"To the *dysheirison* of you and your posteritie for euer."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5.)

dis-hĕr'-ĭt, ***des-er-yt**, ***dis-er-it**, ***dis-her-ett**, ***dis-her-ite**, ***dys-her-yt**, *v. t.* [Fr. *deshĕriter*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *hĕriter*=to inherit (*q. v.*); Port. *desherdar*; Sp. *desheredar*; Ital. *deseredare*.] To disinherit; to deprive or cut off from an inheritance or succession.

"Hwat! wenden he to *disherite* me?"—*Havelok*, 2,547.

***dis-hĕr'-ĭ-taŋce**, ***dis-her-i-taunce**, *s.* [Fr. *deshĕritant*, *pr. par. of deshĕriter*.] The act of disinheriting; the state or condition of being disinherited.

"Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

***dis-hĕr'-it-ĕd**, ***dis-er-it-ide**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHERIT.]

***dis-hĕr'-it-ĭng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISHERIT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disinheriting; disinher- itance.

"The *disheriting* of the right heyre is alwales wont to be the beginning of ciuil wars."—*Stow: Edward the Con- fessor* (1066).

***dis-hĕr'-it'-i-sŏn**, ***dis-her-it-e-son**, *s.* [O. Fr. *diserteisoun*.] Disinheriting, disinher- itance.

"Tille alle our heirs grete *disheriteson*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

dis-hĕr'-i-tŏr, *s.* [English *disherit*; -*or*.] One who disinherits or shuts another out of his inher- itance.

***dis-hĕr'-o**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *hero* (*q. v.*)] To render unheroic; to reduce from the rank of a hero.

"Has done his best in an underhand, treacherous man- ner, to *dishero* him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 143.

di-shĕv'-ĕl, ***di-shev-el**, ***di-shev-ell**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descheveler*; Fr. *dĕcheveler*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dĕ*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. Fr. *cheval*; Fr. *cheveu*; Lat. *capillum*=hair; Sp. *descabellar*; Ital. *discapigliare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To spread the locks or tresses of the hair loosely and carelessly; to throw the hair about negligently; to suffer the hair to hang or flow loosely (obsolete except in the *pa. par.*).

"His mane, *dishevelled*, o'er his shoulders flies."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 657.

2. *Fig.:* To scatter, to disperse.

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower *dishevelled* in the wind."

Couper: Task, iii. 261, 262.

R. Intrans.: To hang or lie loosely and negli- gently.

"Their hair curling *dishevels* about their shoulders."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 300.

***di-shĕv'-ĕle**, ***di-shev-ele**, ***dis-sheve-ly**, ***dis-shiv-ill**, *a.* [O. Fr. *deschevele*; Fr. *dĕchevelé*, *pa. par. of O. Fr. descheveler*; Fr. *dĕcheveler*=to *dishevel*.]

1. Disheveled, loose.

"All her here it shone as gold so fyne,
Disshivill, crispe, downe hyngyng at her bak."

Chaucer: Court of Love, 137, 138.

2. With disheveled hair.

"*Dischevele*, sauf his cappe he rood al bare."

Chaucer: C. T., 685.

di-shĕv'-ĕled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHEVEL.]

***di-shĕv'-ĕl-ĭng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISHEVEL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of throwing or causing the hair to fall loosely or in disorder.

***di-shĕv'-ĕl-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *dishevel*; -*ment*.] The act of disheveling; the state of being dishev- eled. (*Carlyle*.)

dish'-fŭl, ***dish-fŭll**, *s.* [Eng. *dish*; -*ful*(*l*).] As much as will fill a dish, or as a dish will hold.

"Sold a small *dishfull* for a duckat."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 230.

dish'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Dished, hollow, concave. [DISH, *v.*, A. II.]

"For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing* . . . that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outward."—*Mortimer*.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of placing on or securing in a dish.

2. *Mach. & Vehicles:* The act or process of mak- ing a wheel dished; the state of being dished.

dishing-out, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language: Giving anything out by the dishful. (*U. S. Collog.*)

II. Arch.: Cradling. The timber ribs and pieces for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings. The same term is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a store front. (*Gwilt*.)

dishing-wheel, *s.* A wheel which is dished.

***dis-hŏ-me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *home* (*q. v.*)] To deprive of a home; to eject from a home.

"Numbers of poor families being incontinently *dis- homed* to give space for magnificent roadways."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dis-hŏn'-ĕst (*h* mute), *a.* [O. Fr. *deshonneste*; Fr. *dĕshonnĕte*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *honneste*, Fr. *honnĕte*=Lat. *honestus*=honorable; Sp. & Port. *deshonesto*; Ital. *disonesto*.] [HONEST.]

*1. Disgraced, dishonorable.

"Lo! how his rage *dishonest* drags along
Hector's dead earth, insensible of wrong!"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 66, 67.

*2. Disgracing, disgraceful, ignominious, unbe- coming, mean.

"His robe, which spots indelible besmear,
In rags *dishonest* flutters with the air."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 502, 503.

3. Void or destitute of honesty, probity, or good faith; fraudulent, knavish, cheating, not straight- forward.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an honest man in a *dishonest* age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Characterized by dishonesty or want of good faith; fraudulent, not straightforward.

"If they sometimes ascribed to his *dishonest* policy what was really the effect of accident or inadvertence, the fault was his own."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Acquired or gained dishonestly.

"Behold, therefore I have smitten mine hand at thy *dishonest* gain."—*Ezek.* xxii. 13.

*6. Unchaste, lewd.

"I'll no more of you; besides, you grow *dishonest*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonest* and *knavish*: "*Dishonest* marks the contrary to *honest*; *knavish* marks the likeness to a *knave*. *Dishonest* characterizes simply the mode of action; *knavish* characterizes the agent as well as the action: what is *dishonest* violates the established laws of man; what is *knavish* supposes peculiar art and design in the accomplishment. It is *dishonest* to take anything from another which does not be- long to one; it is *knavish* to get it by fraud or arti- fice, or by imposing on the confidence of another. We may prevent *dishonest* practices by ordinary means of security; but we must not trust ourselves in the company of *knavish* people, if we do not wish to be overreached." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-hŏn'-ĕst** (*h* mute), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *deshonester*; Sp. & Port. *deshonestar*; Ital. *disonestare*, from Lat. *dehonesto*=to dishonor.]

1. To disgrace, to dishonor.

"Do defile and *dishonest* the admonitions of the gospel."—*Udall: Pref. to John*.

2. To deflower, to violate.

"As if he should have enticed into his house a faire maide and done her villanie . . . and then thrust her out *dishonested*."—*Ferrex & Porrex*. (Printer to the Reader.)

dis-hŏn'-ĕst-lŷ (*h* mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonest*; -*ly*.]

*1. In a dishonorable, disgraceful, or ignominious manner.

" . . . there to be *dishonestly* slayne."—*Sir. J. Elyot: The Governor*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

*2. Dishonorably, contumeliously.

"*Dishonestly* to speake of any wight, she deadly hateth."—*Chaucer: House of Curtesie*.

3. In a dishonest or fraudulent manner; contrary to uprightness or probity; with fraudulent inten- tions or views.

"Most *dishonestly* he doth deny it."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

*4. Lewdly, unchastely.

"She that lieth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness."—*Ecclus.* xxii. 4.

dis-hŏn'-ĕs-tŷ, ***dis-hon-es-te** (*h* mute), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honesty* (*q. v.*); Fr. *dĕshon- nĕtĕ*; Ital. *disonestà*; Sp. *deshonestidad*.]

1. A want of uprightness, probity, or good faith; a disposition to cheat, deceive, or defraud.

"He must perpetually expose his ignorance and *dis- honesty*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History*.

2. The quality of being dishonest; an absence or want of honesty; a fraudulent or dishonest nature (applied to acts).

3. A dishonest act or conduct; a violation of duty or trust; fraud, cheating.

"*Dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (1626).

*4. Anything which causes disgrace, shame, or dishonor.

"From thousand *dishonesties* have I him drawn."

Wyat: Complaint upon Love.

*5. Unchastity, lewdness, incontinence.

"You do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

bŏll, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŝan. -tion, -sion = ŝŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -ticus, -cious, -sious = ŝŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

dīs-hōn'-ōr, ***dīs-hon-oure** (*h* mute), *s.* [Fr. *déshonneur*: *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, from, and *hon-*=honor; Sp. *deshonor*; Ital. *disonore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Disgrace, ignominy; anything which injures the honor or reputation; a reproach, a shame.

"I choose the nobler part, and yield my breath,
Rather than bear *dishonor*, worse than death."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvi. 111, 112.

2. A reproach, or word of disparagement; calumny.

"So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonor* of her."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

II. Comm.: Default made in meeting a bill when presented for payment; failure to pay a promissory note when due. [Notice of Dishonor.]

¶ **Notice of Dishonor:**

Comm.: If, when a bill is presented for acceptance, the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept it, or if, when presented for payment, the acceptor refuses to pay it, or if a promissory note is not paid when it falls due, such default is termed *dishonor*; and the holder of the bill or note is bound to give notice to the parties who drew the bill or note, or to those who have negotiated it. This notice is called *notice of dishonor* or *protest*, and if the holder fails to give notice of the same, the parties who would otherwise have been responsible are discharged from their liability.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonor*, *disgrace*, and *shame*: "*Disgrace* is more than *dishonor* and less than *shame*. The *disgrace* is applicable to those who are not sensible of the *dishonor*, and the *shame* to those who are not sensible of the *disgrace*. The tender mind is alive to *dishonor*; those who yield to their passions, or are hardened in their vicious courses, are alike insensible to *disgrace* or *shame*. *Dishonor* is seldom the consequence of any offense, or offered with any intention of punishing; it lies mostly in the consciousness of the individual. *Disgrace* and *shame* are the direct consequences of misconduct, but *disgrace* attaches to the punishment which lowers a person in his own eyes; *shame* to that which lowers him in the eyes of others: the former is not so degrading nor so exposed to notice as the latter . . . the fear of *dishonor* acts as a laudable stimulus to the discharge of one's duty: the fear of *disgrace* or *shame* serves to prevent the commission of vices or crimes. A soldier feels it a *dishonor* not to be always at the post of danger, but he is not always sufficiently alive to the *disgrace* of being punished, nor is he deterred from his irregularities by the open *shame* to which he is sometimes put in the presence of his fellow-soldiers. As epithets they likewise rise in sense, and are distinguished by other characteristics: a *dishonorable* action is that which violates the principles of honor; a *disgraceful* action is that which reflects *disgrace*; a *shameful* action is that of which one ought to be fully ashamed: it is very *dishonorable* for a man not to keep his word; very *disgraceful* for a gentleman to associate with those who are his inferiors in station and education; very *shameful* for him to use his rank and influence over the lower orders only to mislead them from their duty: a person is likewise said to be *dishonorable* who is disposed to bring *dishonor* upon himself; but things only are *disgraceful* or *shameful*: a *dishonorable* man renders himself an outcast among his equals; he must then descend to his inferiors, among whom he may become familiar with the *disgraceful* and the *shameful*: men of cultivation are alive to what is *dishonorable*; men of all stations are alive to that which is for them *disgraceful*, or to that which is in itself *shameful*: the sense of what is *dishonorable* is to the superior what the sense of the *disgraceful* is to the inferior; but the sense of what is *shameful* is independent of rank or station, and forms a part of that moral sense which is inherent in the breast of every rational creature. Whoever therefore cherishes in himself a lively sense of what is *dishonorable* or *disgraceful* is tolerably secure of never committing anything that is *shameful*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dīs-hōn'-ōr (*h* mute), *v. t.* [Fr. *déshonorer*; O. Sp. *deshonorar*; Sp. & Port. *deshonrar*; Ital. *disonorare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To disgrace; to bring disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy upon; to stain the character of; to damage the reputation of.

"Dishonor not her honorable name."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 5.

2. To treat with indignity or ignominy.

"He is *dishonored* by a man which ever
Professed to him."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

3. To disgrace or disfigure by depriving of any ornament, appendage, &c.

"If not *dishonored* quite of hair,
The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xv.

*4. To violate the chastity of, to debauch.

II. Comm.: To refuse to accept a bill when presented for acceptance (said of the person on whom the bill is drawn), or to refuse or neglect to pay a bill when presented for payment (said of the person by whom the bill is accepted); to refuse or make default in meeting a promissory note when due.

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ā-ble (*h* mute), *a.* [Fr. *déshonorable*.]

1. Destitute or undeserving of honor; unhonored.

"To find ourselves *dishonorable* graves."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

2. Causing or tending to cause dishonor, shame, reproach, or ignominy; disgraceful, dishonoring, mean, base.

"His daughter's hand is deemed the spoil,
Of such *dishonorable* broil."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 34.

3. In a state or condition of disesteem or neglect; dishonored, neglected, despised.

"He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty?"—*Ecclus.* x 31.

¶ For the difference between *dishonorable*, *disgraceful*, and *shameful*, see DISHONOR, *s.*

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ā-ble-ness (*h* mute), *s.* [Eng. *dishonorable*; -ness.] The quality of being dishonorable.

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ā-blŷ (*h* mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonorable*(le); -ly.]

1. In a dishonorable, disgraceful, or shameful manner.

"Things that are harshly and *dishonorably* asserted,"—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. i., *Of Religion*.

2. Disrespectfully, without due respect or honor.

"If any should speak *dishonorably* of her majesty."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 166.

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ār-ŷ (*h* mute), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honor* (q. v.).] Bringing dishonor, disgrace, or shame upon; tending to disgrace.

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ed (*h* mute), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISHONOR, *v.*]

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ēr (*h* mute), *s.* [Eng. *dishonor*; -er.]

1. One who dishonors, disgraces, or treats another or any thing dishonorable.

"Dishonor

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 860.

2. A violator of chastity, a debaucher.

dīs-hōn'-ōr-ing (*h* mute), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISHONOR, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of treating with, or causing dishonor to.

"What thing can be done more to the *dishonoring* of Christ?"—*Latimer: Sermons*, p. 267.

dīs-horn', ***dīs-horne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *horn* (q. v.).] To deprive or divest of horns.

"We'll all present ourselves; *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

***dīs-horn-ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISHORN.]

***dīs-hors-ed**, *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and English *horsed* (q. v.).] Dismounted; on foot, unhorsed.

"Then each, *dishorsed* and drawing, lashed at each."

Tennyson: *Enid*, 563.

dishort, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), Eng. *short* (q. v.).]

1. A deficiency in weight.

2. An injury, anything prejudicial.

3. A disappointment.

4. Displeasure, vexation.

"Quhilk made her baith to rage and to despair,
First that, but cause, they did her sic *dishort*."

K. James VI.: *Chron.*, S. P. iii. 482.

***dīs-hūm'-ōr** (*h* mute), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humor*, *s.* (q. v.).] Ill-humor, peevishness, crossness, impatience.

"Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumor*, are also criminal."—*Spectator*, No. 424.

***dīs-hūm'-ōr** (*h* mute), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humor*, *v.* (q. v.).] To put out of humor, to vex.

"Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumored*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 3.

dī-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dis(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

dis-il-lū'-sion, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusion* (q. v.).] To disillusionize.

"I suppose familiarity *disillusions* one."—*A True Reformer* (1873), vol. ii., ch. xli., p. 224.

dis-il-lū'-sion-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusionize* (q. v.).] To free or to deliver from any illusion; to disenchant.

"Trying to *disillusionize* a youth whom the stage glitter with which she is invested has fascinated."—*Athenæum*.

dīs-im-park', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *impark* (q. v.).] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

***dīs-im-prison** (prison as *prīz'n*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *imprison* (q. v.).] To release from prison; to set at liberty.

"The open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. vi., ch. i.

dīs-im-prō-ve, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improve* (q. v.).]

1. **Trans.**: To make worse, to deteriorate.

"Branches which hinder the growth and stock and *disimprove* the fruit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

2. **Intrans.**: To become worse, to deteriorate.

dīs-im-prō-ve-mēt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improvement* (q. v.).] A reduction or bringing from a better to a worse state; a falling off in quality; deterioration.

"Four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*."—*Swift: Power of Bishops*.

dīs-in-car'-cēr-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incarcerate* (q. v.).] To set at liberty, to set free from prison or confinement, to liberate.

"The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies."—*Harvey*.

dīs-in-clīn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclination* (q. v.).] A want of inclination, desire or propensity; a dislike, an unwillingness, and indisposition.

"The same taste will produce a general *disinclination* to matrimony."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. 60.

¶ For the difference between *disinclination* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

dīs-in-clī-ne, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incline* (q. v.).] To produce a disinclination, dislike, or indisposition in; to make averse or indisposed; to alienate the affections or desires from.

"To social scenes by nature *disinclined*."

Couper: *Retirement*, 606.

dīs-in-clīn'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINCLINE.]

dīs-in-clīn'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISINCLINE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making disinclined, indisposed, or averse.

dīs-in-clō'se, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclose* (q. v.).] To throw open what has been inclosed; to free from inclosure.

dīs-in-cor'-pōr-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate* (q. v.).]

1. To deprive of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

dīs-in-cor'-pōr-ate, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate*, *a.* (q. v.).] Deprived of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body; detached or separated from a corporation or society.

***dīs-in-cor'-pōr-āt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINCORPORATE, *v.*]

***dīs-in-cor'-pōr-āt-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISINCORPORATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DISINCORPORATION (q. v.).

dīs-in-cor-pōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporation* (q. v.).] The act of disincorporating; a depriving of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

"The king's *disincorporation* of the monks."—*Warton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

***dīs-in-crē-ase**, ***dīs-ēn-crē-ase**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *increase* (q. v.).] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addicioun or *disencrease*."

Chaucer (?): *Black Knight*.

dīs-in-cūm'-bēr, *v.* [DISENCUMBER, *v.*]

dīs-in-cūm'-bēred, *pa. par.* or *adj.* [DISENCUMBER, *v.*]

dīs-in-cūm'-bēr-ing, *pr. par. & adj.* [DISENCUMBER, *v.*]

***dīs-in-dī-vid'-u-āl-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *individualize* (q. v.).] To deprive of individuality or character.

"He was answered . . . with a manner not, indeed, wholly *disindividualized*."—*Miss Brontë: Villetta*, ch. xxv.

dīs-in-fēct', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infect* (q. v.).] To free or cleanse from infection; to cause to be no longer infectious.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-in-fect'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *disinfect*; -*ant*.] A substance which destroys poisonous gases, or decomposes the bodies from which they proceed. It also destroys the specific contagia of disease. Disinfectants differ in their action. Some of the most powerful, as chlorine, chloride of lime, act by uniting with the hydrogen of the offensive body. Others oxidize the gas or vapor; as the fumes of nitric acid when poured on a red-hot brick. Others, by removing water, and coagulating albumen, as carbolic acid, creasote, sulphuric acid, chloride of zinc, corrosive sublimate, &c. Sulphate of iron unites with hydrogen sulphide, forming ferrous sulphide, and liberating sulphuric acid. Sulphur dioxide, easily prepared by burning sulphur, is a powerful disinfectant. It decomposes sulphuretted hydrogen, removes oxygen from organic bodies, and also appears to immediately destroy infections produced from the presence of a fungus. Quicklime absorbs gases from the air, and abstracts water from organic bodies. Finely powdered charcoal is a valuable disinfectant, from its power of absorbing gases. Permanganate of potassium is a powerful oxidizing agent; a solution of it exposed in a wide dish in a sick room absorbs and oxidizes the offensive smell. It is also very useful for disinfecting water for drinking purposes where the supply is bad.

dis-in-fect'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINFECT.]

dis-in-fect'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINFECT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of purifying from anything infectious.

dis-in-fec'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infection* (q. v.).] The act of purifying from infectious or contagious matter, &c.

dis-in-fect'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *disinfect*; -*or*.] An apparatus for disseminating a gas, vapor, or fine spray for the purification of the air and the counteraction of contagious influences. The modes are various: Atomizers for spraying; vessels in which gases are eliminated by chemical action; vapors generated by the heat of lamps beneath vessels containing the ingredients; blowers by which a medicated atmosphere is diffused; trays in which the materials are exposed to the ordinary currents of air; pastilles for burning; odors and perfumes for disguising; earth and charcoal for absorbing.

dis-in-flā-me, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inflammare* (q. v.).] To divest or deprive of ardor or enthusiasm.

"Why are your hot spirits so quickly *disinflamed*?"
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xii.

***dis-in-ġen-ū-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenuity* (q. v.).] Unfairness; want of candor; disingenuousness.

"They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, i. 321.

dis-in-ġen-u-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenious* (q. v.).]

1. (*Of persons*): Not ingenuous; wanting in frankness, openness, or candor; making use of or given to underhand practices; mean, not straightforward.

"Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend."—Hume: *Principles of Morals*, §1.

2. (*Of things*): Mean, underhand; not open or candid; unbecoming.

"But no artifice could be more *disingenuous*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

dis-in-ġen-u-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; -*ly*.] In a disingenuous, mean, underhand or unfair manner; not ingenuously, openly, or candidly.

"He *disingenuously* hints a doubt of it by his words."—Secker: *Ans. to Dr. Mayhew's Observations*.

dis-in-ġen-u-ōus-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being disingenuous; a want or absence of frankness, openness, or candor.

"He behaved with a pusillanimity and *disingenuousness* which deprived him of all claim to respect or pity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***dis-in-hāb'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q. v.).] [DISINHABIT.] To deprive or clear of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"There were nothing but exceeding rough mountains . . . utterly *disinhabited* and void of people."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 374.

dis-in-hāb'-it-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINHABIT.]

dis-in-hēr'-i-sōn, *s.* [DISINHERIT.]

1. The act of disinheriting or cutting off from any hereditary succession.

"To the peril, slander, and *disinherison* of the king's majesty, and his noble son Prince Edward."—*State Trials*; *Earl of Surrey* (1546).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

"The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing basely into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children."—Jer. Taylor.

dis-in-hēr'-it, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inherit* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance, or of the right of succeeding as an heir to any property or right which by law or custom would or should devolve on him in the ordinary course of descent.

"Until that act of Parliament be repealed

Whereby my son is *disinherited*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: To deprive of possession or right over; to dispossess, to eject.

Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,

And *disinherit* chaos, that reigns here."
Milton: *Comus*, 333, 334.

dis-in-hēr'-it-ānce, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *inheritance*.]

1. The act of disinheriting.

"Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king."—*State Trials*; W. Stroud (1620).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

dis-in-hēr'-it-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINHERIT.]

dis-in-hēr'-it-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINHERIT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of cutting off from an inheritance; disinheritance.

dis-in-hū-me, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhume* (q. v.).] To disinter, to exhume.

***dis-in-sure'** (*sure* as *shūr*'), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *insure* (q. v.).] To render insecure, to put in danger.

dis-in-tē-grā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *integrate* (q. v.), and suff. -*able*.] Capable of disintegration; that may or can be disintegrated.

dis-in-tē-grāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *integrate* (q. v.).] To separate or break up a solid into its integrant particles; to reduce to fragments or powder.

dis-in-tē-grāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

dis-in-tē-grāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The process of separating a solid into its integrant parts; disintegration.

dis-in-tē-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *integratio*=a making whole; *integer*=whole.] [INTEGER.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The breaking asunder of a solid body into its integrant parts.

2. *Geol.*: The wearing down of rocks caused chiefly by the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences. The facility with which some kinds of rocks are acted upon by these influences depends partly on their chemical composition, partly on the aggregation of their particles, and partly on the readiness with which they absorb moisture.

II. *Fig.*: A solution of integrity, a reduction into component particles.

"The character, therefore, underwent a marked *disintegration* by severance into distinct parts."—W. E. Gladstone: *Studies on Homer* (1858), vol. ii., § ii., p. 44.

dis-in-tē-grāt-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *disintegrator* (e); -*or*.]

1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, &c., for manure.

"Some firms use the *disintegrator* for grinding the clay . . . This machine . . . may be briefly described as a series of cages of iron bars, which are made to revolve rapidly in alternately different directions."—G. R. Redgrave, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic discs revolving in contrary directions. The grain is fed in at the center, and in falling is caught by the horizontal bars which project from the rapidly rotating discs. The grain acquires a vortical motion which by centrifugal impulse is caused to run the gauntlet of the beaters, which are in concentric series, and run in alternate directions and at high velocity. (*Knight*.) [FLOUR-MILL.]

dis-in-tēr', ***dis-in-terre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inter* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To unbury, to take out of a grave or the earth; to exhume.

"Isis (their goddess now) I'll *disinterre*."

May: *Lucan*, bk. ix.

2. *Fig.*: To bring to light, as from obscurity or oblivion.

"The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 215.

***dis-in-tēr-ēssed**, *a.* [Fr. *désintéressé*=disinterested, *pa. par.* of *désintéresser*=to get rid of all interest in.] Disinterested. [DISINTERESTED.]

"All men are not wise enough, and good, and *disinterested*."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***dis-in-tēr-ēss-mēnt**, ***dis-in-tēr-ēs-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *désintéressement*.] Disinterestedness, impartiality, fairness.

"He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestedness*."—Prior: *Postscript to his Preface*.

***dis-in-tēr-ēst**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. That which is contrary or prejudicial to one's interest, wishes, or prosperity; a disadvantage, a prejudice.

"That there be no prejudice done to my true Church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom."—More: *Expos. of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

2. An indifference to private profit or advantage.

B. As adj.: Disinterested, impartial.

"The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterested* and even."—Bp. Taylor.

***dis-in-tēr-ēst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q. v.).]

1. To separate or disengage from some interest or party.

"If he would *disinterest* himself from the queen."—Camden: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1597).

2. To cease to pay interest to on moneys borrowed.

"In order to abolish this foreign intervention in the financial affairs of the Regency it is necessary to *disinterest* the foreign creditors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dis-in-tēr-ēst-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interested* (q. v.).]

1. Without any personal interest or concern; not interested or concerned, indifferent, unconcerned.

"How *disinterested* are they of all worldly matters."—Bp. Taylor: *Contemplations*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Unbiased, impartial; uninfluenced by hope of private advantage or profit; unselfish.

"Each consul thereupon names his colleague, and a contest of *disinterested* modesty takes place."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 9.

dis-in-tēr-ēst-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disinterested*; -*ly*.] In a disinterested, unselfish, or generous manner.

"Act as *disinterestedly* or generously as you please, self still is at the bottom."—Shaftesbury: *Freedom of Wit and Humor*, pt. iii., § 3.

dis-in-tēr-ēst-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disinterested*; -*ness*.] The quality of being disinterested; indifference to private interest, profit, or advantage; unselfishness.

"That perfect *disinterestedness* and self-devotion of which man seems to be incapable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

***dis-in-tēr-ēst-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interesting* (q. v.).] Uninteresting; creating or exciting no feelings of interest.

"Long quotations of *disinteresting* passages."—Warburton: *Letter to Birch*.

dis-in-tēr'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interment* (q. v.).] The act of disinterring or exhuming; exhumation.

dis-in-tēr-red, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTER.]

dis-in-tēr'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINTER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of exhuming; disinterment.

***dis-in-thrāl'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inthrall* (q. v.).] To disinthrall; to free from thralldom or servitude.

dis-in-thrāl'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTHRALL.]

***dis-in-thrāl'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINTHRALL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disinthralling; disinthrallment.

dis-in-thrāl'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *disinthrall*; -*ment*.] The act of disinthralling, or freeing from thralldom or servitude.

dis-in-trī-cāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *intricate* (q. v.).] To free from intricacy; to disentangle.

"It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question."—Sir W. Hamilton.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tìon, -şion = zhñ. -tious -ciious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dis-in-üre, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *inure* (q. v.).] To render unaccustomed or unused; to make unfamiliar with.

"We are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

***dis-in-üred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINURE.]

dis-in-val-id-i-tý, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *invalidity* (q. v.).] Want of validity or force; invalidity.

"So well may I do, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 136.

***dis-in-vest'-i-türe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *investiture* (q. v.).] The act of divesting or depriving of investiture.

dis-in-vig'-ör-äte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q. v.).] To deprive of vigor; to weaken, to relax, to enervate.

"This soft and warm and *disinvigorating* climate."—Sidney Smith: *Letters* (1844).

***dis-in-vite**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invite* (q. v.).] To retract or recall an invitation.

dis-in-vit-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINVITE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of retracting or recalling an invitation.

dis-in-völ've, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *involve* (q. v.).]

1. To set free, to disentangle.

"And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties."—More: *Antidote against Idolatry*.

2. To unroll, to unfold.

"And for thee,
Creation universal calls around,
To *disinvolve* the moral world."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 258-60.

dis-in-völ'ved, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINVOLVE.]

dis-in-völ'v-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISINVOLVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of unrolling, unfolding, or disentangling.

dis-jäsk'ed, **dis-jäsk'-it**, *a.* [A corruption of *Lat. disjectus*=broken down.]

1. Jaded, decayed, exhausted, worn out.

"In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state."—Galt: *The Steamboat*, p. 261.

2. Worn, out of repair, dilapidated.

"Tak the first broken *disjasked*-looking road that makes for the hills."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xli.

dis-jēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *disjectus*, *pa. par. of dis-jicio*=to scatter, to break to pieces: *dis*=away, apart, and *jacio*=to throw.] A scattering, putting to flight, or breaking up.

"The sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host."—Bishop Horsley *Bib. Criticism*, vi. 395.

dis-jöin', *v. t. & i.* [O. French *desjoindre*; Fr. *déjoindre*; Lat. *disjungo*: O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *joindre*=Lat. *jungo*=to join.]

A. *Trans.*: To separate, to part, to disunite, to disconnect, to sunder, to sever, to dis sever.

"The abuse of greatness is, when it *disjoins* Remorse from power."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be parted, severed, or separated.

2. To part, to rid one's self.

"Till breathless he *disjoined*."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 541.

¶ For the difference between to *disjoin* and to *separate*, see SEPARATE.

dis-jöin'ed, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *joined* (q. v.).] Separated, disconnected.

"To form a series, not too far *disjoined*."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (1858), § 303.

dis-jöin'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISJOIN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of separating, disconnecting, disuniting, or sundering.

dis-jöint', *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desjoinct*, *pa. par. of desjoindre*=to disjoin (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To put out of joint; to separate parts united at the joints.

"Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?"
Prior: *Henry and Emma*.

2. To separate or break up a body composed of pieces joined together.

"Some half-ruined wall,
Disjointed and about to fall."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (Interlude).

II. Figuratively:

1. To put out of joint, to make out of working order; to derange.

"The government was *disjointed*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To break the natural connection or coherence of; to make incoherent or disconnected. (Only used in the *pa. par.*)

"The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches."—Sidney.

*B. *Intrans.*: To fall in pieces.

"Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disjoint* and to *dismember*: "The terms here spoken of derive their distinct meaning and application from the signification of the words *joint* and *member*. A limb of the body may be *disjointed* if it be so put out of the *joint* that it cannot act; but the body itself is *dismembered* when the different limbs or parts are separated from each other. So in the metaphorical sense our ideas are said to be *disjointed* when they are so thrown out of their order that they do not fall in with one another; and kingdoms are said to be *dismembered* where any part or parts are separated from the rest." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-jöint'**, ***dis-joynt**, ***dis-joynte**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *desjoinct*, *pa. par. of desjoindre*.]

A. *As adj.*: Disjointed, out of order.

"Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

B. *As subst.*: A dilemma, a difficulty, a predicament.

"Synnes that I stonde in this *disjoynt*,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,822.

dis-jöint'-ëd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Broken up.

"Whitening amid *disjointed* stones."
Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 81.

II. Figuratively:

1. Disconnected, incoherent.

"The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*."
Smith.

†2. Out of order; out of joint.

dis-jöint'-ëd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ly*.] In a disjointed, disconnected, or incoherent manner.

dis-jöint'-ëd-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disjointed, unconnected, or incoherent.

dis-jöint'-ing, ***dis-joynt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; the state of being disjointed.

"That poor *disjoynting*
That only strong necessity thrust on you."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Double Marriage*, iv. 1.

dis-jöint'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disjoint*; *-ly*.] In a disjointed or divided state; separately.

"No one virtue can be without another; when they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect."—Sir M. Sandy: *Essays* (1634), p. 6.

***dis-jüd'ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *judge* (q. v.).] To deprive, divest, or strip of the rank or position of a judge.

"The two Chief Justices were . . . *disjudged* and put to fines and ransoms."—State Trials: Dr. J. Hewet.

***dis-jü-dī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *dis*=apart, and *judicatio*=a judging; *judico*=to judge.] Judgment, determination, discrimination.

"The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colors."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

dis-jüñct', *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, *pa. par. of dis-jungo*=to disjoin, separate: *dis*=away, apart, and *jungo*=to join.]

*A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Separated, distinct.

"Meer arbitrary will as *disjunct* from his other attributes."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. vii.

2. Containing an alternative.

"That *disjunct* charge of either living chastely, or marrying a wife whom they may not 'ivorce."—Bp. Hall: *Honor of Married Clergy*.

B. *Entom.*: An epithet applied to insects whose head, thorax, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision.

disjunct-motion, *s.*

Music: A term used when the sounds in a movement move by skips, *e. g.*, C, F, D, G.

disjunct-tetrachords, *s. pl.*

Music: Tetrachords having such a relation to each other that the lowest interval of the upper is one note above the highest interval of the lower.

dis-jüñc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *disjunctio*=a disjoining, from *disjunctus*, *pa. par. of disjungo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disjoining; disunion, separation.

"There's no *disjunction* to be made."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. *Logic*: A disjunctive proposition.

"One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true."
—Paley: *Evidences*, pt. i., ch. iii.

dis-jüñc'-ive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *disjonctif*; Ital. *disgiuntivo*; Sp. *disyuntivo*, from Lat. *disjunctivus*, from *disjunctus*, *pa. par. of disjungo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Tending to disjoin, disconnect, or separate; disjoining. [II. 1.]

2. Incapable of union.

"Whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass."
—Grew.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: Expressive of or marking separation or opposition; a term applied to those conjunctions which unite sentences or parts of sentences in construction, but divide or disjoin the sense: as, Socrates was wise, *but* Alcibiades was not. Such conjunctions are, *or*, *else*, *but*, &c.

"Others [conjunctions] termed *disjunctive* connect sentences while they seem to *disjoin* their meanings."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

2. *Logic*:

(1) A *disjunctive proposition* is one which expresses the relation (apparently) of two or more judgments which cannot be true together, and one or other of which must be true, as: "Either the Bible is false, or holiness ought to be followed." (Thomson.)

(2) A *disjunctive syllogism* is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*, as: The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse. But it does not move in a circle. Therefore it moves in an ellipse. (Watts.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Gram.*: A disjunctive particle: *as*, *or*, *nor*, *neither*, *but*, *else*.

"Of these *disjunctives* some are simple, some adversative."—Harris: *Hermes*, ii. 2.

2. *Logic*: A disjunctive proposition.

dis-jüñc'-ive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disjunctive*; *-ly*.] In a disjunctive manner; separately, distinctly.

"What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

dis-jüñc'-üre, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *juncture* (q. v.).] The act of separating, or disuniting; the state of being disunited.

"Those bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones."
—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 347.

***dis-jü'ne**, ***dě-jü'ne**, ***dis-joon**, ***dis-ione**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desjune*; Fr. *déjeuner*.] Breakfast.

"Than in the morning up scho gat,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*."

Bannatyne: *Poems*, p. 216, st. 5.

¶ To make a *disjune* of: To swallow up at a single meal, to annihilate at one attack.

"A fifth part of them were able to make a *disjune* of all the Gordons when at their best."—Baillie: *Letters*, i. 60.

disk, *s.* [DISC.]

1. A quoit.

"Far as an able arm the *disk* can send,"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 511.

2. The face of the sun, moon, &c., as it appears to the eye.

"Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,
With which she gazes at yon burning *disk*
Undazzled?"
Cowper: *Task*, i. 712-14.

dis-kind'-nëss, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *kindness* (q. v.).]

1. Want or absence of kindness, affection, or goodwill; unkindness.

2. An act of unkindness or malignity; injury, hurt.

"He that pulls down his neighbor's house does him a *diskindness*."—Search: *Light of Nature*. (Introd.)

***dis-knō'w**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *know* (q. v.).] To disown, to refuse to acknowledge.

"And when he shall (to light thy sinful load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God."

Sylvester: *The Lave*, 851.

***dis-lā'de**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lade* (q. v.).] To unlade, to unload.

"Ægeons ful-fraught gallies are *disladed*."

Heywood: *Troia Britanica* (1609).

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôi** ~ **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-lād'-yē**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *lady* (q. v.).] To deprive of the position or character of a lady.

***dis-lāw'-yēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lawyer* (q. v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or standing of a lawyer.

"They had dislawyered him."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 237.

***dis-lēaf'-īng**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *leaf*, and suff. *-ing*.] The loss or deprivation of leaves.

"Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. i., p. 32.

***dis-lik'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dislik(e)*; *-able*.] Deserving of being disliked; unpleasant, disagreeable.

"On the whole, as matters go, that is not the most *dislikable*."—Carlyle. (Ogilvie.)

dis-li'ke, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. A feeling of disinclination, disapprobation, or aversion; an absence of fondness or affection; distaste, repugnance.

"Joan Dalrymple was regarded with incurable distrust and *dislike*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. Discord, disagreement, dissension.

"This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Bouillon*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dislike*, *disgust*, *displeasure*, *dissatisfaction*, and *distaste*: "*Dislike* and *dissatisfaction* denote the feeling or sentiment produced either by persons or things; *displeasure*, that produced by persons only; *distaste* and *disgust*, that produced by things only. In regard to persons, *dislike* is the sentiment of equals and persons unconnected; *displeasure* and *dissatisfaction*, of superiors, or such as stand in some sort of relation to us. Strangers may feel a *dislike* upon seeing each other; parents or masters may feel *displeasure* or *dissatisfaction*: the former sentiment is occasioned by their supposed faults in character; the latter by their supposed defective services. I *dislike* a person for his assumption or loquacity, I am *displeased* with him for his carelessness, and *dissatisfied* with his labor. The *displeasure* is awakened by whatever is done amiss; the *dissatisfaction* is caused by what happens amiss or contrary to our expectation. Accordingly, the word *dissatisfaction* is not confined to persons of a particular rank, but to the nature of the connection which subsists between them. Whoever does not receive what he thinks himself entitled to from another is *dissatisfied*. A servant may be *dissatisfied* with the treatment he meets with from his master; and may be said therefore to express *dissatisfaction*, though not *displeasure*. In regard to things, *dislike* is a casual feeling not arising from any specific cause. A *dissatisfaction* is connected with our desires and expectations: we *dislike* the performance of an actor from one or many causes, or from no apparent cause; but we are *dissatisfied* with his performance if it fall short of what we were led to expect. In order to lessen the number of our *dislikes* we ought to endeavor not to *dislike* without a cause; and in order to lessen our *dissatisfaction*, we ought to be moderate in our expectation. *Dislike*, *distaste*, and *disgust* rise on each other in their signification. The *distaste* is more than the *dislike*, and the *disgust* more than the *distaste*. The *dislike* is a partial feeling, quickly produced and quickly subsiding; the *distaste* is a settled feeling, gradually produced, and permanent in its duration; the *disgust* is either transitory or otherwise; momentarily or gradually produced, but stronger than either of the two others."

(2) He thus discriminates between *dislike* and *disinclination*: "*Dislike* applies to what one has or does; *disinclination* only to what one does: we *dislike* the thing we have, or *dislike* to do the thing; but we are *disinclined* to do the thing. They express a similar feeling that differs in degree. The *disinclination* is but a small degree of *dislike*: the *dislike* marks something contrary; the *disinclination* does not amount to more than the absence of an inclination. None but a disobedient temper has a *dislike* to comply with reasonable requests; but the most obliging disposition may have an occasional *disinclination* to comply with a particular request." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-li'ke, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *v.* (q. v.)]

1. To have a feeling of dislike, repugnance, or aversion toward; to regard with repugnance or disinclination.

"Whom he disliked as much as it was in his easy nature to *dislike* anybody."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

*2. To displease.

"I'll do it, but it *dislikes* me."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

*3. To express disapprobation of.

"I never heard any soldier *dislike* it."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to dislike* and *to disapprove*, see DISAPPROVE.

***dis-li'ke**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *a.* (q. v.)] Unlike.

"Two states then there be after death . . . *dislike* in condition."—Andrewes: *Sermons*, ii. 82.

dis-lik'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

***dis-lik'e-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *dislike*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of dislike or disaffection; disaffected, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Now, were it not, Sir Scudamour, to you

Dislikeful paine so sad a taske to take."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 40.

dis-lik'e-li-hood, *s.* [Eng. *dislikely*; *-hood*.] Unlikelihood, improbability.

***dis-lik'e-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *dislike*; *-ly*.] Unlikely, improbable.

***dis-lik'-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *dislike*, and *v. suff. -en* (q. v.).] To make unlike, to disguise.

"Muffle your face,

Dismantle you, and, as you can *disliken*

The truth of your own seemings."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

***dis-lik'-ened** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLIKEN.]

dis-li'ke-ness, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *likeness* (q. v.).] Unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissimilarity.

"That which is not designed to represent anything but itself can never mislead us from the true apprehension of anything by its *dislikeness* to it."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

dis-lik'-er, *s.* [Eng. *dislik(e)*; *-er*.] One who dislikes, disapproves, or disrelishes.

"Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage."—Speed: *Queen Marie*, bk. ix., ch. xxiii., § 28.

dis-lik'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of feeling dislike, repugnance, or aversion toward anything.

"The consideration whereof bred an utter *disliking* in the whole company."—Sir F. Drake: *The World Encompassed*, p. 89.

***dis-limb'** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *limb* (q. v.).] To tear limb from limb; to tear the limbs from.

***dis-līm'bed** (*b* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLIMB.]

***dis-līm'n'** (*n* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *limn* (q. v.).] To strike out of a picture, to obliterate, to efface.

"That which is now a horse, even with a thought,

The rack *dislimns*."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

dis-liŋk', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *link* (q. v.).] To unlink, to disjoin, to separate.

"There a group of girls

In circle waited, whom the electric shock

Dislinked with shrieks and laughter."

Tennyson: *Princess* (Prol.).

***dis-live'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *live* (q. v.); or perhaps *dis*, and Eng. *life* (q. v.).] To deprive of life.

"Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii.

***dis-lō'ad**, ***dis-lō'ad-īn**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *load* (q. v.).] To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"No ship, crear, boat, &c., aught to *disloadin* or breake buikl untill the tyme they come to the said burcht."—Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 630.

dis-lō-cāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus*, *pa. par.* of *disloco*=to move from its place: Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *locus*=a place.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* To put out of or remove from its proper place; to displace.

"After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied."—Woodward.

2. *Fig.:* To disturb, to derange.

"Our civil wars hath lately *dislocated* all relations."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Berkshire.

II. *Surg.:* To move or force a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

"They are apt enough to *dislocate* and tear

Thy flesh and bones." Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 2.

dis-lō-cāte, *a.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus*.] Dislocated.

dis-lō-cāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLOCATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moved or put out of the proper place; displaced.

2. *Surg.:* Moved or forced; as a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

dis-lō-cāt'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISLOCATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DISLOCATION (q. v.).

dis-lō-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dislocation*; Sp. *dislocacion*; Ital. *dislogazione*, from Low Lat. *dislocatus*, *pa. par.* of *disloco*=to put out of place.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) A putting out of or removing out of the proper place; a displacing; the state of being dislocated.

"One might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., § 1, lett. 18.

(2) A removing from the proper order or arrangement; a disturbing, a derangement.

"I prefer the common opinion which preventeth such *dislocation* of the months."—Raleigh: *History of the World*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 7.

(3) The state of being displaced or moved out of the proper place.

"The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shows that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Fig.:* A state of derangement, disorder, or confusion.

"Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel, Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*."

Clough: *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, ix. 63, 64.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.:* A general term for any displacement of the stratified rocks from their original horizontal or sedimentary position. *Slips*, *faults*, and the like are *dislocations*. [See these words.]

2. *Surg.:* When the head or articular surface of a bone is thrown out of its proper place, with respect to the corresponding articular cavity or surface of another bone in or upon which it is naturally situated, it is termed a *dislocation* or *luxation*. A *dislocation* may be primary, or by action of the muscles secondary, simple or compound, complete or incomplete, old or recent, spontaneous as from disease, congenital as from original imperfection, or complicated as with fracture; and according to the direction in which the heads of the bones are displaced, the *dislocation* is named upward, downward, forward, or backward. The general symptoms are pain in the joint, and great difficulty or absolute impossibility of moving it.

dis-lōd'ge, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lodge* (q. v.).] A separation, an absence.

"Show how long *dislodge* hath bred

Our cruel cutting smart."

Turberville: *The Ventrours Lover*.

dis-lōd'ge, *v. t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desloger*; Fr. *déloger*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *loger*=to lodge.] [LODGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally:*

1. To remove or displace from the usual or natural place of rest.

"The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms."—Woodward.

2. To drive from a station or post; to cause to evacuate or remove.

"He *dislodged* the English from Sligo: and he eventually secured Galway."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To drive from any place; to expel.

"Satan with his rebellious disappeared

Far in the dark *dislodged*; and void of rest."

Milton: *P. L.*, 414, 415.

II. *Figuratively:*

†1. To cause to remove or depart, to get rid of.

"It proved impossible to *dislodge* William from England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. To drive away, to expel.

"Every sorrow

Dislodged was out of mine herte."

Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To remove to fresh quarters.

"The Volces are *dislodged*, and Marcius gone."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

2. To quit a resting or stopping place.

"Where light and darkness in perpetual round

Lodge and *dislodge* by turns."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 6, 7.

dis-lōd'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLODGE.]

dis-lōd'g'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISLODGE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of removing or causing to remove from a place of rest.

dis-lōd'g'-mēnt, *s.* [English *dislodg(e)*; *-ment*.] The act of dislodging or displacing; the state of being dislodged.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

dis-lō-gist'-ic, *a.* [DYSLOGISTIC.]

***dis-lōign'** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *éloigner*=to remove.] Removed.

"Low-looking dales, disloigned from common gaze."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 24.

***dis-lō'ke**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *disloco*=to put or force out of place.] To dislocate.

"His bones and joints from whence they whilom stood
With rackings quite *dislokèd* and distracted."
Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 20.

dis-lōy'-al, ***dys-loy-all**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desloyal*; Fr. *déloyal*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *loyal*=loyal (q. v.).]

1. Not true to allegiance; not loyal; false to one's sovereign or government.

"Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 203, 204.

2. Characterized or actuated by disloyalty.

"Foul distrust and breach
Disloyal."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 6, 7.

*3. Dishonest, treacherous, perfidious, disingenuous.

"Such things, in a false, *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*4. Not true to the marriage-bed, unchaste.

"*Disloyal*!
The word is too good to paint out her wickedness."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

*5. Inconstant, false in love.

"Such was the end that to *disloyall* loue did fall."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 19.

dis-lōy'-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disloyal*; -*ly*.] In a disloyal, false, or treacherous manner.

"The other having dealt so *disloyally* and confessed it against themselves."—*State Trials*: Duke of Norfolk (an. 1671).

dis-lōy'-al-tŷ, *s.* [O. Fr. *desloialté*, *deslealté*; Fr. *déloyauté*; Sp. *deslealtad*; Ital. *dislealtà*; Port. *deslealdade*.]

1. Want of loyalty in allegiance; a breach of fidelity to a sovereign.

"Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty and *disloyalty*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

*2. A want of constancy or fidelity in love.

"There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *disloyalty* and *disaffection*, see DISAFFECTION.

***dis-lūs'-ter**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *luster* (q. v.).] To deprive of luster, to dull.

"All those glittering passions get their luster in the absence of that intellectual light, which, as soon as it appears, deadens and *dislusters* them."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 3.

dis-mā'il, ***dis-mā'y'l**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mail* (q. v.).] To deprive of or cut off the plates of mail.

"Their mighty strokes their haberdasheries *dismayed*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

dis'-mal, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful. Minshew derived it, but without sufficient cause, from the Lat. *dies malus*=an unlucky day, a day of evil omen. Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *dismal*=Low Lat. *decimalis*, from *decima*=a tenth, a tithe, and supposes the reference to be to the cruel extortions practiced by feudal lords in exacting tenths from their vassals. Wedgwood connects it with the root seen in *dizzy*, and Müller believes it is connected with *dismay* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

*1. Mournful, gloomy, sad (only in the phrase here given).

"And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trowe hit was in the *dismal*
That was the wounder of Egipte."
Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess* (1206).

*2. (As if the writer had believed in the etymology *dies malus*): Unlucky, ill-omened.

"The particular calendars, wherein [the Jews] good or *dismal* days are distinguished according to the diversity of their ways, we find in Leviticus xxvi."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scriptures*, i., ch. xxii.

3. Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"But dark and *dismal* is the vault
Where Norton and his sons are laid."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

4. Cheerless, depressing, dispiriting.

"This festival was the very *dismallest* of all the entertainments."—*Thackeray*.

5. Full of woe; calamitous, miserable, woeful, dire, lamentable, doleful.

"To tell red Flodden's *dismal* tale."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.

6. Frightful, horrid.

"So full of *dismal* terror was the time."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

***B. As substantive (pl.):**

1. Melancholy.

"He comes and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*."
—*Foot: The Liar*, ii.

2. Mourning garments.

"My lady is decked out in her *dismals*."—*Foot: Trip to Calais*, iii.

¶ For the difference between *dismal* and *dull*, see DULL.

***dismal-dreaming**, *a.* Full of ill-boding dreams.

"And drives away dark, *dismal-dreaming* night."
Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 200.

¶ **Dismal Swamp:**

Geog.: Either of two swamps in the United States, called the Great and the Little Dismal Swamp. The first of these, the one to which preeminently the appellation Dismal Swamp is applied, is partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia. It lies north of Albemarle Sound. It is thirty miles long by ten or twelve broad, and has in the center Drummond Lake or Pond, about seven miles long and thirty in circumference. The Little Dismal Swamp is of somewhat less dimensions. It lies between Albemarle and Pimlico Sounds.

"Away to the *Dismal Swamp* he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore.
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!"
Moore: *The Lake of the Dismal Swamp*.

***dis'-mal**, *v. i.* [DISMAL, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy.

"O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 344.

***dis'-mal'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; -*ity*.]

1. Anything dismal or dispiriting.

"What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camille*, vi., ch. xiv. (Davies.)

2. Melancholy, cheerlessness.

"With all that *dismality* of aspect there were some very comical scenes."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, i. 259 (1809).

dis'-mal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dismal*; -*ly*.] In a dismal, gloomy, dreary, or woeful manner; drearily, cheerlessly, miserably.

"Not only supplant but *dismally* chastised."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

dis'-mal-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; -*ness*.] The quality of being dismal, gloomy, or cheerless.

"Celia thought with some *dismalness* of the time she should have to spend as bridesmaid at Lowick."—*George Eliot: Middlemarch*, bk. i., ch. ix.

***dis-mān'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *man* (q. v.).] To deprive of manhood.

"Man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 47.

dis-mān'-tle, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *desmanteller*; Fr. *démanteler*; O. Fr. *des*; Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *manteler*=to cover with a cloak; O. Fr. *mantel*=Fr. *manteau*=a cloak.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: To deprive or strip of a dress or covering

"Muffle your face, *dismantle* yon."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To strip or deprive of furniture, apparatus, equipments, or outfit.

"The playhouses were to be *dismantled*, the spectators fined, the actors whipped at the cart's tail."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(2) To strip or deprive of anything.

"*Dismantling* him of his honor, and seizing his reputation."—*South*.

(3) To cast off or away, to undo.

"Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favor."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

(4) To tear, break, or pull down, or from its place.

"His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguished wound."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: To deprive or strip a fortress of its equipments; to render useless for purposes of offense or defense; to raze.

"Lambert presently took care to *dismantle* the castle."
—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 132.

. *Nav.*: To strip a vessel of its sails, rigging, &c.; to unrig.

"After something approaching to mutiny, the Thames was *dismantled*."—*Athenæum*.

¶ For the difference between *to dismantle* and *to demolish*, see DEMOLISH.

dis-mānt'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMANTLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping of furniture, apparatus, equipment, &c.

"It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemy's."—*Hakewill*.

***dis-mārch'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *march* (q. v.).] To march away.

***dis-mār'-rŷ**, ***dis-mār'-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marry* (q. v.).] To divorce.

dis-mar'-shal, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marshal* (q. v.).] To derange, to put in disorder or confusion.

"What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this my noble frame,"

Drummond: *Sonnets*.

dis-mask', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mask* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a mask; to uncover, to unmask.

"Fair ladies, masked, are roses in their bud;
Dismasked, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

***dis-mask'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMASK.]

***dis-mask'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMASK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping or divesting of a mask; an unmasking.

dis-mast', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mast* (q. v.).] To strip or deprive of mast or masts; to carry away the masts of a ship.

"At length the Dutch Admiral drew off, leaving one shattered and *dismasted* hull to the enemy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-mast'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMAST.]

dis-mast'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMAST.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping, depriving, or carrying away the masts of a vessel.

dis-mast'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *dismast*; -*ment*.] The act of dismasting a vessel; the state of being dismasted.

***dis-mātch'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *match* (q. v.).] To render or be unworthy of comparison with.

"Thou happy witness of my happy watches,
Blush not (my book) nor think it thee *dismatches*."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*. (Nares.)

dis-māw', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *maw* (q. v.).] To eject from the maw, to disgorge, to discharge.

"You may unrip yourself, and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

dis-mā'y, *s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

1. An utter loss of courage or resolution; a sinking of the spirits; a state of terror or fright; discouragement.

"I, who know that enemy well, cannot think of such a battle without *dismay*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. Ruin, destruction.

"Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 50.

dis-mā'y, ***de-may-en**, ***des-maie**, ***des-maye**, ***dis-maye**, *v. t. & i.* [Sp. *desmayar*; Port. *desmaiar*; O. Fr. *esmayer* (probably originally *desmayer*), from *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and O. H. Ger. *magan*; Ger. *mögen*; A. S. *magan*=to be able; Eng. *may*. Cf. O. Ital. *dismagare*; Ital. *smagare*=to lose courage. (Skeat.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of courage or spirit; utterly to discourage or dishearten; to terrify, to affright, to daunt.

"It broke with thunder long and loud,
Dismayed the brave, appalled the proud."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 26.

*2. To subdue, to vanquish.

"When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes, which did them *dismay*."
Spenser.

***B. Reflex.**: To discourage, to affright, to allow to lose courage.

"*Desmays* you no longer."
William of Palerne, 3,040.

***C. Intrans.**: To be dismayed, discouraged, or dispirited; to be aghast; to lose heart or courage.

"He bad hem not *desmayghen*."
Joseph of Arimathea, 31.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dismay*, *to daunt*, and *to appal*: "The effect of fear on the spirit is strongly expressed by all these terms; but

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dismay expresses less than *daunt*, and this than *appal*. We are *dismayed* by alarming circumstances; we are *daunted* by terrifying, we are *appalled* by horrid circumstances. A severe defeat will *dismay* so as to lessen the force of resistance; the fiery glare from the eyes of a ferocious beast will *daunt* him who was venturing to approach; the sight of an apparition will *appal* the stoutest heart." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**dīs-mā'y'd* (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *mayd*=Eng. *made*.] Ugly, ill-shaped, deformed, hideous.

"Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*, Some like to puttookes, all in plumes arayd, All shap't according their conditions."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dīs-mā'yed, **dīs-mā'y'd* (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

dīs-mā'y-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dismayed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dismayed or confounded with terror.

"Being subject to too great and sudden desolation and *dismaydness*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 3.

dīs-mā'y-fūl, **dīs-mā'y-fūll*, *a.* [Eng. *dismay*; *-ful*(1).] Full of or causing dismay; terrifying.

"Much dismayed with that *dismayfull* sight."

Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dīs-mā'y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing dismay; terrifying, confounding.

**dīsmē* (*s* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *decima*.] [DIME.]

1. A tenth part.

"The *dīsmē* goth to the bataille."

Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

2. A tithe, a tenth.

"The Abbot of Waltham being appointed collector of a *dīsmē*."—*State Trials: Proceedings on Habeas Corpus* (an. 1627).

3. The number ten; so many tens.

"Every tithe soul, mongst many thousand *dīsmēs*, Hath been as dear as Helen."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

dīs-mēm'-bēr, **dē-mēm-bre*, **dīs-mēm-bre*, **dys-mēm-bre*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desmembrer*; Fr. *démembrer*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *membre*=Lat. *membrum*=a member.]

I. Literally:

1. To tear limb from limb; to divide the limbs or members of; to dilacerate, to tear in pieces.

"His goodly corps on ragged cliffs yrent Was quite *dismembred*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 38.

2. To carve, to cut up.

"*Dysmembre* that heron."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Keruyng*, p. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tear asunder the constituent members of anything; to break up into the constituent parts; to separate parts from the main body.

"The only question was by whose hands the blow should be struck, which would *dismember* that mighty empire."—*Buckle*.

*2. To break up, to disperse, to scatter.

"So dyd this Charles *dismembre* and cut or breke the enemyes of France."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

*3. To deprive of a seat in Parliament.

"They . . . were soon *dismembered* by vote of the house."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 163.

¶ For the difference between *to dismember* and *to disjoint*, see DISJOINT.

dīs-mēm'-bēred, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMEMBER.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Torn in pieces, broken up into its constituent parts.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to birds which have neither feet nor legs, and to animals whose members are separated.

dīs-mēm'-bēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMEMBER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. The act of tearing in pieces, severing, or breaking up; dismemberment.

"There were formerly some offenses which occasioned a mutilation or *dismembering* by cutting off the hand or ears."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

dīs-mēm'-bēr-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *dismember*; *-ment*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of dismembering; the state of being dismembered.

2. *Fig.*: The act of breaking up into its constituent parts; the separation or severing of a part from the main body.

"Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment*."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

dīs-mēt'-tled (tled as teld), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mettled* (q. v.).] Deprived of mettle or spirit, degenerate.

"Gray customs, which our dead *dismettd* sloth Gave up, to surfeit the undaring north."

Llewellyn: Verses, pref. to Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

**dīs-mīn'-īs-tēr*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *minister* (q. v.).] To free or change from the habits of a minister.

"Can you think him . . . so totally *disministered*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, i. 280 (1743).

dīs-mīss', *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *missus*=sent, *pa. par. of mitto*=to send. The proper form is *dimiss*; the *s* is inserted through the influence of the O. Fr. *desmettre*=to send away.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To send away, to cause or allow to depart.

"They *dismissed* the Roman garrison unharmed."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 37.

2. To discard, to discharge from office or employment.

"William would not see him, and ordered him to be *dismissed* from the service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To reject, to refuse.

"They would feel bound to *dismiss* his claim."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*4. To lay aside, to cast off or away, to get rid of. (Of material things.)

"Before he came in sight the crafty god His wings *dismissed*, but still retained his rod."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

5. To get rid of, to cast off or away. (Of immaterial things.)

"*Dismiss* their cares when they *dismiss* their flock, Machines themselves, and governed by a clock."

Jowper: Tirocinium, 624, 625.

*6. To take off, to remove.

"*Dismiss* her fetters."—*Mrs. Behn: The Young King* (1683), p. 53.

*7. To leave off, to discontinue.

"*Dismiss* your vows, your feigned tears."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 425.

II. Law: To refuse or reject; to discharge from further consideration.

"Their lordships yesterday *dismissed* the appeal with costs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *to dismiss*, *to discharge*, and *to discard*: "The idea of removing to a distance is included in all these terms, but with various collateral circumstances. *Dismiss* is the general term; *discharge* and *discard* are modes of *dismissing*; *dismiss* is applicable to persons of all stations, but used more particularly for the higher orders; *discharge*, on the other hand, is confined to those in a subordinate station. A clerk is *dismissed*; a menial servant is *discharged*; an officer is *dismissed*; a soldier is *discharged*. Neither *dismiss* nor *discharge* defines the motive of the action; they are used indifferently for that which is voluntary, or the contrary: *discard*, on the contrary, always marks a *dismissal* that is not agreeable to the party *discarded*. A person may request to be *dismissed* or *discharged*, but never to be *discarded*. The *dismissal* or *discharge* frees a person from the obligation or necessity of performing a certain duty; the *discarding* throws him out of a desirable rank or station. They are all applied to things in the moral sense: we are said to *dismiss* our fears, to *discharge* a duty, and to *discard* a sentiment from the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**dīs-mīss'*, *s.* [DISMISS, *v.*] A dismissal, a discharge.

"His majesty's servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation."—*Sir T. Herbert: Mem. of Chas. I.*, p. 14.

dīs-mīss'-sāl, *s.* [Eng. *dismiss*; *-al*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sending away or dismissing; the state of being dismissed.

"Grant her petition and give her her *dismissal*."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

2. The act of liberating or freeing; the state of being liberated or manumitted.

"And, as on the sacred missal He recorded their *dismissal*, Death relaxed his iron features."

Longfellow: Norman Baron.

3. The act of discharging from office or employment; the state of being discharged.

II. Law: The act of dismissing a bill, a motion, a summons, &c.

dīs-mīss'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMISS, *v.*]

dīs-mīss'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMISS, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"But wisely seeks a more convenient friend, With whom, *dismissing* forms, he may unbend."

Couper: Retirement, 443, 444.

C. *As subst.*: The act of sending away; dismissal, dismission.

**dīs-mīss'-sion*, *s.* [From Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimissus*, *pa. par. of dimitto*, the *s* being inserted as in the verb (q. v.); Fr. *démission*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dismissing or sending away; a dismissal, leave to depart.

"His words well weighed, the general voice approved Benign, and instant his *dismission* moved."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 62, 63.

Letters of dismission: In this country, the same as *letters dimissory* (q. v.), under cap. DIMISSORY.

2. Something sent down or discharged.

"It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, i. 146.

3. The act of dismissing or discharging from office or employment; a discharge.

"*Dismission* from the service would have been felt by most of them as a great calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. The state of being dismissed or discharged; a discharge.

"Even the severe discipline of ancient Rome permitted a soldier, after many campaigns, to claim his *dismission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Law: The act of dismissing a bill or motion.

dīs-mīss'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *dismiss*; *-ive*.] Containing a dismissal; dismissing, sending away.

"The old *dismissive* 'Ilicet' is cried

By the town voice, and all to feasts return."

Davenant: Gondibert, ii. 5.

**dīs-mīt'*, **dis-mitte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *mitto*=to send.] [DISMISS.]

1. To send away.

"Bretheren *dismittiden* Paul and Silas into Beroai."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xvii. 19.

2. To deliver up.

"He hadde nede to *dismitte* to hem oon by the feeste day."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiii. 17.

**dīs-mortgage* (mortgage as *mor'-gīg*), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mortgage* (q. v.).] To redeem from mortgage; to pay off a mortgage on.

"He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold."—*Howel: Vocal Forest*.

**dīs-mortgaged* (mortgaged as *mor'-gīgd*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISMORTGAGE.]

**dīs-mortgaging* (mortgaging as *mōr'-gīg-īng*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMORTGAGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of redeeming or freeing from mortgage.

dīs-mōūt', *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *desmonter*, Fr. *démonter*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *monter*=to mount (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *demontar*; Ital. *dismontare*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To descend or come down from a height or elevation.

"Now the bright sunne ginneth to *dismount*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (May).

2. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from his beast.

● "Let him *dismount* and follow me!"

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 25.

B. Transitive:

*1. To throw or cause to come down from a height or elevation; to bring down, to lower.

"Xerxes, the Persian king, yet saw I there, With his huge host that drank the rivers dry, *Dismounted* hills, and made the vales appear."

Sackville: Mirror for Magistrates (Induct.).

2. To throw down or remove anything from a support, or that on which it is mounted.

"We found six great pieces of brass ordnance mounted upon their carriages, some demy, some whole culverins; we presently *dismounted* them."—*Sir F. Drake Revived*, p. 10.

*3. To cause to alight from a horse.

4. To take down or to pieces.

"An observatory cannot be mounted and *dismounted* at every step."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 213.

*5. To depose.

"Saul when ingratly and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

*6. To cause to descend from an eminence or place of honor; to bring down.

"*Dismount* her, like the serpent at the fall."

Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 1, 191.

bōil, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *aç*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*. *-cian*, *-tian* = *shan*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shūn*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *zhūn*. *-tious*, *-cious*, *-sious* = *shūs*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bel*, *del*.

*7. To draw from a scabbard.

"Dismount thy tuck."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

*8. To lower.

"His watery eyes he did dismount."

Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 281.

dīs-mōunt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMOUNT.]

dīs-mōunt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISMOUNT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of alighting from a horse, &c.

2. The act of throwing or removing from a carriage, support, &c.

dismounting-battery, *s.*

Mil.: A battery intended for the throwing down and disabling of the enemy's cannon.

dīs'-nā, *v.* [See def.] Does not. (*Scotch.*)

"He *dīsna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

dīs-nāt'-ū-rā-l-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *naturalize* (q. v.).]

1. To make alien; to deprive of the privileges or rights of birth.

2. To make strange or foreign.

"If it [the name Job] were *dīsnaturalized* and put out of use."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxv.

***dīs-nāt'-ū-rā-l-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISNATURALIZE.]

***dīs-nā'-tūred**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *natured* (q. v.).] Unnatural; deprived or devoid of natural affection.

"So *dīsnatured* are they that they neglect their own flesh and blood, to listen to accounts of your wit and spirit."—*David Garrick: Correspondence*, ii. 254 (ed. Hannah More).

***dīs-nēst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *nest* (q. v.).] To dislodge or drive as from a nest.

***dīs-nō'-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *noble* (q. v.).] Ignoble, mean.

"A *dīsno*ble advocat and defender of causes."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

dīs-ō-bē'-dī-en-çe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedience* (q. v.); Ital. *disobbedienza*; Sp. & Port. *disobediencia*.]

1. A failure to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; willful neglect or violation of duty; a disregard of orders.

"Disobedience and resistance made up the ordinary life of that population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Non-compliance.

"This disobedience of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move."
Blackmore: Creation.

dīs-ō-bē'-dī-en-çy, *s.* [English *disobedienc(e)*; -y.] Disobedience.

"In punishing my disobedientcy."—*Taylor: The Hog hath lost his Pearl*, iii.

dīs-ō-bē'-dī-ent, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedient* (q. v.).]

1. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; not obedient to authority, refractory.

"But, O my Lord, one look from thee
Subdues the disobedient will."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl.

2. That which will not yield to an exciting force, power, or influence.

"Rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli."—*Dr. E. Darwin*.

***dīs-ō-bē'-dī-en'-tī-a-rŷ** (tī as shī), *s.* [Eng. *disobedient*; -iary.] A disobedient or rebellious person; a rebel.

dīs-ō-bē'-dī-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [English *disobedient*; -ly.] In a disobedient, refractory manner.

***dīs-ō-bē'-i-saņce**, ***dis-o-bei-saunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desobeissance*; Fr. *désobéissance*.] Disobedience.

"To tell my *dīsobeissance*
Ful sore it stant to my greuance."
Gower: C. A., i. 86.

***dīs-ō-bē'-i-sant**, ***dis-o-bei-saunt**, ***dis-o-bey-saunt**, *a.* [Fr. *désobéissant*, *pr. par.* of *désobéir*=to disobey (q. v.).] Disobedient.

dīs-ō-bē'y, ***dis-o-beie**, ***dis-o-beye**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *désobéir*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *obéir*=to obey (q. v.); Prov. *desobedir*; Ital. *disobbedire*; Sp. & Port. *desobedecer*.]

A. *Trans.:* To neglect or refuse to obey; willfully to neglect the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; to violate, to transgress.

"The hest of God they disobey."

Chaucer: Letter of Cupide.

B. *Intrans.:* To be disobedient; to disregard or violate orders; to refuse obedience.

"Some headstrong, hardy lout
Would disobey, though sure to be shut out."

Cowper: Hope, 313, 314.

dīs-ō-bē'yed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOBEY.]

dīs-ō-bē'y-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disobey*; -er.] One who disobeys.

dīs-ō-bē'y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOBEY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of refusing obedience to; disobedience.

dīs-ōb-lī-gā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligation* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disobliging; an act of unkindness; an offense; a cause of disgust.

"It would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 16.

2. Freedom or release from obligation.

"The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 3.

dīs-ō-blīg'-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligatory* (q. v.).] Releasing from an obligation.

"You much mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power."—*King Charles: Letter to Henderson*, p. 20.

dīs-ō-blī'ge, *v. t.* [Fr. *désobliger*; *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *obliger*=to oblige (q. v.); Ital. *disobbligare*.]

*1. To set free or release from an important duty or obligation.

"He hath a very great obligation to do that and more, and he can noways be *disobliged* but by the care of his natural relations."—*Jeremy Taylor: Measure and Offices of Friendship*.

*2. To deprive of a privilege.

"He did not think that the Act of Uniformity could *disoblige* them [the Nonconformists] from the exercise of their office."—*Baxter: Funeral Sermon on Bates*.

3. To offend a person by doing any act which is contrary to his expressed wishes; or by omitting to do any act which is according to his wishes; to be unaccommodating to; to give offense to.

"Such as had *disobliged* the poet, or were in disgrace with Augustus."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

dīs-ō-blīg'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOBLIGE.]

***dīs-ō-blī'ge-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *disoblige*; -ment.]

1. The act of disobliging; disobligation.

2. The act of freeing from an obligation; the state of being released from an obligation.

"If I make a voluntary covenant as with a man to do him good, and he prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a *disobligement*."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings*.

dīs-ō-blīg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disoblig(e)*; -er.] One who disobliges or offends.

"Loving our enemies and benefiting our *disobligers*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, xv., § 5.

dīs-ō-blīg'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOBLIGE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Not obliging, not disposed to gratify or act according to the wishes of another; not accommodating, churlish, ungracious.

"It renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible."—*Government of the Tongue*.

C. *As subst.:* The act of offending; a disobligation.

dīs-ō-blīg'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disobliging*; -ly.] In a disobliging, ungracious, or churlish manner.

"How *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassador."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 14.

***dīs-ō-blīg'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *disobliging*; -ness.] The quality of being disobliging or unaccommodating; churlishness, ungraciousness.

***dīs-ōc'-qī-dēnt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *occident* (q. v.).] [DISORIENT.] To turn away from the west, to confuse as to the points of the compass.

"Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turned the city wrong and so *dīsoccidented* our geographer."—*Marvell: Works*, iii. 39.

dīs-ōc-cū-pā'-tion, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *occupation* (q. v.).] A want of occupation.

***dīs-ōf'-fice**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *office* (q. v.).] To turn out of office.

"All that refuse it must be sequestered, imprisoned, *dis-occided*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 200.

***dī-sō'-ma-toūs**, *a.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold; *sōma* (genit. *sōmatos*)=a body, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having two bodies.

dīs'-ō-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *sōma*=a body.]

Min.: The same as GERSDORFFITE (q. v.).

***dīs-ō-pīn'-ion** (ion as yŷn), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *opinion* (q. v.).] A difference of opinion; a want of belief.

"There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. iv.

***dīs-orb'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orb*; -ed.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; unsphered.

"And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorbed*."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

***dīs-ord'**, *s.* [Prov. *desorde*; Fr. *désordre*.] The same as DISORDER (q. v.).

***dīs-or-dā'in**, ***dis-or-deini**, *v. t.* [Fr. *désordonner*.] To put out of holy orders.

"She solde him *uerst disordeini*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

***dīs-or-dē ined**, *a.* [French *désordonné*=unrestrained, *pa. par.* of *desordonner*=to put in disorder.] Unrestrained, unbridled, disordinate.

"Unmesurable appetite and *disordeined* covetise to ete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

dīs-or'-dēr, ***dis-or-dre**, *s.* [Fr. *désordre*; Prov. *desorde*; Sp. *desorden*; Port. *desordem*; Ital. *disordine*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want or absence of order, method, or regular disposition; confusion, irregularity.

"All was transition, conflict, and *disorder*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. A tumult, disturbance, or commotion.

3. A neglect of or contempt for laws or institutions.

"We may easily trace almost all the sins and enormities, and distempers, and troubles, and *disorders* . . . to the immoderation and *disorder* of the passions."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. ii.; *Of the Moderate Affections*.

4. An offense, misconduct.

"Machinations, hollowess, treachery, and all ruinous *disorders*, follow us disquietly to our graves!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. Neglect of rules or method; irregularity.

"From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 154, 155.

6. Discomposure of mind; derangement of the mental functions.

"The *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain."—*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii. (Note.)

7. In the same sense as II.

II. Med.: An irregularity, derangement or disturbance in the functions of the animal economy; a disease, an illness.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disorder*, *disease*, *distemper*, and *malady*: "All these terms agree in their application to the state of the animal body. *Disorder* is the general term, and the others specific. In this general sense *disorder* is altogether indefinite; but in its restricted sense it expresses less than all the rest: it is the mere commencement of a *disease*; *disease* is also more general than the other terms, for it comprehends every serious and permanent *disorder* in the animal economy, and is therefore of universal application. The *disorder* is slight, partial, and transitory; the *disease* is deep-rooted and permanent. The *disorder* may lie in the extremities; the *disease* lies in the humors and the vital parts. Occasional headaches, colds, or what is merely cutaneous, are termed *disorders*; fevers, dropsies, and the like are *diseases*. *Distemper* is used for such particularly as throw the animal frame most completely out of its temper or course, and is consequently applied properly to virulent *disorders*, such as the small-pox. *Malady* has less of a technical sense than the other terms; it refers more to the suffering than to the state of the body. There may be many *maladies* where there is no *disease*, but *diseases* are themselves, in general, *maladies*. Our *maladies* are frequently born with us; but our *diseases* may come upon us at any time of life. Blindness is in itself a *malady*, and may be produced by a *disease* in the eyes. . . . All these terms may be applied with a similar distinction to the mind as well as the body. . . . Any perturbation in the mind is a *disorder*; avarice is a *disease*; melancholy is a *distemper* as far as it throws the mind out of its bias: it is a *malady* as far as it occasions suffering." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disorder* and *confusion*, see CONFUSION.

dīs-or'-dēr, *v. t.* [DISORDER, *s.*]

1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to derange, to put out of order.

*2. To disturb or derange the regularity of the functions of the animal economy; to cause sickness or indisposition in.

"They [the stomach, &c.] may, by particular impediments, be sometimes *disordered* or obstructed in their operations."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. i., § 1.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To derange or cause disorder in the mental functions.

"Devotion itself may *disorder* the mind, unless its heats are tempered with caution or prudence."—Addison.

4. To discompose, to disturb; to ruffle the mind.

"We should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or *disordered* into a wanton frame."—Barrow *Sermon on Ephesians*, v. 4.

*5. To expel or degrade from holy orders; to disordain.

"Let him be stript of his habit and *disordered*; I would fain see him walk in querpō, that the world may behold the inside of a friar."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disorder*, *to derange*, *to disconcert*, and *to discompose*: "All these terms express the idea of putting out of order; but the three latter vary as to the mode or object of the action. The term *disorder* is used in a perfectly indefinite form, and might be applied to any object. As every thing may be in order, so may every thing be *disordered*; yet it is seldom used except in regard to such things as have been in a natural order. *Derange* and *disconcert* are employed for such things as have been put into an artificial order. *To derange* is *to disorder* that which has been systematically arranged, or put in a certain range; and *to disconcert* is *to disorder* that which has been put together by concert or contrivance: thus the body may be *disordered*; a man's affairs or papers *deranged*; a scheme *disconcerted*. *To discompose* is a species of *derangement* in regard to trivial matters: thus a tucker, a frill, or a cap may be *discomposed*. The slightest change of diet will *disorder* people of tender constitutions; misfortunes are apt to *derange* the affairs of the most prosperous: the unexpected return of a master to his home *disconcerts* the schemes which have been formed by the domestics: those who are particular as to their appearance are careful not to have any part of their dress *discomposed*. When applied to the mind, *disorder* and *derange* are said of the intellect; *disconcert* and *discompose* of the ideas or spirits: the former denoting a permanent state, the latter a temporary or transient state. The mind is said to be *disordered* when the faculty of ratiocination is in any degree interrupted; the intellect is said to be *deranged* when it is brought into a positive state of incapacity for action: persons are sometimes *disordered* in their minds for a time by particular occurrences, who do not become actually *deranged*: a person is said to be *disconcerted* who suddenly loses his collectedness of thinking; he is said to be *discomposed* who loses his regularity of feeling. A sense of shame is the most apt to *disconcert*: the more irritable the temper, the more easily one is *discomposed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-or'-dēred, *pa. par. & a.* [DISORDER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Out of order, method, or arrangement; in confusion; confused.

"In wildest numbers and *disordered* verse."

Littleton: *Progress of Love*, Ecl. 2.

*2. Inordinate, uncontrolled, excessive, immoderate.

"The *disordered* love of the parent or child is hatred rather than love."—Udall: *Matt. x.*

3. Deranged, out of order; as a *disordered* stomach or mind.

*4. Disorderly, vicious; of loose or unrestrained manner of life.

"Then so *disordered*, so deboshed and bold."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

***dis-or'-dēred-lŷ**, ***dis-or'-dered-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *disordered*; *-ly*.] In a disorderly, confused, or lawless manner.

"Surelie these men so *disorderedlie* confounding all things, they in the end shall be confounded themselves."—Holinshead: *Conquest of Ireland*, vol. vi., ch. xli.

***dis-or'-dēred-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disordered*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disordered or in disorder; confusion, irregularity.

"By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

dis-or'-dēr-īng, ***dis-or'-dēr-ŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISORDER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting or throwing into disorder or confusion; the state of being thrown into disorder.

"He hadde lost ye journey by *disorderyng* of the Frenchemen."—Berners: *Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. ccvii.

dis-or'-dēr-lī-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disorderly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disorderly; disorder, confusion.

"... of loose, erratic *disorderliness*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 873.

dis-or'-dēr-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orderly* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. In a state of disorder or confusion; confused, immethodical, irregular, disarranged.

"His forces seemed no army, but a crowd, Heartless, unarmed, *disorderly*, and loud."

Cowley: *Davidels*, bk. iv.

2. Not according to order, rule, or law; unlawful, irregular.

"He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms."—Hayward.

3. Tumultuous, turbulent, lawless.

"They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people."—Bacon.

4. Causing disorder or disturbance; breaking the peace; disturbing good order.

"To sentence persons who have been *disorderly* as well as drunk to imprisonment with hard labor."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

5. Carried on or maintained against order or morality; disreputable.

"It must not be supposed, he explained, that he was in favor of *disorderly* public-houses."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

6. Unruly, not under restraint, wild.

"If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

*7. Out of order, deranged, disturbed: as, A *disorderly* stomach.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Without order, rule or system; irregularly, confusedly.

"To order these affairs

Thus thrust *disorderly* into my hands."

Shakesp.: *Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

2. In a manner opposed to or violating law and good order.

"We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you."—2 *Thess.* iii. 7.

¶ (1) *Disorderly house*:

Law: A house in which disorder is permitted to exist: specially one for immoral purposes. The keeping of a disorderly house is an offense at common law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Objection may be made to the renewal of the license to any licensed house which has permitted immoral persons to harbor for evil ends within its precincts. (*Blackstone*, &c.)

(2) *Disorderly person*:

Law: A person who makes disorder, or by some illegal act is the cause or occasion of others making it.

¶ For the difference between *disorderly* and *irregular*, see IRREGULAR.

***dis-or'-dī-nance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desordonnance*.] Intemperate, irregular, or disorderly manner of life.

"Certes this *disordinance* and this rebellion our Lord Jesus Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

***dis-or'-dīn-ate**, ***dŷs-or'-dīn-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q. v.); Ital. *disordinato*; Fr. *désordonné*.]

1. Inordinate, excessive, unchecked, intemperate.

"In too moche superfluitee or elles in too *disordinate* scantnesse."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. Disorderly, living irregularly or viciously.

"Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,

The punishment of dissolute days."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 701, 702.

3. Illegal.

"The erle of Worcestre was gretely behatede emonge the peple for ther *dysordinate* deth that he used."—Warkworth: *Chronicle*.

***dis-or'-dīn-ate-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disordinate*; *-ly*.] In a disorderly, irregular, or vicious manner; inordinately.

"Landes deuoutely geuen and *disordinately* spent by religious persons."—Hall: *Henry V.* (an. 2.)

***dis-or'-dīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).] The act of putting in disorder; the state of being in disorder; disarrangement, confusion.

dis-or-gan-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *désorganisation*; Eng. *organization* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disorganizing or destroying the organism or systematical arrangement of parts.

2. The state or condition of being disorganized; an absence of system or methodical arrangement.

"The difficulty and the *disorganization* with which they have to contend."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

dis-or'-gan-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *organize* (q. v.); Fr. *désorganiser*.] To break or destroy the organism or connected system; to interrupt or

destroy the regular, systematical arrangement and working of parts; to throw into confusion or disorder; to demoralize.

"The *disorganized* military establishments of the kingdom."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-or'-gan-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISORGANIZE.]

dis-or'-gan-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disorganiz(e)*; *-er*.]

One who disorganizes or destroys the regular, systematical arrangement and working of parts.

dis-or'-gan-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISORGANIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of destroying the regular, systematical arrangement and working of parts; disorganization.

dis-ör'-i-ent, *v. t.* [Fr. *désorienter*.] To throw out of reckoning; to be lost or confused as to one's position. [DISOCCIDENT.]

"I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented*, when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. v.

dis-ör'-i-ent-ate, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orientate* (q. v.).] To throw out of one's reckoning or from the right direction.

***dis'-ōūr** (1), ***dys-our**, ***dys-owre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dicedor*; Port. *dizedor*; Ital. *dicitore*. [DIS-ARD.] A teller of tales, a jester.

"Every *disour* hadde saide

What most was plesant to his ere."

Gower: *C. A.*, iii. 167.

***dis'-ōūr** (2), ***dys-our** (2), *s.* [DICER.] A dicer, a gambler.

"Druncarts, *dysours*, dyours, drevels."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 109.

dis-ōwn', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *own*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To refuse to own or acknowledge; to disclaim, to abnegate, to deny, to renounce, to repudiate.

"As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to *disown* and withstand him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To deny; to refuse, not to allow.

"Many others holding the same premises have either dissembled or *disowned* these conclusions."—Cudworth: *Morality*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ For the difference between *to disown* and *to disclaim*, see DISCLAIM.

dis-ōwn'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOWN.]

dis-ōwn-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOWN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disdaining, renouncing, or denying; disownment.

dis-ōwn'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *disown*; *-ment*.] The act of disowning, renouncing, or denying; repudiation.

dis-ōx'-ī-dāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidate* (q. v.).] To reduce a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dis-ōx'-ī-dāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOXIDATE.]

dis-ōx'-ī-dāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOXIDATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of disoxidizing; disoxidation.

dis-ōx'-ī-dā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidation* (q. v.).] The act or process of reducing a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; the act or process of freeing from oxygen.

dis-ōx'-ŷ-gen-ate, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q. v.).] To deprive any substance of oxygen combined with it; to deoxidate.

dis-ōx'-ŷ-gen-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOXYGENATE.]

dis-ōx'-ŷ-gen-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISOXYGENATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of depriving of oxygen; disoxygenation.

dis-ōx'-ŷ-gen-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenation* (q. v.).] The act or process of depriving any substance of oxygen; deoxidation.

***dis-pā'ce**, *v. i.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *spatior* = to walk up and down.] [SPACE.] To walk or wander up and down; to range about.

"He spied the joyous butterfly

In this faire plot *dispacing* to and fro."

Spenser: *Mutopotmos*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn. -t̃ion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũş. -ble, -dle. &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

dis-pä'ir, *v. t.* [Lat. *disparo*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *par* = (a.) equal, (s.) a companion.]
1. To separate a pair or couple.

"Forgive me, lady;
I have destroyed Gerrard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heaven's ordinance: *dispaired* two doves;
Made 'm sit mourning."
Beaum. & Flet.: Triumph of Love, sc. 7.

2. To injure, to damage, to depreciate.

"Where drieng and lieng in loft doo *dispaire*."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 53.

***dis-pä'ired**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPAIR.]

***dis-pä'ir-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPAIR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating a pair.

***dis-pänd'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dispando* = to spread abroad; *dis* = away, apart, and *pando* = to spread.]
To spread or display abroad.

***dis-pän'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *dispansus*, *pa. par. of dispando* = to spread abroad.] The act of spreading or displaying; diffusion, dilatation.

***dis-par'-a-ble**, *a.* [Formed from Lat. *dis*, and *par* = equal, with Eng. suff. *-able*.] Unequaled.

dis-pär'-a-dised, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *paradis(e)*, and adj. suff. *-ed*.] Deprived of or removed from Paradise.

dis-pär'-age (age as *îg*), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desparager* = to disparage, to offer unto a man unworthy conditions: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *parage* = lineage, rank, from Low Lat. *paraticum*, *paragium* = society, rank, equality of rank; Lat. *par* = equal; O. Fr. *déparager*; Low Lat. *disparago*. (*Skeat.*)]

*1. To marry to one of inferior rank or position; to match unequally; to dishonor or lower by marriage with an inferior.

*2. To match or unite unequally, or with anything of an inferior class.

*3. To injure by comparison with anything of less value.

*4. To bring reproach or disgrace upon; to dishonor, to disgrace; to lower in estimation or value.

"Thus he doth *disparage*
His blode with fonde dotage."

Skelton: Duke of Albany and the Scots.

5. To think lightly of, to treat with contempt, to depreciate.

"The actors think themselves *disparaged* by the poet."
—*Dryden: Essays on Dramatic Poesy.*

6. To traduce, to decry, to asperse.

"Who durste be so bold to *disparage*
My doughter that is come of suiche lineage."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,269, 4,270.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *disparage*, to *detract*, to *traduce*, to *depreciate*, to *degrade*, and to *decry*: "The idea of lowering the value of an object is common to all these words, which differ in the circumstances and object of the action. *Disparagement* is the most indefinite in the manner: *detract* and *traduce* are specific in the forms by which an object is lowered: *disparagement* respects the mental endowments and qualifications: *detract* and *traduce* are said of the moral character; the former, however, in a less specific manner than the latter. We *disparage* a man's performance by speaking slightly of it; we *detract* from the merits of a person by ascribing his success to chance; we *traduce* him by handing about tales that are unfavorable to his reputation; thus authors are apt to *disparage* the writings of their rivals; or a soldier may *detract* from the skill of his commander; or he may *traduce* him by relating scandalous reports. To *disparage*, *detract*, and *traduce*, can be applied only to persons, or that which is personal; *depreciate*, *degrade*, and *decry*, to whatever is an object of esteem: we *depreciate* and *degrade*, therefore, things as well as persons, and *decry* things. To *depreciate*, is, however, not so strong a term as to *degrade*; for the language which is employed to *depreciate* will be mild compared to that used for *degrading*: we may *depreciate* an object by implication, or in indirect terms; but harsh and unseemly epithets are employed for *degrading*: thus, a man may be said to *depreciate* human nature, who does not represent it as capable of its true elevation; he *degrades* it who sinks it below the scale of rationality. We may *depreciate* or *degrade* an individual, a language, and the like; we *decry* measures and principles: the former two are an act of an individual; the latter is properly the act of many."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to *disparage*, to *degrade*, and to *derogate*: "*Disparage* is here employed, not as the act of persons, but of things, in which case it is allied to *derogate*, but retains its indefinite and general sense as before: circumstances may *disparage* the performances of a writer; or they may *derogate* from the honors and dignities of an individual: it would be a high *disparagement* to an author to have it known that he had been guilty of plagiarism; it *derogates* from

the dignity of a magistrate to take part in popular measures. To *degrade* is here, as in the former case, a much stronger expression than the other two: whatever *disparages* or *derogates* does but take away a part from the value; but whatever *degrades* sinks many degrees in the estimation of those in whose eyes it is *degraded*: in this manner religion is *degraded* by the low arts of its enthusiastic professors: whatever may tend to the *disparagement* does injury to the cause of truth, whatever *derogates* from the dignity of a man in any office is apt to *degrade* the office itself." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-pär'-ä'ge**, *s.* [DISPARAGE, *v.*]

1. An unequal match; a lowering in dignity or estimation by marriage with an inferior.

"To match so high; her friends, with counsell sage,
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 50.

2. A disparagement; a cause of contempt or disgrace.

"It were a *disparage*
To his estate, so lowe for to alight."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,784, 8,785.

***dis-pär'-age-a-ble** (age as *îg*), *a.* [Eng. *disparage*; *-able*.] Causing disparagement or disgrace; lowering.

"They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal, and regal majesty."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1563).

dis-pär'-aged (aged as *îgd*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISPARAGE, *v.*]

dis-pär'-age-mënt (age as *îg*), ***dis-perg-ment**, ***dis-perge-mente**, *s.* [Eng. *disparage*; *-ment*.]

*1. The act of marrying an heir or heiress with one of inferior rank or position; an unequal match.

"You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

*2. An injury to position or reputation by marriage with an inferior.

"Offering to his ward couenable marriage without *dispergment* before the age of xxi yeares."—*Smith: The Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. The act of disparaging, depreciating, or lowering the reputation of; depreciation, detraction.

4. A cause of loss of honor or reputation; a reproach, a disgrace, an indignity.

"There is here a rag, and there a rent, to the *disparagement* of their Lord."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ It is followed by *to* before the person or thing disparaged.

"Without *disparagement* to any or all of those most respectable princes and grandees."—*Burke: On Mr. Fox's East India Bill*.

dis-pär'-ag-ër (ag as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *disparag(e)*; *-er*.] One who disparages, depreciates, or treats with contempt; one who brings disgrace or contempt upon.

"To lessen the authority of the *disparagers* of Scripture."—*Boyle: Workes*, ii. 302.

dis-pär'-ag-îng (ag as *îg*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPARAGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of lowering in estimation, depreciating, or traducing; disparagement.

dis-pär'-ag-îng-lÿ (ag as *îg*), *adv.* [Eng. *disparaging*; *-ly*.] In a disparaging, depreciatory, or contemptuous manner.

"Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?"—*Peters: On Job*.

dis-pär'-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *disparatus*, *pa. par. of disparo* = to put asunder, to separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Unlike, dissimilar, discordant.

"Altogether, the two accounts are quite *disparate*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 9.

2. *Logic:* Pertaining to two coördinate species or divisions.

B. *As subst. (pl.):* Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

"Words which are differing one from another, but not contrary; as, heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture *disparates*."—*Cockeram*.

***dis-pär'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *pareo* = to appear.] Variegated; variable.

"Nature, so *disparent* in her creatures."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii.

***dis-par'-i'-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] A disappearing or disappearance.

"They might think his *disparation* should be sudden and insensible."—*Ep. Hall: Contemplations*.

dis-pär'-i-tÿ, *s.* [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *parity* (q. v.).]

1. Inequality; a difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

"The *disparity* of years

Between you and your son."

Massinger: Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

2. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"A being without any dissimilitude or *disparity*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disparity* and *inequality*: The *disparity* applies to two objects which should meet or stand in coalition with each other; the *inequality* is applicable to those that are compared with each other: the *disparity* of age, situation, and circumstances is to be considered with regard to persons entering into the matrimonial connection; the *inequality* in the portion of labor which is to be performed by two persons, is a ground for the *inequality* of their recompense: there is a great *inequality* in the chance of success, where there is a *disparity* of acquirements in rival candidates: the *disparity* between David and Goliath was such as to render the success of the former more strikingly miraculous; the *inequality* in the conditions of men is not attended with a corresponding *inequality* in their happiness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pärk', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *park* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To throw open a park; to divest of the character of a park.

"You have fed upon my signories,
Disparked my parks, and felled my forest woods."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To throw open.

"The veil of the Temple divided of itself, and *disparked* the Sanctuary, and made it pervious to the Gentile's eye."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. To set at large, to release from inclosure or restraint.

"His free muse threw down the pale,

And did at once *dispark* them all."

Waller: To Master Evelyn.

dis-pärk'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPARK.]

***dis-pärk'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPARK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of throwing open as a park.

"The king may *dispark* his Park, and by his *disparking* the office of keeper is gone."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 51.

2. *Fig.:* The act of setting loose or free from restraint; a laying open.

"The first openings and *disparkings* of our virtue."—*Taylor: Sermons*, xvi., pt. 2.

***dis-par'-kle**, ***dis-par'-cle**, ***dis-per-cle**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sparkle* = to throw out sparks, to scatter.]

A. *Trans.:* To scatter abroad, to disperse, to spread.

"The sect of libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparked* over all lands."—*Dr. Clarke: Serm.* (1637), p. 471.

B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed or scattered, to separate.

"Then all his men for fear *disparcle*."

Brende: Q. Curtius.

***dis-par'-ple**, ***dis-per-ble**, ***dis-per-ple**, ***dis-par-pyll**, ***dis-par-plyn**, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *disparkle* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To disperse, to scatter.

"They leave traiterously the flocke to the woulfe to be *disperpled* abrode and torne in pieces."—*Erasmus: John x.*, p. 76.

B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed or scattered.

"Scheep . . . the which departeth and *desparpleth*."—*Maunderville*, p. 4.

dis-part', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dispartior* = to separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *partior* = to divide, to separate; *pars* = a part.]

A. *Transitive:*

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide, separate, or break up into parts; to sever, to rend, to rive, to burst.

"On either side

Disparted chaos."

Milton: P. L., x. 415, 416.

2. To distract.

"When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the heart with powre extreme,
Whether shall weigh the balance down?"

Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûrite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Gunnery.

1. To cast or fix a piece of metal on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, so as to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece.

*2. To make allowance for the dispart in taking aim.

"Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece."—Lucas: *Arte of Shooting* (1583).

*B. Intransitive:

1. To separate or divide into parts; to open, to cleave.

"The flood *disparts*."—Thomson: *Summer*, 709.

2. To part.

"The professor's cast-off suit, which he *disparts* with biennially."—Scott: *Abbot*, ch. ix.

dis-part, s. [DISPART, v.]

Gunnery:

1. The difference between the muzzle and breech thicknesses of a piece of ordnance. A piece of metal is cast on the muzzle to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece, and is known as the Dispart-sight or Muzzle-sight.

2. A dispart-sight (q. v.).

dispart-sight, s. A gun-sight, to allow for the dispart, and bring the line of sight and the axis of the piece into parallelism.

dis-part-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISPART, v.]

dis-part-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPART, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. Ord. Lang.: The act of dividing, separating, or cleaving into parts.

2. Gunnery: The act or process of furnishing with a dispart-sight.

***dis-par-tle**, ***dis-par-tel-yn**, v. t. [A variant of *dispartle* (q. v.).] To scatter, to disperse abroad.

"Dispartel-yn. Dissipo, dispergo."—Prompt. Parv.

dis-pās-sion (sion as shōn), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passion* (q. v.).] A freedom from passion or perturbation of mind; apathy; peace or quiet of mind.

"What is called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Sceptics indisturbance."—Temple: *On Gardening*.

dis-pās-sion-ate (sion as shōn), a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passionate* (q. v.).]

1. Of persons: Free from passion; cool, calm, impartial, temperate, composed, unbiased.

"A critio on the sacred book should be candid and learned, *dispassionate* and free," Cowper: *Progress of Error*, i. 452, 453.

2. Of things: Not dictated by or done in passion; quiet, moderate, impartial.

"Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind."—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., ch. xxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dispassionate* and *cool*: "*Dispassionate* is taken negatively, it marks merely the absence of passion; *cool* is taken positively, it marks an entire freedom from passion. Those who are prone to be passionate must learn to be *dispassionate*; those who are of a *cool* temperament will not suffer their passions to be roused. *Dispassionate* solely respects the angry or irritable sentiment; *cool* respects every perturbed feeling: when we meet with an angry disputant it is necessary to be *dispassionate* in order to avoid quarrels; in the moment of danger our safety often depends upon our *coolness*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pās-sion-ate-ly (sion as shōn), adv. [Eng. *dispassionate*; -ly.] In a dispassionate, cool, calm, or temperate manner.

"They are here delivered *dispassionately*."—Warton: *Notes on Milton*.

***dis-pās-sioned** (sioned as shōnd), a. [Prefix *dis*, and Eng. *passioned* (q. v.).] Free from passion; dispassionate, calm, impartial, unbiased.

"I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like ignorances."—Donne: *Letters*, p. 288.

dis-pātch, v. & s. [DESPATCH, v. & s.]

dis-pa-thy, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Gr. *pathos*=suffering, feeling; *paschō*=to suffer.] [APATHY.]

1. A want of or freedom from passion; dispassion.

2. A want or absence of sympathy; a point of difference.

"It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*."—Palsgrave: *Hist. of Normandy and England*, ii. 110.

dis-pāu-pēr, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pauper* (q. v.).]

1. Gen.: To deprive of or shut out of the claim to be supported at the public expense, or of the rights of a pauper.

"If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*."—Dr. Phillimore: *Reports*, vol. i., p. 185.

2. Spec.: To prevent a party who has been allowed to commence a suit *in forma pauperis* to continue to do so on that footing. This measure is adopted when the litigant comes into possession of property or commits any offense meriting the deprivation. (Wharton.)

***dis-pāu-pēred**, pa. par. or a. [DISPAUPER.]

***dis-pāu-pēr-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPAUPER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of or raising from the state of a pauper.

dis-pāu-pēr-ize, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pauperize* (q. v.).] To raise or free from a state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

"Many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration."—J. S. Mill.

***dis-pē-āce**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *peace* (q. v.).] A want or absence of peace or quiet; disquiet, dis-sension.

"This affair . . . afterward led to much *dispeace* and heart-burning between the families."—Russell: *The Haigs of Bemersyde* (1881), p. 122.

dis-pēl, v. t. & i. [Lat. *dispello*=to drive away: *dis*=away, apart, and *pello*=to drive.]

A. Trans.: To drive away, to dissipate, to disperse, to clear away.

"The acclamations of the devoted thousands who surrounded him wherever he turned could not *dispel* the gloom which sate on his brow."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*B. Intrans.: To be dispersed or dissipated; to separate.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dispel* and *to disperse*: "*Dispel* is a more forcible action than *to disperse*: we destroy the existence of a thing by *dispelling* it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by *dispersing* it: the sun *dispels* the clouds and darkness; the wind *disperses* the clouds, or a surgeon *disperses* a tumor. *Dispel* is used figuratively; *disperse* only in the natural sense: gloom, ignorance, and the like are *dispelled*; books, papers, people, and the like are *dispersed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pēl-led, pa. par. or a. [DISPEL.]

dis-pēl-lēr, s. [Eng. *dispel*; -er.] One who or that which dispels, scatters, or disperses.

dis-pēl-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPEL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of driving away, dissipating, or dispersing.

***dis-pēn'ce**, s. [DISPENSE, s.]

***dis-pēnd**, ***des-pend**, ***des-pende**, ***des-pend-i**, ***dys-pend-yn**, v. t. [O. Fr. *despendre*; Fr. *dépandre*=to spend; Lat. *dispendo*=to spend out.]

1. To spend, to expend, to lay out, to disburse.

"His eritage wasted and *dispendede* in ribaudie."—Ayenbite, p. 128.

2. To spend, to pass, to occupy.

"Thou here *dispended* thi tym wrang."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 2,435.

¶ To *dispend with*: To dispense with.

"If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall never be *dispended with*."—Adams: *Works*, i. 185. (Davies.)

***dis-pēnd-ēr**, ***dis-pend-our**, ***dis-pend-oure**, s. [Eng. *dispend*; -er.]

1. One who expends or spends.

2. A steward, an administrator.

"*Dispenders* of the mynisteries of God."—Wycliffe: 1 Cor. iv. 1.

***dis-pēnd-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPEND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of spending, expending, or consuming.

"The ontrue *dispending* of God's goods in this world."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 372.

***dis-pēn-dī-ōūs**, a. [Latin *dispendiosus*; *dispendium*=expense.] Costly, expensive.

dis-pēns-a-ble, ***dis-pēns-i-ble**, a. [Low Lat. *dispensabilis*, from *dispenso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. That may or can be dispensed or administered.

"If they be laws *dispensable* by the ordinary courts of the land."—State Trials: Col. Andrew (an. 1680).

†2. That may or can be dispensed with.

"The prosecution of a small *dispensable* right."—South: *Sermons*, vi. 171.

II. Eccl.: That for which a dispensation may or can be granted.

"The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the canons against non-residence as *dispensable* as those against translations."—Stillfleet: *Charge to the Clergy* (1690).

dis-pēns-a-ble-ness, s. [English *dispensable*; -ness.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed with.

2. Eccl.: The quality of being capable of a dispensation.

"The examination of the Romish doctrines: 1. Of Penances. 2. Of Indulgences, &c. 6. Of *dispensableness* of oaths. 7. Of arts of equivocation," &c.—Hammond: *Of Fundamentals*, ch. 12.

dis-pēns-ar-y, s. [Fr. *dispensaire*.]

1. A room, place, or establishment where medicines are compounded and dispensed.

2. A place or establishment where medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor.

"Until the time of erecting the *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college set up for the relief of the sick poor."—Garth: *Preface to the Dispensary*.

3. In Ireland, an office or place where the medical officer of a union sees such patients as can come to him.

*4. A collection of drugs, preparations, salves, &c.

"Applying the whole *dispensary* of a toilet."—Tatler, No. 248.

¶ The *Dispensary*: A poem written by Samuel Garth, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, on the establishment of a dispensary for the benefit of the poor by the College of Physicians.

"With him most authors steal their books or buy;

Garth did not write his own *Dispensary*."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 618, 619.

dis-pēn-sā-tion, ***dis-pen-sa-cion**, ***dis-pen-sa-cloun**, s. [Fr. *dispensation*; Sp. *dispensacion*; Ital. *dispensazione*, from Lat. *dispensatio*, from *dispenso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of distributing, spreading, or dealing out.

"This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

(2) The act of spreading, administering, or communicating.

"Other and besides the *dyspensacion* and teaching of the Gospel."—Udall: *St. Paul to Timothy*. (Pref.)

* (3) The act, art, or practice of dispensing medicines.

"The physicians then procured some apothecaries to undertake the *dispensation*."—Johnson: *Life of Garth* (1810), p. 420.

(4) In the same senses as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A scheme, plan, economy.

"The preaching of the Reformer was a kind of renewed Gospel *dispensation*."—Gladstone: *State in relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

* (2) Pardon, excuse, forgiveness.

"'Tis a crime past *dispensation*."—Dryden: *Assignment*, v. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Eccl. Law, &c.: (1) The granting of a license or permission to do any act which is forbidden by the law or by a canon, or to omit to do any act which is enjoined by them; the dispensing with a law or canon in certain cases and for certain special purposes; the exemption of any person from the necessity of obeying or complying with any law or canon.

¶ Dispensations were first granted by Pope Innocent III. in A. D. 1200, and, being paid for, became a source of considerable revenue to the Holy See. Appeal to them on the part of English subjects was rendered illegal by 25 Henry VIII., c. 21, passed in A. D. 1533. A certain dispensing power was continued to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an ordinary bishop can still dispense with the law against clergymen holding pluralities, living away from their parishes, &c.

(2) The license or permission given dispensing with any law, or canon, or other obligation.

"Seek a *dispensation* for his oath."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, ii. 1.

2. Theology:

(1) The dealings of God with man; the distribution of good and evil in the divine providence.

(2) A system of principles, rights, and privileges enjoined; as, The Mosaic *dispensation*, the Gospel *dispensation*.

dis-pēns-a-tive, a. [Low Lat. *dispensativus*, from *dispenso*; Fr. *dispensatif*.] Granting dispensation.

"Whether either flattery or fear could draw from the king the least inclination to this *dispensative* indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired."—Proceedings against Garnet (1606).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ: -tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

dis-pěns'-a-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dispensative*; -ly.] By way of dispensation.

"I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letter to the King.*

dis-pěns'-sā-tōr, ***dis-pen-sa-towr**, *s.* [Lat. *dispensator*; Fr. *dispensateur*; Sp. & Port. *dispensador*; Ital. *dispensatore*.]

1. A dispenser, a distributor.

"Her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favor toward her people."—*Bacon.*

*2. A steward.

"He comaundide to the *dispensatowr* of his hows."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xliii. 16.

dis-pěns'-a-tōr-il-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dispensatory*; -ly.] By way of dispensation, by dispensation, dispensatively.

"He is the God of all grace *dispensatorily* or by way of performance and execution and gracious dispensations of all sorts."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 217.

dis-pěns'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dispensatorius*, from *dispensio*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Granting, or having the power to grant, dispensations.

"The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his *dispensatory* power, God the Father."—*Bp. Rainbow: Sermons* (1635), p. 8.

2. Granted by dispensation.

"Secondly, there is a *dispensatory* kingdom."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 439.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A pharmacopœia: a book containing the names of various kinds of drugs, &c., used in pharmacy, with directions for the preparation and composition of medicines, and the proportions of the ingredients to be used.

"The German apothecary we are told of, who turned the whole *dispensatory* into verse."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, Pref. to Mr. Brookes.

2. A dispensary.

"We look not on our afflictions as on medicines sent us immediately out of the special *dispensatory* of heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 535.

dis-pěns'-se, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dispenser*, from Lat. *dispensio*=to weigh out, pay, dispense: an intensive form from *dispendo*=to spread (Skeat). Prov., Sp., & Port. *dispensar*; Ital. *dispensare*.] [DISPEND, EXPEND.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To expend, to spend, to lay out.

"What is to be looked for in a dispensour? This surely, That he be found faithful, and that he truly *dispend* and lay out the goods of the Lord."—*Latimer: Sermons*, p. 6.

2. To deal out, to distribute.

"Still hear thy motley orators *dispend*
The flowers of rhetoric, though not of sense."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

3. To administer, to deal out: as, to *dispend* justice.

"The Stuarts frequently *dispensed* the healing influences in the Banqueting House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. In the same sense as II.

*5. To grant a dispensation for, to allow, to excuse.

"The Pope, *dispensing* all things for money, may be called Pope Penny-father."—*Pasquine in a Traunce* (1566), fo. 108.

6. To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to exempt; to release or relieve from an obligation or duty.

*7. To do away, to atone for, to compensate.

"But for he had golde enough
To geve, his sinne was *dispensed*
With gold."

Gower, C. A., iii.

II. *Med.*: To prepare according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

*B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To grant a dispensation, to forego.

"The king, of special grace, *dispensed* with him of the two first peynes."—*Capgrave: Chronicle*.

2. To compensate, to atone, to make up for, to make amends.

"One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispend*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 30.

II. *Med.*: To prepare medicines according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

¶ *To dispend with*:

*1. To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to connive at.

"Conniving and *dispensing* with open and common adultery."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

*2. To excuse, to exempt or release from an obligation.

"I could not *dispend* with myself from making a voyage to Caprea."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. To excuse or permit the neglect or omission of; to do without.

"Men must learn now with pity to *dispend*."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 2.

4. To suspend the operation of.

"The king had no power to *dispend* with statutes in matters ecclesiastical."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*5. To excuse, to pardon.

"To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispenses* with the deed."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

*6. To go back from, to break, to violate.

"I never knew her *dispend* with her word but once."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 310.

*7. To expend, to consume, to dispose of.

"More provisions than we could *dispend* with."—*Colman & Thornton: The Connoisseur*, No. 91.

*8. To part with.

*9. To perform.

*10. To make compensation, satisfaction.

"Canst thou *dispend* with heav'n for such an oath?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.

*11. To put up with, to manage.

"If they [accommodations] were much worse, I could *dispend* with them for three nights."—*Miss C. Reeve: Old English Baron*, p. 51 (ed. 1820).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dispend* and to *distribute*: "*Dispend* is an indiscriminate action; *distribute* is a particularizing action: we *dispend* to all; we *distribute* to each individually; nature *dispenses* her gifts bountifully to all the inhabitants of the earth; a parent *distributes* among his children different tokens of his parental tenderness. *Dispend* is an indirect action that has no immediate reference to the receivers; *distribute* is a direct and personal action communicated by the giver to the receiver: Providence *dispenses* his favors to those who put a sincere trust in him; a prince *distributes* marks of his favor and preference among his courtiers." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-pěns'-se**, ***des-pence**, ***des-pens**, ***dis-pence**, ***dys-pens**, *s.* [O. Fr. *despence*; Fr. *dis-pense* (= dispensing, exemption), *dépens* (= expense); Sp. *dispensa*, *despensa*; Ital. *dispensa*; Port. *despensa*.]

1. Expense, spending.

"A dronken foole that sparithe for no *dispend*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 167.

2. A dispensation.

"Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls."
Milton: P. L., iii. 492.

dis-pěns'-sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPENSE, *v.*]

dis-pěns'-sēr, ***des-pen-cer**, ***dis-pen-sour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dispensier*, *despencier*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A steward. (See example under DISPENSE, *v.*, A., I. 1.)

2. One who dispenses, distributes, or deals out; a distributor.

"A *dispenser* of bribes, a writer of libels, a prompter of false witnesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

Med.: One who prepares or compounds medicines according to the prescription of a physician; a compounder.

"Wanted.—By a surgeon, a *dispenser*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dis-pěns'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPENSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Granting or having the power to grant dispensations; having the power to dispense with any law, obligation, &c.

"He had resigned his lucrative office rather than appear in Westminster Hall as the champion of the *dispensing* power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Med.*: That dispenses or is qualified to dispense medicines.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of distributing or dealing out; distribution, dealing with.

"To have the *dispensing* of his goodes."—*Udall: Luke* xvi.

2. The act of excusing or allowing the neglect or omission of any act or duty.

II. *Med.*: The act or practice of dispensing medicines.

¶ *Dispensing power*:

Law & Hist.: A power claimed by the Stuart kings of England, especially by Charles II. and

James II., to dispense, by the exertion of their royal prerogative, with the operation of any law. It was declared illegal by the Bill of Rights (1 William & Mary, c. 2), passed in 1689.

dis-pē'o-ple, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To depopulate, to empty of people or inhabitants by any means.

"Dispeopling realms to gaze upon thy eyes."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xviii., 290.

***dis-pē'o-pled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPEOPLE.]

dis-pēop'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *dispeopl(e)*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who depopulates or empties a country of its inhabitants.

"Thus then with force combined the Lybian swains
Have quashed the stern *dispeopler* of the plains."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid, ix.

2. *Fig.*: One who clears of inhabitants of any sort.

"Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take:
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake."
Gay: Rural Sports, i.

†**dis-pēop'-līng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPEOPLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of depopulating or emptying of inhabitants; depopulation.

***dis-pēr'-aŋce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desperance*.] Despair.

***dis-pēr'-ge**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dispergo*.] [DISPERSE.] To sprinkle, to scatter about.

***dis-pēr'-ish**, ***dis-persh**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *deperir*, *pr. par. deperissant*; Sp. *desperecer*; Lat. *dispereo*=to go to ruin: *dis* (intens.), and *pereo*=to perish.] To perish.

"All Israel with thee shal *dispershen* in perdicion."—*Wycliffe: Judith* vi. 3.

dis-spēr'-moūs, *a.* [Greek *dis*=twice, twofold; *sperma*=a seed, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous; Fr. *disperme*.]

Bot.: Two-seeded, containing two seeds.

dis-pēr'-ple, *v. t.* [DISPERPLE.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"I bathed, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly on my head and neck."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x.

dis-pēr'-sāl, *s.* [Eng. *dispers(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of dispersing; dispersion.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered.

***dis-pēr'-se**, ***dis-pers**, *a.* [Lat. *dispersus*, *pa. par. of dispergo*=to scatter abroad: *dis*=away, apart, and *spargo*=to scatter.] Dispersed, scattered.

"The noble people of Israel
Dispers as shepe vpon an hill."
Gower, iii. 175.

dis-pēr'-se, ***des-perse**, ***dis-parse**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *disperser*.] [DISPERSE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To scatter, to drive to different parts or in different directions.

"For the recollecting of our navy, if it should be *dispersed*."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed*, p. 16.

"The roving Spanish bands are reached at last,
Charged, and *dispersed* like foam."
Wordsworth: The French and the Spanish Guerillas.

2. To separate; to betake in different directions.

"We will *disperse* ourselves."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

3. To dissipate, to cause to vanish, to dispel.

"At length the sun, gazing upon the earth,
Disperst those vapors that offended us."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

4. To distribute, to carry into different parts.

"The gate vein which *disperseth* that blood."—*Bacon*.

5. To dissipate, to destroy, to put an end to, to expel.

"All his manly powers it did *disperse*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 48.

*6. To distribute abroad, to send out.

"William Page, that *dispersed* the copies, and Singleton the printer were apprehended."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

*7. To spread abroad, to disseminate.

"The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge."—*Prov.* xv. 7

*8. To make public, to declare publicly.

"The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument."—*Ben Jonson*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To separate or scatter in different directions.

"Straight to the tents the troops *dispersing* bend."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 474.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll: trv. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To become dissipated, to break up, to vanish.

"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it *disperse* to nought."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *disperse* and to *dispel*, see **DISPEL**; for that between to *disperse* and to *spread*, see **SPREAD**.

dis-pēr'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISPERSE**, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Scattered.

"William, the captain of a coalition, had brought together his *dispersed* forces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

*2. Disheveled.

"On your shoulders spread *dispersed* hairs."—*Greene: Looking-glass for England, p. 142. (Davies.)*

*3. Published, divulged, made known.

"By their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominia."—*Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).*

II. Music: Dispersed harmony is that in which the notes composing the chord are at wide intervals from each other.

dis-pērs'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. dispersed; -ly.*] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there, occasionally.

"Those observations upon texts of Scripture, which have been made *dispersedly* in sermons . . . these forty years and more."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning, p. 318 (ed. 1851).*

dis pērs'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. dispersed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scattered about.

"Lastly from their *dispersedness*, ready from every part to be reflected."—*More: Antidote against Atheism, bk. vi., ch. xvi.*

***dis-pēr'se-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. disperse; -ness.*] Dispersedness, sparseness, thinness.

"The torrid parts of Africa are by Pico resembled to a leopard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersedness* of habitations or towns in Africa."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

dis-pērs'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. dispers(e); -er.*] One who disperses, spreads abroad, or distributes.

"A law made . . . against the authors and *dispersers* of seditious writings."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth (an. 1581).*

dis-pērs'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISPERSE**, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of spreading or scattering abroad; dissemination.

"He is also culpable of the *dispersing* and divulging of the said infamous libel."—*State Trials: Lord Balmerino (an. 1634).*

dis-pēr'-sion, *s.* [*Fr.; Sp. dispersion; Ital. dispersione*, all from *Lat. dispersio*, from *dispersus*, *pa. par. of dispergo.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dispersing, scattering, or spreading abroad.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad.

"A sin which hath not been expiated by 1600 years' captivity and *dispersion.*"—*Stillingfleet: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 8.*

II. Med. & Surg.: The removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of that part to its natural state.

¶ *Dispersion of light:*

Optics:

(1) *Gen.:* The decomposition of light, passing through a prism or anything similar, into the rainbow colors.

(2) *Spec.:* The angle of separation of two selected rays, say the red and the violet, produced by a prism. (*Ganot.*) [**DISPERSIVE-POWER.**]

dis-pēr'-sive, *a.* [*Eng. dispers(e); -ive.*] Tending to disperse, dissipate, or scatter.

"By water cured

Of lime, or sodden stave-acre, or oil

Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renowned

By virtuous Berkeley, whose benevolence

Explored its powers."—*Dyer: Fleece, i.*

dispersive-power, *s.*

Optics: The ratio of the angle of separation of two selected rays which have passed through a prism to the mean deviation of the two rays. The deviations of the two rays are proportional to the refracting angle. (*Ganot.*)

***dis-pēr'-sōn-āte**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis, and Eng. personate (q. v.).*] To deprive of personality or individuality.

"We multiply, we *dispersonate* ourselves."—*Hale.*

***dis-piēr'ce**, *v. t.* [*Prob. so written for disperse (q. v.).*] To disperse (?).

"That color doth *dispiere* the light
And stands untainted."

Drayton: To the Lady J. S.

dis-pīr'-it, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis, and Eng. spirit (q. v.).*]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of spirit or courage; to depress the spirits of; to discourage, to dishearten, to deject, to damp.

"The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavors."—*South.*

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily strength of.

"He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drunk away his good humor."—*Collier.*

*3. To disperse; to cause to pervade; to diffuse.

"This *dispirits* the book into the scholar."—*Fuller: Holy State, III. xviii. 5. (Davies.)*

dis-pīr'-it-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISPIRIT.**]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Discouraged, disheartened, depressed in spirit, dejected.

"They are a successful army, and our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them."—*Ludlow: Memoirs, i. 268.*

*2. *Fig.:* Spiritless, tame; without spirit or animation.

"Degenerating into heartless, *dispirited* recitations."—*Hammond: Works, vol. iv. (Pref.)*

dis-pīr'-it-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. dispirited; -ly.*] In a dispirited, dejected, or disheartened manner; dejectedly.

dis-pīr'-it-ēd-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. dispirited; -ness.*] The state of being dispirited; a want or loss of spirits; dejection.

"Arsenical appensa have produced some of the noxious effects of arsenical poisons, and have caused in some great faintness and *dispiritedness.*"—*Boyle: Works, v. 45.*

dis-pīr'-it-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISPIRIT.**]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disheartening, discouraging, or depressing in spirits.

***dis-pīr'-it-mēt**, *s.* [*Eng. dispirit; -ment.*] The act of dispiriting; the state of being dispirited or disheartened.

"Burntisland, by force of gunboats and *dispiritment*, surrenders."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, iii. 139.*

***dis-pīr'-it-ūde**, *s.* [*Eng. dispirit; -ude.*] The state of being dispirited; dejection, dispiritment.

***dis-pīt'-ē-ōus**, *a.* [*O. Fr. despitieux.*] Pitiless, unfeeling, heartless.

"Turning *dispiteous* torture out of door!"

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

***dis-pīt'-ē-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. dispiteously; -ly.*] In a pitiless, unfeeling, or heartless manner.

"Lord Hastings when he feared least,

Dispiteously was murdered and oppressed."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 438.

dis-plā'ce, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. desplace; Fr. déplacer.* *O. Fr. des=Fr. dé=Lat. dis=away, apart, and placer=to place.*]

1. To put out of or remove from the usual or proper place.

"My shrubs *displaced* from that retreat."

Cowper: The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove, to take away.

"O Israel, of all nations most undone!

Thy diadem *displaced*, thy scepter gone."

Cowper: Expostulation, 257, 258.

3. To remove from any office, position, or employment.

"To *displace* those officers that had been put in."—*Ludlow: Memoirs, i. 217.*

4. To banish.

"Religion and theism must of necessity be *displaced.*"—*Cudworth: Intellectual System, p. 890.*

5. To take the place of, to supersede.

"Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas."—*London Times.*

*6. To disturb, to break up.

"You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admired disorder."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

dis-plā'ce-a-ble, *a.* [*English displace; -able.*] That may or can be displaced or removed; liable to displacement or removal.

dis-plā'ced, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISPLACE.**]

dis-plā'ce-mēt, *s.* [*Eng. displace; -ment; Fr. déplacement.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of displacing or removing from the usual or proper place.

2. The state of being displaced or removed.

"This, it is evident, must cause a *displacement* of the equinoctial."—*Herschel: Astronomy (1855), § 316.*

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.:* The method of extracting the active principles of organic bodies by first reducing the body to a powder, and then subjecting the powder to the action of a liquid, by which the soluble matter is dissolved. When the liquid is sufficiently charged it is displaced by an additional quantity of the same or another liquid.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The weight of water displaced, which is equal to the weight of the vessel and that of her lading.

***dis-plā'-çen-çŷ**, *s.* [*O. Fr. desplaisance; Fr. déplaisance*, from *Low Lat. displacentia*; *Lat. displacentia* = dissatisfaction, dislike; *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please. Cf. **COMPLACENCY.**]

1. Dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

"If a thing or a person gives us pleasure, or seems fit to do us good, we regard it with *complacence* or delight; if fit to do us evil, or deprive us of pleasure, with *displacency*, or to use a more common word, with dislike."—*Beattie: Moral Science, pt. ii., ch. xi., § 5.*

2. Anything displeasing or disobliging.

"The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

dis-plāç'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISPLACE.**]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of removing out of place, or from any office or post; displacement.

"By the *displacing* of Hubert, Earl of Kent, and the rest."—*Speed: Henry III., bk. ix., ch. ix., § 43.*

dis-plant', *v. t.* [*Old French desplanter; Fr. déplanter.*]

I. Lit.: To cut down or pluck up that which has been planted; to remove trees, plants, &c.

"Disforest is to *displant* or cut down the trees of a forest."—*Nelson: Laws concerning Game, p. 50.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To remove or drive away the inhabitants of a district.

"I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted.*"—*Bacon.*

2. To strip of inhabitants; to dispeople, to depopulate.

"All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. To remove, to displace.

"I did not think a look

Or a poor word or two could have *displanted*

Such a fixed constancy."

Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

dis-plān-tā'-tion, *s.* [*Pref. dis, and Eng. plantation (q. v.).*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

2. *Fig.:* The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a district, town, &c.

"This transmigration, plantation, and *displantation* happened in the year of the world 3292."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World, bk. ii., ch. ix., § 3.*

***dis-plant'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [**DISPLANT.**]

***dis-plant'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISPLANT.**]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a town, district, &c.

"As this soyle wasthus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness."—*Hakewill: Apologie, p. 141.*

2. The act of removing from office; a deposing or displacing.

"Whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cassio."—*Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.*

***dis-plāt'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. dis, and Eng. plait (q. v.).*] To untwist, to unfold, to uncurl.

"His haire should be *displatted.*"—*Hakewill: Apologia, p. 413.*

dis-plā'y, ***des-play**, ***dys-playe**, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. desployer, despleier; Fr. déployer; O. Fr. des, Fr. dé=Lat. dis=away, apart, and O. Fr. ploier, pleier; Fr. plier, from Lat. plico=to fold. Display and deploy are thus doublets (Skeat.).*] [**DEPLOY.**]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To unfold, to open, to spread out.

"Where the banners ben *displaid.*"—*Gower, i. 221.*

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dpl.

2. To exhibit or spread before the view; to show openly or ostentatiously.

"Hir brest and hir bryght throte bare *displayed*."
Gawaine, 955.

*3. To stretch out.

"The wearie traueiler, wandering that way,
Therein did often quench his thirstie heate,
And then by it his wearie limbs *display*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 30.

~ To unlock, to throw open.

"Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys
With which heav'n's gate she locketh and *displays*."
Ben Jonson.

II. Figuratively:

1. To exhibit, to show, to make public or known.

"Occasion given him to *display* his skill."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

*2. To descry, to discover, to view.

"And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 74, 75.

*3. To carve.

"*Dysplaye* that crane."—*W. de Worde. Boke of Keruynge*, pt. i.

B. Intransitive:

†I. *Lit.*: To make a display or show.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To carve, to dissect.

"He comes, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder."—*Speculator*.

2. To make a show; to talk or look big.

"The very fellow that of late
Displayed so saucily against your highness."
Shakesp.: *Lea*, ii. 4.

¶ For the difference between *to display* and *to show*, see *SHOW*.

dīs-plā'y, s. [DISPLAY, v.]

1. The act of spreading open or unfolding.
2. An ostentatious show or exhibition.

"The *display* made by their forefathers was in the numbers of their retinue."—*Scott: Monastery* (Note K).

3. The act of exhibiting publicly.

"An almost unprecedented *display* of parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dīs-plā'y'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISPLAY, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Spread out, unfolded, exhibited, shown publicly.

*2. Stretched out.

"The Prince himself lay all alone
Loosely *displayed* upon the grassie ground."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 18.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Applied to any bird of prey represented erect, with the wings expanded.

2. *Print.*: Said of matter when lines are put in type more prominent than the body letter.

†*dīs-plā'y-ēr*, s. [Eng. *display*; -er.] One who or that which displays.

dīs-plā'y-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPLAY, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of unfolding, spreading out, or exhibiting, a display.

**dīs-ple*, **disc-ple*, v. t. [A contracted form of *disciple*, v. (q. v.)] To discipline; to inflict penance or punishment upon.

"Bitter penance, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 27.

**dīs-plēas'-ānce*, **dis-pleas-aunce*, **dis-pleas-ance*, s. [O. Fr. *desplaisance*, *desplaisance*; Fr. *déplaisance*; Lat. *displacentia*.] [DISPLEASE.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger, discontent, dissatisfaction.

"Which simple answer, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* moov'd."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 28.

**dīs-plēas'-ānt*, **dis-pleas-ant*, a. [O. Fr. *desplaisant*, pr. par. of *desplaisir*=to displease.] Displeasing, offensive.

"God wote, this sinne is ful *displeas* to God."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

**dīs-plēas'-ānt-ly*, **dis-pleas-aunt-ly*, adv. [Eng. *displeas*; -ly.] In a displeased manner; angrily.

"Whereunto the said emperor *displeasantly* answering, said in this manner."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. iii, ch. iii.

**dīs-plēas'-ānt-nēss*, **dis-pleas-aunt-ness*, s. [Eng. *displeas*; -ness.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger.

"He showed more tokens of *displeasance* then of feare."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, bk. iii, p. 29.

dīs-plēas'e, **dis-plese*, **dys-ples-yn*, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *desplaisir*, *despleisir*; Sp. *desplacer*; Ital. *dispiacere*; Lat. *displacere*: *dis*=away, apart, and *placeo*=to please.]

A. Transitive:

1. Not to please, to dissatisfy, to offend.

2. To vex, to annoy, to offend.

"He now loses the confidence of the plebeians by his weakness at the moment of trial, and he thus *displeases* both parties."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii, pt. i, § 15.

¶ It is followed by *at* before that which causes the displeasure, and by *with* before the person who displeases or offends.

"The same historian likewise mentions several references of the consuls to the Senate, who are *displeased* at being consulted."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii, pt. i, § 16.

*3. To grieve, to sadden.

"Soon as the unwelcome news
From Earth arrived at Heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 21-23.

*4. To fail to satisfy or accomplish.

"I shall *displease* my ends else."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause displeasure, to offend, to annoy.

"Chief of the numbers whom the queen addressed,
And though *displeasing*, yet *displeasing* least."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvi. 412, 413.

2. To cause aversion or disgust; to be offensive.

"Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite a memory of foul things."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to displease*, *to offend*, and *to vex*: "*Displease* is not always applied to that which personally concerns ourselves; although *offend* and *vex* have always more or less of what is personal in them: a superior may be *displeased* with one who is under his charge for improper behavior toward persons in general; he will be *offended* with him for disrespectful behavior toward himself; circumstances as well as actions serve to *displease*; a supposed intention or design is requisite in order to *offend*: we may be *displeased* with a person, or at a thing; one is mostly *offended* with the person; a child may be *displeased* at not having any particular liberty or indulgence granted to him; he may be *offended* with his playfellow for an act of incivility or unkindness. *Displease* respects mostly the inward state of feeling; *offend* and *vex* have most regard to the outward cause which provokes the feeling: a humorsome person may be *displeased* without any apparent cause; but a captious person will at least have some avowed trifle for which he is *offended*. *Vex* expresses more than *offend*; it marks, in fact, frequent efforts to *offend*, or the act of *offending* under aggravated circumstances: we often unintentionally *displease* or *offend*; but he who *vexes* has mostly that object in view in so doing: any instance of neglect *displeases*; any marked instance of neglect *offends*; and any aggravated instance of neglect *vexes*: the feeling of *displeasure* is more perceptible and vivid than that of *offense*; but it is less durable: the feeling of *vexation* is as transitory as that of *displeasure*, but stronger than either. *Displeasure* and *vexation* betray themselves by an angry word or look; *offense* discovers itself in the whole conduct: our *displeasure* is unjustifiable when it exceeds the measure of another's fault; it is a mark of great weakness to take *offense* at trifles; persons of the greatest irritability are exposed to the most frequent *vexations*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dīs-plē'as'ed, **dis-pleased*, pa. par. or a. [DISPLEASE.]

**dīs-plē'as'-ēd-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *displeased*; -ly.] In a displeased or offended manner; with displeasure.

**dīs-plē'as'-ēd-nēss*, s. [Eng. *displeased*; -ness.] The quality or state of being displeased; displeasure, annoyance, vexation.

"What a confusion and *displeasedness* covers the whole soul!"—*South: Sermons*, viii. 150.

dīs-plē'as'-ēr, s. [Eng. *displeas(e)*; -er.] One who displeases, or causes displeasure or annoyance.

dīs-plē'as'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPLEASE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of offending, annoying, or causing displeasure.

dīs-plē'as'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *displeasing*; -ly.] In a displeasing manner or degree; unpleasantly.

"Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad."
Grainger: *Sugar Cane*, bk. i.

dīs-plē'as'-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. *displeasing*; -ness.] The quality of being displeasing; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"It is a mistake to think that men cannot change their *displeasingness* or indifference."—*Locke: On the Human Understanding*, bk. ii.

dīs-pleas'-ūre (pleas as plēzh), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pleasure* (q. v.).]

1. The feeling of one who is displeased; a feeling or state of annoyance, vexation, or irritation; anger, indignation.

"Thou churl, for this time,
Though full of our *displeasure*, yet we free thee."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. Anything which displeases, offends, or annoys.

"Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*."—*Judges* xv. 3.

3. A state of disgrace or disfavor; the condition of having displeased or offended another.

"He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the Pope for overmuch familiarity."—*Peacham: On Music*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *displeasure*, *anger*, and *disapprobation*: "Between *displeasure* and *anger* there is a difference in the degree, in the cause, and in the consequence, of the feeling: *displeasure* is always a softened and gentle feeling; *anger* is always a harsh feeling, and sometimes rises to vehemence and madness: *displeasure* is always produced by some adequate cause, real or supposed; but *anger* may be provoked by every or any cause, according to the temper of the individual; *displeasure* is mostly satisfied with a simple verbal expression; but *anger*, unless kept down with great force, always seeks to return evil for evil. *Displeasure* and *disapprobation* are to be compared inasmuch as they respect the conduct of those who are under the direction of others: *displeasure* is an act of the will; it is an angry sentiment; *disapprobation* is an act of the judgment, it is an opposite opinion: any mark of self-will in a child is calculated to excite *displeasure*; a mistaken choice in matrimony may produce *disapprobation* in the parent. *Displeasure* is always produced by that which is already come to pass; *disapprobation* may be felt upon that which is to take place: a master feels *displeasure* at the carelessness of his servant; a parent expresses his *disapprobation* of his son's proposal to leave his situation: it is sometimes prudent to check our *displeasure*; and mostly prudent to express our *disapprobation*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**dīs-pleas'-ūre* (pleas as plēzh), v. t. [DISPLEASE, s.] To cause displeasure, to displease, to offend, to annoy.

"When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favorite, it is impossible any other should be over great."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Ambition*.

dīs-plēn'-ish, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plenish* (q. v.).] To deprive of furniture of whatever kind.

"We were so sore *displenished* before, and so far out of use, that we had need of much more."—*Baillie: Lett.* 1, 166.

dīs-plī-çence, **dīs-plīç'-en-cŷ*, s. [Lat. *displacentia*, from *displacere*=to displease; *dis*=away, apart, and *placeo*=to please.] Displeasure, annoyance, dislike.

"These obscure interjections of *displacence* and ill-humor."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i, tr. ii, s. 2.

dīs-plō'dē, v. t. & i. [Lat. *displodo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *plaudo*=to strike, to beat, to clap.]

A. *Trans.*: To discharge or fire off with a loud noise; to explode.

"In view
Stood ranked of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi, 603-5.

B. *Intrans.*: To explode, to burst with a loud report.

"Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, vi. 488.

**dīs-plōd'-ēd*, pa. par. or a. [DISPLODE.]

**dīs-plōd'-īng*, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPLODE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of exploding; explosion.

dīs-plō'-sion, s. [Lat. *displodere*, pa. par. of *displodo*.] The act of exploding, an explosion.

"But Etna wars with dreadful ruins nigh;
With loud *displodion* to the starry frame."
Pitt: *Virgil's Aeneid*, iii.

dīs-plō'-sive, a. [Lat. *displodere* (us); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to explode; explosive.

dīs-plū'mē, v. t. [O. Fr. *desplumer*; Fr. *déplumer*: O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and Fr. *plume*=Lat. *pluma*=a feather.] To strip of the feathers.

"So *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, that we no longer know them."—*Burke: French Revolution*.



Displayed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-plûm'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLUME.]

***dis-plûm'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPLUME.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of stripping of feathers.

dis'-pô-lîne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₁N. A base homologous with chinoline, obtained, with many others, by distilling cinchonine with potash. It occurs in the part of the distillate which boils between 282° and 304°. The solution of this distillate in hydrochloric acid is warmed with a little nitric acid to decompose pyrrol, &c.; and the filtered solution is precipitated by platinic chloride, &c. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dis-spôn'-dêe, *s.* [Lat. *dispondeus*, from Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *spondeios*=a spondee.]

Pros.: A double spondee; a foot consisting of four long syllables.

dis-pô'ne, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dispono*=to distribute; *dis*=away, apart, and *pono*=to place; Sp. *disponer*.] [DISPOSE.]

A. Transitive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** To dispose of.

"Of my mouable thou *dispone*
Right as thee semeth best is for to done,"
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. v.

*2. **Scots Law:** To make over or convey to another.

"Conveying and *disponing* all and whole the estate and lands of Singleside and others."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

***B. Intrans.:** To dispose of. (Followed by *of* or *upon*.)

"It is incertane how thai will *dispone* vpoun him."—*Acts: Mary*; 1546 (ed. 1814), p. 474.

dis-pô-neê', *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; -ee.]

Scots Law: One to whom anything is disposed or conveyed.

***dis-pôn'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *disponens*, *pr. par.* of *dispono*.] Distributing, dividing.

"Motion *disponent* or that parts may be rightly placed in the whole."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

dis-pôn'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; -er.]

Scots Law: One who disposes or conveys property to another.

"Such right, after it is acquired by the *disponer* himself, ought not to hurt the donee, to whom he is bound in warrantice."—*Erskine: Institutes*, bk. iii., t. 7, § 3.

dis-pôn'ge, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *sponge* (q. v.).] To drop or distil as from a full sponge.

"O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

dis-pô'pe, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pope* (q. v.).] To deprive of the popedom; to depose from being pope.

"Whom they *disposed*."—*Tennyson: Harold*, iii. 1.

dis-pôrt', ***des-port**, ***des-porte**, *s.* [O. French *desport*, *deport*; Fr. *déport*; Sp. *deporte*; Ital. *diporto*, all from Low Lat. *disportus*.] Sport, play, amusement, diversion, merriment.

"Thou scholdist say, Wif, go wher the lest;
Take youre *disport*,"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,900, 5,901.

dis-pôrt', ***dis-porte**, ***dis-port-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *se desporter*=to amuse one's self; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *diportare*; O. Fr. *des*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *porter*=Lat. *porto*=to carry; hence the meaning is to remove one's self from one's work, to give over work. Cf. *diversion*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. **Lit.:** To carry or remove away.

2. **Fig.:** To amuse, to divert.

"As sche best koude, she gan hym to *disporte*,"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1,673.

***B. Reflex.:** To amuse or divert one's self.

"We make ourselves fools to *disport* ourselves,"
Shakesp. Timon of Athens, i. 2.

***C. Intrans.:** To play, to amuse or divert one's self; to gambol.

"Childe Harold basked him in the noontide sun,
Disporting there like any other fly,"
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 4.

dis-pôrt'-êd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPORT, *v.*]

dis-pôrt'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPORT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. **Lit.:** The act of carrying away or removing.

2. **Fig.:** The act of amusing or diverting one's self.

"For any taking and *disporting* of goods."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 45.

***dis-pôrt'-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *disport*; -ment.] The act of disporting or amusing one's self; disport, play, diversion.

dis-pôş'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -able.] That may or can be disposed of; free to be used as occasion may require.

"The *disposable* weight exceeding that required for the hull."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), p. 111.

dis-pôş'-al, ***dis-pôş'-all**, *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of disposing, arranging, or regulating anything; a settling or arranging, as, The *disposal* of troops.

"By whose favorable *disposal* they had obtained the victory."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. The power or right of arranging, regulating, or settling matters.

"I must yield myself without reserve
To his *disposal*,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. The power or right of distributing, conferring, or bestowing; control, discretion.

"The *disposal* of the crown . . . rested in all the congregation."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. v., p. 126.

4. The act of disposing of, or of arranging and settling the bestowal or application of anything; disposition, as, the *disposal* of property by will.

"I am called off from public dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life."—*Tatler*, No. 75.

5. The order or arrangement in which things are disposed.

6. Divine dispensation.

"Tax not divine *disposal*. Wisest men
Have erred, and by bad women been deceived,"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 210, 211.

¶ *At or in the disposal* of anyone: In the power of or at the command or will of any one, to be disposed of, employed, or treated as he may think fit.

"To put the estates and the personal liberty of the whole people at the *disposal* of the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disposal* and *disposition*: "*Disposal* is a personal act: it depends upon the will of the individual; *disposition* is an act of the judgment: it depends upon the nature of the thing. The removal of a thing from one's self is involved in a *disposal*: the good order of the things is comprehended in their *disposition*. The *disposal* of property is in the hands of the rightful owner; the success of a battle often depends upon the right *disposition* of an army." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pô'se, ***dis-poose**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *disposer*: *dis*=away, apart, and *poser*=to place; Lat. *positus*, *pa. par.* of *pono*=to place; Sp. *disponer*; Ital. *disponere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To distribute, arrange, or set in order.

"Ladies, there is an idle banquet
Attends you: Please you to *dispose* yourselves,"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. To place, to situate, to arrange.

"The citee is *disposed* that the water that falleth downward . . . renneth into cisternes."—*Trevisa*, i. 109.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To arrange, to settle, to put or set in order; to adjust.

"Waked by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*,"
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 484, 485.

*2. To determine, to regulate, to fix.

"They mount their seats: the lots their place *dispose*,"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 427.

*3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

"The lot of man the gods *dispose*,"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 47.

*4. To apply, to bestow.

"When these so noble benefits shall prove
Not well *disposed*,"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*5. To sell, to dispose of.

*6. To commit, to hand over.

"I *dispose* to you, as my father hath *disposed* to me, a rewme."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxii. 29.

*7. To apply, to turn.

"Wheresoever he did himselfe *dispose*
He by no means could wished ease obtaine,"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 40.

8. To turn or frame the mind; to incline, to give a propensity or inclination. (Followed by *to*.)

"Suspicious *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Suspicion*.

†9. To adapt, to fit. (Followed by *for*.)

"This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it."—*Locke*.

***B. Reflex.:** To turn or apply one's self.

"Hooly Austyn *disposid* hym to masse,"
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 142.

C. Intransitive:

1. To determine, to settle.

"Man proposes, God *disposes*."—*Old Proverb*.

*2. To arrange, to settle matters, to come to terms.

"You did suspect

She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar,"

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 14.

3. To incline, to create an inclination or propensity. (Followed by *to*.)

"Saturn *disposith* to malencolye,"

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 197.

¶ (1) *To dispose of:*

(a) To apply to any purpose.

" . . . to order their actions, and *dispose* of their possessions and persons, as they think fit."—*Locke*.

(b) To commit or put into the hands of another.

"As she is mine, I may *dispose* of her,"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

(c) To give away by authority.

"A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize,"

Waller: The Country to Lady Carlisle.

(d) To sell, to alienate, to part with to another.

(e) To direct.

"The whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord."—*Proverbs*, xvi. 33.

(f) To conduct, to behave.

"They must receive instructions how to *dispose* of themselves when they come."—*Bacon: To Villiers*.

(g) To put away, to utilize, to use up.

"They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed* of if it was found."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

(2) *To dispose upon:* To dispose of; to apply to any purpose or use.

"By the bond, he had power to *dispose* upon the money."—*Gilmour: Supplementary Decrees*, p. 488.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dispose*, *to arrange*, and *to digest*: "The idea of a systematic laying apart is common to all and proper to the word *dispose*. We *dispose* when we *arrange* and *digest*; but we do not always *arrange* and *digest* when we *dispose*: they differ in the circumstances and object of the action. There is less thought employed in *disposing* than in *arranging* and *digesting*: we may *dispose* ordinary matters by simply assigning a place to each: in this manner trees are *disposed* in a row; but we *arrange* and *digest* by an intellectual effort . . . in this manner books are *arranged* in a library according to their size or their subject; the materials for a literary production are *digested*; or the laws of the land are *digested*. What is not wanted should be neatly *disposed* in a suitable place: nothing contributes so much to beauty and convenience as the *arrangement* of everything according to the way and manner in which it should follow: when writings are involved in great intricacy and confusion, it is difficult to *digest* them. In an extended and moral application of these words, we speak of a person's time, talent, and the like, being *disposed* to a good purpose; of a man's ideas being properly *arranged*, and of being *digested* into a form. On the *disposition* of a man's time and property will depend in a great measure his success in life; on the *arrangement* of accounts greatly depends his facility in conducting business; on the habit of *digesting* our thoughts depends in a great measure the correctness of thinking." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to dispose* and *to place*, see PLACE.

***dis-pô'se**, *s.* [DISPOSE, *v.*]

1. The power or right of disposing of; disposal, control.

"All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*,"

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

2. Divine dispensation, ordering, or government.

"All is best, though oft we doubt

What th' unsearchable *dispose*

Of highest wisdom brings about,"

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1745-47.

3. A disposition, a cast of mind.

"[He] carries on the stream of his *dispose*

Without observance or respect of any,"

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

4. An inclination.

"We'll leave ye to your own *disposes*,"

Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-Goose Chase, iii. 1.

5. Manners, behavior.

"He hath a person and a smooth *dispose*

To be suspected,"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

şöl, böy; pout, jowł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dis-pōs'ed, *dis-pōst', pa. par. & a. [DISPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Arranged, set in order.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Applied, employed, used.

"Words, well *dispost*,
aue secret powre t' appease inflamed rage."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 26.

. Inclined, minded.

"Still less *disposed* to accept a master chosen for them by the French King."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Having a disposition; generally in composition as well-disposed, ill-disposed.

*4. Inclined to mirth and merriment.

"You're *disposed*, sir."

"Yes, marry am I, widow."

Beaum. & Flot.: *Wit without Money*, v. 4.

***dis-pōs'-ēd-nēss, *dis-pos-ed-nesse, s. [Eng. disposed; -ness.]** The quality of being disposed or inclined; disposition, inclination, propensity.

"Their owne *disposednesse* to wille."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Cæsar*, pt. i., p. 66.

***dis-pō'se-mēnt, s. [Eng. dispose; -ment.]** Disposal, disposition, arrangement.

"In this order and *disposment* of these two several sentences."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 54.

dis-pōs'-ēr, s. [Eng. dispos(e); -er.]

1. One who arranges or puts in order.

2. One who distributes, dispenses, or bestows; a distributor, a bestower.

"Such is the *dispose* of the sole *disposer* of empires."—Speed: *The Saxons*, bk. vii., ch. xxxi., § 2.

3. One who settles or determines the use, end, or lot of things.

"The all-wise *Disposer* of the fates of men
(Imperial Jove) his present fate withstands."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 541, 542.

4. That which disposes or inclines.

dis-pōs'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of arranging, settling, determining, distributing, or inclining.

"The ordering and *disposing* of all matters concerning the parliament."—State Trials; Earl of Strafford (1640).

***dis-pōs'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. disposing; -ly.]** In a manner to arrange, regulate, or dispose.

"Christians doe hold and believe it too, but *disposingly*."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Cæsar*, pt. i., ch. ix.

***dis-pōs'-īt-ēd, a. [Lat. dispositus.]** Disposed, inclined.

"Some constitutions are genially *disposit*ed to this mental seriousness."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

dis-pōs'-ī-tion, *dis-po-ci-cioun, *dis-po-si-cion, *dis-po-si-cioun, s. [Fr. disposition, from Lat. dispositio=an arranging, a setting in order, from dispositus, pa. par. of dispono=to arrange; Sp. disposicion; Ital. disposizione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of disposing, arranging, or setting in order. [II. 5.]

(2) An arrangement, order, or distribution of things.

"Making *dispositions* which, in the worst event, would have secured his retreat."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of delivering or handing over; ordinance.

"Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels."—Acts vii. 53.

(2) The act or power of disposing of, or determining the disposal of anything. [II. 2.]

"The successful candidates would have the *disposition* of lucrative appointments."—London Daily Telegraph.

* (3) Divine dispensation or ordering.

"Appoint not heavenly *disposition*, Father,
None of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly." Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 373-375.

4) A natural fitness, aptitude, or tendency.

"Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another."—Newton: *Optics*.

(5) Inclination, disposition, propensity.

"That *disposition* to throw on the weaker sex the heaviest part of manual labor."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(6) A humor, mood, caprice, or fancy.

"Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on *disposition*."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(7) The natural temperament or constitution of the mind; temper.

"He is of a very melancholy *disposition*."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

* (8) Nature, quality, condition.

"The bitter *disposition* of the time

Will have it so."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

* (9) Deposition, forfeiture. (Scotch.)

"The earle of Rosse was earle of Catteynes by the *disposition* of Melesius."—Gordon: *Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 443.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The arrangement of the whole design externally in plan, elevation, section, and perspective view; that is, by ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view).

2. *Fine Arts*: The general arrangement of a group, or the various parts of any picture or composition in regard to its general effect. The proper distribution of all which forms a composition for the artist's use. Composition may be considered as the general order or arrangement of a design: disposition as the particular order adopted. (Fairholt.)

3. *Music*: Arrangement (1) of the parts of a chord, with regard to the intervals between them; (2) of the parts of a score, with regard to their relative order; (3) of voices and instruments with a view to their greatest efficiency or to the convenience of their positions; (4) of the groups of pipes in an organ, or of the registers or stops bringing them under control. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. *Mil. (pl.)*: The marshaling and posting of troops in what the commander considers to be the most advantageous position for giving or receiving battle. It has this meaning in such a sentence as this: "The *dispositions* of Garibaldi were made with his usual skill."

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *disposition* and *temper*: "These terms are both applied to the mind and its bias; but *disposition* respects the whole frame and texture of the mind; *temper* respects only the bias or tone of the feelings. The *disposition* is permanent and settled; the *temper* is transitory and fluctuating. The *disposition* comprehends the springs and motives of actions; the *temper* influences the actions for the time being; it is possible and not unfrequent to have a good *disposition* with a bad *temper*, and *vice versa*. A good *disposition* makes a man a useful member of society, but not always a good companion; a good *temper* renders him acceptable to all and peaceable with all, but essentially useful to none; a good *disposition* will go far toward correcting the errors of *temper*; but where there is a bad *disposition* there are no hopes of amendment."

(2) He thus discriminates between *disposition* and *inclination*: "The *disposition* is more positive than the *inclination*. We may always expect a man to do that which he is *disposed* to do; but we cannot always calculate upon his executing that to which he is merely *inclined*. We may indulge a *disposition*; we yield to an *inclination*. The *disposition* comprehends the whole state of the mind at the time; the *inclination* is particular, referring always to a particular object. . . . We should be careful not to enter into controversy with one who shows a *disposition* to be unfriendly. When a young person discovers any *inclination* to study there are hopes of his improvement." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disposition* and *disposal*, see DISPOSAL.

dis-pōs'-ī-tion-āl, a. [Eng. disposition; -al.] Of or pertaining to disposition.

dis-pōs'-ī-tion-ed, a. [Eng. disposition; -ed.] Having or endowed with a disposition.

"Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly *dispositioned*."—Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, ii. 150. (Davies.)

***dis-pōs'-ī-tīve, a. [Fr. dispositif; Ital. & Sp. dispositivo, from Lat. dispositus, pa. par. of dispono.]**

1. Implying or determining the disposal of property.

"The *dispositive* power, which the throne always carries with it, of all."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 157.

2. Disposing, arranging, regulating.

"His *dispositive* wisdom and power."—Bates: *Great Day of Resignation*.

3. Pertaining to the natural disposition or temperament.

"Not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness."—Bishop Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 84.

***dis-pōs'-īt-īve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. dispositive; -ly.]**

1. In a dispositive manner; distributively.

"That axiom in philosophy . . . is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. In disposition or inclination; from inclination.

"One act would make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 10.

***dis-pōs'-īt-ōr, s. [Lat.]**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who disposes; a disposer.

2. *Astrol.*: That planet which is lord of the sign in which another planet happens to be; in such case the former is said to *dispose* of the latter. (Moxon.)

***dis-pōs'-ōr-ŷ, *dis-pōus'-ōr-ŷ, s. [DESPONSARY.]** An espousal.

"The day of her *disposories* to the prince her husband."—Heylin: *Life of Laud*, p. 115. (Davies.)

dis-pōs'-sēss', v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. possess (q. v.); Fr. déposséder.]

1. To put out of possession, to deprive of any possession or occupancy; to disseize, to eject, to dislodge.

"These nations are more than I; how can I *dispossess* them?"—Deut. vii. 17.

¶ It is followed by *of*, but *from* was formerly also used.

"Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature from the earth."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 27-9.

*2. To free from being possessed by a devil.

"His *dispossessing* of John Fox of a devil."—Fuller: *Worthies; Lancashire*.

dis-pōs'-sēss'-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISPOSSESS.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Put out of possession; disseized.

2. *Fig.*: Having lost self-possession.

"Miss Susan . . . stood also, *dispossessed*."—Mrs. Oliphant.

dis-pōs'-sēss'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISPOSSESS.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of putting out of possession; dispossession.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

dis-pōs'-session (session as zēsh'-ūn), subst. [Pref. dis, and Eng. possession (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of putting out of possession or occupancy; disseizing, ejecting, dislodging.

"Rapes, murders, treasons, *dispossessions*, riots, are venial things to men of honor, and often coincident in high pursuits!"—Quarles: *The Vainglorious Man*.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

II. Law: [OUSTER.]

***dis-pōs'-sēs'-sōr, s. [Eng. dispossess; -or.]** One who dispossesses or puts another out of possession.

"Likely to outlive all heirs of their *dispossessors*."—Cowley: *Government of Cromwell*.

***dis-pōst', v. t. [Pref. dis, and Eng. post (q. v.).]** To put out of, or remove from a post or position.

"This Soule of sacred zeale . . .

Disposed all in post."

Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 12. (Davies.)

***dis-pō'-sure (sure as zhūr), s. [Eng. dispos(e); -ure.]**

1. The act or power of disposing of; disposal, control.

"To give up my estate to his *disposure*."

Massinger: *City Madam*, i. 3.

2. The act of distributing, bestowing, or dealing out.

3. Order, method, arrangement, disposition.

"All order and *disposure*."

Ben Jonson: *Epitaph on M. Vincent Corbet*.

. A state, posture, or condition.

"They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*."—Wotton: *Reliquæ Wottonianæ*.

***dis-prā'is-a-ble, *dis-prā'is-ī-ble, a. [Eng. disprais(e); -able.]** Unworthy of praise or commendation; illaudable.

"It is *dispraisable* either to be senseless or fenceless."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 462. (Davies.)

***dis-prā'ise, *dis-preise, *dis-preyse, *dys-preys-yn, v. t. [O. Fr. despreisier, desprisier; O. Fr. des=Lat. dis=away, apart, and O. Fr. preisier, prisier=to value; Sp. despreciar; Port. desprezar; Ital. disprezzare, dispregiare; Fr. dépriser=to undervalue, to depreciate.]** To blame, to find fault with, to censure; to express disapprobation of.

"He . . . excuses tho fende and *dispreyses* God."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 162.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-prā'ise, *s.* [DISPRAISE, *v.*] Fault, blame, censure, disapprobation, reproach, dishonor.

"Aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

***dis-prā'ised**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPRAISE, *v.*]

dis-prā'is-ēr, ***dis-prays-er**, *s.* [Eng. *dis-prais(e)*; *-er*.] One who dispraises blames, censures, or finds fault.

"Sowers of discorde, *disprayers* of them that be good."
—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 194.

***dis-prā'is-ī-ble**, *a.* [DISPRAISABLE.]

dis-prā'is-īng, ***dis-preis-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPRAISE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of finding fault with, or blame; dispraise, disapprobation.

"Ouerget homlinesse engendreth *dispreising*."
—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*.

dis-prā'is-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dispraising*; *-ly*.] In a dispraising, censuring, or fault-finding manner; with censure, blame, or disapprobation. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

***dis-prā've**, *v. t.* [DEPRAVE.] To depreciate, to deprave.

dis-prē'ad, ***dis-sprēd'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *spread* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To spread in different directions, to expand, to display.

"Some holy man by prayer all opening heaven *dispreads*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 75

B. *Intrans.:* To spread widely, to extend.

"Heat *dispreiding* through the sky."
Thomson: Summer, 209.

dis-prē'ad-ēr, *s.* [English *dispread*; *-er*.] One who spreads or disseminates; a disseminator.

"*Dispreaders* both of vice and error."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

***dis-prē'-u-dīce**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prejudice* (q. v.).] To free from prejudice.

"Those will easilie be so far *disprejudiced* in point of the doctrine."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 5.

***dis-pre-pā're**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prepare* (q. v.).] To render unprepared or unfit.

"So to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come."—*Hobbes: The Kingdom of Darkness*.

***dis-prīn'ce**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *prince* (q. v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the rank or position or appearance of a prince.

"I was drenched with ooze and torn with briars,
And, all one rag, *disprinc'd* from head to heel."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 28, 29.

***dis-prīš-ōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prison* (q. v.).] To set free or liberate from prison; to release.

***dis-prīv-i-lēge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *privilege* (q. v.).] To deprive of privileges or rights.

"The Lord Scudamore has lately *disprivileged* and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abby Dore, &c."—*Jura Cleri* (1661), p. 11.

***dis-prī'ze**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *despriser*; Fr. *dépriser*; Lat. *depretio*.] [DEPRECIATE, DISPRAISE, *v.*] To depreciate, to undervalue.

dis-prō-fēss', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profess* (q. v.).] To renounce, to cease to profess or devote one's self to.

"His arms, which he had vowed to *disprofess*,
She gathered up." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 20.

dis-prōf-it, ***dis-prof-yte**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profit* (q. v.).] Harm, loss, injury, detriment.

"To the great *disprofit* of the king and his realme."—*Speed: Henry VI.*, bk. ix., ch. xvi., § 99.

***dis-prōf-it**, ***dis-prof-yght**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profit* (q. v.).] To profit, to benefit.

"Yet do they rather loose than wyne, fall than-ryse, *disprofyght* than profyghte."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

***dis-prōf-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profitable* (q. v.).] Unprofitable, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

"Moste greuous and *disprofitable* to the Frenche kyng."
—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 19.)

dis-prōof, ***dis-prooffe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proof* (q. v.).] Confutation, refutation, conviction or proof of error or falsehood.

"I need not offer anything farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other."—*Rogers*.

***dis-prōp'-ēr-tŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *property* (q. v.).] To deprive of, as property; to dispossess, to plunder of.

"He would

Have made them mules, silenced their pleaders,
Dispropertied their freedoms."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

dis-prō-pōr-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportion* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want of proportion between two things, or between parts of the same thing.

"For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence."

Denham: Sophy, i. 1.

2. Anything disproportionate or out of due proportion.

"Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 25-7.

3. An absence of due proportion in the component parts of a compound.

4. A want of proportion, suitability, or adequacy for any purpose; inadequacy, disparity.

II. Art: An untrue scale of parts in a work of art; a preponderance of color or of labor on one portion only. (*Fairholt*.)

dis-prō-pōr-tion, *v. t.* [DISPROPORTION, *s.*] To make out of proportion; to disfigure, to deform.

"To *disproportion* me in every part."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 2.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportionable* (q. v.).] Out of proportion or harmony; disproportional, disproportionate.

"How great a monster is human life since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts."—*Bp. Taylor: Contempl.*, bk. , ch. vi.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disproportionable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being out of proportion; unsuitability, unfitness, inadequacy.

"Considering . . . the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iii. (Adv't.)

dis-prō-pōr-tion-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportionable* (q. v.); *-ly*.] In a disproportionate manner; beyond or out of proportion.

"We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another."—*Tillotson*.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-al, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportional* (q. v.); Fr. *disproportionnel*.] Out of proportion; not duly proportional to other things, or to other parts of the same body; unsymmetrical, unsuitable, inadequate.

"It is very *disproportional* to the understanding of childhood."—*Locke: Education*, § 158.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-āl-i-tŷ, ***dis-prō-pōr-tion-āl-i-tle**, *s.* [Eng. *disproportional*; *-ity*.] A want of proportion; the state of being disproportional.

"The world so is setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie*."

More: Song of the Soul, III. ii. 60.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportional*; *-ly*.] In a disproportionate manner; disproportionably, unsuitably, inadequately.

***dis-prō-pōr-tion-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disproportional*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disproportional.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ate, *a.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *proportionate* (q. v.).] Out of proportion; disproportional, disproportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value or extent; inadequate.

"How can such a cause produce an effect so *disproportionate*?"—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. ii.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportionate*; *-ly*.] In a disproportionate manner or degree; out of proportion.

"That any of these sections should be *disproportionately* short."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 470.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disproportionate*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disproportional; disproportion.

dis-prō-pōr-tion-ed, *a.* [English *disproportion*; *-ed*.] Made or put out of proportion; made disproportional; out of proportion.

"Should one order *disproportioned* grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

***dis-prō'-prī-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *propriatus*, *pa. par.* of *proprio*=to make one's own, to appropriate; *proprius*=one's own.] [APPROPRIATE, PROPER.] To withdraw from an appropriate or peculiar use; to disappropriate.

†dis-prōv'-a-ble, ***dis-prō've-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *disprov(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be disproved or confuted; refutable.

"The uncorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably *disproveable*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 187.

†dis-prōv'-al, *s.* [Eng. *disprov(e)*; *-al*.] The act of disproving; disproof, confutation.

dis-prō've, ***des-preve**, ***dis-preve**, ***dis-proove**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prove* (q. v.).]

1. To prove wrong or false; to confute or refute an assertion.

"I speak not to *disprove* what Brutus spoke."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

*2. To convict a practice of error; to condemn as erroneous.

"They beheld those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural."—*Hooker: Ecol. Polity*.

*3. To disallow, to disapprove.

"The thoughts of those I cannot but *disprove*,
Who basely lost, their thraldome must bemone."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 27.

† For the difference between *to disprove* and *to confute*, see CONFUTE.

dis-prōv'ed, ***dis-preved**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPROVE.]

dis-prōv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disprov(e)*; *-er*.]

*1. One who disproves, refutes, or confutes.

*2. One who disapproves; a disapprover.

"The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commendators and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial."—*Wotton: Reliq. Wotton.*; *The Duke of Buckingham*.

***dis-prō-vī'-dēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *provided* (q. v.).] Unprovided.

"Like an impatient lutanist . . . altogether *disprovided* of strings."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 40.

dis-prōv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISPROVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of confuting or refuting; confutation, disproof.

***dis-pūl'-vēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pulverate* (q. v.).] To scatter in dust.

"Confusion shall *dispulverate*
All that this round Orbicular doth beare."

Davies: Holy Roode, p. 13. (*Davies*.)

***dis-pūnct'**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *punct* (*ilious*).] Impolite, rude, discourteous.

"Stay, that were *dispunct* to the ladies."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

***dis-pūnct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dispunctus*, *pa. par.* of *dispongo*=to point or mark off.] To mark off, to erase.

"Vtterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 646.

***dis-pūn'ge** (1), *v. t.* [Lat. *dispungo*=to point off; *punctum*=a point, a mark.] To erase, to expunge.

"Thou then that hast *dispunged* my score . . .
On Thee I call."

Wotton: Hymn in Time of Sickness.

***dis-pūn'ge** (2), *v. t.* [DISPONGE.]

***dis-pūn'-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *punishable* (q. v.).] Not punishable; not subject or liable to punishment or penalty.

"No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste."—*Swift: Last Will*.

***dis-pūr'-pōse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purpose* (q. v.).] To turn or divert from a purpose or aim; to frustrate.

"Seeing her former plots *dispurposed*."
Brewer: Lingua, v. 1.

***dis-pūr'se**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *purse* (q. v.).] To disburse, to expend.

"Repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, *dispurse* or give out."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 9.

***dis-pūr-vēy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dic*, and Eng. *purvey* (q. v.).] To strip, to empty.

"They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare, the work now being ended
Demand their sums againe."

Heywood: Troia Britanica (1609).

***dis-pūr-vē'y-ance**, ***dis-pur-vay-aunce**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purveyance* (q. v.).] A want of provisions and other stores.

"Daily siege, through *dispurvayance* long
And lack of rescues, will to parley drive."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 16

***dis-pūr-vē'yed**, ***dis-pur-veied**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purveyed* (q. v.).]

1. Stripped, deprived.

"*Dispurveyed* of friends: lacking of friends."—*Baret*.

2. Unprovided.

dis-pū-tā-bil-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tton, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -tious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dis-pū'-ta-ble, **dis'-pū-ta-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disputabilis*.]

1. That may or can be disputed; open to dispute, argument, question, or controversy; controvertible.

"Points of doctrine disputable in schools."—*State Trials*; Edmund Campion (1581).

*2. Given to argument or controversy; disputatious.

"And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too disputable for my company."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 5.

†**dis'-pu-ta-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; -ness.] The quality of being disputable, controvertible, or open to question.

"Through the disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority."—*J. Phillips*: *Long Parliament Revived*.

***dis-pu-tāc'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *disputo*, on the analogy of other nouns in -acitas.] A propensity or proneness to disputation.

"Lest they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] abate the disputacity of the nation."—*Ep. Ward*: *Serm.*, Jan. 30, 1674, p. 33.

dis'-pu-tant, *a. & s.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *disputer*.]

**A. As adj.*: Disputing, engaged in disputation or controversy.

"Among the gravest Rabbis disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair."—*Milton*: *P. R.*, iv. 218, 219.

B. As subst.: One who engages or takes part in disputation or controversy; a reasoner, a controversialist.

"The disputants . . . had now effectually vindicated him."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dis-pu-tā'-tion, ***dis-pu-ta-cion**, ***des-pu-ta-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *disputation*; O. Sp. *disputacion*; Ital. *disputazione*, from Lat. *disputatio*, from *disputatus*, *pa. par.* of *disputo*.]

1. The act or science of disputing; a reasoning or arguing on opposite sides; controversy, discussion, debate.

"And now to descend unto our matter and disputacion."—*Frith*: *Works*, p. 4.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which those engaged argue on opposite sides.

*3. Conversation.

"I understand thy kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

dis-pu-tā'-tious, ***dis-pu-tā'-cious**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *disputatiosus*, from *disputatus*, *pa. par.* of *disputo*.] Given to dispute or controversy; caviling, contentious.

"While these disputatious meddlers tried to wrest from him his power over the Highlands."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dis-pu-tā'-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disputatious*; -ly.] In a disputatious, caviling, or contentious manner.

dis-pu-tā'-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disputatious*; -ness.] The quality of being disputatious.

dis-pū'-ta-tive, *a.* [Lat. *disputat(us)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Given to disputation; disputatious, caviling.

"Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a caviling, disputative, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth."—*Watts*: *Improvement of the Mind*.

dis-pū'te, ***des-put-en**, ***des putie**, ***dys-put-yn**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *disputer*; Prov. *desputar*; Sp. & Port. *disputar*; Ital. *disputare*, from Lat. *disputo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *puto*=to think.]

A. Intransitive: 1. To contend in argument; to argue, to maintain different or opposite opinions or sides of a question; to controvert the views or opinions of others; to debate, to discuss.

"And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, and disputed against the Grecians."—*Acts* ix. 29.

*2. To debate, to argue or consider in one's mind.

"Thus she disputeth in her thought."—*Gower*, ii. 28.

*3. To discourse, to treat.

"He disputed also of kynde of treen."—*Trevisa*, iii. 11.

4. To wrangle, to engage in altercation.

"I found the members very warmly disputing when I arrived."—*Goldsmith*: *Essays*, i.

5. To contend, to strive against a competitor.

"Michael, contending with the devil, disputed about the body of Moses."—*Jude* 9.

B. Transitive: 1. To contend about in argument, to discuss, to debate.

"What was it that ye dysputed betwene you by the way?"—*Wycliffe*: *Mark* ix. 33.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**, **gō** **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qn = kw.

2. To contest, to controvert, to oppose, to question: as, a claim, an assertion, &c.

"Disputing the prerogative to which the king laid claim."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. To reason upon.

"Dispute it like a man."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

4. To call in question the propriety or justice of.

"Now I am sent, and am not to dispute My prince's orders, but to execute."—*Dryden*: *Indian Emperor*, ii. 2.

5. To contend or strive for against a competitor.

"So dispute the prize, As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes."—*Dryden*: *Indian Emperor*, iii. 3.

6. To strive to maintain; to contend or strive for. ¶ For the difference between to dispute and to contend, see **CONTENT**; for that between to dispute and to controvert, see **CONTROVERT**.

dis-pū'te, *s.* [**DISPUTE**, *v.*]

1. Contention or strife in argument or debate; controversy.

"He His fabric of the heavens Hath left to their disputes."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, viii. 76, 77.

2. A falling out, a difference, a quarrel.

"The most violent disputes between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. A contest or strife against a competitor; a struggle.

"Waller . . . without any great dispute becomes master of it."—*Heylin*: *Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 451.

¶ For the difference between dispute and difference, see **DIFFERENCE**.

dis-pū'tēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DISPUTE**, *v.*]

dis-pūt'e-less, *a.* [Eng. *dispute*; -less.] Beyond dispute or controversy; indisputable, incontrovertible.

dis-pū'tēr, *s.* [Eng. *disput(e)*; -er.]

1. One who disputes or argues on any point; a controversialist, a disputant.

"Hell may be full of learned scribes and subtle disputers."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

2. One who calls in question the right, justice, or propriety of anything.

dis-pū'tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISPUTE**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of arguing, caviling, or contending; dispute, contention.

"Do all things without murmurings and disputings."—*Phil.* ii. 14.

***dis-pū'-tī-sōn**, ***des-pu-te-sioun**, ***dis-pu-te-son**, ***dis-pu-te-soun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desputeison*, from Lat. *disputatio*.] A disputation, a dispute, a controversy, an argument. [**DISPUTATION**.]

"In scole is gret altercacioun In this matier, and gret disputesoun."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 16,722, 16,723.

dis-quāl'-i-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualifikation* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disqualifying or rendering disqualified for any act or post; the act of rendering legally incapable or incompetent.

2. The state of being disqualified for any act or post; legal incapacity or disability.

"Rendering plebeians eligible as pontiffs and augurs, and thus removing the last plebeian disqualification."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 38.

3. A want of qualification.

"I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications which you have been pleased to overlook."—*Sir J. Shore*.

4. That which disqualifies or incapacitates.

"A cordial reception of Catholics and Dissenters into the bosom of the constitution by the extinction of all disqualifications."—*Anecdotes of Ep. Watson*, ii. 433.

dis-quāl'-i-fied, ***dis-qual-i-fyed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DISQUALIFY**.]

dis-quāl'-i-fŷ, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualify* (q. v.).]

1. To render unfit; to deprive of the qualities or qualifications necessary for any purpose.

"So disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state."—*Swift*: *On Poetry, a Rhapsody*.

2. To render legally incapable or incompetent for any act or post; to disable, to incapacitate.

3. To declare disqualified for any purpose.

¶ It is generally followed by *for*, but occasionally *from* is found.

"The Church of England is the only body of Christians which disqualifies those who are employed to preach its doctrine from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators."—*Swift*: *Sacramental Test*.

dis-quāl'-i-fŷ-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISQUALIFY**.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as **DISQUALIFICATION** (q. v.).

***dis-quām-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *squama*=a scale.] The act of taking off the scales of fishes. (*Ash*.)

***dis-quān'-tī-tŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quantity* (q. v.).] To diminish the quantity or amount of; to lessen.

"Be then desired By her, that else will take the thing she begs, A little to disquantity your train."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

dis-quī'-et, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, *a.* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.*: Unquiet, uneasy, disquieted, restless.

"I pray you, husband, be not so disquiet; The meat was well if you were so content."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

B. As subst.: A state of uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety; disquietude.

"This w. - confusion first found broken, Whereby entered our disquiet."—*Daniel*: *Cleopatra* (chorus).

dis-quī'-et, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, *v.* (q. v.).] To disturb; to make uneasy, restless, or anxious; to harass, to vex, to fret.

"Nobody feared that Marshal MacMahon would deliver any disquieting message to the Ambassadors."—*London Times*.

***dis-quī'-ē-tal**, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -al.] The act of disquieting; the state of being disquieted.

"At its own fall Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars, and strives 'gainst its disquietal."—*More*: *Song of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. ii., § 21.

dis-quī'-ēt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DISQUIET**, *v.*]

dis-quī'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [English *disquiet*; -er.] One who causes disquiet or uneasiness; a harasser, a troubler.

"The disquieter both of the kingdom and church."—*Holinshed*: *Henry II.* (an. 1164).

***dis-quī'-ēt-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ful(l).] Full of trouble, anxiety, or uneasiness; causing disquiet.

"Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as disquietful, incommodious, and mischievous to us."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

dis-quī'-ēt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DISQUIET**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disturbing or causing uneasiness or disquiet; the state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety.

"That the disquieting of the weaker sort might be layed down."—*Udall*: *Actes* xv.

2. That which causes disquiet or uneasiness.

"King Henry, now in perfect peace abroad, was not without some little disquietings at home."—*Baker*: *Henry I.* (an. 1112).

***dis-quī'-ēt-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ive.] Disquieting; tending to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

***dis-quī'-ēt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ly.]

1. In a disquieted, uneasy, or anxious manner.

"He rested disquietly that night."—*Wiseman*.

2. So as to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

"Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.

***dis-quī'-ēt-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ment.] The act of disquieting or rendering uneasy; disquietude, uneasiness.

"To the great danger and disquietment of his highness."—*State Trials*: *Miles Sindercome*.

dis-quī'-ēt-ness, ***dis-qui-et-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.

"The joys of love, if they should ever last Without affliction or disquietnesse."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 1.

***dis-quī'-ēt-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ous.] Causing disquiet, uneasiness, or anxiety; vexing, harassing.

"Charging those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or disquietous to her spouse."—*Expos. of Solomon's Song* (1585), p. 44.

dis-quī'-ēt-ūde, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet*; -ude.] A state of being disquiet, uneasy, or anxious; disquiet, anxiety, uneasiness.

"Others hurried to and fro, and fed Their funeral piles with fuel, and looked up With mad disquietude on the dull sky, The pall of a past world."—*Byron*: *Darkness*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne, gō pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qn = kw.

dis-qui-si-tion, s. [Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquisitus*, pa. par. of *disquiro*=to examine into: *dis*=away, apart, and *quæro*=to seek.]

*1. A search.

"A *disquisition* as fruitless assollicitous."—Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 82. (Davies.)

2. A formal and systematic inquiry into or discussion upon any subject; an examination into or treatise on the facts and circumstances of any matter; a discourse.

"How, then, are such to be addressed? Not by studied periods or cold *disquisitions*."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 7.

dis-qui-si-tion-al, a. [Eng. *disquisition*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a disquisition.

dis-qui-si-tion-a-ry, a. [Eng. *disquisition*; -ary.] The same as DISQUISITIONAL (q. v.).

dis-quis-it-ive, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *disquisitivus*, from *disquisitus*, pa. par. of *disquiro*.] Pertaining or tending to disquisition or investigation; fond of inquiry; inquisitive.

***dis-rân-ge**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *range* (q. v.).] To throw out of order; to derange; to disarrange.

"The Englishmen presently *disranged* themselves."—Holland: *Camden*, p. 317.

***dis-rânk**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rank* (q. v.).]

1. To degrade from one's rank.

2. To throw out of rank or order; to disturb, to throw into confusion.

"The French horse . . . were miserably trodden down and *disranked* by their own company."—Baker: *Henry V.* (an. 1415).

***dis-râ-pi-ër**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rapier* (q. v.).] To deprive or disarm of a rapier.

dis-râ-te, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rate* (q. v.).] Naut.: To degrade or reduce in rating or rank.

"Defendant told him he should *disrate* him to an A. B., and take away his three good-conduct badges."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

dis-rât-ing, pr. par. & s. [DISRATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of degrading or reducing in rating or rank.

"Defendant never mentioned anything about the *disrating* upon this occasion."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

***dis-rây**, s. [A contr. form of *disarray* (q. v.).] Confusion, disorder.

"To come upon our armie . . . and to put it in *disray*."—Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 368.

***dis-rây**, ***dis-raie**, v. t. [DISRAY, s.] To throw into confusion.

"The Englishmen . . . being thus *disraied*."—Holland: *Camden*, p. 161.

***dis-rê-al-ize**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *realize* (q. v.).] To deprive of reality; to make vague or uncertain.

"Yet is it marred and *disrealized* with mnche galle."—Udall: *Luke xv*.

dis-rê-gard, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard*, s. (q. v.).] A want or absence of notice or attention; contempt.

"That *disregard* and contempt for the clergy."—Strype: *Life of Archbishop Parker* (an. 1668).

dis-rê-gard, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard*, v. (q. v.).] To take no notice of, to neglect; to ignore, to slight, to pay no attention to.

"Such an appeal it was hardly possible to *disregard*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to disregard*, *to neglect*, and *to slight*: "We *disregard* the warnings, the words, or opinions of others; we *neglect* their injunctions or their precepts. We *disregard* results from the settled purpose of the mind, we *neglect* from a temporary forgetfulness or oversight. What is *disregarded* is seen and passed over; what is *neglected* is generally not thought of at the time required. What is *disregarded* does not strike the mind at all; what is *neglected* enters the mind only when it is before the eye . . . What we *disregard* is not esteemed; what we *neglect* is often esteemed, but not sufficiently to be remembered or practiced: a child *disregards* the prudent counsels of a parent; he *neglects* to use the remedies which have been prescribed to him. *Disregard* and *neglect* are frequently not personal acts: they respect the thing more than the person; *slight* is altogether an intentional act toward an individual. We *disregard* or *neglect* things often from a heedlessness of temper, the consequence either of youth or habit; we *slight* a person from feelings of dislike or contempt. Young people should *disregard* nothing that is said to them by their superiors; nor *neglect* anything which they are enjoined to do; nor *slight* any one to whom they owe personal attention." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-rê-gard-ëd, pa. par. or a. [DISREGARD, v.]

dis-rê-gard-ër, s. [Eng. *disregard*; -er.] One who disregards, slights, or neglects.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders*."—Boyle: *Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 174.

dis-rê-gard-fûl, a. [Eng. *disregard*; -ful(l).] Without any regard; negligent, careless, heedless, regardless.

"*Disregardful* of our own convenience and safety."—Shaftesbury: *Enquiry concerning Virtue*.

***dis-rê-gard-fûl-lý**, adv. [Eng. *disregardful*; -ly.] In a disregarding, careless, heedless, or regardless manner; negligently, regardlessly, heedlessly.

dis-rê-gard-ing, pr. particip., a. & s. [DISREGARD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of neglecting, ignoring, slighting, or despising.

***dis-rêg-u-lar**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regular* (q. v.).] Irregular.

"Having more *disregular* passions."—Evelyn: *Liberty and Servitude*.

dis-rêl-ish, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, s. (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. A distaste or dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

"Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifference or *disrelish* to them."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 69.

2. A bad or unpleasant taste; nauseaousness.

"Oft they assayed,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugged as oft
With hatefulest *disrelish*, writhed their jaws
With soot and cinders filled."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 567-70.

II. Fig.: A distaste or dislike; aversion, antipathy.

"Men have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty."—Burke: *Appeal from New to Old Whigs*.

dis-rêl-ish, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, v. (q. v.).]

†I. Literally:

1. To feel a disrelish or distaste for; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful, unpleasant, or nauseous.

"Savory fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 304-06.

*1. Figuratively:

1. To feel a distaste, dislike, or aversion for.

"Is vengeance, which is said so sweet a morsel
That heaven reserves it for its proper taste,
Is it so soon *disrelished*?"

Dryden: *Love Triumphant*, iv. 1.

2. To make distasteful or unpleasant.

"The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit *disrelishes* the fruition itself."—Rogers.

***dis-rêl-ish-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *disrelish*; -able.] Distasteful.

"The match with the Spanish princess . . . was *disrelishable*."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 78. (Davies.)

dis-rêl-ished, pa. par. & a. [DISRELISH, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Distasteful, unpleasant, nauseous.

"The most despised, *disrelished* duty."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 298.

*2. Feeling a disrelish or distaste; squeamish.

"Some squeamish and *disrelished* person."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 23.

dis-rêl-ish-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISRELISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of causing a disrelish or distaste; the state of feeling a disrelish or distaste for anything.

dis-rê-mêm-bër, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *remember* (q. v.).] To forget, not to remember. (Now only vulgar.)

"I'll thank you . . . not to *disremember* the old saying."—David Crockett.

dis-rê-pair, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repair* (q. v.).] A state of being out of repair or dilapidated.

"Its disused buildings are falling into *disrepair*."—A. Geikie, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

dis-rêp-u-ta-ble, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputable* (q. v.).] Not reputable; of bad repute; dishonoring, disgraceful, low, discreditable, mean.

"Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself?"—Bp. Watson: *Apol. for the Bible* (6th ed.), p. 66.

dis-rêp-u-ta-blý, adv. [Eng. *disreputable* (le); -ly.] In a disreputable, disgraceful or discreditable manner.

"Propositions made . . . somewhat *disreputably*."—Burke: *Conciliation with America*.

dis-rêp-u-ta-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputation* (q. v.).] A loss of reputation or credit; disgrace, dishonor, discredit.

"It would bring a *disreputation* on his cause."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation* (an. 1528).

dis-rê-pû-te, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repute*, s. (q. v.).] A loss of reputation; dishonor, disgrace, discredit.

"How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*."—South.

***dis-rê-pû-te**, v. t. [DISREPUTE, s.] To bring into disrepute; to disgrace, to discredit.

"The Virgin was betrothed, lest honorable marriage might be *disreputed*."—Bp. Taylor: *Life of Christ*, i., § 1.

***dis-rê-pût-ëd**, pa. par. or a. [DISREPUTE, v.]

***dis-rê-pût-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISREPUTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bringing into disrepute or discredit.

dis-rê-spêct, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, s. (q. v.).]

1. A want of respect or reverence; rudeness, incivility.

"I never had any *disrespect* to him in my life."—State Trials; *The Regicides* (an. 1660).

2. An act of incivility or rudeness.

"What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*?"—Pope.

dis-rê-spêct, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, v. (q. v.).] To act with disrespect, incivility, or rudeness toward; to treat with disrespect.

"It is true, I could have given him a latter place; but in that I should have disgraced the suitor, and *disrespected* the commander."—Sir H. Wotton: *Remains*, p. 557.

dis-rê-spêct-a-bil-i-tý, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respectability* (q. v.).] That which is disreputable or low; blackguardism.

"Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable."—Thackeray: *Vanity Fair*, ch. lxiv. (Davies.)

dis-rê-spêct-a-ble, a. [Pref. *dis*, and English *respectable* (q. v.).] Not respectable, disreputable, contemptible.

"Not only was he not of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly *disrespectable*."—Matthew Arnold: *Essays in Criticism*; Heine.

***dis-rê-spêct-ëd**, pa. par. or a. [DISRESPECT, v.]

dis-rê-spêct-ër, s. [Eng. *disrespect*; -er.] One who treats with disrespect.

"Too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scriptures."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 295.

dis-rê-spêct-fûl, a. [Eng. *disrespect*; -ful(l).] Wanting in respect; showing disrespect; uncivil, rude, irreverent.

"Quick to resent any *disrespectful* mention of his name."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

dis-rê-spêct-fûl-lý, adv. [Eng. *disrespectful*; -ly.] In a disrespectful manner; with disrespect.

"He had spoken *disrespectfully* of their Majesties."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dis-rê-spêct-fûl-nêss, s. [Eng. *disrespectful*; -ness.] The quality of being disrespectful; a want of respect.

***dis-rê-spêct-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISRESPECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of treating with disrespect.

***dis-rê-spêct-ive**, a. [Eng. *disrespect*; -ive.] Disrespectful, irreverent.

"A *disrespective* forgetfulness of Thy mercies."—Bp. Hall: *Soliloquy* 62.

***dis-rêv-ër-ence**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and English *reverence* (q. v.).] To treat with irreverence or disrespect.

"To see his maiesty *disreuerenced*."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 227.

dis-rô-be, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and English *robe* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To strip of a robe or dress, to undress, to uncover.

"When they had the witch *disrobed* quight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. viii. 49

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip or divest of any external covering.

2. To divest, to deprive, to free.

"Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions?"—Locke.

bôil, bôy; pûut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Intrans.: To take off a robe or dress.

"Pallas disrobes; her radiant veil untied."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 905.

dis-rōb'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISROBE.]

dis-rōb'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disrobe*(e); -er.] One who strips another of his robes or dress.

"Disrobers of gypsies."—Gayton: *Notes on Don Quixote*.

dis-rōb'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISROBE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Used or intended for the purpose of disrobing; as, a *disrobing* room.

C. As subst.: The act of taking off the robes or dress.

dis-rōot', *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *root* (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: To tear up by the roots.

"Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here."
Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 201, 202.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tear or force away from its foundation.

"A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterranean inundations."—Goldsmith.

2. To throw out of the seat, to unseat.

"When neither curb would crack, girth break, nor diff'ring plunges
Disroot his rider whence he grew."

Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 6.

dis-rōot'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disroot*; -er.] One who roots up or eradicates anything.

dis-rōot'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISROOT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of tearing up by the roots; the state of being torn up by the roots.

dis-rōūt, ***dis-rowte**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desrouter*; Fr. *dérouter*.] To rout, to throw into confusion.

dis-rūd'-dēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rudder* (q. v.).] To deprive of a rudder or helm.

***dis-rūl'-i-lŷ**, ***dis-rewl-i-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *disruly*; -ly.] Not according to rule or order; in an irregular or disorderly manner.

***dis-rūl'-ŷ**, ***dis-rewl-y**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *rule*(e), and suff. -y.] Unruly, irregular, disorderly.

dis-rūpt', *a.* [Latin *disruptus*, *pa. par. of dirumpo*=to break in pieces: *dis*=away, apart, and *rumpo*=to break.] Torn asunder, rent, broken in pieces, severed by disruption.

dis-rūpt', *v. t.* [DISRUPT, *a.*] To break in pieces, to tear or rend asunder.

***dis-rūpt'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

dis-rūpt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

2. Geol.: When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks, and fills up the rents and fissures so made, it is termed *disrupting*.

C. As subst.: The act or process of bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

dis-rūp'-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *disruptio*, from *disruptus*, *pa. par. of dirumpo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breaking asunder, or of tearing in pieces.

"The bag became entire as before *disruption*."—Search-Light of Nature, pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being broken or torn asunder.

"This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion."—Ray.

3. A breach, a rent, a dilaceration.

"If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air."

Blackmore: *Creation*.

II. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The rending of a church in twain or asunder, with more or less of noise or commotion, or the rending of a church, or a great part of it, from the state. The expression is a geological one, and calls up the image of rocks split or shattered by earthquake action or by a volcanic outburst. It is a stronger word than secession, the latter term denoting such a withdrawal from a religious body as to leave its numbers little diminished, while a disruption implies the departure of so large a part of a church as to leave it very seriously shattered, at least for a time.

The year 1844 was rendered memorable by ecclesiastical upheavals in two of the most respectable bodies of Christians among English-speaking peoples—one in this country and one in Britain.

1. The disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church: For a long time previous to 1844 there had

been an intense antagonism existent between factions of the Northern and Southern communicants, the question of slavery furnishing ground for contest. The Southern members were almost a unit in their advocacy of the institution of domestic slavery, while the Northern members were almost as solidly opposed to it. The contest had, however, been limited to sermon and newspaper discussions until James O. Andrew, a slaveholder, was, by the General Conference, elected a bishop. The Northern members resolutely protested against the supervision of a slaveholding bishop, while the Southern contingent were equally determined that he should exercise his functions. After a stormy session of the Conference, steps were taken looking to a secession of the great body of the Southern membership. Led by such men as Leroy M. Lee, David S. Doggett, Lovick Pierce, Thomas O. Summers, Leonidas Rosser, J. E. Langhorne, and others, almost the entire body of communicants in the slaveholding states seceded, and established a new connection, which they christened the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while the Northern wing of the body retained the old name. A bitter fight in the courts for the ownership of the church property ensued and resulted in a victory for the Southern church. For many years there was, as a result of this contest, the most intense animosity between the two branches of the church, but this is now happily, after the lapse of half a century, almost obliterated. (Editor.)

2. The disruption of the Church of Scotland: On May 27, 1834, the church, on the motion of Lord Moncrieff, with the approval of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, leader of the evangelical party, who could not himself propose it, not being a member of that Assembly, passed the "Veto Act," giving a congregation authority to reject the patron's presentee if they deemed him unsuitable to their circumstances. Two days later this was followed by a Chapel Act, which accorded to ministers of Chapels of Ease, or *quoad sacra* charges, as they were often called, the same rights as parish ministers. The majority of the church believed that they had the power to pass these measures without consulting the state, and it was a series of subsequent decisions on the part of Her Majesty's judges, declaring them illegal, which ultimately produced the disruption.

In 1840 a case arose at Stewarton, in Ayrshire, designed to test the legality of the boon conferred on the *quoad sacra* members by the Chapel Act of 1834, and was decided against the church by the Court of Session again by a majority of eight to five judges, on January 20, 1843. This decision, which was never appealed against, produced a deadlock in the Assembly of 1843, the Evangelical party believing that the Court was incomplete if the *quoad sacra* ministers were absent; and the moderate party that its decisions would be rendered illegal if they were present. Appeals to successive governments to legislate had also been made, but in vain. The Rev. Dr. Welsh, the retiring moderator, and a prominent member of the Evangelical party, therefore read and tabled a protest, after which he moved toward the door. All who agreed with the protest followed him from the house. A deed of demission was afterward signed by 474 members. Among the seceders were all the missionaries to India, to Africa, and to the Jews scattered abroad. The great secession now described constituted the "Disruption." (Buchanan: *Ten Years' Conflict*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to, or which resulted from, the rending asunder of rocks, of churches, &c., as the *Disruption* controversy.

dis-rūpt'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *disrupt*; -ive.]

1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending, tearing, or breaking asunder.

"Coiled wrought iron, which from its pliant and fibrous character is capable of checking and counteracting any suddenly *disruptive* tendency on the part of the steel."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 217.

2. Produced by or consequent on disruption or tearing asunder.

***dis-rūpt'-üre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *rupture* (q. v.).] To tear or rend asunder, to break in pieces.

***dis-rūpt'-üre**, *s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*] A rending or tearing asunder; disruption.

***dis-rūpt'-üred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

***dis-rūpt'-ür-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of tearing, rending, or breaking asunder; disruption.

***dis-sā'fe**, ***dis-saiff**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *safe*, *saiff* (q. v.).] Insecurity, danger.

"Quhill wald he think to luff hyr our the laiff,
And other quhill he thoct on his *dissaiff*."

Wallace, v. 612.

***diss'-as-sēnt**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *v.* (q. v.).] To dissent.

"He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates *dissentit* thereto simpliciter."—Keith: *History*, p. 37.

***diss'-as-sēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *s.* (q. v.).] Dissent.

"Add to this, Or reasons be givin of thair *dissassent* approv in be the Commissioneris."—Append. Acts Chas. I. (1814), v. 677.

dis-sāt-is-fāc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfaction* (q. v.).] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; a feeling of something wanting to complete one's wish.

"The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*."—Addison: *Spectator*.

¶ For the difference between *dissatisfaction* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

dis-sāt-is-fāc'-tōr-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dissatisfaction*; -ness.] The quality of being dissatisfied; a failure or inability to give satisfaction or content; unsatisfactoriness.

"Their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. ii.; *Happiness*.

dis-sāt-is-fāc'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfactory* (q. v.).] Failing to give satisfaction; causing discontent or dissatisfaction; unsatisfactory.

"An answer very *dissatisfactory*."—Parliamentary Hist.: Charles II. (an. 1678).

dis-sāt'-is-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSATISFY.]

dis-sāt'-is-fŷ, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfy* (q. v.).]

1. To fail to satisfy, to fall short of the expectations of.

"One after one they take their turns, nor have I one espied
That does not slackly go away, as if *dissatisfied*."

Wordsworth: *Star-gazers*.

2. To make discontented, to displease.

"No class was more *dissatisfied* with the Revolution."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***dis-sāt'-is-fŷ-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSATISFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dissatisfied or discontented.

***dis-sāv'-age** (age as īg), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *savage* (q. v.).] To raise from the state of savages; to civilize.

"Those wilde kingdomes
Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civil."

Chapman: *Cæsar and Pompey*, i. (Davies.)

***dis-scāt'-tēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *scatter* (q. v.).] To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"The broken remnants of *disscattered* power."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, vi.

***dis-sē'a-gōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *season* (q. v.).] To spoil the flavor of.

"By mixing with the Nilus *disseason* his waters."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 106. (Davies.)

***dis-sē'at**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *seat* (q. v.).] To remove or eject from a seat.

"This push
Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

dis-sēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *dissectus*, *pa. particip. of disseco*=to cut up: *dis*=away, apart, and *seco*=to cut; Fr. *disséquer*; Sp. *dissecar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To cut up, or in pieces, to disjoint.

"Slaughter is now *dissected* to the full."

Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To divide and examine minutely into the composition of; to analyze.

"This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample."—Atterbury.

***(2) To punish.**

"Yet old Lucilius never feared the times;
But lashed the city, and *dissected* crimes."
Dryden: *Persius*, sat. i.

II. Technically:

1. Surg.: To divide or cut up an animal body, according to certain rules, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; or to discover the cause, source, or seat of any morbid affection of the tissues, &c.

"On *dissecting* the head, the brain is found to be overcharged."—Farmer: *Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. i., ser. 9.

2. Comm.: To perform the duties of a dissecting-clerk (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *Histol. & Anat.*: To cut up or divide a plant or body for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

dīs-sēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSECT.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut or divided into pieces.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Surg.*: Cut up or divided for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

"The footprints and impressions of diseases in diverse bodies dissected."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to leaves divided into a number of narrow stripes or segment.

"Dissected applies to leaves with radiating variation, having numerous narrow divisions."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 148.

dissected map. An educational device to teach geography. A map is pasted on to a thin board or veneer, and thus mounted is sawn apart into pieces, following the national lines of demarcation. The pieces being mixed, ingenuity and study are required to fit them all together in order.

dīs-sēct'-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dissect*; -able.] That may or can be dissected.

"Keill has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

dīs-sēct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting up or dividing into pieces.

2. *Fig.*: The act of examining into minutely, or analyzing.

II. *Surg.*: The act or science of anatomical dissection.

dissecting-clerk, *s.*

Comm.: A clerk in a large wholesale establishment, whose duty it is to pick out and enter the items in an invoice according to the departments of the business to which they belong, so that the amount of business done by any particular department can be ascertained at any moment. (*Eng. Col.*)

dissecting-forceps, *s.*

Anat.: A pair of long tweezers used in dissecting.

dissecting-knife, *s.*

Anat.: The knives of the Egyptian embalmers were of an Ethiopic stone, probably flint. Herodotus describes them. A flint knife was also used by the Hebrews, Egyptians, and Ethiopians in performing the operation of circumcision. [KNIFE.] The modern dissecting bistoury, scalpel, or knife, each and all are usually made of one solid piece of metal having no porous handles or other attachments to absorb and retain the poisonous matters from the subjects.

dissecting-microscope, *s.*

Anat.: A microscope with rack adjustment for focus, spring clips to hold the object-slide, movable arm for carrying the lenses, used for anatomical and botanical investigations. Beneath the eyeglass is a gutta-percha stage and a circle of glass illuminated by a mirror below.

dīs-sēc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dissection*; Sp. *disseccion*; Ital. *dissezione*, from Lat. *dissectus*, *pa. par.* of *disseco*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of cutting up or dividing into parts.

"There must be many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"I made divers accurate dissections of the eyes of moles."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of examining minutely or analyzing.

"So true and so perfect a dissection of human kind."—Glanvill.

(2) A minute or single part.

"All his kindnesses in their several dissections fully commendable."—Sidney: *Defense of Poesie*, p. 554.

II. *Surg.*: The act or science of cutting up or dissecting an animal or vegetable body for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several organs and tissues.

III. *Anat.*: The dissection of the human body for purposes of science was ordered by Ptolemy Philadelphus in the college of Alexandria. He even

authorized the vivisection of criminals condemned to death. Herophilus of Cos was among the first of the professors in this great school of medicine. [ANATOMY.]

dīs-sēc'-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *dissect*; -or.] One who dissects; one who is skilled in anatomy; an anatomist.

"A designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist."—Greenhill: *Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

dīs-sē'ize, **dīs-sē'ise**, ***dis-seaze**, *v. t.* [Fr. *des-saisir*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To strip, to divest, to deprive.

"He disseised him self of alle, yald it to Sir Jon."—Robert de Brunne, p. 250.

2. *Law*: To deprive of the seizin or possession of; to dispossess wrongfully.

"His ancient patrimony which his family had been disseized of."—Locke.

dīs-sē'ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEIZE.]

dīs-sēiz-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e)*; -ee.]

Law: One who is deprived unlawfully of the possession of an estate.

dīs-sēiz'-in, *s.* [O. Fr.] (For def. see extract.)

"When a man invades the possession of another, and by force or surprise turns him out of the occupation of his lands, [this] is termed a *disseizin*, being a deprivation of the actual *seizin*, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 13.

dīs-sēiz'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

Law: The same as DISSEIZIN (q. v.).

dīs-sēiz'-ōr, ***dis-seis-er**, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e)*; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who deprives another unlawfully of what is his right.

"Thou . . . art disseiser of another's right."—Drayton: *Barons' War*, bk. iii.

2. *Law*: One who unlawfully deprives another of the possession of an estate.

"The law hath been that the disseisor could not reënter without action."—Selden: *Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xvii.

dīs-sēiz'-ōr-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *disseizor*; -ess.]

Law: A woman who unlawfully deprives any person of possession of an estate.

dīs-sēiz'-ūre, ***dis-seis-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e)*; -ure.] The act of disseizing another; disseizin.

"To take revenge for . . . the disseisures, which his hidden enemies had made in his lands there."—Speed: *Henry III.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 47.

***dīs-sēlf**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *self* (q. v.).] To put one beside one's self; to stupefy.

"This shivering writer that my soule benums,
Freezes my senses, and dissel's me so."
Sylvester: *The Trophies*, l. 116. (Davies.)

***dīs-sēm'-bill**, *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *deshabillé*.] Undressed, unclothed.

"Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht
Was jugyt thus, be discretioun off rycht,
That saw him, bath dissembill and in weid;
ix quartaris large he was in lenth indeid."
Wallace, ix, 1924.

***dīs-sēm'-blā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *semblable* (q. v.).] Unlike, dissimilar.

"All humane things, lyke the Silenes, or duple images of Alcibiades, have two faces, much alike and dissembable."—Morice *Encom.* by Chaloner, E 3.

dīs-sēm'-blānce (1), *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e)*; -ance.] The act or power of dissembling.

"I wanted those old instruments of state
Dissemblance and suspect."
Marston: *Malcontent*, i. 4.

***dīs-sēm'-blānce** (2), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *semblance* (q. v.).] An unlikeness, or dissimilarity.

"Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another."—Osborne: *Advice to a Son* (1658).

dīs-sēm'-ble, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dissembler*; Fr. *dissimuler*, from Lat. *dissimulo*=to dissimulate, to conceal: *dis*=away, apart, and *simulo*=to pretend; Sp. *disimular*; Ital. *dissimulare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To pretend that not to be which really is; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise, to conceal.

"They should have either dissembled their displeasure, or openly declared the true reasons for it."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*2. To pretend that to be which is not; to feign.

"Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray."
Dryden: *Sigismonda and Guiscardo*, 243.

*3. To imitate.

"The gold dissembled well their yellow hair."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, viii. 875.

*4. To disguise, to make unrecognizable.

"I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will dissemble myself in't."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To give a false appearance.

"What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's spherieyne?"
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. To assume a false appearance; to play the hypocrite; to conceal or disguise one's real thoughts under a false exterior.

"She was far too violent to flatter or to dissemble."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to *dissemble* and to *conceal*, see CONCEAL.

dīs-sēm'-bled (bled as beld), *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEMBLE.]

dīs-sēm'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e)*; -er.] One who dissembles or conceals his real thoughts or opinions under a false exterior; one who feigns what he does not think or believe; a hypocrite.

"Those very dissemblers whose villany had brought disgrace on the Puritan name."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *dissembler* and *hypocrite*, see HYPOCRITE.

dīs-sēm'-blīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEMBLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of hiding or disguising under a false appearance; dissimulation.

"Which some that art of wise dissembling call."
Davenant: *Gondibert*, bk. iii., c. i.

2. The assumption of a false character; hypocrisy.

"Good now, play one scene
Of excellent dissembling."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

dīs-sēm'-blīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dissembling*; -ly.] In a dissembling manner; with dissimulation; hypocritically.

"And yet dissemblingly he thoughte
To dallye and to play."
Drant: *Horace*, bk. i., sat. 9.

dīs-sēm'-ī-nāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *disseminatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissemino*=to scatter seed: *dis*=away, apart, and *semino*=to sow seed; *semen*=seed; Fr. *disséminer*; Sp. *diseminar*; Ital. *disseminare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"Some plants are disseminated generally over the globe."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 142.

2. To publish, to circulate.

"The papers . . . were disseminated at the public charge."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. To sow the seeds of; to sow as seed.

"Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else
Contagion, and disseminating death."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 616, 617.

4. To scatter as seed; to spread abroad with a view to growth or propagation; to circulate.

"How can it be that a naughty quality should be more apt to be disseminated than a good one?"—Bishop Taylor: *Original Sin*, ch. vi., s. 1.

5. To spread, to diffuse, to circulate.

"There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat disseminated throughout the body of the earth."—Woodward.

B. *Intrans.*: To spread, to be diffused.

¶ For the difference between to *disseminate* and to *spread*, see SPREAD.

dīs-sēm'-ī-nāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Scattered, spread, or circulated about.

2. *Min.*: Occurring in small portions scattered about or through some other substance.

dīs-sēm'-īn-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scattering, spreading, circulating, or diffusing; dissemination.

"The disseminating of heresies and infusing of prejudices."—Hammond: *Fundamentals*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-sēm-i-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *disseminatio*, from *disseminatus*, pa. par. of *dissemino*; Fr. *dissémination*; Ital. *disseminazione*.]

1. The act of disseminating, spreading, or circulating with a view to growth, advancement, or propagation.

2. The state of being widely spread or diffused.

dis-sēm-i-nā-tive, a. [Eng. *disseminat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Tending to disseminate; disseminating.

2. Easily disseminated or spread.

dis-sēm-i-nā-tōr, s. [Eng. *disseminat(e)*; -or.] One who disseminates or spreads about; a circulator.

dis-sēn'-sion, ***dis-cen-cioun**, ***dis-sen-cioun**, ***dis-sen-ciun**, s. [Lat. *dissensio*, from *dissensus*, pa. par. of *dissentio*=to differ in opinion: *dis*=away, apart; *sentio*=to feel, to think; Fr. *dissension*; Port. *dissenção*; Sp. *disensión*; Ital. *dissenzione*.] Disagreement of opinion; discord, contention, difference, quarrel, strife; a breach of friendship or concord.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dissension*, *contention* and *discord*: "A collision of opinions produces *dissension*; a collision of interests produces *contention*; a collision of humors produces *discord*. A love of one's own opinion, combined with a disregard for the opinions of others, gives rise to *dissension*; selfishness is the main cause of *contention*; and an ungoverned temper that of *discord*. *Dissension* is peculiar to bodies, or communities of men: *contention* and *discord* to individuals. . . . *Dissension* tends not only to alienate the minds of men from each other, but to dissolve the bonds of society; *contention* is accompanied by anger, ill-will, envy, and many evil passions; *discord* interrupts the progress of the kind affections, and bars all tender intercourse." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *dissension* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

***dis-sēn'-sious**, ***dis-sēn'-tious**, a. [Eng. *dissent*; -ious.] Disposed to dissension or discord; quarrelsome, contentious, factious, seditious.

"You dissensious rogues,
That, rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

***dis-sēn'-sious-ly**, ***dis-sen-tious-ly**, adv. [Eng. *dissensious*; -ly.] In a quarrelsome or factious manner.

"No more the gods dissensiously employ
Their high-housed powers."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii.

dis-sēnt', ***dis-sente**, v. i. [Latin *dissentio*=to differ in opinion: *dis*=away, apart, and *sentio*=to feel, to think; Sp. *dissentir*; Ital. *dissentire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To differ or disagree in opinion; to be of a different opinion; to hold opposite views.

"Malice had no leisure to dissent."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. v.

¶ It is followed by *from*.

"There are many opinions in which multitudes of men dissent from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves."—Addison: *Spectator*.

*2. To be of a different or contrary nature.

"We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent."—Hooker: *Ecol. Polity*.

II. Eccles.: To differ on points of doctrine, rites, or government from an established church; not to conform.

¶ For the difference between *to dissent* and *to differ*, see DIFFER.

dis-sēnt', s. [DISSENT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A difference or disagreement of opinion.

"Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1160, 1161.

2. A declaration or difference of opinion.

*3. Contrariety or opposition of nature or qualities.

"The dissents of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the dissent of the metals. Therefore where the menstrea are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals."—Bacon.

II. Eccles.: The principles of the Dissenters; the body of Dissenters collectively.

***dis-sēn-tā'-nē-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *dissentaneus*, from *dissentio*.] Disagreeing, inconsistent, discordant.

"Being dissentaneous and repugnant to the common humor and genius of mankind."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***dis-sēn-tā'-nē-ōūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *dissentaneous*; -ness.] Disagreeableness, contrariety. (Ash.)

***dis-sēnt'-ā-nŷ**, a. [Lat. *dissentaneus*.] Dissentaneous, disagreeing, inconsistent.

"The parts are not discrete, or dissentany, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

¶ In some copies the reading is *dissentary*.

***dis-sēn-tā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *dissent*; -ation.] Disagreement, discord, dispute, dissension.

"To leave their jars,
Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil warres."

Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 2.

dis-sēnt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dissent*; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who dissents, disagrees, or differs from another in opinion; one who holds or expresses different or contrary views.

"They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with dissenters in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons."—Locke.

2. Eng. Ch. Hist.: One who dissents from the Established Church.

dis-sēnt'-ēr-ism, s. [Eng. *dissenter*; -ism.] The spirit or principles of dissent or of dissenters.

"The shop-keeping dissenters of Carlingford."—Mrs. Oliphant: *Salem Chapel*, ch. iii.

***dis-sēnt'-ēr-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *dissenter*; -ize.] To make or convert to be a dissenter.

"They became wholly individualized and semi-dissenterized."—Bp. Wilberforce, in *Life*, i. 128.

dis-sēn'-ti-ent (or *tient* as *shent*), a. & s. [Lat. *dissentiens*, pr. par. of *dissentio*.]

A. As adj.: Disagreeing or differing in opinion; holding or expressing contrary views.

"One dissentient voice was to be heard in our island."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. As subst.: One who disagrees or differs in opinion; one who holds or expresses contrary views; a dissenter.

"Two strong protests, however, signed, the first by twenty-seven, the second by twenty-one, dissentients."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

dis-sēnt'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DISSENT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Differing or disagreeing in opinion; holding contrary views.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. Differing or dissenting on points of doctrine, rites, or government, from an established church; nonconformist.

"Many of the dissenting clergy of London expressed their concurrence in these charitable sentiments."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Belonging to or used by a body of dissenters; as, a dissenting chapel.

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of holding or expressing contrary opinions; dissent, disagreement of opinion.

"And if my dissentings at any time were out of error."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*, ch. vi.

2. Eccles.: The act of separating or dissenting from an established church.

***dis-sēnt'-mēt**, s. [Fr. *dissentiment*.] Dissent, disagreement.

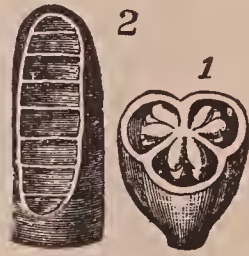
"Among other things, the dissentment from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlston's going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division."—Contend. of Societies, p. 21.

dis-sēp'-i-mēt, s. [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *sepium*=a partition, a division; *sepio*=to fence or hedge.]

1. Bot.: A division in the ovary; a true dissepiment is formed when the carpels are so united that the edges of each of the contiguous ones by their union form a septum. Each dissepiment is formed by a double wall of two laminae: when the carpels are placed side by side, true dissepiments must be vertical and not horizontal. A spurious or false dissepiment is formed when the divisions are not joined by the union of the edges of contiguous carpels. They are often horizontal, and are then called Phragmata. In the Cruciferae they are vertical.

"The axis united to the parietes by dissepiments."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 440.

2. Zool.: A term used in a restricted sense to designate certain imperfect transverse partitions which



Dissepiment.

1. Section of Ovary of Crocus. 2. Phragmata of Cassia.

grow from the septa of many corals. They are incomplete horizontal plates, which grow from the sides of the septa, stretching from one septum to another, and more or less interfering with the continuity of the loculi, and breaking them up into a series of cells.

***dis-sērt'**, v. i. [Lat. *disserto*=to debate, to discuss.] To discourse, to discuss, to treat, to debate.

"Whom once I heard dissenting on the topic of religion."—Harris: *Dialogue concerning Happiness*.

***dis-sēr-tāte**, v. i. [Lat. *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*.] To discourse, to discuss, to dissert.

dis-sēr-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *dissertatio*, from *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*; Fr. *dissertation*; Sp. *dissertación*; Ital. *dissertazione*.]

1. A discourse on any subject; an argument, a discussion.

"In a certaine dissertation had once with Master Cheeke."—Speed: *Edward VI.*, bk. ix., ch. xxii.

2. A disquisition, treatise, or essay.

"Plutarch, in his dissertation upon the Poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction."—Broome: *On the Odyssey*.

¶ For the difference between *dissertation* and *essay*, see ESSAY.

dis-sēr-tā-tion-al, a. [Eng. *dissertation*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissertation; disquisitional.

dis-sēr-tā-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *dissertation*; -ist.] One who composes a dissertation; an essayist, a dissertator.

dis-sēr-tā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*.] One who composes a dissertation; a discourses.

"Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have moldered away."—Boyle: *On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 114.

dis-sēr-ve, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serve* (q. v.); Fr. *desservir*.] To do a disservice to; to injure, to hurt, to prejudice.

"The objection will as much disserve the cause of the Church of Rome."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

***dis-sēr-ved**, pa. par. or a. [DISSERVE.]

dis-sēr-vīce, s. [O. Fr. *desservice*.] An injury, detriment, or prejudice; an ill-turn.

"Which would be of no disservice to a person in health."—Bp. Horne: *Works*, vol. v.; *Self-Denial*, dis. 1.

dis-sēr-vīce-a-ble, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serviceable* (q. v.).] Not serviceable, injurious, hurtful, detrimental, prejudicial.

"... render me disserviceable in the employment."—Hall: *Contempl.*; vol. i., *The Good Steward*.

dis-sēr-vīce-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *disserviceable*; -ness.] The quality of being disserviceable or prejudicial; hurtfulness.

"All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end."—Norris.

dis-sēr-vīce-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *disserviceable*; -ly.] In a hurtful, injurious, or prejudicial manner; not serviceably.

"I did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke."—Hacket: *Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. ii., p. 17.

***dis-sēr-v'ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISSERVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of being disserviceable.

***dis-sēt'e**, a. [Lat. *dissetus*=scattered, pa. par. of *dissero*=to sow or scatter abroad: *dis*=away, apart, and *sero*=to sow.] Scattered, dispersed.

"Wander alwaies they do from place to place, dissete farre and wide asunder, without house and home."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

***dis-sēt'-tle**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settle* (q. v.).] To unsettle, to unfix, to disturb.

"Not to shake or dissettle anything thereby."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 721.

dis-sēt'-tle-mēt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settlement* (q. v.).] The act of unsettling or disturbing; the state of being unsettled.

"A dissettlement of the whole birthright of England."—Marvell: *Works*, i. 515.

dis-sēv'-ēr, ***de-sev-er**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *disseverer*, *deseverer*; Ital. *disseperare*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *separo*=to separate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To part, to separate, to divide into parts, to disunite, to sunder.

"Dissevering with my knife
A waxen cake."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To separate, to cut away.

"I am . . . deseuered fro thy syght."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 314.

3. To break up, to disintegrate, to dissolve.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To part, to separate.

"So that I shulde not dissever
Fro hir, in whom is all my light."
Gower, ii. 97

2. To branch off; to go in different directions.

"Like river branches, far and wide,
Dissevering as they run."
Hemans: Meeting of the Brothers.

dīs-sēv'-ēr-ānçe, s. [O. Fr. *desseverance*, *desseverance*.] The act of dissevering or separating; separation; a division, a space.

"Betwene the which was meane disseverance
From every bro'we, to show a distance."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

***dīs-sēv'-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [O. Fr. *desseveraison*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *separatio*=a separation.] The act of dissevering or separating; disseverance.

dīs-sēv'-ēred, pa. par. or a. [DISSEVER.]

dīs-sēv'-ēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISSEVER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of severing, separating, dividing, or disuniting.

"The dissevering of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions."—Raleigh: Hist. of the World.

dīs-sēv'-ēr-mēt, s. [Eng. *dissever*; -ment.] The act of dissevering, dividing, or disuniting.

"The disseverment of bone and vein."—C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xxvii.

***dīs-shād'-ōw**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shadow* (q. v.).] To free or clear from shadow or shade, or anything which darkens or blinds.

"Soon as he again disshadowed is."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory and Triumph.

***dīs-shē'ath**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sheath* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To draw out of a sheath; to unsheath.

B. Intrans.: To fall or drop out of the sheath.

"His sword dissheathing pierced his own thigh."—Raleigh: Hist. of the World, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 3.

***dīs-ship'**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ship* (q. v.).] To remove from a ship, to unship.

"The captaine shal from time to time disship any artificer . . . out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships."—Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 297.

***dīs-shiv'-ēr**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and English *shiver* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To shiver or break in pieces.

B. Intrans.: To become shivered or broken in pieces.

"And sheldes disshyuering cracke."
Webbe: Eng. Poetrie, p. 50. (Davies.)

***dīs-shiv'-ēred**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shivered* (q. v.).] Shivered in pieces.

"Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 21.

***dīs-shrōūd'**, ***dīs-shrōwd'**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shroud* (q. v.).] To make open, plain, or manifest. (Stanisburst.)

dīs-sī-dēnçe, s. [Lat. *dissidentia*, from *dissidens*, pr. par. of *dissideo*=to disagree.] A disagreement, discord, or dissent.

dīs-sī-dēt, a. & s. [Lat. *dissidens*, pr. par. of *dissideo*=to sit apart, to disagree: *dis*=away, apart, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

A. As adjective:

1. Disagreeing; not in agreement or accord, discordant.

"As our life and manners be dissident from theirs."—Robinson: Tr. of More's Utopia (1551), ch. ix.

2. Dissenting; specially dissenting from an established church.

"Dissident priests also give enough."—Carlyle.

B. As substantive:

I. Gen.: One who disagrees or dissents in opinion or views; one who dissents from or opposes any motion.

"If a few dissidents managed to get in, they were shouted down or expelled by main force."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. Specifically:

1. Religion: One who dissents from an established church; a dissenter.

2. Hist.: A Lutheran, Calvinist, or member of the Greek Church in Poland, who, under the old elective monarchy, was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

"The diet appeared to treat the complaints of the dissidents with great moderation."—Guthrie: Poland.

***dīs-sīght'** (gh silent), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sight* (q. v.).] Anything annoying or unpleasant to the sight; an eyesore.

"Brummel . . . the king of elegance was banished even the table d'hôte because he was a dissight and an annoyance."—The Theologian (1845), ii. 269.

dīs-sīl'-ī-ençe, s. [Lat. *dissiliens*, pr. par. of *dissilio*=to leap apart or asunder: *dis*=away, apart, and *salio*=to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

dīs-sīl'-ī-ent, a. [Lat. *dissiliens*, pr. par. of *dissilio*.]

Bot.: Starting asunder; bursting asunder; parting with violence.

"In the case of many Euphorbiaceæ, as *Hura crepitans*, the cocci separate with great force and elasticity, the cells being called *dissiliens*."—Balfour: Botany, § 533.

***dīs-sīl'-ī-tion**, s. [Lat. *dissilio*=to leap or start asunder.] The act of starting, springing, or bursting asunder or apart.

"The dissilation of that air was great."—Boyle: Works, i. 92.

dīs-sīm'-ī-lar, a. [Fr. *dissimilaire*.] Not similar or alike; unlike in any way; heterogeneous, discordant, opposed. [SIMILAR.]

"Our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance."—Glanvill: Scepis Scientifica, ch. vii.

dīs-sīm'-ī-lār-ī-tỹ, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *similarity* (q. v.).] The quality of being dissimilar or unlike; unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"We might account even for a greater dissimilarity."—Sir W. Jones: On the Chinese, dis. 7.

dīs-sīm'-ī-lār-īỹ, adv. [Eng. *dissimilar*; -ly.] In a dissimilar manner.

"With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay."

Smart: The Hop-Garden, bk. 1.

dīs-sīm'-ī-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimilis*=unlike.] (For definition see extract.)

"The converse of the processes just considered is *dissimilation*, by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge."—H. Sweet, in Trans. Philol. Soc. (1873-74), p. 473.

dīs-sīm'-ī-lē, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *simile* (q. v.).] Comparison or illustration by contraries.

dīs-sīm'-ī-tūde, s. [Lat. *dissimilitudo*: *dis*=away, apart, and *similitudo*=likeness; *similis*=like.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Unlikeness, dissimilarity; a want or absence of similarity or resemblance.

"The dissimilitude between the Divinity and images."—Stillinger.

2. Rhet.: A dissimile; a comparison by contraries.

***dīs-sīm'-ū-lāte**, a. [Lat. *dissimulatus*, pa. par. of *dissimulo*=to dissemble.] Dissembling, disguise.

"Under smiling she was dissimulate."

Chaucer: Test. of Cresseide.

dīs-sīm'-ū-lāte, v. t. [DISSIMULATE, a.] To dissemble, to conceal, to disguise.

"Public feeling required the meagerness of nature to be dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows."—G. Elliot: Middlemarch, ch. iii.

†dīs-sīm'-ū-lā-tēr, ***dīs-sīm-u-la-tor**, s. [Lat. *dissimulator*.] A dissembler.

"Dissimulator as I was to others."—Lytton: Pelham, ch. lxvii. (Davies.)

dīs-sīm'-ū-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulatus*, pa. par. of *dissimulo*=to dissemble (q. v.); Fr. *dissimulation*; Sp. *disimulacion*; Port. *dissimulação*; Ital. *dissimulazione*.] The act of dissembling; a disguising or hiding under a false appearance; false pretension, hypocrisy.

"Simulation is a pretense of what is not, and dissimulation a concealment of what is."—Tatler, No. 213.

***dīs-sīm'-ūle**, ***dīs-sīm-i-len**, ***dīs-sīm-u-len**, ***dīs-sym-ele**, ***dīs-sym-yl**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *dissimuler*; Port. *dissimular*; Sp. *disimular*; Ital. *dissimulare*, from Lat. *dissimulo*.]

A. Trans.: To dissemble, to hide under a false appearance.

"To the intent he would not discomfort his friend Titus, [he] dissimulated his heaviness."—Sir T. Elyot: Governor, 124.

B. Intransitive:

1. To dissemble.

"So wele dissimulen he coude."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 385.

2. To pretend, to feign.

"Wherfor Saul dissymylide to go out."—Wycliffe: 1 Kings xxiii. 13. (Purvey.)

***dīs-sīm'-ū-lēr**, ***dīs-sīm-i-lour**, ***dīs-sīm-u-lour**, s. [Lat. *dissimulator*, from *dissimulatus*, pa. par. of *dissimulo*; Ital. *dissimulatore*; Sp. *disimulador*; Port. *dissimulador*.] A dissembler.

"O fals dissimulour, O Greke Sinon."

Chaucer: C. T.: 16, 714.

***dīs-sīm'-ū-līng**, ***dīs-sīm-i-lyng**, ***dīs-sīm-u-lynge**, ***dys-sym-y-lynge**, pr. par., a. & s. [DISSIMULE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dissembling; dissimulation.

"Thynge . . . whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende."
Chaucer: Troilus, v. 1,625.

***dīs-sīp'-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *dissipabilis*, from *dissipo*=to dissipate.] Capable of being easily dissipated, scattered, or dispersed.

"They render the aliment both less dissippable and more separable."—Bacon: Hist. Life and Death.

***dīs-sī-pānd'-īng**, a. [Lat. *dissipans*, pa. par. of *dissipo*=to scatter, to waste.] Dissipated, profligate, spendthrift.

"Young Noy, the dissipanding Noy, is killed in France."—Letter to Wentworth, April 5, 1636. (Nares.)

dīs-sī-pāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *dissipatus*, pr. par. of *dissipo*=to scatter, to disperse, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *supo*=to throw (Cf. Eng. *sweep*); Fr. *dissiper*; Sp. *disipar*; Port. *dissiper*; Ital. *disipare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To scatter, to disperse, to drive in different directions.

"With keen hunger bold,

Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 159, 160.

2. To scatter, to cause to spread and disappear.

II. Figuratively:

1. To scatter, to disperse, to cause to disappear.

"The more clear light of the gospel dissipated those foggy mists of error."—Selden: Notes to Drayton's Polyol-bion, song x.

2. To squander, to spend lavishly or wastefully; to waste, to consume.

"The vast wealth which was left him was in three years dissipated."—Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation (an. 1509).

*3. To spend uselessly or wastefully.

"To dissipate their days in quest of joy,"

Armstrong.

*4. To weaken, to waste by application to too many subjects.

"The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all intellectual energy."—Hazlitt.

*5. To neutralize, to counteract.

"It is covered with skin and hair, to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke and retard the edge of any weapon."—Ray.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To scatter, to disperse, to waste or vanish away.

2. Fig.: To be dissipated, dissolute, extravagant, or wasteful; to indulge in dissipation or extravagance.

¶ For the difference between to dissipate and to spend, see SPEND.

dīs-sī-pā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [DISSIPATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Scattered, dispersed, caused to vanish or waste away.

II. Figuratively:

1. Given to dissipation, extravagance, or excess; dissolute, devoted to pleasure.

2. Spent in dissipation.

"Thus dissipated was his life, and thus casual his subsistence."—Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Savage.

dīs-sī-pā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISSIPATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of scattering, dispersing, or squandering; dissipation.

dīs-sī-pā-tion, ***dīs-sī-pa-cion**, s. [Lat. *dissipatio*, from *dissipatus*, pa. par. of *dissipo*; Fr. *dissipation*; Sp. *disipacion*; Ital. *dissipazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of dissipating, scattering, or dispersing abroad.

"Scatterings and dissipations of nations."—Joye: Expos. of Daniel, ch. xii.

(2) The state of being scattered or dispersed.

"Foul dissipation followed and forced rout."

Milton: P. L., vi. 598.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of scattering, dispersing, or driving away.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) The act of wasting or squandering; wasteful consumption.

"In the dissipation of the large fortunes."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. iii.

* (3) Anything which distracts the mind or attention.

"I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations."—*Swift*.

(4) Excessive indulgence in luxury, extravagance, and vice; dissolute or vicious mode of living.

"To spoil him is a task
That bids defiance to the united powers
Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews."

Couper: Task, ii. 768-70.

II. *Physics*: The insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

**dīs-sī'te*, *a.* [Lat. *dissitus*=remote: *dīs*=away, apart, and *situs*=placed.] Removed, distant.

"Britaine far dissite from this world of ours."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 46.

**dīs-sō-ċī-a-bīl'-i-tŷ* (or *ċī* as *shī*), *s.* [Pref. *dīs*, and Eng. *sociability* (q. v.).] A want of sociability; unsociability.

"This dissociability, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful."—*Dr. Brett: Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland* (1757), p. 12.

dīs-sō-ċī-a-ble (or *ċī* as *shī*), *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis*: *dīs*=away, apart, and *sociabilis*=uniting easily, sociable; *socius*=a companion.]

1. Not agreeing or according well; discordant, incongruous.

"They came in two and two, though matched in the most dissociable manner."—*Spectator*.

2. Unsociable; not to be brought to good fellowship; unsuitable to or destroying social relations.

"Dissociable society, as Languis terms it."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 650.

dīs-sō-ċī-āl (or *ċī* as *shī*), *a.* [Lat. *dissocialis*.] Unsociable, narrow-minded, selfish, unsuited for society.

"A dissocial man? Dissocial enough."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

dīs-sō-ċī-āl-ize (or *ċī* as *shī*), *v. t.* [Eng. *dissocial*; -ize.] To make unsocial or unsociable; to disunite.

dīs-sō-ċī-ate (or *ċī* as *shī*), *a.* [Lat. *dissociatus*, pa. par. of *dissocio*=to break up a friendship: *dīs*=away, apart, and *socius*=a companion.] Separated, dissevered, disunited.

"Whom I will not suffice to be dissociate or dissevered from me."—*Udall: John* xiv.

dīs-sō-ċī-āte (or *ċī* as *shī*), *v. t.* [DISSOCIATE, *a.*] To separate, to disunite, to part.

"To consociate men by art . . . that are naturally dissociated."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 893.

**dīs-sō-ċī-āt-ēd* (or *ċī* as *shī*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

dīs-sō-ċī-āt-īng (or *ċī* as *shī*), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of separating, disuniting, or parting; dissociation.

dīs-sō-ċī-ā-tion (or *ċī* as *shī*), *s.* [Lat. *dissociatio*, from *dissociatus*, pa. par. of *dissocio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disuniting, separating, or parting; the state of being disunited or broken up into parts.

"As a consequence of the perfect action of dissociation in the lower layers."—*Transit of Venus*, in *London Times*.

2. *Chem.*: The partial decomposition of chemical compounds by the action of heat. (*Rosseter*.)

dīs-sōl-u-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; -ity.] The quality of being dissoluble; capability of being dissolved; liability to dissolution.

"Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration or corruption from the dissolubility of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endowed with contrary and destructive qualities each to other."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 84.

dīs-sōl'-u-ble, *a.* [Lat. *dissolubilis*, from *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*; Fr. *dissoluble*; Ital. *dissolubile*; Sp. *disoluble*.]

1. Capable of being dissolved, or of having its parts disunited by heat or moisture.

"Salt and sugar, which are easily dissoluble in water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. That may be disunited.

*3. Liable to dissolution.

"Making the soul compounded, and dissoluble, and perishable."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

dīs-sōl'-u-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; -ness.] The quality of being dissoluble; dissolubility.

"It acquired at once . . . dissolubleness in aqua fortis."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 97.

dīs-sōl-ūte, **dys-sol-ute*, *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve; Fr. *dissolu*; Ital. & Port. *dissoluto*; Sp. *disoluto*.] [DIS-SOLVE.]

*I. *Lit.*: Ungirt; with his armor, &c., loosened.

"Who him disarm'd, dissolute, dismaid,
Vnwares surprised."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 51.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Given to dissipation, excess, and vice; dissipated, vicious, loose in conduct and morals; debauched, licentious.

"That brilliant and dissolute society of which he had been one of the most brilliant and most dissolute members."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Spent in or given up to dissipation; characterized by dissipation.

"Put from his places for the dissolute life he led."—*Strype: Life of Grindall* (an. 1577).

¶ For the difference between *dissolute* and *loose*, see LOOSE.

**dīs-sōl-ūt-ēd*, *a.* [Latin *dissolutus*.] Loose, disheveled.

"Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair."

Smart: Temple of Dullness.

dīs-sōl-ūte-lŷ, **dīs-sol-ute-lye*, **dys-sol-ute-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *dissolute*; -ly.]

*1. Freely; without restraint or hindrance.

"Then were the prisons dissolutely freed."

Drayton: Baron's Wars, bk. iv.

*2. Rashly, recklessly.

"The posteritie . . . took it for a wonder, y^e the durst go so dissolutely amonges those nacions."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 285.

3. In a dissolute, dissipated, or licentious manner.

"The queen's subjects lived dissolutely."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1563).

dīs-sōl-ūte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dissolute*; -ness.] License or looseness of manners or morals; dissipation, indulgence to excess in pleasure or vice; dissolute conduct or manners.

"But though there was little splendor there was much dissoluteness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dīs-sōl-ū-tion, **dīs-ol-u-cion*, **dīs-sol-u-cion*, *s.* [Lat. *dissolutio*, from *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve; Fr. *dissolution*; Sp. *disolucion*; Port. *dissolução*; Ital. *dissoluzione*.] [DIS-SOLVE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of loosing, liberating, or setting free.

"The disolucion and seuerance of the soule fro the body."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 77.

2. The act or process of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid body to a fluid state by heat or moisture; liquefaction, melting, dissolving.

3. The state of becoming dissolved or melting away; liquefaction.

"I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

4. The state of being dissolved, liquefied, or melted.

*5. The substance formed by the dissolving of any body in a menstruum; a solution.

"Weigh iron and aqua fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua fortis, and weigh the dissolution."—*Bacon*.

6. The destruction of any body by the separation of its parts.

"The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the dissolution of the compound, but the variety of the composure."—*South*.

7. Destruction; a breaking-up or ruin of anything compacted.

"To such a dissolution that monarchy was peculiarly liable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

8. The separation or breaking up of the parts of a body, animal or vegetable, by natural decomposition; decomposition.

9. The resolution of the human body into its constituent elements; death; the separation of the soul from the body.

"Death, which is the dissolution of the body."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 78.

10. The loosening, breaking, or dissolving of any bond or ties.

"Dissolutions of ancient amities."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

11. The end, destruction, or breaking up.

"Not so much a dissolution of this present life, as a change of it."—*Hall: Contempl.*, of our Latter End.

12. The act of breaking up, dissolving, or dismissing of a meeting, assembly, or body of men.

"That tremendous reflux of public feeling which had followed the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

13. The dissolving or breaking up of a partnership, company, &c.

"To provide for the dissolution of the companies."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*14. Dissoluteness; looseness of manners or morals; dissipation.

"Yove to unthrift and dissolution."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 247.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: The resolution of any body into the smallest parts by chemical agency.

2. *Med.*: Dissolution of the blood. That state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate on cooling, when removed from the body, as in malignant fevers.

3. *Eng. Polit.*: The act of dissolving or putting an end to the existence of a parliament. It differs from a *prorogation*, which is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another, and from an *adjournment*, which is its continuance from one day to another. A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament; and this may be effected in three ways: (1) By the will of the Sovereign. (2) By the demise of the crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning sovereign, but it being found inconvenient to call together a new parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor, and dangers being apprehended from having no parliament in being in cases of a disputed succession, it is provided by several statutes that the parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any sovereign, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor. (3) A parliament may be dissolved or expire by length of time. As the constitution now stands the parliament must expire, or die a natural death, at the end of every seventh year, if not sooner dissolved by the royal prerogative.

**dīs-sōl-ū-tive*, *a.* [Lat. *dissolut(us)*, and Eng. suff. -ive.] Having the power or property of dissolving; dissolvent, dissolving.

"The air might promote the dissolutive action of the menstruum."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 500.

dīs-sōl'-u-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dissolvable*; -ity.] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

dīs-sōl'-u-a-ble, **dīs-solv-i-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; -able.] That may or can be dissolved; capable of or liable to dissolution or liquefaction; dissoluble.

"Such things as are not dissolvable by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste."—*Newton*.

dīs-sōl'-u-a-ble-ness, *s.* [English *dissolvable*; -ness.] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

dīs-sōl'-ve, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve: *dīs*=away, apart, and *solvo*=to loose; Sp. *disolver*; Port. *dissolver*; Ital. *dissolvere*; O. Fr. *dissoldre*, *dissouldre*; Fr. *dissoudre*.] [SOLVE.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To convert from a solid to a liquid state by means of heat or moisture; to destroy the form of anything by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt, to liquefy.

"If ye wole dissolve the gold to water."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 9.

2. To break up or separate into parts; to put an end to by destroying the union of the parts.

"Bi whom heuenes brennyng schulen be dissolved."—*Wycliffe: 2 Pet.* iii.

3. To dissipate, to cause to disappear.

"And yet April, with his pleasant showers
Dissolveth y^e snow and bringeth forth his flowers."

Chaucer: A Balade.

4. To destroy or break a bond or tie.

"This bond is dissolved bothe in lif and offis."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 163.

5. To separate or disunite persons united by any bond; to destroy or break union between.

"Their confederacy being dissolved, they were in no condition to invade her."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe*, lect. viii.

6. To dispense, dismiss, or put an end to a meeting or assembly of any body met together for consultation or deliberation.

"The kings, without delay,

Dissolve the council, and their chief obey."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 107, 108.

*7. To clear, to explain, to solve, to resolve.

"And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and dissolve doubts."—*Daniel* v. 16.

*8. To destroy or break the power of; to counteract, to neutralize, to foil, to defeat.

"Highly it concerns his glory now

To frustrate and dissolve the magic spells."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, i. 148, 149.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*9. To waste, to squander, to consume wastefully.
10. To destroy by wasting or consuming away; to wear away.

"Swift, speedy Time, feathered with flying hours,
Dissolves the beauty of the fairest brow."
Daniel; Sonnet 36.

11. To kill; to cause or produce dissolution in.

"A shortness of breath which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours."—Hacket: *Life of Archbp. Williams*, ii. 227. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: To reduce a body to its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum; to separate the parts of a solid body, and cause them to mix with a fluid.

2. *Polit.*: To put an end to the existence of; to order a dissolution of.

"And now appeared a proclamation dissolving the Parliament."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *Law*: To rescind, to annul, to cancel.

"Their lordships dissolved the injunction, without costs."—London Daily Telegraph.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dissolved, melted, or liquefied; to melt.

"As wax dissolves, and ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away."
Addison: *Ovid; Story of Narcissus*, 108-10.

2. To fall to pieces; to become broken by the disunion of its parts.

"The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. To be resolved into its natural elements; to decompose.

"The perfit forme, that God hath geuen to other man,
Or other beast, dissolve it shall to earth where it began."
Surrey: *Ecclesiastes*, ch. iii.

*4. To lose physical strength; to faint, to give way.

"If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to dissolve,
Hearing of this."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

5. To be affected mentally; to become languid or powerless.

"Till all dissolving in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away."
Pope: *Sappho to Phaon*, 61, 62.

*6. To fall away; to lose power.

"The charm dissolves apace."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

7. To dismiss or break up a meeting or assembly; to order or cause the dissolution of any body met for consultation or deliberation.

"William had chosen a fortunate moment for dissolving."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

8. To be dismissed or dissolved; to break up, to disperse.

"The Stygian council thus dissolved, and forth
In order came the grand Infernal Peers."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 506.

dīs-šōlv'-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSOLVE.]

dīs-šōlv'-vent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dissolvens*, *pr. par. of dissolvo*=to loosen, to dissolve.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or property of dissolving or melting.

"... swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with dissolvent juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Anything which has the power or property of dissolving or converting a solid body into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a solid substance, so that they shall mix with a liquid.

"Spittle is a great dissolvent, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly."—Arbuthnot.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything which dissolves or breaks up.

"The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate dissolvent to the truce."—Motley.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A menstruum or solvent.

2. *Med.*: A medicine or preparation intended to dissolve or disperse concretions in the body, as calculi, tubercles, &c.

dīs-šōlv'-vēr, *s.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; -er.]

1. That which has the power of dissolving; a dissolvent.

"Hot mineral waters are the best dissolvers of phlegm."—Arbuthnot.

2. One who or that which dissolves, disperses, or destroys.

"Thou kind dissolver of encroaching care."
Otway: *Windsor Castle*.

dīs-šōlv'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSOLVE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Causing or suffering dissolution, melting, or liquefaction; making or becoming liquid; loosening, relaxing.

"Their joints they supple with dissolving oil."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 676.

2. Breaking up, dismissing, dispersing, or vanishing.

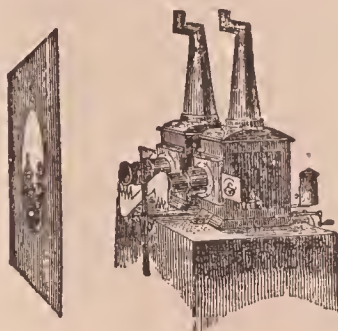
"Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism."
Thomson: *Spring*, 208, 209.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or process of making liquid; the state of becoming liquid.

2. The act of dismissing, breaking up, or dispersing.

dissolving-views, *s. pl.* Pictures painted on glass slides, which can be made to appear or disappear at pleasure by a peculiar arrangement of the magic-lantern or the stereopticon. Two magic-lanterns are placed side by side, their lens-tubes slightly convergent, so that each will deliver its picture on the same portion of the screen. A tapering-plate slides in front of both tubes, and is so arranged that it may shut off the aperture of either or allow a portion of the image from each to pass to the screen. One being closed, the other is fully displayed. Now, by moving the shutter, the image from the exhibited picture is gradually dimmed



Dissolving-view Apparatus.

and that of the other as gradually develops. When the shutter is midway, the pictures are equally prominent and are therefore confused. The shutter continuing to move, the new picture commences to predominate, and eventually occupies the screen entirely, the other image being excluded. A change of pictures now being made in the darkened lantern, it is ready for the return motion of the shutter, which makes a similar change to that just described. The name is well given, as the pictures gradually dissolve into each other, there being no sudden removal, change, or substitution. (Knight.)

¶ Dissolving-views are believed to have been first invented by Henry Langdon Childe, who died at an advanced age, in A. D. 1874.

dīs-sō-nān-ce, *s.* [Fr. *dissonance*; Span. *dissonancia*; Ital. *dissonanza*; from Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, *pr. par. of dissono*=to differ or disagree in sound: *dis*=away, apart, and *sono*=to sound; *sonus*=sound.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A mixture of harsh, inharmonious sounds, causing an unpleasant effect on the ear; a discordant combination of sounds.

"The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And filled the air with barbarous dissonance."
Milton: *Comus*, 549, 550.

2. *Fig.*: Disagreement; want of accord or harmony.

"The levity and dissonance of later writers."—Speed: *Henry IV.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 13.

II. Mus.:

The same as DISCORD (q. v.).

dīs-sō-nān-čy, *s.* [Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, *pr. par. of dissono*.] The quality of being dissonant; dissonance, inconsistency.

"He shall clearly see the ugliness of sin, the dissonancy of it unto reason."—Jer. Taylor: *Contempl.*, bk. i., ch. ix.

dīs-sō-nānt, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *disonante*; Ital. *dissonante*; from Lat. *dissonans*, *pr. par. of dissono*.]

1. Harsh, discordant, inharmonious; jarring or unpleasant to the ear.

"The eager crowd,
With clamor of voices dissonant and loud."
Longfellow: *Theologian's Tale*.

2. Incongruous, disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"When we joyne two propositions that are dissonant."—Wilson: *Arte of Logike*, fo. 21.

¶ Generally followed by *from*, but *to* is also occasionally used.

"Their sound
Little prevails or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 660-62.

*dīs-sōn'-ed, *a.* [Lat. *dissono*.] Dissonant.

*dīs-spir'-it, *v. t.* [DISPIRIT.]

dīs-suā'-de (su as sw), *dis-swade, *v. t.* [Fl. *dissuader*; Sp. *disuadir*; Ital. *dissuadere*; from Lat. *dissuadeo*, from *dis*=away, apart, and *suadeo*=to persuade.]

1. To endeavor by arguments to persuade a person not to do some act; to advise or counsel against anything.

"Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardor."—Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiii.

2. To persuade a person not to do some act; to divert from a purpose by argument. (With *from* before that which is counseled against.)

"They would probably have tried to dissuade their master from rejecting it."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*3. To disapprove of; not to recommend or advise; to represent as unfit or improper.

"War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice dissuades."—Milton: *P. L.*, 187, 188.

dīs-suād'-ēd (su as sw), *pa. par. or a.* [DIS-SUADE.]

dīs-suād'-ēr (su as sw), *di-swad-er, *dis-swad-er, *s.* [Eng. *dissuad(e)*; -er.] One who dissuades.

dīs-suād'-līg (su as sw), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DIS-SUADE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of advising or persuading not to do any act; dissuasion.

dīs-suā'-šion (su as sw), *dis-swa-sion, *s.* [Lat. *dissuasio*, from *dissuasus*, *pa. par. of dissuadeo*; Fr. *dissuasion*; Sp. *disuasion*; Ital. *dissuasione*.]

1. The act of dissuading or turning from any purpose by arguments or entreaties; advice or counsel against any act or purpose; dehortation.

"In spite of all the dissuasions of his friends."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 6.

*2. A dissuasive motive.

dīs-suā'-sive (su as sw), *dis-swasive, *a. & s.* [Ital. *dissuasivo*; Sp. *disuasivo*; from Lat. *dissuasus*, *pa. par. of dissuadeo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to dissuade or divert from any purpose or act; dehortatory, dissuading.

"The first branch of the division, the dissuasive."—Bp. Hall: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

B. *As subst.*: Dehortation; an argument or reason employed to dissuade or divert a person from any purpose or act; anything which dissuades or tends to dissuade from any act.

"A hearty dissuasive from that practice."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

dīs-suā'-give-lŷ (su as sw), *adv.* [Eng. *dissuasive*; -ly.] In a dissuasive manner; so as to dissuade.

*dīs-suāš'-ōr-ŷ (su as sw), *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dissuasorius*, from *dissuasus*, *pa. par. of dissuadeo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Dissuasive.

B. *As subst.*: A dissuasive, a dissuasion.

"This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill-luck in all his dissuasories."—Jeffrey.

*dīs-sūn'-dēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sunder* (q. v.).]

1. To sunder, to separate, to dis sever.

"So dissundering quite the brave slaine beast."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi.

2. To break up, to destroy.

"Who can this strength dissunder?"

More: *Song of the Soul*, pt. i., bk. iii., § 25.

*dīs sūn'-dēred, *pa. par. or adj.* [DISSUNDER.]

*dīs-sūn'-dēr-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSUNDER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of sundering, separating, or dis severing.

*diss'-u-rŷ, *diss'-u-rie, *s.* [Gr. *dysouria*.] Strangury.

"When learned men could there nor then
Deuse to swage the stormie rage,
Nor yet the furie of my dissurie."
Tusser, c. cxiii., st. 26.

*dīs-swēet'-en, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sweeten* (q. v.).] To deprive of sweetness.

"By excess the sweetest comforts will be dissweetened, grow sour and loathsome."—Bp. Richardson: *On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 296.

*dīs-sŷl'-labe, *dīs-sil'-labe, *s. & a.* [DISSYLLABLE.]

A. *As subst.*: A dissyllable.

B. *As adj.*: Dissyllabic.

"All verbes dissyllables."—B. Jonson: *Eng. Gram.*, ch. vii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dis-syl'-lăb-ic, *dis-syl'-lăb-ick, a. [French *dissyllabique*.] Consisting of two syllables only.

"The accent is intreated to the first, as in all nouns *dissyllabick*."—B. Jonson: *Eng. Grammar*.

dis-syl'-lăb-i-fi-că-tion, s. [Eng. *dissyllabify*; -ation.] The act of forming into two syllables.

dis-syl'-lăb'-i-fy, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *dissyllabe*=a dissyllable; *i* connective, and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make or form into two syllables.

dis-syl'-lă-bize, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *dissyllabe*=dissyllable, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To form into two syllables; to dissyllabify.

dis-syl'-lă-ble, s. & a. [Fr. *dissyllabe*=(a) dissyllabic, (s.) a dissyllable, from Lat. *dissyllabus*; Gr. *dissyllabos*=of two syllables; *dis*=twice, two-fold, and *syllabē*=a syllable; Ital. *dissilabo*.] [SYLLABLE.]

A. As subst.: A word consisting of only two syllables.

"Grahame being, on the other side of the Tweed, usually pronounced as a *dissyllable*."—Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*. (Note.)

***B. As adj.:** Dissyllabic.

"Diversified by *dissyllable* and trisyllable terminations."—Johnson: *Preface to Shakespeare*.

***dis-tăc'-kle, v. t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tackle* (q. v.).] To deprive of tackle, rigging, &c.

"Tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya."—Warner: *Albion's England*. Addit. to bk. ii.

***dis-tăc'-kled (kled as keld), pa. par. or a.** [DISTACKLE.]

dis-tăff, *dise-stafe, *dis-taf, *dis-tafe, *dys-taffe, s. [A. S. *distæf*: **dis* or **dise*, cognate with Low Dut. *diesse*=a bunch of flax on a distaff, and A. S. *stæf*=a staff.]

1. *Lit.*: A cleft stick about three feet long, on which wool or carded cotton was wound in the ancient mode of spinning. The distaff was held under the left arm, and the fibers of cotton drawn from it were twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right hand. The thread, as it was spun, was wound on a reel which was suspended from and revolved with the thread during spinning.

*2. *Fig.*: Used as an emblem of the female sex; a woman; women collectively.

"In my civil government some say the crosier, some say the *distaff* was too busy."—Howell: *Engl. Tears*.

¶ *Descent by distaff*: Descent on the mother's or female side.

***distaff-day, *St. Distaff's day.** A name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth-day, because on that day the Christmas festivities came to an end, and on the day following (January 7) the women used to return to their distaffs or daily occupation. It was also called *Rock-day*, *rock* in Mid. Eng. Italian Peasant Girl with Distaff.



"Partly work and partly play,
Ye must on *St. Distaff's day*."

Herrick: *Hesperides*.

distaff-side, s. The mother's or female side of a family or descent.

distaff-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carthamus alatus*.

distaff-woman, s. A spinner.

"Yea, *distaff-women* manage rusty bills

Against thy seat: both young and old rebel."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

***dis-stă'ined, *dī-stă'ined, *de-stayned, *di-steyned, *de-steined, *di-stayned, pa. par. or a.** [DISTAIN.]

1. *Lit.*: Stained, discolored.

"Place on their heads that crown *distained* with gore,
Which these dire hands from my slain father tore."

Pope: *Thebais of Statius*, 113, 114.

2. *Fig.*: Disgraced, sullied, defamed.

"I live *distained*, thou undishonored."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

dī-stă'in, *de-stayne, *de-stein, *di-stayne, *dis-teign, *di-steyne, v. t. [O. Fr. *desteindre*, *detaindre*; Fr. *deteindre*; O. Fr. *des*=Fr. *dé*=Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *teindre*=to stain, to tinge; Lat. *tingo*; Sp. *deteñir*; Port. *destinger*.] [STAIN, TINGE.]

1. *Lit.*: To stain or tinge with any color; to discolor.

"A purple stream of blood
Distains the surface of the silver flood."

Pope: *Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, iii. 47, 48.

II. Figuratively:

1. To stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"His noble blade never *destayned* was."

Skelton: *Death of Northumberland*.

2. To outdo; to surpass in color.

"Hyde ye youre beauties, Ysonde and Eleyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *disteyne*."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*, Prol. 255.

3. To calm, still, or pacify.

***dis-tă'in-lîng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISTAIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of staining, discoloring, or tarnishing.

dis-tal, a. [Formed from Latin *disto*=to be distant, on a supposed analogy of *central*.]

1. *Anat.*: Applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated at the furthest point from the center.

"Momentary mechanic or electric excitation of the *distal* extremity of the divided sciatic nerve causes temporary contraction of all the glands of the hind feet [of a frog]."—Academy, April 15, 1871, p. 229.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to the extremity of an organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion.

3. *Zoöl.*: Applied to the quickly growing end of the hydrosoma of a Hydrozoön; the opposite or proximal extremity growing less rapidly, and being the end by which the organism is fixed, when attached at all.

"The solid axis is also almost invariably prolonged beyond the opposite or *distal* end of the polypary as a naked rod."—Nicholson: *Palaeontology*, p. 84.

dis-tal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *distal*; -ly.] At or toward the distal or furthest end; at the extremity.

"*Distally* the inner and outer condylar tuberosities are almost wanting."—Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc. (1873), vol. xiii., p. 203.

dis-tance, *des-tance, *des-taunce, *dis-taunce, *dis-tawns, *dys-tans, *dys-tawns, s. [Fr. *distance*; Sp. & Port. *distancia*; Ital. *distanza*, from Lat. *distancia*, from *distans*, pr. par. of *disto*=to be apart or distant.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of material objects:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The space, length, or interval between two objects, measured along the shortest line or course between them.

"Gravity increases as the squares of the *distances* decrease."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 531.

(2) The quality of being distant or remote; remoteness.

"'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view."

Campbell: *Pleasures of Hope*, i. 7.

(3) In the same sense as B. 6.

2. *Figuratively* (of material bodies separated by difference of opinion, feelings, tastes, &c.):

(1) A disagreement, a discussion, alienation.

"When the Emperour . . . saw swiche a *distaunce* amonge the systeres."—Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 134.

(2) Respect; as shown in behavior by not approaching too close.

"'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld."—Atterbury.

(3) Reserve; coolness; as shown in behavior by the avoiding of the society of any person.

"All his *distance* was at once abandoned."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, lxviii.

II. Of immaterial things:

1. *Of time, &c.:*

(1) Space, length, or interval of time intervening between two events.

"I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years' *distance* between one and the other."—Prior.

(2) Remoteness in time, either past or future.

"We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of."—Tillotson.

(3) Remoteness in succession, relation, or descent.

2. *Of ideas, &c.:* Ideal space or separation.

"The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them."—Locke.

3. Difference, distinction. (Scotch.)

B. Technically:

1. *Art*: The extreme boundary of view in a picture; that part which appears the farthest away. In perspective, the *point of distance* is that point of a picture where the visual rays meet. The *middle distance* is the central portion of a picture between the foreground and the distance. The *line of distance* is a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point in the plane.

2. *Fencing*: The space or interval kept by two antagonists in fighting.

"We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy *distance*."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

3. *Milit.*: The space or interval preserved between men, or bodies of men, measured from front to rear.

4. *Mus.*: The interval between any two notes.

5. *Racing*: In races run in heats, a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, marked at the opposite end by the distance-post (q. v.). Any horse which does not succeed in passing the distance-post before the winning horse passes the winning-post, is said to be *distanced*, and is thereby disqualified from taking further part in the race.

6. *Surv.*: The distance between two points is the length of a line joining the two points, expressed in terms of some line which is assumed as the unit of length. Distances are distinguished as *vertical distances*, or heights; *horizontal distances*, or those estimated in a horizontal plane; and *oblique distances*, which are neither horizontal nor vertical. *Accessible distances* are those which may be measured by the direct application of some linear unit of measure; *inaccessible distances* are those which either cannot be reached, or which are inconvenient to reach, so as to apply to these the linear unit. Such distances are determined by the measurement of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulæ.

¶ (1) *Angular distance*: The angle included between the lines of direction of two bodies from a point. Thus, if a spectator's eye be placed at the point A, and lines drawn from it to the two objects B and C, the angle B A C formed by these two lines is the angular distance of B from C.



Angular Distance.

(2) *Apparent distance*: The apparent distance of an object is the distance which we judge an object to be from us when seen from afar off, which may be very different from the real distance.

(3) *Curtate distance*:

Astron.: [CURTATE.]

(4) *Law of distances*: [LAW.]

(5) *Line of distance*: [DISTANCE, s., B. 1.]

(6) *Mean distance*:

Astron.: A mean between the aphelion and perihelion distances of a planet.

(7) *Meridian distance*: [MERIDIAN.]

(8) *Middle distance*: [DISTANCE, s., B. 1.]

(9) *Point of distance*: [DISTANCE, s., B. 1.]

(10) *Proportional distances*:

Astron.: The distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as a unity.

(11) *Real distance*: The absolute distance of one body from another, as determined by any terrestrial measure, as miles, yards, &c.

(12) *At a distance*: With some distance intervening, either of space or time.

"To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*."—Smalridge.

(13) *From a distance*: From a point distant from that looked at or intended.

"The rocks of St. Paul appear from a *distance* of a brilliant white color."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. i.

(14) *To keep one's distance*:

(a) To show respect; to behave respectfully.

"If a man makes me *keep my distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time."—Swift.

(b) To act or behave with reserve or coolness

(15) *To save one's distance*:

Racing: To pass the distance-post before the winning horse has passed the winning-post.

"I had nothing whatever to do but to *save my distance*, to win the race."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, xiv.

distance-calculator, s.

General Berdan's *distance-calculator*, or what would be called such in range-guides, essentially consists of two telescopes, one meter apart. The two telescopes take the angles, and, the base being known, the materials for calculating distances trigonometrically exist. But with a base relatively so minute there is no likelihood of accuracy in the result, for the minutest error in angle will produce a great one in the distance sought to be ascertained.

distance-post, s.

Racing: A post set up at a distance of 240 yards from the winning-post. [DISTANCE, s., B. 5.]

"It was only by dint of incessant spurring . . . that I was able to get inside the *distance-post*."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, xiv.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

distance-signal, s.

Rail. Eng.: The most distant of the signals under the control of a signal-man.

dis'-tance, v. t. [DISTANCE, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Literally:**

*1. To place, set, or situate at a distance.

"Most pure and piercing the aire of this shire; and none in England hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of water, not to speak of the friendly sea conveniently distanced from London."—*Fuller: Worthies, Hantsire.*

2. To leave behind at a distance; to place a distance between one's self and another.

"Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the distanced lover dies."

Gay: The Fan.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To cause to appear as if at a distance or remote.

"That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. To outstrip, to excel, to outdo; to leave far behind in any mental struggle.

"He distanced the most skillful of his contemporaries."—*Milner.*

3. To distinguish. (*Scotch.*)

B. Racing: A horse which does not succeed in passing the distance-post before the first horse passes the winning-post is said to be distanced. [DISTANCE, s., B. 5.]

dis'-tanced, pa. par. & a. [DISTANCE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Placed, set, or situated at a distance; outstripped, excelled.

2. *Racing*: [DISTANCE, v. B.]

***dis'-tance-less, a.** [Eng. distance; -less.] Not allowing a distant view; dull.

"A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast, ch. i. (Davies.)*

***dis-tān'-cī-āl** (or **cī** as **shī**), **a.** [DISTANTIAL.]

dis'-tān'-cī-āl, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTANCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of leaving behind, outstripping or excelling.

***dis'-tān-čy, dis'-tān-čle, s.** [Lat. *distancia*.] A distance.

"By sense things present at a *distance*."

More: Song of the Soul, pt. iii., bk. ii., § 6.

dis-tant, a. [Fr. *distant*; Ital. & Sp. *distante*, from Lat. *distans*, pr. par. of *disto*=to stand apart, to be separated: *dis*=away, apart, and *sto*=to stand.]

I. Of material things:

1. Separated or divided by an intervening space of any extent.

"One board had two tenons, equally distant one from another."—*Exod. xxxvi. 22.*

2. Remote, removed, far away.

"Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries distant from our own."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

II. Of immaterial things:

1. *Of time*: Remote in time past or future.

2. *Of succession, descent, &c.*: Remote or removed in the line of descent.

3. *Of relationship*: Not closely connected in consanguinity.

4. *Of ideas, thoughts, &c.*:

(1) Not obvious or plain; indirect.

"To express everything obscure in modest terms and distant phrases."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(2) In view or prospect; not likely to be realized; faint, slight.

(3) Slight, faint, not strong or easily recognized; as, a distant resemblance.

5. *Of manners, disposition, &c.*:

(1) Reserved, shy, cool, not warm or cordial; characterized by coolness, indifference, or disrespect.

(2) Not closely connected or allied; remote in kind or nature.

"What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice so widely distant from it?"—*Government of the Tongue.*

6. *Of a sound*: Appearing remote, faint; dying away.

"The boy's cry came to her from the field
More and more distant."

Tennyson: Dora, 102, 103.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distant far*, and *remote*: "*Distant* is employed as an adjunct or otherwise; *far* is used only as an adverb. We speak of *distant* objects, or objects being *distant*; but we speak of things only as being *far*. *Distant* is employed only for bodies at rest; *far* signifies gone or removed away, and is employed for bodies either stationary or otherwise; hence we say that a thing is *distant*, or it goes, runs, or flies *far*. *Distant* is used to designate great space; *far* only that which is ordinary: the sun is ninety-four millions of miles *distant* from the earth; one person lives not very *far* off, or a person is *far* from the spot. *Distant* is used absolutely to express an intervening space; *remote* rather expresses the relative idea of being gone out of sight. A person is said to live in a *distant* country or in a *remote* corner of any country. They bear a similar analogy in the figurative application; when we speak of a *remote* idea it designates that which is less liable to strike the mind than a *distant* idea. A *distant* relationship between individuals is never altogether lost sight of; when the connection between objects is very *remote* it easily escapes observation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-tān'-tī-āl** (tī as **shī**), ***dis-tān'-cī-āl, a.** [Formed as if from a Lat. *distantialis*, from *distantia*.] Distant, remote, removed.

"Those which may be greater in themselves, but more *distantial* from the eye."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. i., tr. x., § 6.*

dis'-tānt-lý, adv. [Eng. *distant*; -ly.]

1. At a distance, either of space or time.

"These Irish matters, though in time somewhat *distantly* acted."—*Camden: Elizabeth (an. 1580).*

2. Not closely in line of consanguinity: as, a person *distantly* related.

3. Indirectly, not plainly or obviously.

"Most *distantly* hint at a droll foible in his character."—*Sterne: Letters, No. 3.*

4. With reserve, coolness, or indifference.

***dis'-tānt-něss, s.** [Eng. *distant*; -ness.] Distance, the state of being distant. (*Ash.*)

dis-tās'te, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *taste*, s. (q.v.).]

I. Lit.: A disrelish or aversion of the appetite; a dislike of food or drink.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Discomfort, uneasiness.

"Men of most power, and noblest of the peers,
That no *distaste* unto the realm might bring."

Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

2. Annoyance, displeasure, alienation of the affections.

"The king loved to raise mean persons, and upon the least *distaste* to throw them down."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation, bk. i. (an. 1515).*

*3. An insult.

4. A disrelish, a want of disposition or inclination; a disinclination.

"For which men of letters generally have a strong *distaste*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

¶ For the difference between *distaste* and *dislike*, see **DISLIKE**.

***dis-tās'te, v. t. & i.** [DISTASTE, s.]

A. Transitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To feel a distaste or disgust for; to disrelish; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful.

"And scants us with a single famished kiss,
Distasted with the salt of broken tears."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4. (Quarto.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To make distasteful; to embitter; to change for the worse.

"Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honors all engaged
To make it gracious."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. To be distasteful to; to offend, to disgust.

"These new edicts
Which so *distaste* the people."

Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.

3. To disrelish, to dislike, to loathe.

"If he *distaste* it, let him to our sister."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 3. (Folio.)

B. Intrans.: To be distasteful or unsavory.

"Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3

***dis-tāst'-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DISTASTE, v.]

dis-tās'te-fūl, a. [Eng. *distaste*; -ful(l).]

***I. Lit.:** Nauseous or unpleasant to the taste.

"Why should you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough?"

Dryden: Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Offensive, displeasing.

"'Twas *distasteful* to my noble mind."

Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

*2. Repulsive, malevolent; exhibiting displeasure or aversion.

"After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence."

Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

dis-tās'te-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. *distasteful*; -ly.] In a distasteful, unpleasing manner.

dis-tās'te-fūl-něss, s. [Eng. *distasteful*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness.

"Qualifying much of the *distastefulness* of our physic."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays, pt. ii., tr. x., § 2.*

*2. A dislike or disrelish.

"Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished."—*Earl of Bristol to James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 121.*

***dis-tāst'-līng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DISTASTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making distasteful, disrelishing, or offending.

***dis-tāst'-ive, a. & s.** [Eng. *distast(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adjective:

1. Feeling distaste, disrelish, or disinclination.

"Into your unwilling and *distastive* ear."—*Speed: Henry V., bk. ix., ch. xv., § 10.*

2. Disgusting, distasteful.

"Thus did they finish their *distastive* songe."

The Newe Metamorphosis (1600).

B. As subst.: Anything which causes disrelish, aversion, or dissatisfaction; anything distasteful or displeasing.

"Other *distastives* incident to that part of advice called reproof."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

***dis-tāst'-ūre, s.** [Eng. *distast(e)*; -ure.] That which tends to make a person displeased, dissatisfied, or annoyed.

"The duke . . . upon this *distasture* impressed such dolor of mind."—*Speed: Q. Marie, bk. ix., ch. xxiii., § 32.*

dis-tēm'-pēr (1), **s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temper*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The early physicians were of opinion that there were four humors in the body, on the right admixture of which good temper and a good temperament depended. When one or more of these preponderated over the rest in undesirable proportions, distemper was produced: hence, a disproportionate or unnatural admixture of parts; a want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease, malady, or indisposition arising from a disturbance of the animal economy, or from the predominance of some humor; now confined to animals.

"They also thought to drive away his *distemper* by harsh and surly carriage to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.*

*3. A bad constitution of the mind; mental derangement or perturbation.

"He hath found the head and source
Of all your son's *distemper*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Ill humor; bad temper.

"I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*5. Uneasiness, perturbation, discomfort.

"In her cheek *distemper* flushing glowed."

Milton: P. L., ix. 887.

6. Dissatisfaction, discontent.

"The *distempers* which seemed likely to bring on Scotland the calamities of civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

*7. A want or absence of due balance of parts or qualities between contraries.

"The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries."—*Bacon.*

*8. A want of due temperature.

"It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

*9. Tumult, disorder.

"Still, as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis changed by you."

Waller: To the Lord Protector, xxxvi.

II. Vet.: A catarrhal disease to which horses, dogs, &c., are subject, characterized by a running from the eyes and nose, accompanied by a short, dry cough, and followed by wasting of the flesh and

loss of strength. Several times within recent years have the various civilized countries been visited by epizootic attacks of this disorder, and in some vicinities many horses died, and business dependent on draught animals was suspended. [EPIZOOTIC.]
¶ For the difference between *distemper* and *disorder*, see DISORDER.

dīs-tēm'-pēr (2), **dēs-tēm'-pēr**, *s.* [Ital. *distemperare*=to mix or dissolve with a liquid.]

1. A preparation of whitening ground with size and water, with which ceilings are generally covered; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered, and are called colored when a tint is used in it.

2. A mode of painting with opaque colors, principally used for walls, ceilings, domes, theatrical scenes, &c., in which the colors are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with size. *Tempera* painting was practiced in ancient Egypt. The wall was covered with a coating of lime or gypsum. The outline was sketched in with red chalk and then filled out with black. The painter levigated his colors and mixed them with water, placed them on a palette hung to his wrist, and applied them to the surface on which he was at work. It was also practiced in Greece and Rome. The cartoons of Raphael are in distemper. It is common for auditoriums. Kalsomine (or calcimine) is a form of it. (*Knight*.)

"The difference [between distemper and fresco-painting] is this—*distemper* is painted on a dry surface, fresco on wet mortar or plaster."—*Fairholt: Dict. of Art*.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr, *dis-tem-pren**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *destemperer*; Port. *destemperar*; Ital. *distemperare*, from Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *tempero*=to temper (q. v.).]

1. To change or arrange the due proportions or temper of.

"Whan . . . the humours in his body ben *distempered*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. To confuse, to destroy the arrangement of.
"For dissolution wrought by sin, that first *Distempred* all things, and of incorrupt Corrupted."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 55-7.

3. To disorder or disturb in constitution.
"That *distempres* a man in body and soule."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 157.

4. To fill with perturbation or uneasiness; to disturb, to vex.

"The king is marvelous *distempred*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. To deprive of temper or moderation.
"They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempred* by interest, passion, or partiality."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

6. To make disaffected, dissatisfied, or discontented.

dīs-tēm'-pēr, *v. t.* [Ital. *distemperare*.] To make into distemper.

"*Distempred* the colors with ox-gall."—*Sir W. Petty*.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr, *dis-tem-pre**, *a.* [DISTEMPER, *v.*] Violent, immoderate, or unrestrained in temper.

"Gif he be *distempre* and quakith for ire."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 121.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr-ānce, *des-tem-praunce, *dis-tem-per-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *destemprance*; Prov. *destempransa*; Port. *destemperanza*; Sp. *destemplanza*; Ital. *distemperanza*.] Distemperance, indisposition.

"Diseases grew; *distemperance* made me swell."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 112.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis* (neg.), and Eng. *temperate* (q. v.); Ital. *distemperato*.]

1. Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate.

"So to bridle the *distemperate* affections of men."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, No. 12.

2. Diseased, disordered.
"Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule."—*Woodroephe*.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr-a-tūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temperature* (q. v.).]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities.

"Through this *distemperature* we see The seasons alter."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. Disease or disorder of the body.
"A dejection occasioned from the *distemperature* of the body."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., § 2.

3. Disorder or derangement of the mind.
"Upon what ground is his *distemperature*?"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. i.

4. Outrageousness, excess, tumultuousness.

5. Confusion, loss of regularity, commixture of contraries.

"Tell how the world fell into this disease, And how so great *distemperature* did grow."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. i.

dīs-tēm'-pēred, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTEMPER, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Disordered or diseased in body.

"What is weak, *Distempred*, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age, his unrelenting hand Dooms to the knife."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 414-17.

2. Mentally disordered or deranged.

"Meanwhile, in the *distempred* mind of Charles one mania succeeded another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Intemperate, immoderate, unrestrained.

"Launch thy bark On the *distempred* flood of public life."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

4. Biased, prejudiced.

"Minds *distempred* by party spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*5. Disaffected, dissatisfied, discontented.

"Once more to-day, well met, *distempred* lords."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 3.

*6. Of a disagreeable or evil temperature.

"No scope of nature, no *distempred* day."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

***dīs-tēm'-pēred-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *distempred*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distempred; distemperature.

"The *distempredness* and invenomedness of spirit which is within you."—*State Trials; John Lilburne* (an. 1649).

***dīs-tēm'-pēr-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTEMPER, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of rendering distempred.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *distemper*; -ment.] A distempred state; distemperature.

"By the torne air's *distemperment*."—*Feltham: Lusoria*, bk. xxiv.

***dīs-tēm'-pēr-ūre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *distempreure*.] Intemperance, excess, want of moderation.

"*Distemper* therinne may be calde glotorye."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 156.

dīs-tēnd', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *distendo*=to stretch asunder: *dis*=away, apart, and *tendo*=to stretch; Fr. *distendre*; Ital. *distendere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To stretch, spread, swell, or expand in all directions; to inflate.

"The huntsman, with *distended* cheek, 'Gan make his instrument of music speak.'"—*Cowper: The Needless Alarm*.

2. To stretch or spread out.

"Vpon the earth my bodie I *distend*."—*Stirling: Aurora*, song 2.

*3. To spread or extend apart; as, to *distend* the legs.

4. To widen, to open.

"The warmth *distends* the chinks."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i.* 190.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To widen, to enlarge, to expand.

"How such ideas of th' Almighty's power . . . (Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought Of feeble mortals."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,933-36.

2. To stretch, to extend.

"[He] his desires beyond his prey *distends*."—*Daniel: Choruses in Philota*.

B. Intrans.: To become distended or inflated; to swell.

"And now his heart *distends* with pride."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 572.

dīs-tēnd'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTEND.]

dīs-tēnd'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTEND.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of stretching, expanding, or inflating; distention.

†dīs-tēn-si-bīl'-ī-tī, *s.* [Eng. *distensible*; -ity.] The quality of being distensible; capability of distention.

†dīs-tēn-si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *distens(us)*, *pa. par.* of *distendo*, and Eng. suff. -able.] That may or can be distended; capable of being distended.

dīs-tēn'-sion, *s.* [DISTENTION.]

"A state of balanced *distension*."—*Bain: The Emotions and the Will* (2d ed.), ch. i., p. 10.

dīs-tēn'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *distens(us)*, *pa. par.* of *distendo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Tending to distend.

2. That may or can be distended; distensible.

***dīs-tēnt'**, *a. & s.* [Latin *distentus*, *pa. par.* of *distendo*.]

A. As *adj.*: Spread, beaten out.

"Some others were new driven and *distent* Into great ingots and to wedges square."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 5.

B. As *subst.*: Breadth, expansion, dilation. (See example under the following word.)

***dīs-tēnt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *distento*, a freq. form from *distendo*.] To distend; to spread or widen out; to enlarge.

"Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *distented* one-fourteenth part longer, which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

dīs-tēn'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distentio*, from *distentus*, *pa. par.* of *distendo*.]

1. The act of distending, stretching out, or inflating.

2. The state or condition of being distended.

"The *distentions* of those parts hath stopped all fruitfulness."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

*3. The act of stretching apart.

"Our legs do labor more in elevation than in *distention*."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

*4. The space occupied by the thing distended; breadth.

***dīs-tēr'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *terra*=earth, land.] To banish or drive from a country.

"Many thousands were *disterrd* and banished."—*Howell: Letters*, I. i. 24.

***dīs-tēr'-mīn-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, *pa. par.* of *determino*=to separate by boundaries: *dis*=away, apart, and *terminus*=a boundary.] Separated, apart.

"However far *determinate* in places, however segregated, and infinitely severalized in persons."—*Bp. Hall: The Peacemaker*, ch. i., § 3.

***dīs-tēr'-mīn-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *determinatio*, from *determinatus*, *pa. par.* of *determino*.] A separation or parting.

"Above this, there was *cherem*, which was a total exclusion or *determination*, with anathemas or execrations joined with it, but yet was not final."—*Hammond: Of Conscience*.

dīs-tēr'-rīte, *s.* [Ger. *disterrit*.]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite from Fassa in the Tyrol, where it occurs in hexagonal prisms of a yellowish-green or leek-green color to reddish-gray. Specific gravity, 3.04-3.05; hardness, 5. Called also Brandisite (q. v.).

dīs-thē'ne, *s.* [Greek *dis*=twice, twofold, and *sthenos*=strength, in allusion to the unequalled hardness and electric properties in two different directions.]

Min.: The same as CYANITE (q. v.).

***dīs-thrō'ne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *dethroner*.] To dethrone, to depose.

"Nothing can possibly *distrone* them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise."—*Smith: Old Age* (1666), Pref. A. 4 b.

***dīs-thrōn'-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *distrone*(e); -ize.]

1. *Lit.*: To dethrone or distrone.

"By his death he it recovered; But Peridure and Vigent him *distrhonized*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 44.

2. *Fig.*: To deprive of any position of majesty or sovereignty.

dīs-tīch, *s. & a.* [Lat. *distichus*, *distichon*; Gr. *distichos*=having two rows, *distichon*=a couplet: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *stichos*=a row or rank.]

A. As *subst.*: A couple of verses or lines making complete sense, a couplet; an epigram in two lines.

"There was a still more unfortunate *distich*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. As adjective:

Bot.: The same as DISTICHOUS (q. v.).

dīs-tīch-ī-ā'-gē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *distichium* (um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A family of operculate acrocarpous, i. e., terminal fruited mosses, of caespitose habit, and fruit consisting of oval equal capsules.

dīs-tīch-ī-a-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *dis*=double, and *stichos*=a row.] A malformation of a double row of eyelashes, the inner rubbing against the eyeball.

dīs-tīch-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *distichia*=a double line: *dis*=twice, twofold, and *stichos*=a row, order, or line.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family Distichiaceæ (q. v.). Two species are British—viz., *Distichium capellaceum* and *D. inclinatum*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-tích-oũs, *adj.* [Gr. *distichos* = having two rows or ranks.]

Botany:

1. Having two rows or ranks; as of leaves, florets, &c.
2. Arranged in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley, or leaves on opposite sides of a stem or axis.

dis-tích-oũs-lý, *adv.* [English *distichous*; -ly.] In two rows or ranks.

"The leaves are said to be arranged *distichously*."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 589.

dis-tíg'-mā, *s.* [Gr. *di*=*dis*=twice, twofold, and *stigma*=a spot, a mark.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Astasiaæa, having two eye-spots, but without cilia, flagelliform filaments, or other locomotive appendages; the motion being like that of a leech. The form of the body is variable. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dis-tíl', **dis-tíl'**, ***dis-tille**, ***dis-tyll**, ***dys-tyll**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *distiller*, from Lat. *distillo*=to fall in drops, to trickle down; *de*=down, and *stillo*=to drop; *stilla*=a drop; Sp. *destilar*; Port. *destillar*; Ital. *distillare*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To fall down in drops; to trickle down.

"And the dull drops that from his purpled bill
As from a limbeck did adowne *distill*."
Spenser: *Mutabilitie*, vii. 31.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To flow gently and in small quantities.

"The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

(2) To flow gently and softly.

"Wherewith he offreth playnts his soule to save,
That from his hearte *dystilleth* on euery syde."
Wyat: *Prol. to the Psalms*.

(3) To drop, to be wet.

"And see his jaws *distil* with smoking gore."
Fope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 72.

II. Chemistry:

*1. To be distilled.

"That thing that by vertues of fire . . . *distillith* withinne the vessel."—*Book of Quinte-Essence*, p. 4.

2. To practice distillation; to use a still.

"Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve?"
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To let fall or send down in drops.

"They pour down rain, according to the vapor thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly."
—*Job xxxvi*. 28.

(2) In the same sense as II.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To extract with care and diligence.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly *distil* it out."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

(2) To form out of the quintessence or finest parts of.

"As 'twere from forth us all, a man *distilled*
Out of our virtues."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

(3) To extract the quintessence of.

"Nature presently *distilled*
Helen's cheek, but not her heart."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(4) To form, to give out.

"A gentil herte his tunge stilleth,
That it malice none *distilleth*."—*Gower*, i. 3.

(5) To dissolve, to melt.

"*Distilled* almost to jelly with the act of fear."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. Chemistry:

1. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation.

"The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness."—*Boyle*.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify.

"Ye muste *distille* this wyyn 7 tymes."—*Book of Quinte-Essence*, p. 4.

dis-tíl'-lā-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be distilled; fit for distillation.

"Liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 225.

dis-tíl'-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *distill*, and suffix -ate (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The product of distillation found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"The source from which the *distillate* is obtained."—*London Times (Irish Whisky)*.

dis-tíl-lā'-tion, ***dēs-tíl-lā'-tion**, ***dis-tíl-la-cioun**, *s.* [Lat. *distillatio* = a trickling or falling down in drops, from *distillatus*, pa. par. of *distillo*=to drop or trickle down; Fr. *distillation*, Sp. *destilacion*, Ital. *distillazione*, Port. *destillação*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"A substance obtained by *distillation*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 499.

(3) Anything obtained by distillation; a distilled medicine.

"While through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapor
And bitter *distillation* force their way."
West: *Triumphs of the Gout*.

(4) The act of pouring out in drops.

(5) That which falls in drops.

(6) A cold in the head; catarrh.

"It breedeth rheumes, catarrhs, and *distillations*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 104.

*2. *Fig.*: A falling or wasting away gradually or by degrees.

"His liver diseased and corrupted by *distillation*."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 74.

II. Chemistry:

1. The act of heating a solid or liquid in a vessel so constructed that the vapors thrown off from the heated substance are collected and condensed. Every distilling apparatus consists essentially of a retort or boiler, in which vaporization takes place, a refrigerator in which the vapor is condensed, and a receiver. Distillation is of great value in the arts and manufactures. Pure or distilled water, so indispensable to the chemist, is obtained by distillation; sea-water can be rendered potable by the same process; while volatile oils and essences are extracted from plants by distillation with water or alcohol. Its most extensive application is in the manufacture of intoxicating spirits. A wort or saccharine infusion is prepared from malt or other grain, or from sugar, at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. After being separated from the grain and cooled to between 60° and 70° F., a certain quantity of yeast is added. Fermentation at once begins, and the saccharine matter is resolved into alcohol and carbonic acid, the former of which remains in the liquid. As soon as the liquor ceases to ferment, the alcoholic mixture, which is now called wash, is run into the still and submitted to distillation. When a strong, flavorless spirit is required, a large and peculiarly constructed still, with high condensing power, is used; but a flavored spirit is obtained by a double distillation in a small still with low condensing power. The product of the first distillation is called "low wines." A re-distillation at a lower temperature produces first an oil which is separated, and then a spirit more or less flavored. Malt liquor is impregnated with the essential oil of barley; brandy with the oil of the grape; rum with the oil of the sugar-cane; and gin with the oil of juniper, &c. [*FUSEL OIL*.]

¶ (1) *Dry distillation* is a term applied to the distillation of a solid substance, as in the preparation and purification of zinc.

(2) *Fractional distillation* is the separation of liquids having different boiling points. In distillation proper, a simple mechanical separation takes place.

(3) *Destructive distillation*: The kind of distillation produced when the temperature is raised sufficiently high to decompose the substance, and evolve new products, possessing different qualities. It is exemplified in the production of wood-naphtha, pyroligneous acid, and tar, by the distillation of wood in close vessels at a high temperature.

2. The product of the process of distillation; the substance drawn by the still, and found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . then to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

¶ Distillation, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A. D. 1150. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the sixteenth century. (*Haydn.*)

***distill-house**, ***distil-house**, *s.* A distillery.

"Schiedam . . . containing near three hundred *distill-houses*."—*Pocket Magazine* (1794), vol. i., p. 22.

dis-tíl'-lā-tōr-y, ***dis-tíl-la-tor-ie**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *distillatoire*, Ital. *distillatorio*, Sp. *destilatorio*, from Lat. *distillatus*, pa. par. of *distillo*.] [*STILLA-TORY*.]

***A. As adj.**: Pertaining to, or used in the process of distillation.

"Having in well-closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 136.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Chem.*: An apparatus used in distilling; a still.

2. *Her.*: A charge borne by the Distillers' Company, and usually blazoned: "a *distillatory* double armed, on a fire, with two worms and bolt receivers." (*Ogilvie.*)

"Thanne must ye do make in the farnels of aischin a *distillatorie* of glas."—*Book of Quinte-Essence*, p. 4.

dis-tíl'led, *pa. par. & a.* [*DISTILL*.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Obtained by distillation; purified, perfumed.

"Balm his foul head in warm *distilled* waters."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew* (Induct., i.).

distilled-water, *s.*

Chem.: Pure water obtained by distillation, H₂O. The water, if it contains suspended impurities, should be first filtered. The soluble impurities are either volatile or fixed. Of the water which comes over first about one-tenth should be rejected, as it contains nearly all the volatile impurities. The worm should be of block tin, silver, or platinum, as steam acts on glass, dissolving out alkaline silicates. Care should be taken to prevent the mechanical spitting of the liquid; one-tenth of the water should be left in the retort; the solid impurities are also left. It should be redistilled to get rid of traces of organic matter, after it has been treated with a little caustic potash and permanganate of potassium, to oxidize the organic impurities. If it still contains traces of ammonia it should be again redistilled over KHSO₄ to fix the ammonia. Distilled water is used in chemical analysis, and ought always to be used in preparing medicines. It should give no precipitate with AgNO₃, showing the absence of chlorides; nor with ammonia oxalate, showing the absence of lime; nor with barium chloride, BaCl₂, showing the absence of sulphuric acid. A drop of permanganate of potassium should give a pink tint to the water, showing the absence of organic matter.

dis-tíl'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *distill*; -er.] Specifically, one whose business is the production of spirits by distillation.

"Our copious granaries *distillers* thin."
Watson: *Oxford Newsman's Verses* (1767).

dis-tíl'-lēr-ý, *s.* [Fr. *distillerie*.]

*1. The act or process of distillation.

2. A place or building where distillation is carried on.

dis-tíl'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DISTILL*.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dropping, falling in drops.

2. *Chem.*: Used or adapted for distillation.

C. As subst.: The act or process of distillation.

distilling-ship, *s.* A ship supplied with machinery for distilling salt water, designed for the purpose of supplying a naval squadron with pure drinking water.

"The Iris was fitted up by the navy department with remarkable rapidity as a *distilling-ship*, to supply the war ships and auxiliary craft and transports in subtropical waters. She is able to turn out 60,000 gallons of the purest distilled water every day."—*Chicago Evening Post*, Sept. 3, 1898.

dis-tíl'-mēnt, **dis-tíl'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *distill*; -ment.] That which is extracted by distillation; a distillate.

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

dis-tīnct, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *distinctus*, pa. par. of *distinguo*=to distinguish (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *distinto*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Marked out or off; set apart and distinguished from others by visible marks or signs; specified.

"No place
Is yet *distinct* by name."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 535, 536.

2. Distinguished or discriminated in words.

"In other maner ben *distinct* the spices of glotonie."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

3. Different in nature or kind; not alike.

"The firelock of the Highlander was quite *distinct* from the weapon which he used in close fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Different, separate, not conjoined.

"Eternity, the various sentence past,
Assigns the severed throng *distinct* abodes."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 336, 337.

5. Clear, unconfused, plain, evident; so clearly marked out, in nature or qualities, as to be readily distinguished from others.

6. Clear in sound.

*7. Marked, spotted, variegated.

ból, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tñon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*B. As adv.: Distinctly.

"Be that again proclaimed *distinct* and loud."
Thomson: *Liberty*, iii. 277.

*C. As subst.: A distinct, separate body or individual.

"Two *distincts*, division none,
Number there in love was slain."
Shakesp.: *Phoenix and Turtle*, 27, 28.

¶ For the difference between *distinct* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

*dis-tinct', *dis-tincte, v. t. [O. Fr. *distincter*, from Lat. *distinctus*.]

1. To distinguish.

"There can no wight *distinct* it so,
That he dare saie a word thereto."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,199, 6,200.

2. To mark out, to define.

"In the which year [1288] died Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterburie, by whom the chapters of the Bible, in that order and number as we now use them, were first *distincted*."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 248.

*dis-tinct'-i-fy, v. t. [Eng. *distinct*; i connective, and suff. -fy.] To make distinct.

"Both *distinctify* and magnify its feeblest component members."—Proctor: *Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, p. 247.

dis-tinc'-tion, *dis-tinc-cion, *dis-tinc-cion, s. [Lat. *distinctio*=a marking out, distinction; Fr. *distinction*; Sp. *distincion*; Ital. *distinzione*, from Lat. *distinctus*, pa. par. of *distinguo*.]

*1. The act of distinguishing, dividing, or marking off.

"The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out."—Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*.

*2. A dividing, separating, or keeping apart.

"For *distinctioun* of dyuers manere men that woned there."—Trevisa, i. 111.

*3. A division, a branch.

"I thisse *distinctiun* beoth fif cheapitres."—Ayenbite, p. 12.

4. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between.

"This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

*5. Discernment, judgment, discrimination; the power of distinguishing.

"She left the eye *distinction* to cull out
The one from the other."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

6. That which serves to distinguish one thing from others; a mark or note of difference.

"None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either *distinction* ceased."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

7. A distinguishing quality, property, or characteristic.

"The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,
O'erwhelming all *distinction*."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 96, 97.

8. Difference regarded; regard to circumstances, qualities, or characteristics; discrimination.

"There is no *distinction* of Jew and of Greek, for the same Lord of all is rich in all that yvvardli clepen hem."—Wycliffe: *Romans* x.

9. A difference made or drawn between things.

"... but the *distinctions* rest upon unsupported conjectures."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 22.

10. Eminence, superiority; elevation in rank or character; honor, estimation.

"Among philosophers . . . merit only makes *distinction*."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

11. That which confers eminence or superiority, as a high office or honor bestowed.

"He had been elected speaker in the late reign under circumstances which made that *distinction* peculiarly honorable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

12. Honor, credit.

¶ *Without distinction*: Promiscuously, alike, indiscriminately; without regard to differences existing.

¶ For the difference between *distinction* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

dis-tinct'-ive, a. [Fr. *distinctif*; Ital. & Sp. *distintivo*.]

1. Serving to mark distinction or difference.

"The Holy One is a *distinctive* title of God."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

*2. Having the power to distinguish or discriminate; discriminating.

"Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. Distinguished, separate, distinct.

"All carpet patterns should be constructed as *distinctive* from wall patterns."—Dr. Dresser, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 248.

*dis-tinct'-ive-ly, adv. [Eng. *distinctive*; -ly.]

1. With proper distinction or difference.

"Her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively*
Greek, Latin, Tuscan, Spanish, French, and Dutch."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 855

2. Plainly, without confusion, accurately.

"To what end doth he *distinctively* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministeries to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost?"—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

dis-tinct'-ly, adv. [Eng. *distinct*; -ly.]

1. In a distinct manner; with distinction, not confusedly.

*2. Separately, apart.

"In the [Greek] particle *kai* as *distinctly* put to each."
Goodwin: *Works*, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 13.

3. Plainly, evidently, clearly.

"His work *distinctly* trace."
Cowper: *Testimony of Divine Adoption*.

4. With a distinct voice; plainly, clearly.

"So they read in the book in the law of God *distinctly*."
Nehem. viii. 8.

*5. Explicitly.

"I do not in position *distinctly* speak of her."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*6. With discrimination or meaning; significantly.

"Thou dost snore *distinctly*:
There's meaning in thy snores."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *distinctly* and *clearly*, see CLEARLY.

dis-tinct'-ness, s. [Eng. *distinct*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being distinct or separate.

"Its incorporeity or *distinctness* from the body."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 37.

2. Such separation or difference between things as makes them easily distinguishable.

3. Clearness or plainness of sound.

4. Clearness, precision, exactness.

"In order to write with precision, one must possess a very considerable degree of *distinctness* and accuracy."—Blair, vol. i., lect. 10.

*5. Discrimination, judgment, discernment; the power of discriminating or distinguishing between things.

"The membranes and humors of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of color, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

*dis-tinct'-or, s. [Lat.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

"Such curious *distinctors*."—Holinshed: *Descr. of Ireland*, ch. i.

*dis-tinct'-ure, s. [Eng. *distinct*; -ure.] *Distinctness*.

*dis-tin'-gued (gued as gwéd), *distingwed, a. [Fr. *distinguer*=to distinguish.] Distinguished.

"Art thou *distingwed* and embelished by the sprynging floures of the first somer sesoun?"—Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 47.

dis-tin'-guish (gu as gw), v. t. & i. [Fr. *distinguer*; Sp. & Port. *distinguir*; Ital. *distinguere*, from Lat. *distinguo*=to mark with a prick, to distinguish: *dis*=away, apart, and a form *stinguo* (not found)=to prick; cogn. with Eng. *sting* and *stigma* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make distinct, or indicate difference by an external mark.

2. To separate from others by some distinctive characteristic; to constitute a mark of difference or distinction in things.

3. To classify or arrange according to different or distinctive properties, characteristics or qualities.

"Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth: the rains and the abyss."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

4. To note or perceive the distinction or difference between different things; to recognize the individuality of; to discriminate between.

(1) By the senses.

"Being set before you both together,
A judging sight doth soon *distinguish* either."
Drayton: *Matilda to K. John*.

(2) By the understanding or reason.

"By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil."—Watts: *Logic*.

5. To perceive the existence of with the senses: as, To *distinguish* a sound.

*6. To discern critically; to judge.

"No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show!"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

*7. To understand.

"No man could *distinguish* what he said."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,786.

8. To make eminent, noted, or known; to gain distinction for.

"In all the four characters he had *distinguished* himself."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv., p. 457.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a distinction; to discriminate; to mark or note the distinction or difference.

"The reader must learn to *distinguish*."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (1858), § 252.

*2. To become distinct, distinguishable, or differentiated.

"The little embryo first *distinguishes* into a little knot."—Jer. Taylor.

¶ (1) Blair thus discriminates between the two words to *distinguish* and to *separate*: "We *distinguish* what we want not to confound with another thing; we *separate* what we want to remove from it. Objects are *distinguished* from one another by their qualities; they are *separated* by the distance of time or place." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 229.)

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *distinguish* and to *discriminate*: "To *distinguish* is the general, to *discriminate* is the particular term: the former is an indefinite, the latter a definite action. To *discriminate* is in fact to *distinguish* specifically; hence we speak of a *distinction* as true or false, but of a *discrimination* as nice. We *distinguish* things as to their divisibility or unity; we *discriminate* them as to their inherent properties: we *distinguish* things that are like or unlike, to separate or collect them; we *discriminate* things only that are different for the purpose of separating one from the other: we *distinguish* by means of the senses as well as the understanding; we *discriminate* by the understanding only: we *distinguish* things by their color, or we *distinguish* moral objects by their truth or falsehood; we *discriminate* the characters of men, or we *discriminate* their merits according to circumstances." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between to *distinguish* and to *perceive*, see PERCEIVE; for that between to *distinguish* and to *signalize*, see SIGNALIZE.

dis-tin'-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), a. [Eng. *distinguish*; -able.]

1. That may or can be distinguished or discriminated from others; capable of being distinguished.

"Left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles."
Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 423-25.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible.

"Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly with several *distinguishable* distances of their motion."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

*3. Worthy of note or of regard; distinguished, notable.

"I would endeavor that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*."—Swift.

dis-tin'-guish-a-ble-ness (gu as gw), s. [Eng. *distinguishable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distinguishable.

dis-tin'-guish-a-bly (gu as gw), adv. [Eng. *distinguishable* (le); -ly.] In a manner or degree capable of being distinguished or discriminated from others; distinctly, notably.

"*Distinguishably* in the taste of the most admired reflections of some of our favorite authors."—Cambridge: *The Scribleriad*, bk. iv.

dis-tin'-guished (gu as gw), pa. var. & a. [DISTINGUISH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Marked by some distinctive or distinguishing sign or property.

"That instant Pallas, bursting from a cloud,
Fixed a *distinguished* mark, and cried aloud."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 219, 220.

2. Exceeding or surpassing others; unusual, above the common.

"For sins committed with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury."—Rogers.

3. Eminent, noted, or celebrated for some superior or extraordinary quality.

"They could far more easily bear the preëminence of a *distinguished* stranger."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*4. Marked, noticeable.

"Mrs. Delville received her with the most *distinguished* politeness."—Miss Burney: *Cecilia*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distinguished*, *conspicuous*, *eminent*, *noted*, and *illustrious*: "The idea of an object having something attached to it to excite notice is common to all these terms. *Distinguished* in its general sense expresses little more than this idea; the rest are but modes of *distinguished*. A thing is *distinguished* in proportion as it is distinct or separate from others; it is *conspicuous* in proportion as it is easily seen; it is *noted* in proportion as it is widely known. In this sense a rank is *distinguished*; a situation is *conspicuous*; a place is *noted*. Persons are *distinguished* by external marks or by characteristic qualities; persons or things are *conspicuous* mostly from some external mark; persons or things are *noted* mostly by collateral circumstances. A man may be *distinguished* by his decorations, or he may be *distinguished* by his manly air, or by his abilities; a person is *conspicuous* by the gaudiness of his dress; a house is *conspicuous* that stands on a hill: a person is *noted* for having performed a wonderful cure; a place is *noted* for its fine waters. We may be *distinguished* for things good, bad, or indifferent; we may be *conspicuous* for our singularities or that which only attracts vulgar notice; we may be *noted* for that which is bad, and mostly for that which is the subject of vulgar discourse; we can be *eminent* and *illustrious* only for that which is really good and praiseworthy; the former applies, however, mostly to those things which set a man high in the circle of his acquaintance; the latter to that which makes him shine before the world. A man of *distinguished* talent will be apt to excite envy if he be not also *distinguished* for his private virtue: affectation is never better pleased than when it can place itself in such a *conspicuous* situation as to draw all eyes upon itself; lovers of fame are sometimes contented to render themselves *noted* for their vices or absurdities: nothing is more gratifying to a man than to render himself *eminent* for his professional skill: it is the lot of but few to be *illustrious*, and those few are very seldom to be envied. In an extended and moral application, these terms may be employed to heighten the character of an object; a favor may be said to be *distinguished*, piety *eminent*, and a name *illustrious*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**dis-tīn'-guished-ly* (gu as gw), *adv.* [Eng. *distinguished*; -ly.] In a distinguished manner; eminently.

dis-tīn'-guish-ēr (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *distinguish*; -er.]

1. One who distinguishes or separates one thing from another by marks of difference.

"Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. One who accurately discerns the difference or discriminates between things; a critical observer.

"If I should ask any, the most subtil *distinguisher*."—Hobbes: *Answer to Dr. Bramhall*.

dis-tīn'-guish-īng (gu as gw), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTINGUISH.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Constituting a difference or distinction; distinctive.

2. Marking difference or distinction; distinctive, peculiar.

"The *distinguishing* badge of the Anglican Church."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

C. *As subst.*: The act of marking difference or distinction; a separating from others.

distinguishing-pennant, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The special or proper flag of a vessel.

2. A special pennant hoisted to call attention to signals.

dis-tīn'-guish-īng-ly (gu as gw), *adv.* [Eng. *distinguishing*; -ly.] In a distinguishing manner; with some mark or degree of distinction; markedly.

"A provision *distinguishingly* calculated for the same purpose of levitation."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

dis-tīn'-guish-mēt (gu as gw), *s.* A distinction; an observation of difference.

"Should a like language use to all degrees, And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out Betwixt the prince and beggar."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

**dis-tī'-tle*, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *title* (q. v.).] To strip or divest of a title.

"That were the next way to *distill* myself of honor."—Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.

**dis-tī'-tled* (tled as teld), *pa. par. or a.* [DISTITLE.]

**dis-tī'-tling*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTITLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of divesting of a title.

dīs'-tōm-a, *s.* [Gr. *di=dis=twice, twofold*, and *stoma=a mouth*.]

Zoölogy:

1. A genus of internal parasitic worms, order Trematoda, class Platyelmintha, vulgarly known as "Suctorial Worms" or "Flukes." The Distoma is commonly found in the liver and biliary ducts of sheep and other ruminants, deriving nourishment from the fluids in which it is immersed, and giving rise to the disease known as the "rot." The body of the creature, which is not quite an inch in length, is flattened, and resembles in some degree a minute sole or flat-fish; at its anterior extremity is a circular disc, or sucker, which is perforated by the aperture of the mouth; while a second sucker of similar form, but imperforate, is placed upon the ventral surface of the body. With these, both formerly thought to be mouths, whence the name, the parasite clings firmly to the body of its host.

The embryo on its discharge from the egg is of conical form and aquatic habits, swimming freely by means of cilia, with which it is covered. These, however, it does not retain long, and passing into its second stage of development, it enters the body of some fresh-water mollusk, where it remains until its temporary host is accidentally taken into the system of some ruminant, when it undergoes its final transformation and passes into its mature stage of development. Distoma has occasionally been found in man.

2. A genus of Mollusca, order Tunicata, family Botryllidæ. They occur on marine Algæ. Branchial and anal orifices six-rayed.

dīs-tōm'-i-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *distom(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Trematoda, type Distoma.

**dis-tor'-que-mēt* (que as k), *s.* [Lat. *distorqueo=to twist, to distort*.] A distortion, a writhing.

"Like the *distorquements* of a darted conscience."—Feltham: *Resolves*.

dis-tort', *v. t.* [Fr. *détorquer, détordre*; Sp. & Port. *detorcer*; Ital. *distorcere*.] [DISTORT, a.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To twist, bend, or put out of the natural figure or posture; to deform, to disfigure.

"And there lay the rider *distorted* and pale, With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail." Byron: *Destruction of Sennacherib*.

2. To represent in a distorted form: as, His features were *distorted* in the mirror.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To force out of the true course or direction; to pervert, to bias, to prejudice.

"Once they loomed dimly through an obscuring and *distorting* haze of prejudice."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To turn or twist from the true meaning; to wrest, to pervert.

"The words of Mr. Hooker, thus pitifully *distorted*."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 51.

¶ For the difference between *to distort* and *to turn*, see TURN.

**dis-tort'*, *a.* [Lat. *distortus*, *pa. par. of distort-queo=to twist aside: dis=away, apart; torqueo=to twist*.] Distorted.

"Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xii. 36.

dis-tort'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTORT, v.]

1. *Lit.*: Twisted, turned, or bent from the natural course or figure.

"Seated here On thy *distorted* root, with hearers none." Couper: *Yardley Oak*.

**dis-tort'-ēd-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *distorted*; -ly.] In a distorted or perverted manner; by perversion.

"They so violently and *distortedly* pervert the natural order of things."—Cudworth: *Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

dis-tort'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *distort*; -er.] One who or that which distorts.

dis-tort'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTORT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of twisting or turning out of the natural figure; distortion.

dis-tor'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distortio*, from *distortus*, *pa. par. of distort-queo*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of distorting, twisting, or turning out of the natural form or figure; a writhing, or twisting, a contortion.

"Writhing in dire *distortions*." Savage: *On the Recovery of a Lady of Quality*.

2. The state of being distorted or out of shape; a distorted part of a body, a deformity.

"More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body."—Wotton: *Reliquiæ Wotton.*, p. 79.

II. *Fig.*: The wresting or perverting of the true meaning of words.

"These absurdities are all framed by a childish *distortion* of my words."—Bp. Wren.

dis-tort'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *distort*; -ive.]

1. Causing or tending to cause distortions, distorting.

2. Having distortions, distorted.

dis-tort'-ōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who distorts, a distorter.

distortor-oris, *s.*

Anat.: A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, which distorts the mouth in rage, grinning, &c.

**dis-toūr'-ble*, **des-tro-ble*, **dis-tro-ble*, **dis-tur-ble*, **dis-turb-el-yn*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *des=Lat. dis=away, apart, and tourbler, turbler=to disturb*, from Lat. *turbula*, dim. of *turba=a crowd*.] To disturb, to throw into disorder or confusion, to confound.

"I am ryght sory yif I have oughte *Distroubled* yow out of your thoughte." Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*, 522.

dis-trāct', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *distraindre*; Sp. *distraer*; Port. *distrahir*; Ital. *distraere*.] [DISTRACT, a.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*:

*1. To draw or pull in different directions.

"The needle endeavors to conform unto the meridian; but being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*2. To divide, to separate, to break up into parts.

"*Distract* your army, which doth most consist Of war-marked footmen." Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

3. To turn or draw from one point; to divert from one subject to a number of others.

"If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object."—South.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To fill with contrary considerations; to perplex, to harass, or to disturb with a multiplicity of cares or thoughts.

"An infant daughter late my griefs increased, And all a mother's cares *distract* my breast." Pope: *Sappho to Phaon*, 77, 78.

2. To disturb the peace of by internal dissensions; to tear asunder.

"The Anglican Church was, at this time, not less *distracted* than the Gallican Church."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To disturb or disorder the reason or intellect; to derange, to put beside one's self.

"This news *distracts* me." Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*B. *Intrans.*: To become distracted, to be beside one's self.

"Like to *distract*, she lifted up his head, Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?" Ross: *Helenore*, p. 15.

**dis-trāct'*, **dis-trā'-cte*, *a.* [Lat. *distractus*, *pa. par. of distraho=to draw in different directions: dis=away, apart, and traho=to draw*.]

1. *Lit.*: Separated, divided, disjoined.

"To your audit comes Their *distract* parcels in combined sums." Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 230, 231.

2. *Fig.*: Distracted in mind.

"The fellow is *distract*, and so am I." Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

dis-trāct'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTRACT, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. *Lit.*: Divided, separated, disjoined.

"But to the brightest beams *Distracted* clouds give way: so stand thou forth, The time is fair again." Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Disturbed or disordered mentally; perplexed, confounded, harassed.

"One tender friend of my *distracted* mind." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xix. 304.

dis-trāct'-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *distracted*; -ly.]

1. Disjointly; by fits and starts.

"For she did speak in starts *distractedly*." Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii.

2. Madly, frantically; like one distracted.

"*Distractedly* she did her hands extend." Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. ii.

dis-trāct'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *distracted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distracted; distraction.

"The present *distractedness* of my mind."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 41.

oil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dis-trăct'-ēr, s. [Eng. *distract*; -er.] One who or that which distracts.

"Such inspiration as this is no *distracter* from, but an accomplisher and enlarger of human faculties."—*More: Conf. Cobb*, (Pref.)

***dis-trăct'-fūl**, a. [Eng. *distract*; -ful(l).] Causing distraction; distracting.

"In that *distractful* shape."

Heywood: Love's Mistris, sig. F 9.

dis-trăct'-i-ble, a. [English *distract*; -able.] Capable of being drawn aside, or in different directions.

dis-trăct'-īle, s. [Pref. *dis*, and English *tractile* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Divided in two parts; torn asunder; an epithet applied to the connective when it is attached to the filament in a horizontal manner, so as to separate the two anther lobes. Example, in *Salvia officinalis*.

dis-trăct'-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DISTRACT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of diverting, disturbing, or deranging mentally; distraction.

dis-trăc'-tion, s. [Lat. *distractio*, from *distractus*, *pa. par.* of *distrāho*; Fr. *distractio*; Sp. *distraccion*; Ital. *distrasione*.]

***I. Literally**:

1. The act of drawing in different directions; separation.

"Un capable of *distractio* from him with whom thou wert one."—*Bp. Hall*.

2. A separate or detached body or portion; a detachment.

"While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractio*ns, as
Beguiled all spies."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of drawing or diverting from a point or matter.

2. A state of confusion or perplexity caused by a multiplicity of thoughts or cares distracting the mind; embarrassment.

"Behold *distractio*, frenzy, and amazement,
Like witless antics, one another meet."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

3. Violent mental excitement arising from pain, care, &c.

"And in *distractio*n's bitter mood
She weeps with wild despair."

Scott: William and Helen, viii.

***4. Folly, stupidity.**

***5. Madness, insanity.**

"This savors not much of *distractio*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

6. Anything which distracts or tends to distract the mind, or turn it away from any business, study, care, or occupation.

***7. Confusion, tumult, disorder, disturbance.**

"What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractio*ns, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade?"—*Addison: Freeholder*.

***dis-trăc'-tious**, a. [Eng. *distract*; -ious.] Distracting.

"No moliminous, laborious and *distractio*us thing."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 885.

dis-trăc'-tīve, a. [Eng. *distract*; -ive.] Tending to distract; distracting.

"Shakes off those *distractio*ve thoughts."—*Bp. Hall: The Devout Soul*, § 23.

***dis-trăc'-tīve-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *distractio*ve; -ly.] In a distracting manner; so as to distract. (*Carlyle*.)

dis-trā'in, ***dis-traine**, ***dis-treine**, ***dis-treyn**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *destraindre*, from Lat. *distingo*=to pull apart: *dis*=away, apart, and *stringo*=to compress, to strain; Ital. *distringere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. To pull or rend asunder.**

"Neither guile nor force might it *distraine*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 82.

***2. To seize upon for one's self; to take possession of.**

"Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrained* the Tower to his use."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.

***3. To bind down; to keep under restraint.**

"A man which that vicious lusts holden *distrained* with chaynes."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, ii. 6.

***4. To clasp, to hold tightly.**

"The gentle faucon, that with his fete *distraineth*
The kinges hand." *Chaucer: Assembly of Foules*.

***5. To oppress, to burden, to distract.**

"When raging loue with extreme paine
Most cruelly *distrains* my hart."

Surrey: The Lover Comforteth himself.

6. In the same sense as II.

"Their furniture was *distrained* without mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***7. To take goods or chattels from by distraint.**

"They suffer themselves to be *distrained*."—*Selden: Table Talk*.

II. Law: To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce the performance of an act.

"Nothing shall be *distrained* for rent, which may not be rendered again in as good plight as when it was *distrained*."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To seize goods under a distraint; to levy a distress.

"To enable those who let her out to *distrain* on a short succession of master mariners."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dis-trā'in-a-ble, a. [Eng. *distrain*; -able.] That may be distrainted; liable to be distrainted.

"Strangers' beasts found on the tenant's land, if put in by consent of the owner, are *distrainable* immediately afterward."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

dis-trā'ined, *pa. par.* or a. [DISTRAIN.]

dis-trā'in-ēr, **dis-trā'in-ōr**, s. [Eng. *distrain*; -er.]

Law: One who distrains or levies a distress.

"The *distrainer* must answer for the circumstances."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

dis-trā'in-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DISTRAIN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of seizing goods under a distraint.

"We may so use the matter, to have most part of the money without *distraining* of your own body."—*History of Fortunatus*.

dis-trā'in-ōr, s. [DISTRAINER.]

dis-trā'int, s. [O. Fr. *destraincte*=restraint, from *destraindre*=to strain, press, restrain, &c.]

Law: The act of seizing goods for debt, &c.; a distress.

dis-trā'it, *adj.* [Fr.] Absent or abstracted in mind.

"She was *disträit*, reserved."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

dis-trā'ught (*gh* silent), ***dis-trauwte**, a. [An incorrect assimilation of the Eng. *distract*=distracted, to **raught*, *pa. par.* of *reach*, taught from teach, &c.]

***1. Lit.**: Torn or rent asunder.

"His greedy throat, therewith in two *disträught*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii.

2. Fig.: Distracted, perplexed.

"To the sumptuous banquet came
Every Knight and every Dame,
'Twixt son and daughter all *disträught*."

Longfellow: Black Knight.

***dis-trā'ught-ēd** (*gh* silent), a. [Eng. *disträught*; -ed.] Distracted.

"That immortale beauty, there with thee,
Which in my weak *disträughted* mind I see."

Spenser: Hymn of Heauenlie Beautie.

dis-trē'am, v. i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *stream* (q. v.).] To stream, to flow.

"A swelling tear *distrēamed* from every eye."

Shenstone: Elegy.

dis-trēss', ***des-tresse**, ***dis-tres**, ***dis-tresse**, ***dys-tresse**, s. [O. Fr. *destresse*, *destrece*, *destrêche*; Prov. *destrecha*, *destressa*, from a supposed Low Lat. form *districcio*=to afflict, from Lat. *districtus*, *pa. par.* of *distingo*; Ital. *distrecca*; Fr. *détresse*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Extreme anguish or pain of mind or body; deep anxiety.

"Alas! his efforts double his *distress*,
He likes yours little and his own still less."

Cowper: Conversation, 343.

2. A state of misery, poverty, or want; destitution.

"The *distress* of the common people was severe, and was aggravated by the follies of magistrates and by the arts of malecontents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. That which causes suffering, pain, or anguish; a calamity, a misfortune.

"He saved them out of their *distresses*."—*Ps.* cvii. 13.

4. In the same sense as II.

5. A state of danger or need of assistance.

"These signal stations are to be available to give notice of vessels in *distress* and requiring assistance."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Law:

1. *English and American*:

(1) The act of distraining or seizing the personal chattels of any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce a duty.

(a) A *distress* is the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed, the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken being non-payment of rent. A distress may also be taken where a man finds beasts of a stranger wandering in his grounds, *damage-feasant*: that is, doing him hurt or damage, by treading down his grass, or the like. . . . As a general rule, all chattels personal found upon the premises, whether they in fact belong to the tenant or a stranger, are distrainable for rent. To this rule there are certain exceptions; as, for instance, the tools and utensils of trade, if in actual use; valuable things intrusted in the way of trade, as a horse standing in a smith's shop to be shod; goods intrusted to a common carrier, auctioneer, or agent; things fixed to the freehold, as windows, doors, &c.; and nothing which cannot be rendered again in as good plight as when it was distrained, as milk, fruit, and the like. All distresses must be made by day, unless in the case of *damage-feasant*; nor must the value of the chattels distrained be excessive in proportion to the debt.

(b) *Infinite distress* is one which may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, as in cases of neglect of fealty, or to do suit of court, or to appear as a juror. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

(2) The chattels distrained.

"And the *distress* thus taken must be proportioned to the thing distrained for, for otherwise he incurs the risk of an action for taking an excessive *distress*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Scots Law*: A pledge or security taken by the sheriffs for the good behavior of those who came to fairs. It was returned to them at the end of the fair or market if no harm had been done.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distress*, *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: "*Distress* is the pain felt when in a strait from which we see no means of extricating ourselves; *anxiety* is that pain which one feels on the prospect of an evil. The *distress* always depends upon some outward cause; the *anxiety* often lies in the imagination. The *distress* is produced by the present, but not always immediate evil; the *anxiety* respects that which is future; *anguish* arises from the reflection on the evil that is past; *agony* springs from witnessing that which is immediate or before the eye. *Distress* is not peculiar to any age; where there is a consciousness of good and evil, pain and pleasure, *distress* will inevitably exist from some circumstance or another. *Anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony* belong to riper years; infancy and childhood are deemed the happy periods of human existence, because they are exempt from the *anxieties* attendant on every one who has a station to fill and duties to discharge. *Anguish* and *agony* are species of *distress*, of the severer kind, which spring altogether from the maturity of reflection and the full consciousness of evil. A child is in *distress* when it loses its mother, and the mother is also in *distress* when she misses her child. The station of a parent is, indeed, that which is most productive, not only of *distress*, but *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: the mother has her peculiar *anxieties* for the child, while rearing it in its infant state; the father has his *anxiety* for its welfare on its entrance into the world; they both suffer the deepest *anguish* when the child disappoints their dearest hopes, by running a career of vice, and finishing its wicked course by an untimely, and sometimes ignominious end: not unfrequently they are doomed to suffer the *agony* of seeing a child encircled in flames from which he cannot be snatched, or sinking into a watery grave from which he cannot be rescued." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-trēss', v. t. [DISTRESS, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause distress, pain, anxiety, or agony to; to harass, to afflict, to grieve greatly, to pain.

"I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan."—*2 Sam.* i. 26.

***2. To force, compel, or constrain by pain or suffering.**

"Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty."—*Hamilton*.

3. To exhaust, to tire out: as, His horse was greatly *distressed*.

II. Law: To distrain.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to distress*, *to harass*, and *to perplex*: "A person is *distressed* either in his outward circumstances or his feelings; he is *harassed* mentally or corporeally; he is *perplexed* in his understanding more than in his feelings; a deprivation *distresses*; provocations and hostile measures *harass*; stratagems and ambiguous measures *perplex*. A besieged town is *distressed* by the cutting off its resources of water and provisions; the besieged are *harassed* by perpetual attacks; the besiegers are *perplexed* in all their maneuvers and plans by the counter maneuvers

âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

and contrivances of their opponents: a tale of woe *distresses*; continual alarms and incessant labor *harass*; unexpected obstacles and inextricable difficulties *perplex*. We are *distressed* and *perplexed* by circumstances; we are *harassed* altogether by persons or the intentional efforts of others; we may relieve another in *distress* or may remove a *perplexity*, but the *harassing* ceases only with the cause which gave rise to it." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dīs-trēssed', *dīs-trēst', *pa. par. or a.* [Dis-tress, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Afflicted with pain, anxiety, or agony.
2. In want, destitute.
3. Exhausted.
4. In a position of danger.

"Bringing two *distressed* vessels, and the thirteen persons on board of them, into Ramsgate harbor."—*London Standard*.

dīs-trēss'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *distressed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being in great pain or distress. (*Verstegan.*)

dīs-trēss'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *distress*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of distress; greatly pained or afflicted; in great distress.

"Distressful Nature pants."

Thomson: *Summer*, 445.

2. Causing or attended with distress, pain or anguish; calamitous, miserable.

"Being informed of his *distressful* situation."—*Fielding: Amelia*, ch. vi.

3. Indicating or arising from distress.

"And all around *distressful* yells arise."

Goldsmith: *Traveller*.

- *4. Attended with or indicating poverty or destitution.

"He, with a body filled and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, crammed with *distressful* bread."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

dīs-trēss'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *distressful*; -ly.] In a distressful or painful manner or degree.

"I am *distressfully* deaf."—*Johnson*.

dīs-trēss'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTRESS, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing distress, pain, or anguish to; the state of being distressed; distress.

"Port after storms, joy after long *distressing*."

F. Fletcher: *Eliza*.

dīs-trēss'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *distressing*; -ly.]

1. In a distressing, painful, or agonizing manner.
2. Painfully, unpleasantly.

***dīs-trib'-u-lanĉe,** *s.* [Lat. *dis*, and *tribulans*, *pr. par. of tribulo*=to afflict, to trouble.] A disturbance, an annoyance.

"The shiref sall devoude the ground both of him and his gudis, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare *disturbance* to the lorde nor his grovnde in tym to cum."—*Acts Jas. II. A. 1457* (ed. 1814), p. 51.

dīs-trib'-u-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *distribut(e)*; -able.] That may or can be distributed or dealt out; capable of distribution.

"To make my patrimony *distributable* among a great number."—*Sir W. Jones: Fragments of Isæus*.

dīs-trib'-u-tār-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *distribut(e)*; -ary.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to distribute; distributing.

B. *As subst.*: A means, line, or passage of distribution.

"Breaking up into *distributaries* as it approaches the sea."—*London Times*.

dīs-trib'-ūte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *distributus*, *pa. par. of distribu*=to distribute: *dis*=away, apart, and *tribuo*=to share; Sp. & Port. *distribuir*; Ital. *distribuire*; Fr. *distribuer*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To divide or deal out among a number; to give or bestow in portions; to share.

"His bribes, *distributed* with judicious prodigality, speedily produced a large return."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To dispense, to deal out, to administer.

"Not in the presence

Of dreaded justice, but of the ministers

That do *distribute* it."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

3. To assign or appoint to different positions or stations.

"The Levites, whom David had *distributed* in the house of the Lord."—*2 Chron.* xxiii. 18.

4. To divide, separate or arrange, as into classes, divisions, genera, &c.; to classify.

5. To spread, to scatter, to disperse.

"The greater number of families [of plants] is *distributed* over the whole globe."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1146.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: To employ a term in its fullest extent. [DISTRIBUTED.]

"Universal judgments *distribute*, *i. e.*, introduce the whole of their subject; particulars do not. In 'All the fixed stars twinkle,' and 'No man is wise at all times,' it is obvious that we are speaking of the whole of the fixed stars, and of men, respectively; and therefore each term is *distributed*."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 71.

2. *Print.*: To separate and return the type from the column to the case.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To share, to deal out.

"He *distributed* to the disciples."—*John* vi. 11.

2. *Specif.*: To dispense charity.

"*Distributing* to the necessity of the saints."—*Romans* xii. 13.

3. To assign, to allot, to dispense.

"As God hath *distributed* to every man."—*1 Cor.* vii. 17.

¶ For the difference between *to distribute* and *to dispense*, see DISPENSE; for that between *to distribute* and *to divide*, see DIVIDE.

dīs-trib'-u-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

- I. *Ord. Lang.*: Shared, divided, assigned, or dealt out.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: Applied to a term used in its fullest extent, so as to include all significations or applications.

2. *Print.*: Applied to type returned from the column to the case.

dīs-trib'-u-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *distribut(e)*; -er.] One who distributes, deals out, or shares anything; a dispenser, a divider, an administrator.

"There were judges and *distributors* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions."—*Addison: On Italy*.

dīs-trib'-u-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of dealing out, assigning, dispensing, or administering; distribution, division.

2. *Print.*: The operation of returning from the column to the case the letters, &c., which make up the matter. The compositor wets a page or part of a column of matter, and takes up a number of lines on his distributing-rule. The wetting causes the types to adhere slightly together. He takes a few words between his finger and thumb, and, reading the purport, by a dexterous slackening of his grip, so as to loosen the type *seriatim*, he throws the several letters into their various boxes. *Distribution* is said to be four times faster than composition. (*Knight*.) [TYPE-DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.]

distributing-reservoir, *s.* A small reservoir for a given district, capable of containing a volume of water equal to the whole excess of the demand for water during those hours of the day when such demand exceeds the average rate, above a supply during the same time at the average rate. The greatest hourly demand for water is about double the average hourly demand. The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand. (*Knight*.)

distributing-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller. At the side of the table is an ink-trough, or fountain, which is pressed up against the *distributing-roller* by balance-weights. The distributing-roller presents a supply of ink to the printing-roller, which is then run backward and forward on the table to spread the ink evenly around it. The arrangement was invented by Professor Cowper, and is described in his English patent of 1818. The distributing-roller in printing-machines carries ink from the ductor-roller to the inking-roller. To secure an even distribution, it is found necessary to give a vibratory as well as a revolving motion to the roller. (*Knight*.)

distributing-rule, *s.*

Print.: A rule used in separating the lines of type in distribution. (*Knight*.)

distributing-table, *s.*

Print.: The slab on which the ink is spread and transferred to the rollers. (*Knight*.)

dīs-trī-bū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distributio*, from *distributus*, *pa. par. of distribu*=to distribute; Fr. *distribution*; Ital. *distribuzione*; Sp. *distribucion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of distributing, dividing, or dealing out to others.

"Ample was the boon

He gave them, in its *distribution* fair."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 199, 200.

2. The act of giving in charity; a dispensing of alms.

"They glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal *distribution* unto them."—*2 Cor.* ix. 13.

3. The dispensing or administering of justice.

4. An assigning, appointing, or allotting to different stations or positions.

5. The act of dividing, arranging, or separating, into classes, genera, &c.

6. The act of dispersing or spreading abroad.

"By the *distribution* of his light."

Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. ii.

7. The state of being dispersed, spread, or scattered.

8. That which is distributed, or dealt out.

"Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns."—*Atterbury*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The disposition and arrangement of the several parts of a building according to the rules of art.

2. *Law*: The distributing of the personal estate of intestates.

3. *Logic*: The distinguishing of an universal whole into its several kinds of species. [DISTRIBUTE, II. 1.]

4. *Nat. Hist.*: The manner, degree, and extent in which the flora and fauna of the world are distributed over the surface of the earth, with the variations in certain areas, and the causes or conditions which cause such variations.

"It has reference to the *distribution* of plants in an altitudinal or hypsometrical point of view."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1158.

5. *Print.*: The act of distributing type. [DISTRIBUTE, s. 2.]

6. *Rhet.*: A division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.

7. *Steam Eng.*: The application of steam in the engine in respect to its induction, eduction, expansive workings, &c.

¶ (1) *Distribution of animals*:

Zoöl. & Geol.: The diffusion of animals in space and in time. To these, in the case of marine animals, diffusion in depth.

(a) *Zoöl.*: The diffusion of animals in space; there are zoölogical provinces, regions, &c.; but to render these precise it is requisite to make them vary in some cases for each sub-kingdom, and in some even for each class. For instance, the geographical distribution of wingless mammals is not the same as that of winged birds, nor is it the same as that of fishes. The following, according to Woodward, is the distribution of the mollusca through the several provinces which they inhabit:

(i.) *Marine Provinces*:

Arctic, Boreal, Celtic, Lusitanian, Aralo-Caspian, West African, South African, Indo-Pacific, Australo-Zealandic, Japonic, Aleutic, Californian, Panamic, Peruvian, Magellanic, Patagonian, Caribbean, and Trans-Atlantic.

(ii.) *Land Regions*:

Germanic, Lusitanian, Africa, Cape, Yemen-Madagascar, Indian, China and Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Papua and New Ireland, Australian, South Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand, Polynesian, Canadian, Atlantic States, American, Oregon and Californian, Mexican, Antilles, Columbian, Brazilian, Peruvian, Argentine, Chilean, and Patagonian.

In the case of marine animals inquiry must be made also as to their bathymetrical distribution—*i. e.*, the limits of depth in the sea within which any particular marine animal lives. With regard to the former, four zones have for some considerable time been recognized—the Littoral Zone, between tide-marks; the Laminarian one, from low-water mark to 15 fathoms deep; the Coralline Zone, from 15 to 50 fathoms; and the Deep-sea Coral Zone, from 50 to 100 fathoms. To these Nicholson adds a fifth, which he calls the Abyssal Zone, from 100 to 3,000 or 4,000 fathoms.

(b) *Geol.*: The diffusion of animals in time. The same laws obtain as in plants. For details see the various palæontological articles.

(2) *Distribution of electricity*:

Elect.: The manner in which electricity is distributed. Various experiments show that electricity does not penetrate into the interior of bodies, but is confined to their surface. Its distribution does not, therefore, depend upon the mass of a body, but upon the extent of its surface.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -t̃ion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(3) *Distribution of magnetism, Distribution of free magnetism:*

Magnetism: The manner in which magnetism is distributed. It was discovered by Coulomb that with saturated bars of more than seven inches in length, the distribution of magnetism could be expressed by a curve of which the abscissæ formed the distance from the ends of the magnet, and the ordinates the force of magnetism at those points. (*Ganot.*)

(4) *Distribution of plants:*

Phyto-geography & Geol.: The diffusion of plants in space and in time. The former of these falls under phyto-geography; the latter may perhaps be ranked also under this department, but is more appropriately relegated to geology.

(a) **Phyto-geography:** The diffusion of plants in space—i. e., the manner in which plants are distributed in the several parts of the world. The species, genera, families, orders, &c., occurring in the several continents, islands, &c. Grisebach enumerates twenty-four regions of vegetation.

"The Arctic, the Euræo-Siberian Forest, the Mediterranean, the Steppe, the Chino-Japanese, the Indian Monsoon, the Sahara [in Central Africa, from 29° N. to 20° S., and Southern Arabia], the Soudan, the Kalahari [extending along the Atlantic coast, from 20° to 29° S. lat.], the Cape, the Australian, the N. American Forest-Region, the Prairie, the Californian, the Mexican, the W. Indian, the Cis-equatorial Region of S. America, the Amazon, the Brazilian, the Tropical Andean, the Pampas, the Chilian Transition-Region, the Antarctic Forest-Region, and the Oceanic Islands.

Several of these regions, it will be observed, are nearly identical in climate with others; yet their vegetation pretty largely differs. This suggests that each species spread from a certain center in which it was first brought into being, and took time to spread from that center in the regions which it now occupies. There is also a bathymetrical distribution of plants, as of animals. It refers almost exclusively to the Algae. [¶ (1).]

(b) **Geol.:** The way in which plants are distributed, arranged, or grouped in time. Going back into antiquity, present species disappear; though modern genera remain, their orders, now extinct, appear; and, as a rule, the further back one goes the more different is the vegetation from that which now obtains. It is also, as a rule, not so high in organization, a progressive advance in that respect having taken place from the appearance of the first plant on the earth till now. For details, see the various articles on palæobotany.

(5) *Distribution of heat:*

Phys.: A term applied to designate the different ways in which a ray of heat, when it falls upon a liquid or solid body, is disposed of; as, by absorption, reflection, or transmission.

¶ *Statute of distribution:*

Law: A statute regulating the mode of distribution of the personal estate of an intestate.

dis-trib-ū-tion-al, a. [Eng. *distribution*; -al.] Pertaining to distribution.

"... the remains of a bird the whole of whose congeners are at present absolutely confined to the southern hemisphere, and therefore, in a broad sense, to the same great distributional area."—*Huxley: Q. J. G. S.*, vol. xv. (1859), p. 675.

***dis-trib-ū-tion-ist, s.** [Eng. *distribution*; -ist.] One employed in distribution, a distributor, a dispenser.

"The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz.* (*Davies.*)

***dis-trib-ū-tiv-al, a.** [Eng. *distributive*]; -al.] Pertaining to a distributive, or distribution.

"... the distributive sense."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 4.

dis-trib-ū-tive, a. & s. [As if from a Lat. *distributivus*, from *distributus*, pa. par. of *distribuo*=to distribute; Fr. *distributif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *distributivo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to distribution; distributing, allotting, or dealing out to each its due share.

"The other species of justice called *distributive*, as consisting in the distribution of rewards and punishments."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

2. Expressing or denoting distribution, division, or separation.

II. Technically:

1. **Gram.:** Expressing distribution, separation, or division. Distributive numerals are expressed by the use of the prep. *by*: as, *By twos*, two *by two*, &c. [DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN.]

2. **Law:** (For definition, see example.) [DISTRIBUTIVE FINDING.]

"Of human positive laws, some are *distributive*, some penal. *Distributive* are those that determine the rights of the subjects, declaring to every man what it is by which he acquireth and holdeth a property in lands or goods, and a right or liberty of action; and these speak to all the subjects."—*Hobbes: Of Commonwealth*, pt. ii., ch. xxvi.

3. **Logic:** Assigning the various species of a universal term.

¶ (1) *Distributive finding of the issue:*

Law: A finding by the jury partly in favor of the plaintiff and partly in favor of the defendant.

(2) *Distributive pronoun:*

Gram.: A pronoun which denotes that the member of a number to which it is applied is taken separately or disjunctively. Distributive pronouns are *each, every, either, and neither*.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A word expressive of or denoting distribution or separation; a distributive pronoun, as *each, &c.*

dis-trib-ū-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *distributive*; -ly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. By distribution.

2. Singly, particularly, one by one, not collectively.

"*Distributively*, at the least, all great and grievous actual offenses, one by one, both may and ought to be, by all means, avoided."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v.

II. Logic: (See example.)

"An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone."—*Watts: Logic*.

dis-trib-ū-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *distributive*; -ness.] A propensity to or desire of distributing; generosity, open-handedness.

"The carving at the table he always made his province, which, he said, he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch; but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humor, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 2.

dis-trict, s. [Fr. from Low Lat. *districtus*=a district within which a lord may distrain, *distringere potest* (*Ducange*); *distingo*=to distrain (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A circuit of authority, a province; the extent of territory under a certain authority or jurisdiction.

"Accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. i., pt. ii., § 1.

2. A region, a tract of country, a territory, a province.

"The agricultural laborers of the neighboring districts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Law: The place in which a man hath the power of distraining, or the circuit or territory wherein one may be compelled to appear. (*Blount.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *district*, *region*, *tract*, *quarter*: "These terms are all applied to country: the former two comprehending divisions marked out on political grounds; the latter a geographical or an indefinite division: a *district* is smaller than a *region*; the former refers only to part of a country, the latter frequently applies to a whole country: a *quarter* is indefinite, and may be applied either to a *quarter* of the world or a particular neighborhood: a *tract* is the smallest portion of all, and comprehends frequently no more than what may fall within the compass of the eye. We consider the *district* only with relation to government: every magistrate acts within a certain *district*; we speak of a *region* when considering the circumstances of climate, or the natural properties which distinguish different parts of the earth, as the *regions* of heat and cold; we speak of the *quarter* simply to designate a point of the compass, as a person lives in a certain *quarter* of the town; that is, north or south, east or west, &c." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

district-attorney, s. The prosecuting officer of a district or district-court (q. v.).

district-court, s. A court having cognizance of cases arising within a certain defined district, more specifically as described below. The United States is divided into 66 districts for judicial purposes, each state in the Union containing at least one district, and some of them three. For each district there are a judge, a district-attorney, a marshal, and deputy marshals. They constitute the officers of the district-courts. These tribunals have charge of the initial administration of justice in cases of offense against the Federal Government, and form a link in the judicial succession that culminates in the Supreme Court of the United States, being as it were the Federal courts of common pleas.

district-judge, s. A judge of a United States district-court.

District of Columbia, s.

History: A subdivision of the territory of the United States, containing the national capital. Named for Columbus. Fixed as seat of U. S. Government 1790 by an act of Congress. Formed out of Washington County, Md. (64 square miles), a portion

of Virginian territory offered the government being not now included. The United States Government removed to District in 1800. The city of Washington was captured by British, 1814, and capitol and executive mansion were burned. Governed by Congress till 1871, when a legislative body of 33 (11 appointed by the President and 22 elected) was created. This form of government was continued until 1878, when the government was invested in the present three commissioners, one of whom must be an army officer, and all of whom are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Congress makes all laws for the District. Citizens of District have no vote for national officers. Schools superior; the most notable educational institution being the Georgetown University (Christian Brothers), at Georgetown, a few miles from Washington. Surface made up of flats and hills. Similar in all features and products to Southern Maryland.

district-parish, s. A district or division of a parish marked out for ecclesiastical purposes. (*Eng.*)

district-school, s. A school for a certain defined district.

***dis-trict', a.** [Lat. *districtus*, pa. par. of *distingo*.] Rigorous, harsh, severe, stringent.

"Punishing with the rod of *district* severity."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 782.

dis-trict, v. t. [DISTRIBUTE, s.] To divide or distribute into districts or limited divisions for purposes of administration, &c.

***dis-tric'-tion, s.** [Latin *districtio*, from *districtus* (*ensis*)=a drawn (sword), pa. par. of *distingo*.] A sudden display; as, the glitter of a sword suddenly drawn

"A smile . . . breaks out with the brightest *districtio*."—*Collier: On the Aspect*.

***dis-trict-ly, *dis-trict-lie, adv.** [Eng. *district*; -ly.] In a stringent, harsh, or rigorous manner; stringently, strictly.

"*Districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 218.

dis-trin'-gās, s. [Latin=you may distrain, 2d per sing. pr. subj. of *distingo*=to distrain (q. v.).] **Law:**

1. A writ issuing against a defendant who failed to attend; a distress infinite; a process commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant from time to time, and continually afterward, by taking his goods and the profits of his lands.

2. A writ after judgment in detinue to compel the defendant to deliver the goods by repeated distresses of his chattels.

3. A writ in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain on their goods. (*Eng.*)

4. The process in courts of equity against a corporation refusing to obey the orders or summons of the court.

5. An order from the Court of Chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock standing in the books of the Bank of England, charging the authorities of the bank not to permit a transfer of such stock, nor to pay any dividend on it. (*Eng.*)

***dis-trin-yie, v. t.** [DISTRAIN.]

***dis-troub'-lançe, *dis-trub-lance, s.** [DISTROUBLE.] A disturbance.

"To cess of all *distroublance* of the said Eufame in the joying of the samyn in tyme to cum."—*Act. Audit. A.* 1436, p. 8.

***dis-troub'-le (le as el), *des-trub-le, *dis-trub-le, v. t.** [DISTROUBLE.] To disturb, to confound, to confuse.

"For to *distrubil* the foresaid marriage."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 221, 17.

***dis-troub'-lēr, s.** [Eng. *distroubl(e)*; -er.] One who causes trouble or disturbance.

"To withstand all such *distroublers* of holy church."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 75. (*Davies.*)

***dis-troub'-līng, *dis-trüb-līn, pr. par. & s.** [DISTROUBLE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Disturbance.

"In England his castell till For owty *distroublyne* or ill."—*Barbour*, v. 216.

dis-trust', v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *trust* (q. v.).]

1. Not to have trust or confidence in; to regard with distrust; to doubt.

"He yt requireth ye othe doeth *distrust* that other partie."—*Udall: Matthew*, v.

2. To doubt, to suspect, or to question the reality, truth, or sincerity of.

"T' intrench in what you grant unrighteous laws, Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 866, 867.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-trust', s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *trust*, s. (q. v.)]

1. A feeling of doubt or want of confidence, reliance, or faith in; suspicion.

"The distrust with which his adversaries regarded him was not to be removed by oaths or treaties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. Discredit, loss of confidence or credit.

"To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise,"
Milton: P. L., xi, 165, 166.

3. A suspicion as to the straightforwardness of the designs or intentions.

dis-trust'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISTRUST, v.]

dis-trust'-ēr, s. [Eng. *distrust*; -er.] One who distrusts.

dis-trust'-fūl, a. [Eng. *distrust*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of or inclined to distrust or suspicion; suspicious, mistrustful; wanting in confidence or faith.

"The breach of faith under Servilius and that under Valerius are then insisted on, as reasons for a distrustful policy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 16.

2. Diffident, modest, without confidence.

"Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 626, 627.

3. It is followed by *of* before the thing distrusted.

"The great corrupters of discourse have not been so distrustful of themselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distrustful*, *suspicious*, and *diffident*: "*Distrustful* is said either of ourselves or others; *suspicious* is said only of others; *diffident* only of ourselves: to be *distrustful* of a person is to impute no good to him; to be *suspicious* of a person is to impute positive evil to him; he who is *distrustful* of another's honor or prudence will abstain from giving him his confidence; he who is *suspicious* of another's honesty will be cautious to have no dealings with him. *Distrustful* is a particular state of feeling; *suspicious* an habitual state of feeling; a person is *distrustful* of another owing to particular circumstances; he is *suspicious* from his natural temper. As applied to himself, a person is *distrustful* of his own powers to execute an office assigned, or he is generally of a *diffident* disposition: it is faulty to *distrust* that in which we ought to trust; there is nothing more criminal than a *distrust* in Providence; on the other hand, there is nothing better than a *distrust* in our own powers to withstand temptation: *suspicion* is justified more or less according to circumstances; but a too great proneness to *suspicion* is liable to lead us into many acts of injustice toward others: *diffidence* is becoming in youth, so long as it does not check their laudable exertions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-trust'-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *distrustful*; -ly.] In a distrustful manner; with distrust or suspicion.

"The brother's eye
Doth search distrustfully the brother's face."
Hemans: Vespers of Palermo.

dis-trust'-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *distrustful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence or reliance.

"Their diffidence and distrustfulness of others."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 82.

dis-trust'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTRUST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of being distrustful; distrust, suspicion.

"Without uncivil distrustings, or refusing his prescriptions upon humor or impotent fear."—*Ep. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 1.

dis-trust'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *distrusting*; -ly.] In a distrusting manner; distrustfully; with distrust.

dis-trust'-lēss, a. [Eng. *distrust*; -less.] Free from distrust or suspicion; trustful.

"Poets, ever void
Of guile, distrustless, scorn the treasured gold."
Shenstone: Economy.

***dis-tū'ne**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tune* (q. v.).] To put out of tune; to disturb.

"Untimely Fever, rude insulting gnest,
How didst thou with such unharmonious heat
Dare to *distune* his well composed rest?"
Sir H. Wotton: To a Friend in Sickness.

dis-tūrb', ***des-torb'**, ***des-tourb'**, ***des-turb'**, ***des-turb-ī**, ***dis-tourb'**, ***dys-tourb'**, v. t. [Old Fr. *destourber*, *desturber*, from Lat. *disturbo*; *dis*=away, apart, and *turbo*=to disturb; *turba*=a crowd, a tumult; Ital. *disturbare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To throw into confusion or disorder.

2. To annoy, to discommode, to put from a state of rest or quiet.

"Here, sir, I'd have beaten him like a dog, but for *disturbing* the lords within."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. To discompose, to agitate, to render uneasy, to disquiet.

"The prince's fellow passengers had observed with admiration that neither peril nor mortification had for one moment *disturbed* his composure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. To agitate, to excite, to cause excitement or disquiet in, to trouble.

"Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above."
Couper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi.

5. To move or divert from any regular course.

"It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim."
Milton: P. L., i. 166-68.

6. To hinder, to interrupt, to molest.

7. To put out of possession. [II. 2.]

"He might know that he would not be *disturbed* for a certain number of years by the caprices of a landlord."—*London Standard*.

II. Law:

1. To alter, annul, or vary a verdict or decision.

2. To hinder or disquiet an owner in the regular and lawful enjoyment of some incorporeal hereditament. [DISTRUBANCE, II. 1.]

"The injury done to his property in *disturbing* him in his presentation."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to disturb* and *to interrupt*: "We may be *disturbed* either inwardly or outwardly; we are *interrupted* only outwardly; our minds may be *disturbed* by disquieting reflections, or we may be *disturbed* in our rest or in our business by unseemly noises; but we can be *interrupted* only in our business or pursuits: the *disturbance* therefore depends upon the character of the person: what *disturbs* one person will not *disturb* another; the *interruption* is, however, something positive: what *interrupts* one person will *interrupt* another: the smallest noises may *disturb* one who is in bad health; illness or the visits of friends will *interrupt* a person in his business. The same distinction exists between these words when applied to things as to persons: whatever is put out of its order or proper condition is *disturbed*: thus, water which is put into motion from a state of rest is *disturbed*; whatever is stopped in the evenness or regularity of its course is *interrupted*: thus, water which is turned out of its ordinary channel is *interrupted*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *to disturb* and *to trouble*, see TROUBLE.

***dis-tūrb'**, s. [DISTRUB, v.] Disturbance, tumult, confusion.

"Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattelled."
Milton: P. L., vi. 549, 550.

dis-tūrb'-ançe, ***des-tourb-ance**, ***des-torb-aunce**, ***dis-turb-aunce**, s. [Lat. *disturbans*, pr. par. of *disturbo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of disturbing or causing confusion, disorder, or disquiet; tumult.

"As for *disturbance*, I make none, being myself a man of peace."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. An interruption, derangement, or disordering of a regular state of things.

"None within the citee
In *disturbance* of vnitee
Durst ones meuen a matere."
Gower, iii. 18i.

3. Emotion or disquiet of mind; perplexity, agitation, perturbation.

4. Confusion of thought.

"They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

5. A public agitation or excitement; tumult, riot, disorder.

"Tho bigan ther in this lond a newe *destourbance*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.

II. Technically:

1. Law: A wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular and lawful enjoyment of it.

2. Geol.: A violent throwing or moving from the original place or position.

***dis-tūrb'-an-çŷ**, s. [DISTRUBANCE.]

"The author of the least *disturbancy*."—*Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton*.

***dis-tūrb'-ant**, a. [Lat. *disturbans*, pr. par. of *disturbo*.] Disturbing; causing disturbance; turbulent.

"Every man is a vast and spacious sea: his passions are the winds that swell him into *disturbant* waves."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 62.

***dis-tūr-bā'-tion**, s. [Latin *disturbatio*, from *disturbatus*, pa. par. of *disturbo*.] A disturbance.

"By this way
All future *disturbations* would desist."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

dis-tūrb'ed, ***des-tovrb-ed**, ***dys-tovrb-ed**, pa. par. or a. [DISTRUB, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Thrown into confusion; stirred; excited, disquieted.

2. Geol.: Thrown or moved by some violent action from the original place or position.

dis-tūrb'-ēr, s. [Eng. *disturb*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which disturbs or causes a disturbance; a disquieter or violator of peace, quiet, or calm.

"The deuil, *disturber* of concord and sower of sedition."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

2. One who or that which excites, agitates, or perturbs.

"Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Law: One who hinders or disquiets another in the regular and lawful enjoyment of his right.

2. Eccles. Law: (For definition see extract.)

"*Disturbers* of a right of advowson may therefore be these three persons; the pseudo-patron, his clerk, and the ordinary: the pretended patron, by presenting to a church to which he has no right, and thereby making it litigious or disputable; the clerk, by demanding or obtaining institution, which tends to and promotes the same inconvenience; and the ordinary, by refusing to admit the real patron's clerk, or admitting the clerk of the pretender."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ For the difference between *disturbance* and *commotion*, see COMMOTION.

dis-tūrb'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DISTRUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing a disturbance.

"For where love reigns, *disturbing* jealousy
Doth call himself affection's sentinel."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 649, 650.

***dis-tūrn'**, v. t. [Old French *destourner*; Fr. *dé-tourner*.] To turn away or aside; to divert.

"He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iv.

***dis-tūrn'-pike**, v. t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *turnpike* (q. v.).] To deprive of or free from turnpikes.

"*Disturnpiked* roads to become main roads."—*British Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act* (1878), § 13, margin.

***dis-tū'-tōr**, v. t. [Prefix *dis*, and English *tutor* (q. v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or office of tutor.

"Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*."—*Anthony à Wood*.

dis'-tyle, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: A portico of two columns.

dis-tŷr'-ōl, **dis-tŷr'-ō-lēne**, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *styrol*, *styrolene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: [DICINNAMENE.]

di-sūl'-phide, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphide* (q. v.).] [DISULPHURET.]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of sulphur are united to another element or radical, as carbon disulphide, CS₂. Also called Bisulphides.

di-sūl'-phu-rēt, s. [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphuret* (q. v.).] The same as DISULPHIDE (q. v.).

***dis-ū'-nī-form**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *uniform* (q. v.).] Not uniform.

"The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 2.

dis-ū'-nī-ōn, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *union* (q. v.).]

1. The act of disuniting or separating; the state of being disunited.

"In the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., § 39.

2. A breach of concord; difference of opinions; disagreement, discord.

"And now, according to the general law which governs human affairs, prosperity began to produce *disunion*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. The withdrawal or secession of any state from the Federal Union of the United States.

"I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of *disunion*."—*D. Webster*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tñon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -clous, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dis-ū-ni-ōn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *disunion*; *-ist*.] An advocate or supporter of disunion.

dis-ū-nīte', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *disunitus*, *pa. par.* of *disunio*: *dis*=away, apart, and *unio*=to unite; *unus*=one; Fr. *désunir*; Ital. *disunire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To disjoin, to separate, to divide, to part.

"The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 582, 583.

2. To break up, to scatter.

"The pierced battalions *disunited* fall,
In heaps on heaps; one fate o'erwhelms them all."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 85, 86.

3. To set at variance, to raise differences between, to dissolve the bonds of friendship between.

"Hoping that it would *disunite* those two kings."—

Burnet: *Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1533).

***B. Intrans.**: To become divided, separated, or *disunited*.

"To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight,
Blend every thought, do all—but *disunite*!"

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

dis-ū-nīt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISUNITE.]

dis-ū-nīt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disunit(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which disunites or causes disunion.

dis-ū-nīt'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISUNITE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing disunion, separation, or division.

dis-ū-nīt'-y, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *unity* (q. v.).]

1. The state or condition of being disunited; disunion.

"Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads."—More.

2. A state of variance or disunion.

***dis-ū-ṣage** (age as īg), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *usage* (q. v.).] A gradual cessation of use or custom.

"Abolished by *disusage* through tract of time."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

dis-ū'se, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. The act of ceasing to use, practice, or exercise; a cessation of use, practice, or exercise.

"Let us not stifle or weaken by *disuse* the good inclinations of nature."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 30.

2. The state of being disused; cessation of custom; desuetude.

"That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years."—Arbutnot.

dis-ū'se, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To cease to use, practice, or exercise; to leave off or neglect the use of.

"Thy needles, once a shining store,
For my sake restless heretofore,
Now rust *disused*, and shine no more,
My Mary!"

Couper: *To Mary*.

*2. To disaccustom. (Followed by *from*, *to*, or *in*.)

"Disuse me from the queasy pain
Of being beloved and loving."—Donne.

dis-ū'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

1. Ceased to be used, practiced, or exercised; no longer in use.

"Arms long *disused* his trembling limbs invest."
Denham: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

2. Unaccustomed, not accustomed.

"With Bion long *disused* to play."
Blacklock: *Melissa's Birthday*.

dis-ū's-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of ceasing to use, exercise, or practice.

dis-vāl-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *valuation* (q. v.).] Disgrace, disrepute, disesteem.

"What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries?"—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

dis-vāl'-ue, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, *v.* (q. v.).] To undervalue, to lower in value, to depreciate.

"Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity."

Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1.

dis-vāl'-ue, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, *s.* (q. v.).] Disesteem, disrepute, disregard.

"The whole man, yea, Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*."

B. Jonson: *Sejanus*, iii.

***dis-vān-tāg'e-oūs**, *a.* [A shortened form of *disadvantageous*, used for the sake of the rhythm.] Disadvantageous.

"That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hindered."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 22.

***dis-vēl'-ōp**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *-velop*, found in *envelop*, *develop* (q. v.).] To develop, to disclose.

"Wherein those black thoughts *disveloped* themselves
by action."—The Unhappy Marksman (1659). (Davies.)

dis-vēl'-ōped, *pa. par. or a.* [DISVELOP.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Developed.

2. *Her.*: Displayed, as a standard or colors when open and flying.

***dis-vēnt'-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venture* (q. v.).] A disadvantage or misadventure.

"Adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

***dis-vēnt'-u-roūs**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venturous* (q. v.).] Disastrous.

"This *disventurous* adventure that threatens us."—Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xvi.

***dis-viṣ'-ēr**, ***dis-vis-or**, *v. i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *visor* (q. v.).] To take off the visor; to expose or unmask the face.

"The kynes most noble grace never *disvisered* nor
breathed tyll he ranne the due courses."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 12.)

***dis-vōūḡh'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *vouch* (q. v.).] To destroy the credit of; to discredit, to contradict.

"Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* other."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

***dis-wārn'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warn* (q. v.).] To warn, caution, or advise against doing anything; to dissuade.

"Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majesty) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines."—Lord Keeper Williams to Duke of Buckingham; Cab, p. 73.

***dis-wār'-ren**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warren* (q. v.).] To deprive of the state or rights of a warren; to make common.

"When a warren is *diswarrened* or broke up and laid in common."—Nelson: *Laws Concerning Game* (1736), p. 32.

***dis-whip'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *whip* (q. v.).] To deprive of a whip.

"Neither restored father nor *diswhipped* taskmaster."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. i.

***dis-wīn'-dōw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *window* (q. v.).] To destroy the windows of.

"Ghastly châteaux . . . *disroofed*, *diswindowed*,"—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vii. (Davies.)

***dis-wīng'-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *winged* (q. v.).] Deprived of wings.

"Now *diswinged*, and again a worm."—Carlyle: *Diamond Necklace*, ch. iii. (Davies.)

***dis-witt'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *witted* (q. v.).] Deprived of or out of one's wits; distracted.

"She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*."

Drayton: *Nymphidia*.

***dis-wōnt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *wont* (q. v.).] To make disused or unaccustomed; to disuse.

"As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both."—Bishop Hall: *Remains*, p. 19.

***dis-wōrk'-mān-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *workmanship* (q. v.).] Bad or inferior workmanship.

"Hee would not publish his own *disworkmanship*."—Heywood: *Apology for Actors*; Ep. to Okes.

***dis-wōr'-ship**, ***dis-wur-ship**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worship*, *v.* (q. v.).] To dishonor, to degrade, to disgrace.

"The whole body is *diswurshipped*,"—Udall: 1 Cor. xii.

***dis-wōr'-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worship*, *s.* (q. v.).] A cause of disgrace or loss of reputation or character.

"I had written that common adultery is a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and *disworship* that his law should countenance."—Milton: *Colasterton*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***dis-wōr'-shīp-plīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISWORSHIP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of treating with disrespect or irreverence.

"It is not of worshipping, but of *dispyting* and *disworshipping* of saints."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 198.

***dis-wōrth'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worth* (q. v.).] To lower in worth, to degrade, to *disparage*.

"There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice."—Feltham: *Resolves*, 37.

dis-yō'ke, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *yoke* (q. v.).] To free from any yoke or restraint.

"*Disyoke* their necks from custom."

Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 127.

***dīt**, ***dite**, *s.* [A shortened form of *ditty* (q. v.).]

1. A word, a saying.

"Which *dite* Paul seemeth to have taken out of the prophecies of Daniel."—Philpot: *Works*, p. 338. (Davies.)

2. A ditty, a poem.

"No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dite*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 13.

3. A crying, a shout.

"The *dīt* and the dyn was dole to behold."
Destruction of Troy, 8,680.

***dīt**, ***dīt-ten**, ***dut-ten**, ***dut-en**, ***dytte**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dyttan*; Icel. *ditta*.]

1. To shut, to close.

"The dor drawn and *dīt* with a derf haspe."

Gawaine, 1,233.

2. To stop or close up.

"Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye."

More: *Cupid's Conflict* (1647).

dīt-a, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A tree of the Dogbane family (Apocynaceæ). It is widely diffused throughout India and the Malayan Islands. It is a stiff-branched tree, attaining a height of 50 ft. to 80 ft., with a furrowed trunk; it has oblong leaves, 3 in. to 6 in. long, and 2 in. to 4 in. wide, produced in fours round the branches. The bark is intensely bitter, and is used by the natives in bowel complaints, and its milky juice as a kind of gutta-percha. It has recently been introduced into this country for use in medicine. (Smith.)

dita bark, *s.* The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, which grows in the Philippines.

dīt'-a-mine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *di(ta)*, and *amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₆H₁₉NO₂. An alkaloid occurring in dita bark. It melts at 75°, and is precipitated from acid solutions by ammonia.

dīt'-a-mý, *s.* [Lat. *dictamnus*.] Another form of *dittany* (q. v.).

"There blossomed suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *dittany*."

Keats: *Endymion*, i. 554, 555.

***dīt-ane**, ***dytan**, ***dytane**, *s.* [DITTANY.]

***dī-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ditatus*, *pa. par.* of *dito*=to make rich.] The act of enriching.

"Those eastern worshipers intended rather homage than *ditation*."—Hall: *Contempl.*; *The Purification*.

dīḡh, ***dich**, ***diche**, ***dicche**, ***dych**, ***dyche**, *s.* [A weakened pronunciation of *dike* (q. v.). Cf. *pouch* and *poke*, *stitch* and *stick*, *pitch* and *pike*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A trench made in the earth by digging for the purpose of forming a fence or division between fields, or for drainage.

"Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*."—Arbutnot: *History of John Bull*.

2. Used contemptuously for any petty or narrow stream.

"In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long."—Bacon.

*3. A dike, a moat.

"To fore the wal is the *diche*."—Trevisa, v. 45.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: A trench or fosse on the outside of a fortification or earthwork, serving as an obstacle to the assailant and furnishing earth (*deblai*) for the parapet (*remblai*). It is from 90 ft. to 150 ft. broad, in regular fortifications, much narrower in mere earthworks or intrenched positions. The side of the ditch nearest the place is the scarp or escarp, and the opposite side, the counterscarp, is usually made circular opposite to the salient angles of the works. [BASTION.] The *fossa* around a Roman encampment was usually 9 ft. broad and 7 ft. deep; but if an attack was apprehended, it was made 13 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. The *agger*, or parapet, of the encampment was raised from the earth to the *fossa*, and was crowned with a row of sharp stakes. The ditch outside the rampart on the western side of Rome was 100 ft. wide, 30 ft. deep. The work was constructed by Servius Tullius. (*Knight*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Agric.*: An artificial watercourse for drainage or irrigation. By the laws of Solon (594 B. C.), no one was allowed to dig a ditch but at the same distance from his neighbor's land that the ditch was deep. This was the same in the Roman laws of the twelve tables. The Grecian law compelled one who planted common trees to place them no nearer than 9 ft. from his boundary; olives, 10 feet. The Law of the Twelve Tables made it, olives and figs 9 ft., other trees 5 ft. The agricultural ditches of the Romans were open (*fossæ patentēs*) or closed (*fossæ cæcæ*); the latter usually 3 ft. broad at top, 18 in. at bottom. The lower portion was filled with stone or gravel, a layer of pine leaves or willows, and then the earth replaced. Sometimes a large rope of withes or a bundle of poles was placed in the bottom. (*Knicht.*)

¶ (1) *Expedition of the Ditch, or of the Nations*: *Hist.*: The third expedition of the Koreish, an Arab tribe, which had charge of the Caaba or sacred stone of Mecca, against Mahomet; and so named from the ditch drawn before the city. They were vanquished principally by the fury of the elements. (*Gibbon, Haydn, &c.*)

(2) *To die in the last ditch*: To resist to the uttermost; to hold out to the very last or to the bitter end.

ditch-bur, *s.* *Xanthium strumarium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

**ditch-delivered*, *adj.* Brought forth in a ditch.

"Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-delivered by a drab."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

**ditch-dog*, *s.* A dead dog thrown in a ditch.

"The old rat and the ditch-dog."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.*

ditch-fern, *s.* *Osmunda regalis*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

ditch-reed, *s.* *Phragmites communis*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

ditch, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. dician; O. Fris. dika, ditsa.*] [*DIKE, v.*]

A. Intrans.: To dig a ditch.

"I have employed my time, besides ditching, in finishing my travels."—*Swift.*

B. Transitive:

1. To make a ditch or trench in.

"Men it [the erthe] delve and diche."—*Gower, i. 152.*

2. To inclose or surround with a ditch or fosse.

"Ditched, and walled with turf."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

3. To cause to be thrown into a ditch.

"At that instant I discovered that they had a switch fixed to ditch us."—*Chicago Inter Ocean, Feb. 17, 1894.*

ditch'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. ditch, -er.*] One who digs ditches.

"You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, baily." *Swift.*

ditch'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DITCH, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of digging a ditch or of inclosing with a ditch.

"That one of a noble family and extraction should be put to hedging and ditching."—*South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 10.*

ditching-machine, *s.* One adapted to excavate a deep trench and deposit the earth at the side of the same. In this sense a plow may be a ditching-machine, and in fact is often so used in running shallow ditches for surface-draining, but it will only make it single-furrow depth. There are many modifications of the plow for attaining extra depth. (*Knicht.*)

ditching-plow, *s.* A plow having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation. The forward carriage straddles the ditch, and the rear supporting-wheel runs in the ditch behind the cutting and elevating mechanism. The share is supported by coulters, which cut the sides of the ditch, and deliver the furrow-slice to the guides upon which it rises, and to the moldboards which deliver it on the side of the ditch. Adjustments for varying depths are recited in the claims. (*Knicht.*)

ditching-tools, *s. pl.* Spades of various shapes for different forms and depths of ditches: scoop-shaped for clearing out the bottoms; paring spades for removing the turf; level and reel-line for laying out the work; plows, ditching-machines, and excavators for reducing the amount of hand-work. (*Knicht.*)

**dite* (1) **dīt-en, *dyte, *dyt-yn, v. t.* [*O. Fr. dictier, dictier, ditier; Sp. & Port. dictar; Ital. ditare, dettare, from Lat. dicto, a frequent form of dico=to say.*]

1. To dictate.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was dite be the right spirit."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons, sig. C. 1.*

2. To write, to indite.

"He made a boke and let it write
Wherein his life he did all dite."

Romaunt of the Rose.

3. To indict.

"[He] dyttis all the pure men up of land."

Henryson: (Bannatyne Poems) p. 113, ch. xviii.

**dite* (2), *v. t.* [*A. S. dihtan.*] [*DIGHT.*] To prepare, to get ready.

"His hideous club aloft he dites."

Spenser: F. Q., I. -iii. 18.

**dite, *ditee, s.* [*DITTY.*]

1. A song, a poem, a ditty.

"The Greek radde the ditee."—*Trevisa, iv. 309.*

2. A noise, a crying.

"The dyn and the dite was dole for to here."

Destruction of Troy, 11,946.

**dite'-ment, s.* [*Eng. dite; -ment.*] Anything indited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

"Which holy ditements, as a mirroure meete,
Joynd with the prophesies in him compleet,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent."

True Crucifix, p. 22.

dī-tēt-rā-hē'-drāl, a. [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. tetrahedral (q. v.).*]

Crystall.: Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

dī-thē'-cal, a. [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and thēkē=a case.*]

Bot.: Having two cavities or loculaments in the ovary; bilocular.

dī-thē'-ism, s. [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. theism (q. v.).*] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, or of the two opposing principles of good and evil; dualism.

"That forementioned ditheism, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 213.*

dī-thē'-ist, s. [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. theist (q. v.).*] One who holds the doctrine of ditheism.

"To reason with Pagan ditheists on their own notions."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reason, Essay ii., § 7.*

*dī-thē'-ist'-ic, dī-thē'-ist'-ic-al, *dī-thē'-ist'-ick, a.* [*Gr. di=dis=twice, twofold, and Eng. theistic, theistical (q. v.).*] Of or pertaining to ditheism.

"Which ditheistic doctrine of two self-existent animalish principles in the universe."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 213.*

dīth'-ēr, v. i. [*DIDDER.*] To tremble, to shake.

dīth'-ēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*DITHER.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of trembling or shaking.

dithering-grass, s. *Briza media*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dī-thī'-ōn-āte, s. [*Eng. dithion(ic), and suff. -ate (Chem.), s. (q. v.).*]

Chem.: A salt of dithionic acid.

dī-thī'-on'-ic, a. [*Pref. di=twice, twofold, and Gr. theion=sulphur.*]

Chem.: Hypo-sulphuric acid, dihydric dithionate, $H_2S_2O_6$. Obtained by passing sulphur dioxide, SO_2 , into cold water in which finely divided manganese dioxide, MnO_2 , is suspended, then barium hydrate is added which precipitates the manganese and sulphuric acid which has been formed. The filtered solution containing barium dithionate is carefully decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, the dithionic acid is then concentrated over sulphuric acid to density 1.347; if evaporated further it is decomposed into sulphuric acid and sulphur dioxide. In contact with the air it is gradually oxidized to sulphuric acid. The dithionates are obtained by decomposing the barium salt with sulphates of other metals. They crystallize and are permanent in the air. Heated with hydrochloric acid, they liberate SO_2 , and sulphuric acid is formed, but no sulphur is deposited.

*dīth'-y-rāmb, (Eng.), *dīth-y-rāmb'-ūs, (Lat.), s.* [*Lat. dithyrambus; Gr. dithyrambos=a hymn in honor of Bacchus; Fr. dithyrambe.*]

1. *Orig.*: A verse or hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm and bombastical words.

2. *Now*: Any poem written in wild impetuous strains.

"This Cyclian chorus was the same with the dithyramb."—*Bentley: Letters of Phalaris, § xi.*

*dīth-y-rāmb'-ic, *dīth-y-rāmb'-ick, a. & s.* [*Lat. dithyrambicus; Gr. dithyrambikos; Fr. dithyrambique.*]

†*A. As adjective*:

1. *Literally*:

1. Of or pertaining to the dithyrambus; of the nature of a dithyrambus.

"They do chant in their songs certain dithyrambic ditties."—*Holland: Plutarch, p. 1,134.*

2. Writing or composing dithyrambs, or dithyrambic poems.

"Diagoras Melius . . . a dithyrambic poet."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 80.*

II. *Fig.*: Wild, impetuous, frenzied.

"Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his dithyrambic sallies."

Longfellow: Drinking Song.

**B. As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: A dithyrambus; a hymn in honor of Bacchus.

"Hymns and dithyrambics were for gods."

Roscommon.

2. *Fig.*: A poem written in a wild, impetuous strain; a dithyramb.

dīth-y'r-ōc'-ar-is, s. [*Gr. dithyros=(1) having two doors, (2) bi-valve, and karis=a shrimp or prawn.*]

Palæont.: A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, first discovered by Dr. Scouler in the coal shales of Lanarkshire, and so named from its being inclosed, like the existing genus *aprus*, in a thin, flattish, bivalved carapace. The abdominal portion, which is not inclosed in the carapace, consists of five or six segments, and terminates in a trifid tail like *Ceratiocaris*. (*Page.*)

**dī-tīng, *dy-tyng, *dy-tynge, pr. par., a. & s.* [*DITE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of writing, composing, or dictating.

"In his dytyng of his dedis."

Destruction of Troy, 7,392.

2. The act of indicting, an indictment.

"Dytynge or indytynge of trespass."—*Indictatio: Prompt. Parv.*

**dī-tion, s.* [*Lat. ditio=power, dominion.*] Rule, power, government, jurisdiction.

"Lords of the ditton of Kessel in the dutchy of Gelderlandht."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon. (1692), ii. 110.*

**dī-tion-ar-ē, a. & s.* [*Eng. ditton; -ary.*]

A. As adj.: Subject, tributary. (*Chapman.*)

B. As subst.: A subject, a tributary.

"The dittonaries of Counaboa."—*Eden: Trans. of P. Martyn.*

dī-tō'-līl, s. [*Pref. di=twice, twofold, and Eng. tolyl (toluene).*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}$ or $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromtoluene, $C_6H_4Br \cdot CH_3$. Ditolyl is a crystalline substance easily soluble in hot alcohol; it melts at 121° , and can be distilled without decomposition. By combination with oxidizing agents it is converted into diphenyl dicarbonic acid, $HO \cdot OC \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$.

ditolyl-amine.

Chem.: $(C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3)_2 \cdot NH$. An aromatic amine found by heating toluidine $C_6H_4(NH_2) \cdot CH_3$, with its hydrochlorate. It forms long white needles melting at 70° .

ditolyl-ethane.

Manuf. Chem.: Dimethyl-phenyl-ethane, dixylol, $CH_3 \cdot CH(C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3)_2$, is obtained by the action of paraacetaldehyde dissolved in sulphuric acid on toluene. Ditolyl-ethane is an oily liquid not solidifying at 20° . It boils at 295° . Oxidized with chromic acid mixture, it yields ditolyl-ketone.

ditolyl-ketone.

Chem.: $CO < \begin{smallmatrix} C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3 \\ C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by oxidizing dimethyl-isostilbene, $H_2C = C(C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3)_2$, with chromic acid mixture. Ditolyl-ketone forms rhombic crystals which melt at 95° .

ditolyl-methane.

Chem.: $CH_2 < \begin{smallmatrix} C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3 \\ C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of methylal, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, toluene and glacial acetic acid. It boils at 290° .

**dīt'-ōn, s.* [*O. Fr.*] A motto.

"Your arms are the ever-green holline leaves, with a blowing horn, and this dītōn, 'Virescit vulnere virtus.'"—*Guild: Old Roman Catholic, Ep. Dedic., p. 9.*

dī-tōne, s. [*Gr. di=twice, twofold, and Eng. tone (q. v.), from Fr. diton.*]

Mus.: An interval of two tones, called also the Pythagorean third, which is made up of two major

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tones, each having the ratio of 9:8. The true major third is made up of one major tone (9:8) and one minor tone (10:9), the ratio of the ditone is therefore 81:64, whereas that of the true major third is 80:64, and the difference between them is a comma (81:80).

***dit-our, *dyt-our, s.** [Ital. *dettatore*; Low Lat. *dictator*=a writer, composer.] A composer or reciter; a speaker, an orator.

"Latinus, that was declamator, a grete ditour."—*Trevisa*, iv. 249.

dī-trī-chōt'-ō-mōus, a. [Gr. *dis*=twice, two-fold, and Eng. *trichotomous* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided into twos and threes.
2. *Bot.*: Applied to a leaf or stem, continually branching off into double or treble ramifications.

dī-trīg'-lŷph, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *triglyph* (q. v.).]

Arch.: An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature. This arrangement of the intercolumniations was peculiar to the Doric order.



Ditriglyph.

dī-trī-hē'-dri-a, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, two-fold, *treis*=three, and *hēdra*=a seat.]

Mineral.: A genus of spars having six sides or planes, formed by two trigonal pyramids joined together at the base.

dī-trō-chē'-an, a. [English *ditroche*(e); -an.]

Pros.: Consisting of or containing two trochees.

dī-trō'-chēe, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *trochee* (q. v.).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee: -u-u-. [*TROCHEE*.]

dī-trōyte, s. [From *Ditro*, in Transylvania, where it is found; suff. *yte*=-ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Elæolite, containing orthoclase and sodalite.

dīt-tān'-dēr, s. [*DITTANY*.]

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, *Lepidium latifolium*, which has the English book-name of the broad-leaved pepperwort. It is an erect plant two to three feet high, branched with large ovate-lanceolate leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers.

dīt-tān'-y, s. [Fr. *dictame*, *dictamne*; Prov. *diptamni*; Sp. & Port. *dictamo*; Ital. *dittamo*; Lat. *dictamnium*; Gr. *diktamnōn*=the plant described under 1.]

Botany.: Several plants have been so called.

1. The Dittany of Crete, called by botanists *Origanum dictamnus*, and in pharmacy *Dictamnus creticus*. *Origanum vulgare* is the wild Marjoram, to which, therefore, the dittany is pretty closely akin. It has roundish downy leaves, and drooping spikes of flowers. It grew of old abundantly on Mount Dictæ and Mount Ida, and was highly prized by the ancients as a vulnerary.

2. *Cunila mariana*, an American labiate plant.

3. *Dictamnus fraxinella*, one of the Rutaceæ. It is generally called the Bastard Dittany.

4. (Less properly.) The Dittander, *Lepidium latifolium*. [*DITTANDER*.] (Turner, in Britten & Holand.)

"Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*.

***dīt-tāy, *dyt-tay, s.** [O. Fr. *dictie*, *ditie*, *dicte*, *dite*.] [*DITTY*.] An indictment, a charge.

"A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand then."—*Wallace*, i. 274.

dīt-tlēd, a. [Eng. *ditty*; -ed.] Sung, adapted to music.

"He, with his soft pipe, and smooth dittied song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar."
Milton: Comus, 86, 87.

dīt-tō, s. [Ital. *ditto*=that which has been said, a word, from Lat. *dictum*=a saying, neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico*=to say.] That which has been said before; the same as before; it is always abbreviated into *do*. in writing.

"James Bernard, mate to an hospital; Oliver Goldsmith, found not qualified for ditto."—*Forster: Life of Goldsmith*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

¶ *A suit of dittoes*: A suit of the same material; coat, waistcoat, and trousers of a similar pattern. (*Slang*.)

***dīt-tōg'-ra-phŷ, s.** [Gr. *dissos*, *ditto*=double, and *graphō*=to write.] The writing over again the same words or letters; repetition of letters or words.

"They committed errors through confusing sounds, through the graphic similarity between letters, through transposition of letters, through *dittography* and repetition of letters."—*London Athenæum*.

***dīt-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *dissologia*, *dittologia*=a repetition of words: *dissos*=double, and *logos*=a word.] A twofold or double reading or interpretation of a text.

***dīt-tōn, s.** [O. Fr. *diton*.] A ditty.

"Pantagruel for an eternal memorial wrote this victorial ditton."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

dīt-tŷ, *dyt-e, *dit-ee, *dyt-e, *dit-te, *dit-tie, s. [O. Fr. *dictie*, *ditie*, *dite*, from Lat. *dictatum*=something dictated; *dicto*=to dictate, a frequent form of *dico*=to say.]

*1. A saying.
"To be dissolved and to be with Christ," was his dying ditty."—*Browne*.

*2. A writing.
3. A sonnet or little poem; a song, an air, anything sung.

"They sit and sing
Their slender ditties when the trees are bare."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

dīt-tŷ, v. i. [*DITTY, s.*] To sing verses, to warble.
"Beasts fain would sing; birds ditty to their notes."
Herbert: Providence, st. 3.

dīt-tŷ-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DITTY, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
C. *As subst.*: The act of singing or warbling; a ditty.

"The under-song unto your cheerful dittyng."
Fletcher: Purple Island, c. i.

dī-ūre-īdes, s. pl. [Pref. *ai*=twice, twofold; Eng., &c., *urea*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Chem.: Organic compounds formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and two molecules of urea; with elimination of four molecules of water they contain four or five atoms of carbon, as uric acid (q. v.). Diureides containing six and eight carbon atoms are formed by the union of two monureide molecules with elimination of water, as alloxantin (q. v.).

dī-ū-rē'-sis, s. [Gr. *diourēsis*, from *dioureō*=to pass urine.]

Med.: An excessive flow of urine.

dī-ū-rēt, s. [*BIURET*.]

dī-ū-rēt'-ic, *dī-ū-rēt'-ick, a. & s. [French *diurétique*, from Gr. *diourētikos*, from *dioureō*=to pass urine.]

A *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of exciting diuresis; tending to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Inwardly received it may be very diuretic, and break the stone in the kidney."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Pharm.*: Diuretics are medicines which cause an increase of the function of the kidneys, and consequently augment the quantity of the urine. They are divided by Garrod into sedative, as squills, scoparium, tobacco, colchicum; and stimulant, as juniper, turpentine, copaiba, cantharides, nitrite of ethyl, alcohol, and water. Indirect diuretics, or hydragogue purgatives, as elaterium, cream of tartar, digitalis, gamboge. Lithontriptics, or remedies which alter the quality of the urine and prevent the crystallization and deposition of the ingredients which form gravel and calculi, as carbonates of lithium, potassium, sodium, and alkaline, mineral waters, &c. Diuretics are given (1) to cause an increased flow of urine when the renal secretion is deficient; (2) to eliminate poisons and matters formed in disease from the blood; (3) to produce a larger flow of urine, to hold in solution substances which would be deposited, and form calculi. (*Garrod: Materia Medica*.)

*2. A person suffering from diuresis.

"In diuretics . . . he tried it with good success."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 89.

***dī-ū-rēt'-ic-al, *dī-ū-rēt'-ic-all, a.** [English *diuretic*; -al.] Diuretic.

"Having found them in myself very diuretical and aperitive."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 131.

dī-ū-rēt'-ic-al-nēss, s. [Eng. *diuretical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diuretic; a tendency to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Diureticalness, diuretic quality."—*Bailey*.

dī-ūr'-ī-dæ, s. [Mod. Latin *diur(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neottæe.

dī-ūr'-īs, s. [Gr. *dis*=twice, and *oura*=a tail, in allusion to the lateral lobes of the labellum.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian and New Zealand Orchids, the typical one of the family Diuridæ.

dī-ūr'-nā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *diurnus*=pertaining to a day, daily; by day, as opposed to by night.]

1. *Entom.*: The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, and their successors to the highest sub-order or tribe of the order Lepidoptera. The term implies that they are day-fliers, as distinguished from the Crepuscularia, which fly by twilight, and the Nocturna, which do so by night. The first of these three sub-orders contains the Butterflies; the second the Sphingides, Sphinxes, or Hawk Moths; and the third the Moths, properly so called. The Diurna are placed in harmony with the conditions of their existence, in being clad, as they are, in bright colors. The antennæ are knobbed, whence they are often called Rhopalocera (q. v.), the two other sub-orders being reduced to one, Heterocera. The wings, when in repose, usually stand erect. The caterpillars have six thoracic legs and ten prolegs, sixteen in all. The chrysalides, which, as a rule, are angular, are naked, and often suspended head downward. Butterflies are diffused over all countries, but the largest and finest are from the tropics. They may be divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lycaenidæ or Polyommattidæ, and Hesperidæ (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: A name given by Cuvier, Blainville, &c., to a section of the Accipitres, or birds of prey, which fly in the daytime. Cuvier separated it into two divisions: the Vultures and the Falcons. These now constitute the families of the Vulturidæ and the Falconidæ (q. v.).

dī-ūr'-nāl, *dī-ūr'-nāl, a. & s. [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus*=daily; *dies*=a day.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:
(1) Of or pertaining to a day or daytime, as distinguished from the night.

"The bright orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled
Diurnal." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 592-94.

(2) Performed in a day.

"Till, from his eastern goal, the joyous sun
His twelfth diurnal race begins to run."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 803, 804.

(3) Constituting the measure of a day.

"Why does he order the diurnal hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?"
Prior.

(4) Happening every day, daily.

*2. *Fig.*: Of daily or common occurrence; usual, common.

"Thence by sea to Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend barge."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letter to Milton*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: Applied to a disease the exacerbations of which occur in the daytime.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Flying in the daytime.

3. *Bot.*: [*DIURNAL FLOWERS*.]

B. *As substantive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A journal, a day-book; a newspaper.

"Nay some are so studiously changeling in that particular, they esteem an opinion as diurnal, after a day or two scarce worth keeping."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 35.

II. *Technically*:

Natural History:

1. A lepidopterous insect flying only by day.

2. A raptorial bird flying by day, and having large eyes.

diurnal aberration, s.

Astron.: The aberration of light, arising from the combined effect of the earth's rotation and the motion of light.

diurnal arc, *diurnall arke, s.

Astron.: The apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth.

"The sonne his arke diurnall,
Ypassed was."

Lydgate: Complaint of the Black Knight, 590.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

diurnal flowers, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. Flowers which expand and shut in the same day.
2. Flowers which open during the daytime and close at night.

diurnal lepidoptera, *s. pl.*

Intom.: The same as *DIURNA* (q. v.).

diurnal motion, *s.*

Astron.: [MOTION.]

diurnal parallax, *s.*

Astron.: [PARALLAX.]

***diurnal women**, *s. pl.* Women who cried the daily papers about the streets for sale. (*Eng.*)

***dī-ūr-nā-l-ist**, *s.* [*Eng. diurnal; -ist.*] A journalist (q. v.).

"Let me add hereunto the late experiments of some odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the relation of our *diurnalists*) have by this means found a damnable passage, to the great dishonor of God, and shame of this church."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

dī-ūr-nā-l-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. diurnal; -ly.*] Daily, every day.

"As we make the inquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the public."—*Tatler.*

dī-ūr-nā-l-ness, *s.* [*Eng. diurnal; -ness.*] The quality of being diurnal.

†dī-ūr-nā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. diurnus*=pertaining to a day.]

Zoöl.: A term introduced by Dr. Marshall Hale to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity during the night. (*Ogilvie.*)

***dī-u-tūrn'-al**, *a.* [*Lat. diuturnus*, from *diu*= (1) by day, (2) for a long time.] Lasting for a long time; of long continuance.

"To take care of those things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*."—*Milton: Letters of State.*

***dī-u-tūrn'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [*Lat. diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus*=lasting for a long time.] Lastingness, length of continuance.

"Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

div, *v. i.* [A corruption of *do*.] Scotch for *Do*.

"And *div* ye think," rejoined the virago, setting her arms a-kimbo."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

dī-vā-gā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. divagatus*, *pa. par.* of *divagor*=to wander about: *dis*=away, apart, and *vagor*=to wander.] A wandering or going astray; a deviation, a digression. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"A security against the *divagations* and caprices of legend."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 4.

dī-va-lēnt, *a.* [*Gr. dis*=twice, and *Lat. valens*=strong.]

Chem.: Equivalent to two units of any standard; specially to two atoms of hydrogen. It is called also Bi-equivalent. (*Rossiter.*)

dī-vān' (1), *s.* [*Arab. & Pers. divān*=a tribunal, a steward; a collection of odes arranged in alphabetical order of rhymes. (*Skeat.*)]

1. In Oriental countries, a court of justice, a council.

2. A council-chamber; a hall of state; a reception room, a court, an audience-chamber.

"Old Giaffir sat in his *divan*."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 2.

*3. A council.

"Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 902, 903.

4. A restaurant; a smoking-saloon.

5. A kind of thickly-cushioned seat or sofa standing against the wall of a room; so called from such seats being used in *divans* [4].

*6. A collection of poems by one author; a book.

dī-vān' (2), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A large divet, or other turf of a larger size. (*Scotch.*) [*DIVET.*]

dī-vān' (3), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A small wild plum, or kind of sloe. (*Scotch.*)

dī-vār'-i-cāte, *v. i. & t.* [*Latin divaricatus*, *pa. par.* of *divarico*=to spread apart: *di*=*dis*=away, apart, and *varico*=to spread.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

Lit.: To open, to diverge, or divide into two.

"The partitions are strained across: one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones."—*Woodward.*

2. **Fig.:** To diverge, to branch off.

"*Divaricated* representatives of a single tongue."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. ix.

II. Bot.: To diverge or branch off from the stem at a right or obtuse angle.

***B. Trans.:** To divide into two branches; to cause to spread out.

"A slender pipe is produced forward toward the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatie vessels."—*Grew.*

dī-vār'-i-cāte, *a.* [*Lat. divaricatus.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: Diverging or branching off.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** Straggling, spreading, irregularly and widely asunder; branching off at a right or obtuse angle.

2. **Zoöl.:** Spreading out widely.

dī-vār'-i-cāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DIVARICATE, v.*]

dī-vār'-i-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DIVARICATE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as *DIVARICATION* (q. v.).

dī-vār'-i-cā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. divaricatio*, from *divaricatus*, *pa. par.* of *divarico*=to spread apart.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** A separating or branching off widely; separation, divergence.

"They will stop at a *divarication* of the way."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. **Fig.:** A division or divergence in opinion; a wandering from the point or the facts.

"To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

II. Bot. & Zoöl.: A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles.

***dī-vāst'**, *a.* [*Lat. devasto*=to devastate.] Devastated; laid waste.

"But time will come when the earth shall lie *divast*,

When heav'n and hell shall both be filled at last."

Owen: Epigrams (1677). (*Nares.*)

dive, ***deve**, ***duve**, ***dyve**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. dyfan*; *Icel. dyfa*; cognate with *dip* and *deep* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To plunge or descend head first under water or other fluid.

"The otter hears him tread the shore,

And dives, and is beheld no more."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 3.

*2. To sink under the surface.

"A bledde ibollen ful of winde ne *duueth* nout into theos deope wateres."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 282.

*3. To sink, to penetrate.

4. To seek for by diving.

"The knave deserves it when he tempts the main,
Where Folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 153, 154.

II. Figuratively:

1. To penetrate, to sink, to enter deeply.

"Dive, thoughts, down to my soul."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. To descend quickly; as, He *dived* into the cellar.

3. To plunge or thrust the hand in quickly.

"Mr. Bouncer *dived* into the cupboard, which served as his wine-bin, and brought therefrom two bottles of brandy and whisky."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

4. To enter deeply into any question, science, or pursuit; to explore.

"Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *dived* into the world's deceit."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

5. To dip into anything, to examine cursorily; as, I *dived* into the book here and there.

***B. Transitive:**

I. Lit.: To plunge into, head first.

"He *dived* the deepsome watrie heapes."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To explore.

"The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulph of fame."

Denham: Old Age, 794.

2. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Louerd ne thaue thu that storm me *duue*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 43.

3. To dip, to duck.

"To *dive* an infant either thrice or but once in baptism."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 12.

¶ To *dive into*: To explore, to investigate, to pry into.

¶ For the difference between to *dive* and to *plunge*, see *PLUNGE*; for that between to *dive into* and to *pry*, see *PRY*.

dive - dapper, ***deve - dep**, ***deve - doppe**, ***dyve-dap**, ***dive-dopper**, *s.* The didapper or little grebe, *Podiceps minor*; the dabchick.

"Upon this promise did he raise his chin,

Like a *dive-dapper* peering through a wave."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 85, 86.

dive (1), *s.* [*DIVE, v.*]

1. **Lit.:** A sudden plunge head foremost into water or other fluid.

2. **Fig.:** A hasty plunge or dart into any place.

3. A low brothel or drinking place.

dīve (2), *s.* [*DEEV.*]

"Fearful things that haunt that dell,
Its ghouls and *dives*, and shapes of hell."

Moore: Fire Worshipers.

***dī-vēl'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. divello*: *dis*=away, apart, and *vello*=to pluck or pull.] To pluck or pull apart or asunder; to rend.

"They begin to separate; and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

***dī-vēl'-lent**, *a.* [*Lat. divellens*, *pr. par.* of *divello*=to pull asunder.] Pulling or plucking apart or asunder; rending, separating.

***dī-vēl'-li-cāte**, *v. t.* [*Lat. di=dis*=away, apart, and *vellicatus*, *pa. par.* of *vellico*, frequent. form of *vello*=to pluck or pull.] To pull or rend in pieces.

"My brother told me you had used him dishonorably, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. v., ch. vi.

div'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. div(e); -er.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who dives or plunges under the water.

"*Divers* at the bottom of the sea can hear the noises made above only confusedly."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii. (Note.)

2. One who dives or goes under water in search of anything, as pearls, treasure, &c.

"It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers of pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight."—*Woodward.*

II. Figuratively.

1. One who enters deeply into any subject or study.

"Some *divers* in the deep of Providence."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. iv., § 3.

*2. A pickpocket.

"To have his pocket or purse picked by a common *diver*."—*Gutaker*, 82.

B. Ornith.: One of a family of birds, *Colymbinæ*, remarkable for their power and habit of diving. The neck is long, thus presenting a great affinity to the Grebes; the tail is very short and rounded; the wings short; the bill straight, strong, and pointed. The *Divers* are as much inhabitants of the ocean as the Grebes are of fresh water; they are confined to Northern latitudes, whence they migrate farther south in the winter season. The largest of the three European species is the great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, but the other two—the Red-throated Diver, *C. septentrionalis*, and the Black-throated Diver, *C. arcticus*—are perhaps better known, as they are found in abundance in this country. They live on fish, which they follow under the water, propelling themselves along with their wings as well as their feet, and frequently remaining for some time before they emerge again. They fly with great rapidity.

¶ *Cartesian Diver*, *s.* [*CARTESIAN.*]

***dī-vērb**, ***di-verbe**, *s.* [*Lat. diverbium*=a conversation of two, a dialogue: *di*=*dis*=twice, and *verbum*=a word.] An antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted, or opposed.

"England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverbo* goes."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 601.

***dī-vērb'-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [*Latin diverberatus*, *pa. par.* of *diverbero*: *dis*=away, apart, and *verbero*=to strike.] To strike through.

"These cries for blamelesse blood *diverberate*

The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie."

Davies: Holy Roode, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

dī-vērb'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [*Latin diverberatus*, *pa. par.* of *diverbero*.] A sounding or resounding through.

dī-vērg'e, *v. i.* [*Lat. di=dis*=away, apart, and *vergo*=to incline, to tend; *Fr. diverger*; *Ital. divergere.*]

I. Literally:

1. To tend in different directions from a common point; to branch off.

"From this street *diverged* to right and left alleys squalid and noisome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **'cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tend or incline in different directions.

"Soon their paths *diverged* widely."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To vary from a typical or normal form or state.

3. To vary from the truth.

di-vēr'ge-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *diverge*; -ment.] The act or state of diverging; divergence.

di-vērg'-ençe, di-vērg'-en-çy, *s.* [French; Ital. *divergenza*; Sp. *divergencia*.]

1. *Lit.*: A diverging or tending in different directions from one common point.

"To discover the true direction and *divergence* of sound."—Sir. W. Jones: *Musical Modes of the Hindus*.

2. *Fig.*: A difference or disagreement; want of accord.

"This incident is however related with some *divergence* by other writers."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 81.

di-vērg'-ent, *a.* [Fr.; Ital. & Sp. *divergente*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Separating, tending or branching off in different directions from one common point.

2. *Fig.*: Disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"Other *divergent* statements occur concerning this important passage in the history of Rome."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 82.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Tending in a different direction from one another; spreading outward from a common center; as, *diverging* styles.

"In their direction they are erect or reflexed, spreading outward, *divergent*, or patulous, or arched inward."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 359.

2. *Math.*: [DIVERGENT SERIES.]

3. *Optics*: Causing divergence of rays: as, a *divergent* or concave lens.

divergent rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rays which, starting from a certain point of some visible object, diverge or continually recede from each other in proportion as they recede farther from the object; the opposite of convergent (q. v.).

divergent series, *s.*

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically greater than the preceding one; as, 1:3:9:27:81, &c. [CONVERGENT.]

di-vērg'-īng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DIVERGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of spreading or separating out from a common center; divergence.

diverging rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: [DIVERGENT RAYS.]

diverging series, *s.*

Math.: [DIVERGENT SERIES.]

di-vērg'-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diverging*; -ly.] In a diverging manner.

di-vērs, *dy-vers, *a.* [DIVERSE.]

*1. Distinct, separate.

"These thre thyngys ben wel sotel and *divers*."—Wy-cliffe: *Select Works*, iii. 115.

2. Different, diverse, varying, various.

"God, who at sundry times and in *divers* manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets."—Heb. i. 1.

3. Several, sundry, more than one.

"He sent *divers* sorts of flies among them."—Ps. lxxviii. 45.

*4. Obstinate, perverse.

"The herte that is rebel and hard and rebours and *dyvers*."—Ayenbite, p. 68.

¶ For the difference between *divers* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

divers-colored, *a.* Of divers or different colors.

"By which the beauty of the earth appears;
The *divers-colored* mantle which she wears."

Sandys: *Job*, p. 5.

di-vēr'se (or **di-vēr'se**), ***di-vers, *dy-vers, *dy-verse**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *divers* (m.), *diverse* (f.), from Lat. *diversus*=different, various, pa. par. of *diverto*=to turn asunder or aside, to divert (q. v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *diverso*. *Diverse* and *divers* are essentially the same word. According to Trench, "*Divers* implies difference only; *diverse* implies difference with opposition.")

A. *As adjective*:

1. Different, distinct, separate.

"Behold, the flowers are *diverse* in stature."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. Several, sundry, various, more than one, *divers*.

"The kyng hem sende . . . to *dyverse* men."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

*3. Varying, multiform.

"Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favor any man so much as to be wholly his."—Ben Jonson.

*B. *As adv.*: In divers or different directions.

"Part to the town fly *diverse* o'er the plain,
Where late their troops triumphant bore the fight."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 4, 5.

***di-vēr se, *dy-verse, *dy-ver-syn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *diverser*.] [DIVERSE.]

A. *Trans.*: To make different, to diversify.

"*Dyversyn*. *Diversifico*, vario."—Prompt. Parv.

B. *Reflex.*: To distinguish, to vary.

"Mochel ham *diuerseth* ine hire workes."—Ayenbite, p. 124.

C. *Intransitive*:

1. To differ, to vary.

"A sterre *diuersith* fro a sterre in clerenesse."—Wy-cliffe: 1 Cor. xv. 41.

2. To turn aside.

"The red-cross knight *diversed*; but forth rode Brito-mart."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iii. 63.

di-vēr'se-ly, *di-verse-liche, di-vers-ly, *dy-vers-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diverse*; -ly.]

1. In different directions; toward different points.

"On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 107, 108.

2. In different manners; differently, variously.

"Wonder it is to see in *diuerse* minds
How *diuersely* Loue doth his pageants play."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. v. 1.

di-vēr'se-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diverse*; -ness.] Difference, varying, diversity, changeability.

"You this *diversenesse* that blamen most."

Wyat: *Of Change of Mynde*.

di-vēr-si-fī'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *diversify*; -able.] That may or can be diversified or varied.

"These last-named principles are more numerous, as taking in the posture, order, and situation, the rest, and above all the almost infinitely *diversifiable* textures of the smaller parts."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 281.

di-vērs-i-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *diversify*; -ation.]

1. The act of making diverse or various in form or qualities.

"If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colors."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

2. The state of being diverse or various; diversity, variety, multiformity.

"The *diversification* of the means for producing sound in the three families of the Orthoptera, and in the Homoptera."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x.

3. A change or alteration.

"This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

di-vērs'-i-fīed, *pa. par. or a.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Of diverse or varied kinds or qualities; varied.

"To diffuse,

"Where'er he moved, *diversified* delight."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

di-vērs-i-flōr'-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse; *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant or inflorescence which bears flowers of two or more kinds.

di-vērs'-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of diverse or varied forms; different in form.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to organs of the same nature but of different forms. (Balfour.)

di-vērs'-i-fy, *di-vers-i-fie, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier*, from Low Lat. *diversifico*=to make different; Lat. *diversus*=different, and suff. -fico=facio=to make; Sp. & Port. *diversificar*; Ital. *diversificare*.]

1. To make different from others; to distinguish, to discriminate.

"There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another."—Locke.

2. To give variety to; to variegate.

"Pallas disrobes; her radiant veil untied,
With flowers adorned, with art *diversified*."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 904, 905.

3. To vary, to relieve the monotony of.

"The course of parliamentary business was *diversified* by another curious and interesting episode."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

di-vērs'-i-fy-īng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making different or varying.

***di-vēr-sil'-ō-quēt**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse, and *loquens*=speaking, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Speaking diversely or in different ways.

di-vēr'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diversus*=diverted, pa. par. of *diverto*=to turn in different directions; *di=dis*=away, apart, and *verto*=to turn; Sp. *diversion*; Ital. *diversione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of diverting or turning off or from any course.

"A *diversion* of the Rhone, or a deepening of the river's bed, would have been of incalculable benefit."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ii. 33.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of turning or diverting in any way.

"I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions."—More: *Decay of Christian Piety*.

(2) The act of turning or diverting the mind or the thoughts from care, business or study.

(3) That which tends or serves to divert or turn the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; that which affords relaxation; a pastime, an amusement.

"Both had what seemed extravagant whimsies about dress, *diversions*, and postures."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Mil.*: The act of drawing off or diverting the attention of the enemy from any design, by making a demonstration or feigned attack at some other point.

"Who made that bold *diversion*
In old Thermopylae."

Byron: *Greek War Song*.

diversion-cut, *s.* A channel to divert past a reservoir a stream of impure or turbid water which would otherwise flow into the reservoir; a by-wash.

di-vērs'-i-ty, *di-vers-i-tee, *dy-vers-i-te, *dy-vers-te, *s.* [Fr. *diversité*; from Lat. *diversitas*, from *diversus*=different, diverse; Sp. *diversidad*; Ital. *diversità*; Port. *diversidade*.]

1. Difference, unlikeness, dissimilitude, variance.

"By the *dyuersite* of heuene is *dyuersite* of coloures of face."—Trevisa, i. 267.

2. A variety; a multiplicity with difference.

"When Babel was confounded, and the great Confederacy of projectors wild and vain
Was split into *diversity* of tongues."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 193-95.

3. Distinctness or non-identity of being.

"We form the ideas of identity and *diversity*."—Locke.

4. Variegation, variety.

"A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iv. 83, 84.

*5. Dissension, disagreement, want of accord.

"But for there is *diuersitee*
Within himselfe, he maie not laste."

Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

¶ For the difference between *diversity* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

***di-vēr-siv'-ō-lēt**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*=different, diverse, and *volens*=wishing, pr. par. of *volo*=to wish.] Wishing for, or fond of, differences or strife.

"This debauched and *diverstvoe*'nt woman."—Webster: *White Devil*, act iii.

di-vērs-lý, *adv.* [DIVERSELY.]

"Fortunes course *diversly* is dressid."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 119.

***di-vēr'-sōr-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *divers(e)*; -ory.]

1. Serving or tending to divert; diverting.

2. Discriminating, distinguishing.

"The first two kinds were called *diversory*."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvi., § 2.

***di-vēr'-sōr-ý**, *s.* [Lat. *diversorium*, *deversorium*.] A wayside inn.

di-vērt' (or **di-vērt'**), *v. t.* [Fr. *divertir*; from Lat. *diverto*=to turn aside, divert; *di=dis*=away, apart, and *verto*=to turn; Sp. *divertir*; Ital. *divertire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To turn off or from any course or direction; to turn aside.

"I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē. wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, plit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To draw off or aside to a different point.

"The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and diverted their power some other way."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To distract, to abstract, to remove.

"Wouldst thou divert thyself from melancholy?
Wouldst thou be pleasant, yet be far from folly?"
Bunyan: Apology.

*2. To turn aside from the right course.

"Alas! how simple to these cates compared,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!"
Milton: P. R., ii. 348, 349.

3. To misapply; to turn or apply to a wrong use.

4. To turn aside or distract the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; to amuse, to please, to entertain.

"An ingenious gentleman did divert or instruct the kingdom by his papers."—*Swift*.

B. Intransitive:

*I. Literally:

1. To turn aside or away; to go out of the way; to go astray.

"Not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

2. To turn aside, to go out of the way.

"He beyng of his approche credibly aduertised . . .
diuerted from the kynges waies."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 30).

†II. Fig.: To please, to entertain.

*di-věrt', s. [DIVERTE, v.] Diversion, amusement, recreation, entertainment.

di-věrt'-ěr, s. [Eng. divert; -er.] One who or that which diverts.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a diverter of sadness."—*Walton: Life*.

di-věrt'-i-cle (Eng.), di-věr-tíc'-u-lŭm (Lat.), s. [Lat. diverticulum=a by-path or by-road, from divertō=to turn aside.]

*I. Ord. Lang. (of the form diverticle):

1. Lit.: A by-path, a by-way.

"I suspect there was a diverticle of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood toward Idbury, through Fyfield."—*Warton: History of Kidding-ton*, p. 52.

2. Fig.: A by-way, or path out of the right way.

"The diverticles and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 12.

II. Anat. (of both forms): A cæcum or blind tube, branching, either normally or by malformation, out of the course of a longer one.

" . . . a much larger diverticulum or cæcum than that now existing."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vi.

di-věrt'-î-měň'-tō (pl. di-věrt'-î-měň'-tî), s. [Ital.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: A diversion, an amusement, a recreation.

"Where, in the midst of porticos, processions, and cavalcades, abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep, indulge their innocent divertimenti."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

2. Mus.: A composition of a light, pleasing character, whether vocal or instrumental, written to engage the attention in a cheerful manner. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

di-věrt'-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVERTE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of turning aside or out of the course.

2. Fig.: The act of entertaining, amusing, or pleasing; diversion.

di-věrt'-lŭg-lŭ, adv. [Eng. diverting; -ly.] In a diverting manner, so as to divert or amuse.

"He then added divertingly . . ."—*Strype: Life of Aylmer*, ch. xiv.

di-věrt'-lŭg-něss, s. [Eng. diverting; -ness.] The quality or state of being diverting; a diverting nature.

*di-věr'-tŭse, *di-věr'-tize, v. t. [Fr. divertir; pr. par. of divertir=to divert.] To divert, to please, to amuse, to entertain.

"Sup at home and divertize the gentleman at cards."—*Wycherley: Gentleman Dancing-Master*, i. 1.

*di-věr'-tŭse-měňt, *di-ver-tisse-ment, s. [Fr. divertissement; from divertir=to divert.]

I. Ordinary Language (of both forms):

1. A diversion, a pastime, a recreation, or amusement.

"How fond soever men are of bad divertisement, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. A source of amusement or diversion.

"It was more than once the divertisement of his majesty."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant* (Pref.).

3. In the same sense as II.

II. Music (of the form divertissement): The same as DIVERTIMENTO (q. v.).

di-věrt'-ive, a. [Eng. divert; -ive.] Tending to divert: diverting, pleasing, amusing.

"But if divertive her expressions fit,"

Pomfret: Strephon's Love for Delia.

*di-věrt'-měňt, s. [Ital. divertimento.] An avocation, a distraction.

"Having other divertments."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 83.

di-věst', v. t. [O. Fr. devestir, from Low Lat. divestio=Lat. divestio=to strip of clothing, to undress: di=dis=away, from, and vestio=to clothe; vestis=dress; Fr. dévêtir.] [DEVEST.]

*I. Lit.: To undress, to strip of clothing; to make naked, to denude.

"Like bride and groom

Divesting them for bed." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip or denude of any covering; to make bare.

"Such universal change as autumn makes
In the fair body of a leafy grove
Discolored, then divested."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To deprive, to strip.

"To divest this universe of its wonder and its mystery."—*Tyndal: Fragments of Science*, iv. 84.

3. To resign, to give up, to abdicate.

"That you divest yourself and lay apart
The borrowed glories."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

di-věst'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DIVERST.]

di-věst'-i-ble, a. [Eng. divest; -able.] Capable of being divested, deprived, or freed from.

"Liberty being too high a blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 248.

di-věst'-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVERST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of stripping, undressing, or making naked.

2. Fig.: The act of stripping or depriving of anything.

di-věst'-i-tŭre, s. [Pref. di=Lat. dis=away, apart, and Eng. vestiture (q. v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of stripping or denuding.

2. Fig.: The act of putting off, laying aside, or depriving; the state of being divested or deprived of office, &c.

"He is sent away without remedy, with a divestiture from his pretended orders."—*Ep. Hall: Works*, x. 226.

II. Law: The act of laying aside or surrendering the whole or any part of one's effects.

*di-věst'-měňt, s. [Eng. divest; -ment.] The act of divesting.

div'-ět, div-ot, dif-fat, de-vit, s. [Etym. doubtful; Jamieson suggests a connection with delve, or Lat. defodio=to dig in the earth.]

1. Lit.: A thin, flat turf, generally of an oblong form; used in Britain for covering cottages and also for fuel.

"With fredome of fossage, pastourage, fewall, fail, diffat."—*Acts James VI.* (1593), ch. 161.

2. Fig.: A short, thick, compactly-made person.

divot-seat, s. A bench or seat at the door of a cottage, formed of divets.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 153.

div'-ět, div-ot, v. t. & i. [DIVET, s.]

A. Trans.: To cover or roof with divets.

B. Intrans.: To cart or cut divets.

*di-věx'-i-tŭ, s. [O. Fr. devexité; Lat. devexitas.] [DEVEXITY.] A curve, an arc.

"Doth glorifie that Heau'n's divexity."

Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 30.

di-vi'-cŭn, s. [Pref. di=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., vicin (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₃₁H₅₀N₃₀O₁₆. A substance obtained by heating vicin in dilute sulphuric acid. It forms prismatic crystals which reduce silver nitrate. Fused with potash it liberates ammonia and yields potassium cyanide, showing that nitrogen exists in two forms of (CN) and NH₃ or NH₂. (*Abstracts of Chemical Society*, 1881.)

di-vid'-a-ble, a. [Eng. divid(e); -able.]

1. That may or can be divided or separated; divisible.

"Whose parts are by motion dividable and separable from one another."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 751.

2. Divided, separated, distinct.

"How could commnnities maintain
Peaceful commerce from dividable shores?"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

¶ The pronunciation was formerly di-vîd'-ă-ble.

*di-vîd'-ant, a. [Lat. dividens, pa. par. of divido=to divide (q. v.).] Different, separated, distinct.

"Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is dividant." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

di-vî-de, *de-vyde, *di-vyde, *dy-vyde, v. t. & i. [Lat. divido, from di=dis=away, apart, and *vido= (prob.) to know, cogn. with video=to see; Sp. & Port. dividir; Ital. dividere.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To separate or part into pieces; to cut or part asunder.

"Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other."—*1 Kings* iii. 25.

(2) To part, to separate or keep apart by an intervening partition or line.

"God divided the light from the darkness."—*Gen.* i. 4.

(3) To make division or partition of among a number; to share, to deal out.

"So they made an end of dividing the country."—*Josh.* xix. 51.

(4) To distribute among several; to share.

(5) To make an opening or passage through

"Thou didst divide the sea."—*Nehemiah*, ix. ii.

(6) To make divisions or gradations on. [II. 2.]

(7) In the same sense as II. 3.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To disunite in opinion or feelings; to set at variance; to destroy unity among.

"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation."—*Matt.* xii. 25.

(2) To draw or attach to different sides; as, The meeting was divided in opinion.

(3) To share; to have or take a portion of with others.

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown."

Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

†(4) To embarrass, to cause to hesitate through indecision; to raise doubts in: as, He was divided in his mind.

II. Technically:

1. Math.: To resolve or separate into parts or factors: one quantity is said to be divisible by another when it can be resolved into two entire factors, one of which is the divisor and the other the dividend.

2. Instr.: To mark with graduated divisions; to graduate according to a standard.

3. Music: To vary a simple theme with notes so connected as to form one series. [DIVISION, II. 4.]

"And all the while sweet music did divide
Her looser notes to Lydian harmony."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 40.

4. Parliamentary: To cause to vote on a question; so called from the members going into opposite lobbies: ayes to the right, noes to the left.

5. Comm.: To make a dividend of, to distribute as a dividend.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To part, to separate; to become separated or sundered.

"It [blood] doth divide in two slow rivers."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,737.

(2) In the same sense as II.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) To become divided or disunited in feelings, opinions, &c.

"Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers divide."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

(2) To share.

"You shall in all divide with us."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

II. Parliamentary, &c.: To vote on any question by "siding off," as in the British Parliament, the ayes going to the right and the noes to the left. [A. II. 4.]

"It was not thought advisable to divide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to divide to part, and to separate: "To part approaches nearer to separate than to divide: the latter is applied to things only; the former two to persons. as well as things: a thing becomes smaller by being divided; it loses its junction with, or cohesion to, another thing, by being parted: a loaf of bread is

uóll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn;

-tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

divided by being cut in two; two loaves are *parted* which have been baked together. Sometimes *part*, as well as *divide*, is used in the application of that which is given to several, in which case they bear the same analogy as before: several things are *parted*, one thing is *divided*: a man's personal effects may be *parted*, by common consent, among his children; but his estate, or the value of it, must be *divided*: whatever can be disjoined without losing its integrity is *parted*, otherwise it is *divided*: in this sense, our Savior's garments are said to have been *parted*, because they were distinct things; but the vesture which was without seam must have been *divided*, if they had not cast lots for it. That is said to be *divided* which has been, or is conceived to be a whole; that is *separated* which might be joined: a river *divides* a town by running through it; mountains or seas *separate* countries: to *divide* does not necessarily include a *separation*; although a *separation* supposes a *division*: an army may be *divided* into larger or smaller portions, and yet remain united; but during a march, or an engagement, these companies are frequently *separated*. Opinions, hearts, minds, &c., may be *divided*; corporeal bodies only are *separated*: the minds of men are often most *divided*, when in person they are least *separated*; and those, on the contrary, who are *separated* at the greatest distance from each other may be the least *divided*. With regard to persons, *part* designates the actual leaving of the person: *separate* is used in general for that which lessens the society: the former is often casual, temporary, or partial; the latter is positive and serious: the *parting* is momentary; the *separation* may be longer or shorter."

(2) He thus further discriminates between *to divide*, *to distribute*, and *to share*: "The act of *dividing* does not extend beyond the thing *divided*; that of *distributing* and *sharing* comprehends also the purpose of the action: we *divide* the thing; we *distribute* to the person: we may *divide* therefore without *distributing*; or we may *divide* in order to *distribute*: thus, we *divide* our land into distinct fields for our private convenience; or we *divide* a sum of money into so many parts, in order to *distribute* it among a given number of persons; on the other hand, we may *distribute* without *dividing*: for guineas, books, apples, and many other things may be *distributed* which require no *division*. To *share* is to make into parts the same as *divide*, and it is to give those parts to some persons, the same as *distribute*: but the person who *shares* takes a part himself; he who *distributes* gives it always to others: a loaf is *divided* in order to be eaten; bread is *distributed* in loaves among the poor; the loaf is *shared* by a poor man with his poorer neighbor, or the profits of a business are *shared* by the partners. To *share* may imply either to give or receive; to *distribute* implies giving only: we *share* our own with another, or another *shares* what we have; but we *distribute* our own to others." (Crabb · Eng. Synon.)

†*di-vi-de*, s. [DIVIDE, v.] That which divides or serves as a line of demarcation between two adjacent places: specif. the watershed of a district, or the ridge of land dividing the affluents of one river from those of another. The divide between any two streams may be approximately traced upon a map by drawing a line so that it shall head all the affluents of both streams.

¶ The Great Divide: (For def. see extract.)

"Comprised in the territories of Montana and Wyoming there is a region which contains all the peculiarities of the continent in a remarkable degree, and which moreover is exceedingly interesting on account of its scenery, its geography, its mineralogy, and its sport. . . . There it is that great rivers rise, running through every clime, from perpetual snow to tropical heat. . . . It is the geographical center of North America. It is essentially The Great Divide."—Earl of Dunraven: The Great Divide, ch. i.

di-vi-dēd, pa. par. or a. [DIVIDE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Separated, sundered, shared, joint, distributed, disunited. (Lit. & fig.)

"She thus maintains *divided* sway
With yon bright regent of the day."
Cowper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings.

2. Bot.: Applied to a leaf cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the midrib.

divided axle, s.

Vehicles: An axle bisected at its midlength. In some instances the parts are coupled together, in others they are independent. [CARRIAGE-AXLE.]

divided object-glass micrometer, s. Another name for the double-image micrometer. The object-glass of the telescope or microscope is bisected diametrically, the straight edges being ground smooth so that they may easily slide by each other. The halves of the bisected lens are movable in a direction

perpendicular to the line of section by means of a screw; the distances being determined by the number of revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. (Knight.)

di-vi-dēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *divided*; -ly.]

1. In a divided manner; in divisions or parts.

"If God be everywhere it cannot possibly be that He should possibly be so *dividedly*."—Cudworth *Intell. System*, p. 783.

2. Separately, distinctly.

divided-skirt, s. A woman's skirt divided in such a manner as to admit of her riding astride.

div-i-dēnd, **div-i-dent*, s. & a. [Lat. *dividendum*=that which may or is to be divided or shared; gerund of *divido*=to divide; Fr. *dividende*; Ital. *dividendo*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A share, a portion distributed or allotted.

"Shall I set there
So deepe a share,
(Dear wounds) and only now
In sorrow draw no *dividend* with you?"
Crashaw: *Charitas Nimia*.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: A number which has to be divided by another: thus, if we have to divide 20 by 4, 20 is the *dividend*, and 4 the *divisor*.

2. *Bankruptcy*: The fractional part of the assets of a bankrupt which is paid to the creditor in proportion to the amount of the debt which he has proved against the estate of the debtor.

3. *Comm.*: The sum periodically payable as interest on loans, debentures, &c., or that periodically distributed as profit on the capital of a railway or other company. The sum to be divided is broken up into as many portions as there are bondholders or shareholders to claim them, and the fractional part falling to each holder bears the same proportion to the whole dividend as the amount of stock or shares he holds bears to the whole capital from which the dividend is derived. Bondholders are said to receive their dividends, and the process of paying them is called, in banks and other offices, the payment of dividends. (Bithell.)

B. As adj.: Bearing or yielding a dividend.

"As regards *dividend* stocks, the yield per cent. at the present prices is based upon the dividend of the past year."—London Daily Chronicle.

di-vi-dēr, s. [Eng. *divid(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which divides, cuts, or separates anything into parts.

"According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body."—Digby: *On the Soul*.

(2) One who distributes or allots to others their shares.

"Man, who made me a judge or a *divider* over you?"—Luke xii. 14.

(3) A soup-ladle. (Prov.)

2. Fig.: One who or that which causes division or disunion.

"Hate is of all things the mightiest *divider*, nay, is division itself."—Milton: *Discipline of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. *Husbandry*: The prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

2. *Instruments (pl.)*: A form of compasses, usually with an adjusting and retaining arrangement. Its name is derived from its specific use in dividing lines into any given number of equal parts. The legs are driven apart by a spring as the nut is retracted on the screw, and closed by contrary motion of the said nut; the fine thread of the screw admitting of a very delicate adjustment. (Knight.)

di-vi-dēng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVIDE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a division; division.

"Piercing even to the *dividing* asunder of soul and spirit."—Hebrews iv. 12.

dividing-engine, s. A machine for dividing a circle into a number of parts of equal proportions, either for the purpose of graduation, as the circles and arcs of astronomical, surveying, and plotting instruments, or for spacing off and cutting the circumference of a wheel into teeth. In the application of the screw to the graduation of mathematical scales, it is employed to move a platform which

slides freely and carries the scale to be graduated, the swing-frame for the diamond-point being attached to some fixed part of the framing of the machine. (Knight.) [GRADUATING-MACHINE.]

dividing-sinker, s.

Knitting-machine: One of the pieces interposed between jack-sinkers, which, being advanced while the latter are retracted, force the yarn between the needles of each pair, so that by the joint action of the jack-sinkers and the *dividing-sinkers* the yarn is looped on each of the needles. (Knight.)

di-vi-dēng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dividing*; -ly.] By division.

div-i-div-i, s. [Native name.]

Comm.: The very astringent husks of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported from South America, in the form of dark brown rolls containing a few flat seeds. The outer rind of the husks contains a large quantity of tannin, together with ready-formed gallic acid. *Dividivi* is used in tanning.

**di-vi-dē-ū-al*, a. & s. [Lat. *dividu(us)*=divisible, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

A. As adjective:

1. Separated, distinct.

"His religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

2. Divided; shared or participated in in common with others; joint.

"Her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds."
Milton: P. L., vii. 381, 382.

B. As substantive:

Arith. & Alg.: One of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

**di-vi-dē-ū-al-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *dividual*; -ly.] In a divided manner; by division.

**di-vi-dē-ū-ōus*, a. [Lat. *dividuus*.] Divided, dividual.

"He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuus*, self-subsistent."—Coleridge, in Webster.

**di-vi-nē-a-cle*, s. [A dimin., as if from a Lat. *divinaculum*, from *divinus*.] A riddle. (Phillips.)

**di-vi-nē-al*, **dy-vyn-all*, a. & s. [Lat. *divin(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

A. As adj.: Divine.

"Syne all these were mynysters of God to in mortall,
And had in theym no power *dyvynall*."
Fabyan: *Prologues*.

B. As subst.: Divination.

"What say we of hem that beleven on *diuinales*?"—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

div-in-ā-tion, **de-vin-a-cion*, **di-vin-a-cion*, s. [Lat. *divinatio*, from *divino*=to divine (q. v.); Fr. *divination*; Ital. *divinazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of predicting or foretelling future events, or of discovering hidden or secret things by supernatural power or means.

"And they used *divination* and enchantments."—2 Kings xvii. 17.

2. An indication or foresign of something future; an omen, an augury, a prediction.

"This controversie should be decided by the flying of birds, which do give a happy *divination* to things to come."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 19.

3. A prophecy or conjecture of the future.

"Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Scrip.*: In Old Testament times certain methods of, in certain circumstances, unveiling futurity or obtaining a communication from God as to human conduct and duty, were sanctioned in Scripture. Thus Joseph and Daniel interpreted prophetic dreams (Gen. xl., xli. 1-32; Dan. ii. 26-45, iv. 8-37); lots were often drawn after religious solemnities (Num. xxvi. 55, 56; Josh. vii. 13, 16-19; 1 Sam. x. 20, 21; Acts i. 26); and the Mercy Seat, from above which Jehovah on special occasions spoke (Exod. xxv. 22) became a veritable oracle of God (2 Sam. xvi. 23). Finally, there was the long series of true prophets. Not satisfied with these legitimate sources of obtaining communications from the Divinity, the Jews, after the example of the surrounding nations, had recourse to many unsanctioned methods of operation, each of which had its pretended experts. The Mosaic law sternly denounces these, and specially any one that made "his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth *divination*, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer" (Deut. xviii. 10-12).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Christianity set itself against these practices, and when Paul preached at Ephesus, "Many of those which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver" (Acts xix. 19).

2. *Hist.*: Divination among the ancients was classed under two divisions: natural and artificial. Natural divination was attributed to the inspiration of the divine afflatus; such were the celebrated oracles of Delphi, &c. The second kind was effected by various rites or observations; as by sacrifices, inspection of the entrails of the victims, observation of the flight of birds, the stars, &c. Gaule, in his *Mag-Astro-Mantix* (1652), ch. xix., gives a long list of the various methods of divination, such as "Aeromancy, or divining by the ayr; Pyromancy, by fire; Hydromancy, by water; Geomancy, by earth; Dæmonomancy, by the suggestions of evil dæmons or devills," &c. The Romans never entered upon any important undertaking, whether public or private, without first endeavoring to ascertain the feelings of the gods upon the subject, and hence to infer the probable issue of the enterprise. With them the whole system of divination was placed under the control of the College or Corporation of Augurs. [AUGUR.] The greatest reliance was placed upon the manifestations of the divine will by thunder and lightning, &c., and above all by the cries, the flight, and the feeding of birds; but there was scarcely any sight or sound connected with animate or inanimate nature which might not, under certain circumstances, be regarded as yielding an omen.

**di-vîn'-a-tôr*, s. [Lat.] A diviner; one who practices or pretends to divination.

"Enthusiasts, diviners, prophets, sectaries, and schismatics."—Burton. *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 641.

di-vîn'-a-tôr-ÿ, a. [Fr. *divinatoire*; Ital. & Sp. *divinatorio*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of divination.

"Julian, according to his usual modesty, roundly affirms, that this intercourse was properly *divinatory*."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (Ox. 1720), on Gen. xv. 9.

**di-vîn'-a-trice*, s. [Lat. *divinatrix*.] Divination.

"False astrology and *divinatrice*."—Sir T. More: *A Woful Lamentacion*.

di-vî'ne, **de-vine*, **de-vyn*, **de-vyne*, a. & s. [Fr. *divin*=divine, *devin*=a diviner, from Lat. *divinus*, from the same root as *divus* and *deus*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to God or the Deity.

"The immensity of the *divine* nature."—Paley.

2. Pertaining to any deity or deified person.

3. Partaking of the nature of a god; godlike.

"No more was seen the human form *divine*."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, x. 277.

4. Proceeding from God; as, *Divine* revelation or judgment.

"You gave me once a *divine* responsail,

That I should be the flour of loue in Troye,"

Chaucer: *Test. of Creseide*.

5. Appropriated to or proper for the Deity; as, *Divine* service or worship.

II. Figuratively:

1. Excellent, above the nature of man; godlike, heavenly.

(1) Of persons:

"He gazed upon that mighty orb of song,

The *divine* Milton."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

(2) Of things:

"A *diviner* creed

Is living in the life they lead."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. (Interl.)

*2. Pertaining to divinity or theology.

"Church history and other *divine* learning."—South.

*3. Pious, holy, religious.

"I know him for a man *divine* and holy."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

*4. Divining, presaging, foreboding; feeling a presentiment.

"Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him." Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 846, 847.

B. As substantive:

*1. Divination, prophecy.

"Merlin in his *dewyn* of him has said."

Langtoft, l. 282.

*2. A diviner, an augur, a presager or predictor.

"Dere Daniel also that was *deuine* noble."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; *Cleanness*, 1,302.

*3. Divinity, theology.

"I saugh bishopis bolde and bacheloris *devyn*."

MS. in Wright's Ed. of *P. Plowman*, p. 308.

4. One who is learned in divinity or theology; a theologian; a writer on theology.

"Some of our most eminent *divines* have made use of this Platonic notion."—*Spectator*, No. 90.

5. A clergyman, a priest, a minister of the gospel; an ecclesiastic.

"Was this a man to be absolved by Christian *divines*?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ *Divine right of kings*: The claim of kings to hold their office by Divine appointment, and hence to govern absolutely without any interference on the part of their subjects, opposition to their will being considered in the light of a sin. The doctrine was supported by Hobbes, Salmasius, Filmer, and others, and opposed by Milton, Algernon Sidney, &c. It is a tenet eminently pleasing to rulers of despotic proclivities, and just as displeasing to the mass of their subjects, many of whom are accustomed to describe it neatly and antithetically, in the words of Pope:

"The *Right Divine* of Kings to govern wrong."

Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 188.

For the difference between *divine* and *Godlike*, see *GODLIKE*; for that between *divine* and *holy*, see *HOLY*; and for that between *divine* and *ecclesiastic*, see *ECCLESIASTIC*.

di-vî'ne, **de-vyne*, **de-vyn-en*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *déviner*, from Lat. *divino*, from *divinus*=divine, holy; Ital. *divinare*; Sp. *adivinar*; Port. *adivinhar*.] [DIVINE, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To prophesy, to presage, to utter prognostications or prophecies.

"Daniel of hire undoynge

Devyned and seide."

P. Plowman, 10,765.

2. To explain.

3. To conjecture, to guess.

"The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedication.)

4. To feel a presentiment or presage.

"If secret powers

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,

This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 6.

5. To use or practice divination.

"Wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly *divine*?"—*Gen.* xlv. 15.

B. Transitive:

1. To foretell, to presage, to prophesy.

2. To foreknow, to have a presentiment of.

"Atrides from the voice the storm *divined*,

And thus explored his own unconquered mind."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 99, 100.

*3. To make divine or heavenly; to deify.

"Borne above the clouds to be *divined*."

Spenser: *Ruins of Time*.

¶ For the difference between *to divine* and *to guess*, see *GUESS*.

di-vî'ne-ly, adv. [Eng. *divine*; -ly.]

1. In a divine manner; in a manner befitting or denoting a deity.

"To walk with God, to be *divinely* free."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 722.

*2. Holily, devoutly.

"*Divinely* bent to meditation."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

3. By divine agency or influence.

"Was he to be considered as *divinely* commissioned?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Preternaturally, in a manner resembling a god.

"The royal nymphs approach *divinely* bright."

Pope: *Thebais* of Statius, 624.

5. Excellently; in a supreme degree.

"He gave his own, of gold *divinely* wrought."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 294.

**di-vî'ne-měnt*, s. [Eng. *divine*; -ment.] Divining, divination.

"Soothsayers, that did nothing but sacrifice and purifie, and tend upon *divinements*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 589.

di-vî'ne-ness, **di-vine-ness*, s. [Eng. *divine*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being divine or partaking of divine nature; divinity.

"He seconde person in *diuinenesse* is,

Who vs assume, and bring vs to the blis."

Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 207.

2. Excellence in a supreme degree, perfection.

"An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*

No elder than a boy."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

di-vîn'-ēr, **de-vin-or*, **de-vin-our*, **di-vin-our*, **dy-vyn-our*, s. [O. Fr. *devineres*, *devineor*, *devinur*; Ital. *divinatore*; Lat. *divinator*, from *divino*=to divine.]

1. On who practices or professes divination; one who pretends to foretell future events or to reveal occult things by supernatural means; an augur, a seer.

"The *diviners* have seen a lie, and have told false dreams."—*Zech.* ix. 2.

2. One who divines, guesses, or conjectures; a guesser, a conjecturer.

"If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking."—*Locke*.

di-vîn'-ēr-ěss, **di-vin-er-esse*, s. [Fr. *divin-eresse*.] A woman who practices or professes divination; a prophetess.

"The mad *divineress* had plainly writ."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 490.

div'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of plunging head foremost into water or other fluid; the act of making or taking a dive.

2. The act, practice, or art of descending and remaining for a certain period under water, by means of a diving-bell (q. v.). It is practiced for various purposes, such as coral, pearl, or sponge fishing; examining the bottom of rivers, the sea, &c., for engineering purposes; the raising or removing of sunken vessels, or the recovery of valuable stores, &c., from them.

diving-bell, s. An apparatus, having some analogy in shape to a bell, in which persons may descend and remain for a while in safety beneath the surface of the water. The principle of the diving-bell may be illustrated by taking a tumbler, inverting it, and pressing it down into a vessel of water, when it will be seen that, although the water will rise in the tumbler to an extent proportioned to its degree of immersion, yet the upper part of the tumbler will remain perfectly dry, and if a lighted taper be placed within, it will not be extinguished, but will, on the contrary, burn with even increased energy, owing to the condensation of the air by pressure.

¶ *Diving-bell pump*: A pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves. The chambers are kept partially filled with water, which, together with air, is admitted to each through the inwardly opening valves, and expelled through those opening outwardly, to supply the bell with fresh air. This is effected by the alternate reciprocations of a piston working in the open-ended cylinder, which, at each stroke, draws a portion of the water from one of the chambers into the cylinder, lowering its level in that chamber, and permitting the air to enter through the inwardly opening valve; the return-stroke causes the water to rise, forcing some of it, together with the air, into an exterior chamber, whence it is carried to a condenser, and thence, through a tube, to the bell. (*Knight*.)

diving-dress, s. A waterproof clothing and helmet for those who make submarine explorations. In the old forms of diving-dress the air filled the space between the body of the diver and his impervious clothing, the expired air escaping by a small valve in the helmet, through which any excess of air also escaped. Irregularity in the action of the pump caused also irregularities in the escape of the bubbles, and thus the assistants might for a long time unconsciously continue to send air to a corpse. In the new apparatus, the appearance of the bubbles indicates the safety of the diver, and the assistants on the watch are at any time warned of his danger by their non-appearance. (*Knight*.)

diving-spider, s.

Zoöl.: A spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), which though fitted only for aerial respiration, yet constructs a dwelling shaped not unlike a diving-bell, at the bottom of shallow water, carrying down air by means of the hairs with which it is clothed. [ARGYRONETA.]

diving-stone, s. A name given to a variety of jasper.

**di-vîn'-î-fied*, pa. par. or a. [DIVINIFY.]

**di-vîn'-î-fÿ*, v. t. [Lat. *divinus*=divine, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make divine, heavenly, or godly; to deify.

"My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand; white, for his blessed and *divinified* soul; red, for his precious flesh embued with his blood."—*Partheneta Sacra* (1633), p. 204.

di-vîn'-îng, **de-vin-ing*, **de-vin-yng*, **dy-vyn-yng*, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of foretelling, prognosticating, or presaging future or occult things; divination.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

divining-rod, s. A forked rod or branch, generally, but not necessarily of hazel, by means of which it is pretended to the foolish and superstitious that the presence of water, minerals, &c., underground can be detected. When used, the rod, which is carried slowly along in suspension, will, as is affirmed, dip and point toward the ground when brought over the spot where the concealed water or mineral is to be found.

"Will you assist us with your triangular vial of Maydew, or with your *divining-rod* of witch-hazel?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.

***dī-vīn-īś-tre** (tre as tēr), ***dy-vyn-is-tre, s.** [Eng. *divin(e)*, and fem. suff. *-estre, -stre.*] A divine.

"Therefore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 1953.

dī-vīn-ī-tŷ, *de-vyn-y-te, *dī-vīn-ī-te, *dy-vyn-ī-te, s. [O. Fr. *devinite, divinite*; Fr. *divinité*; Prov. *divinitat*; Sp. *divinidad*; Port. *divinidade*; Ital. *divinità*, from Low Lat. *divinitas*, from Lat. *divinus*=divine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being divine; divineness; divine qualities or nature; a participation in the nature of God.

"My sure *divinity* shall bear the shield,
And edge my sword to reap the glorious field."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 61, 62.

2. The Divine or Supreme Being; God. (With the definite article.)

"'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man."
Addison: *Cato*, v. 2.

3. A celestial or heavenly being; a deity.

"God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient *divinities*."—*Cheyne*.

4. One of the deities of a polytheistic religion.

"Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods."—*Prior*.

5. A supernatural or awe-inspiring power, influence, quality, or virtue.

"They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 1.

6. In the same sense as II.

"But to have *divinity* preached there! did you ever dream of such a thing?"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 5.

II. Theol.: The science of divine things, that is, of those things which concern and declare the nature and character of God and of His government, the duties of man and the way of salvation; theology.

¶ For the difference between *divinity*, and *deity*, see **DEITY**.

divinity hall, s. The name sometimes given, especially in Scotland, to the theological department of a university, or to a theological college.

***dīv-ī-nīze, v. t.** [Eng. *divin(e)*; *-ize.*] To make divine; to treat as divine.

"The predestinarian doctors have *divintized* cruelty, wrath, fury, &c."—*Ramsay: Nat and Rev. Religion*, pt. ii., p. 401.

***dī-vī-se, v. t.** [O. Fr. *diviser, deviser*, from Lat. *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide.] To divide.

"This buk . . . in seven partes *divided* es."
Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 348.

***dī-vī-se, s.** [Lat. *divisus*=divided, pa. par. of *divido*.] A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gif the *divisis*, meithis and merchis ar not namit and expremit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulation, the process is of nane avail."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 438.

dī-vīš-ī, adv. [Ital.]

Music: A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and play in two parts. The reunion of the parts into unison is directed by the words *a due*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dī-vīš-ī-bīl-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *divisibilité*, from Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide (q. v.).] The quality of being divisible or capable of division; the property of being capable of being separated or divided into an infinite number of parts.

"The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

dī-vīš-ī-ble, a. & s. [Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*.]

A. As adj.: Capable of being divided or separated into parts; separable.

"When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

***B. As subst.:** A body or substance capable of division or separation into parts.

"The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or *indivisibles*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

†dī-vīš-ī-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *divisible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being divisible; divisibility.

"Some of whose fruits I can yet show you, which were made upon the account of the *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 376.

***dī-vīš-ī-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *divisib(ly)*; *-ly.*] In a divisible manner.

"Besides body which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 834.

dī-vī-šion, *de-vy-sioun, *dī-vi-sioun, s. [Fr.; Sp. *division*; Port. *divisão*; Ital. *divisione*, from Lat. *divisio*=a dividing, a division, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of dividing or separating into parts.

(2) The act of sharing or distributing; distribution, partition.

"With treasure loaded and triumphant spoils,
Whose just *division* crowned the soldier's toils."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 480, 481.

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

(4) That which divides or separates; that which keeps any two or more things apart; a partition.

(5) The state of being divided or separated; separation.

"To make a *division* betwixt the waters."—2 *Esdras*, vi. 41.

(6) A separate or distinct part, section, or segment of any body.

(7) A fraction.

"The *division* of the twentieth part
Of one poor scruple."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(8) A separate body of men. [II. 6, 8.]

"According to their *divisions* by their tribes."—*Josh.* xi. 23.

(9) A distinct sect or body of men; an opposed party.

"His place was between the hostile *divisions* of the community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(10) A distinct or separate portion, branch, or heading of a subject, discourse, &c.

"In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavored, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter."—*Locke*.

(11) A distinct or separate species, class, variety, or kind.

"In the *divisions* of each several crime."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

(12) In the same sense as II. 5.

"They did not venture to demand a *division*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(13) A distinction or difference.

"I will put a *division* between my people and thy people."—*Exod.* viii. 23.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A difference or disagreement in opinion; discord, disunion, variance.

"There was a *division* among the people because of him."—*John* vii. 43.

(2) Methodical arrangement, disposition.

"The *division* of a battle."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** A separate part of an order. The general division of an order being into two parts, namely, the column and entablature; the column is subdivided into three unequal parts—viz., the base, the shaft, and the capital. The entablature consists also of three unequal parts—which are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. Each of these divisions consists of several smaller parts, which by their variety and peculiarity distinguish the orders from each other. (*Weale.*)

2. **Arith.:** The operation of finding from two quantities a third which when multiplied by the first shall produce the second. The first is called the Divisor, the second the Dividend, and the third the Quotient. The act or process of dividing any number into a given number of parts.

3. **Logic:** The separation or dividing of a genus into its constituent species.

4. **Music:** An elaborate variation for voices or instruments upon a single theme; a course of notes so connected that they form one series. Divisions for the voice are intended to be sung in one breath to one syllable. The performance of this style of music is called running a division. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere."—*Glanvill*.

5. **Parl., &c.:** The figurative, or in some cases actual, separation or dividing of members of a legislative assembly or body, in order to ascertain the number of votes for and against any proposition.

6. **Mil.:** Properly, a body or number of men, usually two brigades, under the command of a general; but also applied loosely to smaller bodies under a single command, as a brigade, a squadron, &c.

7. **Naval:** A portion of a fleet or a number of vessels under one command.

8. **Police:** A distinct body of police to which certain fixed districts are assigned.

¶ For the difference between *division* and *part*, see **PART**.

division loo, s. [Loo, s.]

division plate, s. The disc or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts.

dī-vī-šion-āl, a. [Eng. *division*; *-al.*]

*1. Pertaining to division or separation; dividing; forming or noting division: as, a *divisional* line.

2. Pertaining to a distinct division, branch, or district: as, a *divisional* court.

†dī-vī-šion-ār-ŷ, a. [Fr. *divisionnaire*.] The same as **DIVISIONAL** (q. v.).

***dī-vī-šion-āte, v. t.** [Eng. *division*; *-ate.*] To divide.

"You must *divisionate* your point."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

***dī-vī-šion-ēr, s.** [English *division*; *-er.*] One who makes division or distribution; a sharer; a distributor.

"The *divisioner*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 181.

dī-vīš-īt, *dī-uīš-īt, pa. par. [DEVISE, v.]

1. Appointed.

"The lordis *diuisit* on the secrete counsale with the quenis grace, to directe all materis."—*Acts James V.*, 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 285.

2. The same as **DEVISED** (q. v.).

"And that honest writing is in this mater be *diuisit* and send [sent] to the king of France and the said duke."—*Acts James V.*, 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 286.

dī-vīš-īve, a. [Lat. *divis(us)*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*; Ital. & Span. *divisivo*.]

1. **Lit.:** Forming or noting division or distribution; distributive.

"The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septini, &c., which they mostwath supply by repetition."—*Mede: On Dan.*, p. 12.

2. **Fig.:** Causing or tending to cause division, difference, or discord.

"The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous."—*Burnet: History of his Own Time*.

dī-vīš-īve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *divisive*; *-ly.*] So as to cause division, separation, or difference.

dī-vīš-īve-nēss, s. [Eng. *divisive*; *-ness.*] A tendency to division or separation.

"So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. i.

dī-vīš-ōr, s. [Lat.]

Arith.: That number by which a dividend is divided; the number which shows into how many parts the dividend is to be divided. [**DIVIDEND**, A. II. 1; **DIVISION**, II. 2.]

dī-vōr-çe, *de-vorse, *dī-vorse, s. [Fr., from Latin *divortium*=a separating, a divorce, from *divorto* (*diverto*)=to turn away, to separate; *di*=dis=away, apart, and *vorto* (*verto*)=to turn; Sp. & Port. *divorcio*; Ital. *divorzio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A separation, disuniting, or disunion of things closely connected or united.

"To make *divorce* of their incorporate league."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

(2) That which causes a separation or disunion.

"As the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:**

(1) The partial or total dissolution of a marriage previously contracted. In the former case this dissolution proceeds no further than the judicial separation of the parties; in the latter, the marriage itself comes to an end.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ər, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. History:

(1) *Among the classic nations of antiquity:* The Spartans rarely divorced their wives; the Athenians and other Greeks did so often for trivial causes. It has been stated that divorce scarcely if at all existed during the early period of Roman history; in the later period of the republic, and yet more under the empire, it was extensively practiced, the power of divorce, and that for trivial causes, being vested in the wife as well as the husband.

(2) *Among the Jews:* The enactment of the Mosaic law was the following: "When a man hath taken a wife, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of the house" (Deut. xxiv. 1). Here, it will be perceived, impurity is the only assigned cause for such divorce. The woman sent away might marry another man, but if he, too, divorced her, it was not permitted her first husband to take her again. The word "uncleanness" in the passage now quoted is a free translation: the Hebrew words mean literally "the nakedness of a thing." The exact import of this expression was sharply contested in the immediately pre-Christian times, the school of Hillel giving it a general meaning, and holding that a man might divorce his wife for the most trivial cause; while that of Shammai considered that the doubtful phrase signified adultery, for which therefore alone a man could put away his wife.

(3) *Among the Christian nations:* Our Lord, replying to a question put to Him by the Pharisees, laid down the principle, who ever put away his wife for any cause except fornication (which we should now call adultery) and should marry another, committed adultery, as did any man who married the divorced wife (Matt. xix. 3-9). Wherever Christianity prevailed this tended to become the law, and when, in A. D. 1215, Pope Innocent III. elevated marriage to the dignity of a sacrament, the ecclesiastical courts claimed that it fell solely under their jurisdiction. They, as a rule, carried out the law of Christ, but in exceptional cases granted dispensations at a handsome pecuniary price for the dissolution of marriage.

(4) *Among the Mohammedans:* By the laws of the Koran, a Mussulman may dissolve the marriage union by saying to his wife three times, "Thou art divorced."

(5) *Among the modern Ethnic nations:* Among the Hindoos, the Chinese, &c., divorce may be practiced for the most trifling causes.

di-vör'çe, v. t. & i. [DIVORCE, s.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.**

"Whosoever shall marry her that is divorced commit-teth adultery."—Matt. v. 32.

***2. Figuratively:**

(1) To separate or disunite things closely united; to force asunder.

"So seemed her youthful soul not eas'ly forced,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat divorced."
Waller: *Thyrsis, Galatea*, 33, 34.

(2) To take or put away; to remove.

"I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 4.

(3) To separate, to disconnect.

"Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth show how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them?"—Hooker.

II. Law: To dissolve the bonds of marriage between; to separate or remove from the condition of man and wife.

***B. Intrans.:** To be divorced; to obtain a divorce.

"Divorcing from the Church to wed the dame."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 205.

di-vör'çe-a-ble, *di-vör-ci-ble, a. [Eng. divorce; -able.] That may or can be divorced.

"It can be no human society, and so not without reason divorcible."—Milton: *Colasterion*.

di-vör'çed, pa. par. or a. [DIVORCE, v.]

di-vör'çeē, s. [Eng. divorc(e); -ee.] One who has been divorced; a divorced person.

***di-vör'çe-less, a. [Eng. divorce; -less.]** That may not be divorced or separated.

di-vör'çe-mënt, *dy-vorce-ment, s. [Eng. divorce; -ment.] A divorce; a dissolution of the marriage contract.

"Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away?"—Matt. xix. 7.

di-vör'çēr, s. [Eng. divorc(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Lit.: One who procures or obtains a divorce.**

2. Fig.: One who or that which causes or produces separation or disunion.

"Death is the violent stranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage."—Drummond: *Cypress Grove*.

II. Hist.: One of a sect who supported the granting of divorces from lesser grounds than adultery; e. g., for incompatibility of temper or disposition.

***di-vörç'-i-ble, a. [DIVORCEABLE.]**

di-vörç'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVORCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dissolving the marriage contract; a divorce, a dissolution of marriage.

di-vörç'-ive, a. [Eng. divorc(e); -ive.]

1. Having power to produce or cause divorce.

"All the divorcive engines in heaven and earth"—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Affording reason or grounds for divorce; deserving of divorce.

"Divorcive adultery is not limited by our Saviour to the utmost act."—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

3. Pertaining or relating to divorce.

"To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this divorcive law."—Milton: *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

div'-ôt, s. [DIVET.] A thin sod for thatching. (*Scotch*.)

"With the right of net and coble in the water of loch of Veolan—teinds, parsonage, and vicarage—annexis, connexis—right of pasturage—fuel, feal, and divot."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

di-vô'-tô, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Devoutly, devotedly; with devotion.

***di-vour, s. [DYVOUR.]**

***di-vour-y, s. [DYVOURIE.]**

***di-vül'-gäte, *dy-vul-gate, v. t. [DIVULGATE, a.]** To spread or publish abroad; to make public.

"Which [thing] is divulged or spread abroad."—Huloet.

***di-vül'-gate, *dy-vul-gate, a. [Lat. divulgatus, pa. par. of divulgo=to spread abroad, to divulge (q. v.).]**

"The Pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly divulgate."—Bale: *Yet a Course* (1543), fol. 34 b.

di-vül'-gät-ēr, *di-vul-gat-or, s. [Eng. divulgat(e); -er, -or.] One who divulges, publishes, or makes public.

"To that great promulgator,
And neat divulger,
Whom the citie admires,
And the suburbs desires."

Harry White's *Humor* (1659).

***di-vül'-gä'-tion, *de-vul-gä'-tion, s. [Lat. divulgatio, from divulgatus, pa. par. of divulgo=to divulge (q. v.).]** The act of spreading or publishing abroad; a divulging.

"Secrecy hath no less use than divulgation."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*, bk. iv.

di-vül'-ge, v. t. & i. [Fr. divulguer, from Latin divulgare=to publish abroad, to make common: di=dis=apart, and vulgo=to make common; vulgus=the common people.]

A. Transitive:

1 To make known or public; to publish, to reveal to the world, to disclose anything previously unknown or secret.

"Divulge not such a love as mine,
Ah! hide the mystery divine."

Couper: *Guion's Secrets of Divine Love* (Trans.).

***2. To make common, to communicate or impart.**

"Think the same vouchsafed
To cattle and each beast, which would not be
To them made common and divulged."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 581-83.

***3. To proclaim, to declare publicly.**

"This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on the earth, with approbation marks
The just man, and divulges him through heaven."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 60-62.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make known or public things previously unknown or secret.

***2. To become known or public.**

"But, like the owner of a foul disease,
To keep it from divulging, let it feed
Even on the pith of life."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 1.

di-vül'-ged, pa. par. or a. [DIVULGE.]

***di-vül'-ge-mënt, s. [Eng. divulge; -ment.]** The act of divulging, publishing, or disclosing things previously unknown or secret.

di-vül'-gēr, s. [Eng. divulg(e); -er.] One who or that which divulges, publishes, or reveals anything; a discloser, a revealer.

"I think not anything in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the divulgers."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

di-vül'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIVULGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of publishing or making known things previously unknown or secret; revealing, disclosing.

"There is no such licentious divulging of these books."—State Trials: Hampton Court Conference (1604).

di-vül'-sion, s. [Lat. divulsio, from divulsus, pa. par. of divello=to tear asunder or in pieces: di=dis=away, apart, and vello=to tear.] The act of tearing away or asunder; a rending asunder; laceration.

"There is a mixture and divulsion or separation of elements."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 669.

di-vül'-sive, a. [Latin divuls(us), pa. par. of divello, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to tear or pull asunder; distracting.

"Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea, divulsive, thoughts of the world."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 49.

***di-vülst', a. [Lat. divulsus, pa. par. of divello.]** Rent asunder.

"Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and divulst with anguish of my griefe."

Marston: *Antonio and Mellida*, I.

div'-ÿ, s. & v. t.

As substantive: A share of something divided up between several persons. (*U. S. Slang*.)

As verb transitive: To divide into shares. To *divvy up* is an expression common among thieves, and means to divide up their plunder into shares. (*U. S. Slang*.)

Dix'-ie, s. [From the name of one Dixy, a large-holding and kind-hearted slave-owner on Manhattan Island in the latter part of the 18th century. His treatment of his negroes caused them to regard his plantation (or "Dixy's") as little short of an earthly paradise, and when any of the slaves were taken away from his home he was always pining for "Dixy's" and singing and talking of its joys. When slavery moved southward in search of a more secure and congenial habitat, the same ideal of "Dixy's" was taken along, and the chant which the former slaves of Dixy sung of their old home became so widespread that its origin was lost sight of and it came to be applied to the southern homes of the negroes.] A name given in negro minstrelsy to the Southern States.

"Away down South, in Dixie."—*Negro Melody*.

dix'-ÿi-ÿl, s. [DITOLYL-ETHANE.]

***di-zain, s. [Fr.]** A poem of ten decastiches or stanzas, each stanza containing ten lines.

"Strephon again began this dizain."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, p. 217.

di'-zen, *di-sen, *dy-syn, v. t. [From the same root as distaff (q. v.).]

1. To prepare flax on a distaff for spinning.

"I dysyn a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin."—Palsgrave.

2. To dress.

"Come Doll, Doll, disen me."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Monsieur Thomas*, iv. 6.

3. To dress or deck out gaudily or gaily.

"Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen;
For sure I had dizen'd you out like a queen."

Swift.

***dizz, v. t. [DIZZY.]** To make dizzy, confused, or confounded.

"Now he [Rozinante] is dizzed with the continual circles of the stables."—Gayton: *Notes on Don Quixote*.

***diz'-zard, s. [DISARD, DIZARD.]** A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a fool.

"Which may as well be given to fooles and dizzards as to wise and well-learned men."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 6.)

***diz'-zard-ly, a. [Eng. dizzard; -ly.]** Like a dizzard or blockhead; foolish, stupid, silly.

"Where's this prating ass, this dizzardly fool?"—Wilson: *Copter's Prophecy*, A 4.

diz'-zen, a. & s. [DOZEN.]

1. A dozen. (Scotch.)

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, i. e., a dozen of cuts.

†diz'-zied, a. [Eng. dizzy; -ed.] Made dizzy or confused.

"When, dizzied with mine ecstasy,
Nought past, or present, or to be,
Could I or think on, hear, or see."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. (Introd.)

diz'-zī-nēss, *diz-i-ness, s. [Eng. dizzy; -ness.] The quality or state of being dizzy or giddy; giddiness.

"Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and dizziness in sounder heads."—Glanvill.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

diz'-zŷ, *dys-y, *dus-i, *dus-ie, *dus-ye, a. & s. [A. S. *dysig*=foolish, silly; *dysigian*=to be foolish or silly; cogn. with Dan. *dōsig*=drowsy; *dōse*=to doze; *dōs*=drowsiness; Old Dut. *duyzig*=dizzy; Dut. *duzellen*=to grow dizzy; O. H. Ger. *tūsic*=dull. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

- *1. Foolish, stupid, silly.

"Dusi luv last noght longe."

Owl and Nightingale, 1,464.

- *2. Senseless, mad.

"Sucked in dizzy madness with his draught."

Cowper: Hope, 518.

3. Giddy; having a sensation of giddiness or vertigo in the head.

"Alas! his brain was dizzy."

Drayton: Court of Fairy.

4. Causing dizziness or giddiness.

"Now wound the path its dizzy ledge

Around a precipice's edge."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 21.

5. Confusing; confused.

"The rumbling stream,

That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels,
Glazes like a troubled spirit, in its bed."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

6. Giddy, thoughtless, reckless, heedless.

B. As subst.: A stupid, silly or foolish person.

"Ira requiescit in sinu stulti, thet is, wreth the hafth, wununge on thes dusian bosme."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 105.

diz'-zŷ, v. t. [*DIZZY*, a.] To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse, to stun, to confound.

"To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

diz'-zŷ-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DRIZZY*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dizzy or giddy.

djig'-gē-tai, dzig'-gē-tai, s. [A Central Asian word.]

Zöbl.: An animal (*Equus hemionus*) of the same genus as the horse and ass, and by some supposed to be the parent of the latter animal, though the more general opinion is that the ass is derived from the Onager (*Equus onager*), or wild ass of the desert.

dō (1), s. [*Ital.*]

Music: The first of the syllables used for the solfeggio of the scale. The note C, to which it is applied, was originally called Ut, and is still called so in France. Its introduction dates from the seventeenth century. Lorenzo Penna in his *Alborti Musicale*, 1672, uses *do* for *ut*, and speaks of it as a recent practice. When the sol-fa syllables, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, are only used for the actual notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, the method is called the Fixed Do. But when the sol-fa syllables are used to denote the seven degrees of *any* scale, the key-note being always *do*, regardless of its actual pitch, the system is called the Movable Do.

do. (2), s. [Read *ditto*.] A contraction of DITTO (q. v.).

dō (3), s. [O. Fr. *do*, pl. *dos*, a gift, a present; Lat. *donum*.] A piece of bread, a luncheon. (*Scotch.*)

dō, *doe, s. [*Do*, v.] [*ADO*.]

1. What has to be done; a deed, an act, a duty.

"He has done his *doe*."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

2. Trouble.

"What a deal of *do* I have to understand any part of them."—*Pepys: Diary*, March 31, 1666.

3. A bustle, a tumult, a stir, a to-do, a fuss.

"A great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the council and officers."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 11, 1666.

4. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud. (*Slang.*)

"I thought it was a *do* to get me out of the house."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; The Broker's Man*.

dō (1), *dōe, *don, *done, *donne, *doon, v. t. & i. (pt. t. *dide, *did*, *dude; pa. par. *don, *done*, *doon, *do, *i-do, *i-don, *i-done, *i-doon, *y-don). [A. S. *dōn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pa. par. *gedōn*; cogn. with Dut. *doen*, pt. t. *deed*, pa. par. *gedaan*; O. S. *dōn*, *duōn*, *duan*, *doān*, pt. t. *dede*, pa. par. *giduan*; O. Fries. *dua*, pt. t. *dede*, pa. par. *gedan*, *geden*; O. H. Ger. *trōn*, *toan*, *tuan*; M. H. Ger. *tuon*, *duon*; Ger. *thun*; Gr. *tithēmi*=to set, place; Sansc. *dhā*=to place, put. (*Skeat.*) The past tense *did* (q. v.) is the only remaining instance of the old method of forming the preterite by reduplication.]

A. Transitive:

1. To execute, to perform, to carry out or complete.

"Do this, and he doeth it."—*Matt. viii. 9*.

2. To execute, to discharge, to fulfill.

"Therefore shall ye keep my commandments and *do* them."—*Lev. xxii. 31*.

3. To practice, to act habitually.

"To him that knoweth to *do* good, and *doeth* it not, to him it is sin."—*James iv. 17*.

4. To perform to another.

"Pindarus is come

To *do* you salutation from his master."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

5. To do or perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

- *6. To convey, to transmit.

"Do a fair message to his kingly ears."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

7. To achieve.

"He hath nothing *done*, who *doth* not all."

Daniel: Civil Wars.

8. To effect, to accomplish.

"His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him."—*Bacon*.

9. To finish, to end.

"Als tite als the mes was *done*."

Sevyn Sages, 3,362.

10. To bring to an end, to put an end to, to destroy

"Mi ioi es *don* euerilk dele."

Cursor Mundi, 20,319.

- *11. To exert, to put forth, to make use of.

"Do thy diligence to come quickly to me."—*Timothy iv. 9*.

- *12. To bestow, to confer.

"Therefore when thou *doest* thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee."—*Matt vi. 2*.

- *13. To satisfy, to fulfill, to discharge.

"The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences."—*Bacon*.

- *14. To cause, to produce as a result or effect.

"Then sholde *don* his leman shame."—*Havelok*, 1,191.

- *15. To make, to construct.

"Quer Abram is bigging *dede*."

Genesis and Exodus, 761.

- *16. To place, to put.

"That corn me *deth* into gerner."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 85.

- *17. To place or cause to become in any state or condition.

"Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

- *18. To cause.

"Haue on him routh,

For Godde's loue, and *doeth* him nat die."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii.

19. To transact, perform, or execute by way of business.

"What have we to *do* with thee?"—*Matt. viii. 29*.

20. To prepare, to cook.

21. To defeat, to foil, to outdo.

"I have *done* the Jew and am in good health."—*Richard Humphreys*.

22. To cheat, to humbug, to swindle, to hoax, to get the better of. (*Slang.*)

23. To explore, to visit and inspect the sights of interest in; as, to *do* France or Germany.

24. Used as a substitute for a preceding verb, to avoid repetition.

"The ymage he weddede with a ring, as man *doth* his wyf."—*St. Edmund Confessor*, 88.

- *B. Reflex.: To place, to put.

"Anon so he *dude* him on the wei."—*St. Swithin*, 119.

C. Intransitive:

I. Absolutely:

1. To act, to execute, or carry out any act.

"Als his men *duden* swa the king hehte."

Layamon, i. 46.

2. To behave, to conduct one's self.

"Every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by."—*Temple*.

3. To manage, to shift, to contrive.

"How shall we *do* for money for these wars?"

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

4. To leave off; to cease to be concerned with.

"Having *done* with such amusements we give up what we cannot disown."—*Pope*.

5. To deal, to be concerned.

"When truth and virtue have to *do* with thee,

A thousand crosses keep them from thy aid."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 911, 912.

6. To fare; to be in a state with regard to health. [*Do* (2), v.]

"Good woman, how *dost* thou?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

7. To make an end, to conclude.

"You may ramble a whole day, and every moment *discover* something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place."—*Spectator*.

8. It is used as a substitute for a preceding verb, in order to avoid repetition.

"Wherupon the world mote stonde,

And hath *done* sithen it began."

Gower, i. 42.

9. It is used in the imperative to convey an earnest entreaty, request, or command.

II. As an auxiliary:

1. As a simple auxiliary.

"O thou that *dost* thy happy course prepare,

With pure libations and with solemn prayer!"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 282, 283.

2. Expressing an earnest request or command.

"If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

¶ In special phrases:

* (1) To *do at*: To make an impression on; to take effect on.

(2) To *do away*: To *do away with*:

(a) To put away; to put out of sight or mind.

"Do awei thi maumetes."

Joseph of Arimathea, 102.

(b) To make away with, to kill.

"The emperor, who rather than to become captif to the base Tartar burnt his castle and *did away* himself, his thirty wives, and children."—*Howell: Letters* (1650).

(3) To *do for*:

(a) To suit, to be suitable to or adapted for.

(b) To ruin, to settle. (*Slang.*)

(c) To attend to or on; to provide or act for.

* (4) To *do of*: To put off, to lay aside, to doff (q. v.).

"Do of the shoon of thi feet."—*Wycliffe: Deedis*, vii. 33.

(*Purvey.*)

* (5) To *do on*: To put or place on, to don (q. v.).

"Oure louerdes curtel he *dude* on."

Life of Pilate, 168.

* (6) To *do one right*, or *reason* (Fr. *Faire raison*): To pledge a person in drinking.

"Do me right,

And dub me knight."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 3.

* (7) To *do out*: To put out.

"Of his abbey he *dude* him out."—*St. Dunstan*, 99.

* (8) To *do up*:

* (a) To raise, to open. [*DUP.*]

"Vp heo *duden* heora castles yaten."

Layamon, i. 72.

(b) To make or tie up into a parcel; to put up.

(c) To tire out, to exhaust.

(d) To vanquish; to whip; to kill. (*U. S. Slang.*)

"He said he wanted \$4,000 Mrs. — had, and would 'do her up.'"—*Chicago News Record*, May 11, 1894.

(9) To *do over*:

(a) To do or perform a second time; to repeat.

(b) To cover with a coating; to smear or paint over.

(10) *To *do to death*, *To *do to dede*, *To *do to die*: To put to or cause to be put to death; to kill.

"O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet

Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,

Is by the stern Lord Clifford *done to death*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

(11) To *do with*:

(a) To have business or concern with; to be concerned; as, to have nothing to *do with* a person.

(b) To dispose of, to employ; as, I do not know what to *do with* myself.

(12) To-do: Bustle, confusion, fuss, ado.

(13) To *have* (or *be*) *done with a person or thing*: To cease to have any interest, concern, or transactions with.

(14) Well-to-do, a.: Well off; in good circumstances; prosperous in worldly matters.

¶ For the difference between *to do* and *to make*, see MAKE.

dō (2), *dow, *dugh-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dugan*=to be worth; O. Fris. *duga*; O. H. Ger. *tugan*, Icel. *duga*; O. Sw. *dughe*, *dogha*; Sw. *duga*; Dan. *due*; Ger. *dōgen*.]

*A. Transitive:

1. To behoove, to befit, to become.

"Biburiede hire, as hit *deh* martir and cwen for to *donne*."

Legend of St. Katherine, 2,227.

2. To avail, to be of use or benefit to, to advantage.

"What *dowes* me the dedayn, other despit make?"

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 50.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. To be worth.

"Al he solde that outh *douthe* [doubte]."—*Havelok*, 703.

- *2. To be of use or avail.

"On him thu maist the tresten yif is troythe *degh*."—*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 132.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To succeed, to answer, to serve a purpose or end.

"Will it do well?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

4. To suit; to serve for or answer a purpose.

"You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't do, challenge the crown."—*Collier: On Duelling*.

¶ The use of *do* in such phrases as "How do you do?" may perhaps belong to this verb; but more probably, "How do you do?" is a translation of Old Fr. *Comment le faites vos?*

do-little, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.*: One who talks much but does little.

"Great talkers are commonly *do-littles*."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament* (1655), p. 281.

B. *As adj.*: Idle, lazy.

"What woman would be content with such a *do-little* husband?"—*Kennet: Trans. Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 45. (*Davies*.)

dō-āb, dōo-āb, *s.* [Pers. *do* (in compos.)=two, and *āb*, *āb*=water; two waters, *i. e.*, rivers.] A name given in India to a tract of country lying between the confluence of two rivers. It is specially applied to the tract of country in Upper India situated between the Ganges and the Jumna.

dō-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *do*; *-able*.] Possible to be done; feasible.

"He . . . does whatever is *doable* here and elsewhere."—*Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 163.

doach, doagh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A weir or cruiue.

"But few of them [salmon] get above the works termed *doachs*, erected across the river, excepting in very high floods."—*P. Tongland: Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* ix. 320.

***dō-and**, *pr. par.* [Do (1), *v.*]

dō-ās-ta, *s.* [Hind.] A kind of inferior spirit sold in low houses in many of the Indian ports. It is often drugged.

dob, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The razor-fish. (*Scotch*.)

dōb-bēr, *s.* [DAP, *v.*, DIP.] A float to a fishing-line. (*American*.)

dōb-bin, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.]

1. A common name for a cart or plow horse.

2. Sea gravel mixed with sand.

dōb-čhick, *s.* [DABCHICK.]

dōb-ēe, *s.* [Hind. *dhobī*, *dhobee*.] In the East Indies a native washer-man.

Dōb-ēr-ein-ēr, *prop. name*. [The name of a professor in the University of Jena.]

Dobereiner's lamp, *s.* An instrument invented by Professor Dobereiner, in Jena, in 1824, for obtaining light by the projection of a jet of hydrogen upon a piece of spongy platinum. His self-lighting lamp was long in favor and known as the Hydrogen-lamp (*q. v.*). Spongy platinum very readily absorbs gases, and more especially oxygen, and, the hydrogen being brought into close contact with oxygen derived from the air, a chemical union, accompanied with light, takes place.

dō-bhāsh, *s.* [Hind. *dobhashiya*, from *do*=two, and *bhashiya*=languages.] In the East Indies, one who speaks two languages; an interpreter.

dōb-iē, dōb-biē, *s.* [Mæso. Goth. *daubs*=deaf, stupid.]

1. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a blockhead.

2. An awkward fellow; a clown.

3. A spirit.

"He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*.

***dōb-lēr, *dōb-el-er, *dōub-ler**, *s.* [Old Fr. *doublier*; Prov. *dobler*, *dobleir*.] A large plate or dish.

"A dysche other a *dobler* that dryghtyn onez serued."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, l. 145.

dōb-ūle, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *dōb* (*q. v.*).] A species of fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus dobula*, found in Britain. It is allied to the roach.

dō-čent, *a.* [Lat. *docens*, *pr. par.* of *doceo*=to teach.] Teaching, instructing.

"The Church here is taken for the Church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs."—*Archbp. Laud: Against Fisher*, § 33.

Dō-čē-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dokēō*=to seem, to appear.]

Ch. Hist.: A name applied to those heretics in the early ages of the Church who maintained that Christ, during his life on earth, had not a real or natural, but only an apparent or phantom-like body. The bolder Docetæ assumed the position that Christ was born without any participation of matter; they denied accordingly the resurrection and the ascent into heaven. The milder school of Docetæ attributed to Christ an ethereal and heavenly, instead of a truly human body. Among the Gnostics and Manichæans this opinion existed in its worst type, and it has been held since the Reformation by a small fraction of the Anabaptists.

†dō-čē-tic, *a.* [Eng. *Docet* (*æ*); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Docetæ; held by the Docetæ.

"Docetic tendencies have also been developed in later periods of the history of the Church."—*Staunton: Eccles. Dict.*

dōch-an-dōr-rōch, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an doruis*.] [DEUCH-AN-DORACH.] A stirrup-cup, a parting cup.

"You must have *doch-an-dorroch*, or you will be unable to travel."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xl.

dōch-mī-āc, *a.* [Lat. *dochmius*.] Of or pertaining to a dochmius (*q. v.*).

dōch-mī-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *dochmios*.]

Pros.: A metrical foot consisting of five syllables—viz., one short, two long, one short, and one long: — — — — —.

dōch-tēr, *douch-tyr (*ch* silent or guttural), *s.* [DAUGHTER.] A daughter.

"He repudiat his nobil quene Agasia the kyng of Britonis *dochter*."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, fol. 19 a.

***dochter-dochter, *douchtyr-douchtyr**, *s.* A granddaughter.

"In-till Scotland to bring that May,—

The *douchtyr-douchtyr* of our Kyng

Alysandrye of gud memore."

Wyntoun, viii. 80.

***dōch-tēr-lý, *dōch-tēr-lie** (*ch* silent or guttural), *a.* [DAUGHTERLY.] Becoming a daughter.

†dōč-i-bīl'-i-tý, *s.* [Formed as if from a Latin *docibilitas*, from *docibilis*=docible (*q. v.*).] The quality of being docible or ready to learn; docibleness, teachableness.

dōč-i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *docibilis*=that can learn easily, from *docilis*=docile; *doceo*=to teach.] [DOCILE.]

*1. Able to be learned. (See example under DOCILE, 1.)

2. Tractable, docile; easy to be taught; ready to learn.

"The food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age."—*Milton: On Education*.

dōč-i-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *docible*; *-ness*.] Docibility.

"I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. i.

dō-čid-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dokidion*, dimin. of *dokos*=a beam, a shaft.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, having single, straight, linear, elongated cells, sometimes attenuated toward the ends, constricted at the middle, ends truncated; segments usually inflated at the base; vesicles either scattered or arranged in a single longitudinal row. There are several species. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dō-čile, or **dōč-ile**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *docilis*, from *doceo*=to teach.]

1. Able to learn.

"Whom nature hath made *docile*, it is ungracious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *doable*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 28.

2. Willing or ready to learn; easily taught.

"The *docile* mind may soon thy precepts know

And hold them faithfully."

Ben Jonson: Horace; Ars Poetica.

¶ It was sometimes followed by to:

"Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill,

With smiles I could betray, with temper kill."

Prior: Solomon; Power.

3. (Of the lower animals): Tractable, easily managed.

"Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful."—*Ellis: Voyage*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *docility*, *tractability*, and *ductility*: "The idea of submitting to the directions of another is comprehended in the signification of all these terms: *docility* marks the disposition to conform our actions in all particulars to the will of another, and lies altogether in the will; *tractability* and *ductility* are modes of *docility*, the former in regard to the conduct, the latter in regard to the principles and sentiments: *docility* is in general applied to the ordinary actions of the life, where simply the will is concerned; *tractability* is applicable to points of conduct in which the judgment is concerned; *ductility* to matters in which the character is formed: a child ought to be *docile* with its parents at all times; it ought to be *tractable* when acting under the direction of its superiors; it ought to be *ductile* to imbibe good principles: the want of *docility* may spring from a defect in the disposition; the want of *tractableness* may spring either from a defect in the temper or from self-conceit; the want of *ductility* lies altogether in a natural stubbornness of character: *docility* being altogether independent of the

judgment is applicable to the brutes as well as to men; *tractableness* and *ductility* is applicable mostly to thinking and rational objects only, though sometimes extended to inanimate or moral objects: the ox is a *docile* animal; the humble are *tractable*; youth is *ductile*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dō-čil-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *docilité*, from Lat. *docilitas*, from *docilis*=easily taught; *doceo*=to teach.] Aptness or readiness to learn or to be taught; docibleness.

"But tact and *docility* made no part of the character of Clarendon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dōč-i-mā-čý, *do-ci-ma-sý, *do-ci-ma-si-a, *s.* [Gr. *dokimasia*=a trial, an essay; *dokimazō*=to try, to essay; *dokimos*=tried, proved.]

1. *Metal.*: The act or process of assaying metals, or of freeing them from foreign substances, and ascertaining the nature and quantity of pure metal contained in any ore; metallurgy.

2. *Phys.*: The act or process of determining the nature and qualities of medicines, &c.

dōč-i-mās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *dokimastikos*=pertaining to examination; *dokimazō*=to try, to essay.] Pertaining to the assaying of metals, &c.; metallurgical.

"In the *docimastic* art . . . to determine proportions with accuracy is the most difficult operation of analytical chemistry."—*Trans. of Royal Soc.*, xci., p. 209.

dōč-i-mōl'-ō-čý, *s.* [Gr. *dokimos*=tried, essayed, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on metallurgy, or the art of assaying metals, &c.

dōč-i-tý, *s.* [Lat. *doceo*=to teach.] Docility; readiness to be taught or to learn.

dōck (1), ***docke**, ***doke**, **docken**, **dockin**, *s.* [A. S. *doce*, prob. borrowed from Gael. *dogha*=burdock. Cf. Gr. *daukos*, *daukon*=a kind of parsnip or carrot. (*Skeat*.)]

Botany:

1. A common name for various species of *Rumex*. They are perennial herbs, most of them being troublesome weeds. The roots are strong, stems erect, leaves not hastate. Natural order, Polygonaceæ. [RUMEX.]

"Nothing teems

But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,

Losing both beauty and utility."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. *Malva sylvestris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ In *dock*, out *nettle*: A singular phrase indicating unsteadiness or inconstancy, which was popular during a long period. It alludes to the fact that the dock is used to take out the sting of the nettle.

"Now then that we bee not, all our life long, thus off and on, fast or loose, in *docke*, out *nettle*, and in *nettle*, out *docke*, it will behove us once more yet to looke back." *Bishop Andrewes: Sermons* (fol.), p. 391. (*Nares*.)

dock bistort, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dock-cress, *s.*

Bot.: *Lapsana communis*. Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ (1) *Fiddle dock*:

Bot.: A book-name for *Rumex pulcher*, from the shape of the leaves. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(2) *Flutter dock*:

Bot.: Many large-leaved plants are called generically docks; *flutter* probably refers to the floating leaf. (*Britten & Holland*.) (a) *Nymphæa alba*, (b) *Nuphar lutea*, (c) The water form of *Polygonum amphibium*, (d) *Potamogeton natans*.

(3) *Flea dock*:

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(4) *Gentle dock*:

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(5) *Kadle dock*:

Bot.: (a) *Senecio Jacobæa*, (b) *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(6) *Mullein dock*:

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

(7) *Patience dock*, *Patient dock*:

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*, from the old name Passions, because eaten about Passion-tide. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(8) *Pop dock*:

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*; *dock* from its large coarse leaves, and *pop* from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(9) *Round dock*:

Bot.: *Malva sylvestris*.

(10) *Sharp dock*:

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

(11) *Smear dock*:

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(12) *Sour dock*, **Sower docke*:

Bot.: (a) *Rumex acetosa*, (b) *Rumex acetosella*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

"Sorel, which in the North is called *sower dockes*."—*Bulley: Book of Simples*, fol. 7.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **čhis**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-čion**, **-šion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

(13) *Velvet dock*:

Bot.: (a) *Inula Helenium*, (b) *Verbascum thapsus*, from its soft leaves. (Britten & Holland.)

(14) *Water dock*:

Bot.: *Rumex Hydrolapathum*. (Britten & Holland.)

döck (2), s. [O. Icel. *dockr*=a tail; Ger. *doche*=a short piece, a branch.] [DOCK (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The tail of any beast cut short or clipped; a stump of a tail.

2. The solid part of the tail of an animal.

"The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula."—Grew: *Museum*.

3. A case or cover of leather for the docked tail of an animal.

4. The tail, the back.

"Some call the bishops weather-cocks,
Who where their heads were turn their docks."

Colvil: *Mock Poem*, p. 72.

*5. The stern of a ship, as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before."—Pittsottie, pp. 107, 108.

II. Technically:

1. *Harness*: The divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted.

2. *Law*: The compartment or place where a prisoner stands in court.

"Bethink you

Of some course suddenly to scape the *dock*."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, v. 5.

döck (3), s. [O. Dut. *dokke*=a harbor; Low Lat. *doga*=a canal, a ditch; cf. Ger. *docke*; Dan. *dokke*; Sw. *docka*=a dock, from Gr. *dochē*=a receptacle; *dechomai*=to receive.]

Hydraul. Engin.: An artificial excavation or structure for containing a vessel for repairs, loading or unloading. Docks are of various kinds, as, for instance: Wet-dock, dry-dock, graving-dock, screw-dock, sectional-dock, floating-dock, hydraulic-dock, slip-dock, and shipbuilding-dock. (See these words.)

dock-dues, s. pl. Charges made for the use of docks; dockage.

dock-master, s. The official who has charge and superintendence of a dock.

dock-rent, s. The charge made for warehousing or storing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant, s.

Comm.: A kind of receipt given by the owner of a dock in return for goods deposited with him. It passes freely from hand to hand like a bill of exchange, but differs from it in this respect, that no exchange is implied in the transaction. A dock-warrant refers to certain goods, goes with those goods, and is of no value apart from them. It gives the holder a claim to those specific goods, and not merely to something of equal value, as a bill of exchange does. Dock-warrants are often deposited with bankers as security for money advanced by way of loan. (Bithell.)

dock-yard, s. A yard or inclosed magazine near a harbor, in which are deposited all kinds of necessary stores and materials for vessels.

"I suggested that he might go to a *dock-yard*, and work, as Peter the Great did."—Boswell: *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 304.

döck (1), ***dock-en**, ***dok-kyn**, v. t. [DOCK (2), s. Or perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Welsh *tocio*=to clip, to dock. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To cut off or away the tail, to cut short.

"*Dokkyn*, or smytyn away the tayle. *Decaudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) To cut anything short, to curtail, to abridge.

"One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favors handed down."—Swift: *Examiner*.

(2) To cut down, to deduct a part from: as, To *dock* an account.

†(3) To deprive of a part of: as, To *dock* a person of his liberty, state, honors, &c.

"We know they [bishops] hate to be *dockt* and *clipt*."—Milton: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.

(4) To flog, to beat. (Scotch.)

†II. *Law*: To cut off, to destroy, to bar: as, To *dock* an entail.

döck (2), v. i. [DOCK (3), s.]

1. *Gen.*: To bring into dock or harbor.

3. *Specif.*: To place a vessel in a dry-dock, supporting her with blocks and shores in an upright position for purposes of repair.

döck-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *dock*; -age.]

1. Accommodation in docks.

2. A charge made for docking or moving vessels in a dock.

döcked (1), ***docket**, ***dockyd**, pa. par. or a. [DOCK (1), v.]

döcked (2), pa. par. or a. [DOCK (2), v.]

döck-en, s. [DOCK (1), s.] The plant *Dock* *Rumex obtusifolius*, &c. (Scotch.)

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no sae scant of claitth as to sole my hose wi' a *docken*."—*Saxon and Gael*, iii. 76.

¶ (1) *Eldin Docken*.

Bot.: *Rumex aquaticus*. (Jamieson.)

(2) *Flowery Docken*.

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. Probably *floury* is meant, from the mealiness of its leaves. (Britten & Holland.)

(3) *Mercury Docken*.

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

(4) *Sour Docken*.

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

(5) *Water Docken*.

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

döck-êr, s. [Eng. *dock* (1), v.; -er.] A stamp for cutting and piercing dough in making crackers or sea-biscuit.

döck-êt, **döck**-quêt (qu as k), s. [DOCK (1), v.; dimin. suff. -et.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ticket, a label, or bill attached to goods, containing directions as to their owner, destination, &c.

2. A similar ticket, containing the particulars of the measurement of the goods to which it is attached.

3. A summary or digest of a paper. [II. 1.]

"Several proportions of arms mentioned in a *docket*, then sent inclosed in our said letters."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, ii. 426.

4. A summary or list of business to be done any meeting.

II. *Law*:

1. A summary or digest of a long paper or papers; a small piece of paper or parchment containing an abstract or the heads of any writing.

2. A register of judgments.

3. An alphabetical list of cases for trial in a court or of the names of the parties to such cases.

döck-êt, **döck**-quêt (qu as k), v. t. [DOCKET, s.]

1. To make an abstract, digest, or summary of the heads of a writing, paper, or document, and enter it in a book.

2. To make an abstract or note of the contents of a paper on the back.

"Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes."—Lord Chesterfield.

3. To mark with a docket.

döck-êt-êd, pa. par. or a. [DOCKET, v.]

döck-îng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DOCK (1), v.]

*A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting short, curtailing or abridging.

döck-îng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [DOCK (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of placing or putting into a dock.

***döck**-tîl'-ô-quoûs (qu as kw), a. [Lat. from *doctus*=learned, and *loquor*=to speak.] Using learned expressions. (Ash.)

döck-tôr, ***doc-tour**, ***doc-tur**, s. [Lat. from *doctus*, pa. par. of *doceo*=to teach; Fr. *docteur*; Prov. & Sp. *doctor*; Port. *doutor*; Ital. *dottore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A man skilled or learned in any profession; a teacher, a professor, an instructor.

"They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the *doctors*."—Luke ii. 46.

2. A learned, able, or skillful man.

"Of such doctrine never was there school,
But the heart of the fool,
And no man therein *doctor* but himself."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 297-299.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"So lived our sires ere *doctors* learned to kill,
And multiplied with theirs the weekly bill."

Dryden: *To my Honored Kinsman*, 71, 72.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A physician; one who is duly licensed and qualified to practice medicine; one whose profession is the treatment and cure of diseases.

2. *Univ.*: One who has taken the highest degree a faculty.

3. *Law*: The assumption of the functions of Doctor of Medicine by an unqualified or unlicensed person is in most of the states punishable by fine.

4. *Mach.*: A part in a machine for regulating quantity, adjusting, or feeding:

(1) *Paper-making*: A steel edge on the pressure-roll of a paper-machine to remove any adhering fibers.

(2) *Steam-engine*: A donkey-engine. An auxiliary steam-engine to feed the boiler.

(3) *Calico-print*: A scraper to remove superfluous coloring-matter from the cylinder. The color-doctor of a calico-printing machine, which wipes superfluous color from the face of the engraved roller. The lint-doctor, which removes fluff and loose threads from the said roller. The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. [DOCTOR.]

5. *Wines*: A name given to brown sherry, from its being concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled mosto stock. The syrup when added to fresh must ferments and the product is used for doctoring up inferior wines. [MOSTO.]

*6. *Gaming* (pl.): False dice.

"Here are the little *doctors*, which cure the distempers of the purse."—Fielding: *Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. xii.

7. *Ichthy.*: The same as DOCTOR-FISH (q. v.).

¶ To put the doctor on or upon one: To cheat. [DOCTOR, s., II. 6.]

"Perhaps ways and means may be found to put the doctor upon the old prig."—T. Browne: *Works*, i. 236.

doctor-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A name given to the species of fishes belonging to the genus *Acanthurus*, from the sharp, lancet-like spines on each side of the tail, which will extract blood from the hands of those who handle them incautiously. They are also called Surgeon-fish (q. v.). [ACANTHURUS.]

doctor's stuff, s. Physic, medicine.

"I've got to take my *doctor's stuff*."—G. Eliot: *Mill on the Floss*, bk. i., ch. ix.

döck-tôr, v. t. & i. [DOCTOR, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To treat as a doctor; to administer medicines, &c., to.

"They carried him in there to *doctor* him."—M. Twain: *Innocents Abroad*, p. 100.

*2. To make a doctor; to confer the degree of doctor on.

"No man who deliberates is likely to be *doctored*."—Southey: *Letters*, iii. 196.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To patch up, to mend.

2. To adulterate; to make up so as to assume a false appearance or character: as, to *doctor* wine, &c. [DOCTOR, s., II. 5.]

"She *doctored* the punch and she *doctored* the negus."

Barham: *Ing. Legends*; *A Housewarming*.

3. To cook, to falsify: as, to *doctor* accounts.

4. To kill a person. (Scotch.)

*B. *Intrans.*: To practice medicine as a physician.

†**döck**-tôr-al, a. [Fr.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of a doctor.

"The *doctoral* title which he pretended to have received from the University of Salamanca."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***döck**-tôr-al-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *doctoral*; -ly.] In manner of a doctor; like a doctor.

"The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure."—Hakewill.

döck-tôr-ate, s. [Fr. *doctorat*.] The degree, rank, or title of a doctor; doctorship.

"I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*."—Hurd: *Letters*, lett. 206.

***döck**-tôr-âte, v. t. & i. [DOCTORATE, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor.

"The parson was master of arts; but whether *doctored* by degree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not."—Lilly: *Life*, &c., p. 77.

B. *Intrans.*: To take or receive the degree of doctor.

"Advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterward *doctored* in medicine at Oxford."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 395.

döck-tôred, pa. par. or a. [DOCTOR, v.]

döck-tôr-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOCTOR, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act or profession of practicing medicine.

2. *Fig.*: The act of hatching, adulterating, cooking, or falsifying.

"This pacifier's *doctoring* were a good profe."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 915.

fâte, fât, fâr, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***dōc'-tōr-ly**, ***doc-tour-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *doctor*; -ly.]

1. Of or pertaining to a doctor or learned man.

"Come in, at last, with a *doctorly* wipe of 'Adduci non possum ut sequar'; I cannot go with them."—*Bp. Hall: Hon. of Marr. Clergy*, i. 5.

2. Scholarly, learned.

"The *doctorly* prelates were no more so often called to the house."—*For: Life of Tyndall*.

dōc'-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *doctor*; -ship.] The rank, title, or degree of a doctor; doctorate.

"From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 199.

Doctors'-Commons, *s.*

English Law, &c.: The house or houses in the city of London occupied by an association of Doctors of Civil Law, who agreed to take food at a common table. It came into existence in 1509, and was formed by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. Where they first met has not been recorded, but in 1568 Dr. Henry Hervie procured a place for them near St. Paul's Cathedral, which being burnt in the Great Fire of London, was again rebuilt and was occupied till quite recently for its original purpose. In 1768, the Society was incorporated under the name of "the College of Doctors of Laws exercising in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." The Doctors of Laws referred to were those who had received the academic degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford or from that of Cambridge. Doctors' Commons consisted of five Courts—viz., the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The official residences of the Judges in the Courts were within the precincts of Doctors' Commons. Recent legal changes and other causes, having removed the necessity for its continuance, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 17, § 116, 117, gave the Society power to sell their property, surrender their charter of incorporation, and dissolve the college.

"You told me that a dignitary of our Church, in friendship to the gentleman's father, had been at *Doctors'-Commons*; and there he'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are consumable."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 365.

***dōc'-trēss**, **dōc'-tōr-ēss**, *s.* [English *doctor*; -ess.]

1. A female teacher or instructor.

"Glorying in nothing more than to be called the *doctress* of all nations."—*Tr. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 71.

2. A female physician.

"Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctress* would have a shaking fit of laughter!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 47.

***dōc'-trīce**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *doctrice*, fem. of *doctor*.] The same as **DOCTRESS** (q. v.).

"Onles the Jewish tongue kepe silence, being the *doctrice* and auanuncer of carnall obseruauces, the evangelicall tongue hath no power to speke."—*Udall: Luke* i.

***dōc'-trīn-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. (*doctrin(e)*; -able.)] Containing doctrine.

"Then certainly is more *doctrinable* the fained Cirus in Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Justine."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry*. (Nares.)

dōc'-trīn-ā-ire, **dōc'-trīn-rā-ire**, *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina*=teaching, instruction.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who theorizes in politics without regard to practical considerations; a theorizer, an ideologist. "A few crotchety-mongers, Positivists, and *doctrinaires*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

2. One of the party or class of politicians described in II.

II. French Hist. (pl.): ["Doctrinaire: terme politique introduit sous la Restauration (1814-30). Homme politique dont les idées subordonnées à un ensemble de doctrines étaient semi-libérales et semi-conservatives." "Doctrinaire: Political term introduced under the Restoration (1814-1830). A politician whose ideas are dominated by a mixture of the doctrines supported by the semi-liberals and semi-conservatives." (*Littre*.)] A name given in 1814 to a class or section of politicians in France, who held moderately liberal views. They supported constitutional principles (that is, a limited monarchy with representative government) as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power on the one hand, and republicanism on the other. They derived their name from their being looked upon by the members of both extreme parties as mere theorizers or visionaries without any practical knowledge or consideration of politics.

dōc'-trīn-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *doctrinalis*, from *doctrina*=teaching, instruction; Fr. & Sp. *doctrinal*; Port. *doutrinal*; Ital. *doctrinale*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Pertaining to the act, art, or practice of teaching or affording instruction.

"What special property or quality is that, which being nowhere found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy."—*Hooker*.

2. Pertaining to doctrine; of the nature of or containing a doctrine.

"Most of the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the *doctrinal* clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*B. As subst.: Something that is or forms a part of doctrine; that which partakes of the nature of doctrine.

"To teach you the *doctrinals* of salvations and of the Son . . . to teach you the *doctrinals* only in a doctrinal way."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. i., p. 126.

dōc'-trīn-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *doctrinal*; -ly.] In the form of or by way of doctrine; as a doctrine.

"Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering anything *doctrinally* concerning these points."—*Ray*.

dōc'-trīn-ār-ī-an, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist.

dōc'-trīn-ār-ī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *doctrinarian*; -ism.] The principles or doctrines of the *Doctrinaires*; theorizing as regards politics.

***dōc'-trīn-ār-ī-tỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *doctrinaire*.] Stiff pedantry or dogmatism.

"Excess in *doctrinarity* and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation."—*Lord Strangford: Letters and Papers*, p. 235.

dōc'-trīne, ***doc-tryne**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *doctrina*=instruction, learning, from *doceo*=to teach; Port. *doutrina*; Ital. *dottrina*; Sp. *doctrina*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of teaching or instructing; instruction.

"Of Blyssyd Benyt to Johne the *doctryne*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 257.

2. The act of learning.

"I haue hit translated in myn englissh only for the *doctrine*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 2.

*3. Learning, knowledge.

"And they were astonished at his *doctrine*."—*Luke* iv. 32.

4. That which is taught; a principle or position of any sect, master, or teacher.

"That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrin* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

5. The principles, tenets, or dogma of any party or sect.

"This seditious, unconstitutional *doctrin* of electing kings is now publicly taught, avowed, and printed."—*Burke*.

II. Relig.: The principles and revealed truths which form the basis of the system.

Doctrine of Chances: The formulae by which probabilities are calculated; the doctrine of probabilities. Where the number of chances for and against are known, the reasonable odds in favor of an event are calculated by the formation of a fraction whose numerator is the number of chances for its happening and its denominator the sum of the chances both for and against. Thus, if there are 3 chances for, and 5 against, the odds will be represented by the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, and that fraction of the stake should be offered as a wager.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *doctrine*, *precept*, and *principle*: "The *doctrine* requires a teacher; the *precept* requires a superior with authority; the *principle* requires only an illustrator. The *doctrine* is always framed by some one; the *precept* is enjoined or laid down by some one; the *principle* lies in the thing itself. The *doctrine* is composed of *principles*; the *precept* rests upon *principles* or *doctrines*. Pythagoras taught the *doctrine* of the metempsychosis, and enjoined many *precepts* on his disciples for the regulation of their conduct. We are said to believe in *doctrines*; to obey *precepts*; to imbibe or hold *principles*. The *doctrine* is that which constitutes our faith; the *precept* is that which directs the practice: both are the subjects of rational assent, and suited only to the matured understanding: *principles* are often admitted without examination, and imbibed as frequently from observation and circumstances as from any direct personal efforts; children as well as men get *principles*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *doctrine*, *dogma*, and *tenet*: "The *doctrine* rests on the authority of the individual by whom it is framed; the *dogma* on the authority of the body by whom it is maintained; the *tenet* rests on its own intrinsic merits. Many of the *doctrines* of our blessed Savior are held by faith in Him; they are subjects of persuasion by the exercise of our rational powers;

the *dogmas* of the Roman Church are admitted by none but such as admit its authority; the *tenets* of republicans, levelers, and freethinkers have been unblushingly maintained both in public and private." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dōc'-u-mēnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *documentum*=a proof, from *doceo*=to teach; Sp., Port., & Italian *documento*.]

*1. A proof, an evidence, a moral lesson, an example.

"They were forthwith stoned to death, as a *document* unto others."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 3.

*2. That which is taught; a precept, a dogma, a doctrine.

"Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

3. A written or printed paper, evidence, or proof; any paper containing information relating to any matter.

***dōc'-u-mēnt**, *v. t.* [DOCUMENT, *s.*]

1. To furnish or supply with documents, proofs, or papers necessary to establish any fact or point.

2. To teach, to instruct, to school, to educate.

"I am finely *documented* by my own daughter."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, v. 1.

3. To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*."—*Blue Blanket*, p. 4.

***dōc'-u-mēnt'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *document*; -al.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching or instruction.

"*Documental* sentences."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 265.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; documentary.

dōc'-u-mēn'-tar-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *document*; -ary.] Pertaining to or consisting of documents or written evidence.

"The Romans had no full narrative history of the first war founded upon authentic *documentary* evidence."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7.

***dōc'-u-mēn-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *documentum*.] Instruction, advice.

"Not another word of your *documentations*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

dōc'-u-mēnt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOCUMENT, *v.*]

***dōc'-u-mēnt-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *document*; -ize.] To teach, instruct, school.

"I am to be closeted and to be *documentized*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

docus, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stupid fellow.

"Ye maun be an unco *docus*."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 242.

dōd, ***dodd**, ***dod-dyn** (1), *v. t.* [Probably a variant of Dock (1), *v.*]

1. To lop or cut off, to dock.

"Hue *doddeth* of huere hevedes."

Political Songs, p. 192.

2. To shave, to cut or clip the hair.

"The more that he *doddide* the heeris, so mych more thei wexen."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xiv. 26.

3. (See extract.)

"Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterward. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the sheriffs of several counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xv.

dōd (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wag or shake about, to jog. (*Scotch*.)

dōd (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Tile-making: A piece affording an annular throat through which clay is forced, to make drain-pipe. [TILE-MACHINE.]

dōd (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Reedmace. (*Britten & Holland*.)

"Dods, water-seeds (commonly called by children Cat's-tails) growing thereabouts."—*Fuller: Worthies; Northampton*, ii. 170.

dōd (3), *s.* [Gael. *sdod*, *sdoid*.] A fit of ill-humor, a pet. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ To take the *dods*: To be seized with a sullen fit. (*Jamieson*.)

"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to *tak the dods* now and then."—*The Entail*, ii. 143.

dōdd'-ard, *a.* [DODDERED.]

dōdd'-art, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a dimin. from *dod* (2), *v.* (q. v.).]

1. A game played by two sides with bent sticks or clubs and a ball, similar to Hockey (q. v.).

2. The bent stick or club used in the game.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dōdd'-ēd, *dōdd-yd, pa. par. or s. [DOD, v.]

1. Cut short, docked.

"Doddyd as trees. *Decomatus, mutilus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Having the hair cut or clipped; shaven, shorn.

"Alle that ben dodded in the her."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah*

xiv. 23.

3. Being without horns, as sheep or cattle.

"Doddyd. *Decornutus, incornutus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dōd'-dēr, *dōd-er, *dōd-ir, s. [Dan. dodder; Ger. dotter; Sw. dodra.]

Botany:

1. The common name for plants of the genus *Cuscuta* (q. v.). There are several species; they are slender, thread-like, twining, leafless parasites, involving and destroying the whole plants on which they grow. Two species are natives of this country: *Cuscuta Epithymum*, which grows abundantly on ericas, and *C. europaea*, upon thistles and nettles or other soft plants within its reach, bringing them to final destruction. Of late years two other species have accidentally been introduced: viz., *Flax Dodder, C. trifolii*, and *Clover Dodder, C. Epilinum*. The first destroys whole fields of flax, and the latter preys to a great extent on clover, both plants being the cause of great losses to the agriculturist. In India some species are very large and powerful, involving trees of considerable size in their grasp. (Smith.)



Dodder.

1. Flower. 2. Flower laid open.
3. Ovary.

"Doder is lyke a great red harpe stryng; and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and hath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space."—*Turner: Herbal*, p. 90.

2. *Spergula arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

3. *Polygonum convolvulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

4. (Pl.) Lindley's name for the order *Cuscutaceae* (q. v.).

dodder-cake, s. An oil-cake made from the refuse of a cruciferous plant, *Camelina sativa*. (Treas. of Bot.)

dodder-grass (1), s.

Bot.: *Poa subcærulea*. (Britten & Holland.)

dodder-laurels, s. pl.

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Cassythaceae* (q. v.).

dōd'-dēr, v. i. [Ger. dotteren.] [DIDDER, DITHER.]

To shake, to tremble.

"The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. iv.

dodder-grass (2), s.

Bot.: *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dōd'-dēr, a. [DODDED.]** Without horns.

"The dodder sheep the best breeders."—*Obadiah Blagrove* (1683).

dōd'-dēred, dōd'-dard, a. [Eng. dodder; -ed.] Overgrown with dodder or other supercrescent plants.

"He passes now the doddered oak."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 3.

dōd'-dēr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DODDER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of shaking, shivering, or trembling.

¶ *Doddering Dickies, Doddering Dillies, Doddering Jockies, and Doddering Nancy* are all popular names for *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

dōd'-dīe (1), dōd'-dy (1), dōd'-dit, a. & s. [DOD, v.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Without horns.

"Sax an' thretty dōddit yowes."
Hogg: Mountain Bard, p. 193.

2. Bald, without hair.

B. As *substantive*:

1. A cow without horns.

*2. A blockhead.

"Nick this pretty dōddy,
And make him a nōddy."
Marriage of Wit and Wisdom. (Nares.)

doddie-mittens, s. pl. Worsted gloves without fingers. (Scotch.)

dōd'-dīe (2), dōd'-dīy (2), a. [Eng. dōd (3), s.; -y.] Peevish, pettish, ill-humored.

"Colley is as dōddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary."—*The Entail*, i. 166.

dōd'-dle, v. i. & t. [A frequent. of dōd (2), v.]

A. *Intrans.*: To walk unsteadily; to shake or wag about.

*B. *Trans.*: To shake.

"Nodding and dōddling his head."—*Urquhart Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxii. (Davies.)

dō-dēc-a-dāc'-tīl'-ōn, s. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve, and daktylos=a finger.]

Anat.: The upper extremity of the small intestines; the duodenum, so called because it is about twelve finger-breadths long. [DUODENUM.]

dō-dēc-a-chor'-dōn. [Gr.]

Music: An instrument with twelve strings. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dō-dēc-a-gōn, s. [Gr. dōdeka = twelve, and gōnia=an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of twelve equal angles and sides.

dō-dēc-a-gŷn, s. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve, and gŷnē=a woman, a female.]

Bot.: A plant having twelve separate styles.

dō-dēc-a-gŷn'-ī-a, s. pl. [Eng. dodecagyn; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of classification, the eleventh order of plants, containing those having from twelve to nineteen free styles.

dō-dēc-a-gŷn'-ī-an, a. [Eng. dodecagyn; -ian.]

Bot.: The same as DODECAGYNOUS (q. v.).

dō-dēc-āg'-ŷ-nōūs, a. [Eng. dodecagyn; -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve separate styles.

dō-dēc-a-hē'-drā, a. [Eng. dodecahedr(on); adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; containing twelve equal sides; of the form of a dodecahedron.

"Consisting of dodecahedral cells."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 5.

dō-dēc-a-hē'-drōn, *dō-dēc-a-ē'-drōn, s. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve, and hedra=a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure comprehended under twelve equal sides, each of which is a regular pentagon.

dō-dēc-cān'-dēr, s. [Gr. dōdeka = twelve: anēr (genit. andros)=a male.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the class Dodecandria; a plant having twelve stamens.

dō-dēc-cān'-drī-a, s. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve; anēr (genit. andros)=a male, and Latin neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of classification, the eleventh class of plants, comprehending those having twelve to nineteen free stamens.

dō-dēc-cān'-drī-an, a. [Eng. dodecander; -ian.]

Bot.: The same as DODECANDROUS (q. v.).

dō-dēc-cān'-drōūs, a. [Eng. dodecander; -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve to nineteen free stamens; of or pertaining to the Dodecandria (q. v.).

dō-dēc'-āne, s. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve; Eng. suff. -ane.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{26}$, a paraffin hydrocarbon, boiling between 196° and 200° . Obtained by distilling petroleum; also by the action of sodium and normal hexylic iodide, $C_6H_{13}I$.

dō-dēc-a-pēt'-a-loūs, a. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve; petalon=a leaf, a petal, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve petals.

dō-dēc'-a-stīle, s. [Gr. dōdeka = twelve, and stīlos=a column.]

Arch.: A colonnade or portico having twelve columns in front.

dō-dēc-a-sŷl'-lā-ble, s. [Gr. dōdeka = twelve, and English syllable (q. v.).] A word of twelve syllables.

dō-dēc-a-sŷl'-lāb'-īc, a. [Gr. dōdeka=twelve, and Eng. syllabic (q. v.).] Containing or consisting of twelve syllables.

***dō-dēc-cāt-ē-mōr'-ī-ōn, s. [Gr. dōdekātēmōrion = the twelfth part: dōdekatos=twelfth; dōdeka=twelve, and mōrion=a part, a piece.] The twelfth part; a dodecatemory.**

"'Tis dodecatemōrion thus described."—*Crech.*

***dō-dēc-cāt-ēm'-ōr-ŷ, s. [Gr. dōdekātēmōrion.]** One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

"The dodecatemories, or constellations; the moon's mansion, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 248.

dōdġe, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful: according to Prof. Skeat, the base is that which appears in the provincial dad or dod=to jog, to shake; cf. dodder, v., didder, and dither. By others it is taken as a modification of the verb to dog (q. v.).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To start aside suddenly; to change one's place by a sudden start or movement.

"It was admirable to see with what dexterity St. Jago dodġed behind the beast."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 190.

2. To change from place to place rapidly.

"For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodġed with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull."
Milton: On the University Carrier.

*3. To use craft; to act trickily.

"Send humble treaties, dodġe
And palter in the shifts of lowness."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

*4. To quibble, to be evasive, to play fast and loose.

"They so long dodġed with him about trifles."—*Hobbes: Behemoth*.

5. To jog or trudge along. (Scotch.)

B. *Transitive*:

1. To escape by suddenly shifting one's position; to evade by starting aside.

"It seemed next worth while
To dodġe the sharp sword set against my life."
E. B. Browning.

2. To escape from, to evade by craft.

"To dodġe and draw off dogs from pursuing their young."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 9, note 68.

3. To act with craft or trickery toward; to play fast and loose with; to cheat, to baffle.

"He dodġed me with a long and loose account."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 145.

4. To follow the footsteps of any person; to dog.

"As if it dodġed a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, iii.

dōdġe (1), s. [DODGE, v.]

1. A sudden start or movement to one side.

2. A trick, an artifice.

¶ To have the dodġe: To be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

"Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loath to have the dodġe."—*Wily Beguiled (Orig. of Drama)*, iii. 319.

dōdġe (2), s. [Etym. doubtful: perhaps from dōd (1), v.] A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food.

dōdġed, pa. par. or a. [DODGE, v.]

dōdġ'-el, s. [DODGE (2), s.] A large cut, piece, or lump.

dōdġ'-el, v. i. [DODDLE, v.; TODDLE.]

1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling manner, either from infirmity or grossness of body.

2. To jog along, to trudge on.

dodġel-hem, s. The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a Splay. (Scotch.)

dōdġ'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. dodġ(e); -er.]

1. One who escapes or evades anything by a sudden start or movement to one side.

2. An artful, cunning fellow; a trickster.

"I am no dodġer," replied the boatswain."—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy*, ii. 2.

dōdġ'-ēr (2), s. A griddle cake; as, a corn-dodġer, &c. (U. S. Colloq.)

***dōdġ'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. dodġer (1); -y.]** A dodge, a trick, an artifice; trickery.

"When he had put this dodġery upon those that had gaped for the vacancy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 98.

dōdġ'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DODGE, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Starting suddenly to one side; evading, tricking.

2. *Wheelwright.*: Said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, dodġing on each side of a median line alternately, the wheel is stiffened against lateral strain. The wheel is said to be staggered. (Knight.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of escaping by a sudden start; evasion, trickery.

dōdġ'-ŷ, a. [Eng. dodġ(e); -y.] Full of dodges or skillful and rapid movements; crafty, artful, tricky.

"While the game was in this position . . . by a good dodġy run, got through."—*London Field*.

dōd'-ī-pāte, *dōd'-ī-pōle, *dōd'-ī-poll, *dōd'-dy-pole, *dōd'-dy-poule, *dōd'-ī-pole, s. [Probably from dōte, v. (q. v.), and Eng. pate, poll=the head.] A blockhead, a numskull, a thickhead.

"Ye nōddy peakes, ye dōdġypoules, doe ye believe him?"—*Latimer: Sermon* iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōd'-kin, *s.* [Dut. *duitkin*, dimin. from *duit*=a doit (q. v.).] A little doit; a small coin, value the eighth part of a stiver.

"Well, without halfpennie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*."—*Lyly: Mother Bombe*, ii. 2.

dōd'-man, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. A snail.

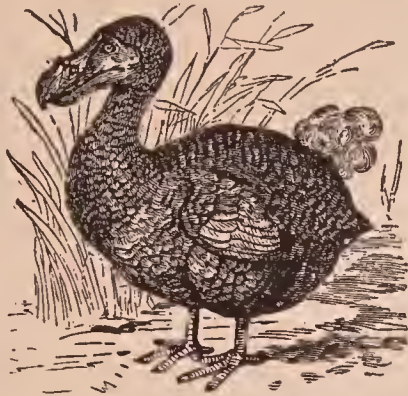
"Oh what a *dodman's* heart have we heare, oh what a fawne's courage."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

2. Some kind of animal which casts its shell; as the lobster and crab.

"Fish that cast their shells are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise."—*Bacon*.

dō-dō, *s.* [Port. *duodo*=silly, foolish.]

Ornith.: A large bird, belonging to the order Columbidae, or Pigeons, that inhabited the Mauritius in great numbers when that island was colonized in 1644 by the Dutch, but which was totally exterminated within fifty years from that date, the last record of its occurrence being in the year 1681. The Dodo, *Didus ineptus*, was a heavy bird, bigger than a turkey, incapable of flight, and entirely unlike the pigeons in general appearance. The wings were rudimentary, the legs short and stout, and the tail a tuft of soft plumes. The beak was strongly arched toward the end, and the upper mandible had a hooked point like that of a bird of prey. The Dodo owed its extermination to the fact that it was good to eat and was unable to fly.



Dodo.

"The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call *walghvogel* or *dod Eersen*; her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her corpulency."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 382.

dōd'-ō-nē-æ, *s.* [Named after *Dodonæus*, i. e., after Rembert Dodoens, a Belgian botanist and physician, who died A. D. 1585.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Dodonææ (q. v.). The flowers are apetalous, unisexual, or polygamous; the leaves various; the whole plant viscous and aromatic. Locality: Australia without the tropics, and more rarely other hot countries. The leaves of *Dodonæa viscosa* are used in baths and fomentations, the wood of *D. dioica* is carminative, and *D. thunbergiana* is slightly purgative and febrifugal.

dōd'-ō-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dodon(æ)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are alternate, the ovules two or three in each cell, the embryo rolled spirally. (*Lindley*.)

***dō'-drāng**, *s.* [Latin *dequadrans* = (lit., less by one-fourth) three-fourths; *de*=away, from, and *quadrans*=a fourth part; *quatuor*=four.]

Roman Antiquities:

1. Nine-twelfths or three-quarters of a Roman *as*.
2. Three-quarters of a foot; nine inches, or about a span.

dōd'-rūm, *s.* [DOD (3), *s.*] A whim, a maggot. (*Scotch*.)

"Beenie, my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums*."—*The Entail*, iii. 21.

dōe (1), ***da**, ***do**, ***doo**, *s.* [A. S. *dā*; cogn. with Dan. *daa*.]

1. A she-deer; the female of a buck or fallow-deer.

"A *doe* most beautiful, clear white,
A radiant creature, silver bright!"

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

2. The female of the rabbit, hare, or goat.

dōe (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty (q. v.). (*Scotch*.)

doeg'-līc (doeg as *dūg*), *a.* [Scan. *dōgl(ing)*=a whale, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

doeglic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{35}CO\cdot OH$. An acid belonging to the oleic series, obtained from doegling train-oil (q. v.). It can be obtained by saponifying the oil with oxide of lead, and dissolving in ether, and separating by acids. Doeglic-acid is a clear yellow liquid, which solidifies at 0°. It reddens litmus, and forms a crystalline barium salt which dissolves in boiling alcohol.

doeg'-līng (doeg as *dūg*), *a.* [For etym. see definition.]

doegling train-oil, *s.*

Comm.: The oil obtained from the Bottle-nosed Whale, *Balæna rostrata*, called *dōgling* in the Farøe Isles, where it is caught. The oil becomes turbid at 8°, and deposits a crystalline fat at 0°. It contains 79.9 per cent of carbon and 13.4 per cent of hydrogen. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen and dries up. It forms a better fuel for lamps than common train-oil. It can be freed from its offensive smell by leaving it exposed to the sun in contact with water, by shaking it up with thin milk of lime, or by dissolving it in boiling alcohol. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dō-ēr, ***do-ar**, ***do-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *do*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who does or performs any act; an actor, an agent.

"Doar, or werkare. Factor, actor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. An active, busy, or zealous person.

"Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good doers."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

3. One who fulfills, keeps, or observes that which is ordered or commanded.

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."—*James i. 22*.

II. Scots Law:

1. A steward, a factor, an agent.

"I desired and ordered J. Moir, of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their doers, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff."—*Order of Lord Lewis Gordon*, Dec. 12, 1745.

2. An attorney, an agent.

"Factour & doare for the said vmquhile Alexr in bying & selling."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (A. 1594), p. 370.

dōeg, 3d pers. sing. pr. ind. of *v.* [Do, *v.*]

dō'e-skin, *s.* [Eng. *doe*, and *skin* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The skin of a doe.

"He was dressed in skirt of *doeskin*,
White and soft, and fringed with ermine."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

2. *Fabric*: A single-width fine woolen cloth for men's wear; not twilled.

dōff, ***dōf**, *v. t. & i.* [A contr. of *do off*=put off. Cf. *don*, *v.*] [Do, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To put off, to take off, as clothes.

"Oh, shame to knighthood, strange and foul!
Go, *doff* the bonnet from thy brow."

Scott: Glenfinlas.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To lay aside.

"Romeo, *doff* thy name;
And for that name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

2. To strip or divest of anything.

"Heaven's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love."

Crashaw.

3. To put away or aside; to divert; to get rid of; to avert.

"Make women fight
To *doff* their dire distresses."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To put off, to delay, to refer to a future time.
"Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2. (*Quarto*.)

B. Intransitive:

*1. To put off or lay aside one's clothes; to undress.

2. To take off the hat as a mark of respect.

"Until the grave churchwarden *doff'st* d."

Tennyson: The Goose.

dōffed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOFF, *v.*]

dōff'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *doff*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which doffs.

2. *Carding*: A comb or revolving card-covered cylinder in a carding-machine, which strips the fleece or sliver of fiber off the main card-wheel after the filaments have passed the series of smaller carding-rollers and the flat cards. It is usually a comb with very fine teeth, which penetrate slightly between the wire teeth of the card as the comb moves downward. (*Knight*.)

dōff'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOFF, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting off, or laying aside, as clothes, &c.

doffing-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder clothed with cards which are presented in such direction and at such a rate of motion to the main card-cylinder as to remove the fibers from the teeth of the latter. The doffing-cylinder assumes one of three forms: (1) Continuous clothing: removing a perfect fleece of the width of the machine. Such is the doffer of the

scribbling-machine, which yields a continuous lap or fleece. (2) Longitudinal bands of card clothing: removing slivers of a width determined by the breadth of the bands and of a length equal to that of the doffer. (3) Circumferential bands or rings of card clothing: removing narrow, continuous slivers, which pass to the condenser, whereby they are compacted and brought to the condition of slubs. [SLUBBING-MACHINE.]

doffing-knife, *s.* A blade of steel toothed at its edgeline like a fine comb, and vertically reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer in a carding-machine, in order to remove therefrom a fine fleece of carded wool which is gathered into a sliver. [DOFFER.] (*Knight*.)

dōg, ***doge**, ***dogg**, ***dogge**, *s. & a.* [O. H. Ger. *dog*; Dut. *dog*; Sw. *dogg*=a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*; Icel. *doggr*; O. Fr. *dogue*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The flesh of the animal described under II. 1.

"A viand which the hosts called mutton, but which the guests strongly suspected to be dog."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Used as a term of contempt, scorn, or reproach.

"Another time you called me dog."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

(2) A gay young fellow; a "spark," a "brick."

(3) A name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of these meteors at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather. (*Jamieson*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: A well-known animal belonging to the genus *Canis* (q. v.). The Common Dog, *Canis familiaris*, in all its numerous varieties is essentially a domestic animal, and as such has been man's companion from remote periods; for there is reason to suppose that the bones of a canine animal found in the Danish Kitchen Middens, and consequently of Neolithic period, were those of a dog. "The dog," says Cuvier, "is the most useful conquest that man has made. The whole species is become our property; each individual is devoted to his master, adopts his manners, distinguishes and defends his property, and remains attached to him even unto death; and all this springs not from mere necessity, but from a true friendship. The swiftness, the strength, and the highly developed power of smelling of the dog have made him a powerful ally of man against the other animals, and were perhaps necessary to the establishment of society." It was formerly believed that all dogs were descended from a common ancestor, but the more careful researches made of late years have led to the conclusion that they have sprung from several different species of wolves and jackals. Well-marked varieties resembling those of to-day [BULL-DOG, GREYHOUND] were known to the ancients. Thus, a mastiff occurs on an Assyrian monument; while on the Egyptian sculptures the prototypes of the greyhound, the Arab boarhound, with its tightly-curved tail, and the short-legged turnspit are represented. Though principally employed in the chase, dogs have been put to various uses at different times and in different places. The Esquimaux, who believe themselves descended from dogs, employ them to draw their sledges. For purposes of light draught they were at one time largely resorted to in England, an employment for which others are still called into requisition on the continent. With some of the aborigines of this country the dog was an object of worship, and by the Japanese it is held in great respect. On the other hand, the Greeks, Romans, and the old Celtic inhabitants of Scandinavia were accustomed to sacrifice dogs to certain of their deities; while, *per contra*, dogs have also been employed as executioners and even as living tombs. There are several kinds of feral or wild dogs inhabiting several parts of the world, such as the Dingo in Australia, the Indian Wild-dog or Dhool, the Pariah dogs, &c. (q. v.), all of which are merely domestic varieties that have run wild.

2. *Astron.*: A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, the Greater Dog, *Canis Major*, and the Lesser Dog, *Canis Minor*. [CANICULA.]

"Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the dog; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon or Anticanus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **snan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -şion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

3. *Mech.*: A name given to various mechanical contrivances acting as holdfasts; a device with a tooth which penetrates or grips an object and detains it. The analogy and inference of the name is that the device has a tooth and bites.

(1) *Pile-driving*: A grappling-iron or grab, usually with jaws, and adapted to raise the monkey of a pile-driver. When the jaws open the object is dropped or released. [PILE-DRIVER.]

(2) *Well-boring*: A grab for clutching well-tubes or tools, in withdrawing them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. [GRAB.]

(3) *Turning*: A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centers of a lathe, and by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned.

(4) A click or pallet adapted to engage the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, to restrain the back action; a click or pawl. [RATCHET, WINDLASS.]

(5) *Machinery*:

(a) The converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch.

(b) A contrivance for holding the staff to the rest, chuck, or carriage, while being cut, sawed, planed, or drilled.

(c) An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion, as in the case of feed-motion, or in jacking, shaping, or planing-machines.

(6) *Hoisting and Hauling*:

(a) A grappling-iron with a fang which is driven into an object to be raised or moved. In the continuous system of feed in saw-mills, the chain has a number of dogs attached to different portions of its length. Dogs are also used for securing and towing floating logs and in shifting or loading logs on the ground or carriage.

(b) A ring-dog or span-dog: two dogs shackled together by a ring, and used for hauling or hoisting.

(c) Sling-dogs: two dogs at the end of a rope, and used in hoisting barrels; a span-shackle.

(7) *Joinery*: A bench-dog is a clamp, and holds the timber by its tusk.

(8) *Sawing*: A rod on the head or tail block of a saw-mill carriage, by which the log is secured in position. The dog is pivoted to the block, and its tooth is driven into the log. It varies in form on the head and tail blocks respectively.

(9) *Shipbuilding*: The last detent or support knocked away at the launching of a ship; a dog-shore.

(10) *Locksmith*: A projection, tooth, tusk, or jag in a lock, acting as a detent. Especially used in tumbler-locks.

(11) *Domestic*: An andiron.

"The iron dogs bear the burden of the fuel."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ch. ix.

(12) *Smith*: A lever used by blacksmiths in shoeing—i. e., hooping—cart-wheels.

(13) *Gunnery*: The hammer of a pistol or fire-lock; called also Dog-head (q. v.).

"He lets fall the dog, the pistol goes off, and his wife is killed with it."—Law: *Memorials*, p. 225.

B. As adjective:

1. Used to express degeneracy, worthlessness, poorness, or meanness; as, *dog-rose*, *dog-latin*.

2. Used to express the male of an animal; as, *dog-fox*, *dog-otter*, &c.

¶ (1) *A dead dog*: A thing of no worth.

"After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea."—1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

(2) *To go to the dogs*: To be utterly ruined; especially when the ruin is the result of one's own conduct.

(3) *To give or throw to the dogs*: To throw away as useless.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

(4) *A dog in the manger*: A churlish, selfish person, who will neither make use of a thing himself, nor allow any one else to have the benefit of it.

dog-and-driver chuck, s. A chuck having two parts. The dog slips upon and is fastened by a set screw to the object to be turned. The driver is attached to the lathe-mandrel, and has a projecting arm which comes in contact with the dog, and causes it and the work to revolve with the mandrel. (Knight.)

dog-ape, s. A male ape.

"That they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 5.

dog-bane, s. [DOGBANE.]

dog-banner, s.

Bot.: The wild Camomile, probably *Anthemis cotula*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-being, s. A fabulous being, either dreaded as a portent of impending evil or worshiped as a divinity.

"On these dog-beings Bryant has some remarks in which we are disposed to concur. 'When I read of the brazen dog of Vulcan (he says), of the dogs of Erigone, of

Orion, of Geryon [a two-headed dog] . . . I cannot but suppose they were titles of so many deities, or else of their priests, who were denominated from their office.'"—J. F. M'Lennan, in *Fortnightly Review*, vi. (new series), 579.

dog-binder, s.

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

dog-bobbins, s. pl.

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-bolt (1), s.

1. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

2. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang.

"Bolts not unlike our dog-bolts."—*Archæologia*, xx. 555 (1824). (Davies.)

***dog-bolt** (2), s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The coarser part of flour; meal for dogs.

2. An expression of reproach, scorn, or contempt; a low wretch or villain.

"To have your own turn served, and to your friend To be a dog-bolt."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Wit without Money*, iii. 1.

B. As adj.: Mean, base, degraded.

"His dog-bolt fortune was so low,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again, and mend."

Bulter: *Hudibras*, II. i. 39-41.

dog-briar, **dog-brier**, s. The Dog-rose (q. v.).

dog-cabbage, **dog's-cabbage**, s.

Bot.: A plant or herb belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ. It is used as a potherb; it is slightly purgative and acrid. It is a native of the south of Europe.

dog-cart, s. A sportsman's vehicle having shafts and two wheels, with a box beneath the seat for setters or pointers.

dog-cherry, s. [DOG-CHOWP.]

dog-chowp, s. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-cole, s.

Bot.: The plant Dogbane (q. v.).

***dog-cook**, s. A man cook.

"A first-rate dog-cook and assistants."—T. Hook: *Man of Many Friends*. (Davies.)

dog-daisy, s. [DAISY.]

dog-days, s. pl. [CANICULAR DAYS.]

"Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest dog-days, and remain without warmth."—Clarendon.

***dog-drave** (1), s. A kind of sea-fish.

dog-drive, **dog-drave** (2), s. A state of ruin.

dog-drug, s. Ruin; ruinous circumstances.

dog-eared, a. [DOGEARED.]

dog-eller, s.

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fancier, s. One who keeps and breeds dogs for sale.

dog-fennel, ***dog-fenell**, s.

Botany:

1. *Anthemis cotula*. It is also called Stinking Mayweed. The leaves somewhat resemble Fennel, and its smell is strong and disagreeable. It has acrid, emetic qualities.

2. *Peucedanum palustre*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fingers, s. pl.

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*.

dog-finkle, s.

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

dog-fish, s. [DOGFISH.]

dog-flower, s.

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fox, s.

1. Lit.: A male fox.

"Seldom lovers long for sleep,
Till sung his midnight hymn the owl,
Answered the dog-fox with his howl."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 26.

*2. Fig.: A crafty, cunning fellow.

"That same dog-fox, Ulysses, is not proved worth a blackberry."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.

dog-gowan, s.

Bot.: The weak-scented Feverfew. (Jamieson.) Probably *Matricaria inodora*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-grass, s.

Bot.: *Triticum repens*.

***dog-head**, s. The hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint.

"And you, ye doil'd dotard, ye stand there hammering dog-heads for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

dog-headed, a. Having a head like that of a dog.

Dog-headed Baboons: The various species of the genus *Cynocephalus*. They are called also the Dog-headed Monkeys, and the Howling Monkeys of the Old World. [CYNOCEPHALUS.]

Dog-headed Monkeys: The same as *Dog-headed Baboons* (q. v.).

dog-heather, s.

Bot.: *Calluna vulgaris*. (Scotch.)

dog-hip, **dog's hippens**, s. The fruit or hip of *Rosa canina*. (Scotch.)

dog-hook, s.

1. A bar of iron with a bent prong to drive into a log. [DOG.]

2. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of iron boring-rods. A spanner.

dog-job, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-keeper, s. One who has the charge of dogs.

"I have had it by me some time, it was written by a dog-keeper of my grandfather's."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*.

***dog-killer**, s. An officer appointed to kill dogs in the hot months, when it was supposed that they were apt to run mad.

"The habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the dog-killer, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes."—B. Jonson: *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

¶ In a note in *loc. cit.* Gifford says: "This is the first mention which I have found in our old writers of a practice very common on the Continent. The public officers, whenever an epidemic madness of these animals is suspected, patrol the streets with poisoned balls of flour or meat in their pockets, to fling down before them on the first symptoms of danger."

dog-latin, s. Barbarous, ungrammatical Latin.

"It was much if the secretary to whom was intrusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of dog-latin to make himself understood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***dog-leach**, ***dog-leech**, s. A dog doctor: used as a term of reproach or contempt.

"Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. Dog-leaches."—Ford: *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

dog-leg, a. (See the compound.)

Dog-leg chisel: A crooked-shanked chisel used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves.

dog-legged, a. (See the compounds.)

Dog-legged fence: A peculiar kind of fence used by squatters in Australia.

Dog-legged stairs: A flight of stairs without any well-hole, and used in confined situations. The flight goes up, winds in a semicircle, and then mounts again in a direction parallel to the first. The steps are fixed to strings, newels, and carriages; and the ends of the steps in the inferior kind only terminate on the side of the string, without any housing.

dog-letter, **dog's-letter**, s. The letter R, from its sound; also called Canine letter.

dog-lichen, s.

Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina*.

dog-logic, s. Barbarous logic. [DOG-LATIN.]

"You have proved it by dog-logic."—Swift: *Horrid Plot discovered by Harlequin*.

***dog-looked**, a. With a disreputable, hang-dog look.

"A wretched kind of a dog-looked fellow."—L'Estrange: *Visions of Quevedo*, ch. i. (Davies.)

dog-mad, a. Like a dog affected with hydrophobia; quite mad, rabid.

"He was troubled with a disease, reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula; and would run dog-mad, at the noise of music, especially a pair of bag-pipes."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

dog-mercury, s. [DOG'S-MERCURY.]

dog-muzzle, s. A wire cage over the nose and jaws of a dog to keep it from biting, or a strap around the jaws to keep them shut.

dog-nail, s. A large nail with a projecting tooth or lug on one side; used under certain circumstances by locksmiths and carpenters.

dog-name, s. A name applied to a people or tribe on account of their having a dog or a dog-being (q. v.) for their divinity. (See extract under DOG-TRIBE.)

dog-nettle, s.

Bot.: (1) *Lamium purpureum*, (2) *Galeopsis tetrahit*, (3) *Urtica urens*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-nose vise, s.

Locksmith: A hand-vise with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also Pig-nose vise.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre. wolf wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb. cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dog-oak, s.

Bot.: Acer campestre.

dog-of-the-marsh.

Palæont.: A small fox-like animal found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, Germany.

dog-parsley, s.

Bot.: Aethusa cynapium; a common weed belonging to the order Umbelliferae. It is a strong poison. Also called Dog-poison and Fool's-parsley.

***dog-pig, s.** A sucking-pig.

"Sold for as good Westminster dog-pigs."—*Ford's Witch of Edmonton*, v. 2.

dog-poison, s.

Bot.: The same as DOG-PARSLEY (q. v.).

dog-power, s. A machine by which the weight of a dog in traveling in a drum or on an endless track is made to rotate a spit, or drive the dasher of a churn. The turnspit-dogs of the last and previous centuries ran on the inside of a hollow tread-wheel, which rotated with their weight and communicated motion by a band to the spit. [ROASTING-JACK.] In the modern dog-powers the animal walks on an endless chain-track, which slips to the rear, rotating a drum which oscillates an arm, and vertical reciprocation is given to a lever and the churn-dasher. (*Knight.*)

***dog-ray, *dog-reie, s.** The Dog-fish. (*Harri-son: Descript. of England*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

dog-rose, s.

Bot.: [DOGROSE.]

dog-rung, s. One of the spars which connect the stilts of a plow.

dog-saint, s. A saint credited with the special protection and patronage of dogs.

"What I venture to suggest is that our story of Mother Hubbard, with her care for her dog, is derived from the legend of the dog-saint Hubert."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 24, 1883, p. 248.

dog-shore, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the two struts which hold the cradle of the ship from sliding on the slip-ways when the keel-blocks are taken out. The lower end of each dog-shore abuts against the upper end of the rib-band of the slip-way, and the upper end against the dog-cleat, which is bolted to the side of the bilge-way. Beneath each dog-shore is a small block called a trigger. In launching, the triggers are removed, the dog-shores knocked down, and the ship-cradle freed, so that, carrying the vessel, it slides down the slip-ways. The signal for launching is, "Down dog-shores." [LAUNCH.]

"The subterranean forest of dog-shores and stays that hold her up."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, xxiv.

dog-sick, *dog-sicke, a. Exceedingly sick; vomiting.

"He that saith he is dog-sicke, or sick as a dog, meaneth, doubtlesse, a sick dog."—*Dyett. Dry Dinner* (1599).

dog-sleep, s.

1. A pretended or counterfeit sleep.

"What the common people call dog-sleep."—*Addison*.

2. A very light, fitful sleep, easily disturbed by the slightest sound.

"My sleep was never more than what is called dog-sleep."—*De Quincey: Opium-eater*, p. 35.

dog-standard, dog-stander, s.

Bot.: The plant Ragwort.

dog-star, s.

1. *Astron.:* Sirius, the principal star in the constellation Canis Major. [CANICULA.]

2. *Fig.:* One who occupies the chief place, or takes a prominent position in any company or society.

"The female dog-star of her little sky,

Where all beneath her influence droop or die."

Byron: A Sketch.

dog-stealing, s. The offense of stealing a dog, aiding and abetting others in doing so, or corruptly taking money for the animal's recovery. In most States of the Union this offense is not punishable at law unless the animal stolen be assessed and taxed by the state—dogs being under other circumstances *feræ naturæ*.

dog-stopper, s.

Naut.: A stopper put on to the cable to enable it to be bitten, or to permit the messenger to be flatted.

dog-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carduus arvensis*.

dog-tick, *dogge-tyke, s. A dog-louse.

"Dogge-tyke or louse: *Ricinus*."—*Huloet*.

dog-tired, a. Very tired; tired out, exhausted. [DOG-WEARY.]

"Dog-tired and surfeited with pleasure."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-Days*, pt. i., ch. ii.

dog-tooth, s. [DOGTTOOTH.]

dog-tree, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, (2) *Euonymus europæus*, (3) *Sambucus nigra*, (4) *Alnus glutinosa*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-tribe, s. (For definition see extract.)

"There were dog-tribes as a matter of course. Such we must assume the Cynocephali in Lybia to have been, whom Herodotus mentions as a race of men with the heads of dogs, and the Cynodontes, both named, as Bryant observes, from their god-fable adding in each case the physical peculiarity in explanation of the dog-name."—*J. F. M'Lennan, in Fortnightly Review*, vi. (new series), 580. [DOG-NAME.]

dog-trick, *dog-tricke, s. [DOGTRICK.]

dog-trot, s. [DOGTROT.]

dog-violet, s.

Bot.: *Viola sylvatica* or *canina*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-weary, a. Tired out; dead tired, exhausted.

"O master, master, I have watched so long,

That I'm dog-weary."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

dog-wheat, s. [DOG-GRASS.]

dog-whelk, s. A common name for *Nassa reticulata*, a species of univalve shells.

***dog-whipper, s.** A beadle or person appointed to keep stray dogs away from churches. (*Eng.*)

"It were verie good the dog-whipper in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saturday."—*Nash: Pierce Penilesse*, 1592. (*Nares.*)

dog's-bane, s. [DOGBANE.]

dog's-berry tree, s. *Cornus sanguinea*. [DOGWOOD.]

dog's-camomile, s. [CAMOMILE.]

dog's-camovayne, s. [CAMOVYNE.]

dog's-cods, dog's-cullions, s. pl.

Bot.: Various species of Orchis.

dog's-cole, s.

Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog's-dogger, s.

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*.

dog's-ear, s. A corner of a leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear.

"With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the dog's-ears throughout our great Bible."—*Arbutnot and Pope: Mem. of P. P.*

dog's-ear, v. t. To turn the corners of the leaves of a book by careless handling.

dog's-eared, a. Having the corners of the leaves turned down.

"Let reverend churls his ignorance rebuke,

Who starve upon a dog's-eared Pentateuch."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 401, 402.

***dog's-face, s.** A term of reproach.

"Quoth he, thou drunken, dog's-face coward."

Homer à la Mode (1665).

dog's-fennel, s. [DOG-FENNEL.]

dog's-grass, s. [DOG-GRASS.]

dog's-meat, s.

1. *Lit.:* Coarse meat given as food to dogs.

2. *Fig.:* Refuse, rubbish.

"His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but dog's-meat to 'em."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 2.

dog's-lug, s.

1. *Sing.:* The same as DOG'S-EAR (q. v.).

2. *Pl. (Bot.):* Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

dog's-mercury, dog-mercury, s.

Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*, an herb belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ. It is common on roadsides and in woods. A spurious kind of mercury, so called to distinguish it from the French mercury, *M. annua*, which was formerly used in medicine. (*Britten & Holland.*) It is an active poison, tending to produce vomiting, diarrhœa, burning headache, convulsions, and death.

dog's-nose, s. A mixture of gin, beer, lemon-juice, sugar, nutmeg, &c., stirred up by injecting into it aerated or Seltzer water from a fountain.

"Dog's-nose, which your committee find upon inquiry to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiii.

dog's-rue, s.

Bot.: *Scrophularia canina*, a kind of Figwort.

dog's-tail, s. The constellation *Ursa Minor*.

dog's-tail grass, s.

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus*. [CYNOSURUS.]

dog's-tansy, s.

Bot.: *Potentilla anserina*.

dog's-tongue, s.

Bot.: *Cynoglossum officinale*, also called Hound's-tongue.

"Borage, spikenard, dog's-tongue, our lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith."—*Charles Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xciv. (*Davies.*)

dog's-tooth, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A dog-tooth, a canine tooth. [DOGTTOOTH.]

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.:* [DOG'S-TOOTH ORNAMENT.]

2. *Masonry:* A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

dog's-tooth ornament, s.

Arch.: A species of ornament or molding commonly used in First Pointed or Early English work.

Mr. Wigley assigns its origin to the Holy Land. Its use in Western architecture corresponds with the period of the first crusades.

dog's-tooth grass, s.

Botany:

1. *Triticum caninum*.

2. *Cynodon*

ductylon, a per-

ennial plant,

found on sandy

shores. It flow-

ers in July and

August. The

flowering

branches are

about six inches

high, each bear-

ing four or five

linear spikes. The

root is creeping

and rough; the

glumes smooth;

leaves tapering,

hairy,

with long, smooth

sheaths.

dog's-tooth spar, dog-tooth spar, s.

Min.: The scalenohedral form of calc-spar, so called from the form of the crystals, which remotely resemble the teeth of a dog.

dog's-tooth violet, s.

Bot.: A bulbous plant, *Erythronium dens canis*, a native of the southern parts of Europe. It bears a single large, lily-like, purple flower. The leaves, two in number, are smooth, and spotted with purple.

dog, v. t. [Dog, s.]

1. To follow or hunt after insidiously, like a dog; to track the footsteps or movements of.

"I have dogged him like his murderer."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

2. To follow or attend closely.

"I fear the dread events that dog them both."

Milton: Comus, 405.

*3. To furnish with dogs.

"Instead of manning, they dogged their capitol."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somerset*, ii. 276. (*Davies.*)

*4. To bind, fasten, or tie together.

"Pd for iiiiij. of leade to dog the stones together of ye steple wyndowe."—*Records of St. Michael's, Bishop Stortford*, 1591 (ed. 1882), p. 65.

***dog'-al, a.** [Low Lat. *dogalis*, for *ducalis*, from *dux* (genit. *ducis*)=a leader, a ruler.] Pertaining or relating to a doge (q. v.).

dō-ga'-na, s. [Ital.] A custom-house. [DOUANE.]

dōg'-âte, s. [Eng. *dog(e); -ate*.] The position, office, or rank of a doge.

dōg'-bâne, dōg's'-bâne, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *bane*, from its being considered poisonous to dogs.]

1. *Singular:*

(1) (*Of both forms*): The genus *Apocynum* (q. v.).

(2) (*Of the form dog'sbane*): *Aconitum cynocto-*

num, a ranunculaceous plant.

2. *Pl. (Dogbanes)*: The name given by Lindley to

the order Apocynaceæ (q. v.).

dōg'-bêe, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *bee*.]

1. A fly troublesome to dogs.

2. A male bee.

dōg'-bêlt, s. [Eng. *dog*, and *belt*.]

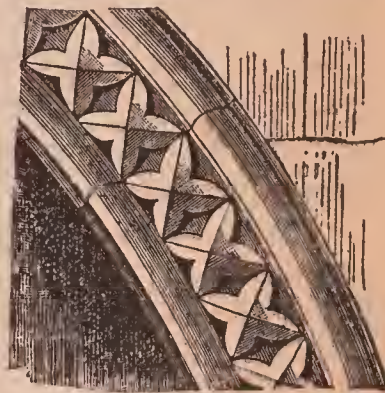
Coal-mining: A term applied to a belt of strong,

broad leather, worn round the waist, to which a

chain is attached for the purpose of drawing the

dans or sledges in the lower workings. The chain

passes between the legs of the men.



Dog's-tooth Ornament.

dōg'-bēr-rŷ (1), *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *berry*.]

Botany:

1. *Cornus sanguinea*, "because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to a dog." (*Park; Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Viburnum opulus*.

3. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

4. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dogberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Dogwood (*q. v.*).

Dōg'-bēr-rŷ (2), *s.* [For derivation see def.] An ignorant, conceited, but good-natured constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, whose great ambition consisted in wishing to be "writ down an ass" (*iv. 2*). From Dogberry's propensity to meddle, the name is often given to officious policemen; while his ignorance and conceit have caused it to be applied to incapable and overbearing magistrates.

dōg'-chēap, *a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *cheap*. According to Prof. Skeat, *dog* represents Sw. dial. *dog*=very.] Extremely cheap, dirt-cheap (*q. v.*).

"Good store of harlots, say you, and dogcheap?"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar, i. 1.*

dōge, *s.* [Ital. *doge*, *dogio* = a captain, a doge, a provincial form of *duce*, *duca*; Lat. *ducem*, accus. of *dux*=a general; *duco*=to lead.] The chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. The first doge of Venice was Anafesto Paululio, elected 697; the last Luigi Manin, in 1797. The first doge of Genoa was Simone Boccanegra, in 1339.

"The long file

Of her dead *doges* are declined to dust."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 15.

dōg'-ēared, *a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *eared*.] A term applied to a book of which the corners of the leaves are turned down by careless handling; dog's-eared.

"He might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve *dogeared* volumes on his shelves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

dōge-āte, *s.* [DOGATE.]

dōge-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *doge*, and *less*.] Without or deprived of a doge or governor.

"Mighty shadows, whose dim forms despond
Above the *dogeless* city's vanished sway."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 4.

dōg'-fish, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *fish*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Sing.*): The name given to any species of the genus *Scyllium*, the type of the family *Scylliidae*. Dogfish are like small sharks, but have the anal fin nearer the head than the second dorsal one. They are, moreover, oviparous. Of the known species, which are about eleven, the Small-spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium canicula*), the Large-spotted Dogfish (*S. catulus*), and the Black-mouthed Dogfish (*S. melanostomum*) are the best known. The egg cases are curious bodies, like purses, barrows, or cradles, rectangular in form, and furnished at each angle with long filamentous processes. They are popularly known as Mermaids purses. Sea purses, &c.

2. (*Pl.*): The name given to the family *Scylliidae* (*q. v.*).

dōg'-fīsh-ēr, *s.* [English *dog*, and *fisher*.] The same as DOGFISH (*q. v.*).

"The *dogfisher* is good against the falling sickness."—*Walton.*

dōg'-flŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *fly*.]

1. *Literally*:

Entom.: A species of fly infesting woods and bushes. It is extremely voracious, and its bite is very sharp and especially troublesome to dogs.

*2. *Fig.*: An epithet of contempt or scorn.

"Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause

Thou makest gods fight thus?"

Chapman: Homer's Iliad.

dōgged, *pa. par.* [Dog, *v.*]

dōg'-gēd, ***dog-et**, ***dog-gid**, ***dog-gyd**, ***dog-gyde**, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -*ed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Like or resembling a dog.

"Doggyd. Caninus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humored, gloomy.

"He was a consistent, *dogged*, and rancorous party man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

2. Obstinate, sullenly persistent.

"You are so *dogged* now, you think no man's mistress handsome but your own."—*Dryden: Marriage à la mode, ii. 1.*

dōg'-gēd-lŷ, ***dog-get-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dogged*, *a.*; -*ly*.]

1. In a sullen, sour, morose, or ill-humored manner; gloomily, sullenly.

"To abuse me and use me as *doggedly* as before."—*State Trials: Murderers of Sir T. Overbury (1615).*

2. Obstinate, with sullen persistence.

"A man may always write well, when he will set himself *doggedly* to it."—*Boswell: Johnson.*

dōg'-gēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dogged*, *a.*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality of being dogged; sourness, moroseness, ill-humor, gloominess.

"Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from ye."

Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

2. Obstinacy, sullen persistency.

dōg'-gēr (1), *s.* [Dutch *dogger*=a fishing-boat; *dogger*=a cod, and *boot*=a boat.]

Naut.: A two-masted fishing-vessel with bluff bows, used on the Dogger Bank, an extensive shoal in the center of the North Sea. It is about eighty tons burden, and has a well in the middle to bring fish alive to shore.

***dogger-fish**, *s.* Fish brought in ships. (*Whar-ton.*)

dōg'-gēr (2),

dog-gar, *s.*

[*Ety. mol. unknown*.] A

kind of coarse

iron stone

mixed with silica

and alum, found in

mines with alum-rock.

"The most uncommon variety of tin is incumbent on a coarse ironstone, or *doggar*."—*Ure: Hist. Rutherglen, p. 253.*

dōg'-gēr-el, ***dog-er-el**, **dog-grel**, *a. & s.* [*Ety. mol. unknown*.]

A. *As adj.*: An epithet originally applied to verses of a loose, irregular measure, such as those in *Hudibras*; now applied generally to loose, mean verses, destitute alike of meaning and rhythm; mean, worthless.

"It was turned into *doggerel* rhymes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

B. *As subst.*: Verses written without regard to regularity in rhythm or rhyme; mean, worthless, wretched poetry.

"His *doggerel* is consequently not without historical value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

dōg'-gēr-el, **dog-grel**, *v. t. & i.* [DOGGEREL, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To repeat frequently and in poor language.

"Were I disposed to *doggerel* it."—*Gentleman Instructed, p. 43. (Davies.)*

B. *Intrans.*: To write *doggerel* rhymes; to *doggerelize*. (*C. Reade.*)

dōg'-gēr-el-ist, *s.* [English *doggerel*; -*ist*.] A writer of *doggerel* verses; a mean, wretched poet.

"The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar."—*W. T. Chambers.*

dōg'-gēr-el-ize, ***dōg'-grēl-ize**, *v. i.* [English *doggerel*; -*ize*.] To write *doggerel* poetry.

dōg'-gēr-el-iz-ēr, ***dōg'-grēl-iz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *doggereliz(e)*; -*er*.] One who writes *doggerel* poetry.

"Then follows something which will divert you, concerning some true *doggerelizers*."—*Southey: Letters, iv. 259.*

dōg'-gēr-lōne, *s.* [*Ety. doubtful*.] Wreck or ruin; as, He's aw gane to *doggerlone*. (*Scotch.*)

dōg'-gēr-mān, *s.* [Eng. *dogger* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] A sailor employed on board a dogger.

***dōg'-gēr-ŷ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *dog*; -*ery*; as, *quackery* from *quack*.] Quackery, humbug; anything of a worthless nature.

"*Doggeries* never so diplomated, bepudded, gaslighted, continue *doggeries*."—*Carlyle.*

dōg'-gēr-ŷ (2), *s.* A low resort; a dirty, ill-kept drinking place. (*U. S. Slang.*)

***dōg'-gēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dog*; -*ess*.] A female dog, a bitch.

"Pretty dog and *doggesses* to quarrel and bark at me."—*Richardson: Clarissa, vii. 131.*

dōgg'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Dog, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of following closely, or tracking the footsteps or movements of another.

dōg'-gish, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -*ish*.]

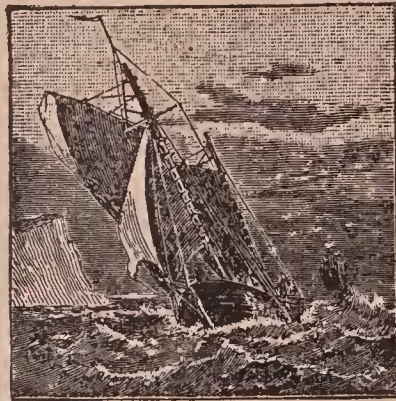
†1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to a dog.

"Nor did you kill that you might eat,
And ease a *doggyish* pain."

Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau.

*2. *Fig.*: Churlish, snappish, morose, sour, ill-humored.

"So *doggyish* and curish one to another."—*Fox: Martys, p. 17.*



Dogger.

dōg'-gish-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *doggish*; -*ly*.] In a doggyish, churlish, sour, or morose manner.

dōg'-gish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *doggish*; -*ness*.] The quality of being doggyish; churlishness, moroseness.

dōg'-grēl, *a. & s.* [DOGGEREL.]

***dōg'-gŷ**, ***dog-gye**, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -*y*.] Like dogs; curish.

"Pack hence, *doggie* rakhels."

Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, i. 145.

dōg'-heart-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *hearted*.] Cruel, unfeeling, pitiless, malicious.

"Gave her dear rights

To his *doghearted* daughters."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.*

dōg'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *hole*.]

1. *Lit. & Min.*: A small proving-hole or airway, usually less than five feet high.

*2. *Fig.*: A mean, vile hole, fit only for a dog to live in.

"France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

dōg'-hōuse, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *house*.] A dog-kennel.

dōg'-kēn-nel, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *kennel*.] A little house or hut for dogs.

"I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack."—*Tatler.*

dōg'-lōuse, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *louse*.]

Entom.: *Hæmotopinus piliferus*, a parasitical insect that harbors on dogs. It is of an ashy-gray color.

***dōg'-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -*ly*.] Like a dog; having the nature or manners of a dog; churlish.

"Dyogenes, otherwyse called *dogly*, because he had some condycyons of a *dogge*."—*Lord Rivers: Dictes.*

dōg'-ma (*pl.* ***dōg'-ma-ta**, **dōg'-maş**), *s.* [Gr. =that which appears good or right to one, from *dokēō*=to seem, perf. pass. *dedogmati*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An established principle, maxim, tenet, or doctrine, put forward to be received on the authority of the propounder, as opposed to one deduced from experience or demonstration.

"The *dogmata* and tenets of the Sadducees."—*Bp. Bull: Works, ser. 2.*

II. *Religion*:

1. A doctrine of religion stated in a formal or scientific manner.

2. The corpus of Roman dogmatic theology; chiefly used in seminaries, in such expressions as: Dr. B. is our Professor of *dogma*; I have just finished my *dogma*.

† For the difference between *dogma* and *doctrine*, see DOCTRINE.

dōg-māt'-ic, ***dōg-māt'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dogmaticus*, from Gr. *dogmatikos*, from *dogma*=an opinion, principle; Fr. *dogmatique*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Pertaining to a dogma or formal doctrine.

"Points of *dogmatic* theology."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*: Asserting or disposed to assert principles in an authoritative, arrogant, or overbearing manner; magisterial, positive, obtrusive.

"He was a *dogmatic* and hearty theist."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 434.*

2. *Of things*:

(1) Asserted in a positive, authoritative, or magisterial manner.

(2) Characterized by dogmatism; magisterial, arrogant, positive.

"He expresses himself in the most *dogmatic* way."—*Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. iii., ser. 3.*

*B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A dogmatic, magisterial, or positive person.

"The fault lieth altogether in the *dogmatics*, that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinions pass everywhere for truth, without any evident demonstration."—*Hobbes: Human Nature, ch. xiii.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Singular*:

(1) *Eccles. Hist.*: One belonging to one of the three orders of theologians before the Reformation. These orders were thus classed: 1. The Dogmatics, so called because they based their systems or dogmas on the authority of Scripture, and the judgment of the Fathers. 2. The Mystics, who, in disparagement of Scripture, framed their opinions according to the dictates of spiritual intuition. 3. The Scholastics, who paid an almost sacred deference to the Aristotelian philosophy.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) *Old Med.*: One of a sect of physicians founded by Hippocrates, who based their rules of practice on general principles or conclusions deduced from theoretical influences. They were opposed to the Empirics and Methodists (q. v.).

"Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empirics, Methodists, and Dogmatics."—*Hakewill: On Providence*, p. 244.

2. (*Pl.*): Doctrinal theology; that science which deals with the definition and statement of Christian doctrines.

dōg-māt'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *dogmatic*; -*al*.] The same as DOGMATIC (q. v.).

dōg-māt'-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dogmatically*; -*ly*.] In a dogmatical, magisterial, positive, or dictatorial manner.

"I mean not . . . to assert anything dogmatically, but only to propose in order to farther examination."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii., *On a Doubting Conscience*.

dōg-māt'-i-cal-nēss, *s.* [English *dogmatical*; -*nēss*.] The quality of being dogmatical or dictatorial; positiveness.

"In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, dogmatism, enthusiasm, superstition, &c."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton*.

dōg-māt'-ics, *s.* [DOGMATIC, B. II. 2.]

dōg'-ma-tism, *s.* [Gr. *dogmat*, stem of *dogma*, Eng. suff. -*ism*.] The quality of being dogmatic; dogmatism, arrogance, or positiveness in assertion.

"A freedom equally offensive to his dogmatism as a theologian, and to his pride as a king."—*Robertson: Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 177.

dōg'-ma-tist, *s.* [Gr. *dogmatistēs*, from *dogma*; Fr. *dogmatiste*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dogmatic or positive assertor; an arrogant advancer of principles.

"A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

*2. *Old Med.*: The same as DOGMATIC, B. II., 1 (2) (q. v.).

dōg'-ma-tize, *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *dogmatizō*.]

A. Intrans.: To make dogmatic or positive assertions; to assert or lay down principles dogmatically or positively.

"He had the confidence to dogmatize on the same subjects."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

**B. Trans.*: To assert or lay down as a dogma.

"They would not endure persons that would dogmatize anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest."—*Jer. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*.

dōg'-ma-tiz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dogmatiz(e)*; -*er*.] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatic assertor, or advancer of principles; a dogmatist.

"Then is my censor the guilty person," very dogmatizer."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 139.

dōg'-ma-tiz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOGMATIZE.] *A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of asserting or advancing principles dogmatically; dogmatism.

"We shall . . . vnplume dogmatizing."—*Glanvill: Seopis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

***dōg'-ma-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Gr. *dogmat*, stem of *dogma*, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ory*.] Dogmatic.

dōg'-rōse, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *rose* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. *Rosa canina*, a common plant in hedges and thickets. It is also called the Wild Brier. The fruit is known as the *hip* or *hip*.

"Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the brier, or dog-rose, are a good instance."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

2. The flower of 1.

Phar.: The ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* is used to prepare Confection or Conserve of hips (*Confectio rosæ caninæ*), which is used in the preparation of certain kinds of pills.

dōg'-ship, *s.* [A word formed on the analogy of *lordship*, *ladyship*, &c.] The individuality or character of a dog.

dōg'-skin, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *skin*.]

A. As subst.: The skin of a dog tanned and used for gloves.

B. As adj.: Made of the tanned skin of a dog.

"Three pair of oiled dogskin gloves."—*Tatler*, No. 245.

dōg'-stōnes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *dog*, and *stones*.]

Bot.: A popular name for *Orchis mascula*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dōg'-tōoth, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *tooth*.]

A. As substantive:

Anat.: One of the teeth in the human jaw placed between the incisors and grinders. They are sharp-pointed, and somewhat resemble the teeth of a dog. They are also called Canines or Canine teeth (q. v.).

"The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

B. As adjective:

Arch.: The same as DOG'S-TOOTH, *a.* (q. v.)

dōg'-trick, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *trick*.]

1. An ill turn, an ill-natured practical joke

"Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dogtrick."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 2.

2. A foolish, silly action; silliness.

"Puling sonnets, whining elegies, the dog-trickes of love."—*Taylor: Works* (1630).

dōg'-trōt, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *trot*.] A gentle, easy trot, like that of a dog; a jog-trot.

"This said, they both advanced, and rode A dogtrot through the bawling crowd."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

dōg'-vāne, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *vane*.]

Naut.: A small vane, made of cork and feathers, placed on the weather-rail as a guide to the man at the wheel when the ship is sailing on a wind.

dōg'-wātch, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *watch*.]

Naut.: A name given to each of two watches of two hours each instead of four, adopted for the purpose of varying the hours of watches kept by each part of the crew during the twenty-four hours, otherwise the same watch would invariably fall to the same men. In order to obviate this the watches are arranged thus: 8 to 12 P. M. (a); 12 to 4 A. M. (b); 4 to 8 A. M. (a); 8 to 12 A. M. (b); 12 to 4 P. M. (a); 4 to 6 P. M. (b), dog-watch; 6 to 8 P. M. (a), dog-watch; 8 to 12 P. M. (b), and so on.

dōg'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *wood*.]

Botany: A common name for plants of the genus *Cornus*, but more especially applied to *Cornus sanguinea*. [*CORNUS*.] Dr. Prior says that it is "not so named from the animal, but from skewers being made of it," while Loudon thinks the name alludes to the employment of a wash, prepared from the leaves and branches, for dogs afflicted with mange. (*Britten & Holland*.) The wood is hard, and is sometimes used for butchers' skewers, toothpicks, &c. The fruit is black, about the size of a currant, very bitter, and yields an oil used in France for burning in lamps and for soapmaking. The following are the best-known varieties:

1. *Cornus florida*: Is a common American shrub, growing 6-10 feet in height, and bearing beautiful white clusters of flowers, enlivening the hedges and bush of the warmer portions of this country. It is productive of a bark much valued as an anti-periodic in ague, &c., and its wood, which is hard, white, and close grained, is useful in various ways. One unique use of its small branches is to form toothbrushes, with which women in some of the Southern States "dip" snuff. The brush is formed by chewing the end of a stick of dogwood until the fibers of the wood separate and assume a brush-like form.

2. *Euonymus europæus*: By analogy with its other names, such as Skewer-wood, the meaning here seems the same as in 1. But Loudon says, "It is called dogwood because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs to free them from vermin;" and this derivation receives some support from another of its synonyms, Louse-berry Tree. (*Britten & Holland*.)

3. *Rhamnus frangula*: The dogwood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. (*Britten & Holland*.)

4. *Prunus padus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

5. *Viburnum opulus*.

6. *Solanum dulcamara*: (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ (1) *Black Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Prunus padus*.

(2) *White Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dogwood-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The same as DOGWOOD, 1.

2. *Piscidia erythrina*, a papilionaceous tree, a native of the West Indies.

¶ *Tasmanian Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Bedfordia salicina*, a small tree of the Composite family, seldom exceeding 15 feet in height. Its wood is hard, of a beautiful grain, and used for cabinet work. (*Smith*.)

dohl, *s.* [Ety. unknown.]

Comm.: A kind of pulse resembling dried pease.

dōiled, *a.* [Probably connected with A. S. *dol*=stupid.] [DULL.]

1. Dazed, stupid, doting. (*Scotch*.)

"And you, ye dōil'd dotard," replied his gentle help-mate."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

2. Crazed, mad.

dōi'-lŷ, ***dōi'-lŷ**, *s. & a.* [Dut. *dwaal*=a towel (q. v.).] (*Skeat*.) From the name of the first maker, a Mr. Doyley, "a very respectable ware-houseman whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's, the banker, from the time of Queen Anne." (*Notes and Queries*.)

A. As substantive:

1. A species of woolen stuff.

2. A small napkin used at dessert to place glasses, &c., on.

**B. As adj.*: Made of the woolen stuff so called.

"Some doiley petticoats and manteaus we have."—*Dryden: Kind Keeper*, iv. 1.

dō'-lŷng, ***dō-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Do, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Singular*:

1. The executing or performing of any action, deed, or duty.

"An ability of doing all such things, the doing of which may argue perfection."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Conduct, behavior, actions.

"Thou takest witness of God that He approve thy doynge."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 174.

II. *Plural*:

1. Things done, performed, or carried out; transactions, events.

2. Behavior, actions, conduct.

"Because of the wickedness of thy doings, whereby thou hast forsaken me."—*Deut. xxviii. 20*.

3. Dispensation, providence.

"Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High."—*Hooker*.

4. Stir, bustle, fuss.

"Shall there be then, in the meanwhile, no doings?"—*Hooker*.

5. Festivity, merriment.

dō'-lŷng-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *doing*; -*less*.] Without action; destitute of exertion; powerless, inactive.

dōit (1), *s.* [Dut. *duit*, the origin of which is unknown. Wedgwood would derive it from Venetian *daoto*=a piece of eight (soldi); Mahn from Fr. *d'huit*=of eight.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver, or the 160th part of a guilder, equal to about a quarter of a cent of American money.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots, or half a bodle.

"The famous Hector did na care A dōit for a your dird."

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

3. A Hindostan copper coin, value 120th part of a rupee, or about the fifth part of a cent of American money.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any small piece of money.

"A single dōit would overpay The expenditure of every day."

Couper: Sparrows Self-Domesticated. (Trans.)

2. The least trifle.

"Friends now fast sworn Unseparable, shall within this hour, On a dissention of a dōit, break out To bitterest enmity."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

dōit (2), *s.* [DOIT, v.]

1. A stupid creature, a fool, a blockhead.

2. A name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass.

"Besides the common, there are two other species of rye-grass—viz., *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard, and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called darnel or dōit."—*Agr. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 287.

3. A disease; most probably stupor.

"They bad that Baich suld not be but The Dōit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt."

Watson: Collection of Poems, iii. 14.

dōit, ***doyt**, ***doytt**, *v. i.* [DOTE.]

1. To dote.

"Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladroune lown? Doyttand, and drunkand in the town?"

Lyndesay: Pinkerton's S. P. R., ii. 8.

2. To move in a stupid or tottering manner.

"Hughoe he cam doytin by."

Burns: Poor Mailie.



Dogrose.

dōit-ēd, ***doit-it**, ***doyt-it**, *a.* [Eng. *dot(e)*; Scotch *doit*, *v.*; -*ed*.] Turned to dotage; stupid, confused. (*Scotch*.)

"Old *doited* hag, she's as deaf as a post."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

¶ **To fall doited**: To become stupid or be infatuated.

"Even the godly folk may *fall doited* in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land."—*M. Bruce: Lectures*, p. 11.

dōit-ēr, *v. i.* [A freq. from *doit*, *v.* (q. v.)]

1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence.

2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could *doiter* o'er the stenners ne'er bethless."—*St. Patrick*, i. 166.

dōit-ērt, *a.* [*Scotch doiter*; -*t*=*ed*.] In a state of dotage or stupor. (*Scotch*.)

dōit-kin, *s.* [Eng. *doit*, and dimin. suff. -*kin*.] Any very small or insignificant coin.

dōit-rie, **dōit-trie**, *s.* [*Scotch doit*; *rie*=*ry*.] Stupidity, dotage.

"Is it not *doittrie* hes you drevin

Haiknayis to seik for haist to heaven?"

Philot: Pinkerton's S. P. R., iii. 39.

dōit-rī-fied, *a.* [As if from a verb *doitrify*, from *doiter*, with suff. -*fy*=*Lat. facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Stupefied. (Used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or anything else that causes stupefaction.)

"Ben [being] *doitrified* with thilke drinke I tint ilka spunk of ettlyng quhair the dog lay."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

dōl-ā-bēl-lā, *s.* [Latin dimin. of *dolabra*=a hatchet.]

Zoöl.: A genus of tectibranchiate Mollusca, natives of the Mediterranean and Eastern seas. They are so called from the shells somewhat resembling a little hatchet.

dō-lā-brā, *s.* [Lat., from *dolo*=to hew, to hack, to cut.]

Antiq.: A celt; an implement of various forms, extensively used both in ancient and modern times for the same purposes as our hatchets and chisels. They abound in museums, and are seen depicted on the Columns of Trajan and Antoninus at Rome. They are usually formed of bronze and of flint or other hard stone, and to these latter the term celt is usually applied. (*Fairholt*.)

***dō-lā-bre** (bre as *ber*), *s.* [Latin *dolabra*.] An ax. (*Caxton*.)



Dolabra.

dō-lā-brī-form, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra*=an ax, a hatchet, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form or appearance of a hatchet.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to leaves in which there is a large development of cellular tissue, so as to produce a succulent leaf, which is straight in the front, compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned at the upper end, and taper at the back.

3. *Zoöl.*: Applied to the feet of certain bivalves.

***dō-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dolatum*, sup. of *dolo*=to cut, to hew.] The act of smoothing. (*Ash*.)

dōl-ce, **dōl-ce-mēn-tē** (ce as *chā*), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With softness and sweetness; softly, sweetly.

dōl-ce (ce as *chā*), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A soft-toned 8-ft. organ-stop.

Dōl'-cīn-ītes, *s. pl.* [From *Dolcino*, their founder. See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Piedmont in A. D. 1304, under the leadership of *Dolcino*, who was opposed to the Papacy, and otherwise held tenets like those of the spiritual Franciscans and the Patarines of Lombardy. At the instance of the Inquisition troops were sent against them in 1307. After making a brave resistance and suffering heavy loss, *Dolcino* and a number of his followers were captured. Their treatment was disgracefully cruel: they were first tortured and then burnt alive. (*Milman*.)

dōl-cis-sim-ō (cis as *chis*), *adv.* [Ital.] With the utmost degree of sweetness.

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāl*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, *camel*, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, *marine*; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*: *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *unite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trȳ*, *Sȳrian*. *æ*, *œ*=*ē*; *ey*=*ā*. *qu*=*kw*.

dōl'-drūms, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Low spirits; the dumps.

2. *Spec. Naut.*: A name given to that part of the ocean near the equator where calms, squalls, and light, fickle, baffling winds abound; belts where vessels are often detained for weeks by baffling calms, storms, and rains; the Horse-latitudes.

dōle (1), ***dale**, ***dael**, *dal*, *s.* [A. S. *dāl*, *gedāl*, a variant of *dæl*. Thus *dole* is a doublet of *déal* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

1. The act of distributing, dealing, or sharing out.

"It was your presurmise,

That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

2. That which is distributed, dealt, or shared out; a share, a portion.

"He all in all, and all in every part,

Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart."

Fletcher: Purple Island, vi. 32.

3. An appointed or appropriate portion.

"Do they themselves, who undertake for hire
The teacher's office, and dispense at large
Their weekly *dole* of edifying strains,
Attend to their own music?"

Cowper: Task, v. 646.

4. *Spec.*: Alms; provisions or money distributed in charity.

"Now a poor

Divided *dole* is dealt at the outward door."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

*5. The fortune or lot assigned to each. [†]

*6. That which serves to mark out or divide; a boundary, a landmark.

"Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbor's *doles* or markes."—*Homilies: Exhortation for Rogation Week*.

*7. A void or unplowed space left in tilling; a balk.

*8. A part of a field in which several persons have a share.

¶ *Happy man be his dole*: May his share or lot be that of a happy or fortunate man.

"Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I

Shall not speede worst, and that very quickly."

Damon and Pythias (Doddsley), i. 177.

***dole-beer**, ***dole-beere**, *s.* Beer given in charity.

"Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua vitæ men."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i. 1.

***dole-bread**, *s.* Bread distributed in alms.

"*Pain d'aumosne. Dole-bread*."—*Nomenclator*.

dole-fish, *s.* That share or portion of the fish caught which falls to the lot of each fisherman engaged.

dole-meadow, *s.* A meadow or field in which several persons have a share.

dole-moor, *s.* A large uninclosed common. (*Provincial*.)

dole-stone, *s.* A landmark.

***dōle** (2), ***del**, ***deol**, ***dicle**, ***doel**, ***dool**, ***doole**, ***duel**, ***dule**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doel*, *duel*, *deol*, *dol*, *dul*; Fr. *deuil*=grief, *douloir*=to grieve; Lat. *doleo*; Sp. *duelo*; Ital. *duolo*.]

1. Grief, sorrow.

"Swiche drede and *dol* drough to his hert."

William of Palerne, 781.

2. That which causes grief or sorrow.

"Grete *dole* it is to sene."

Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,098.

3. Lamentation, mourning.

"The poor old man, their father, making much pitiful *dole* over them, that all the beholders take his part with weeping."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

***dōle** (3), *s.* [Fr. *dol*; Lat. *dolus*=deceit, fraud.]

Scots Law:

1. Fraud; a design to circumvent.

"All bargains which discover an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbor's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion, without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of fraud or circumvention on the part of the contractor."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv., vol. i., § 27.

2. Criminal intention; spec. malice. (Also used in this sense in courts of law.)

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*—i. e., without a willful intention in the actor."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv., vol. iv., § 5.

¶ *Dole of faces*: A grimace. (See example under *Drug-lecture*.)

dōle, *v. t.* [*DOLE*, *s.* Originally, to deal and to *dole* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present*.)]

[*DEAL*, *v.*]

1. *Orig.*: To distribute, without its being implied that there is any scantiness of supply.

2. *Now*: To distribute or deal out slowly and carefully.

"This sum . . . he was instructed to *dole* out cautiously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***dōl-e-ānce**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A grievance, a complaint.

"In any other articles conteigninge . . . *doleance* against the said Lacedæmonians."—*Nicolls: Thucydides*, fol. 138.

dōled, *pa. par. or a.* [*DOLE*, *v.*]

dōl'e-fūl, ***del-ful**, ***del-vol**, ***deol-ful**, ***deol-fulle**, ***dole-fulle**, ***dol-full**, ***dul-ful**, ***dul-full**, *a.* [Eng. *dole* (2), *s.*; *ful* (1).]

1. Expressive of grief or sorrow; sorrowful, sad.

2. Full of sorrow or grief; grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, afflicted.

3. Causing grief or sorrow; sad, lamentable, pitiable.

4. Dispiriting, dismal, gloomy.

dōl'e-fūl-lȳ, ***del-ful-liche**, ***deol-ful-liche**, ***deole-ful-ly**, ***dol-ful-li**, ***dul-ful-li**, ***dul-ful-liche**, ***duel-ful-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *doleful*, &c.; -*ly*.] In a doleful, sad, or dismal manner; sadly, dismally, mournfully.

dōl'e-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *doleful*; -*ness*.] The quality or condition of being doleful; sorrow, sadness, dismalness.

dōl'-ēnt, *a.* [Lat. *dolens*, pr. par. of *doleo*=to grieve.] Grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, sad.

"The Lorde Ferreis and other capitaines muche were *dolent* of this chaunce."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5.)

dōl'-ēr-īte, **dol-er-yte**, *s.* [Gr. *doleros*=deceptive, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (*Min.*). So called from the difficulty of discriminating the compounds.]

Geol.: A variety of trap-rock, consisting of labradorite and pyroxene, with generally some magnetite. It may be either light-colored, crystalline, or granitoid, or dark-colored, compact, massive; either porphyritic or not, sometimes crypto-crystalline, and also a cellular lava. It includes much of the so-called trap, greenstone, and amygdaloid. (*Dana*.)

dōl'e-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *dole*, &c. (2), *s.*, and suff. -*some* (q. v.).] Doleful, dismal, gloomy, cheerless, dispiriting.

"The *dolesome* realms of darkness and of death."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 191.

dōl'e-sōme-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dolesome*; -*ly*.] In a dolesome manner; dolefully.

dōl'e-sōme-nēss, ***dōl'e-sōm-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *dolesome*; -*ness*.] The quality of being dolesome; dolefulness, gloom, dismalness, cheerlessness.

"If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervail the *dolesomnesse* of the grave."—*Bp. Hall: Meditation of Death*.

***dō-lēss**, ***dow-less**, *a.* [Eng. *do*, *v.*; -*less*.] Without action, destitute of exertion, powerless.

"While *dowless* eild, in poortith cauld

Is lanely left to stan the staire."

Tannahill: Poems, p. 87.

***dōlf**, *a.* [*DOWF*.] Weak, feeble, spiritless.

***dōlf-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dolf*; -*ness*.] Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

"How huge *dolfness* and schameful cowardise

Has vmbeset your mindis apoun sic wyse."

Douglas: Virgil, 391, 15.

dōl'-ī, *s.* [Lat., gen. sing. of *dolus*=deceit, fraud.] (See the compound.)

doli capax, *phr.*

Law: Capable of criminal deceit or fraud; hence, of the years of discretion; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

dōl-ī-chō-čē-phāl'-īc, **dōl-ī-chō-kē-phāl'-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.]

Ethnol.: Long-headed; an epithet applied to those human skulls in which the transverse diameter or width from side to side bears a less proportion to the longitudinal diameter, or width from front to back, than 8 to 10. Such are the skulls of the West African negroes.

dōl-ī-chō-čēph'-al-īsm, **dōl-ī-chō-kēph'-al-īsm**, *s.* [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

Ethnol.: The quality or condition of being dolichocephalic.

dōl-ī-chō-čēph'-a-loūs, **dōl-ī-chō-kēph'-a-loūs**, *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.]

Ethnol.: The same as *DOLICHOCEPHALIC* (q. v.).



Dolichocephalic Skull.

dōl'-ī-chō-čeph'-a-lŷ, dōl'-ī-chō-kēph'-a-lŷ, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *kephalē*=the head, and Eng. suff. -y.]

Ethnol.: The same as DOLICHOCEPHALISM (q. v.).

dōl'-ī-chō-pōd'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *dolichos*=long; *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A numerous family of small Dipterous flies, belonging to the tribe Tanystoma. They are remarkable for the length of their legs and the brilliant metallic colors with which they are adorned. The antennæ are short, three-jointed, and prominent. The proboscis is short, thick, fleshy and contains only one bristle. The head is of moderate size, and the eyes are usually separate. The abdomen in the male exhibits a marked peculiarity, its extremity being bent under and furnished with an extraordinary number of appendages. The Dolichopodidæ frequent trees, walls, &c., and exhibit wonderful activity in the pursuit of their prey.

dōl'-īch'-ō-pūs, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *pous*=a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the typical one of the family Dolichopodidæ.

dōl'-ī-chōs, s. [Gr.=long.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseolæ, sub-tribe Euphaseolæ. As founded by Linnaeus it included many species now transferred to other genera; it is now limited to those which have a linear legume, with incomplete cellular dissepiments, and ovate seeds with a small oval hilum. Even when thus restricted it contains about seventy known species, which are from the tropics of both hemispheres. The legumes of *Dolichos sesquipedalis* are eaten in the south of Europe. *D. lignosus* is one of the most common kidney beans in India. *D. unifloris* is the Horse Gram of the same country. The tuberous root of *D. tuberosus* is eaten in Martinique. The legumes of various species now removed to other genera are eaten.

dōl'-ī-chō-sâu'-rūs, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A small snake-like Lacertilian reptile, between one and two feet long, whose remains have been found in the chalk formation. It was remarkable for possessing a very small head and long slender neck, but in other respects its affinities were truly Lacertilian. Its abdomen was deep and narrow, like that of the water snakes (Hydrophides), which it also resembled in habits, being aquatic, and swimming by undulatory lateral movements of its long body.

dōl'-ī-chō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostochaceæ, established by Thwaites for five British species, having elongated and mostly cylindrical spermatoc cells, which are invariably truncated at the ends. They are all fresh water algae. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

dōl'-ī-chūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *dolichos*=long, and *oura*=a tail.]

1. **Pros.:** A verse having a redundant foot or syllable.

2. **Entom.:** A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Fossoræ.

dōl'-ī-mān, s. [DOLMAN.]

dō-lī'-ō-lūm, s. [Lat.=a small cask, dimin. of *dolium*=a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: A genus of Tunicata of cask-like form. It has distinct sexes, which is uncommon in the class to which it belongs. It is found in the ocean.

dō-lī'-ūm, s. [Lat.=a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: The tun, a genus of gasteropodous mollusca, family Buccinidæ. The shell is ventricose, spirally furrowed, with a small spire and very large aperture, the outer lip crenated, and no operculum. Known species, 14 recent, from the Mediterranean, the India and China seas, and the Pacific. Fossil species from the Tertiary, if not even commencing with the Chalk. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

dōll (1), s. [A word of doubtful etymology; Mahn, following Johnson, takes it to be a corruption of *Dorothy*; according to Skeat, it properly means a plaything, from O. Dut. *dol*=a whipping-top. In the opinion of Archbishop Trench the word doll was not introduced into the English language until after the time of Dryden.]

1. A contraction or corruption of Dorothy.

2. A child's toy-baby, made of stuffed cloth, wood, india-rubber, &c. The jointed wooden dolls are a marvel of cheapness, and are made by the peasantry of Central Europe. [Toy.]

"They can scarcely rank higher than a painted doll."—*Knox: Essays*, vol. 1, No. 36.

3. A little, childish-featured girl or woman.

dōll (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Dung, generally that of pigeons.

dōl'-lar, s. [An adaptation of Ger. *thaler*, which is itself an "abbreviation of Joachimsthaler, a coin so called because first coined from silver obtained

from mines in Joachimsthal (*i. e.*, Joachim's dale), in Bohemia, about A. D. 1518; they were sometimes called Schlickenthaler, because first coined by the counts of Schlick" (*Skeat*); Dan. & Sw. *daler*; Dut. *daalder*; Low Ger. *dahler*.]

1. A favorite coin, found under different names in almost every part of the globe. The following are the principal dollars in circulation:

(1) A gold coin of the United States; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; now no longer coined in pieces of one dollar but in multiples of the standard.

(2) A silver coin of the United States. [TRADE DOLLAR.]

(3) A silver coin current in Mexico; fineness, .900; weight, 27.067 grammes, or 417.7 grains.

(4) The unit of value in Canada, represented by paper only, Canada having no coinage of its own.

(5) The English name of a silver coin in circulation in many other countries, as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. In many cases the name is different, but the value is the same; thus, the Spanish dollar is also called *piastre*, or *duro*; that of Peru, the *sol*; that of Chili, the *peso*, &c.

2. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

3. Five shillings English. (*Slang*.)

¶ The sign \$, now generally used to signify a dollar, is commonly supposed to date from the time of the celebrated Pillar dollar of Spain. This dollar was known as the Piece of Eight (meaning eight reals), and the curved portion of the sign is a rude representation of the figure 8. The two vertical strokes are thought to be emblematical of the Pillars of Hercules, which were stamped upon the coin itself. (*Bithell*.) [PILLAR DOLLAR.]

***dōl'-lar-less, a.** [Eng. *dollar*; -less.] Without money; penniless.

"A dollarless and unknown man."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

dōl'-lōp, s. A lump, a piece. (*Vulgar*.)

"Slaps and scratches are poor things compared with a dollop of wet mop."—*Besant & Rice: By Celia's Arbor*, vol. ii. ch. xiii, p. 210.

***dōll'-ship, s.** [Eng. *doll*; -ship.] A contemptuous title given to women, implying that they are puppets to be fondled and played with.

"Who should dare to say half I have written of our dollships?"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 102.

dōl'-lŷ (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. **Metal.:** A perforated board placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which, being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore.

2. **Pile-driving:** An extension-piece on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the latter is beyond the reach of the monkey. Otherwise called a punch.

3. A hoisting-platform.

4. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head.

dolly-bar. A block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement.

dolly-tub.

Metal.: A vertical tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. It has a vertical shaft and vanes turned by a crank-handle, like some kinds of churns.

dōl'-lŷ (2), s. [A dimin. from Eng. *doll* (1), s. (q. v.).]

1. A little doll.

*2. A mistress.

"Kisse our dollies night and day."
Herrick. Hesperides, p. 38.

dolly-shop, s. A shop where rags, bones, old metal, &c., are bought and sold; an unlicensed pawnshop; so called from the little black doll formerly hung out as a sign.

***dōl'-lŷ, *dul'-ly, a.** [DULL, DOLE.]

1. Dull, mournful, melancholy, doleful.

"End his dolly days, and dee."

Douglas. Virgil, 478, 8.

2. Cheerless, dispiriting, spiritless.

dōl'-mān, dōll'-mān, s. [Fr. & Ger. *dolman*, *dolman*, from Turk. *dolâmân*.]

1. A long robe or cassock, open in front, and with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks.

2. A kind of loose jacket worn by ladies.

dōl'-mēn, s. [Celt.=table-stone.]

Archæology: A large stone or stones resting on others so as to constitute a table. The same as CROMLECH (q. v.).

dōl'-ō-mite, s. [Named after D. Dolomieu, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A brittle subtransparent or translucent mineral, of a white, reddish, or greenish-white, brown, gray, or black color, with a vitreous luster. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; specific gravity, 2.8 to 2.9. Normal dolomite is composed of carbonate of lime, 54.35;

carbonate of magnesia, 45.65. There are numerous varieties. Dolomite constitutes extensive strata, with limestone strata, in various regions. It was selected as the best material for the construction of the present Houses of Parliament. M. Dolomieu in 1791 announced its marked characteristics—viz., its not effervescing with acids while burning like limestone, and soluble after heating in acids. (*Dana*.)

2. The same as ANKERITE (q. v.).

dolomite marble, s. A variety of dolomite of a white color.

dolomite sinter, s.

Min.: [HYDRODOLomite.]

dōl'-ō-mīt'-ic, a. [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ic.] Containing or consisting of dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

dolomitic conglomerate.

Geol.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles of the older rocks are cemented together by a red or yellow paste of dolomite or magnesian limestone. Teeth of two genera of Saurians—viz., Thecodontosaurus and Palæosaurus, occur in it, with some other fossils. (*Lyell*.)

dō-lōm-i-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *dolomiz(e)*; -ation.] The process of forming into dolomite. (*Dana*.)

dōl'-ō-mīze, v. t. [Eng. *dolom(ite)*; -ize.] To form into dolomite. (*Dana*.)

dō-lōr, dō-loŭr, s. [Lat.] [DOLOUR.]

1. Pain, suffering, pang.

"He drew the dolours from the wounded part;
And breathed a spirit in his rising heart."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 649, 650.

2. Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

"The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turned."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

¶ **Our Lady of Dolours:** In the Roman Catholic Church, the Virgin Mary, so called in allusion to the prophecy of Simeon (Luke ii. 35). In Christian art Our Lady of Dolours is represented with her heart pierced with seven swords, typical of the seven great dolours of her life.

dō-lōr-īf-ēr-oŭs, a. [Lat. *dolor*=pain, grief, and *fero*=to bear.] Causing or bringing on pain or suffering; dolorific.

"Whether or not wine may be granted in such doloriferous affects in the joints."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape*, p. 74.

dō-lōr-īf'-ic, *dō-lor-if-ick, *dō-lor-if-ic-al, a. [Lat. *dolorificus*, from *dolor*=pain, grief, and *facio*=to make, to cause.] Causing or producing pain or suffering; doloriferous.

"This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not dolorific."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

dō-lōr-īte, s. [DOLERITE.]

dō-lō-rō'-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In a plaintive, sorrowful style; with sadness.

dōl'-ōr-oŭs, a. [O. Fr. *doloureux*; Lat. *dolorosus*, from *dolor*=pain, grief.]

1. Full of pain or grief; sorrowful, dismal, doleful.

"You take me in too dolorous a sense:

I spake t' you for your comfort."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.

2. Expressive of pain, grief, or suffering.

"Fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other folks' misfortunes."—*Sidney*.

3. Causing pain, grief, or suffering; painful.

"Their despatch is quick, and less dolorous than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*.

dōl'-ōr-oŭs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dolorous*; -ly.] In a dolorous, dismal, sorrowful, or painful manner.

"It provoketh us also, with Christ and His apostles, dolorously to lament the sore decay of the wicked."—*Bale: On the Revelation* (1550), pt. 1, L 3 b.

dōl'-ōr-oŭs-nēss, s. [Eng. *dolorous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, dismalness.

***dō-lōs-ī-tŷ, s.** [Formed from Lat. *dolosus*, from *dolus*=fraud, trickery.] Deceitfulness. (*Ash*.)

***dolpe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed.

"Of his E dolpe the flowand blude and atir
He wosche away all with the salt watir."

Douglas. Virgil, 90, 45.

dōl'-phīn, *dol'-phyne, s. [O. Fr. *daulphin*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus*, from Gr. *dēlphīs*, genit. *dēlphinos*=a dolphin; Sp. *delfin*; Ital. *delfino*; Dut. *dolphiin*; Ger. *dolphin*.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 10 (1) (a).

"The boats are darting o'er the curly bay,
And sporting dolphins bend them through the spray."

Byron: Corsair, iii. 18.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ̃. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -t̃ion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. In the same sense as II. 10 (2).

*3. The Dauphin of France. [DAUPHIN.]

"The title of *Dolphin* was purchased to the eldest sonno of the king of France, by Philip of Valois, who began his reign in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Hubert, the last count of the province of Dolphinie, and Viennois, who was called the *Dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, &c."—*Coryat*, vol. i., p. 45.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A constellation.

2. *Arch.*: An emblem of love or kindly feeling used as an ornament to coronas in churches.

3. *Entom.*: A name given by gardeners to insects which infest beans, &c.; the dolphin-fly.

4. *Her.*: This fish is borne as a charge in coats of arms, either as extended and naiant, or springing and tongued.

5. *Hydraul.*: The induction-pipe of a water-main, and its cover, placed at the source of supply.

6. Nautical:

(1) A bollard post on a quay to make hawsers fast to.

(2) An anchored spar with rings, serving as a mooring-buoy.

(3) A strap of plaited cordage acting as a preventer on a yard, to sustain it in case the slings are shot away.

7. *Ordnance*: One of the handles of an old-fashioned brass gun, nearly over the trunnions, and by which it is lifted.

*8. *Numis.*: The denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland, so called from having been first struck by Charles V., who bore the title of *Dolphin* of Vienne, in addition to that of the King of France.

"The crowne of France hauand a crownit flowre-de-lice on ilk side of the scheild, that rinnis now in France for coursabill payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, ilk one of thame hauand cours for vi s. viii d."—*Acts Jas. II.*, A. 1551, c. 34 (ed. 1566).

*9. *Old War*: A ponderous mass of metal let fall suddenly from the yard-arm of a vessel upon an enemy's ship.

10. Zoology:

(1) *Properly*:

(a) *Sing.*: The English name of the mammals ranked under the genus *Delphinus*. The best-known species is the Common *Dolphin* (*Delphinus delphis*), to which the example in Byron, under I. 1, refers.

(b) *Pl.*: The family of *Delphinidae*, of which *Delphinus* is the type, but which contains also the Porpoises (*Phocænæ*), and the Narwhal (*Monodon*). The word *dolphin* is used in this more extended sense in the name *Gangetic Dolphin* (*Platanista gangetica*).

(2) *Less properly*: The genus of fishes called *Coryphæna*, and specially the *Dorado*, *Coryphæna hippuris*. When the varied tints of morning or of evening are compared to the ever-changing but ever-beautiful tints of a dying dolphin, the reference is to the *Dorado*, and not to the mammal described under (1), (a).

¶ *Dolphin of the mast*:

Naut.: A particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts as a support to the puddening, the use of which is to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards in case of the rigging or chains by which those yards are suspended being shot away in time of battle.

dolphin-flower, s.

Bot.: A book-name given by Withering to *Delphinium consolida*. It is simply a translation of the generic name. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dolphin-fly, s.

Entom.: *Aphis fabæ*, an insect which infests and destroys the leaves of bean-plants. It is also called, from its color, the *Collier Aphis*.

dolphin-like, a. Like a dolphin, which swims with its back above the surface.

dolphin-striker, s.

Naut.: A spar depending from the end of the bowsprit. It affords a strut for the martingales of the jib-boom and flying-jib-boom.

**dōl'-phīn-ate, s.* [Eng. *dolphin*; -ate.] *Dauphiny*.

"One Bruno first founded them in the *Dolphinate* in France, anno 1080."—*Fuller*: *Church History*, vi. 269.

**dōl'-phīn-ēt, s.* [A dimin. from *dolphin* (q. v.).] A female dolphin.

"The lion chose his mate, the turtle dove
Here deare, the dolphin his owne *dolphinet*."
Spenser: *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

*dōlt, *dult, s.* [An extension, with suffixed -t, of *Mid. Eng. dul*=dull: the suffixed -t being=-d=-ed, and *dolt* or *dult* standing for *dulled*=blunted. (*Skeat*.)] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a numskull, a thickskull.

**dōit, v. i.* [*DOLT, s.*] To waste time foolishly; to act as a dolt.

"In these trifles to have *dolted* so much."—*New Custom*, i. 2.

**dōlt'-ī-fy, *dōlt'-ē-fy, v. t.* [Eng. *dolt*, and suff. -fy, from Lat. *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] To make doltish, dull, or stupid.

dōlt'-ish, a. [Eng. *dolt*; -ish.] Stupid, foolish, thickheaded.

"Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble."—*Sidney*.

dōlt'-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *doltish*; -ly.] In a doltish, stupid, or foolish manner; like a dolt or blockhead.

dōlt'-ish-nēss, s. [English *doltish*; -ness.] The actions, behavior, or character of a dolt; stupidity, thickheadedness.

"I am in great hopes that the ministers will contrive, by their incomparable *doltishness*, their manifold blunders, and bad faith, to disgust the people."—*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 237.

**dolv-en, pa. par. or a.* [DELVE.]

**dol-y, *dol-ye, a.* [Probably from *dull* (q. v.).] Gloomy, dismal, cheerless.

"This *dolye* chaunce gald us."

Stanyhurst: *Virgil's Æneid* ii. 431.

dōm (1), s. [Lat. *dominus*=a master, a lord.]

1. A title given to ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries. Benedictine and Carthusian monks are called *Dom*, whether they be priests or simply, in minor orders. The title is assumed after profession.

2. The title given in Portugal and Brazil to a member of the upper classes.

dōm (2), s. [*DOOM*.] A termination used originally to denote jurisdiction, property, &c., as a *kingdom*, the jurisdiction or territory of a king; *earldom*, that of an earl, &c.; afterward, and now, used to express simple condition, state, or quality.

"Kingdom, dukedom, earldom, meant originally the domain or property of the king, duke, or earl; and in a secondary sense *dom* was afterward applied to express quality, state, condition, or property of another kind, as *freedom*."—*Whiter*: *Etym. Magn.*, p. 210.

dōm'-a-ble, a. [Lat. *domabilis*, from *domo*=to tame; Sp. *domable*; Ital. *domabile*.] That may or can be tamed; tamable.

dōm'-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *domable*; -ness.] The quality or capability of being tamed.

**dōm'-age* (age as *īg*), s. [Fr. *dommage*.] Damage, hurt

"What delight hath heaven
That lives unhurt itself, to suffer given
Up to all *domage* those poor few that strive
To imitate it." *Chapman*: *Odyssey*, xiii. 455-58.

dō-mā'in, s. [O. French *domaine, demaine*; Fr. *domaine*, from Lat. *dominium*=a lordship, from *dominus*=a lord. *Domain* is a doublet of *demesne* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Lordship, authority, jurisdiction, control.

2. The territory, district, or space over which authority, jurisdiction, or control is or may be exercised.

"A glittering ship, that hath the plain
Of ocean for her own *domain*."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, i.

3. An estate in land; landed property.

"Then he withdrew, in poverty and pain,
To this small farm, the last of his *domain*."

Longfellow: *Student's Tale*.

4. A *demesne*; the land attached to a mansion of a lord.

"Their chiefs have seats in the legislature, wide *domains*, stately palaces."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Law: In the same sense as DEMESNE (q. v.).

¶ *Right of eminent domain*: The paramount control or jurisdiction of the sovereign authority over all property within the state, by right of which it is entitled to appropriate by legal and constitutional means any part or parts necessary for the public good, due compensation being made for that which is taken.

dōm'-al, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *domalis*, from *domus*=a house.]

Astrol.: Pertaining to a house in astrology.

"Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities."—*Addison*: *Drummer*.

dō-mān'-ī-al, a. [Eng. *domain*; -ial.] Pertaining to or connected with a domain.

"In all *domanial* and fiscal causes."—*Hallam*.

dōm'-ba, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.] (For definition see the subjoined compound.)

domba oil, s. A fragrant oil obtained from the seeds of *Calophyllum inophyllum*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

dōm-bē'y-a, s. [Named after M. J. Dombey, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of trees or shrubs belonging to the order *Byttneriaceæ*. They are natives of the East Indies, Madagascar, Bourbon, and the Isle of France. In Madagascar the bark of *Dombeya spectabilis* is made into ropes.

dōm-bē y-ē-æ, s. [Mod. Lat. *dombey(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Byttneriaceæ*, type *Dombeya*.

dōme, s. [Fr. *dôme*, from Ital. *duomo*=a dome, from Lat. *domus*=a house; Gr. *domos*; Ger. *dom*=a cathedral.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A house, a mansion, a building, a temple.

"Sleep frighted flies, and round the rocky *dome*
For entrance eager howls the savage blast."

Thomson: *Winter*, 189, 190.

2. In the same sense as II.

"Above all happy hearths and homes,"

On roofs of thatch, or golden *domes*."

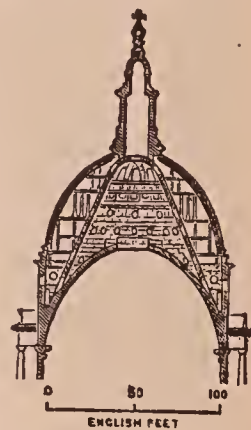
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iii.

3. Any object, natural, artificial, or symbolical, resembling a dome in shape.

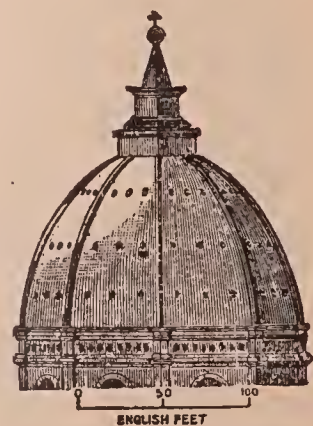
"The *dome* of Thought,
The palace of the soul."—*Byron*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A term applied to a covering of the whole or part of a building; the word *dome* is strictly applied to the external part of the spherical or polygonal roof, and cupola to the internal part. The dome or cupola is a roof, the base of which is a circle, an ellipsis, or a polygon and its vertical section a curve line, concave toward the interior. Hence domes are called circular, elliptical, or polygonal, according to the figure of the base. The most usual form for a dome is the spherical, in which case its plan is a circle, and the section a segment of a circle. The top of a large dome is often finished with a lantern, which is supported by the framing of the dome. The interior and exterior forms of a dome are not often alike, and in the space between a staircase to the lantern is generally made. According to the space left between the external and internal domes, the framing must be designed. Sometimes the framing may be trussed with ties across the opening; but often the interior dome rises so high that ties cannot be inserted. Accordingly, the construction of domes may be divided into two cases, viz., domes with horizontal ties, and those not having such ties. The oldest dome on record is that of the Pantheon at Rome, which was erected under Augustus, and is still perfect; the largest is that of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw, the diameter of which is 200 ft. The dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople is an oblate semi-spheroid 104 ft. in diameter, 201 feet high. It was built in the sixth century. The dome in the Duomo of Florence was built by Brunelleschi, in 1417. It is of brick, octagonal in plan, 139 ft. in diameter, and 310 ft. in height. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, was built at the close of the sixteenth century, from designs left by Michael Angelo. It is 139 ft. in diameter, 330 feet high. The dome of St. Paul's, in London, by Sir Christopher Wren, is not masonry, but a shell inclosing the brick cone which supports the lantern. It is 112 ft. in diameter, 215 ft. high. The dome of the Capitol, Washington, is 287 ft. 11 in. above the base-line of the east front. The greatest diameter of the dome at the springing is 135 ft. 5 in. The weight of iron in the dome and tholus is 8,009,200 lbs. The rotunda is 95.5 ft. in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180.25 ft. Domes are a common feature in the construction of Turkish and Arab buildings. The former are usually of a flattened, segmental character, being mostly derivatives of the dome of St. Sophia. The Arab domes are usually of the pointed form, such as are derived from the rotation of the Gothic arch, or bulbous, the section being a horse-shoe arch. A surbased or diminished dome is one that is segmental on its vertical section; a surmounted dome is one that is higher than the radius of its base. (*Weale, Gwilt, &c.*)



St. Paul's Dome.



Dome of Florence.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

2. *Chem.*: The upper part of a furnace, of the shape of a dome. [REVERBERATING-FURNACE.]
3. *Crystallog.*: A termination of a prism by two planes, meeting above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house.
4. *Steam-eng.*: The steam-chamber above some forms of boilers, as the locomotive. It frequently has an arched crown.
5. *Rail.*: The elevated upper section of a passenger-car projecting above the general level of the roof, forming a space for ventilation, light, and ornament.

dome-cover, s.

Steam-eng.: The brass or copper cover over the dome of a locomotive, which serves to prevent the radiation of heat.

dome-shaped, a. Resembling a dome or cupola in shape.

*dôme, s. [DOOM.]

*dome-book, *dom-boc, s. [DOOM-BOOK.]

dômed, a. [Eng. dom(e); -ed.]

1. Furnished with a dome.
2. Shaped like a dome; dome-shaped.

"The males are brilliantly colored, and the females obscure, and yet the latter hatch their eggs in domed nests."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. xv.

dômes'-dây, s. & a. [DOOMSDAY.]

*dômes'-man, s. [DOOMSMAN.]

dô-mēs'-tic, *do-mes-tick, *do-mes-tyc, a. & s. [Fr. *domestique*, from Lat. *domesticus*=pertaining to a house or household; *domus*=a house; Ital., Sp., & Port. *domestico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the house or home; relating to or connected with one's own family.

"The practical knowledge of the domestic duties is the principal glory of a woman."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

2. Done or performed at home or in private; not public.

"Domestic charities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Fond of or attached to home or home duties; domesticated.

"The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and domestic animal."—*Addison: Spectator*.

4. Domesticated, tamed, not wild; used to the society of man; kept for the use or companionship of man.

"The frequently abnormal character of our domestic races."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 38.

5. Pertaining to a nation; not foreign, intestine.

"Holland he had delivered from foreign, and England from domestic foes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. Pertaining or relating to the home or internal management of a nation.

"A vigorous foreign policy . . . implied a conciliatory domestic policy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

7. Made at home, that is, in one's house or country; not foreign made.

8. Employed or kept in a family; indoor: as, a domestic servant.

B. As substantive:

- *1. One who lives in the same house or family.

"A servant . . . lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestic, and yet a stranger too."—*South: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 43.

2. (Spec.): One who lives with a family as a private servant.

"The master labors . . . to secure plenty and ease to the domestics."—*Knorr: Duty of Servants*, ser. 16.

- *3. A native of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

"It had given your wonder cause to last
To see the vexed mistakes this summons wrought
In all my maimed domestics by their haste."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. vi.

- *4. A family, a private house or home, a domicile.

"I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own domestic."—*Sir W. Temple*.

- *5. A carriage for general use.

6. (Pl.): Articles of domestic or home manufacture, more especially bleached and unbleached, unprinted and undyed cotton cloths of the ordinary grades for common use.

¶ For the difference between *domestic* and *servant*, see SERVANT.

domestic architecture.

1. *Ancient Greek and Roman*: In general all the rooms were grouped on the ground floor, round an atrium or court, and a peristyle or hall, which two portions of the house had the most importance attached to them, because they constituted the favorite spot in summer on account of the breeze, and in winter on account of the sun. By this arrangement, as well as by the embellishment of the rooms, the ancient house is essentially different from that of

the Middle Ages or of modern times: but particularly in this respect, that whereas in both the last descriptions of houses great stress is laid on the appearance of the front, that part of the building was hardly taken into consideration at all by the Romans, and their houses, except the open shops, generally presented a dead expanse of wall to the passer-by. An attempt was sometimes made in the cases of houses of persons of distinction, to give the entrance a more important appearance by the addition of a portico or vestibule, but a view into the street from the interior of the house, a point to which so much attention is paid nowadays, was never thought of: though in their villas windows were occasionally introduced in order to enjoy a beautiful view of landscape, mountains, or sea. Both the Roman and Greek houses consisted of two divisions, but the meaning and employment of these divisions did not coincide: for whereas in Greek houses the front part constituted the andronitis or men's apartments, in Roman houses it formed the public part of the building, in which clients used to wait upon their patron. The back part, on the contrary, was intended for the residence and real dwelling-rooms of the family; while in the Greek houses the back was the gynaeconitis, or apartments for the women and domestics. The atrium, or court, formed the central part of the front of the house and the peristyle, or hall, the central part of the back, both being open to the air. Round these the rooms were grouped, and from these principally they derived their light. Behind the peristyle were the cubicles, or sleeping-rooms, and the triclinium, or dining-room, which was quite open to the peristyle. Of domestic habitations within towns during the Roman dominion in distant provinces, we know but little. The method adopted appears to have been fully as substantial as that observed in Italy.

2. *Saxon*: From the Sagas, and other early records of the history and manners of the northern races, we find that the dwellings of their kings and chiefs in the countries adjacent to the Baltic consisted only of two apartments, and that sovereigns and their counselors are described as sleeping in the same room. The habitations of the mass of the people were wooden huts, rarely containing more than one room, in the center of which the fire was kindled. To this method there was nothing repugnant in the houses erected on the Roman plan which the Saxons found on their arrival. When a new building was erected, the Saxon thegn built it from the woods on his demesne by the labor of his bondmen. It was thatched with reeds or straw, or roofed with wooden shingles. It consisted of but one large apartment or "hall," which formed at night the sleeping room of the dependents, and a small adjoining apartment for the accommodation of the lord. Style there was none; the only difference between one house and another lay in the size or ground-plan. There were no chimneys, the fire being kindled in the middle of the hall, and the smoke finding its way out through an opening in the roof immediately above the hearth, or by the door, windows, or eaves.

3. *Norman*: The towns and ordinary houses of the Normans were entirely built of wood. Their castles, having but one destination, that of defense, aimed at nothing but strength in their plan or construction. The principal feature was always the keep or donjon, which contained the apartments of the lord of the castle, and was also meant to be the last refuge of the garrison if the outer works were forced. The keep was usually raised on an artificial mound, or placed on the edge of a precipice. The windows were few, and little more than chinks, unless very high up, or turned to the court. The door of entrance could only be reached by a staircase. Under the keep were usually vaults, or dungeons. The keep was inclosed in two courts surrounded by walls flanked with towers. The tower at the entrance was called the barbican, and served for an outwork and post of observation. The whole fortress was defended by a moat. (Weale.) [DONJON.]

4. *English*: Like the Saxons the Normans had built almost entirely in wood or timber frame-work, houses of stone being the exception. The troubled state of the country, however, led to the erection of numerous strong stone buildings or fortresses. Gradually, as civilization improved, the necessity for defense decreased, and the efforts of Edward I. to introduce and encourage the arts in England by bringing over choice workmen and artists from France led to a marked change in the style of architecture. Simultaneously with the rapid development of Ecclesiastical Architecture, similar progress was made in domestic buildings; not only were the halls enriched by the introduction of the new style of windows, with their tracery in geometrical forms, but the plans of the houses themselves were improved and enlarged, and the number of offices increased. This advance in domestic architecture continued during the reigns of the second and third Edwards, during which period the Decorated Style of architecture prevailed. [DECORATED.]

This was followed by the Perpendicular Style, one admirably adapted for domestic buildings, though a decline from the perfection of that which preceded it. Many houses of the fourteenth century are of large extent and great magnificence, and testify to the wealth and prosperity of their owners. Examples are seen in the Bishops' palaces at Wells, Lincoln, St. David's, Southwell, and Norwich, and at Penshurst in Kent. The troubled state of the country in the middle of the fifteenth century led to a temporary resumption of the practice of fortifying buildings, but at the termination of the York and Lancaster Wars, the fortified style was gradually and finally abandoned in England. The Tudor Style, with its square moldings over porches and doors, its richly decorated roofs, and heavy ornamentation, prevailed for nearly two hundred years. The ordinary dwelling-houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished principally by their half-timber construction, the numerous gables the broad low windows, divided by simple wooden or stone mullions, in the gable-ends, the ornamentation of the inclined sides of the gable-ends, and the plain or embattled parapets. In many cases in towns the upper story is built projecting over the lower. The close of the seventeenth century brought with it a taste for a return to classical models, and an attempt was made to work out a national style combining to some extent the characteristics of the Tudor and the Classical. This is commonly known as "Queen Anne" Style. The buildings are generally of brick, solid and heavy. The domestic architecture of the Georgian era is a very debased imitation of the Classical. In the present day there is no essentially characteristic architectural style. Toward the end of last century a new artistic impetus was aroused, called into existence and favored by the scientific investigation and surveys of Grecian architectural monuments. An attempt was made to return to a pure classical style, or to good models of the Queen Anne, or foreign styles. Attention is more given to the internal and sanitary arrangements, while the introduction of iron as a building material has enabled architects to introduce various modifications.

5. *American*: As a matter of course, in the earlier years of the existence of our Republic our architectural styles were drawn almost exclusively from English sources, and up to the outbreak of the civil war, except in very few instances, our country did not contain any architecture of distinctive features. But with the return of peace and prosperity the arts began to flourish, and great attention was bestowed upon the construction and ornamentation of domestic buildings. Numerous styles have appeared, had their day, and then given way in rapid succession to others. The result is that the average American city presents a diversity of architecture that is bewildering; and, in some instances, to a stranger, the effect is grotesque. In our great cities, the business houses are all substantially built, and owing to the revolution in the use of materials, wood being almost entirely abandoned, architects have been enabled to accomplish in the matter of height of buildings feats that formerly had not been dreamed of, seventeen and twenty-story buildings being not uncommon.

domestic boiler, s. One for heating water on a somewhat large scale for the household. Such are made of sheet-metal, to set upon the top of a stove occupying two of the stove-holes; or, made of cast iron, they form reservoirs as a permanent attachment to the stove. [WASH-BOILER; RESERVOIR-STOVE.]

domestic economy, s. The science of the economical management of household affairs.

domestic medicine, s. The practice or use of medicine by unprofessional persons in their own households.

domestic-press, s. One for household use for pressing honey, lard, tallow, cheese, sausage, or fruit.

*dô-mēs'-tic-al, a. & s. [Eng. *domestic*; -al.]

A. As adj.: The same as DOMESTIC, a. (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. One of the same family or nation.

"Ther wer many his parentes and domesticals or householdes."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 41.

2. A servant. (*Southwell: A Hundred Medit.*)

dô-mēs'-tī-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *domestically*; -ly.]

1. In relation to domestic or family matters.

2. In a domestic or homely manner; in privacy.

"He lived domestically as usual."—*Orrery: On Swift*.

3. Privately, not openly.

"Is it not a miracle, that so many of your priests should be very domestically and privily conversant with ladies, and yet none of all these be scorched?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 135.

bôil, rōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ȝ.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dō-mēs-tī-cant**, *a.* [Low Lat. *domesticans*, pa. par. of *domesticō*, from Lat. *domesticus*.] Forming part of the same family; domesticated.

"The power was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his assessors."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 71.

dō-mēs-tī-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Low Lat. *domesticō*, from Lat. *domesticus*; Fr. *domestiquer*; Ital. *domesticare*; Sp. *domesticar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To accustom to live near houses; to make used to the society of man; to tame.

"But with domesticated sheep the presence or absence of horns is not a firmly-fixed character."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

2. To make accustomed to a domestic life and the management of domestic affairs.

"A young girl should grow up to be domesticated."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xxi.

3. To make used or accustomed; to familiarize.

"Having the entry into your house, and being half domesticated by their situation."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

4. To introduce into cultivation in gardens, green-houses, &c.

***B. Intrans.**: To live at home; to be domesticated.

"Some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 305.

dō-mēs-tī-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMESTICATE.]

dō-mēs-tī-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOMESTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making domesticated; domestication.

dō-mēs-tī-cā-tion, *s.* [English *domesticat(e)*; -ion.]

1. The act of making domesticated, or living much at home and in privacy.

2. The act of making accustomed to the society or presence of man; taming.

3. The act of bringing into cultivation from a wild state.

***dō-mēs-tī-çise**, *v. t.* [Eng. *domestic*; -ise.] To render domestic; to domesticate.

"That domesticising beverage."—*Southey: Doctor*.

dōm-ēs-tic-ī-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *domesticité*, from Low Lat. *domesticitas*, from Lat. *domesticus*=domestic (q. v.).]

1. The state or condition of being domestic.

"There is more domesticity and real substantial happiness."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 49.

2. A domestic or private matter, business, or habit.

"A glance into the domesticities again."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 187.

***dō-mēs-tic-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *domestic*; -ness.] The state of being domestic. (*Ash*.)

dō-mēs-tics, *s.* [DOMESTIC, B. 6.]

dōm-ēt-t, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Fabric: A plain cloth of open make, of which the warp is of cotton and the weft of wool. It is of a description of baize, and resembles a kind of white flannel made in Germany. It is manufactured both in white and black, the former of 28 inches in width, the latter of 36 inches, and there are forty-six yards in the piece. Both kinds are used as lining materials in articles of dress, and to line coffins and caskets.

dō-mē-y-kite, *s.* [From the mineralogist *Domeyko*, who described it, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A reniform and also massive or disseminated mineral, of a tin-white to steel-gray color. Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity 7-7.50; luster metallic, but dull on exposure. It occurs in Chili, North America, &c. (*Davies*.)

dōm-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *dom(e)*; -ical.] Pertaining to a dome; shaped like a dome, dome-like.

"The luster reflected from every part of the earth, and from the wide domical scoop above it."—*T. Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, vol. ii., ch. vii., p. 86.

dōm-ī-çile, ***dōm-ī-çil**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *domicilium*=a house, a habitation, from *domus*=a house, and *cilium*, supposed to be connected with *celo*=to hide. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

***(1)** A house.

"This famous domicile was brought with these apparitions in one night from Nazareth."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 303.

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a home.

"When an alieu has chosen his domicile in the seat of peace."—*Sir W. Jones: Comment. on the Sirijiyah*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A seat, an abiding place.

***(2)** A compartment, a part.

"One of the cells or domicils of the understanding, which is memory."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

II. Law:

1. The place of residence of an individual or a family; the place where one habitually resides, and which he looks upon as his home, as distinguished from places where one resides temporarily or occasionally. Domicile is of three sorts: (1) *Domicile of origin or nativity*, which is that of the parents at the time of the birth; (2) *Domicile of choice*, which is that place in which a person voluntarily chooses as his residence and home; (3) *Domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife acquired by marriage.

2. The length of time during which a party must have resided in a state in order to give jurisdiction in civil causes, the period varying in the different states.

¶ The domicile of origin remains until another has been acquired. In order to change such domicile, there must be an actual removal with an intention to reside in the place to which the party removes. When he changes it, he acquires a domicile in the place of his new residence, and loses his original domicile. Officers of the government whose public duties require a temporary residence elsewhere, retain their domiciles. Officers, soldiers, and marines, in the service of the United States, do not lose their domiciles while thus employed.

dōm-ī-çile, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *domicilier*; Sp. *domiciliar*.] [DOMICILE, s.] To establish in a fixed place of residence; to provide with a domicile; to domiciliate.

"An Irishman by birth, but for many years domiciled in Denmark."—*Dr. Phillimore: Reports*, vol. ii., p. 332.

dōm-ī-çiled, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMICILE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a domicile or fixed place of residence.

2. *Comm.*: Made payable at some specified house; said of loans, the interest coupons of which are payable at a certain house. The phrase is also used in reference to bills payable in a given country; as, bills domiciled in France, Germany, &c. (*Bithell*.)

dōm-ī-çil-ī-ar-ỹ, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire*, from Low Lat. *domiciliarius*, from *domicilium*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to one's domicile, house, or residence.

"Domiciliary rights of the citizen."—*Motley*.

2. *Law*: Made under authority at a private house, for the purpose of searching for suspected persons or things.

"It could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dōm-ī-çil-ī-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *domicili(um)*, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

1. The same as DOMICILE (q. v.).

2. To domesticate.

"The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the domesticated animals."—*Pownall: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 61.

***dōm-ī-çil-ī-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMICILIATE.]

dōm-ī-çil-ī-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *domiciliat(e)*; -ion.] A permanent residence in a place; the occupation of a domicile.

***dōm-ī-çil-ī-āt-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DOMICILIATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. The same as DOMICILING, s. (q. v.)

2. The act of making domestic or tame; domestication.

dōm-ī-çil-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DOMICILE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The establishing in, or occupation of, a domicile; domiciliation.

***dōm-ī-cūl-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *domus*=a house, and *cultura*=cultivation, culture (q. v.).] The management of domestic affairs; household management, domestic economy.

***dōm-ī-ī-cā-tion**, *s.* [English *domify* (2), v.; -ation.]

Ast. v.: The astrological division of the heavens into twelve houses. (*Ash*.)

***dōm-ī-fỹ** (1), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *domifico*, from Lat. *domo*=to tame, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To tame.

***dōm-ī-fỹ** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *domifier*, from Lat. *domus*=a house, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

Astrol.: To divide, as the heavens, into twelve houses, by means of six great circles, called circles of position, in order to erect a scheme or horoscope.

dōm-ī-nā, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *dominus*=a lord.]

Law: A title given to a lady who is a baroness in her own right.

dōm-ī-nāçe, ***dōm-ī-nān-çỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *dominans*, pr. par. of *dominor*=to dominate (q. v.).] Predominance, superiority, power, authority, ascendancy.

dōm-ī-nant, *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *dominer*=to dominate (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Ruling, governing, predominant; having the superiority or predominance.

"The caste now dominant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Followed by the prep. *over*.

"Those advantages that enabled their parents to become dominant over their compatriots."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. ii., p. 54.

II. Technically:

Music: [DOMINANT CHORD.]

B. As substantive:

***1. Ord. Lang.**: One who is in authority or power; a ruler, a superior.

2. *Music*:

(1) The name now given to the fifth note of the scale of any key, counting upward. Thus G is the dominant in the key of C, F in that of B flat, and F sharp in that of B. It is so called because the key of a passage cannot be distinguished for certain unless some chord in it has this note for root; for which reason also it is called in German *der herrschende ton*. The dominant plays a most important part in cadences, in which it is indispensable that the key should be strongly marked; and it is therefore the point of rest in the imperfect cadence or half-close, and the point of departure to the tonic in the perfect cadence, or full close. It also marks the division of the scale into two parts: as in fugues, in which, if a subject commences with the tonic, its answer commences with the dominant, and *vice versa*. In the sonata form it used to be almost invariable for the second subject to be in the key of the dominant, except when the movement was in a minor key, in which case it was optional for that part of the movement to be in the relative major. (*Grove*.)

(2) The reciting note of Gregorian chants. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dominant-chord, *s.*

Mus.: A chord formed by grouping three tones rising by intervals of a third from the dominant. It is found almost invariably before the tonic chord which closes the perfect cadence.

dominant-tenement, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenement or subject in favor of which a servitude exists or is constituted over another tenement, called the servient (q. v.).

dōm-ī-nāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dominatus*, pa. par. of *dominor*=to be lord or master; *dominus*=a lord; Fr. *dominer*; Sp. *dominar*; Ital. *dominare*.]

I. Trans.: To predominate or prevail over; to rule, to regulate, to govern.

"We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated."—*J. Horne Tooke*.

II. Intransitive:

***1.** To have authority or power.

"Bred up in a dominating family."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., § 33.

2. To predominate, to prevail.

"The system of Aristotle still dominated in the Universities."—*Hallam: Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

dōm-ī-nāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMINATE.]

dōm-ī-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOMINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or condition of being dominant; domination.

dōm-ī-nā-tion, ***dom-ī-na-cion**, ***dom-y-na-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *domination*; O. Fr. & Sp. *dominacion*; Port. *dominação*; Ital. *dominazione*, all from Lat. *dominatio*, from *dominatus*, pa. par. of *dominor*=to be lord or master.] [DOMINATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The exercise of power or authority; rule, government.

"The Irish who remained within the English pale were, one and all, hostile to the English domination."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, rāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Šyrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Arbitrary or tyrannical exercise of power; tyranny.

"Ireland, cursed by the *domination* of race over race."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. A ruling party; a party in authority or power.

"I would rather by far see it [the Constitution] resolved into any other form, than lost in that austere and insolent *domination* [the aristocracy]."—Burke: *Causes of Present Discontent*.

II. *Relig. (pl.)*: One of the supposed orders of angels.

"Thrones, *dominations*, principedoms, virtues, powers."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 601.

dōm'-i-nā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *dominat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Pertaining to government or ruling; governing, regulating.

"In wisdom and *dominative* virtue."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

2. Imperious, insolent, domineering, dictatorial.

dōm'-i-nā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] A ruling or governing power; a presiding authority.

"A sign

Which shall control the elements, whereof

We are the *dominators*."—Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

***dōm'-i-nē**, *s.* [DOMINIE.]

dōm'-i-neēr, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *dominer*, from Lat. *dominor*=to be lord or master, to dominate (q. v.).]

1. *Intransitive*:

1. To rule in an arrogant, insolent, and tyrannical manner; to tyrannize.

2. To act in an insolent, overbearing manner; to assume superiority over others; to bluster, to hector.

"To teach the people to cringe and the prince to *domineer*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To exercise sole control or authority.

"Alas! the endowment of immortal power
Is matched unequally with custom, time,
And *domineering* faculties of sense,
In all." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

*II. *Trans.*: To rule, to govern, to assume or exercise power, authority, or control over.

"Each village-fable *domineers* in turn
His brain's distempered nerves."

Walpole: *Mysterious Mother*, ii. 2.

dōm'-i-neēr'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMINEER.]

dōm'-i-neēr'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOMINEER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of behaving with insolence, arrogance, or bluster.

dōm-in'-i-ca, *a.* [Lat. fem. of *dominicus*=pertaining to a lord or master: *dominus*=lord, master.]

¶ (1) *Dominica ad palmas*:

Eccles.: Palm Sunday (q. v.).

(2) *Dominica alba*:

Eccles.: Whitsunday (q. v.).

(3) *Dominica de Passione*:

Eccles.: Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent.

(4) *Dominica dies*:

Eccles.: The Lord's Day, Sunday.

(5) *Dominica in albis*:

Eccles.: Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter Day; so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter Day put off their white garments.

dōm-in'-i-cal, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dominicalis*=pertaining to the *dies dominica*=the Lord's Day, or Sunday.] [DOMINICA.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or denoting the Lord's Day or Sunday. [DOMINICAL LETTER.]

"The cycle of the moon serves to show the epacts, and that of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations."—Holder: *On Time*.

2. Pertaining or relating to our Lord; as, the *dominical* (or Lord's) prayer.

"The space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every *dominical* in the year."—Hammond: *Sermons*, ser. 9.

"Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels."—Fuller.

*B. *As substantive*:

1. The Lord's Day or Sunday.

2. The Lord's Prayer.

3. A kind of veil worn by women at the Holy Communion.

"We decree that every woman when she dooth communicate have her *dominical*."—Jewell: *Replie to M. Harding*, p. 73.

4. The Dominical letter (q. v.).

"My red *dominical*, my golden letter:

O, that your face were not so full of O's!"

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

5. The Lord's house, a church.

"Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *Dominicals* to outshine the temples of heathen gods."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 351.

6. (*Pl.*): The Scripture lessons appointed to be read on Sundays.

dominical-letter, *s.* Also called the Sunday letter. In the Calendar the first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the days of the week, the letter A being always given to the first of January, whatever that day may be, and the others in succession to the following days. If the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is evident that no change would ever take place in these letters: thus, supposing the first of January to be Sunday, all the Sundays would be represented by A, not only in that year, but in all succeeding years. There being, however, 365 days, the letter A is repeated for the 31st of December, and consequently the Sunday letter for the following year will be G, and in the third year F. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intervention of a day in every bissextile or leap year occasions a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366 days instead of 365, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters; so that if the dominical letter at the beginning of any leap year be C, the dominical letter of the following year will be A, and not B. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. The following rule is given in the (English Church), *Book of Common Prayer*, to find the Dominical or Sunday letter according to the calendar in the Prayer-book: "For the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive, add to the current year its fourth part, and then divide by 7; if there is no remainder, then A is the Sunday letter; if any number remaineth, then the letter corresponding to that number is the Sunday letter."

dōm-in'-i-can, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to St. Dominic, or the Dominicans.

B. *As substantive*:

Church History:

1. One of a religious order called in some places *Prædicantes* or *Preaching Friars*, and in France *Jacobins*, from their first convent in Paris being in the Rue St. Jacques. They took their ordinary name from their founder, Dominic de Guzman (afterward canonized under the name of St. Dominic), a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in 1170 at Calahorra, in Old Castile. He was first canon and archdeacon of Osuma or Osma; he afterward preached with great fervor and vehemence against the Albigenses, in Languedoc, where he laid the first foundations of his order, the special purpose of which was to oppose the doctrines of the Albigenses. The new order was approved of in 1215 by Pope Innocent III., and confirmed in 1216 by a bull of Pope Honorius III., under the rule of St. Augustine, a rule to which they have adhered, although they subsequently adopted a white habit resembling that of the Carthusians, in place of their original black dress. They were under a vow of absolute poverty. In England they were called Black Friars, and in 1276 the Corporation of London gave them two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars. The Dominicans always took a principal part in the Inquisition, and St. Dominic is said to have been the first Inquisitor-General. He is represented with a sparrow by his side, and with a dog carrying a burning torch in his mouth. He died in 1221. The Dominicans were the chief supporters of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

2. One of an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under the same rules as the friars, but devoted to industry.

3. One of an order of knights, also founded by St. Dominic, for the purpose of putting down heresy by force of arms.

¶ *Tertiaries of St. Dominic*: To the friars, nuns, and knights mentioned above, St. Dominic added, in 1221, the Tertiaries—persons who, without forsaking secular life or even the marriage-tie, connected themselves with the Order by undertaking certain obligations, such as to dress plainly, to live soberly, to carry no weapon of offense, and to perform stated devotions. Similar orders existed in connection with the Franciscans and the Premonstratensians. The members were entitled to be buried in the habit of the Order, and it is to this custom Milton alludes (*P. L.*, iii. 478-80)—

"They who to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised."



Dominican.

dōm-in'-i-çide, *s.* [Lat. *dominus*=a lord, a master, and *cædo*=to kill.]

1. The act of killing one's master.

2. One who kills his master.

dōm'-i-nie, *s.* [Lat. *domine*, voc. sing. of *dominus*=a lord, a master.] A pedagogue, a school-master; a clergyman, a preacher.

dō-mín'-ion (ion as *yūn*), **do-min-ioun*, *s.* [Low Lat. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium*, from *dominus*=a lord, a master; Ital. & Sp. *dominio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Sovereign authority; lordship, supreme power or control.

"Aud a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great *dominion*."—Dan. xl. 3.

2. The power or right of governing; control, rule, government.

"To have lordship or *dominion*

In the bounds of this little town."

Lydgate: *Story of Thebes*, pt. ii.

3. A power, right, or authority over to dispose of at pleasure; the uncontrolled right of possession or use.

"He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another."—Locke.

4. A predominating power or influence; predominance, ascendancy.

5. A district, region, or country under a certain government, or subject to the authority of a certain sovereign (generally in the plural).

"High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,

So low his roots to hell's *dominion* tend."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 401, 402.

*6. The seat of government or authority.

"Judah was his sanctuary, Israel his *dominion*."—Psalms cxiv. 2.

II. *Script.*: The same as DOMINATION (q. v.).

"Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers."—Colossians i. 16.

¶ (1) *Old Dominion*:

Hist. & Geog.: A name given to the state of Virginia, and supposed to have arisen from the fact that what is now Virginia was designated *Old Virginia* to distinguish it from the other English colonies—New England, &c.—which were called *New Virginia*, and the further fact that all the communications of the home government were addressed "to the *Colonies and Dominion*." As these were divided into two parts, the *New* and the *Old*, the word colonies was, in common parlance, dropped, and the two portions were spoken of as the *New* and *Old Dominion*, the latter of which referring to Virginia (as at present) has since been retained to designate that state.

(2) *Arms of Dominion*:

Her.: Arms of dominion are those belonging to kingdoms or states, and officially worn by those who are their *de facto* sovereigns. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)

(3) *Dominion of Canada*:

Geog.: A territory and government constituted by Act of the British Parliament on March 20, 1867, by the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to which, on July 1, 1873, was added Prince Edward's Island.

¶ For the difference between *dominion* and *power*, see POWER; for that between *dominion* and *territory*, see TERRITORY.

dō-mín'-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from *dominus*=a lord, a master.]

Rom. Law: The right by which any one exercised control over property, and by which he was entitled to retain or alienate it at pleasure, as opposed to a mere life interest, or possessory or equitable right.

¶ (1) *Dominium directum*:

Feudal Law: The interest or superiority vested in the superior.

(2) *Dominium utile*:

Feudal Law: The interest or property vested in the vassal, as distinguished from that of the lord.

dōm'-i-nō, *s.* [Sp., originally=a dress worn by a master, from *domine*=a master, a teacher; Lat. *dominus*=a lord, a master; Ital. *domino*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A kind of hood worn by canons of a cathedral church.

*2. A hood or cape worn by priests when officiating in winter, to protect the head and face.

*3. A mourning-veil for women.

"*Domino*, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by canons; and hence also a fashion of veil used by some women that mourn."—*Ladies' Dictionary* (1694.)

4. A masquerade-dress worn for disguise by ladies and gentlemen, and consisting of an ample cloak or mantle with wide sleeves and a hood removable at pleasure. It was usually of black silk, but sometimes of other colors and materials.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

5. A kind of half-mask worn by ladies when traveling or promenading, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.

6. A person wearing a domino.

7. (*Pl.*): In the same sense as II.

II. Games:

1. (*Pl.*): A game played generally by two or four persons with twenty-eight oblong pieces of ivory or bone, or wood faced with ivory or bone, marked, after the manner of dice, on one side, which is divided in the middle by a transverse line, with all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. The game consists in matching the numbers on either of the ends of the pieces played with similar numbers from the pieces in the player's hand; the players "putting down" alternately. In some cases the dominoes are numbered up to double nine.

2. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played.

3. When a player has matched all his pieces, he is said to be *domino*.

domino whist, *s.* [WHIST, *s.*]

dōm'-ī-nūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A title of respect formerly given to clergymen, lords of manors, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) In civil law, one who possesses anything by right.

(2) In feudal law, one who granted part of his estate to another to be enjoyed in fee.

2. *Univ.*: A student who has passed his final B. A. examination: usually written Ds.

3. *Eccles.*: In Roman Catholic seminaries, a student who has not yet received the tonsure.

***dōm'-īt-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *domito*=to tame.] Capable of being tamed.

"Animals more domestic, domestic, and subject to be governed."—*Sir M. Hale*.

dōm'-īte, *s.* [From the Puy-de-Dôme in Auvergne, France, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An earthy variety of trachyte, resembling a sandy chalk in its appearance, and gritty feeling. It is of a white or grayish-white color.

dom pedro, *s.* [PEDRO, *s.*]

dōn, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *dominus*.] [DAN.]

1. A title in Spain now given to all classes, but formerly restricted to upper classes; sir, signior.

"He had a Spanish name, spoke Spanish, and affected the grave deportment of a Spanish *don*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Univ.*: A fellow of a college.

"The trio of undergraduates . . . passed others, who were evidently *dons*, without the slightest notice."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

3. A person of high position or importance; a leader, a chief.

"I see a great many of your brotherhood waiting to know what will befall their mighty *Don*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. One who assumes airs of great importance.

"For the great *dons* of wit—
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own."

Dryden: Epilogue to Indian Emperor.

dōn, *v. t.* [A contraction of *do on*.] [Do, *v.*] To put on, to invest with, to assume: the opposite to *doff* (q. v.).

dōn'-a, *s.* [DONNA.]

***dōn'-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *donabilis*, from *dono*=to give, to present.] That may or can be given.

dōn-a-car'-gŷr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *donax* (genit. *donakos*)=a reed; *argyros*=white metal . . . silver, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as FREIESLEBENITE (q. v.).

***dōn'-a-ġite**, *s.* [Latin *donax* (genit. *donac(is)* (q. v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil *Donax*. If clearly identified as of that genus, it is now simply called *Donax*.

***don-a-ker**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A cattle-stealer. [DUNAKER.]

***dōn'-a-rŷ**, *s. & a.* [Latin *donarium*=(1) the place in a temple where presents to the gods were kept; a treasury-chamber; (2) an offering to the gods: *donum*=a gift; *dono*=to give as a present.]

A. *As subst.*: Anything given or offered for sacred purposes; a votive offering.

"Candles and other *donaries* to the Virgin Mary."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i.

B. *As adj.*: Given or offered for sacred purposes; votive, dedicated.

***dōn'-āt**, ***dōn'-ēt**, *s.* [From *Ælius Donatus*, a celebrated grammarian, born c. A. D. 333. He was the preceptor of St. Jerome, and wrote commentaries on Virgil and Terence, and a work upon grammar, which long enjoyed great celebrity.]

1. A grammar.

"As the common *donet* berith himsilfe toward the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *donet* or key to the Cristen Religioun."—*Pecock: Repressor* (Introd.).

2. A primer, or introduction to any subject, art, profession, or science.

"Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my *donet* to lerne."
P. Plowman, bk. v. 209.

dōn'-a-ta-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *donat(e)*; *-ary*.] The same as DONATORY (q. v.).

†dō'-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono*=to give as a present; *donum*=a gift.] To give as a donation; to contribute, to subscribe.

***dō'-nā-tif**, ***do-na-tife**, *a.* [DONATIVE.]

dō-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *donatio*, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono*=to give as a present; Fr. *donation*; Sp. *donacion*; Ital. *donazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving, bestowing, or granting; a gift, a grant.

"It was wise nature's end in the donation,
To be his evidence now."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. That which is given or bestowed gratuitously; a gift.

"A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. *Spec.*: A charitable gift, benefaction, or contribution.

"Voluntary donations to the charity-box."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 113.

II. *Law*: The act or contract by which anything, or the use of and right to it, is transferred as a free gift to any person or corporation; a deed of gift. Two things are required to make a donation valid: (1) that there is legal capacity in the donor to give, and in the donee to receive, and (2) that there is consent, delivery, and acceptance.

¶ Donation mortis causa:

Law: When a person in his last sickness, apprehending his dissolution near, delivers or causes to be delivered to another the possession of any personal goods, under which have been included bonds, and bills drawn by the deceased upon his banker, to keep in case of his decease, such delivery is said to be a *donation mortis causa*. This gift, if the donor dies, needs not the assent of his executor; yet it shall not prevail against creditors, and is accompanied with this implied trust, that, if the donor lives, the property thereof shall revert to himself, being only given in contemplation of death, or *mortis causa*. (*Blackstone*.)

donation party, *s.* A party or number of persons assembling at the house of one person, as of a pastor or clergyman, each bringing a present.

¶ For the difference between *donation* and *gift*, see GIFT.

Dōn'-a-tŷm, *s.* [Low Latin *Donatismus*; Fr. *Donatisme*.]

Ch. Hist.: The doctrines or principles of the Donatists (q. v.).

Dōn'-a-tist, *s.* [Low Lat. *Donatista*; Fr. *Donatiste*.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of schismatics in Africa, the followers of Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra, in Numidia. The sect arose in A. D. 311, when Cæcilianus was elected bishop of Carthage, and consecrated by the African bishops alone, without the concurrence of those of Numidia. The people, resenting this, refused to acknowledge Cæcilianus, and set up Majorinus, who was then consecrated by Donatus. The Donatists held that Christ, though of the same substance with the Father, yet was less than the Father; they also denied the infallibility of the church, which they said had fallen away in many particulars. They were condemned in a council held at Rome A. D. 313, also in another at Arles in the following year; and a third time, in A. D. 316, at Milan, before Constantine the Great. At the end of the fourth century they had a large number of churches, but soon after began to decline, owing to a schism among themselves, occasioned by the election of two bishops in the room of Parmenian, the successor of Donatus, and also through the zealous opposition of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo. They were finally suppressed in the sixth century by Pope Gregory the Great.

dōn-a-tis'-tŷc, **dōn-a-tis'-tŷ-cal**, *a.* [English *donatist*; *-ic*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

dōn'-a-tive, *s. & a.* [Fr. *donatif*; from Lat. *donativum*=a present, a largess, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono*=to give as a present; Ital. & Sp. *donativo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gift, a present, a largess, a gratuity.

"The three Lords took down with them thirty-seven thousand pounds in coin, which they were to distribute as a *donative* among the sailors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *English Canon Law*: A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

"Never did steeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative* and mine the cure."
Cleveland.

B. *As adj.*: Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

dō-nā'-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A donor.

dōn'-a-tōr-ŷ, **dōn'-a-tar-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *donator*; *-y*.]

Scots Law: One to whom escheated property is made over on certain conditions.

dō-nāught (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *do*, and *naught*.] [DONNAT.] A good-for-nothing, idle fellow.

"Crafty and proud *donauhts*."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes* (1621), p. 243.

dō'-nāx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr.=(1) a reed, (2) a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Bot.*: *Arundo donax*, a strong-growing, cane-like grass, resembling the bamboo in habit, but only averaging eight to ten feet in height. It is a native of the south of Europe and Palestine. Its stems are used for many domestic purposes, such as walking-sticks, measuring-rods, and musical pipes; pan-pipes are made of them. (*Smith*.)

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusks belonging to the family Tellinidæ. The shell is wedge-shaped and striated, the front rounded and produced, posterior side short. It commences in the Eocene Tertiary, and is represented by numerous species at the present day.

dōne, various parts of *v. & interj.* [Do.]

A. As parts of a verb:

*I. *As the third pers. pl. pres. indic.* (for *doen*).

*II. As infinitive:

"With me ne hadde he neuer to *done*."

Seuyn Sages, 452.

III. As pa. par. & particip. adj.:

1. *As pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

2. As adjective:

(1) *Lit.*: Performed, executed, acted, carried out, completed.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) Cheated, baffled, defeated, overreached.

(b) Exhausted, done up.

"The Holland fleet, who tired and *done*."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxx.

B. *As interj.*: Used to express agreement to a proposal made; as, in accepting a wager, or a bargain offered, the person accepting says, *Done*: that is, agreed, accepted; I agree or I accept.

"'Twas *done* and *done*; and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

¶ (1) *Done brown* (from meat being roasted till quite done): Cheated or overreached thoroughly.

(2) Done for:

(a) Ruined, killed.

(b) Exhausted, done up.

"She is rather *done for*, this morning."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. xxi.

(3) *Done up*: Thoroughly exhausted, worn out, or exhausted from any cause.

dōne, *a.* [Fr. *donné*=given, pa. par. of *donner*=to give; Lat. *dono*.]

Law: Given, issued, given out to the public; a term used at the conclusion of formal documents, showing the date at which they were officially approved and became valid. [GIVEN.]

dō-neē, *s.* [Lat. *don(o)*=to give as a present, and Eng. suff. *-ee* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The person to whom anything is given or any grant made.

"There is an error all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the *donee*."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays* (1634), p. 217.

2. *Law*: The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.

"Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and grantors, as the *donees* or grantees."—*Spelman*.

dō'-neŷ, **dō-nī**, *s.* [A native word.] A native vessel in use on the Coromandel coast of the northern parts of Ceylon. It is of an ark-like form, about seventy feet long, twenty broad, and twelve deep, with a flat bottom or keel portion, which at the broadest place is seven feet, and at the fore and aft

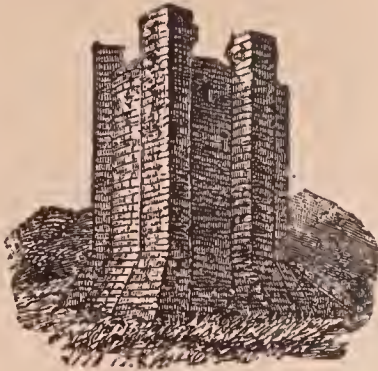
fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

points, ten inches. There is one mast and a lug sail. The draught of water when the vessel is empty is but four feet, and when loaded, nine. The Doni can venture to sea only in the fine season.

***dō-nif-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *donum*=a gift, *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or attended with gifts.

dōn'-jōn, ***dōn'-gēōn**, *s.* [Fr. *donjon*.] [DUN-GEON.]

Norm. Arch.: The grand central tower of a Norman or mediæval castle, frequently raised on an artificial elevation. It was the strongest portion of the building, a high square tower with walls of enormous thickness, usually detached from the surrounding buildings by an open space walled, called the inner Bailey, and another beyond called the Outer Bailey. Here, in case of the outward defenses being gained, the garrison retreated to make their last stand. The donjon contained the great hall, and principal rooms of state for solemn occasions, and also the prison of the fortress; from which last circumstance we derive the modern and restricted use of the word dungeon. Examples are seen in the White Tower, in the Tower of London, Rochester Castle, and the Castle at Newcastle. It was also called the Donjon-keep. [KEEP; DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.]



Donjon.

"Then, one by one, was heard to fall
The tower, the donjon-keep, the hall."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 37.

***dōnk**, *a. & s.* [DANK.]

dōn'-kēy, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin, but probably a double dimin. from *dun* (from the color) by the addition of the diminutival suffixes *-k* (= *-ick* or *-ock*) and *-y*. (*Skeat*.)] [DUN.]

1. *Lit.*: An ass (q. v.).
2. *Fig.*: A person destitute of sense; a stupid, silly, or foolish person; an ass, a blockhead.

donkey-engine, *s.*

Steam-engine: An auxiliary engine for working the feed-pump, hoisting in freight, &c., work unconnected with the propelling engines, and which may thus proceed when the main engines are stopped.

donkey-man, *s.*

1. One who drives or keeps a donkey for hire.
2. One who works at a donkey-pump.

donkey-pump, *s.* A steam-pump for feeding steam-engine boilers; frequently used for pumping in water during the cessation from working of the principal engine. It is used as a substitute for the feed-pump portion of the large engine; also used in breweries, distilleries, gas-works, tanneries, and chemical works. Some pumps are mounted on legs, others are adapted to be bolted to a post or wall. (*Knight*.)

***dōn'-kēy-drōme**, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *donkey*, in imitation of *hippodrome* (q. v.).] A course for a donkey-race.

"Left sprawling in the dust of the *donkey-drome*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. v. (*Davies*.)

***dōnk'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *donk*; *-ish*.] Rather damp, moist, or dank.

dōn'-nā, *s.* [Sp. and Ital., from *don* (q. v.), from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus*.] A lady.

¶ *Prima donna*: The first or leading female singer in an opera, &c.

dōn'-nar, *v. t.* [DONNARD.] To stupefy.

"'Tis no' the damaged heady gear
That *donnar*, dase, or daver."

A. Douglas: Poems, p. 141.

dōn'-nard, **dōn'-nērt**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *dofi*=torpor; *dofinn*=dead (of a limb); *dofna*=to become dead or torpid.] Grossly stupid; stunned; in dotage.

"'Ye *donnard* auld deevil,' answered his guest."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ii.

dōn'-nart-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *donnart*; *-ness*.] Stupidity.

dōn'-nat, **dōn'-nōt**, *s.* [A contraction of *do naught*.] An idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

"The worst *donnot* of them can look out for their turn."—*Scott: Heart of Mid Lothian*.

dōnned (1), *pa. par. or a.* [DON, v.]

dōnned (2), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fond, greatly attached. (*Scotch*.)

***dōn'-nīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *don*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to a don; learned.

"Unless a man . . . can write *donnish* books."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xvi.

†dōn'-nīsm, *s.* [Eng. *don*; *-ism*.] The assumption of airs of great importance; self-importance; conceit. (*University slang*.)

dō'-nōr, *s.* [Lat. *don(o)*=to give as a present; Eng. suff. *-or*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who gives, bestows, or grants anything gratuitously.

"Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promised *dole*." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. i.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: One who grants an estate to another.

2. *Ecccl.*: A term of the middle ages, applied to the giver and founder of a work of art for religious purposes—viz., the giver of a church picture, statue, or painted window, &c.; the founder of a church or an altar. (*Fairholt*.)

Dōn'-ō-van, *s.* [Proper name.]

Donovan's solution, *s.*

Pharm.: A pale greenish liquid, having no odor and a styptic taste; it is a mixture containing red iodide of mercury and teriodide of arsenic. It is used in skin diseases.

dō-nōth'-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *do*; *nothing*; *-ness*.] Idleness, indolence, laziness.

"A situation of similar affluence and *donothingness*."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxviii.

dōn'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *don*; *-ship*.] The quality of a don or gentleman of rank; a title given to gentlemen under the degree of baron.

"To torture
Your *donship* for a day or two."

Beaum. & Flet.: The Chances, v. 1.

dōn'-sie, **don-cie**, **don-sy**, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance; frequently applied to one small in size.

"She was a *donsie* wife and clean
Without debate."

Ramsay: Poems, i. 228.

2. Used obliquely, to signify pettish, testy.

3. Saucy; malapert.

4. Restive; unmanageable; as applied to a horse.

"Tho' ye was tricky, slee, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*."

Burns: To his Auld Mare.

5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes.

6. Unlucky, ill-fated in regard to accidents or moral conduct.

"Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances."

Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

7. Dull, dreary, stupid.

"Has thou with Rosecrucians wandert,
Or thro' some *donsie* desert dandert?"

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 334. (*Jamieson*.)

B. *As subst.*: A stupid, lubberly fellow.

***dōn'-zel**, ***don-sel**, *s.* [Ital. *donzello*; Sp. *doncel*; O. F. *donzel*, from Lat. *doncellus*, *dominicellus*, dimin. of Lat. *dominus*=a lord, a master.] A young gentleman following arms but not yet knighted; a young squire or attendant; a page.

"He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels."—*Butler: Characters*.

dōo, *s.* [DOVE.] (*Scotch*.)

dōo'-āb, *s.* [DOAB.]

dōob, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] An Indian name for *Cynodon dactylon*, the Creeping Dog's-tooth grass, which is used as fodder. [CYNODON, DOORDA.]

dōo'-dle, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q. v.).] A lazy, idle trifler.

doodle-sack, *s.* [Ger. *dudelsack*.]

Music: The bagpipe.

dōo'-dle, **dou-dle**, *v. t.* [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q. v.).]

1. To dawdle.

"I have an auld wife to my mither,
Will *doodle* it on her knee."

Herd: Coll., ii. 203.

2. To play the bagpipe.

dōo'-dī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. S. Doody, a London botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of exotic Asplenieæ (Polypodioid Ferns).

dōof, **dooffe**, *s.* [DUFF.]

1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.

"They had gotten some sair *doofs*. They had been terribly paikit and daddit wi' something."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 135.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I muchtna gie a *dooffe*, I hurklt litherlye down."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

dōok, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wooden plug or block inserted in a brick or stone wall for the subsequent attachment of the finishing pieces.

dōol, *s.* [DOLE (2), *s.*] Sorrow.

¶ To *sing dool*: To lament, to mourn.

"Let him draw near;
And owre this grassy heap *sing dool*."
Burns: A Bard's Epitaph.

dool-like, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; doleful.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going *dool-like* in sackcloth."—*Rutherford: Letters*, i. 63.

dōo'-lē, *s.* [Prob. connected with *devil*.] A specter, a hobgoblin, a bugbear, a scarecrow.

dōom, *v. t.* [Essentially the same word as *deem* (q. v.).] [DOOM, *s.*]

*1. To judge, to sit in judgment upon.

"No sooner did thy dear and only Son
Perceive Thee purposed not to *doom* frail man
So strictly, but much more to pity inclined."
Milton: P. L., iii. 402-4.

*2. To judge, to decide, to determine.

"Nobly *doomed*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To sentence, to adjudge, to condemn to any punishment.

"Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 585, 586.

4. With the penalty or punishment expressed.

"We shall not be *doomed* to death or life according to the hectoring spirits of the world."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

5. To destine; to ordain or fix the fate or destiny of irrevocably.

"He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not colored like his own; and having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey."
Cowper: Task, ii. 12-15.

*6. To ordain, fix, or decree as a penalty or punishment; to pass sentence of.

"Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

*7. To allot as a penalty or punishment.

"The prince will *doom* thee death."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

8. To assess or tax by estimate at discretion. (*American*.)

dōom, ***dom**, *s.* [A. S. *dōm*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tuom*; Goth. *doms*; Icel. *dómo*; Sw. & Dan. *dom*, all = judgment; Gr. *themis*=law, from a root *dha*=to piace, Sansc. *dhā*. (*Skeat*.)] [DEEM, DOM.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A judicial passing of sentence or judgment (not necessarily of condemnation).

"Adjudged to death and hell
By *doom* severe." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 233, 234.

2. *Specif.*: The great day of judgment.

"The cited dead
Of all past ages, to the general *doom*
Shall hasten." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 327-29.

*3. The right, power, authority, or duty of sitting in judgment.

"For nather the fadir jugith ony man, but hath youun ech *doom* to the Sone."—*Wycliffe: John* v.

4. A sentence or judgment passed, generally evil or adverse.

"In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him."—*Locke*.

*5. The infliction or carrying out of a sentence or punishment.

"Therefore to me their *doom* he hath assigned;
That they may have their wish, to try with me
In battle which the stronger proves."
Milton: P. L., vi. 817-19.

6. Fate, destiny; generally evil or adverse.

"Their *doom* would be fixed if a courtier should be called to the chair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. Ruin, destruction, fate, perdition.

"Talk not of ruling in this dolorous gloom,
Nor think vain words (he cried) can ease my *doom*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 595, 596.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tlon**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **del**.

*8. An opinion.

"I am his trewest man, as to my dome."
Chaucer: *Assembly of Foules*, 479.

*9. Disposition, control.

"To al that weore at his dome."—*Alisaunder*, 2,606.

II. Arch.: The old name for the Last Judgment, which impressive subject was usually painted over the chancel arch in parochial churches. Doooms were executed in distemper, and are of very constant occurrence. One of the finest at present existing in England is in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Coventry. In the reign of Edward VI. these representations were effaced, or washed over, as superstitious. (*Fairholt*.)

¶ For the difference between *doom* and *destiny*, see **DESTINY**.

***doom-book, *dom-boc, s.** The book of laws, and national and local customs and usages, compiled under the direction of the Saxon sovereign of England, King Alfred. It is now lost.

***doom-house, *dome-howse, s.** [A. S. *dómhús*.] A court or hall of justice.

"Dome-house. Pretorium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***doom-place, *dom-place, s.** A market, a market-place.

"He disputide in the synagoge . . . and in the chepinge or domplace."—*Wycliffe: Deedis*, xvii. 17.

***doom-settle, *dom-seotle, s.** [A. S. *dómsetl*.] A judgment seat.

"Buioere the reue as he set on his domseotle."—*St. Juliana*, p. 55.

***doom-stool, *dom-stol, s.** [A. S. *dómstóll*.] A seat of justice, a judgment seat.

"Let skile sitten ase demare upon the domstol."—*Anceren Riwle*, p. 306.

dooms-day, s. & a. [DOOMSDAY.]

***dooms-man, *domes-man, s.** [DOOMSMAN.]

dōom (2), s. [DOUM.]

doom-palm, s. [DOUM-PALM.]

***dōom, *doum, a.** [DUMB.]

dōom'-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. *doom*; -age.] A penalty or fine for neglect. (*American Prov.*)

dōomed, pa. par. & a. [DOOM, v.]

dōom'-ēr, s. [Eng. *doom*; -er.] One who judges; decides, or fixes the doom or destiny.

"Among the doomers of the prisoner's life and death."—*Lyttton*.

***dōom-fūl, a.** [Eng. *doom*; -ful(l).] Full of or causing doom or destruction.

"By th' infectious slime that doomful deluge left,
Nature herself has since of purity been reft."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

dōom'-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOOM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of judging, sentencing or condemning; condemnation.

dōoms, adv. [Apparently a corruption of *damned*, influenced by *doom* (q. v.).] Very, exceedingly.

"Our powny reists a bit, and its dooms sweer to the road."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

dōoms'-dāy, *domes-dai, *domes-dei, *domes-deie, *doms-day, s. & a. [A. S. *dómes dæg*=the day of judgment; Icel. *dómsdagr*, *doma-dagr*; O. Fris. *domesdei*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* The great day of judgment.

"Then is dooms-day near."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*2. *Fig.:* The day of death; the end, the destruction.

"Doomsday is near: die all, die merrily."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

¶ To take *doomsday* seems to mean to fix doomsday as the time for payment.

"And sometimes he may do me more good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and took doomsday for the other."—*The Puritan*, ii. 621. (*Suppl. to Shakesp.*)

B. As adj.: See the compound.

doomsday-book, domesday-book.

A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a register or survey of the lands in England, from which judgment was given as to the value, tenures, and services of each holding. It was commenced about the year 1084, and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign. The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time, by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of the King of Denmark, which

was apprehended. The commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many plows were in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in soccage; how much wood, meadow and pasture; the number of mills and fish-ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each man had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity: "So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the eighteenth century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. It was again reproduced in 1860-2.

¶ Stow says that the name was derived from *Domus Dei*, because the book was deposited in a part of Winchester Cathedral so called, but it is more probable that it is connected with doom in the sense of judgment.

***dōoms'-man, *domes-man, *doms-man, *dom-ys-man, s.** [Eng. *doom*, and *man*.] A judge, an umpire.

"Thay wald fayne fle
Or hide tham fra that domesman sight."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 5,060.

dōom'-stēr, dēmp'-stēr, s. [Eng. *doom*; -ster.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A judge; one who pronounces the doom or sentence.

"The law shall never be my doomster, by Christ's grace."
—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. i., lett. 195.

2. *Scots Law:* The name given to a public official, who also, in most cases, held the office of public executioner. In a case of capital punishment he repeated the sentence in court, after it had been pronounced by the judge and recorded by the clerk, adding the words: "And this I pronounce for doom," by which it became legalized.

"And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

dōon, doun, adv. [DOWN.] Down.

"The pair Colonel bought a new one just the day before they marched, and I winna let them tak that one doun, but just to brush it ilka day mysell."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

dōon (1), s. [Cingalese.]

Bot.: A Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, a large tree of the Dipterocarpaceæ family, native of Ceylon; the timber is much esteemed for building purposes. A resin exudes from the trunk resembling dammar, which is mixed with paddy-husks, and used for burning in lamps. (*Smith*.)

dōon (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *doun*, s. (q. v.).]

1. A place or green used for play.

2. The goal in a game.

"Fra doon to doon shoot forth the pennystane."

Davidson: Seasons, p. 87.

dōon, v. t. [DOWN, *adv.* & *prep.*] To upset, to overturn, to throw over; as in wrestling. (*Scotch.*)

dōon, adv. [DOOM, s.] Very, exceedingly. (*Scotch.*)

dōon'-ga, s. [A native word.] A kind of canoe made of a single piece of wood, and used by the natives in navigating the delta of the Ganges for the purpose of obtaining salt.

doör, *dor, *dore, *dur, *dure, *durre, s. [A. S. *duru*, cogn. with Dut. *deur*; Dan. *dör*; Sw. *dörr*; Icel. *dyrr*; Goth. *daur*; O. H. Ger. *thor, thür*; Lat. (pl.) *fores*; Gr. *thura*; Sansc. *dvāra, dvār*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) An opening in a wall for a passage-way; the means of entrance into a building, room, or passage.

"Some to hors ran in haste,
Doors and windows barred fast,"

Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,933.

(2) A frame of wood or metal, closing such opening or entrance, and constructed to swing on hinges.

[II.]

"With his ax he smot right tho

Dores, barres and iron chains."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,210.

(3) Used for a house, or room: as, He lives next door to me.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The entrance, portal, or beginning.

"Buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year."
Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 8, 9.

(2) A passage, avenue, or means of approach or access.

"I am the door."—*John* x. 9.

II. Carp.: A wooden or metal, or partly wood and partly metal frame, constructed so as to open and shut on hinges and close the entrance to a building, room, &c. The doors of ancient Egypt and contemporary nations swung upon vertical pintles which projected from the top and bottom of the door into sockets in the lintel and threshold respectively. The commonest form of door had the pintle in the middle of the width, so that, as it opened, a way was afforded on each side of it for ingress or egress. The doors of the oracle of Solomon's Temple were of olive-wood, and were "a fifth part of the wall." As the width of the house was 20 cubits, the doorway was about 6½ feet wide. The door was double. The outer door of the temple was of fir, and hung upon olive-wood posts. The doorway was about eight feet wide, and the double doors had each two leaves. In a six-panel door the rail next to the top rail is called the frieze-rail. A panel wider than its height is a lying-panel; if of equal height and width, a square panel; if its height be greater than its width, a standing panel. A *double-door* consists of two pairs of folding-doors, hung on the angles of the apertures and opening toward the reveals against which they are hung. *Folding-doors* are two doors hung on opposite corners of the aperture in the same plane, so that the styles meet in the center when closed. *Double-margin doors* are made in imitation of folding doors, the middle style being made double with an intervening bead. *Sliding-doors* are an improvement on folding; they slip into grooves in the partition. A *proper-ledged door* is one made of boards placed side by side with battens called ledges at the back. With a diagonal piece at the back, in addition, it is said to be framed and ledged. (*Knight*.)

¶ (1) *In or within doors:* Within or inside the house.

"How now! rain within doors, and none abroad?"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

* (2) *Out of door, out of doors:*

(a) *Lit.:* Outside the house, abroad.

"Jumping out of bed, and running out of doors."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. ii., § 3.

(b) *Fig.:* Quite or entirely sent away, dismissed, or done away with.

"His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors, and Cain is no prince over his brother."—*Locke*.

(3) *Next door to:* Approaching closely to or bordering upon.

"A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult."—*L'Estrange*.

(4) *To lie or be at one's door:* To be imputable or chargeable to.

"In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*. (Pref.)

(5) *To be put to the door:* To be ruined. (*Scotch.*)

(6) *To take the door on one's back:* To pack off; to be gone. (*Scotch.*)

"Stop the mill, Sauners Paton, and come out, and take the door on your back."—*R. Gilhaize*, ii. 313.

door-alarm, s. A device attached to a door to give an audible notice when the door is opened or tampered with. [BURGLAR-ALARM.]

door-bell, s. A bell attached to a door or door-post, or hung by a handle exposed outside of the door.

door-case, s. The frame of a door in which it swings and fits.

"The making of frames for doorcases is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces."—*Mozon*.

door-fastener, s. A portable contrivance for fastening a door. It usually consists of a piece jammed in between the door and the casing, having spurs which catch in the latter and a turn-button which engages against the door. Sometimes it is a toggle-strut which thrusts against the door and the floor.

door-frame, s.

Carpentry:

1. The structure in which the panels are fitted. It is composed of: The stiles, or upright pieces at the sides; the munnions, or central upright pieces; the bottom rail, the lock or central rail, and the top-rail.

2. The case into which the door is fitted.

door-keeper, s. A porter, an usher; one who keeps the entrance to a building, house, &c.

"The salary of the doorkeeper of the Excise-office had been, by a scandalous job, raised to five hundred a year. It ought to have been reduced to fifty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

door-knob, *s.* The bulb or handle on the spindle of a door-lock. It is made of metal, glass, porcelain, or clay of various colors. Ingenuity is employed in devising means of attaching the knob to its shank, and the latter to the spindle. With glass knobs the shank of thin iron may be passed into the congealing glass in the mold. With clay and porcelain the heat of baking is too great, and the shanks are fastened to the knobs by cement or fusible metal. (*Knight*.)

door-latch, *s.* A latch or apparatus for shutting and opening a door. [DOOR-LOCK.]

"Door-latch and tinkling staples ring."

Scott: William and Helen.

door-lock, *s.* A door-fastening whose bolt is retracted by a key; differing from a latch or catch, in which the bolt is worked by the knob or handle.

***door-man**, *s.* A door-keeper.

door-mat, *s.* A texture for wiping the feet; made of tussocks of hemp, flax, or jute woven or tied into a fabric; also made of sedge, straw, rushes, or other common material.

door-nail, ***dore-nail**, ***dor-nayl**, *s.* The plug, plate, or knob on which a door-knocker strikes.

"He bar him to the arthe as ded as dor-nayl."

William of Palerne, 3,395.

***door-particulars**, *s. pl.* Home affairs, private concerns.

"These domestic door-particulars are not the question here."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 1. (*Quarto*.)

***door-pin**, ***dure-pin**, *s.* A bolt or bar of a door.

"Rymenhild undede the durepin

Of the hous ther heo was in."

King Horn, 973.

door-plate, *s.* A metal plate on a door on which are inscribed the name, profession, or business of the resident.

door-post, *s.* The jamb or side-piece in a doorway to which the door is hung.

"And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door-post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it."—*Exod.* xii. 7.

door-roller, *s.* A suspension device for a sliding-door, in which the roller of the door-hanger runs on a track-plate or rod. Used for doors of barns, warehouses, &c.

door-sill, *s.* The threshold.

"I hope," said I, "the villain I would kill

Has slipped beneath the door and the door-sill."

Cowper: Colubriad.

door-spring, *s.* A spring attached to or bearing against a door, so as to automatically close it. Of this nature are the elastic bands of vulcanized rubber, which reach between the top of the door and the lintel, being extended by the opening of the door, and, by contraction, closing it.

door-stead, *s.* The entrance of, or the parts about a door; a doorway.

"Did nobody clog up the king's door-stead more than I, there would be room for all honest men."—*Warburton to Hurd: Letters*, L, 191.

door-step, *s.* A step leading up to a door; a door-stone.

"Many a farewell word and sweet good-night on the door-step."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

door-stone, **door-stane**, *s.* The threshold, the doorstep.

"But he'll no hear o' ganging ower the door-stane."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xvi.

door-stop, *s.*

Carp.: A knob or block on a skirting-board or floor, against which the door shuts. The object is to hold the door open or to catch it when opened clear back, and prevent the door-knob from bruising the wall. Also a pad or strip on a door-case, against which the door shuts, to prevent slamming.

door-strip, *s.* A strip attached near the lower edge of a door, to shut down tightly upon the threshold beneath, when the door is closed. [WEATHER-STRIP.]

***door-tree**, ***dore-tre**, ***dore-tree**, ***dure-tree**, *s.* A doorpost.

"Havelok lifte up the dore-tre

And at a dint he slow hem thre."

Havelok, 1,806.

***door-ward**, ***dore-ward**, ***dure-ward**, ***dure-weard**, *s.* A door-keeper

"He bed thene dure-ward lete in his ivere."—*O. Eng. Miscellany*, p. 43.

***door-warlder**, ***doore-warlder**, *s.* A door-ward, a door-keeper.

"Dure-weard. A doore-warlder, a doore-keeper, a porter."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vi.

door-way, *s.* [DOORWAY.]

doôr'-dā, **doôr'-wā**, **dûr'-vā**, *s.* [Various Indian languages.]

Bot.: The name in India for *Cynodon dactylon*, a creeping-rooted perennial low grass, its flowers

being digitate in spikes. In many countries it occupies large areas. In India it abounds in the Sunderbunds. When its leaves dry up in the sun, its roots form a never-failing supply for feeding horses in Calcutta, and a cooling drink is said to be made from them. (*Smith*.) [CYNODON, DOOB.]

Doôr'-ga, **Doôr'-gah**, **Dûr'-ga**, *s.* [Bengalee, &c., from Sanscrit.] Properly the appellation of a giant slain by Doorga, to whom, consequently, his name was transferred. Some suppose that in its wider meaning it implies that which is difficult of approach, inaccessible, impenetrable, or unattainable; or it may be from the Sanscrit particle *dur*=difficult, troublesome, and *gam*=to be known, implying that this goddess is to be known only by laborious and severe austerities; or it may be from *dur*=bad, vile, ill, and *gai*=to sing, Doorga being extolled in the hymns and songs of the wicked.]

Hindoo Mythol.: The principal wife, as well as the mother, of Siva, one of the gods belonging to the Hindoo triad. The name Doorga is her appropriate appellation in Bengal, but in Southern and Western India she is generally Purwutec, or Parvati. Her great exploit in slaying the giant Doorga has already been mentioned. [Etymol.] In an encounter with another monster of the same kind, Mahisha, she was equally victorious. How great her services were on this occasion will be obvious when it is mentioned that the giant had overcome the gods in war, and reduced them to such a state of indigence that they were wandering about the earth like common beggars. For the form in which she is represented, see DOORGA POOJAH. Doorga has other names. One is Bhagabati. As the consort of Siva, when the latter is represented as Kala, she is called Kalee, or Kālī (q. v.). (*Madras Christian Instructor*, vol. i. (1843).)

doorga poojah, *s.* [Bengalee, from Sanscrit, *doorga* (q. v.), and *poojah*=worship.]

Hindoo Festivals: The worship of Doorga, and the festival at which that worship chiefly takes place. It is said that when instituted by King Surat it was held in spring; now it is celebrated in autumn. According to the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, of Calcutta, the image of the goddess is usually made of clay, in the shape of a female with ten arms. In one of her right hands is a spear, with which she is piercing the giant Mahisha; with one of the left she holds the tail of a serpent, and the hair of the giant, whose breast the serpent is biting. The other hands are all filled with various implements of war. Against her right leg leans a lion, and against her left the giant mentioned above. Her sons, Kartikeya and Ganesa, with several goddesses, are often placed by the side of the image.

doôr'-î-ah, *s.* [Various Indian languages.] A cotton cloth made in India.

doôr'-îng, *s.* [Eng. door; -ing.] A door with all its appendages, posts, frame, &c.

"He reports of a whirlpool, between the Rost Islands and Lofoot, called Malestrand; which is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the doorings of houses in those islands ten miles off."—*Milton: Hist. Moscovia*, ch. v.

doôr'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. door; -less.] Deprived of or without a door.

"Doorless is that house,

And dark it is within."

Longfellow: The Grave.

doôr'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. door; -way.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The entrance way or passage into a building, house, or room.

2. *Arch.*: In the architecture of the middle ages, doorways are striking and important features, exhibiting, in the character of the moldings and ornaments, the style and period of the edifice. The doorways gave scope to the richest embellishment, and are frequently adorned with sculptures, sometimes representing saints, at others grotesque forms, which are introduced either in the tympanum in relief, or independently between the shafts. Symbolical, historical, and astronomical representations are also met with. Thus the signs of the zodiac and calendars often occur on the pilasters of the doors, the latter marking the months of the year by representing the proper employment for different trades in each month.

doorway-plane, *s.*

Arch.: The space included between the intrados of a large archway and the actual door of entrance.

***dōp** (1), *v. t.* [DIP, v.]

***dōp** (2), *v. t.* [A contraction of *do up*.] [DUP.] To put or place on.

dōp, **dōpp** (1), *s.* [DOP (2), v.]

Diamond-cutting: The copper cup in which a diamond is soldered when it is to be polished by friction upon an iron lap or skive charged with diamond-powder. [DIAMOND-CUTTING.]

***dōp** (2), *s.* [DOP (1), v.] A bow, a courtesy. (*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.)

dōpe (1), *s.* [A variant of DOSE, s.] A dose, or potion (contemptuous).

dōpe (2), *s.* [DOPE (1), s.] A slang name given to prepared opium by frequenters of Chinese opium-smoking dens in our large cities. [The word may have arisen from its similarity in sound to the Chinese name for the drug: *hop*.]

"You enter the ostensible laundry or tea-shop, convince the proprietor that you are an habitual smoker, purchase a pot of *dope* (opium), then walk directly toward the further end of the shop."—*Chicago News*, Feb. 23, 1894.

dōpe, *v. t.* [DOSE, v. t.] To surfeit with medicine; to dose excessively.

***dōp'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dop*=dip; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which dips; a dipper.

2. *Fig.*: An Anabaptist. (*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, iii. 1.)

dōp'-plēr-ite, *s.* [Named after B. Doppler, who was the first to bring them to notice, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral occurring in elastic or partly jelly-like masses. Found in peat-beds in Styria and Switzerland. Hardness, 0.5; specific gravity, 1.089; after drying, hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 1.466. When fresh, brownish-black, with a dull-brown streak and greasy subvitreous luster. Insoluble in alcohol or ether. (*Dana*.)

2. A variety of Hircite; grayish, earthy, and plastic in the fingers when fresh. Contains much less water than 1. and burns with a bright flame and intense heat. (*Dana*.)

dor (1), **dorr** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *dor* (2), s.]

1. A trick, a joke.

"I will never beare this,

Never endure this dor."

Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iii. 1.

2. A mock imprecation.

"The dor on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it."—*Ben Jonson: Epicæne*, ii. 2.

† To give one the dor: To cheat, to trick, to make a fool of.

dor (2), **dorr** (2), *s.* [From the noise made by the insect.]

Entomology:

1. A species of Beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*, belonging to the family Geotrupidæ, or Earth-borers. It is of a glossy violet, black, or deep greenish-black. The club of the antennæ is yellowish, the elytra smooth, but slightly punctated, as is the thorax. It may often be seen flying about in the summer evenings. Its size and weight render it very unwieldy on the wing, so that it has but little power of guiding itself, and apparently none of checking its course quickly, for it strikes against all kinds of objects, but without suffering any damage. The female lays its eggs in patches of cow-dung. It is about an inch long. It is also called Dor- or Dorr-beetle, Dor-fly, and Buzzard-fly.

"The dor or beetle, which you may find under cow-dung."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. The Cock-chaffer (q. v.).

dor-beetle, **dorr-beetle**, *s.* [DOR (2), s., 1.]

dor-fly, *s.* [DOR (2), s., 1.]

dor-hawk, **dorr-hawk**, *s.* *Caprimulgus vociferus*, the Nightjar, Whippoorwill, or Goat-sucker.

"The dor-hawk, solitary bird."

Wordsworth: Wagoner, c. i.

***dor**, ***dorr**, *v. t.* [DOR (1), s.] To cheat, to trick, to humbug, to hoax, to perplex, to puzzle.

"When we are so easily dord and amated with every sophisme."—*Hales: Remains*, ser. 2.

† To dor the dottrell: To cheat or humbug a simpleton.

"This sport called dorring the dottrell."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

dō-ra'-dō, *s.* [Sp.=gilt, from *dorar*=to gild; Lat. *deauro*, from *aurum*=gold.] [EL DORADO.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A rich man.

"A troop of these ignorant Doradoes."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, pt. ii., § 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The Sword-fish, a constellation in the southern hemisphere. It is also called Xiphias.

2. *Ichthy.*: A species of fish of the genus *Coryphæna*, *C. hippurus*. [CORYPHÆNA, DOLPHIN II. 10 (2).]

Dor'-cas, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a woman "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did," mentioned in Acts ix. 36-41.

Dorcac-society, *s.* A society or association of ladies for making and supplying clothes to the poor, either gratuitously, or at a nominal charge.

dor-ca-thēr'-î-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dorkas*=an antelope, a gazelle, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

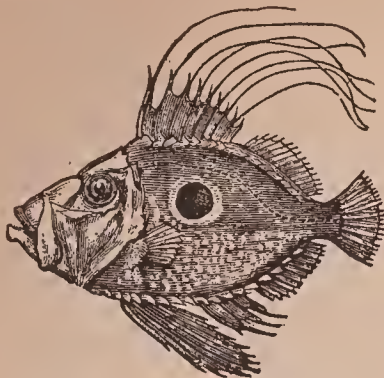
Palæont.: An extinct genus of *Cervidæ*, found in the Miocene period.

dōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn;

-tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = ðel, ðel.

dör'-ēe, dör'-ȳ, s. [Fr. *dorée*=golden, g'lt.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Zeus Faber*, an acanthopterygious fish, the typical one of the family Zeidae. It is found at times on the North Atlantic coasts and is much esteemed for eating. It is very commonly called John Dory, which is a corruption of the French *Jaunedorée*=golden-yellow.



Doree.

dör'-ē-ma, s.

[Gr.=a gift, in allusion to the product of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Umbelliferae. *Dorema ammoniacum*, a Persian plant, yields gum ammoniac.

Dör'-ī-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Dorius*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Doric.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant of Doris, a country in Greece, south of Thessaly; also a colony of Dorians in Asia Minor.

Dorian mode (or mood), Doric mood, s.

Music: The first of the authentic church tones or modes, from D to D, with its dominant A. It resembles the key of D minor, but with B sharp and no C sharp. It is characterized by its severe tone, and is especially suited for religious or warlike music. Many of the old German chorals are written in this mode. (Milton: *P. L.*, i. 550.) [GREEK MUSIC, PLAIN SONG.]

Dör'-ic, *Dör'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *Doricus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geog.*: Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Dorian.

2. *Music*: Pertaining to the Dorian mode (q. v.). "One delights in the Ionic; the other altogether in the Doric."—Howell: *Instruct. For Trav.*, p. 73.

3. *Arch.*: [DORIC ORDER.]

B. As substantive:

1. The language or dialect spoken by the Dorians. [DORIC DIALECT.]

2. Any broad, hard dialect: especially applied to the Scottish.

Doric dialect, s.

1. *Lit.*: The dialect spoken by the natives of Doris in Greece. It was broad and hard.

2. *Fig.*: Any broad and hard dialect: as the Scottish.

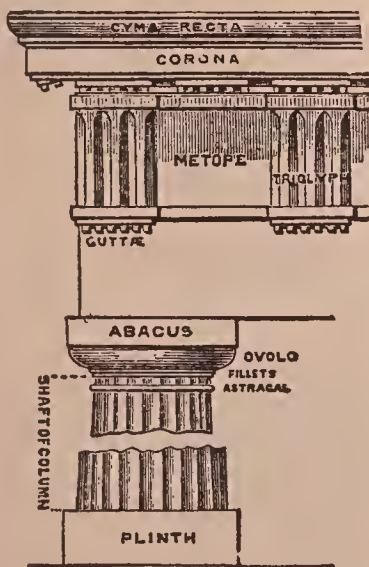
Doric mode, s.

Music: [DORIAN MODE.]

Doric order, s.

Architecture:

1. *Grecian Doric*: The earliest and most simple form of columnar edifice. The Doric column was



Doric Column.

which bound their forms, and the breadth and boldness of every part; harmony in the evident fitness of every part to the rest.

2. *Roman Doric*: An imitation of the Grecian, but in some of the best examples the column is eight times the diameter in height; the shaft is quite plain except fillets above and below with escape and corvette, and it diminishes one-fifth of its diameter. The capital is four-sevenths of a diameter high, and is composed of a torus which forms the hypotrachelium, and with the necking occupies one-third of the whole height; three deep fillets with a quarter-round molding are intended to represent the ovula and annulets of the Greek capital. The Doric order, says Palladio, was invented by the Dorians and named from them, being a Grecian people which dwelt in Asia. If Doric columns are made alone without pilasters, they ought to be seven and a half or eight diameters high. The intercolumns are to be little less than three diameters of the columns; and this Vitruvius calls Diastyles.

The ancients employed the Doric in temples dedicated to Minerva, to Mars, and to Hercules, whose grave and manly dispositions suited well with the character of this order. Serlio says it is proper for churches dedicated to Jesus Christ, to St. Paul, St. Peter, or any saints remarkable for their fortitude in exposing their lives and suffering for the Christian faith. The height of the Doric column, including its capital and base, is sixteen modules; and the height of the entablature, four modules; the latter of which being divided into eight parts, two of them are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and the remaining three to the cornice. Vitruvius himself makes the Doric column in porticoes higher by half a diameter than in temples; and modern architects have, on some occasions, followed his example. In private houses, therefore, it may be $16\frac{1}{4}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, or $16\frac{3}{4}$ modules high; in interior decorations even seventeen modules, and sometimes perhaps a trifle more; which increase in the height may be added entirely to the shaft, as in the Tuscan order, without changing either the base or capital. The entablature, too, may remain unaltered in all the aforesaid cases; for it will be sufficiently bold without alteration. In some of the ancient temples the Doric column is executed without a base. (Weale.)

Dör'-ī-çism, Dör'-ışm, s. [Eng. *Doric*; -ism; Gr. *dōrismos*.] A phrase or idiom of the Doric dialect.

"There is not the least shadow of Doricism."—Boyle: *On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 43.

dör'-id, s. [Mod. Lat. *Doridæ* (q. v.).] A mollusk of the family Doridæ.

"The Dorids vary in length from three lines to more than three inches."—S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca* (1875), p. 329.

dör'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr., Lat., &c., *Dor(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: The Sea-Lemons, a family of naked-gilled, gasteropod mollusks. (Woodward: *Manual of Mollusca*.)

dör'-ip'-pě, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Zoöl.: A genus of short-tailed decapod Crustaceans, belonging to the sub-division Notapoda. The feet of the fourth and fifth pairs are elevated on the back, and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes are supported on simple peduncles.

Dör'-is, s. [Gr.]

1. *Geog.*: The name of a country in Greece, south of Thessaly, from which it was separated by Mount Œta. Also a colony of the Dorians in Asia Minor, on the coast of Caria.

2. *Myth.*: A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters, called Nereids.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-eighth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on September 19, the date on which Pales was first seen by the same distinguished astronomer.

4. *Zoöl.*: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, the typical one of the family Doridæ (q. v.). About 100 species are known.

dor-lach, dor-loch, s. [Gael. *dorlach*=a bundle.]

1. A bundle; apparently that kind of truss formerly worn by the Highland troops instead of a knapsack.

"These supple fellows, with their plaids, targes, and dorlachs."—Baillie: *Letters*, i. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

3. A short sword, a dagger.

"Steilbonnettis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and dorlochis or culueringis."—Acts James VI. (1574).

dor'-man, s. [DORMANT.] The same as DORMANT, s. B. 1.

dormant-tree, s. A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. A dormond or dormant-tree.

dor'-man-çy, s. [Fr. *dormant*, pr. par. of *dormir*=to sleep; Eng. suff. -cy.]

1. A state of sleep, or stupor.

"To lie there in heavy dormancy."—Carlyle: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 159.

2. The state of being dormant or inactive.

"The dormancy of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain."—Bp. Horsley: *Parl. Reg.* xxvi. 258.

dor'-mant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *dormir*=to sleep.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Asleep, sleeping.

"With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach."—Grew: *Musæum*.

(2) Torpid; as a hibernating animal.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Allowed to rest, or cease to act; quieted, repressed, subsided.

"He a dragon! . . . I can insure his anger dormant."—Congreve: *Old Bachelor*, i. 1.

(2) Inactive, in a state of inaction.

"The law of nature is active in some things, but dormant in others."—Pates: *Divinity of the Christian Religion*, ch. ii.

(3) Neglected, not asserted or claimed; as, a dormant peerage.

"It would be prudent to reserve these privileges dormant."—Swift.

* (4) Private, not public.

"There were other dormant musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm."—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

) Fixed, stationary, not movable.

"His table dormant in his hall alway stood redy."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 355.

II. Her.: In a sleeping posture.

B. As substantive:

1. *Carp.*: A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. Also called a Dormond, Dorman-tree, or Dormant-tree.

"Ropes . . . the dormant toss'd Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast."—Fairfax: *Tasso*.

2. *Cook.*: A dish which remains on the table during the whole time of the meal, such as cold pies, hams, &c.

3. *Build.*: A dormer window (q. v.).

dormant-bolt, s. A concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, usually operated by a key, sometimes by turning a knob.

dormant-claim, s.

Law: A claim in abeyance.

dormant-lock, s. A lock having a bolt that will not close of itself.

dormant-partner, s.

Comm.: A partner in any business whose name does not appear in the title, and who takes no active part in the management of the concern, but is entitled to a share in the profits, and also liable to a share in the losses; more commonly called a silent or sleeping partner.

dormant-state, s.

Nat. Hist.: A state of torpidity in which hibernating animals pass a certain portion of the winter.

dormant-window, s.

Build.: A dormer-window (q. v.).

"Old dormant windows must confesse, Her beams their glimmering spectacles; Struck with the splendour of her face, Do th' office of a burning glasse."—Cleaveland: *Poems* (1651).

***dormant-writing, s.**

Law: A deed with a blank to put in the name of a person. (Ash.)

***dorme, s.** [Lat. *dormio*=to sleep.] A doze.

"As the slumbering dormes of a sick man."—Saunders: *Works*, i. 146. (Davies.)

dor'-mēr, *dor'-mar, s. [Fr. *dormir*=(v.) to sleep, (s.) a sleep.]

1. A sleeping-chamber, a bed-room.

"Or to any shop, cellar, sollar, casements, chamber, dormer, and so forth."—Chapman: *All Fools*, iv. 1.

2. A beam of timber acting as a joist; a dormant-tree.

"In a parlor belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large dormar of chesnut."—Clubbe: *Antiquities of Wheatfield*.

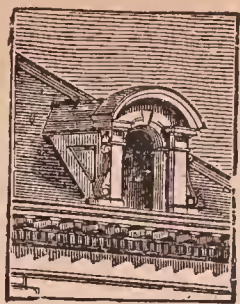
3. A dormer-window (q. v.).

4. An attic, a garret.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dormer-window, *dormar-window, s.

Build.: A window piercing a sloping roof, and having a vertical frame and gable of its own. The gable is sometimes in the plane of the wall, or is founded upon the rafters; sometimes a succession of stories in the roof are provided with dormers, as is commonly the case in some houses of Northern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.



Dormer Window.

"Thatched were the roofs,
with dormer-windows."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 1.

***dor'-mī-ent, a.** [Lat. *dormiens*, pr. par. of *dormio*=to sleep.] Dormant. (Davies.)

"Books were not published then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly *dormient* many years."—Bramhall: *Works*, ii. 142.

***dor-mī'-tion, *dor-mi-tione, s.** [Lat. *dormitio*, from *dormio*=to sleep.] Slumber, sleep.

"To plead not so much for the utter extinction, as for the *dormitione* of the soul."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, vii. 295. (Davies.)

dor'-mī-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *dormitif*, from *dormir*=to sleep; Lat. *dormio*.]

A. As adj.: Producing or tending to produce or promote sleep; narcotic, soporific.

B. As subst.: A medicine intended to produce or promote sleep; an opiate, a soporific.

"This is the *dormitive* I take to bedward."—Greenhill: *Art of Embalming*, p. 112.

dor'-mī-tōr-y, *dor-mi-tor-ie, s. [Lat. *dormitorium*=a bed-chamber: *dormitorium*=of or pertaining to sleep: *dormito*=to sleep, freq. of *dormio*=to sleep; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dormitorio*.]

1. A sleeping chamber, a bed-chamber; especially one divided into cells or compartments, with a bed, &c., in each.

2. A sleeping-place.

"A great frequenter of the church,
Where, bishop-like, he finds a perch,
And dormitory too." Cowper: *Jackdaw*.

*3. A burial-place, a cemetery (q. v.).

"The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cemeteria*, and in English *dormitories*."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

dor'-mōuse, *dor-mows, s. & a. [Prov. Eug. *dor*=to sleep, and Eng. *mouse* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

Zoology:

1. (*Sing.*): A small European mammal, *Myoxus avellanarius*. It has been elevated into the type of a family, *Myoxidae*, having a greater affinity to the *Sciuridae* (Squirrels) than to the *Muridae*, and some place them under the former family. The name *Dormouse* refers to the torpid state in which it passes the severer part of the winter, hence it has even been called the *Sleeper*. It is about three inches long, excluding the tail, which is about two and a half more. It builds a nest of leaves in the woods and tangled brakes which it inhabits.

2. (*Pl. Dormice*): The rodent family *Myoxidae*.

"He laye still lyke a *dormouse*, nothyng doynge."—Hall: *Henry VI.* (an. 7.)

***B. As adj.:** Dormant.

"She did show favor to the youth in your sight, only to exasperate you, to awake your *dormouse* valor."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

dorn, s. [Ger. *dorn*=a thorn: *dornfisch*=the stickleback.] A fish: probably the thornback.

"The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheath-fish; and flat, as turbot, *dorns*, and holybut."—Carew.

dor'-nell, s. [DARNELL.] The plant *Lolium* or *Darnell* (q. v.).

"We confesse that *dornell*, coddell, and caffè may be sown, grow, and in greit abundance ly in the middis of the quheit."—Acts *Mary*, 1560 (1814), p. 534.

dor'-nic, dor-neck, dor-nick, dor-nock, dor-nek, dor-noch, dor-nyk, s. & a. [From *Dornick*, the Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, &c. The city had once a flourishing woolen trade, which is now decayed (that is, early in the eighteenth century), says the Atlas *Geographicus*. We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by old English authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade "in a sort of table linen, thence called *Dornick*." (*Atl. Geogr.*, vol. i., p. 948.) (*Nares*.)]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A stout description of damask-linen cloth, figured and designed for a common style of table cloths. It affords the most simple example of all the varieties of diaper or damask.

"No person shall make or weave *dornecks*, or exercise the misteries of weaving of *dornecks* and couterettes, or any of them, within the sayde cite of Norwich, onles he be licensed by the Maiour."—15 *Eliz.*, c. 24.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to dornick; made of the material called dornick.

"A *dornyk* towall."—Aberd. *Reg.* (an. 1538), v. 16.

dor'-nī-cle, s. [Ger. *dorn*=a thorn; Flem. *doornig*=thorny, so called from the two small beards at the nostril.] The viviparous blenny.

"Blennius Viviparus, Viviparus Blenny, vulgarly called *Dornicle*."—Arbuthnot: *Peterhead*, p. 12.

***dör'-ön, s.** [Gr.=a gift.]

1. A gift, a present.

2. A measure of three inches; a hand-breadth.

dör-ön'-i-cüm, s. [Arab. *dorongi*.]

Botany: Leopard's-bane, a genus of Composite plants, belonging to the sub-order Tubulifloræ, sub-tribe *Senecioneæ*. Some species are poisonous.

***dorp, s.** [Low Ger. & Dut. *dorp*; O. H. Ger. *dorf*; Icel. & A. S. *thorp*; Sw. & Dan. *torp*.] [THORPE.] A village.

"Being from a mean fishing-*dorp* come . . . to be one of the greatest marts in Europe."—Howell: *Lett.* i. 7.

***dorr, v. t.** [DOR, v.]

1. To deafen or stupefy with noise.

2. To cheat, to deceive.

dorr-beetle, s. [DOR-BEETLE.]

dorr-hawk, s. [DOR-HAWK.]

***dör'-rēr, s.** [DOR, s.] A drone.

"There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorrers*, of that which others have labored for."—Robinson: *Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia* (1551), B. 1.

†dor'-sād, a. [Latin *dors(um)*=the back, and Eng., &c., suff. -ad.] Toward the back. (Owen.) [DORSAL.]

dor'-sal, a. & s. [Low Lat. *dorsalis*, from Lat. *dorsum*=the back.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the back.

2. *Bot.*: Belonging to the back. The dorsal part of the carpal corresponds to the external face of the main vein of the carpellary leaf.

B. As subst.: A dorsal fin.

"The first dorsal is black."—Pennant.

dorsal-suture, s.

Bot.: A suture which faces the perianth of a flower, as opposed to the ventral suture which faces its center.

dorsal-vertebræ, s. pl.

Anat.: The vertebræ situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.

dorsal-vessel, s.

Entom.: In insects, a long blood-vessel or heart lying along the back of the insect, through which the nutritive fluid circulates.

***dorse (1), s.** [O. Fr. *dors*, *dorset*; Low Lat. *dorsale*=tapestry, from Lat. *dorsum*=the back, from its being hung at the back of the altar, &c.] [DOSEL, DOSSER.]

1. Tapestry or a cloth of state hung behind the throne of a sovereign prince; a dosel, a canopy.

"Imprimis, a *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet."—Will of Sir R. Sutton, *Life by Churton*, p. 521.

2. A back of a book.

"A very choice library of books, all richly bound with gilt *dorses*."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon*; E. Bysshe.

dorse (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of the codfish.

dor'-sel, s. [Low Lat. *dorsale*, from Lat. *dorsum*=the back.] [DORSE (1), DOSSER.]

1. A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden, for the reception of things of small bulk.

2. A kind of woollen stuff, used for hangings, curtains, &c.

3. A canopy or screen of tapestry at the back of a throne or altar.

4. Tapestry or wall hangings round the sides of the chancel of a church; a dosel.

5. A cover for a chair-back.

dor'-sēr, *dor-cer, s. A pannier, a basket. [DOSSER.]

"I may meet her

Riding from market one day, 'twixt her *dorsers*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Little Thief*, i. 1.

dor-sī-brāñ-chī-ā'-ta, s. pl. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back; *branchiæ*, Gr. *branchia*=gills, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ata.]

Zoöl.: In Cuvier's classification the second order of Annelides, distinguished by having external gills attached to the back. They are now termed *Polychæta*.

dor-sī-brāñ'-chī-āte, a. [DORSIBRANCHIATA.]

Zoöl.: Having external gills attached to the back; applied to certain Annelides and Mollusks. *Notobranchiate* is more correctly employed.

dor-sīf'-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Having the property or quality of bearing or bringing forth on the back; applied to certain ferns which have the thecæ on the back of the frond.

dor'-sī-fixed, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *fixed*.]

Bot. (of an anther): Attached by the back to the filament; adnate. Examples: the onion, the myrtle. (A. W. Bennett.)

dor-sī-lūm'-bār, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *lumbār* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Pertaining to the loins and to the back. There is a *dorsilumbar* nerve. (Quain.)

dor-sīp'-a-roūs, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and *pario*=to bring forth.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as *DORSIFEROUS* (q. v.).

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Bringing forth young from the back.

dor-sī-spīn'-al, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *spinal* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.

dorsispinal-veins, s. pl.

Anat.: Veins forming a kind of network round the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebræ.

dor-sō-çēr'-vīc-al, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *cervical* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the back of the neck.

dorsocervical-region, s.

Anat.: That part of the body situated about the neck and the spine.

dor-sō-in-tēs'-tī-nal, a. [Latin *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *intestinal* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestines. (Owen.)

dor-sō-lāt'-ēr-al, a. [Lat. *dorsum*=the back, and Eng. *lateral* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Connected with the side and with the back. There is a *dorsolateral* muscle. (Quain.)

***dor'-soūr, *dor-sur, s.** [Low Lat. *dorsarium*.] [DORSE, DORSER.] A hanging of tapestry or other rich cloth; a canopy, a dosel.

"A frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *dorsour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cusching of velvet, a chalace, two crewettis of silver, a silver bell, and twa bukes."—*Inventories* (A. 1516), p. 28.

dor-stē-nī-a, s. [Named after Dr. T. Dorsten, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Urticacæ*. The receptacle is slightly concave and broad, bearing numerous naked flowers. *D. contrayerva*, *D. houstoni*, and *D. brasiliensis* furnish the *contrayerva* root of commerce. They are natives of tropical America.

2. *Pharm.*: The rhizome is used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. [CONTRAYERVA.]

dor'-sūm, s. [Lat.=the back.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ridge of a hill.

"A similar ridge which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*."—T. Warton: *Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 69.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The back.

2. *Bot.*: The back, the part of the carpal which is farthest from the axis.

3. *Conchol.*: The upper surface of the body of a shell, when laid upon its aperture or opening.

***dort, s.** [Cf. Ger. *trotzig*=stubborn, sulky.] A pet or sullen humor. (Commonly used in the plural.)

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are intending to take up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himself."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 288.

¶ To take the *dorts*: To be in a pet, or discontented humor.

"I hope ye gard the lady tak the *dorts*,
For sic rough courting I hae never seen."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 38.

***dort, v. i.** [DORT, s.] To become pettish.

"They maun be toyed wi' and sported,
Or else ye're sure to find them *dorted*."
Shirreff: *Poems*, p. 333.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*dort-əd, *dort-it, a. [Eng. *dort*; -ed, -it.] Sulky, sullen, in a pet.

"But yet he couldna gain her heart,
She was sae vera *dortit*
An' shy that night."

Rev. J. Nicol: *Poems*, i. 151.

*dort-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *dorty*; -ly.] In a saucy, pettish, or sullen manner; saucily.

*dort-i-ness, *dort-y-ness, s. [Eng. *dorty*; -ness.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.

"The *dortynes* of Achilles ofspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenyt thraldome mony ane day."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 78, 49.

*dor-toür, *dor-ter, *dor-toure, *dor-towre, *dor-ture, s. [O. Fr. *dortor*; Fr. *dortoir*, from Lat. *dormitorium*, from *dormito*, freq. of *dormio* = to sleep.] [DORMITORY.] A bed-chamber, a dormitory.

"And them pursued into their *dortours* sad,
And searched all their cels and secrets near."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xii.

dort-ÿ, a. [Eng. *dort*; -ÿ]

1. Saucy, nice.

"Then, tho' a Minister grow *dorty*,
An' kick your place,
Ye'll snap your fingers poor and hearty
Before his face."

Burns: *Earnest Cry and Prayer*.

2. Delicate, tender, hard to rear or cultivate. (Said of plants.)

dör-ÿ, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with very sloping sides, a favorite with fishermen.

dör-ÿph-ör-a, s. [Gr. *doryphoros* = bearing a spear: *dory* = a spear, and *phoreō* = to bear, to carry.] 1. *Entom.*: A genus of coleopterous insects. [COLO-BADO-BEETLE.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) A genus of *Atherospermaceæ*. *Doryphora sassafras* is the Sassafras-tree of New South Wales.

(2) A genus of marine *Diatomaceæ*, having valves furnished with transverse or slightly radially-dotted lines.

döse, s. [Fr., from Gr. *dosis* = a giving, a portion given; *didōmi* = to give; Ital. *dose*, *dosa*; Sp. *dosa*, *dosis*. The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A. D. 1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Lit.*: So much of any medicine as is taken, or is prescribed to be taken, at one time.

"In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A quantity or amount of anything offered or given.

"If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down."—*South*.

2. Anything nauseous or unpleasant which has to be taken.

3. A quantity or amount.

"We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so."—*Glanvill*.

4. As much as falls to a man's lot; a share.

"No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives."

Butler: *Hudibras*.

döse, v. t. [Fr. *doser*.] [DOSE, s.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To give a dose or certain amount of medicine to; to administer doses to.

"A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*."—*South*.

2. To proportion a medicine according to the nature of the disease and the state of the patient.

"Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To administer a quantity of anything to.

"He had well *dosed* his weak head with wine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

2. To administer anything nauseous or unpleasant to.

dösed, pa. par. or a. [DOSE, v.]

dös-əl, dös-sell, *dös-ër, s. [Low Lat. *dorsale*, *dorsarium*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back; Fr. *dorsier*.] [DORSE, DORSER, DÖSSER.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests. The lower part of all ancient halls are entirely flat and undecorated, as it was

the custom to decorate them with tapestry, cloth of Arras, or needlework; hence, however much ornament might be lavished on windows, upper walls, and roof, five feet above the basement was reserved for the *dorsarium*.

"The *dosers* alle of camaca."

Poems from Porkington MS., p. 4.

2. *Eccles.*: Hangings placed at the back of the altar as a decoration, and to hide the bare wall. The *dosels* used in the ancient churches corresponded in color with the other ornaments of the altars, and were changed according to the festival. At funerals it is customary, on the European Continent, to suspend a black *dosel* with a large cross over the back of the altar.

dös-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DOSE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of administering doses to a person.

*dös-is, s. [Gr.] A dose.

"As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world."—*Dr. Jackson: Works* (1673), iii. 517.

Dös-ith-ë-anş, s. pl. [From their founder, Dositheus. See definition.]

Church Hist. or Hist. of Religions: A sect founded by Dositheus, whose life and labors were in Samaria. The popular belief is that he was the first Christian "heretic." Mosheim, on the contrary, thought that he was not a Christian at all, but a false Messiah, who lived at or about the time of our Lord. He is said to have been very rigid in his Sabbatarianism. His other opinions were partly Samaritan, partly Sadducean. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. I., ch. v., pt. ii., § 10, &c.)

dös-öl-ö-gÿ, s. [Gr. *dosis* = a giving, a portion given, and *logos* = a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise on doses of medicine and their administration.

*dö-söme, a. [Eng. *do*, and *some*.] Prosperous, well-to-do.

¶ Trench (*English Past and Present*, p. 100) speaks of this word as "still surviving in the north" [of England].

döss (1), s. [Flem. *dos* = dress, array.] Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribbons, flowers, hair, &c.

döss (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A sleep; a bed. (*Slang*.)

döss (3), s. [Icel. *dos* = a box.] A box or pouch for holding tobacco.

"His stick aneath his oxter ristet,
As frae the *doss* the chew he twistet."

Shirreff: Poems, p. 238.

döss, a. [Doss (1), s.] Neat, spruce.

döss (1), v. t. [Doss (1), s.] To make neat or spruce; to deck out.

"Cryand at doris, *Caritas amore Dei*,
Breikles, barefute, and all in dnds up *dost*."

Redsquair: Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

¶ (1) *To doss about*: To go about any business in a neat and exact way, and in the proper season.

(2) *To doss up*: To trim; to make neat.

döss (2), v. t. [Doss (2), s.] To pay down.

döss (3), v. t. [Toss, v.] To toss or attack with the horns.

dös-sër, s. [DORSER.]

*dösser-headed, a. Literally pannier-headed, i. e., empty-headed, foolish.

"I will not play the hypocrite to you (gallants) nor be nice in revealing my youthful amouretts, in regard I find you are not *dösser-headed* like divers others, and I know 'tis a glory for me to have followed the instinct of mother nature."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

dös-sie, a. & s. [Doss, a.]

A. *As adj.*: Neat, spruce, active.

B. *As subst.*: A neat, small, well-dressed person.

dös-sil, *dos-ele, *dos-elle, *dos-eil, *dos-il, *dos-ylle, s. [O. Fr. *dosil*, *douzil*, from Low Lat. *ducillus*, *duciculus*, *duciculus*, from *duco* = to lead, to draw.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A spigot, a plug, a stopper.

"Hii caste awei the *dosils*, that win orn abroad."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Print.*: A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copper-plate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

2. *Surg.*: A small roll or pledget of lint of a cylindrical or ovoid form, to keep open a wound. A tent.

"Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil*."—*Wiseman*.

döst, v. [Do.] The second person singular of the present indicative of the verb *to do* (q. v.).

"Why *dost* thou cast out such ungenerous terms
Against these wondrous sovereigns of the world?"
Addison *Cato*, i. 1.

döt (1), s. [Dut. *dot* = "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, silk, or such-like, which is good for nothing" (*Skeat*). A corruption of *jot* (*Mahn*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A little mark, speck, or point made with a pen or pointed instrument.

2. A diminutive child.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*:

(1) A point added to a note, or rest, which lengthens its value by one-half. When a second dot follows the first (when the note or rest is *doubly dotted*), the second dot adds one-half of the value of the previous dot. A dot was called the *point* of addition (punctus), hence a dotted note was called formerly a *pricked note*; this expression must not, however, be connected with *prick-song*, which signifies written music, as opposed to music sung by ear.

(2) When placed over a note, the dot is a direction that the note is to be played or sung *staccato*.

(3) When two or four dots are placed in the spaces of the staff, on either side of a double bar, they are a direction to repeat so much of the music as is inclosed between them.

(4) When placed under a slur, dots are a direction to play *spiccato*, that is, in violin playing, played by the same bow, but the bow must remain stationary between each sound. From violin music the term has been transferred to that of the pianoforte, and sometimes for the voice.

(5) A system of tablature for wind instruments; the Dot system. [TABLATURE.]

(6) Dots were formerly placed over a note to show its subdivision into lesser repeated notes, thus a half note with four dots above it would be equal to four eighth notes. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(7) Besides the employment of the dot as a sign of augmentation of value, it is used to indicate *staccato*, being placed above or below the note, and written as a round dot if the staccato is not intended to be very marked, and as a pointed dash if the notes are to be extremely short.

(8) Dots are also placed before or after a double bar as a sign of the repetition of a passage or section. (*Grove*.)

2. (*Pl.*) *Plastering*: Nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gauge of depth in laying on a coat of plaster.

3. *Needlework*: An embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy-work, and known as Point de pois and Point d'or.

dot-maker, s. One who makes or marks with dots.

"After our dot-makers are forgotten."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India* (1871), vol. i. (Introd.), p. 72.

döt (2), s. [Fr., from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*), from *do* = to give.] A woman's dowry; the fortune which a woman brings to her husband on marriage. (*Louisiana*.) [DOTE.]

döt, v. t. & i. [DOT, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To mark with dots.

2. To form of dots.

"In other parts of the chart distinguished by a dotted line."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. To mark or diversify with little detached objects, which in the distance appear like dots.

"Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows, and dotted with villages and pleasant country seats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.*: To make or form dots or spots.

döt-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *dot(e)*; -age.]

1. A state of weakness or imbecility of mind or understanding, particularly that arising from old age.

"Whatever the courtiers may say, I am not yet sunk into *dotage*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Excessive and foolish fondness.

"This *dotage* of our general's."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

dot-al, a. [Lat. *dotalis*, from *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry; Fr. *dotal*.] Of or pertaining to the dowry or portion of a woman; constituting or comprised in a dowry.

"Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possessed,
My people thin, my wretched country waste,
An exiled prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own?"

Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

*döt-ant, s. [Eng. *dot(e)*; -ant.] A dotard.

"Such a decayed *dotant*."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 2.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gū, pōt, ör, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōt'-ard (1), s. [Eng. *dot(e)*, and Fr. suff. *-ard*.]

1. One whose intellect has become impaired by age; one who is in his second childhood.

"Draw, *dotard*! around thy old wavering sight
This mantle, to cover the phantoms of night."

Campbell: *Lochiel's Warning*.

*2. One who is foolishly and excessively fond.

dōt'-ard, ***dot-tard**, a. [Etym. doubtful.] A term applied to trees cut down to the stumps; stumpy.

"It beares huge nuts which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arme them; with the bark they make tents, and the *dotard* trees serve for firing."—Howell: *Familiar Letters* (1650).

dō-tard-ly, a. [English *dotard*; *-ly*.] Like a dotard; weak, silly, foolish.

"That sunk and sottish, that dull and *dotardly* sin of idolatry."—More: *Antidote against Idolatry*.

***dōt'-a-ry**, ***dot-a-rie**, s. [DOTE, v.] The act of doting.

"These been for such as make them votarie,
And take them to the mantle and the ring,
And spenden day and night in *dotarie*,
Hammering their heads, musing on heavenly thing."
Drayton: *Shepherds Garland* (1593).

***dō-tāt**, a. [Latin *dotatus*, pa. par. of *doto*=to endow.] Endowed.

"Ane maist excellent person *dotat* with sindry virtewis and hie prerogatiuis."—Bellendene: *Chronicle*, fol. 43b.

dō-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *dotatio*, from *dotatus*, pa. par. of *doto*=to endow, to give a dowry to; *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry.] The act of endowing with or giving a dowry or portion to; endowment.

"They require and take their foundations, ordinations, *dotations*, charities, accounts, &c."—Styve: *Life of Parker*, (an. 1561).

dōtch'-in, s. [Chinese.] The Chinese steelyard. In Hong Kong, and other ports where Europeans trade, the beams are doubly graduated with circles of brass pins to mark British and Chinese weights. (*Knight*.)

dōte, ***doat**, ***dot-ie**, ***dot-on**, v. i. [O. Dut. *doten*=to dote; Dut. *dutten*=to take a nap; *dut*=a nap, dotage; Icel. *dotta*=to nod with sleep; Fr. *radoter*; O. Fr. *redoter*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age; to be silly, foolish, or weak in intellect; to be delirious.

*2. To lose one's wits.

"He began to *dotur* and *dote*."

Anowyn of King Arthur, st. xvi.

3. To be fond or to love to excess or extravagance; to be foolishly in love.

"Who *dotes*, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves!"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

4. It is followed by *on* or *upon* before the object of affection.

"You are three
That Rome should *dote on*."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*5. To decay.

"Then beetles could not live
Upon the honey bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees."

Friar Bacon: *Brazen Heads Prophecie* (1604).

(***dōte** (1), s. [Fr. *dot*, from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry, an endowment.]

1. A dowry, an endowment, a marriage portion.

2. Natural qualifications, gifts, or endowments.

"I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dotes* of such a servant."—B. Jonson: *Epicene*, ii. 3.

dōte (2), s. [DOTE, v.]

1. A dotard; a silly, stupid fellow.

2. A state of stupor.

"Then after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last hee falleth downe to dust."—Z. Boyd: *Last Battell*, p. 529.

***dōt'-ēd** (1), ***dot-ede**, a. [DOTE, s.] Given by way of donation.

***dōt'-ēd** (2), ***dot-ede**, a. [DOTE, v.]

1. Silly, stupid, foolish, imbecile.

"Whose senseless speech and *doted* ignorance,
Whenas the prince had noted well,"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, rotten.

"Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow."—Howson: *Sermons*, p. 33 (1622).

***dō-te-head**, s. [Eng. *dote*, and *head* (q. v.).] A dotard, a doter.

"The *dotehead* was beside himselfe and whole out of his mynde."—Tyndale: *Works*, p. 350.

***dōt'-ēl**, ***dot-tel**, a. & s. [DOTE, v.]

A. As *adj.*: Doting, foolish, silly.

"*Dottel*. *Delirus*."—Levins: *Manipulus Vocabulorum*.

B. As *subst.*: A dotard.

"Thence the *dotel* on dece drank that he myght."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems, Cleaness, 1,517.

dōt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One whose intellect is impaired by age; a dotard.

"What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb doter with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?"—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*.

2. One who is fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

"It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

***dōt'-ēr**, ***dot-ur**, v. i. [A frequent. from *dote*, v. (q. v.)] To totter.

"The duk *doter*ed to the ground."

Degrevant, 1,109.

***dōtes**, s. pl [DOTE (1), s.] Natural gifts or endowments.

"Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee."

R. B.: *Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia*, p. 516.

dōth, v. [Do, v.] Third person singular pres. indicative of the verb to do.

dōth'-ēr, s. [DOTE, v.]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Cuscuta*, (2) *Spergula arvensis*, (3) *Vicia hirsuta*.

dōth'-ēr-īng, a. [DOTE, v.] Trembling.

dothering-Toms. The quaking grass *Briza media*.

dō-thīd'-ē-a, s. [Gr. *dothiēn*=a small abscess, and *eidos*=form.]

Bot.: A genus of Sphæriacei (Ascomycetous Fungi), often growing upon leaves. They are distinguished from Sphæria and the more closely allied genera by the asci being contained in cavities in the stroma, without any distinct perithecium.

***dōth-ir-lie**, a. [DAUGHTERLY.] What belongs to a daughter.

"The said gudis war frelie gevin & deliuerit by him to his said dothir for *dothir*lie kindness and lufrent he had to hir, be deliuerance of ane drink of beir to hir be hir said fader."—Aberd. Reg. A. (1543), v. 18.

dōt'-īng, ***dōat'-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DOTE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of being or acting as a dotard, or as one fondly and weakly in love.

"Such ones greatly suspected of *doting*."—Udall: *Luke*, ch. iii.

dōt'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *doting*; *-ly*.]

1. In a foolish, silly, or imbecile manner; like a dotard.

"*Dotingly* fumbling about the same philosophy."—Cudworth: *Morality*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With excessive, foolish, or weak fondness.

"That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betrayed,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!"

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

dōt'-ish, a. [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-ish*.] Doting, foolish, silly, stupid.

"The popis *dotish* disputers . . . were with shame constrained to give place to the lerned men."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, c. xi.

dōt'-lēss, a. [Eng. *dot*; *-less*.] Free from or without dots or specks.

"Shrubs with opposite, deciduous, exstipulate, *dotless* leaves."—Balfour: *Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

***dōt'-tar**, ***dōt'-tēr**, v. i. [DOTE, v.]

1. To become stupid.

2. To roam about with an appearance of stupor or fatuity.

***dōt'-tard**, a. & s. [DOTARD, a.]

A. As *adj.*: Kept low by cutting; stumpy, stunted

B. As *subst.*: A tree kept low by cutting; a stumpy or stunted tree.

"For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height."—Bacon.

dōt'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [DOT, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Marked with dots or specks.

"Trees or shrubs, with usually opposite and *dotted* leaves."—Balfour: *Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

2. Formed by means of dots; as, a *dotted* line.

3. Diversified with small detached objects resembling dots or specks.

II. Technically:

1. Music: Followed by a dot. [Dot, s. II. 1.]

2. Bot.: A term used when the fiber is so broken up as to leave small, isolated portions adhering to the membrane. (*Balfour*.)

dotted stitch, s.

Needlework: The same as DOT, s. II. 3.

dōt'-tēr-ēl, **dōt'-trēl**, s. [From the Eng. *dote*, v., from the assumed stupidity of the bird; it being said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, that it suffers itself to be caught while intent upon mimicking the gestures of the fowler.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: A stupid fellow, a dupe, a gull.

"Our *dotterel* then is caught."

"He is, and just

As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanced toward him, stretched forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions." Old Couple, iii.

II. Ornith.: *Charadrius morinellus*, a species of plover. It breeds in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, and visits more southern latitudes during the winter.

"The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.

For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the apish bird doth do,
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,
Till he be in the snare which men for him have set."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 25.

dōt'-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of marking or forming with dots or little spots.

2. Engr.: A form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots. Done by a roulette.

dotting-pen, s. A pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn. [ROULETTE.]

***dōt'-tī-pōl**, ***dot-ty-pol**, s. [DODDIPOL.] A blockhead, a numskull.

dōt'-tle (1), s. [Eng. *dot*=dimin. suff. *-le*.]

1. A little particle.

2. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco.

***dōt'-tle** (2), s. [DOSIL.] A stopper.

dōt'-tle, v. i. [A freq. from *dote*, v.] To be in a state of dotage; to move in a hobbling manner.

dōt'-tle, a. [DOTTLE, v.] In a state of dotage, or stupor; doting.

doū-a'-nī-ēr (r silent), ***doū-a-neēr**, s. [Fr. *douanier*.] An officer of the French customs

"The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called *douaneers*, who mumbled us for some time."—Gray: *Lett. to West*.

Doū-āy, **Doū-āi**, s. [Fr. *Douai*, from *Duacum*, the old Roman name.]

Geog.: An ancient French town, 50° 21' N. lat. and 3° 6' E. long.; 108 miles N. by E. from Paris. Douai is the seat of a university, and possesses a good public library, containing upward of 36,000 volumes.

Douay Bible, s.

Scrip.: The English version of the Bible translated by the students of the Roman Catholic college at Douay, under the auspices of Cardinal Allen, the founder of that seat of education. The work was published at Douay in 1609, about two years before the appearance of King James' authorized Protestant Bible, which was issued in 1611. The Douay version contains the Old Testament only, a translation of the New having been sent forth from the press at Rheims as early as A. D. 1582. The Douay version is the only English one which has obtained the sanction of the Pope. Independently of its religious uses, it possesses interest for philologists.

doūb'-le (le as *el*), ***do-ble**, ***du-ble**, a., adv. & s. [O. Fr. *doble*; Fr. *double*, from Lat. *duplus*=double, lit. twice-full: =*du*=*duo*=two, and *plus*, related to Lat. *plenus*=full; Sp. *doble*; Ital. *doppio*; Port. *dobre*, *dobro*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In pairs, two of a sort or in a set together; consisting of two similar or corresponding parts; twofold, duplicate.

"All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect."—*Ecclesi.* xlii. 24.

(2) Twice as much or as great; containing or composed of the same quantity or amount double or repeated.

"It was necessary to harass them with *double* duty."—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) Twofold, of two kinds.

"Heaven grant this festival may prove their last!
Or, if they still must live, from me remove
The *double* plague of luxury and love!"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 909-11.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **zhün**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Increased, intensified.

"When the huge stone sunk o'er the tomb
The night returned in double gloom."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 22.

(2) Treacherous, deceitful, double-faced, acting two parts.

"They were not of double heart."—1 *Chron.* xii. 33.

*(3) Having twice the power or influence.

"The magnifico is much beloved,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As double as the duke's."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

*(4) Applied to capital letters.

"Twa double letters, T and L."
Beattie: Poems.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Flowers are said to be double when the stamens become more or less petaloid, as in the Rosaceæ and Malvaceæ; sometimes this results from the transformation of stamens and carpels, as in the Ranunculaceæ, &c. The term double is wrongly applied to certain of the Compositæ, as the Dahlia for example, because the change caused by culture is not from the addition of new petals, or from the transformation of different organs into petals, but simply from the amplification of the tubulous corollas or florets, which increase themselves, and often assume new colors. (*Balfour*.)

Music: The notes in the bass octave from DD to D are often spoken of by organ-builders as double G, double F, &c.

B. *As adv.*: Twice.

"Then I was double their age, which now I am not."—*Swift*.

C. *As substantive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:1. *Literally*:

(1) Twice the quantity, amount, value, or sum; twice as much.

"In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five times."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

(2) A fold, a plait, a doubling.

(3) A turn in running to escape pursuit.

"And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to overshoot his troubles
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 679-82.

2. *Figuratively*:

*(1) A trick, an artifice, a shift, a scheme.

"I would now rip up
All their arch-villanies, and their doubles."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

(2) Something exactly like another; a counterfeit, a duplicate, an exact copy.

"He put in the Marquis' hand a double of the late proclamation from England."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 174.

*(3) Strong beer, beer of twice the ordinary strength, marked XX.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles.*: As many of the holy days of the Church are fixed to certain determinate days of the year, and the others, including all the Sundays, are continually subject to change in their days, it must necessarily follow that two holy days will occasionally come together on the same day of the year, and consequently that for such a day there will be two sets of lessons for morning and evening prayer, with two collects, epistles, and gospels. These days are technically called Doubles. Concurrent Holy-days, or Duplex Festivals.

2. *Milit.*: The quickest step or pace in marching. In the double the soldier takes 165 steps, of 33 inches each, in the minute. [DOUBLE-QUICK.]

3. *Music*:

(1) An old term for a variation. In some of Handel's harpsichord lessons, the variations of a theme are marked Double 1, Double 2, &c. A variation on a dance tune is also called a Double.

(2) The repetition of words in singing was also called the "Doubles or ingeminations thereof."

(3) An artist who understudies a part in an opera or play, that is, who prepares a part on the chance of the accidental absence of the principal.

(4) That which is an octave below the unison in pitch, *i. e.*, double-bass, an instrument whose sounds are an octave below those of the violoncello; double-bassoon, an instrument similarly sounding an octave below the bassoon; double-diapason, an organ-stop of 16-foot pitch.

(5) A turn. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

4. *Print.*: Several words, lines, or passages set up twice; among pressmen, a sheet that is twice pulled and macked.

5. *Build.*: The smallest size of roofing slates, measuring thirteen inches by six inches.

6. *Campan. (pl.)*: The name given by change-ringers to changes on five bells, from the fact that two pairs of bells change places in each successive change. (*Grove*.)

7. *Fabric (pl.)*: Thick, narrow, black ribbons, made for shoe-strings. They are supposed to be entirely of silk, but are mixed with cotton, and are done up in rolls of thirty-six yards each, four to the gross. The widths are known as twopenny, threepenny, sixpenny, and eightpenny. Watered doubles are called pads. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

double'-le (le as el), *dob-e-lyn, *dub-lyn, *dub-ble, *v. t. & i.* [DOUBLE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To fold down or over; to lay one part of a thing on another.

"He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And doubled down the useful places."
Prior: Hans Carvel.

2. To increase or extend to twice the original size, extent, quality, or value.

"This was only the value of the silver; there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just double the sum."—*Arbutnot: Coins*.

3. To give or return twice the quantity or amount.

"Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double."—*Rev.* xviii. 6.

4. To be double or twice the amount, size, or extent of; to contain or consist of twice as much or as many; to exceed by an equal number, amount, or quantity.

"Thus reinforced against the adverse fleet,
Still doubling ours, brave Rupert leads the way;
With the first blushes of the morn they meet,
And bring night back upon the newborn day."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxix.

5. To redouble, to repeat, to add to a preceding.

"He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palamon
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flamed their fauchions to and fro."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 242-44.

6. To make two of one.

"His face seems twain, each several limb is doubled."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1,067.

*7. To make a duplicate or copy of; to copy.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused double."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 174.

8. To increase by adding something equally great or important.

"With joy he will embrace you; for he's honorable,
And, doubling that, most holy."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Milit.*: To unite two ranks or files in one.

2. *Naut.*: To sail round or by; to pass round a headland.

"We closed in with the Barnevelts, and running past Cape Deceit, with its stony peaks, about three o'clock doubled the weather-beaten Cape Horn."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x., p. 211.

B. *Intransitive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:1. *Literally*:

(1) To increase, extend, or become enlarged to twice the original size, amount, quantity, or value; to become twice as much or as great.

"'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men double."—*Burnet: Theory*.

(2) To enlarge a wager or stake to twice the previous sum or amount.

"Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head;
I am resolved to double till I win."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

(3) To turn or wind in running to escape pursuit.

*2. *Fig.*: To use tricks or artifices; to scheme, to deceive.

"What penalty and danger you accrue
If you be found to double."
J. Webster.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mil.*: To march or advance at the double. [DOUBLE, *s.* II. 2.]

2. *Print.*: To set up the same word or words a second time unintentionally.

¶ (1) To double back: To turn and proceed in an opposite direction.

(2) To double upon:

Mil.: To inclose or shut in between two fires.

(3) To double the ears: To close them, as with wearisome talk. (*Davies*.)

"This that I tell you is rather to solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen have doubled them."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

¶ *Double or quits*: When two parties toss or play for a stake equivalent to all that is at the time owing by the loser to the winner, so that if the same person loses again he has to pay double what he before owed; if he wins, the two parties are quits, *i. e.*, neither pays or receives.

double-acting, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Acting or exerting power in two directions.

2. *Fig.*: The same as DOUBLE-DEALING (*q. v.*).
Double-acting baling-press: One which has two boxes in which the material is compressed; sometimes a single follower acts upon them alternately, in other cases two followers act simultaneously.

Double-acting engine: An engine in which both motions of the piston are produced by the action of live steam, which bears upon the faces alternately; in contradistinction to single-acting, in which live steam is only admitted to one side of the piston, the weight of the pump-rod or the pressure of the atmosphere giving the return motion. This form of engine was invented by Watt. The piston of the Newcomen atmospheric engine, on which Watt was improving, was raised by steam at a moderate pressure, and depressed by the pressure of the atmosphere when the steam beneath the piston was condensed by a water-jet. Watt added these separate condenser, air-pump, and steam-jacket to the cylinder, and then sought for means for keeping the atmosphere from the inside of the cylinder when the piston was depressed. He added the cylinder-cover, adopted the stuffing-box invented by Sir Samuel Morland, and admitted steam above the piston to occupy the space formerly filled with air. The steam retreated as the piston rose, and was afterward utilized beneath the piston. Eventually the steam was regularly inducted above and below the piston alternately, in each case giving a positive pressure: here we have the double-acting engine.

Double-acting inclined plane: An inclined plane on which the loaded wagons, as they descend by their weight, pull up the empty wagons by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the inclined plane.

Double-acting pump: A pump which throws water at each stroke; contradistinguished from the ordinary lift-pump, in which the bucket only raises water at the up-stroke.

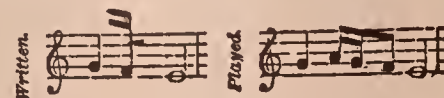
double-action.

Music: In a pianoforte movement, an arrangement of a jointed upright piece at the back end of the key, used to lift the hammer instead of the stiff wire or lifter of the single-action. The piece is called a hopper, and engages in a notch on the under side of the hammer to lift it, but, escaping or hopping therefrom, allows the hammer to fall away immediately from the string.

double avail of marriage, *s.* [AVAIL.]

double-backfall.

Music: An ornament in old music, *e. g.*:



(*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-bank, *v. t.*

Naut.: To furnish with an oar pulled by two men.

double-banked, double-benched, *a.*

Naut.: Applied to a boat which has two men to work the same oar, or has two opposite oars worked by rowers on the same bench.

double-bar, *s.*

1. *Music*: A sign formed of two single bars showing (1) the end of a piece, (2) the end of a movement of a work, (3) the end of a portion to be repeated, (4) the commencement of a change of key, (5) the commencement of a change of time, (6) the end of a line of words set to music, as in a hymn tune. [BAR.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. *Needlework*: A stitch used in the making of Macramé lace. [MACRAMÉ.]

double-barreled, *a.*

1. *Lit. & Gun.*: Having a pair of parallel barrels on the same stock.

2. *Fig.*: Producing a double effect; serving a double purpose.

"This was a double-barreled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

double-bass, or base, s.

Music: The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow. Its invention is attributed to Gaspar di Salo, 1580. It is made with three or four strings. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart to the notes F, B, E when three strings are employed, with the addition of the lower E when there are four strings. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-bassoon, s.

Music: The deepest-toned instrument of the bassoon family; also called Contra-fagotto. It stands in the same relation to a bassoon as the double-bass does to the violoncello: that is to say, its sounds are actually an octave below those indicated. Its compass is from B flat below CCC to tenor F. Though this instrument was formerly used in military bands, and was played at the first Handel commemoration in Westminster Abbey, it had gone completely out of use till the Handel Festival in 1871. The great masters, however, have written for it largely. Haydn gives it an important part in several of his works, as do also Spohr, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)



Double-bass.

double-bead, s.

Joinery: Two beads placed side by side and separated by a quirk. [MOLDING.]

double-bearing, a.

Bot.: Producing twice in one season.

double-beat, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Music: An ornament of old music, consisting of a beat repeated. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

Double-beat valve: A valve so arranged that, on opening, it presents two outlets for the water; in closing, the valve drops upon two gun-metal rings, fixed in the seat, which is of cast-iron; this is cast with a cylindrical portion, which serves as guide to the valve, as do also the ribs. A cap limits the throw of the valve. It is so called from the fact that its lower edge beats upon a circular seat on the lower ring, and a flange on its upper edge upon a ring on the upper-plate of the valve-seat.

***double-beer, s.** [French *biere double*.] Strong beer or ale. [XX]

"Had he been master of good double-beer,
My life for his, John Dawson had been here."
Corbet: On the Death of J. Dawson.

Double-double-beer: Strong beer, much stronger than the double-beer. [XXX]

double-biting, a. Biting, that is, cutting, with either edge; two-edged.

"His double-biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantic force to rear."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 480, 481.

double-bitted ax, s. An ax having two opposite bits or blades. It is an ancient form of battle-ax, being a favorite weapon with the Franks in the time of Clotaire (seventh century), and with the Danes in the time of Alfred the Great (ninth century). The double-bitted ax is found in the tumuli and barrows of this country. It is in three forms: 1, with a circumferential groove for the occupation of the withe or split handle to which it is lashed; (2) with an eye traversing the head; (3) with a socket for the handle.

double-block, s.

Naut.: A block with two sheaves, which are ordinarily placed on the same pin, but rotate in separate mortises in the shell. Other double-blocks have the sheaves arranged one above the other. [LONG-TACKLE BLOCK; SHOE-BLOCK; FIDDLE-BLOCK; SISTER-BLOCK.]

double-bodied microscope, s. A microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. The rays from the objective are divided by a prism; the separated rays received by two other prisms, and the respective pencils directed through the respective bodies of the instrument. The principle is similar to that of the binocular microscope (q. v.).

double-book, s. A book printed on half sheets. (*Hannet.*)

double-bourdon, s.

Music: An organ-stop of 32 feet tone. On the manuals it rarely goes below middle c; on the pedals it extends, of course, through the whole compass. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-breasted, a. Applied to a coat or waistcoat either side of which may be lapped over the other.

double-buttoned, a. Having a double row or two rows of buttons.

double-cap, s. A flat (unfolded) writing or book paper, 17x27 inches.

double-chant, s.

Music: A chant in two parts, each in two strains, the first of three and the second of four bars in length.

double-charge, v. t. To load or charge doubly, to overcharge.

double-chisel, s. A tool with two chisel-edges to cut the ends of a mortise simultaneously, while the chip extends into the depression between the bits. It is used in mortising sash-bars for windows.

double-chloride of gold, s. A proprietary medicine for the cure of alcoholism. It is commonly known as the "Keeley Cure," and though generally believed to be simply bichloride of gold, it is really prepared from a secret formula known only to its originator, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, of Dwight, Illinois. [BICHLORIDE OF GOLD.]

double-chorus, s.

Music: A chorus for two separate choirs; the several themes may be distinct, or so constructed that united they form one harmony. [CHORUS.]

double-clasping, a. Fastened with a double clasp.

double-cloth loom, s. One for weaving two sets of webs simultaneously. These may be connected at certain parts, and cut apart subsequently, and so form a series of undergarments. In another form, the two webs are so knitted as to form a tube, being joined at their edges. At certain intervals, both webs are thrown into one flat web of double thickness, and then again separated, forming a tube as before. The completed web is then cut apart mid-length of the doubled portion, and also mid-length of the tubular portion, and the result is a number of bags with closed bottoms.

double-compass, s. An instrument whose legs are prolonged each way beyond the joint, so that either pair may be used; when the legs on one pair are double the length of the others, it answers as a bisecting-compass.

double-complaint, s. The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (q. v.).

double-concave lens, s. A lens both faces of which are concave. [LENS.]

double-consciousness, s. The same as PERIODIC AMNESIA (q. v.).

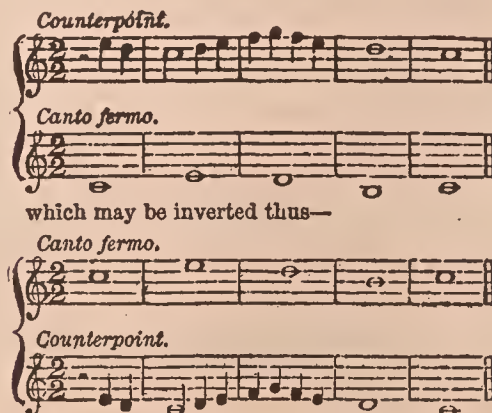
double-convex lens, s. A lens both sides of which are convex, though they may differ in the radii of their curves. When the difference is as six to one, it is a crossed lens. [LENS.]

double-coral stitch, s.

Needlework: An embroidery stitch much used in ticking work, and for ornamenting linen. It is composed of a straight center line, with long button-hole stitches branching from it on each side in a slanting direction, and at even distances. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

double-counterpoint, s.

Music: A kind of artificial composition where the parts are inverted in such a manner that the uppermost becomes the lowermost, and *vice versa*; or, in other words, the art of making melodies grammatically convertible at certain intervals. [COUNTERPOINT.] The simplest form of double counterpoint is when a *canto-fermo* and its counterpoint are convertible, e. g.,



The above is an example of double counterpoint at the octave, because the parts are inverted at this interval; but, when one part is transposed as well as inverted, it is called double-counterpoint at the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, &c., according to the interval of the transposition.

double-crotchet, s.

Music: A semiquaver.

double-crown, s.

*1. **Numis.:** An English gold coin, current in the early part of the seventeenth century. Its value was at first ten, and afterward eleven shillings, or \$2.50 to \$2.75.

2. **Print.:** A kind of paper, 20x30 inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-curvature, s.

Geom.: A term applied to a line which so curves in such a manner that all parts of it are not in the same plane. Examples, the rhumb line and the loxodromic curve.

double-cut file, s. A file which has two rows of teeth, crossing each other at an angle, in contradistinction to the single-cut or float, which has but one row.

double-cylinder press, s.

Print.: A press with one form, and receiving paper from two cylinders.

double-cylinder printing-machine, subst. A printing-press in which the form is placed on a flat bed, and the impression taken by two cylinders, each of which alternately takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under them.

double-cylinder pump, s. A pump having two cylinders in which the pistons act alternately. They may be single-acting or double-acting, that is, the cylinder may receive and deliver water at and from each end. The pumps of Heron of Alexandria, 150 B. C., were all single-acting, but one of them at least had a double cylinder.

double-cylinder steam-engine, s. A form of engine having two communicating cylinders of varying capacities; there are many modifications in the arrangements and modes of application of the steam. The first engine of this character was that of Hornblower, in which two piston-rods were connected to the same arm of the walking-beam, but at different distances from its center of oscillation. As usually understood, the double-cylinder engine involves the use of the same steam in two cylinders consecutively; first at a relatively high pressure in a smaller cylinder, and then at a lower pressure in a larger cylinder.

double-dagger, s.

Print.: A reference-mark (†) next to the dagger (†) in order. Otherwise called a Diesis.

***double-damned, a.** Damned in two ways, or twice over.

"Therefore be double-damned."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

double-dark, a. Intensely dark; steeped in darkness, or obscurity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As Moses' face was veiled, so is mine,
Lest on their double-dark souls either shine."
Herbert: The Sacrifice.

double-dealer, s. A tricky, deceitful fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time or in the same business; a double-faced person, saying one thing and doing another.

"Double-dealers may pass muster for awhile; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion."—*L'Estrange.*

double-dealing, a. & s.

1. **As adj.:** Deceitful, tricky, given to duplicity or double-dealing.

2. **As subst.:** Duplicity, deceitful actions; tricky; the conduct of a double-dealer.

"His dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and double-dealing."—*Broome: View of Epic Poetry.*

¶ For the difference between *double-dealing* and *deceit*, see DECEIT.

double-decker, s.

1. **Naut.:** A vessel which has two decks; especially a man-of-war having two gun decks.

2. A conveyance having seats for passengers on the roof; as, a two-story street car.

3. Two drams in one; a double drink. (*U. S. Slang.*)

double-demisemiquaver, s.

Music: A note whose value is one-half of a demisemiquaver.

double-demy, s.

Print.: A kind of paper, 35x22½ inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-diamonds, s. pl. A stitch made in Macramelace.

double-diapason, s.

Music:

1. [DOUBLE, s., II. 2.]

2. An organ stop of 16-feet pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

double-distress, s.

Scots Law: A name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

double-door, s. Two pairs of folding-doors, hung upon the angles of the aperture, and each swinging inward so as to open against the reveal. The inner pair is frequently covered with baize.

double-d'or, s. A French style of jewelry; a plate of gold is soldered upon one of copper, the respective thicknesses being one and eleven; the plate is then thinned by rolling, and worked up into the required form.

double-drawing pen, s. A draughtsman's pen to rule two lines at once.

double-drill, s. A drill with two cutters, making a countersunk hole, so that the head of the screw or rivet placed therein shall not protrude.

double-drum, s.

Music: A large drum beaten at both ends. In contradistinction to other drums in which but one head is beaten; as side, snare, and kettle drums. [DRUM.]

double-dutch, s. Gibberish, jargon, or some tongue not understood by the hearer.

double-dye, *double-die, v. t. To dye doubly or with double the intensity.

"And double-die it with imperial crimson."

Dryden & Lee: Edipus, iv. 1.

double-dyed, a. Stained or tainted with infamy; doubly infamous; as, a double-dyed villain.

double-eagle, s.

1. An American gold coin of the value of twenty dollars.

2. A representation, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria, of an eagle with two heads.

double-edged, a.

1. *Lit.:* Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword, the Panther then replied, Is double-edged, and cuts on either side."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 191, 192.

2. *Fig.:* Acting in two ways, as an argument which makes both for and against the person using it; cutting two ways.

double-elephant, s. A size of drawing or flat writing-paper, measuring 26x40 inches.

double-ended bolt, s. A bolt having a screw-thread on each end for receiving a nut. It is used for binding together three parts or pieces independently of each other.

double-entendre, s. The use of a word or phrase which will bear two meanings or constructions, one of which is commonly indelicate or obscene.

"Selling of bargains and double-entendres."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

double-entry, s.

Bookkeeping: A method of bookkeeping in which every transaction is entered twice, once on the creditor side of one book, and again on the debtor side of another, so as to serve as a check on each other.

double-expansion steam-engine, s. A form of engine in which steam, admitted to act upon a piston of relatively small area and cut off at a certain part of the stroke so as to work expansively from that point to the end of the stroke, is then admitted to the face of a larger piston, where it undergoes a farther expansion. One form has a large trunk-piston having two annular steam-spaces between the trunk and cylinder, affording two annular pistons of relatively small area; the ends of the trunk, which are of larger area, constituting two other piston heads to receive the force of the steam at the second expansion. (*Knight.*)

***double-eyed, a.** Watching in every direction; doubly watchful.

"Deceitful meaning is double-eyed."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (May).

double-face, s.

1. Duplicity, trickery; the conduct of a double-dealer.

2. A double-faced person; a double-dealer.

double-faced, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double-dealing; hypocritical, full of duplicity.

"Like that Roman Janus, double-faced."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. *Joinery:* A term applied to an architrave, or the like, having two faces.

***double-fatal, a.** Dangerous or deadly in two ways.

"Their bows of double-fatal yew."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

double-feather, s.

Needlework: A variety of feather-stitch (q. v.).

double-file, s. A compound file made of two files riveted together, one edge projecting beyond that of the other. Used by cutlers and gun-makers in checking their work, as on the small of the gun-stock.

double-first, s.

Universities:

1. One who takes his degree in the first class, both in classics and mathematics.

2. A degree taken in the first class, in both classics and mathematics.

double-flageolet, s.

Music: A flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, admitting of the performance of simple music in thirds and sixths, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-flat, s.

Music: A sign (bb) used in music before a note already flattened in the signature, which depresses the note before which it is placed another half-tone. It is contradicted by a natural and a flat. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-floor, s.

Carp.: A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists; a double-framed floor

double-flower, s.

Bot.: [DOUBLE, a.]

double-flowered, a.

Bot.: Bearing or producing double-flowers.

double-fluid battery, s. A galvanic battery in which two fluids are used as exciting liquids. They are kept apart by a porous cup, as in the Daniell's battery, or by gravity, as in Callaud's. Daniell was the inventor of this form of battery, and received therefor the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1837. He used sulphuric acid in a porous cup placed in a glass cup containing sulphate of copper. (*Knight.*)

***double-formed, a.** Having two distinct forms or shapes.

"What thing thou art, thus double-formed."

Milton: P. L., ii. 741.

***double-founted, a.** Having two sources or springs.

"The double-founted stream."—*Milton: P. L., xii. 144.*

double-fronted, a.

1. Having two fronts.

"He shrouds

His double-fronted head in higher clouds."

Wordsworth: Sonnets.

2. Applied to a house, shop, &c., in which there are rooms and windows on both sides of the entrance.

double-fugue, s.

Music: A common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

double-furrow plow, s. A plow striking two furrows at once; a gang or double-plow.

double-futtocks, s.

Shipbuilding: Timbers in the cant-bodies extending from the deadwood to the run of the second futtock-head.

double-gear, s. The nests of variable-speed gear-wheels in the head-stock of a lathe; back-gear.

Double-gear wheel: A wheel which has two sets of cogs of varying diameter; these may drive two pinions, or be driven by one and drive the other.

double-gild, v. t.

1. *Lit.:* To gild with double coatings of gold.

*2. *Fig.:* To excuse, to atone.

"England shall double-gild his treble guilt."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

double-gilded, double-gilt, a. Gilt with double coatings of gold.

double-Gloucester, s. A superior kind of rich cheese, of double thickness, manufactured in Gloucestershire, England.

double half-round file, s. A file whose sides are curved, the edges forming cusps; the arcs of the sides being much less than 180°. Used for dressing or crossing-out balance-wheels, and hence known as a cross-file. The convex edges have usually different curvatures.

double-hammer, s.

Metal.: A forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddler's ball, striking it upon opposite sides simultaneously.

double-handed, a.

1. *Lit.:* Having two hands.

*2. *Fig.:* Double-dealing; treacherous, deceitful.

"All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

double-headed, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two heads.

2. *Bot.:* Having the flowers growing one to another. "The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large double-headed flower, of the richest scarlet color."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Double-headed rail:

Rail: A rail whose edges are bulbous and counterparts, so that when one is worn the other may be placed uppermost. This rail does not rest so securely on the sleepers, having no flat base like the foot-rail, or bridge-rail, but requires a chair on each sleeper. This greatly increases the expense in fastening to the sleepers.

Double-headed shot:

Ordn.: A projectile formerly used, consisting of two shot united at their bases.

Double-headed wrench: A wrench having a pair of jaws at each end, one diagonal, the other right-angular. The shank of each outer jaw is connected to the sleeved inner jaw of the other pair, the sleeves slipping on the shanks of the jaws to which they are opposed. The double threads act in conjunction, to expand or close each pair simultaneously.

double-header, s. A train of railroad cars having two engines. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

double-hearted, a. Having a double or deceitful heart; false-hearted.

***double-henned, a.** Having a false wife.

"Now, bull! now, dog! 'Loo, Paris, 'loo! now my double-henned sparrow! 'loo, Paris, 'loo! The bull has the game:—ware horns, ho!"—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 8.*

double-hung, s.

Carp.: A term applied to the sashes of a window when movable, the one upward and the other downward, by means of lines, weights, and pulleys.

Double-hung window: A window with two sashes, each having its complement of lines, weights, and pulleys.

double-image, a. (See the compound.)

Double-image micrometer: Suggested by Römer about 1678; brought into use by Bonguer about 1748. It is formed by dividing diametrically the object-glass of a telescope or microscope, the straight-edges being ground smooth, so that they may easily slide by one another. The parts are separable by a screw, which moves an index on a graduated scale. A double image of the object in the field of view is produced by the separation of the segments; and by bringing the opposite edges of the two images into contact, a measure of the diameter of the object is obtained in terms of the extent of the separation. A heliometer.

double-imperial, s.

Print.: A kind of paper 32x44 inches.

double-insurance, s.

Law, Commerce, &c.: The term applied when a person, being fully insured by one policy, effects another insurance on the same property with another office. In this case the law will allow him to be indemnified from one insurance or the other, but not to make a profit by claiming indemnification from both. Besides this, the office which meets his loss can claim part repayment from the other one. (*Arnold: On Insurance.*)

double-jointed, a. Having two joints.

Double-jointed compass: A compass having, in addition to the main joint, additional joints by which legs may be bent to secure a proper presentation of the feet to the paper.

double-knife, s. A knife having a pair of blades which may be set at any regulated distance from each other, so as to obtain thin sections of soft bodies. One form of this is known as Valentin's knife, from the inventor.

double-knitting, s.

Needlework: A stitch in knitting which, producing a double instead of a single web, is especially useful when light and yet warm articles are to be knitted.

double-knots, s. pl.

Needlework: A knot used in tatted crochet.

double-leaf, s.

Bot.: *Listera ovata*, from its two opposite and only leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

double-letter, s.

Print.: Two letters on one shank, as ff, fi; a binotype.

double life, s.

1. A life supposed to be dominated by a dual personality (q. v.), one good, the other evil, which are constantly engaged in a struggle for mastery.

2. A life which openly and to the world is made to appear good, but which in secret and reality is evil and depraved.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

double-light, s. A variety of light as displayed for the warning and instruction of mariners from lighthouses. The light indicates land, rock, or shoal, and, by varying the characteristics of the light, the seaman is informed of the part of the coast he is on, and of his bearings as to his port or course. The other characters of light are known as Fixed, Revolving, Intermittent, Flashing, and Colored. These are variously combined. The double-light is usually exhibited from two towers, one of which is ordinarily higher than the other. The duplication of the lights affords a leading line as a guide to a channel, as well as furnishing another mode of varying the lights on a coast where they are numerous. [LIGHT.]

double-line, s.

Harness:

1. A form of driving-lines or reins in which supplementary reins are afforded, which may be brought into use in emergency, such as an attempt to bolt.
2. A description of driving-reins or lines in which each main branch has a check-line to the bit of the other horse. Distinguished from the Western teamster's single or check line.

double-lock, s. A canal-lock having two parallel chambers connecting by a sluice. Each chamber has a gate at each end connecting with the upper and lower pounds respectively. The object is to save one-half the water that would be used in locking boats.

double-lock, v. t. To fasten a door by shooting the lock twice; to fasten with double or extra security and caution.

double-locked, a. Fastened with double or extra security and caution.

double-long, a. (See the compound.)

Double-long treble:

Needlework: A stitch used in crochet.

double-manned, a. Furnished or equipped with twice the number of men.

double-margin, a. (See the compound.)

Double-margin door:

Joinery: A door framed in imitation of folding-doors, the central style being made double with an intervening bead.

***double-meaning, a.** Saying one thing and meaning another; double-dealing, double-faced, deceitful; speaking equivocally.

double-medium, s.

Print: A kind of paper 24x38 inches.

double-milled, a.

Cloth Manufac.: Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact and fine.

double-minded, a. Unsettled or wavering in mind; changeable, fickle, undetermined.

"A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways."—James i. 8.

double-moldboard plow, s.

Agric.: A plow having a moldboard on each side of the sheath, so as to throw the soil away right and left. It is used in hilling up crops, such as potatoes and cabbages. Not used for corn; the rows are too wide apart. A double-moldboard plow was used by the Romans in ribbing the ground for wheat. This left the ground in ridges, whose summits were seeded by hand-drilling.

***double-mouthed, a.** Deceitful or untrustworthy in reports.

double-natured, a. Having a double or two-fold nature. (*Young: Night Thoughts.*)

double-octave, s.

Music: The interval of a fifteenth.

double pedal point, s.

Music: A portion of a fugue or melody in which two notes are long sustained, generally the tonic and dominant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [SUSTAINED NOTE.]

double pedro, s. [PEDRO, s.]

double personality, s.

1. *Pathology:* An abnormal condition in which the patient imagines himself to be two distinct personalities, the one continually alternating with the other; it usually is a precursor of insanity.

2. Dual personality (q. v.).

double pica, s.

Printing: A size of type double the size of Pica.

Double Pica.

double-piled fabric-loom, s. One in which a pile is formed on both sides of the foundation, and which may be produced from either the warp or weft.

double-piston pump, s. One which works two pistons from a single lever or handle. It may be double or single acting as to the separate pistons.

double piston-rod engine, s. A direct-action steam-engine designed for vessels of low draft and shallow holds, without exposing the machinery above deck. It is one of the numerous attempts to avoid the use of a beam or side-lever. [DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-ENGINE.] The double piston-rod engine has two piston-rods to each piston, the center of the cylinder-cover is plain, and this allows the crank when lowest to barely clear the said cover, thus saving the depth of a stuffing-box. The two piston-rods issue from opposite apertures, but neither in the longitudinal nor transverse line of the ship. It is said to afford the shallowest arrangement yet known with no beam above deck, and is used on the Rhone, the Indus, and the Sutlej. (*Knight.*)

double-piston square-engine, s. An engine having two square pistons at right angles to and one within the other.

double plane-iron, s.

Carp.: A smoothing-plane iron having a counter-iron to bend up the shaving in working cross-grained stuff.

double-plea, s.

Law: A plea in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

double-plow, s.

1. The double-plow, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plow, originated in England, where it is known as the skim-coulter plow. This has a share attached to the coulter to turn down the top soil with its weeds, to be covered with the main furrow-slice, which is turned over by the larger plow following. In this country another form of this plow has been used in which the precedent portion is not merely a flange on the coulter, but is a regular moldboard plow of small proportions, higher than and in front of the main plow. This is known as the "Michigan double-plow," and is an efficient implement requiring four horses.

2. The double-plow, having two plows to one stock or two stocks framed together so as to have but one pair of handles and be operated by one man, is mentioned by Walter Blythe, who wrote during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. [GANG-PLOW.]

double-quarrel, s.

Eng. Eccles. Law: A complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a double-quarrel, because it is most commonly made against both the judge and him at whose petition justice is delayed. (*Cowel.*) [DUPLEX QUERELA.]

double-quartet, s.

Music: A composition for two sets of four voices or instruments, *soli*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-quick, a., s. & adv.

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit. & Mil.:* Performed in the time of the double-quick march; pertaining to double-quick.

2. *Fig.:* Very quick; as, He went in *double-quick* time.

B. As substantive:

Mil.: The same as DOUBLE, s.

C. As adv.: In double-quick time; at the double.

double-quick, v. i. & t.

1. *Intransitive:*

Mil.: To march in double-quick time, to march at the double.

†2. *Transitive:*

Mil.: To cause to march at the double.

double-reed, s.

Music:

1. The vibrating reed of instruments of the oboe class.

2. A reed stop on an organ of 16-foot pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-refracting, a.

Optics, Crystallog., &c.: Refracting twice over. [DOUBLE-REFRACTION.]

double-refraction, s.

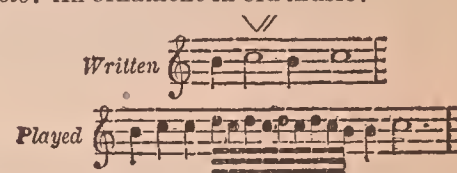
Optics, Crystallog., &c. (of a crystal): The act of twice over refracting a ray of light, with the effect of making it bifurcate, and making objects seen

through it look double. Bodies destitute of crystallization—glass, for instance—have not this quality, nor have crystals formed on the cubic system. Those belonging to other systems all possess it to a greater or less extent. The substance in which it is best seen is Iceland spar, as was pointed out by Bartholin in 1669. Even those substances in which it is but obscurely discernible polarize light. The law of double-refraction was first enunciated clearly by Huyghens, in his treatise on light, written in 1678, and published in 1690. (*Ganot.*)

Double-refraction micrometer: The Abbé Rochon first applied the principle of double-refraction to micrometrical measurements. His instrument had two prisms connected together so as to form a single crystal. The prisms are so disposed that the face of the first is perpendicular to the axis of the crystal, while in the second the axis is parallel to the line of intersection of the two faces, so that the axes of crystallization of the two prisms are at right angles to each other. The prisms are placed in perfect contact and cemented by mastic, and together form a plate, the opposite sides of which are parallel. As the ray enters the second prism the ordinary ray passes on, and the extraordinary ray is refracted. The angle of divergence of the rays is constant in the same prism, and is determined by experiment. The apparatus is placed in the tube of a telescope, where it may be slipped backward and forward. The determination of the diameter of the object is obtained by bringing the images in contact. (*Knight.*)

double-relish, s.

Music: An ornament in old music:



***double-ribbed, a.** Great with child.

"Now over and besides these mischeifes, this comes also in the very nicke; this same woman of Andros, whether shee be wife to Pamphilus or but his love, I know not, but great with child shee is by him; shee is now *double-ribbed.*"—Terence in English (1614).

double-root, s.

Music: [SHARP SIXTH.]

double-royal, s.

Print.: A kind of paper, 26x40 inches.

***double-ruff, s.** A sort of game at cards. There were also games called English Ruff and Honors, French Ruff, and Wide Ruff.

"I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff.*"

Woman Killed with Kindness (Dodsley, vii. 295).

double-salt, s.

Chem.: A compound salt, consisting of two salts in chemical combination: as common alum, which contains sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash.

double-saw, s. A stock having two blades at a regulated distance, adapted to cut kerfs and space the intervals, as in comb-cutting. [COMB.]

double-seaming machine, s. A tool or machine for lapping the edges of sheet-metal one over the other, and then doubling over the lapped portions so as to preclude the possibility of the portions slipping apart. (*Knight.*)

double-seat valve, s. Perhaps another name for the double-beat valve, and the more appropriate term of the two.

double-security, s. Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

double-shade, v. t. To double the shade or darkness of; to make doubly dark or shady.

"Now began
Night, with her sullen wings, to *double-shade*
The desert."
Milton: P. R., i. 499-501.

***double-shaded, a.** Doubly or twice as dark or shady.

double-sharp, s.

Music: A sign (X) used before a note already sharp, to indicate that it is desired to raise the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***double-shining, a.** Shining with double the luster or brightness.

"He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sports of *double-shining* day."
Sidney.

double-shovel plow, s. A plow for tending crops, and having two small shovels on as many sheaths. They are arranged a little distance apart, and one a little behind the other. The left-hand plow is a little in the rear when the right is specially engaged in working the crop. (*Knight.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

double-shuffle, *s.* A low dance.

double-speed pulley, *s.* A contrivance for giving what is termed double speed to the spindles of the self-acting mule.

double-square, *s.*

Needlework: An embroidery stitch, also known as Queen stitch.

double-standard, *s.* In economics the phrase Double Standard is used to signify a "Double Standard of Monetary Value." It implies the existence of what is known as the Gold Standard on the one hand, and the Silver Standard on the other. Wherever the Double Standard in its integrity is in use a creditor is bound to accept payment of any sum in coins of either of the metals, gold or silver, which the debtor may choose to tender. (*Bithell*.)

double-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Two stars so close to each other as to appear one to the naked eye.

double steam-engine, *s.* A steam-engine which has two cylinders acting coincidentally or alternately. Two double-acting oscillating cylinders, acting upon a two-cranked shaft, work coincidentally, and form a double-engine. (*Knight*.)

double-stopping, *s.*

Music: The stopping of two strings simultaneously with the fingers in violin-playing. The practice was first suggested by John Francis Henry Biber in 1681, in a set of solos for a violin and a bass: one of these pieces is written in three staves, two for the violin-playing in double-stopping, and the third for the bass. He also in the same work suggests a varied tuning in fourths and fifths for the purpose of making the double-stopping easy. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double super-royal, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 27x42 inches.

double-tang file, *s.* A file with a tang at each end, to adapt it to receive the handles.

double-threaded, *a.* Consisting or made of two threads twisted together.

double-tongue, *v. t.*

Music: To play a passage with double-tonguing (*q. v.*).

double-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Horsetongue.

double-tongued, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful, double-dealing.

2. *Music*: Played with double-tonguing (*q. v.*).

double-tonguing, *s.*

Music: A peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, used by flute players, to insure a brilliant and spirited articulation of staccato notes. The term is sometimes applied also to the rapid repetition of notes in trumpet and cornet-playing. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-tooth, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus *Bidens*. (*Withering*, in *Britten & Holland*.)

double-travale, *s.*

Music: A direction in tambourine-playing. [*TAMBOURINE*.]

double-tree, *s.* The bar which is pivoted to the tongue of a carriage, wagon, or sled, or to the clevis of a plow or other implement. To the ends of the double-tree the single-trees are attached, and to the ends of the single-trees the traces are connected. The double-tree varies in shape with the description of vehicle, but has such a length that its ends are immediately behind each horse, so that the traces of the animal may pull squarely upon them through the medium of the single-trees. In wagons, the double-tree is attached to the tongue by means of a bolt called the wagon-hammer, upon which it swings as one or the other horse pulls the more strongly upon it. Near the ends of the double-tree and behind it are loops for the stay-chains, which are connected to hooks in front of the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the double-tree. For plowing and similar duty, the double-tree is sometimes arranged with three clevises; by the middle one it swings from the clevis of the plow or cultivator, and by the end clevises the single-trees are attached. (*Knight*.)

double-trumpet, *s.*

Music: An organ reed stop, similar in tone and scale to, but an octave lower in pitch than, the 8-foot trumpet. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***double-vantage**, *v. t.* To benefit doubly or twofold.

double-vault, *s.*

Arch.: One vault built over another with a space intervening. Double-vaults are used in domes and

domical roofs, the interior dome being of less altitude, in order to harmonize with the proportions of the building internally, the external of greater altitude, to correspond with the proportions externally.

double-warp, *s.*

Fabric: A cotton cloth in which the warp and weft are of a uniform size. This kind of calico, being stout and heavy, is much in request for sheetings. The width varies from two to three yards. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

double-waste, *s.*

Law: Waste committed when a tenant, bound to keep a house in repair, allows it to be wasted, and then illegally fells timber to repair it. (*Wharton*.)

double water-wheel, *s.* An arrangement of two water-wheels on one shaft, as in the case of a double-headed turbine, which has a wheel at each end of a horizontal shaft.

double-window, *s.* One having two sets of sashes, inclosing a body of air as a non-conductor of heat and to deaden noise.

double X or **XX**, *s.* A name given to porter or beer of more than ordinary strength. According to Palmer, a survival, in a somewhat disguised form, of the Lat. word *duplex* (misunderstood as double X), which formerly was commonly applied to such.

doũb'-led (led as *eld*), *pa. par. or a.* [*DOUBLE, v.*]

doũb'-le-ness, **doub-le-ness* (le as *el*), *s.* [*Eng. double; -ness*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The state of being double, duplicate, or two fold.

2. The state of being twice as great or twice as much.

*II. *Fig.*: Double-dealing, deceit, duplicity, treachery.

doũb'-lēr, **dob-el-er*, **dob-ler*, *s.* [*English doubl(e); -er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. He who or that which makes double.

*2. A large dish, a charger.

"A dysche other a *dobler* that dryghtyn onez serued." *Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1, 145.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Elect.*: An instrument to increase the least conceivable quantity of electricity by continually doubling it, until it becomes perceptible upon a common electrometer or is made visible in sparks. It was first invented by Bennet, improved by Darwin, and afterward by Nicholson.

2. *Distill.*: A part of the still apparatus, or an appendage to a still in which the low wines, one of the products of the first distillation, are re-distilled. The operation is a turning back and repeating, and is known as doubling. A part of the still is arranged to condense and then intercept and return the less volatile vapors, while those of greater tenuity pass on.

3. *Fiber*: A machine in which slivers, stricks, or filaments of wool, cotton, flax, or silk are laid together, to be drawn out and again doubled and drawn to remove inequalities; or, in the case of silk, to increase the thickness of the strand. [*DOUBLING*.]

4. *Calico-print.*: A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder.

doũb'-lēt, **dob-bel-et*, **dob-el-at*, **doub-lette*, **dub-let*, *s.* [*Ob. Fr. doublet*, dimin. from *double* = double (*q. v.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One of a pair.

"Those doublets on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins." *Grew: Museum*.

2. A duplicate form of a word.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Dress*: A close-fitting jacket or body-coat, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. Its use was introduced from France in the fourteenth century, and it continued to be worn by all ranks until the time of Charles II.

"Now the melancholy god protect thee; and the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very opal." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

*2. *Games (pl.)*: An old game, bearing some resemblance to backgammon.

"What? where's your cloak?"

"To tell you truth he hath lost it at doublets." *Cartwright: Ordinary* (1651).



Doublet.

3. *Lapid.*: A factitious gem made with a colorless front and a colored back, cemented together by clear mastic on the line of the girdle.

"You may have a brass ring gilt, with a doublet, for a small matter." *Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 330.

4. *Mil.*: A term applied to the tunic worn by the officers and rank and file of Scotch regiments.

5. *Print.*: One or more words or sentences accidentally set up a second time. [*DOUBLE*.]

6. *Optics*: An arrangement of lenses in pairs, invented by Wollaston. It consists of two plano-convex lenses having their focal lengths in the proportion of one to three, or nearly so, and placed at a distance determinable by experiment. Their curved sides are placed toward the eye, and the lens of shortest focal length toward the object. It is a reversal of the Huyghenian eye-piece, and its object is similar—to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion. The stop placed between the lenses intercepts extreme rays that might mar the perfection of the image. An amplification of the idea is called a Triplet (*q. v.*). Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens having the radii of curvature as one to six, and of a plano-concave lens whose focal length is to that of the convex lens as thirteen to five. It is intended for a simple microscope, to be used in the hand. [*LENS*.]

doũb-lēt'te, *s.* [*Fr.*]

Mus.: A compound organ-stop, consisting of two ranks, generally a twelfth and a fifteenth. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

doũb'-līng, **doub-lyng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DOUBLE, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of making double or folding.

(2) The act of making double or twice as much or as great; the act of increasing to twice the size, amount, value, or extent.

"Upon the coast of Holland he suffered shipwreck, and lost all his bookes, writings, and copyes . . . to his hynderaunce and doublyng of his labors." *Life of William Tyndall*.

(3) The state of becoming double or twice as much or as great.

(4) A fold, a plait.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A shifty, or in-and-out course of conduct; a shifting.

"To trace all the turns and doublings of his course would be wearisome." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* (2) A trick, an artifice, a shift.

(3) A turning or winding to avoid or baffle pursuit.

"He hunted us through every doubling, and gained upon us each moment." *Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: The double course of shingles or slates at the eaves of a house.

2. *Distill.*: The second distillation of low wines. These are the product of the first distillation, and they contain about one-fifth alcohol.

3. *Cotton or Wool*: Bringing two or more slivers of fiber together and forming them into one of greater thickness, to be again reduced by drawing; thus obtaining a sliver of uniform thickness. The slivers from the carding-machine, each in its separate can, are conducted between one pair of rollers, which causes them to coalesce; then through a second pair, revolving at an increased speed, which draws out and lengthens the sliver, and then through a third pair, which still attenuates the sliver. The operation is repeated as often as may be necessary to correct every inequality in the thickness of the sliver. The next process is roving, which is also performed by drawing-rollers; but as the sliver has become so reduced in thickness, it receives a slight twisting, to enable it to hold together. This was formerly obtained by giving a rapid revolution to the receiving-can. [*ROVING; DRAWING*.]

4. *Flax Manuf.*: The process with flax is similar to that described as pertaining to cotton. In the first place, the stricks or handfals of hackled flax are spread on a traveling-apron and conducted to drawing-rollers, which bring the filaments to an attenuated sliver, and deliver it into cans. The slivers from a number of cans, from six to fifteen usually, are then conducted to drawing-rollers, being thereby doubled and drawn; the process is repeated, as with cotton, until the sliver is equalized and reduced to the required degree. [*DRAWING*.]

5. *Silk Manuf.*: The twisting together of two or more filaments of twisted silk. This process follows the first spinning of the filaments of silk, and precedes the throwing, which is a farther combining of threads and twisting them together. First,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the twisted filaments; then the doubling, forming dumb-singles; then the throwing, forming thrown-singles. The process of doubling silk differs from that of doubling cotton and flax, inasmuch as the silk filaments are continuous and cannot be drawn. The doubling of flax or cotton fibers is for the purpose of equalizing the thickness of slivers, and the drawing which accompanies each operation is for the purpose of lengthening the combined slivers so as to make an attenuated sliver. By this means any trifling irregularity in the thickness of a sliver is lost by causing it to coalesce with others, and elongating the bunch; the process being repeated again and again, as may be necessary. In the doubling of silk, as there is no re-attenuation by drawing, the number of filaments are combined into one thread of the aggregate thickness of the several filaments. The bobbins of thread to be doubled are mounted on a small frame, and the ends, being collected, are passed through a loop and attached to a bobbin, upon which they are wound. The parallel threads are then transferred to a horizontal reel, from whence each set of combined threads is carried through the eye of a rotating flyer and wound upon a bobbin, the combined threads or strands being twisted into a cord. The latter operation is known as throwing. The direction of the twist is varied for different qualities and varieties of silk goods. In ordinary spinning of the silk filaments the twist is to the right. For tram, the spinning of the filaments is omitted; when doubled, the thread is twisted to the right. For organzine the filament is twisted to the left, then doubled and twisted to the right. The twisting of the thread is set or made permanent by exposure to steam.

6. *Her.*: The lining of robes and mantles of state, or of the mantlings borne round the achievement of arms.

7. *Hunt.*: The winding, twisting, or turning of a fox, hare, &c., in order to baffle the pursuers.

8. *Military*:

(1) The uniting of two ranks or files into one.

"He had the honor to be officer at a place called Mile-end, to instruct for the doubling of files."—*Shakesp.*: *All's Well*, iv. 3.

(2) The act of marching at the double.

9. *Nautical*:

(1) The act of passing or sailing round a head-land.

(2) Of the bits: a piece of fir-timber fitted on the back of the cross-piece; fir-lining.

(3) Of a sail: the double-seamed border for receiving the bolt-rope; the edging or skirt.

10. *Shipwright.*: Strakes of plank fastened on the outer skin of a ship; used as a fender against floating-ice.

doubling and twisting machine, *s.* One by which a number of slivers of fiber are associated, drawn out, and partially twisted; or one in which strands are laid together and twisted into a thread or cord. [DOUBLING; DRAWING-FRAME.]

doubling-frame, *s.*

Silk Manuf.: A winding engine for double silk threads.

doubling-nail, *s.* A nail used in securing sheathing, lining, or supplementary covering to an object; such as the lining of gun-ports, &c.

doûb-loôn, ***doub-lon**, *s.* [Sp. *doblon*, so called from being the double of a pistole: *doblo*=double; Fr. *doublon*; Ital. *doblone*, *doblone*.] A Spanish coin, originally of double the value of the pistole. It is now of the value of \$5.00. It is divided into 100 reals.

"They had succeeded in obtaining from him a box of doubloons."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

doûb-lÿ, ***dowb-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *doub(le)*; *-ly*.] In double or twice the quantity or amount; to twice the degree or extent.

"[He] being doubly smitten, likewise doubly smit."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 29.

doubt (*b* silent), ***dout**, ***doute**, ***dowt**, ***dute**, ***dut-en**, ***dowt**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *doubter*, *doter*, *douter*, *duter*; Fr. *douter*, from Lat. *dubito*=to doubt, from *dubius*=doubtful, from *duo*=two; Sp. *dudar*; Port. *duvidar*; Ital. *dubitare*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To be afraid, to fear, to be frightened.

"The doubteden the scheperdes and in gret drede weren."—*Leben Jesu*, 515.

2. To be apprehensive, to fear.

"If there were no fault in the title, I doubt there are too many in the body of the work."—*Baker*: *On Learning*.

3. To suspect; to have or feel a suspicion.

"The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend."—*Daniel*.

4. To hesitate, to waver; undetermined.

"What fear we then, why doubt we to incense
His utmost ire?"—*Milton*: *P. L.*, ii. 94, 95.

5. To question; to be in uncertainty concerning the truth or fact; to feel doubts or scruples.

"Even in matters divine, concerning some things we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other, as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

†6. It is sometimes followed by *of*.

"Now when the high priest and the captain of the temple and the chief priests heard these things, they doubted of them whereunto this would grow."—*Acts* v. 24.

***B. Reflex.**: To fear, to be frightened or alarmed.

"The Sarezyns of Kyng Richard so sore hem douten."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 3, 163.

C. Transitive:

*1. To fear; to be afraid of.

"Ye loueden him
And douteden him more thane God."—*Kindheart Jesu*, 533.

*2. To cause to fear; to frighten, to terrify, to alarm.

"I'll tell ye all my fears, one single valor,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More doubts me than all Britain."—*Beaum. & Flet.*: *Bonduca*, i. 2.

3. To be apprehensive of.

"And the spirit bade me go with them, nothing doubting."—*Acts* xi. 12.

4. To distrust, to suspect; to lack confidence in.

"He is not doubted."—*Shakesp.*: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

*5. To be apprehensive for; to be alarmed about.

"Who from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, i. 113, 114.

6. To hold or think questionable or doubtful; to question, to hesitate to believe or assent to; to feel doubts about.

"For my part I think the being of a God is so little to be doubted, that I think it is almost the only truth we are sure of."—*Addison*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to doubt* and *to question*: "Both these terms express the act of the mind in staying its decision. The *doubt* lies altogether in the mind; it is a less active feeling than *question*; by the former we merely suspend decision; by the latter we actually demand proofs in order to assist us in deciding. We may *doubt* in silence; we cannot *question* without expressing it directly or indirectly. He who suggests *doubts* does it with caution; he who makes a *question* throws in difficulties with a degree of confidence. *Doubts* insinuate themselves into the mind oftentimes involuntarily on the part of the doubter; *questions* are always made with an express design. We *doubt* in matters of general interest, on abstruse as well as common subjects; we *question* mostly in ordinary matters that are of a personal interest: we *doubt* the truth of a position; we *question* the veracity of an author. When the practicability of any plan is *questioned*, it is unnecessary to enter any further into its merits. The *doubt* is frequently confined to the individual; the *question* frequently respects others. We *doubt* whether we shall be able to succeed; we *question* another's right to interfere; we *doubt* whether a thing will answer the end proposed; we *question* the utility of any one making the attempt." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *to doubt* and *to demur*, see DEMUR.

doubt (1) (*b* silent), ***dout**, ***doute**, ***dowt**, ***dute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doubte*, *doute*; Fr. *doute*; Prov. *dopte*, *dupte*; Sp. *duda*; Port. *duida*; Ital. *dotta*.]

*1. Fear, dread.
"He hadde of no prince in the world doute."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 89.

2. Apprehensiveness, alarm, suspicion.

"I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in doubt of you."—*Gal.* iv. 20.

3. Uncertainty or fluctuation of mind upon any point, action, or statement; an unsettled state of opinion; a hesitation to admit or believe an act or statement.

"Perplex in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out.
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."—*Tennyson*: *In Memoriam*, xvi.

4. A ground or reason for doubting or hesitating about any point; a doubtful point.

"There can be little doubt that this tortoise is an aboriginal inhabitant of the Galapagos."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. xxvii., p. 384.

5. Uncertainty of condition; suspense.

"And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

6. A difficulty objected or put forward; an objection.

"To every doubt your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came."—*Blackmore*.

¶ No doubt, beyond a doubt: Beyond any reason for doubt or hesitation; certainly, doubtlessly.

"This expectation was, no doubt, unreasonable."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *doubt* and *suspense*: "The *doubt* respects that which we should believe; the *suspense* that which we wish to know or ascertain. We are in *doubt* for the want of evidence; we are in *suspense* for the want of certainty. The *doubt* interrupts our progress in the attainment of truth; the *suspense* impedes us in the attainment of our objects; the former is connected principally with the understanding; the latter acts altogether upon the hopes. We have our *doubts* about things that have no regard to time; we are in *suspense* about things that are to happen in the future. Those are the least inclined to *doubt* who have the most thorough knowledge of a subject; those are the least exposed to the unpleasant feeling of *suspense* who confine their wishes to the present." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***doubt** (2) (*b* silent), *s.* [A contraction of *redoubt* (*q. v.*)] A redoubt.

"This doubt down, that now betwixt us stands:
Jove will go with us to their walls."

—*Chapman*: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 286, 287.

doubt'-a-ble (*b* silent), ***dout'-a-ble**, *a.* [Cf. Fr. *redoutable*.]

1. That must or should be feared; redoubtable.

"Got wot, thy lordship is doutable."—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 6, 277.

2. That may be doubted; open or liable to doubt; doubtful.

"If ye thynke it is doutable,
It is thurgh argument provable."—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 5, 416, 5, 417.

***doubt-an'ce** (*b* silent), ***dout-an'ce**, *s.* [Old Fr. *doutance*, *doutance*; Ital. *dottanza*.]

1. Fear, dread.

"Have ye no doutance
Of all these English cowards?"—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 1, 862.

2. Doubt, hesitation.

"God seth everythyng out of doutance."—*Chaucer*: *Troilus*, iv. 933.

doubt'-əd (*b* silent), ***doubt-it**, *pa. par. or a.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Feared, redoubted.

"Doubted knights, whose woundlesse armor rusts,
And helmes unbrazed wexen dayly browne."—*Spenser*: *Shepherd's Calendar* (October).

2. Questioned; doubtful, uncertain.

***doubt'-əd-lÿ** (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubted*; *-ly*.] Ambiguously; not clearly.

"Good heed would be had that nothing be doubtedly spoken."—*Wilson*: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 108.

doubt'-ēr (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *doubt*; *-er*.] One who doubts; one who entertains doubts or scruples.

"The unsettled doubters that are in most danger."—*Hammond*: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 67.

doubt'-fūl, ***doubt'-fūll** (*b* silent), *a.* [English *doubt*; *-ful* (*l*).]

I. Of persons:

1. Fearful, timid, apprehensive, afraid.

"The doubtful Damzell dare not yet commit
Her single person to their barbarous truth."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, I. vi. 12.

2. Full of doubts; undetermined, wavering or unsettled in mind.

"Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am doubtful."—*Shakesp.*: *King Lear*, iv. 7.

3. Open or liable to doubt; in respect to whom a certain opinion cannot be formed: as, The others will come, but he is doubtful.

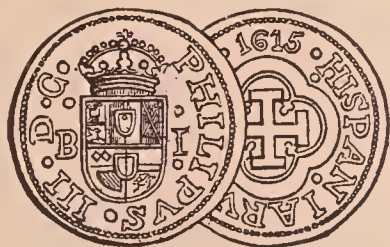
II. Of things:

1. Full of doubt or uncertainty; of uncertain issue.

"Great Jove from Ide with slaughter fills his sight,
And level hangs the doubtful scale of fight."—*Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 435, 436.

2. Concerning which doubt may be or is felt; questionable; not certain, determined, or decided; admitting of doubt.

"In doubtful cases reason still determines for the safer side."—*South*.



Doublon.

boil, **boÿ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhñ**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

3. Ambiguous, not clear in its meaning; equivocal, dubious; as, a *doubtful* meaning or expression.

"By pronouncing of some *doubtful* phrase."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

4. Not secure or confident; suspicious.

"Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye toward that over which we know we have least power."—*Hooker* (Dedic.).

*5. Not without fear; timid, fearful.

"With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 732, 733.

*6. Characterized by doubt or hesitation.

"Thns their *doubtful* consultations dark
Ended."
Milton: P. L., ii. 486, 487.

*7. Breeding or giving rise to suspicion; suspicious.

"Her death was *doubtful*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *doubtful*, *dubious*, *uncertain*, and *precarious*: "The *doubtful* admits of doubt; the *dubious* creates suspense. The *doubtful* is said of things in which we are required to have an opinion; the *dubious* respects events and things that must speak for themselves. In *doubtful* cases it is advisable for a judge to lean to the side of mercy: while the issue of a contest is *dubious*, all judgment of the parties or of the case must be carefully avoided. *Doubtful* and *dubious* have always a relation to the person forming the opinion on the subject in question: *uncertain* and *precarious* are epithets which designate the qualities of the things themselves. Whatever is *uncertain* may from that very circumstance be *doubtful* or *dubious* to those who attempt to determine upon them; but they may be designated for their *uncertainty* without any regard to the opinions to which they may give rise. A person's coming may be *doubtful* or *uncertain*; the length of his stay is oftener described as *uncertain* than as *doubtful*. The *doubtful* is opposed to that on which we form a positive conclusion; the *uncertain* to that which is definite or prescribed. The efficacy of any medicine is *doubtful*; the manner of its operation may be *uncertain*. While our knowledge is limited, we must expect to meet with many things that are *doubtful*; as everything in the world is exposed to change, and all that is future is entirely above our control, we must naturally expect to find everything *uncertain* but what we see passing before us. *Precarious*, from the Latin *precarious* and *precior*, to pray, signifies granted to entreaty, depending on the will or humor of another, whence it is applicable to whatever is obtained from others. *Precarious* is the highest species of *uncertainty*, applied to such things as depend on future casualties in opposition to that which is fixed and determined by design. The weather is *uncertain*; the subsistence of a person who has no stated income or source of living must be *precarious*. It is *uncertain* what day a thing may take place, until it is determined; there is nothing more *precarious* than what depends upon the favor of princes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dōubt'-fūl-lŷ (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtful*; -ly.]

*1. In a state of fear or alarm; fearfully, timidly.
2. In a doubtful or hesitating manner; without decision; hesitatingly.

"She took it *doubtfully*."—*State Trials; William Parry* (1584).

3. Ambiguously, not clearly; with uncertainty or ambiguity of meaning.

"How *doubtfully* these specters fate foretells."
Dryden: Royal Martyr, iv. 4.

4. In a manner to cause doubt or apprehension as to the issue or result; precariously.

"Such trifles may affect the welfare of the world when the balance of the future is *doubtfully* trembling."—*London Times*.

dōubt'-fūl-nēss, **dōubt'-fūl-nēsse* (b silent), s. [Eng. *doubtful*; -ness.]

1. The state or condition of being in doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness, suspense, hesitation, instability of opinion.

"In an anxious *doubtfulness* of mind what will become of them forever?"—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 34.

2. Hazard, risk, uncertainty of event or issue.

3. Ambiguity, uncertainty of meaning, want of clearness.

"Here we must be diligent that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fol. 20.

dōubt'-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DOUBT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of entertaining doubts or scruples; doubt, scruple.

"Trembling man! these are to summon thee to be ready with the King by the next Lord's-day, to shout for joy for thy deliverance from all thy *doubtings*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōubt'-īng-lŷ (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubting*; -ly.] In a doubting manner; doubtfully; with hesitation; without confidence.

"He that asketh *doubtingly* asketh coldly."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 18.

dōubt'-lēss (b silent), **doute-les*, **doute-lees*, **dout-lesse*, a. & *adv.* [Eng. *doubt*; -less.]

*A. As *adjective*:

1. Free from fear or apprehension; in confidence and security.

"Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee." *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.

2. Sure, confident.

"I am *doubtless* I can purge
Myself of many I am charged withal."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

3. Indubitable, certain.

"These things are *doubtless*."
Keats: Sleep and Poetry.

B. As *adv.*: Without doubt or question; beyond a doubt; assuredly, certainly.

"His estates would *doubtless* have been confiscated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dōubt'-lēss-lŷ (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtless*; -ly.] Without a doubt; assuredly, unquestionably.

"Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Scornful Lady*, i. 1.

**dōubt'-ōus* (b silent), **dot-ous*, **dout-ous*, a. [O. Fr. *dotos*, *dotus*; Fr. *douteux*.]

1. Fearful, afraid.

"If he be *doubtous* to sleen in cause of righteousness."
Gower, iii. 210.

2. Doubtful.

"The batayle was *dotous*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,839.

dōuce, *dōuse*, a. [Fr. *doux* (m.), *douce* (f.) = soft, mild.]

*1. Soft, soothing, sweet. (Applied to music, &c.)

"The *douce* sounde of harpes."—*Forbes: On the Revelation*, p. 126.

*2. Sweet, dear.

"He drawes into *douce* France."
Morte Arthure, 1,251.

3. Quiet, sober, sedate.

"And this is a *douce* honest man."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

4. Modest.

douce-gaun, a. Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct. (*Buchan.*)

"O happy is that *douce-gaun* wight,
Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin."
Tarras: Poems, p. 47.

**dōuce* (1), **dowce*, v. t. [DOUCE, a.] [Lat. *dulco*=to make sweet; *dulcis*=sweet.] To make sweet, to sweeten.

"With sugar candy thou may hit *dowce*."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 7.

dōuce (2), v. t. [DUSCH.] To strike, to hit, to knock.

"They *douce* her hurdies trimly."

A. Douglas: *Poems*, p. 123.

dōuce, s. [DOUCE (2), v.] A stroke, a blow.

dōu'ce-lŷ, *adv.* [English *douce*; -ly.] Soberly, sedately, modestly.

dōu'ce-nēss, s. [Eng. *douce*; -ness.] Sobriety, edateness, decency.

"Becoming concordance with the natural *douceness* of my character."—*The Steam-Boat*, p. 191.

**dōu'-çet*, **dow-set*, **doul-cet*, s. & a. [French *doucet*=mild, gentle.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. A custard.

"Heer's *dousets* and flapjacks, and I ken not what."
The King and A Poor Northern Man (1640).

2. A testicle of a deer.

"I did not half so well reward my hounds
As she hath me to-day; although I gave them
All the sweet morsels called tongue, ears, and *doucets*."
B. Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, i. 6.

3. A musical instrument; perhaps a dulcimer.

"There were trumpes and trumpetes,
Lowde shallmys and *doucetes*."
Lydgate, in *Chaucer* (ed. Tyrwhitt), p. 464.

B. As *adj.*: Sweet, delicate.

"Fle delicat metes and *doucet* drinkes."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 313.

dōu'-çœur, s. [Fr.,=sweetness, from Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis*=sweet.]

*1. Mildness, gentleness, kindness, freedom from acerbity.

"Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

2. A small present, a gift, a bribe.

"He has a *douceur* for Ireland in his pocket."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation*.

*3. A compliment, a kind remark.

dōuche, s. [Fr., from Italian *doccia*=a conduit, canal, from Lat. *ductus*=a leading, a duct.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some part of the body for medical purposes.

2. A shower-bath.

II. Surg.: An instrument for injecting a liquid into any part of the body.

dōu'-cī'ne, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A molding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

dōuck'-ēr, s. [DUCKER.] A bird that dips in the water, as the Dippers (q. v.).

"The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them."—*Ray*.

dōūd'-lar, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Scotland to the roots of the Bogbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic.

"His turban was the *doullars* plet,

For such the Naiad weaves,

Around wi' paddock-pipes beset,

And dangle bog-bean leaves."

Marble: A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

dōu'-dle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of Scotland make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients.

**dōu'-dŷ*, **dōu'-die*, s. [DOWDY.] A sloven.

"If plaine, or homely, we saie she is a *doudie*, or a slut."
—*Riche: His Farewell*, 1681.

dough (gh silent), **dagh*, **dah*, **daugh*, **daw*, **dou*, **dogh*, **doghe*, **dow*, **dowe*, **dowghe*, s. [A. S. **dāg*, **dāh*; cogn. with Icel. *deig*; Goth. *daigs*; Dut. *deeg*; Dan. *deig*; Sw. *deg*; Ger. *teig*=Goth. *deigan*, *digan*=to knead.]

1. The paste of bread, or of pies, yet unbaked; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded.

"Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the *dough*; all loud alike,
All learned, and all drunk!"

Cowper: Task, iv. 476, 478.

2. Anything resembling *dough* in its appearance or consistency, as potter's clay.

¶ *My cake is dough*: My affairs have miscarried; I have failed.

"My cake is *dough*. But I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

dough-baked, a. Not perfectly baked; hence, imperfect, unfinished; deficient in intellect.

"The devil take thee for an insensible, *dough-baked* varlet."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 121.

dough-face, s. One who is too pliable, and is easily turned to any purpose.

dough-faced, a. Cowardly, weak-minded, pliable, easily molded or turned.

dough-faceism, s. The quality of being pliable, pliability; readiness to be led or turned to any purpose; cowardly weakness.

dough-kneaded, a. Soft like *dough*.

"He demeans himself in the dull expression so like a *dough-kneaded* thing, that he has no spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnus*.

dough-kneader, s. A pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards and a disk below the lower roller propelled by a crank, and the rollers geared together by an elastic cross-band. There are other forms, such as a roller swiveled to a post, like the brake of a biscuit-maker, which is also a *dough-kneader*.

dough-mixer, s. A kneading-machine consisting of a vessel having two pipes entering through its head and a discharge-pipe at the bottom. The flour is placed in the vessel, and the yeast and water, highly charged with carbonic acid and mixed with a proper quantity of salt, are passed into the vessel through one of the upper pipes, and the whole incorporated by the revolution of a vertical shaft with stirrers; when thoroughly mixed, the contents of the vessel are discharged through the pipe at the bottom. It is a kind of pug-mill.

dough-nut, s. A kind of small round cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk, and fried in lard, popular in this country.

dough-pill, *s.* A pill made of dough, containing no drugs, and therefore having no medicinal qualities, used for the deception of credulous patients suffering from imaginary diseases.

dough-raiser, *s.* A pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favorable to fermentation.

***dough-rib**, ***douw-ribbe**, ***dov-rybbe**, ***dow-rybbe**, ***dow-ryble**, *s.* An implement for scraping and cleaning a dough-trough.

dough-trough, ***doughe-troughe**, ***dowe-trowe**, ***dowe-trowghe**, *s.* A baker's or household receptacle, in which dough is left to ferment. It consists of a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the center. The receptacles containing the dough are placed upon this perforated shelf, and then covered with a cloth to prevent the condensation of moisture upon the surface of the dough. Warm water is then poured into the lower part of the vessel, after which it is closed by means of a cover.

dought, *pret. of v.* [Dow.] Could; was able.

"Went home to Saint Leonard's Crags, as well as a woman in her condition dought."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiii.

***dought-i-hôod** (*gh* silent), ***dught-i-hede**, *s.* [Eng. *doughty*; *-hood*.] Doughtiness, valor, bravery.

dought-i-lÿ (*gh* silent), ***dought-i-liche**, ***dought-e-li**, ***dught-i-le**, ***dught-tel-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *doughty*; *-ly*.] In a doughty or valiant manner; with doughtiness.

dought-i-nëss (*gh* silent), ***dought-y-nesse**, ***duhht-igh-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *doughty*; *-ness*.] Valor, bravery.

dough-tÿ (*gh* silent), ***dough-ti**, ***dough-ty**, ***doh-ti**, ***dough-ti**, ***dough-ty**, ***duh-ti**, ***dou-ty**, ***dugh-ti**, ***duhh-tigh**, ***duh-ty**, *a.* [A. S. *dyhtig*, from *dugan*=to be able; Dan. *dygtig*=able; Sw. *dygtig*; Icel. *dygthugr*; Ger. *tüchtig*.] [Do (2), *v.*; Dow (1).]

1. Brave, valiant, noble, illustrious, renowned for valor and brave deeds. (Used both of persons and things.)

2. Frequently used in burlesque or ironically.

***doughty-handed**, *a.* Strong-handed, mighty, valiant.

dough-ÿ (*gh* silent), ***dough-ey**, *a.* [Eng. *dough*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of, or of the nature of, dough; like dough.

*2. *Fig.*: Soft, unhardened, unsound.

dôuk, *s.* [Dook.]

***dôuk**, *v. t.* [Duck, *v.*] To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water.

"The rosy Phebus rede
His wery stedis had dôukit ouer the hede."

Douglas: Virgil, 398, 41.

dôuk-ar, *s.* [Eng. *douk*; *-ar*=*er*.] A water-fowl; called also Willie-fisher; the Didapper, or Dabchick.

***dôule**, *s.* [Dull.] A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

dôum, **dôom**, *s.* [A native word, current in Upper Egypt.]

dôu'ma, **dôu'ma**, *s.* [Russ.] The national legislative body of Russia, the first session of which was formally opened by the Czar May 10, 1906.

doum-palm, **doom-palm**, *s.*

Bot.: *Hyphæne thebaica*, a species of palm, a native of Egypt, remarkable for the manner in which its trunk divides dichotomously, the branches terminating in tufts of large fan-shaped leaves. The pericarp is about the size of an apple, and is used as food by the poorer classes. It has a taste resembling that of gingerbread, whence the tree itself is sometimes called the Gingerbread-tree. The fibers of the leaf-stalks are made into ropes, and small ornaments are made of the seeds. An infusion of the rind is used in fevers, and as an aperient.



Doum-palm.

1. Fruit.

***doun-geoun**, *s.* [DONJON, DUNGEON.]

1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as a place of last resort during a siege.

"He send thiddyr to tumbill it doun,
Bath tour, and castell, and doungeoun."
Barbour, x. 497.

2. A tower, in general; in the following sense applied to the Tower of Babel.

"That historie, Maister, wald I know,
Quhy, and for quhat occasioun,
Thay buildit sic ane strong dungeon."
Lyndsay: Monarchy (1592), p. 46.

3. A dungeon, a prison.

dôup (1), *s.* [Dips.]

¶ In a doup: In a moment.

"And, in a doup,
They snapt her up baith stoup and roup."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 527.

dôup (2), *s.* [A corruption of *dollop* (*q. v.*).]

*1. The breech or buttocks.

"At the salt doup."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, p. 97.

2. The bottom, but-end.

"A servant lass that dressed it hersell, wi' the doup o' a candle and a drudging-box."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. v.

3. A cavity.

dôur, **doure**, **dure**, *a.* [Fr. *dur*; Lat. *aurus*.]

1. Hard.

"Durst not rebel, douting his dyntis dour."
Lyndsay: Works (1592), p. 102.

2. Bold, intrepid.

"O ye doure pepill discend from Dardomus."
Douglas: Virgil, 70, 28.

3. Hardy, able to bear fatigue.

"We that bene of nature derf and doure."
Douglas: Virgil, 299, 7.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate.

"Mycht nowthir low that doure mannis mynd."
Douglas: Virgil, 467, 2.

5. Sullen.

"He had a wife was dour and din."
Burns: Sic a Wife as Willie Had.

6. Stern.

"Hewy of statur, dour in his countenance."
Wallace, iv. 187.

7. Severe; said of the weather.

"Biting Boreas, fell and doure,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafy bower."
Burns: A Winter Night.

8. Slow in growth; said of vegetation.

9. Impracticable; said of soil that defeats all the labor of the husbandman.

"One of the dourdest and most untractable farms in the mearns."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. iv.

10. Slow in learning; dull, backward.

"As dure a scholar as ever was at St. Leonard's."—*Tenant: Cardinal Beaton*, p. 90.

dour-seed, *s.* The name given to a late species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening.

"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats; these are emphatically called *dour-seed* (i. e., late seed), in distinction from the others, which are called ear-seed, or early seed."—*Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*, p. 103.

dôur-a (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *durus*=hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood, that which is next the center; also called Duramen (*q. v.*).

dôur-a (2), ***dur-ra**, *s.* [The Egyptian name of the plant.] A kind of millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

dôur-läch, *s.* [Gael. *dorlach*=a satchel of arrows.] [DORLACH.] A bundle, a knapsack.

"And there they are, wi' gun and pistol, dirk and dour-lach, ready to disturb the peace."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

dôur-lÿ, **dôur-lië**, *adv.* [Eng. *dour*; *-ly*.]

1. With vigor, without mercy.

"Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Quhill he me sent all cuntries to convoie,
And all misdoars dourlie to downthring."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

"The thrid dois eik so dourly drink,
Quhill in his wame no rowm be dry."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 167, st. 3.

dôur-nëss, **door-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dour*; *-ness*.] Obstinacy, sullenness.

"'Waes me!' said Mrs. MacClarty, 'the gudeman taks Sandie's door-ness mickle to heart!'"—*Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 198.

dour-ou-cou-li, *s.* [A native name.]

Zoöl.: The native name for two species of monkeys, *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*, and *N. rufipes*. They are nocturnal animals, with large owl-like eyes. They are carnivorous, and very difficult to be tamed. They are natives of South America. [NYCTIPITHECUS.]

dôuse (1), ***douss**, ***douze**, ***dowse**, *v. t. & t.* [Sw. *dunsa*=to plump down. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To plunge or thrust into water; to dip, to duck.

"Hee used . . . to be dowsed in water luke warme."
—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 75.

*2. *Fig.*: To plunge, to immerse.

"I have . . . doused my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

II. Naut.: To strike, or let the sails fall suddenly on account of a squall.

B. Intrans.: To plunge, to dip, or be plunged into water.

"It is not jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or douse in water."
Butler: Hudibras, II. 1.

dôuse (2), ***dowse**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dwæscan*=to extinguish.] To put out, to extinguish.

dôused, *pa. par. or a.* [DOUSE.]

dôus'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOUSE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of plunging or immersing in water.

dousing-chock, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knight-head, or inside stuff above the upper deck.

douze-ave, *s.* [Fr. *douze*=twelve.]

Music: A scale of twelve degrees.

***dôuze'-pere**, ***dose-per**, ***dos-i-per**, ***dos-y-per**, ***dos-se-per**, ***doze-per**, ***dus-e-per**, ***dus-per**, ***dus-se-per**, ***duze-per**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doze*; Fr. *douze*=twelve; O. Fr. *par*, *pair*, *per*=a peer (*q. v.*).]

1. (Properly in the pl.): The twelve peers or close war companions of Charlemagne. Their names appear variously in the several romances, but the most famous were Roland, Oliver, and Ogier the Dane.

"As Charlys stod by chance at conseil with his feris,
Whiche that wern of france his oghene dozeperis."
Sir Ferumbras, 259.

2. One of the twelve peers of France.

"Of Rowelond and of Olyver, and of every dozeper."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 9.

3. A knight, a distinguished warrior.

"Wyth dukes and dusperes of dyvers rewmes."
Morte Arthure, 66.

dôve, ***dofe**, ***douf**, ***doufe**, ***douve**, ***dowe**, ***dowve**, ***duve**, *s.* [A. S. *dūfa*; O. S. *dūwa*; Goth. *dubo*; O. H. Ger. *tuba*; Ger. *taube*; Dut. *duif*; Dan. *due*. The sense is *diver*, from A. S. *dūfan*=to dive, in reference to the bird's habit of ducking or dipping its head.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Messé's towers, for silver doves renowned."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 705.

2. *Fig.*: Used as a term of endearment or affection, or as the emblem of innocence.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) *Sing.*: The English appellation of the genus *Columbus*, or *Columba*. Thus the Stock-dove is *Columbus* or *Columba oenas*, the Ring-dove *C. palumbus*, the Rock-dove *C. livia*, and the Turtle-dove *C. turtur*. No very clear line of distinction is drawn between the words dove and pigeon, thus *C. livia* is often called the Rock-pigeon instead of the Rock-dove; yet *Ectopistes migratorius* is never called the Migratory Dove, but only the Migratory Pigeon.

(2) *Pl.*: The order *Columbæ* (*q. v.*). Sometimes it is made a sub-order of *Rasores*, in which case it is called *Columbacei* or *Gemitores*.

¶ *Ground dove*: [GROUND DOVE.]

2. *Art*: The Dove in Christian art is the symbol of the Holy Ghost (Matt. iii. 16); as such, it is represented in its natural form, the body of a snowy whiteness, the beak and claws red, which is the color natural to those parts in white doves. The nimbus which always surrounds its head should be of a gold color, and divided by a cross, which is either red or black. A radiance of light invests and proceeds from the person of the dove, and is emblematical of the Divinity. It is also sometimes represented, in stained glass, with seven rays, terminating in stars, significant of the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. The dove is the emblem of love, simplicity, innocence, purity, mildness, compunction; holding an olive-branch, it is an emblem of peace. Doves were used in churches to serve three purposes: (1) Suspended over altars to serve as a pyx. (2) As a type or figure of the Holy Spirit over

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tïon**, **-sïon** = **zhün**. **-tïous**, **-cïous**, **-sïous** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bël**, **dël**.

altars, baptisteries, and fonts. (3) As symbolical ornaments. The dove is also an emblem of the human soul, and as such is seen issuing from the lips of dying martyrs and devout persons. (*Fairholt*.)

dove-cot, dove-cote, *dowfe-cote, s. A small house or box, elevated considerably above the ground and divided into compartments, in which tame pigeons breed.

"Like an eagle in a *dove-cot*, I
Fluttered your Volsians in Corioli."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

Dove-cot pigeon: A domesticated pigeon.

"*Dove-cot pigeons* dislike all the highly-improved breeds."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv.

dove-dock, s. The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago forfara*.

"The arable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle, the mugwort, *dove-dock*."—*Agr. Surv. Caithn.*, p. 84.

***dove-drawn, a.** Seated in a car drawn by doves.

dove-eyed, a. Having eyes expressive of or characterized by softness, meekness, and mildness, like those of a dove.

***dove-feathered, a.** Disguised in white feathers like those of a dove.

"*Dove-feathered raven!* wolvisch-ravening lamb!"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

dove-flower, s.

Bot.: The genus *Peristeria*.

dove-house, *doff-howse, *duff-ous, s. A dove-cot.

"Shake, quoth the *dove-house*: 'twas no need, I trow,
To bid me trudge." *Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

dove-kie, s.

Ornith.: A name given to the Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*), a native of the Arctic regions.

dove-like, a. Meek, gentle, and mild as a dove.

"The old man gray and *dove-like*, with his great white beard and long." *Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

dove-monger, s. A seller of or dealer in doves.

"This purging of the temple from *dove-mongers*."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. ix. 9.

dove's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. A popular name of *Geranium molle*, from the form of the leaf.

2. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

***dōve, v.** [*Icel. dofi*=numb, torpid, *dofna*=to become numb or torpid; *daufn*=deaf.] To be in a doting state, to be half asleep.

dōve-lēt, s. [*Eng. dove*; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little or young dove.

dō-vēr, v. i. & t. [*Icel. dura*=to nap; *durr*=a nap; *daufn*=deaf.]

A. Intrans.: To slumber, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

"At Kelbuy I hae sae mony orra jobs to tak up my hand, but here I fa' a *doverin* twenty times in the day frae pure idle-set."—*Saxon and Gael*, i. 33.

2. To walk or ride half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor.

"He cannily carried off Gilliewhackit ae night when he was riding *dovering* hame."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

B. Trans.: To make stupid; to stupefy, to stun.

"Ane o' them gave me a nob on the crown, that *dovered* me, and made me tumble heels o'er-head."—*Perils of Man*, iii. 416.

Dōver, s. A seaport of Kent county, England, 66 miles southeast of London, opposite Calais, France, with which there is daily communication by steamer.

"The white cliffs of *Dover*."—*Shakespeare*.

Dō-vēr, s. [Proper name.] An English physician, who first prescribed the powder known by his name.

Dover's-powder, s.

Pharm.: A powder compounded of ten parts each of ipecacuanha and powdered opium, and eighty parts of sulphate of potash. It is employed as a sudorific and sedative.

***dōve-ship, s.** [*Eng. dove*; *-ship*.] The characteristics, nature, or quality of a dove; dove-like nature or qualities, as meekness, mildness, innocence.

"For us, let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Unity of the Church*.

dōve-tāil, v. t. & i. [*Eng. dove*, and *tail*, from the shape of the fitted ends of the board.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: To adjust or fit together exactly; to cause two things to fit into or correspond exactly with each other.

"Everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it."—*Brougham*.

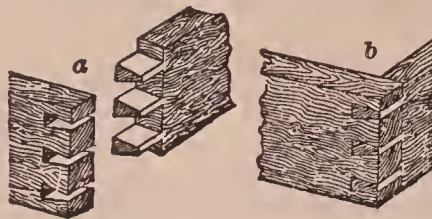
II. Carp.: To unite by means of dovetails.

B. Intrans.: To fit into or correspond with exactly.

dōve-tāil, s. & a. [*DOVETAIL, v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Joinery*: A flaring tenon adapted to fit into a mortise with receding sides, to prevent withdrawal



Dovetails.

a. The parts detached.

b. Fitted together.

in the direction of the tension it will be exposed to in the structure. The ancient Egyptians used dovetails of wood (joggles) to connect stones at the corners of their edifices.

2. *Masonry*: Dovetailing of ashlar-work was occasionally adopted in olden times, but was first reduced to a regular system by Smeaton in the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

dovetail box-plane, s.

Joinery: A form of rabbet-plane for dressing dovetails.

dovetail-cutter, s. A rotary cutter with a flaring bit used for boring dovetails.

dovetail-file, s. A thin file with a tin or brass back, like the stiffener of a dovetail or tenon saw.

dovetail-hinge, s. A hinge whose leaves are wider at their outer edges than at their hinging edges; a hinge whose attaching portions are branching and divergent, like a swallow's tail.

dovetail-joint, s. The junction of two pieces by means of splayed tenons and corresponding mortises of the respective parts. [*DOVETAIL*.]

dovetail-marker, s. A device for marking the dovetail tenons or mortises on the respective boards. The two plates of the frame are set at right angles to each other, and each has a scribing edge adapted to mark its side of the dovetail; one plate is adjustable to regulate the widths and distances, the adjustable gauge plate affording a guide in setting the marker for the next scribe.

dovetail-molding, s.

Arch.: A kind of molding used in Roman architecture, and somewhat resembling a dovetail.

dovetail-plane, s.

Joinery: A side-rabbet plane with a very narrow sole, which may be made by inclination to dress the sides of dovetail tenons or mortises. The side-rabbet plane may have an under-cutting bit with a flat lower edge, so as to conform to the shape of the mortise.

dovetail-plates, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: Plates of metal let into the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.

dovetail-saw, s.

1. A saw for cutting the dovetail-tenon on the ends of boards; or cutting the dovetail-mortises in the face or ends of boards to receive the said tenons. There are several varieties. One consists of a pair of circular saws running in planes, bearing such angular relation to each other as to give the required obliquity to the kerfs. In dovetailing-machines rotary cutters work to a given line, and also remove the material between the cheeks of opposite dovetail tenons. Gangs of circular saws on a mandrel are constructed and arranged to do the same.

2. A small tenon-saw adapted for cutting dovetails. It has fifteen teeth to the inch, and is usually about nine inches in length.

3. A saw having two cutting edges, one at right angles to the other; one edge makes the side kerf, the other the bottom kerf.

dovetail-wire, s. A kind of wire, wedge-shaped in cross-section.

dōve-tāiled, pa. par. or a. [*DOVETAIL, v.*]

dōve-tāil-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DOVETAIL, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of fastening by means of dovetails.

dovetailing-machine, s. A machine having a gang of chisels or saws for cutting dovetail-mortises or the kerfs therefor.

dōv'-ish, *dove-yshe, a. [*Eng. dov(e)*; *-ish*.] Dove-like, innocent.

"Contempte of this world, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentine wysdome."—*Confut. of N. Shaxton* (1546), sign. G. iv. b.

dōw (1), v. i. [*Do, v.*]

1. To be able.

"This gear is mine, and I must manage it as I *dow*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or force.

"So this argument *dow* not, Christ is offered to all, ergo, he is received of all."—*Bruce: Sermon on the Sacrament*, G. 7, a.

3. To thrive: respecting bodily health.

"Do whate'er we can,
We never can thrive or *dow*."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 249.

4. To thrive morally: to prosper in trade, &c.

5. To dare.

6. To be of value or worth.

"Ten pece of auld clathis, quhilkis *dow* nathing."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 50.

dōw (2), v. i. [*Etym. doubtful*; cf. *DOVE, v.*]

1. To fade, to wither: applied to flowers, vegetables, &c.; also to a faded complexion: "He's quite *dow'd* in the color." (*Scotch*.)

2. To lose freshness; to become putrid in some degree.

"Cast na out the *dow'd* water till ye get the fresh."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 21.

3. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state.

"Syne piece and piece together down they creep,
And crack till baith *dow'd* o'er at last asleep."

Ross: Helenore, p. 75.

4. To trifle with; to neglect.

"Good day, kind Maron, here the wark's ne'er *dow'd*,
The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd."

Morison: Poems, p. 161.

***dōw (3), *dowe, v. t.** [*Fr. dower*; from Lat. *doto*=to endow; *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry.]

1. To endow; to give a dowry or portion to.

"The lordship that thei ben *dowed* with."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 159.

2. To give over, to commit.

"O lady myn,

To whom for evere mo myn herte I *dowe*."

Chaucer: Troilus, v. 229.

dōw, s. [*DOVE*.] Dove; a term of endearment.

"I am as hungry as a gled, my bonny *dow*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

dow-cot, dow-cate, s. A dove-cote (q. v.).

dōw (1), dhōw, s. [*Arab.*] An Arab vessel, generally from 150 to 250 tons' burthen, by measurement about 85 feet long from stem to stern, 20 feet 9 inches broad, and 11 feet 6 inches deep. It is grab built, with ten or twelve ports, and designed for war. There is but one mast, which reaches forward to support a heavy lateen sail, and afford room for it to be raised or lowered. Many Arab dows trade between the south of Arabia and India; others cruise as pirates in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. (*Mr. Edye: Journal Royal Asiatic Soc.*, i., 11, 12.)

dōw (2), s. [*Dow (1), v.*] Worth, avail, value, force.

dōw (3), s. [*An abbreviation of dower*.]

dow-purse, s. A considerable sum of money anciently put into a purse and presented at the wedding by the bridegroom to the bride as the purchase of her person. The custom, or one similar to it, obtained among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans. (*Wharton, &c.*)

dōw'-a-ble, a. [*Eng. dow (3), v.*; *-able*.] That may or can be endowed; entitled to a dower.

"At the age of nine years she is *dowable*."—*Cowel*.

***dōw'-age (age as īg), s.** [*Eng. dow*; *-age*.] An endowment, a dower.

"Thy revenues cannot reach
To make her *dowage* of so rich a jointure."

Merry Devil of Edmonton.

dōw'-ager (ager as īg-ēr), s. [*Eng. dowag(e)*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, bearing the same name or title. The widow of a king, after the marriage of his successor, is called Queen Dowager.

"I have a widow aunt, a *dowager*

Of great revenue, and she hath no child."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. An old lady.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Law: A widow endowed or having a jointure; a widow who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or who has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage, and settled on her after his decease.

dowager-queen, s. The same as **QUEEN-DOWAGER** (q. v.) [I. 1.]

dōw'-ager-ism (ager as ĭg-ēr), s. [Eng. *dowager*; -ism.] The state, rank, or condition of a dowager; formality, as that of a dowager.

***dōw'-aire, *dow-ayre, s.** [Fr. *douaire*.] A dowry.

"Ther as ye profre one such *dowayre*
As I ferst brought."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,724, 8,725.

***dōw'-a-rī-ar, *dow-ri-er, s.** [Fr. *douairière*.] A dowager.

"In presence of the Quenis Grace, Marie, Quene Dow-
ariar and Regent of the realme of Scotland, and thre
Estatis in this present Parliament, compeirit Maister
Henrie Lauder, Aduocat to our Souerane Ladie."—*Acts*:
Marie, 1555 (ed. 1566), ch. xxviii.

***dōw'-at, *dow-att, s.** [DIVER.] A thin flat turf.

"Freedome of foyage, pasturage, fewall, faill, *dowatt*."
—*Acts*: James V., 1593 (ed. 1814), p. 17.

***dōwde, *doude, s.** [DOWDY.] A dowdy, a slattern.

"In thy rage calle her foule *dowde*."—Breton: *A Mur-*
murer, p. 9.

dōw'-dŷ, *dow-die, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *dow* (1), v., and *dawdle*.]

A. As subst.: An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, vulgar-looking woman.

"Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a
dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hildings and
harlots."—*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. As adj.: Awkward, ill-dressed, vulgar-looking.

"No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew."

Gay.

dōw'-dŷ-ish, a. [Eng. *dowdy*; -ish.] Dowdy, awkward, vulgar-looking, ill-dressed.

A fifth looks vulgar, *dowdyish*, and suburban."
Byron: *Beppo*, lxxi.

dōwed, dōwd, a. [Dow (2), v.]

1. Dead, flat, spiritless.
2. Applied to meat beginning to become putrid.

dōw'-ēl, *doul, *dow-el, *dow-el-ege, s. [Fr. *douille*=a socket; Lat. *ductile*, from *duco*=to lead, to draw.]

1. A pin used to connect adjacent pieces, penetrating a part of its length into each piece at right angles to the plane of junction. It may be permanent and glued into each piece, as in the boards forming the leaf of a table. Or it may serve as a joint to hold detachable pieces in position, as the parts of a flask. The slabs of calcareous gypsum or "Mosul marble" which line the adobe palaces of Nimroud were united by wooden and bronze dowel-pins. The several blocks in each layer of masonry in Smeaton's Eddystone [English] lighthouse were cramped together, and the layers were prevented from slipping on each other by oaken dowels.

"The bases and frusta of the columns were united by copper *dowels*, as in the case of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus."—*Antiquities of Ionia*, 1881, pt. iv.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, as a means of nailing lining or finishing work thereto; a dook.

3. Wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the fellow of a wheel together.

dowel-bit, s. A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. The semi-cylinder which constitutes the barrel of the bit terminates in a conoidal cutting edge; it is also called a Spoon-bit. [Brit.]

dowel-joint, s. A junction formed by means of a dowel-pin or pins, such as the heading pieces of a tight barrel head.

dowel-pin, s. A pin or peg uniting two portions, as the pieces of heading for a cask; a dowel.

dōw'-ēl, *dowl, v. t. [DOWEL, s.] To fasten together by means of dowels or pins inserted in the edges.

dōw'-ēled, pa. par. or a. [DOWEL, v.]

dōw'-ēl-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DOWEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fastening together by means of dowels.

doweling-machine, s.

Coopering: A machine for boring the dowel-holes in the meeting edges of the pieces which form the heads of tight casks.

dōw'-ēr, *dow-aire, *dow-ayre, s. [Old Fr. *doaire*; Fr. *douaire*; Low Latin *dotarium*, from Lat. *doto*=to endow, to dower; *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dower; *do*=to give.]

1. An endowment; that with which any person or thing is endowed.

"The hour
Which led me to that lady's bower
Was fiery Expectation's dower."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, vii.

2. The property which a wife brings to her husband in marriage.

"We have this hour a constant will to publish,
Our daughters' several dowers, that future strife
May be prevented now." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 1.

3. The right which a widow has to a certain share —i. e., one-third—of her deceased husband's real estate.

"A widow's dower should be a fourth part instead of a third."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*4. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

5. A gift, an endowment.

"For this she gave her ample dower,
To raise the convent's eastern tower."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 3.

¶ **Tenancy in dower** is where a widow takes a third of such lands and tenements as her husband died entitled to, for seizin is not here necessary, and in which her title to dower has not been previously barred. This mode of providing for a widow seems to have been unknown in the early part of the Saxon constitution of England, from which country our laws are derived; for, in the laws of King Edmund, the wife is directed to be supported wholly out of the personal estate. Afterward, as may be seen in gavelkind tenure, the widow became entitled to an estate in one-half of the lands, provided she remained chaste and unmarried; as is usual also in copyhold dowers, or freebench. Some have ascribed dower to the Normans, but it was first introduced into the feudal system by the German Emperor Frederick II., who was contemporary with Henry III. of England. The person endowed must be the actual wife of the party at the time of his decease. If she be divorced a *vinculo* she shall not be endowed; but a judicial separation does not destroy the dower. (*Blackstone*.)

dōw'-ēr, v. t. [DOWER, s.]

1. To endow; to give as a dowry.

"Dowered with our curse."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 1.

2. To furnish or endow with a marriage portion.

"She shall be dowered as never child before."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*,

dōw'-ēred, pa. par. or a. [DOWER, v.]

dōw'-ēr-lēss, a. [Eng. *dower*; -less.] Without a portion or dower; destitute of a dower.

"Thy dowerless daughter."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 1.

dōwf, dolf, *dōwff, a. & s. [Icel. *dauf*=deaf, dull.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dull, flat; denoting a lack of spirit or animation.

"Dolf wox thare spirits, thar hie curage down fell."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 76, 24.

2. Melancholy, gloomy.

"How *dowf* looks gentry with an empty purse."
Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 54.

3. Dull, sluggish, drowsy, stupid.

"The lad can sometimes be as *dowff* as a sexagenary."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xliii.

4. Inactive, lethargic.

5. Hollow, dull: applied to sound.

6. Silly, frivolous.

7. Inert, wanting force for vegetation; as, *dowf* land.

8. Wanting the kernel or substance; as, a *dowf* nut.

9. Dull to the eye, thick; as, a *dowf* day.

B. As subst.: A stupid, dull fellow; a numskull.

"All Carrick crys—gin this *dowf* were drowned."
Dunbar: *Evergreen*, ii. 56, st. 14.

dōwf-art, dof-art, doof-art, a. & s. [Eng. *dowf*; suff. -art.]

A. As adjective:

1. Stupid, destitute of spirit.

"The silly *dofart* coward."

Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

2. Melancholy, sad, gloomy, depressed in spirits.

3. Feeble, inefficient.

B. As subst.: A dull, heavy-headed, inactive fellow.

"Then let the *doofarts*, fash' wi' spleen,
Cast up the wrang side of their een."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 342.

dōw'-ie, dōw'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *dow* (2), v.; -y.] Dull, melancholy, in bad health; in bad tune; partly withered.

"And then, if yo're *dowie*, I will sit wi' you a gliff in the evening mysell."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

***dōw'-īng, *dow-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [Dow, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of endowing; an endowment, a portion.

"Maydens schulde be wedded withoute *dowynge*."—*Trevisa*, iii. 37.

dōwks, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] A fissure in a rock; the contents of such a fissure. (*Rossiter*.)

***dōwl, v. t.** [DOWEL, v.] To fasten or join together with dowels.

"These boards are glued together and *dowled*."—*Archæologia*, xxxvi. 458.

dōwl, s. [A. S. *dæl*=a part or portion.] A division. [DOLE, s.]

¶ *Dowl and deal*: A division.

dōw'-lās, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Skinner refers it to *Dourlaus*, a town in Picardy, formerly celebrated for its manufacture.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A kind of coarse linen, very commonly worn by the lower classes in the sixteenth century; also a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.

"*Dowlas*, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made bolters of them."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"The cleanly aid of *dowlas* smocks."—*Gay*.

dōwle (1), s. [O. Fr. *douille*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; feathery or wool-like down.

"One *dowle* that's in my plume."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

dōwle (2), s. [DOWL, s.]

dowle-stones, s. pl. Stones dividing lands.

***dōw'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *dow* (1), v.; -less.] Feeble, without energy or spirit, unhealthy.

dōwn (1), *doun, *doune, *downe, *dune, s. [A. S. *dūn*, from. Ir. & Gael. *dún*=a hill, a fort, cogn. with A. S. *tūn*=a fort, inclosure, town; Ital., Sp., & Port. *duna*; Ger. *düne*; Fr. *dune*.]

1. A mount, a low hill.

"On the fot of the *dune* the men clepen munt Oliuete."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 89.

2. A long, naked tract of hilly land, principally used for the pasturage of cattle.

"Say with what eye along the distant *down*

Would flying burghers mark the blazing town."
Byron: *Curse of Minerva*.

3. A ridge or bank of sand, &c., cast up by the action of the sea or wind along or near a shore.

"Behind it a gray *down*,

With Danish barrows."

Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 6, 7.

*4. A plain, or bare, open piece of ground on the top of a hill.

"They went to a certaine *downe* or playne."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 665.

5. (*Pl.*): A name given to the roadstead for shipping lying off the eastern coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.

"About three came to an anchor in the *Downs*."—*Cook*: *First Voyage* (Conclusion).

dōwn (2), s. [Icel. *dúnn*; cogn. with Sw. *dun*; Dan. *dun*; Dut. *dons*; O. H. Ger. *duni*; German *daune*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. The fine, soft plumage of birds under the feathers, and especially on the breasts of waterfowl.

"A tender, weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds."—*Locke*.

*2. A bed, as made of feathers.

"We with waking cares and restless thoughts,
Lie tumbling on our *down*, courting the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber."

Denham: *Sophy*, v. 1.

3. The first soft, downy hair on the human face.

"Then, past a boy, the callow *down* began
To shade my chin, and call me first a man."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid* viii. 213, 214.

4. The soft pubescence of plants; the little feather-like or hair-like substance by means of which the seeds of certain plants are transported to a distance.

"Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind,
sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of
thistles, fly to and fro in the air."—*Bacon*: *Natural History*.

5. **Football:** The act of putting the ball down for a scrimmage.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*II. *Fig.*: Anything that soothes or mollifies; a place of ease, comfort, or rest.

"Thou bosom softness! down of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy." *Southern: Oroonoko*, v. 5.

down-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Onopordum acanthium*, from the leaves being covered over with a long, hairy wool or cottony down. (*Britten & Holland.*)

down, ***don**, ***down**, ***downe**, ***dun**, ***dune**, *prep.*, *adv.*, *a.*, *s.* & *interj.* [A corrupt. by loss of initial *a* of Mid. Eng. *a-down*, itself a corrupt. of A. S. *of-dune*=off or from the hill.] [DOWN (1), *s.*; ADOWN.]

A. As preposition:

I. Literally:

1. Along in a descending direction; adown; from a higher to a lower elevation or position.

"Bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 105-7.

2. Toward the mouth or place of discharge of a river, &c., in the sea or a lake; in a direction with the stream.

"Down the river came the Strong Man."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xviii.

II. *Fig.*: In a direction from the capital or seat of government of a country to the provinces, or from the chief terminus of a railway, &c., to the subordinate lines or stations.

¶ (1) *Down the sound*: In the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.

(2) *Down town*: Toward or in the city. (*Colloquial.*)

B. As adverb:

I. Literally:

1. Toward the ground, from a higher to a lower elevation or position; in a descending direction.

"Down from his head the liquid odor ran."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 601.

2. Measuring from a higher point to a lower; as far down as.

"The wombe and al down to the kne."
Gower, i. 24.

3. On or to the ground.

"Thai fel don than at Joseph fete."
Cursor Mundi, 4,929.

4. From the sky upon the earth.

"Down came the storm, and smote amain
The vessel in its strength."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

5. To the earth; to this world.

"When God of old came down from heaven
In power and wrath He came."
Keble: Christian Year; Whitsunday.

6. Below the horizon.

"The moon is down."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

7. On the ground, or on some lower elevation; as, to sit down.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. From former to later, more recent, or the present times.

2. To or in a state of subjection.

3. From a larger to a less bulk.

"What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat."
Arbuthnot: On Aliments.

4. In or to a state of disgrace or disrepute.

"A man who has written himself down."
Addison.

5. In or to a state of dejection, depression, or humility.

*6. Positively, downright.

"Here's a villain that would face me down
He met me on the mart, and that I beat him,
And charged him with a thousand marks in gold."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

7. Downstairs, out of bed.

"Is she not down, so late?"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

8. On paper, &c.; on record; as, to write down a statement.

"Prick him down."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

9. To a lower price or value; as, Wheat has gone down.

¶ (1) *To be or come down upon:*

(a) To seize with rapidity.

(b) To find fault with; to rate soundly.

(2) *To be down upon one's luck*: To be unlucky or unfortunate. (*Slang.*)

"He is down upon his luck; he knows he is coming to an end."
Charles Reade: Never Too Late to Mend, ch. xxiii.

(3) *To be down at heel:*

(a) *Literally:*

(i) To have the upper part of the heel turned down.

(ii) To have on shoes which have the heels turned down.

(b) *Fig.*: To be slovenly, slipshod, seedy, or disreputable.

(4) *Up and down:*

(a) Here and there, backward and forward.

(b) Altogether, in every way.

"Up and down, she doth resemble thee."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

(c) All through, throughout.

"She says up and down the town that her eldest son is like you."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.

(5) *To go down:*

(a) *Univ.*: To leave the university for the vacation.

(b) *Fig.*: To be admitted, allowed, or received; to prove acceptable.

(6) *To be down in the mouth*: To be chapfallen, discouraged, or dispirited.

(7) *To turn down*: To slight; to disappoint; to "go back on;" to abandon. (*U. S. Slang.*)

C. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. On the ground.

"Our greatest pleasure is in seeing it so often near falling, without being ever actually down."
Goldsmith: The Bee, No. iv.

2. Below the horizon. [*B. I. 6.*]

3. Formed or directed downward.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Downcast, dejected, depressed.

"He was a good man, though much down in spirit."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

*2. Downright, plain, direct.

"Her many down denials."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

3. Lower in price or value; as, Wheat is down.

D. As substantive:

1. A depression or low state of fortune; as, the ups and downs of life.

2. A state of mental depression or dejection.

E. As interjection:

1. Used elliptically for *go, come, or fall down.*

"Down! therefore, and beg mercy of the duke."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. For *pay* or *lay down.*

3. Followed by *with* for *throw, take, or pull down.*

"Down with her, down with her, even to the ground."
Psalms cxxxvii. 7.

***down**, *v. t. & i.* [*Down*, *prep.*, &c.]

A. Trans.: To cast down; to subdue, to conquer, to tame.

"The hidden beauties seemed in wait to lie.
To down proud hearts that would not willing die."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

¶ *Down brakes*: A signal given by the engineer of a railway train to his brakemen to put on the brakes.

"The engineer, when he discovered that the switch had been left open, tried to put on all the brakes and whistled for down brakes, but it was of no avail."
Chicago Inter Ocean, Feb. 17, 1894.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To go down to a lower place; to descend.

"If the bottom were as deep as hell, I should down."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To go down, to be accepted, to be admitted; to be palatable.

"Probably it will hardly down with anybody at first hearing."
Locke.

2. To be digested.

"If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down."
Locke: On Education, § 14.

¶ *To down with*: To pull or tear down. [*Down*, *interj.* (3)]

"He who first downs with the red cross may crave
His heart's dearest wish; let him ask it and have it!"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

down-bear, *v. t.* To bear down, to depress.

down-beard, *s.* The winged seed of the thistle or sow-thistle.

"Like an idle globular down-beard. Every word of it a potential seed of infinite new down-beards and volumes."
Carlyle: Miscell., iv. 263.

down-bearing, *pr. par. & a.* [*DOWN-BEAR.*]

down-bow, *s.*

Music: The bow drawn over the strings from the heel or holding part of the bow to the point; the greatest power of tone in the strings is elicited by the down bow, and accordingly it is generally used on the accented beats of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

down-calling, ***down-calling**, *s.* A crying down, a depreciation by public proclamation.

"Douncalling of the dolouris [dollars]."
Aberdeen Reg.

down-calving, *a.* Ready for calving.

"A herd of fifty newly-calved and down-calving cows and heifers."
London Times.

down-cast, *a. & s.* [*DOWNCAST.*]

down-come, *doun-come*, *s.*

1. Descent; the act of descending.

"The sey coistis and the feildis
Resoundis, at doun-come of the harpies."
Douglas: Virgil, 75, 41.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. *Down-come* in the market=the fall of prices.

3. Overthrow.

"It had amaisa a down-come at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth."
Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xix.

4. Degradation in rank.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himsel for a shepherd to young Tam Linton, and mony ane was wae for the down-come."
Blackwood's Magazine, March, 1823, p. 314.

down-coming, ***downe-comming**, *s.* Descent, the act of descending.

"He commeth downe in such abundance of glorious light, as Babel can stande no longer, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his downe-comming to see it."
Forbes: On the Revelation, p. 180.

down-ding, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain, sleet, or snow.

down-draught, *s.*

1. *Lit.* (pron. *down-draft*): A draught or current of air down a mine, chimney, &c.

2. *Fig.* (pron. *down-drât*): Whatsoever depresses, (Used both lit. and met.)

"Keep v'ience aff our head, we yield
To nae down-draught."
Picken: Poems, i. 68.

down-draw, *s.* Overloading weight; some untoward circumstance in one's lot.

"Neath poortith's sair down-draw,
Some o' ye fag your days awa."
Picken: Poems, i. 79.

down-drug, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world.

"Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair,
Thro' crosses and down-drug, and poortith and care."
Northern Antiquities, p. 429.

down-easter, *s.* A native or inhabitant of New England. (*U. S.*)

***down-gate**, ***downe-gate**, *s.* A going down, a descent.

"Downe-gate, or downe goynge. Descensus."
Prompt. Parv.

down-getting, *s.* Success in obtaining a reduction.

"The downe-getting of the xii denieris [deniers] taking of merchandis gудis."
Aberd. Reg. A. (1563), v. 25.

***down-gyved**, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines the fetters round the ankles. [*GYVE.*]

"His stockings, fouled,
Ungartered, and down-gyved to his ancle."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

down-had, *s.* Anything that depresses one, whether in respect to growth or external circumstances.

down-haul, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for hauling down a staysail, jib, or other fore-and-aft sail. With staysails it passes along the stay through the cringles, and is attached to the upper corner.

down-haul, *v. t.*

Naut.: To haul or pull down.

down-hauler, *s.*

Naut.: The same as *DOWN-HAUL* (q. v.).

down-hawl, *s.* [*DOWN-HAUL.*]

down-line, *s.*

Rail.: That line of a railroad which leads from the main terminus toward the subordinate stations.

***down-look**, *s.* Dissatisfaction or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance; scorn, contempt.

"'Twas not for fear that I my fouks forsook,
And ran the hazard of their sair down-look."
Ross: Helenore, p. 84.

down-pouring, *s.* An effusion or outpouring.

A down-pouring of the Spirit."
Society Contend., p. 40.

down-putting, ***doun-putting**, *s.* Dejection, as by dethronement; the act of putting to death violently.

"I was a servand to your father, and sal be ane enemie to thame that was the occasioun of his doun-putting."
Pittscottie Cron., p. 226.

down-razed, *a.* Razed to the ground.

"Lofty towers I see down-razed."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 64.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; vīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***down-roping, a.** Hanging down in glutinous filaments.

"The gum *down-roping* from their pale-dead eyes."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

down-rush, s. A rush downward or toward a center, or from the exterior to the interior of a body.

down-set, s.

1. A beginning in any line of business; an establishment.

"You have a *hein down-set*."—*Marriage, i. 120. (Jamieson.)*

2. Anything that produces great depression; as, a *down-set* of work; work that overpowers with fatigue.

3. The nadir or lowest point.

"His fortunes were for ever at their *down-set*."—*Holland: Camden, ii. 128.*

***down-setting, *doun-seting, s.** The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rysing to the *down-setting* at their mercat croce."—*Acts Jas. VI., 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.*

down-share, s.

Agric.: A turf-paring plow, used in England, where the rolling treeless tracts are called Downs. These tracts in Sussex are the home of the South-down sheep.

down-sitting, s.

1. The act of sitting down or going to rest; repose, rest.

"Thou knowest my *down-sitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off."—*Ps. cxxxix. 2.*

2. The session of a court.

"Mr. Gillespie came home at our first *down-sitting*."—*Baillie's Lett. xi. 261.*

¶ *To do anything at a down-sittin':* To do it without rising.

down-stairs, a. & adv.

A. As adj.: At the bottom of the stairs; on a lower floor.

B. As adv.: At or toward the bottom of the stairs; to a lower floor.

down-stroke, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stroke or blow given downward.

2. *Penmanship:* A thick stroke made with a downward motion of the pen.

down-tak, s. Anything that enfeebles the body, or takes it down. (*Scotch.*)

down-taking, *doun-taking, s. Reduction in price.

"Ane article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the *down-taking* of their custumes."—*Acts Jas. VI., 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.*

down-through, doun-through, adv. In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gaun *down-through*," = I am going to the lower part of the country; "He bides *down-through*" = he resides in the lower part. (*Scotch.*)

down-throw, *doun-thrau, v. t. To overthrow.

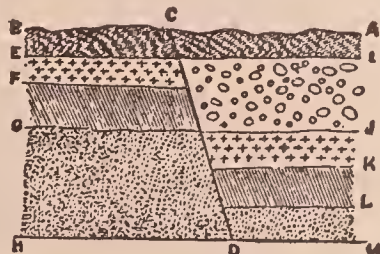
"The spreit of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludshedding, of inducing subiectis to oppres and *doun-thrau* their maisters, and sik vther horribil crymes."—*Nicol Burne, F. 43, b.*

down-throw, dounthrow, s.

Geology and Mining:

1. The act of casting down suddenly or more gradually, by earthquake or other action, the strata on one side of a fault to a lower level or platform than the corresponding one on the other.

"Which assumes each fault to have been accomplished by a single upcast or *dounthrow* of several thousand feet."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol., ch. v.*



Down-throw.

2. The strata thus cast down.

Let *CD* be a "fault" which has severed the strata and made them not continuous, then there is a down-throw on the left-hand side of the fault, so that the bed *EF* has been sunk to the lower level *JK*, the bed *FG* to *KL*, and *GH* to *LM*. [*FAULT.*]

***down-weight, s.** Full weight; sufficient weight to draw the scale down.

"In attributing due and *down-weight* to every man's gifts."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, i. 59.*

dōw'-na, v. i. [A corruption of *dow* and *not*.] To be unable. [*Dow, v.*]

"And when I *dow-na* yoke a naig, Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg."—*Burns.*

dōwn'-by, dōwn-bye, adv. [*Eng. down; by.*] Down the way.

"... or before the marquis, when ye gang *down-by*."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxvi.*

dōwn'-cast, a. & s. [*Eng. down, and cast (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

1. Cast or turned toward the ground; dejected, sad.

"Conscious passion plainly speaks
In *downcast* look and blushing cheeks."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 30.

2. Sad, gloomy, depressed, dispirited.

"The discourse
Again directed to his *downcast* friend."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The act of turning or casting toward the ground.

"Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That *downcast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shows a fine sorrow."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* An overthrow, misfortune.

"... and of the *downcast* whairinto now he was brought."—*Bannatyne's Journal, p. 493.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mining:* The ventilating-shaft of a mine, down which air passes to the workings; as opposed to the *up-cast*.

2. *Geol.:* The same as *DOWN-THROW* (q. v.).

***dōwn'-cast-īng, a.** [*Eng. down, and casting.*] Depressing, dejecting; causing depression or dejection.

dōwn'-cast-ness, s. [*Eng. downcast; -ness.*] The state or condition of being downcast or dejected; sadness.

"Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer."

D. M. Moir.

***dōwned, a.** [*Eng. down, s.; -ed.*] Supplied or stuffed with down.

"What pain to quit the world, just made their own;
Their nest so deeply *downed*, and built so high!"

Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 213, 214.

dōw'ne-wāy, v. t. [*Mid. Eng. doune, and way=weigh.*] To weigh down; to counterbalance. (*Spenser.*)

dōwn'-fāl, *down-fal, s. [*Eng. down, and fall (q. v.).*]

I. Literally:

1. A fall or falling downward, or to the ground.

"Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver shower."

Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

*2. That which falls suddenly downward; a water-fall.

3. A declivity in ground, a slope, a precipice.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skelfhill for a bit *downfa'* to the south."—*Perils of Man, i. 63.*

II. Figuratively:

1. A sudden fall, descent, or overthrow from a position of power, honor, wealth, rank, fame, &c.; a loss of rank, honor, or position; ruin, destruction, disgrace.

"Such an array of regular troops had not been seen in Europe since the *downfall* of the Roman empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

*2. The waning or disappearing.

"'Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light."

Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites, 108.

¶ *Winter downfall:* The practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous.

"The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear to have obtained the right of *winter downfall* for their sheep."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 127.*

dōwn'-fāl-en, a. [*Eng. down, and fallen (q. v.).*]

1. *Lit.:* Fallen into ruins; ruined, dilapidated.

"The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. *Fig.:* Ruined; fallen or thrown from power, rank, or position.

"And gathering all whose madness of belief
Still saw a savior in their *downfallen* chief."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

¶ For the difference between *downfall* and *fall*, see *FALL*.

dōwn'-heart-ēd, a. [*Eng. down, and hearted.*] Dejected or depressed in spirit; dispirited.

"Dinna be overly *downhearted* when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'."—*R. Gilhaize, ii. 317.*

dōwn'-hill, a. & adv. [*Eng. down, and hill (q. v.).*]

A. As adj.: Sloping downward, descending, declivous.

"And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields."

Congreve.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.:* On a slope downward or descent.

"Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

2. *Fig.:* Toward ruin or disgrace; as, He is going fast *downhill*.

***dōwn'-lēt, s.** [*English down, and suff. -let.*] A passage down.

"A *downlet* to that bottomless pit."—*Allestree: Forty Sermons, i. 137.*

***dōwn'-lōoked, a.** [*Eng. down; look; -ed.*] Having a dejected look; dispirited, depressed, gloomy, sad.

"Men were they all of evil mien,
Downlooked, unwilling to be seen."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 19.

dōwn'-lȳ-īng, a. & s. [*English down, and lying (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Lying on the ground or on a place of rest.

2. *Fig.:* About to be brought to bed or in travail of childbirth.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of lying down or of taking repose.

2. The time of retiring to rest or of taking repose.

"All these [servants] were daily attending *downlying* and uprising."—*Cavendish: Life of Wolsey.*

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of giving birth to a child; childbirth; the time of parturition.

"Mrs. Balwhidder was at the *downlying* with my eldest son."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish, p. 91.*

2. The act of sitting down or taking up a position before a fortified place in order to besiege it.

"Perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our *downlying*."—*Monro: Expedition, pt. ii, p. 16.*

dōwn'-pōur, s. [*Eng. down, and pour (q. v.).*] A very heavy and persistent shower of rain.

"About 10,000 people assembled in the park despite the heavy *downpour* of rain."—*London Times.*

dōwn'-right (gh silent), *doun-right, *doun-ryght, *doun-rightes, *dun-riht, a. & adv. [*Eng. down, and right (q. v.).*]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Directed straight downward; direct from above below.

"I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Directly to the point; plain, evident.

"In these phenomena of sound we travel a very little way from *downright* sensible experience."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), ch. vii, p. 133.*

2. Open, apparent, plain, undoubted, undeniable.

"Others are dragged into the crowded room
Between supporters; and, once seated, sit
Through *downright* inability to rise."

Cowper: Task, i. 478-80.

3. Plain, undisguised.

"I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

4. Plain, artless, blunt, straightforward.

"Old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb."—*Adison: Count Tariff.*

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.:* Straight or directly downward; right down.

"A giant's slain in fight
Or mowed o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*."

Butler: Hudibras.

II. Figuratively:

1. In plain terms, without ceremony, plainly, bluntly, directly.

"You have heard him swear *downright* he was."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.*

2. Completely, thoroughly.

"Threw off his spirit, his appetite, his sleep,
And *downright* languished."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

3. Directly, immediately, at once, straight off.

"She fell *downright* into a fit."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

dōwn'-right-lȳ (gh silent), adv. [*Eng. down-right; -ly.*] Plainly, in plain or direct terms, downright.

"Though they do not *downrightly* assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers."—*Barrow: Sermon on Prov. x. 18.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șún; -țion, -șion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = șús. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

↓down'-right-nēss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *down-right*; *-ness*.] Plain, open, honest, or blunt dealing; plainness, directness.

"O profane downrightness, if it be opposed to this dawbling."—Gomersall: *Serm. on St. Peter* (Dedic.).

***down'-steēp-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *down*; *steep*; *-y*.] Very steep or precipitous.

"He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock."—*Florio: Trans. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 197.

down'-trōd, **down'-trōd-dēn**, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *trod*, *trodden*.]

1. *Lit.*: Trodden down or under foot.
2. *Fig.*: Trodden under foot, tyrannized over, oppressed, trampled upon.

"Downtrodden millions
Starve in the garrets of Europe."
Longfellow: The Driving Cloud.

down'-ward, **down'-wards**, ***don-ward**, ***down-ward**, ***downe-ward**, ***dune-ward**, ***dun-ward**, *adv. & a.* [A corruption of A. S. *adūnweard* = *of-dune-weard*.] [DOWN, *adv.*; WARD, *adv.*]

A. As adverb:

I. Literally:

1. In a direction from a higher to a lower elevation; from above, down; in a descending course or line.

"Mnnekes eoden vpward, muneke eoden dunward."
Layamon, ii. 123.

2. Toward a lower place or elevation.

"Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look downward from them upon the snbjacent countries."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

3. Toward the bottom or the lowest extremity.

"The crop es turned downward."
Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 663.

4. In the lower parts; at the extremities.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man,
And downward fish." *Milton: P. L.*, 462, 463.

5. In the direction or course from the head, spring, or source, toward the outlet; as, to sail downward toward the sea.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a course of successive or lineal descent from ancestor to descendant; lineally, by generations.

"A ring the count does wear,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 7.

2. Toward the south, southward.

"Sea he had searched, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the pool
Mæotis, up beyond the river Ob;
Downward as far antarctic."
Milton: P. L., ix. 86-9.

3. In course of successive years; from earlier to later times.

"From the twelfth century downward."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1535).

4. In the course of falling from any high position or elevation of rank, &c.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Moving on a declivity; extending from a higher to a lower place or elevation; descending.

"Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble till,
With a sad, leaden, downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast."
Milton: Comus, 40-44.

- *2. Arched, curved.

"When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the downward heaven, and rises there."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 340, 341.

II. Figuratively:

1. Descending from a head, origin, or source.
2. Depressed, dejected, melancholy, gloomy.

"At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward."—*Sidney*.

downward-discharge water-wheel, *s.* One form of the turbine or reaction water-wheel. The water is admitted at the periphery, from a spiral chute which surrounds the wheel, and, passing inward in a radial direction, curves and descends vertically.

down'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *down* (2), *s.*, and *weed*.] *Botany:*

1. *Filago germanica*. (*Britten & Holland*.)
2. Cottonweed. (*Diotis maritima*.)

***down'-ŷ** (1), *a.* [Down (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Having downs, consisting of downs.

"The downy part of Ashburton."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, i. 382.

down'-ŷ (2), *a.* [Down (2), *s.*; *-y*.]

I. Literally:

1. Covered with down: as plumage.

"There lies a downy feather which stirs not."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

2. Covered with soft hair, pubescence, or bloom, resembling fine down.

"My pleasing theme continual prompts my thoughts;
Presents the downy peach."
Thomson: Autumn, 674, 675.

3. Made of down; soft as down.

"Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolonged the balmy rest."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 19, 20.

II. Figuratively:

1. Soft as down.

"Then o'er the chief Euronymê the chaste
With duteous care a downy carpet cast."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 5, 6.

2. Soft, soothing, placid, calm.

"Shake off this downy sleep."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

3. Cunning, knowing, artful. (*Slang*.)

***dowr'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dower*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a dower.

dowr'-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *dower*; *-ess*.] A woman entitled to a dower.

dow'-rŷ, ***dow-er-y**, *s.* [English *dower*; *-y*.] [DOWER, *s.*]

1. A portion given or received with a wife; a dower.

"With him the portion and sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

- *2. A gift or reward given for a wife.

"Ask me never so much dowry and gift and I will give it thee."—*Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

3. A fortune or blessing given; an endowment, a portion.

"And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry."—*Gen.* xxx. 20.

***dowse** (1), *v. t.* [DOUSE.]

***dowse** (2), ***douss**, *v. t.* [DUSCH.] To strike or slap in the face.

dowse, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*] A slap on the face. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Humph! that's another dowse for the Baronet."—*Coleman: Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

***dow'-set**, *s.* [DOUCET.]

***dows'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOWSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as DOUSING (*q. v.*).

dowsing-chock, *s.* [DOUSING-CHOCK.]

dowst, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*]

***dowt**, *v. t.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

dowt'-it, *pa. par. or a.* [DOWT, *v.*] Feared, redoubted.

"That he was the maist dowtit man
That in Carrik lywyth than."
Barbour: Bruce, v. 507.

dōx-ō-lōg'-i-a, *s.* [Gr., from *dōxa*=praise, and *legō*=to say, to proclaim.] The Doxology (*q. v.*).

doxologia magna, *s.* The version of the angels' hymn, "Gloria in excelsis Deo," sung at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

dōx-ō-lōg'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *doxolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God.

"The three first collects are noted to be doxological."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 353.

dōx-ōl'-ō-gīze, *v. i.* [Eng. *doxolog(y)*; *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology.

***dōx-ōl'-ō-gīz-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOXOLOGIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of giving praise to God, as in a doxology.

dōx-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *doxologia*, from *dōxa*=praise, and *legō*=to say, to tell; Fr. *doxologie*.]

1. *Gen.*: A hymn of praise or glory to God.

"David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and doxologies, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with mine own hand."—*South*.

2. *Spec.*: The hymn or song of praise—the "Gloria Patri"—used at the end of the Psalms in the Christian Church; also any metrical form of the same. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***dōx'-ŷ**, *s.* [A dimin. from *duck* (*q. v.*).]

1. A mistress, a prostitute, a loose woman.

"When daffodils begin to peer—
With, heigh! the dozy over the dale."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

2. A term of endearment applied to little girls. Sometimes written *doxie*.

dōx'-ŷ, **dōx-ye**, *a.* [Prob. connected with *doze* (*q. v.*).] Lazy, restive, slow. (*Scotch*.)

dōylt, *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Stupid, dazed.

"Wae worth that brandy, burning trash!
Fell source o' mony a pain and brash!
Twins monie a poor, dōylt, drucken hash."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

***dōy'-lŷ**, *s.* [DOILY.]

dōze, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *dúsa*=to doze; Dan. *dōse*; Sw. dial. *dusa*; cf. A. S. *dwaes*=stupid, stupefied; Dut. *dwaas*=foolish; Dan. *dōs*=drowsiness. Connected with *dizzy*, and probably also with *daze*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To slumber, to sleep lightly.

"There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To live or pass one's time in a drowsy manner; to live in a state of sleepy inaction.

"To the banks where bards departed doze,
They led him soft."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 321.

3. A boy's top is said to doze, or sleep, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all.

B. Transitive:

- *1. To stupefy; to make dull or stupid.

"Two satyrs, on the ground
Stretched at his ease, their sire Silenus found
Dozed with his fumes, and heavy with his load."
Dryden: Virgil, Ecl. vi. 19-21.

2. To spend or pass in drowsy inaction.

"Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign,
And navies yawned for orders on the main."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 617, 618.

doze-brown, *a.* Snuff-colored. (*Scotch*.)

dōze, *s.* [DOZE, *v.*] A light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"He wraps himself up in his own warm skin, and enjoys a comfortable doze."—*Knox: Essays*, ix.

dōzed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Applied to things that are unsound; as, dozed timber, a dozed rope, &c. (*Scotch*.)

dōz'-en, ***dos-ain**, ***dos-ein**, ***dos-eine**, ***dos-eyn**, ***dos-eyne**, ***doz-eyne**, ***dus-zeyne**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *dosaine*, *dozaine*; Fr. *douzaine*, from O. Fr. *doze*; Fr. *douze*=twelve, with suff. *-ain*=Lat. *anus*, from Lat. *duodecim*=twelve: *duo*=two, and *decem*=ten; Sp. *docena*; Ital. *dozzina*; Ger. *dutzend*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Twelve in number.

"We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A great number; indefinitely many.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A collection or aggregate of twelve things.

"By putting twelve units together we have the complex idea of a dozen."—*Locke*.

2. Followed by *of*.

"Some six or seven dozen of Scots."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

II. Fig.: An indefinite number, generally implying a large quantity.

"Knock them down by the dozens."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

dōz'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *doz(e)*; *-er*.] One who dozes or passes his time in drowsy inaction.

"Calm, even-tempered dozers through life."—*Joanna Baillie*.

***dō'-zī-ēn**, *s.* [Lat. *decem*=ten.] A territory, a jurisdiction. (*Wharton*.)

***dō'-zīn-ēr**, *s.* [DECINER.]

dōz'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dozy*; *-ness*.] Drowsiness, sleepiness.

"A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a doziness in his head, or a want of appetite."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

dōz'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of slumbering; a doze, a light sleep.

"Nor yet the dozings of the clerk are sweet,
Compared with the repose the Sofa yields."
Cowper: Task, i. 100, 101.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōz'-y, *a.* [Eng. *doz(e)*; -y.] Sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, heavy, sluggish.

"The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise."

Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

***dōz'-zle**, *v. t.* [A freq. from *doze*, *v.* (q. v.)] To render stupid; to stupefy.

"In such a perplexity every man asks his fellow What's best to be done? and being dozzled with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 142.

Dp. *Elemental symbol.*

Chem.: The symbol used to denote the metal decipium (q. v.).

drāb (1), *s.* [Gael. *drabag*=a slattern; Ir. *drabog*, from Ir. *drab*=a spot, a stain.] [DRAFF.]

1. A prostitute, a strumpet.

"If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

2. A slattern, a slut, a sloven.

"So at an Irish funeral appears

A train of drabs with mercenary tears."

King: Art of Cookery, 556, 557.

drāb (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt taken from the boiling-pans.

drāb (3), *s. & a.* [Fr. *drap*=cloth, from Low Lat. *drappum*, accus. of *drappus*=cloth.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Fabric*: A thick woolen cloth of a dun color, inclining to reddish-brown.

2. A dull brown or dun color.

3. A spot, a stain.

B. As adj.: Of a dull brown or dull color, like the cloth so called.

"The coloring of the scenery is simple enough—namely, plain drab."—*A Month in the Camp before Sebastopol* (1855), p. 51.

drab-color, *s.* The same as **DRAB**, *s.*, 2.

drab-colored, *a.* Of a drab or dull brown color.

"Dressed in a dark, drab-colored coat."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Mystery*.

drāb (1), *v. t.* [**DRAB** (3), *s.*] To spot, to stain.

drāb (2), *v. i.* [**DRAB** (1), *s.*] To follow or associate with loose women.

"O, he's the most courteous physician,

You may drink or drab in's company freely."

Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

drā'-bā, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. *drabē*=a cruciferous plant, *Lepidium draba*, not the genus defined below.]

Bot.: Whitlow Grass, a genus of Crucifers, family Alyssidæ. The fruit is an oval or oblong silicle, compressed or with the valves slightly convex, one-nerved at the base, nerved or veined upward, with many seeds. [**EROPHILA**.]

'drāb'-bēr, *s.* [Eng. *drab*, *v.*; -er.] One who frequents or associates with loose women.

"I know him well

For a most insatiate drabber."

Massinger: City Madam, iv. 2.

drāb'-bēt, *s.* [A dimin. from *drab* (2), *s.* (q. v.)] A drab twilled linen, principally used for men's gabardines; a coarse linen duck.

"Some were as usual in whitey-brown smocks of drab bet."—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. ix.

***drāb'-bīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DRAB**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of associating with loose women.

"Busied in prophane talk, drinking, drabbing, or the like."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 324.

drāb'-bīsh, ***drab-bishe**, *a.* [Eng. *drab* (1), *s.*; -ish.] Like a drab or slut, slovenly, sluttish.

"I markte the drabbishe sorcerers,

And harde their dismall spell."

Drant: Horace; Satires, i. 3.

***drāb'-ble**, *s.* [**DRABBLE** (1), *v.*] Dirt.

"Some fierce methodistical drabble."

Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 54. (*Davies*.)

drāb'-ble (1), ***dra-ble**, *v. t.* [A freq. form, from *drab* (1), *s.* (q. v.)]

1. To draggle or make dirty, as by dragging through mud, water, or dirt; to befoul.

2. To besmear.

"She drabbled them oure wi' a black tade's blude,

An' baked a bannock, an' ca'd it gude."

Rem. of Nithsdale Song; The Witch Cake, p. 283.

***3.** To make limp or dragged with wet.

"Spreading their drabbled sailes in the full clue abroad a-drying."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufte*. (*Davies*.)

drāb'-ble (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To fish for barbel with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

drāb'-blēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *drabbl(e)* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who drabbles for barbel.

drāb'-blēr (2), *s.* [**DRABLER**.]

drāb'-blīng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DRABBLE** (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dragging or making dirty or befouling.

drāb'-blīng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DRABBLE** (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fishing for barbel with a rod and long line.

drāb'-lēr, **drāb'-blēr**, *s.* [**DRAB** (2), *s.*]

Naut.: A piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail, being an extension of the bonnet, as the latter is of the sail proper.

dra-çæ'-nā, *s.* [Lat. *dracæna*; Gr. *drakaina*=a she-dragon, from *drakōn*=a dragon. The genus is so named because the inspissated juice of the several species becomes a powder like dragon's blood.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparageæ. Perianth inferior, six-partite, with nearly erect segments and stamens, six inserted in them; filaments thickened in the middle anthers; linear styleone, stigma trifid; ovules, three-celled, three-seeded; fruit, a berry, with one, two, or rarely three perfect seeds. Formerly, the genus was so defined as to include nearly or quite thirty species. The well-known *Dracæna draco*, or Dragon-tree, requires to be studied in its native country, the Canary Islands. Commencing as an unbranched endogen with linear entire evergreen sheathing leaves, which leave annular scars as they fall annually, it continues to advance slowly to maturity, the process, it is said, taking twenty-five to thirty years. Then the leaf scars are gradually obliterated, and branches begin to be put forth. Next a glorious panicle of inflorescence appears at the apex of the stem, the individual flowers of which, however, are small and greenish-white. At an indefinitely long period it begins to decay, which in some cases it does so slowly that it seems as if death would never supervene. The celebrated Dragon-tree of Teneriffe was one of the wonders of the world. Bethencourt in 1402 or 1406 described it as old and hollow. It had changed but little from that time till its destruction in 1867. (*Dragon's-blood tree*.) It was between 70 and 75 feet high, with a circumference at the base of about 46½. *D. draco* furnishes one of the resins called Dragon's-blood (q. v.). The tree called *D. terminalis*, mentioned by Lindley and others as furnishing the Ti plant of the Sandwich Islands, was next named *Cordyline terminalis*, and is now denominated *Calodracon terminalis*.

drā'-cānth, *s.* [**TRAGACANTH**.] Gum-tragacanth.

drāchm (*ch* silent), **drāch'-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *drachmē*, from *drassomai*=to hold in the hand, and so, strictly, as much as one can hold in the hand.]

I. Literally:

1. *Of both forms:*

(1) An Attic weight, about 66 gr. avoirdupois:

(2) An Eginetan weight, about 110 gr. avoirdupois.

(3) A silver coin, worth six oboli, *i. e.*, nearly 18½ cents, and so about equal to the Roman denarius.

"To every Roman citizen he gives

To every several man seventy-five drachmas."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

2. (*Of the form drachm*): The same as **DRAM**, *s.* (q. v.)

***II. Fig.:** A small quantity.

"I've but a drachm of learning and less wit."

Brome: To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

dra-çī'-nā, **drāç'-īne**, *s.* [Gr. *drakaina*=a she-dragon.]

Chem.: The resin obtained on the addition of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid to a solution of dragon's blood in alcohol. It unites with the acid, forming a yellowish-red powder, which dissolves in water, forming a yellow solution, which is reddened by alkalis.

drā'-cō, *s.* [Lat., Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon (q. v.)]

I. Ord. Lang.: A kind of luminous exhalation, or *ignis fatuus*, arising from marshy places.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: [**DRAGON**.]

2. *Zoöl.*: [**DRAGON**.]

drā-cō-çēph'-ā-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon, and *kephalē*=a head.]

Botany: Dragon's-head: a genus of annual and perennial plants belonging to the order Labiatæ.

D. canariense is the Canary balm of Gilead. The plants are odoriferous, and are natives of Europe, Asia, and this country.

drā-cō'-ūi-an, *a.* [From *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] The same as **DRACONIC** (2) (q. v.).

drā-cōn'-ic (1), *a.* [Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to the constellation Draco, or the Dragon.

drā-cōn'-ic (2), *a.* [From *Draco*, an Athenian legislator, who flourished about B. C. 621. When archon he made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in characters of blood; hence, the term was applied to any very severe or sanguinary law or rule.] Very severe, cruel, or sanguinary.

"The blasphemy of laws

Making kings' rights divine, by some draconic clause."

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 64.

draconic acid, *s.* [**ANTISIC ACID**.]

***drā-cōn'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *draconic*; -al.] The same as **DRACONIC** (2) (q. v.).

***drā-cōn'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *draconical*; -ly.] In a draconic manner; after the manner of Draco; severely.

drā-cōn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*)=a dragon, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: In some classifications, a family of lizards, type *Draco*. It is generally, however, merged in the Agamidæ.

dra-cōn'-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Agamidæ, type *Draco*. [**DRAGON**.]

dra-cō'-nine, *s.* [Gr. *drakōn*=a dragon, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*) (q. v.).] The same as **DRACINA** (q. v.).

drā-cōn'-tī-a-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *drakōn*=dragon.] *Pathol.*: A skin disease due to the presence of the parasite *Filaria medinensis* or Guinea-worm. [**DRACUNCULUS**.]

***dra-cōn'-tīc**, *a.* [From Lat. *caput draconis*=the dragon's head, a name given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.]

Astron.: Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

dra-cōn'-tīne, *a.* [Gr. *drakōn* (genit. *draconis*)=a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. -ine.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dragon.

dra-cōn'-tī-ūm (tī as shī), *s.* [Lat. *dracontium*; Gr. *drakontion*=a plant, *Dracunculus vulgaris*: this is not the modern genus *Dracunculus*.]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ, tribe Oronticeæ. The spathe is cymbiform, the spadix cylindrical, covered with hermaphrodite flowers, perianth 7 to 9-parted, stamens 7 to 9, anthers 2-celled, ovary 2 to 3-celled, each cell containing a pendulous ovule, fruit baccate, 1 to 3-seeded. *Dracuncium polyphyllum* is an antispasmodic and an expectorant. It grows in India, Japan, &c. The American skunk cabbage was formerly referred to this genus; it is now called *Symplocarpus foetidus*.

dra-cōn'-yīl, *s.* [**DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.]

drā-cūh'-cū'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dracunculus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -cæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceæ. Stamens and pistils numerous, with the rudimentary organs interposed; spadix naked at the extremity. Cells of the anthers larger than the connective. (*Lindley*.)

dra-cūnc'-ū-lūs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *draco*=a dragon. A plant the same as *Dracuncium*. Modern botanists make the two genera different.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Araceæ, the typical one of the tribe *Dracunculeæ* (q. v.). *Dracunculus vulgaris*, formerly called *Arum dracunculus*, is well known. It has a spotted stem and petiole leaves.

2. *Ichthy.*: A fish belonging to the genus *Callionymus*; also called **DRAGONET** (q. v.).

3. *Zoöl.*: A species of worm, *Filaria medinensis*, which insinuates itself under the human skin, causing a suppurating sore. It is found on the coast of Guinea, thence it is sometimes called the Guinea-worm. It is a nematoid, measuring from one to six feet in length, and having the thickness of one-tenth of an inch. The body is cylindrical, tail pointed, and head convex, with a central mouth, surrounded by papillæ.

drāç'-yīl, *s.* [**DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.]

***drād**, ***dradde**, *a.* [**DREAD**, *v.*]

1. Dreaded, feared.

2. Affrighted, alarmed.

drādge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *dredge* (2), *s.*]

Min.: The inferior portions of ore detached from other portions by the cobbing-hammer. The better parts are known as prill.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

draff, ***draf**, ***draffe**, ***draugh**, s. [Not found in A. S., but probably an English word; cogn. with Dut. *draf*=swill, hog's-wash; Sw. & Icel. *draf*=grains, husks; Dan. *drav*=dregs, lees; Gael. *drabh*=draff, grains of malt; Ger. *trüber*=grains. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: The refuse or grains of malt after brewing or distilling; lees, dregs, refuse generally; hog's-wash.

"'Tis old but true, Still swine eat all the draff."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.*: The dregs or refuse of anything; anything vile and worthless.

"All maner monkes and fryers and like draffe."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 359.

draff-cheap, a. Low-priced, as though cheap as grains.

"Thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase,
O' little value now-a-days."
Tannahill: *Poems*, p. 103.

draff-pock, s. A sack for carrying grains.

"Their draff-pock that will clog behind them all their days."—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. i., lett. 50.

draff-sack, ***draf-sak**, s.

Literally:

1. A sack for carrying grain, &c.

"I lye as a draf-sak in my bed."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,206.

*2. A gross, greedy fellow.

"I bade menne to approche, and not doungehylls or draffe-sackes."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 93.

draff-ish, a. [English *draff*; -ish.] Worthless, vile.

"The draffish declaracions of my lordo Boner."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, fol. 97 b.

***draf-fle**, s. [A dimin. from *draff* (q. v.).] Draff, refuse, wash.

***draffe-sacked**, a. Filled with draff, or hog's-wash.

"Enforcing his own stinking and draffe-sacked belly."
—*Bacon: Works*, ii. 591.

draf-fy, a. [Eng. *draff*; -y.] Worthless, like draff, coarse.

"The dregs and draffy part, disgrace and jealousy."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Island Princess*, iii. 3.

draft, ***drafte**, s. & a. [A corruption of draught (q. v.).]

A. *Substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or process of drawing or dragging a load or vehicle; draught.

(2) A drawing, plan, or delineation of a design on paper.

(3) The first sketch or outlines of any writing or document, containing the heads and principal details of the contents.

"In the original draft of the instructions was a curious paragraph."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 1.

(5) A current of air; a draught.

(6) In the same sense as II. 3.

* (7) A jakes, a privy. [DRAUGHT.]

"This communication hadde he sitting on a drafte."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 1.)

*2. *Fig.*: Aim, purpose, stratagem, allurement.

"By his false allurements' wylie draft,
Had thousand women of their love beraft."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ii. 10.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Banking, &c.*:

(1) A written order for the payment of a sum of money addressed to some person who holds money in trust, or who acts in the capacity of agent or servant of the drawer. Documents of this kind often pass between one department of a bank or mercantile house and some other department, and are distinguished from bills of exchange and checks, in not being drawn upon a debtor. (*Bithehl*.)

"It is essential to the character of a bill that it should be addressed to a person who owes the money as a debtor. If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a depositum, as a bailee, or trustee, or agent, or servant of the writer, it is not a bill but a draft."—*McLeod*.

(2) It is loosely and improperly used in the sense of a check.

2. *Comm.*: An allowance made for waste in goods sold by weight; also an allowance made at the custom-house upon excisable goods.

3. *Mil. & Naval*: A number of men selected for some special purpose; a selection of men to serve from an army or part of an army, or from a ship or depot to serve in some other place or ship.

*4. *Naut.*: A chart.

"The drafts or sea-plats being first consulted."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1689).

5. *Shipbuilding*: The depth a vessel sinks in the water; the draught of a ship.

6. *Hydraul. Eng.*: The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

¶ In all senses the two spellings *draft* and *draught* are used, the former being general in this country. In England, except in the senses I. 4, 6, II. 1, 3, *draught* is the more common spelling.

B. *As adj.*: Employed for drawing a cart, vehicle, &c. (now written *draught*).

draft-horse, s. [DRAUGHT-HORSE.]

***draft-house**, s. [DRAUGHT-HOUSE.]

draft-ox, s. [DRAUGHT-OX.]

"Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like draft-oxen, and make you plow up the wair."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1. (Folio.)

draft, v. t. [DRAFT, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To draw a draft or outline of; to delineate.

2. To draw up a first sketch or outline of a document, giving the heads and principal details.

3. To compose, write, or draw up; as, to draft a lease.

4. To draw and despatch any number from a body, society, or collection, for service or work elsewhere. [II.]

"Whence they drafted novices to supply their colleges and temples."—*Holwell: Dictionary*.

II. *Mil. & Nav.*: To select or draw from a military or naval force or establishment a number of men to be despatched for service in some other place or ship.

draft-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DRAFT, v.]

draft-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAFT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of drawing up a sketch, outline, or draft.

2. *Mil. & Nav.*: The act of selecting and despatching drafts of men for duty elsewhere.

drafts, s. pl. [DRAUGHT, s.]

drafts-man, s. [Eng. *draft*, s., and *man*.] One who draws designs or plans; a draughtsman (q. v.).

***draft-ŷ** (1), a. [Eng. *draft*, s. A. I. 1 (7); -y.] Filthy, vile, worthless; fitted for a jakes.

"Which all within is drafty sluttish geare,
Fit for the oven or the kitchen fire."
Hall: *Satires*, v. 2.

draft-ŷ (2), a. [DRAUGHTY.]

dräg, ***drag-gyn**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *dragan*, cogn. with Dut. *dragen*=to carry or bear; Dan. *drage*=to draw; Icel. *draga*=to draw; Goth. *dragan*; Sw. *draga*; O. H. Ger. *tragen*; Ger. *tragen*.] [DRAW.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To pull, haul, or draw along the ground by main force.

"Draggyn or drawyn. Trajicio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To pull, haul, or draw by force.

"The heroes rose, and dragged him from the hall."
Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xxi. 320.

3. To break up, as land, by drawing over it a heavy drag or harrow.

4. To draw or haul up.

"And the other disciples came in a little ship . . . dragging the net with fishes."—*John* xxi. 8.

5. To search or explore, as a river, a pond, &c., with a hooked instrument, to recover a body or article lost.

*6. To put a drag on, to retard with a drag.

"Our endeavors must be to drag the wheels."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 156.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To draw, to impel.

"My affairs drag me homeward."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. To draw along contemptuously as a thing unworthy to be carried.

"He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a show of me."—*Stillington*.

3. To draw along or consume slowly or painfully.

"'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loathed by the gods, have dragged a lingering life."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 876, 877.

*4. To keep back, to retard.

"What impediments drag back our expedition."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 3.

5. To search painfully and carefully; to rack.

"While I dragged my brains for such a song."
Tennyson: *Princess*, iv. 136.

6. To execute or perform too slowly; to perform in too slow time.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To trail or be drawn along the ground, as a dress.

"From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 752, 753.

(2) To fish, or search for anything with a hooked instrument or drag, as in a river, pond, &c.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To move slowly or heavily, to linger.

"The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 32.

(2) To go too slowly; to keep behind in singing.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: To give way and lose hold: said of an anchor.

2. *Carpentry*: (See extract.)

"A door is said to drag when by its ill hanging upon its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

¶ For the difference between *to drag* and *to draw*, see DRAW.

¶ *To drag the anchor*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship which moves from its moorings, owing to the anchor failing to keep its hold on the bottom.

dräg, ***drägg**, s. [DRAG, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Anything which serves to retard the progress of a moving body [II. 2, 3 (1)].

(2) A net or four-clawed grapnel used in dragging a pond or harbor to recover the body of a drowned person, or property which has been lost overboard; a creeper.

"You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag, or otherwise."—*Walton*.

(3) A drag-net (q. v.).

"Casting-nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks."
Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* i. 218, 214.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; a drawback.

(2) Slow or laborious motion or progress; as, a heavy drag up-hill.

* (3) Anything serving to draw or attract; an attraction.

"Which they used as drags to draw him into such sin."
—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 446.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Husbandry*:

(1) A heavy description of harrow.

(2) An implement with hooking tines to haul manure along the surface; a manure-drag.

2. *Naut.*: A floating anchor, usually a frame of spars and sails, to keep a ship's head to the wind, and lessen the speed of drifting. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

3. *Vehicles*:

(1) A shoe to receive the wheel of a vehicle to stop its revolution, and by friction on the ground lessen the speed down-hill. [WAGON-LOCK.]

(2) A rough, heavy sled for hauling stones, timber, &c., off a field, or to a foundation; a stone-boat.

"The drag is made somewhat like a low car; it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

(3) A kind of four-horse vehicle almost entirely used by sporting characters.

4. *Molding*: The bottom part of a mold, as distinguished from the cope.

5. *Hydr. Engin.*: A scoop having a long flexible handle, and operated by a winch, for deepening a channel, scraping a place for a submerged foundation, or removing the mud, &c., from the inside of a coffer-dam; a form of dredging-machine.

6. *Sawing*: The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. It has two motions, one past the saw to yield a veneer, and the other at right angles to the same and equal to the thickness of the veneer, plus the width of the kerf. [VENEER-SAW.]

7. *Masonry*: A thin, indented plate for scraping and finishing the surface of soft stone.

8. *Marine Engineering*:

(1) The difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail, and that of the screw when the ship outruns the latter. [SLIP.]

(2) The difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel.

9. *Fishery*: A frame of iron with an attached net to scrape up and gather oysters by dragging upon the bed. [DREDGE.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

10. *Hunt.*: The same as DRAG-HUNT (q. v.).

11. *Music*:

(1) An ornament consisting of descending notes in flute music.

(2) A rallentando (q. v.). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

drag-anchor, s.

Naut.: A frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable through loss of sails or rudder. It was patented under the name of a drag-sheet, by Burnet, in England, in 1826. When constructed and carried as a part of the ship's equipment, it is made to serve as a raft or drag as may be required; but the peculiarities are generally confined to means for compact stowage and to spilling-lines for their recovery, either by collapse or reversal of position, to enable them to be readily drawn in and hauled on board after having served their purpose. One edge of the drag may be weighted, as it is essential that it be submerged, and that it should assume a position at right angles to the taut cable which connects it to the ship.

drag-bar.

Rail. Engin.: A strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring.

drag-bench, s. A bench on which fillets of gold or silver are drawn through an aperture, to bring them to even and exact proportions. [DRAW-BENCH.]

drag-bolt, s. The strong removable bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive engine and tender together.

drag-box, s.

Molding: The same as DRAG, s., II. 4 (q. v.).

drag-chain, s.

Rail. Engin.: A strong chain attached to the front of the locomotive-engine buffer-bar to connect it with any other engine or tender; the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods wagons.

drag-hook, s. The drag-hook and chain are the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it with any other locomotive-engine or tender.

drag-hunt, s. A name given to a hunt when the trail has been prepared beforehand along a certain course, by means of dragging a fox skin, herring, or other strongly-scented substance over the line.

drag-link, s. A link for connecting the cranks of two shafts; it is used in marine engines for connecting the crank on the main-shaft to that on the inner paddle-shaft.

drag-saw, s. A cross-cut sawing-machine in which the effective stroke is on the pull motion, not the thrust. The log is clamped by levers. The saw is held aloft by a stirrup while the log is fed forward for another cut.

drag-sheet, s.

Naut.: A sail stretched by spars and thrown over to windward to drag in the water and lessen the lee-way of a drifting vessel. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

drag-spring, s.

Railway:

1. A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting up or increasing speed.

2. A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender.

drag-staff, s.

Vehicles: A pole pivoted to the hind axle and trailing behind a wagon or cart in ascending a hill or slope. Used to hold the vehicle from rolling backward when temporarily stopping on a hill to rest the team.

"The coach wanting a *drag-staff*, it ran back in spite of all the coachman's skill."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, ii. 297.

dra-gân'-tîn, s. [DRACANTH.] A mucilage obtained from or consisting of gum-tragacanth.

***drägge** (1), ***drage, s.** [O. Fr. *dragie, dragee*, from Low Lat. *dragetum*.] Dredge, a mixture of oats and barley sown together. [DREDGE, s.]

"*Drägge, Dragetum*. Menglyd corne *drage* or mestlyon. *Mixtio*."—*Prompt Parv.*

***drägge** (2), s. [DEUG.]

drägged, pa. par. or a. [DRAG, v.]

dräg'-gër, s. [Eng. *drag*; -er.] One who drags, pulls, or draws.

dräg'-gîng, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAG, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of pulling, hauling, or drawing along.

dragging-beam, s.

Building: A dragon-beam (q. v.).

dräg'-gle, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from *drag*, v. (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To make dirty by dragging or trailing along the ground; to wet, to dirty, to drabble.

"You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,

From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear."—*Gay: Trivia*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become dirty by being drawn or trailed along the ground; to become foul.

"His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt."

Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

draggie-tail, s. A slut, a sloven; a slovenly, dirty woman.

draggie-tailed, a. Sluttish, slovenly, untidy.

dräg'-gled (gled as *geld*), *pa. par. or a.* [DRAG-GLE.]

"With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide."

Trench.

dräg'-gling, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAGGLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of making or becoming dirty by being dragged or trailed in the dirt.

dräg'-man, s. [Eng. *drag*, and *man*.] A fisherman who uses a dragnet.

"To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn."—*Hale: Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xiv., § 7.

dräg'-nët, s. [Eng. *drag*, and *net*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The same as DRAG, s., A. I. 2 (q. v.).

2. A net intended to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of a river, pond, &c., for the taking of fish.

"Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught toward the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last."—*L'Estrange*.

II. *Fig.*: A wide receptacle or receiver.

"Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages."—*Watts*.

dräg'-ô-man, *drög'-man, s. [Sp. *dragoman*; Port. *drogoman*; Ital. *dragomanno*; Low Lat. *dragumanus*, *dragamandus*; O. Fr. *drughemant*, *dragemen*; Fr. *drogman*, from Mediev. Gr. *dragoumenos*, from Arab. *tarjuman*=an interpreter.] A traveler's guide, interpreter, and agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or consulate; a word of common use in Turkey, the Levant, &c. [TRUCHMAN, TARGUM.]

dräg'-ôn, *drag-oun, *drag-un, s. & a. [Fr. *dragon*, from Lat. *draconem*, accus. of *draco*; Gr. *drakôn*=a dragon, lit. the seeing one, from *derko-mai*=to see; Sp. *dragon*; Port. *dragone*; Ital. *dragone*, *drago*, *draco*; O. H. Ger. *dracho*, *tracho*; Ger. *drache*; Dut. *draak*; Dan. *drage*; Sw. *drake*.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Lamented chief! it was not given

To thee to change the doom of Heaven,

And crush that *dragon* in its birth."

Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

*(2) A standard. [DRAGON, s.]

"The *Red Dragon* was by Henry VII. selected as the device of his standard. In compliment to that Tudor monarch the landlords of English public houses made the *Red Dragon* the sign of their houses, many of which remain to this day.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A violent, spiteful person, especially a woman; a virago, a duenna.

*(2) A fiery shooting meteor.

"Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2

II. *Technically*:

1. *Scripture*:

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word *tannin*.

(a) Some species of venomous serpent.

(b) Some huge serpent taken as the symbol of the king of Babylon.

(c) The crocodile (the leviathan of Job), either literally or taken as the symbol of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.

"I am against thee, Pharaoh, king of Egypt, the great *dragon* that lieth in the midst of his rivers."—*Ezek.* xxix. 3. (Cf. also Psalm lxxiv. 13, 14; Isa. xxvii. 1, li. 9.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word *tan* (pl. *tannim*). Some desert animal, probably a quadruped capable of snuffing up the wind (Jer. xiv. 6), living in a den, especially in ruined cities (Isa. xlii. 22; Jer. ix. 11, x. 22, xlix. 33, li. 37), holding companionship with "owls"—which should be rendered "ostriches"—(Job xxx. 29; Isa. xxxiv. 13, xlii. 20),

and wailing, if not even howling (Micah i. 8). The animal thus indicated may be the jackal, the voice of which, if like anything earthly, resembles the cry of a half-stifed child. This is more nearly "wailing" than is

"... the moan
Of the hyena fierce and lone."

(3) The New Testament rendering of the Greek word *drakôn*.

(a) *Lit.*: Some one of the animals described under (1) and (2) (Rev. xiii. 11)

(b) *Fig.*: Satan.

"And the great *dragon* was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan."—*Rev.* xii. 9. (Cf. also *Rev.* xii. 3, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17; xiii. 2, 4; xvi. 13; xx. 2.)

2. *Mythol.*: A fabulous animal, found in the mythology of nearly all nations, generally as an enormous serpent of abnormal form. Ancient legends represent the dragon as a huge Hydra, watching as sentinel the Garden of the Hesperides, or guarding the tree on which was hung the Golden Fleece at Colchis. In other places he appears as a monster, making the neighborhood around his cave unsafe, and desolating the land; his death being ascribed to a hero or god made for the task, which was a service to all mankind. The dragons which appear in early paintings and sculptures are invariably representations of a winged crocodile.

3. *Art*: In Christian art the dragon is the usual emblem of sin. It is the form under which Satan, the personification of sin, is usually depicted, and is met with in pictures of St. Michael and St. Margaret, when it typifies the conquest over sin; it also appears under the feet of the Savior, and under those of the Virgin, both conveying the same idea. The dragon also typifies idolatry. In pictures of St. George and St. Sylvester it serves to exhibit the triumph of Christianity over paganism. In pictures of St. Martha it figures the inundation of the Rhone, spreading pestilence and death. St. John the Evangelist is sometimes represented holding a chalice, from whence issues a winged dragon. As a symbol of Satan we find the dragon nearly always in the form of the fossil Ichthyosaurus. (*Fairholt.*)

4. *Her.*: The dragon appears on the shield of the most famous of the early Grecian heroes, as well as on the helmets of kings and generals. It is found on English shields after the time of William the Conqueror. In modern heraldry it appears on the shield and helmet; and as supporter it is called a lindworm when it has no wings, and serpent when it has no feet; when it hangs by the head and wings it means a conquered dragon.

5. *Astron.*: A constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to Flamsteed, of eighty stars, one of which, Gamma Draconis, is that used in determining the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars.

*6. *Mil.*: A short musket hooked on to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; so called, according to Meyrick, from a representation of that monster's head at the muzzle (the old fable being that the dragon spouted fire). The soldiers who carried these arms were thence called *Dragoons* (q. v.).

7. *Bot.*: The popular name of the genus *Dracontium* (q. v.).

8. *Zoölogy*:

(1) *Singular*:

(a) Any of the *Monitors* proper referred to under (2) (a) (q. v.).

(b) The *Lizard*, genus *Draco*. It has the first six ribs extended in a nearly straight line, and supporting an expansion of the skin on each side which acts like a pair of parachutes. This enables these animals to take long leaps, if need be, about thirty paces from branch to branch, but there is no beating of the air, and consequently no flying, in the ordinary sense of the word. There are various species in this country, Africa, Java, &c. They are small, harmless animals, quite unlike the flying dragons of mythology, to which nothing similar is found in nature, though a distant resemblance to them is presented by the *Pterodactyls* of Mesozoic times.

†(2) *Plural*:

(a) In Griffith's *Cuvier*, the first sub-division of the *Monitors* properly so called. The scales are raised with ridges as in the *Crocodiles*, forming crests on the tail, which is compressed. Best known species, the *Great Dragon* (*Monitor crocodilinus*) from Guiana. Its flesh is eaten.

(b) The typical name of the genus *Draco*, the sub-family *Draconinae*, or the family *Draconidae*.

9. *Ornith.*: A species of carrier pigeons.

B. As *adj.*: Fit for, characteristic of, or pertaining to a dragon; dragonish. [A. II. 2.]

"Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon* watch with unenchanted eye."

Milton: Comus, 395.

¶ (1) *Great Dragon*:

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*.

(2) *Small Dragon*:

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

böl. böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

dragon-bushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Linaria vulgaris. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as DRAGONET, 2 (q. v.).

dragon-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given to the family Libellulidæ, the second family of the tribe Subulicornia, in which the hind wings are approximately of the same size as the anterior, a character which serves to distinguish them from the Ephemeridæ. These insects have a large broad head, very freely attached to the thorax, and large, convex, prominent eyes, which often meet upon the crown of the head. The organs of the mouth comprise a pair of strong, horny, toothed mandibles, and a pair of maxillæ, showing a single horny lobe, and a palpus of one joint. The wings are closely reticulated, and the legs of moderate length, terminated by three-jointed tarsi. Some 1,400 species have been described from all parts of the world. They are divided into three groups—Agriionides, Æschnidæ, and Libellulidæ. *Æschna grandis*, the Great Dragon-fly, is nearly three inches long. *Libellula depressa* is the Horse Stinger, an insect nearly two inches long and of a yellowish-brown color.

"The body of the cantharides is bright colored; and it may be that the delicate colored dragon-flies may have likewise some corrosive quality."—Bacon: *Natural History.*

dragon-leech, *s.* *Hirudo interrupta*, a species of leech used in medicine.

dragon-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A name given to a species of *Patella* or *Limpet*, *Cypræa stolidia*.

*dragon-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Dracæna draco. [Dragon's-blood tree.]

*dragon-water, *s.* A medicinal remedy which appears to have been very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

**Mop.* Shnt up your doores then; Cardus Benedictus

Or dragon-water may doe good upon him.

Thes. What meane you, Mopsus?

Mop. Mean I? what mean you,

To invite me to your house wheu 'tis infected?"

Randolph: Amyntas (1640).

dragon-well, *s.* An old well in the suburbs of Jerusalem in Nehemiah's time. The word in Hebrew is *tannin*. Why the well was so called is unknown. [DRAGON, II. 1.]

"And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon-well."—*Neh.* ii. 13.

dragon-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Polygonum bistorta*, a name given, like Snake-weed and Adderwort, on account of its writhed root.

2. *Arum dracunculus.* (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-blood, *s.*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Calamus draco*, a wing-leaved, slender-stemmed palm, similar in habit to that which furnishes the chair canes. It is a native of Sumatra and other Malayan islands. The fruits, which grow in bunches, are about the size of a cherry, and are covered with imbricating scales of a red color, coated with a resinous substance, which is collected by placing the fruits in a bag and shaking them; the friction loosens the resin, which is then formed into sticks or cakes, and constitutes the best dragon's-blood of commerce. (Smith.)

(2) *Geranium robertianum.* (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Comm.:* *Sanguis draconis*, a resin, so called on account of its red color. It exudes from various trees, either spontaneously or from incisions. There are three kinds in commerce: (1) East Indian dragon's-blood, which is found on the ripe fruits and leaves of several palms of the genus *Calamus*—viz., *Calamus rotang*, *C. draco*, and *C. petreus*; (2) American, obtained from incisions in *Pterocarpus draco*, indigenous to the West Indies; and (3) Canary dragon's-blood, from *Dracæna draco*. Dragon's-blood is dark-red brown, opaque, tasteless, scentless, and brittle; it yields by trituration a cinnabar-red powder. When pure it dissolves with a fine red color in alcohol and in ether, and in oils both fixed and volatile; alkalies also dissolve it more or less completely. Nitric acid oxidizes dragon's blood, forming oxalic acid, but dilute nitric acid heated with the resin, yields nitrobenzoic acid. Dragon's-blood, when heated, melts and gives off up to 210° a small quantity of acid watery distillate, containing acetone and benzoic acid. As the heat increases the resin swells up and gives off CO and CO₂, while water is formed, and thick white vapors are evolved, which reduce to a reddish-black liquid. The oily distillate contains two hydrocarbons—dracyl, said to be identical with toluene; and

draconyl, identical with metacinnamene. Dragon's-blood is used for coloring varnishes, for preparing gold lacquers, for tooth tinctures, and for giving a fine red color to marble. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

"Take dragon's-blood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aquæ vitæ, and strain them together."—Peacham.

¶ Dragon's-blood tree:

Bot.: Dracæna draco, a tree of the Lily family (Liliaceæ), a native of the West Coast of Africa, Canaries, and adjacent islands. It grows into a large tree, and after attaining a certain height produces branches. The famous dragon-tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, believed to be the oldest vegetable organism in the world, is stated to have been seventy feet high, and forty-eight in circumference; its stem was hollow, and had a staircase in it as high as the point where its branches commenced. It was destroyed in 1867, having previously suffered much from storms. The red resinous substance called dragon's-blood is a secretion of matter that collects at the base of the leaves, which, after the leaves fall, hardens, and is then scraped off. (Smith.) [DRACÆNA.]

dragon's-head, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The popular name of several plants of the genus *Dracocephalum* (q. v.), of which word it is a translation.

2. *Astron.:* The ascending node of a planet, indicated in almanacs by the symbol ♈.

¶ Dragon's head and tail:

Astron.: The nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intercept the ecliptic.

dragon's-heads, *s.*

Bot.: Antirrhinum majus. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-mouth, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, (2) *Antirrhinum majus.* (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Dracunculus vulgare (*Arum dracunculus*, Linn.), a tuberous-rooted herb of the Arum family, having a snake-like, mottled stem and pedate leaves, and attaining a height of about three feet. It produces a large dark-colored spathe, which emits an offensive odor, and while the pollen is discharging it gives off sufficient heat to be felt on putting the hand into the spathe. It is a native of the south of Europe, and is common in botanic gardens. (Smith.)

dragon's-skin, *s.* A familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of *Lepidodendron*, the rhomboidal leaf-scars of which somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles in their form and arrangement. (Page.)

dragon's-tail, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given in palmistry to the line making the separation between the hand and the arm. [DISCRIMINAL.]

2. *Astron.:* The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ♏. [DRAGON'S-HEAD, 2.]

dragon's-teeth, *s. pl.* Subjects of civil strife; whatever rouses citizens to rise in arms for internecine war. The allusion is to the dragon that guarded the well of Arès. Cadmus slew it, and sowed some of the teeth, from which sprang up the men called Spartans, who killed each other, except five, who were the ancestors of the Thebans.

dragon's-water, *s.*

Bot.: Calla palustris.

dräg'-ôn-ä, *a.* [A corruption of *diagonal* (q. v.).] A form occurring only in the following compounds:

dragon-beam, *s.*

Building:

(1) A horizontal timber or diagonal plate used in hipped roofs, and on which the foot of the hip-rafter rests. [DRAGGING-BEAM.]

(2) A diagonal brace which stands under a breastsummer, and whose foot rests on a shoulder of the king-post.

dragon-piece, *s.*

Build.: The same as DRAGON-BEAM (q. v.).

dräg'-ôn-ä-de, dräg'-ôn-nä-de, *s.* [French, from *dragon*=a dragoon.] The fierce persecutions of the Protestants in France during the reign of Louis XIV., so called from the dragoons being employed in carrying them out.

*dräg'-ôn-ess, *drag-on-esse, *s.* [Eng. *dragon*; -ess.] A female dragon.

"Instantly she gave command
(Till will adding) that the dragonesse
Should bring it up."

Chapman: Hymn to Apollo.

dräg'-ôn-ët, *drag-on-ette, *s.* [A dimin. from *dragon* (1) (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little dragon.

"Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many dragonettes."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 10.

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name given to fishes of the genus *Callionymus* (q. v.).

†dräg'-ôn-ish, *drag-on-ishe, *a.* [Eng. *dragon*; -ish.] Of the form of or like a dragon; dragon-shaped, dragon-like.

"Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

dräg'-ôn-like, *adv.* [English *dragon*, and *like*.] Like a dragon; furiously.

"He bears all things fairly,
And shows good husbandry for the Volscian state;
Fights dragon-like."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 7.

drä-gôn-nä-de, *s.* [DRAGONADE.]

drä-gôn-nêe, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion and the under part the wings and tail of a dragon.



Dragonnee.

dräg'-ônş, *dra-gans,

*dra-gense, *dra-gens, *s.*

pl. [Low Lat. *dragancia*.]

[DRAGON (1), *s.*]

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum bistorta*, (2) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, (3) *Arum maculatum*, (4) *Dracunculus minor*.

(Britten & Holland.)

"The juice of dragons (in Latine called *Dracunculus minor*)."—*Harrison: Description of England*, ii. 34.

¶ (1) *Female Dragons:*

Bot.: Calla palustris.

(2) *Water Dragons:*

Bot.: Calla palustris. (Britten & Holland.)

dra-goôn', *s.* [Sp. & Fr. *dragon*, prob. from the dragon or carbine which they carried, or from Low Lat. *draconarius*=a standard-bearer, from *dracōnem*, accus. of *draco*=a dragon or standard.] [DRAGON (1), *s.*, A. I. 1 (2); II. 5.]

1. *Mil.:* A cavalry soldier. The first regiment of dragoons was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681.

"For this species of service the dragoon was then thought to be peculiarly qualified. He has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ From this extract it would appear that the first dragoons resembled the mounted infantry employed by the English in their recent war in Egypt.

*2. *Hist.:* A dragoonade (q. v.).

3. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon.

dra-goôn', *v. t.* [DRAGOON, *s.*]

1. To persecute by abandoning to the mercies of soldiers.

2. To reduce to subjection by military force.

"Those orders were for dragooning Protestants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To compel to submit by violent measures or physical means.

"In politics I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragooned into a wooden shoe."

Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

dragoon-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus*, a Brazilian bird, distinguished by a large umbrella-like crest of feathers over the head.

dra-goôn'-ade, *s.* [Eng. *dragoon*; -ade.] The same as DRAGONADE (q. v.).

"It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragoonade in conclusion."—*Burnet: History of his Own Times* (an. 1686).

dra-goôn'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DRAGOON, *v.*]

*dra-goôn'-êr, *s.* [English *dragoon*; -er.] A dragoon.

"Had fallen upon and beaten their reserve of dragoons."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 283.

dra-goôn'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRAGOON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of persecuting or compelling to submit by force.

"The mode of inquisition and dragooning is going out of fashion."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

drägş'-man, *s.* [Eng. *drag*, *s.*, II. 3 (3), and *man*.] The driver of a drag or coach.

"He had a bow for the dragsman."—*Thackeray: Shabbö Genteel*, ch. i.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr. thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

drā'i-gle, v. t. [DRAGGLE.] To soil by trailing; to draggle among wet, &c.

"Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She *draiglet* a' her petticoatie,
Coming through the rye."

Burns: *Jenny's a' Wat.*

***drāil, v. t. & i.** [TRAIL, v.]

A. Trans.: To trail, to drag, to draw along.

"*Drailing* his sheep-hook behind him."—Dr. H. More.

B. Intrans.: To trail, to drag.

"If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt."—South: *Sermons*, vi. 449.

***drāil, s.** [DRAIL, v.] A long, trailing head-dress.

"It is no marvel they [women] weare *drailles* on the hinder part of their heads."—Ward: *Simple Cocker of Aggawam* (1647), p. 25.

drāin, *drayn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *drehnigean*, *drehnian*, *drenian*; cogn. with *drag* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To draw off gradually.

"The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss."—Bacon.

(2) To filter or pass through some porous substance.

"Salt water *drained* through twenty vessels of earth doth become fresh."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

(3) To make dry by drawing off moisture in channels, pipes, &c.; to draw away moisture from. [II.]

"Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep, and formed the main."

Roscommon.

***(4) To suck dry.**

"The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*;
Then Romulus his grandsire's throne shall gain,
Of martial towers the founder shall become,
The people Romans call, the city Rome."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, i. 374-77.

(5) To make dry by pouring the liquid contents away from.

"Then to the gods the rosy juice he pours,
And the *drained* goblet to the chief restores."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 179, 180.

2. Fig.: To empty, to exhaust, to draw off gradually.

"And what hope would there be for Holland, *drained* of her troops, and abandoned by her Stadtholder."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. Agriculture: To free land from superfluous moisture by means of drains, open channels, &c. [DRAIN, s.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To flow off gradually.

"It was laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. To be emptied of moisture; to discharge the superfluous moisture:

3. To become dry by the gradual flowing or dropping off of liquor.

¶ For the difference between *to drain* and *to spend*, see SPEND.

drāin, *dreane, s. [DRAIN, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of draining or drawing off superfluous moisture.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

(3) (*Plural*): The grains from a mash-tub; as, brewers' *drains*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of drawing or exhausting gradually; the process of becoming gradually drawn off or exhausted. [¶]

(2) A drink, a dram. (*Slang*.)

"Two old men, who came in just to have a *drain*."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A water-course to remove surface water, or so much from the subsoil as interferes with the fertility of that above it. Covered drains are made in a variety of ways: (1) A layer of stones in the bed, covered by the earth which had been removed in digging. (2) Where flat stone is obtainable, two side stones and a cap, covered in with the soil. (3) A duct formed with a flat tile and an arched semi-cylindrical tile, covered in with stones, to allow percolation of water, and closed with soil. (4) In tenacious soils a shoulder may be made in the drain to support flat stones which bear the superincumbent earth. (5) Assorted large stones in the bottom, covered in by smaller stones and a filling of soil. (6) In peaty soils the drain may be covered in with blocks of peat or by turfs which

will preserve their position for a considerable time if laid properly. (7) A bed stone and side stones to form a triangular duct covered in by stones, a layer of turf, and the filling of soil. (8) A duct formed of two semi-cylindrical tiles, respectively above and below a flat tile; the whole covered in by stones and the earth as before. (9) A perforated drain-pipe of circular or oval section covered in by stones and earth.

2. Founding: The trench which conducts the molten metal to the gate of the mold.

¶ **Drain of bullion:** By a drain of bullion is meant the flowing away of gold and silver in coins or in bars, to such an extent as to leave insufficient in the country to meet the requirements of trade. The three principal circumstances which may lead to a drain of bullion from a country are: (1) The relative indebtedness of the country to others with which it trades; (2) a depreciated paper currency; (3) a lower rate of interest for money than prevails in neighboring countries. (*Bithell*.)

drain-pipe, s.

1. Brewing: The pipe through which the wort is drawn from the mash-tub to the under-back.

2. Agric.: A clay pipe, or drain-tile, laid beneath the surface of the soil lower than plow depth, in order to carry off superfluous water and increase the fertility and ease of working the soil. [TILES.] The tempered clay being placed in a cylinder, the piston is depressed and the clay exudes through the annular throat of the rod, forming a continuous cylinder which is cut by a wire into sections of the required length. (*Knight*.)

drain-tile, s. A hollow tile used in the formation of drains. Drain-tiles are of many forms. [TILE.] They are usually laid by opening a cutting in the ground as narrow at top as can be conveniently worked, and at bottom forming a smooth bed in which the tile fits. The spades for this purpose are made tapering, and of different sizes.

drain-trap, s. A device for allowing water to pass off without admitting the passage of air through the duct. [STENCH-TRAP.]

drain-well, s. A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water, or a means of discharge of such liquid waste from manufactories as would foul the running water of streams.

drā-in-a-ble, a. [Eng. *drain*; -able.] That may or can be drained; capable of drainage.

drā'in-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *drain*; -age.]

1. The act of draining or drawing off the superfluous water; the gradual flowing off of superfluous water.

2. The art or science of draining land; as, a person skilled in *drainage*.

3. The system of drains, sewers, &c., by which any town, land, &c., is drained.

4. The mode or system under which any town, land, or district is drained.

5. That which flows or is carried away through drains or natural channels.

6. A district drained by any particular system.

drāin'ed, pa. par. or a. [DRAIN, v.]

"A draught

Of cool refreshment, *drained* by feverish lips."

Thomas N. Talfourd.

drā'in-ēr, s. [Eng. *drain*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which drains.

(2) One who constructs or lays out drains for the carrying off of the superfluous water from lands, the drainage of towns, &c.

2. Fig.: One who or that which exhausts, empties, or draws off gradually.

II. Cookery: A plate perforated so as to allow the water, &c., from vegetables, &c., placed upon it, to escape; a strainer.

drā'in-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act, art, or process of drawing off the superfluous water sewage, &c., from lands or towns; drainage.

"The great plague of 1665 induced them to consider with care the defective architecture, *draining*, and ventilation of the capital."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Fig.: The act of emptying or exhausting gradually.

draining-auger, s. A horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. It is also used for cutting an opening for laying lead-pipe or drain-pipe. In each case it is intended to save the labor of opening a trench. It is also used for draining marl-pits or cellars, when the circumstances of the level suit.

The mode of operation is as follows: the level having been determined, a spot is leveled on the downhill side for placing the machine. The horizontal axis above is turned by two men at the hand-cranks, rotating the vertical shaft and bevel pinion which turns the larger wheel on the shaft of the auger. When the pod of the auger is full, it is withdrawn by rotating the other handle. If hard stones be encountered, the auger is withdrawn, and a chisel or drill substituted.

draining-engine, s. A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, lowlands, &c.

draining-machine, s. A form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. It consists of a revolving vessel with perforated or wire-gauze outer surface, which allows the fluid portion to escape while it retains the solid particles. It is much used in draining sugar. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

draining-plow, s. A ditch-digging plow.

draining-pot, s.

Sugar Manufac.: An inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain.

draining-pump, s. A pump (*pompe castraise*) for elevating water containing sand and gravel. The single cylinder is open both at top and bottom, and is traversed by a piston without a valve. The cylinder is inclosed in a larger vessel, water-tight, which is itself filled with water. This larger vessel is divided into two equal parts vertically, by a partition which joins the working cylinder, so that the cylinder itself forms a part of the division. One extremity of the cylinder communicates with the cavity on one side of the partition, and the other with the opposite. The four valves are large balls of india-rubber, loaded in the interior with lead. They are contained in separate boxes by the side of the principal box, and are in communication by pairs with the two cavities into which that box is divided.

draining-tile, s. [DRAIN-TILE.]

drāke (1), s. [A contraction of *ened-rake* or *end-rake*, a masc. form from A. S. *ened*=a duck; O. Icel. *andriki*, Icel. *andarsteggi*=a drake; Sw. *and*=a wild duck, *anddrake*=a male wild duck; Dan. *and*=duck, *andrik*=a drake; Ger. *ente*=a duck, *enterich*=a drake; Dut. *eend*; Lat. *anas* (genit. *anatis*)=a duck. The suffix is =Goth. *reiks*=chief, mighty, ruling. Cf. Ger. *gans*=a goose, *ganserich*=a gander; Eng. *bishop-ric*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. The male of the duck kind.

"As doth the white doke after hire *drake*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,575.

2. A name given to the silver shilling of Elizabeth from the mint-mark (a martlet, mistaken for a drake), which was commonly believed to refer to Sir F. Drake, but really was the armorial cognizance of Sir R. Martin, Master of the English Mint in 1572.

3. A species of fly, used as a bait in angling; called also the Drake-fly (q. v.).

"Wings made with the mil of a black *drake*."—Walton: *Angler*, pt. 1., ch. v.

drake-fly, s. The same as DRAKE (1), s., 3 (q. v.).

drake-stone, s. A thin flat stone thrown so as to skim along the surface of the water.

¶ **To play ducks and drakes:**

(1) *Lit.:* To play at throwing thin flat stones so that they shall skim along the surface of water.

(2) *Fig.:* To squander in a foolish manner; to waste.

***drāke (2), s.** [Latin *draco*; Greek *drakōn*=a dragon.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A dragon.

"Lo, where the fiery *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair."—Gower, iii. 96.

2. Old Ordnance: A kind of small cannon.

"Wee had six brasse *drakes* lay upon the deck; so that she was overtpt with waight."—A. Wilson: *Autobiography*.

drāke (3), *drauk, *drawk, *draucike, *dravick, s. [Dut. & Mid. Eng. *dravick*=darnel, cockle, or weeds in general.]

Botany:

1. Various grasses—viz., (1) *Bromus sterilis*, (2) *B. secalinus*, (3) *Avena fatua*, (4) *Lolium perenne*, (5) *L. temulentum*.

2. The Corn-cockle (*Lychnis githago*) which is not a grass but an exogen. (*Britten & Holland*.)

drām, *drame, s. [Old Fr. *drame*, *dragne*, *drachme*, from Latin *drachma*; Gr. *drachmē*=a drachma (q. v.). *Dram* and *drachm* are thus doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains; the balance kept the same depth in the water."—Bacon.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious. -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -ble, &c. = beī, deī.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A small quantity.

"An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(2) Such a quantity of spirits as is drunk at once.

"Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink,
raiseth your character."—Swift.

(3) Spirits; alcoholic or distilled liquors.

*(4) A pernicious or deadly potion.

"A lingering *dram*
That should not work maliciously like poison."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

II. *Weights*:1. *Apothecaries' weight*: The eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains.2. *Avoirdupois weight*: The sixteenth part of an ounce.**dram-drinker**, *s.* An habitual drunkard, a tippler.

"It was as impossible for him to live without doing mischief as for an old *dram-drinker* or an old opium-eater to live without the daily dose of poison."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dram-drinking, *a. & s.*1. *As adj.*: Addicted to drinking; tippling.2. *As subst.*: The act or practice of tippling.**dram-shop**, *s.* A shop or public-house where spirits are sold to be drunk in drams.**drām**, *v. i. & t.* [DRAM, *s.*]A. *Intrans.*: To drink drams; to tipple, to indulge in spirits.

"He grows to *dram* with horror."—Walpole: *Letters* (Aug. 28, 1752).

B. *Trans.*: To ply with drink.

"Imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her."—Thackeray: *The Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

***drām**, *a.* [DRUM, *a.*]

1. Sullen, melancholy.

"Quhat honeste or renowne is to be *dram*?"

Douglas: *Virgil* (Prol.), 96, 18.

2. Cool, indifferent.

"As *dram* and dirty as young miss wad be."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 82.

dra'-mā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *drama* (genit. *drā-matos*)=a deed, a drama, from *draō*=to do, to act.]I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

"Whence, and what are we? to what end ordained?
What means the *drama* by the world sustained?"

Cowper: *Retirement*, 645, 646.

3. Dramatic literature or composition.

"All the products of the modern *drama* must be regarded as the direct progeny of the Greek stage."—Symonds: *Studies of the Greek Poets*, ch. vii.

4. Dramatic representation; the representation, with all the necessary adjuncts, of a series of assumedly real events on a stage.

II. *Hist., &c.*: A poem or other literary composition intended to present a picture of real life, and to be represented in character on a stage. Drama consists of two principal species—tragedy and comedy; the minor species are tragi-comedy, farce, burlesque, and melodrama. Both tragedy and comedy were invented by the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, in B. C. 562. Tragedy followed in B. C. 536, its first writer being Thespis. Dresses and the stage were introduced by Æschylus in B. C. 486. The drama was introduced into Rome in B. C. 364. The greatest writers of the ancient drama were Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy) among the Greeks; and Plautus and Terence (comedy), and Seneca (tragedy) among the Romans. The modern drama took its rise from the mysteries or sacred plays, by the medium of which the clergy in the Middle Ages endeavored to impart a knowledge of the Christian religion. [MYSTERY.] The first English comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister*, written by Nicholas Udall, head-master of Westminster School, before 1551. The greatest of English dramatists were William Shakespeare, born 1564, died 1616; Ben Jonson, born 1574, died 1637; Marlowe; Beaumont and Fletcher. [MIRACLE PLAY, TRAGEDY, COMEDY.]

dra-măt'-ic, ***dra-măt'-ick**, †**dra-măt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *dramatique*; Gr. *dramatikos*, from *drā-matos*, genit. sing. of *drama*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the drama.

2. Of the nature of or appropriate to the form of a drama.

"The whole structure of the work is *dramatic* and full of action."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

3. Characterized by incidents appropriate to a drama.

dra-măt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dramatical*; -ly.] In a dramatic manner; by representation, as a drama.

"Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended,
partly *dramatically*, partly simply."—Dryden.

dra-m'-ic †**is pēr-sō'-næ**, *phr.* [Lat.] The persons in a drama; the characters in a play.**dra-m'-a-tist**, *s.* [Fr. *dramatiste*.] One who writes or composes dramas; a writer of dramatic compositions.

"Whatever our *dramatists* touched they tainted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dra-m-a-tiz'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; -able.] That may or can be dramatized; fit for or capable of dramatization.**dra-măt-i-ză'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or art of dramatizing, or describing scenes dramatically; dramaturgy.**dra-m'-a-tize**, *v. t.* [Gr. *dramatizō*; Fr. *dramatiser*.] To compose or reduce to the form of a drama; to describe dramatically.

"The scenes were doubtless *dramatized* by Dionysius himself."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), vol. i., ch. vii., § 2.

dra-m'-a-tized, *pa. par. or a.* [DRAMATIZE.]**dra-m'-a-tiz-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRAMATIZE.]A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)C. *As subst.*: The act of giving the form of a drama to, or of describing dramatically.**dra-m'-a-tūr-gic**, *a.* [Eng. *dramaturg(y)*; -ic.] Historionic; hence, unreal.

"Some form not grown *dramaturgic* to us."—Carlyle: *Lett. and Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 145.

dra-m'-a-tūr-gist, *s.* [Gr. *dramatourgeō*=to write dramas: *drama*=an act, a drama, *ergon*=work, and Eng. suff. -ist.] The contriver of a drama.

"The world-Dramaturgist has written, 'Exeunt.'"—Carlyle: *Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. ii. (Davies.)

dra-m'-a-tūr-gy, *s.* [Gr. *dramatourgia*, from *drama* (genit. *drā-matos*), and *ergon*=a work.]

1. The science or art of dramatic composition and representation; the science which treats of the rules or principles of composing and representing a drama.

2. Historicism, theatricalness.

"Idol worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*."—Carlyle: *Lett. and Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 129.

Drām'-mēn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a port in Norway.

Drammen-timber, **Dram-timber**, *s.* The name given to battens exported from Drammen.***drām'-mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dram*, *v.*; -er.] A dram-drinker.

"Habitual drinkers, *drammers*, and high feeders."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Conjectures*.

drām'-mīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRAM, *v.*]A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)C. *As subst.*: The act or habit of dram-drinking or tippling.

"I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*."—Foote: *The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

drām'-mōck, *s.* [Gael. *dramaig*=crowdy.]I. *Literally*:

1. A thick, raw mixture of meal and water.

2. Anything boiled so as to be reduced to pulp.

II. *Fig.*: Tame and spiritless teaching.

"The . . . lukewarm *drammock* of the fourteen false prelates."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xvi.

drānk, *pret. of v.* [DRINK.]**drānk**, *s.* [Ger. *dravig*, *dravich*.] [DEAUK.] Darnel.**drāp** (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Summer cloth twilled like merino.

drāp (2), *s.* [DROP, *s.*] A drop; a little quantity of drink.

"The town-clerk had his *drap* punch at s'en to wash the dust out of his throat."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. ix.

drāpe, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *draper*=to make cloth; *drap*=cloth.]*A. *Intrans.*: To make cloth.

"It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 76.

B. *Transitive*:1. *Lit.*: To cover or invest with cloth or drapery; to arrange drapery over or about.

"His white hat conspicuously *draped* with black crape."—Mrs. Stowe: *Dred*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: To jeer, to banter, to satirize, to ridicule.

"*Draping* us for spending him so much money."—Temple: *Memoirs*, i. 449.

drāped, *pa. par. or a.* [DRAPE, *v.*]**drā-pēr**, *s.* [Fr. *drapier*, from *draper*=to make cloth; *drap*=cloth.] One who deals in cloths; one who sells cloths.

"On the same benches on which sat the goldsmiths, *drapers*, and grocers, who had been returned to Parliament by the commercial town."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

drapers'-teasel, *s.*Bot.: *Dipsacus fullonum*.**drā-pēr-iēd**, *a.* [Eng. *drapery* -ed.] Covered, invested, or furnished with drapery.**drā-pēr-ŷ**, *s. & a.* [French *draperie*, from *drap*=cloth.]A. *As substantive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The trade, occupation, or process of making and selling cloth; the trade or occupation of a draper.

"He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 76.

*2. Cloth, stuffs of wool or linen.

"The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years."—Arbuthnot: *History of John Bull*.

3. The cloths, hangings, &c., with which any object is draped or hung.

"A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with *drapery* lined."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

II. *Art*: Under this term is included every kind of material used in sculpture and painting for clothing figures.B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the manufacture or selling of cloths; as, a *drapery* business.***drā-pēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *drap*; Low Lat. *trapetum*.] A cloth, a coverlet, a table-cloth.

"Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispreed,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 22.

Drā-piēr', *s.* [French=a draper.] The name assumed by Swift in writing the *Drapier's Letters* against the contract for copper coinage given to Wood in A. D. 1722-3.

"The fourth letter of the *Drapier*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

drāp'-pie, *s.* [A dimin. from *drap* (2), *s.* (q. v.).] A little drop; a very small quantity.**drāp'-pīt**, *pa. par. or a.* [Scotch *drap*=a drop.] Dropped.**drappit-egg**, *s.* A poached egg.

"Just a roasted chucky and a *drappit-egg*."—Scott: *Red Gauntlet*, ch. xi.

drāsh, *v. t.* [THRASH.] To thrash.

"He did so *drash* about his brain,
That was not over-stored."

Wolcot: *P. Pindar*, p. 157.

***drāst**, **drēste**, *s.* [A. S. *darste*.] Dregs, lees, refuse.

"Thou drunk it vp vnto the *drestis* (*drastis*)."—Wycliffe: *Isaiah* li. 17.

drās'-tīc, ***drās'-tīck**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*=to effect, to do.]A. *As adjective*:1. *Lit.*: Powerful, effective, acting with strength or strong effect. (Applied to medicines, &c.)

"After this single taking of the *drastic* medicine."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 190.

2. *Fig.*: Strong, efficacious, effective.

"Military insubordination is that which requires the most prompt and *drastic* remedies."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or remedy which acts powerfully, strongly, and speedily.***drās'-tŷ**, ***drēs-tī**, ***drēs-tŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *drast*; -y.] Full of dregs or lees.

"Dreggy, *dresti*, or fulle of *drestys*. *Feculentus*."—Prompt. Parv.

draught, **draft**, ***draght**, ***draucht**, ***draughte** (pron. *draht*) ***draht**, ***dragt**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *droht* (*Bosworth*), from *dragan*=to draw, to drag, by the suffixing of *t* as in *flight* from *fly*, *drift* from *drive*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *dragh*=a load, a burden; *dragen*=to draw; Dan. *dragh*=a load; Icel. *dráttir*=a pulling, a draught (of fishes); *draga*=to draw.] [DRAFT.]A. *As substantive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of drawing, pulling, or hauling; as vehicles, &c.

"A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement."—Temple.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The quality or capacity of being easily drawn or dragged.

"The Hertfordshire wheel-plow is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest draught."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. The act of sweeping or dragging with a net.

"Upon the draught of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness."—*Hale*.

4. The quantity or number of fishes taken in one sweep of a net.

"For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes."—*Luke v. 9*.

5. The act of drawing liquor into the mouth; a drink.

"With a plenteous draught revive thy soul."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 325.

6. The quantity of liquor drunk at once, or intended to be drunk at once.

"Some, from the pallid face
Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature sheds;
Some reach the healing draught."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 73.

*7. The act of drawing or shooting with a bow.

"Geoffrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three fearless birds called allerions."—*Camden: Remains*.

8. The act of representing or delineating in a picture, sketch, or outline.

"I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived."—*Locke*.

9. A representation or delineation in a picture.

"Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the happy draught surpassed the image in her mind."

Dryden: Mrs. Killigrew, 106, 107.

10. Any lineament of the face.

"The spirit of grace hath begunne to draw the draughts and lineaments of God's image within the soule of a man."

—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell, p. 1,084.*

11. A first sketch, outline, or draft of a document, giving the heads and principal details. [DRAFT, A. I. 1 (3).]

"A draught of a law making some alterations in the public worship of the Established Church, had been prepared."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

12. A representation.

"Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his hand."—*South*.

*13. A draft or number of men, &c., detached from the main body for service elsewhere. [DRAFT, A. II. 3.]

"Such a draught of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed."—*Addison*.

*14. A jakes, a privy, a drain.

"Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught."—*Matt. xv. 17.*

15. An order for the payment of money; a draft. [DRAFT, A. II. 1.]

"Wi' draught on draught by ilka Holland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell."

Ross: Helenore, p. 35.

16. The depth of water which a ship draws, *i. e.*, the depth to which it sinks in the water.

17. A current of air, natural or artificial.

18. The entrails of a calf or sheep.

*19. A sudden attack or diversion in war.

"I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

20. A mustard poultice; a mild, drawing blister; a mild vesicatory.

*21. An extract.

"Extracts and draughts out of those authors."—*Holland: Plinie, bk. xxx., ch. i.*

*22. A draught-horse or ox; draught cattle.

"Shall be accommodate with draughts in their march."

—*Rushworth: Histor. Coll., v. 649. (Davies.)*

*23. A cut, a stroke.

"He clefte hym at the ferste draught."

Octovian, 956.

*24. A draw-bridge.

"Thay let down the grete draght."—*Gawatne, 817.*

II. Technically:

1. Domestic and Engineering:

(1) The current of air which supplies a fire. When this is not mechanically aided, it is called a natural draught. When driven mechanically, it becomes a forced draught or blast. It is also known as cold or hot blast, according to the temperature; that of the external atmosphere, or artificially heated.

(2) The course or direction of the hot air and smoke; as, a direct, a reverting, a split, or a wheel draught.

2. *Masonry*: Chisel-dressing at the angles of stones serving as a guide for the leveling of the surfaces.

3. *Pattern-making*: The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mold, without disturbing the loam.

4. *Weaving*: The arrangement of the heddles so as to move the warp for the formation of the kind of ornamental figure to be exhibited by the fabric. Known also as Drawing, Reeding-in, Cording of the loom. In every species of weaving, whether direct or cross, the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working. The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf; and as the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called a draught.

5. *Comm.*: An allowance for waste made on goods sold by weight; also an allowance on excisable goods.

6. *Med.*: A medicine prepared to be taken as a drink.

7. *Games (pl.)*: A game slightly resembling chess, and played on a chess-board with twelve pieces or men on each side. The men are played on each alternate square, and the object of each side is to capture all the pieces of the opponent. The pieces move forward diagonally, one square at a time, except when capturing a piece, which is done by jumping over any piece the square behind which is unoccupied. Any piece which succeeds in reaching the extreme end of the board is "crowned," and is then termed a king, and has the power of moving in any direction backward or forward. The game was unknown to the ancients. It is mentioned in A. D. 1551. It was also called *jeu des dames*, or *dams* (q. v.).

8. *Shipbuilding*: The drawing or design by which the ship is to be built, which is generally on a scale of one-fourth of an inch to the foot.

†9. *Banking*: The same as DRAFT, A. II. 1.

B. As adjective:

1. Used or adapted for the draught of vehicles, loads, &c.

"The most occasion that farmers have, is for draught horses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Written or given in outline; of the nature of a draught.

"Having stated in the said draught note."—*Trial of W. Humphreys (1839), p. 5.*

3. Drawn from a cask or barrel; as, draught ale.

†(1) *Angle of draught*: The angle made with the line of motion in a plane, over which a body is drawn, by the line of draught, when the latter has the direction best adapted to overcome the obstacles of friction and the weight of the body.

(2) *On draught*: Supplied or drawn direct from the cask.

draught-bar, draft-bar, s.

1. A swingle-tree, double or single.

2. The bar of a railway-carriage with which the coupling is immediately connected.

draught-board, s. The board on which the game of draughts is played.

"Evangeline brought the draught-board out of its corner."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.*

draught-box, draft-box, s. An airtight tube, invented by Parker, by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. It is a means of rendering the whole fall available without placing the wheel at the bottom. It is sometimes used to avoid extreme length of wheel-shaft; at other times to conform the arrangements to the peculiar location, rendering it necessary to place the wheel at a distance above tail-water.

draught-compasses, s. pl. Compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, plans, &c.

draught-engine, draft-engine, s.

Mining: An engine (usually steam) for elevating ore, coal, miners, &c., or for pumping out water.

draught-equalizer, draft-equalizer, s. A treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that they may all exert an equal amount of force.

draught-furnace, draft-furnace, s. A reverberatory air-furnace; one in which a blast is employed.

draught-hole, draft-hole, s. The hole whereby a furnace is supplied with air.

draught-hook, draft-hook, s. One of the hooks on the cheeks of a gun-carriage to maneuver it, or attach additional draught-gear in steep places.

draught-horse, s. A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

*draught-house, s. A house where filth is deposited; a jakes, a privy.

"And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house."—*2 Kings x. 27.*

draught-net, s. [DRAFT-NET.]

draught-ox, s. An ox employed in drawing heavy loads.

draught-regulator, draft-regulator, s. A means for opening and closing furnace-doors, or dampers in the air, draught, or discharge flue, so as to urge the fire or moderate its intensity, respectively, as it may lag below or quicken above the desired standard. Automatic devices for this purpose are actuated by arrangements known as thermostats. These usually depend upon the expansion of metal by heat and its consequent contraction as it cools. The lengthening or shortening of a metallic rod is the actuating force which is communicated by levers or other mechanism to the door, register, or damper. As a certain relation exists—under ordinary conditions—between the heat of steam and its pressure, the heat or pressure of steam acting on a column of mercury may be made by electric connection to actuate a magnet, and so operate the device which governs access of air to the furnace, or determines the area of the flue by which the volatile results of combustion are discharged. [DAMP-ER.]

draught-rod, draft-rod, s.

Plow: A rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheath and taking the strain off the beam.

draught-spring, draft-spring, s. A spring intervening between the tug or trace of a draught animal and the load, whereby a jerking strain upon the animal is avoided. Draught-springs are connected to the draw-bars of railway-carriages, to lessen the violence of the jerk communicated to them in starting.

draught (as draft), v. t. [DRAUGHT, s.]

1. To draw out.

"You saw all the great men . . . draughted out one by one, and baited in their turns."—*Addison: Freeholder, No. 19.*

2. To draw up, to sketch, to compose in outline, to draft.

3. To detach and send elsewhere for service; to draft.

"Twenty thousand more were draughted from the town of Rio."—*Cook: Voyages, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ii.*

4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing; to drain.

"The Parliament so often draughted and drained."—*W. Scott (Webster).*

draught-ed, draft-ed (both as draft'-ēd), pa. par. or a. [DRAFT, v.]

draught-ing, draft-ing (both as draft'-īng), pr. par., a. & s. [DRAUGHT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of drawing, delineating, or composing in outline.

2. The act of detaching for service or duty elsewhere.

draughts (as drafts), s. pl. [DRAUGHT, s.]

1. In the same sense as DRAUGHT, s., A. II. 8.

2. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, if good oats are given; but as draughts are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased."—*Agric. Surv. Galloway, p. 114.*

draughts-man, drafts-man (both as drafts'-man), s. [Eng. draught, and man.]

1. One who draws up formal documents, as deeds, leases, &c.

2. One who draws plans; one who is skilled in draughtsmanship.

*3. A tippler.

"The wholesome restorative above-mentioned . . . may be given to all the morning draughtsmen."—*Tatler*.

draughts-man-ship, drafts-man-ship (both as drafts'-man-ship), s. [Eng. draughtsman; -ship.] The art or science of a draughtsman; skill in drawing plans, &c.

draught-y (as draft'-y), a. [Eng. draught; -y.]

I. Lit.: Full of or exposed to draughts.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Fit for a draught-house or jakes; filthy, vile.

"The filth that falleth from so many draughty inventions as daily swarme in our printing-houses."—*Return from Parnassus (1606).*

2. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes.

"Everybody said that, but for the devices of auld draughty Keelivin, he would have been proven as mad as a March hare."—*The Entail, ii. 121.*

3. Artful, crafty: applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse.

"'I'll be plain wi' you,' said my grandfather to this draughty speech."—*R. Gilhaize, i. 162.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -fious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*drauk, *drawk, *drawke, *drauc, s. [Ger. *dravik, dravich*.] Darnel.

"Drauke, wede. Drauce."—*Prompt. Parv.*

drāve, pret. of v. [DRIVE, v.] Drove.

"A dozen o' gillies as rough and rugged as the beasts they drave."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

*drav'-el, *drab-el-yn, v. t. [DRABBLE.] To bedrabble; to make dirty or filthy.

"Right as a draveled lowt."

Poem on Times of Edward II., p. 25.

Dra-vid'-i-an, a. [From *Dravid(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Of or pertaining to Dravida, or Dravira, the old name of a province of India. The Dravidian languages include Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malabar.

"It was, I think, in 1865 that I first saw Dr. Caldwell's grammar of the *Dravidian* languages, and it immediately occurred to me that a similar book was much wanted for the Aryan group."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), Pref. viii.

drāw, *dra-ghen, *drawe, *drai-en, *drey (pa. ten. *drogh, *droh, *drou, *drow, *droue, *drough, drew, *drewe), v. t. & i. [A variant of drag (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To drag, pull, or haul after one by force or power exerted in the front of the person or thing dragged.

(2) To pluck or pull out; as, to draw a sword, to draw a tooth.

"Who wears a sword he must not draw."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 14.

(3) To remove or pull, not necessarily with force.

"Mi ring of finger thou drawe."

Tristram, iii. 73.

(4) To pull, haul, or cause to come by compulsion; to force to go.

"Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seats?"—*James* ii. 6.

(5) To drag or pull out from fastenings.

"They drew out the staves of the ark."—*2 Chron.* v. 9.

(6) To take off the spit.

"The rest

They eat in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and served, their hunger they appease."

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i.

(7) To raise or lift as from a deep place; as, to draw water from a well.

"They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon."—*Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

(8) To give vent to or utter slowly; as, to draw a deep sigh.

(9) To inhale, to take into the lungs.

"A simple child

That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?"

Wordsworth: We are Seven.

(10) To bring out from a receptacle; to cause to run from a cask, &c.

(11) To allow or cause any liquid to run.

"I opened the tumor by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

(12) To take out of an oven.

"The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is drawn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

(13) To cause to slide; to pull more closely together or apart.

"Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief: who, drawing the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

(14) To extract.

"Spirits, by distillations, may be drawn out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves."—*Cheyne*.

(15) To attract; to cause to move or turn toward itself.

"We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it: so as it seemeth salt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth salt."—*Bacon*.

(16) To suck.

"Sucking and drawing the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated."—*Wiseman: On Tumors*.

(17) To eviscerate; to take the bowel or entrails from; to disembowel.

"In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe."

King: Art of Cookery, 246.

(18) To protract, to extend, to lengthen; as, to draw wire.

"How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!

How long her face is drawn."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(19) To form, mark, or construct between two points; as, to draw a line.

(20) To represent by lines drawn on any surface; to delineate, to picture.

"Which the conceited painter drew so proud,
As heaven, it seemed, to kiss the turrets bowed."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,371, 1,372.

(21) To move gradually, to extend.

"In process of time, and as their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly toward the Red Sea."—*Raleigh*.

(22) To take out of a box or wheel; as, to draw tickets in a lottery.

(23) To tear limb from limb.

"With wyld hors he schal be drawe."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,982.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To attract, to cause to turn toward itself.

"He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which drew the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, toward him."—*Clarendon*.

(2) To entice, to allure, to attract.

"Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to draw others to his purpose."—*Hayward*.

(3) To attract, to cause to follow one.

"The poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(4) To persuade, to induce.

"The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and drew them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them."—*Davies*.

(5) To win, to gain.

"This seems a fair deserving, and must draw me
That which my father loses."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 3.

(6) To bring on or procure as a result; to cause.

"When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to draw on himself death."—*Locke*.

(7) To protract, to extend, to spin out.

"In some similes, men draw their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

(8) To derive, to receive, to adopt.

"Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of sciences."—*Temple*.

(9) To deduce as from postulates.

"From the events and revolutions of these governments, are drawn the usual instructions of princes and statesmen."—*Temple*.

(10) To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

"What shows the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred?"—*Locke*.

(11) To receive, to take up.

"If every ducat in six thousands ducats

Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(12) To take out, to withdraw; as, to draw money from a bank.

(13) To bear, to produce; as, A bond draws interest.

(14) To elicit.

"To utter that which else no worldly good should draw from me."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

(15) To extort, to force.

"So sad an object, and so well expressed,

Drew sighs and groans from the grieved hero's breast."
Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, i. 680, 681.

(16) To wrest, to twist; to distort.

"I wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the scriptures to your fantasies and affections."—*Whitgift*.

(17) To compose; to form or set down in writing.

"Garrick was a worshipper himself:

He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites

And solemn ceremonial of the day."

Cowper: Task, vi. 678-80.

(18) To write out, fill up, or prepare formally in writing.

"He had, in the very presence chamber, positively refused to draw warrants in contravention of Acts of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(19) To depict in words; to describe, to represent.

"Homer has been proved before, in a long paragraph of the preface, to have excelled in drawing characters and painting manners."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

(20) To win or gain in a lottery.

"He has drawn a black, and smiles."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

(21) To bend; as, to draw a bow.

(22) To withdraw from judicial notice.

"Go, wash thy face, and draw the action. Come, thou must not be in this humor with me."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

(23) To select, fix upon, or determine by lot.

(24) To select, or pick out.

"Abrego: to sever or take out of the flocke, to draw shepe."—*Eliote: Dictionarie* (1659).

(25) To leave undecided; as, The match was drawn.

(26) To take, to translate.

"Ut of latin this song is dragen on Engleris speche."
Genesis and Exodus, 13.

(27) To bring back, to recall.

"Who so draweth into memoire
What hath befelle."

Gower, i. v.

(28) To suffer, to go through.

"O the pine and o the death that he droh for moncun."
—*St. Juliana*, p. 49.

(29) To strain.

"Take ryse . . . draughe hom thorowghe a streyn-our."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 16.

II. Technically:

1. Hunting:

(1) To trace the steps of the game.

(2) To search, as a covert, for a fox, hare, &c.

"Hounds had scarcely drawn half the dense undergrowth of Tidsley Wood."—*Field*.

(3) To force to leave its cover or hole; as, to draw a badger.

"No more truth in thee than in a drawn fox."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

2. Naut.: To sink into the water to a certain depth; to require a certain depth of water in which to float.

3. Med.: To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to bring to maturation and discharge.

4. Coursing: To strike a dog out of a match or course; to withdraw.

"Sat and Earl of Clyde had a short undecided run, when an arrangement was made to draw the last-named who had been hard run."—*Field*.

5. Cricket: To play a ball so that it passes between longstop and long-leg.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To pull, drag, or haul; as, a wagon, cart, &c.; to perform the office of a beast of draught.

"That city shall take an heifer, which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke."—*Deut.* xxi. 3.

(2) To be capable or susceptible of traction or hauling; as, A cart draws easily.

(3) To unsheathe a sword.

"Cheyney fastened a quarrel on Wharton. They drew."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(4) To move, to approach, to turn and advance toward a place or person.

(5) To collect or come together; to be collected.
"The English who remained began, in almost every county, to draw close together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(6) To take a card out of a pack; to draw a ticket in a lottery.

(7) To bend; to draw a bow.

"Look ye, draw home enough."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

(8) To practice the art of delineation; to produce pictures or representations by means of lines.

"So much insight into perspective, and skill in drawing, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper anything he sees, should be got."—*Locke*.

(9) To raise water from a well, &c.

"Both drink thou, and I will also draw for thy camels."—*Gen.* xxiv. 44.

(10) To withdraw, to move.

(11) To extract liquid from a cask, &c.

(12) To be drawn out in spinning.

(13) To filter, to ooze.

"In other situations the subsoil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance."—*Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 368.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To act as a weight; to influence, prejudice or bias.

"They should keep a watch upon the particular bias of their minds, that it may not draw too much."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(2) To attract; as, A play draws well.

(3) To advance, to move on.

"To dede I drawe, als ye mai see."

Metrical Homilies, p. 30.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(4) To approach, to come nearer, to advance, to draw on.

"And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh,
In all the pride of blooming youth I die."
Addison: *Ovid; Story of Narcissus*, 86, 87.

(5) *Of time*: To approach, to advance.

"The minute *draws* on."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

¶ In this sense frequently used impersonally.

"When it *drew* toward the eue."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 2, 379.

(6) To contract, to shrink.

"I have not yet found certainly that the water itself by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

(7) To be delayed or protracted.

"This *drew* over for a space, and mean tyme Margaret, our young queine, brought home a new sone," &c.—*Pittscottie Cron.*, p. 256 (ed. 1728), xvi., p. 107.

II. Technically:

1. *Hunt.*: To search or draw a covert.

"While *drawing* along the plantations they intrude upon the habitation of a fox."—*Field*.

2. *Comm.*: To write out a draft or order for payment of a certain sum by another person.

3. *Med.*: To cause suppuration; to collect the matter of an ulcer, abscess, &c.

4. *Naut.*: To sink in the water; to require a certain depth of water.

"Greater hulks *draw* deep."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to draw*, *to pull*, *to haul*, *to drag*, *to pluck*, and *to tug*: "*Draw* expresses here the idea common to the first three terms, namely, of putting a body in motion from behind one's self or toward one's self; *to drag* is to *draw* a thing with violence, or *to draw* that which makes resistance; *to haul* is to *drag* it with still greater violence. We *draw* a cart; we *drag* a body along the ground; or *haul* a vessel to the shore. *To pull* signifies only an effort to *draw* without the idea of motion: horses *pull* very long sometimes before they can *draw* a heavily-laden cart up hill. *To pluck* is to *pull* with a sudden twitch, in order to separate; thus, feathers are *plucked* from animals. *To tug* is to *pull* with violence; thus, men *tug* at the oar. In the moral application we may be *drawn* by anything which can act on the mind to bring us nearer to an object; we are *dragged* only by means of force; we *pull* a thing toward us by a direct effort. *To haul*, *pluck*, and *tug* are seldom used but in the physical application." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ In special phrases:

1. *To draw away*: Gradually to get in front, so as to leave others behind.

"The first-named pair then *drew away*, and won by two lengths."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *To draw back*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To move back, to retire.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To refuse or be unwilling to fulfill a pledge, promise, or undertaking.

(ii) To apostatize.

(2) *Comm.*: To receive back; as, duties on goods for exportation.

3. *To draw in*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To collect, to bring together for application to any purpose.

"A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give color to the argument, is advanced with ostentation."—*Locke*.

(b) To contract, to pull back, to shorten.

"Now, sporting muse, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains."
Gay.

(c) To entice, to inveigle, to involve in any business without consent.

"Many who had, in December, taken arms for the Prince of Orange and a Free Parliament, muttered, two months later, that they had been *drawn in*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become shortened or contracted; as, The days begin to *draw in*.

4. *To draw near* or *nigh*: To approach, to come nearer or closer.

"They see Jesus walking on the sea, and *drawing nigh* unto the ship."—*John* vi. 19.

5. *To draw off*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To withdraw, to lead away.

(ii) To drain out or extract by a vent.

"Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

(iii) To extract by distillation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

(b) *Fig.*: To abstract, to withdraw, to turn off or away.

"It *draws* men's minds off from the bitterness of party."—*Addison*.

(2) *Intrans.*: To retire, to retreat, to give way. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture."—*Collier*.

6. *To draw on*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To put on by means of pulling; as, He *drew* on his boots.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To cause, to bring on by degrees, to involve.

"The examination of the subtle matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers."—*Boyle: On Fluids*.

(ii) To allure, to entice, to induce to follow by persuasion.

"Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her,
Some that she but held off to *draw* him on."

Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 471, 472.

(iii) To occasion, to invite.

"Under color of war, which either his negligence *draws* on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy."—*Hayward*.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To approach, to come nearer or closer.

"The fatal day *draws* on, when I must fall."

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, vi.

(b) To gain on or get nearer to in pursuit.

7. *To draw over*:

(1) To raise in a still.

"I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

(2) To induce to change parties; to bring over.

"Some might be brought into his interests by money; others *drawn over* by fear."—*Addison: On the War*.

8. *To draw out*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To lengthen or cause to stretch out by beating, or other application of force.

"Batter a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, *draw* it out, till it comes to its breadth."—*Mozon*.

(ii) To set in order for battle.

"Let him desire his superior officer, that, the next time he is *drawn out*, the challenger may be posted near him."—*Collier*.

(iii) To detach or separate from the main body; to select.

"Next, of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 724, 725.

(iv) To extract or draw off; as, liquor from a cask.

(v) To extract as by distillation.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To protract, to lengthen.

"He must not only die the death,

But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*

To ling'ring sufferance."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

(ii) To spin out.

"Virgil has *drawn out* the best rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one."—*Addison*.

(iii) To extract, to pump out or elicit by question, &c.

"Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be."—*Sidney*.

(iv) To induce, to extract, to cause to be uttered.

"Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining divers things in the Church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can show that they have done ill. What needed this wrest to *draw out* from us an accusation of foreign churches?"—*Hooker*.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become longer; as, The days begin to *draw out*.

9. *To draw together*: To collect or come together or closer.

10. *To draw up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To raise or lift up from a depth.

(b) To range in line; to form troops in regular order.

"So Muley-Zeydan found us,

Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge."

Dryden: Don Sebastian, v. 1.

(c) To compose.

"A paper may be *drawn up* and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen."—*Swift*.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To be lifted or raised; to rise; as, The curtain *drew up*.

(b) To form in regular order or line.

"The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge."—*Clarendon*.

(c) To come to a stop or stand; to pull up; as, The carriage *drew up* at his door.

11. *To draw up with*:

(1) To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy: used in a general sense.

(2) To be in a state of courtship.

"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to *draw up with* you."—*Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 152.

12. *To draw to a head*:

(1) *Lit. & Med.*: To begin to suppurate; to ripen.

"*Aboutir*: To wax ripe, or *draw to a head*, as an impostume, also to end."—*Cotgrave*.

(2) *Fig.*: To approach a state of ripeness or readiness.

"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast *drawing to an head*."—*Spalding*, ii. 29.

*13. *To draw one's pass*: To give over, to give up.

*14. *To draw dry-foot*: According to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the dry-foot without the scent.

"A honnd that runs counter, and yet *draws dry-foot* well."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

*15. *To draw a book*: To draw up a bill or lawyer's brief.

"He entreated Mr. Doctor, her husband, that hee would *draw a booke*, to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

16. *To draw the long bow*: To tell incredible stories.

17. *To draw cut*: To draw lots. [*Cut*, s.]

18. *To draw level*: To get level with, to come up to, to overtake.

"Hari Kari gradually *drew level*, and was over a length in front."—*Field*.

19. *To draw a person out*: To entice him to speak on any matter. (Generally with an idea of ridiculing him.)

*20. *To draw to the gallows*:

Law: One of the barbarous arrangements formerly carried out when the extreme penalty of the law was to be inflicted on one convicted of high treason. Originally the culprit was dragged along the ground or pavement. Then, humanity beginning to assert its influence, the authorities connived at his being brought along on a sledge or hurdle. This more humane practice became the general custom, and at last the law. (*Blackstone*.)

draw, s. [*DRAW*, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or power of drawing; draught.

"The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broadsword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a *draw* threw it over his head."—*Heath: Flagellum* (1679), p. 45.

2. The act of drawing lots.

3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn or raised up.

4. A lot or chance drawn.

5. An undecided or drawn game.

"The match thus ended in a *draw* in favor of the colonials."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. A feeler, a trial.

"This was what, in modern days, is called a *draw*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. v. (*Davies*.)

II. *Hunt.*: The act of drawing a covert.

"Tidsley Wood was our first *draw*."—*Field*.

draw-bar, s. An iron rod to connect a locomotive with a tender.

draw-bench, s. A machine for drawing slips of metal through a gauged opening. [*DRAWING-BENCH*.]

draw-bore, s.

Carp.: A hole so made through a tenon and mortise that the pin will draw up the shoulder to the abutment. The hole through the tenon is bored at a distance from the shoulder less than the thickness of the cheeks measured between the hole through the mortise and the face of the abutment against which the shoulder is drawn. (*Knight*.)

Draw-bore pin:

Join: A joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

boŭl, boŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhŭn -tious, -cious, -sious = şhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł

draw-boring, s. The operation of polishing a musket-barrel after it has been rifled.

draw-boy, s.

Weaving: Formerly the boy who pulled the cords of the harness in figure-weaving. A term sometimes applied to the mechanical device which forms a substitute for the boy. [JACQUARD.]

draw-bridge, *drau-bridge, *draw-brig, *draw-brugge, s. A form of bridge in which the span is removable from the opening to allow masted vessels to pass, or to prevent crossing.



Draw-bridge.

Draw-bridges were in mediæval times used to span the fosse or moat, the movable part being made to rise vertically, so as to present a two-fold obstacle to any enemy, a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In most modern draw-bridges the movable part is made to move horizontally. Draw-bridges are used in crossing canals, rivers, and dock entrances, which are occasionally traversed by masted vessels. They are also used in crossing the ditches, fosses, and moats of fortifications. They are of four kinds: (1) The lifting-bridge is used in Holland upon the canals and in fortifications, in places where the roadway is near the level of the water. The bridge is lifted bodily and supported by a heavy framework, while the vessel passes. [LIFTING-BRIDGE.] (2) The turning-bridge or swing-bridge moves on a vertical pivot, being sometimes in two sections which meet halfway across the water-course. The portion on land is a counterpoise for that projecting over the water, and the bridge moves in arc-shaped tracks, resting on cannon-balls. [SWING-BRIDGE.] It is sometimes supported by a central post and swings 90°, opening two passages for vessels, one on each side. This is a pivot bridge. (3) The bascule-bridge turns on a horizontal pivot, standing in a vertical position on the side of the water-way while the vessel passes by. Specimens of the last two kinds with slight modifications are to be seen in Chicago over the Chicago river. The inner end of some bascule-bridges is in excess of the weight of the roadway, and descends into a pit built with hydraulic masonry. This pit is not material, perhaps, in fortifications, and is not desirable in ordinary road or dock work. When it is omitted the bridge is called a jack-knife bridge. [BASCULE-BRIDGE.] (4) The rolling-bridge has been introduced on some English railways. The bridge passes laterally upon a carriage until it has passed the junction of the line of rails, and then rolls inward to leave the water-way clear.

"There is not of that castle-gate,
Its draw-bridge and portcullis weight,
Stone, bar, moat, bridge, or barrier left."
Byron: *Mazeppa*, x.

draw-cut, s. An oblique motion of a knife, so as to move lengthwise across an object as well as cutting into it.

draw-filing, s. Drawing a file longitudinally up and down a piece of metal, without giving the tool any movement in the direction of its length.

draw-gate, s. The valve of a sluice, either of a canal, a flushing arrangement, or a flume or penstock of a water-wheel.

draw-gauge cutter, s. A harnessmaker's tool for cutting strips of leather of any set width. [GAUGE-KNIFE.]

draw-gear, s. The coupling parts of railway carriages.

draw-gloves, s. A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

"At draw-gloves we'll play,
And prethee let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss."
Hesper: *Draw-gloves*.

draw-head, s.

1. *Rail*: The projecting part of a draw-bar in which the coupling-pin connects with the link.

2. *Spin*: A device in spinning in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-kiln, s. A lime-kiln arranged to afford a continuous supply of lime from below, fuel and limestone being fed in above from time to time. Also called a Running kiln, or Continuous kiln.

***draw-latch, *draw-latches, s.** A thief.

"Well, phisitian, attend in my chamber heere, till Stilt and I return; and if I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a draw-latch."—*Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631).

draw-link, s. A connecting-link for railway carriages.

draw-loom, s.

Weaving: The draw-loom was the predecessor of the Jacquard, and is used in figure weaving. The number of the heddles being too great to be worked by the feet of the weaver, the warp-threads are passed through loops formed in strings, arranged in a vertical plane, one string to every warp-thread; and these strings are arranged in separate groups, which are pulled by a draw-boy, in such order as may be required to produce the pattern. The groups are drawn by pressure on handles, the required order being determined by reference to a design, painted on paper, which is divided up into small squares. A mechanical draw-boy has been contrived, to dispense with human assistance. It consists of a half-wheel with a rim grooved so as to catch into the strings requiring to be pulled down. The half-wheel travels along a toothed bar, with an oscillating motion from right to left, and draws down the particular cords required for the pattern. (*Knight*.)

draw-net, s. A net with large meshes, used for catching the larger varieties of fowls.

draw-pedro, s. [PEDRO, s.] A game at cards.

draw-plate, s. A drilled steel plate or ruby through which a wire or ribbon of metal is drawn to reduce and equalize it. The draw-plate is made of a cylindrical piece of cast-steel, one side being flattened off. Several holes of graduated sizes are punched through the plate from the flat side, and the holes are somewhat conical in form. The wire is cleaned of its oxide in a tumbling-box, and is then annealed. It is then drawn through as many of the holes in succession as may be necessary to bring it to the required size. The wire is occasionally annealed to remove the hardness incident to compression in the plate, and pickled to remove scale. The sharpened end being passed through a hole in the plate, it is drawn through sufficiently to attach it to the wheel. This, being revolved, draws the wire through the plate and reels it up as drawn. The coil from which it is drawn is dampened with starch-water or beer-grounds as a lubricator. For fine work, such as the drawing of gold and silver wire, the draw-hole is made of a drilled ruby. Wire for balance-springs of watches is drawn through a pair of flat rubies with rounded edges.

draw-point, s.

Engrav.: The etching-needle used on the bare point; also called Dry-point.

draw-poker, s. [POKER, s.] A game at cards.

draw-spring, s. The spring of a draw-head; a spring coupling-device for railway carriages.

draw-tube, s. The adjustable tube of a compound microscope, having the eyepiece at its outer end, and the erecting-glass (if any) at its inner end.

draw-well, s. A deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope and bucket.

drâw'-a-ble, a. [Eng. draw; -able.] That may or can be drawn.

"By a magic might
Drawable here and there."
More: *Song of the Soul*.

drâw'-bäck, s. [Eng. draw, and back.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A cause of loss of profit or advantage; a disadvantage, an inconvenience, an obstacle.

"I am not insensible that third nights are disagreeable drawbacks upon the annual profits of the stage."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

II. Comm.: An amount of money paid back or allowed: specifically, a certain amount of customs or duties refunded or remitted to an exporter of goods which have been previously imported, and on which duty has been paid; a certain allowance of excise duty on the exportation of goods of home manufacture.

"In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent."
Swift.

Drâw'-căn'-sîr, s. & a. [See definition.]

A. As substantive:

1. The name of a braggart character in the comedy of *The Rehearsal*, written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1663. He is represented as a burlesque character of extraordinary valor and fighting powers, of which he incessantly boasts.

2. A braggadocio, a bully, a blusterer, a braggart. "The leader was of ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *Drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe."—*Addison*.

B. As adj.: Blustering, bullying, full of braggartism.

"The arrogant nephew and his two *drawcansir* uncles appeared."—*W. Irving: The Widow's Ordeal*.

drâw'-eē', s. [Eng. draw; -ee.]

Comm.: The person on whom a bill of exchange or order for payment of money is drawn.

drâw'-ēr, *draw-ar, s. [Eng. draw; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who draws or pulls; as, one who *draws* water from a well.

(2) One who draws liquor from a cask, &c.; a waiter, a barman.

"I am a gentleman; thou art a *drawer*."—*Shakesp.* *Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) A sliding box or case in a table, desk, &c., which can be drawn out or pushed in at pleasure.

"He 'gan in haste the *drawers* explore."
Cowper: *The Retired Cat*.

(5) (*Pl.*): An undergarment of wool or cotton worn by both sexes on the legs and lower parts of the body.

"The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old."—*Locke*.

*2. *Fig.*: That which has the power or quality of attracting.

"Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*."—*Swift*.

II. Comm.: One who draws a bill or order for the payment of a certain sum of money on another.

¶ (1) *Drawers of cloth, drawers of claithe*: Persons who pulled or stretched cloth so that it should measure more than in reality it ought.

"It is statute anentis *drawaris of claithe* and litstaris of fals colouris, that gif any drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gudis to be our sowerane lordis eschete, and the tother half to the burgh."—*Acts James V.* (1540) (ed. 1814), p. 376.

(2) *Chest of drawers*: A movable wooden frame, containing a number of drawers one above the other.

drawer-lock, s. A form of inside or mortise lock which projects its bolt upwardly into the strip above.

drâw'-îng, *draw-yng, pr. par., adj. & sub. [DRAW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling by force.

"Without the *drawing* forth of his sword."—*Holinshed-Henry II.* (an. 1171.)

2. The act or art of delineating or representing figures, &c., on a flat surface by means of lines drawn with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c. The making or copying of plans, and views of buildings, machinery, and other structures. It is divisible into Geometrical or Linear, and Mechanical drawing, in which instruments are used, and Free-hand drawing.

3. A picture, a sketch, a representation.

"Masterly rough *drawings* which are kept within."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. i., § 3.

4. The act of distributing prizes in a lottery by lots drawn; the selection of certain numbers by drawing them out of a box or wheel.

5. The amount of money taken in any establishment for goods sold; takings, receipts. (Generally in the plural.)

II. Technically:

1. *Metal*: The operation of hammering, rolling, or drawing through a die, by which a bar or rod of metal or a wire is extended in length to form a rod, tube, or plate.

2. *Founding*: Said of a pattern whose shape is such that it may be withdrawn from the sand without breaking the molded form. [DRAUGHT, s., A. II. 3.]

3. *Spinning*: The gaining of the mule-carriage: its progress after the feed is stopped draws out the yarn.

4. *Fiber*: Extending a sliver for the purpose of drawing its fibers parallel and increasing its length. The drawing and doubling process first draws out the slivers as produced by the finishing card by means of drawing-rollers, and then unites several of these into one. The object of the first operation is

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

to draw each fiber past the next one, thus placing them still more completely parallel to each other; while that of the second is to neutralize the inequalities in each separate sliver, and to strengthen them after having been extended. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-account, s.

Comm.: A sum of money left in a banker's hands, upon which checks can be drawn at any time without notice; a deposit account.

drawing-awl, s.

Leather: A leather-worker's awl, having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted and pushed through in sewing, &c.

drawing-bench, s. An apparatus invented by Sir John Barton, formerly comptroller of the British Mint. Strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gauged opening, made by two cylinders in the required proximity and prevented from rotating.

drawing-board, s. A square frame, with either a continuous surface or a movable panel, for holding a sheet of paper while plotting, projecting, &c.

drawing-compass, s. An instrument with two legs, used for striking circles and curves. One leg has a pen or pencil, and it has several modifications, such as Bow-pen, Bow-pencil, Beam-compass, &c. Compasses for measuring and transferring measurements are called Dividers, Bisection-compass, Proportional-compass, &c. [COMPASS.]

drawing-frame, s.

1. *Spinning*: A machine in which the slivers of cotton or wool from the carding-machine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each successive pair rotating at a higher speed than its predecessor. The device was first invented by Leon Paul, patented 1738; and perfected by Arkwright, patent 1769. It was called a water-frame, from the circumstance that Arkwright's machinery was driven by water-power. It was named a throstle, from the brisk singing or humming sound made by it. [THROSTLE.] It is used in the process of doubling slivers [DOUBLER], and is indispensable in the bobbin-and-fly frame and the mule (q. v.). The drawing-frame, disconnected with any spinning operation, is a machine to elongate the spongy slivers produced by the carding-machine, to straighten the filaments and lay them parallel. The drawing-frame is also used to equalize slivers by condensing a number into one [DOUBLING], and then elongating them so as to overcome special defects. Filaments which have become doubled over the teeth of the carding-machine are also straightened in the process of doubling and drawing. The drawing-frame consists of three pairs of rollers, the upper ones being covered with leather and the lower ones fluted longitudinally. The upper ones have an imposed weight, and the lower ones are driven by power, and carry those above. The rollers are driven with varying degrees of velocity; the second set, at a speed double that of the first, and the third or delivery rollers at a speed five times that of the second.

2. *Silk-mach.*: A machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton.

drawing-in, s.

Weaving:

1. The process of arranging the yarn threads in the loops of the respective heddles.

2. The arrangement of the heddles in accordance with the requirements of the ornament to be exhibited; the draft or cording of the loom.

drawing-knife, s.

1. A blade having a handle at each end, and used by coopers, wagon-makers, and carpenters. It is usually operated in connection with a shaving-horse, which holds the stave, spoke, shingle, ax-handle, or other article which is being shaved.

2. A tool used for cutting a groove as a starting for a saw-kerf.

drawing-machine, s.

1. One for elongating the soft roving of fiber. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

2. One for drawing a strip of metal through a gauged opening to equalize its size. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

3. A form of spinning-machine for ductile sheet-metal.

drawing-master, s. One whose profession it is to teach the art of drawing.

drawing-paper, s. A variety of large white paper, made preferably of linen stock, and of fourteen sizes. The sizes of drawing-paper are—Cap, 13 by 16; Demy, 15½ by 18½; Medium, 18 by 22; Royal, 19 by 24; Super-royal, 19 by 27; Imperial, 21½ by 29; Elephant, 22½ by 27½; Columbia, 23 by 33½; Atlas, 26 by 33; Theorem, 28 by 34; Double Elephant,

26 by 40; Antiquarian, 31 by 52; Emperor, 40 by 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 by 120 inches. These are about the usual sizes, but the scales of different makers vary to some extent.

drawing-pen, s. A pen for ruling lines, consisting, in its most usual form, of a pair of steel blades, between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being determined by the adjustment as to distance of the said blades. The ends of the steel blades are elliptical, sharp, and exactly even. A dotting-pen makes a succession of dots, being formed of a roulette rotating in a stock. [DOTTING-PEN.]

drawing-pencil, s. A black-lead pencil of hard quality, made especially for drawing lines. [LEAD-PENCIL.]

drawing-pin, s. A flat-headed tack for temporarily securing drawing-paper to a board. A thumb-tack.

drawing-pliers, s.

Wire-drawing: The nippers whereby the wire is grasped when pulling through the draw-plate.

drawing-point, s. A steel tool for drawing straight lines on metallic plates. A scribe for metal. The draw-point or dry-point of an engraver makes its mark directly upon the metal, and not as the etching-point, which makes a mark through a ground, the line being subsequently eaten into the metal by acid. [ETCHING.]

drawing-roller, s. The fluted roller of the drawing-machine, elongating the sliver. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-slate, s. A fine variety of slate, used for the manufacture of slate-pencils, &c. It is fine-grained and compact, and contains a large amount of carbonaceous ingredients. It is also called Black-chalk.

drâw'-îng-rôom, s. [A contraction for *withdrawing-room, i. e.*, the room to which company withdraw from the dining-room.]

1. A room in a house reserved for the reception of company.

"What you heard of the words spoken of you in the drawing-room was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits."—Pope.

2. A formal reception by a queen, or person of high rank.

"The Queen's drawing-room was, on that day, deserted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. The company assembled in a reception-room.

"He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer."—Johnson.

4. The room in an architect's or engineer's office, where drawings, plans, &c., are prepared.

drâwl, v. t. & i. [A frequent. formation from *draw* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *dralen*=to loiter, to linger; Icel. *dralla*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drag out, to spin out, to waste, to while away.

"Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction."—Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter in a slow, drawling tone.

B. Intransitive:

1. To speak slowly and drawlingly; to prose.

"Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk,
The tedious rector *drawling* o'er his head."
Cowper: *Task*, i. 94, 95.

2. To be slow in action; to dawdle. (*Scotch*.)

drâwl, s. [DRAWL, v.] A slow, lengthened manner of speaking.

"This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity."—Mason: *On Church Music*, p. 223.

drâwl'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DRAWL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or habit of speaking with a drawl.

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Eleocharis caespitosa*, (2) a species of *Eriophorum*. (Britten & Holland.)

drâwl'-îng-ly, adv. [Eng. *drawling*; -ly.] In a drawling manner; with a slow, drawling manner of speaking.

***drâwl'-îng-nëss, s.** [Eng. *drawling*; -ness.] A slow, drawling manner of speaking; a drawl.

drâwn, pa. par. & a. [DRAW, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pulled, dragged, hauled, extended.

*2. With a sword drawn.

"What, art thou *drawn* amongst those heartless hinds?"
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. Delineated, sketched, depicted.

4. Composed, written, compiled.

"A short paper *drawn* up by Burnet was produced."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Pulled or put to one side.

"A curtain *drawn* presented to our view

A town besieged."

Dryden: *Tyrannic Love*, i. 1.

6. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fowl.

7. Undecided; as, a *drawn* game or match.

"If we make a *drawn* game of it . . . every British heart must tremble."—Addison.

¶ *Drawn-battle, game or match*: A battle, &c., in which neither side can claim any decided advantage. [DRAW, s., I. 5.]

drawn-brush, s. Any brush in which the tuft or knot is drawn into the hole in the stock by a loop of wire.

drawn-butter, s.

Cook.: Butter melted and prepared for use as gravy; melted butter. (U. S.)

drây (1), drey, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A squirrel's nest.

"The morning came, when neighbor Hodge, . . .
Climbed like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away."

Cowper: *Raven*.

drây (2), s. [A. S. *dræge*=a drawing, found in *dræge-net*=draw-net; cogn. with Sw. *drög*=a dray. It is literally that which is dragged or drawn along.]

1. *Vehic.*: A low cart of an ancient type. The shafts are prolonged to form the rails, and the load is rolled upon the rear of the inclined bed.

"When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind."

Gay.

*2. A sledge without wheels.

"*Dray* or sleade whych goeth without wheles: *traha*."—Huloet.

dray-cart, s. A dray.

dray-horse, s. A horse employed in hauling a dray.

"This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *dray-horse*."—Tatler.

dray-man, s. A man in charge of a dray.

"The preacher, in the garb of a butcher or a *dray-man*, had come in over the tiles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***dray-plow, s.** An old-fashioned, heavy kind of plow.

"The *dray-plow* is the best plow in winter for miry clay."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

drây'-age (age as îg), s. [Eng. *dray*; -age.]

1. The use of a dray.

2. The charge or hire of a dray.

***drâz'-el, s.** [DROSSEL.] A slat, a vagabond wench, a prostitute.

"As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the *drazels*
Forever may become his vassals."

Butler: *Hudibras*, III. i. 947.

drêad, *drade, *dred, *drede, s. & a. [DREAD, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. Great fear, terror, or affright, accompanied with apprehension of evil.

"And the fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth."—Gen. ix. 2.

2. Habitual or reverential fear; awe, reverence.

"Withdraw thine hand far from me: and let not thy *dread* make me afraid."—Job xiii. 21.

3. That which causes fear, terror, or affright; the person or thing dreaded.

"Hector, who, elate with joy,
Now shakes his lance, and braves the *dread* of Troy."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 355, 356.

*4. Used as a sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration.

"The which to hear vouchsafe, O dearest *dread*, awhile."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. (Introd.)

*5. Fury.

"Of courtesie to mee the cause aread
That thee against me drew with so impetuous *dread*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 16.

B. As adjective:

1. Exciting or tending to excite great fear, terror, or affright; dreadful, frightful.

"Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

2. Awe-inspiring.

"Yet then, to those *dread* altars as I drew,
Not on the Cross my eyes were fixed, but you."

Pope: *Eloïsa to Abelard*, 115, 116.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

3. To be revered in the highest degree; used in addresses to a sovereign, &c.

"Henry, our dread liege."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

*4. Afraid, in dread.

"Constantin was for tham dread."

Cursor Mundi, 21,386.

drēad, *drede, *dreden, v. t. & i. [A. S. *drædan*; O. S. *ant-drādan*, *an-drādan*; M. H. Ger. *en-trāten*; O. H. Ger. *an-trāten*.]

A. *Trans.*: To fear in a very great degree.

"Of all the Highland princes whose history is well-known to us, he was the greatest and most dreaded."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*B. *Reflex.*: To alarm greatly.

"Dredeth gu nocht."—*Genesis and Exodus*, 3,129.

C. *Intrans.*: To be in a state of dread or great fear; to fear greatly.

"Dread not, neither be afraid of them."—*Deut.* i. 8.

drēad'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *dread*; -able.] That may or should be dreaded; to be dreaded.

"How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinnes at the sounding of a dreadful horne."—*Kalendar of Shepherds*, ch. li.

drēad'-bōlt-ēd, a. [Eng. *dread*; *bolt*, and adj. suff. -ed.] Having bolts to be dreaded.

"Was this a face . . .

To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder?"

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

¶ Though popular language speaks of "thunderbolts," it is lightning and not thunder that is to be dreaded.

drēad'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DREAD, v.]

drēad'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dread*; -er.] One who lives in dread or fear.

"I have suspended much of my pity toward the great dreaders of popery."—*Swift*.

drēad'-fūl, *drede-ful, *drede-vol, *dred-ful, *dred-fulle, *dred-vol, *dred-volle, *dreed-ful, a. & s. [Eng. *dread*; -ful(l).]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. Originally, as the etymology imported, full of dread: not inspiring dread, but feeling it.

"Forsothe the Lord shall gyve to thee there a dreedful heart and faylinge eyen."—*Wycliffe*. *Deut.* xxviii. 65.

*2. It is sometimes followed by *of* before the object of dread.

"Dreadful of dangers that might him betide."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 37.

3. Inspiring dread; terrible, fearful, tremendous.

"That day of wrath, that dreadful day."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 31.

*4. Awe-inspiring, venerable, awful.

"How dreadful is this place."—*Genesis* xxviii. 17.

B. *As subst.*: A popular name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories, news, &c.; as, I saw him reading a penny dreadful.

¶ For the difference between *dreadful* and *fearful*, see FEARFUL; for that between *dreadful* and *formidable*, see FORMIDABLE.

drēad'-fūl-lŷ, *dred-ful-ly, *dread-ful-liche, adv. [Eng. *dreadful*; -ly.]

*1. In dread or great fear; fearfully.

"Aside he gan hym drawe dreadfully."

P. Plowman, 11,493.

2. In a dreadful, fearful, or terrible manner; so as to cause dread.

"[He] on the wings of the careering wind

Walks dreadfully serene."

Thomson. *Winter*, 199, 200.

drēad'-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *dreadful*; -ness.] The quality of being dreadful; terribleness.

"It may justly serve for matter of extreme terror to the wicked, whether they regard the dreadfulness of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried."—*Hakewill*: *On Providence*.

drēad'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DREAD, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of feeling dread; terror, dread.

"Ye shal vpon the dreading of man."—*Udall*: *Luke*, ch. xii.

***drēad'-īng-fūl**, *drēd'-īng-fūl, a. [Eng. *dread-īng*; -ful(l).] Full of dread.

***drēad'-īng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *dreading*; -ly.] In a manner full of or expressing dread; with dread.

"This trustfully he trusteth,
And he dreadingly did dare."

Warner: *Albion's England*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

drēad'-lēss, *drede-lees, *drede-les, *drede-lesse, *dred-les, a. & adv. [Eng. *dread*; -less.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Free from dread or fear; fearless, bold, undaunted.

"All night the dreadful angel, unpursued,

Through heaven's wide campaign held his way."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 1, 2.

2. Not inspiring fear or dread; secure, safe.

"Safe in his dreadful den him thought to hide."

Spenser: *Visions of World's Vanity*, 10.

B. *As adv.*: Without doubt; beyond fear or doubt.

"Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;

It was complained, that thou hast done great tort

Unto an aged woman."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 17.

drēad'-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *dreadless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being free from dread or terror; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cause of dreadlessness, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. i.

***drēad'-lŷ**, *dred-li, *dred-lich, adj. [Eng. *dread*; -ly.] Dreadful.

"This is a swuthe dredlich word."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 58.

drēad'-nāught, **dread-nought** (1) (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *dread*, and *naught*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person who fears nothing; one who is totally devoid of fear.

2. *Fabric*:

(1) A heavy woolen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, &c., on board ship.

(2) A kind of heavy goods for sailors' wear.

(3) A heavy overcoat or cloak made of the cloth described in (1).

"Her pleasant face peeped over the collar and capes of a stout dreadnought."—*Lytton*: *My Novel*, bk. i., ch. xi.

***drēad'-nēss**, *dred-nes, *dred-nesse, s. [Eng. *dread*; -ness.] Dread, fear, terror.

"Of fas ne haf yee drednes nan."

Cursor Mundi, 20,696.

drēad'-nōught (2), s. The name commonly given to a Seaman's Hospital Society; a floating hospital. (*English*.)

***drēad'-ŷ**, *dred-i, *dred-y, a. [Eng. *dread*; -y.] Afraid, in dread.

"Abram folc made hem dredī."

Genesis and Exodus, 872.

drēam, *drem, *drede, *dreem, *dreame, s. [A. S. *drēam* = (1) a sweet sound, music, (2) joy, glee; cogn. with O. S. *drōm* = joy, a dream; O. Fries. *drām*; Dut. *droom*; Icel. *draumr*; Dan. & Sw. *dröm*; Ger. *traum* = a dream. (*Skeat*.)]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A sound, music.

"The bemene drem the engles blewen."

Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 115.

(2) A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts, or series of thoughts, of a sleeping person, in which he seems to see things real and substantial.

"What, what, my lord, are you so choleric

With Eleanor, for telling but her dream?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An unfounded or idle fancy; an unreality, a wild conceit.

"Let him keep

At point a hundred knights; yes, that on every dream,

Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,

He may enguard his dotage with their powers."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

(2) A vague vision.

"But in the porch the king and herald rest;

Sad dreams of care yet wand'ring in their breast."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 844, 845.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Scrip.*: Two kinds of dreams are referred to in the Bible: these may be called ordinary and extraordinary, or natural and supernatural dreams. The first are thus philosophically accounted for: "A dream cometh through the multitude of business" (Eccl. v. 3); in other words, a man in business who is full of projects and perplexed with anxieties, goes to bed with his mind so excited that he sleeps imperfectly, and has vivid dreams which remain in his memory after he awakes. The method of operation in the extraordinary or supernatural dreams is thus stated: "For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed; then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction" (Job xxxiii. 14-16). God gave directions as to conduct or duty by this method to Abimelech (Gen. xx. 3-7), to Jacob (Gen. xxxi. 11-13), to Laban (Gen. xxxi. 24), to Joseph, the spouse of the Virgin Mary (Matt. i. 20),

and to others. There were also many prophetic dreams: as those of Joseph (Gen. xxxvii. 5-11), of Pharaoh's chief butler and his chief baker (Gen. xl. 5), and of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. ii. 1-45), &c.

2. *Mental Phil.*: It is a matter of dispute whether the mind sleeps or whether trains of ideas are uninterruptedly passing through the former at all times, by night as well as by day. If the latter hypothesis be accepted, then we continually dream when asleep, though only a fraction of our nightly visions, being those which we see when half awake, leave deep enough traces in the memory to be afterward recalled. In sleep every train of ideas seems to us a series of events passing before the eyes, or of objects affecting the senses; and as, on the principle of association, ideas are linked together in various ways, like the meshes of a net rather than the links of a chain, the sleeper is capable of calling up before him the absent, the dead, distant times and places as he fancies them to be, with no sense of anachronism or incongruity. Some external cause—a sudden noise, for instance, falling upon the ear so loudly as to compel partial attention to its occurrence—will set in motion a long train of ideas, each following its predecessor "with the quickness of thought." Each of these ideas being mistaken for an occurrence, one will fancy he has lived through exciting days, weeks, months, or even years, when in reality not ten minutes, or perhaps seconds, have elapsed since the noise was heard. Health, and especially proper digestion, with absence of remorse, tends to make dreams pleasurable; the presence of one or all of these has the contrary effect. (For the dreams of Scripture see 1.) Various instances of apparently prophetic dreams are on record, and every one hears others from his acquaintances. Opinions are divided as to the explanation of these perplexing phenomena.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dream* and *reverie*: "Dreams and reveries are alike opposed to the reality, and have their origin in the imagination; but the former commonly pass in sleep, and the latter when awake: the *dream* may, and does commonly, arise when the imagination is in a sound state; the *reverie* is the fruit of a heated imagination; dreams come in the course of nature; reveries are the consequence of a peculiar ferment. When the *dream* is applied to the act of one that is awake, it admits of another distinction from *reverie*. They both designate what is confounded, but the *dream* is less extravagant than the *reverie*. Ambitious men please themselves with dreams of future greatness; enthusiasts debase the purity of the Christian religion by blending their own wild reveries with the doctrines of the Gospel. He who indulges himself in idle dreams lays up a store of disappointment for himself when he recovers his recollection, and finds that it is nothing but a dream; a love of singularity operating on an ardent mind will too often lead men to indulge in strange reveries." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dream-determined, a. That which comes to pass or is determined by a dream.

"In what veiled hour or dream-determined place,"

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, i.

dream-like, a. Faint, unreal, unsubstantial.

"Some remembrance of dream-like joys."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

***dream-reader**, *drede-redare, *drem-reder, *dreem-reder, s. A diviner by dreams; an interpreter of dreams.

"The prouest of botelers foryete of his drem-reder."—*Wycliffe*: *Gen.* xl. 23.

drēam, *dremē (pa. t. *dreamed*, *dreamt*), v. i. & t. [DREAM, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To have dreams, ideas, or images in sleep.

"I dreamed that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain."—*Tatler*.

2. It is followed by *of* before the subject of the dream.

"I have nightly since

Dreamt of encounters 'twixt myself and me."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. To think, to imagine, to entertain an idea.

"These boys know little they are sons to th' king,

Nor Cymbeline dreams that they are alive."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

4. Followed by *of*.

"Strange news that you yet dreamed not of."—*Shakesp.*

Much Ado about Nothing, i. 2.

*5. To turn the thoughts or attention.

"Unstrained thoughts do seldom dream on evil."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 87.

6. To waste or pass time in idle thoughts.

"There groups of merry children played,

There youths and maidens dreaming strayed."

Longfellow. *Old Clock on the Stairs*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To see in a dream or during sleep.

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it unto his brethren."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 5 (1551).

*2. To divine or find out by dreams.

"The Macedon by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, 133, 134.

3. To pass or spend in reveries or idle thoughts.

"Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a nobler day?"
Dryden: All for Love, i. 1.

drēam'-ēr, *drem-are, *drem-er, *drem-ere,
s. [A. S. *drēamere*=a musician; O. H. Ger. *troumāri*=a dreamer; M. H. Ger. *troumare*; Sw. *dröm-mare*; Dan. *drømmer*; Dutch *droomer*; German *drömer*.]

1. One who has dreams or visions.

"And they said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 19.

*2. An interpreter or diviner of dreams.

"Diviners, *dreamers*, schoolmen, deep magicians,
All have I tried."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

3. One who is given to idle or fanciful thoughts; a visionary.

"He was not, he said, the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a *dreamer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A mope, a sluggard, an idler.

drēam'-fūl, a. [Eng. *dream*; -ful(l).] Full of dreams, fancies, or idle thoughts.

"She [Melancholy] impious leads
The *dreamful* fancy."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, v. 1.

drēam'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dreamy*; -ly.]

1. As if heard in a dream, softly, gently.

"I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

2. Slowly, sluggishly, negligently.

drēam'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *dreamy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dreamy.

drēam'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DREAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of having dreams.

"*Dreaming* is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding."—*Locke*.

2. A dream, an idle thought or fancy.

"They deeme . . . other men's wisdom to be but *dreaming*."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition*.

dreaming-bread, s.

1. The designation given to a bridecake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person dream of his or her sweetheart.

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment used for swathing the infant, and afterward divided among the young people that they may sleep over it.

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth. The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the *dreaming-bread*."—*Marriage*, i. 259.

drēam'-īng-lŷ, adv. [English *dreaming*; -ly.] Slowly, indolently, sluggishly, without spirit or energy.

"For many years whatever I have written has been composed slowly and deliberately, I might say almost *dreamingly* at times."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 521.

drēam'-lānd, s. [Eng. *dream*, and *land*.] The land of dreams or idle reveries; fairyland; the region of fancy or imagination.

"They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*."—*C. Lamb*.

drēam'-lēss, a. [A. S. *drēam-leās*=joyless, sad.] Free from or without dreams.

"The *dreamless* sleep that lulls the dead."

Byron: Euthanasia.

drēam'-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dreamless*; -ly.] In a dreamless manner.

drēamt, pret. & pa. par. [DREAM, v.]

drēam'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *dream*; -y.]

1. Full of or causing dreams.

"All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creaked."
Tennyson: Mariana, 61, 62.

2. Dreamlike, visionary.

"From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste."—*Talfourd*.

3. Addicted to or fond of dreaming or reveries; visionary.

***drēan, v. t.** [DRAIN, v.] To drain, to exhaust.

"He try if griefe will *drean* his melting reines,
And hang a crutch upon his able back."
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638).

drēar, *dreare, *drere, a. & s. [DREARY.]

A. As adj.: Dismal, dreary, gloomy, cheerless.

"Adjoining to the *dear* abode
Of misery."
Thomson: Liberty, i. 210, 211.

*B. As substantive:

1. Dreariness, dread, dismalness, horror.

"A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly *drere*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 40.

2. Heavy, dead force.

"It fell with so despitous *dreare*
And heave sway that hard unto his crowne
The shield it drave."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 42.

***drēar'-ī-hēad, *drear-y-hood, *drer-i-hed,**

***drer-i-hedd, *drer-y-hedd, *dryr-i-hed, s.** [Eng. *dreary*; -hood.] Dreariness, affliction, horror, gloominess.

"The dame, halfe dedd
Through suddein feare and ghastly *dreri-hedd*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 62.

drēar'-ī-lŷ, *dreor-liche, *drer-i-liche, *drer-i-ly, adv. [A. S. *dreórig-lice* (adv.), *dreór-lic* (a.).] In a dreary manner; gloomily, dismally, cheerlessly.

"*Drerily* shooting his stormy darte,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Feb.).

***drēar'-ī-mēnt, *drer-i-ment, s.** [Eng. *dreary*; -ment.]

1. Sorrow, melancholy, dismalness.

"Teach the woods and waters to lament
Your dolefull *dreriment*."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 10, 11.

2. Horror, dreadfulness, terror.

"Enrol in flames and smouldring *dreriment*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 9.

drēar'-ī-nēss, *drery-nesse, *drury-nesse, s. [A. S. *dreórignys*, *dreórignys*.] The quality or state of being dreary; dismalness, gloom, cheerlessness, sadness.

"Bowe down to the pore thin ere without *drerynesse*."
—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* iv. 8.

***drēar'-īng, s.** [DREAR, a.] Sorrow, dreariness.

"And lightly him uprearing,
Revoked life, that would have fled away.
All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*."
Spenser: Daphnida, 187-189.

drēar'-ŷ, *dreor-i, *drer-i, *drer-y, *dreer-y, *drur-y, a. [A. S. *dreórig*=(1) bloody, gory, (2) sad, mournful, from *dreór*=gore, blood; Icel. *dreyrigr*=gory; Ger. *traurig*=(1) gory, (2) sad; O. H. Ger. *trór*=gore.]

1. Dismal, gloomy, cheerless, horrid.

"They had never portioned out among themselves his *dreary* region of moor and shingle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

2. Cheerless, disquieting.

"Worlds should not bribe me back to tread
Again life's *dreary* waste,
To see again my day o'erspread
With all the gloomy past."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, 1789.

3. Sad, mournful, distressful.

"The woman goth hir wey sorwful and *drery*."—*Tr visa*, iii. 161.

4. Expressive of distress, sorrow, or mourning.

"*Drery* was thy mone."—*Shoreham*, p. 89.

5. Tiresome, monotonous, uninteresting.

"Presenting *dreary* addresses to the governor."—*Gorst: The Maori King* (1864), ch. xix.

drēar'-ŷ-sōme, a. [English *dreary*; -some.] Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness.

"Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The *drearysome* risk of the spinning o't,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And there venture o' the beginning o't."
Ross: Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

***drec-che, *drec-chen, *dreche, *dretche, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *dreccan*, *dreccan*=to vex, to trouble.]

A. Trans.: To trouble, to annoy, to vex, to disturb.

"What ys thy cause, thou cursed wreche,
Thus at masse me for to *dreche*?"
Politt., Relig., and Love Poems, p. 85.

B. Intrans.: To linger, to loiter, to delay.

"What shold I *dretche* or telle of his array?"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1,264.

***drec-ching, *drec-chung, *drec-chyng, *drec-chynge, *dretch-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DREC-CHE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Troubling, annoyance, disturbance.

"With *drecching* of min owne thought
In such a wanhope I am falle."—*Gower*, ii. 118.

2. Delaying, lingering, loitering.

"Peril is with *drecchyng* in ydrawe."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 803.

***drec-che, s.** [DREC-CHE, v.] A sad or sorrowful sight or thing.

"Ye shall se a wondur *dreche*."
MS. in Halliwell, p. 317.

***drec'-en, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To threaten. (According to Petheram, this word is very common in the north of England.)

"The queene *drecened* by her churchmen."
M. Marprelate's Epitome (ed. Petheram), p. 35. (Nares.)

***drec'-chour, *drechour, s.** [English *drecch(e)*; -our=er.] A lingerer.

"An ald monk a lechour,
A drunkin *drechour*."
Colkelbie Sow, F. i., v. 74.

drēdge (1), *drūdge, s. [O. Fr. *drege*=a kind of fish-net, from Dut. *dreg-net*=a drag-net, *dragen*=to bear, to carry, to draw; A. S. *dragan*. (*Skeat*.)] [DRAG-NET, DRAW.]

1. A kind of drag-net for bringing up oysters, &c., from the bottom.

"For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom."—*Carew*.

2. An apparatus for bringing up plants, shells, &c., from the bottom, or from great depths, for scientific purposes.

3. A bucket or scoop for scraping mud, sand, or silt from the bed of a stream, pond, or other body of water. Such are usually on endless chains. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

dredge-boat, s. A form of dredging-machine in which the boat becomes its own grubber, the depth at which the mud-fan shall operate being regulated by introduction of water into compartments of the vessel. The dredger may operate by plowing a channel through a sand or mud-bar, the latter presumably, as it has been constructed to keep open the mouths of the Mississippi, allowing the current to carry off the loosened matter. A scoop is, however, to be rigged forward to plow into the mud, when the dredger will back off with its load, carry it out to sea, and dump it. (*Knight*.)

drēdge (2), s. [O. Fr. *dragée*=a mixture of barley and oats; Prov. *dragea*; Ital. *treggea*=a sugar-plum, from Gr. *tragēma*, pl. *tragēmata*=dried fruits.] A mixture of barley and oats.

dredge-malt, s. Malt made of oats mixed with barley-malt.

drēdge (1), v. t. [DREDGE (1), s.]

1. To take or gather with a dredge.

"The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance."—*Carew*.

2. To deepen the channel of a river, &c., by raising sand, mud, gravel, &c., from the bottom or bed.

drēdge (2), v. t. [DREDGE (2), s.] To sprinkle flour upon.

"My spice-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers; there's the art on't."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, i. 2.

drēdged (1), pa. par. or a. [DREDGE (1), v.]

drēdged (2), pa. par. or a. [DREDGE (2), v.]

drēdg'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *dredg(e)* (1), v.; -er.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who fishes with a dredge.
2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A ballast-lighter. A barge or scow which scrapes silt from the bottom of a stream. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

drēdg'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *dredg(e)* (2), v.; -er.]

Cookery: A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling flour upon dough or a dough-board. A dredge-box.

drēdg'-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [DREDGE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of fishing with a dredge.

"In such places oysters are taken by *dredging*."—*Pennant: British Zoöl.*; *The Oyster*.

2. The act or process of raising mud, sand, &c., from the bed or bottom of a river, &c., by means of a dredger.

dredging-machine, s.

Hydr. Eng.: A machine for raising silt, mud, sand, and gravel from the bed of a stream or other water to deepen the channel, or to obtain the material for ballast, or for filling low grounds. The ordinary type of dredging-machine as seen in this country

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

consists of a square-ended, broad-bottomed scow, in the hull of which is contained a powerful steam engine, and sprocket-wheels around which are wound the chains used in the gearing of the lifting scoop. At each side and on the rear end of the vessel are adjustable posts, which can be raised and lowered from and to the bottom of the water, thus affording, when driven into the bed of the harbor, a secure anchorage. To the front end is attached the crane carrying the scoop. This latter swings both vertically and horizontally, being fixed on the end of a long, stout beam, which is plunged end foremost into the water, and then scraped along the bottom after the manner of a shovel, and from its point of starting from the bottom describing in its rise the segment of a circle. The raising is effected by means of chains run over sprocket-wheels with horizontal axes, while the lateral swing of the arm bearing the scoop is effected by having the crane which carries it pivoted, and geared with chains controlled by horizontal sprockets. The bottom of the scoop is hinged to the body, with a downward swing, being fastened in its place when closed by a spring snap-catch, which is operated by a line from the scow, enabling the workman to empty the load of the scoop into the tender, over which the arm of the crane is swung for the purpose. When the scoop strikes the water again the pressure closes the bottom, and the spring-bolt engages the mortise intended to receive it. From twenty to thirty feet depth can be secured with this machine. In England the steam dredging-machine, now so commonly in use in harbors liable to become silted up, has a succession of buckets on an endless chain, which traverses on a frame whose lower end is vertically adjustable, so as to regulate the depth at which it works. It was first successfully used in England by Huges, in 1804. The machine is driven by a steam-engine through the intervention of gearing, steadied by a fly-wheel. A long shaft amidships conveys the motion from the gearing about the engine to the upper drum, around which the endless chain works. The buckets discharge at the stern of the vessel, dropping the mud into a lighter. The lower end of the swinging-frame is adjusted as to depth by means of a suspensory chain, which is wound upon a drum rotated by clutch-connection with the spur-gearing when necessary. (*Knight*.)

dredging-vessel, *s.* The same as DREDGE-BOAT (q. v.).

drēdg'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DREDGE (2), *v.*] **A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of sprinkling with flour.

dredging-box, ***drudging-box**, *s.* The same as DREDGER (2) (q. v.).

"With cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and dredging-boxes."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 5.

***drēē'** (1), *v. i.* [Prob. a dialectic variation of *draw* (q. v.).] To journey toward a place.

"Robin Hood went to Nottingham
As fast as he could *drēē*."

Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker.

drēē (2), ***dre**, ***drey**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *drēogan*=to suffer, to endure.]

A. Trans.: To suffer, to endure.

"According to the popular belief, he still 'drees his weird' in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*. (Introd.)

B. Intrans.: To endure, to be able to act, to continue in life.

"Dang on thaim quhill he mycht *drey*."

Barbour: Bruce, ii. 333.

***drēē'-fūl**, ***dre-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *dree*; -ful(l).] Sorrowful, sad.

***drēē'-fūl-lȳ**, ***dre-ful-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dreeful*; -ly.] Sorrowfully, sadly.

"Seyd with herte ful *dreefully*."

MS. Hart, 1701, f. 77.

drēē'-ite, **drēē'-lite**, *s.* [Named after Mr. de Drée, and Eng. suff. -ite -lite (*Min.*)=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of a whitish color, found in small unmodified crystals, disseminated on the surface and in the cavities of a quartzose rock, at Beaujeu, in France, and also in Baden. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 3.2-3.4. Luster pearly. (*Dana*.)

drēēl, *v. i.* [Dut. *drillen*=to run backward and forward.] [DRILL, *v.*]

1. To move quickly; to run in haste.

"As she was souple like a very eel,
O'er hill and dale with fury she did *drēēl*."

Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

2. To carry on work with an equable and speedy motion.

drēēp'-īng, *a.* [DROPPING.] Oozing, dropping, dripping.

"Gie *dreeping* roasts to countra lairds."

Burns: To James Smith.

***drēg**, *s.* [DREGS.]

dreg-pot, *s.* A teapot. (*Scotch*.)

drēg'-gi-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dreggy*; -ness.] The quality of being dreggy or full of dregs or lees; foulness, muddiness, feculence.

drēg'-gīsh, *a.* [Eng. *dregg(y)*; -ish.] Full of dregs or lees; dreggy, feculent.

"To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops—whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

drēg'-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *dreg*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of or containing dregs or lees; feculent, muddy.

"Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out."—*Boyle*.

2. *Fig.*: Filthy, vile, worthless.

"Abhorrence of those *dreggy*, low delights."—*Bates: Christian Religion proved by Reason*, ch. i.

drēgg, ***dregges**, *s. pl.* [Icel. *dregg* (pl. *dreggjar*); cogn. with Sw. *drägg*; prob. from Icel. *draga*=to draw. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: The sediment, lees, or grounds of liquor; feculence. (Obsolete now in the singular.)

"I kan selle *dregges* and draf."

P. Plowman, 13,760.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The end, the bottom, the last.

"I will here shroud till the *dregs* of the storm be past."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. Worthless refuse or vile matter; the refuse or most worthless part of anything.

"Major-generals sprung from the *dregs* of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dregs*, *sediment*, *dross*, *scum*, and *refuse*: "All these terms designate the worthless part of any body; but *dregs* is taken in a worse sense than *sediment*: for the *dregs* is that which is altogether of no value, but the *sediment* may sometimes form a necessary part of the body. The *dregs* are mostly a *sediment* in liquors, but many things are a *sediment* which are not *dregs*. After the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*; the *dregs* are commonly the corrupt part which separates from compound liquids, as wine or beer; the *sediment* consists of the heavy particles which belong to all simple liquids, not excepting water itself. The *dregs* and *sediment* separate of themselves, but the *scum* and *dross* are forced out by a process; the former from liquids, and the latter from solid bodies rendered liquid or otherwise. *Refuse*, as its derivation implies, is always said of that which is intentionally separated to be thrown away, and agrees with the former terms only in as much as they express what is worthless. Of these terms, *dregs*, *scum*, and *refuse* admit likewise of a figurative application. The *dregs* and *scum* of the people are the corruptest part of any society; and the *refuse* is that which is most worthless and unfit for a respectable community." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***drēgh**, ***dreghe**, ***dreigh**, *a., adv. & s.* [Icel. *drjúgr*; Sw. *dryg*; Dan. *drøi*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Great, large, mighty.

"The dures to vndo of the *drēgh* horse."

Destruction of Troy, 11,890.

2. Tedious, wearisome.

"We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong; and it is, they say, a lang *dreigh* road."—*M. Lindsay*, p. 144.

3. Tardy, slow, tired.

"And they are now ganging as *dreigh* and sober as our sells the day."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv.

***B.** As *adv.*: Fiercely, violently.

"Quat draues thou so *drēghghe*, and mace suche deray?"—*Anturs of Arthur*, st. xl.

***C.** As *subst.*: Violence.

"When the *drēgh* was don of the derke night."

Destruction of Troy, 678.

***drēgh-ly**, ***dre-ly**, *adv.* [Icel. *drjúgliga*.] Strongly, greatly, much.

"And thou drynk *drēly* in thy pottle wylle it synk."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 90.

***dreint**, ***drent**, *pa. par. & a.* [DRENCH.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Drowned.

2. *Fig.*: Overwhelmed.

"But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*."

Spenser: Astrophel, 310.

dreis-sē'-na, *s.* [Named after Dreyssen, a Belgian physician.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mollusks, family Mytilidæ. The shell is like that of the typical genus *Mytilus*, but

wants the pearly lining. Known recent species fifteen, fossil thirteen, the latter from the Eocene onward. Of the recent species, one *Dreissena polymorpha*, is a native of the Aralo-Caspian rivers. It is now to be found in England, France, and Belgium.

drēm-ō-thēr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *dramein*, 2d aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run, and *thērion*=a beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals allied to the Muscdeer, found in the Miocene deposits of France and Attica.

drēnch, ***drench-en**, ***drenche**, ***dreinch-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *drencan*=to drench, *drincan*=to drink; cogn. with Dut. *dranken*=to water a horse; Icel. *drekkja*=to drown, to swamp; Sw. *dränka*=to drown, to steep; Ger. *tränken*=to water, to soak.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Literally**:

1. To drown.

"I shal beren him to the se,
And i shal *drenchen* him therinne."

Havelok, 581.

2. To overwhelm in water.

"A greet waive of the see cometh som tyme with so greet a violence, that it *drenchith* the schip."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 291.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To overwhelm.

"Many unprofitable desires and noyous, which *drenchen* men into deth and perdition."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* vi. 9. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 62.)

2. To saturate with water or moisture; to soak.

"Now *drenched* throughout, and hopeless of his case,
He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace."

Cowper: Truth, 246, 247.

*3. To saturate with drink.

4. To force down physic mechanically; to purge violently.

"If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To drown; to be drowned.

"He tooke up Seynt Petir, when he began to *drenche* within the see."—*Maundeville*, p. 116.

2. *Fig.*: To make wet, to soak.

"Nor blasts that shake the dripping bower,
Shall *drench* again or discompose."

Cowper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings.

¶ For the difference between to *drench* and to *soak*, see *SOAK*.

drēnch, ***draenc**, ***drenche**, ***drenke**, *s.* [A. S. *drenc*; Icel. *drekkja*; O. H. Ger. *tranch*; Ger. *drank*.]

1. A drink, a draught.

"Fulnesse of mete and of *drenke*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 172.

2. Physic for an animal.

"A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form."—*Farriers' Dictionary*.

*3. A channel of water.

drēnched, *pa. par. or a.* [DRENCH, *v.*]

drēnch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *drench*; -er.]

1. One who or that which drenches, saturates, or soaks.

2. One who administers physic to animals.

3. A very heavy shower of rain.

drēnch'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRENCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of soaking or saturating with wet.

2. The state of being soaked or saturated.

drenching-apparatus, *s.* A jaw-opener and head-lifter by which drenches may be administered to animals without their being able to bite the bottle or horn, or the arm of the operator.

drenching-horn, *s.* A cow's horn, closed at the butt-end and perforated at the point-end (like a powder-flask), to administer drenches of medicine to ailing animals.

***drēnt**, *pa. par. or a.* [DRENCH.]

1. *Lit.*: Drowned.

"Condemned to be *drent*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 6.

2. *Fig.*: Overwhelmed.

"With them all joy and jolly merriment

Is also deaded, and in dolour *drent*."

Spenser: Tears of the Muses, 210.

drēp-a-nō-phȳl'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *drepanophyll(um)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æe*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate apocarpous mosses. Only known genus *Drepanophyllum* (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

drēp-a-nō-phyl'-lūm, s. [Gr. *drepanon*, *drepanē*=a sickle, a reaping-hook, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]
Bot.: A genus of terminal fruited mosses, the typical one of the family Drepanophylleæ.

drēss, ***dresse**, ***dress-en**, ***drysse**, v. t. & i.
 [O. Fr. *dresser*, *dresser*, *drechier*; Fr. *dresser*, from Low Lat. *drictio*, from Lat. *directio*, from *drictus*, a contr. form of *directus*=straight, direct, from *dirigo*=to direct, to set straight; Ital. *drizzare*, *dirizzare*; O. Sp. *derezar*.] [ADDRESS, v., DIRECT.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

(1) To make straight.

"Schreweid thingis schulen be into *dressid* thingis."—*Wycliffe*: Luke iii. 5.

(2) To set in a straight or direct line; to direct.

"Toward the derrest on the dece he *dressez* the face."—*Guwaine*, 445.

(3) To reach, to hand over.

"He took bred . . . and *dresside* to hem."—*Wycliffe*: Luke xxiv. 30.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To direct, to order; to set and keep straight.

"He schal *dresse* thi weye."—*Wycliffe*: Gen. xxiv. 40.

(2) To put or keep in order; to adjust, to put to rights.

"And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it."—*Gen.* ii. 15.

*3. To regulate, to direct, to rule.

"Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne."—*Morte Arthure*, 46.

(4) To trim, to fit or prepare for use.

"When he *dresseth* the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it."—*Exod.* xxx. 7.

(5) To prepare meat for the table; to cook.

"Go now to thy brother Amnon's house, and *dress* him meat."—*2 Sam.* xiii. 7.

(6) To clothe, to invest with clothes, to attire, to apparel, to array.

(7) To invest, array, or accouter.

"When Florent was all redy *drest* in hys armure."—*Octavian*, 1,035.

(8) To attire, array, or deck out pompously. (With up.)

"They paint and smile, and *dress* themselves up in tinsel, and glass gems, and counterfeit imagery."—*Taylor*.

(9) To invest with an outward appearance or character.

"He *dresses* the incidents in a rationalized form, and changes their chronology."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855). ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

(10) To cover, to deck out.

"In wavy gold thy summer vales are *dressed*."—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 131.

(11) To adorn, to beautify.

"Fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair
 As ever *dressed* a bank, or scented summer air."—*Cowper*: *Charity*, 258, 259.

(12) To curry or rub down a horse.

"Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, and they may help our needs."—*Taylor*.

(13) To treat a wound with medicinal preparations; to apply remedies to a wound.

"In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her."—*Wiseman*.

(14) To prepare for use in any way: as, to *dress* hemp, to *dress* leather, &c.

"And I will *dress* the other bullock, and lay it on wood, and put no fire under."—*1 Kings* xviii. 23.

*(15) To attend to, to clean.

"And Mephibosheth, the son of Saul, came down to meet the king, and had neither *dressed* his feet, nor trimmed his beard."—*2 Sam.* xix. 24.

(16) To prune, to cut.

"When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. Fabric:

(1) To size yarn, cloth, or thread.

(2) To tease or raise the nap on woolen cloth.

2. *Print.*: To arrange the form in the chase symmetrically.

3. *Mill-work.*: To prepare the surface of a mill-stone.

4. *Masonry.*: To prepare or smooth the surface of stonework.

5. *Min.*: To prepare mineral ores for the furnace.

6. *Metall.*: To planish sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form on a stake or anvil.

7. *Mil.*: To arrange or form the ranks in a straight line.

8. *Naut.*: To ornament or deck out a vessel with flags, ensigns, pendants, &c., in honor of some special event.

*9. *Manège*: To break in or teach a horse.

"[Mezentius] for his courser called, a steed
 Well mouthed, well managed, which himself did
dress."—*Dryden*: *Virgil's Æneid*, x. 1,225, 1,226.

*B. Reflexive:

1. To betake or turn one's self.

"To Griseldes agayn wol I me *dresse*."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 8,882.

2. To set or apply one's self.

"To schete the arweblasteres hem *dresse*."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4,481.

C. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To go, to betake one's self, to turn.

"Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere."—*Polit.*, *Relig.* and *Love Poems*, p. 89.

2. To clothe one's self, to put on clothes or dress.

II. *Mil.*: To arrange or set one's self in a straight line with some fixed point.

¶ To *dress* up or out:

(1) *Lit.*: To clothe or deck out pompously, finely, or elaborately.

(2) *Fig.*: To invest with a fictitious character or appearance.

" . . . had passed their lives in *dressing* up the worse reason so as to make it appear the better."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

drēss, s. [DRESS, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is worn as clothes; garments, habit, apparel.

"Now from the country around, from the farms and the neighboring hamlets,
 Came in their holiday *dresses* the blithe Acadian peasants."—*Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, i. 4.

2. (*Spec.*): A lady's gown.

3. The art or skill of adjusting dress.

"Deduct what is but Vanity or *Dress*."—*Pope*: *Essay on Man*, ii. 45.

a. A covering, an outfit.

"Feathers are as commodious a *dress* to such as fly in the air."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

¶ It is used in composition to express the quality or description of dress worn; as, *full-dress*=dress suited for state occasions, ceremony, &c., *undress*, *morning-dress*, &c.

II. *Mill-work.*: Applied to the system of furrows on the face of a mill-stone. [MILL-STONE DRESS.]

dress-coat, s. A swallow-tailed coat, or one with narrow pointed tails, worn by gentlemen in evening dress.

dress-guard, s. A wing on the side of a carriage entrance to prevent the brushing of the dress against the wheel.

dress-maker, s. One who makes ladies' dresses or gowns.

drēssed, pa. par. or a. [DRESS, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Arranged, clothed, appareled, decked out.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: A term applied to ice-worn boulders or rocks.

2. *Masonry*: Applied to stone-work cut and smoothed.

drēss'-ēr (1), ***dress-ar**, ***dress-our**, ***dress-ure**, s. [Fr. *dressoir*, from Low Lat. *dressorium*.]

*1. A side-board; a table or bench on which meat was prepared or dressed for use.

"*Dressar* where mete is served out at."—*Palsgrave*.

2. A set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.

"The pewter plates on the *dresser*."—*Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, i. 2.

3. A pick used by miners for shaping large coal.

4. A low bureau surmounted by a mirror, designed for the convenience of a person dressing; a toilet table fitted with a mirror and drawers.

drēss'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *dress*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dresses or helps to adjust the dress of another, especially used of one who dresses and "makes up" an actor for the stage.

"Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask."—*Dryden*: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

2. One who keeps any place in order.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: One whose duty it is to assist a surgeon in a hospital in dressing wounds, &c.

2. *Fabric*: One who dresses or adds dressings to cloth.

"The weaver, the fuller, the *dresser*."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ *Dresser of plays*: A term applied in the early part of the seventeenth century to literary hacks who gained a scanty subsistence by altering and amending old dramas to suit the taste of the times. The character of Demetrius in the *Poetaster* was undoubtedly intended by Jonson to represent Dekker, who, in revenge, wrote his *Satiro-mastix*.

"O sir, his doublet's a little decayed; he is otherwise a very simple, honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here."—*Ben Jonson*: *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

dresser-copper, s. A vessel in which warps or threads are passed through boiling water.

dresser-trunk, s. A trunk in which the trays, instead of resting upon each other, lifting in and out from the top, slide on rods like the drawers of a dresser, the trunk opening in front instead of on top.

drēss'-īng, ***dress-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DRESS, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: The act of setting straight or direct.

"*Dressyng*. *Directio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of investing or clothing with a dress.

(2) A dress.

(3) A trimming up, a decking-out.

(4) Ornamentation, decking, adorning.

"Woods and dales are of thy *dressing*,
 Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing."—*Milton*: *On May Morning*.

(5) A beating, a correction. (*Colloquial*.)

II. Technically:

1. Fabric:

(1) Gum, starch, paste, clay, &c., used in the sizing of fabric, yarn, or thread.

(2) Teaseling, or raising the nap on woolen cloth.

2. *Min.*: Preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

3. *Mill-work*: Preparation of the surface of a mill-stone.

4. *Masonry*: Smoothing the surface of stone or marble.

5. *Print.*: Arranging the form in the chase symmetrically.

6. *Metall.*: The complete planishing of sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form, on a stake or anvil.

7. Agriculture:

(1) The application of manure to a soil.

(2) The manure applied to a soil. Top-dressing is that which is spread on and allowed to remain on the surface.

"Three cwt. per acre is a fair *dressing* for turnips or swedes."—*J. Wrighson*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 231.

8. Medical:

(1) The act or art of applying remedies to wounds, ulcers, &c.

(2) (*Pl.*): A remedy applied to a wound, ulcer, sore, &c.

"The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the cathartic."—*Wiseman*: *On Tumors*.

9. *Cook.*: The stuffing of fowls, &c.; forcemeat.

10. *Arch. (pl.)*: The moldings and sculptured decorations used on a wall or ceiling.

11. *Foundry*: The act or process of cleaning castings after they have been taken from the mold.

12. *Type-found.*: The cleaning and notching of the letters after casting.

dressing-bag, s. A bag provided with the requisites of the toilet, as in a dressing-case.

dressing-case, s. A case or box provided with all the requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, pomade, tooth-powder, &c.

dressing-bench, s. A brickmaker's bench, having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle in order to make it symmetrical.

***dressing-board**, ***dressyng-boorde**, s. A dresser.

"*Dressare* or *dressyng-boorde*. *Dressorium*, *directorium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dressing-gown, s. A light, loose gown worn by persons when dressing. A gown worn in the study or dining-room, &c.

"The very first mention of gentlemen's *dressing-gowns* in the *Iliad*."—*London Daily News*.

dressing-knife, ***dressyng-knyfe**, ***dryss-yng-knyfe**, s.

1. A tool used in husbandry for rounding and trimming borders, &c.

2. A cook's knife for chopping meat, &c., on a dresser.

¶ *Dressing-knife board*: A piece of wood on which meat, &c., is chopped up.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph = f**
-cian. **-tian = ſhan**. **-tion**, **-ſion = ſhūn**; **-tſion**, **-ſion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-ſious = ſhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**. &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

dressings-machine, s.

Yarn: A machine invented by Johnson, in 1800. The hard-twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and a blast of air. The object is to remove the fuzz and give a slight gloss.

dressings-room, s. A room close to or adjoining the bedroom, and appropriated to dressing.

"Latin books might be found every day in his *dressings-room*, if it were carefully searched."—*Swift*.

dressings-table, s. The same as TOILET-TABLE (q. v.).

drēss'-īngs, s. pl. [DRESSING, v., C. II. 8 (2).]

drēss'-y, a. [Eng. *dress*; -y.]

1. Given to or fond of showy dress; showy in dress.

"She was a fine leddy; maybe a wee that *dressy*."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 259.

2. Of dress: Showy, rich, grand.

"*Dressy* is a new and not very aristocratic word. But, if you do take a *dressy* tea-gown, you must not greedily seize the first opportunity of swaggering in it."—*London Daily News*.

drēst, pa. par. or a. [DRESS, v.]

***drētc'h'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DRETCH.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Delay.

***drēūl, v. i.** [A corrupt. of *drivel*, v. (q. v.)] To drivel; to allow saliva to run or flow from the mouth.

***drēv'-el, v. i.** [DRIVEL.]

***drēv'-ill, s.** [DRIVEL, v.] A driveler.

"Through that false witch, and that foule aged *drevill*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 3.

drew (ew as ū) (1), s. [Prob. from Icel. *drjúgr*=long, drawn out.]

1. A species of sea-weed, the narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, *Fucus loreus*.

2. Sea-laces, *Fucus* (now *Chorda*) *filum*.

***drew (ew as ū) (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A drop.

"Of the water I might not taste a *drew*."

Dunbar: Palace of Honor, ii. 41.

drew (ew as ū), pret. of v. [DRAW.]

***drēy, s.** [DRAY.] A squirrel's nest.

***drib, v. t. & i.** [A variant of *drip* (q. v.).] [DRIBBLE, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut off or deduct a little bit, to appropriate gradually.

"Merchants' gains come short of half the mart; For he who drives their bargains *drips* a part."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

2. To entice gradually, or step by step.

"With daily lies she *drips* you into cost."

Dryden: Ovid: Art of Love, i.

3. To chop, to cut off. (*Dekker*.)

4. To shoot at or from a short distance.

"Not at first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot, Love gave the wound."

Sidney: Stella and Astrophel.

B. Intransitive:

1. To slaver or drivel.

"Dasyng after dotterels, lyke drunkards that *dribbes*."—*Skelton: Crowne of Laurell*.

2. To shoot at short distances; a technical term in archery.

***drib, *dribb, s.** [DRIB, v.]

1. A drop, a little bit, a dribblet.

"Do not, I pray thee, paper stain With rhymes retailed in *dribbs*."

Swift: On Gibbs' Psalms.

2. A drizzle; fine, small rain.

***dribbed, pa. par. or a.** [DRIB, v.]

drib'-bēr, s. [Eng. *drib*, v.; -er.] One who can shoot well only at or from short distances.

"He shall become of a fayre archer, a starke squyrter and *dribber*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

drib'-ble, *drib'-le (le as el), v. i. & t. [A dim. from *drib*, v. (q. v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To fall in a quick succession of drops; to drip.

"Semilunar processes on the surface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. To fall or run slowly.

"Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xv.

3. To slaver, to drivel.

4. To fall weakly like a drop.

"Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love Can pierce a complete bosom."

Shakesp. Measure for Measure, i. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To let fall in drops, to allow to drip.

"Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *drib*-ble it all the way up stairs."—*Swift: Rules to Servants*.

2. To give out slowly and gradually.

"Ten thousand casks

Forever *dribbling* out their base contents, . . . Bleed gold for ministers to sport away."

Cowper: Task, iv. 505-8.

II. Football: To keep the ball rolling by a succession of short, quick kicks.

drib'-ble, s. [DRIBBLE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Drizzle.

"Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, But house or hald,

To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*, An' cranreuch cauld!"

Burns: To a Mouse.

2. Slaver, driveling.

II. Football: The act of keeping the ball rolling by a succession of short, quick kicks.

"Cooke and Hill, with a magnificent *dribble*, took the leather right down the touch line."—*Field*.

drib'-blēt, drib'-lēt, s. [Eng. *dribb*(le), and dimin. suff. -let.] A little bit, portion, or sum; a small amount of money.

"So strictly wert thou just to pay, Even to the *driblet* of a day."

Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 13, 14.

drib'-bliŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [DRIBBLE, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Falling in drops, or like a drop; dripping.

*2. Insignificant, trifling, petty.

"There passed some *dribbling* skirmishes."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 597.

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of falling, or causing to fall in drops or dribbles.

"A *dribbling* difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Slavering, driveling.

II. Football: The same as DRIBBLE, s., II.

"Good displays of *dribbling* were by no means infrequent."—*Field*.

***drid'-dēr, *dred-our, s.** [DREAD, s.]

1. Fear, dread.

"With dredfull *dredour* trymbing for effray The Troianis fled richt fast and brak away."

Douglas: Virgil, 305, 16.

2. Suspicion, apprehension.

***drid'-dēr, v. i.** [DRIDDER, s.] To fear, to dread.

"Gin we hald heal, we need na *dridder* mair:

Ye ken we winna be set down so bare."

Ross: Helenore, p. 20.

dried, pa. par. or a. [DRY, v.]

dried-up, a. Wholly or completely dried.

"In that tale I find The furrows of long thought and *dried-up* tears."

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 3.

dri'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dry*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which dries or tends to dry or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

"There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little."—*Bacon*.

2. A drying-machine or stove.

II. Paint: A substance added to paint to increase its drying and hardening qualities.

***drife, v. t.** [DRIVE, v.]

***drif'-le (le as el), v. i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To drink excessively.

"About this time, Dr. Basire, in his sermon, seasonably reproving the garrison's excessive drinking, called *drif-ling*, prevailed s, that the governors forthwith appointed a few brewers in every street, to furnish each family sparingly and proportionably."—*Tullie: Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle*, p. 15.

***drif'-le (le as el), *drif-fle, *drif-ling, s.** [A variant of *dribble* (q. v.).] Small, fine, drizzling rain.

"As *drifting* after a great shower."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 184.

drift, *drifte, *dryfte, s. [Formed from Mid. Eng. *drife*=drive, by addition of suff. -t; cf. *draught* from *draw*, *flight* from *fly*, &c.; cognate with Dut. *drift*=a drove, a flock, a current; Icel. *drift*, *dript*=a snow-drift; Sw. *drift*=impulse, instinct; Ger. *trift*=a drove, a herd. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) The act of driving.

"*Dryfte* or drywyng of bestys. Minatus. 2.—*Prompt Parv.*

* (2) A violent motion.

"The dragoun dreew him awaie with *drift* of his winges."—*Alisaunder: Frag*, 998.

* (3) A herd, a flock.

"*Hoc armentum, a dryfte*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 279.

(4) The course or direction along which anything is driven.

(5) A heap of any matter driven or blown together; as, a snow-drift.

"The *drifts* that encumbered the doorway."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iii.

* (6) A storm.

"Thar sal fall dun fra the lijft, A blodi rain, a dreri *drift*."

Cursor Mundi, 22,461.

(7) Anything driven or blown along by the wind.

"Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly, And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 127, 128.

(8) Road-sand, the washings of roads.

* (9) A number or quantity of things driven or impelled at once; a shower, a storm.

"Our thunder from the south

Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town."

Shakesp. King John, ii. 2.

* (10) Anything drifting or carried along at random.

"Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam, And useless *drift*."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clvi.

* (11) A course, or road.

"Do it then, Faustus, with unfeigned heart, Lest greater dangers do attend thy *drift*."

Marlowe: Doctor Faustus.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A force impellent; an impulse, an impelling influence or power.

"A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interpose."—*South*.

(2) The tendency, aim, or purpose of action.

"The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern."—*Hooker*.

(3) An intended purpose or line of action.

"Thus, for my duty's sake, I rather chose To cross my friend in his intended *drift*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

(4) An intention or design.

"In the mean time, against thou shalt awake, Shall Romeo by my letters know our *drift*."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

(5) Meaning or aim.

"We know your *drift*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

(6) The scope of a discourse.

"The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion toward the rebels."—*Addison*.

* (7) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk.

* (8) Delay, procrastination, a driving or putting off.

"Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 5, a.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The push, shoot, or horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. Geol.: A loose aggregation or accumulation of transported matter, consisting of sand and clay, with a mixture of angular and rounded fragments of rock, some of large size having occasionally one or more of their sides flattened or smoothed, or even highly polished. The smoothed surfaces usually exhibit many scratches parallel to each other, one set often crossing an older one. The drift is generally unstratified, in which case it is called Till (q. v.). This may be in places 50 or even 100 feet thick. As a rule, the sand, gravel, pebbles, and boulders have been derived from rocks existing in the immediate vicinity, but in some cases there are blocks which have traveled far, and are of quite different material from any to be found where they lie. [ERRATICS, DRIFT-PERIOD.]

3. Ordnance: A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge.

4. Mach.: A round piece of steel, made slightly tapering, and used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate by being driven through it. The drift may have a cutting edge merely upon its advance face, or it may have spirally cut grooves which give the sides of the drift a capacity for cutting.

5. Mining:

(1) A passage in a mine, horizontal or nearly so, forming a road for the extraction of ore, or a drain for carrying off the water. The name is derived from its being driven in. Driving is horizontal work; sinking and rising refer to the direction of work either in shafts or in following the course of a vein. [ADIT, GALLERY.]

(2) The course or direction of a tunnel or gallery.

6. *Naut.*: The direction of a current; the leeway of a ship.

7. *Pyrotech.*: A stick used in charging rocket-cases.

8. Shipbuilding:

(1) Drifts in the sheer draft are where the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll. Pieces fitted to form the drifts are called drift-pieces.

(2) The difference in size between a treenail and its hole, or a hoop and the spar on which it is driven.

(3) The part of the upper strake between the coach and the quarter-deck.

¶ *Drift of the forest*:

Old Law: An exact view or examination of what cattle are in the forest, that it may be known whether it be overcharged or not, and whose the beasts are, and whether they are commonable beasts. (Blount.)

drift-anchor, s.

Naut.: A triangular frame of wood or other similar contrivance, having just sufficient buoyancy to float, to which a line that leads from the bows of the ship is attached. It keeps the vessel's head to wind when dismasted, or when it is impossible to carry sail. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

drift-bolt, s. A rod used to drive out a bolt.

drift-land, s.

Old Law: A yearly rent paid by some tenants for the privilege or right of driving cattle through a manor.

drift-net, s. A fishing-net about 120 ft. long and 20 ft. deep, corked at the upper edge. Several of these may be connected lengthwise and attached to a drift-rope. Meshes 2½ in. and upward, according to the size of fish.

drift-period, s.

Geol.: The period during which the drift described under DRIFT, II. 2. was deposited. Though there is no reason why it should not have recurred time after time during bygone geological ages, and perhaps it may be ultimately proved conclusively that it has done so, yet the term "drift-period" as a measure of duration is limited to the time commencing during the Newer Pliocene or Pleistocene, and terminating with the Post Pliocene or Post Pleistocene, during which drift was deposited in the latitudes in which we find it now. That it is essentially a glacial phenomenon is apparent from the fact that while becoming more marked in its character on this side the equator the further north one goes, it dies out about 50° N. latitude in Europe and 40° in North America. Hence it is often called Northern Drift. A corresponding development of it, however, exists in the Southern hemisphere. This becomes more marked as one approaches the Southern pole, and disappears between 40° and 50° S. latitude. Where it exists nearer the equator it is deposited around some giant mountain, the scratches and striations on the boulders and pebbles radiating from the mountain on every side.

The drift is now universally attributed, as Agassiz long ago suggested, to the action of ice, the only controversy remaining being whether land ice or floating icebergs took the chief part in its distribution. Hence it is often called, as by Sir Charles Lyell, Glacial Drift. In the Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata given in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, "the Glacial drift of Northern Europe" is arranged as the oldest deposit of the Post Pliocene (q. v.). [GLACIAL PERIOD.]

drift-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the upright or curved pieces of timber that connect the plank-sheer with the gun-wale.

drift-pin, s. A hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key. Holes in castings which are made by cores may be true'd and trimmed in this way better, sometimes, than by drill or file. The tool is of steel, shaped to suit the work, and ground square on the face. [DRIFT.]

drift-sail, s. A sail dragging overboard to diminish leeway; a drag or drag-anchor (q. v.).

drift-sand, s.

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Sand drifted by the wind. In certain circumstances drift-sand is capable of overwhelming not merely fields but even whole districts. It may preserve organic remains for a long period of time. (Lyell, &c.) [DUNE (1), s.]

drift-way, s.

1. *Mining*: A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft; a drift.

*2. *Old Law*: A road or common way for driving cattle in; a packway.

"A foot-way and horse-way, called *actus ab agendo*, and this vulgarly is called a packe or *drift-way*, and is both a foot-way and horse-way."—Dalton: *Country Justice* (1620).

drift-weed, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sea-weed carried by the action of the sea on to a shore.

"It precisely resembled the high-water mark of *drift-weed* on a sea-beach."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x.

2. Botany:

(1) The cylindrical portion of the frond of *Laminaria digitata*. (Britten & Holland.)

(2) [GULF-WEED.]

drift-wind, s. A driving wind; a wind which drifts things into heaps.

"It could

No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble banks can go to law with waters
That *drift-winds* force to raging."

Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 5.

drift-wood, s. Wood drifted on to a bank by a river, the sea, &c.

"But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires had been kindled,
Built of the *drift-wood* thrown on the sands."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 5.

drift, v. i. & t. [DRIFT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To be driven into heaps or drifts; to accumulate in drifts or heaps.

(2) To float or be carried along by a current of water.

"She *drifted* a dreary wreck."

Longfellow: *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

2. *Fig.*: To be carried along by circumstances; undecided or unsettled in opinion.

II. *Mining*: To make a drift; to drive a head-way.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To drive, carry, or urge along.

"Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain."—Ellis: *Voy.*

2. To drive into heaps; to accumulate in drifts.

"He wanders on

From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps."

Thomson: *Winter*, 283-85.

II. *Fig.*: To delay, to put off; to drive off.

"I see here, that the Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, & graunteth not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him."—Bruce: *Eleven Sermons*, v. 7.

drift-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *drift*; -age.] Drifting substances; as, wood, weeds, &c.

"Public opinion, as represented by the *Times*, is mere *driftage*, tossed on the waves of agitation."—*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 373.

drift-éd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRIFT, v.]

drift-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DRIFT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of driving into heaps or drifts; the state of being driven into heaps.

2. The state of being carried along by a current of water.

drifting-stars, *s. pl.* Groups of stars which move through the heavens as systems. [DIPPER.]

*driht-en, s. [DRIHTIN.]

*drig-ie, *dredg-ie, *dirg-ie, *dreg-y, s. [DIRGE.]

1. A funeral service.

"We sall begin a carefull sonn,
Ane *Dregy* kynd, devout and meik;
The blest abune we sall besek
You to delyvir out of your noy.
And sae the *Dregy* thus begins."

Dunbar: *Evergreen*, ii. 42.

2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment.

"But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side,
And he helped to drink his ain *dirgie*."

Herd's Collection, ii. 30.

*driht, s. [A. S. *dryht*, *āriht*; O. S. *druht*; Goth. *drauhts*; Icel. *drótt*.] A soldier.

"He nolde bringen on *drihte* buten threo hundred enichten."

Layamon, ii. 212.

*driht-fare, s. [A. S. *dryht*, *driht*, and *faru*=a. company.] A company, a following.

"Ure Lauerd himself com . . . with swuch dream and *drihtfare*, as *drihtin* deah to cumen."—*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1,853.

*driht-folke, s. [A. S. *dryht*, *driht*, and *folk*.] Company, people, attendants.

"He wende into Cuninges-burh, mid his *drihtfolke*."—*Layamon*, ii. 270.

*driht-ful, *driht-fule, *a.* [A. S. *driht*; -ful.] Lordly.

"The *drihtfule* godd Apollo mi lauerd."—*St. Juliana*, p. 13.

*driht-in, *driht-in, *driht-en, *driht, *drihte, *dryght-yn, s. [A. S. *dryhten*, *drihtin*; O. S. *drohtin*; O. Fries *drochten*; O. H. Ger. *truhtin*; M. H. Ger. *trohtin*; Icel. *drottin*; Sw. *drott*; Dan. *drot*.] The Lord.

"A seinte Marie nomen *drihtenes* moder."

Layamon, iii. 38.

*driht-liche, *a.* [A. S. *dryhtlic*.] Noble, lordly, renowned.

"Whar beo ye, mine kempen, mine *drihtliche* men?"—*Layamon*, i. 353.

*driht-nesse, s. [Mid. English *drihtin*; -ness.] Majesty.

"Swa we weren adredde of his *drihtnesse*."

Legend of St. Katherine, 1,345.

drill, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *drillen*=to drill, to bore, to drill in arms. It is the same word as *thrill* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bore or pierce with a drill.

2. To perforate or pierce in any way.

"Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?"

Blackmore: *Creation*.

3. To form or make a hole with a drill or other instrument.

"The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole."—Moxon: *Mechanical Exercises*.

*4. To draw or filter through; to drain.

"Some sages say that, where the numerous wave
Forever lashes the resounding shore,
Drilled through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 742-45.

*5. To draw from step to step; to entice, to draw on.

"When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him."—South.

*6. To delay, to put off.

"She *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age."—Addison.

*7. To exhaust or waste slowly; to fritter away.

"This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer."—Swift.

8. To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels. (In this sense Skeat believes the word to be of distinct origin, being the same as *trill*, itself a corruption of *trickle*, q. v.) [TRILL.]

"Can any of your correspondents tell me the best way of *drilling* gorse seed for a covert."—Field.

9. In the same sense as II.

10. To train to anything by repeated and constant exercise and practice.

II. *Mil., Naval, &c.*: To train to the use of arms; to practice in drill or military exercises.

"He set himself assiduously to *drill* those new levies."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To trickle, to flow gently.

"Watered with cool rivulets that *drilled*
Along the borders."—Sandys: *Ecclesiastes*, p. 2.

2. To sow in drills.

II. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: To go through a course of drill; to practice military exercises.

"I fired it: and gave him three sweats,
In the artillery-yard, three *drilling* days."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Martial Maid*, iii. 2.

drill, s. [DRILL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers."—Boyle.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

*4. A small, trickling brook or stream; a rill.

"Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*."

Sandys.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -þion, -şion = zhān. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.

*5. An ape, a baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophaeus*, found on the coast of Guinea.

"The comptrollers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference."—*Str. W. Temple: Popular Discontents* (sub init.).

6. Constant exercise or practice in any art, pursuit, or business.

*7. A little draught or drink.

"Drylle, or lytyle drafte of drynke. *Haustillus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A metallic tool for boring a hole in metal or hard material such as stone. Its form varies with the material in which it works. The action in metal is usually rotative, and the tool has two or more cutting edges. In stone drills the action is rotative or reciprocating; in the latter case the tool is alternately lifted and dropped. [ROCK-DRILL.] To drill a hole the Japanese have a short awl inserted in a round piece of stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat on the ground, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands.

2. *Agric.*: A machine for sowing grain in rows. [GRAIN-DRILL.]

3. *Fabric*: A heavy cotton twilled goods, used especially for lining; drilling.

4. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: The act or process of training soldiers or sailors to military or naval warfare as in the manual of arms, the execution of evolutions, &c.

drill-barrow, s. A seeding-machine, driven by manual power in the manner of a wheelbarrow; a hand-driven grain-drill.

drill-bow, s. The bow whereby the drill is reciprocally rotated. [BOW-DRILL.]

"When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, they hold the *drill-bow* in their right hand; but, when they turn small work, they hold the *drill-bow* in the left hand."—*Mocon.*

drill-box, s.

Agric.: A small box holding the seeds to be sown in drills.

drill-chuck, s. A chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill [CHUCK.]

drill-clamp, s. A fastening device for attaching a drill-holder or stock to a work-bench.

drill-extractor, s. A tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or detached drill which interferes with further boring. [ARTESIAN-WELL, WELL-BORING, GRAB.]

drill-gauge, s. A tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill.

drill-grinding, a. (See compound.)

Drill-grinding machine: An emery-wheel and a clamp consisting of a stationary part and a movable part by which the drill is held near the point, while the shank is supported by the rod and extensible socket. The machine is arranged to grind twist and fly drills, making cutting edges of uniform angle and length, thus insuring equality of cut upon both sides.

drill-harrow, s. A harrow the teeth of which are adapted to traverse in the balks between the rows of plants in drills.

drill-holder, s. A stock for holding a drill. [CHUCK.]

drill-husbandry, s.

Agric.: The system of sowing seeds in drills.

drill-jar, s. A form of stoue or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. The drill-rod is raised sufficiently between each impulse to loosen the tool from its impression in the stone, and is then dropped to give a blow to the tool. The tool-shank screws into the socket at the lower end of the piece.

drill-pin, s.

Locksmith: The pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key.

drill-plate, s. A breast-plate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow, s. A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press, s.

1. A drilling-machine in which a screw is made to feed the drill to its work. It has feet for bench-work, and a sling-chain and adjustable sockets when used for tapping pipes.

2. A drilling-machine of large size. [DRILLING-MACHINE, BORING-MACHINE.]

drill-rod, s. The long rod, made of sections coupled together, which reaches to the surface of the ground and carries the well-boring tool on its lower end.

Drill-rod grab: A clutching-tool lowered into a hole to engage with and form a means of withdrawing a drill-rod whose upper portion has been broken off or become detached.

drill-spindle, s. The axis in which a drilling-tool is stocked and on which it rotates in a drilling-machine or lathe.

drill-stock, s. A handle or holder for a drill, in which it is socketed, and by which it is worked.

drill-tongs, s. A tool in which one jaw forms a bearing below the object, and the other carries the tool and rotative apparatus. The pressure is obtained by pressing the handles together, and an adjustable rest allows the purchase to accommodate itself to oblique surfaces.

drilled, pa. par. or a. [DRILL, v.]

drill'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRILL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of boring or perforating with a drill.

2. Constant and continued exercise in any art, pursuit, or business.

3. A scolding, admonition, or reproof.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The act or system of sowing seeds with drills.

2. *Fabric*: The same as DRILL, s. II. 3.

3. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: The teaching or practice of military or naval exercises, movements, &c.; drill.

"Still recruits came in by hundreds. Arming and drilling went on all day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

drilling-jig, s. A portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand.

drilling-lathe, s. A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. [DRILLING-MACHINE.]

drilling-machine, s. A machine carrying a rotating tool and a means for chucking the object to be bored. These machines differ greatly in size and appearance, in the mode of presenting the tool, presenting and chucking the work. The larger machines are frequently known as Boring-machines (q. v.).

drī'-lŷ, adv. [DRYLY.]

drīm'-ŷs, s. [Gr. *drimys*=sharp, acid.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Magnoliaceæ. They are distinguished by their bitter, tonic, and aromatic qualities. *Drimys winteri*, or *aromatica*, carried to Europe by Captain Winter from the Straits of Magellan in 1579, yields Winter's bark, which has been employed medicinally as an aromatic stimulant. It somewhat resembles *Cannella* bark. The bark of *D. granatensis* is used in Brazil against the colic. It is tonic, aromatic, and stimulant. That of *D. axillaris*, a native of New Zealand, has similar qualities.

***drīng, v. i.** [Flem. *dringen*=to draw.]

1. To drag with difficulty.

"His hors, his meir, he mone len to the laird,

To dring and draw, in court and cariege."

Henryson: Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 20.

2. To be slow or dilatory; to lose time.

3. To make a noise, such as that of a kettle before it boils.

***drīng, a. & s.** [DRING, v.]

A. As adj.: Slow, dilatory.

"I'll wad her country-lads shall no be dring

In seeking her." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 93.

B. As substantive:

1. One in a servile state; a serf, a slave.

"Ane nobill kaip imperiell,

Quhilk is not ordaind for dringis."

Lyndesay, in Pinkerton, ii. 79.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

"Quha finds ane dring owdir auld or ying,

Gar hoy him out and hound."

Bannatyne: Poems, p. 183, st. 3.

drīnk, *drinke, *drink-en, *drynk-yn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *drincan*; cogn. with Dut. *drinken*; Goth. *drigkan*; Ger. *trinken*; Icel. *drekkja*; Sw. *dricka*; Dan. *drikke*; M. H. Ger. *trinken*; O. H. Ger. *trinkan*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Absolutely:

1. To swallow or imbibe liquor for the purpose of quenching thirst.

"The man that may wel eten and drinken."

Havelok, 800.

2. Followed by *of*, when the consumption of a portion only is implied.

"And gave it to them, saying, *Drink ye all of it*."—*Matt.* xxvi. 27.

3. To consume liquors at a feast; to be entertained with liquors.

4. To take intoxicating liquors to excess; to be addicted to drinking intoxicating liquors.

II. Fig.: To receive a share or part; to share in. "His eyes shall see his destruction, and he shall *drink* of the wrath of the Almighty."—*Job* xxi. 20.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To imbibe or swallow; applied to liquids.

"And they made him *drink* water."—*1 Sam.* xxx. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To imbibe, to absorb, to suck in.

"The earth which *drinketh* in the rain that cometh off upon it."—*Heb.* vi. 7.

2. To take or receive in by any inlet, as by one of the senses. [To *drink in*.]

"My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words

Of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

3. *Reflex.*: To make one's self drunk by drinking.

"Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions."—*1 Kings* xx. 16.

*4. To swallow up, to devour, to consume.

"I *drink* the air before me."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

*5. To inhale the fumes or smoke of; to smoke.

"He drooped; we went, 'till one (which did excel

The Indians in *drinking* his tobacco well)

Met us." *Donne: Satires*, i. 87.

*6. To suffer for. (*Cotgrave*.)

¶ (1) To *drink all out*: To carouse (q. v.).

(2) To *drink down*:

(a) To destroy or take away the thought or memory of by drinking.

"Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink down* all unkindness."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(b) To beat another in drinking.

(3) To *drink in*:

(a) *Lit.*: To absorb readily.

"The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinke'h in* water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

(b) *Fig.*: To receive or take in greedily, as with the senses: as, to *drink in* a person's words.

"And with fixed eyes *drink in* immortal rays."

Cowley: Davideis, bk. i.

(4) To *drink off*: To swallow at a single draught.

"One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks it off*, and dies."—*South*.

(5) To *drink to* or *unto*:

(a) To salute in drinking.

"And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

(b) To drink the health of.

"Give me some wine; fill full:

I *drink to th'* general joy of the whole table."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(6) To *drink up*: To swallow completely.

"He had *drunk up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

(7) To *drink deep*: To take a long or deep draught of; to drink to excess.

"We'll teach you to *drink deep* ere you depart."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(8) To *drink the health of a person*: To wish well to him in the act of drinking; to pledge.

drīnk, *drinc, *drinch, *drinnch, *drinke, *drynk, *drynke, s. [A. S. *drinc*, *drinca*; O. S. *drank*; M. H. Ger. *tranc*, *trunc*; O. H. Ger. *trank*, *trunk*; Icel. *drekkja*; Goth. *draggk*, *dragk*; Sw. *drick*, *dryck*; Dan. *drik*.]

1. Liquor to be drunk or swallowed for the quenching of thirst, medicinal purposes, &c.; opposed to *meat* and *food*.

"There ne ssolde non mete ne *drynke*

Come in hys womb."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 389.

2. A draught, a potion.

"We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

3. Strong or intoxicating liquor; the habit of indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors.

"Disease, assisted by strong *drink* and by misery, did its work fast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) In *drink*: Intoxicated, drunk. In this sense *drink* seems to mean intoxication.

"He's in the third degree of *drink*, he's drowned: go, look after him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

***drink-hail, interj.** Literally, drink-health; the word used in pledging a person in answer to *wassail* (q. v.).

drink-money, s.

1. Money given to buy liquor for drink.

"Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money*."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Earnest money.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

drink-offering, s. Among the Jews, an offering of wine, &c.

"He poured a *drink-offering* thereon, and he poured oil thereon."—*Gen.* xxxv. 14.

***drink-penny**, s. The same as DRINK-MONEY (q. v.).

***drink-silver**, s. A vail given to servants; drink-money, a largess, a douceur.

drink'-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *drink*; -able.]

A. *As adj.*: That may or can be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

"There was neither wood nor stone, neither firm earth nor *drinkable* water."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

B. *As subst.*: A liquor that may be drunk; drink.

"My wife and the young ones stuck to the *drinkables* at the Guildhall, as long as was decent."—*T. Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

drink'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *drinkable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being drinkable; potableness.

drink'-ër, ***drink-ere**, ***drynk-are**, ***drynk-ere**, s. [A. S. *drincere*; O. H. Ger. *trinkari*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who drinks.

"Its contents the *drinker* drew off till he was satisfied."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii.

2. *Spec.*: One who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess; a tippler, a drunkard.

"As a *drinker* past control,
With the red wine on his soul."

E. Arnold: *The Rhine and the Moselle*.

drinker-moth, s.

Entom.: A popular name for *Odonestis potatoia*, a genus of large moths belonging to the family Bombycidae. It derives its name from the palpi, which are long, forming a beak in front. It is of a dull reddish or yellow color.

drink'-ing, ***drink-inge**, ***drink-yng**, ***drynk-yng**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DRINK, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Imbibing or swallowing liquids.

2. Connected with the drinking of strong liquors; reveling.

"My uncle walked on, singing now a verse of a love song, and then a verse of a *drinking* one."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or practice of imbibing or swallowing liquids; especially the use or consumption of strong liquors.

"I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters*.

*2. A festival or entertainment with liquors.

"The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, *drinkings*, temporal courts, or leets, lay-juries, musters, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard."—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*.

drinking-bout, s. A set-to at drinking; a revel.

drinking-fountain, s. An erection in some public place where water is provided for drinking.

drinking-horn, s. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

"Witlaf, a king of the Saxons,
Ere yet his last he breathed,
To the merry monks of Croyland
His *drinking-horn* bequeathed."

Longfellow: *King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn*.

drinking-house, s. An ale-house, a public-house, a tavern.

***drinking-money**, s. The same as DRINK-MONEY (q. v.).

***drin'-kle**, ***dren-kle**, ***drynk-kel-yn**, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from *drink* (q. v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To drown, to deluge, to submerge.

"It ran down on the mountayns, and *drenkled* the playn."—*Langtoft*, p. 310.

2. *Intrans.*: To be drowned or submerged.

"Alle *drenkled* thorgh folie and faut of wisdom."

Langtoft, p. 241.

drin'-k-less, ***drinke-les**, a. [Eng. *drink*, -less.] Deprived of or without drink.

"He nought forbiðdeth that every cature
Be *drinkless* for alway."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 718.

drip, ***dryp-pyn**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *drýpan*=to let drop; cogn. with O. S. *driopan*; Icel. *drjúpa*=to drip; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *dryppe*; Dut. *druipen*; O. H. Ger. *triuftan*; Ger. *triefen*. (*Skeat*.)] [DROP.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To fall in drops.

"Let what *drips* be his sauce."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xiii.

2. To be so saturated with moisture that drops fall from it.

"The land from the southward of Chiloe to near Concepcion (lat. 37°), is hidden by one dense forest *dripping* with moisture."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1840), ch. xi., p. 245.

*B. *Transitive*:

1. To let fall in drops.

"Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain."

Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

"[His] offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazel broach."

Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* ii. 546, 547.

drip, ***drippe**, ***dryppe**, s. [A. S. *drypa*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The falling in drops; a dripping.

"On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 86.

2. That which falls in drops; drippings.

"Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

II. *Arch.*: The projecting edge of a molding or corona, channeled beneath.

¶ *Right of drip*:

Law: An easement in virtue of which a person has the right to allow the drip from his premises to fall on to the lands of another.

drip-joint, s.

Plumb.: A mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor.

drip-pipe, s. A small copper pipe leading from the waste steam-pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and hot water which may be blown into the trap at the top.

drip-stick, s.

Stone-saw.: A wooden stick which forms a spout to lead water slowly from a barrel to the stone, so as to keep the kerf wet and cool the saw.

drip-stone, s.

1. A corona or projecting tablet or molding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, niches, &c. Called also a Label, Weather-molding, Water-table, and Hood-molding. (*Knight*.) The term Label is usually applied to a straight molding. [LABEL.]

2. A porous stone for filtering.

dripped, *pa. par.* or a. [DRIP, v.]

drip'-ping, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [DRIP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of falling in drops; the sound of water falling in drops.

"How calm—how still! the only sound
The *dripping* of the oar suspended!"

Wordsworth: *Remembrance of Collins*.

2. The melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles low she trucks her *dripping*."

Swift.

dripping-pan, s. A pan for receiving the melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the *dripping-pan*."—*Swift*.

dripping-vat, s. A tank beneath a boiler or hanging frame, to catch the overflow or drip, as that which receives the solution of indigo running from the boiler in indigo-factories.

***drip'-ple**, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Weak.

drive, ***dreve**, ***drife**, ***dryve** (pa. t. **drave*, **drof*, **droff*, *drove*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *drifan*; cogn. with Dut. *drijven*; Goth. *dreiban*; Icel. *drifa*; Sw. *drifva*; Dan. *drive*; O. H. Ger. *tripan*; M. H. Ger. *triben*; Ger. *treiben*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To impel, urge, or push forward by force.

"Back to the skies with shame he shall be *driven*."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 13.

(2) To cause to enter any substance by force; to knock into anything.

"The nails in his head and fete that *driven* wer."

Cursor Mundi, 21, 778.

(3) To force or urge forward by pressure.

"Shield urged on shield, and man *drove* man along."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 261.

(4) To cause to move forward; to urge forward under guidance.

"There find a herd of heifers, wandering o'er
The neighboring hill, and *drive* them to the shore."

Addison: *Rape of Europa*, 13, 14.

(5) To blow or hurry along violently.

"He gave them as the dust to his sword, and as *driven* stubble to his bow."—*Isaiah* xli. 2.

(6) To force or urge in different directions, to scatter.

"He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* asunder the nations."—*Habakkuk* iii. 6.

(7) To expel by force from any place: followed by *from* or *out*.

"*Driven* from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a generous rage resents his wounds."

Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* iii. 349, 350.

* (8) To chase, to hunt.

"To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way."

Chevy Chase.

* (9) To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

"We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, i. 744, 745.

(10) To impel or urge forward a horse or beast of burden: hence, to guide and manage the course of a carriage or other vehicle drawn by it.

(11) To convey a person on a carriage or other vehicle.

(12) To manage or regulate an engine.

* (13) To put off, to delay.

"I pray do not *drive* all till last day."—*Notice by Vicar of Hampsthwaite* (1686), in *Antiquary*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To force, to compel, to constrain.

"The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart the city."—*Hooker*.

(2) To force in any direction.

"For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be *driven* awry."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

(3) To distress, to straiten; to push into or place in a position of difficulty or danger.

"This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

(4) To urge or impel by violence, as opposed to kindness.

"He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forced himself to *drive*, but loved to draw."

Dryden: *Character of a Good Parson*, 30, 31.

(5) To impel or urge by passion.

"Lord Cottington knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

* (6) To press to a conclusion; to pursue or follow out to the end.

"The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

(7) To negotiate, to manage: as, to *drive* a bargain.

"Your Pasimond a lawless bargain *drove*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love."

Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 298, 299.

(8) To carry on, to prosecute, to push.

"As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury."—*Bacon*.

* (9) To pass, to consume, to spend.

"And thus they *drive* forth the day."

Gower, i. 16.

* (10) To reduce to a state or condition.

"Godes deore temple to *driven* al to duste."

St. Juliana, p. 41.

* (11) To purify by motion, to sift.

"My thrice *driven* bed of down."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cricket*: To hit the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"Getting well hold of a ball, he *drove* it out of the ground for six."—*London Standard*.

2. *Shoot.*: To force game from a covert toward the guns.

3. *Min.*: To cut or dig horizontally; to make a drift in.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

B. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To be impelled or urged forward with violence by any physical agent.

"Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive,
But left the helm, and let the vessel drive."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 831, 832.

(2) To rush and press with violence, to dash.

"Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 147, 148.

(3) To press, to crowd, to throng.

"The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
'T' imbosc their hives in clusters."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

(4) To hurry along, to rush violently.

"The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they
could drive."—*L'Estrange*.

(5) To ride or travel in a carriage or other vehicle.

"O'er the necks
Thou drov'st of warring angels disarrayed."
Milton: P. L., iii. 395, 396.

(6) To understand, or be skilled in the art of driving: as, He can drive well.

(7) To take the property of another for rent due; to distract.

"His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent."
Cleveland: Poems, p. 19.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To aim a blow, to strike with violence or fury.

"At Anxur's shield he drove, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, x. 761, 762.

(2) To tend, to aim; to have as one's end or aim.

"We have done our work, and are come within view of
the end that we have been driving at."—*Addison: On the War*.

II. Technically:**Cricket:**

1. To be skilled in driving a ball.

2. To drive or send a ball a long distance; applied to the bat: as, This bat drives well.

¶ (1) To drive home: To drive a nail, &c., into wood, quite up to the head.

(2) To drive in:

Mil.: To force to retreat on their supports; to drive back.

"The out-posts of the Cameronians were speedily driven in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) To drive off: To put off, to delay, to postpone.

(4) To drive out:

(a) *Ord. Lang.*: To expel.

(b) *Print.*: To space widely, to make a line of copy fill out the line, as when a mass of solid matter is divided into several takes, each being required to begin and end a line evenly.

(5) To drive a good bargain: To make a good bargain for one's self.

(6) To drive a hard bargain: To be hard or harsh in making a bargain.

(7) To let drive: To aim a blow, to strike at furiously.

"Four rogues in buckram let drive at me."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

drive, *s.* [*DRIVE*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of driving.

2. A journey or airing in a carriage or vehicle.

"We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late."—*Boswell: Tour to the Hebrides*.

3. The distance over which one is driven.

4. A road or avenue on which carriages are driven.

5. A blow, a violent stroke. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Cricket*: A hit which drives the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"He also made the next hit, which was a straight drive off the same bowler for a couple."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Forging*: A matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift.

drive-bolt, *s.* A drift; a bolt for setting other bolts home, or depressing the heads below the general surface.

driv'-el, *drevel, *dryv-el, *driv-le, *v. i. & t.* [A modification of *Mid. Eng. dravelen*, a frequent form from **drabben*=to dirty, from *Ir. drab*=a spot, a stain. Cf. *Platt-Deutsch drabbeln*=to slaver. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To slaver; to allow the spittle to run or flow from the mouth, as a child, an idiot, or dotard.

"Forced to drivel like some paralytic, or a fool."—*Grew*.

2. To be weak or silly; to act as an idiot or dotard.

"So dull in youth, so drivelling in his age,"
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

***B. Trans.**: To foul or cover with drivel or slaver.

"Which stirs his staring, beastly, driuel'd beard."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 10.

driv'-el, *drevel, *drivell, *s.* [*DRIVEL*, *v.*]

1. Slaver; spittle running or flowing from the mouth.

"And cleared the driuell from his beard."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. iv., c. xx.

*2. A driver; an idiot, a dotard.

"Set this drivell out of dore,
That in thy traines such tales doth poure."
The Lover Describeth his Whole State.

*3. Silly, nonsensical talk, such as that of an idiot.

*4. A servant, a drudge. [*DROIL*.]

drivel-bib, *s.* A slaving-bib.

"Had Teufelsdröckh also a father and mother; did he,
at one time, wear drivell-bibs, and live on spoon-meat?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

driv'-el-ēr, **driv-el-ler**, *s.* [*Eng. drivell*; -*er*.]
A slaverer, an idiot, a dotard, a fool.

"I have heard the arrantest drivellers commended for
their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment."—*Swift*.

driv'-el-īng, **driv-el-ling**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DRIVEL*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or habit of slaving.

"Without any driueling or spurning in any part of his
body."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 740.

2. Silly, nonsensical talk or actions; drivel.

driven (*pro. driv'n*), *pa. par., a. & s.* [*DRIVE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Mach.: Any part of a machine moved directly by the driver; also called Follower (q. v.).

driven-well, *s.* A well formed of a tube driven into the ground until its perforated end reaches a stratum containing water. When the tube is driven to the desired depth, the outer tube is elevated sufficiently to expose the slots of the tube, which is secured to the barbed point. When the proper depth has been reached, a plunger is placed in the tube, which thus forms a pump-stock of limited bore.

Driven-well pump: A pump of proportions and construction adapted to occupy a tube which has been driven into the ground till its lower end has reached a watery stratum. (*Knight.*)

driv'-ēr, *driv-ar, *dry-fer, *s.* [*Eng. driv(e)*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which drives; the person or thing which applies force to urge or compel any person or thing forward.

"A drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their driver shall accustom them to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

2. One who drives a carriage or other vehicle or an engine.

*3. One who aims or strives at any certain object.

"A dangerous driver at sedition."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. *Blast.*: The copper bar by which the tamping is driven around the prickler on to the charge in a blast-hole; a tamping-iron.

2. *Cooper.*: A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks, its tooth resting on the hoop.

3. Machinery:

(1) The wheel of a locomotive to which the power is communicated. A pair of drivers are arranged on an axle, their cranks or wrist-pins being at an angle of 90°, so that one is always at an advantageous position for duty, relatively to the piston. Several pairs of drivers are coupled together by connecting-rods; a driving-wheel.

(2) In gearing, the main-wheel by which motion is imparted to a train of wheels. A master-wheel.

(3) A drift for enlarging a hole or giving it an angular shape not attainable by a drill. [*DRIFT*.]

(4) A stamp or punch, the salient tool which acts in conjunction with the bed, bottom, or bolster, through whose aperture the excised piece of plate is driven.

4. *Mill.*: The term is applied to that which communicates motion, as the cross-bar on the spindle by which motion is communicated to the runner of a grinding-mill. A peg, catch, tappet.

5. *Naut.*: A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail, on the lower mast of a ship; its head is extended by a gaff, and its foot by a boom or sheet; a spanker. A ring-tail is a sail added at the lee-leech of a driver.

6. *Shipbuild.*: The foremost spur in the bulge-ways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore-side of the foremost poppet, and the sides placed to look fore and aft in a ship.

7. *Turning*: A bent piece of iron fixed in the center-chuck, and projecting so as to meet the carrier or dog on the mandrel to which the work is attached.

8. *Weaving*: The piece of wood which impels the shuttle through the shed of the loom.

driver-ant, *s.*

Entomology: *Anomma arcens*, a species of ant, so called from its driving before it almost any animal which comes in its way. It is a native of Western Africa.

driver-boom, *s.*

Naut.: The boom to which the driver is hauled out.

driver-spanker, *s.*

Naut.: The same as DRIVER, II. 5.

driv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DRIVE*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Impelling, urging, or pressing forward.

2. Driven or blown along; drifting.

II. Mach.: Communicating power or force: as, a driving-shaft.

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of impelling, urging, or pressing forward with force.

2. The act or art of guiding a carriage or other vehicle drawn by horses, &c.; the art of regulating and managing an engine.

*3. Tendency, aim, drift.

II. Min.: The cutting of drifts or horizontal passages through the rocks, &c.

driving-axle, *s.*

Mach.: The axle of a driving-wheel; the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

driving-bolt, *s.* A wheelwright's tool used for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box, *s.* The journal-box of a driving-axle.

driving-chisel, *s.* A chisel basiled on each face.

driving-gear, *s.* That portion of a machine which is especially concerned in the motion; as the parts from the cylinder to the wheels, inclusive, of a locomotive; the ground-wheel to the cutter-bar pitman, inclusive, of a harvester; the hand-crank and gearing of a winch or crab, &c.

driving-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Syncopated notes: notes driven through the ensuing accent. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

driving-point, *s.*

Math.: The point at which power is communicated by the driver.

driving-rein, *s.*

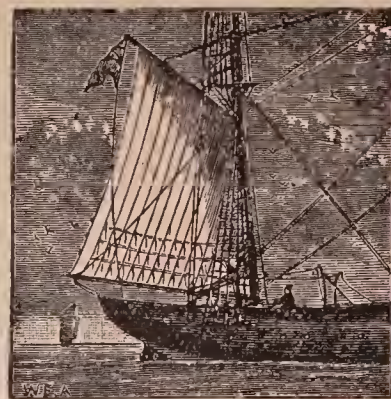
Sadd.: A rein which is buckled or snapped to the bit-rings and passes back to the driver. Driving-reins are known in our Western States as lines.

driving-shaft, *s.* A shaft communicating motion from the motor to the machinery. Shafting transmits power, but the driving-shaft is more immediate to the power; the motor.

driving-springs, *s. pl.* The springs fixed upon the boxes of the driving-axle of a locomotive-engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails.

driving-wheel, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.*: One of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the connecting-rods of the engine are attached. In the American practice the connecting-rod is usually coupled to a wrist on the



Driver.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

driver. This may be coupled by outside connecting-rods to other wheels of the same size, so as to make drivers of the latter. In the English practice, with cylinders inside the frame, the connecting-rods are coupled to cranks on the axle of the driving wheels.

2. *Harvester*: The wheel which rests upon the ground, and whose tractional adherence thereto, as the frame is dragged along by the team, is the means of moving the gearing and giving motion to the cutter and reel. (*Knight*.)

driz'-zle, *dris-sel, *dris-el, v. i. & t. [A frequent. form from Mid. Eng. *dreosen*; A. S. *dreōsan* = to fall; Prov. Ger. *drieseln*.]

I. *Intrans.*: To fall, as rain, in small fine drops; to rain in a mist.

II. *Transitive*:

1. To shed or let fall in small, fine drops.

"When the sun sets, the air doth drizzle dew."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

2. To wet with fine drops or spray.

driz'-zle, s. [DRIZZLE, *v.*] Fine, small rain; mizzle, mist.

"Besides, why could you not for drizzle pray?"

Wolcot: P. Pindar, p. 160.

driz'-zled (zled as zeld), pa. par. or a. [DRIZZLE, *v.*]

driz'-zling, *dryse-ling, pr. par., a. & s. [DRIZZLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Falling in small, fine drops; misty.

"The neighboring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts."—*Addison: Italy*.

2. Wet, rainy; marked by drizzling rain.

"Some dull drizzling day."—*Cowper: Hope*, 371.

3. Wet with fine drops or spray; dripping.

"Black drizzling crags, that, beaten by the din, Vibrate." *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches*.

C. *As substantive*:

1. A drizzling rain; a drizzle.

*2. Petty droppings.

"The daffyish declaracions of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty druselings of Antichrist."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, &c., fol. 97, b.

driz'-zly, a. [English *drizzl(e)*; *-y*.] Shedding fine, small rain, snow, &c.; drizzling.

"Where nought but putrid streams and noisome fogs Forever hung on drizzly Auster's beard."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 76.

***droch'-lin, *drogh-ling, a.** [Gael. *droich*=a dwarf, and dim. suff. *-lin, -ling*.]

1. Puny, of small stature, feeble.

2. Wheezing and blowing.

"That droghling, coghling baillie body they ca' Mac-whupple."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

dröck, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A water-course.

dröf'-länd, s. [Mid. Eng. *drof*=drive, and Eng. *land*.]

Feudal Law: The same as DRIFTLAND (q. v.).

drög (1), s. [DRAGGE.] A confection.

drög (2), drogue, drougue, s. [Perhaps from *drag*.] A buoy, or square piece of wood, attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the speed of the whale when running or sounding.

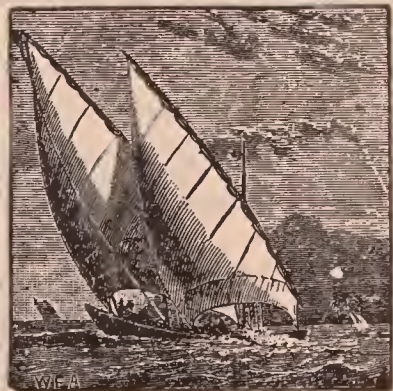
"The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a drougue fastened to it."—*Kingston: South Sea Whaler* (1879), ch. iii., p. 79.

drög'-ër, drögh'-ër, s. [Fr. *droguer*=a boat for catching and drying herrings. Dut. *droog*, from *drogen*, *droog-en* = to dry. (*Littre*, &c.)]

Naut.: A West India cargo-boat, employed in coasting, having long, light masts and lateen sails.

***drög'-e-stër, s.** [Eng. *drog* = drug; suff. *-ster*.] A druggist.

drög'-man, drög'-ö-män, s. [DRAGO-MAN.]



Droger.

drögs, s. pl. [DRUG.] Drugs, physic, medicine.

"A' the doctors' drugs."—*A. Wilson: Poems*, p. 201.

***drög'-uër-ÿ, s.** [Fr. *droguerie*.] Confections, physic, drugs.

"Name of the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors fo' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 285.

dröich, s. [Gael.] A dwarf, a pigmy.

dröich'-ÿ, a. [Eng. *droich*; *-y*.] Dwarfish.

"There was Zaccheus, a man of a low stature, that is, a little droichy body."—*Presb. Eloq.*, p. 129.

***dröil, *droile, *droyl, s.** [DROIL, *v.*]

1. A drone, a sluggard, a mope.

2. Labor, drudgery, toil.

"Would you would speak to him though, to take a little More paines, 'tis I do all the droile, the durtwork." *Shirley: Gentleman of Venice*, i.

3. A slave, a servant.

"With fierie lookes, hee shall behold these deuill's droiles, doolefull creatures."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, 677.

***dröil, v. i.** [Dut. *druielen*=to mope about.] To drudge, to work sluggishly and slowly, to plod.

"How worldlings droil for trouble! That fond breast That is possessed Of earth without a cross, has earth without a rest."

Quarles: Emblems.

dröit, s. [Fr.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Right, law, justice, equity, privilege.

2. A right, a due.

"The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as droits."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. i.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: A duty, a custom.

2. *Old English Law*. A writ of right; the highest of all real writs.

¶ *Droits of the Admiralty*: Certain perquisites formerly attached to the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, but now paid direct into the Exchequer for the public benefit. Ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities are droits of the Admiralty, as also property captured from pirates, to be restored, if private property, to the rightful owners, on payment of one-eighth of the value as salvage.

dröit'-u-ral, a. [Fr. *droiture*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Law: Pertaining or relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession.

dröitzsch'-ka, s. [Russ. *drozhki*.] A Russian traveling-carriage. [DROSKY.]

dröll, a. & s. [Fr. *drôle*=a boon companion, a pleasant wag; *droler*=to play the wag (*Cotgrave*); from Dut. *drollig*=burlesque, odd, from Dan. *troll*; Sw. *troll*; Icel. *troll*=a hobgoblin, "a famous word in Scandinavian story, which makes continual mention of the odd pranks played by them." (*Skeat*).]

A. *As adj.*: Odd, merry, facetious, ludicrous, comical, laughable, queer, ridiculous. (Applied both to persons and things.)

*B. *As substantive*:

1. A merry fellow, a jester, a buffoon; one whose business it is to raise mirth and laughter by ludicrous or comical pranks or tricks.

"The two drolls, apprehending that news, were as glad as if they had been invited to a wedding."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

2. A puppet-show, a farce.

"To go to Smithfield to see the jack puddings, drolls, and pick-pockets."—*Poor Robin* (1736).

***droll-booth, s.** A traveling theater; a place of exhibition for puppet-shows.

"A throng of searchers after truth Were crowding at the alley's mouth, Wherein the conventicle stood, Like Smithfield droll-booth, built with wood."

Hudibras Redivivus, pt. v. (1706.)

***droll-house, s.** A droll-booth.

"Used for a theater or droll-house, or for idle puppet-shows."—*Watts: Holiness of Times*, dis. 3.

***dröll, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *droler*=to play the wag.] [DROLL, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To play the wag or buffoon; to jest, to joke.

2. To trifle.

"He would scarce droll away the sum he offered."—*The Slighted Maid*, p. 7.

B. *Trans.*: To lead or influence by jest or drollery; to cajole, to trick, to cheat.

"Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them."—*L'Estrange*.

***dröll'-ër, s.** [Eng. *droll*; *-er*.] A droll, a jester, a buffoon.

"He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and drollers upon it."—*Glanville: Sermons*, p. 193.

dröll'-ër-ÿ, s. [Fr. *drölerie*.]

1. Idle sportive jokes, buffoonery, jesting, comicality, fun, humor.

"They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christian's faith, and the atheist's drollery upon it."—*Government of the Tongue*.

*2. A puppet.

"Our women the best linguists! they are parrots; On this side the Alps they're nothing but mere drolleries." *Beaum. & Flet.: Wildgoose Chase*, i. 2.

*3. A puppet-show.

"A living drollery."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

*4. A lively or comical sketch, drawing, &c.

"And for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the Prodigal."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

***dröll'-ic, a.** [Eng. *droll*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

"Some other high princess or drollic story."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***dröll'-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DROLL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Drollery, buffoonery, jesting.

"By their rude drolling and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for."—*Hallywell: Moral Sermons*, p. 56.

dröll'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *drolling*; *-ly*.] In a droll, jesting, or comical manner; drolly.

"And yet then there are very few are so modish as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and drollingly of it."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. i.

dröll'-ish, a. [English *droll*; *-ish*.] Somewhat droll, ludicrous, or comical; funny.

"Apt to show itself in a drollish and witty kind of peevishness."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

***dröll'-ist, s.** [Eng. *droll*; *-ist*.] A buffoon, a jester.

"These idle drollists have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge."—*Glanville: On Drollery and Atheism*, § 3.

dröl'-ly, adv. [Eng. *drol(l)*; *-ly*.] In a droll, ludicrous, or comical manner; comically.

drö-mæ-or'-nis, s. [Gr. *dromaios*=swift, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Struthionidæ, akin to the genus *Dromaius* (Emu). The remains on which it was founded were met with in the Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

drö-mä'-i-üs, s. [Gr. *dromaios*=running at full speed, swift.]

Ornith.: A genus of Struthionidæ. *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ* is the Emu of New Holland. [EMU.]

dröm-a-thër'-i-üm, s. [Gr. *dromos*=running, and *thërion*=a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A small marsupial found in the American Trias. in North Carolina. Each ramus of the lower jaw contains ten small molars in a continuous series, one canine, and three conical incisors, the latter being divided by short intervals. (*Owen*.)

***dröm-ë-där'-i-an, s.** [Eng. *dromedary*; *-an*.] The rider or driver of a dromedary.

"Some dromedaries are to take part in the cavalcade, ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dröm'-ë-dar-ÿ, *drom-e-dar-le, s. [O. French *dromedaire*; Fr. *dromadaire*, from Low Lat. *dromedarius*, *dromadarius*, from Lat. *dromas* (genit. *dromadis*)=a dromedary; from Gr. *dromas* (genit. *dromados*)=speedy, fast, running, from *dramein*, 2 aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run; Sp., Port. & Ital. *dromedario*.]

Zool.: *Camelus dromedarius*, the Arabian camel—the *Ship of the Desert*: so called from its swiftness in traveling, being capable of keeping up the rate of one hundred miles a day for several successive days. It is distinguished from the Bactrian camel by the single hump on the middle of its back, the Bactrian camel having two.

The name of Dromedary is frequently applied to all one-humped camels, but is correctly applicable only to the swift variety of the species which is employed for riding; the heavier-built, one-humped pack-camel not being properly included under the designation. [CAMEL, A. I. 1.]

dromedary-battery, s. Artillery transported on the backs of dromedaries.



Dromedary.

döl, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

drō'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dromos*=running.]

Zoöl.: The Sponge-crabs, a genus of Anomurous Decapods. They are natives of warm seas.

drōm-i'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dromi(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Anomurous Crustaceans, of which *Dromia* is the type.

***drōm'-ōnd**, ***drom-ande**, ***drom-oun**, ***drom-ounde**, ***drowm-und**, ***drowm-ound**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dromont*, *dromon*; Icel. *drómundr*, from Lat. *dromo*, from Gr. *dromōn*=a light sailing vessel, from *dromos*=a running; *dramein*, 2 aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run.] Properly a light, swift-sailing vessel, but used for a vessel of any kind.

"That comen by schip other dromouns."

Alisaunder, 90.

drōne, ***drane**, *s.* [A. S. *drán*, cogn. with Dan. *drone*; Icel. *drjóni*; Sw. *drönare*=a drone, *dröna*=to drone; M. H. Ger. *treno*; Greek *thrōnax*.] [*DRONE*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Right as dranes doth nought
But drynketh up the huny,"

Piers Plowman's Crede (1446).

2. Figuratively:

(1) A lazy, idle person who lives on the industry of others; a sluggard.

"To be luxurious drones, that only rob
The busy hive."

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 852, 853.

(2) A droning, monotonous noise or sound: as of a bagpipe.

"The drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."—Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 2.

(3) The humming sound made by a bee.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) The monotonous bass produced from the larger of the three pipes of bagpipes. As there are no governing holes in the drone, the sound it gives forth serves as a continuous bass to any melody; the pipe second in size is tuned to give out the fifth above the drone; and the smaller pipe, called the chanter, has ventages by which the melody is made. [*BAGPIPES*.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

(2) A name given to the three lower pipes of the bagpipe, which each emit only a single tone; usually two octaves of the key-note D, and the fifth A. They are distinguished from the chanter, which has the power of producing a melodious succession of notes. (Grove.)

(3) The chorus or burden of a song.

(4) The term has been transferred to continuous bass in a composition, usually of a pastoral kind. (Grove.) Also called *Drone-bass*.

2. *Entom.*: The male of the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*, which makes no honey, its sole use being to fecundate the queen-bee. [*BEE* (1).]

drone-bass, *s.* [*DRONE*, *s.* II. 1 (4).]

drone-bee, *s.* [*DRONE*, *s.* II. 2.]

drone-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A dipterous fly, *Eristalis tenax*, resembling the drone-bee.

drone-pipe, *s.*

1. The drone of a bagpipe. [*DRONE*, *s.* II. 1 (1).] Any instrument which emits a droning sound.

"Here while his canting drone-pipe scanned
The mystic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lives."—Cleveland.

2. The droning of any insect.

"You fall at once into a lower key,
That's worse—the drone-pipe of an humble-bee."
Couper: Conversation, 329, 330.

drōne, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *dröna*=to bellow, to drone; Dan. *dröne*=to rumble.] [*DRONE*, *s.*]

I. Intransitive:

1. To make a droning, monotonous, humming noise: as a bagpipe.

2. To live in idleness on the industry of others.

"Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings?"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

3. To read or speak in a droning, monotonous manner; to prose.

"Turn out their droning Senate."

Otway: Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

II. *Trans.*: To read or repeat in a droning, monotonous tone.

"And the reader droned from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac
And Saint Basil's homilies."
Longfellow: King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

drōh'-gō, *s.* [A native South African word.]

Ornith.: The name given by the Franco-Dutch naturalist and traveler Le Vaillant to *Dicrurus*, a genus of thrush-like, perching birds, belonging to the family *Dicruridae* (q. v.). They are found in India and the neighboring islands, and South Africa. They are not far removed from the Flycatchers, differing in having only ten tail-feathers.

drongo-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The birds of the genus *Dicrurus* or the family *Dicruridae*, the latter being by some ornithologists reduced to *Dicrurinae*, a sub-family of *Laniadae* (Swainson), or of *Ampelidae*. (Dallas.)

drōn'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DRONE*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The actor habit of reading or talking in a droning, monotonous manner; prosiness, monotonous language.

"Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men."—Swift: Tale of a Tub.

***drōn'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dron(e)*; *-ish*.] Like a drone; idle, sluggish, lazy, slow.

"They would be apt to waxe . . . dronish and lazy."
—Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***drōn'-ish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dronish*; *-ly*.] In a dronish, lazy, or idle manner; idly, sluggishly; like a drone.

***drōn'-ish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dronish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dronish; laziness, idleness, sluggishness.

"He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an euerated dullness, or flaccid dronishness of gesture."—Essay on the Action for the Pulpit (1753), p. 65.

***drōh'-kle**, *v. t. & i.* [*DRINKLE*.]

1. *Trans.*: To drown, to overwhelm.

"In a water stampe he was dronkled fleand."

Langtoft, p. 288.

2. *Intrans.*: To be drowned or overwhelmed.

"The proude kyng Pharaon dronkled."

Langtoft, p. 289.

drōn'-y, *a.* [Eng. *dron(e)*; *-y*.]

*1. Like a drone; sluggish, lazy, idle.

2. Of a droning character in sound.

droōl, *v. i.* [A dialectal variant of *drivel* (q. v.).] To drivel, to slaver. (Provincial and American.)

"His mouth drooling with texts."—T. Parker: Life, p. 159.

droōp, ***droup-en**, ***drowp-yn**, ***drup-en**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *drúpa*=to droop, from the same root as *drop* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To hide, to crouch.

"In this dale I droupe and dare."

Minot: Poems, p. 2.

2. To hang, to bend, or sink down.

"Inglorious droops the laurel, dead to song,
And long a stranger to the hero's brow."

Thomson: Liberty, i. 171, 172.

3. To be dispirited or dejected; to lose heart or courage.

"Nay, droop not yet!" the warrior said;

"Come, let me give thee ease and aid!"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 20.

4. To fail or sink; as, The spirits droop.

5. To languish, to decline.

"I droop, with struggling spent,
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent."—Sandys.

6. To fail, to decline.

"My fortunes will ever after droop."—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Induct. ii.).

*7. To come to an end or close.

"Then day drooped."—Tennyson: Princess, ii. 446.

B. *Trans.*: To allow to sink or hang down.

"A withered vine

That droops his sapless branches to the ground."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

¶ **Droop-rump'l't**: That droops at the crupper.

"The sma' droop-rump'l't huuter cattle,
Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle."

Burns: To His Auld Mare Maggie.

¶ For the difference between to droop and to flag, see FLAG.

droōped, *pa. par. or a.* [*DROOP*.]

***droōp'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *droop*; *-er*.] A spiritless, dull person.

"If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a fester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper."—Holinshed: Ireland; Stanithurst to Sir H. Sidneie.

droōp'-īng, ***droup-ing**, ***drowp-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*DROOP*.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hanging down.

2. *Bot.*: Inclining a little from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed toward the horizon.

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of hiding or crouching.

"With drouping on nightes."

Destruction of Troy, 3, 296.

2. The act or state of hanging or sinking down

drooping-avens, *s.*

Bot.: *Geum rivale*.

drooping-tulip, *s.*

Bot.: *Fritillaria meleagris*, from the flower hanging downward, and much resembling a tulip in form. (Britten & Holland.)

droōp'-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *drooping*; *-ly*.] In a drooping, sinking, or languishing manner.

"The word of triumph fainted from his tongue;

That hand, so raised, how droopingly it hung!"

Byron: Lara, ii. 15.

drōp, *s.* [A. S. *dropa*=a drop; *dreóþian*=to drop; Icel. *dropi*=a drop; *dreypa*=to drop; Dut. *drop*=a drop; Sw. *droppe*; Dan. *draahe*; O. H. Ger. *tropfo*; Ger. *tropfe*. From the verb to drip (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A globule or small portion of any liquid in a spherical form; as much of a liquid as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

"After dinner he rose, filled a goblet to the brim with wine, and, holding it up, asked whether he had spit one drop."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything resembling a drop, or hanging as a drop: as, a pendant of a chandelier, a hanging diamond ornament or ear-ring, &c. [II. 3 (5).]

(2) The smallest quantity of any liquor.

(3) A falling trap-door or hatch.

(4) A stage or platform on a gallows, contrived so as to fall from under the feet of persons who are to be hanged.

"Hear one story more, and then I will stop.

I dreamt Wood was told he should die by a drop,

So methought he resolved no liquor to taste,

For fear the first drop might as well be his last.

But dreams are like oracles; 'tis hard to explain 'em.

For it proved that he died of a drop at Kilmainham."

Swift: A Serious Poem upon William Wood (1725).

II. Technically:

1. *Eng. Coal-trade*: A machine for lowering loaded coal-cars from a high staith to the vessel, to avoid the breaking of the coal by dropping it from a height. It is a perpendicular lift in which the car is received in a movable and counterpoised cradle which is lowered and returned. A falling leaf is projected outward, to bring the wagon over the hatchway of the vessel.

2. *Mach.*: A swaging-hammer which drops between guides. [*DROP-HAMMER*.]

3. Architecture:

(1) An ornament depending from the triglyphs of the Doric order; gutta.

(2) A supplementary gas-tube to lower a gas-jet. [*DROP-LIGHT*.]

(3) A theatrical stage curtain. [*DROP-SCENE*.]

(4) The depth of the hauger by which shafting is supported overhead.

(5) A prismatic pendant for a chandelier, to increase the brilliancy of the display by the refraction of the rays of light. It is made of a glass lump-molded in a pinching-tongs.

4. *Naut.*: The depth of a sail amidships.

5. *Fort.*: That part of the ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure.

6. *Football*: The same as *DROP-KICK* (q. v.).

"The drop out was well returned, and some good drop-kicking took place."—Field.

¶ Drop of water:

Lapid.: A colorless transparent topaz.

¶ To get the drop on a person: To draw a weapon on one before he can prepare to defend himself.

drop-ball, *s.* *Baseball*: A ball thrown by the pitcher in such a way as to suddenly curve downward as it nears the batsman.

drop-box, *s.*

Weaving: A shuttle-box used in figure-weaving; looms in which each shuttle carries its own color. The box is vertically adjustable by means of a patten-chain or otherwise at the end of the shed, and, by automatic adjustment, the shuttle holding the required color is brought opposite to the shed and so as to be struck by the picker.

drop-flue, *a.* (See the compound.)

Drop-flue boiler: A boiler in which the caloric current descends by one or more steps or gradations, bringing it into contact with parts of the boiler in descending series; the object being to cause it to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

drop-hammer, *s.* A hammer in which the weight is raised by a strap or similar device, and then released so as to drop upon the object below, which rests upon the anvil. It is used in swaging, die-work, striking up sheet-metal, jewelry, &c. The hammer-strap is drawn upward by means of two pulleys, which are brought together so as to compress the strap between them. One of these, the driving-pulley, is fast upon its axle and turns in fixed bearings, while the other turns loosely upon an eccentrically journaled axis, arranged also in fixed bearings, but so as to be incapable of turning therein except as force is applied to it to effect that object. To one end of the latter shaft there is attached a horizontal arm, the outer end of which is connected to a hand-lever or treadle by a connecting-rod. By means of these appliances the eccentrically journaled shaft can be turned at will, so as to remove its roller from contact with the strap, and allow the hammer to fall through any length of space desired, within the limits of the machine. (*Knight*.)

drop-kick, *s.*

Football: A mode of kicking the ball by letting it drop from the hands, and kicking it as it begins to rebound from the ground.

drop-letter, *s.* A letter mailed or dropped in a post-office or letter-box for local delivery.

drop-light, *s.*

1. A means for placing the gas-burner at such elevation as may be convenient for reading or work, and supporting it in place without extraneous help.

2. A stand for a gas-burner and chimney, adapted to be placed on a table, and connecting by an elastic tube with the gas-pipe.

***drop-meal, drop-meale, *drope-mele**, *adv.* Drop by drop; by drops.

"In hire he heldeth nout one *dropemele*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 282.

drop-meter, *s.* An instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop. Otherwise named a dropping-bottle, dropping-tube, burette, pipette.

drop-press, *s.* A form of power hammer, not uncommonly called a press, and used for swaging as well as for ordinary forging. [**DROP-HAMMER, DEAD-STROKE HAMMER.**]

***drop-ripe**, *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop off the tree.

"The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv., 274.

drop-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller dropping at intervals to draw in a sheet of paper to the press.

drop-seed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Muhlenbergia diffusa*, or American grass.

drop-scene, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Theat.*: A permanent scene or curtain suspended on pulleys, which is let down to conceal the stage between the several pieces played, or the acts of any one piece; called also the Act-drop.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything which acts as a screen.

***drop-serene**, *s.* A literal translation of the Latin *gutta serena*. [**GUTTA.**] Otherwise called Amaurosis (*q. v.*).

"So thick a *drop-serene* hath quenched their orbs."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 25.

drop-stone, *s.* Spar formed into the shape or form of drops.

drop-table, *s.* A machine for lowering or raising weights, as in the hatchways and cellar-ways of city warehouses. A machine for withdrawing carriage and locomotive wheels from their axles.

drop-tin, *s.* Fine tin.

drop-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Spiraea filipendula*, so named, according to Coles, from its employment in cases of strangury. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Enanthe fistulosa*, also called Water Drop-wort.

¶ (1) *Hemlock dropwort*:

Bot.: *Enanthe crocata*.

(2) *Water dropwort*:

Bot.: *Enanthe fistulosa*.

dröpp, *droppen, *v. t. & i.* [**DROP, s.**]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To let or cause to fall in drops or small globules, as a liquid; to distill.

"Herbes grow thereon that *drop gom*."—*Trevisa*, i. 101.

(2) To allow to fall in drops, or like a drop.

"When the stern eyes of heroes *dropped* a tear."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 644.

(3) To allow to fall, to let fall.

"The Highlanders *dropped* their plaids."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* (4) To allow drops to fall on; to stain or dirty with drops.

"*Droppe* nat thi brest withe sawse ne withe potage."—*Babies Book*, p. 30.

(5) To bedrop, to speckle, to variegate, or sprinkle with drops.

"Or sporting, with quick glance,
Show to the sun their waved coats, *dropped* with gold."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 405, 406.

(6) To lower, to depress, to let down.

"Rob Roy *dropped* his point, and congratulated his adversary on having been the first man who ever drew blood from him."—*Scott: Rob Roy*. (Introd.)

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To let drop, to send out, to emit.

"But all was false and hollow; though his tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worst appear
The better reason."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 112-14.

(2) To utter, to direct.

"Son of man, set thy face toward the south, and *drop* thy word toward the south."—*Ezek.* xx. 46.

(3) To let go, to dismiss, to omit, to cease to use.

"[They] *dropped* all ceremony and all titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(4) To give up, to cease or desist from.

"After having given this judgment in its favor, they suddenly *dropt* the pursuit."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

(5) To give up intercourse or dealing with.

"She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age."—*Addison*.

(6) To allow to vanish, cease, or come to an end.

"Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish."—*Swift*.

(7) To allow a person to alight from a carriage.

(8) To utter slightly or casually, not formally.

* (9) To insert indirectly or by way of digression.

(10) To write in an informal manner; as, to *drop* a line to a friend.

(11) To lose in gambling or betting. (*Slang*.)

(12) To bear a foal.

"Not having been born (I beg her pardon, *dropped*) in a racing stable."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

II. Football: To win or score a goal by a drop-kick (*q. v.*).

¶ To *drop anchor*:

Naut.: To anchor.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To fall in drops or small portions, as a liquid.

(2) To let drops fall, to drip.

* (3) To weep.

"With an auspicious and a *dropping eye*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* (4) To discharge itself in drops.

"The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God."—*Psalms* lxxviii. 8.

(5) To fall; to descend to the ground suddenly.

(6) To fall from over-ripeness.

"So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop* into thy mother's lap."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 535, 536.

(7) To collapse suddenly, to fall together.

"Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down."

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, ii.

(8) To be lowered or depressed; to sink, to fall lower.

"I can here disarm thee with this stick,

And make thy weapon *drop*."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 4.

(9) To fall, faint, or give in from fatigue.

"Not a few Highlanders *dropped*; and the clans grew impatient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To fall suddenly in death; to be struck down by death, to die.

"Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* around us."—*Digby to Pope*.

(2) To fall gently asleep.

"The mother beautiful was brought,

Then *dropt* the child asleep."

Longfellow: Two Locks of Hair.

(3) To fall away from or desert a cause.

(4) To be uttered, to fall gently.

"I grieve that, in your presence, from my tongue

Too much of frailty hath already *dropped*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(5) To cease, to be dismissed.

"While question rose

And answer flowed, the fetters of reserve

Dropped from our minds."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(6) To cease, to give over, to fall; as, The wind *dropped*.

(7) To come to an end, to be neglected or passed by, to cease; as, The conversation *dropped*.

(8) To come or call unexpectedly, and without ceremony. (Followed by *in*.)

"He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop in* when he thinks you are just seated."—*Spectator*, No. 448.

* (9) To fall short of a mark.

"Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application."—*Collier*.

* (10) To submerge, to plunge, to drown.

"In our own filth *drop* our clear judgments."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 13.

II. Naut.: To be deep in extent; as, Her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards.

¶ (1) To *drop astern*:

Naut.: To move or pass toward the stern or back; to reduce speed, so as to allow another to pass ahead.

(2) To *drop down*:

Naut.: To sail down a river toward the sea.

(3) To *drop down on* or *upon a person*: To find fault with him, to reprove.

(4) To *drop in*: To make an unexpected or informal visit.

(5) To *drop in for*: To come in for or obtain unexpectedly.

(6) To *drop off*: To fall gently and gradually asleep. (*Colloquial*.)

"Every time I *dropped off* for a moment a new noise woke me."—*Mark Twain: Innocents Abroad*, ch. xiii.

* **dröpp'-lëss**, *a.* [*Eng. drop; -less.*] So fine that there are no appreciable drops.

"Ye that now cool her fleece with *dropless* damp."

Coleridge: The Picture.

dröpp'-lët, *s.* [*Eng. drop*, and *dimin. suff. -let.*] A little drop.

"Thou abhorrest in us our human griefs,
Scorned our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*, which
From niggard nature fall."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 4.

* **dröpp'-lîng**, *s.* [*Eng. drop*, and *dim. suff. -ling.*] A little drop.

"It is a *dropling* of the Eternal Fount."

Sylvester: Quatrains of Pibrac, st. xiii.

dröpped, dröpt, *pa. par. or a.* [**DROP, v.**]

dröpp'-për, *s.* [*Eng. drop; -er.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which drops.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: One form of a reaping-machine in which the grain falls upon a slatted platform, which is dropped occasionally to deposit the gavel upon the ground. (Sieberling's patent.) Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated.

2. *Mining*: A divaricating vein, which leaves the main lode; or a lode which assumes a vertical direction.

dröpp'-pîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**DROP, v.**]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Falling, sinking, descending.

"The *dropping* head first tumbled to the plain."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv. 546.

2. Dripping, dropping water.

3. Desultory, not continuous, irregular: as, & *dropping* fire of musketry.

4. The same as **DROPPY** (*q. v.*).

"A misty May, and a *dropping* June,

Brings the bonny land of Moray aboon."

Shaw: History of Moray, p. 151.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or state of falling in drops; a distilling.

(2) That which drops or falls in drops.

"Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of wasting candles,"

Donne.

(3) The act of omitting, leaving off, or discontinuing.

"That change consisting chiefly in the *dropping* of the terminations,"—*Skeat: Introd. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

*2. *Fig.*: The last remains; the refuse, the dregs.

"Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,

And rhyme with all the rage of impotence."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 607, 608.

II. Football: The act of kicking the ball with drop-kicks.

"Some long *dropping* soon took place by the Swindon men."—*Field*.

dropping-bottle, s.

Chem.: An instrument or apparatus for supplying very small quantities to test tubes, &c.

dropping-tube, s. A tube open at both ends, the lower aperture being quite small. The tube being charged with liquid, the finger is closed upon the upper end, and is then relaxed to such an extent as to allow the liquid to exude in drops from the lower end. It is a small velinche. The dropping-bottle, pipette, burette, and drop-meter have a similar purpose.

drōp'-pīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dropping*; -ly.] In drops, drop by drop.

drōp'-pŷ, a. [English *drop*; -y.] Applied to weather with occasional and seasonable showers.

drōp'-sī-cal, a. [Eng. *dropsy*; -c connective, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

I. Literally:

1. Suffering from dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

"The diet of nephritic and dropsical persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkaliescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Resembling, or of the nature of dropsy.

*II. *Fig.*: Inflated.

drōp'-sī-cal-nēss, s. [English *dropsical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dropsical.

drōp'-sīd, a. [Eng. *dropsy*; -ed.]

1. *Lit. & Med.*: Suffering from or affected with dropsy.

*2. *Fig.*: Inflated, unnaturally increased.

"Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a dropsied honor: good alone
Is good without a name."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

drōp'-sŷ, *drop-sie, *y-drop-i-sie, s. [A shortened form for *ydropsie*, from O. Fr. *hydropisie*, from Lat. *hydropisis*, from Gr. *hydrōpisis*, from *hydrōps* (genit. *hydrōpos*)=dropsy, a word formed from *hydōr*=water.] [*YDROPSIE*.]

1. *Med.*: The accumulation of watery fluid in the areolar tissue or serous cavities. General dropsy is called Anasarca (q. v.). Other forms are Ascites (q. v.), Renal, Cardiac, Hepatic, and Dropsy from pressure of tumors on veins, or coagula in veins. When it occurs in a cavity, hydro is prefixed, as hydrocephalus, hydrothorax. There is also spurious dropsy, as in bursæ and hydrocele (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: A disease in plants caused by an excess of water.

***dropsy-dry, *dropsy-drie, a.** Thirsty through dropsy.

"Many dropsy-drie forbear to drinke
Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate."

Davies: Microcosmos, p. 25.

drōpt, pret. & pa. par. [*DROP*, v.]

drosch-ka, s. [*DROSKY*.]

drōs'-ēr-a, s. [Gr. *drosēros* = dewy, from *drosos* = dew. So named because these plants are covered with glandular hairs, looking like minute dew-drops.]

Bot.: Sundew, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Droseraceæ. Styles three to five, so divided as to look like six to ten; capsule one-celled, many-seeded. The species are numerous, and widely distributed over the globe. *Drosera rotundifolia*, the Common Sundew, has leaves obovate or orbicular, as broad as long. *D. longifolia*, the Oblong Sundew, has leaves obovate-oblong, three or four times as long as broad, and it is less common. *D. anglica*, the English Sundew, has leaves that are linear spatulate, five or more times as long as broad. Sir Joseph Hooker considers that *D. longifolia* is not a genuine species. He is of the opinion that it partly belongs to what he calls *D. intermedia*, and partly to *D. anglica*.



Drosera.

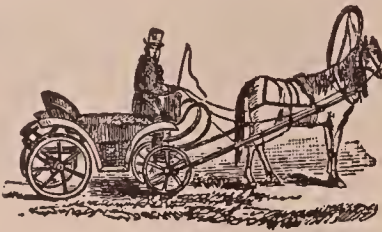
1. Flower. 2. Stamens and Ovary.

ca. The viscous matter on the leaves of the *Drosēras* is fatal to small insects, whose feet become entangled with it. *D. rotundifolia* is used in Italy to make a liquor called rossoli. It is acrid, and has been applied to corns, bunions, and warts. Linnæus observes that in Sweden the flowers of *D. rotundifolia* open at 9 A. M. and shut at noon. Several foreign species of the genus are said to furnish a yellow pigment used in dyeing.

drōs'-ēr-ā'-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *droser(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Sundews, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of delicate herbaceous plants, often covered with glands. The leaves are alternate, with stipular fringes and circinate vernation. The peduncles when young are also circinate. Sepals five, equal persistent, imbricated in estivation; petals five, hypogynous, also imbricated; stamens, once, twice, thrice, or four times as many as the petals; styles three to five; capsule three- to five-valved; seeds indefinite in number. Found all over the world. Known genera, seven; species (in 1854) ninety (*Lindley*); (in 1870) 110 (*Hooker*). [*DROSERA*.]

drōs'-kŷ, s. [Russ. *drojki*, a dimin. of *drogi*=a kind of carriage.] A Russian and Prussian four-wheeled vehicle in which the passengers ride astride a bench, their feet resting on bars near the ground. It has no top.



Drosky.

drō-sōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Gr. *drosos* = dew, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew that collects on the surface of a body exposed to the open air during the night. Weidler's instrument was a bent balance, which marked in grains the additional weight acquired by a piece of glass (or a pan) of certain dimensions, owing to the globules of dew adhering thereto; on the other end of the balance was a protected weight. Another drosometer is substantially like a rain-gauge. Wells' drosometer was a tussock of wool weighed when dry, and again after the accession of dew.

drōss, *dros, *drosse, s. [A. S. *dros*, from *dreōsan*=to fall; Goth. *driusan*; cf. Dan. *droesem*=dregs; Ger. *drusen*=dregs, *druse*=ore decayed by the weather. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Some scummed the dross that from the metal came,
Some stirred the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 36.

(2) Rust; incrustation upon metals.

"An emperor hid under a crust of dross, after cleansing,
has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful."

—*Addison*.

(3) Refuse of corn.

"Drosse of corne. Acus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Refuse or rubbish of any kind.

"Drosse or fylthe where of hyt be. *Ruscum, ruscum.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.*: Anything utterly waste, useless, and worthless; refuse.

"Hope, sweet Hope, has set me free
And made all pleasures else mere dross to me."

Cowper: Hope, 536, 537.

II. *Metall.*: The scum, scoria, slag, or recrement resulting from the melting of metals combined with extraneous matter.

¶ For the difference between *dross* and *dregs*, see *DREGS*.

***drōs'-sell, s.** [Prob. from *dross*: hence=anything worthless.] A slut, a hussy.

"Now dwells each drossell in her glasse;
When I was young, I wot . . .
A bulb or paille of water cleere,
Stoode ns insteede of glas."

Warner: Albion's England, c. xlvii

drōss'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *drossy*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being drossy; feculence, foulness, impurity.

2. *Fig.*: Foulness, impurity.

"The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp."—*Boyle*.

drōss'-lēss, a. [Eng. *dross*; -less.] Free from dross, pure, clean.

drōs'-sŷ, a. [Eng. *dross*; -y.]

I. *Lit.*: Full of or containing dross; impure.

"So doth the fire the drossy gold refine."

Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

II. Figuratively:

1. Impure, foul, worthless.

"Many more of the same breed, that, I know, the drossy age dotes on."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. Gross in body; corpulent. (*Scotch.*)

***drōtch'-el, s.** [*DRETCHER*.] An idle wench, a sloven, a slut.

***drot-en, *drot-yn, v. i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To stutter, to stammer.

"*Drotyn yn speche. Traulo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drot-er, *drot-are, s.** [Eng. *drot(en)*; -er.] A stammerer, a stutterer.

"*Drotare. Traulus, traule.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drot-ing, *drot-ynge, s.** [*DROTEN*.] Stammering, stuttering.

"*Drotynge. Traulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drot-ing-ly, *drot-ynge-ly, adv.** [Eng. *doting*; -ly.] In a stammering, stuttering manner.

"*Drotyngly. Traule.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

drōūd, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A cod-fish.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the drouds the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece."—*Blackwood's Magazine* (June, 1820), p. 269.

2. A wattled sort of box for catching herrings.

3. A lazy, awkward person.

"Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a droud."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 336.

drōught (gh silent), *droght, *droghte, *droghthe, *droughth, *drouth, *drughthe, *drugte, s. [A. S. *drugadhe, drugodhe*, from *drugian*=to be dry, from *dryge*=dry.]

1. Dry weather; a want or absence of rain.

"To drawe a feld my donge
The while the droghte lasteth."

P. Plowman, 4,337.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

"One, whose drought

Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites,"

Milton: P. L., vii. 68-8.

3. A scarcity, a dearth.

"A drought of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history."—*Fuller: Church History*.

†**drought-weed, s.**

Bot.: The Green Goosefoot of Nemnich, which Britten and Holland think may perhaps be *Chenopodium album*.

drōught'-i-nēss (gh silent), s. [Eng. *droughty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being droughty or dry, for want of rain or drink.

drōught'-ŷ (gh silent), *drow-thy, a. [English *drowth*; -y.]

1. Dry; without or wanting rain; parched.

"Through all the droughty summer day
From out their substance issuing maintain."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Dry, thirsty.

"So that I now began to think
B'ing drowthy, on a little drink."

Hudibras Redivivus, pt. vii. 170.

***drōūm'-ŷ, a.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *drovy*.] Troubled, muddy.

***drōūth, s.** [*DROUGHT*.]

***drōūth'-i-nēss, s.** [*DROUGHTINESS*.]

drōū'-thŷ, a. [*DROUGHTY*.] Scotch for droughty; thirsty.

drōve, pret. of v. [*DRIVE*, v.]

drōve, *drof, s. [A. S. *dráf*; from *drifan*=to drive (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) A herd or collection of cattle driven; also sometimes applied to a number of sheep, swine, &c., driven.

"And so commanded he the second, and the third, and all that followed the droves."—*Gen.* xxxii. 19.

(2) A road for driving cattle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Applied to any collection of animals.

"The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move."

Milton: Comus, 115, 116.

(2) A crowd, a mass, a herd of people.

"Doors, adorned with plated brass,
Where droves, as at a city gate, may pass."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A narrow channel or drain used for the irrigation of land.

2. Masonry:

(1) A broad-edged chisel used by stone-masons.

(2) A mode of parallel tooling by perpendicular fluting on the face of hard stones.

drōve, v. t. [*DROVE*, s., II. 2 (1).] To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wé, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ar, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, sūre, wīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

drôved, *a.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; -ed.]

Masonry: Tooled.

¶ (1) *Droved ashlar*:

Masonry: Chiseled or random-tooled ashlar, an inferior kind of hewn work used in building.

(2) *Droved and broached*:

Masonry: A term applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean.

(3) *Droved and striped*:

Masonry: A term applied to work that is first droved and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.

drôv'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; -er.]

1. One who drives cattle to market.

2. A cattle-dealer who buys cattle in one market to sell in another.

"Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell bullocks."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

*3. A boat.

"And saw his drover drive along the stream."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 22.

drôv'-îng (1), *s.* [DROVE (1), *v.*]

Masonry: The same as TOOLING (q. v.).

***drôv'-îng** (2), ***drov-inge**, *s.* [DROVE (2), *v.*]

Trouble.

"In my droving Lauerd called I."

Early Eng. Psalter: Ps. xvii. 7.

***dro-vy**, ***dro-vi**, *a.* [A. S. *drof*=dirty; O. S. *drôbbi*; O. H. Ger. *truobi*.] Turbid, muddy, thick.

"He is like to an hors that sekith rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble."—*Chaucer*: *Parson's Tale*, p. 338.

drôw (1), *s.* [DROLL.] An imp, an elf, a goblin.

drôw (2), *s.* Drizzle: mizzling rain; a cold mist.

"Out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' *drow* in the air besides."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

***drôwl**, *v. t.* [Probably connected with *drawl* (q. v.).] To utter mournfully.

"O sons and daughters of Jerusalem, *drowl* out an elegy for good King Josias."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, ii. 224. (*Davies*.)

drôwn, ***droun**, ***drowne**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *druncian*=to be drowned; from *druncen*, *pa. par.* of *drincan*=to drink (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To be suffocated in water or other liquid; to perish by drowning.

"Lord, Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown*!

What ugly noise of water in mine ears!

What ugly sights of death within mine eyes."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To suffocate in water; to deprive of life by submersion in water or other liquid.

2. To overwhelm with or in water; to flood.

"If flood waters were not in some measure controlled by weirs, even when *drowned*."—*Field*.

3. To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overcome, to overwhelm, to overpower.

"The moans of the sick were *drowned* by the blasphemy and ribaldry of their comrades."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To put an end to; as, to *drown* care.

"And while their babes in sleep their sorrows *drown*,
Sad parents watch the remnants of their store."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, cclii.

3. To immerse, to plunge deeply, to sleep.

"Most men being in sensual pleasures *drowned*,

It seems their souls but in their senses are."

Davies: *Immort. of the Soul*.

***drôwn'-age** (age as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *drown*; -age.]

The act of drowning; the state of being drowned; submersion.

"Any kind of *drownage* in the foul water of our so-called religious or other controversies."—*Carlyle*: *Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. i.

drôwned, *pa. par. or a.* [DROWN.]

drowned-level, *s.*

Mining: A depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted siphon; a blind-level.

drôwn'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *drown*; -er.]

1. One who or that which drowns.

"Idleness [is] enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth."—*Ascham*: *Toxophilus*.

2. (See extract.)

"A further discovery was made by Robert Wallan, the *drowner*, or person in charge of the water-meadows."—*Archæologia*, xxxiv. 259.

drôwn'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DROWN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of suffocating in water, &c.; the state of being drowned.

¶ When a person dies from drowning, the breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half closed, the pupils dilated; the tongue approaches to the under edge of the lips, which are covered with a frothy mucus, as are the nostrils. Finally, coldness and pallor of the surface increase. When one in whom the vital spark may possibly not yet have fled is taken out of the water, two objects should be aimed at—viz., first to restore breathing, and, second, to promote warmth and circulation. On the method of Dr. Marshall Hall, Dr. H. R. Silvester, the English Royal National Lifeboat Institution, &c., the patient should be laid on the floor or the ground, with the face downward and one of the arms under the forehead. The mouth must then be wiped and cleansed. To excite breathing, the patient should for a brief period be turned on the side, the head being supported. The nostrils should then be excited with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling-salts, or the throat tickled with a feather. If no success follow, imitate breathing by turning the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, taking but four or five seconds for the process. Dry the hands and feet, clothe the body with dry vestments, and enwrap it in blankets. Dr. Silvester's method is to draw forward the patient's tongue till it projects beyond the lips, remove the braces, stand at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upward above the head, keep them stretched upward for two seconds, then press them against the sides of the chest. Let no hot bath be used unless under medical direction. If breathing be restored, rub the limbs upward, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. Apply hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, the soles of the feet, &c. Persevere in this treatment for some hours. If the patient be restored, place him in a warm bed, let plenty of fresh air into the room, and encourage sleep.

2. *Fig.*: The act of overwhelming or overpowering.

drowning-bridge, *s.* A sluice-gate for overflowing meadows.

drôwse, ***drôwze**, *s.* [DROWSE, *v.*] A slight or light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"Many a voice along the street,

And heel against the pavement echoing, burst

Their *drowse*."

Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*, 1,119-21.

¶ For the difference between *drowse* and *sleep* see SLEEP.

drôwse, ***drôwze**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *drúsan*, *drúsan*; cf. *dreósan*=to fall, to mourn.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be or look heavy, dull, or drowsy.

"They rather *drowsed*, and hung their eyelids down, Slept in his face, and rendered such aspect As cloudy men use to their adversaries."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

2. To slumber, to sleep.

"Spangled with eyes more numerous than those

Of Argus, and more wakeful than to *drowse*."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 130, 131.

B. Transitive:

1. To make drowsy, heavy, or sleepy.

"There gentle sleep

First found me, and with soft oppression seized

My *drowsed* senses." *Milton*: *P. L.*, viii. 287-89.

2. To make heavy or dull.

"And would you learn the spells that *drowse* my soul,
Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,
And hope without an object cannot live."

Coleridge: *Work without Hope*.

***drôws'-î-héd**, ***drows-y-hed**, *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*, and *head*.] A tendency to sleep; drowsiness, heaviness.

"The royal virgin shook off *drowsied*;

And rising forth out of her baser boure,

Looked for her knight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 7.

drôws'-î-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *drowsy*; -ly.]

1. In a drowsy or sleepy manner; like one heavy with sleep.

"What, thou speak'st *drowsily*!

Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art o'erwatched."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

2. Sluggishly, lazily, without spirit or energy.

"Slothfully and *drowsily* sit down."—*Raleigh*.

drôw'-sî-nëss, ***drow-si-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*; -ness.]

1. A tendency to sleep; heaviness with sleep; sleepiness.

"In deep of night, when *drowsiness*

Hath locked up mortal sense."

Milton: *Arcades*, 61, 62.

2. Idleness, sluggishness, laziness, want of spirit or energy.

"It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*."—*Bacon*: *Holy War*.

drôw'-şý, **drôw'-zy**, *a.* [Eng. *drows(e)*; -y.]

1. Inclined to sleep, heavy with sleep, sleepy.

"I will hear your song sublime

Some other time,

Says the *drowsy* monarch, yawning."

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale*, v.

2. Disposing to sleep or drowsiness.

"And the third hour of *drowsy* morning name."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. (Chorus).

3. Dull, sluggish, lethargic, stupid.

"If he is of a quiet disposition, he is in danger of sinking into a servile, sensual, *drowsy* parasite."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *drowsy* and *sleepy*, see SLEEPY.

***drowsy-evil**, *s.* Lethargy.

"They that have the disease called Lethargus, or the *drowsy-evil*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 126.

***drowsy-flighted**, *a.* Bringing drowsiness or sleep.

"The *drowsy-flighted* steeds

That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep."

Milton: *Comus*, 553, 554.

drowsy-head, *s.* [DROWSIED.]

drowsy-headed, *a.* Sleepy, dull, sluggish, lethargic.

"Solomon . . . so elegantly characterizeth the *drowsy-headed* sluggards that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described."—*Fotherby*: *Atheomastix*.

***drôy**, *v. i.* [DROIL.] To labor.

"He which can in office drudge and *droy*."

Gascoigne: *Steele Glasse*, p. 68.

drûb, *v. t.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *drepen*=to beat; A. S. *drepan*=to hit, to slay, *drepe*, *drype*=a blow; Icel. *drepa*=to kill, to slay; Sw. *drabba*=to hit, *dräpa*=to kill; Dan. *drape*=to kill; Ger. *treffen*=to hit.] To hit, beat, or thrash with a stick; to cudgel.

"He that is valiant, and dares fight,

Though *drubbed*, can lose no honor by't."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. iii.

drûb, *s.* [DRUB, *v.*] A knock or blow with a stick; a cudgeling, a thrashing, a thump, a drubbing.

"The blows and *drubs* I have received

Have bruised my body."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. ii.

drûbbed, *pa. par. or a.* [DRUB, *v.*]

drûb'-blîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUB, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of being thrashed, or thrashing with a stick; a cudgeling, a beating.

"Calish, being a passionate man, gave Alcheic one day a sound *drubbing*."—*Hume*: *A Dialogue*.

***drûb'-lên**, ***drub-blyn**, ***drob-yl**, *v. t.* [DRUB-*LY*.]

1. To make muddy, thick, dirty, or turbid.

"*Drubblyn* or torblyn watur, or other lycoure. *Turbo*."

—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To disturb.

"So sal paynes and sorowe *drobyl* thaire thoght."—*Hampole*.

***drûb'-lî-nëss**, ***drub-ly-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *drubly*; -ness.] Muddiness, turbidness.

"*Drublynesse*. *Turbulencia*, *feculencia*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drûb'-lý**, ***drob-ly**, *a.* [Prob. a variant of *trouble* (q. v.).] Muddy, dirty, turbid.

"*Drobly* or *Drubly*. *Turbulentus turbidus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

drûck-ên, *a.* [DRUNKEN.] Drunken.

"And past the birks and meikle stane,

Whare *drucken* Charlie brake's neck-bane."

Burns: *Tam O'Shanter*.

drûdge, *v. i.* [Ir. *drugaire*=a drudger, a drudge.] To perform menial work; to labor in mean offices; to work hard, with little reward or return.

"But I am bankrupt now; and doomed henceforth

To *drudge*, in descendant dry, on others' lays."

Cowper: *To William Hayley, Esq.*

drûdge, *s.* [DRUDGE, *v.*] One employed in menial work; one who toils hard in mean offices with little reward or return; a slave or serf, a menial.

"With averted eyes th' omniscient Judge

Scorns the base hireling and the slavish *drudge*."

Cowper: *Truth*, 227, 228.

¶ For the difference between *drudge* and *servant*, see SERVANT.

drûdg'-êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *drudg(e)* -er.] A laborer in menial or mean offices; a slave, a drudge.

drûdg'-êr (2), *s.* [DREDGER.] A dredging-box.

***drûdg'-êr** (3), *s.* [Fr. *drageoir*.] A box for bonbons or comfits.

"I did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate."—*Pepys*: *Diary*, Feb. 2, 1665-6.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhñ**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **ðel**.

drüdġ'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *drudger*; -y.] Mean, servile work; hard and ignoble labor.

"He declined no *drudgery* in the common cause, provided only that it were such *drudgery* as did not misbecome an honest man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *drudgery* and *work*, see **WORK**.

†**drüdġ'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *drudg(e)*; -ical.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a drudge.

"The Drudges, gathering round them whosoever is *Drudgical*, be he Christian or Infidel Pagan."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

drüdġ'-iġg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUDGE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as DRUDGE (q. v.).

drudging-box, *s.* A dredging-box (q. v.).

drüdġ'-iġg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *drudging*; -ly.] In a laborious, toiling manner; laboriously, toilsomely.

***drü-ēr-ŷe**, ***dru-er-y**, ***dru-rie**, ***dru-ry**, ***dru-rye**, ***drew-er-y**, ***dry-wer-y**, ***drew-rye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *druerie*; Prov. *drudaria*; Ital. *druderie*; O. H. Ger. *trüt*, *drüt*=a friend, a companion, a partner.]

1. Courtesy, gallantry, courtship.

"Wymmen ne kepte of no knyghte as in *druerie*."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 191.

2. A mistress, a sweetheart.

3. Anything valuable or highly prized.

"Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute."—*Gawaine*, 2,033.

drüg (1), ***drogge**, ***drugge**, *s.* [O. Fr. *drogue*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *droga*; prob. from Dut. *droog*=dry, from dried vegetables, roots, &c., being used as drugs.]

I. Lit.: Any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal, used as an ingredient in physic, or in the preparation and composition of medicines; a medicinal simple.

"Replete with physic, drugs, and spicery."—*Pennant: London*, p. 576.

II. Figuratively:

1. A poison, a potion.

"Mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law Is death to any he that utters them."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

2. Anything acting as a drug.

"The daily drug which turned My sickening memory."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 76.

3. Anything of little or no value or worth; anything for which there is no sale or demand in the market.

"Virtue shall a drug become:

An empty name

Was all her fame,

But now she shall be dumb."

Dryden: Albion and Albanus, iii. 1.

***drug-damned**, *a.* Accursed for the use of poison.

"That drug-damned Italy hath out-crafted him."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

***drug-lecture**, *s.* A discourse on the virtues of his remedies delivered in the street by a mountebank or traveling quack, before attempting to sell them.

"Whilst he,

With his strained action, and his dole of faces,

To his drug-lecture draws your itching ears."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone*, ii. 3.

drug-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding medicines; varying in size and construction according to the kind of drug and the resources of the establishment. The Chilian mill is used for some purposes; in the more usual form it has a rotating cone in a serrated case, like a coffee-mill, or adjacent disks, like a paint-mill. [GRINDING-MILL.]

drug-saw, *s.* A saw for cross-cutting timber; a cross-cut saw.

"Taken from him all their other loomes within the house, as axes, eitch, *drug-saw*, bow-saw, and others valued to forty lib."—*Acct. Depredations on the Clan Campbell*, p. 52, 53.

drug-sifter, *s.* A perforated tray or sieve either reciprocating or rotatory, inclosed in a casing, and having a drawer beneath for receiving the powder. It is usually operated by a crank.

***drüg** (2), *s.* [DRUDGE, *s.*] A drudge, a slave.

"To such as may the passive drugs of it Freely command."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

drüg, *v. t. & i.* [DRUG, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To administer drugs or medicines to in excess.

2. To mix with drugs; to introduce a narcotic or anæsthetic drug into, generally for the purpose of rendering the person taking the mixture or composition insensible.

"I have *drugged* their possets."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. To render insensible by administering a narcotic or anæsthetic drug to; to stupefy.

"Then I could rest as still as those

Whom he has *drugged* to sure repose."

Fenton: Knight of the Sable Shield.

†**II. Figuratively**:

1. To deaden, to stupefy.

"Drug thy memories lest thou learn it."

Tennyson: Locksley Hall, 77.

2. To surfeit, to disgust.

"With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe, And e'en for change of scene would seek the shades below."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 6.

3. To mix with anything deleterious.

"May life's unblessed cup for him

Be *drugged* with treacheries to the brim."

Moore: Fire Worshipers.

†**B. Intrans.**: To administer, prescribe, or make up drugs or medicines.

***drügge**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dragan*.] [DRAW, *v.*] To draw, to drag.

"To *drugge* and drawe what so men wolde devyse."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 147.

drügged, *pa. par. or a.* [DRUG, *v.*]

***drüg'-gêr**, *s.* [Eng. *drug*; -er.] A druggist.

***drüg'-gêr-man**, *s.* [DRAGOMAN.] An interpreter.

drüg'-gêt, *s.* [O. Fr. *droguet*, a dimin. from O. Fr. *drogue*=(1) a drug; (2) trash, rubbish; Sp. *drogueti*; Ital. *droghetta*.]

Fabric: A coarse woolen fabric, felted or woven, self-colored or printed on one side; used to protect carpets.

drüg'-giġg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUG, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of mixing with drugs, or of administering drugs or narcotics to; a stupefying or deadening.

drüg'-gist, *s.* [English *drug*; -ist.] One whose business it is to deal in drugs. The business is now generally combined with that of the apothecary, who compounds and prepares drugs.

***drüg'-stêr**, *s.* [Eng. *drug*; suff. -ster.] A dealer in drugs; a druggist.

drü-id, ***dru-yd**, *s.* [Lat. *druides* (s. pl.), a Latinized form of Ir. *draoi*, *druidh*=a magician, an augur; Gael. *draoi*, *draoidh*, *druidh*=a magician, a sorcerer; Wel. *derwydd*=a druid (*Skeat*). By some connected with Ir. & Gael. *darach*, *darag*; Wel. *derw*=an oak; cf. Gr. *drus*.]

1. A priest of the ancient Britons and Gauls. The religion of the Druids is supposed by some to have been similar to that of the Brahmins of India, the Magi of Persia, and the Chaldeans of Syria. They worshiped in groves, and offered human sacrifices. The education of the young was entirely in the hands of the Druids, and they exercised complete control over the minds of lay people. They also acted as judges. The Chief Druid was elected from the body of priests, and held his office for life. They are believed to have had some knowledge of philosophy, geometry, &c. The oak was looked upon as a sacred tree, and mistletoe, when found growing on it, was an object of veneration.

2. A poet, a bard. (*Collins*.)

3. A member of a secret society or order instituted in London about 1780, for the mutual benefit of the members. The branches or lodges are called Groves.

drü-id-ëss, *s.* [Eng. *druid*; -ess.] A female druid.

drü-id'-ic, **drü-id'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *druid*; -ic; -ical.] Of or pertaining to the Druids or their worship.

druidical circles, *s. pl.* A name given to circles found in Britain, either single or concentric, composed of huge upright stones, the use of which is not clearly determined, though they are generally supposed to be the remains of druidical temples. The most celebrated druidical circle is that at Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. [CYCLOLITH.]

drü-id'-ish, ***dru-id-ysh**, *a.* [Eng. *druid*; -ish.] Pertaining to or resembling druids; druidical.

"In all places where the *druidish* religion was frequented."—*Holinshead: Descr. of Britain*, ch. iv.

drü-id'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *druid*; -ism.] The system of religion and instruction taught by the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the druids. [DRUID.]

drüm, ***drumme**, *s.* [Prob. an onomatopœic word; cf. Dan. *drum*=a booming sound, *drumme*=to boom; *tromme*=a drum; Dut. *trom*, *trommel*=a drum; Ger. *trommel*; Eng. *drone*, *v.*, *thrum*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

A drum, a drum;
Macbeth doth come."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

* (2) A drummer.

"I was brought from prison into the town of Xeres by two drums and a hundred shot."—*Peake: Three to One* (1625).

2. Figuratively:

(1) A rout; an evening party at which card-playing was carried on. Specially noisy drums were humorously called Drum-majors.

(2) A tea before dinner; a kettle-drum. [KETTLE-DRUM.]

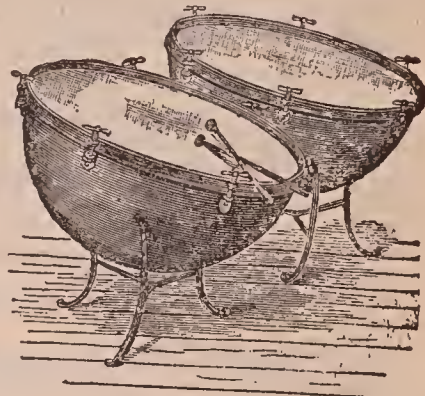
II. Technically:

1. Mus.: A musical instrument formed by stretching parchment over the heads of a cylinder of wood or over a bowl-shaped metallic vessel. The skin of the ass is a very superior article for the purpose. There are three kinds of drums: (1) the long drum or bass drum with two heads, held laterally and played on both ends with stuffed-knob drumsticks. (2) The side-drum, having two heads, the upper one only being played upon by two sticks of wood; the lower head has occasionally strings of catgut stretched across its surface, and then it is called a snare drum. (3) The kettle-drum (q. v.), always employed in pairs. Of these (1) is the ordinary drum used by an infantry or marching band. It is employed mainly to mark the time, and also to increase the *fortes*. The big drum, or *grosse caisse*, of the modern orchestra is a modification of the ordinary drum, with the diameter greatly increased, and the length of the cylinder lessened. It is struck on one side only. (2) Is the side-drum of the fife and drum bands. It is occasionally employed in the orchestra for special effects. (3) Are either the small kettle-drums of the cavalry band, played on horseback; or the proper orchestral drums, larger in size, but similar in construction. They are generally tuned to the tonic and dominant of the composition in which they are used, but this rule is not without exceptions.

The tambourine is a species of drum, consisting of a single skin on a frame or vessel open at bottom. The heads are tightened by cords and braces, or by rods and screws. The drum was a martial instrument among the ancient Egyptians, as the sculptures of Thebes testify. Their long drum was like the Indian *tamtam*, and was beaten by the hand. It was about eighteen inches long, had a case of wood or metal, and heads of prepared skin, resembling parchment. These were braced by cords in a manner somewhat similar to the modern. The instrument was carried by a belt, and was slung behind the back on a march. The invention of the drum is ascribed to Bacchus, who according to Polygenus, gave his signal of battle by cymbal and drum. It was, however, known in very early ages, and in some form or other among almost all nations.

2. Arch.: The bell-formed part of the Corinthian and Composite capitals.

3. Anat.: The tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum or membrane which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibration of the air.



Kettle-drums.



Drum of Corinthian Capital partly stripped of its foliage.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. *Comm.*: A small cylindrical box for holding fruit. A keg with straight sides.

5. *Mach.*: A cylinder over which a belt or band passes. When the cylinder bears a load, it becomes a roller. A roller frequently has gudgeons to allow it to be dragged, as the agricultural and garden rollers. Such a roller (having gudgeons or axle), by the diminishing of its length sufficiently, becomes a wheel. A narrow drum (belt-bearing cylinder) becomes a sheave, pulley or rigger. The barrel of a crane, windlass, winch, or capstan on which the rope or chain winds. The cylinder on which wire winds, and whose rotation pulls it through the draw-plate. The grinding-cylinder or cone of some mills, as the coffee or the plantation mill, &c. The cylindrical part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented *drum*, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the *drum*."—*Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 74.

6. *Paper-making*: A washing-drum for rags consists of a framework covered with wire gauze, in the interior of which, connected with the shaft or spindle, which is hollow, are two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream.

7. *Calico-printing*: One name of the cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colors. It consists of a hollow wooden cylinder with interior conveniences for suspending the cloths and covering them with flannel; after which the cover is applied and steam admitted for twenty or thirty minutes.

8. *Mech.*: A chamber of cylindrical form used in heaters, stoves, and flues. It is hollow and thin, and generally forms a mere casing, but in some cases, as steam-drums, is adapted to stand considerable pressure. The drums are radiators, and the caloric current is compelled to follow a sinuous course through the drum.

9. *Ichthy.*: The same as DRUM-FISH (q. v.).

10. *Meteor.*: An abbreviation for STORM-DRUM (q. v.).

¶ *Tom or John Drum's Entertainment*: A kind of proverbial expression for ill-treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular anecdote. Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less ignominy and insult.

"His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house *Tom Drum's entertainment*, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders."—*Holinshead: Hist. of Ireland*, B 2, col. 1. (*Nares*.)

drum-curb, *s.* A cylinder of wood or cast-iron inserted in a hole which forms the commencement of a shaft, to support a brick structure or shaft-lining. The earth is dug away below the edge of the drum, and as the latter sinks the courses of brick are continually added at the top.

drum-cylinder press, *s.*

Print.: One having a large hollow cylinder. A feature in several forms of presses.

drum-fish, *s.* A popular name for a genus of fishes, so called from the peculiar drumming or grunting noise which they make under water. There are two species, one of which, *Pogonias chromis*, is found on the coast of Florida and Georgia.

"The under-jaw of the *drum-fish* from Virginia."—*Woodward*.

drum-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The head or top of a drum.
2. *Naut.*: The head of the capstan, having square holes to receive the bars.

Drum-head court-martial:

Mil.: A court-martial hastily summoned, as in the field, or on some sudden emergency. The expression is sometimes used figuratively, to express any sharp and summary method of procedure.

drum-major, *s.*

Military:

1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.
2. The name of an officer in the British army who is responsible for the instruction of drummers in the various roll-calls, and for the invention and construction of new beats, communicated by order of the major of the regiment to the drummers. The office does not appear to be older than the time of Charles II. There was formerly an officer in the royal household called the drum-major general, who granted licenses to other than the royal troops for the use of drums in their regiments. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

3. In this country the name given to a leader or conductor of a military or marching band, who precedes the other members of the band, and marks the time of the composition being played by various evolutions with a long globe-topped staff which he carries.

drum-maker, *s.* One who makes or deals in drums.

"The *drum-maker* uses it, and the cabinet-maker."—*Mortimer*.

***drum-room**, *s.* A ball-room.

"The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. xi, ch. ix.

drum-saw, *s.* A cylindrical saw for sawing curved stuff, staves especially. A cylinder-saw; a barrel-saw.

drum-slade, *s.*

Music.: A drummer.

drum-stick, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; those for the bass-drum have stuffed knobs.
¶ *Drum-stick of a fowl*: The pestle-like thighbone. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

drum-wheel, *s.* A very ancient Oriental form of water-raising wheel which was originally drum-shaped, but afterward had scoop-shaped buckets, which dipped up water and conducted it toward the axis, at or near which it was discharged. [TYMPANUM.]

drüm, *v. i. & t.* [DRUM, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To beat or play a tune on a drum.

"I'll no more *drumming*; a plague of all drums."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

2. To attract or beat up recruits by the sound of drums, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make a noise like that of a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, with a rapid succession of strokes, as though beating on a drum; as, to *drum* on the table.

"He would invite me to the garden by *drumming* upon my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret."—*Cowper: Treatment of his Hares*.

*3. To beat or throb.

"His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 435.

*4. To resound.

"This indeed makes a noise and *drums* in popular ears."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To perform on a drum; as, to *drum* a tune.

2. To cause to move by beat of drum; to drive or summon by the sound of a drum.

"They *drummed* and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

3. *Specif.*: To expel from a regiment with disgrace.

II. Figuratively:

1. To din or beat into a person; as, to *drum* a thing into a person's ears.

2. To sue or tout for customers.

***drüm'-ble** (1), *v. i.* [A freq. or dimin. from *drone* (q. v.).]

1. To be a drone or sluggard; to loiter.

"Look, how you *drumble*: carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead; quickly, come."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To mumble.

"Grey-beard *drumbling* over a discourse."

Nashe: Have with You to Saffron Walden.

3. To sound like a drum.

"Violins, strike up aloud,
Let the nimble hand belabor
The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor."

Drayton: Muses' Elysium; Nymphal 8.

drumble-drone, *s.* A dor or dor-beetle.

"Ever since you used to put *drumble-drones* into my desk to Bideford school."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xviii. (*Davies*.)

***drüm'-ble** (2), *v. i.* [Etymology doubtful; cf. *drumly*] To raise a disturbance.

"Sic fate to souple rogues impart,
That *drumble* at the common weal!"

Ramsay: Poems, i. 376.

***drüm'-lër**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from *dromond* (q. v.).] A small ship, supposed to represent the older dromon.

"The cripple, an old *drumter* quite past service."—*Taylor: Dromes* (1630).

drüm-lŷ, ***droum-ly**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Muddy, turbid.

"Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak himsel look fair and fatter."

Burns: The Two Dogs.

2. Dark, troubled.

"The *drumly* schour yet furth ouer all the aie."

Douglas: Virgil, i. 518.

3. Having a gloomy aspect.

"Fretful, *drumby*, dull, and dour."

Ramsay: Poems, i. 308

4. Troubled, disturbed.

"So *drumy* a season."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 163.

drüm'-mër, *s.* [Eng. *drum*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who beats or performs on a drum, specifically a soldier whose duty it is to beat the various calls, &c., on a drum.

"*Drummer*, strike up, and let us march away."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 7.

2. *Fig.*: One who solicits custom for a wholesale house; a commercial traveler. (*American*.)

II. Entom.: *Blatta gigantea*, the largest of all the species of Blattidæ, or Cockroaches. It measures about three inches in length. It is an inhabitant of South America and the West Indies, and obtains its name from its habit of producing a noise with its head resembling a sharp knocking with the knuckles against wainscoting. It is said sometimes to devour the extremities of the dead, and even to attack people when asleep. It is a handsome insect, being of a pale yellow color, like bone, a nearly square spot on the pronotum, and a sort of dash near the base of the tegmina, black or brown.

drüm'-mîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRUM, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Beating or performing on a drum.

2. *Fig.*: Making a noise resembling that of a drum.

3. Acting as a commercial traveler.

"Standing in thick chestnut sprouts about as high as my head, where hundreds were around me, I observed the females coming around the *drumming* males. [He means of the *Cicada septendecim*.]"—*Darwin: Dr. Hartman*, quoted in *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or science of beating or playing on a drum.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of making a noise like that of a drum; a noise like that of a drum.

"The *drumming* of the umbrinas in the European seas is said to be audible from a depth of twenty fathoms."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xii.

2. The act of expelling from a regiment in disgrace (with out).

drüm'-môck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture of meal and water.

Drüm'-mônd, *s.* [A proper name, see compound.]

Drummond-light, *s.* A light invented by Lieutenant Drummond, about 1826, to supply a deficiency which was found to exist in the means of making distant stations visible from each other. It is made by exposing a small ball of quicklime to the action of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or the lime may be placed in the flame of a spirit-lamp fed by a jet of pure oxygen gas. Drummond's apparatus was so constructed that the lamp fed itself automatically with spirit and with oxygen, supplying itself with balls of lime as they were gradually consumed, and was provided with a parabolic silvered mirror. With this apparatus the light produced by a ball of lime not larger than a boy's marble was visible at a distance of nearly seventy miles, in a direct line. Subsequently, Col. Colby made a lime-light signal visible a distance of ninety-five miles in a straight line. It is stated that, intensified by a parabolic reflector, it has been observed at a distance of 112 miles.

***drümş'-lër**, *s.* [DRUM, *s.*] A drummer.

"The drum-player, or *drumsler*."—*Nomenclator*.

***drũnk**, ***dronk**, *v. t.* [A. S. *druncnian*.]

1. To intoxicate.

"Thou inwardly *drunkdest* not me."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xliii. 24.

2. To drown.

"She seide that hire sone was in the see *dronked*."

William of Palerne, 3,516.

drũnk, ***dronk**, ***dronke**, ***drunke**, *pa. par., a. & s.* [A. S. *druncen*, *pa. par.* of *drincan*=to drink.] [DRUNKEN.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated; stupefied or overcome with alcoholic liquors.

II. Figuratively:

1. Intoxicated, overcome, excited beyond measure.

"Smarting from old sufferings, *drunk* with recent prosperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Drenched or saturated.

¶ (1) *Dead drunk*: So drunk as to make one lie motionless like a dead person. [*Mad drunk*.]

(2) *Mad drunk*: So drunk as to make one act like a madman.

"An habitual drunkard could have told the committee that a man may be *mad drunk* at 8 p. m., and *dead drunk* at 10 p. m."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

C. As substantive:

*1. A drink, a draught.

"Of bitter *drunk* he senden him a sonde."
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 298.

2. A drunken bout, a spree. (*Slang*.)

drũnk'-ard, s. [Eng. *drunk*, and suff. *-ard*.] One who is given to excessive use of strong drink; one who is habitually or frequently drunk.

"My bowels cannot hide her woes,
Bat, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii 1.

**drũnk'-ar-dize*, v. i. [Eng. *drunkard*; *-ize*.] To act like a drunken person.

"Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud,
Doth madly through the city *drunkardize*."
Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

**drũnk'-el-ew* (ew as ū), **dronk-el-ewe*, **drunk-lew*, **drunk-en-lew*, a. [Cf. M. H. Ger. *trunkenlich*.]

1 Drunken, intoxicated.

"*Drunkeluw* folk ben goostli blynde."
Hymns to the Virgin, p. 64.

2. Drunken; addicted to strong drink.

"A *drunkeluw* woman gret wrathe and strif."—*Wycliffe: Ecclesiast*, xxvi. 11.

**drũnk'-el-ew-nesse* (ew as ū), **dronk-el-ew-nesse*, s. [Eng. *drunkeluw*; *-ness*.] Drunkenness.

"They woneth hem to *dronkeluwnesse*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 173.

drũnk'-en, pa. par. a. & s. [A. S. *druncen*, pa. par. of *drincan*=to drink.] [DRUNK.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated, drunk.

2. Given to drink, or drunkenness.

"My *drunken* butler."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

3. Caused by or arising from drunkenness.

"A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a *drunken* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. Done in a state of intoxication.

"Have done a *drunken* slaughter."
Shakesp.: Richard III, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Saturated, drenched.

"Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood."
Shakesp.: Henry VI, Pt. III, ii. 3.

2. A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven or worn, so that the nut is unsteady.

drunken-cutter, s. An elliptical cutter-head, placed at such obliquity on the shaft as to revolve in a circular path; a wobbler.

**drũnk'-en*, **dronk-en*, **drunc-nie*, v. i. & t. [A. S. *druncian*; O. H. Ger. *trunkanen*, *drunkenen*; *icel. drukna*.]

1. Intrans.: To be drowned.

"In se *dronkenes* fole ful fele."
Metrical Homilies, p. 138.

II. Transitive:

1. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Swa thatt te king withth all his ferd
Wass *drunned* under flodess."
Ormulum, 14,816.

2. To flood, to saturate, to drench.

"I shal *drunkne* thee with my teres."—*Wycliffe: Isatah* xvi. 9.

**drũnk'-en-hēd*, **dronk-en-hede*, **drunk-in-hed*, s. [A. S. *druncenhād*.] Drunkenness.

"Wo that risen erly to *arunkenhed*."—*Wycliffe: Isatah* v. 11.

**drũnk'-en-lew* (ew as ū), **dronk-el-ewe*, **drunk-lew*, a. [DRUNKELUW, DRUNKEN.]

**drũnk'-en-lȳ*, adv. [Eng. *drunken*; *-ly*.] In a drunken or intoxicated manner.

"That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapped out, and *drunkenly* caroused."
Shakesp.: Richard II, ii. 1.

drũnk'-en-nēss, **dronke-nes*, **dronke-nesse*, **drunke-nesse*, s. [A. S. *druncennes*.]

1. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being drunk or intoxicated; intoxication, inebriation.

"A *dronken* sadness, and a sad *drukennesse*,"
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 76.

2. Habitual indulgence in strong drink.

"The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

II. *Fig.*: Intoxication or excitement of the mind, &c.; frenzy.

"'Tis vain—my tongue can not impart
My almost *drunkenness* of heart."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

**drũnk'-en-shīp*, **drunk-shīp*, **drukne-shepe*, a. [Eng. *drunk*, *drunken*; *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

"*Drukneshepe*. *Ebrietas*."—*Prompt. Parv*.

**drũnk'-en-sōme*, **drunk-in-sum*, a. [English *drunken*; *-some*.] Addicted to intemperance; drunken.

"His wiff was *drunkinsum* and quhillis ewill condition."—*Aberdeen Register* (16th cent.).

drũnk'-ēr-ȳ, s. [Eng. *drunk*; *-ery*.] A tippling-house.

"Boasts like his can be bought in the *drunkeries* any day at twenty a penny."—*London Echo*.

**drũnk'-wōrt*, s. [Eng. *drunk*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The tobacco plant, *Nicotiana Tabacum*. (*Minsheu*.)

drũ-pā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *drupa*=an over-ripe, wrinkled olive; Gr. *druppa*, from Gr. *drupepēs*=ripened on the tree; *drus* (gen. *dryos*)=a tree, *peptō*=to cook, ripen, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Rosaceæ, more generally called Amygdaleæ (q. v.). It includes the plum, cherry, peach, and similar drupaceous trees.

drũ-pā'-cē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *drupa*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] [DRUPACEÆ.]

Botany:

1. Bearing or producing drupes.
2. Pertaining to or of the nature of drupes.

drũpe, s. [Latin *drupa*; Gr. *druppa*.] [DRUPACEÆ.]

Bot.: Fruit composed of a single monospermous carpel, and of which the carpellary leaf becomes fleshy at its external division, and lignous in its internal division, as in the peach, cherry, plum, &c. The stone which incloses the kernel is the endocarp; the pulpy, or succulent part, the mesocarp. In the horse-chestnut and cocoa-nut, the mesocarp is not succulent, and in the date the endocarp is replaced by a membrane.

drũp'-ē-ōl, *drup-el*, s. [A dimin. from *drupe* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A little drupe. The fruit of the raspberry is formed by the aggregation of drupeols.

drũ-pōse, s. [Eng., &c., *drupe*, and (*gluc*)ose q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₀O₈. A substance produced together with glucose by the action of moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glyco-drupeose, the stony concretions found in pears. It is a grayish-red body. By boiling it with dilute nitric acid, and treating the residue with water, ammonia, and alcohol, yellowish-white granules are obtained, which exhibit the properties of cellulose. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

drũse (1), s. [Gr. *drosos*=dew; cf. Bohemian *drůza*; or, in the opinion of Littré, from Ger. *drũse*=a gland.]

Min.: A mineralogical term for any hollow space in veins of ore, or vesicular cavity in igneous rocks, like amygdaloid, that is lined or studded with crystals—lit., dewy with crystals; hence we speak of *drusy* and sparry cavities. (*Page*.)

Drũse (2), *Druze*, †*Der-uz*, †*Dor-ouz*, s. [*Deruz* is the Arab. pl. of *Deraz*. Named after Ed-Derazi, who preached the apotheosis of the Khalif El-Hakim. See def.]

Hist., &c.: A politico-religious sect of Mohammedan origin, but deemed by orthodox Moslems heretical. El-Hakim Biamr-Allah, the sixth Fatimite Caliph of Egypt, a cruel and fanatical man, who lived in the eleventh century, proclaimed himself an incarnation of God, and established a secret society. When walking in the vicinity of Cairo, his capital, he disappeared from his subjects' view, the most natural explanation being that he was assassinated and his body hidden somewhere. His followers believed in his return to this earth to reign over it, and propagated their faith in the adjacent lands. Two of the most notable missionaries were the

Persian messengers Hamzah and Mohammed ben Ismail ed Derazi. The latter proclaimed the Druze tenets with such zeal in Lebanon that the converts to belief in El-Hakim were called not Hakimites but Druses. In 1838, De Sacy published, at Paris, a work in two volumes called *Exposé de la Religion des Druzes*, which contains a great fund of information from which subsequent writers have profited. Part of a Druze catechism, a copy of which was made in the original Arabic by Dr. De Forest, and translated into English by Mr. Graham, may be found in the Rev. Dr. Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, ii., 715-721. The Druses believe in the unity of God, who they think was manifested in the person of several individuals, the last of them Hakim. They believe in the constant existence of five superior spiritual ministers, the greatest of them being Hamzah and Jesus, and hold the transmigration of souls. They are divided into the 'Okkal or Initiated, and the Juhhal or Ignorant. Their day of worship is Thursday. Ethnologically they are Arabs who came from the eastern parts of Syria and settled in Lebanon and Antilebanon in the eleventh century. Their territory on the Lebanon is south of the Maronites. They extend thence to the Hauran and to Damascus. In 1860 they attacked the Maronites, about twelve thousand of whom they cruelly massacred, not sparing even women or male children in their fury. This outburst was fast passing into a general rise of the Mohammedans on the Christians of Syria, when the arrival of Turkish and French troops, in August and September, 1860, and the execution of 167 Druses, more deeply criminal than others, restored at least the semblance of tranquillity. No similar outbreak has since occurred.

drũsed, a. [Eng. *drus*(e) (1); *-ed*.]

Min.: Containing a druse or druses; drusy.

drũs'-ȳ, a. [Eng. *druse* (1); *-y*.]

Min.: Containing a large number of very minute crystals.

drũx'-ȳ, *drũx'-ēy*, a. [Prob. from *druse* (1), s.]

Ship-build.: An epithet applied to timber in a state of decay, with white spongy veins.

drȳ, **drey*, **dri*, **drie*, **drighe*, **drughe*, **drũye*, **dryghe*, **drye*, a. & s. [A. S. *dryge*, *drige*; cogn. with Dut. *droog*; M. H. Ger. *trücke*, *truge*; Ger. *trocken*. Prob. connected ultimately with *thirst* and *drink*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Free from moisture or wetness; not moist or wet; arid.

(2) Without sap or juice; dried up, not succulent.

"Sirrah, fetch *drier* logs."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

(3) Free from rain.

(4) Free from tears. [DRY-EYED.]

2. Figuratively:

**(1)* Withered up.

"His right hond was *drye*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi. 6.

(2) Thirsty, athirst.

"When I have been *dry* it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI*, Pt. II, iv. 10.

(3) Not giving milk; as, a *dry* cow.

"*Drye*, as kyne or bestys that wylle gyfe no mylke. *Exuberis*."—*Prompt. Parv*.

(4) Sarcastic, severe, cynical, satirical, sneering.

(5) Cold, discouraging.

"Returned, as might have been expected, a very short and *dry* answer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(6) Cold, hard, harsh; without sympathy or affection. (Applied especially to manners.)

"And mind you, billy, tho' ye looked *dry*,
Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp in-by."
Ross: Helenore, p. 87.

(7) Severe, hard.

"Of two noblemen, the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry* blow given?"—*Bacon*.

(8) Barren or destitute of embellishment or interest; jejune, plain.

"As we should take care that our style in writing be neither *dry* nor empty."—*Ben Jonson*.

(9) Stupid, silly, insipid.

"This jest is *dry* to me."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost* v. 2.

**(10)* Eager, anxious, thinking.

"So *dry* he was for sway."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

(11) Not sweet; applied to wines in which no sweetness is perceptible, owing to the exact balancing of the saccharine matter and the ferment.

**(12)* Bloodless.

"Thus are both sides busied in this *drie* war."—*Daniel Hist. Eng.*, p. 75.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre wōlf wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: [DRY-GOODS.]

2. Art: Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring. [DRY-NESS.]

B. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Dryness; that which is dry; a dry part, spot or place.

2. Thirst.

II. Mas.: A crack or fissure in a stone running through it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to carry any load.

† Dry vomit of Marriott:

Chem.: A vomit consisting of tartarized ammonia and sulphate of copper, in equal proportions and taken without liquid. (Ogilvie.)

Dry district: An American name for a district in which no liquor is sold.

dry-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch employed in the foundations of buildings for the purpose of keeping them dry.

dry-beat, v. t. To beat or chastise severely, to thrash.

dry-beaten, a. Soundly or severely beaten or thrashed.

dry-blow, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A hard or sharp blow.

2. Med.: A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.

dry-bone, s.

Min.: A miners' name for an earthy variety of Smithsonite (q. v.).

dry-boned, a. Without flesh; having dry, bare bones.

dry-burrow, s. An inland burg, one not situated on the coast. (English.)

dry-casting, s. The process of casting in which the molds are made from sand, and subsequently dried.

dry-caster, s. A species of beaver called also the Parchment beaver.

dry copper, s.

Metal.: Copper in its molten stage dissolves and retains red oxide of copper Cu_2O ; this is called Dry-copper. Pigs of copper containing cuprous oxide in solution present a longitudinal furrow or depression on their upper surface, while the metal, known then as dry copper, when fractured, has a purplish red color, duller in luster, and void of the fibrous structure evidenced in pure copper, while its malleability is much impaired both in the hot and cold state. (Greenwood: Metallurgy of Copper.)

dry-cupping, s.

Surg.: The application of the cupping-glass without scarification; to cause the revulsion of the blood from any part of the body.

dry-darn, s. Costiveness in cattle.

dry-dike, s. A stone wall built without lime or mortar.

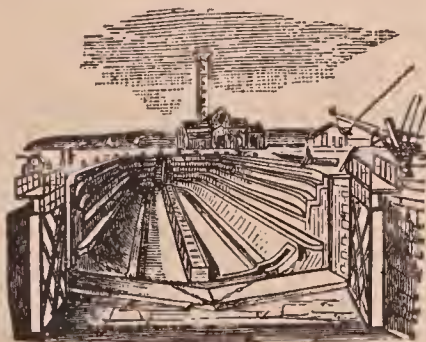
dry-diker, s. One who builds walls without lime.

dry-distillation, s. [DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.]

*dry-ditch, v. t. To labor at in vain or without result.

dry-dock, s.

Hydraul. Eng.: A dock from which the water is withdrawn after the vessel has floated into it. Advantage is generally taken of the floodtide to intro-



View of a Dry Dock.

duce the vessel, and of the ebb to withdraw the water. The water flows out by sluices, and the gates point outward to resist the re-entrance of the water. A graving-dock.

dry-eyed, a. Without tears, without weeping.

"Sight so deform what heart of rock could long,
Dry-eyed behold?" Milton: P. L., xi. 494, 495.

dry-farand, a. Frigid in manner, not open, not frank.

*dry-fat, s. [DRYFAT.]

*dry-fellow, *drye-fellow, s. A miser.

"Drye fellow, whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke Ari-
dus homo."—Huloet: Abecedarium (1552).

*dry-fist, s. A miserly or parsimonious fellow.

dry-fisted, a. Miserly, niggardly.

dry fruit, s.

Bot.: One without pulp.

dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom.

dry-gilding, s. A mode of gilding, by steeping linen rags in a solution of gold, burning the rags, and then with a piece of rag dipped in salt-water rubbing the ashes over the silver intended to be gilt. The method was invented in Germany, and is first described in England in the Philosophical Transactions for 1698.

dry-goods, s. pl.

Comm.: Cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in contradistinction to groceries, &c.

dry-grinding, s. The cutler's mode of sharpening and polishing steel goods on a grindstone, without water. It is very injurious to the health. Two remedies, or rather protections, are afforded: (1) Abraham's magnetic-respirator, which arrests the particles of steel. [RESPIRATOR.] (2) Exposure of but a small portion of the stone, and a tube in the immediate vicinity of the work to carry off all the dust.

dry-meter, s. A form of gas-meter in which no water is used. [GAS-METER.]

dry-multures, s. Quantities of corn paid to the mill, whether the payers grind or not.

dry-nurse, s. [DRYNURSE.]

dry-pile, s. A voltaic battery in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste combined with a deliquescent salt. Known as De Luc's Column.

dry-pipe, s.

Steam-eng.: A pipe which conducts dry steam from the boiler. The steam is collected in such a manner as to be free from priming.

dry-point, s.

Engr.: The work of an etching-point upon a plate, unaccompanied with the use of acid, to deepen the line so made.

dry-pointing, s. The grinding of needles and table-forks.

dry-press, s.

Printing: One in which the printed sheets are pressed smooth.

dry-rent, s.

Law: A rent reserved without clause of distress.

dry-rot, s. A name given to a decay in timber caused by the mycelium of several species of fungus, which under certain conditions of heat and moisture attack woodwork in ships, houses, and wooden erections in general, growing in the dark, and rapidly increasing in bulk, first covering the surface with a series of thread-like filaments, which are continually being added to, and ultimately forming a thick, leathery, white substance, such as is often found behind the partitions of walls, and under floors. It penetrates the wood in all directions, reducing it to powdery rottenness, in many cases doing irreparable mischief before it is observed. The perfect plant is only occasionally seen issuing from a crevice or some opening in the woodwork. The following are the names of two of the principal dry-rot fungi: *Polyporus hybridus*, which affects oak timber in ships, and *P. destructor*, as also *Thelephora puteana*, chiefly in pine-wood, in dwelling-houses and other buildings. *Merulius lacrymans* differs from the preceding in the thick mycelium being moist, often dripping like tears, hence its name *lacrymans* (weeping). *Dædalea quercina* grows on decaying stumps of trees, often attaining a large size. (Smith.)

dry-sand, s.

Casting: A mixture of sand and loam which is employed in making molds subsequently dried in an oven.

dry-shod, a. [DRYSHOD.]

dry-stone, a. Built of stones laid without mortar. [DRY-DIKE.]

dry-stove, s. A hot-house whose atmosphere is adapted hygrometrically for preserving the plants of arid climates.

*dry-stool, *dry-stuill, s. A close stool; sometimes called a Dry-seat.

"Item ane cannabie of grene taffetie freinyeit with grene quihlk may serve for any dry-stuill or a bed."—Inventories (1561), p. 138.

dry-talk, s. A phrase apparently used in the Highlands of Scotland, to denote any agreement that is settled without drinking.

"The other party averred in his defense that nothing had passed but a little dry-talk, and that could not be called a bargain."—Saxon and Gael, i. 11.

drȳ, *dreye, *dreyghe, *drie, *drighe, *drye, v. t. & i. [A. S. *drygan*, *drigian*; Dut. *droogen*.] [DRY, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To free from or deprive of moisture of any kind; to make dry; to arefy, to exsiccate.

2. To make dry by rubbing or wiping.

"Brynge a towayl myn handys to drye."

Seven Sages, 3, 166.

3. To expose to heat for the purpose of drying.

4. To deprive of the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the shade, or dried in the hot sun a small time, keep best."—Bacon.

5. To deprive or clear of water or moisture by draining.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cause to cease to flow.

"'Twas rage alone

Which, burning upward in succession, dries

The tears that stood considering in her eyes."

Dryden.

2. To scorch or afflict greatly with thirst.

"Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst."—Isaiah v. 13.

3. To drain, to exhaust, to empty.

"Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,

Dried an immeasurable bowl."—Philips.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To lose or be deprived of moisture; to grow or become dry.

"Sum of the sed ful uppe the stone, and dride there."—Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 155.

2. To become dry by evaporation; to evaporate.

3. To lose the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"Drie thai sal als hai."—Early Eng. Psalter: Ps. xxxvi. 2.

*4. To become withered.

"His armes driede and wax al drye."—Trevisa, i. 267.

*II. Fig.: To be thirsty, to feel thirst.

"Drynke whan thou driest."—P. Plowman, 508.

† To dry up:

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away from.

"The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and dried up by the sun."—Woodward.

II. Fig.: To deprive of vitality or energy.

"The apparent tendency of which is to dry up the soul."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science, ii. 32.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To become completely dry, to lose all moisture.

2. To become withered.

"And his hand, which he put forth against him, dried up, so that he could not pull it in again to him."—1 Kings xiii. 4.

II. Fig.: To leave off talking. (Slang.)

drȳ-ād, s. [Lat. *Dryadem*, accus. of *Dryas*=a Dryad, from Gr. *dryas* (genit. *dryados*)=a Dryad, a nymph of the woods, from *drus* (genit. *dryos*)=a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A nymph of the woods; a deity supposed to preside over the woods; a wood-nymph. They differed from Hamadryads (q. v.) in that the latter were attached to particular trees, with which they were born and died.

drȳ-ān'-dra, s. [Named after M. Dryander, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of evergreen shrubs, belonging to the order Proteaceæ, natives of Australia, cultivated in other countries for the variety of the forms and colors of the leaves. The flowers are yellow, formed in cylindrical clusters.

drȳ-ās, s. [Gr. *dryas*=a Dryad, a nymph of the oak. So named from the leaves bearing some resemblance to those of the oak.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ. They are small low shrubs, bearing white or yellow flowers, with long feather-awned achenes.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -t̃ion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

dry-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dry*; -*er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which dries or absorbs moisture; a drier.

"The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration."—*Temple*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.:* A machine or apparatus for evaporating, driving off superfluous moisture, desiccating. The term is applied to a certain class of machines, and yet no absolute line can be drawn between it and ovens, kilns, &c. Such are grain-dryers, malt-dryers, paper-dryers, &c.

2. *Paper-making:* The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the paper just formed in the machine.

3. *Pottery:* The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work, giving the pieces a certain degree of rigidity and desiccation, when they are fit for the subsequent operations, according to their purpose and quality. [POTTERY.]

4. *Comm.:* An oven for drying fruit.

5. *Agric.:* A kiln or heated cylinder for drying grain.

6. *Domestic:* A closet for drying clothes or cloth.

7. A core stove.

8. *Painting:* A preparation to increase the drying and hardening properties of paint.

(1) Litharge ground to a paste with drying-oil.

(2) White copperas, or sugar of lead, and drying-oil.

***dry-făt**, ***drie-fatte**, ***dry-vat**, *s.* [Eng. *dry*, and *fat=vat* (q. v.).] A box, case, or packing-case.

"Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a *dry-fat* to the mart."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 245.

dry-foot, *a., adv. & s.* [Eng. *dry*, and *foot*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Without having the feet wet; dry-shod.

*2. *Hunting:* Following game by the scent of the foot.

"Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils."—*Machin. Dumb Knight*, iii. 1.

***B. As adv.:** By the scent.

"A hunting, Sir Oliver, and *dry-foot*, too!"
L. Barry: *Ram Alley*, iii. 1.

***C. As subst.:** A dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

"The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young *dry-foot* over Moorfields to London."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, ii. 2.

dry-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRY, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Having the quality or property of absorbing moisture; as, a *drying* wind.

2. Having the quality of becoming dry rapidly; as, a *drying* oil.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of making dry, or of absorbing moisture from.

2. The act or state of becoming dry, or of losing moisture.

II. Sugar-making: The exposure of crystallizing magma syrup in a centrifugal machine, where the molasses is drained from it by mechanical action. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

drying-house, *s.* An apartment in which anything is exposed to a current of air moderately heated; it is not easy to draw the line between an oven, a dryer, and a kiln; the words are used with some degree of carelessness, and have become technical in trades. Cores are dried in ovens; pottery in ovens or bis-closets; feathers in renovators. The drying chamber comprises a central chamber and one or more wings hinged thereto, and mounted on wheels or castors for the purpose of ready access to the chambers and for removal from place to place. On one side is a suitable provision for drying clothes, and on the other for drying fruits. In the central chamber is a stove and apparatus for heating.

drying-machine, *s.*

Calico-making: A machine for drying printed calicoes. The apparatus is in a hot room, and has a series of heated steam chests and cylinders with upper and lower rollers, over which the cloth is exposed to the drying air of the apartment. Similar drying cylinders are used in paper-making machines, both the cylinder machines and those of the Fourdrinier pattern, in which the sheet of pulp is felted on an agitated horizontal web. Drying machines are also used in bleaching, drying, and laundry works; the cylinders, in which the articles to be dried are placed, being made to revolve with great speed, the moisture is thus driven away by the action of centrifugal force.

drying-off, *s.* The operation in gilding by which the amalgam of gold is evaporated.

drying-oil, *s.*

Paint.: A term applied to linseed and other oils, heated with oxide of lead, and used as the bases of many paints and varnishes. On exposure to the air they absorb oxygen, and become a hard, tough, dry varnish. A colorless oil may be obtained by combining linseed or nut oil with litharge, and triturating them together for a considerable time.

drying-room, *s.* The apartment in which articles or materials are dried; as, gunpowder, calico, cores, and what not. Sometimes a kiln.

drying-stove, *s.* A place where cores for casting are dried; a stove for desiccating fruit, drying clothes, &c.

dry-ite, *s.* [Gr. *drus* (genit. *dryos*) = a tree, an oak; Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Geol.: A name applied to fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognizable.

dry-lŷ, **drī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dry*; -*ly*.]

I. Lit.: Without moisture; free from moisture or damp.

"It looks ill, it eats *dryly*. Marry 'tis a withered peare."—*Shakesp. All's Well*, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Coldly, frigidly, without affection, sympathy, or encouragement.

"For virtue is but *dryly* praised, and starves."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

2. Severely, sarcastically, satirically, cynically, harshly.

"Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly, without embellishment, or anything to interest or adorn; uninterestingly.

"Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,

With dull receipts how poems may be made."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 114, 115.

dry-ness, ***dri-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dry*; -*ness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An absence or want of moisture; siccidity, aridity.

(2) An absence, want, or loss of natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

(3) An absence of rain.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Coldness, frigidity, absence or lack of affection or warmth of feeling.

"That for any *dryness* was betwixt them the Earl of Murray should have been so unkind."—*Spalding*, i. 17

(2) An absence or want of enthusiasm or want of sensibility; coldness.

"It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions."—*Taylor*.

3. An absence or want of that which embellishes, enlivens, or interests; jejuneness, baldness.

"Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it."—*Garth*.

II. Art.: A term by which artists express the common defect of the early painters in oil, who had but little knowledge of the flowing contours which so elegantly show the delicate forms of the limbs and the insertions of the muscles; the flesh in their coloring appearing hard and stiff, instead of expressing a pleasing softness. The draperies of those early painters, and particularly of the Germans, concealed the limbs of the figures, without truth or elegance of choice; and even in their best masters the draperies very frequently either deformed or encumbered the figures. (*Weale*.)

dry-nurse, *s.* [Eng. *dry*, and *nurse*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* A woman who rears a child without giving it the breast.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who attends on another in sickness, &c.

"Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives*, i. 2.

(2) One who has to look after and instruct another; one who takes charge of, brings up, or looks after another.

"Grand caterer and *drynurse* of the Church."

Cowper: Task, ii. 371.

II. Mil.: Applied to an inferior officer, who has to instruct his superior in his duties.

dry-nurse, *v. t.* [DRYNURSE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bring up or rear without the breast.

"As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynursed* by a bear."

Butler: H. libras.

2. *Mil.:* (See extract.)

"When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *drynursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a *drynurse* rears an infant."—*Brewer: Phrase and Fable*.

dry-ō-bāl'-an-ōps, *s.* [Gr. *drus* (genit. *dryos*) = a tree; *balanos* = an acorn; and *opsis* = sight, appearance. (*Worcester*.)]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Dipteraceæ (q. v.). They are natives of the Indian Archipelago. *D. camphora*, or *aromatica*, supplies the hard camphor or Camphor-oil of Borneo. The leaves are large and coriaceous. There are three species.

dry-ō-pī-thē-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *drus* (genit. *dryos*) = a tree, and *pithēkos* = an ape.]

Palæont.: A genus of extinct apes, probably nearly allied to the living gibbons. They are found in Miocene deposits in France. They are supposed to have been frugivorous and tree-climbing, equaling man in stature.

dry-rüb, *v. t.*

[Eng. *dry*, and *rub*.]

To make clean or polish by rubbing without wetting.

"At twelve years old
the sprightly
youth is able
To turn a pan-
cake, or *dryrub*
a table."

*Anon. in Dodsley's
Coll. of Poems*.

***dry-rubbed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DRY-RUB.]

***dry-rüb'-blīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DRY-RUB.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making clean or polishing by rubbing without wetting.

drys, *s.* [DRY, *a.*]

Masonry: Fissures in a stone intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load. (*Ogilvie*.)

dry-sält-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dry*, and *salter*.]

*1. A dealer in dried and salted meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

"Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter*, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt."—*Sir W. Fordyce: On the Muriat. Acid* (1790), p. 7.

2. A dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

dry-sält-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *drysalter*; -*y*.]

1. The goods dealt in by a drysalter.

2. The place of business of a drysalter.

dry-shōd, *a.* [Eng. *dry*, and *shod*.] Without having the feet wetted; dry-footed.

"*Dry-shod*, o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way."

Scott: Marmion, ii. 9.

dry-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *dry*; suff. *some* (q. v.).] Rather dry.

dry-stēr, *s.* [Eng. *dry*; suff. *ster* (q. v.).]

1. The person who has charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln.

"The whole rooffe and symmers of that said kill were consumed; old Robert Baillie being *dryster* that day, and William Lundy, at that tyme, measter of the mille."—*Lamont: Diary*, pp. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleach-field.

"*Dryster* Jock was sitting cracky
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill."

A. Wilson: Poems (1816), p. 3.

***dū-ād**, *s.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo* = two, *l* changing to *d* as a nominal ending.] The union of two; the number two, duality.

dū-āl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo* = two.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double, consisting of two parts.

"Here you have one-half of our *dual* truth."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vi. 119.

fâte, făt, fār, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gē, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, ę = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Gram.*: Expressing the number two or duality; a term applied to that inflection in certain languages of a verb, adjective, pronoun, or noun. Greek, Sanscrit, and Gothic had dual inflections; English also had dual forms for the personal pronouns. Arabic and Lithuanian still preserve these inflections. As the idea of two necessarily preceded that of a larger number, the dual form is older than the plural.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: That number of a verb, adjective, &c., which is used when only two persons or things are spoken of.

dual personality, *s.* The supposed distinction, and potentially independent action, of each of the cerebral hemispheres; from one of which, the left, arises all the good and ennobling aims of life, while from the other come all the malevolent influences.

"Robert Louis Stevenson vividly portrayed in fiction a character who was in turn an estimable member of the community and again a creature of the most frightful impulses. When he wrote his story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde it was not difficult for the scientist to note that the author had portrayed a phase of life which has a real and veritable existence. The dual personality in the one body is not a mere fiction of the novelist. The proverbial 'two sides' to a man's character, which are as real as the two sides of a coin, are represented in each of us, the evil side controlled by the responsible side, and held in abeyance under the dominance of education and heredity. Equally certain is it that on occasion the case may be reversed. The uncontrollable impulse leading to crime may represent a liberation of brain phases or activities which are usually repressed and held well in hand. The one hemisphere of the brain, it may well be imagined, exercising its due power of control, keeps our purely animal life well within bounds and presents us to the world as mild and benevolent Jekylls. Conversely, with an upward burst of impulses from the other hemisphere, and with an ungovernable sweeping away of the influence of the reigning half of the brain, we lapse into animal Hydes."—*New York Journal*, Aug. 21, 1898.

dū'-al-ine, **dū'-al-in**, *s.* [Latin *duo*=two, and Eng., &c. (*glycer*) in (q. v.).]

Chem.: An explosive compound. Carl Ditmar inventor. The composition is: Nitro-glycerine, 50 per cent.; fine sawdust, 30 per cent.; nitrate of potassa, 20 per cent.

dū'-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dual*; -ism.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dividing or division into two; a twofold division.

II. Technically:

1. *Phil.*: Any system which admits the existence of mind as distinct from matter. (Opposed to Monism, q. v.)

"Haeckel recognizes but one force in Nature—the mechanical; and hence he calls his profession of faith Monism, in contradistinction to Dualism, which implies a belief in soul or spirit, or some force or efficient cause other than mechanical."—*Contemporary Review*.

2. *Metaph.*: Any system which differentiates man from the lower animals, by endowing him with a soul.

3. *Theol.*: That system which accounts for the existence of evil in the world by supposing two co-eternal principles; one good, the other evil; specially Manicheanism (q. v.). Dualism has always been condemned by the Christian Church, though the doctrine of the Fall, brought about by Satanic agency, is in reality a modified species of dualism. The *raison d'être* of dualism cannot be better shown than by the words of St. Augustine, who was for a short time a Manichean: "There can be no more difficult question than this, If God be all-powerful, how comes it there is so much evil in the world, if he be not the author of it?"

4. *Phys.*: The theory that each cerebral hemisphere acts independently of the other.

dū'-al-ist, **dū'-al-list**, *s.* [Eng. *dual*; -ist.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of dualism; a supporter of dualism.

*2. One who holds two offices.

dū'-al-is'tic, *a.* [Eng. *dualist*; -ic.]

1. Consisting of two parts; twofold. The dualistic system of philosophy taught by Anaxagoras and Plato held that there were two principles in nature, the one active and the other passive.

2. Pertaining or relating to dualism

dualistic system, *s.*

Chem.: The view that salts are formed by the action of two binary compounds.

dū'-āl-i-tŷ, ***du-al-i-tie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dualitas*, from Lat. *dualis*=dual, from *duo*=two.] The quality or state of being two or twofold; double division.

"This dualitie after determinacion, is founden in every creature."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii., § 14.

***duālm** (u as w), ***dwalm**, ***dwaum**, *s.* [Prob. connected with Eng. *qualm* (q. v.).]

1. A swoon.

2. A sudden fit of sickness.

"The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a *dwaum*, and lay down to die;
She mained and she grained out of dolour and pain."
Ritson: S. Songs, i. 129.

***duālm'-ŷng** (u as w), ***dwaum-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *dualm*; -ing.]

1. A swoon.

"To the ground all mangit fell scho down,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swoon,
Or ony speche or word sho mycht furth bringe
Yet thus at last said eftir his *dualmyng*."
Douglas: Virgil, 78, 18.

2. It is metaphorically applied to the failure of light; the fall of evening

"Ae evening, just 'bout *dwauming* o' the light,
An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen."
Shirrefs: Poems, p. 144.

dū'-ar-chŷ, ***dū'-ar-chie**, *s.* [Gr. *duo*=two, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] Government by two; the rule of two persons.

"A *duarchie* in the Church being inconsistent with a monarchie in the State."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, III. ii. 3.

dūb ***doub**, ***dobben**, ***dubben**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *dubban*; cogn. with O. Sw. *dubba*=to strike; Icel. *dubba*. Perhaps a variant of *dab* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To confer knighthood upon by a blow of a sword on the shoulder; to create a knight.

"Unsheathe your sword, and *dub* him presently."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.

2. The title of knight is generally added.

"Then Douglas struck him with his blade,
'St. Michael and St. Andrew aid,
I *dub* thee knight.'" *Scott: Marmion*, vii. 12.

*3. Followed by the prep. *to*.

"Horn he *dubbedede* to knichte."
King Horn, 499.

4. To confer any kind of dignity, rank, or character upon.

"Our brother *dubbed* them gentlewomen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

¶ It has now an element of the ludicrous in it.

5. Followed by *with*; to invest.

"To *dub* thee with the name of traitor."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

*6. To dress, to adorn, to array.

"Hir hed was gayly *dubed* and dyght."
Seven Sages, 3, 233.

*7. To adorn, to ornament.

"Alle the robes ben afraced alle abouten and *dubbed* fulle of precious stones."—*Maundeville*, p. 233.

8. (See extract.)

"Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the comb and gills of the cocks, and the birds are then said to be *dubbed*."—*Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 98.

*9. To strike, to knock about.

"He *dubs* his club about their pates."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., c. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: To dress off or make smooth, or of an even and level surface.

"To be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe*.

2. *Leather-dressing*: To rub or dress leather with dubbing.

3. To raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.

4. *Plastering*: To fill up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall, previous to finishing it off with plaster.

¶ (1) *To dub a fly*: To dress or make up an artificial fly for fishing.

* (2) *To dub a knight*: He who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor on his knees to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.

(3) *To dub out*:

Plastering: To bring an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, lath, or other matter to the wall beneath.

B. Intransitive:

1. To beat, as a drum.

"Who follow drummes before they knowe the *dubbe*."
—*Gascoigne: Fruits of War*.

2. To make a noise, as that of a drum.

"Now the drum *dubs*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, i. 1.

***dūb** (1), *s.* [DUB, v.] A blow, a knock, a stroke.

"As skillful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*."
Butler: Hudibras, II. i.

dūb (2), *s.* [Fr. *dob*.]

1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle.

"He
Ane standand stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smoth pule, or *dub*, loun and fare."
Douglas: Virgil, 243, 3.

2. A gutter; foul water thrown out.

3. (*Pl.*): Dirt, mire.

dub-skelper, *s.* [Eng.]

1. One who gets over the road whether it be clean or foul; a rambling fellow.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow.

"Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle *dub-skelper* frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursels on nae honest errand."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxviii.

dū'-bash, **dū'-bhash**, *s.* [DOBASH.]

dūbbed, *pa. par. or a.* [DUB, v.]

dūb'-bēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dub*; -er.] One who dubs.

dūb'-bēr (2), *s.* [Hind. *dubbah*.] A leathern bottle or vessel, made of thin, untanned goat-skins, and used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c.

dūb'-bīng, ***dob-byng**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [DUB, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or ceremony of creating a knight; knighthood.

"A prince longeth for to do
The gode knightes *dobbyng*."
Shoreham, p. 5.

2. The act of investing with any dignity, rank, or character.

*3. Dress, apparel, array.

"His crown and his kinges array,
And his *dubbing* he did away."
Holy Land, p. 130.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: The act of dressing off smooth with an adze.

2. *Leather Manuf.*: A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is used to protect leather against the action of water. It is rubbed into the hide after currying, and is also freely used upon the hose of fire-engines and the boots of persons exposed to wet. Another recipe: Resin, 2 pounds; tallow, 1 pound; train-oil, 1 gallon. Also called DAUBING.

2. *Plast.*: Filling up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall previous to finishing it with plaster.

dubbing-out, *s.*

Plast.: A system of bringing an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, slate, lath, or other matters, to the wall beneath. A projection may be made on a wall by the same means; pieces being attached to the wall and covered with plaster brought to shape by the trowel.

dubbing-tool, *s.* An instrument for paring down to an even surface. An adze.

dubhe, *s.* [Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 1½, called also *Alpha Ursæ Majoris*.

***dū'-bī-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *dubius*=doubtful; perhaps only an error for *dubitare* (q. v.).] [DUBIOUS.] To doubt, to hesitate; to feel doubt or hesitation.

***dū'-bī-ē-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dubietas*, from *dubius*=doubtful.] Doubt, doubtfulness, hesitation, uncertainty.

"A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness."—*Richardson*.

***dū'-bī-ōs'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dubiosus*, from *dubius*=doubtful.]

1. Doubt, doubtfulness, dubiety.

"These relations . . . do stir up ingenuous *dubiosities* unto experiment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

2. A doubtful or uncertain point or matter.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

dū'-bī-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *dubius*, *dubiosus*, from *duo*=two.]

I. *Of persons*: Unsettled, doubtful, or wavering in mind; not determined.

II. *Of things*:

1. Uncertain, unsettled, undetermined, doubtful, open to question.

"Resolved the *dubious* point and sentence gave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Of which the result or issue is uncertain; doubtful.

"Many already have fled to the forest, and lurk on its outskirts,
Waiting with anxious hearts the *dubious* fate of tomorrow."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*3. Not well or satisfactorily known

"Three men were sent, deputed from the crew,
A herald one, the dubious coast to view."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 99, 100.

4. Not clear or plain; causing doubt, hesitation, or uncertainty.

"Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave, by dubious light."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1,041, 1,042.

dū'-bī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dubious*; -*ly*.] Doubtfully; with doubt or hesitation; uncertainty.

"Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definite truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

dū'-bī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dubious*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dubious; doubtfulness, uncertainty, hesitation.

"She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess."—*Broome.*

2. Uncertainty of issue or event.

dū'-bīt-ā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *dubitabilis*, from *dubito* = to doubt, from *dubius* = doubtful.] Doubtful, uncertain; open to or admitting of doubt or question.

"The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*."—*Dr. H. More: Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.*

dū'-bīt-ā-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dubitab(ile)*; -*ly*.] Doubtfully, uncertainly.

dū'-bīt-ān-čŷ, *s.* [Lat. *dubitans*, pr. par. of *dubito* = to doubt.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"They are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice."—*Hammond: Sermons, vi.*

dū'-bīt-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt.] To doubt, to hesitate, to waver.

"If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol., pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. vi.*

dū'-bīt-ā-tīng, *a.* [DUBITATE, *v.*] Hesitating, doubtful.

dū'-bīt-ā-tīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dubitating*; -*ly*.] Hesitatingly, doubtfully; with hesitation or doubt.

"Answered *dubitatingly*."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, iii. 194.*

dū'-bīt-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dubitatio*, from *dubito* = to doubt; Fr. *dubitation*; Sp. *dubitacion*.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty.

"To which without *dubitation* he does peremptorily adhere."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii, bk. ii.*

dū'-bīt-ā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *dubitativus*, from *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt; Fr. *dubitatif*; Sp & Ital. *dubitativo*.] Tending to doubt.

dū'-blar, *s.* [DOUBLER.] A large dish; a charger.

"My berne, scho sayis, hes of hir awin,—
Dischis and dublaris nyne or ten."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

dū'-bcis-in (bois as bwâs), *s.* [Mod Lat. *du-bois(ia)*; Eng., &c., suff. -*in*.] *Chem.*: An alkaloid extracted from *Duboisia myoporoides*. It is said to be identical with Hyoscyamine, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.

dū'-čal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ducalis* = pertaining to a leader, *dux* (genit. *ducis*) = a leader.] [DUKE.] Of or pertaining to a duke.

"A blue riband or a *ducal* coronet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

dū'-čal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ducal*; -*ly*.] In manner of a duke; in relation to a duke, or a ducal family.

dūč'-at, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *ducato* = a ducat, a duchy, from Low Lat. *ducatus* = a duchy, so called from the fact that when first coined in the Duchy of Apulia, about A. D. 1140, ducats bore the legend, "Sit tibi, Christe datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus." Sp. & Port. *ducado*.]

Dutch Ducat.



Comm.: The name of a coin current in several countries. It is no longer the monetary unit in any country. It was formerly a favorite coin with the Dutch, and, owing to the excellence of the pieces struck, they were sought for and imitated by several other countries, and especially Russia. Ducats now everywhere circulate at a valuation, where they circulate at all, or are bought and sold simply as bullion. The following are some of the best known:

(1) The gold ducat of Holland, weighing 3'494 grammes, '983 fine, value 9s. 4½d. sterling, or about \$2.33.

(2) The gold ducat of Russia, which is of precisely the same weight, fineness, and value as the Dutch ducat.

(3) The gold ducat of Austria-Hungary, weighing 3'4904 grammes, '986 fine, value 9s. 4¼d., or \$2.34.

(4) The gold ducat of Sweden, weighing 3'486 grammes, '9766 fine, value 9s. 3¾d., or \$2.31.

(5) The gold ducat of Hamburg, valued at 5 marks banco, or 7s. 5d., or \$1.85.

(6) The silver ducat of Sicily, weight 22'943 grammes, '833 fine, value 3s. 4½d., or 84 cents.

dūč'-at-ōon, **duc-at-one**, *s.* [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducatus* = a ducat (q. v.).] *Commerce*:

1. An old silver coin, worth about 5s. 3¾d. sterling, or \$1.27, sometimes found still circulating in the Netherlands.

2. A silver coin current in Parma, value 4s. 3d., or about \$1.00. Called also a Scudo (q. v.).

"What mean the elders else, those kirk dragoons,
Made up of ears and ruffs like *Ducatons*?"
Cleaveland: Poems (1651).

dūč'-da-mě, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] This word is only used in the following passage, and is described by Jaques as "a Greek invocation to call fools into a circle."

"*Ducdāme, ducdāme, ducdāme;*
Here shall he see
Gross fools as he,
An' if he will come to me."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 5.

dū'-čēs tē'-cūm, *phr.* [Lat. = you shall bring with you.]

Law: A writ commanding any person to attend in a court of law, and bring with him all documents, writings, or evidences required in a suit.

dūčh'-ēss, *s.* [Fr. *duchesse*; O. Fr. *ducesse*, fem. of *duc* = a duke (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The wife or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

2. *Build.*: A roofing slate, in size 24 inches by 16.

dūčh'-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *duché*, from Low Lat. *ducatus*, from *dux* = a leader.] The territory, jurisdiction, or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

dūck (1), *s.* [Dut. *doek* = linen cloth, canvas; Dan. *duq* = cloth; Sw. *duk*; Icel. *dúkr*; Ger. *tuch*.] *Fabric*: A species of flax fabric lighter and finer than canvas.

"Some were, as usual, in snow-white smock-frocks of Russia *duck*."—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd, ch. ix., p. 127.*

dūck (2), ***docke**, ***doke**, ***duke**, *s.* [Lit. = a diver; the final *e* = A. S. -*a* suff., denoting the agent, as in *hunt-a* = a hunter; from Mid. Eng. *ducken* = to dive.] [DUCK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

"Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod."
Milton: Comus, 960, 961.

*3. A bow.

"As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitt crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*."—*Discov. of New World, p. 128.*

4. A game in which a small stone, placed on a larger, is to be hit off by the player at a short distance.

5. The same as DUCK'S-EGG (q. v.).

"Five wickets for eighty-one, Mr. Wilson's contribution being a *duck*."—*London Echo.*

II. *Ornithology*:

1. The popular name given to various Anatidæ, and especially to those of the two sub-families Anatinae and Fuliginæ. The former are called, by Swainson, River ducks, or sometimes also True ducks, and the latter Sea ducks. A similar distinction into Sea ducks and Pond ducks had long ago been made by Willughby, who, however, admitted that for it "we are beholden to Mr. Johnson." The Anatinae have the bill broad and lengthened, the nostrils basal, the legs very short, and the hinder toe slightly lobed. The Fuliginæ have the hinder toe very broad. The Anatinae, or True ducks, are migratory birds, coming and going in large flocks. They build near fresh-water lakes, placing the nest among reeds, sedges, &c., or sometimes in hollow trees.

2. A book-name for the family Anatidæ, which, in addition to the ducks properly so called, contains the Geese, the Swans, &c. [ANATIDÆ.]

¶ A lame duck: On the Stock Exchange, a defaulter.

duck-and-drake, **ducks and drakes**, *s.* A popular name for a game in which a flat piece of stone,

slate, &c., is thrown so as to skip along the surface of water. This is only a part of the name formerly given to this puerile amusement.

"Epostracismus. Lusus quo testulam aut lamellam sive lapillum distringunt super aquæ æquor, numerumque saltuum, quos facit priusquam desidat, ineunt: victoria penes illum relicta, qui saltuum multitudine superet. ["Epostracismus: A game in which a small shell, a thin plate of metal or a flat stone is projected along the face of the water and the number of skips it makes before it sinks noted: the victory is his who makes the greatest number of skips."] Greek, Epostrakismos. A kind of sport or play with an oyster shell or a stone thrown into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. It is called a *ducke* and a *drake*, and a *half-penie cake*."—*Nomenclator. (Nares.)*

¶ To make ducks and drakes of: To squander, to waste, to throw away foolishly.

***duck-and-drake**, *v. t.* To make ducks and drakes of; to squander.

"*Duck-and-drake* it away for a frolic."—*Gentleman Instructed, p. 18.*

duck-ant, *s.*

Zoöl.: A species of Termites, or white ant, a native of Jamaica. The duck-ants nestle in clusters on trees.

duck-bill, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

duck-billed, *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck; an epithet applied to the Ornithorhynchus (q. v.).

duck-bills, *s. pl.* A name given to the broad-toed shoes worn in the fifteenth century.

duck-havver, *s.*

Bot.: *Bromus mollis*. (Britten & Holland)

duck-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: The Moor Buzzard (q. v.).

duck-meat, **duck's-meat**, **duke's-meat**, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for several species of Lemna, especially *Lemna minor*. [LEMNACEÆ.]

duck-mole, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

duck-mud, *s.*

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the Confervæ, and other delicate green-spored Algæ. (Britten & Holland.)

duck-pond, *s.* A pond in a farm-yard.

Duck-pond weed:

Bot.: *Lemna minor*. (Britten & Holland.)

duck-weed, *s.* [DUCKWEED.]

duck-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: Red wheat, a Kentish word in Cotgrave's time. (Halliwell.)

duck-willow, *s.*

Bot.: *Salix alba*. (Britten & Holland.)

duck's-bill, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

Print.: A tongue cut in a piece of stout paper and pasted on the tympan at the bottom of the tympan-sheet, to support the paper when laid on the tympan, used in hand and job presses.

Duck's-bill bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has no lip, but the screw-cylinder which forms the barrel of the tool terminates in a rounded portion whose edge is sharpened to form the cutter.

Duck's-bill limpet:

Zoöl.: *Parmophorus*, a genus of Gasteropods belonging to the family Fissurellidæ. The animal is very large compared with its shell, which is oblong, smooth, and white, but without perforation or notch, and is permanently covered by the mantle of the animal, which is black. It inhabits shallow water, under stones. Ten species are described from the Red Sea, the Philippines, Australia, &c.

duck's-egg, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The egg of a duck.

2. *Cricket*: No score, the figure 0.

duck's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Podophyllum*, a genus of ranunculaceous plants. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Duck's-foot propeller: A collapsing and expanding propeller which offers but little resistance in the non-effective motion, but expands to its full breadth in delivering the effective stroke, forming a kind of folding oar, which opens to act against the water when pushed outward, and closes when drawn back at the end of the stroke. The idea was taken from the foot of a duck, and was first tried by the celebrated Bernoulli.

dūck (3), *s.* [E. Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = a doll; Dan. *dukke*; Sw. *docka*; O. H. Ger. *tochá* (*Skeat*).] A pet, a darling; a term of endearment, fondness, or admiration.

"Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dück, ***douken**, ***duken**, *v. i. & t.* [Dut. *duiken* = to stoop, dive; Dan. *dukke* = to duck or plunge; Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Lit. To dive; to dip or plunge the head in water.

"Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day."

Dryden: *Persius*, sat. ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To bob the head, to drop the head like a duck.
2. To bow, to cringe.

"The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. Lit. To dip, plunge, or thrust under water, and suddenly withdraw.

"The priest of Baal was reviled and insulted, sometimes beaten, sometimes ducked."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Fig. To bow, to bend down, to stoop.

"When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will duck his head aside."

Swift.

¶ To duck up:

Naut. To clear or haul a sail out of any position which interferes with the helmsman's view.

dück-bill, *s.* [Eng. *duck*, and *bill*.]

Zoöl. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, also called the Duck-mole, Water-mole, or Duck-billed Platypus, a genus of mammals peculiar to Australia and the neighboring islands. It is of all animals which suckle their young the most like a bird. It has a rather flat body of about eighteen inches in length, and the head and snout greatly resemble those of a duck, whence the popular name; the feet are webbed and flat, tail short, broad, and flat. [ORNITHORHYNCHUS, PLATYPUS.]



Duckbill.

ducked, *pa. par. or a.* [DUCK, *v.*]

dück-ër, *s.* [Eng. *duck*; -*er*.]

1. Lit. One who dives or ducks into the water.
2. Fig. A cringer.

"No, dainty duckers,
Up with your three-piled spirits, your wrought valors."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Philaster*, iv. 1.

dück-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DUCK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit. The act of dipping or plunging in water.

"After which the ceremony of ducking was not omitted."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Fig. The act of bowing, bending the head, or cringing.

"Let him scoffingly call it cringing or ducking."—State Trials; Abp. Laud (an. 1640).

ducking-pond, *s.* Formerly this was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions.

"This was his name now, once he had another,
Until the ducking-pond made him a brother."

Satur against Hypocrites (1689). (Nares.)

ducking-stool, *s.* A kind of stool or chair on which scolds were tied and ducked. [CUCKING-STOOL.]

"Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent woman, and make the ducking-stool more useful."—Addison. *Freeholder*.

dück-lëgged, *a.* [Eng. *duck*, and *legged*.] Having short, waddling legs.

"Ducklegged, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

dück-lîng, ***doke-linge**, *s.* [Eng. *duck* (2), *s.*, and dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

"Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

***düc-kōy'**, *v. t.* [DECOY.] To decoy, to entice, to allure.

"With this he duckoys little fishes, and preys upon them."—Grew.

***düc-kōy'**, *s.* [DECOY, *s.*] A decoy, a snare, an allurement.

"Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the duckoys to their whole family."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

dück-tōwn-ite, *s.* [From Ducktown, in Tennessee, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A blackish copper ore, probably only a mixture, grains of pyrite being visible through the mass, and also a softer gray mineral, which is probably chalcocite. (Dana.)

dück-weed, *s.* [Eng. *duck*, and *weed*.]

Botany:

1. A general name for the species of *Lemna*, more especially *Lemna minor*. Also called Duck-meat (q. v.).

"What we call duckweed hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom."—Bacon.

2. (Pl.): One of the two English names given by Lindley to his order Lemnaceæ, the other being Lemnads.

düct, *s.* [Lat. *ductus* = a leading or guiding, a pipe; *duco* = to lead or draw.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Guidance, direction, lead.

"This doctrine leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars."—Hammond.

II. Tech.: A tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid or other substance is conveyed or conducted: used—

1. Anat.: One of the vessels or canals by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are conveyed from one part of the body to another.

2. Bot. (Pl.): Tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots. They constitute one of the two principal kinds of vascular tissue, the other being spiral vessels, of which, however, four varieties of them—viz., the closed, the annular, the reticulated, and the scalariform ducts—are modifications. Another type of duct, called dotted ducts, constitutes bothrenchyma (q. v.). (Lindley.)

***düct-i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *ductibilis*, from *ductus*, *pa. par. of duco* = to lead, to draw.] The same as DUCTILE (q. v.).

"It [iron] is malleable and ductible with difficulty."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Shropshire.

düct-ile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ductilis* = easy to be led; *duco* = to lead.]

I. Literally:

1. That may be drawn out into threads or wire.

"Twice ten of tin, and twelve of ductile gold."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 32.

2. Pliant, capable of being molded.

"The ductile wax with busy hands I mold."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 208.

3. Flexible, pliable.

"The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 211.

***II. Fig.**: Tractable, pliable; yielding to persuasion or advice.

"Their designing leaders cannot desire a more ductil and easy people to work upon."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

¶ For the difference between *ductile* and *docile*, see DOCILE.

düct-ile-lý, *adv.* [English *ductile*; -*ly*.] In a ductile manner.

düct-ile-ness, *duct-il-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *ductile*; -*ness*.] The quality of being ductile; ductility, pliability.

"I, when I value gold, may think upon
The ductileness, the application,
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free."

Donne: *Elegy* 18.

düct-il-ím-ë-tër, *s.* [Eng. *ductili*(ty), and Gr. *metron* = a measure.]

Metal.: An instrument invented by M. Regnier for ascertaining the relative ductility of metals. The metal to be tested is subjected to the action of blows from a mass of iron of given weight attached to a lever, and the effect produced is shown upon a graduated arc.

düct-il-ý-tý, *s.* [Latin *ductilis* = easily led, ductile.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"Yellow color and ductility are properties of gold."—Watts: *Logic*.

2. Fig.: The quality of being pliant or yielding to persuasion or advice.

"There is not yet such a convenient ductility in the human understanding."—Burke: *Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

II. Metal.: The quality of adaptedness for drawing into wire; as malleability is for being beaten into leaves. The order of metals in these two respects is as follows: Ductility—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, and Nickel; Malleability—Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Platinum, Lead, Zinc, Iron, and Nickel. The less ductile soft metals, such as magnesium, which cannot be drawn, are converted into wire by the process of pressing or squinting.

***düct-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *ductio*, from *ductus*, *pa. par. of duco*.] Leading, guidance.

"The meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted nature."—Feltham: *Resolves*, ii. 66.

düct-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *ductus*, *pa. par. of duco*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A leader, a guide.

2. Calico-print.: A gauge or straight-edge to remove superfluous material, as one on the color-roller of a calico-printing machine, inking-rollers, &c. [DOCTOR.]

ductor-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller to conduct ink to another roller or cylinder.

***düct-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *ductura*, from *ductus*, *pa. par. of duco*.] Guidance, leading, direction.

"So far as the ducture of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries."—South: *Sermons*, v. 109.

***düct-tüs**, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A duct (q. v.).

düd, *s.* [Gael., a rag.]

1. A rag; generally in the plural.

"Every dud bids another good day," Scotch proverb, spoken of people in rags and tatters."—Kelly, p. 109.

2. (Pl.): Clothing generally, especially such as is of an inferior quality.

"Rest o' the siller when Ailie has had her new gown, and the bairns their bits o' duds."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

düd-die, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dish, with two ears, turned out of solid wood.

düd-die, *dud-dy*, *a.* [Gael. *dudach*.] Ragged.

"For there isna a wheen duddie bairns to be crying after ane."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxx.

düd-dí-ness, *s.* [Eng. *duddy*; -*ness*.] Raggedness.

düde, *s.* [Etym. unknown, but it is supposed to be derived from a child's pronunciation of *good*.] A word coined a few years ago as a slang expression (but now, by constant use, dignified into semi-respectability) to designate a brainless fop, whose whole business and aim in life are like those of Carlyle's dandy—to wear clothes.

düdg'e-ön (1), ***dud-gin**, *s. & a.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. As substantive:

1. The root of the box-tree, apparently because it is curiously marked.

"Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call this wood dudgeon, wherewith they make dudgeon-hafted daggers."—Gerarde: *Herball*, p. 1410.

2. The haft or handle of a dagger.

"On thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

3. A small dagger.

"It was a serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

B. As adjective:

1. Marked with waving or crispy lines or markings.

"The root [of box] is dudgeon and full of worke."—Hol-land: *Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xvi.

2. Made of box-wood.

"The dudgeon hafte that is at the dudgeon dagger."
Lyly: *Mother Bombe*, S. C.

***dudgeon-dagger**, *s.* A small dagger. (Kersey.)

***dudgeon-haft**, ***dudgin-hafte**, *s.* A dagger haft made of box-wood.

dudgeon-hafted, *a.* Having the haft made of box-wood.

düdg'e-ön (2), *s. & a.* [Wel. *dychan* = a jeer, *dygen* = malice, resentment].

A. As subst.: Anger, resentment, ill-will, displeasure.

"Civil dudgeon first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why."
Butler: *Hudibras*, I. i.

***B. As adj.**: Rude, rough, unpolished.

"Though I am plain and dudgeon
I would not be an ass."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Captain*, ii. 1.

böil, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-çion**, **-çion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**. **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

dûe, ***dewe**, ***duwe**, *a.*, *adv.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *deu* masc., *deue* fem.; Fr. *dû*, *pa. par.* of O. Fr. *devoir* = Fr. *devoir* = to owe = Lat. *debeo*.] [DEBT.]

A. As adjective:

1. Owed or owing from one person to another; as, A sum of money is *due*.

"Three thousand ducats *due* unto the Jew."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. Morally owed or owing from one to another; that ought to be paid, redeemed, or done by one to another.

"There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded."—Bacon.

3. Owing the origin, existence, or cause to, dependent or consequent on, occasioned or effected by; arising from. (Followed by *to*.)

"The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit."—Boyle.

4. Proper, fit, becoming, suitable, appropriate.

"To meditation *due* and sacred song."
Thomson: *Summer*, 70.

5. Right, fit, proper.

"One born out of *due* time."—1 Cor. xv. 8.

*6. Exact.

"Beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

7. That ought to arrive at a certain time; bound to arrive; as, A train is *due* at eight o'clock.

*8. Belonging.

"I am *due* to a woman."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

*9. Direct, straight.

"Holding *due* course to Harfleur."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. (Prol.)

B. As adverb:

1. Exactly, directly.

"There lies your way, *due* west."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

*2. Punctually, exactly.

"And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepared
For dinner savory fruits."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 303, 304.

C. As substantive:

1. That which is owed or owing; that which one ought to pay, render, or perform to or for another of right, custom or contract.

"And ye shall eat it in the holy place, because it is thy *due*, and thy sons' *due*."—Lev. x. 13.

2. Deserts, deservings; as, He has not had his *due*.

*3. Duty; that which one ought to do.

"To synge agayne, as was hir *due*."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 182.

*4. An essential point, matter or custom requiring to be done or attended to.

"The *due* of honor in no point omit."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

*5. Right; just title or claim.

"The key of this infernal pit by *due*,

And by command of heaven's all-powerful king,
I keep."

Milton: *P. L.*, 850-52.

6. A custom, tribute, toll, fee, or other legal exaction. (Generally in the plural.)

"The exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports."—Addison.

¶ To give the devil his *due*: To give credit even to the worst of men when they deserve it.

due-bill, *s.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

***due-timely**, *adv.* In good time.

"Their extreme thirst *due-timely* to refresh."

Sylvester: *The Vocation*, 1,002.

***dûe**, ***dew**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *doer*, *douer*, from Lat. *doto* = to endow.] To endue, to endow.

"This is the latest glory of their praise,

That I thy enemy *due* thee withal."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

***dûe**-fûl, ***dûe**-fûll, ***dew**-full, *a.* [Eng. *due*; -ful(l).] Due, bounden, fit.

"All which that day in order seemly good

Did on the Thames attend, and waited well

To do their *duefull* service, as to them befell."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 44.

dû-êl, ***dû-êl**-lo, *s.* [Ital. *duello*, from Lat. *duellum*, the original form of *bellum* = a fight or battle between two, from *duo* = two; Fr. *duel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Single combat; a combat or contest between two persons with deadly weapons, to decide some point of difference, or establish some point of honor.

"In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side."—Bacon.

2. A contest or battle between two parties.

3. Any contest or struggle.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: The practice of dueling is by some referred to the trial by battle, which obtained in early ages. [BATTLE, B.] In a modern duel at least four persons must be present—viz., the two combatants, or principals, and two seconds, one for each principal. On the seconds devolve all the arrangements for the duel, as time, place, and mode of fighting. The challenged party has the choice of arms. The force of public opinion has rendered dueling almost obsolete, especially since the Civil War.

2. *Law*: The fighting of a duel, or the sending or bearing of a challenge to a duel, is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and in some states disfranchises all concerned. Should a duel result fatally, all parties concerned are liable to be tried for murder.

***dû-êl**, *v. i. & t.* [DUEL, *s.*]

I. *Intrans.*: To fight; to contest, to engage in a duel.

II. Transitive:

1. To engage or attack in single combat.

2. To kill in a duel.

"He might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or *fluxed* into another world."—South.

***dû-êl-êr**, ***dû-êl-lêr**, *s.* [Eng. *duel*; -er.] One who engages in a duel; a duelist.

dû-êl-lîng, **dû-êl-lîng**, *pr. p., a. & s.* [DUEL, *v.*]

*A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of fighting duels.

dû-êl-îst, **du-êl-lîst**, *s.* [Eng. *duel*; -ist.]

1. One who engages in a duel or single combat.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.

***dû-êl-îze**, **dû-êl-lîze**, *v. v.* [Eng. *duel*; -ize.] To contend.

"The furious *duelizing* chariots swift

Burst from their bounds."

Vicars: *Virgil* (1632). (Nares.)

***duêl**-lên (u as w), *v. i.* [DWELL.] To remain, to abide.

***dû-êl-lô**, *s.* [Ital.] [DUEL.]

1. A duel.

2. The rules of dueling.

"The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

***dû-êl-sôme**, *a.* [Eng. *duel*; -some.] Given to dueling.

"Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account."—Thackeray: *Paris Sketch-book*, ch. ii.

dûe-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *due*; -ness.] Fitness, propriety, suitability, appropriateness, due quality.

"This *dueness* imports only what it became God to do."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 21.

dû-ên-na, **dû-ên-a**, *s.* [Sp. *duena*, from Lat. *domina* = a lady. Thus *duenna* is a doublet of *donna* and *dame*.]

1. The chief lady-in-waiting of the Queen of Spain.

2. An elderly lady employed as companion and governess to young ladies.

3. A governess or guardian of a young lady.

"But jealousy has fled: his bars, his bolts,

His withered sentinel, *Duenna* sage!"

Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 81.

dûes, *s. pl.* [DUE, *s.*]

dû-êt, **dû-êt-tô**, *s.* [Ital. *duetto*, from *due* = two; Lat. *duo*.]

Music: A composition for two voices or instruments, or for two performers upon one instrument.

"In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs and *duets*."—Mason: *On Church Music*, p. 119.

dûff, *s.* [A provincial pronunciation and spelling of *dough* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A kind of stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag.

dûf-fel, *s.* [Dut., from a town of that name not far from Antwerp.]

Fabric: A thick coarse kind of woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

"And let it be of *duffel* gray,

As warm a cloak as man can sell!"

Wordsworth: *Alice Fell*.

dûf-fêr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but cf. *dowfart*.]

1. A pedlar; a hawker of women's dress.

2. A hawker of cheap or flash jewelry, sham, smuggled goods, &c.

3. A stupid, awkward, or useless person; one who is of little or no use in his profession or occupation.

4. A bad coin. (Slang.)

dû-fôil, *s.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Botany:

1. A two-leaved flower.

2. An orchid, *Listera ovata*, called Dufoil from having only two leaves.

dû-frên'-îte, *s.* [From the French mineralogist Dufrenoy.]

Min.: A name given to an orthorhombic mineral, silky in texture, green in color, and subtranslucent in luster. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; specific gravity, 3.2 to 3.4. Composition: Phosphoric acid 27.5, sesquioxide of iron 62, water 10.5 = 100. Found in France, in Westphalia, &c.

dû-frê'-nôy'-gîte, *s.* [DUFRENITE.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, opaque, brittle mineral, of metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 5.4 to 5.36. Composition: Sulphur 22.10, arsenic 20.72, lead 57.18 = 100. Found in the Alps.

2. The same as BINNITE (q. v.).

3. In part the same as SARTORITE (q. v.).

dûg, *s.* [Cogn. with Sw. *dägga*; Dan. *dægge* = to suckle; cf. also Sansc. *duh* = to milk.]

*1. A breast, a teat; without any idea of contempt.

"Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

2. Now only applied to the paps or teats of animals, or to those of a woman in contempt.

dûg, *pret., pa. par. & a.* [DIG.]

dug-out, *s.*

1. A canoe formed of a single log hollowed out, or of parts of two logs thus hollowed out and afterward joined together at the bottom and ends. [CANOE.]

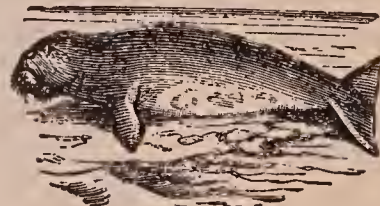
2. A rough cabin cut in the side of a bank or hill.

"Below the shack in social rank is the *dug-out*, a square cut in a bank with a dirt roof and a door."—Century Magazine.

dû-gông, *s.* [Malayan *dugong* = a sea-cow.]

Zoöl.: *Halicore dugong*, an herbivorous mammal, the type of the genus *Halicore*, and belonging to the order Sirenia,

or Manatees. It ranges from ten to twenty feet in length. The color is a slaty-brown or bluish-black above and whitish below. *Dugongs* frequent the shallow quiet waters of bays, inlets, and river estuaries where marine vegetation is abundant. The flesh is highly thought of as food. They yield a clear oil of the best quality, free from all objectionable smell, and strongly recommended as a remedial agent in lieu of cod-liver oil. They are widely distributed in tropical seas. They have feeble voices, and the mothers show intense affection, even allowing themselves to be speared when their young are taken.



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dûke, ***duk**, *s.* [A word introduced by the Normans. Fr. *duc*; Lat. *ducem*, accus. of *dux* = a leader; *duco* = to lead; Sp. & Port. *duque*; Ital. *duca*, *duce*.]

*1. A leader, a prince, a chief, a commander.

"And these are the sons of Aholibamah Esau's wife; *duke* Jeush, *duke* Jaalam, *duke* Korah."—Gen. xxxvi. 18.

2. In Great Britain the highest rank in the peerage. A duke's coronet consists of a chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves; the cap is of crimson velvet, terminating at the top in a gold tassel; it is lined with sarsenet, and turned up with ermine.

3. In some Continental states the title of the ruling sovereign or prince; as, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. [GRAND DUKE.]

*4. An old name for the rook or castle in chess.

"E. There's the full number of the game; Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops, knights, and *dukes*."

J. *Dukes*? they're called rooks by some.

E. Corruptively.

Le roch, the word, custodié de la roch,

The keeper of the forts."

Middleton: *Game of Chess* (Induct.).

*5. A bird of prey, usually explained to be the horned-owl.

"She doth not prey upon dead fowl for the likeness that is between them; where the eagles, the *dukes*, and the sakers do murder, kill, and eat those which are of their own kind."—North: *Plutarch*; *Romulus*. (Nares.)



Duke's Coronet.

dū'ke-dōm, s. [Eng. *duke*; -dom.]

1. The seigniorship or possessions of a duke.

* Why, and I challenged nothing but my dukedom."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 7.

2. The title, rank, or quality of a duke.

***dū'ke-līng**, s. [Eng. *duke*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A petty, insignificant, or mock duke.

"Command the dukeling and these fellows
To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower."
Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 2.

***dū'ke-lý**, a. [Eng. *duke*; -ly.] Becoming or fit for a duke.

"So the Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 48.

***dūk'-ēr-ý**, s. [Eng. *duke*; -ry.] A duchy.

"Little dukes and dukeries of a similar kind."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 359.

¶ A certain district in Nottinghamshire, England, is called the Dukeries from the number of ducal residences in the vicinity, including Welbeck Abbey, Thoresby, Clumber, Worksop, Kiveton Hall, &c.

dū'ke-shíp, s. [Eng. *duke*; -ship.]

1. The rank, position, or dignity of a duke; dukedom.

*2. A mode of address to a duke, on the analogy of lordship.

"Will your dukeship

Sit down and eat some sugar plums?"

Massinger: *Duke of Florence*, iv. 2.

Dukhobortsi, s. pl. [Russ.] A sect of religious fanatics, now surviving about the Caucasus, who are said to destroy all delicate children, in order to maintain a vigorous and strong constitution among themselves.

dūlc-a-ma'-ra, s. [Latin *dulcis* = sweet, and *amarus* = bitter.]

Bot.: *Solanum dulcamara*, a plant commonly called Bitter-sweet, or Deadly or Woody Nightshade. [BITTER-SWEET.]

Pharm.: The dried young branches of *Solanum dulcamara*, order Solanaceæ, Bitter-sweet, from indigenous plants which have shed their leaves. They are light, hollow, cylindrical, about the thickness of a goosequill; bitter and subsequently sweetish to the taste. They are used to prepare *Infusum dulcamaræ*, infusion of dulcamara. Dulcamara acts on the skin and kidneys, and is given in chronic skin diseases, as lepra and psoriasis.

dūlc-a-mar'-ē-tīn, s. [Eng., &c., *dulcamar(a)*; suff. -etin (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$. Dulcamaretin and glucose are formed by the action of dilute acids on Dulcamarin.

dūlc-ām'-a-rīn, s. [Eng., &c., *dulcamar(a)*; suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{24}O_{10}$. An amorphous substance obtained from the stalks of *Solanum dulcamara*. It forms a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, which is sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol.

dūlc-āy'-nās, s. [Sp.] The name of a larger sort of oboe, or small bassoon, "Se usa un genera de Dulçaynas que parecen nuestras Chirimias." [He used a sort of Dulçaynas which is like our bassoon.]—*Don Quixote*. As it is supposed that the instrument was brought into Spain by the Moors, the word may be derived from the same root as the Egyptian Dalmir, both instruments being of the oboe or reed kind. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***dūlcē**, v. t. [O. Fr., from Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.] To sweeten, to moderate, to soften.

"Such asperity of the spirit . . . should be dulced and appeased."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

***dūlcē**, a. [O. Fr.] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

***dūlcē-lý**, adv. [Eng. *dulce*; -ly.] Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably.

"To accustom them *dulcely* and pleasantly to the meditation thereof."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,215.

dūlc'-çēt, ***dul-ceth**, a. & s. [O. Fr. **dolcet*, *doucet*, from O. Fr. *dulce*, *dolce*, with suff. -et; Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Sweet, pleasant, or agreeable to the taste; luscious.

"From many a berry, and from sweet kernels pressed
She tempers *dulcet* creams."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 346, 347.

*2. Pleasant or agreeable to the mind.

"They have styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy."—*Ben Jonson*.

3. Pleasant to the ear; harmonious, melodious.

"His humble ambition, proud humility,
His jarring concord, and his discord *dulcet*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 1.

*4. Giving out sweet or melodious sounds.

"Upon his *dulcet* pipe the merle doth only play."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13.

*5. Dear.

"O *dulcet* son!"—*Phaer: Virgil's Æneid*, viii.

*B. As subst.: The sweet-bread.

"Thee stagg upbreking, they slit to the *dulcet* or inche pyn."—*Stonyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, i. 218.

***dūlc'-çēt-nēss**, s. [Eng. *dulcet*; -ness.] Sweetness.

"Assuage their *dulcetness*."—*Bradford: Works*, i. 338.

dūlc'-çī-an, **dūlc'-çī-nō**, s. [Ital.]

Music: The name of a species of small bassoon.

dūlc'-çī-a'-na, s. [Ital.]

Music: A word now applied solely to a soft and delicate-toned organ stop consisting of very small-scale flue pipes. Originally, a dulciana (dulcan, dulcian, dolcan, dolcin, or dulzain) was a kind of hautboy, and these terms are still found on some foreign stops as the names of soft reed stops, as at Rotterdam, The Hague, and elsewhere, but in some cases the stop is not actually reed, but the pipes by their peculiar shape, narrow at the mouth, and widening gradually toward the top, produce a reedy quality of tone. The dulciana stop was invented by the celebrated organ-builder Snetzler. Stops of this kind are most commonly found on the choir organ. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dūlc'-çī-fī-cā'-tion, s. [Eng. *dulcify*, c connective, and suff. -ation.] The act or process of sweetening or making sweet; the act of freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness.

"In colcothar, the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth."—*Boyle*.

dūlc'-çī-fīed, pa. par. or a. [DULCIFY.]

dulcified spirit, s. A compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

***dūlc'-çīf-lū-ous**, a. [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet; fluo = to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Flowing sweetly.

dūlc'-çī-fý, v. t. [Fr. *dulcifier*, from Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To sweeten; to make or render sweet; to free from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness.

"Spirit of wine *dulcifies*."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments*.

dūlc'-çī-fý-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DULCIFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

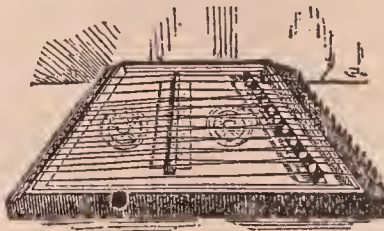
C. As subst.: The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness; dulcification.

dūlc'-çīl'-ō-quý, s. [Latin *dulcis* = sweet, and loquor = to speak.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

dūlc'-çī-mēr, ***dul-ci-mere**, s. [Sp. *dulcemell*; Ital. *dolcimello*, from Lat. *dulce melos* = a sweet song: *dulce* (neut. of *dulcis*) = sweet, and *melos*, Gr. *melos* = a melody. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Mus.: One of the most ancient musical instruments, used by various nations in almost all parts of the world, and, in shape and construction, having probably undergone fewer changes than any other instrument. In its earliest and simplest form it consisted of a flat piece of wood, on which were fastened two converging strips of wood, across which strings were stretched tuned to the natural scale. The only improvements since made on this type are the addition of a series of pegs, or pins, to regulate the tension of the strings, and the use of two flat pieces of wood formed into a resonance-box, for the body. The German name, *Hacktret* (chopping-board), points to the manner in which it was played, the wires being struck by two hammers, one held in each hand of the performer. The fact which makes the dulcimer of the greatest interest to musicians is that it is the undoubted forefather of our pianoforte. A modern grand pianoforte is, in reality, nothing more than a huge dulcimer, the wires of which are set in vibration, not by hammers held in the pianist's hands, but by keys; it is, in fact, a keyed dulcimer. It is by some supposed to be identical with the psaltery of the Hebrews.

"Here [at the puppet play in Covent Garden], among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimere* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 24, 1662.



Dulcimer.

*2. A kind of lady's bonnet.

"With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call." *Warton*.

dūlc'-çīn, s. [DULCOSE.]

dūlc'-çī-nān, s. [DULCITAN.]

***dūlc'-çīng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DULCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sweetening, moderating, or assuaging.

"For the *dulcing*, taming, and appeasing of the soul."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 54.

dūlc'-çī-nēss, s. [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet; Eng. suff. -ness.] Sweetness, softness, mildness, or easiness of temper or disposition.

Dūlc'-çīn-ist, s. [Named after the founder, *Dulcin(us)*; Eng. suff. -ist.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect, followers of Dulcinus, a layman of Lombardy in the fourteenth century. He taught that each of the three persons of the Trinity had a certain term or period of reign: that of the Father extending up to the birth of Christ; that of the Son up to the year 1300 A. D.; and that that of the Holy Ghost then began. He was burnt by order of Pope Clement IV.

dūlc'-çī-tān, s. [Eng., &c., *dulcit(e)*, and an- (hydride) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Dulcinan, the anhydride of dulcose, obtained by heating dulcose for some time near 200°, or by boiling it with hydrochloric acid. It is a neutral syrup which volatilizes at 120°, and is reconverted into dulcose by heating it with water and baryta.

dūlc'-çī-tān-īdes, s. pl. [Eng., &c., *dulcitan*; suff. -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Compounds formed by heating dulcose with organic acids in sealed tubes at 200°. They may be regarded as dulcitan in which two or four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid radicals. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dūlc'-çīte, s. [DULCOSE.]

***dūlc'-çī-tūde**, s. [Lat. *dulcitus*, from *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweetness.

***dūlc'-cōr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *dulcoratus*, pa. par. of *dulcoro* = to make sweet; *dulcis* = sweet.]

1. To sweeten; to make sweet; to free from acidity or bitterness.

2. To make less acid, bitter, or acrimonious.

"Turbit mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but, being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procurereth vomiting, and then salivation."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

***dūlc'-cōr-āt-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DULCORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcoration.

"The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 465.

***dūlc'-cōr-ā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *dulcoratus*, pa. par. of *dulcoro* = to make sweet.] The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcification.

"Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit."—*Bacon*.

dūlc'-cōse, s. [Lat. *dulc(is)* = sweet, and Eng., &c., (gluc)ose (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_6$, also called Dulcin, Dulcite, and Melampyrite. A saccharine substance which occurs in Dulcite-manna from Madagascar, also by mixing the aqueous decoction of *Melampyrum nemorosum* with lime, concentrating, adding hydrochloric acid in excess, and evaporating; crystals separate out on cooling; also by the action of sodium amalgam on milk sugar. Dulcose crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms, which melt at 188°. Dulcose heated with hydriodic acid yields secondary hexyl iodide. Oxidized with nitric acid, it yields mucic acid.

***dūlc'-cōr**, s. [Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweetness.

"This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than by its color and *dulcor* they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*, p. 176.

***dūle** (1), ***dōle**, ***dōl**, s. & a. [DOOL.]

1. As subst.: Grief, lamentation.

"Oure drevyn had all thare dayis in *dule*."

Wyntoun, VII. i. 4.

2. As adj.: Mourning.

"How many fereteris and *dule* habitis schyne

Sal thou behold!" *Douglas: Virgil*, 19, 732.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dule-tree, *s.* The mourning-tree; a tree under which a clan met to bewail any calamity which befell the community. (*Scotch.*)

dūle (2), *s.* [DOLE, *s.*]

1. A boundary of land.
2. The goal in a game.

***dūle** (1), *v. i.* [DULE (1), *s.*] To grieve, to lament.

"We dule for na euid deidis."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 61.

dūle (2), *v. t.* [DULE (2), *s.*] To mark out or off the limits.

dūl-ēdge, *s.* [DOWEL.]

Ordinance: The dowel-pins of the fellies of a gun-carriage wheel.

dū-īl-a, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. *douleia*=servitude, from *doulos*=a slave.]

Eccles.: In the Roman Catholic Church the lowest of the three degrees of worship or adoration recognized. It is that reverence or homage paid to angels, saints, images, and pictures.

"Papists invent a distinction of many kinds and degrees of worship, and very accurately assign to each object of worship its proper amount of reverence. The lowest degree is the *dulia*, which is given to saints and angels. Hyperdulia is reserved for the Blessed Virgin alone; and latria is given to the Lord himself, and to each person in the ever-blessed and glorious Trinity. Images of either of these receive a relative worship of the same order. An image of a saint or angel relative *dulia*; an image of the Blessed Virgin relative hyperdulia; an image of either person of the Blessed Trinity relative latria."—*Hook: Church Dict.*

dūll, ***dul**, ***dill**, ***dille**, ***dole**, ***dylle**, *a.* [A. S. *dol*=dull, stupid; O. H. Ger. *tol*; Dut. *dol*=mad; Goth. *dwals*=foolish; Ger. *toll*=mad; A. S. *ge-dwelan*=to err; *ge-dweola*, *ge-dwild*=error, folly.]

1. Stupid, doltish, blockish; slow of understanding.

"Words, it was said, may easily be misunderstood by a dull man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Heavy, sluggish, slow; without life, energy, or spirits.

3. Slow of motion; sluggish.

"Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and slow, And all that drank thereof did faint and feeble grow."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 5.

4. Without sensibility.

"Though he was too dull to feel, his wife felt for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Blunt; obtuse.

"Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I, Thy scythe is dull; whet it, for shame."

Herbert: Time.

6. Wanting keenness in any of the senses; not quick or sharp.

"For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing."—*Acts xxviii. 27.*

7. Deaf. (*Scotch.*)

"I being rather dull made him at last roar out."—*Saxon and Gael*, ii. 73.

8. Unready, slow.

"O help thou my weak wit and sharpen my dull tongue."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. (Prol.)

9. Stupefied, bewildered.

"Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of dull amazement, looking steadfastly upon her."—*Sidney.*

*10. Drowsy, sleepy.

"While she was in her dull and sleeping hour."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*11. Numbed, benumbed.

"My limmes ben so dull

I may unethes gon the pas."

Gower, iii. 6.

*12. Sad, melancholy, depressed, gloomy.

"When I am dull with care and melancholy."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

13. Cheerless, not lively, exhilarating, or pleasing; uninteresting.

"It is difficult to conceive a duller place than St. Germain's was when he held his court there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

14. Uninteresting, without life, spirit, or anything to interest; dry; as, a dull book.

15. Overcast, cloudy; not bright or clear. (Of the weather.)

"The dull morn a sullen aspect wears."—*Crabbe.*

16. Not bright or clear; clouded, tarnished.

"Sparkles this stone as it was wont?

Or is't too dull for your good wearing?"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

17. Not burning brightly or briskly; as, a dull fire.

18. Gross, inanimate, vile.

"She excels each mortal thing

Upon the dull earth dwelling."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 2.

dull-brained, *a.* Stupid, doltish.

"The petty rebel, dull-brained Buckingham."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

dull-browed, *a.* Sad, gloomy, melancholy; having a gloomy brow or look.

"Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of dull-browed sorrow."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy.*

dull-colored, *a.* Of a dull color; not brightly colored.

"If not thus limited, both sexes would become dull-colored."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi.

***dull-disposed**, *a.* Inclined to dullness, sadness, or melancholy.

"Here is an instrument that, alone, is able to infuse soul into the most melancholic and dull-disposed creature upon earth."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

dull-eyed, *a.* Having a dull, sad, or gloomy look.

"I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield

To Christian intercessors."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

dull-head, ***dulle-hede**, ***dul-head**, *s.* A blockhead; a stupid, silly fellow; a dolt; a dullard.

"Now, for foles and dulle-hedes we be made sobre and wise."—*Udall: Titus*, iii.

dull-sighted, *a.* Having dull vision; not sharp-sighted.

"I have known a number of dull-sighted, very sharp-witted men."—*Wotton: Of Education.*

dull-witted, *a.* Dull in understanding; doltish, stupid.

dūll, ***dole**, ***dulle**, ***dullen**, ***dullyn**, ***dylle**, *v. t. & i.* [DULL, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To render or make dull or stupid.

"It dulleth ofte a mannes wit."—*Gower*, i. 1.

2. To stupefy.

"Those drugs she has

Will stupefy and dull the sense awhile."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

3. To mitigate or soften the sharpness of; to render less acute.

"Who may my doyllys dylle?"

Towneley Mysteries, p. 136.

4. To make blunt.

"Dullyn, or make dulle in egge toole. *Obtundo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. To make less sharp or eager; to blunt.

"Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

6. To damp, to weaken, to render less violent.

"In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and dulleth any violent impression; and even so is it of minds."—*Bacon.*

7. To weary, to bore, to tire out.

"I would not dull you with my song."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

8. To make stupid, silly, or nonsensical.

"Dulling my lines and doing me disgrace."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 103.

9. To make heavy, sluggish, or slow of motion.

10. To make slow or sluggish in spirit; to enervate.

"Off with thy pining black, it dulls a soldier,

And put on resolution like a man."

Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iv. 3.

11. To render less perceptible; to deaden, as a sound.

12. To sully, to tarnish, to cloud.

"The breath dulls the mirror."—*Bacon.*

13. To make dull or less bright.

"To avoid as much as possible dulling the original color."—*P. H. Delamotte*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, ii. 303.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dull or stupid.

"Right nought am I through your doctrine,

I dull under your discipline."

Romaunt of the Rose.

2. To moderate, or calm down; to become moderated or appeased.

3. To become blunt.

4. To become torpid.

"This marciall prince nicht nocht suffir his pepill to rest or dull in strenth."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 56.

dūll-ārd, ***dull-arde**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dull*; suff. -ard.]

A. As subst.: A blockhead, a stupid, doltish person, a dunce.

"How now, my flesh, my child?

What, makest thou me a dullard in this act?

Wilt thou not speak to me?"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. As adj.: Stupid, doltish, blockish.

"I durst essay the new-found paths, that led

To slavish Mosco's dullard sluggishness."

P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, i. 12.

***dūll-ārd-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *dullard*; -ism.] Stupidity, doltishness, blockishness.

dūlled, *pa. par. or a.* [DULL, *v.*]

dūll-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dull*; -er.] One who or that which dulls, or makes dull.

"Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, cconger, and clarified whey; they are all dullers of the vital spirits."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, ii. 2.

***dūll-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *dull*; -ery.] Dullness, stupidity.

"Had passed his degrees in all dullery and blockishness."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

dūll-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DULL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dull.

"Who am myself attached with weariness,

To the dulling of my spirits; sit down and rest."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

dūll-īsh, *a.* [English *dull*; -ish.] Somewhat or rather dull.

"A series of dullish verses."—*Prof. Wilson.*

dūll-nēss, **dul-ness**, ***dol-nes**, ***dull-nes**, ***dvl-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *dull*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being dull in understanding; stupidity, slowness of apprehension.

"Nor is the dullness of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher."—*South.*

2. A loss or absence of liveliness or sharpness.

"Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and dullness either of appetite or working."—*Bacon.*

*3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

"Here cease more questions;

Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good dullness,

And give it way." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

4. Bluntness of edge.

"Dulnesse of egge. *Obtusitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*5. Slowness of motion; sluggishness.

6. Dimness; lack or absence of luster or brightness.

7. An absence or want of liveliness or interest.

"Others have disliked the title and the motto of my paper, point out a mistake in the one and assure me the other has been consigned to dullness by anticipation."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, 4.

dūl-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *dul(l)*; -ly.]

*A. As adj.:

"The dully sound of human footsteps."

Tennyson: Palace of Art.

B. As adverb:

1. In a dull, stupid, or silly manner; stupidly, foolishly.

"It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Slowly, sluggishly.

"The beast that bears me, tired with my wo,

Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me."

Shakesp.: Sonnet

3. Without life or energy.

"Supinely calm and dully innocent."

Lyttelton: Soliloquy of a Beauty in the Country.

dū-lōc'-ra-cŷ, *s.* [Greek *doulos*=a slave, and *krateō*=to rule.] A predominance or government of slaves.

dūlse, *s.* [Gael. *duilliasg*; Ir. *dulisk*, *duileasg*.]

Botany:

1. *Fucus palmatus*, or *Rhodymenia palmata*, a kind of sea-weed, used in parts of Scotland for food. It is of a reddish-brown color, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half-an-inch in breadth; it is of a leathery consistence. It is found at low water adhering to the rocks. A fermented liquor is made from it in Kamskatka. In Scotland it is eaten raw; if boiled it is too loosening.

"Fishermen go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the *Fucus palmatus*, *dulse*; *F. esculentus*, badderlock; and *F. pinnatifidus*, pepper dulse, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them."—*P. Nigg.: Aberdeen Statistics*, vii. 207.

2. *Nidæa edulis*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (1) *Craw dulse:*

Bot.: *Rhodymenia ciliata*.

(2) *Mountain dulse:*

Bot.: A sea-weed; probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Pepper dulse:*

Bot.: *Laurencia pinnatifida*, from its hot and biting taste. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dūl'-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *dul(l)*, suff. *-some* (q. v.).] Dull, dreary, long.

"What time Agnamis' urn impends
To kill the dulsome day."

Smart: *Hop Garden*.

dū - lŷ, ***due - lich**, ***due - liche**, ***dew - ly**, ***due - ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *due*; *-ly*.]

1. In due, fit, or suitable manner; properly, fitly, becomingly, suitably.

"The sacrifices *duelich* ye shulen halwe."—Wycliffe: *Numbers* xxix. 24.

2. Regularly; at the due or proper times.

"Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 381, 382.

3. In due course.

dūm, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *dumb*, *a.*]

Mining: A frame of wood like the jambs of a door, set in loose ground in adits and places that are weak and liable to fall in or tumble down.

dū'mā, *s.* The Russian Parliament. See *DOUMA*.

dū'-mās-in, *s.* [From Dumas, a French chemist; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Pyro-acetic oil, $C_6H_{10}O$. A colorless, volatile oil, boiling between 120° and 125° . It is formed along with acetone by destructive distillation of acetates. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sulphites. Strong nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

dūmb (*b* silent), ***dom**, ***domb**, ***dombe**, ***dome**, ***doumb**, ***doumbe**, ***doume**, ***dum**, ***dumbe**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *dumb*; cogn. with Icel. *dumbi*=dumb; Sw. *dumb*; Dut. *dom*=dull; Dan. *dum*; Goth. *dumbs*=dumb; O. H. Ger. *tump*, and Ger. *dumm*. "*Dumb* is a nasalized form of *dub*, which appears in Goth. *daubs*=deaf." (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Mute; deprived of or wanting the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds.

(1) *Of human beings*:

"Thou worthe *dombe* therefore and thi speche the binome." *Leben Jesu*, 303.

(2) *Of animals*:

"All bestes *dumb* under the lift."

Cursor Mundi, 22, 521.

2. Silent, mute, not speaking.

3. Deprived of speech by astonishment or wonder.

4. Refusing to speak.

"For twice five days the good old seer withstood,
The intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 173, 174.

II. Figuratively:

1. Mute, silent; not accompanied with speech; performed or acted in silence; as, a *dumb* show (q. v.).

"In thy *dumb* action will I be as perfect,
As begging hermits in their holy prayers."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

2. Mute, silent.

"His spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

*3. Deficient in clearness or brightness; clouded.

"Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun color."

—*De Foe*.

B. As subst.: One who is dumb or deprived of the power of speech.

"And it came to pass, when the devil was gone out, the *dumb* spake; and the people wondered."—*Luke* xi. 14.

dumb-barge, *dum-barge*, *s.* A barge without sail or oars.

dumb-bell, *s.* An exercising weight consisting of a handle with an oblate sphere at each end. The halteres of the Romans and Greeks were weights used for exercising and leaping. One was grasped in each hand, and they were swayed to increase the momentum of the body when vaulting.

Dumb-bell nebula, *Dumb-bell cluster of stars*.

Astron.: A nebula, called also the Hour-glass nebula, situated in the Constellation Vulpecula.

dumb-bidding, *s.* A form of bidding at auctions where the exposor puts a reserve bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no bid is received which does not come up to that.

dumb-cake, *s.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve with numerous ceremonies, by maids to discover their future husbands.

dumb-cane, *s.*

Bot.: *Dieffenbachia seguina*, a West Indian plant, so called from its acid properties, which cause a swelling of the tongue when chewed, and thus destroy the power of speech. Nat. order Araceæ.

dumb-chalder, *s.*

Naut.: A rudder-band or gudgeon.

dumb-complaining, *a.* Showing sadness or grief in the countenance, but not expressing it in words.

"What softness in its melancholy face,
What *dumb-complaining* innocence appears!"

Thomson: *Summer*, 415, 416.

dumb-craft, *s.* An instrument somewhat resembling a screw jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumb-crambo, *s.* A child's game, in which words rhyming to each other are represented in dumb show. [*CRAMBO*.]

dumb-discursive, *a.* Pleading silently, or by looks.

"There lurks a still and *dumb-discursive* devil."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

dumb-furnace, *s.* A ventilating furnace for mines, so contrived that the foul, inflammable air from the more remote parts of the mine shall not be brought in contact with the fire at the mouth of the up-cast shaft. This is effected by causing the air from those parts to be introduced into the shaft by a separate passage entering the shaft some distance above that from the furnace.

dumb-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: *Lamium album*. Its ordinary name is the White Dead-nettle.

dumb-plate, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The dead-plate or portion of the furnace bottom close to the doors, which has no air apertures or spaces.

dumb-show, *s.*

1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. *Dumb-shows* were very common in the earliest of our dramas, but gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favor only with the lower classes of spectators, the "groundlings," as he calls them.

"Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb-shows* and noise."—*Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Gestures without speech; pantomime.

dumb-singles, *s. pl.* Silk thread formed of several spun filaments, associated and twisted together. Several *dumb-singles* combined and twisted together form thrown-singles.

dumb-waiter, *s.* A movable frame for conveying food, &c., from one story or room of a building to another. The ordinary form is a suspended, counterpoised cupboard, moving within a vertical chute, which has openings at the respective stories, at which the dishes may be placed on the shelves and removed therefrom.

***dūmb** (*b* silent), *v. t. & i.* [*DUMB*, *a.*]

1. *Trans.*: To make dumb or silent; to silence, to confound.

"Deep clerks she *dumbs*; and with her neeld composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch or berry."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. (Introd.)

2. *Intrans.*: To become or be dumb or silent; to hold one's tongue.

"I *dumbed* and meked, and was ful stille."

Early Eng. *Psalter*, Ps. xxxviii. 3.

dūmb'-fōund (*b* silent), *v. t.* [*DUMFOUND*.]

dūm'-ble-dōr, **dūm'-ble-dōre**, *s.* [Eng. *dumble*, from the noise of the insects, and Eng. *dor* (q. v.).]

Entomology:

1. The humble-bee.

"Betsy called it [the monk's-hood] the *dumbledore's* delight."—*Southey*: *The Doctor*, ch. cviii.

2. The brown-cockchafer.

3. The May bug.

dūmb'-lŷ (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *dumb*; *-ly*.] Mutely, silently, without words, in silence.

dūmb'-nēss (*b* silent), ***domb-nes**, ***dumbe-nesse**, ***dum-nesse**, *s.* [A. S. *dumnyse*; O. Fries. *dumnisse*; O. H. Ger. *tumbnessi*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Inability or incapacity to speak or utter articulate sounds [II].

2. Muteness, silence; abstention from speech.

"There was speech in their *dumbness*."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Refusal or unwillingness to speak.

"'Tis love, said she: and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witnessed my surprise."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Heroides* xi.

*4. Show or gesture without words; pantomime; dumb-show.

"To the *dumbness* of the gesture one might interpret."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, i. 1.

II. Path.: Inability to speak; incapacity to articulate sounds. In a very large number of cases dumbness arises from no malformation of the organs of speech, but is a necessary sequence of congenital deafness, the latter arising from some morbid affection of the ear. A child acquires language by listening to and imitating the speech of its relatives or other people who talk in its presence, and picks up not merely the language of its country, but the exact pronunciation of the locality in which it for the time is. If, however, it labors under total deafness, the process now described is impossible, and the infant naturally remains dumb. If disease or accident produce total deafness when the child is four or five years old, it will gradually lose the power of speech which it has already acquired, and become dumb. Dumbness without deafness is a much more rare affliction. Hence the institutions designed for the benefit of this class of sufferers are generally said to be for the "deaf and dumb," or for "deaf-mutes." Dactylogy, or the use of finger alphabets, affords a ready means of enabling these afflicted persons to communicate with each other; besides which they can be taught to take note of the exact movements made by a speaker, and imitate them.

The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1763. Lately a great deal of attention has been given to teaching the deaf to speak and to understand what is said to them by a close attention to the muscular action of the lips of the speaker. The advocates of the new system declare that it is greatly superior to dactylogy, and the different states of the Union are more or less interested in introducing it among their pupils in the various asylums. In Philadelphia there is already (1894) in operation a school which receives state support.

dū'-mē-tōse, *a.* [Lat. *dumet(um)*=a thicket, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ose*.]

Bot.: Bushy, bush-like.

dūm'-fōund, **dūmb'-fōund** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *dumb*, and Mid. Eng. *found*=to strike.] To strike dumb, to overwhelm with confusion. (*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 569.)

†dūm'-fōund'-ēr, *v. t.* [A freq. from *dumfound* (q. v.).]

1. To dumfound, to strike dumb.

2. To confuse, to stupefy.

***dūm'-fōund'-ēr-mēnt**, ***dumb-found-er-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *dumfounder*; *-ment*.] Confusion, stupefaction.

"A state of mind and body made up one half of benumbment, the other half of *dumbfounderment*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 368.

***dūmb'-fōund'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A game popular in the seventeenth century, in which the players "dumbfounded" each other with sudden blows on the back stealthily given. (*Dryden*: *Prol. to The Prophetess*.)

***dūm'-mēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dum*=dumb; *-er*.] One who feigns dumbness.

"Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us: we have *dummerers*, &c."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 159.

dūm-mŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *dumb*; *-y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dumb, silent, mute.

2. Sham, fictitious, not real or genuine.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is dumb.

2. A general name for articles which are not really what they pretend to be, but do service for the real; as—

(1) Sham or empty drawers, packages, cases, &c., in shops, made up as though containing goods for the purpose of show or appearance.

(2) A lay figure in the establishments of drapers', clothiers', &c., used to show off articles of clothing, styles of dress, or of dressing hair.

3. A mere sham or imitation.

"The Executive Senate, a mere *dummy* of legislative wisdom and authority."—*Quarterly Review*.

4. A dumb-waiter (q. v.).

5. A floating barge connected with a pier.

II. Technically:

1. *Eng.*: A locomotive with condensing engines for city travel, and consequently avoiding the noise of escaping steam. [*STREET-LOCOMOTIVE*.]

2. *Hat-making*: A tool of box-wood, shaped like a smoothing-iron, and used by hat-makers in glossing the surface of silk hats.

3. *Cards*:

(1) A fourth or exposed hand when three persons only are playing at whist.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shŷn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhŷn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shŷs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

(2) A game of whist with a dummy.

4. *Theat.*: A person who appears on the stage, but has no words to speak.

¶ *Double-dummy*:

Cards: A game at whist in which two persons only take part, the two other hands being exposed.

dummy-car, *s.* A passenger-car having an engine and boiler in an end compartment.

dū-mōs'-æ, *s. pl.* [Nomin. fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *dumosus*=full of brushwood.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the nineteenth of the orders designed to be natural, which he established in his *Philosophia Botanica*, published in A. D. 1751. He included under it the genera *Viburnum*, *Rondeletia*, *Cassine*, *Rhus*, *Ilex*, *Calli-carpa*, and *Lawsonia*. The order was not really a natural one. It has become broken up, and the term *Dumoseæ* has disappeared from modern books.

dū-mōus, **dū-mōse**, *a.* [Lat. *dumosus*, from *dumus*=a bush.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Abounding in or full of bushes or thickets.

2. *Bot.*: Having a compact bushy form; bush-like.

dūmp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with Icel. *dumpa*=to thump.]

1. A clumsy medal of metal cast in moist sand; a leaden counter used by boys in playing chuck-farthing.

2. The sum of one shilling and threepence. (*Australian*.)

"Carrying a bottle of rum in his pocket, and selling it in the bush at a *dump* glass."—A. Harris: *The Emigrant Family*.

3. (*Pl.*): Money.

"When a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,"
Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Sir Rupert*.

4. A little bit; as in the phrase, "Not to care a *dump*."

"Not a *dump* we: 'tis no time to play now."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

dūmp (2), *s.* [Allied to *damp*, *a.* (q. v.); Ger. *dumpf*=damp; Dut. *dompig*=dull, low, misty; Sw. dial. *dumpin*=melancholy.]

1. A state of sadness, gloominess, or melancholy. (Obsolete in the singular.) [DUMPS.]

"March slowly on in solemn *dumps*."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

¶ When one was in some unhappy plight, and was in consequence much cast down in spirits, our ancestors were accustomed to describe him as being "in doleful *dumps*;" and they saw nothing ludicrous in such an expression.

"He's in a deep *dump* now."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

*2. Absence of mind, forgetfulness, reverie.

"This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company."—Locke.

*3. A melancholy or sad tune or air.

"To their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*,"
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

*4. A tune or air of any kind.

"Play me some merry *dump*."—Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

5. A kind of an old dance in slow time, with a peculiar rhythm.

"He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*,
Or a French brawl,"
Humor out of Breath (1607).

dump-bolt, *s.*

Ship build.: A short bolt driven in to hold planks temporarily, until the through-bolts are driven.

dūmp (1), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *dumpa*=to thump.]

A. Trans.: To throw into a heap; to unload from wagons by tilting them up.

"In doing this the dirt should not be *dumped* where it is likely to be in the way of future operations."—Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. (1873), vol. xiii., p. 164.

B. Intrans.: To sit down heavily and suddenly.

***dūmp** (2), *v. i. & t.* [DUMP, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To grieve, to sulk.

"I *dump* and rackled in anguish."
Stanhurst: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 103.

B. Trans.: To put into the dumps.

"They are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that which, lustle, hath *dumped* in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the islands."—Forbes: *Defence*, p. 66.

dūmp'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *dump*; -age.]

1. The right or privilege of dumping loads of earth, &c., in any certain spot.

2. The charge or fee paid for such privilege.

dūmp'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dump*; -ness.]

1. The state of being *dummy*, or thick and short.

2. Coarseness and thickness. (Applied to cloth.)

dūmp'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DUMP, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of emptying earth, &c., from wagons, carts, &c., by tilting them.

dumping-bucket, *s.*

Mining: A hoisting bucket in a shaft so swung as to be tipped for the discharge of its load, or having a bottom which is closed by a latch, but may be swung open for dropping the contents.

dumping-car, *s.* Dumping cars are used in constructing and ballasting railroads, excavating and filling in, canal and dock building, for carrying ores, &c. The car has shutters in the bottom which are allowed to fall when a bolt or button is withdrawn. The tilting car has a bed secured by a longitudinal bolt to the frame, and may be tilted sideways so as to discharge its load over the wheels outside the track. Hooks retain the bed in a level position till the car reaches the place to dump the gravel. Dumping-cars are made to discharge at end or side, or to swivel and dump in any direction. The load is about 2½ cubic yards.

dumping-cart, *s.* A cart having a bed hinged to the axle and capable of being tipped to discharge its load. As the cart or wagon body is tipped up to dump the load, the tail-board will be raised automatically, and will drop back again into place and fasten itself as the said body is again raised into a horizontal position.

dumping-ground, *s.* A piece of ground where earth, &c., may be deposited or dumped.

dumping-reel, *s.* A mechanism in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. The cut grain falls against one of the reel-bars, which hold it up till a gavel is collected. The reel then makes a partial rotation, dropping what has been collected in the rear of the cutter-bar, and bringing another bar into position for collecting another gavel.

dumping-sled, *s.* A sled with an arrangement for sliding back the bed so that it may overbalance and tip out the load. The box is hinged to the rear bolster so as to tip and dump the contents when the bed is run back. This is done by removing a catch, when the draft of the team on the tongue draws upon a rope and runs the box to the rear.

dumping-wagon, *s.* A wagon with an arrangement for discharging the contents, similar to that made use of in the dumping-cart (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

***dūmp'-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *dump*, *a.*; -ing.] Dullness.

"The brutish grossness and *dumping* of the mind."
—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 123.

dūmp'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *dump*; -ish.] Sad, gloomy, melancholy; dejected or depressed in spirits.

"She will either be *dumpish*, or unneighborly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

dūmp'-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dumpish*; -ly.] In a melancholy, dejected, or depressed manner; gloomily.

"One so *dumpishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow."—Bishop Hall: *Select Thoughts*, iii. 725.

dūmp'-ish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dumpish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *dumpish*; sadness, melancholy, gloominess.

"Partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dumpishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation."—Bishop Hall: *Christ Mystical*.

dūmp'-līng, *s.* [Eng. *dump* (1), *s.*, and dimin. suff. -ling.]

Cookery:

1. A kind of pudding, composed of flour and water, and boiled, either with or without fruit in it.

"Our honest neighbor's goose and *dumplings* were fine."—Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

2. A bannock made of oatmeal, boiled among kail or broth.

dūmps, *s. pl.* [DUMP (2), *s.*] A state of sadness, gloom, or melancholy; moping, dejection or depression of spirits. (Once a word in use in elegant speech, but now only vulgar.)

"Edwine, thus perplexed . . . sate solitary under a tree in *dumps*, musing what was best to be done."—Speed: *Saxon Kings* (an. 617), bk. vii., ch. ix., § 8.

***dūmp'-tŷ**, *a.* [DUMPY.] *Dumpy*; short and thick.

"A little *dummy* body with a yellow face."—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

dūmp'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *dump* (1); -y.]

1. Short and thick.

"Whenever he was with me, his short, *dummy*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually teizing my spinnet, to his own harmonious croaking."—Student, ii. 225.

2. *Dumpy*, melancholy.

dummy-level, *s.*

Civil Engin. & Surv.: Gravatt's level. A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass; used for surveying purposes. The telescope is made of sufficient power to enable the surveyor to read the graduations on the staff without depending on an assistant.

dūn, ***donne**, ***dunne**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *dunn*, from Ir. & Gael. *doun*=brown; Wel. *dwn*=dun, dusky.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a dull brown or brownish black color.

"The lances, waving in his train,
Clothe the *dun* heath like autumn grain."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 25.

*2. Dark, gloomy.

"Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunest* smoke of hell."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 5.

B. As subst.: The same as DUN-FLY (q. v.).

"Ash-colored *duns* of several shapes and dimensions."
—Walton: *Angler*, pt. i., ch. xxv. (note).

¶ *Dun* is the mouse: A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the color of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*.

"The game was ne'er so fair, and I am *done*.
Tut, *dun's* the mouse, the constable's own word."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

dun-bird, *s.* The Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*).

dun-cow, *s.* A popular name for a species of Ray (*Raia fullonica*).

dun-diver, *s.* *Mergus merganser*, or *cantor*, the Goosander (q. v.).

dun-fish, *s.* Codfish cured by *dunning*. [DUN (2), *v.*]

dun-fly, *s.* A species of artificial fly used in angling.

"The first is the *dun-fly* in March; the body is made of dun wool, the wings of the partridge's feathers."—Walton: *Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

dūn (1), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *duna*=to thunder, to din; *dynja*=to make a din; A. S. *dynnan*=to din. *Dun* is thus a doublet of *din* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To urge or force for payment of a debt; to demand payment from with persistence.

"Money, which I find a necessity of *dunning* my best friends for."—Sterne: *Works*, vol. iv., let. 94.

2. To press or urge importunately.

B. Intrans.: To demand payment of money importunately and persistently.

"To cheat, and *dun*, and lie, and visit pay,
Now flattering base, now giving secret wounds."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 13.

dūn (2), *v. t.* [DUN, *a.*]

1. To make of a dun color; to darken.

"*Duns* the ayre with misty smokes."
Thasault of Cupide.

2. To cure fish, as cod-fish, so as to give them a dun color. This is effected by laying them in a pile, after salting, in a dark apartment covered with salt, grass, or other like substance. In two or three months they are opened, and then piled again in a compact mass for two or three months longer, when they are fit for use.

dūn (1), *s.* [DUN (1), *v.*]

1. A troublesome, persistent, or importunate creditor; one who presses or urges for payment.

"Long, long beneath that hospitable roof,
Shall Grub Street dine, while *duns* are kept aloof."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

2. An importunate or pressing demand for payment of a debt.

dūn (2), *s.* [DOWN, DUNE.] A hill, a mound, a fort. It is largely used in composition in place-names: as *Dunmore*, *Dunedin*, *Dundee*, *Donegal*, &c.

***dūn'-ā-kēr**, ***dūn'-na-kēr**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A cant term for a stealer of cows and calves.

"Mercury is in a conjunction with Venus, and when such conjunctions happen, it signifies a most plentiful crop that year of hectors, trappanners, gilts, pads, biters, prigs, divers, lifters, filers, bulkers, droppers, famblers, *donnakers*, cross-biters, kidnappers, vouchers, millikers, pymers, decoys, and shop-lifters; all Newgate birds whom the devil prepares ready fitted for Tyburn; ripe fruit, ready to drop into the hangman's mouth."—Poor Robin, 1603.

dūnge, *s.* [Ger. *duns*. A word introduced by the Thomists, or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in ridicule of the Scotists, or disciples of John Duns Scotus, schoolman, who died A. D. 1305. (*Skeat*.)]

*1. *Originally*: A subtle sophist given to caviling where he cannot refute. This was the sense in which the Thomists employed the term.

"Whoso surpasseth others either in caviling sophistry or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns*."—R. Stanhurst: *Ireland till A. D. 1286*, in *Holished*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wō wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ When the reaction against the schoolmen took place at the Reformation, the merits of those acute metaphysicians were temporarily decried, and the celebrated John Duns Scotus coming in for a more than ordinary share of disparagement, he, though a man of very subtle intellect, was held by the more ignorant or prejudiced of the Reforming party to be a man of invincible stupidity. He was therefore made to stand as the prototype of all modern dunces. Now that we are able to estimate the events of the sixteenth century with greater calmness and impartiality than the actors in the exciting scenes of that period were able to do, while gratefully acknowledging the inestimable services rendered to the church and world by the Reformers, we have yet felt constrained to reverse the unfavorable verdict which they passed on the cultivators of scholastic philosophy. The schoolmen were the intellectual leaders of the age in which they lived, and rendered good service to humanity, though eclipsed by the greater attainments of subsequent centuries.

"Remember ye not how, within this thirty years, and far less, and yet dureth unto this day, the old barking curs, *Dunce's* disciples, and like draff, called Scotists, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew?"—*Tyndale: Works* (1575), p. 278.

2. *Subsequently and Now*: A man of measureless stupidity, not, as at first, of perverted subtilty, but of mental obtuseness or intellectual deficiency,

"In school divinity as able
As he that hight Irrefragable;
A second Thomas, or at once
To name them all, another *Dunce*."

Butler: Hudibras, I. i.

dūnċe'-dōm, s. [Eng. *dunce*; -dom.] The realm or domain of dunces.

dūnċ-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *dunce*; -ry.] The characteristic qualities of a dunce; stupidity, dullness of intellect.

"An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness."—*Dean Prideaux: Reform of the Two Universities*.

***dūnċh, *dunch-yn, *dunsh**, v. t. [Icel. *dunka*; Dan. *dunke*; Sw. *dunka*.] To nudge; to jog with the arm or elbow.

"*Dunchyn* or *bunchyn*. *Tundo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***dūnċh, a.** [O. Fries. *dunk*; Icel. *dokkr*.]

1. Deaf, dull of hearing.
2. Blind, blinded.

"I waz amozt blind and *dunch* in mine eyez."—*MS. Ashmole*, 36, f. 112.

dūnċh, *dynche, s. [DUNCH, v.] A blow, a push, a jog.

"*Dunche* or *lonche*. *Sonitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dunche, s. [DUNSE.]

Dūn'-ċi-ād, s. [Eng. *dunc(e)*; -iad.] A satirical poem written by Alexander Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald, and other writers of his time.

dūn'-ċi-cal, a. [Eng. *dunc(e)*; -ical.] Like a dunce.

"The most dull and *duncical* commissioner."—*Fuller Church History*, VIII. ii. 26.

***dūn'-ċi-fŷ**, v. t. [Eng. *dunce*; -fy.] To make stupid or dull in intellect.

"Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster."—*Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. L., 130.

***dūnċ'-ish**, s. [Eng. *dunc(e)*; -ish.] Like a dunce; stupid, dull in intellect, doltish.

***dūnċ'-ish-nēss**, s. [Eng. *duncish*; -ness.] The qualities or characteristics of a dunce; stupidity, dullness of intellect.

dūn'-dēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Sugar-making: The distillable lees and dregs of the cane-sugar boiling.

"The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour."—*Edwards*.

dūn'-dēr-bōlt, s. [Eng. *dunder*=thunder, and *bolt*.] A celt. [CELT (2).]

"I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a *dunderbolt*, or thunderbolt) for some hours."—*Polwhele: Trad. & Recoll.*, ii. 307.

dūn'-dēr-hēad, dūn'-dēr-pāte, s. [Prob. from *dunder*, prov. for thunder, and *head*, or *pate*. Cf. the use of *donner*=thunder in German, to increase or intensify the bad meaning of a word.] A blockhead, a numskull, a dolt, a dunce.

"I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother*, ii. 4.

dūn'-dēr-hēad-ēd, a. [Eng. *dunderhead*; -ed.] Like a dunce or a dunderhead.

"A *dunderheaded* old driveller."—*Sala: The Ship-Chandler*.

***dūn'-dēr-whēlp**, s. [Eng. *dunder*, and *whelp*. Cf. *dunderhead*.] A blockhead, a dunce, a dunderhead.

"What a *dunderwhelp*,
To let him domineer thus."

Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-Goose Chase, ii. 3.

dūne, pa. par. or a. [Do, v.] Done. (Scotch.)

"They hae aye *dune* sae," said the grandmother."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

dūne (1), s. [A. S. *dūn*.] [DOWN, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A low sand-hill; an accumulation of sand on the sea-shore.

"Al this world hath dale and *dune*."

Cursor Mundi, 22,532.

2. A hill-fort, or a regular building commonly called a Danish fort.

II. *Geol.*: In the same sense as I. 1. Sand dunes are made by the blowing of sand, this material having been produced by the grinding down of rocks under the influence of breakers on the seashore or coast, or any similar agency. Such sand dunes in many places skirt the shores of Holland, Britain, Spain, and other countries, in some places encroaching on and covering what once was cultivated land.

***dūne (2)**, s. [DIN, s.] Noise.

"Ther wes swithe muchel *dune*."

Layamon, ii. 58.

***dūng (1)**, s. [O. H. Ger. *tunc, dung*; A. S. *dīng*.] A pit, a cave.

"Into so deop *dung* that ha druncneth therin."

St. Markgerete, p. 15.

dūng (2), *dīng, *dong, *donge, *dunge, s. & a. [A. S. *dung*; cogn. with O. Fries. *dung*; Sw. *dynga*=muck; Dan. *dyng*=a heap or mass; Ger. *dung, dünger*.]

1. *As subst.*: The excrement of animals.

2. *As adj.*: Pertaining or used in the handling of dung. (See the compounds.)

"Bnt the *dung* gate repaired Malchiah the son of Rechab, the ruler of part of Bethhaccerem."—*Nehem.* iii. 14.

¶ Obvious compounds: *dung-cart, dung-heap*.

dung-bath, s. A bath used in calico-printing works. [DUNGING.]

dung-beetle, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

2. *Pl.*: Various Scarabeides which inclose their eggs in pellets of dung. The sacred beetle of the Egyptians does so.

***dung-farmer, s.** A mean, poor farmer.

"This good hostesse chose to be reputed a *dung-farmer*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 74.

dung-fork, s. A four-tined fork for pitching and spreading manure.

dung-hook, s.

Agric.: An implement for dragging out manure, or scattering that which has been previously dumped in heaps.

dung-pot, s. A dung-cart.

"The rakers, scavengers, and officers hereunto appointed, every day in the week (except Sundays and other holydays) shall bring carts, *dung-pots*, or other fitting carriages into all the streets within their respective wards, parishes, and divisions, where such carts, &c., can pass, and at or before their approach, by bell, clapper, or otherwise, shall make loud noise and give notice to the inhabitants of their coming."—*Calthrop: Reports* (1670). (Nares.)

***dung-wet, a.** Thoroughly wet or soaked.

"Fishermen quaking, *dung-wet* after a storme."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe*.

dūng, v. t. & i. [DUNG, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To manure or dress with dung.

"This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed but what shall we do with the crop?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Calico-print.*: To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and water, for the purpose of fixing the color. [DUNGING, s.]

B. *Intrans.*: To void excrement.

"A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces."—*Swift: Battle of the Books*.

dūng, pa. par. or a. [DING.]

dūn-ga-reē, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of fine canvas.

dūnged, pa. par. & a. [DUNG, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Manured or dressed with dung.

2. Dirtied or befouled with dung.

"The *dunged* folds of dag-tailed sheep."

Bp. Hall: Sat. v. 2.

II. *Calico-print.*: Treated by the process of dunging.

dūn'-geōn, s. [O. Fr. *donjon*, from Low Latin *dominionem*, accus. of *domnio*=a donjon-tower. *Dungeon* and *donjon* are the same word.] [DON-JON.]

*1. A donjon, the innermost and strongest tower of a fortress or castle, wherein the besieged were wont to make their last stand, when the rest was forced. (*Cotgrave*.)

2. A close prison or place of confinement; generally applied to one which is dark and underground.

"In the *dungeon* below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease and death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dungeon-bolt, s. The bolt or bar of a prison.

"There is a blank upon my mind,

A fearful vision ill-defined,

Of raving till my flesh was torn,

Of *dungeon-bolts* and fetters worn."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 22.

dungeon-dew, s. The damp or moisture of a dungeon.

"I only lived—I only drew

The accursed breath of *dungeon-dew*."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

dungeon-light, s. The dim light of a dungeon.

"It was not even the *dungeon-light*,

So hateful to my heavy sight."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

***dungeon-tower, s.** A donjon-tower.

"By Brackenbury's *dungeon-tower*,

These silver mists shall melt away."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 2.

dūn'-geōn, v. t. [DUNGEON, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To throw into or confine in a dungeon.

2. *Fig.*: To shut up, to confine in darkness.

"Are we *dungeoned* up from the sight of the sun?"—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*.

dūn'-geōned, pa. par. or a. [DUNGEON, v.]

***dūn'-geōn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *dungeon*; -er.] A gaoler.

"Dungeon-er of my friends."—*Keats: To—*

dūng'-hīll, s. & a. [Eng. *dung*, and *hill*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Lit.*: A heap or accumulation of dung.

"Dying like men, though buried in your *dunghills*;
They shall be famed." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively*:

†1. A mean, filthy, or vile abode.

"Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lightened by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst."

Dryden: Eleonora, 79-82.

†2. Any situation, position, or condition of mean-ness.

"He . . . lifteth the needy out of the *dunghill*."—*Ps.* cxiii. 7.

*3. A term of reproach for one who is meanly born.

"Out, *dunghill*! darest thou brave a nobleman?"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a dung-heap.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Of low, mean, or vile extraction.

"Base *dunghill* villain!"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.

2. Mean, poor.

"The first was with base *dunghill* rags yclad,
Tainting the gale, in which they fluttered light."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 77.

dunghill-raker, s. One who rakes about in dung; specif., a fowl.

"The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen,

The chicken, too, to me

Have taught a lesson."

Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

dūng'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DUNG, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of manuring or dressing with dung.

"It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

2. *Calico-print.*: The removal of the superfluous mordant by passing dried calico through a warm mixture of cow-dung and water. It is passed through two cisterns six feet by three and four feet deep, the first of which has two gallons of dung to its contents of water, and the other a solution of half the strength. It is quickly passed through them in succession, washed in a wine-pit, and then in a dash-wheel. A solution of phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda, and gelatine, is sometimes substituted for the cow-dung.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ċem; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn;

ċhin, bench; go, ċem; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dūn-gī'-yah, *s.* [Arab.]

Naut.: A species of vessel employed in the coasting trade on the shores of Arabia, &c. It has one long mast.

dūng'-meēr, *s.* [Eng. *dung*, and *meer*.] A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

dūng'-y, *a.* [Eng. *dung*; *-y*.] Full of dung; filthy, base, mean, vile.

"Kingdoms are clay; our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast as man."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 1.

dūng'-yard, *s.* [Eng. *dung*, and *yard*.] A yard or inclosure where dung is accumulated.

"Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

dūn-i-wās'-sāl, *s.* [Gael. *duin'uasal*, from *duine* = a man, and *uasal* = gentle.] A gentleman; a squire. Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chieftain.

***dūn'-kēr**, *a.* [DUN, *a.*] Dark.

"Like the velvet on her brow; or, like
The *dunker* mole on Venus' dainty cheek."

Sylvest.: *Du Bartas; Magnificence*, 66, 67.

Dūn'-kērs, *s. pl.* [Ger. *tunken* = to dip.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of German Baptists, founded by Alexander Mack, about A. D. 1708. Persecution drove them in 1723 to the United States, where they founded a church at a German town in Pennsylvania. They separate the sexes in worship. Many of them are vegetarians. Also called *Dunkards* and *Dippers*.

***dūn'-kīrk-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *Dunkirk*, the name of a seaport in the north of France; suff. *-er*.] A privateer of Dunkirk, long very formidable to British merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, sold again by Charles II., and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

"This was a rail,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *dunkirkers*."

The Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

dūn'-līn, *s.* [Either from *dun*, *dune* = sandhills, or *dun* = of a brownish-black color; dim. suff. *-lin*.] *Ornith.*: *Tringa alpina*, a bird belonging to the sub-family *Totantinae*, or Sandpipers. It is a very common shore-bird, being generally met with in large flocks, sometimes as many as two or three hundred in number. They are usually very tame. The summer dress of the dunlin is easily recognizable by the large black horseshoe mark on the breast. This is lost in the winter, when the plumage is ashy above and white below. It goes to the north, as a rule, to breed.

dūn'-nage (*nage* as *nīg*), *s.* [Perhaps connected with *down*.]

Naut.: On shipboard, the name applied to loose wood, fagots, boughs, &c., laid at the bottom of a hold to raise the cargo above the bilge-water, and also to chock it and keep it from rolling when stowed.

dūnned, *pa. par. or a.* [DUN, *v.*]

dūn'-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *dun*; *-er*.] One who duns for payment of a debt; a dun.

"They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay."—*Spectator*.

***dūn'-nī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dunny*; *-ness*.] Deafness.

dūn'-nīng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [DUN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *Assubst.*: The act of pressing or urging for payment of a debt.

dūn'-nīng (2), *s.* [DUN, *v.*] The process of curing fish, so as to give them a dun color.

dūn'-nīsh, *a.* [Eng. *dun*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Of a color inclined to dun; somewhat dun in color.

"The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous color, near black; underneath, more light, or *dunnish*."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 247.

dūn'-nōck, *s.* [Eng. *dun*; dimin. suff. *-ock*.] The common Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

"Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*."—*Miss E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. iv.

dūn'-nŷ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Deaf; hard of hearing.

dūn'-sēts, *s.* [Eng. *dun*, *s.*, and *set*.]

1. A little hill or mound.
2. A person living in a hilly place.

***dūnt**, *v. t. & i.* [DUNT (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To strike, to beat.

"Dunt the deneles thider in."

Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

2. *Intrans.*: To knock; to strike; to beat, as the pulse.

"And while my heart wi' life blood *dunted*
I'd bear't in mind."

Burns: To Mr. Michell.

***dūnt**, *s.* [DINT, *s.*] A blow.

"There was many *dunt* iyeue."—*Layamon*, i. 74.

dūn'-tle, *v. t.* [A frequent. from *dunt* (q. v.).] To dint.

"His cap is *duntled* in."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago* (Introd.). (*Davies*.)

dūn'-ytle, *s.* [From Mount *Dun*, near Nelson, in New Zealand, and *-ytle* (*Petrol.*) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: A grayish-green rock, unctuous to the touch and of vitreous luster, found along with serpentine rock at Mount Dun. [Etym.] (*Dana*.)

dū-ō, *s.* [Ital. & Lat. = two.]

Mus.: A duet.

"They call a *duo* a music of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed."—*Appendix to Mus. Dict.* (1769), p. 13.

***dū-ō-dēc-a-hē-dral**, *a.* [DODECAHEDRAL.]

***dū-ō-dēc-a-hē-drōn**, *s.* [DODECAHEDRON.]

***dū-ō-dē-çen'-nī-āl**, *a.* [Latin *duodecennis*: *duodecim* = twelve, and *annus* = a year.] Consisting of twelve years. (*Ash*.)

dū-ō-dēc'-ī-māl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelfth; *duodecim* = twelve.]

A. *As adjective*:

Math.: Proceeding in computation by twelves; as, *duodecimal arithmetic*.

B. *As substantive*:

Mathematics:

1. One of a system of numbers in the scale of twelve.

2. *Pl.*: A name given to an arithmetical method of finding out the square measure of any rectangular area or surface, the length of whose sides is given in feet and inches. It is also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimal scale, *s.*

Arith.: That scale of notation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left.

dū-ō-dēc'-īm-fid, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve, and *fīdo* (pa. t. *fīdī*) = to cut, to cleave.] Divided in twelve parts.

dū-ō-dēc'-ī-mō, *a. & s.* [Latin *duodecim* = twelve.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of twelve leaves to the sheet.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A book consisting of sheets folded each so as to form twelve leaves or twenty-four pages.

2. The size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves or twenty-four pages; usually written 12mo, and generally so read by printers and publishers.

II. *Mus.*: The interval of a twelfth.

III. *Print.*: Twelve pages to a form.

dū-ō-dec-īm'-ō-lē (*dec* as *deçh*), *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A group of twelve notes.

dū-ō-dēc'-u-ple, *a.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *decuplus* = tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

"Griseplus, a learned Polander, endeavors to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews by comparing some passages of Scripture."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

dū-ō-dēn'-āl, *a.* [Lat. *duoden(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to the duodenum; as, *duodenal dyspepsia*.

dū-ō-dēn'-a-rŷ, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius* = containing twelve; *duodecim* = twelve.] Pertaining to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves; twelvefold.

duodenary arithmetic, *s.*

Math.: A system of computation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left, instead of tenfold, as in ordinary computation.

duodenary scale, *s.*

Arith.: The same as DUODECIMAL SCALE (q. v.).

dū-ō-dēne, *s.* [Lat. *duodeni* = twelve each.]

Music: A group of twelve notes suitable for playing on ordinary manuals, with definite relations of pitch, arranged for showing relations of harmony

and modulation, and for precisely fixing the theoretical intonation of any chords and passages without altering the ordinary musical notation, first introduced by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F. R. S., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, xxiii. 3-31, and subsequently more fully explained in an additional appendix (xix.) to his translation of Helmholtz, *On the Sensations of Tone*, 1875. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dū-ō-dēn'-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *duodeni* = twelve each.]

Anat.: The first portion of the small intestine, so called from being about equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; it commences at the pylorus (q. v.), and terminates in the jejunum, the second portion of the small intestine, at the second lumbar vertebra; the third portion of the small intestine is called the ileum (q. v.), passing into the large intestine, also composed of three portions, the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

dū-ō-dram'-ma, *s.* [Ital.] A dramatic piece for two performers only.

dū-ō-līt'-ēr-āl, *a.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *litera* = a letter.] Consisting of only two letters; bilateral.

duo'-lō (*duo* as *dwō*), *s.* [Ital.] Grief.

† *Con duolo*:

Music: With grief, sadness, pathos.

***dū-ōp'-ō-līze**, *v. t.* [Formed from *duo*, on the analogy of *monopolize* (q. v.).] To engross between two.

"To *duopolize* all church power."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 440.

***dūp**, *v. t.* [A contraction of *do up*; cf. *don*, *doff*.] To raise, to open.

"Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

dūp'-a-ble, *a.* [DUPEABLE.]

dupe, *s.* [Fr., applied to the hoopoe; cf. *gull*, *goose*, *booby*, *pigeon*.] One who is or can be easily deceived; one who is very credulous; a gull.

"What was to be done in Ireland was not work for a trifle or a *dupe*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

dupe, *v. t.* [DUPE, *s.*] To trick, to cheat, to make a dupe of, to gull.

"The two statesmen parted, each flattering himself that he had *duped* the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dupe-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dupe*; *-ability*.] Capability of being easily duped or gulled; easy credulity; gullibility.

dū'pe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dupe*; *-able*.] That may or can be easily duped, gulled, cheated, or deceived.

"Was it to be supposed that Mr. — was so very *dupeable* a person?"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

dūped, *pa. par. or a.* [DUPE, *v.*]

dūp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dup(e)*; *-er*.] One who dupes, gulls, or deceives another; a cheat, a swindler.

dūp'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dup(er)*; *-y*.] The act, art, or practice of duping; cheating, swindling; the state of being duped.

"He . . . has much contempt for the *dupery* and weakness of the sufferers."—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, pt. vi., § 1.

dūp'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DUPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making a dupe of another.

dūp'-ī-ōn, *s.* [Fr. *doupion*; Ital. *doppione*, from *doppio*, and Lat. *duplus* = double.] A double cocoon, formed by two or more silkworms.

dū'-ple, *a.* [Lat. *duplus*; Gr. *diploōs* = double.]

1. Double, twofold.

2. Duplicate, alike, corresponding.

"The same nation also is separated from the Belgæ by Matrona and Sequana, rivers of a *duple* bignesse."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

† (1) *Duple ratio* is that of 2 to 1, 6 to 3, &c.

(2) *Sub-duple ratio* is that of 1 to 2, 3 to 6, &c.

***dū'-ple**, *v. t.* [DUPE, *a.*] To double, to duplicate.

***dū'-plēt**, *s.* [DUPE, *a.*] A doublet (q. v.).

dū'-plēx, *a.* [Lat., from *duo* = two, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double, twofold.

2. *Hor.*: Constructed with duplex escapement (q. v.).

"Lever, *duplex*, and horizontal watches."—*London Times*.

duplex-escapement, *s.*

Hor.: An escapement so called from the double character of its scape-wheel, which has spur and crown teeth. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1658, and improved by Dyrer and Breguet. The balance-arbor carries a pallet which at each oscillation receives an impulse from the crown-teeth. In the arbor is a notch into which the spur-teeth fall in succession as the crown-teeth consecutively pass the impulse-pallet. [ESCAPEMENT.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr. marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

duplex-lathe, s.

Turnery: A lathe invented by Fairbairn for turning-off, screwing, and surfacing. Its peculiarity consists in the employment of a cutting-tool at the back of the lathe in addition and opposite to the tool in front, but in inverted positions to each other. The transverse forces are thus balanced, and time is saved. [LATHE.]

duplex-pumping-engine, s. An arrangement in which two steam-engines of equal dimensions are placed side by side, one operating the steam-valves of the other.

duplex-punch, s.

1. A punch having a counter-die mounted on an opposite jaw, as the ticket-punch.

2. A punch having a force derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum, forming a toggle.

duplex-querela, s. [Lat.]

Eccl. Law: The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (q. v.).

duplex-ratio, s.

Math.: The product of a ratio.

duplex-telegraph, s. A telegraph so arranged that messages can be simultaneously transmitted in opposite directions on the same line-wire. The first telegraph of this kind was devised by Dr. Gentl, of Austria, in 1853, and modified by Frieschen and Siemens-Holske in 1854; but it was not till some years later that any duplex systems were put into successful operation.

duplex-type, s.

Phot.: A name given to a mode of taking two photographs of the same person in different positions by two operations, so that he shall appear in two characters: say, for instance, playing the piano and—accompanying himself—on the violin. It is done by two exposures, with some skillful mode of hiding the division line. Shive's duplicating reflector is constructed for this purpose.

dū-plī-cāte, a. & s. [Lat. *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico*=to double; *duplex* (genit. *duplicis*)=double.] [DUPLEX, DOUBLE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Double, twofold.

"The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a nombre into so populous a company, yea, though the nombre were *duplicate*."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 5).

2. Corresponding exactly with another; made in duplicate.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Another exactly correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind.

"Yet is their form and image here expressed As by a *duplicate*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. An exact copy or transcript of a document.

"Presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford."—Walpole: *Life of Mr. George Vertue*.

3. A pawnbroker's ticket for goods pledged with him.

"Entering the *duplicate* he had just made out in a thick book."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz; Pawnbroker's Shop*.

II. Law: A document corresponding exactly in all essential points with another, and differing from a copy only in having all the validity of the original; as, the *duplicate* of a lease, &c.

¶ *Duplicate proportion or ratio:* The same as the square of the ratio; as, the duplicate ratio of *a* to *b* is *a*² to *b*².

"*Duplicate proportion* is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate ratio* of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so on in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4."—Philips.

dū-plī-cāte, v. t. [DUPLICATE, a.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. To fold together.

2. To double; to make double or twice as great.

"And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undistempored sentiments."—Glanvill.

3. To make a duplicate or copy of.

"Which it was hoped would have been *duplicate* in the Bay of Bengal."—Transit of Venus, in *London Times*.

II. Phys.: To divide or branch into two, either by natural growth or by spontaneous division.

dū-plī-cāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DUPLICATE, v.]**dū-plī-cāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [DUPLICATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of folding together, doubling, or making a duplicate or copy of; duplication.

dū-plī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *duplicatio*, from *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico*=to make double; French *duplication*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of folding together.

2. The act of doubling or making twice as great or large; the multiplication of a number by two.

"If they had exercised a separate inspection or guard over the plebeians, the *duplication* of their number might have given additional protection to the plebeians."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 41.

***3. A fold.**

"The peritonæum is a strong membrane, everywhere double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

II. Phys.: The act or process of dividing or branching into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

¶ *Duplication of the cube:* The operation of finding a cube whose volume is equal to double that of a given cube. The solution of this problem cannot be effected geometrically, as it requires the construction of two mean proportionals between two given lines. It may be solved by higher geometry, but its solution in this manner is rather curious than useful. It is also called the Delian problem (q. v.).

†dū-plī-cā-tive, a. [English *duplicat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of becoming duplicated; specifically in physiology, having the quality of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

dū-plī-cā-tō-, in compos. [Lat. *duplicatus*.] [DUPLICATE.]

Bot., &c.: Doubly.

dicato-crenate, a.

Bot.: Doubly crenate; having each crenel itself crenate.

dicato-dentate, a.

Bot., &c.: Doubly toothed.

dicato-pinnate, a.

Bot., &c.: Doubly pinnate, bipinnate.

dicato-serrate, a.

Bot.: Doubly serrate, having each serrature itself serrated.

dicato-ternate, a.

Bot.: Biternate (q. v.).

dū-plī-cā-tūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *duplicatus*.] A folding, a fold.

"The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

dū-plīc-ī-tŷ, *du-plic-i-te, *dup-plic-i-te, s. [Fr. *duplicité*, from Lat. *duplicitas*=doubleness; *duplex* (genit. *duplicis*)=double; Sp. *duplicidad*; Ital. *duplicità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The state of being double or in two; a division into twos.

"In other words, the *duplicity* thus conjectured does not exist; and of the *duplicity* or principal division of the ring which does exist those observers had no idea."—Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882.

2. *Fig.:* Doubleness of heart or speech; double-dealing, deceit; the act or habit of assuming a false appearance or character for the purpose of deceit; a want or absence of straightforwardness; dissimulation.

"He was compelled to abandon it by the refractory temper of the soldiers, and by the incalculable *duplicity* of the king."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***II. Law:** The pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

dū-plō-, adv. [Lat. *duplus*=double, twofold.]

Chem.: A prefix used to express twofold or twice as much; as, *duplo-carburet*=twofold carburet.

dū-plŷ, s. [Formed from Lat. *duo*=two, and *plico*=to fold, on analogy of reply (q. v.).]

Scots Law: A second reply; a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

dūppe, *dup-pen, v. t. & i. [DIP, v.]

dūp-pēr, s. [DUBBER.]

dūr-a-bīl-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *durabilité*, from Lat. *durabilitas*, from *durabilis*=durable (q. v.); Ital. *durabilità*.] The quality or condition of being durable; the power or property of lasting or continuing in any given state; endurance, continuance, durability; especially applied to the lasting or continuing of substances without change, perishing, or wearing out.

"Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength or *durability* of being."—Hooker.

dūr-a-ble, a. [Lat. *durabilis*, from *duro*=to last, to endure; *durus*=hard; Fr. & Sp. *durable*; Ital. *durabile*.] Having the quality of endurance or continuance in any given state; lasting, enduring, permanent; not subject to change or decay.

"Though his life be a dream, his enjoyments, I see, Have a being less *durable* even than he."

Cowper: *Poplar Field*.

dūr-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *durable*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being durable or lasting; durability.

"A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may, by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it."—Addison: *Ancient Medals*.

dūr-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *durab(le)*; -ly.] In a durable, lasting, or enduring manner; lastingly, permanently; so as to be durable or lasting.

"There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories."—Sidney.

dūr-a-mā-tēr, s. [Lat., the hard mother, so called from its hardness in comparison to the underlying membrane.]

Anat.: The first of the three lining membranes of the brain, the others being the arachnoid and pia mater (q. v.). It is a strong membrane, composed of white fibrous tissue, lining also the interior of the skull and penetrating the spinal column, there called *theca vertebralis*, but not adherent to the bones, as in the cranium. Its external surface is rough, the internal smooth, and lined by the serous arachnoid membrane.

"The cerebro-spinal center is inclosed in certain membranes, or meninges, which are three in number: the *dura mater*, the arachnoid, and the pia mater."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x.

du-rā-mēn, s. [Lat.=hardness, from *durus*=hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood or central wood in the trunk of exogenous trees. It is hard and dense, and often colored, with its tubes dry and thick. Thus in the Ebony the duramen is black, and is the part used for furniture, &c.; the alburnum, or outer wood, is pale. In the Beech the heart-wood is light-brown, in the Oak deep-brown, in the Judas-tree yellow, and in Guaiacum greenish. The relative proportion of duramen and alburnum differs in different trees.

dūr-a-nce, *dur-aunce, s. [Fr. *durant*, pa. par. of *durer*; Lat. *duro*=to last.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Endurance, continuance, duration, lastingness.

"Some writers accompt the terme of the *durance* of thys kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert."—Fabyan: *Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cv.

2. Imprisonment, confinement, custody; a prison.

"And the grim guards that to his *durance* led, In silence eyed him with a secret dread."

Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 8.

***II. Fabric:**

1. A term applied to the leathern dresses worn by the lower orders.

"He, sir, that takes pity on decayed men, and gives them suits of *durance*."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

2. A stout woolen stuff formerly made in imitation of buff leather, and used for garments. Also called Durant and Tammy.

***dūr-a-n-čŷ, s.** [Lat. *durans*, pr. par. of *duro*=to last.] Durability, lastingness.

"The soul's ever *durancy* I sung before, Ystruck with mighty rage."

More: *Song of the Soul*, pt. iii., c. i., § 1.

dūr-a-nt, *dur-aunt, a. & s. [Fr. *durant*, pr. par. of *durer*=to last.]

A. As adj.: Lasting, continuing.

B. As substantive:

Fabric: In the same senses as DURANCE, II. 1 and 2.

dūr-ān-tē, pr. par. [Lat. abl. sing. of *durans*, pr. par. of *duro*=to last.]

¶ (1) *Durante bene placito:* During pleasure.

(2) *Durante vita:* During life.

dū-ra-tē, s. [Ital.]

Music: With harshness, roughly.

dūr-a-tion, s. [Lat. *duratus*, pa. par. of *duro*=to last; Sp. *duracion*; Ital. *durazione*.]

1. The power or quality of continuing or lasting; durability, continuance.

"*Duration* is a circumstance essential to happiness."—Rogers.

2. The length of continuance or of existence; continuance in time.

"The misery that after death attends the misspent present life, overbalanceth all the good that this life can yield, both in degree and *duration*."—Hall: *Contempl.*, vol. i. *Victory of Faith over the World*.

bōl, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, tŷis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷūn; -tŷion, -ŷion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dūr-bar, s. [Hind. & Pers. *darbār*, lit.=door of admittance: Pers. *dar*=a door, and *bār*=admittance.]

1. The audience-chamber in the palaces of the native princes of India; an audience.

2. An official levee or reception held by the Governor-General of India, or by one of the native princes.

dūr'-den, s. [Corrupted from Wel. *dyffryn*, a valley (?).] A copse, a thicket in a valley. (*Whar-ton*.)

dūre, dōur, a. [Ir. *dur*=dull, obstinate; Gael. *dūr*; cogn. with Lat. *durus*=hard.] Sour, obstinate, sulky, stubborn.

"Dure enough in casting up their nonsense to them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***dūre, *doure, *duri**, v. i. [Fr. *durer*; Lat. *duro*, from *durus*=hard; Sp. & Port. *durar*; Ital. *durare*.]

1. To last, to continue, to endure.

"Al thane day long *dured* that fith strong,"
Layamon, iii. 62.

2. To endure, to exist, to survive.

"Why ne dyghttes thou me to dighe, I *dure* to longe."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 488.

3. To delay, to stop, to remain.

"Wonder me thunke . . . why we *dure* here."
Destruction of Troy, 5,593.

4. To endure, to hold out.

"The Sarezynes myghten nought *doure*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,937.

5. To reach, to extend.

"The desert that *durethe* unto Syrye."—*Maundeville*, p. 46.

***dū're-fūl, *dū're-fūll**, a. [Eng. *dure*; *full*.] Enduring, lasting.

"For neither factious stone, nor *durefull* brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldering clay it was,"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 39.

***dū're-lēss**, a. [Eng. *dure*; *-less*.] Not lasting or durable; fading, transitory, short.

"Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasure of the stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God."—*Raleigh: History* (Pref.).

dūr'-ēne, s. [Lat. *durus*=hard; Eng., &c., suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chemistry: Tetramethyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, (1-2-4-5), is formed by the action of sodium on methyl iodide and monobromo-pseudocumene, $C_6H_2Br(CH_3)_3$, dissolved in ether. Durene is a crystalline compound, melting at 80°, and boiling at 190°. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. Durene is the only known hydrocarbon of the benzene series that is solid at ordinary temperatures. Durene, when oxidized by nitric acid, yields cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3CO_2OH$, or durylic acid and cumidic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO_2OH)_2$.

dūr'-ēss, *dur-esse, s. [O. Fr. *duressse*; Span. & Port. *dureza*; Ital. *durezza*, from Lat. *duritia*=hardness, harshness; *durus*=hard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Harshness, strictness, constraint, imprisonment, restraint of liberty, pressure.

"In truth, the Parliament was under *duress*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Law*: Duress may be either physical, that is, by actual confinement or restraint of liberty, or moral, that is, by threats or menaces, *duress per minas*; in either case the overt act must be to compel a person to do some act, as to execute a deed or commit an offense: in such cases the act is invalid and excusable. Thus, if a man be violently assaulted, and has no other possible means of escaping death, he is permitted to kill his assailant; for here the law of nature and self-defense, its primary canon, have made him his own protector.

dūr-ēss, v. t. [DURESS, s.] To place in or subject to duress or restraint; to imprison.

"If the party *duressed* do make any motion."—*Bacon*.

dū-rēs-sōr, s. [Eng. *duress*; *-or*.]

Law: One who subjects another to duress.

***dū-ret'**, s. [Etym. unknown.] A kind of dance.

"The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoës."—*Beaumont: Masque at Gray's Inn*.

***dū-rēt'-tā**, s. [Lat. *durus*=hard.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

"*Duretta* and serge."—*Maine: City Match*, i. 5. (*Davies*.)

dūr'-gā, s. [DOORGA.]

dūr'-ī-an, s. [DURIO.]

dūr'-ing, *dur-yng, *dur-yng, prep. [Properly the pr. par. of the verb *to dure* (q. v.), used prepositionally, and the construction corresponding originally to the Latin ablative absolute; as, *durante vita*=while life lasts, *during* life.] In the time or throughout the course or existence of; while some certain thing or state of things lasts.

"Our soul is but a smoke or airy blast,
Which, *during* life, doth in our nostrils play."

Davies: Immortality of the Soul, st. 30.

dūr'-i-ō, dūr'-ī-an, dūr'-ī-ōn, s. [Malay *durion*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Sterculiaceæ. There is but one species, *Durio zibethinus*, a lofty tree, a native of the Malayan Archipelago. It furnishes the fruit called Durian, which is highly prized for its delicious flavor, although associated with a fetid odor, which has given rise to the name Civet Durian. It grows to a size as large as a man's head, and comes into season in May or June; occasionally a second crop is gathered in November. The flowers are large and of a yellowish-green color.

***dūr'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *duritas*, from *durus*=hard; Fr. *durété*; Ital. *durità*.]

1. Hardness, firmness, solidity. (Of material substances.)

"Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theaters."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

2. Hardness, firmness, or sternness of mind or disposition.

dūr-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Lat. *durus*=hard, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument invented by Behrens, designed for testing the relative hardness of steel rails. It is virtually a small drilling-machine, working by hand or machine power, which registers the number of revolutions of the drill-spindle and also the amount of feed, the latter being given by the application of a known weight to the back of the drill-spindle. The friction of the machine and the state of the cutting edges are supposed to be constant quantities, and, as such, are thrown out of the calculation. The hardness of a metal is considered to be inversely proportionate to the depth of feed obtained with a given number of revolutions. (*Knights*.)

***dūr'-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *durus*=hard.] Hard.

"They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*."—*Smith: Port. of Old Age*, p. 186.

dū-rōŷ, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A common quality of woolen serge.

dūr'-rā, s. [DOURA (2), s.]

***dūrŷ'-lēy**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Blows without wounding or bloodshed. (*Blount*.)

dūrst, pret. of *v.* [DARE.]

***dūrst'-igh-lŷ** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***durst-i-igh, *dirst-igh-like**, adv. [A. S. *dyrstig*=bold, daring.] Boldly, daringly.

"Ther he *dirstightlike* draf all ut

Thatt folc off Godes temple."

Ormulum, 16,152.

***dūrst'-īng-lŷ**, adv. [DURST.] Daringly, boldly.

"Dirstelie, bold, or, as we might say, *durstingly*, of one daring to do a thing of hazard or difficulty."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. vii.

dū-rŷl'-īc, a. [Eng., &c., *dur(ene)*; *-yl(e)*, *-ic*.]

durylic acid, s.

Chem.: Cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3CO_2OH$. A monatomic monobasic acid obtained by oxidizing durene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, with dilute nitric acid. It crystallizes in hard prisms, which melt at 150°. By further oxidation, it is converted into cumidic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO_2OH)_2$, which crystallizes in long transparent prisms, which sublime at high temperatures.

***dus'-i, a. & s.** [DIZZY.]

A. As adj.: Dizzy.

B. As subst.: Dizziness, folly.

"That he heore *dusi* alegge?"—*Old English Homilies*, p. 111.

dūsk, *deosc, *deosk, *dosk, a. & s. [Cogn. with Sw. dial. *duska*=to drizzle, *dusk*=a slight shower, and *duskug*=misty; A. S. *theostre*=darkness.]

A. As adjective:

1. Tending to darkness; moderately or rather dark.

"A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades."

Milton: P. R., i. 296.

2. Tending to blackness or a dark color.

"The hills, to their supply,

Vapor and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,

Sent up again." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 740-42.

*3. Not clear or plain; mysterious.

"This word is *deosk*."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 148.

B. As substantive:

1. A tendency to darkness; incipient or slight obscurity.

2. A tendency to a black color; darkness of color.

"Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of his skin."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 76, 77.

3. Twilight; the period of time just between light and darkness.

"Blue, through the *dusk*, the smoking currents shine."

Thomson: Summer, 56.

***dūsk, *dusk-en, *dosk-in**, v. t. & i. [DUSK, s.]

***A. Transitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To make dusky or somewhat dark.

"Hire cote armure is *duskyd* reed."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 204.

2. *Fig.*: To discourage, to damp.

"Withdrawen his devocion

And *dusken* his herte."

P. Ploughman's Crede, 1,119.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dusk or dark; to be darkened.

2. To become dim.

"Thine ehnen schulen *doskin*."

Hati Meidenhad, p. 35.

***dūsked**, pa. par. or a. [DUSK, v.]

dūsk'-ēn, v. t. & i. [Eng. *dusk*; *-en*.]

***A. Trans.**: To make dusk or dark; to darken.

"The sayd epigrame was not utterly defaced, but only *duskened* or rased."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 163.

†B. Intrans.: To become or grow dusk.

"Till twilight *duskened* into dark."—*J. R. Lowell*.

***dūs'ke-nēsse**, s. [DUSKNESS.]

dūsk'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dusky*; *-ly*.] In a dusky or somewhat dark manner or degree.

"Night, with dusky mantle, covers

The skies (and the more *duskily* the better)."

Byron: Beppo, ii.

dūsk'-ī-nēss, s. [English *dusky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dusky or somewhat dark.

"Time had somewhat sullied the color of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room."—*Trans. of Boetius* (1674), p. 3.

***dūsk'-īng, *dusk-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [DUSK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dark or dim; the state of becoming dark or dim.

"Whereof is engendred *duskyng* of the eyes."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii.

dūsk'-īsh, a. [Eng. *dusk*; *-ish*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; rather dark, obscure.

"With many *duskyish* vapors cled."

Stirling: Aurora, st. 16.

2. Inclining to blackness; somewhat black.

"Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another: therefore rather a *duskyish* tincture than an absolute black."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

dūsk'-īsh-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *duskyish*; *-ly*.] In a rather dusky or dark manner; somewhat darkly or mistily.

"The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snast made the snast to burn *duskyishly*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 369.

dūsk'-īsh-nēss, *dusk-ysh-nes, s. [Eng. *duskyish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being duskyish; duskiness.

"For who can it unfold, and read aright

The divers colors, and the tinctures fair,

Which in this various vesture changes write

Of light, of *duskyishness*, of thick, of rare

Consistencies?"—*More: Song of the Soul*, I. i. 22.

dūsk'-nēss, *duske-nesse, *dusk-nesse, s. [Eng. *dusk*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dusk or somewhat dark; duskiness.

"Of satiety or fulnesses be ingendered painful diseases and sicknesses—great bleedings, cramps, *duskiness* of sight."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, 191 b.

dūs'-kŷ, a. [Eng. *dusk*; *-y*.]

1. Tending to darkness or duskiness; somewhat dark.

"Midnight brought on the *dusky* hour

Friendliest to sleep and silence."

Milton: P. L., v. 667, 668.

2. Tending to blackness in color; somewhat or rather black.

"*Dusky* they spread, a close embodied crowd,

And o'er the vale descends the living cloud."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 115, 116.

3. Pertaining to darkness or night.

"[They] now pervade the *dusky* land of dreams."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 18.

4. Dull, not bright.

"The surface is of a *dusky* yellow color."—*Woodward*.

5. Gloomy, sad, dispiriting, depressing.

"While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

6. Gloomy, dispirited, melancholy.

"Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 13.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

dusky-ant, s.

Entom.: *Formica fusca*.

dusky-browed, a. Having a brown or swarthy brow.

"It gleams on the face, there, of *dusky-browed* Jack."
Wordsworth: *Power of Music*.

dusky-colored, a. Of a dusky color, tending to blackness.

"They rose in one unbroken sweep from the water's edge, and were covered to the height of fourteen or fifteen hundred feet by the *dusky-colored* forest."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 220.

dusky-perch, s.

Ichthy.: A species of perch, *Senanus gigas*, belonging to the genus *Senanus*, found on the coasts of France and Spain and in the Mediterranean, where it sometimes reaches a weight of sixty pounds. The color of the back is a dark reddish-brown, becoming paler on the belly. Both jaws have very distinct canine teeth.

dusky-sandaled, a. Having dark sandals. (Fig. & Poet.)

"The cowed and *dusky-sandaled* Eve,
In mourning weeds, from out the western gate
Departs with silent pace."
Longfellow: *Spirit of Poetry*.

dusky-skulpin, s.

Ichthy.: [SKULPIN.]

düst, *doust, *douste, *dusst, s. [A. S. *dust*, cogn. with Icel. *dust*=dust; Dan. *dust*=fine meal; Dut. *dyst*. Cf. also Sw. & Dan. *dunst*=vapor, steam; Goth. *dauns*=odor; O. H. Ger. *tunst*, Ger. *dunst*=vapor, fine dust; Lat. *fumus*=smoke. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) Earth or other matter reduced to such small particles as to be capable of floating in or being carried by the air.

"The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

*(2) A single grain, or particle of earth or other matter; an atom.

"To touch a *dust* of England's ground."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

(3) Earth; unorganized matter.

"Know thy birth;
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 208.

(4) Ashes; fine particles.

"To *douste* he let hem brenne."—Geben Jesu, 968.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The decomposed bodies or ashes of the dead.

"The noblest relics, proudest *dust*,
That Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

(2) The grave.

"Now shall I sleep in the *dust*."—Job vii. 21.

(3) A low, mean condition or state.

"God raised up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes."—1 Sam. ii. 8

(4) That to which all things return in death.

"The scepter, learning, physic, must
All follow this, and come to *dust*."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

*(5) Anything utterly worthless.

"Vile gold, dross, *dust*."—Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

*(6) A confusion or obscuration of the true facts, or state of affairs, as in a struggle the competitors are obscured by the dust arising.

"Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 161.

(7) Money (colloq.); as in the phrase, Down with the *dust*.

"The abbot down with his *dust*, and glad he escaped so."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, vi. 299.

II. Bot.: The pollen of the anther.

¶ (1) *Dust and ashes*: Extreme penitence and humility.

"Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in *dust and ashes*."—Job xlii. 6.

(2) *To raise, or make, or kick up, a dust*: To make a disturbance.

"There was small reason to *raise* such a *dust* out of a few indiscreet words."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 61.

(3) *To throw dust in one's eyes*: To mislead, to deceive.

(4) *To turn to dust and ashes*: To become utterly worthless.

"It was no dream: the world he loved so much
Had turned to *dust and ashes* at his touch."
Longfellow: *The Sicilian's Tale*.

dust-band, s.

Bot.: *Ustilago*, a genus of Fungals.

dust-born, a. Sprung or created from the dust.

"The *dust-born* pomp of earth,
Made thrall to death, returns to dust again."
Mirror for Magistrates, 874.

dust-brand, s. A disease of plants, also called Smut (q. v.). It is a scaly powder having no odor, found on oats and barley, and produced by *Ustilago segetum*. The disease shows itself conspicuously before the ripening of the crop.

dust-brush, s. A light brush for removing dust from furniture, &c.

dust-cart, s. A cart for removing dust, ashes, and other refuse from houses, the streets, &c.

dust-coat, s. A light overcoat.

dust-dry, a. As dry as dust.

"Do not let the borders get *dust-dry*."—Gardeners' Chronicle, No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

dust-fungi, s. A name often given to the Fungals of the sub-order Myxogasteres. They are found chiefly in tan-pits.

dust-man, s. One whose occupation is to remove dust, ashes, and other refuse from houses, streets, &c.

"The *dust-man's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies."
Gay: *Trivia*.

dust-pan, s. A domestic utensil for catching crumbs, lint, or dust, as they may be brushed from a table-cloth or carpet.

dust-point, s. An old rural game, probably the same as PUSH-PIN (q. v.).

"He looks
Like a great school-boy, that has been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Captain*, iii. 3.

dust-shot, s. The smallest size of shot.

düst (1), v. t. & i. [DUST, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from dust, to brush or sweep away the dust from.

2. To sprinkle or cover with dust.

"Every female flower which I examined had been effectually fertilized by the bees, accidentally *dusted* with pollen, having flown from tree to tree in search of nectar."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. iv., p. 93.

3. To sprinkle as with dust.

4. To rub smooth, or polish with dust or sand.

*B. *Intrans.*: To fall as dust.

"O the smele *duste*, yif hit *dusteth* swuthe heo vlasketh water theron, and swopeth hit ut awei."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

düst (2), *dest, v. t. & i. [Icel. *dusta*=to strike, to beat; *dust*=a blow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike, to hit.

"An engel *duste* hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to dateren."
Legend of St. Katherine, 2,025.

2. To beat.

"If (which is a rare chance) she be good, to *dust* her [a wife] often hath in it a singular, unknowne, and as it were an inscrutable vertue to make her much better, and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection."—*Pussenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

*B. *Intrans.*: To start.

"Vrgan lepe vnfaïn,
Ouer the bregge he *deste*."—*Tristram*, iii. 9.

¶ *To dust one's jacket*: To give one a beating.

düst'-éd, pa. par. or a. [DUST, v.]

düst'-êr, s. [Eng. *dust*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dusts or removes dust from articles.

2. A light piece of cloth used by servants in *dusting* furniture, &c.

3. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothes from dust, a *dust-coat*.

II. Technically:

1. *Paper*: A machine for removing the dust from rags or other paper-making material before sorting, cutting, and pulping. It consists of a revolving, wire-cloth cylinder inclosed in a box which receives the dust.

2. *Milling*: A machine for rubbing, brushing, and blowing bran to remove particles of flour adhering thereto. The bran is fed in at a spout at the smaller end, and is driven and blown through the meshes of the conical screen.

düs'-ti-nëss, s. [Eng. *dusty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dusty.

düst'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [DUST, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of removing dust from furniture, &c.

dusting-brush, s. One which has the thick end of the handle driven into the middle of the tuft of bristles; a feather brush.

düs'-tý, *dus-ti, a. [A. S. *dystig*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Covered with or full of dust.

"With joy the monarch marched before,
And found Menestheus on the *dusty* shore."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 380, 381.

2. Filled with or composed of dust or earth.

"Not a hasty stroke
Like that which sends him to the *dusty* grave,
But unrepealable and enduring death."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 608-11.

3. Like dust; of the color of dust; dull, dusky.

II. Bot.: Covered with minute dots, as if dusted. Example, the calyx and corolla of *Ardisia lentiginosa*.

dusty-foot, s. The same as PIÉPOUDRE (q. v.).

dusty-husband, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cerastium tomentosum*, from the white mealiness of the leaves; (2) *Arabis alpina*, from the masses of white flowers. (Britten & Holland.)

dusty-miller, dusty-milner, s.

Bot.: *Primula auricula*, from its white, powdery appearance.

dütch, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

Dütch, a. & s. [Ger. *deutsch*; M. H. Ger. *diutisk*, lit. = belonging to the people; cogn. with Gothic *thiuda*; A. S. *theód*=a people, and -isk = Eng. -ish.] [TEUTON.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, German.

"Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains."—Fuller: *Holy War*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

2. (Now): Pertaining to Holland and its inhabitants.

3. Pertaining to or written in the language of Holland.

¶ In many compounds, Dutch = false, unreal. [DUTCH-COURAGE, def.]

B. As substantive:

*1. (Orig.): The Germanic race generally.

2. (Now): The inhabitants of Holland.

3. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch agrimony, s.

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum*. (Britten & Holland.)

Dutch auction, s. An auction in which the auctioneer starts with a high price, which he gradually lowers till he meets with a bidder.

Dutch beech, s.

Bot.: *Populus alba*. [BEECH.]

Dutch case, s.

Mining: A shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries; a mining-case.

Dutch cheese, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A species of cheese manufactured in Holland.

2. *Bot.*: The fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*.

Dutch Church, s.

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The Church to which the majority of the people of Holland adhere. In the sixteenth century the ancestors of the present Dutch wavered for a time between the Lutheran and the Reformed churches. In 1571 they publicly professed their allegiance to the latter by embodying its doctrines in the Belgic Confession of Faith, published in that year. As long as they were under the sway of the Spaniards they, however, abstained from the use of the word Reformed, which had been introduced by the French, and styled themselves "Associates of the Augsburg Confession," the Spaniards considering Lutherans more easy to govern than Calvinists. One of the most notable events in the history of the Dutch Church, after the yoke of Spain was broken, was the Synod of Dort, in 1618. James Arminius, Professor of Theology at Leyden, having rejected the Calvinistic tenets and adopted those which were destined to be called after himself, Arminian, a synod was convened at Dort to examine and, if need be, condemn his views. This was done, but with little effect, the views of Arminius prevailing to a greater extent after than they had done before their condemnation. The present Dutch Church remains nominally Reformed, but a good deal of rationalism exists within its pale. Its government is Presbyterian.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Dutch clinker, s. A yellow hard brick made in Holland.

Dutch clover, s.

Bot.: *Trifolium repens*, also called White Clover. It springs up frequently on lands recently cleared. It is a valuable pasture plant. The root is creeping; leaves broad, obovate, with a horse-shoe mark in the middle; flowers white or pinkish, forming a globular head. [CLOVER.]

Dutch concert, s. A so-called concert in which every man sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor is also singing his, a practice not necessarily so national as convivial. There is another form of Dutch concert, in which each person present sings in turn one verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being used as a burden after each verse. When every person has sung his song, all sing their respective songs simultaneously as a grand finale. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Dutch courage, s. False or fictitious courage, usually applied to the bravado inspired by partial intoxication. The phrase probably originated in the seventeenth century, when England's wars with the Dutch, and especially the naval reverses England suffered at their hands in the reign of Charles II., rendered in England the very name of the Dutch a synonym for all that was bad.

"The Dutch their wine and all their brandy lose,
Disarmed of that from which their courage grows."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 43, 44.

***Dutch defense, s.** A sham defense.

"Mr. Jones maintained a kind of Dutch defense."
Fielding: Tom Jones, bk. ix., ch. v.

Dutch foil, s. A copper alloy, rolled or hammered. Called also Dutch leaf. [DUTCH METAL, DUTCH MINERAL.]

Dutch gleeke, s. A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of gleeke; as if tippling were the favorite game of Dutchmen.

"Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call Dutch gleeke."
Gayton: Fest. Notes, p. 96.

Dutch gold, s. The alloy used at the manufacturing works, near Potsdam. It is composed of copper, 11; zinc, 2. This is rolled into sheets, and is made into the Dutch leaf used in bronzing.

Dutch liquid, s.

Chem.: A name formerly given to ethene dichloride, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, a yellowish oily liquid found when equal measures of ethene, C_2H_4 , and chlorine gas are mixed over water. So called from the fact that it was discovered by Dutch chemists in 1793.

Dutch medlar, s.

Bot.: *Mespilus germanica*.

Dutch metal, s.

Metal.: A variety of brass containing a larger proportion of copper than the ordinary alloy. It is capable of being hammered into leaf of less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in thickness, and is used as a substitute for gold leaf in inferior gilding. [DUTCH GOLD.]

Dutch mice, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Dutch mineral, s. Copper beaten or rolled out into thin leaves.

Dutch morgan, s.

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Dutch myrtle, s.

Bot.: *Myrica gale*, a fragrant shrub belonging to the order Myricaceæ. It is found in bogs and moors, and is in some parts used for making an infusion like tea.

Dutch oven, s.

Cooking.

1. A spider, skillet, or camp-oven used by those who cook by hot coals on the hearth. A mode yet common in the Western States of the Union, and unsurpassed in its results with skillful housewives. The pot stands in hot embers, and more of the same are piled on the dish-shaped lid.

2. A cooking-chamber suspended in front of a fire so as to cook by radiation. Also eminently satisfactory in its results, in just such degree as toasting exceeds baking, and grilling or broiling exceeds frying.

Dutch pink, s. Chalk or whiting dyed with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. Dutch pink, English and Italian pinks, are bright yellow colors used in distemper and for paper staining, and other ordinary purposes. The pigment called "stil," or "stil de grain," is a similar preparation, and a very fugitive yellow, the darker kind of which is called Brown Pink.

Dutch roots, s.

Bot.: *Hyacinthus nutans*.

Dutch rushes, s.

Bot.: *Equisetum hyemale*, the largest species of horse-tail reeds. It contains a large amount of silica, and is therefore used for polishing mahogany, alabaster, &c. The silica is deposited in a regular manner, forming an integral part of the structure of the plant. It is exported from Holland, whence its name.

Dutch School, s.

Paint.: This school of art cannot be said to possess the perfections that are to be observed in the Flemish school; their subjects are principally derived from the vulgar amusements of the peasants. The expressions are sufficiently marked; but it is the expression of passions which debase, instead of ennobling human nature. It must be acknowledged, at the same time, that the Dutch painters have succeeded in several branches of the art. If they have chosen low subjects of imitation, they have represented them with great exactness. If they have not succeeded in the most difficult parts of the chiaro-scuro, they at least excel in the most striking, such as in light confined in a narrow space, night illuminated by the moon, or by torches, and the light of a smith's forge. The Dutch have no rivals in landscape painting, considered merely as the faithful representation of a particular scene. Among the chief master painters of this school are Rembrandt, Ruysdael, the Teniers, Ostade, the Breughels, Vandemer, Berghem, Both, Bakhuyzen, and the Vanderveldes. (*Weale.*)

Dutch scoop, s. A box shovel suspended by cords from a tripod and used for irrigation.

Dutch tile, s. A variegated or painted glazed tile made in Holland, and formerly used for lining their capacious fireplaces.

Dutch white, s.

Comm.: A mixture of lead carbonate and barium sulphate, sold as a white pigment.

***dütch'-ing, s.** [DUTCH, v.] The process of removing the membranous skin from the barrels of quills, and drying up the vascular membrane in the interior. The quills are heated by plunging in hot sand, and then scraped to remove the skin. The heat shrivels the interior membrane and dissipates the oily matter, rendering them transparent.

Dütch'-man, s. [Eng. Dutch, and man.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, a German.

"At the same time began the Teutonic Order, consisting only of Dutchmen, well descended."
Fuller: Holy War, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. A native or inhabitant of Holland.

II. *Carp.*: A playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault of a badly-made joint.

III. *Printing*: A name given by printers to a small wooden wedge driven into a badly-spaced line of type to prevent it falling from the form.

¶ *Flying Dutchman*: [FLYING.]

Dutchman's laudanum, s.

Phar.: A tincture of the flowers of *Passiflora rubra* infused in spirit. It is used in Jamaica as a safe narcotic. (*Browne.*)

Dutchman's pipe, s. [So called from the shape of the insect's nest:] *Tatua morio*, a wasp found in Central America.

II. *Bot.*: *Aristolochia siphon*, a rapid-growing vine with showy foliage and pipe-shaped flowers.

dū'-tē-ōūs, a. [Eng. duty; -ous.]

1. Performing one's duty; obedient to authority.

2. Obsequious, obedient, dutiful, in either a good or a bad sense.

"Be but duteous, and true preferment shall tender itself to thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

*3. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another.

"With mine own hand I give away my crown,
With mine own breath release all duteous oaths."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

dū'-tē-ōūs-lý, adv. [Eng. duteous; -ly.]

In a duteous, dutiful, or obedient manner.

"Once every day he duteously repaired
To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

***dū'-tē-ōūs-něss, *du-ti-ous-ness, s.** [English duteous; -ness.] The quality of being duteous or dutiful; obedience.

"If piety goes before, whatever duteousness or observance comes afterward, it cannot easily be amiss."
Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. iii., ch. v.

dū'-tī-ā-ble, a. [Eng. duty; -able.] Liable to the imposition of a duty or custom.

"The average rates were increased, until they reached nearly fifty per cent. on the invoiced value of all dutiable articles."
Edinburgh Herald.

dū'-tied, a. [Eng. duty; -ed.] Subject to duty or custom; dutiable.

dūt'-i-fūl, a. [Eng. duty, -ful(l).]

1. Careful and punctual in the discharge of one's duties and obligations; obedient, respectful.

"The most faithful and dutiful of subjects."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

2. Expressive of respect, reverence, or a sense of duty; respectful, reverential, deferential.

"The dutiful language and ample grants of his Parliament."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

dūt'-i-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. dutiful; -ly.] In a dutiful, respectful, or obedient manner; as becomes one's duty.

"He dutifully submitted but did not affect to deny that the new arrangement wounded his feelings deeply."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

dūt'-i-fūl-něss, s. [Eng. dutiful; -ness.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority; careful attention to the discharge of one's duties or obligations.

"Piety, or dutifulness to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans."
Dryden.

2. Respect, reverence,

"It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish."
Taylor: Holy Living.

dū'-tý, *deu-te, *dew-tee, *due-te, s. [Formed from due with suff. -ty.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A debt due.

"His maister had not half his due."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,943.

2. That which is due or ought to be done; what one is bound morally or legally to do or perform.

3. A moral or legal obligation.

"The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the duty of parents to relieve."
Locke.

*4. That which is due or owing; one's due or deserts.

"Do thy duty and have thy duty."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

*5. An act of reverence, respect, or homage.

"Where mortal stars . . . did him peculiar duties."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 14.

*6. Reverence, respect, piety.

"Were my worth greater, my duty would show greater."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece. (Dedic.)

7. Obedience or submission due to parents, or superiors; loyalty.

"God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of duty to him that had none to God."
Mora: Decay of Piety.

8. Any service, business, or office. [II. 3.]

"Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the duty of Thornton."
Miss Austen: Mansfield Park, ch. xxv.

9. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A toll, tax, impost, or custom charged by any government upon the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

"The godly must pay no duties to him."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

2. *Mech.*: [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

3. *Mil.*: The service, occupation or work of a soldier; the various acts to be performed in military service.

"Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon duty an aureus."
Arbuthnot: On Coins.

4. *Mining*:

(1) That portion of ore which is claimed by the owner of the soil, the lord of the mine.

(2) The useful work actually done by a steam-engine pumping water. This is represented by the number of pounds lifted one foot high by the consumption of, formerly, one bushel of coal of 94 lbs., now of 112 lbs. [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

¶ *On duty*: Assigned or appointed to the performance of some particular act, service, or duty.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between duty and obligation: "All duty depends upon moral obligation, which subsists between man and man, or man and his Maker; in this abstract sense, therefore, there can be no duty without a previous obligation, and where there is an obligation it involves a duty; but in the vulgar acceptation, duty is applicable to the conduct of men in their various relations; obligation only to particular circumstances or modes of action: we have duties to perform as parents and children, as husbands and wives, as rulers and subjects, as neighbors and citizens: the debtor is under an obligation to discharge a debt; and he who has promised is under an obligation to fulfill his promise; a conscientious man, therefore, never loses sight of the obligations which he has at different

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý. Sýrian. æ, œ = ē: ev = ā. qu = kw.

times to discharge. The *duty* is not so peremptory as the *obligation*; the *obligation* is not so lasting as the *duty*: our affections impel us to the discharge of *duty*; interest or necessity impels us to the discharge of an *obligation*; it may, therefore, sometimes happen that the man whom a sense of *duty* cannot actuate to do that which is right, will not be able to withstand the *obligation* under which he has laid himself." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

duty-free, a. Not liable to duty, tax, or custom.

duty of an engine. The term was first explained in a definite and precise manner by Davies Gilbert, in a paper read in 1827. "The criterion of the efficiency of ordinary machines is force, multiplied by the space through which it acts; the effect which they produce, measured in the same way, has been denominated *duty*, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines, when he assumed one pound raised one foot high, for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit; and by this criterion one bushel of coal has been found to perform a duty of thirty, forty, and even fifty millions." This has been more than doubled since the writing of the paper of Mr. Gilbert. The *duty* is not an expression of the work done, as this would include the power to overcome friction and other resistances, but is the actual useful effect, expressed in pounds weight, of water actually raised.

***dū-ūm'-vīr-a-čy, s.** [Eng. *duumvir*; -acy.] The same as DUUMVIRATE (q. v.).

"That they may rule in their *duumviracy*."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 438.

dū-ūm'-vīr (pl. **dū-ūm'-vīr-i**, or **dū-ūm'-vīrš**), s. [Lat., from *duo*=two, and *vīr*=a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of two officers or magistrates appointed to carry out jointly the duties of any public office.

dū-ūm'-vīr-al, a. [Lat. *duumviralis*, from *duumvir*.] Of or pertaining to the duumviri or their office.

dū-ūm'-vīr-ate, s. [Lat. *duumviratus*, from *duumvir*.]

1. The association of two officers or magistrates in the carrying out of any public duties; a government of two.

2. The period during which duumviri were in office.

dū-ūm'-vīr-i, s. [Lat., pl. of *duumvir* (q. v.).]

dūx'-ite, s. [For first member of etym. see def.; Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).] A resin occurring in a small layer 25 to 75 mm. thick, on the lignite of Dux in Bohemia.

D-valve, s. [So called from its shape.]

Mach.: A species of slide-valve, employed chiefly in the steam-engine, and adapted to bring each steam-port alternately in communication with the steam and exhaust respectively.

dwāle (1), ***duale**, ***dwole, s.** [A. S. *dwale*=an error, stupefaction; cogn. with Dan. *dwale*=a trance, stupor; *dwale-duk*=a soporific; Icel. *dvol*, *dvali*; O. H. Ger. *dwala*=delay.] [DULL.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Deceit, fraud, trickery.

"The godds lamb than olenge sale
This wreched world fra sinful *dwale*."
Cursor Mundi, 12,840.

2. A heretic, an apostate.

"Quhn lucifer, that deuel *dwale*
Brogte mankinde in sinne and bale."
Genesis and Exodus, 20.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Dwale*, herbe. *Morella sompnifera* vel *morella mortifera*."—Prompt. Parv.

4. A potion or draught causing stupefaction.

"Nedeth hem no *dwale*."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 168.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: (1) *Atropa belladonna*, (2) Common Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*.

2. Her.: The same as SABLE (q. v.).

deadly-dwale, s.

Bot.: *Atropa belladonna*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dwāle** (2), s. [DOLE, DULE.]

1. Grief, complaint.

"Listen, and don a-wei that *dwale*."
Genesis and Exodus, 1,220.

2. Strife, contest.

"Ietro listnede moyses tale
Of him and pharaoh the *dwale*."
Genesis and Exodus, 3,404.

dwāng, s. [Dut. *dwingen*=to compel, to force.]

1. A large iron bar-wrench used to tighten nuts on bolts.

2. A crow-bar used by masons.

dwârf, *dwarfe, *dwergh, *dwerffe, *dwerowe, *dwerwh, *dwerk, *dwerwe, *durwe, s. & a. [A. S. *dweorg*, *dweorh*, *dwegr*; cogn. with Dut. *dwergr*; Icel. *dvergr*; Sw. & Dan. *dverg*; M. H. Ger. *twerch*, *querch*; Ger. *zwerg* (*Skeat.*).]

A. As substantive:

1. An animal or plant much below the natural or ordinary size.

"In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision."—*L'Estrange*.

2. Spec.: A human being much below the ordinary size of man.

"*Durwes* . . . none so high
So the leynthe of an elfe."

Alisaunder, 6,266.

¶ Dwarfs are described by several ancient classical writers. Herodotus gives an account of a race of dwarfs living in Libya and the Syrtes, to which Aristotle and Pliny also refer. Mr. H. M. Stanley, in his journey across Africa in 1888, came upon a dwarfish race, which he thought might be descended from that mentioned by Herodotus. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B. C., as a poet and grammarian, was jocularly said to have carried weights to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. (*Ælian.*) Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freedmaid of Julia's, was of the same height. (*Pliny.*) The best known of modern dwarfs was Charles S. Stratton, or, as he was popularly called, Tom Thumb. He was born in Bridgeport, Ct., and traveled extensively abroad and at home under the management of P. T. Barnum. Wherever he went he attracted great attention, even from such personages as Queen Victoria and Napoleon III.

*3. An attendant on a lady or knight; a page.

"The champion stout
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needless spear he gave."
Spenser. *F. Q.*, I. i. 11.

4. Anything insignificant in size in comparison with others.

"To see the trees, which I had thought so tall,
Mere *dwarfs*."
Wordsworth: *Sonnets*.

¶ Dwarf is largely used in composition, especially in reference to plants, to express comparative smallness or lowness.

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Below the ordinary or natural size.

2. Bot.: Applied to fruit trees whose branches start out from close to the ground, as distinguished from standards whose stocks are several feet in height.

"Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

dwarf-bay, s.

Bot.: (1) *Daphne mezereum*, (2) *Daphne laureola*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-cornel, s.

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Cornus suecica*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-elder, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sambucus ebulus*, (2) *Ægopodium podagraria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-grass-tree, s.

Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Xanthorrhœa humilis*, found in Tasmania. The base of the leaves is eatable.

dwarf-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Cornus suecica*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-male, s.

Bot.: The antheridium of an algal. (*Thomé.*)

dwarf-mallow, s.

Bot.: *Malva rotundifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

dwarf-palm, s.

Botany:

1. A genuine palm, *Chamærops humilis*.
2. *Opuntia vulgaris*. In this second case Dwarf-palm is quite a misnomer, the plant being a cactus, with no affinity or even analogy to the order Palmaceæ.

dwarf-rafter, s.

Carp.: Little jack; a short rafter in the hip of a roof.

dwarf-wall, s. A low wall serving to surround an inclosure; such a wall as that on which iron railing is commonly set.

dwârf, v. t. & i. [DWARF, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To make dwarfish or small in size; to stunt.

"It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make to appear small by comparison; to cause to look less than reality.

"The larger love,
That dwarfs the petty love of one to one."
Tennyson Vivien, 341, 342.

2. To hinder from growing or spreading to the natural size or extent; to hinder or prevent the development of.

"The national character of the Scotch was in the seventeenth century dwarfed and mutilated."—*Buckle*.

B. Intrans.: To become less or stunted; to be dwarfed.

"As it grew it dwarfed."—*Buckle*.

dwârfed, pa. par. or a. [DWARF, v.]

dwârf-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DWARF, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making dwarfish or stunted; the act of hindering or stopping the full development of.

2. The state of becoming dwarfed, stunted, or hindered from full development.

dwârf-ish, a. [Eng. *dwarf*; -ish.]

1. Lit.: Below the natural or ordinary size; stunted like a dwarf.

"Distorted like some *dwarfish* ape."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 31.

*2. Fig.: Petty, insignificant.

"This *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

dwârf-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *dwarfish*; -ly.] Like a dwarf.

dwârf-ish-ness, s. [English *dwarfish*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being dwarfish; diminutiveness of stature.

"'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

dwârf-ling, s. [Eng. *dwarf*; dim. suff. -ling.] A little dwarf; a creature of very diminutive size.

"When the *dwarfling* did perceive me."—*Sylvester: The Woodman's Bear*.

***dwâr-fy, a.** [Eng. *dwarf*; -y.] Like a dwarf, dwarfish, stunted or diminutive in stature.

"Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are toys."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 65.

***dwâul, *dwele, v. i.** [A. S. *dwelan*.] [DWALE (1), s.] To be delirious; to be in a stupor or unconscious.

"The cradel turned up so down on ground
That the child lai *dweling*."—*Seven Sages*, 768.

dwây, s. [A corruption of *dwale* (?).]

dway-berries, s. pl.

Bot.: *Atropa Belladonna*. (Withering.)

dwëll, *duel, *duelle, *dwellen, v. i. & t. [A. S. *dwellan*=to retard, to delay, to mislead; cogn. with Dut. *dwalen*=to err; Icel. *dvelja*=to dwell, to delay; Sw. *dväljas*=to dwell; Dan. *dvæle*=to linger; O. H. Ger. *twaljan*; M. H. Ger. *twellen*=to hinder, to delay (*Skeat.*).] [DWALE (1), s.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To go wrong, to err, to wander, to go astray.

"Fra thi bodes noght *dweted* I."

Early English Psalter; Ps. cxviii. 110.

*2. To remain, to delay, to stay.

"If schold long *duelle*
Alle that sothe for to saye."

Legend of St. Gregory, 609.

3. To reside, to abide in a place, to have a habitation, to be a resident or inhabitant.

"They gave no part unto the Levites in the land save cities to *dwell* in."—*Joshua* xiv. 4.

4. To live or make one's abode in any form of habitation; to sojourn.

"Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles."—*Heb.* ix. 9.

*5. To abide, to remain, to continue in any state.

"You shall not seal to such a bond for me;

I'll rather *dwell* in my necessity."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

6. To have one's seat, to abide, to exist.

"Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that *dwelleth* in me."—*Romans* vii. 17.

*7. To be turned or attracted toward; to hang upon.

"The lovely gaze where every eye doth *dwell*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 5.

*8. To depend upon, to be in the power or control of. (Followed by *in*.)

"My hopes *in* heaven do *dwell*."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII. iii. 2:

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ To dwell on or upon:

1. To continue on; to spend time or words upon; to lengthen out; to dilate upon.

"Upon this subject the inspired poet dwells through the whole sequel of the psalm."—*Ep. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 8.

2. To stand upon, to make much of, to stick to.

"Fain would I dwell on form."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

3. To hang upon; to fix the attention closely on.

"They stand at a distance dwelling on his looks."—*Buckminster*.

4. To dilate upon the importance of; to draw especial attention to.

*5. To depend upon; to be attached to.

"What great danger dwells upon my suit?"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 206.

*B. Transitive:

1. To inhabit, to sojourn, or abide in.

"We sometimes

Who dwell this wild, constrained by want, come forth." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 330, 331.

2. To implant, to establish as an inhabitant of.

"The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His spirit within them."

Milton: P. L., xi. 487, 488.

*dwëll, *duelle, s. [*Icel. dvöl.*] Delay.

"He withoute duelle this dede gan wide telli."

Kindheart Jesu, 1,079.

*dwëllēd, pret. & pa. par. [*DWELL.*]

dwëll'-ēr, *dwell-are, s. [*Eng. dwell; -er.*] One who dwells or resides in any place; an inhabitant.

"The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*dwëll'-ēr-ēss, *dwell-er-esse, s. [*Eng. dweller; -ess.*] A female inhabitant.

"To thee, dwelleresse of the sadde valey."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah xxi.* 13.

dwëll'-īng, *duell-ing, *duell-yng, *dwell-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DWELL, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of delaying; delay.

"Thennes hy wenten withouten duelling."

Alisaunder, 5,208.

2. The act or state of living or sojourning in any place; residence.

3. A place in which to dwell; a habitation.

"Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons."—*Jeremiah xlix.* 33.

4. Continuance; state of life.

"Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field."—*Daniel iv.* 32.

dwelling-house, s. A house in which persons can live; specif. a private house, in contradistinction to a house of business, an office, warehouse, &c.

"A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwelling-house, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dwelling-place, *dwellynge-place, s. Any place in which persons can dwell; a place of residence.

"Oh! that the desert were my dwelling-place."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 177.

*dweom-er-craft, s. [*A. S. dwimor, dweomor, and craft.*] Divination, magic.

"Peluz hit wiste anan thurgh his dweomercraft."

Layamon, iii. 230.

*dwerf, *dwerffe, *dwergh, *dwerk, s. [*DWARF.*]

dwīn'-dle, v. i. & t. [*A. S. dwinan; Icel. dvína; Sw. tvína.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shrink, to lose bulk, to diminish, to become less gradually.

"Come back! ye friendships long departed!

That like o'erflowing streamlets started,

And now are dwindled one by one."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

2. To degenerate, to sink.

"In florid beauty groves and fields appear,

Man seems the only growth that dwindles here."

Goldsmith: Traveler.

3. To pine away, to wear away, to lose strength, to fade away.

"Weary sev'n-nights nine times nine,

Shall he dwindle, peak and pine."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To become diminished or decreased in number by gradual falling away or desertion; to be reduced.

"Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were dwindled away."—*Clarendon*.

5. To fade away; to disappear or vanish by degrees; as, All his expectations have dwindled away.

*B. Trans.: To make less; to cause to dwindle away.

*dwīn'-dle, s. [*DWINDLE, v.*] The act, state, or process of dwindling away; degeneration.

"Growing every day greater in the dwindle of posterity."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

dwīn'-dled (dled as dēld), pa. par. or a. [*DWINDLE, v.*]

dwīn'-dlīng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DWINDLE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, state, or process of becoming less or fading away.

*dwine, *dwyne, *dwynyn, v. i. [*A. S. dwinan.*] To dwindle, pine, or fade away. [*DWINDLE, v.*]

"Als grete stormes dose a flour to dwyne."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 703.

dwīn'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*DWINE.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A decaying or declining in health.

dŷ'-ād, s. [*Gr. dyas* (genit. *dyados*)=the number two.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Two units treated as one; a pair, a couple.

"A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 376.

2. Chem.: Dyad is a name given to elements, or radicals which can directly unite with, or replace, two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine or other monatomic element or monad radical. [*DIATOMIC.*]

dŷ'-ād'-ic, a. [*Gr. dyadikos*, from *dyō*=two.] Pertaining to the number two; consisting of two parts or elements.

dyadic arithmetic, s. A system of notation in which only two figures—viz., 1 and 0—are used; thus 2 is represented by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 9 by 1001, &c.

†dŷ'-ās, s. [*Gr. dyas*=the number two.]

Geol.: A term proposed by M. Marcon for the Permian formation. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" was divided into two distinct formations, the Trias and the Permian—the former mesozoic, the latter palæozoic. The name Dyas, proposed for the Permian, was designed to correspond in sound and in etymology to the name Trias, for the more recent formation. The term Dyas implied that the rocks so called were naturally divided into two series. Three, however, are now admitted, as by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*—an Upper, a Middle, and a Lower Permian.

Dyaus, s. [*Sansc.*]

Hind. Myth.: A divinity of the Vedas, the god of the sky, and hence of rain. The name is the same as the Greek *Zeus*, and Latin *Jupiter*=Greek *Zeus patēr*=Father Zeus.

dŷe, *dēye *dyyn, v. t. & i. [*A. S. deāgan*, from *deāg*, *deāh*=color, dye.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stain, to color; to give a new and more or less permanent color or tint to.

"And rams' skins dyed red."—*Exod.* xxv. 5.

2. To stain or color in any way.

"Enough of Greeks shall dye thy spear with gore, But thou and Diomed be foes no more."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 284.

*3. To pervade, to affect.

"The suote smelle strong so wide

That it dide alle the place aboute."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1,704.

B. Intransitive:

1. To practice or perform the operation of dyeing; to follow the trade or business of a dyer.

"Suche [colors] as men dēye with or painte."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,037.

2. To take a color in the process of dyeing; as, A cloth dyes well.

¶ *To dye scarlet: To drink deep till the face becomes scarlet.

"They call drinking deep, dyeing scarlet."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

dŷe (1), s. [*A. S. deāg*, *deāh*=color, hue.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A coloring liquor; a stain, a color.

(2) A color, a tinge.

"With like confusion different nations fly,

Of various habit, and of various dye."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 83, 84.

2. Fig.: Quality, character, grain.

"A wise and good ruler may not think it right to sanction this weakness; but he will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. In no case will he treat it as a crime of the blackest dye."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Dyeing: Dyes are organic and inorganic. The former are vegetable, except cochineal, sepia, and the purple of the murex. Most of the vegetable colors do not exist naturally in plants, but are obtained by subjecting vegetable substances to special chemical treatment; as in the case of garancine, obtained from madder.

dye-house, s. A house or building in which the operation or process of dyeing is carried on.

"We also learned in the dye-houses that cloth being dyed blue with woad, is afterward by the yellow decoction of woad-wax or woad-wax dyed into a green color."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 740.

dye-kettle, s.

Hat-making: The vat of dyeing liquid in which hats are dipped in order to color them.

dye-stuff, s. The materials used in the operation of dyeing.

dye-vat, s. A beck or tub in which goods in piece or otherwise are saturated with a dye or a mordant in solution.

dye-wood, s. Any kind of wood from which a dye is extracted.

"Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

Dye-wood cutter: A machine for shaving wood into small chips; usually has a revolver-cutter, and resembles a rotary planer, except that it reduces the whole body of the log to chip. The rotating drum has adjustable serrated cutters. The wood is fed on an inclined slide, and propelled by a toothed follower, actuated by a spur-wheel and rack.

*dŷe (2), s. [*DIE, s.*] Lot, chance, fortune.

dŷed, pa. par. or a. [*DYE, v.*]

*dŷ'e-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [*DIE, v.*]

dŷ'e-īng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [*DYE, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art of dyeing consists in impregnating fiber, in the state of cloth or otherwise, with coloring substances. Fibrous materials differ in their relative disposition to take color. Their disposition to absorb and retain color is in the following order, beginning with the one which has the greatest attraction for color: Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp. Woolen goods dyed before weaving are called wool-dyed; if after weaving, piece-dyed. Dye colors are substantive or adjective. The former act directly, imparting their tints by simple immersion in their infusions or decoctions; the latter, which are the more numerous, intermediately, requiring fixing or striking. The intermediate substances are called mordants. The mordant is first applied, and causes the dye which follows to adhere to the fiber, often singularly affecting its tint. Thus, cotton, dipped in a solution of copperas (mordant) and then in a solution of logwood (dye) becomes black. If a solution of tin (mordant) be substituted for the salt of iron, the tint imparted by the logwood will be violet. Mordants were used in China and India from very distant periods, and are described by Pliny. [*CALICO-PRINTING.*] The invention of dyeing is attributed to the Phœnicians. Solomon (B. C. 1000) sent to Hiram of Tyre for a man "cunning to work in . . . purple, and crimson, and blue." Ezekiel speaks, in his burden of Tyre, of the "blue and purple from the isles of Elisha," which may mean the Peloponnesus and adjacent islands. The most celebrated dye of antiquity was the Tyrian purple, derived from a species of murex. Pliny cites two, the *buccinum* and *purpura*. A single drop of fluid was obtained from a sac in the throat of each animal. A quantity was heated with sea-salt, ripened by exposure for three days, diluted with five times its bulk of water, kept warm for six days, being occasionally skimmed; then clarified and applied as a dye to white wool previously prepared by the action of lime-water or fucus. The wool was first plunged into the *purpura*, and then into the *buccinum*. Sometimes a preliminary tint was given with coccus (kermes). The dye and dyed goods are celebrated in the Hebrew and other ancient scriptures. Prussian blue was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, 1710; aniline, in 1826, by Unverdorben. In 1856 Perkin, experimenting with aniline, treated it with bichromate of potassa, and obtained mauve. Arsenic tried as a substitute for bichromate of potassa produced magenta, blue, green, violet, and other colors were subsequently produced. Hats (black) are dyed in a solution of sulphate of iron, verdigris, and logwood, at a temperature of 180° F. They are alternately dipped and aired, the process being repeated perhaps a dozen times.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dý-ēr, s. [Eng. *dye*; -er.] One whose occupation or business is the dyeing of cloth, &c.

"Verdigrase is used by linen *dyers* in their yellow and greenish colors."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 288.

dyer's-bath, s. The dyeing material in the vat in which the fabric is immersed.

dyer's-broom, s.

Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-greenwood, s.

Bot.: The same as DYER'S-BROOM (q. v.).

dyer's-moss, s.

Bot.: *Roccella tinctoria*; also called Archil (q. v.).

dyer's-rocket, s.

Bot.: *Reseda luteola*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-spirit, s. Nitro-muriate of tin, employed as a mordant.

dyer's-weed, dyer's-greenweed, s.

Botany:

1. A common book-name for *Genista tinctoria*.

2. *Reseda luteola*, a plant belonging to the same genus as the Mignonette. It is cultivated for the sake of the beautiful yellow dye which it affords.

3. *Isatis tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-yellowweed, s.

Bot.: *Reseda luteola*. (Withering, &c.)

dýe-stēr, s. [Eng. *dye*, and suff. -ster (q. v.).] A dyer.

"Swiug Jock Porteous to a dyester's beam."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

dýe'-wēed, s. [Eng. *dye*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dý'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [DIE, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. About to die, expiring, at the point of death.

"And the ruffians twain replied again,

"By a dying woman to pray;"

Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

*2. Mortal, destined to die, perishable.

3. Done, given, or uttered before death, or at the point of death; as, a dying wish, dying words.

4. Used by or for a dying person.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death; as, the dying hour.

6. Coming or drawing to an end; fading away.

"That strain again! it had a dying fall."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

7. Perishing in any way

"Leaked is our bark; and we, poor mates,

Stand on the dying deck."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of expiring; death, decease.

"Death once dead, there's no more dying then."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 146.

dý'-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *dying*; -ly.] In an expiring manner: as one dying.

"I can dytngly and boldly say,

I know not your dishonor."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

dýke, s. [DIKE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stone-wall fence.

"The mason-lads that built the lang dyke."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

2. A sea-wall.

II. Technically.

1. *Mining*: A bank of basalt or whin by which the strata or lodes are frequently divided.

2. *Geol.*: [DIKE, s.]

dyke-reed, dyke-reve, s.

Law: An officer who has charge of the dykes and drains in fenny countries. (Wharton.)

dý-nāc-ti-nōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, *aktis* (genit. *aktinos*)=a ray or beam, and *metron*=a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light, and computing the power of object-glasses. [ACTINOMETER.]

dý'-nā-grāph, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, and *grapho*=to write.] An instrument for recording the variations of the lifting power of an object moving in the atmosphere.

dý'-nām, s. [Fr. *dyname*, from Gr. *dynamis*=power.]

Eng.: A term used to express a unit of work equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot of space in one second; a foot-pound. [DYNE.]

dý-nām'-ē-tēr, s. [Fr. *dynamètre*, from Gr. *dynamis*=power, and *metron*=a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope. This power is the ratio

of the solar focal distance of the object glass to the focal distance of the eye-piece considered as a single lens; this being the same as the ratio of the diameter of the aperture of the telescope to the diameter of its image or disc formed at the solar focus, and seen through the eye-piece, the object of the instrument is to measure the exact diameter of this image, which can be either projected on mother-of-pearl or measured by optical means. Ramsden proposed for this purpose the double-image micrometer, an instrument formed by dividing the eye-lens of a positive eye-piece into two equal parts, and mounting them so that the divided edges are made, by means of a fine screw apparatus, to slide along each other. Each semi-lens thus gives a separate image; and the distance of the two centers, measured by the revolutions of the screw, when the borders of the two images are brought exactly into contact, gives the distance of the centers of the images, or the diameter of one of them. (Knight.)

dý-nā-mēt'-ric, dý-nā-mēt'-rī-cal, a. [Fr. *dynamétrique*.] [DYNAMETER.] Of or pertaining to a dynameter.

dý-nā'-mī-a, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power.] Ability to withstand the effects of physical or mental strain, or to resist disease.

dý-nām'-ic, dý-nām'-ī-cal, a. [Gr. *dynamikos*, from *dynamis*=power.]

1. Pertaining or relating to power, strength, or dynamics.

2. Pertaining or relating to the effect of the forces or moving agencies in nature.

dynamic-absorption, s.

Nat. Phil.: The absorption of heat when dynamic chilling (q. v.) takes place. (Tyndall.)

dynamical electricity, s. Current electricity. [GALVANISM.]

dynamic-chilling, s.

Nat. Phil.: The chill or cold produced when a tube full of gas or vapor is rapidly exhausted. The missing heat has gone to produce motion. (Tyndall.)

dynamic-energy, s.

Nat. Phil.: The force contained in a moving body.

dynamic-heating, s.

Nat. Phil.: The heat imparted to the particles of a gas when the latter is entering an exhausted tube. It is produced by the collision of the particles against the sides of the vessel. (Tyndall.)

dynamic-radiation, s.

Nat. Phil.: The radiation of heat when the dynamic heating of gas takes place. [DYNAMIC HEATING.] (Tyndall.)

dynamic theory, s.

Physics:

† 1. An hypothesis broached by Kant that all matter originated from the action of two mutually antagonistic forces—attraction and repulsion. All the predicates of these two forces are attributed by Kant to motion.

2. (Of heat): A theory or hypothesis—that now generally accepted as the correct one—which represents a heated body as being simply a body the particles of which are in a state of vibration. This vibratory movement increases as the body is still more heated, and diminishes proportionately as it more or less rapidly cools. It is called also the Mechanical theory of heat.

dý-nām'-ī-cal-lý, adv. [Eng. *dynamical*; -ly.] In a dynamical manner; as regards dynamics.

dý-nām'-ics, s. pl. [DYNAMIC, a.]

1. *Nat. Phil.*: The science which treats of the action of force. It is divided into two branches: Statics, i. e., that branch which investigates the action of force in causing rest, or preventing change of motion; and Kinetics, that branch which deals with the action of force in producing or changing motion. The whole science is popularly called Mechanics, dynamics being restricted to the branch properly called kinetics. [KINETICS, MECHANICS, STATICS.]

2. *Phil.*: The moving moral as well as physical forces of any kind, as well as the laws which relate to them.

3. *Music*: That branch of musical science which treats of or relates to the force of musical sounds.

¶ *Geological dynamics*:

Geol.: A term sometimes employed to characterize the branch of geology which treats of the aqueous, igneous, or other agencies which have brought about the long series of changes culminating in the present system of things.

dý'-nām-īsm, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power; English suff. -ism.] The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

dý'-nā-mīt'-ard, s. [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; -ara., A dynamiter (q. v.).

dý'-nām-ite, s. [Greek *dynamis*=power, force; Eng. suff. -ite.]

Chem.: An explosive compound invented by Nobel. It is a mixture of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine with 25 per cent. of infusorial silica.

dý'-nām-īte, v. t. To use dynamite as a means of intimidation.

dynamite cruiser, s. A cruiser designed especially for utilizing dynamite guns in naval warfare. There is but one such vessel in existence, the *Vesuvius*, owned by the U. S. government. It was launched in 1888. It was built of unusually light scantling and plating, is long and narrow, and sits low in the water. It has powerful engines and attains a high speed. Its main armament consists of three pneumatic dynamite guns placed side by side, close together, in the forward part of the ship. These three parallel tubes are built into the ship, about 15 feet of the muzzles protruding above the fore-castle deck, inclined at an angle of about 20 degrees, the ends of the muzzles of the tubes rising about 5 feet above the deck planking. The remainder of the tubes run down to the hold of the ship, where the compressed air machinery is, and where the ammunition and the breech and loading mechanism are situated. The tubes are made of light cast iron, are 50 feet in total length and have an interior diameter of 15 inches. There are two air compressors to compress the air that is used as the propellant to discharge the aerial torpedoes from the long tubes. The compressed air begins to move the torpedoes gradually and, rapidly increasing in propulsive force, drives the shot out of the long barrel at a high velocity. The great benefit derived from the slow, steady, gradually increasing pressure of compressed air is that it allows the use of thin gun barrels or tubes and the employment of immense quantities of the highest explosives. There is an absence of all shock and a consequent avoidance of the danger ordinarily connected with the firing of dynamite or gun-cotton. The guns, being immovably fixed in the vessel, cannot be trained and handled like other guns; they cannot be laid to hit the target by moving them to the right or left, or up and down; instead, the vessel itself must be maneuvered so as to get within the range. The charge of explosive used in the pneumatic dynamite gun is about 300 pounds of gun-cotton, and is held in the front end of a cigar-shaped shell 7 feet long and not quite 15 inches in diameter. The rear end of the shell is fitted with wings or fans to insure the torpedo's preserving its horizontality during its time of flight. This torpedo is loaded to the gun at the breech, near which there is a revolving chamber holding five other torpedoes; hydraulic power is used to manipulate the carrier. Once in place and the breech closed, the air valve is opened, the compressed air rushes into the firing chamber and away speeds the most deadly projectile man's ingenuity has thus far devised.

dynamite guns, s. A pneumatic gun for projecting shells charged with dynamite or other high explosive. [DYNAMITE CRUISER, PNEUMATIC GUN.]

dý'-nā-mīt-ēr, s. [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; -er.]

1. A supporter of the dynamite-policy (q. v.).

2. One who unlawfully uses dynamite to destroy life or property.

dý-nā-mī-zā'-tion, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power; -ation.] The trituration of medicines to increase their potency.

dý'-nā-mō, subst. A dynamo-electric generator (q. v.).

dý'-nā-mō-ē-lēc'-tric, a. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, and Eng. *electric*.] Pertaining to the production of electrical currents by mechanical power.

dynamo-electric generator, s. A machine for generating electric currents by the conversion of motive power into electricity. [ENGINE DYNAMO.]

dý-nā-mō-gēn'-ē-sīs, s. [DYNAMOGENY.]

dý-nā-mō-gēn'-ic, a. Relating or pertaining to dynamogeny.

dý-nā-mōg'-ēn-ý, dý-nā-mō-gēn'-ē-sīs, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, and *genia*=to produce.] The generation of nerve force; the production of increased nervous activity.

dý'-nā-mō-grāph, s. A printing telegraph in which the message is printed at both transmitting and receiving ends. (Sloane.)

dý-nā-mōm'-ē-tēr, dý-nōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *dynamis*=power, and *metron*=a measure.] [DYNAMETER.] A power measurer.

dý-nā-mō-mēt'-ric, dý-nā-mō-mēt'-rī-cal, a. [Eng. *dynamometer*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or the measuring of force.

dynamometrical brake, s. Form of Dynamometer (q. v.).

dý-nā-mō-phōne, s. A music-producing apparatus invented in 1906 by Dr. Thadeus Cahill, consisting of a number of dynamos, all of different frequencies, producing tones of different pitch, and manipulated by a keyboard like that of a piano.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

dŷ-nās'-tēs, *s.* [Greek *dynastēs* = a master, or ruler.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Dynastidae (q. v.). They are the largest beetles of the order, and come from South America, India, &c. [DYNASTIDÆ.]

dŷn-ās'-tīc, *a.* [Gr. *dynastikos*, from *dynasteia* = a government.] Of or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

dŷ-nās'-tī-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dynastes* = Greek *dynastēs* = a ruler, a master, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects. They are remarkably powerful, and may be regarded as the giants of the Coleoptera. They burrow in the earth and in putrescent timber, on which they chiefly feed. They are principally natives of tropical countries. They include the Atlas-beetle, the Elephant-beetle, the Hercules-beetle, &c.

dŷ-nās'-tī-dan, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dynastidæ*], and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Entom.: A member of the coleopterous family DYNASTIDÆ (q. v.).

dŷ-nās'-tŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dynasteia* = lordship; *dynastēs* = a lord or ruler; *dynamai* = to be strong or able; Fr. *dynastie*.]

*1. Government, rule, sovereignty.

*2. A kingdom, a separate government.

3. A line, race, or succession of sovereigns of the same family who reign over a particular country; also the period during which a certain family reigns.

"Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dynasties before the flood, yea, and long before the creation."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

dŷne, *s.* [For etym. see ¶.] The force which, acting upon a gramme for a second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. It is the C. G. S. unit of force. Or it may be defined as the force which, acting upon a gramme, produces the C. G. S. unit of acceleration. Or again, as the force which, acting upon any mass for one second, produces the C. G. S. unit of momentum. (Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.)

¶ The extract which follows explains at once the etymology, the origin, and the meaning of the word *dŷne*.

"As regards the name to be given to the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *dynamis*. The form *dynamy* appears to be the most satisfactory to etymologists. The shorter form *dyne*, though not fashioned according to strict rules of etymology, will probably be generally preferred in this country. Bearing in mind that it is desirable to construct a system with a view to its becoming international, we think that the termination of the word should for the present remain an open question. But we would earnestly request that whichever form of the word be employed, its meaning be strictly limited to the unit of force of the C. G. S. system—that is to say, the force which, acting upon a gramme of matter for a second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second." [DYNAM.]

dys, *pref.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, bad; cogn. with Sansc. *du-*, *dur-*; Goth. *tus-*, *tuz-*; O. H. Ger. *zur-*; Ger. *zer-*.] An inseparable prefix, denoting ill, bad, unlucky, hard, &c.

dŷs-a-coŷs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, and *akousia* = hearing.] *Pathol.*: A morbid sensitiveness to loud or even moderate noises.

dŷs-a-cŷ-si-a, **dŷs-a-cŷ-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = hard, and *akousia* = hearing.] *Pathol.*: Hardness or difficulty of hearing.

dŷs-æs-thēs'-i-a, *s.* [Greek *dys* = ill, &c., and *aisthēsis* = perception; *aisthanomai* = to perceive.] *Pathol.*: Insensibility, impaired feeling or sensitiveness.

dŷs-a-phē, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, and *aphē* = touch.] *Pathol.*: Morbid state or derangement of the sense of touch.

dŷs-as'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *astēr* = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of irregular Echinoids, the type of the family Dysasteridae (q. v.).

dŷs-as'-tēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dysaster*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of irregular Echinoids, found in the Oolite and Chalk. Also called Collyritidae (q. v.).

dŷs'-chrō-a, *s.* [Gr. *dyschroia* = a bad color: *dys* = ill, &c., and *chroia* = color.]

Med.: A discoloration or discolored state of the skin.

dŷs'-clā-site, *s.* [Greek *dys* = ill, hard, &c., and *klasis* = a breaking; *klaō* = to break.]

Min.: A mineral composed of a congeries of minute acicular crystals, commonly fibrous, but also found compact. Luster, sub-pearly; color, white,

with a shade of yellow or blue; frequently opalescent. It is very tough. It occurs in trap or related eruptive rocks in the Farø Islands, Iceland, Greenland, &c. It is also called Okerrite (q. v.). (*Dana*)

dŷs'-cōl-oŷs, *a.* [Gr. *dyskolos* = hard to satisfy with food: *dys* = hard, and *kolon* = food.]

Med. (of diseases): Harassing, wearing.

***dŷs-crā'-sī-a**, ***dŷs'-crā-sŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*: *dys* = bad, ill, and *krasis* = a mixture.]

Med.: An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humor or quality abounds in the body.

dŷs'-crā-site, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, &c., and *krasis* = a mixing; *kerannymi* = to mix.]

Min.: The same as DISCRASE (1), *s.*

dŷs-ēn-tēr'-ic, **dŷs-ēn-tēr'-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *dysenterikos*.] [DYSENTERY.]

Medical:

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of dysentery.

"Almost as useful in the dysenteric complaints."—Grainger: *Sugar-Cane* (Note to v. 144).

2. Accompanied by, or proceeding from dysentery.

"A flux, for the most part dysenterical."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 766.

3. Affected with, or suffering from dysentery.

***dŷs-ēn-tēr'-i-oŷs**, *a.* [Eng. *dysentery*; *-ous*.]

Med.: Suffering from dysentery; dysenteric.

"All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a dysenterious person that can relish nothing."—Gataker.

dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dysenteria* = a bowel complaint, from *dys* = bad, ill, and *enteron*, pl. *entera* = the bowels, from *entos* = within.]

Med.: A febrile, infectious, tropical disease, not common in this country. It may be acute or chronic, or again complex, and is very intractable and highly dangerous. It is seated in the large intestines, the lower part of the bowel, but sometimes extends upward into the small intestine above the ileo-colic valve. Dysentery is accompanied by straining, and scanty mucous and bloody stools, containing little or no feces. The most frequent complication is with the liver and disease of the kidney. There is feverishness throughout, dry skin, furred tongue, thirst, sleeplessness, quick pulse, despondency, and so forth, slow convalescence, rarely complete, leaving the patient frequently a complete wreck. Ipecacuanha is the chief remedy, especially in the acute cases; opium is more useful in the chronic stage, with warm baths and careful regimen. In the scorbutic form, the Bael fruit is the best remedy. Dysentery usually commences with griping diarrhœa and excruciating tormina, shooting or cutting pains, and leaves behind tenesmus, or the exhausting sensation that there is still something in the bowel to pass. In favorable cases recovery may take place in from three to four weeks, but death sometimes occurs in ten or twelve days, or the case may extend over months or years, till the patient becomes like a living skeleton. Altogether it is one of the most hopeless complaints which human flesh is heir to, and gives rise to many chronic abdominal diseases, for which death is the only physician.

dŷs-gē-nēs'-ic, *a.* [DYSGENESIS.] Barren, sterile, opposed to fecund. (Darwin.)

dŷs-gēn'-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = with difficulty, and *genesis* = generation.] The condition of not breeding freely, infecundity, sterility.

dŷs-gēn'-sī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, and *geusis* = taste.] *Pathol.*: Morbid condition or derangement of the sense of taste.

dŷs-kīn'-ē-sī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, and *kinesis* = movement.] *Pathol.*: Impairment of the power of voluntary movement.

dŷs-lā'-lī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = difficult, and *lalein* = to talk.] *Pathol.*: Morbid difficulty in speaking, due to some malformation of the organs of articulation.

dŷs-lēx'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = difficult, and *lexis* = reading.] *Pathol.*: Morbid difficulty in reading intelligibly.

***dŷs-lō-gist'-ic**, *a.* [Formed with Gr. *dys* = ill, bad, on analogy of *eulogistic* (q. v.).] Expressing or conveying disapproval, censure, or opprobrium; opprobrious, censorious.

***dŷs-lō-gŷ**, *s.* [Formed with Gr. *dys* = ill, bad; on analogy of *eulogy* (q. v.).] Dispraise.

"In the way of eulogy and dyslogy."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 117.

dŷs-lū-ite, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill, hard, &c., *lyō* = to loose, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral of yellowish-brown or grayish-brown color, a variety of Gahnite (q. v.), containing zinc, iron, and manganese.

dŷs-lŷs-in, *s.* [Greek *dys* = difficult, and *lysis* = soluble, a loosening or dissolving.]

Chem.: An amorphous substance, C₂₄H₃₆O₃. Obtained by decomposing choloidic or cholalic acid

by heating them to 300°, or treating them with dilute sulphuric acid. Dyslysin is insoluble in water, acids, potash, and alcohol (hence its name), but soluble in ether. Alcoholic potash converts it into chloridic acid.

dŷs-mēn-ōr-rhē'-a, **dŷs-mēn-ōr-rhœ'-a**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = hard, *men* = a month, and *rhoia* = a flowing.] Laborious or painful menstruation.

***dŷs'-nō-mŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dysnomia* = lawlessness: *dys* = bad, ill, and *nomos* = a law.] The enactment of bad laws, bad legislation.

dŷs'-ō-dile, *s.* [Gr. *dysōdēs* = ill-smelling: *dys* = bad, ill, and *ozō* = to smell.] A species of coal which while burning emits a very fetid smell. It is found in masses of thin layers, of a greenish or yellowish-gray color.

***dŷs-ō'-pī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *dysopia*.]

Med.: The same as DYSPSIA (q. v.).

dŷs-ōp'-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *opsis* = the sight; *optomai* = to see.]

Med.: Dimness or weakness of sight.

dŷs-ō-rēx'-ī-a, **dŷs'-ō-rēx-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *orexis* = a longing, desire; *oregō* = to stretch out after.]

Med.: A want of appetite; a bad or depressed appetite.

dŷs-ōs'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = ill and *osme* = odor.]

1. Loss or impairment of the sense of smell.

2. An unpleasant or fetid odor exhaled from any part of the body.

dŷs-pēp'-sī-a, **dŷs-pēp'-sŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dyspepsia*, from Gr. *dyspepsia*, from *dyspeptos* = bad or hard to digest: *dys* = bad, ill, hard, &c., and *peptō* = to cook, to digest.]

Med.: Indigestion (q. v.).

dŷs-pēp'-tīc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dyspeptos* = bad or hard to digest.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia.

2. Suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

B. As subst.: A person suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

***dŷs-phā'-gī-a**, ***dŷs'-pha-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *phagein* = to eat.]

Med.: A difficulty of swallowing.

***dŷs-phō'-nī-a**, ***dŷs'-phō-nŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dysphōnia*, from *dysphōnos*, from *dys* = bad, ill, and *phōnē* = a voice.]

Med.: A difficulty in speaking, arising from a disease or malformation of the organs.

dŷs-phōr'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dysphoria* = pain hard to be borne; *dysphoros* = hard to bear: *dys* = hard, bad, &c., and *phoros* = bearing, carrying; *pherō* = to bear.]

Med.: Morbid restlessness, producing wakefulness at night; the disease or morbid symptoms colloquially termed the Fidgets (q. v.). (*Cheyne*: *Wakefulness*, in *Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

***dŷs-phu-ist'-ic**, *a.* [Formed with Greek pref. *dys* = bad, ill, &c., on analogy of *euphuistic* (q. v.).] Not euphuistic; not refined.

dŷs-pnœ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *dyspnoia*, from *dys* = bad, ill, &c., and *pnœ* = breath; *pnœō* = to breathe.]

Med.: Difficulty of breathing.

***dŷs-tēl'-ē-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill; *telos* (genit. *teleos*) = end, purpose, and *logos* = a word, a discourse.] A word invented by Professor Haeckel, of Jena, to express that branch of physiology which treats of the apparent "purposelessness" observable in living organisms, such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures. (*Ogilvie*.)

dŷs-thēt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dyssthetos* = ill-conditioned, from *dys* = bad, ill, and *thetos* = placed, situated; *tithēmi* = to place.]

Med.: Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad state of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dŷs-thŷm'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, and *thymos* = spirit, courage.] *Pathol.*: Mental perversion; melancholy, despondency.

dŷs-thŷm'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dysthymia* (ia); *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysthymia.

dŷs-tith'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *dys* = difficult, and *tithē* = a nipple.] *Pathol.*: Difficulty of nursing, or inability to take the breast.

dŷs'-tōme, *a.* [Gr. *dys* = bad, ill, and *tomē* = a cutting; *temnō* = to cut.]

Min.: Having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dŷs-tōm'-ic, **dŷs'-tōm-oŷs**, *a.* [Eng. *dystome* (e); *-ic*, *-ous*.]

Min.: The same as DYSTOME (q. v.).

dŷs-ūr'-ŷ-a, *s.* [DYSURY.]

dŷs-ūr'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dysourikos* = pertaining to dysury; Fr. *dysurique*.] [DYSURY.]

Med.: Of or pertaining to dysury.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qū = kw.

dŷs'-u-rŷ, dŷs-ŭ'-rŷ-a, *diss-u-ry, s. [Greek *dysuria*, from *dys*=bad, ill, and *ouron*=urine.]

Med.: Difficulty and pain in passing urine; when extreme it is called stranguaria, and entire suppression or retention is known as ischuria.

dŷs-ŷn-trŷ-bŷte, dŷs-sŷn-trŷ-bŷte, s. [Greek *dys*=with difficulty, and *syntribō*=to rub together.]

Min.: The same as GIESECKITE (q. v.).

dŷ-tŷŷ'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dytic(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of predaceous Beetles, abundant in stagnant water. When inactive or hibernating they conceal themselves in the thick tufts of aquatic herbage or in the soft mud. They become active in the early spring, and may be then seen moving in the water by the propulsion of their strong hind legs, and coming at intervals to the surface to breathe. The antennæ are smooth, and destitute of pubescence. There are three sub-families. They have the same faculty as the Carabidæ of emitting a fetid liquid for defensive purposes through the interval between the head and thorax. They are able to make good use of their wings, flying a considerable distance from pond to pond. Commonly, but erroneously, written *Dytiscidæ*.

dŷt'-i-cŷs, s. [Gr. *dytikos*=fond of diving; *dyō*=to plunge.]

Entom.: A genus of predaceous Water-beetles, the type of the family *Dyticidæ* (q. v.). *Dyticus marginalis* is one of the commonest pond insects, and the favorite tenant of many a juvenile aquarium. Commonly, but erroneously, written *Dytiscus*.



Dyticus.

dŷ-v-ŷur', s. [Fr. *devoir*.] A debtor who cannot pay; a bankrupt who has made a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors.

"Thief, beggar, and *dyvour* were the safest terms."—Scott: *Red-gauntlet*, lett. ii.

dŷv-ŷn'-is-tre, s. [Eng. *divine*, and suff. *-ster*.] A diviner, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller.

"As I can never, I can nat tellen wher.
Therefore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,812, 2,813.

dzër'-ën, dzër'-ön, s. [A Tartar word.]

Zoöl.: *Procarpa gutturosa*, an antelope from Central Asia.

dzŷg'-gë-taŷ, s. [DJIGGETAI.]



THE fifth letter and the second vowel in the English language. It has three principal sounds, the first long, and corresponding to the sound of *i* in French and Italian, as in *me*; the second short, as in *men, set*; the third like *ä* or the French *è*, as in *there*. There is also the modification caused by the short or long *e* being followed by *r*, as in *her* and *here*, and

the *u* or dropped sound of it, as in *camel*. *E* occurs in words more frequently than any other letter of the English alphabet, this being in a great measure due to the fact that it represents in many instances the Anglo-Saxon *a, e, o*, and *u*. It is pronounced with a medium opening of the mouth, the tongue being expanded to touch the upper molars, and the voice gently expired. *E* is largely used as a final vowel to lengthen the preceding syllable, being itself silent: as *man, mane; can, cane*. Sometimes, however, it exercises no influence on the preceding vowel, as in *gone, give*. It is also used after *c* and *g* to denote the softened sounds of those letters: *o* followed by *e* being pronounced as *s*, and *g* followed by *e*, as *j*. Up to the end of the fourteenth century the final *e* was in most cases pronounced, except before a vowel, or letter *h*: thus the first line of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* was pronounced as follows:

"Whan that Aprillē with his shourēs swotē."

When the letter *e* is doubled the sound is the same as that of the long single *e*; as in *deem, seem, &c.* The digraph *ea* is, in most cases, sounded as long *e*, but occasionally as short *e*; as in *lead* (the metal),

treas, &c. The combination *ei* has two sounds: the first the same as long *e*, as in *receive, deceive, &c.*; the second that of long *a*, or French *è*, as in *reign, feign, &c.* The digraph *ie* has the sound of long *e*, as in *siege, believe, &c.*

E. As an initial is used for East, as in charts: *E.* by *S.*=East by South.

E. As a symbol is used:

1. In numerals: For 250.

2. In Chem.: For the element Erbium.

3. In Music:

(1) For the note Hypate in Greek music (q. v.).

(2) The key-note of the Church mode, called Phrygian.

(3) The note Elami in the system of Hexachords.

(4) The third note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *mi* of the Italians.

¶ Properly restricted to the *E* above tenor *C*, the octave above it being represented by *e* and the octave below it by *EE*.

(5) The key having four sharps in its signature.

4. In Church Calendar: For the fifth of the Dominical letters.

E. As a prefix (Lat. *e, ex*) is used to signify from, out of, or away from, and also privation. [Ex-]

**e, ee, s.* [EYE.]

"About hys hals ane quhissil hung had he,
Was all his solace for tinsale of his *E*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 90, 42.

¶ *Ee* of the day: Noon, midday.

ee-bree, s. Eye-brow.

ēach, *ech, *eche, a. & pron. [A. S. *ælc*, or *ðlc*, the latter being probably the correct form, from *ā + lic*, or *ā + ge + lic*=aye-like or ever-like; Dut. *elk*; O. H. Ger. *ēogalīh*; M. H. Ger. *iegalich*; Ger. *jeglich*.]

A. As adj.: Every one of a number considered separately; all.

"Each man's happiness depends upon himself."—Sterne: *Letters*, No. 71.

B. As pron.: Every one of a number taken or considered separately.

"Let each
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi 541-43.

¶ The correspondent word to *each* is *other*; as,
"Let each esteem other better than himself."—Philippians ii. 3.

The two words are used elliptically; as,
"Tis said they eat each other."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

That is, they eat, *each* cats the *other*.

***ēach-whēre, adv.** [Eng. *each*, and *where*.] Everywhere.

"The cases questioned are for the most part only such as you will confess, before the suspicion of anti-christian apostasy, to have obtained *eachwhere* in the church."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 309.

ēad, ēd. [A. S. *æd, ed*.] An element in English names, signifying happiness, good fortune, or blessedness. Thus *Edward* (*Eadward*) signifies happy preserver, *Edgar* (*Eadgar*) happy power, *Edwin* (*Eadwin*) happy conqueror.

***ēad-īsh, s.** [EDDISH.]

ē a-gēr, *e-gre, a. [O. Fr. *eigre, aigre*; Fr. *aigre*=acid, sharp; Lat. *acrem*, accus. of *acer*=sharp, keen; Sp. *agrio*; Ital. & Port. *agro*.]

1. Sharp, acrid.

"She was like thing for hunger dead,
That had her life only by bread,
Kneden with eisell strong and *egre*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 145-7.

*2. Sour, acid.

"It doth posset
And curd like *eager* droppings into milk."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

*3. Sharp, keen, biting.

"A nipping and an *eager* air."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

4. Full of asperity, bitter.

"Vex him with *eager* words."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

5. Impetuous, vehement, ardent.

(1) Of persons:

"Hunger will enforce them to be more *eager*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

(2) Of things:

"What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this *eager* cry?"
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 3.

6. Ardently desirous; excited by an ardent desire to attain, obtain, or succeed in anything.

"Many whom shame would have restrained from leading the way to the prince's quarters were *eager* to imitate an example which they never would have set."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ It is now followed by *for*, or an infinitive, but *of, on*, and *after* were formerly also used.

"His Numidian genius
Is well disposed to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager* on it."
Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.

*7. Brittle, not ductile.

"Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself."—Locke.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eager, earnest, and serious*. "*Eager* is used to qualify the desires or passions; *earnest* to qualify the wishes or sentiments; the former has either a physical or moral application, the latter altogether a moral application: a child is *eager* to get a plaything; a hungry person is *eager* to get food; a covetous man is *eager* to seize whatever comes within his grasp: a person is *earnest* in solicitation; *earnest* in exhortation; *earnest* in devotion. *Eagerness* is most faulty; it cannot be too early restrained; we can seldom have any substantial reason to be *eager*: *earnestness* is always taken in the good sense; it denotes the inward conviction of the mind, and the warmth of the heart when awakened by important objects. A person is said to be *earnest*, or in *earnest*; a person or thing is said to be *serious*: the former characterizes the object itself. In regard to persons, in which alone they are to be compared, *earnest* expresses more than *serious*; the former is opposed to lukewarmness, the latter to unconcernedness; we are *earnest* as to our wishes or our persuasions; we are *serious* as to our intentions: the *earnestness* with which we address others depends upon the force of our conviction; the *seriousness* with which we address them depends upon our sincerity, and the nature of the subject; the preacher *earnestly* exhorts his hearers to lay aside their sins; he *seriously* admonishes those who are guilty of irregularities." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

eager-hearted, a. Of eager heart.

"Every dog is *eager-hearted*,
All the four are in the race."

Wordsworth: *Incident Characteristic of a Dog*.

ē a-gēr, *ea-gre, *hi-gre, *a-ker, *ai-ker, *ack-er, *a-gar, s. [A. S. *ēgor, ēdgor*, in compos. *ēgor-streām, ēdgor-streām*=ocean-stream; Icel. *ēgir*=ocean. (Skeat.)] The bore in a river, the commotion and high wave produced by the influx of the water of the ocean into the mouth of a river at the flow of the tide. [AKER, BORE (2), s.]

"Like an *egre* rode in triumph o'er the tide."

Dryden: *Threnodia Augustalis*, 135.

ē a-gēr-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *eager*; *-ly*.]

*1. Sharply, keenly, bitterly.

"Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

2. In an eager manner, ardently; with alacrity, eagerness, or impetuosity.

"The tidings were *eagerly* welcomed by the sanguine and susceptible people of France."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ē a-gēr-nēss, s. [Eng. *eager*; *-ness*.]

*1. Sharpness, acridity, tartness, sourness.

"Asprosa: full of sourness or eagerness."—Florio: *New World of Words*.

2. Impetuosity, vehemence, violence, ardor, zeal.

3. The state or quality of being eager or ardently desirous for anything; ardent desire.

"She knew her distance, and did angle for me
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, v. 3.

ē a-gle (1), s. & a. [Fr. *aigle*, from Lat. *aquila*=an eagle, so called from its color; *aquilus*=brown, dark-colored.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) Sing.: Any bird of the sub-family *Aquilina*. For details see ¶ (1), (2), &c.

(2) Pl.: The English name of the *Aquilina*, a sub-family of *Falconidæ*. The beak is long, hooked only at the apex; the fourth quill is the largest. The average size of the species is larger than that of the other *Falconidæ*, but the greatest perfection of raptorial structure is in the sub-family *Falconina* and its typical genus *Falco*. Compared with them the *Aquilina* are cowardly birds. The eagles are generally distributed over the world. They lay about two eggs, white and spotted, especially at the thicker end.

2. Her.: The eagle, borne upon a spear, was used by the Persians as a standard in the battle of Cunaxa, B. C. 401. The Romans used eagles of silver, or more rarely of gold, carried in the same way as standards. They were first introduced about B. C. 104. The Napoleon dynasty of French rulers also adopted the eagle as their symbol. A double-headed eagle is the emblem of Russia, of Austria, and of Prussia. It is said to have been introduced as early as A. D. 802, by Charlemagne, who meant to suggest by it that the government, both of the Roman and German empires, was in his hands. The American White-headed or Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is the emblem of the United States. There-

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exŷt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷhan. -tion, -sion = ŷhŷn; -tion, -sion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

is a White Eagle Order of Knighthood in Russia, and there are Orders of the Black, Golden, and Red Eagles in Germany.

¶ The eagle played a conspicuous part in the apotheosis of Roman Emperors. Herodian (iv. 2), after describing the firing of the funeral pile, says, "From the highest and smallest story, as from a pinnacle, an eagle is let loose to mount into the sky, which is believed by the Romans to carry the soul of the Emperor from earth to heaven, and from that time he is worshiped with the other gods." The medals struck in honor of an apotheosis show an altar with fire thereon, and the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, taking flight. Dryden refers to this custom in the opening lines of his *Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector*.

3. *Numis.*: Various royal individuals and dynasties have placed the eagle on their coins. This was done notably by the Seleucidae in Syria and the Ptolemies in Egypt. The following are the coins most frequently called Eagles:

(1) An old Irish coin, current about A. D. 1272. It was suppressed under Edward I.

(2) A gold coin current in the United States, equal to ten dollars; weight, 16.718 grammes, or 258 grains; fineness, .900. In 1870 coins of the same fineness and of proportional weight were struck, called the Double-eagle, Half-eagle, and Quarter-eagle.

4. *Astron.*: A constellation in the northern hemisphere. [AQUILA, 2.]

5. *Ecclesiology*: A lectern or reading-desk in churches, in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an eagle: as, *eagle wings*.

¶ (1) *American Bald Eagle*: The same as *American White-tailed Eagle* (q. v.).

(2) *American White-tailed Eagle*: *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. [EAGLE, 11. 2.]

(3) *Booted Eagle*: *Aquila pennata*.

(4) *Cinereous Eagle*: The same as the *White-tailed Sea Eagle* (q. v.).

(5) *Crested Eagle*: The same as *Harpy Eagle* (q. v.).

(6) *Golden Eagle*: *Aquila chrysaetos*. The adults are colored differently from the young birds, the latter not attaining their mature colors till their third year. In the former the summit of the head and nape is of a lively golden red, the rest of the body dark brown, the tail gray barred with brown, the bill horn-color, the iris brown, the cere and feet yellow. There is, in the young birds, a great deal of white which ultimately disappears. Length of the adult, about three feet; expanse of wing, seven to eight feet. The golden eagle is a solitary bird. It breeds generally on the ledges of rocks. It is distributed over this country and Europe, the North of Asia, and is found also in India and the North of Africa. It feeds on the smaller quadrupeds, sometimes carrying off lambs. When it cannot obtain animals which itself has killed, it has no scruple about feeding on carrion. The longevity of the eagle is proverbial; one kept in confinement in Vienna is said to have lived 104 years.

(7) *Harpy Eagle*: *Thrasaetus harpyia*. It is called also the *Crested Eagle*. [HARPY.]

(8) *Martial Eagle*: *Spizaetus bellicosus*.

(9) *New Holland White Eagle*: *Astur Novæ Hollandiæ*.

(10) *Pondicherry Eagle*: *Haliastur Indus*. A small eagle found in India. It is called by Anglo-Indians the Brahminy Kite.

(11) *Ring-tail Eagle*: The same as *Golden Eagle* (q. v.).

(12) *Rough-footed Eagle*: *Aquila nævia*. A small eagle, a native of Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia, and India.

(13) *Sea Eagle*: [SEA EAGLE.]

(14) *White-tailed Sea Eagle*: *Haliaeetus albicilla*. Its length slightly exceeds that of the Golden Eagle, though its expansion of wing is less.

eagle-eyed, a.

1. *Lit.*: With eyes like an eagle; piercing; sharp-sighted as an eagle.

2. *Fig.*: Having sharp intellectual vision or discernment.

"This truth, Philosophy, though eagle-eyed
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 174, 175.

eagle-feather, s. The feather of an eagle worn as a plume.

eagle-flighted, a. Having a flight like an eagle; having a high and sustained flight; mounting high.

eagle-hawk, s. An English designation given to the genus of eagles called by Cuvier *Morphnus*, and by Vieillot *Spizaetus*. They are found in South America.

eagle-owl, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Bubo maximus*. [BUBO (2).]

2. *Pl.*: Swainson's English designation for the genus *Nyctia*. They are of large size, have a small head without egrets, have prominent eyebrows, very small ears, short thickly-feathered tarsi, a short tail, and rather long wings.

eagle-plume, s. A plume made of the feathers from an eagle.

"Morena's eagle-plume adorned his crest."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xxviii.

eagle-rays, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The name of the fishes belonging to genus *Myliobatis* (q. v.).

eagle-sighted, a. Having sight like that of the eagle; powerful or piercing in vision; eagle-eyed.

"What peremptory eagle-sighted eye

Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,

That is not blinded by her majesty?"

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

eagle-speed, s. Swiftmess of flight like that of an eagle.

"Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 413.

eagle-spirit, s. A spirit like that of the eagle; a soaring spirit.

"Long years!—It tries the thrilling frame to bear

And eagle-spirit of a child of song."

Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, i.

eagle-standard, subst. A military standard, of which the essential part is the representation of an eagle.

"On eagle-standards and on arms he gazed."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xlii.

eagle-stone, s. [ÆTITES.]

eagle-winged, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having wings like those of the eagle; having powerful wings enabling their possessor to soar.

"At his right hand Victory

Sat, eagle-winged." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 763.

2. *Fig.*: Soaring high like an eagle.

"Eagle-winged pride."—Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

ē'a-gle (2), s. [A corruption of Malay *agila*, produced by similarity of sound to *aquila*=an eagle.]

eagle-wood, s.

1. The wood of *Aloexylon agallochum*.

2. That of two *Aquilarias*, viz.: *A. ovata* and *A. agallocha*. The same as AGAL-WOOD or AGILA-WOOD (q. v.). See also Agalloch, Aloes-wood, Aquilaria, and Lign-aloes.

***ēag'-lëss, s.** [Eng. *eagl(e)*, and fem. suff. -ess.] A female or hen eagle.

ēag'-lët, *eg-glet, *eg-let, s. & a. [English *eagl(e)*, and dim. suff. -et.]

A. As subst.: A young or little eagle.

"As the young eaglet rises self-inspired."

Boyse: *Death of Marq. of Tavistock*.

B. As adj.: Soaring, ambitious.

"This glare of luxury

Is but to tempt, to try the eaglet gaze

Of my young soul."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ēa-gre, s. [EAGER, s.]

eam, eame, *eme, *eem, s. [A. S. *eam*; Dut. *oom*; Ger. *oheim*.] [EME.] An uncle. (Obsolete except in a few provincial dialects.)

"He com his eam to socour."—Robert de Brunne, p. 17.

ēan, *een, *eene, *yeen, *yeen, v. t. & i. [A. S. *eanian*, *eanigan*.] [YEAN.]

A. Trans.: To bring forth.

B. Intrans.: To bring forth young.

ēan'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EAN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bearing young.

eaning-time, s. The time or season of bearing young.

"He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,

Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time

Fall parti-colored lambs."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

ēan'-līng, *eane-ling, s. [Eng. *ean*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A lamb just brought forth or dropped.

"All the eanelings which were streaked and pied

Should fall as Jacob's hire."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

ēar (1), *ere, s. [A. S. *ēare*; cogn. with Dut. *oor*; Icel. *eyra*; Sw. *öra*; Dan. *øre*; M. H. Ger. *ore*; Ger. *ohr*; Lat. *auris*; Goth. *auso*; Gr. *ous*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Breathe it in mine ear."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

(2) That portion of the organ of hearing which stands prominent.

"His master shall bore his ear through with an aul."—Exodus, xxi. 6.

(3) The sense or power of hearing; the power or faculty of judging of and distinguishing sounds.

"You have a quick ear."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

(4) Hearing.

"Ever he said that, close and near,

A lady's voice was in his ear."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 32.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any prominence from a larger body; a small projection on an object, usually for support or attachment; as, (a) The ear of a bucket or cooking-pot to which the bail is attached. The ear or lug of a sugar or salt-boiling kettle by which it is supported on the walls of the furnace. The ear of a shell is imbedded in the metal, and serves for inserting the hooks by which the projectile is lifted. (b) The canon of a bell, the part by which it is suspended.

"There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed if you take them by the ears."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

(2) The head; the person.

"Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their ears, and most of them wounded."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

(3) The highest part or point of a man; the top.

(4) Favorable notice or attention; heed, regard.

"Thou hast achieved a part; hast gained the ear

Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause."

Cowper: *To William Wiltforce, Esq.*

(5) A disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment, opinion, taste.

* (6) A window, a door.

"My house's ears, I mean my casements."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human Anat.*: The organ of hearing is divided into three parts, the external ear, the middle or tympanum, and the internal or labyrinth. The external consists of the pinna or funnel, which collects the vibrations of the air producing sound, and the meatus or tube which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum; in its lining-membrane are the ceruminous glands, which secrete the wax of the ear. The middle ear or tympanum is an irregular bony cavity within the petrous bone, having behind it the mastoid cells; it contains three small bones, the malleus or hammer, the incus or anvil, and the stapes or stirrup, covered by the membrana tympani extending from the meatus in three layers, an external, epidermal; middle, fibrous and muscular; internal, mucous. The ligaments are three in number, the muscles four, and the foramina or openings ten, five large and five small. The labyrinth or internal ear is very complex, and consists of a membranous and osseous part, the latter showing a series of cavities tunneled through the petrous bone, and divided into vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea, the first lying nearest the tympanum, the others beneath, the last about one and a half inches in length, making two and a half spiral turns round the modiolus or central axis, and divided into two passages by a thin porous bony plate: the zonula ossea laminæ spiralis. The auditory nerve divides at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus into two, the vestibular and the cochlear; the arteries arise chiefly from the auditory branch of the superior cerebellar artery.

(2) *Comp. Anat.*: The simplest form of ear, as in some crustacea and fishes, is simply a cavity in the solid part of the head filled with liquid and lined by a membrane on which the auditory nerve is distributed; these live in water, but those crustacea chiefly living in air, and most fishes, have the vestibule open on its external side, covered in by a membrane. In this simple form, the force of the vibrations is increased by minute stony concretions, otoliths, suspended in the fluid of the cavity. In all vertebrated animals above the inferior reptiles, we have the tympanum or drum with its membrane and chain of bones in addition to the internal ear, and in the mammalia, we have in addition the external ear, and also prolonged from the vestibule or first portion of the internal ear, we have the semi-circular canals, and the cochlea. In birds the cochlea is nearly straight instead of spiral, though like that of man it is divided by a membranous partition, the organ which enables us to judge of the pitch of sounds. The cochlea is quite rudimentary in reptiles, and in fishes it does not exist at all.

2. *Physiol.*: [HEARING.]

3. *Machinery*:

(1) The loop or ring on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted.

(2) One of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Music:

(1) In the metallic mouth-pipe of an organ. One of the pair of soft metal plates at each end of the slit or mouth of the pipe, which may be bent more or less over the opening to qualify the tone.

(2) A nice or delicate perception of the differences of sounds, or of consonances and dissonances, time and rhythm.

"She has a delicate ear, and her voice is music."—Richardson.

5. *Print.*: A projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule.

¶ (1) *Artificial ear*: An auricle having the shape of the natural ear, and worn as an ear-trumpet, to collect the waves of sound and conduct them by a tube to the *meatus auditorius*. Usually made of gutta-percha colored to resemble nature, and attached by clasps to the natural ear. [AURICLE.]

(2) *Up to the ears*: Completely, very greatly or deeply.

"A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady."—L' Estrange.

(3) *Over ears, or over head and ears*: Completely, so as to be overwhelmed; as, He is over head and ears in debt.

(4) *All ear*: All attention, very attentive.

"I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death."—Milton: *Comus*, 560-62.

(5) *To be by the ears, to fall (or go) together by the ears*: To be at loggerheads, to disagree, to fall out, to quarrel, to scuffle.

"Were half to half the world by the ears, and he
Upon my party, I'd revolt."—

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

(6) *To set by the ears*: To raise or cause strife between.

"She used to carry tales from one another, till she had set the neighborhood together by the ears."—Arbuthnot: *Hist. of John Bull*.

(7) *At first ear*: At first hearing; immediately.

"A believing at first ear what is delivered by others."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.

ear-ache, *s.* [EARACHE.]

ear-bored, *a.* Having the ears bored, as a sign of servitude.

"And she, like to some servile ear-bored slave,
Must play and sing."—Ep. Hall: *Satires*, vi. 1.

ear-brush, *s.* A toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. A bulb of sponge on a handle; an aurilave.

***ear-bussing**, *a.* Kissing—that is, told in—the ear.

"Ear-bussing arguments."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

ear-cap, *s.* A cover to protect the ears against cold.

***ear-confession**, *s.* Auricular confession.

"Pilgrimages, ear-confessions, and other Popish matters."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 57.

ear-cornet, *s.* A small auricle which is contained within the hollow of the outer ear, and has a short tube to keep open the *meatus auditorius* in cases of contraction or the presence of polypi; an ear-trumpet.

ear-deafening, *a.* So loud as to deafen the ears.

"The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

***ear-deep**, *a.* Reaching the ear only.

"So content with ear-deep melodies,"

Southey: *Triumph of Woman*, 376.

***ear-dropper**, *s.* An eaves-dropper.

"It is possible an ear-dropper might hear such things talked at cock-pits and dancing-schools."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 81. (Davies.)

ear-drum, *s.*

Anat.: [TYMPANUM.]

ear-erecting, *a.* Raising his ears; hence, lively, active, fresh.

"He chirrup brisk his ear-erecting steed."

Cowper: *Task*, iii. 9.

***ear-finger**, *s.* The little finger.

"Or if that cannot be found, let blond of the veine which is between the ring-finger and the ear-finger."—Burrough: *Method of Physic* (1624).

***ear-kissing**, *a.* The same as EAR-BUSSING, for which it is the reading in the folios.

ear-like, *a.* Like an ear.

ear-mark, *s.*

1. A distinguishing mark of any kind, whether intentional or otherwise.

"I know he has had it—it bears his ear-mark."—G. W. Conklin: *Manual*.

2. A distinguishing mark, as the cutting of the ear of a sheep, by which its owner may identify it as his property.

"Money is said to have no ear-mark."—Wharton.

ear-muff, *s.* A small velvet or woolen covering to protect the ears in cold weather. They are generally held in place by a wire spring or an elastic band.

ear of Dionysius, *s.* An acoustic instrument named after the sound-conducting orifice in the roof of the dungeons where the old Sicilian tyrant kept his prisoners. It has a large mouthpiece to collect the sound, which a flexible tube conducts to the ear of the person. It is especially adapted for enabling the very deaf to hear general conversation, lectures, sermons, &c.

ear-pick, *s.*

Surg.: A small scoop to extract hardened cerumen from the *meatus auditorius*, or foreign matters from the external ear.

ear-piercing, *a.* Shrill.

"The ear-piercing fife."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

ear-reach, *s.* Hearing distance, ear-shot.

"Within the ear-reach of his words."—Fuller: *Holy State*, v. 18.

***ear-rent**, *s.* Payment made by mutilation or loss of the ears.

"A hole to thrust your head in, for which you should pay ear-rent."—Ben Jonson.

ear-ring, *s.* A pendant or ornament worn hanging from the ears. This ornament has been worn by both sexes from the earliest times in Oriental countries, but among the Greeks and Romans its use was confined to females. It was usually constructed of gold, of various forms, very finely wrought, and set with pearls and precious stones. The ears in the statue of the Medicean Venus are pierced, and probably were at one time ornamented with ear-rings. (Fairholt.)

"With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious ear-rings which they wore."—Sandys.

ear-shell, *s.*

Zoölogy:

1. *Sing.*: The English name of the gasteropodous genus *Haliotis*. It is so called from the ear-shaped character of its shell. About 75 recent species are known. [HALIOTIS.]

2. *Pl.*: The family *Haliotidae*, of which *Haliotis* is the type.

ear-shot, *s.* Hearing distance.

"Gomez, stand you out of ear-shot."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, ii. 3.

***ear-shrift**, *s.* Auricular confession.

"The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days ear-shrift."—Cartwright: *Admonition*.

***ear-sore**, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Morose, peevish, quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

B. As subst.: Anything which offends or displeases the ear as an eye-sore displeases or offends the eye.

"The perpetual jangling of the chimes . . . is no small ear-sore to us."—T. Browne: *Works*, i. 306.

ear-speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for distending the exterior canal of the ear, in removing indurated wax, or other explorations and operations; an otoscope.

***ear-sports**, *s. pl.* Entertainments of song or music. (Holland: *Plutarch*.)

ear-syringe, *s.* An instrument for injecting the ear with a liquid or medicated vapor. An ordinary syringe may answer the usual purposes of cleanliness, softening indurated wax, &c., but this instrument has a further capacity. It consists of an india-rubber air-bag, a flexible tube, a bulb of hard-rubber, made in two pieces, which screw together, and contain a sponge to hold chloroform or other liquid; and a perforated bulb. It is particularly used in treating diseases of the middle ear. The sponge being previously moistened, the nozzle of the bulb is placed in one nostril, the other is closed by the finger of the surgeon, the mouth is also closed, and the patient, having previously taken a mouthful of water, is told to swallow, and just as he is doing this, the surgeon compresses the air-bag, and sends the iodized air into the faucial orifice of the eustachian tube, and, if the drum be perforated, into the cavity of the tympanum.

ear-trumpet, *s.* An instrument designed for the collection and conduction of sounds. By increasing the size of the auricle, a much larger volume of sound is gathered than by the natural ear without such aid. The ear-trumpet for the assistance of the partially deaf is believed to have been invented by Baptista Porta about 1600. Kircher describes the funnel and tube for conveying sound, the device which is now so common for conveying intelligence

between apartments and shops, in dwellings, warehouses, and factories. Dr. Arnott, a physician, who became partially deaf from a cold contracted in traveling, first devised the pair of shells or artificial ears which extend the surface displayed to gather the tremulous air. There are two qualities required in a speaking-tube: that it shall concentrate a large amount of sound in a small space; and, secondly, that it shall not stifle the sounds within the tube itself. Guttapercha seems to answer the latter conditions better than any other material. Ear-trumpets are of several descriptions; their essential characteristic is that they have a narrow aperture at one end to be placed close to the ear, while the other opening is large and bell-shaped. The waves of sound collected from the wide expanse of the one extremity are concentrated as they flow toward the other, and in that state enter the ear. The ear-trumpet is a speaking trumpet reversed.



Ear-trumpet.

ear-wax, *s.* [CERUMEN, EARWAX.]

ear-witness, *s.* One who attests or can attest anything as heard with his own ears. [Cf. EYE-WITNESS.]

"All present were ear-witnesses, even of each particular branch of a common indictment."—Hooker.

ear-wort, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Hedyotis auricularia*, a native of Ceylon, so called from its being supposed to be good for relieving or curing deafness.

ëar (2) *er, *s.* [A. S. *ear*; Northumb. *cher*; cogn. with Dut. *aar*; Icel. *Dan.*, & Sw. *ax* (= *aks*); Goth. *ahs*; O. H. Ger. *ahir*; M. H. Ger. *ehar*; Ger. *ähre*. (Skeat.)] A spike or head of corn; that part of cereals which contains the flour and seed.

"From several grains he had eighty stalks with very large ears, full of large corn."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

ëar (1), *er-i-en, *er-en, *v. t.* [A. S. *erian*, *erigan*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *eren*, *ern*; Icel. *erja*; Fr. *araim*; Lat. *aro*; Gr. *arōō*.] To plow, to till, to cultivate.

"Let them go

To ear the land, that hath some hope to grow,
For I have none."—Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

ëar (2), *v. t.* [EAR (1), *s.*] To listen to attentively; to drink in with the ears.

"I ear'd her language, liv'd in her eyes, coz."
Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

ëar (3), *v. i.* [EAR (2), *s.*] To shoot as in ears; to form ears as corn.

"It cannot ear well by means of heat."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 825.

***ëar-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *ear* (1), *v.*; -able.] That can be plowed or tilled; arable.

"So well for medowe, pasture, as earable, &c."—Archæologia, xlii. 315.

ëar-âche, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *ache* (q. v.).] An ache or pain in the ear.

***ëar-âl**, *a.* [Eng. *ear*; -al.] Receiving with the ear; hearers only, and not doers.

"They are not true penitents that are merely earal, verbal, and worded men."—Hewyl: *Sermons* (1658), p. 34.

ëar-cōc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *cockle*.]

Bot. Pathol.: A disease of wheat, in most places called Purples. The grain becomes blackened and contracted, owing to the presence of a multitude of small worms belonging to the genus *Vibrio*. (Treas. of Bot.)

***eard-folc**, *erd-folc, *s.* The people of any particular country.

ëard, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *eardian*.] [EARD, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To put in the earth; to inter; to put into a grave.

"Naeboddy ever ken'd whare his uncle the prior earded him, or what he did wi' his gowd and silver."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

**B. Intrans.*: To live, to dwell.

"Ha ne mahen nawt somen earden in hevene."—Half Meidenhad, p. 43.

***ëard-ing**, *s.* [A. S. *eardung*.] A dwelling-place, a habitation.

***earding-stowe**, *erding-stowe, *s.* A dwelling-place.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ēared (1), *a.* [Eng. *ear* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Furnished with ears or the organs of hearing.
2. Furnished with an ear or handle.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: An epithet applied to animals borne in coat-armor, having the ears of a different tincture from that of the rest of the body. Such animals are said to be *eared* of such a metal or color.

2. *Bot.*: Auriculate; having two small, rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of *Salvia officinalis*. (*Lindley*.)

ēared (2), *a.* [Eng. *ear* (3), *s.*; -*ed*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Bearing corn.

"The covert of the thrice-eared field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, v. 159, 160.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having developed into ear, having the inflorescence fully formed.

2. *Agric.*: A term applied at the stage when the leaf and ear differ in color.

ēared, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EAR (1), *v.*]

***eare-wick**, *s.* [EARWIG.] The old form of earwig.

"I'm afraid
'Tis with one worm, one *carewick* overlaid."
Cartwright: Poems (1651).

***ēar-ing** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EAR (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: [A. S. *eriung*.]° A plowing, tilling, or cultivating of land.

"Yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest,"—*Gen.* xlv. 6.

ēar-ing (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EAR (3), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of coming into ear as corn.

"There is a third required for the *earing* and hardening of the corn,"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 530.

ēar-ing, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The rope which lashes the upper corner of a sail to its yard. The reef-earings are used to lash the ends of the reef-band to the yard.

***ēar-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *ear*; -*ish*.] Auricular.

"His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession,"—*Bacon: Works*, iii. 4.

ēarl, ***erl**, ***erle**, *s.* [A. S. *eorl* = a warrior, a hero; cogn. with Icel. *jarl*, *earl* = a warrior; O. S. *erl* = a man. "Earl, the same as the Danish *jarl*, was, I believe, originally a contraction of *aldor* (senior), elder, and, therefore, *alder* or *alderman* were originally the same word." On this Max Müller appends a note: "That A. S. *earl* was a contraction of *ealdor* was first pointed out by Lappenberg in his *History of England*. *Ealdor* or *aldor* in Anglo-Saxon denotes princely dignity, without any definition of function whatever." (*Max Müller: Science of Language* (6th ed.), vol. ii., p. 280.)] An English title of nobility, the third in rank, being next below that of marquis, and next above that of viscount. It is the representative of the Norman title of count (q. v.), and originally the earls, like the counts, had jurisdiction over a certain district or shire, whence they were called also Shiremen. The title now is wholly unconnected with any territorial jurisdiction. The earl's coronet consists of a richly-chased circle of gold, having on the upper edge eight strawberry leaves, between each pair of which is a pearl on a spire rising above the leaves; the cap is similar to that of a duke. [DUKE.]



Earl's Coronet.

"Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honor named."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 8.

earl-marshall, ***erle-marshall**, ***earl-marshall**, *s.*

1. An English officer of state, ranking eighth in precedence. His office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of considerable importance. He is the head of the college of arms, with whom resides the determination of all questions relating

to arms and grants of armorial bearings. The office is now hereditary, being held by the Dukes of Norfolk.

*2. One who has the chief care of military solemnities.

"The marching troops through Athens take their way,
The great *earl-marshall* orders their array."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 530, 531.

ēar-lāp, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lap*.] The tip of the ear.

ēarl-dōm, *s.* [Eng. *earl*; -*dom*.]

1. The seignior or jurisdiction of an earl.

"The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils,"—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

2. The rank, title, or position of an earl.

"Mac Callum More, penniless and deprived of his *earldom*, might, at any moment, raise a serious civil war."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***earl-dor-man**, *s.* [ALDERMAN.]

ēar-less, *a.* [Eng. *ear*; -*less*.] Without or deprived of ears.

"*Earless* on high stood unabashed Defoe."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 147.

ēar-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *ear*; dimin. suff. -*let*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*, &c.: A little ear.

2. (*Pl.*) *Bot.*: Peculiar indentations in the leaves of the *Foliosæ hepaticæ*. (*Thomé*.)

ēar-lī-ness, *s.* [Eng. *early*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being early, forward, or in advance.

"The goodness of the crop is a great gain, if the goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up,"—*Bacon*.

***ēarl-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *earl*; -*ish*.] Like an earl.

***ēarl-ish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *earlish*; -*ness*.] The qualities or characteristics of an earl.

"'Earlishness! I never heard of such a word.' 'If there is not such a word, there ought to be. Girl is represented by girlishness; why not earl by *earlishness*?'
—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. iii., p. 114.

***ēar-lōck**, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lock*.] A lock or curl of hair worn on the cheek near to the ear by men of fashion in the early part of the seventeenth century; a love-lock.

"These love-locks, or *earlocks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory,"—*Frynn: Unlove-liness of Love-locks*, p. 3.

ēar-lȳ, ***ear-lich**, ***eer-li**, ***ere-liche**, ***er-liche**, ***eare-ly**, ***ere-ly**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *ērlīce* = early (adv.), from *ēr* = sooner, and *līc* = like.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. In good time, soon, betimes.

"By the cause that they shulden rise,
Early amorwe for to seen the sight."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,490, 2,491.

2. Toward, in or near the beginning.

"*Early* in 1661 took place a general election,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Soon in life.

"Samuel began his acquaintance with God *early*, and continued it late,"—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; Meeting of Saul and Samuel*.

4. Soon or betimes in the day.

"*Erely* whan the daie was light,"—*Gower*, v.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Soon or in advance, as compared with something else; as, an *early* crop.

2. Coming before or in advance of the usual time.

"As an *early* spring we see."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

3. First, toward, in or near the beginning.

"But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for a moment
Seemed to assume once more the forms of its *earlier* manhood."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

4. In good time, not advanced in the day.

"At these *early* hours shake off
The golden slumber of repose."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

early English, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Arch.*: [Early English Architecture.]

2. *Philol.*: An epithet most properly employed to designate the period between 1250 A. D. and 1350 A. D. but commonly used to express any period between 1250 A. D. and the close of the fifteenth century. [ENGLISH.]

B. *As subst.*: The language of England in the periods described in A. 2.

Early English Architecture: The first of the pointed or Gothic styles of architecture used in England. It immediately succeeded the Norman

toward the end of the twelfth century, and gradually merged into the Decorated at the end of the thirteenth. The moldings consist of alternate rounds and deeply-cut hollows, with small fillets, producing a strong effect of light and shadow. The arches are usually equilateral or lancet-shaped, though drop-arches are frequently met with, and sometimes pointed segmented arches; trefoil and cinquefoil arches are also often used in small openings and panelings. The doorways of this style, in large buildings, are often divided into two, by a single shaft or small pin, with a quatrefoil or other ornament. The windows are almost universally of long and narrow proportions, and are used singly, or in combinations of two, three, five, and seven; when thus combined, the space between them sometimes but little exceeds the width of the mullions of the latter styles. Groined ceilings are very common in this style. The pillars usually consist of small shafts arranged round a larger circular pier, but others of a different kind are sometimes found. The capitals consist of plain moldings, or are enriched with foliage and sculpture characteristic of the style.



Early English Architecture.
West Front of Salisbury Cathedral.

earn, *v. i.* [YIRM.] To whine, to complain.

ēar-mark, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *mark*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known and identified.

"Sir J. Perrot [in 1584] ordered the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or *earmark*, on pain of forfeiture."
—*Cox: Hist. of Ireland*.

*2. Any distinguishing or distinctive mark or feature.

"The very *earmark* of the age we live in,"—*Stephens: Add. to Spelm. Hist. Sac.* (1698), p. 235.

II. Law: Any mark made upon anything for the purpose of identification.

***ēar-mark**, *v. t.* [Eng. *ear*, and *mark*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: To mark, as sheep, by cutting or slitting the ear.

"For feare lest we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *earmarked* beasts abroad be bruited."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 188.

2. *Fig.*: To set or place a distinguishing or distinctive mark upon.

"No peculiarity of style *earmarks* the borrowed phrase."
—*Spectator*, Oct., 1881, p. 1,338.

***ēar-marked**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EARMARK, *v.*]

***ēar-mark-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EARMARK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of marking with any private mark for purposes of identification.

ēarn (1), ***er-ni-en**, ***earne** (1), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *earnian*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arnēn*, *arnōn*; Ger. *ernten* = to reap; O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arin*, *aren*, *arn*; Ger. *ernte* = harvest.]

A. Transitive:

1. To gain as the reward or wage of labor or of any service or performance; to become entitled to as recompense for work done.

"And then with threat
Doth them compell to worke to *earne* their meat."
Spenser: F. Q., iv. 31.

2. To merit, deserve, or become entitled to as the result of any actions, or course of conduct, whether that which is earned is received or not.

"Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 472, 473.

B. Intrans.: To merit, deserve, or gain anything as recompense for work or labor done.

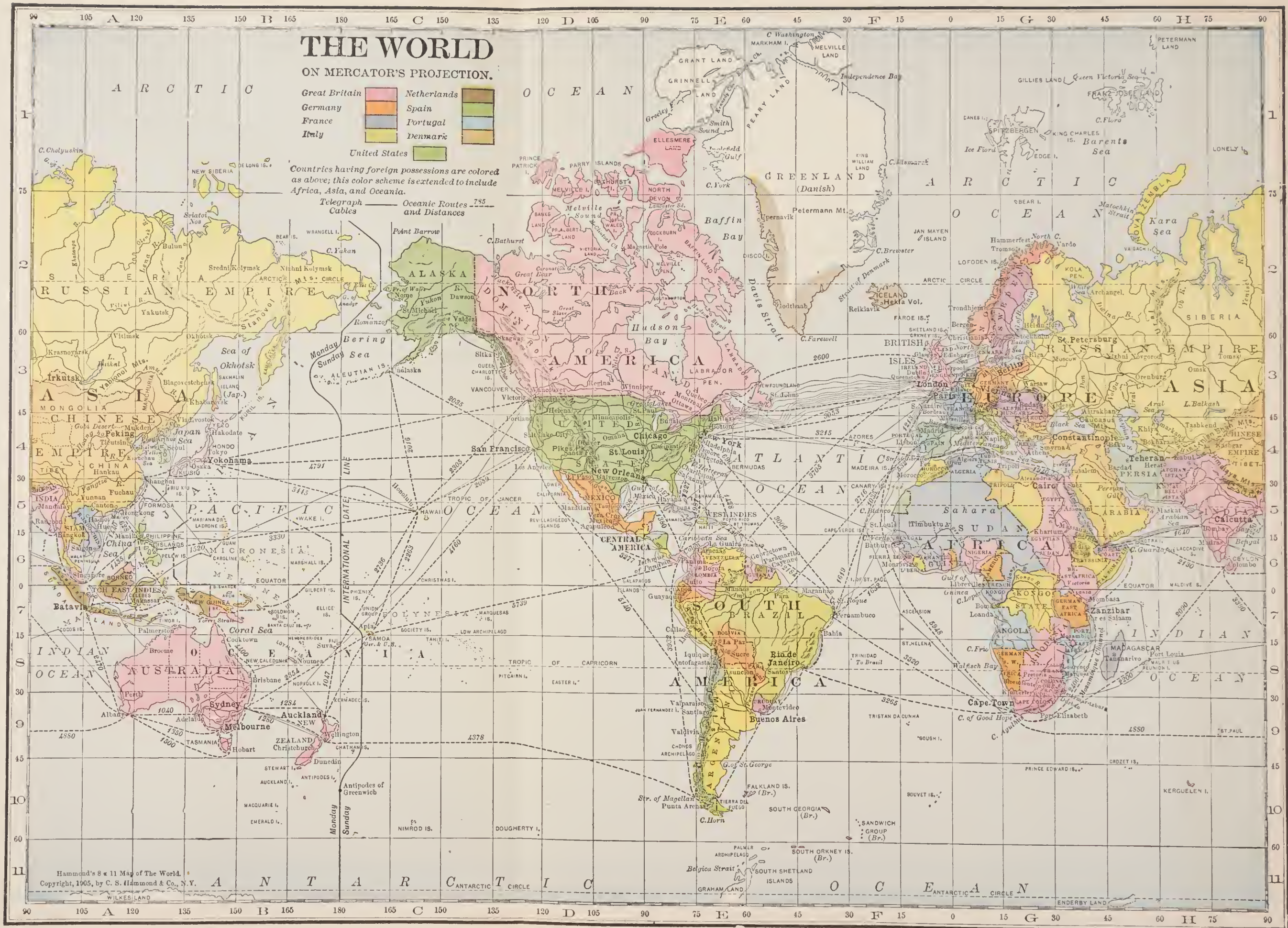
***ēarn** (2), ***earne** (2), *v. i.* [YEARN.] To yearn, to desire greatly, to long.

"And ever as he rode his heart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battle brave."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 3.

***ēarn** (3), ***ern**, *v. i.* [A. S. *irnan*, *yrnan* = to run; Ger. *gerinnen* = to curdle; *rinnen* = to run together.] [RUN, *v.*] To curdle as milk.

"Hang it up for three weeks together; in which time it will be *earned* by the bladder,"—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 275.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne, gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



THE WORLD

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

Great Britain	Netherlands
Germany	Spain
France	Portugal
Italy	Denmark
United States	

Countries having foreign possessions are colored as above; this color scheme is extended to include Africa, Asia, and Oceania.

Telegraph Cables Oceanic Routes and Distances

ĕarn, s. [ERNE.] An eagle.

"They gleamed on many a dusky tarn,
Haunted by the lonely *earn*."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 29.

earn-bliter, earn-bleater, s. The snipe; *Scolopax gallinago*.

"The *earn-bleater*, or the muirfowl's crow,
Was like to melt her very heart awa."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 58.

ĕarned, pa. par. or a. [EARN (1), v.]

ĕar'-nĕst, s. & a. [A. S. *eorne*st=seriousness; cogn. with Dut. *ernst*; O. H. Ger. *ernust*; M. H. Ger. *ernest*; Ger. *ernst*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Seriousness; a serious reality, as distinguished from jesting or a feigned appearance; most frequently found in the phrase, in *earnest*.

"Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*."—*Sidney*.

2. A serious or earnest object or business.

"But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion, and power."—*L'Estrange*.

B. As adjective:

1. Ardent, eager, or zealous in the performance of any act or the pursuit of any object; warm, importunate.

"He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we bestow."—*Hooker*.

2. Intent, fixed, eager.

"On that prospect strange,
Their *earnest* eyes they fixed."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 552, 553.

*3. Serious, important, grave.

"They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof."—*Hooker*.

4. Heartfelt, sincere; as, an *earnest* prayer.

¶ For the difference between *earnest* and *eager*, see EAGER.

ĕar'-nĕst, *er-nes, *er-nes, s. [Wel. *ernes*=an earnest-penny; *ern*=a pledge; *erno*=to give a pledge; cogn. with Gael. *earlas*=an earnest; Prov. Eng. *arles*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything which gives assurance; pledge, or promise of something to come.

"It is an *earnest* of a farther good
That I mean to thee."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

II. Law: Something given by a buyer to a seller as a token or pledge to bind the bargain; a part or portion of goods delivered into the possession of the buyer at the time of the sale as a pledge or security for the complete fulfillment of the contract.

"But if any part of the price is paid down, if it be but a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered by way of *earnest*, the property of the goods is absolutely bound by it; and the vendee may recover the goods by action, as well as the vendor may the price of them. And such regard does the law pay to *earnest* as an evidence of a contract, that, by the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, no contract for the sale of goods, to the value of £10 or more, shall be valid, unless the buyer actually receives part of the goods sold, by way of *earnest* on his part; or unless he gives part of the price to the vendor by way of *earnest* to bind the bargain, or in part of payment; or unless some note in writing of the bargain be made and signed by the party, or his agent, who is to be charged with the contract."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 36.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *earnest* and *pledge*: "In the proper sense, the *earnest* is given as a token of our being in *earnest* in the promise we have made; the *pledge* signifies a security by which we are engaged to indemnify for a loss. The *earnest* has regard to the confidence inspired; the *pledge* has regard to the bond or tie produced: when a contract is only verbally formed, it is usual to give *earnest*; whenever money is advanced, it is common to give a *pledge*. In the figurative application the terms bear the same analogy; a man of genius sometimes, though not always, gives an *earnest* in youth of his future greatness; children are the dearest *pledges* of affection between parents." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

earnest-money, s. The same as EARNEST, s., II.

***ĕar'-nĕst-fŭl, *er-nes-tul, a.** [Eng. *earnest*; *fŭl*(l).] Full of or deserving earnestness, attention, or anxiety.

"Let us stint of *earnestful* matere."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,051.

ĕar'-nĕst-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *earnest*; -ly.]

1. In an earnest manner; with earnestness, ardor, or zeal; warmly, eagerly.

"The king by his agents *earnestly* pressed them to grant him present supplies for the use of his army."—*Ludlow*: *Memoirs*, i. 7.

2. With earnest or fixed gaze; intently.

"He looked upon it *earnestly*,
Without an accent of reply."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxi.

ĕar'-nĕst-nĕss, s. [Eng. *earnest*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being earnest; eagerness, warmth, ardor, zeal, vehemence.

"Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belonged to such a trifle,
He begged of me to steal it."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

2. Solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

"There never was a charge maintained with such a show of gravity and *earnestness*, which had a slighter foundation to support it."—*Atterbury*.

3. Solicitude, care, intensity of attention.

"With overstraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—*Dryden*.

***ĕarn'-fŭl, a.** [English *earn* (2), v.; -ful(l) Anxious, yearning; causing anxiety or yearning.

"Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
I oft have tried, and showed the *earnful* smart
Which eats my breast."

P. Fletcher: *Piscatory Eclogs*, s. 8.

ĕarn'-īng (1), pr. par. a. & s. [EARN (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: [A. S. *earnung*.]

1. The act of gaining recompense for labor, services, or performance.

2. That which is earned, gained, or merited; wages, reward. (Generally used in the plural.)

"To the nearest town
He duly went with what small overplus
His *earnings* might supply."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

ĕarn'-īng (2), pr. par. a. & s. [EARN (3), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Rennet, or that which curdles or coagulates milk.

"Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or *earning* to the milk."—*Maxwell*: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 276.

earning-grass, s.

Bot.: Common butterwort.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, steep-grass, *earning-grass*."—*Lightfoot*, p. 1,131.

earsh, s. [Eng. *ear* (1), v.]

1. A plowed field.

"Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade."

May: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i.

2. Eddish.

***ĕarst, adv.** [ERST.] Once, formerly, at first.

"Which is through rage more strong than both were
erst."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 13.

*¶ **At earst:** At length, in time.

"For from the golden age that first was named,
It's now at *earst* became a stonie one."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. (Introd.)

ĕarth, *erd, *erde, *eorth, *eorthe, *erthe, s. & a. [A. S. *eorthe*; cogn. with Icel. *jörd*; Dut. *aarde*; Dan. & Sw. *jord*; Goth. *airtha*; Ger. *erde*, and perhaps to Gr. *era*=the earth, *aroō*=to plow; cf. also Hebrew *erets*=earth.] [EAR (1), v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Vegetable soil, either in itself or erroneously viewed as a simple element; one of four out of which it was supposed all things were made. [II. 5.]

(2) The globe, the planet on which we live. [II. 1, 2, 3, & 4.]

(3) Dry land, as opposed to the sea.

"This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it."—*Locke*.

(4) The ground, the visible surface of the globe.

"Glance from heav'n to *earth*, from *earth* to heav'n."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

(5) Different modifications of terrene matter. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"The five genera of *earths* are: (1) boles, (2) clays, (3) marls, (4) ochers, (5) tripelias."—*Hill*: *Materia Medica*.

(6) This world, as opposed to other scenes of existence.

"What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on 't?"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

(7) A country, a district, a land.

"In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regained our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide."

Dryden: *King Arthur*, i. 1

* (8) Landed property.

"She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The inhabitants of this globe.

"And the whole *earth* was of one language."—*Gen.* xi. 1

* (2) A term of reproach, expressive of grossness, dullness, or stupidity.

"Thou *earth*, thou, speak."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.

* (3) The act of plowing or turning over the ground.

"Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow."

Tusser: *Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: To the eye it appears as if this earth was in the center of the universe, the sun and the stars revolving round it. The phenomena are much better accounted for by supposing the apparent revolution of the celestial vault to be produced by an actual rotation of the earth on its axis in about twenty-four hours, producing day and night. [DAX.] Similarly the succession of the seasons is best accounted for by assuming the sun to be stationary in one of the foci of an ellipse, and the earth moving round in that ellipse with the poles always slanted at a particular angle to the same point in the heavens. [SEASONS, YEAR.] In possessing a satellite (the moon) the earth resembles various other planets, except that they have more attendant bodies than one. In fact the earth is a planet, and, like other planets, its figure is not far from spherical, as is proved by its having been sailed round. Magellan (Fernando Magelhaens) led the way, having circumnavigated a great part of the globe between A. D. 1519 and 1521, being killed in the Philippine Islands in the last-named year. Sebastian del Cano, one of his officers, completed the enterprise. Sir Francis Drake returned alive from a similar enterprise successfully carried out between A. D. 1577 and 1579 or 1580. Now so many people have gone round the world that to have done so confers no material increase of celebrity. The sight of the masts of a vessel appearing before the hull comes in sight is a proof that at least that portion of the world visible to us is a curve. Moreover, in an eclipse of the moon the shadow of the earth obscuring the face of the luminary is found to be circular, and there are other arguments in the same direction. Only in a broad sense can the earth be described as spherical; it is really an oblate spheroid—i. e., the distance between the two poles is less than that between two extremities of a diameter drawn through the equator. This form may have been produced by the rotation of a partially fluid sphere. According to Bessel, the greater or equatorial diameter is 7,925,604 miles, the lesser or polar one 7,899,114 miles; the difference of diameter, or polar compression, is 26,471 miles, and the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter as 299.15 to 298.15. The dimensions given by Sir R. Airy slightly differ from these. The force of gravity at the poles is to that at the equator very nearly as 180 to 179. It is not of uniform density, the French mathematician Clairvault assuming it to consist of ellipsoidal strata increasing in density as they approached the earth's center, and, taking it for granted also that the attractive force might be calculated on the law of liquids, proved that the amount of gravity at the poles to that at the equator is as 180 to 179, and that the earth's polar axis was to its equatorial one as 299 to 300, which almost exactly agrees with the result of observation. Clairvault believed the mean density of the earth, taken as a whole, to be about twice that of the parts near the surface. Experiments conducted during last century having shown that the mountain Schehallion in Scotland deflected the pendulum 12" from the perpendicular, it was inferred by Dr. Maskelyne that the density of the mountain was $\frac{5}{8}$ that of the globe, and that the density of the earth was about five times that of water. Mr. Henry Cavendish, Dr. Reich, and Mr. Francis Baily, trying other experiments, considered the density of the earth to be 5.67, and Sir R. Airy believed it 5.565, that of water being 1. The number of cubic miles in the earth is about 259,800,000,000, each cubic mile containing 147,200,000,000 of cubic feet.

2. *Geog.*: The surface of the land is to that of the water on the earth in the proportion of one to three. The land is unequally distributed, most of it being in the northern hemisphere. A great circle, with Falmouth, England, for a center and its circumference inclosing exactly half the surface of the globe, would include more land than could be embraced within a similar circle described around any other center.

bōil bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. *Geol.*: The universal opinion of geologists is that the earth is of immeasurable antiquity, and though some natural philosophers believe that there is not at what may be called the credit of geologists an unlimited fund of time on which to draw, yet they cheerfully accord them a few millions of years. The old view that our planet is but a few thousand years old now exists only among the uninformed. It is not yet proved that astronomical changes have ever taken place since the first establishment of the solar system seriously to modify the state of things existing on the earth; the present distribution of land and water has not been, geologically viewed, of remote origin; when differently proportioned, it must have produced different climates from those now existing. (For details see Lyell's *Principles of Geology*.)

4. *Magnetism*: The action of the earth on magnetic substances is like that of a magnet, and it has two poles different from the ordinary poles. [POLE.]

5. Chemistry:

**(1) Originally*: In the opinion of the ancient chemists, or alchemists, one of the four elements of which all material things in the world were held to be composed, the others being fire, air, and water. Not even one of the four is really a simple substance.

(2) Later: A name given to various substances, opaque, insipid to the taste, incombustible, and, when dry, friable, i. e., easily separated into particles. Five divisions of them were recognized: (a) Boles, (b) Clays, (c) Marls, (d) Ochres, and (e) Tripolis. Under these categories were ranked the oxides of the metals, cerium, aluminium, beryllium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, thorium, &c. These oxides are insoluble in water, and are all very rare except aluminium. They are difficult to separate from each other, occurring together in rare minerals, and hence the number of metals belonging to this class is not known, several of those recently discovered having not yet been properly investigated, as holmium, scandium, thulium, &c.

† For the chemical constituents of vegetable soil, see SOIL.

6. *Sports*: The hole or retreat of a fox.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to, or in any way having to do with earth or with the earth.

**(1) Crust of the Earth*: [CRUST.]

(2) Earth to earth burial: A burial designed to aid in resolving a corpse as soon as possible into its constituent elements, instead of taking measures to impede its rapid decay. In 1875 this system was advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden. Discarding leaden and even wooden coffins, he advocated that wicker-work should be the material used.

earth-apple, s.

1. A potato.
2. A cucumber.

earth-bag, s.

Mil.: A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

earth-balls, s. pl.

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Balls which grow under the earth. (*Prior*.)

2. *Spec.*: *Tuber cibarium*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

earth-bank, s. A bank or mound of earth.

earth-bath, s.

Med.: A literal bath of earth is occasionally used on the Continent as a remedy.

earth-battery, s.

Elect.: A large plate of zinc and a plate of copper, or a quantity of coke, buried at a certain distance asunder in damp earth. The moisture of the earth acts as the exciting fluid on this voltaic couple, and a feeble but constant current is produced.

earth-bedded, a. Fixed in the earth as in a bed.

"Sole stay his foot may rest upon,
Is yon earth-bedded jetting stone."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 15.

earth-borer, s. A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, where the strata are sufficiently soft and loose. The shaft has a screw-point and a cutting-face. The twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical case, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. The valve opens to admit the earth, and closes as the tool is lifted. [AUGER.]

earth-car, s. A car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. [DUMPING-CAR.]

earth-chestnut, s.

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*. (*Withering*, &c.)

earth-closet, s. A commode or night-stool in which a body of earth receives the feces, or is dropped upon them to absorb the effluvia; the resultant is to be utilized as a fertilizer.

earth-crab, s. A name sometimes given to the Mole-cricket.

earth-created, a. Formed or created of the dust of the earth.

"And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor earth-created man!"
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 219, 220.

earth-despising, a. Despising this earth or earthly things.

"A self-forgetting tenderness of heart
And earth-despising dignity of soul."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

*earth-din, *erthe-dene, s. [EARTH-DIN.]

*earth-drake, s.

Anglo-Saxon Myth.: A mythical monster corresponding to the dragon of chivalry and romance. [DRAKE.]

"He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful earth-drake or dragon."—*W. Spalding*.

earth-embracing, a. Embracing or surrounding the earth as the sea does.

"Earth and air, and earth-embracing sea."
Wordsworth: View from Black Comb.

earth-engendered, a. Rising or springing from the earth.

"If that speak, it is
A thundering voice; and if it sigh, the hiss
Of earth-engendered winds."

Fanshawe: Pastor Fido. (Transl.)

*earth-fall, s. A depression of a portion of the land during earthquake action.

earth-fast, s. Fast, fixed, or bedded in the earth.

"The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
From its deep bed."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 23.

*earth-flax, s. [EARTHFLAX.]

earth-flea, s. [So named because it frequents the earth of gardens, &c., whence, however, it makes its way when it can into the human foot, usually under the toe-nails, where it lays its eggs. If neglected, it multiplies rapidly, and causes great suffering and sometimes death.] The Chigre or Chigoe. *Pulex penetrans*. [CHIGEE.]

*earth-fly, s. [Fly is probably a corruption for flea, the animal being wingless at every stage of its development.] A Chigre, *Pulex penetrans*. (*Rosseter*.) [EARTH-FLEA.]

*earth-foam, s.

Min.: An old name for Aphrite (q. v.).

earth-fork, s.

Agric.: A pronged fork for turning up the earth.

earth-gall, s.

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: The Gentian tribe of plants, one characteristic of which is bitterness.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) *Erythraea centaurium*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(2) The rendering of the name given by the Malays to a cinchonaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza munos*. The taste resembles that of Gentian, but is more penetrating. (*Lindley*.)

earth-house, eird-house, erd-house, *eorth-hus, s.

1. *Lit.*: A subterranean dwelling known in Scotland as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The description as given below corresponds with that given by Tacitus of the buildings of the ancient Germans.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the parish, are what the country people call *eird-houses*. These are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great way. The sides of these subterranean mansions are faced up with dry stones to the height of about five feet; they are between three and four feet wide, and covered above with large stones laid across. They may have been either receptacles for plunder or places of shelter from the inclemency of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment from an enemy."—*P. Strathdon: Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xiii. 132, N.

2. *Fig.*: The grave.

"Loathsome is that earth-house,
And grim within to dwell."

Langfellow: Grace.

earth-hunger, s.

1. An inordinate desire to become the possessor or tenant of a small holding: specif. the intense feeling evinced by the Irish in favor of a peasant proprietary.

2. The desire of a great power to enrich itself at the expense of its neighbors, especially if they be smaller and weaker.

"Some may think they [the Government] have done enough in the way of annexation, remembering what they said about earth-hunger when out of office."—*London Echo*.

earth-light, s.

Astron.: Light reflected from the earth upon the dark part of the moon, when the latter is either very young or has waned considerably. The perfectly illuminated portion of the moon derives

its enlightenment from the sun, while the light reflected from the earth makes the circle faintly complete. As the moon gains age it offers a less portion of the bright side, and the phenomenon dies away to reappear again when the luminary has considerably waned. It is called also Earth-shine (q. v.). *Herschel: Astronomy*, § 417, &c.

earth-metals, s. pl. [EARTH, s. II., 5 (2).]

† *Reactions of the earth-metals*: They are precipitated from solutions of their salts by ammonium sulphide, as hydrates and not as sulphides. The hydrates of aluminium and beryllium are soluble in caustic soda; the other earth-metals—zirconium, thorium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, erbium, and yttrium—are insoluble; zirconium and thorium are precipitated as thiosulphates, by boiling the solution with sodium thiosulphate, the other metals remaining in solution.

earth-moss, s.

Bot.: The genus *Phascum*. (*Prior, Britten & Holland*.)

earth-oil, s. The same as ROCK-OIL or PETROLEUM (q. v.).

earth-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus amplicarpus*. (*London*.)

earth-pillars, earth-pyramids, s. pl.

Geog. & Geol.: Pillars or pyramids of earth in Switzerland, &c., from twenty to one hundred feet high, occurring in the Canton of Valais, near Botzen, in the Tyrol, &c. Sometimes they are capped by a single stone. They have been separated by rain from the terraces, of which they once formed a part. (*Lyell: Prin. Geol.* 11th ed., ch. xv.)

earth-plate, s.

Telegr.: A plate buried in the earth, or a system of gas or water-pipes utilized for the purpose, connected with the terminal or return wire at a station, so as to utilize the earth itself as a part of the circuit, instead of using two wires, as was the practice previous to 1837.

earth-puff, s.

Bot.: A species of *Lycopodium*. [*Nomenclator*, 1535, in *Nares*.]

earth-pyramids, s. pl. [EARTH-PILLARS.]

earth-quadrant, s. A quadrant, a fourth part, or 90° of the earth's circumference.

"A velocity of one earth-quadrant per second."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 74.

earth-quave, s. An earthquake.

earth-shine, s.

Astron.: The same as EARTH-LIGHT (q. v.).

earth-shock, s. An earthquake.

"All the living things that heard
That deadly earth-shock disappeared."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiii.

earth-smoke, s.

Bot.: The *Fumitory*, *Fumaria officinalis*. It is called, especially in the northern counties of England, Smoke of the earth or Fume of the earth.

*earth-stars, s. pl.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Stars made by the scattering of burning fragments during an explosion on earth.

"Into countless meteors driven
Its earth-stars melted into heaven."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. *Bot.*: Various species of *Geaster*. They are so called from their star shape when burst and lying on the ground. (*Prior*.)

earth-stopper, s. A man engaged to stop up the earths or holes of foxes to prevent them from taking refuge in them when hunted.

earth-table, s.

Arch.: The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth.

*earth-tiller, *eorth-tillie, *erthe-tillier, s. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

"Theos riche aneren that beoth eorth-tillien."—*Ancren Rike*, p. 416.

*earth-tilth, *erthe-tilthe, s. Cultivation of the ground. [*Wycliffe*.]

earth-tongue, s.

Bot.: A popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum*, of which word it is a literal translation. They are found on lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-wolf, s.

Zool.: The same as AARD-WOLF (q. v.).

earth's crust, s. [CRUST.]

earth, v. t. & i. [EARTH, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cover with earth. (Generally followed by *up*.)

"Earth up with fresh mold the roots of those auricles which the frost may have covered."—*Brady: Calendar*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ēy = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To hide or place under the earth; to inter, to bury.

"This [lord]
Who shall be of as little memory
When he is earthed."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

*3. To fix in the earth.

"My root is earthed."—Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, ii. 1.

*B. *Intrans.*: To retire underground; to hide in the earth.

"Hence foxes earthed, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churls ensnared the nightly prey."

Tickell: *Poem on Hunting*.

ēarth'-bōard, s. [Eng. earth, and board.]

Agric.: The moldboard of a plow, which turns over the earth.

"The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, so as to turn up a great furrow."—Mortimer.

ēarth'-born, a. [Eng. earth, and born.]

I. *Lit.*: Born of the earth; terrigenous, earthsprung.

"The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood like earthborn brethren rise."

Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, v. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Relating to or arising from earthly things or objects.

"All earthborn cares are wrong."

Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. viii.

2. Human, mortal, belonging to this world.

"Into our room of bliss thus high advanced
Creatures of other mold, earthborn perhaps,
Not spirits."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 359-61.

3. Of mean birth, low-born.

"Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne."—Smith.

ēarth'-bōund, a. [Eng. earth, and bound.]

I. *Lit.*: Fixed or fastened in the earth.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earthbound root?"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Fixed on earthly objects and cares.

ēarth'-brēd, a. [Eng. earth, and bred.] Of mean or low birth; low-born, a bject, groveling, despicable.

"Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars;
Yea, earthbred worms."

Brewer: *Lingua*, i. 6.

*ēarth'-dīn, *erthe-dyn, *erthe-dene, s. [Eng. earth, and dīn.] An earthquake.

"The neghend day gret erthedyn sal be."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 4,790.

ēarthed, pa. par. or a. [EARTH, v.]

ēarth'-en, *eorth-en, *erth-en, a. [Eng. earth; suff. -en.] Made of earth, clay, or similar substance.

"They took it up, and put it into an earthen pot."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ Now passing out of use, the place being supplied by the substantive earth used adjectively, as, earth work, not often now earthen work. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, 117.)

earthen-pipe, s. The Romans for the conduction of water used earthen pipes where economy was an object. They preferred lead. The earthen-pipes had a thickness of at least two inches, and the ends were respectively contracted and enlarged to fit into and to receive the adjacent pipes. The joints of the pipes were luted with quicklime and oil. The thickness was increased at the bottom of a bend, as in crossing a valley or hollow, or the pipe at this part was "secured by ligatures or a weight of ballast." Earthen pipes are found in the walls of the baths and the Coliseum, of various diameters, none however, less than two inches.

earthen-ware, s. A general expression which covers all ceramic work, such as stoneware, delft, porcelain, &c. [POTTERY.] The term, as far as it may have a less general meaning, includes merely the commoner classes of clay-ware, otherwise known as crockery. The clay, having been properly tempered, is formed on the wheel and dried under cover until it has acquired considerable solidity. The glaze, of the consistence of cream, is then put on as evenly as possible by means of a brush. Small articles are glazed by pouring in the glaze and then pouring it out again, sufficient adhering for the purpose. The glaze consists of galena ground to powder and mixed with "slip," that is, a thin solution of clay. This is a clear glaze, and is made black and opaque by the addition of manganese; 1 part of manganese to every 9 of galena. The glaze having dried, the ware is piled in the kiln. A low heat, applied for twenty-four hours, drives off the moisture; an increased heat for another twenty hours, as high as can be borne without fusion, bakes the clay, drives off the sulphur from the galena, and causes the lead to form a glass with the clay to

which it adheres. With increase of heat this glass spreads over the surface of the ware. After the furnace is cooled, the ware is removed. The glaze, consisting of oxide of lead, is soluble in acids, such as vinegar and those of fruit, and is destroyed, rendering injurious the food with which it combines. A more refractory clay admits the use of a less fusible glaze of a harmless character. Earthen-ware is found among almost all nations and tribes, though all have not the art of glazing, nor have all the art of baking. Drying is not baking, and it requires great heat to make a good ringing article. The Egyptians and Etruscans had pottery at a date before the historic period. We know more of the former than of the latter at early periods. The resemblance of the Greek and Etrurian ceramic works is remarkable. Glazing came from China. Wedgwood obtained his patents about A. D. 1762.

"In the midst of stones and moss,
And wreck of particolored earthen-ware."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

*ēarth'-fēd, a. [Eng. earth, and fed.] Feeding or living upon earthly things; carnal, low, groveling.

"Such earthfed minds,
That never tasted the true heaven of love."

Ben Jonson: *Volpone*, iii. 6.

†ēarth'-flāx, s. [Eng. earth, and flax.]

Mineralogy:

1. A popular name sometimes given to Amianthus, from its long flaxen fibers.

2. A fibrous kind of talc.

"Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, earthflax, or salamander's hair."—Woodward.

ēarth'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. earthy; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being earthy; the state of consisting of or containing earth or earthy matter.

"He freed rainwater . . . from its accidental, and, as it were, feculent earthiness."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 103.

*2. *Fig.*: Grossness, meanness, coarseness.

"So long as they have only light enough to hate light, they may upon the first glimpse retire into their earthiness."—Byrom: *Enthusiasm* (Intro.).

ēarth'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EARTH, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of covering up with earth or mold.

ēarth'-li-nēss, s. [Eng. earthly; -ness.]

†1. The quality of being earthly, or of the earth.

*2. Worldliness, strong attachment to worldly things.

*3. Perishableness; want of durability, frailty.

ēarth'-līng, s. [Eng. earth; -ling.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor, frail creature.

"To earthlings, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent."—Drummond.

2. One who is attached to things of this earth; an earthly-minded person.

ēarth'-lŷ, *earthe-ly, *erthe-li, *erth-ly, *erth-lych, *erth-y-ly, a. [Eng. earth; -ly.]

1. Made or consisting of earth; earthy.

"A scepter or an earthly sepulcher."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 4.

*2. Resembling earth or clay; lifeless.

"Doth shine upon the dead man's earthly cheeks."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

3. Of or pertaining to this world; mortal, human, as opposed to immortal.

"The earthly author of my blood."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. Pertaining to this life or our present state, worldly, carnal, as opposed to spiritual.

"It must be our solemn business and endeavor, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from earthly toward divine objects."—Atterbury.

5. Pertaining to this life, as opposed to a future life.

"Joyed an earthly throne."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 9.

6. Corporeal, not mental.

"Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven light,
All were his earthly eyen both blunt and bad."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 47.

7. Living or existing on the earth.

"[He] shal come att laste,
And culle all erthyly creatures."

Langland: *P. Plowman*, p. 128.

8. Among things conceivable as possible in this world; possible, conceivable.

"Who would learn one earthly thing of use?"

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, v. 22.

earthly-minded, a. Having a mind fixed on this earth; unspiritual, destitute of spirituality.

"The earthly-minded antichrists and hypocrites."—Bale: *On the Revel.*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

earthly-mindedness, s. The quality of being earthly-minded, unspirituality, grossness, sensuality, devotion to earthly or worldly objects.

"The earthly-mindedness came from this animated earth, the body; and is to shrink up again into its own principle, and to perish."—More: *Conf. Cabb.*, p. 75.

ēarth'-nŭts, s. pl. [Eng. earth, and nuts.]

Botany:

1. *Generally*:

(1) Plants which, when their flowers are succeeded by fruit, bury the latter under the ground. Example: *Arachis hypogaea*.

(2) Subterranean tubercles of fleshy-rooted plants. Example: *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) *Arachis hypogaea*. (Loudon.) [1 (2).] One of the underground tubers of *Carum bulbocastanum*. It is called also Pig-nut (q. v.). (Bentham.)

(2) The globular tuber of the Tuberous Bunium, *Bunium flexuosum*. (Bentham.)

(3) The genus *Conopodium*. (Sir Joseph D. Hooker.) His *Conopodium denudatum* is what is more generally known as *Bunium flexuosum*. [2 (2).]

(4) *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*. (Britten & Holland.)

ēarth'-quāke, s. & a. [Eng. earth, and quake.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: Any convulsion in the political world.

II. *Geol. & Hist.*: A quaking, vibratory, undulating, or other movement of a portion of the earth's crust produced by forces acting from beneath. Certain premonitory symptoms are believed to herald the approach of a great earthquake. These are: irregularities in the seasons, sudden gusts of wind interrupted by dead calms; violent rains at unusual seasons, or in countries where they rarely occur; a reddening of the sun's disc and a heaviness in the air continuing, it may be, for months; an evolution from the soil of electric matter, inflammable gas, with sulphurous and mephitic vapors; subterranean noises like those of carriage-wheels, artillery, or thunder; cries of distress emitted by animals; and drowsiness with a feeling of sea-sickness in men.

When the fatal moment arrives, the ground at some spot is heaved up, and becomes the center of vibration or undulations, reminding us of those produced by the ripple wave propagated in a continually enlarging circle around the spot where a pebble has been cast into a pond. The earth swells and heaves like a rolling sea; cracks and rents are produced in all directions, like those on a window pane. Great funnel-like holes yawn open. New lakes are formed. The houses and other erections may, with their inhabitants, be destroyed over the greater part of a city in a few moments, though it is a suggestive fact that this destruction is often limited to those built on one geological stratum. Precipitous cliffs fall into adjacent seas or rivers, in the latter case more or less damming them up and producing floods. Landslips take place with similar consequences. Cattle feeding on cliffs fall into the sea and are drowned. The sea becomes agitated, and after first receding from the land, then rolls in upon it with a wave of enormous height. This is more especially the case if the focus of agitation be beneath the sea. The sensation on board ship when an earthquake occurs is as if the vessel had struck a rock.

There are certain regions to which both the points of volcanic eruption and the movements of great earthquakes are confined. [VOLCANIC REGION.] The two, therefore, have probably a common origin, steam, molten matter, &c., which have forced exit to the external atmosphere, generating a volcano, and similar explosive material still seeking for vent, producing an earthquake. Connected with the latter, as with the former, are such phenomena as the ejection from the ground of torrents of water discolored by mud, and emitting mephitic vapors which, if intense, are fatal to animal life. Not uncommonly an old volcano goes into eruption, or, more rarely, its upper part and crater fall in and a new one is generated in the midst of an earthquake. Great upheavals of land are its normal effects, though in exceptional cases there are subsidences instead of elevation.

It is supposed that, on a very moderate estimate, an earthquake occurs somewhere every day. What runs up the number of such occurrences is that there is generally a series of shocks at a place instead of a single one. Most of these are on a small scale; but others affect a wide area, and are most destructive.

Among the most notable earthquakes have been the following: A. D. 17, Pompeii and Herculaneum; accompaniment of eruption of Vesuvius. 742, Syria, Palestine, and Asia; 500 towns destroyed.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

-tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

1531, Lisbon; 1,500 houses and 30,000 persons destroyed. 1692, Jamaica; Port Royal was totally destroyed; 3,000 lives lost. 1693, Sicily; 54 towns and 300 villages affected; more than 100,000 lives lost. 1703, Aquila, Italy; 5,000 perished. 1703, Jeddo, Japan; 200,000 lives lost. 1716, Algiers; 20,000 deaths. 1726, Palermo, Italy; 6,000 lives lost. 1731, Pekin; estimated loss of life, 100,000 persons. 1746, Peru; 18,000 deaths. 1754, Cairo; 400,000 lives lost. 1755, Lisbon and Portugal generally; 50,000 died in Lisbon alone; this earthquake extended 500 miles, and was felt even in Scotland. 1759, Syria, over a large area; 20,000 lives lost. 1773, Guatemala; 33,000 perished. 1780, Mauritius; 75,000 lives lost. 1783, Messina; 60,000 lives lost. 1797, Quito; 41,000 lives lost. 1812, Caraccas; 12,000 lives lost. 1822, Aleppo; 22,000 lives lost. 1829, Murcia (Spain); 6,000 killed. 1830, Canton; loss, 6,000 lives. 1842, St. Domingo; between 4,000 and 5,000 lives lost. 1857, Calabria; 10,000 lives lost; Lacaita estimates the loss of life in the Kingdom of Naples from earthquakes between 1783 and 1857 at 111,000, out of an average population of 6,000,000. 1859, Erzeroum; 15,000 killed. 1859, Quito; 5,000 lives lost. 1861, Mendoza, S. America; 7,000 killed. 1863, Manila, 10,000 killed. 1868, Peru and Ecuador; 25,000 killed, 30,000 rendered homeless, and loss of property estimated at \$300,000,000. 1875, Colombia; 14,000 lives lost. 1881, Scio; 4,000 killed. 1885, Cashmere; more than 3,000 deaths. 70,000 buildings destroyed. 1887, Several shocks in Southern France and the United States. 1888, Yunnan, China; 4,000 killed.

*B. As *adj.*: Shaking the earth.

"The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life."
Byron: *Ode to Napoleon*.

earthquake-alarm, *s.* An alarm founded on the discovery or supposition that a few seconds previous to the occurrence of an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. To an armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed, the weight drops, and, striking a bell, gives the alarm.

***earth-quāk-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *quaking*.] Subject or liable to earthquakes.

"That rainless, yet moist, unhealthy, *earthquaking* spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital [Lima]."—*Athenæum*.

***earth-shāk-īng**, ***erthe-shak-ynge**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *shaking*.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power to shake the earth; raising or causing earthquakes.

"Beside him stalks to battle
The huge *earthshaking* beast."
Macaulay: *Prophecy of Cypys*, xxiv.

B. As *subst.*: An earthquake.

"And lo! ther was maad a great *earth-shakyng*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxviii.

earth-wārd, *adv.* [Eng. *earth*; -*ward*.] Toward the earth.

earth-wōrk, *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *work*.]

Engin. & Fort.: Mounds of earth raised as a defense, or to form the banks of canals, or the embankments for railways.

"The white tower . . . is blocked up with a double line of *earthworks* pierced for guns."—*W. H. Russell: Crimean War*, ch. xxxii.

earth-wōrm, *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *worm*.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) A well-known annelid (*Lumbricus terrestris*). Its elongate form, naked skin, and fleshy or bluish coloring, and viscous trail, are familiar to all. It consists of many narrow rings in contact with each other. Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments is a thickened portion called the clitellum, an organ of reproduction. There are no tentacles, no eyes, and no teeth, but the mouth has a short proboscis. When the decaying parts of animals and vegetables are swallowed, there is taken with them into the ground a quantity of vegetable soil which is subsequently ejected in small heaps called worm casts. The attention of Mr. Charles Darwin having been called to the habits of this despised animal, that great naturalist read a paper before the Geological Society on the "Formation of Mold" (which was published in the second series of the *Transactions*, p. 505), showing that vegetable soil in its present aspect and distribution was largely produced by the earthworms. Darwin recurred to the subject in his old age, and his last great work was on Worms.

(2) (*Pl.*): The English name of the Terricolæ, a tribe of Annelids, order Oligochaeta.

2. *Fig.*: A mean, sordid, worldly-minded person.

"Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly."
Norris.

earthworm-oil, *s.*

Phar.: A green oil obtained from the common species of earthworm. It is used medicinally as a remedy for earache.

ēarth'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *earth*; -*y*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Consisting or composed of earth; terrene.

"All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthy* matter."—*Woodward*.

(2) Pertaining or relating to the earth; mortal, human.

"Flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 157.

(3) Inhabiting this earth; terrestrial.

"Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are:
I'll call up other gods of form more fair."
Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, ii. 1.

(4) Relating to earth.

"Mine is the shipwreck in a watery sign;
And in an *earthy* the dark dungeon mine."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 401, 402.

(5) Resembling earth, or any of its properties: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Resembling earth; cold and lifeless as earth; turned to clay.

"To survey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

(2) Gross, carnal, worldly, not refined.

"Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smothered in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words' deceit."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

II. *Min.*: Dull, dead, without luster.

earthy calamine, *s.*

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (q. v.).

earthy cobalt, *s.*

Min.: The same as WAD (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catalogue*.) The same as ASBOLITE, a variety of WAD. (*Dana*.)

Earthy cobalt bloom: A variety of Erythrite (q. v.).

earthy fracture, *s.*

Min.: Fracture exhibiting a rough surface, with minute elevations and depressions.

earthy manganese, *s.*

Min.: The same as BOG MANGANESE (q. v.).

earthy minerals, *s.*

Min.: In the arrangement of Mr. William Phillips, F. L. S., F. G. S., the first great class of minerals, those consisting largely of such "earths" as siliceous or silica, alumine or alumina, lime, magnesia, &c. These are followed by the Alkalino-earthyminerals in which potash, soda, &c., appear; and next by the Acidiferous-earthyminerals which have in their composition sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, &c., to which follow the Acidiferous alkalino-earthyminerals, such as alum and its allies. The arrangement of Dana is different.

ēar'-wāx, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *wax*.] Cerumen, a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

"Therefore hath nature loricated or plaistered over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle insects."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

ēar'-wig, ***eare-wick**, ***ear-wick**, *s.* [A. S. *eor-wicga*, *ēar-wicga*, so called from a belief that it crept into the ear; A. S. *eare*=an ear, and *wicga*=a horse.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The popular name for the insect described under II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A whisperer; a prying, insinuating informer or talebearer.

"Hearken not to Rebbobam's *earwigs*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 50.

II. *Technically*:

Entomology:

1. *Sing.*: *Forficula auricularia*. A well-known insect, somewhat like a Staphylinus, but having a forceps at its tail; this in the males is considerably curved, and has a toothlike process. The earwig is found under the bark of trees, under stones, &c., and in damp situations generally; it also frequents flowers, devouring the petals and the ordinary leaves of the several plants. The female sits on her eggs like a hen, and is a patient and affectionate mother. The earwig will go into the ear as into any other cavity, but it has no special love for that hiding-place more than others, and when it enters it, does so without evil intent. [FORFICULA.]

"Earwigs and snails seldom infect timber."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. *Pl.*: The family Forficulidæ (q. v.). These were considered to be orthopterous insects, belonging to the sub-order Cursoria. Now they are placed under the order Dermaptera or Euplexoptera (q. v.).

† (1) *Common Earwig: Forficula auricularia*. [EARWIG.]

(2) *Great Earwig: Labidura gigantea*.

(3) *Little Earwig: Labia minor*.

†**ēar'-wig**, *v. t.* [EARWIG, *s.*] To gain over or influence by whispered or covert insinuations; to raise a bias or prejudice in by insinuations.

"He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private."—*Marryat: Snarleygow*.

ēase, ***ese**, ***eise**, ***eyse**, *s.* [O. Fr. & Fr. *aise*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Gael. *adhais*=leisure, ease.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A state of rest or quietness; an undisturbed state of quiet, either of the body or mind.

(1) *Of the body*: Freedom from disturbance, annoyance, pain, or labor; repose, rest.

"Here dwells kind *Ease* and unrepining Joy."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 2.

(2) *Of the mind*: Tranquillity, freedom from anxiety, concern, or solicitude.

"His soul shall dwell at *ease*."—*Psalms* xxv. 13.

2. Rest or repose after labor; intermission of labor.

"Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting."—*Swift*.

*3. That which produces or tends toward quiet, repose, or freedom from anxiety or solicitude.

"It is a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life."—*Temple*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Freedom from constraint, formality, or close attention to form.

2. Freedom from harshness, stiffness, or artificiality of style.

"True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance,

As those move easiest who have learned to dance."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 362, 363.

3. Facility, readiness; a freedom or absence of difficulty.

"The willing metal will obey thy hand,

Following with *ease*, if favored by thy fate."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 220, 221.

4. Use, avail, utility, advantage. (*Scotch*.)

"I'e'en gie them leg-bail, for there's nae *ease* in dealing wi' quarrelsome fowk."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

† (1) *At ease*: In a state free from anything likely to disturb, annoy, or cause anxiety.

(2) *To stand at ease*:

Mil.: To stand in the ranks in a certain posture which gives ease or rest.

(3) *Ill at ease*: In a state of mental or bodily disquiet or disturbance.

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *ease*, *quiet*, and *repose*: "The idea of a motionless state is common to all these terms: *ease* and *quiet* respect action on the body: *rest* and *repose* respect the action of the body: we are *easy* or *quiet* when freed from any external agency that is painful; we have *rest* or *repose* when the body is no longer in motion. *Repose* is a circumstance of necessity; the weary seek *repose*; there is no human being to whom it is not sometimes indispensable. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we can *repose* only in a lying position: the dove which Noah first sent out could not find *rest* for the sole of its foot; soldiers who are hotly pursued by an enemy, have no time or opportunity to take *repose*: the night is the time for *rest*; the pillow is the place for *repose*. *Ease* denotes an exemption from any painful agency in general; *quiet* denotes an exemption from that in particular which noise, disturbance, or the violence of others may cause, we are *easy*, or at *ease*, when the body is in a posture agreeable to itself, or when no circumjacent object presses unequally upon it; we are *quiet* when there is an agreeable stillness around; our *ease* may be disturbed either by internal or external causes; our *quiet* is most commonly disturbed by external objects: we may have *ease* from pain, bodily or mental; we have *quiet* at the will of those around us; a sick person is often far from enjoying *ease*, although he may have the good fortune to enjoy perfect *quiet*: a man's mind is often *uneasy* from its own faulty composition; it suffers frequent *disquietudes* from the vexatious tempers of others.

(2) He thus discriminates between *ease*, *easiness*, *facility*, and *lightness*: "*Ease* denotes either the abstract state of a person or quality of a thing: *easiness*, from *easy*, signifying having *ease*, denotes simply an abstract quality which serves to characterize the thing; a person enjoys *ease*, or he has an *easiness* of disposition: *ease* is said of that which is borne, or that which is done; *easiness* and *facility*, from the Latin *facilis*, easy, most commonly of that which is done; the former in application to the thing as before, the latter either to the person or the thing: we speak of the *easiness* of the task, but of a person's *facility* in doing it: we judge of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the *easiness* of a thing by comparing it with others more difficult; we judge of a person's *facility* by comparing him with others, who are less skillful. *Ease* and *lightness* are both said of what is to be borne; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. Whatever presses in any form is not *easy*: that which presses by excess of weight is not *light*: a coat may be *easy* from its make; it can be *light* only from its texture. The same distinction exists between their derivatives, *to ease*, *to facilitate*, and *to lighten*. *To ease* is to make *easy* or free from pain, as *to ease* a person of his labor: *to facilitate* is to render a thing more practicable or less difficult, as *to facilitate* a person's progress; *to lighten* is to take off an excessive weight, as *to lighten* a person's burdens." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēase, *ese, v. t. & i. [EASE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from pain or anything which disquiets, disturbs, or annoys the body; to relieve, to give relief or rest to.

"We'll walk afoot awhile and *ease* our legs."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 2.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or solicitude; to relieve.

"I will *ease* my heart."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

3. To relieve or free from a burden; to lighten of.

"Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load."

Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ix. 91.

4. To lighten; to make easier or lighter.

"Now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude."—2 Chron. x. 4.

5. To assuage, to mitigate, to alleviate, to allay.

"He speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain."—*Arbutnot.*

6. To render less difficult or more practicable; to facilitate.

7. To relieve or release from pressure or restraint; to make looser, to move or shift slightly; as, to *ease* a nut or a bar in machinery.

8. To relieve or dismiss from an office or post.

"He is sure

To be *eased* of his office."

Massinger: Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

9. To rob; as, to *ease* a person of his purse. (*Slang.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To give relief or ease.

"To weep with them that weep doth *ease* some deal."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. To relax one's efforts or exertions.

"They also rowed right through to Ifley without *easing*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

¶ (1) *Ease her*: The command given to reduce the speed of the engines of a steamer, generally preparatory to the order to "stop her."

(2) *To ease away* or off:

Naut.: To slacken [a rope] gradually.

(3) *To ease a ship*:

Naut.: To put a ship's helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.

ēased, pa. par. or a. [EASE, v.]

***ēas'e-fūl, a.** [Eng. *ease*, and *ful(l)*.] Full of ease, quiet, or repose; quiet, peaceful.

"I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easy* western bed."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 3.

***ēas'e-fūl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *easyful*; -*ly*.] With ease or quiet; quietly, peacefully.

***ēas'e-fūl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *easyful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being full of ease, quiet, or repose; peacefulness.

ēas'el, s. [Dut. *ezel*; Ger. *esel*=(1), a little ass, an ass; (2) an easel.]

Painting: A wooden frame for supporting a picture during its execution.

"He runs to his *easel* at sunrise, and sits before it, caressing his picture, all day till nightfall."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ii. 117.*

¶ *Painter's easel*: [EASEL-ANIMALCULE.]

easel-animalcule, s.

Zoöl.: What was once believed to be a genuine genus of animals, and was called *Pluteus*, but is now proved to be only the larval form of some echinoderms. It is called also in English Painter's easel.

easel-picture, s. A term employed to designate a picture of small dimensions, such as to render it portable. (*Fairholt.*)

ēas'el, *eas-sel, adv. [A. S. *east dæl*=the eastern portion or side.] Eastward, toward the east.

"Oh, man, ye should hae hadden *easel* to Kippletrigan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. i.*

***ēas'e-lēss, a.** [Eng. *ease*; -*less*.] Wanting or destitute of ease or quiet; uneasy.

"Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest."
Donne: Poems, p. 264.

ēas'e-mēnt, s. [Eng. *ease*; -*mēt*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of easing, relieving, or making lighter; alleviation, mitigation.

"A hopeful confidence in God for the removal or *easement* of our afflictions."—*Barrow: Sermon, vol. iii., ser. x.*

*2. An advantage, convenience, or assistance; a relief, an accommodation.

"He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*."—*Swift.*

II. *Law*: A liberty, advantage, or privilege, without profit, which one proprietor has in or through the estate of another, distinct from the ownership of the soil; as, a right of way, a water-course, &c.

ēas'-ēr, s. [Eng. *easy*(e); -*er*.] One who or that which gives ease, quiet, or relief. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 18.*)

ēas'-i-lŷ, *eas-e-ly, *es-i-ly, *es-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *easy*; -*ly*.]

1. Without pain, trouble, annoyance, or anxiety; quietly, tranquilly; in ease or quiet.

"Instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can."—*Temple.*

2. Smoothly, quietly, gently; without discord or disturbance.

3. Smoothly, evenly; without jolting or shaking; as, A carriage runs *easily*.

"He will bear you *easily*, and reins well."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

4. With ease or facility; without difficulty.

"Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. Without great exertion or sacrifice of labor or expense.

"From that point they took matters more *easily*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

6. With readiness or willingness; readily, without reluctance.

"I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family."—*Dryden: State of Innocence (Dedic.).*

7. Commodiously, comfortably; as, A coat fits *easily*.

ēas'-i-nēss, *es-y-ness, s. [Eng. *easy*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being at ease; rest, tranquillity, comfort, ease; freedom from pain, annoyance, or anxiety.

"I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. The state or quality of imparting or affording ease or comfort.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality.

"Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*."

Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Freedom from difficulty; ease, facility.

"*Easiness* and difficulty are relative terms."—*Tillotson.*

5. The quality of being free from anything which might cause difficulty; freedom from hardness or severity.

"The very *easiness* of his terms will be one of the blackest aggravations of our baseness and inexcusable guilt."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 5.*

6. Willingness, readiness; a freedom from reluctance or indisposition.

"Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own."—*South.*

¶ For the difference between *easiness* and *ease*, see EASE, s.

ēas'-īng (1), *eas-in, s. [A corruption of A. S. *efese*=eaves (q. v.).]

1. The eaves or projecting lower edge of a roof.

2. The part of a stack where it begins to taper.

easing-gang, s. A course of sheaves in a stack, projecting at the easing to keep the rain from getting in.

ēas'-īng (2), *es-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [EASE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making easy, lightening, or slackening; easement.

ēas'-sēl, eas-sil, adv. [EASEL, adv.]

ēast, *eest, *est, a., s. & adv. A. S. *east*=in the east; cogn. with Icel. *austr*; Dan *öst*; Dut. *oost*, Sw. *östan*; Ger. *osten*=the east; Lat. *aurora*=dawn, the east; Gr. *ēōs*=dawn; Sansc. *ushas*, from the same root as Lat. *uro*=to burn; Fr. *est*: Sp. *este*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Toward the rising sun, or toward that point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial.

"From the west border unto the *east* border."—*Exodus xlv. 7.*

2. Coming from the east.

"The Lord brought an *east* wind upon the land."—*Exodus x. 13.*

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The portion of the horizon at or toward the point in the heavens described under II.

2. Asia, with the adjacent parts of Europe. The name, which is a vague one, is continually applied to India, China, Arabia, Persia, &c., while in the expression "the Eastern Question," Turkey, a portion of which is in Europe, is specially meant.

II. *Astron.*: One of the four cardinal points; a point toward the sunrise, midway between the North and South poles of the heavens, and in which the sun appears to rise at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

C. *As adv.*: In an easterly direction; toward the east; eastward.

¶ *Empire of the East*: The empire founded in A. D. 395 by the Emperor Theodosius, who divided the whole of the Roman Empire into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. The capital of the Empire of the East was Constantinople, that of the Empire of the West Rome.

East India, s. & a.

Geog.: A term rarely used except in compounds. (See those which follow.)

East India Company:

Hist.: In its original form "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies;" so the Company is described in its charter, dated December 31, 1600. Afterward, on July 22 1702, "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." In 1749 the Company plunged into the native wars of the Carnatic, and commenced a career of conquest which placed nearly the whole of India either directly or indirectly under the British rule. The victory of Clive, at Plassey (June 23 1757), over Suraj-u Dowla, laid the foundations of the Anglo-Indian empire.

The rise of such power excited in the Home Government a desire to reduce it under their control; and when as early as 1769 the Company wished the loan of two ships of the line and some frigates, the ministry in granting their request intimated their intention of vesting in the Admiral powers to treat independently on all maritime affairs. In 1773 the Home Government claimed that the territorial acquisitions of the Company should be transferred after six years' grace to the Crown, and change made in the Constitution of the Company, a Supreme Court of Judicature being also appointed in India. Pitt's Act (1784) established a Board of Control over the directors, which completely destroyed the independence of the latter body. [CONTROL.] The Company's charter was renewed with a few changes in 1793; subsequently at intervals of twenty years. In 1813 they lost the monopoly of the Indian trade, retaining that of China. This last was taken away in 1833. The next renewal that of 1853, was the last that took place. The Indian mutinies of 1857, 1858, having discredited the Company's administration, its political government was brought to an end on August 13 1858.

On November 1, 1858, a proclamation made at Calcutta announced that Queen Victoria herself assumed the government of India. Finally the East India Stock Redemption Act, passed on May 13, 1873, but not operative till June 1, 1874, at the latter date, dissolved the Company itself, and the association which had had such a brilliant but checkered career ceased to exist.

East India fly:

Pharm.: An East Indian species of *Cantharis* or blister beetle, larger and more powerful in its action than the ordinary Spanish fly (q. v.).

East Indies, s. pl.

Geog.: India, the Eastern Peninsula and the islands of the adjacent archipelago stopping in the one direction short of the Philippine Islands, and in the other before reaching New Guinea.

East-Insular, a.

Geog.: Pertaining or relating to the islands of the Eastern or Malay Archipelago.

east-wind, s. A wind from the East. According to the geographical location of the country over which it blows it has a good or evil reputation.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Thus, it has not a good reputation with the British, being justly deemed cold, dry, unpleasant to the sensations, and in extreme cases detrimental to vegetation; these characteristics do not inhere in the east-wind as such, but depend, as before said, on the geographical situation of Britain. It often comes from the steppes of Russia, and that when they are frozen, hence it is cold; of sea it has had to traverse only the narrow Baltic, and is therefore dry. In Egypt it had also a bad reputation: thus we read of "seven thin ears" of corn "blasted with the east-wind." (Gen. xli. 6.) The reason was that it came dry and fiery to the valley of the Nile from the deserts of Arabia. A projecting portion of Arabia between Palestine and Mesopotamia made the east-wind detrimental also to the former country; hence it is said in Ezek. xix. 12, "the east-wind drieth up her fruit."

†east, v. i. [EAST, *a.*] To move toward the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east; to orientate.

ēas'-tēr, *ees-ter, *es-ter, *es-tere, *ies-tre, *æs-tre, s. [A. S. *easter*, *ēdstran*, *ēdstran*=the paschal feast, *Easter*; Dut. *ooster*; M. H. Ger. *ostern*; O. H. Ger. *ōstra*, *ōstaro*. From A. S. *Eastre*; O. H. Ger. *Ostarā*=a goddess worshiped by the Teutonic family of mankind. She was patroness of light and spring.]

A. As substantive:

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The appellation given, with some small variation in the several languages and dialects, by the nations of Teutonic descent, to the festival kept in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection. [FESTIVAL.] The Latin nations called the same feast by words derived from Lat. *Pascha*; Gr. *Pascha*; and remotely from the Hebrew *Pesach*, meaning the Passover, whence the French *Pâque* (O. Fr. *Pask* and *Pasque*); in Spanish, *Pascua*; in Port. *Pascos*; and in Italian *Pasqua*. From the same source, also, the word *Pasche* has been introduced into Anglo-Saxon. Thus no distinctively Christian name exists for the Resurrection festival, one of the two being of ethnic and the other of Jewish origin.

The infinite importance attached to the rising of Jesus from the dead appears in this respect, that the day—the first day of the week—appointed to commemorate it superseded the keeping of another one—Saturday—designed to call to mind the Creator's "rest" after he had brought the worlds into existence. Every first day of the week was thus from the first what may be called a Resurrection Festival; the actual anniversary of the resurrection must have been peculiarly sacred, though the year A. D. 68, or thereabout, has been named as the time of the formal institution of Easter.

In the second century a dispute as to the time of the observance arose between the Christians of Asia Minor and those of the West. The Asiatics, who said that they followed the example of John and Philip, held their paschal feast on the same day as the Jews—viz., the 14th day or full moon of the month Nisan, or Abib. The third day thereafter they kept the Resurrection festival. The Christians of the West, with most others, alleging that they followed Peter and Paul, kept the Paschal feast on Saturday, and Easter the Sunday following. Those who adhered to the Eastern practice were excommunicated for it by Victor, Bishop of Rome, and finally the Council of Nice, in A. D. 325, established uniformity by making the Western method the rule for all Christendom. The old British, i. e. Celtic, church went with the East in this controversy, as if the first missionaries had come from that quarter, and did not accept the Western view till about A. D. 664.

The Jewish months being lunar, and the months of our own calendar—neither lunar nor in any way astronomic—Easter is a movable festival. "It is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after." The foregoing directions for calculating Easter were copied into the Episcopal Prayer-book from the Act of the English Parliament providing for the change from old to new style. They are faulty in two respects. They substitute the full moon for the 14th day of the Jewish month Abib, and the moon of the heaven for the calendar moon. Easter may be as early as March 22, and as late as April 25. For the method of calculating it for any individual year, see the Episcopal Prayer-book. Easter regulates all the other movable feasts of the ecclesiastical year.

B. As adj.: Occurring at Easter; appropriate to Easter or in any other way pertaining, or relating to, or connected with that festival.

Easter-eggs, s. pl.

Archæol.: Eggs boiled hard, stained red or some other color, and in some cases even gilded, to symbolize the Savior's resurrection. In France, and, to a less extent, in England, Easter-eggs (or rather egg-shaped structures either of card or sugar), are

used as a means of sending presents to one's friends. In Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other Catholic countries, and wherever the Greek Church exists, the custom still survives. The practice seems to be of pre-Christian origin, and to have been originally connected with the New Year when that was reckoned from the vernal equinox.

Easter-gift, subst. A gift presented at Easter; Easter-due.

Easter Monday, s.

Calendar: The day after Easter Sunday.

Easter-offerings, s. pl. Easter dues transmitted into voluntary gifts. [EASTER DUES.]

***Easter-sermons, s. pl.** Sermons supposed to be suitable for delivery at Easter. Strange to tell, in the sixteenth century, these were replete with ludicrous stories and jests, designed to provoke "Easter laughter."

Easter-tide, s. The season of Easter.

Eas'-tēr-līng, s. & a. [Eng. *east*; -er; -ling.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen.:* A name given to a native of any country lying to the east of another; a neighbor on the east. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 63.)

2. *Spec.:* A trader or native of Norway, Denmark, and other countries about the Baltic.

"Certain merchants of Norwaie, Denmarke, and of others those parties, called Ostomanni, or (as in our vulgar language we terme them) *Easterlings*."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Ireland* (an. 430).

3. A piece of English money coined in the reign of Richard II. [STERLING.]

4. A species of water-fowl.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the money of the *Easterlings*, or North German traders.

ēas'-tēr-lȳ, a. & adv. [Eng. *east*; -er; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Situated or lying toward or in the direction of the east.

"These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and westerly parts of England."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

2. Moving or directed toward the east: as, an *easterly* current, to move in an *easterly* direction.

3. Looking toward the east.

"Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* exposition."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. Coming from the east, or parts lying toward the east.

"When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the valleys, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceedingly unhealthy."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

B. As adverb:

1. Toward or in the direction of the east.

2. Coming from the east; in the east.

"The winter winds still *easterly* do keep."

Drayton: On his Lady not coming to London.

ēas'-tēr, *eas-terne, a. [A. S. *ēasterne*.]

1. Situated or lying in the east; oriental.

2. Lying or being toward the east; easterly.

"The *easterne* end of the isle rises up in precipices."—*Addison*.

3. Going eastward or in the direction of the east.

"A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *easterly* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailings from the coasts, to know her longitude."—*Addison*.

4. Looking toward the east.

"Th' angel caught

Our ling'ring parents, and to th' eastern gate

Led them direct." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 637-39.

5. Pertaining to the east or the empire of the east.

"The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace."

Stirling: Doomsday, Ninth Hour.

Eastern church, s.

Ecclesiast. & Ch. Hist.: The Greek Church which formerly had its chief seat at Constantinople, and for its chief ruler the Patriarch of that capital, as distinguished from the Western Church which had its metropolis at Rome and was ruled by the Papacy.

Eastern Empire, s.

Hist.: The Empire which had its metropolis at Constantinople, as distinguished from the Western one which had its capital at Rome. The name did not begin with the building of Constantinople; it arose when, in A. D. 394, Valentinian, himself ruling at the capital just mentioned, made his brother Valens Emperor of the West. It came still more into use when the final separation between the East and the West took place in A. D. 395. The Eastern Empire is held to have continued till A. D. 1453, when its chief city was captured by the Turks and became the Turkish capital. It is sometimes called the Lower Empire, implying that it was later in time than its more celebrated predecessor, to which, however, the name Higher is not applied.

Eastern hemisphere, s. The Old World (q. v.).

Eastern question, s.

Politics & Hist.: The question as to the distribution of political power in Eastern Europe and the Asiatic continent. The vast relative extent of the Russian Empire on the map of Europe, or of the World, and the knowledge that for some generations back it has steadily increased, raise the question whether the liberties of Europe and mankind are endangered by the preponderance of the power just mentioned, with its semi-barbarous hordes. The majority of minds, at least in England, in France, and in Italy, answer that some danger does exist, and with them the "Eastern Question" is simply this: How is the further progress of Russia toward Southern and Western Europe, in one direction, and toward India in the other, to be most effectively resisted? Of old, the stereotyped answer to the inquiry was, By maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In support of this view the Crimean war was carried on from 1853 to 1856, both the great parties in France and England concurring as to its necessity, the only dissentients being a small minority of the British people led, however, by Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson, and others.

By the time the next Russo-Turkish war, that of 1877-78, took place, many of the former Turkish allies had begun to entertain serious doubt whether the Crimean war had been just, and whether it had gained any lasting advantage. Their sympathies, alienated from Turkey by what were called the "Bulgarian atrocities" [ATROCITY], were given to the old Christian nationalities, Serbians, Greeks, and others, held down by Turkey, and, within certain limits, to Russia as advancing to their deliverance. But their desire is that the emancipated Christians shall shake off Russian influence, and, prizing their personal independence, maintain it, if need be, against the great Northern power, and so conduct themselves as to encourage the Great Powers to transfer Constantinople to their keeping if the domination of the Turks in the latter capital should come to an end. The conservative party, on the contrary, estimate the long oppressed Christians of the Ottoman Empire less, and the Turks more highly than their political rivals, and are prepared to defend, and, if need be, repeat the policy of the Crimean war. Acute crises in the Eastern Question tend to recur in nearly periodical cycles. The interval of peace between the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29 and that of 1853-55, was twenty-three years; that between 1855 and the war of 1877-78 was twenty-one.

Eastern Star, Order of the, s. A secret society composed exclusively of Freemasons in good standing, and their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, and the widows of Freemasons. This order originated in the City of New York in 1868, and rapidly extended over the country. In 1898 it had attained a membership of 64,000, embracing 24 grand chapters and 1,300 subordinate chapters. Its rites and services are conducted with all the impressive secrecy peculiar to Freemasonry. A five-pointed star, between whose points the word "Fatal" is inscribed, is the badge of the order. Members attain to degrees, and certain regalia is a requirement. [WIMODAUSIS.]

ēast'-līng, s. [Eng. *east*; -ing.]

Naut. & Surv.: The distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship to the eastward.

***ēast'-lānd, a. & s.** [Eng. *east*, and *land*.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to the east country.

"Whiles our bread would be too long a-coming, which made some of the *eastland* soldiers half-minty."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 176.

B. As subst.: The eastern part or countries of Europe.

***ēas'-tle, adv.** [EASEL, *adv.*] To the eastward of.

ēast'-līng, *east-lin, a. [A. S. *ēast-lang*=along the coast.] Easterly.

"This shields the other frae the *eastlin* blast."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 84.

ēast'-līng, adv. [EASTLING.] Toward the east; eastward.

"To the gait she got;

Ay hading *eastlins*, as the ground did fa'."

Ross: Helenore, p. 58.

ēast'-wārd, *est-ward, adv. & a. [A. S. *ēaste-weard*.]

A. As adv.: Toward or in the direction of the east; in an easterly direction.

"Ten thousand rove the brakes and thorns among,
Some *eastward*, and some westward, and all wrong."

Cowper: Hope, 280, 281.

B. As adj.: Directed or extended toward the east; eastern.

"The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown."—*Marsden (Ogilvie)*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēast'-wārdz, *adv.* [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; eastward, easterly.

"Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*."—*Marsden (Ogilvie)*.

ēas'-y, **eas-ie*, **es-y*, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *ease*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Quiet, at ease, at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance.

2. Not causing pain; not attended with pain.

"All deaths are too few, the sharpest too *easy*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

3. Free from anxiety or solicitude; at ease, tranquil.

"And you believe, then, that his mind was *easy*?"—*Wordsworth: The Brothers*.

4. Free from anything which would cause pain, disturbance, or discomfort.

5. In comfortable circumstances; well-to-do.

"They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*."—*Swift*.

6. Sufficient to relieve from anxiety or solicitude; freeing from labor or care.

7. Yielding or complying easily or with little resistance; credulous.

"Juries were no longer so *easy* of belief as during the panic which had followed the murder of Godfrey."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

8. Ready; not unwilling; not strict.

"He was an *easy* man to give penance."—*Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.)*, 223.

9. Free from constraint, stiffness, or formality; not stiff or formal.

"His manners so gracious and *easy*, that it was impossible not to love him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

10. Smooth, flowing, fluent; free from stiffness or harshness.

"Praise the *easy* vigor of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 360, 361.

11. Free from difficulty; not difficult; not requiring great labor, exertion, or effort.

"How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try."—*Locke*.

12. Not causing difficulty or trouble.

"The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces."—*Addison: On Italy*.

*13. Easily procured; hence indifferent, poor.

"Wine that was but *easy* and so-so."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 348.

14. Gentle, moderate.

15. Well-fitting.

II. Comm.: Not straitened or restricted as regards money; plentifully supplied; opposed to *tight*.

B. As adverb:

1. In an easy manner; without exertion, labor, or trouble.

2. Without troubling one's self; without anxiety or solicitude; as, He took things very *easy*.

C. As substantive:

Rowing: A relaxation of effort; a diminution of speed.

"[He] started for Baltsbite, which was reached with the accustomed *easies*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

Crabb thus discriminates between *easy* and *ready*: "*Easy* marks the freedom of being done; *ready* the disposition or willingness to do: the former refers mostly to the thing or the manner, the latter to the person; the thing is *easy* to be done, the person is *ready* to do it: it is *easy* to make protestations of friendship in the ardor of the moment; but every one is not *ready* to act up to them, when it interferes with his convenience or interest. As epithets both are opposed to *difficult*, but agreeably to the above explanation of the terms, the former denotes a freedom from such difficulties or obstacles as lie in the nature of the thing itself, the latter an exemption from such as lie in the temper and character of the person: hence we say a person is *easy* of access whose situation, rank, employments, or circumstances do not prevent him from admitting others to his presence; he is *ready* to hear when he himself throws no obstacles in the way. When he lends a willing ear to what is said. So likewise a task is said to be *easy*; a person's wit, or a person's reply, to be *ready*: a young man who has birth and fortune, wit and accomplishments, will find an *easy* admittance into any circle: the very name of a favorite author will be a *ready* passport for the works to which it may be affixed. When used adverbially, they bear the same relation to each other. A man is said to comprehend *easily* who, from any cause, finds a thing *easy* to be comprehended: he pardons *readily* who has a temper *ready* to pardon." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**easy-borrowed*, *a.* Assumed with ease; counterfeited with the appearance of naturalness.

"This is a slave, whose *easy-borrowed* pride Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

easy-chair, *s.* An arm-chair stuffed and padded for resting or reclining in.

"Laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*."—*Pope: Dunciad*, i. 22.

easy-going, *adj.* Taking things in an easy manner.

easy-hearted, *a.* Of an easy, quiet disposition.

"Thou *easy-hearted* thing, with thy wild race Of weeds and flowers."—*Wordsworth: Farewell*.

easy-minded, *a.* Having an easy, willing mind or disposition.

"He, on his part, Generous and *easy-minded*, was not free."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

ēas'-y, *v. t. & i.* [EASY, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To cause to relax one's efforts or exertions. (Especially in rowing.)

"They . . . were not *eased* until reaching Illey Lasher."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intrans.: To relax one's efforts or exertions.

ēat, **eate*, **ete*, **eten*, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *etan*; cogn. with Dut. *eten*; Icel. *eta*; Sw. *äta*; Dan. *æde*; Goth. *itan*; O. H. Ger. *ezzan*, *ezan*; M. H. Ger. *ezzen*; Ger. *essen*; Ir. & Gael. *ith*; Lat. *edo*; Gr. *edō*, all = to eat.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To chew in the mouth and swallow as food.

"Hors and boundes thei *ete*, vnnethis skaped non."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 75.

2. To devour, to destroy.

"Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail."—*Exod.* x. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. To corrode, to consume away; as, Rust *eats* away iron; A cancer *eats* away the flesh.

"There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

2. To consume, to waste.

"Princes overbold have *eat* our substance."—*Tennyson: Lotos Eaters*, 120.

*3. To devour or consume the property of.

"What a number of men *eat* Timon!"—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

*4. To swallow up.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list *Eats* not the flats with more impetuous haste."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*5. To outlast.

"Your sorrow hath *eaten* up my sufferance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

*6. To put an end to, to destroy.

"Time's office is to *eat* up errors."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 987.

7. To wear away, as with care or anxiety.

"But thou, most fine, most honored, most renowned, Hast *eat* thy bearer up."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 5.

*3. To enjoy; to receive as a reward.

"If ye be willing and obedient ye shall *eat* the good of the land."—*Isaiah* i. 19.

9. To take back, to retract.

"They cannot hold, but burst out those words which afterward they are forced to *eat*."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To chew and swallow as food.

2. To take food; to eat a meal; to feed.

"He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him . . . will have little else to do but sit still and perish."—*Locke*.

3. To go to meals, to take meals.

"How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners?"—*Mark* ii. 15.

*4. To partake of as food.

"Have we *eaten* on the insane root That takes the reason prisoner?"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 8.

5. To taste, to relish.

"It *eats* dryly."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make way by corrosion; to corrode; to gnaw or wear away; as, Rust *eats* into iron.

"Their word will *eat* as doth a canker."—*1 Tim.* ii. 17.

2. To cause consumption or waste.

"A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. To enter into, as though by corrosion.

"The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials."—*South*.

ēat, *s.* [A. S. *ēt*.] The act of eating; thus a thing is said to be "gude to the *eat*" when it is grateful to the palate. (*Scotch.*) [EAT, *v.*]

ēat'-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Eng. *eat*; -able.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food, edible.

"What fish can any shore or British sea-town show That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow Abundantly thereon?"—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 25.

B. As subst.: Anything that may or can be eaten; anything fit or proper for food.

"If you all sorts of persons would engage, Suit well your *eatables* to every age."—*King: Art of Cookery*, 214, 215.

Eatable birds' nests:

1. *Lit.*: The nests of the esculent swallow, *Collocalia esculenta*.

2. Gelidium, a genus of Algae.

ēat'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *eat*; -age.] Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. [EDDISH.]

"Lammasland—that is, grass land the right of mowing the meadows of which belongs to one person and the *eat* age to another."—*Notes and Queries*, Dec. 30, 1880, p. 543.

***ēatçhe**, *s.* [ADZE.] An adze or addice.

"Ony man that has said to ye, I am no gratefu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a whample at him wi' mine *eatche*—that's a'."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xrv.

ēat'-en, *pa. par. or a.* [EAT, *v.*]

ēat'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *eat*; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. One who eats.

"A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

2. One who partakes of food; as, He is a poor *eater*.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. A corrosive.

2. A devourer, a destroyer.

"An *eater* of youth."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 927.

3. A footman, a lackey.

"Bar the door! where are all my *eaters*?"—*Ben Jonson: Piccane*, iii. 2.

***ēath**, **ethe*, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *eath*.]

A. As adj.: Easy, not difficult.

"Where ease abounds yt's *ēath* to doe amis."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 40.

B. As adv.: Easily, readily.

"Who hath the world not tryed,
From the right way full *ēath* may wander wide."—*Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 404.

ēat'-īng, **eat-inge*, **eat-yng*, **et-ing*, **etyng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of partaking of food.

"Every man according to his *eating* shall make you count for the lamb."—*Exodus* xii. 4.

eating-house, *s.* A house where food is sold ready dressed.

"A hungry traveler stepped into an *eating-house* for a dinner."—*L'Estrange*.

eating-room, *s.* A dining-room.

eau (pron. *ō*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *aqua*=water.] Water; used in composition to designate various spirituous waters, and especially perfumes.

eau-cr  ole, *s.* A liquor distilled in Martinique from the flowers of the Mammee apple, *Mammea americana*, with spirits of wine. It is very highly esteemed.

eau-de-Cologne, *s.*

Phar.: A scent consisting of a solution of volatile oils in alcohol. The composition of the mixture of the oils varies, but they consist chiefly of those extracted from the rind and the flowers of species of Citrus. The alcohol must be free from fusel oil, and the volatile oils pure and free from resin. The solution must not be too strong, and the scents so blended that no individual oil can be detected.

eau-de-javelle, *s.*

Phar.: A solution of sodium hypochlorite, NaClO. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

eau-de-luce, *s.*

Phar.: *Aqua lucis*, a milky mixture of rectified oil of amber, with alcohol and ammonia. It is used in India as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

eau-de-vie, *s.* Brandy; specif. the less perfectly purified varieties, the best being called Cognac (*q. v.*).

***ēave**, *v. t.* [EAVES.] To shelter as under eaves

"To *eave* from rain the staring raft."

Ward: *England's Reformation*, c. i., p. 102

b  il, **b  y**, **p  ut**, **j  wl**; **cat**, **  ell**, **chorus**, **  hin**, **bench**; **go**, **  em**; **thin**, **  his**; **sin**, **a  **; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian. -tian = sh  n. -tion. -sion = sh  n; -  ion, -  ion = zh  n. -tious, -cious, -sious = sh  s. -ble, -die, &c. = b  l, d  l

ēav, *s.* [A. S. *efese*; cogn. with Icel. *ups*; Sw. dial. *uffs*=eaves; Goth. *ubizwa*=a porch; A. S. *efesian*=to clip, shear, shave.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: The lower edge of a roof which projects beyond the wall, and serves to throw off the water which falls on the roof.

"The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering eaves."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 65.

2. *Fig.*: The eyelids, the eyelashes.

"Closing eaves of wearied eyes."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lxi.

¶ The word is a singular substantive, but the final *s* is often mistaken for the sign of the plural; whence we find a fictitious singular form, *eave*.

eaves-board, eave-board, s.

Arch.: A feather-edge board, nailed above and across the lower ends of the rafters, to tilt up the lower edge of the lowest course of slates so that the next course may lie flatly upon them.

eaves-catch, s.

Arch.: The same as EAVES-BOARD (q. v.).

eaves-drip, s.

Old Law: An ancient custom or law that no proprietor was allowed to build within a certain distance of the boundary of his land, so as to throw the eaves-drop or drip on to his neighbor's land.

eaves-drop, s. The drip or water which drops from the eaves of a house.

eaves-drop, v. i.

1. To listen under the eaves of a house, in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Telling of some politicians who were wont to eaves-drop in disguises."—Milton: *Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

2. To watch for an opportunity of listening to or overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-dropper, s.

1. One who listens under windows in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Under our tents I'll play the eaves-dropper."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. One who watches for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-dropping, pr. par., a. & s. [EAVES-DROP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of watching for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-lead, s.

Build.: A leaden gutter inside a parapet.

eaves-molding, s.

Arch.: The molding immediately below the eaves; as a cornice.

eaves-trough, s. A trough, usually of tinned iron, suspended beneath the eaves to catch the drip. It is held by a strap or hanger, which may have means for the vertical adjustment of the trough, so as to give it the required fall in the length of the eaves.

***ē-bāp-tī-zā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *e=ex*=out, and Eng. *baptiz(e)*; -ation.] A cutting-off from the benefits of baptism.

"Trying the metal and temper of its censures by baptizations."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 19.

ēbb, *ebbe, s. [A. S. *ebba*=ebb, *ebban*=to ebb; cogn. with Dut. *eb*, *ebbe*=ebb, *ebben*=to ebb; Dan. *ebbe*; Sw. *ebb*=ebb, *ebba*=to ebb. From the same root as *EVEN* (q. v.). (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally*:

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of the tide-water toward the sea.

"After an ebbe of the flode euerilkon thei found."

Robert de Brunne, p. 106.

2. The ebbing tide; the ebb-tide.

"Cambridge will have a short spin on the ebb today."
—London *Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A flowing or falling back; decline, failure, decay.

"The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

2. Slow course.

"I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 24.

ēbb, v. i. [EBB, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To follow back toward the sea; to return to the sea. (Said of the tide.)

"The sea nowe ebbeth and now it floweth."

Gower: *C. A.* (Proi.)

2. *Fig.*: To decline, to decay, to recede.

"Low as that tide has ebb'd with me."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 2.

¶ To ebb and flow: To rise and fall, to increase and decrease.

"Merciless proscription ebbs and flows."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

ēbb, *ebbe, a. [EBB, s.]

1. Low, not deep, shallow.

"The water there is otherwise verie low and ebb."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

2. Not deep in the ground, close to the surface.

"The roots of the apple-tree, olive, and cypresses lie very ebbe."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxi.

***ēbb'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *ebb*; -ness.] Shallowness.

"Their ebbness would never take up his depth."—Rutherford: *Letters*, pt. i., ep. 137.

ēbb'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EBB, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The reflux or ebb of the tide.

"It was here also much discoursed, how the river to some had had its flowings, and what ebbings it has had while others have gone over."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.*: A decaying, declining, or wasting away.

ēbb'-tide, s. [Eng. *ebb*, and *tide*.] The retiring tide; the reflux of the tide.

Ē-bēl'-ī-ang, s. pl. [Named after Ebel, a Prussian archdeacon, one of the founders.]

Ch. Hist.: A revivalist sect which arose in Königsberg, Prussia, about A.D. 1836, the Archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel being its leaders. They believed in spiritual marriage. In 1839 sentence was passed against their leaders, who were charged with unsound doctrine and impure lives, but it was removed in 1842. Their enemies called the sect Muckers, i. e., in German, Hypocrites. (*Hepworth Dixon*, &c.)

ēb-ēn-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *ēbenus*; Gr. *ebenos*=the ebony-tree (*Diospyros ebenum*), ebony, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Ebenads. An order of plants, alliance Gentianales. It consists of trees or shrubs without milk and with heavy wood. The leaves, which are entire and coriaceous, are alternate; stipules 0; inflorescence axillary; flowers with the sexes separate or occasionally hermaphrodite; calyx in three to seven divisions; persistent corolla, monopetalous, hypogynous, deciduous, its limb with three to seven divisions; stamens twice or sometimes four times as many, rarely the same number as the segments of the corolla; stigma simple, sessile, radiating ovary sessile, with several cells, each having one or two pendulous ovules; fruit round, fleshy, sometimes by abortion few seeded. The species come from India and the other parts of the tropics; a few are found as far north as Switzerland. In 1845 Lindley enumerated nine genera, and estimated the known species at 160. They are known by the hardness of their timber, called ebony and iron-wood (q. v.). The unripe fruit is very sour. There is no genus Ebenum, the typical genus of the order is *Diospyros* (q. v.).

ē-bē'-nads, s. pl. [Lat. *eben(us)*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ads.] [EBENACEÆ.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ebenaceæ (q. v.).

***ēb-ēn'-ē-ōus, a.** [Lat. *ebenus*=ebony.] Of or pertaining to ebony; of the color of ebony.

Ē-bī'-ōn-ītes, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] Some derive it from a person called Ebion, supposed to have been a founder or the founder of the sect, others consider it to be the Hebrew *ebionim*=poor people. Why they were so called is not known.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect consisting of those Jewish converts who considered the Mosaic law as still binding. In the first century they were in communion with their fellow Christians, whether these were more liberal-minded Jews or converts from some Gentile faith. In the second century they withdrew from communion with the rest of the church and formed a sect called Nazarenes or Ebionites. Then the Nazarenes and the Ebionites became distinct sects, the latter being the more extreme of the two, they believing Jesus to have been a mere man. They admitted, however, that He was an ambassador from God, and Himself possessed of Divine power. They not merely observed the Mosaic law, but superadded all the traditions of the Pharisees. They limited the number of the apostles to twelve, to leave no room for St. Paul, to whom they felt antipathy for having refused to impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual upon the Gentile churches. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii.)

ēb'-lā-nine, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A volatile crystalline spirit, obtained from crude pyroxylic spirit. [PYROXANTHINE.]

ēb'-līs, īb'-leēs, s. [Arab. *iblis*, *ablis*. (*Catafago*.) The Musselmans regard it as meaning properly a being who despairs of God's mercy.]

Muhammedan Theol.: The Prince of Darkness, the Devil or Satan of the Musselmans.

"And from its torments 'scape alone

To wander round lost Eblis' throne."

Byron: *Giaour*.

ē'-bōe, s. & a. [A West Indian word.]

A. *As substantive*:

Ethnol.: The name given in the West Indies by planters and others, to the slaves brought from the Bight of Benin, who were a sickly, despondent race.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the Eboes or their country.

eboe-tree, s.

Bot.: *Dipterix eboensis*, a large tree with heavy timber growing in the Mosquito country in Central America. The natives use the oil for anointing their hair.

ē-bōl'-ī'-tion, s. [Probably a corrupt. of *ebullition*.] A particular method of smoking. Gifford says: "I regret my inability to furnish any information on this term, which is almost peculiar to Jonson. From the expression itself we may conjecture that it meant a forcible and rapid ejection of the smoke." It is, however, more likely that a method of expelling the smoke in balls or rings—a feat much affected by veteran smokers—is meant.

"The rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebollition."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, iii. 1.

ēb'-ōn, a. & s. [EBONY.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Consisting of ebony; made of ebony.

2. Of the color of ebony; ebony-colored, black.

"Ebon locks

As glossy as a heron's wing,"

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

B. *As subst.*: Ebony.

"To write those plagues that then were coming on

Doth ask a pen of ebon and the night."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. iv.

ēb'-ōn-īst, s. [Eng. *ebon(y)*; -ist.] A worker in ebony.

ēb'-ōn-īte, s. [Eng. *ebon(y)*; -ite.] Mr. Good-year's name for what is generally known as hard rubber. It is a vulcanite with a larger proportion of sulphur and certain added ingredients. The proportion of sulphur is from thirty to sixty per cent., and to this may be added certain amounts of shellac, gutta-percha, sulphates of zinc, antimony, or copper. It is used of many colors, as may be gathered from the above list of ingredients, and of hardness and consequent facility for taking polish. The compound, despite its name, may resemble horn, ivory, bone, wood, &c. It is also called Vulcanite (q. v.).

ēb'-ōn-ize, v. t. [Eng. *ebon(y)*; -ize.] To make of the color of ebony; to make black.

***ēb'-ōn-ized, pa. par. or a.** [EBONIZE.]

ēb'-ōn-ī, *ēb'-ōn-īe, *ebon, *ebene, s. & a. [Fr. *ébène*; Prov. *eba*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *ebano*; Lat. *ebenus*; Gr. *ebenos*; Pers., Arab. & Hind. *abnoos*, *abnus*, all from Heb. *habhenim*, *habni*=stony; *eben*=a stone, with reference to the hardness of the wood.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.*: The wood of various species of *Diospyros*, especially *Diospyros ebenus*, *D. ebenaster*, *D. melanoxylon*, *D. mabalo*, *D. tomentosa*, and *D. roylei*. (*Lindley*.) Ebony is noted for its solidity and for its black color. It is susceptible of a fine polish, and is exceedingly durable. It is used chiefly for mosaic work and inlayings.

2. *Scripture*: The rendering of the Hebrew word *habhenim*. The translation is probably correct. [Etym.]

"The men of Dedan were thy merchants . . . they brought thee for presents horns of ivory and ebony."—Ezek. xxvii. 15.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made of or in any way pertaining to the wood called ebony.

2. Pertaining to any one of the trees which furnish it.

¶ *American Ebony*: *Brya (Amerimnum) ebenus*, by Paxton called *Wheeleria ebenus*.

ebony-tree, s.

Bot.: *Diospyros ebenus*. It is a large tree growing in Madagascar, the Mauritius, Ceylon, &c. [DIOSPYROS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, šȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-bōu'le-mēnt, s. [Fr., from *ébouler*=to fall down.]

1. *Fort.*: The falling down or crumbling away of the walls of a fortress.

2. *Geol.*: A sudden fall or slip of rock in a mountainous district.

ē-brāc'-tē-āte, **ē-brāc'-tē-āt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *e=ex*=out, away, and Eng. *bracteate*, *bracteated*.]

Bot.: Deprived of bracts.

"Giving rise to the *ebracteated* inflorescences of *Cru-ciferæ* and some *Boraginaceæ*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 345.

ē-brāc'-tē-ō-lāte, a. [Lat. *e*=without, and *bracteola*=a thin leaf of gold.]

Bot.: Destitute of bracteoles, not having small or secondary bracts.

***ē-brā'-like**, **e-brayk**, a. [Lat. *ebraicus*.] He-brew.

"That kept the popl *Ebrayk* fro her drenchyng."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,909.

ē-brī'-ēt-ỹ, s. [Fr. *ébriété*, from Lat. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*=drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong spirituous liquors.

"'Tis quenchless thirst
Of ruinous *ebriety*, that prompts
His every action, and imbrutes the man."
—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 459-61.

ē-brīl'-lāde, s. [Fr.]

Manège: A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

ē-brī-ōs'-ī-tỹ, s. [Lat. *ebriositas*, from *ebriosus*=sottish, drunk.] Habitual drunkenness; an addictedness to strong drink; sottishness.

"That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

***ē-brī-ōus**, a. [Lat. *ebrius*.]

1. Drunk, intoxicated.

"They found at the door an *ebrius* Irish lad."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

2. Given or addicted to strong drink; sottish.

3. Intoxicating.

"'Twas no *ebrius* fluid,"—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith and Scholar*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

***ē-būl'-lī-āte**, v. i. [Lat. *ebullio*=to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] To boil or bubble up; to burst out, to overflow.

"Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate*."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-mastix*, vi., 3.

ē-būl'-lī-ēnce, ***ē-būl'-lī-ēn-čỹ**, s. [Lat. *ebulliens*, pr. par. of *ebullio*=to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] A boiling over; a bursting up or forth; an overflow.

"The natural and enthusiastic fervor of men's spirits, and the *ebullieny* of their fancy."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 93.

ē-būl'-lī-ēnt, a. [Latin *ebulliens*, pr. par. of *ebullio*.] Boiling over; bursting forth or up; overflowing.

"They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 1,320.

ē-būl'-lī-ō-scōpe, s. [Latin *ebullio*=to bubble up, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An instrument for determining the strength of a liquid by ascertaining its boiling-point.

ē-būl'-lī-tion, s. [Fr. *ébullition*; Lat. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*=to bubble up: *e=ex*=out, and *bullio*=to boil, to bubble; *bulla*=a bubble; Sp. *ebulicion*; Ital. *ebullizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of boiling; the condition into which a liquid is thrown by the application of heat, which causes an agitation or bubbling, arising from the escape of portions of the liquid in an aeriform state.

(2) Effervescence arising from the mingling together of an alkalize and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion or agitation of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the opposition of particles of different properties; fermentation.

"If sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Fig.: A sudden bursting forth or display of feeling, &c.

"Overwhelmed with the *ebullition* of my thoughts."—*Locke: Second Reply to Bishop of Worcester*.

II. Nat. Phil.: The rapid production of elastic bubbles of vapor in the mass of a liquid itself. The following are the laws as determined experimentally: (1) The temperature of ebullition, i. e., the boiling point, increases with the pressure. (2) For a given pressure ebullition commences at a certain temperature, which varies in different liquids, but which for equal pressures is always the same in the

same liquid. (3) Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, as soon as ebullition commences, the temperature of the liquid remains stationary. (*Ganot*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ebullition*, *effervescence*, and *fermentation*: "These technical terms have a strong resemblance in their signification, but they are not strictly synonymous; they have strong characteristic differences. *Ebullition* . . . marks the movement of a liquid acted upon by fire, and in chemistry it is said of two substances, which by penetrating each other occasion bubbles to rise up. *Effervescence* . . . marks the movement which is excited in liquors by a combination of substances; such as of acids, which are mixed and commonly produce heat. *Fermentation* . . . marks the internal movement which is excited in a liquid of itself, by which its components undergo such a change or decomposition, as to form a new body. *Ebullition* is a more violent action than *effervescence*; *fermentation* is more gradual and permanent than either. Water is exposed to *ebullition* when acted upon by any powerful degree of external heat; iron in aqua fortis occasions an *effervescence*; beer and wine undergo a *fermentation* before they reach a state of perfection. These words are all employed in a figurative sense, which is drawn from their physical application. The passions are exposed to *ebullitions* in which they break forth with all the violence that is observable in water agitated by excessive heat; the heart and affections are exposed to *effervescence* when powerfully awakened by particular objects; minds are said to be in a *ferment* which are agitated by conflicting feelings: the *ebullition* and *effervescence* is applicable only to individuals; *fermentation* to one or many." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-būr'-nā, s. [Lat. *eburneus*, *eburnus*=of ivory, from *ebur*=ivory.]

Zoöl.: Ivory Shell, a genus of Mollusks, family Buccinidæ. The shell when young is umbilicated; when adult the inner lip is callous, spreading, and covering the umbilicus; the operculum is pointed. Nine species are known from the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

ē-būr'-nā-tion, s. [Fr. *éburation*, from Latin *eburneus*=of ivory, and Eng., &c., suff. -ation.]

Path.: An excessive deposition of compact osseous matter, sometimes found in a diseased state of the bones, and especially of the joints.

ē-būr'-nē-ān, a. [Latin *eburneus*, from *ebur*=ivory.] Of or pertaining to ivory; made of ivory.

ē-būr'-nī-fī-cā-tion, s. [Latin *eburneus*=pertaining to ivory; *facio*=to make; and English suff. -ation.] The act of converting substances into others which have the appearance or characteristics of ivory.

ē-būr'-nīne, a. [Latin *eburneus*=of ivory, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine.] Of or belonging to ivory.

"She lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*."
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 19.

ē-cāl'-cār-āte, a. [Lat. *e=ex*=without; *calcar*=a spur, and Eng. adj. suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Without a calcar or spur.

ē-cār'-ī-nāte, a. [Latin *e=ex*=without, and *carina*=a keel.]

Bot.: Without a carina or keel.

ē-car'-tē, s. [Fr., lit.=discarded.]

Cards: A game of cards played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of each suit being discarded from the pack. The cards rank in the following order: King (the highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, &c. The parties cut for deal, and the dealer deals out five cards each, turning up the eleventh for trump. The non-dealer may claim, before a trick is played, to discard any of the cards from his hand, and to replace them with others from the pack, but it is in the option of the dealer to allow or disallow the claim. The players must follow suit if they can. Three tricks count one point, five count two; and five points make the game. If the dealer turns up the king, he counts one for it, and if either player has a king in his hand, he may score one for it if he claim it before the first trick.

ē-cāu'-dāte, a. [Lat. *e*=without, and *cauda*=a tail.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Without a tail.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Spikeless. (*Paxton*.)

(2) Without a stem. (*Paxton*.)

ēc-bāl'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ekballō*=to throw out, with reference to the fact that the seeds when ripe are expelled from the fruit with considerable force.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ. *Ecballium agreste*, sometimes called *Momordica elaterium*, is the Squinting Cucumber (q. v.). [ELATERIUM.]

ecballi fructus, s.

Phar.: The fruit of *Ecballium officinarum*, or *Momordica elaterium*, a small elliptical pepo about

one and a half inches long, covered with soft prickles containing the seed, surrounded by a juicy tissue. When ripe, the seeds are expelled forcibly, hence the English name of the plant. The juice of *Ecballium* is used in medicine as *Elaterium* (q. v.).

ēc'-bā-sīs, s. [Gr.=a going out, a result, from *ekbainō*=to go out: *ek*=out, and *bainō*=to go.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which the speaker treats of things according to their events and consequences.

ēc-bāt'-īc, a. [As if from a Gr. *ekbatikos*, from *ekbasis*=a going out, an issue, result.]

Gram.: Relating to a result, issue, or consequence. It is opposed to *telic* (q. v.), which denotes purpose or intention.

ēc-blās-tē-sīs, s. [Gr. *ekblastēsis*, from *ekblastanō*=to shoot or sprout out.]

Bot.: The production of buds within flowers, or on inflorescences, in consequence of monstrous development.

ēc'-bō-lē, s. [Greek *ekbolē*=a throwing out, a digression; *ekballō*=to throw out; *ek*=out, and *ballō*=to throw.]

1. *Rhet.*: A digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his own words.

2. *Music*: The sharpening of sounds to adapt them to a change of key-note.

ēc-bōl'-īc, a. & s. [Gr. *ekbolē*=a throwing out; *ekbolion*=a medicine for causing abortion; *ek*=out, and *ballō*=to throw.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to any medicine which excites uterine contractions, and promotes the expulsion of the fetus.

B. As subst. (pl.): Medicines which cause contraction of the uterus, and promote the expulsion of the fetus, as ergot, digitalis, savin, borax, &c.

ēc'-bō-līne, s. [Eng. *ecbol(ic)*; suff. -ine (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A principle said to be found in Ergot, probably the same as Ergotine (q. v.).

ēc-cāl-ē-ō-bī-ōn, s. [Gr. *ekkaleō*=to call out; *ek*=out; *kaleō*=to call, and *bios*=life.] A chamber for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [INCUBATOR.]

ēc'-cē-dēn'-tē, a. [Ital.]

Music: Exceeding, augmented; a term applied to intervals.

ēc'-cē hō'-mō, *phr.* (often used as subst.) [Lat. =Behold the man.]

Art: A name given to paintings representing our Lord crowned with thorns and bearing the reed. The name is given to these pictures because the Vulgate (Latin) New Testament thus rendered Pilate's language at the moment when he had caused Christ to be decked with thorns and robe and led forth and delivered to the people—"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe, and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man." [*Ecce homo* (Lat.).]—*John* xix. 5.

ēc'-cēn'-tric, ***ēc'-cēn'-tric-āl**, ***ēc'-cēn'-trick**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *eccentrique*; Fr. *excentrique*, from Low Lat. *eccentricus*; *ec=ex*=out, away from, and *centrum*=the center, from Gr. *ekkentros*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Deviating from the center.

"Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fixed, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric."
—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 620-23.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentric, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentric*?"—*Newton: Optics*.

(3) Pertaining to eccentricity or an eccentric.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Not directed toward or terminating in the same point or end; divergent.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master."—*Bacon: Essays*.

(2) Departing from the usual practice, or established forms or laws; not following the ordinary course; peculiar or odd in manner or character.

(a) Of persons:

"The passion of this brave and *eccentric* young man for maritime adventure was unconquerable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(b) Of manners, conduct, &c.:

"With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an *eccentric* vanity which resembled madness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Geom.*: Not having the same center; a term applied to circles and spheres, which have different centers. It is opposed to Concentric (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün: -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament (but up or down,
By center or eccentric, hard to tell)."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 573-75.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) That which deviates from the usual or common occurrence.

"Let the lot decide the main of the controversy and reserving somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentrics*."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 551.

(2) A person of eccentric, odd, or peculiar habits; an oddity.

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*:

* (1) A circle, the center of which does not correspond with that of the earth.

(2) In the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center.

(3) A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.

2. *Mech.*: A term applied to a group of mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion: they consist of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft, and according to the shape of the working surfaces are distinguished as triangular, heart-shaped, toothed, or circular eccentrics. The term is more especially applicable to the latter form, the others being only particular varieties of cam; it consists of a circular disc attached to the shaft, but having its center at a small distance from that of the axis of the shaft. The distance between these points is called the eccentricity, and corresponds to the radius of the circle described by the disc in its revolution or half the length of the path described by the end eccentric rod. Practically there is no difference between the crank and the eccentric; the latter may be considered as a crank in which the radius of the crank-pin is greater than that of the crank-arm. The motion of the eccentric is communicated to the rod by a hoop or strap closely fitted round the circumference of the disc which revolves within it. Eccentrics are used for moving heavy shears in iron forges, and the feed-pumps, and occasionally the air-pumps in steam-engines. For the latter purpose they are often of great size, as, for example, in the paddle-engines of the "Great Eastern" steamship. The most general application, however, is for moving the slide-valves in steam-engines, for which purpose they are employed either singly, the tail of the rod being in direct communication with the valve lever, or, what is more common, in pairs, the motion being conveyed by some form of link. [LINK-MOTION.] (Weale.)

¶ For the difference between *eccentric* and *particular*, see PARTICULAR.

eccentric-catch, s. [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-chuck, s. A chuck attached to the mandrel of a lathe, and having a sliding piece which carries the center. This piece is adjustable in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion by means of a set screw, and carries the center to one side of the axis of motion. By its means circular lines of varying size and eccentricity may be produced. No oval or ellipse is produced thereby, but circles on the face of the work with their centers at such distance from the axis of the mandrel as may be desired.

eccentric-cutter, s. A cutting-tool placed upon the slide-rest, and having a rotation by means of a wheel and shaft, the cutter being attached to the end of the latter. The rotation is obtained by an overhead motion, and the eccentricity by fixing the cutter at different distances from the center by means of the groove and screw. The action of the eccentric-cutter differs from that of the eccentric-chuck in this: in the latter the work is rotated and the tool is stationary; in the former the work is stationary and the tool revolves. When the motions are used in conjunction, the patterns are capable of almost unlimited variation.

eccentric-engraving, s. An arrangement of diamond tracers, operated by elaborate machinery, acting upon a varnished roller designed for calico-printing. The effect is analogous to that produced by the rose-engine lathe.

eccentric-fan, s. A fan-wheel with radial arms and vanes, and having an axis which is eccentric with the case in which it revolves. The case has a scroll form, and the effect is to make the discharge of air more perfect, and avoid carrying a body of air around between the vanes.

eccentric-gab, s. [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-gear, eccentric-gearing, s. Cog-wheels set on eccentric axes give a variable circular motion, as in the case of the eccentric contrate-wheel and pinion, and the eccentric spur-wheel and

intermediate shifting pinion. Links connect the axis of the pinion with those of the driver and driven wheels, and preserve the pinion at proper mashing distance, so as to engage with the motor, and communicate the motion to the next wheel in series.

eccentric-hook, s.

Steam-eng.: A hook used to connect the eccentric-rod with the wrist on the lever of the rock-shaft which actuates the valve; otherwise called a Gab.

eccentric-hoop, s. The strap on the eccentric of an engine.

eccentric-pump, s. A hollow cylinder in which is a revolving hub and axis eccentrically arranged. On the hub are flaps which act as pistons in the space between the hub and the case to expel the water, which enters at one opening and flows out by another. The same construction is seen in rotary steam-engines, with this difference, that in one case the shaft revolves to force water, and in the other the steam passes through to drive the shaft.

eccentric-rod, s. The rod connecting the eccentric-strap to the lever which moves the slide-valve.

eccentric-strap, s.

Mach.: The ring inclosing an eccentric sheave and connecting by a rod to the object to be reciprocated, as the slide-valve of a steam-engine. [ECCENTRIC-HOOP.]

eccentric-wheel, s.

Mach.: A cam consisting of a circular disc attached eccentrically to a shaft. It is used for communicating a reciprocal motion to the valve of a steam-engine. Its axis of revolution is out of the center of its figure, and the rectilinear motion imparted is called the throw. The ring round the eccentric is the eccentric-strap. The rod connecting the strap to the part to be actuated is the eccentric rod. The hook at the end of the rod, by which it is connected to the rock-shaft of the valve motion, is the eccentric-hook or gab. The whole apparatus is the eccentric-gear. [ECCENTRIC.]

ěc-čěn'-tri-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *eccentric*; -ly.] In an eccentric manner; with eccentricity.

"Swift, Rab'lais, and that favorite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man."

Lloyd: *A Familiar Epistle*.

ěc-čěn-trič'-i-tŷ, s. [Low Lat. *eccentricitas*, from *eccentricus*=eccentric; Fr. *excentricité*.]

1. *Literally*:

1. Deviation from a center. [ECCENTRIC, s., II. 2.]

"Some say the *eccentricity* of the sunne is come nearer the earth."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 248.

2. The state of having a different center from that of another circle.

"By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally."—Holder: *On Time*.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. An excursion or departure from the proper orb or sphere.

"The duke, at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favorites abroad, met no good news."—Wotton.

2. A departure from what is usual, regular, or established; eccentric or whimsical conduct or character; oddity, peculiarity.

"Who'd make a riot or a poem,
From *eccentricity* of thought
Not always do the thing he ought."

Lloyd: *Genius, Envy, and Time*.

¶ *Eccentricity of the earth*: The distance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptic orbit. (Harris.)

ěc'-čě sig'-nŭm, phr. [Lat.] Behold the sign, proof, or badge.

ěc-čhŷ-mō'-sis, s. [Gr. *ekchymosis*, from *ekchy* *moonai*=to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin: *ek*=out, and *cheō*=to pour.]

Med.: A livid spot or blotch in the skin, produced by extravasated blood.

"*Ecchymosis* may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole."—Wiseman.

ěc'-clě-grass, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Butterwort or sheeprot, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

"*P. vulgaris*, or common butterwort in Orkney is known by the name of *Eccegrass*."—Neill: *Tour*, p. 191.

ěc-clě'-šī-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ekklēsia*=an assembly of the citizens summoned by the crier, the legislative assembly, from *ekklētos*=summoned.]

1. *Greek Archæol.*: (See the etym.)

2. *English Law*:

(1) A church.

(2) A religious assembly.

(3) A parsonage. (Wharton.)

ěc-clě'-šī-ān, s. [Gr. *ekklēsia*; and Eng. suff. -an.] One who asserts the supremacy of the Church over the State.

ěc-clě'-šī-arch, s. [Gr. *ekklēsia*, and *archos*=a leader, a chief.] A ruler of the church.

***ěc-clě'-šī-āst, s.** [Gr. *ekklēsiastēs*.] [EKKLESIASTES.]

1. One who sat or spoke in the Athenian Assembly. (Liddell & Scott.)

2. An ecclesiastic. (Chaucer.)

3. The Book of Ecclesiastes. (Chaucer.)

ěc-clěš-i-ās'-tēs, s. [Gr. *ekklēsiastēs*=one who sits or speaks in an assembly of the citizens, from *ekklēsia*.] [ECCLESIA.]

Scripture Canon: The name given by the Septuagint translators to the Old Testament book called in Hebrew *Qoheleth*, pronounced *Kohcleth*. This seems to come from *qahal*=a congregation, an assembly, a word occurring in Gen. xxxv. 11, Numb. xvi. 3, &c., from the root *qahal*=to call together. The designation "preacher," given in the authorized English version, has essentially the same meaning. In the Hebrew Bible it figures as one of the *Kethubim* or *Hagiographa*, its place being between Lamentations and Esther. It was almost universally received by the members of the Jewish Church and by the Christian fathers; nor has its title to a place in the Canon been seriously disputed in modern times. Its authorship and date have been matters of controversy. At first sight the matter seems decided to all who accept the inspiration of Scripture by the preacher's own statement (i. 1, 12), which can apply only to Solomon. Some, however, are of the opinion that a later writer might without any intention of fraud have thrown his narrative into the form of an imagined autobiography of Solomon. The Hebrew is mixed with Aramæan, and there seem other indications of a late date. What that date is has been variously stated, the extremes differing by about 300 years. Intellectually considered, the "Kohcleth" was a man of powerfully philosophical mind, keen in observing nature and society, and reasoning upon what he saw (i. 9, 10). Morally and spiritually viewed, he was suffering the penalty of having early and too deeply drained the cup of pleasure, and was now satiated with the world and weary of it. The book records his experience and the phases of his faith, the conclusion of the whole matter being that to fear God and keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

ěc-clě-šī-ās'-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*=belonging to the *ekklēsia*=(1) in civil life, an assembly of the citizens for legislative purposes; (2) in ecclesiastical life, the church; *ekklētos*=called out; *ekkaleō*=to call out.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the Church or to sacred things, as distinguished from the world and things secular.

B. As subst.: A person in holy orders, a clergyman; one who discharges sacred functions in connection with a church or chapel of ease.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ecclesiastic*, *divine*, and *theologian*: "An *ecclesiastic* derives his title from the office which he bears in the *ecclesia* or church; a *divine* and *theologian* from their pursuit after, or engagement in, *divine* or *theological* matters. An *ecclesiastic* is connected with an episcopacy; a *divine* or *theologian* is unconnected with any form of church government. An *ecclesiastic* need not in his own person perform any office, although he fills a station; a *divine* not only fills a station, but actually performs the office of teaching; a *theologian* neither fills any particular station, nor discharges any specific duty, but merely follows the pursuit of studying *theology*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěc-clě-šī-ās'-tic-al, a. [Eng., &c., *ecclesiastic*; -al.] The same as ECCLESIASTIC, a. (q. v.)

ěc-clě-šī-ās'-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *ecclesiastical*; -ly.] As is done in ecclesiastical affairs; according to ecclesiastical rules; after the manner of an ecclesiastic or of an ecclesiastical corporation or assembly.

ěc-clě-šī-ās'-ti-čism, s. [English *ecclesiastic*; -ism.] Strong attachment to ecclesiastical privileges and views.

ěc-clě-šī-ās'-ti-cŭs, s. [Lat. *Ecclesiasticus*, s. & a.; Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*=(1) pertaining to the assembly of citizens; (2) pertaining to the Church.]

Apocrypha: The name given in the Latin version to a work called in Greek *Sophia Iēsou hyiou Sirach*=the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. The Latin name implies that it was a book used in the worship of the Church. It was penned in Palestine, and "in Hebrew," by which probably is meant Aramæan; but this first composition is lost. The grandson of the original writer translated it into Greek in the reign of Euergetes. There were two

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

kings of this name in Egypt, Ptolemy III., B. C. 247-222, and Ptolemy VII. (Physcon), B. C. 170-117. Probably it was to the first of these that he referred, and the Son of Sirach may have composed Ecclesiasticus some time between 290 and 280 B. C. The work resembles the book of Proverbs. Its theme is the praise of wisdom, and its execution deserves high commendation. To distinguish it from Ecclesiastes, quoted under the abbreviation Eccles., it is cited as Ecclus.

ĕc-clē-ſī-ō-lōg'-īc-āl, *a.* Pertaining or relating to ecclesiology.

ĕc-clē-ſī-ōl'-ō-gīst, *s.* [Eng. *ekklesiolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies ecclesiology.

ĕc-clē-ſī-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ecclesia* [ECCLESIA], and *logos*=discourse.]

1. *Gen.*: The science which treats of all matters connected with churches.

2. *Spec.*: The department of human knowledge which treats of church architecture and decoration.

ĕc-cō-pē, *s.* [Gr. *ekkopē*=a cutting out; *ek*=out, and *koptō*=to cut.]

Surg.: The act of cutting out; specif., a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

ĕc-cō-prōt'-īc, **ĕc-cō-prōt'-īck**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *eccoproticus*, as if from a Gr. *ekkoprōtikos*, from *ekkoprōsis*=a cleaning from dung; *ek*=out, and *kopros*=dung; Fr. *eccoprotique*.]

A. As adj.: Having the property or power of promoting alvine discharges; laxative, loosening.

B. As subst.: A medicine which has the property or quality of promoting alvine discharges; a purgative, a cathartic.

ĕc-crēm-ō-car'-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ekkremēs*=hanging from or upon, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceae. *Ecchremocarpus scaber*, a native of Chili, is often cultivated here as an ornamental creeper. It has fine orange-colored flowers.

ĕc-crīn-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ekkrinō*=to pick out, to secrete, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Physiol.: A treatise on the secretions of the body.

ĕc'-crī-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *ekkrisis*, from *ekkrinō*=to pick out, to select, to secrete; *ek*=out, and *krinō*=to select.]

Med.: The excretion of excrementitious or morbid matter.

ĕc-dēm'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ekdēmos*=away from home.] Originating away from home; applied to cases of disease brought from a distant locality.

ĕc-dē-mī-ō-mā'-nī-a, **ĕc-dē-mō-mā'-nī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *ekdēmos*=away from home, and *mania*=madness.] *Pathol.*: Insanity characterized by a desire for wandering.

ĕc'-dē-mīte, *s.* The same as EKDEMITE (q. v.).

ĕc-dēr-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *ek*=out, and *deros*=the skin.]

Anat.: The epidermal or outer layer of the integument of the skin; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane.

ĕc-dŷ'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *ekdysis*=a getting out; *ekdyō*=to strip off.]

Physiol.: The casting of the skin, molting.

¶ Ecdysis is not the same as metamorphosis. The former is simple molting, the latter is transformation. Messrs. Swainson and Shuckard drew this distinction between the two: the first is a simple casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form, these latter being always the consequence of metamorphosis or transformation.

ĕc-gō-nīne, *s.* [Gr. *ekgonos*=an offshoot, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₉H₁₅NO₃. A base obtained by heating cocaine with hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°. Ecgonine is soluble in water; it melts at 198°.

ē-chañ'-crüre, *s.* [Fr.]

Anat.: A term used to designate depressions and notches on the surface or edges of bones.

***ēche**, ***ech**, ***eech**, ***eck**, *v. t.* [EKE.]

***ēch'-ē-a**, *s.* [Gr. *ēcheō*=to sound.]

Arch.: The name given to the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or earth, used by the constructors of ancient theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors.

ēch-ē-lōñ, *s.* [Fr., from *échelle*=a ladder.]

1. *Mil.*: The position or arrangement of troops as in the form of steps, *i. e.*, with one division more advanced than another.

2. *Naval*: A fleet is said to be in echelon when it presents a wedge-like form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually protect each other.

echelon-lens, *s.*

Optical Instruments: A large lens, constructed in several pieces, to be put together afterward. It consists of a plano-convex lens, surrounded by a series of angular and concentric segments, each of which has a plane face on the same side as the plane face of the central lens, while the faces on the other side have such a curvature that the foci of the different segments coincide in the same point. Echelon lenses are used in lighthouses, for which it is difficult to construct lenses each of a single piece. (Ganot, § 520.)

ĕch-ē-nē'-īs, *s.* [Lat. *echeneis*=the remora; Gr. *echenēis*=1 (as adj.) holding ships back, 2 (as subst.) the remora: *echō*=to have, to hold, and *naus*=a ship.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes belonging to the family Gobiidae. They have on the upper part of the head a disc or sucker by which they can attach themselves to rocks, ships, or to other fishes. *Echeneis remora* is the Remora or Sucking-fish. [REMORA.]

ĕch-ē-vēr'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after M. Echeverri, who made the drawings in the *Flora mexicana*.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceae, tribe Crassuleae. It has a five-parted calyx, petals united, stamens ten, and five carpels. The species are succulent plants with showy flowers, natives of Mexico.

ĕch'-ī-āl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *echi(um)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining, relating, or akin to the alliance Echiales, or to the genus Echiium. (Lindley: *Veget. Kingdom* (3d ed.), p. 649.)

B. As subst. (pl.): The Echial Alliance.

ĕch-ī-ā'-lēš, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Botany: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has dichlamydeous, monapetalous, symmetrical or unsymmetrical flowers, nucamentaceous fruit, consisting of one-seeded nuts, or of clusters of them separate or separable, and a large embryo with little or no albumen. It contains the following orders: (1) Jasminaceae, (2) Salvadoraceae, (3) Ehretiaceae, (4) Nolanaceae, (5) Boraginaceae, (6) Brunoniaceae, (7) Lamiaceae, (8) Verbenaceae, (9) Myoporaceae, and (10) Selaginaceae. (Lindley.) [ECHIUM.]

ĕchīd'-nā, *s.* [Gr. *echidna*=an adder, a viper.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Echidnidae. Four species are known. The most common are, *Echidna hystrix*, from New South Wales, and *E. setosa*, from that region also, but more frequently from Tasmania. The remaining two are from New Guinea. They are burrowing animals, from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and feed on ants and termites. [ECHIDNIDAE.]

2. *Palæont.*: A gigantic Echidna occurs in the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.

ĕchīd'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *echidna*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Porcupine Ant-eaters. A family of mammals belonging to the very aberrant order Monotremata (q. v.). The snout is long and cylindrical, the jaws toothless, the tongue long and extensible, and the skin of the body clothed with bristly hairs.

ē-chīd'-nīn, **ē-chīd'-nīne**, *s.* [Eng. *echidna(a)*; *-in*, or *-ine*.] A nitrogenous fluid present in the poison secretion of the viper; serpent venom.

ĕch'-ī-mŷs, **ĕchī'-nō-mŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *mys*=a mouse.]

1. *Zool.*: Spiny Rat: a genus of Mammals, family Octodontidae. Incisors $\frac{3}{2}$, canines $\frac{0}{2}$, cheek teeth $\frac{4-1}{2}$ =20. Back covered with shortish spines or bristles. The species inhabit South America.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains of an Echimus have been found in the bone caves of Brazil.

ĕch-ī'-nāte, **ĕch-ī'-nāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus* (q. v.).]

1. *Zool.*: Furnished with prickles or spines.

2. *Bot.*: Furnished with numerous rigid hairs or straight prickles, as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*. (Lindley.) The same as BRISTLY (q. v.).

ĕchī'-nīd, *s.* [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog . . . a sea-urchin, and *eidos*=form.]

Zool.: A member of the family Echinidae.

ĕchī'-nī-dā, **ĕchī'-nīd'-ē-a**, *s. pl.* [ECHINOIDEA.]

ĕchīn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *echin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoölogy:

1. The same as ECHINIDA. (Owen: *Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 117.)

2. A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is usually globular or hemispherical; the ambulacral areas wide, the spines short and awl-shaped.

ĕchī'-nī-dan, *s.* [Eng., &c., *echinid(a)*; suff. *-an*.] A member of the order Echinida (q. v.).

ĕchī'-nīte, **ĕchī'-nī-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog . . . a sea-urchin, and *-ite*, *-ites* (Palæont.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Echinoderm, especially if closely akin to or identical with the typical genus Echinus.

ĕchī'-nō-brīs'-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echino-briss(us)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, ranging from the Oölitic period till now.

ĕchī'-nō-brīs'-sūs, *s.* [Lat. *echinus*=Gr. *echinos*; and Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinobrissidae (q. v.).

ĕchī'-nō-cāc'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echino-cact(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceae (q. v.).

ĕchī'-nō-cāc'-tūs, *s.* [Lat. *echinus*=Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and Lat. *cactus*, Gr. *kaktos*=a prickly plant, apparently the Spanish Artichoke or Cardoon, *Cynara cardunculus*. This is not the modern Cactus genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceae, the typical one of the family Echinocactidae (q. v.). The stem is an ovate or spheroidal form with many ribs, each having at intervals spiny stars. These are the rudiments of leaves, and from the midst of them come the flowers. Above thirty species are known, chiefly from the West Indies and Mexico. They are called Hedgehog Thistles. They have often beautiful flowers.

ĕchī'-nō-cēr'-ē-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and Mod. Lat. *cereus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceae, akin to *Cereus*, but with short instead of very long flowers. About thirty species are known; they are from Mexico and Texas.

ĕchī'-nō-chlō'-a, *s.* [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *chlōa*, or *chlōē*=the first light-green shoot of a plant, especially of a grass in spring.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Panicum*, or of *Digitaria*, having the spikelets in racemes or panicles, and the flowing glumes, awned, or pointed. *Panicum (Echinochloa) Crux-galli* is naturalized in fields and waste places. It is distributed over all temperate and tropical regions. (Sir Joseph Hooker.)

ĕchī'-nō-cōc'-cūs (pl. **ĕchī'-nō-cōc'-qī**), *s.* [Gr. *echinos*=the urchin, the hedgehog, and *kokkos*=a kernel, a berry. So named from the coronet or cylinder of spines which surrounds their mouth.]

Zool.: A pseudo genus of Entozoa (Intestinal worms), now ascertained to have been founded not on mature animals, but on scolices of those only partially developed. As limited by Professor Owen, the name echinococcus was given to a cyst resembling the acephalocyst, when, in addition to the sero-albuminous fluid, it contained a number of microscopic organized beings floating or freely swimming in it, or adhering by special prehensile organs to its internal surface. The echinococcus is the head of a tenia appended to a small cyst. The *Echinococcus hominis* (now called *E. veterinorum*) was found in the urinary bladder, and another in the liver of human beings; they are the scolex state of *Tenia echinococcus*, one of the tapeworms in the mature state infesting the dog. They are commonly called hydatids. Hence Professor Huxley defines the echinococcus as technically being "the wandered scolex of *Tenia echinococcus* in its hydatid form, with deuto-scolices, or daughter-cysts, formed by gemmation." The cysts of echinococci, from which the latter have disappeared, or in which they have never been properly developed, are termed acephalocysts. [ACEPHALOCYST.]

ĕchī'-nō-cō'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *echinos*= . . . a sea-urchin; *kōnos*=a cone, and *eidos*=form.]

Palæont.: A family of Regular Echinoids, found in the Oölitic and Cretaceous rocks.

ĕchī'-nō-cōr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *echinos*= . . . a sea-urchin, *koros*=a boy, a scion, and *eidos*=form; (?) or from Lat. *echinus*, and *cor*=heart, with Gr. *eidos*=form, from the cordate form of the test.]

Palæont.: Wright's name for the Anarchytidæ, a family of Irregular Echinoids, occurring chiefly in the Cretaceous rocks.

ĕchī'-nō-dērm, *a. & s.* [Gr. *echinos*=a hedgehog, and *derma*=skin.]

A. As adj.: Having a prickly skin; pertaining to the Echinodermata (q. v.).

"These echinoderm larvæ."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 44.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A member of the zoölogical class Echinodermata (q. v.).

"The adult Echinoderm presents a calcareous framework."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 46.

2. *Pl.*: The English name for the Echinodermata (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ē-chī-nō-dēr'-ma, s. [ECHINODERM.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Prof. Owen to what are now generally called the Echinodermata (q. v.).

ē-chī-nō-dēr'-mał, a. [Eng. echinoderm (q. v.); al.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the Echinodermata.

"The harder, spine-clad, or echinodermal species."—Owen: *Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 113.

ē-chī-nō-dēr'-ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. echinos=a hedgehog, and derma, pl. dermata=the skin.]

1. **Zoöl.**: Echinoderms, a class of animals established by Cuvier, and placed as the highest of his sub-kingdom Radiata. Prof. Huxley places them along with Scolecida, temporarily as a primary sub-kingdom intermediate between the Annulosa and the Infusoria. They are more or less radiated, though not so much as the Medusas. While in the larva state there is a tendency to bilateral symmetry, as in insects. Some mature animals, as the Spatangus, have it also. They have a strange metamorphosis, commencing life as free swimming animals, from which after a time the mature form buds forth. They have a leathery integument, often covered with calcareous plates, often taking the form of spines, hence the name Echinoderms. Their skin is perforated with many minute holes, whence hollow tubes or tentacles are protruded for purposes of locomotion. The class Echinodermata is divided into seven orders: Echinoidea, Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Crinoidea, Cystoidea, Blastoidea, and Holothuroidea (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: The Echinodermata commenced, as far as is at present known, when the Upper Cambrian rocks were being deposited, and have never since become extinct.

ē-chī-nōl'-dē-a, **īē-chī-nī'-dē-a**, **ē-chī-nī'-da**, s. pl. [Gr. echinos=. . . a sea-urchin, and eidos=form, appearance.]

1. **Zoöl.**: An order of Echinodermata. The body, which is of subglobose or discoidal shape, is inclosed in a test or shell, composed of calcareous plates. There is a distinct anus. The sexes are distinct, and the larvae are pluteiform. The order contains the Sea-urchins. They are divided into the following families:

(1) Endocyclica (Regular Echinoids). Families: Cidaridae, Hemicidaridae, Diademidae, Echinidae, and Saleniidae.

(2) Exocyclica (Irregular Echinoids). Families: Echinoconidae, Collyritidae, Echinonidae, Echinobrissidae, Echinolampadæ, Clypeastridae, Ananchytidae, and Spatangidae.

(3) Aberrant or Transition Echinoids. Families: Echinothuridae and Perischœchinidae.

2. **Palæont.**: For the geological distribution of the Echinoids, see the several families. (Nicholson.)

ē-chī-nō-lām'-pa-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. echinolampa(s), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -dæ.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A family of Irregular Echinoids.

2. **Palæont.**: The family ranges from Oolitic times till now.

ē-chī-nō-lām'-pās, s. [Gr. echinos=. . . a sea-urchin, and lampas=a torch.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinolampadæ (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: Range, from Tertiary times till now.

ē-chī-nō-nē'-ūs, s. [Gr. echinos=. . . a sea-urchin, and neos=. . . now (?).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoids.

ē-chī-nōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. echinon(eus), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, the only fossil genus of which (Pyrina) is of Cretaceous age.

ē-chī-nō-pæ'-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. echinos=. . . a sea-urchin, and paideia=the rearing of a child.] **Zoöl. & Physiol.**: The embryo and larvæ of the Echinodermata.

ē-chī-nōph'-ōr-a, s. [Lat. echinophora; Gr. echinophora=a kind of shell, from echinos [ECHINUS], and phoros=bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: Prickly Samphire, a genus of Umbelliferae, family Smyrniidae. The fruit is ovate, lodged in a prickly receptacle, with a prickly involucre.

ē-chī-nōps, s. [Gr. echinos=a hedgehog, . . . a sea-urchin, and ōps, or ops=the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-order Cynareæ (q. v.). They have single-flowered heads, arranged in dense round clusters at the ends of the branches, so as to look like one great composite flower. They occur in Asia Minor, the South of Europe, India, &c.

ē-chī-nōps-īd'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. echinops (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

ē-chī-nō-rhyn'-chūs, s. [Gr. echinos=a hedgehog, and rhynghos=a snout, a muzzle.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Zoöl.: A genus of Entozoa which contains the most noxious of the intestinal parasites, but happily none of them infest man. The largest species (*Echinorhynchus gigas*) is found in the intestines of the hog. Many others, not a few of them microscopic, are found in the intestinal canal of fishes.

ē-chī-nō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. echino(s)=a hedgehog, and sperma=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglosseæ. The tube of the corolla is straight; the calyx is equally divided, terete; the nuts triquetrous; their margins muricated. *Echinosperrum Lappula* and *E. deflexum* have been found in England, but they were brought from the Continent in ballast.

ē-chī-nō-thūr'-ī-a, s. [Gr. echinos=. . . a sea-urchin, and thyra=a door.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinothuridae.

ē-chī-nō-thūr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. echinothur(ia), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A family of Echinoids, with regular tests, but with the plates so overlapping each other as to render the whole structure flexible.

2. **Palæont.**: Its range is from Cretaceous times till now.

ē-chī-nō-zō'-a, s. pl. [Gr. echinos=a hedgehog, a sea-urchin, and zōon=a living creature.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the sub-kingdom of animals, called by Prof. Huxley Annuloida.

ē-chīn'-ū-lāte, a. [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Class. Lat. echinatus=set with prickles, prickly.]

Zoöl.: Possessing small spines.

ē-chī-nūs, s. [In Fr. (arch.) échine; Lat. echinus, from Gr. echinos=(1) a hedgehog, or urchin, (2) a sea-urchin. In arch. see below.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hedgehog.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Regular Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinidae (q. v.). They are shaped something like an orange, with two opposite orifices, connected by rows of little holes or bands approximated by pairs, and resembling the meridians of longitude on a terrestrial globe. They are covered with spines and tubercles. The mouth, which is not the superior, but the inferior orifice, has five teeth. The genus comprises the sea-urchins. [SEA-URCHIN.]

2. **Bot.**: The prickly head-cover of the seed or top of any plant. (Johnson.)

3. **Arch.**: A member of the Doric capital; so called from its resemblance to the echinus or large vase, in which drinking-cups were washed.

ēch'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. echion=a plant, the *Echium rubrum*, from echis=the viper, the adder, because it was supposed to cure the bite of that venomous reptile. This explanation has, however, been disputed.]

Bot.: *Vipers' bugloss*, a genus of Boraginaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Echieæ. The corolla is irregular, with a dilated throat which is open and naked, the filaments are long and unequal; the style is bifid, the achenes wrinkled. *Echium vulgare* is the Vipers' bugloss or common Echium. [BUGLOSS.] *E. violaceum* or *plantagineum*, the Purple-flowered Bugloss or Purple Echium.

ēch'-ō, *ec-co, s. [Lat. from Gr. ēchō, from ēchē, ēchos=a ringing in the ears; ēcheō=to sound; allied to Lat. vox=a voice.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"This miraculous rebounding of the voice the Greeks have a pretty name for, and call it echo."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xv.

(2) The sound returned.

"Babbling echo mocks the honnds." *Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A faint reproduction, copy, or imitation; close imitation in words or sentiment.

(2) A mental answer or reply.

"Hark! to the hurried question of Despair:
'Where is my child?'—and Echo answers—
'Where?'" *Byron*: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 27.

II. Technically:

1. **Acoustics**: The repetition of a sound in the air, caused by its being reflected from some obstacle. A very sharp, quick sound can produce an echo when the reflecting surface is 55 feet distant. At 112½ feet off monosyllables can be reflected; at twice that distance dissyllables; at three times as far off trisyllables, and so on for greater distances. (Ganot.)

2. **Arch.**: A vault or arch for redoubling sounds.

3. **Music**:

(1) In old organ music the use of this term signified that a passage so marked was to be played upon the echo-organ, a set of pipes inclosed in a box, by which a soft and distant effect was produced, incapable, however, of so great expression as that obtained by the use of the swell, which is an improvement upon the echo-organ.

(2) The echo-stop upon a harpsichord was a contrivance for obtaining a soft and distant effect. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. **Class. Myth.**: A nymph, daughter of Aër and Tellus. She was one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity having displeased Jupiter, of whose amours she had become cognizant, she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer questions. She fell in love with Narcissus, and her love being slighted, she pined away, and was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of voice.

5. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 62d found. It was discovered by Ferguson, on Sept. 15, 1860.

¶ **Multiple echo**:

Acoustics: An echo which repeats the sound many times. This can be done when there are two parallel walls in succession. In favorable circumstances the sound is repeated twenty or thirty times. (Ganot.)

ēch'-ō, v. i. & t. [ECHO, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To resound; to give a repercussion of a sound.

2. To be sounded back.

3. To produce or give out a sound which reverberates, to resound.

B. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To return or send back a voice or sound.

2. **Fig.**: To repeat with assent; to imitate closely in words or sentiments.

ēch'-ōed, pa. par. or a. [ECHO, v.]

***ēch'-ō'-ic-al**, ***ēch'-ō'-ic-all**, a. [Eng. echo; -ical.] Having the nature of an echo.

ēch'-ō-ēr, s. [Eng. echo; -er.] One who or that which gives back an echo.

ēch'-ō-lūg, pr. par., a. & s. [ECHO, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The repercussion or sending back of a sound; an echo.

ēch'-ma-sis, s.; pl., **ēch'-ma-sēs**. [Gr. echmazein=to hinder.] **Pathol.**: An obstruction or an obstructive disease.

ēch-māt'-īc, a. [ECHMASIS.] Due to or marked by an echmasis.

ēch-ō-kīn'-ē'-sī-a, **ēch-ō-kīn'-ē'-sīs**, s. [Gr. echō=echo, and kinesis=motion.] **Pathol.**: 1. A state of hypnosis, in which the patient involuntarily imitates the actions of the hypnotizer. 2. An hysterical neurosis, in which the will and the motor centers appear to lack coördination, and the patient becomes to some extent obedient to the will of others, in spite of his own volition.

ēch-ō-lā'-lī-a, s. [Gr. echō=echo, and lalia=talk.] **Pathol.**: An aphasic condition, in which the patient involuntarily repeats words spoken by others.

ē'-chō-lēs, a. [Eng. echo; -less.] Without any echo or response.

ē-chōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. echō=a sound, an echo, and metron=a measure.]

Music: A scale or rule marked with lines which serve to indicate the duration of sounds and to ascertain their intervals and ratios.

ē-chōm'-ē-trỹ, s. [Eng. echometer; -y.]

1. **Arch.**: The art or science of constructing vaults so as to produce echoes.

2. **Music**: The art, science, or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

ēch-ō-phōt'-ō-nỹ, s. [Gr. echō=echo; phōs=light; tonos=tone.] The production of the sensation of color by the stimulus of sound waves.

ēch'-ū-ja, s. An extremely poisonous plant of Africa, *Adenium boehmianum*.

ēch'-ū-jīn, s. A poisonous substance from the echuja plant, producing similar effects to those caused by strychnin.

ē-clāir', s. [Fr., from éclairer=to lighten.] A small, oblong cake with filling of custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

ē-clāir'-çisse-ment (ment as man), s. [Fr.] An explanation or clearing up of anything not before understood.

ē-clāmp'-sỹ, **ē-clāmp'-sī-a**, s. [Fr. eclampsie, from Gr. eklampsis=a shining out or forth; eklampō=to shine out or forth; ek=out, and lampō=to shine.]

Med.: A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself.

ê-clat (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *éclat* = a splinter, a noise . . . splendor, magnificence, from *éclater* = to burst forth; O. Fr. *esclater* = to shine: *es* = Lat. *ex* = out, and a form (*skleitān*?) of O. H. Ger. *schlīzan*, *slīzan* = to slit, to split, whence Ger. *schleissen*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A bursting forth, as of applause or acclamation; hence, acclamation, applause.

2. Brilliancy of success; luster, splendor of effect.

"Cæsar . . . by the *éclat* of his victories seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*.

3. Renown, glory, luster.

"The *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont."—*Prescott*.

ê-clêc'-tîc, *ê-clêc'-tîck, a. & s. [Gr. *eklektikos* = selecting; *eklegō* = to select, to pick out: *ek* = out, and *legō* = to select; Fr. *éclétique*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Selecting, choosing, picking out at will from the doctrines, teachings, &c., of others; not following or adopting the leading of others.

2. Containing or consisting of selections from the works of others; as, an *eclectic* magazine.

II. Phil.: A term applied to a sect of philosophers who professed that truth was the one object of their inquiries, and who, therefore, did not attach themselves to any particular sect or leader, but extracted and adopted for themselves from the teachings and principles of various sects that which they considered best. They sprung up about the close of the second century.

"Cicero was of the *eclectic* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

B. As substantive:

1. An eclectic philosopher; a supporter of eclectic philosophy.

"Sometimes a Stoic, sometimes an *Eclectic*, as his present humor leads him."—*Dryden: Origin and Progress of Satire*.

2. A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato concerning God, the human soul, &c., conformable to the spirit and genius of the Gospel. One of the principal patrons of this system was Ammonius Saccas, who laid the foundation of that sect afterward distinguished by the name of the New Platonists, in the Alexandrian School.

ê-clêc'-tî-cal-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *eclectical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of eclectic philosophers; by way of selection and choosing.

ê-clêc'-tî-çîsm, s. [Eng. *eclectic*; *-ism*.] The system, doctrine, or practice of the eclectic philosophers.

***ê-clêgm' (g silent), s.** [Lat. *eclegma*, from Gr. *ekleigma* = an electuary; *ek* = out, and *leigō* = to lick.]

Med.: A medicine made up by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ê-clîp-sâr'-ê-ôn, s. [ECLIPSE, *s.*] An apparatus for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

ê-clîp'se, s. [Fr., from Lat. *eclipsis*, from Gr. *ekleipsis* = a failure, from *ekleipō* = to fail, to be eclipsed; *ek* = out, and *leipō* = to leave.] [CLIPS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Darkness, obscurity.

(2) A temporary failure or obscurity.

"All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

II. Astron.:

1. *Astron.*: The obscuration, total or partial, and not simply by clouds, of the light coming to us from a heavenly body. If that body shines by its own light, the only astronomical cause which can interfere with its luster is the passage of another body between it and the observer's eye. If only by reflected light, it can be obscured also by the intervention of a body between it and the source of the light which it reflects.

(1) *Of the Sun*: The passage of the moon, or even the transit of an inferior planet, Venus or Mars, over the sun's disc between the luminary and the observer's eye. [TRANSIT.] An eclipse of the sun can occur only at new moon. The reason is obvious. To produce it the sun, the moon, and the earth must be in a straight line, the moon being in the center. They are so nearly in line every time the moon is new, that on each of those occasions we come almost to the brink of a solar eclipse. An eclipse of the sun may be partial or total. In the latter case the whole disc of the sun may be for a brief period obscured by the passage over it of the moon. Or, it may be annular, *i. e.*, the moon, the center of which at the time is exactly over that of the sun, while her circumference is smaller, leaves

nothing visible of the greater luminary except a narrow ring of light around the dark shadow of the intervening body. [ANNULAR.]

(2) *Of the Moon*: An obscuration of the moon's light produced by the passage of the earth's shadow over the surface of its satellite. This can occur only at full moon, for to constitute it the sun, the earth, and the moon must be in a straight line, which they so nearly are every time the moon is full as to bring us on all such occasions to the brink of a lunar eclipse.

(3) The very partial eclipse of a planet by some one of its moons passing over the disk of the greater body.

¶ (1) The eclipse of a star by the moon or by a planet is called an Occultation (*q. v.*).

(2) Eclipses of the sun or moon can be calculated backward for any number of centuries, and they therefore constitute a method of verifying ancient dates.

eclipse-speeder, s.

Cotton, &c.: A form of spinning-machine.

ê-clîp'se, v. t. & i. [ECLIPSE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To cause an eclipse or temporary obscuration of a heavenly body; to darken or hide.

"The moone sometimes was eclipsed twice in five monethes."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. ii., ep. ix.*

II. Figuratively:

*1 To hide, to darken, to cover, to veil.

"He descended from his Father, and eclipsed the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh."—*Calmet: Sermons*.

2. To obscure; to throw into obscurity or into the shade.

"The straw, the manger, and the moldering wall, Eclipse its luster."—*Cowper: Nativity*.

*3. To disgrace, to degrade, to throw into the background.

"She told the king that her husband was eclipsed in Ireland, by the no-countenance his majesty had showed toward him."—*Clarendon*.

*4. To extinguish.

"Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to eclipse thy life this afternoon."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 5.

5. To surpass or excel so as to throw into the background.

*B. *Intrans.*: To suffer an eclipse; to be eclipsed.

"The laboring moon
Eclipses at their charms."—*Milton: P. L., ii. 665, 666.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eclipse* and *to obscure*: "In the natural as well as the moral application *eclipse* is taken in a particular and relative signification; *obscure* is used in a general sense. Heavenly bodies are *eclipsed* by the intervention of other bodies between them and the beholder; things are in general *obscured* which are in any way rendered less striking or visible. To *eclipse* is therefore a species of *obscuring*: that is always *obscured* which is *eclipsed*; but everything is not *eclipsed* which is *obscured*. So figuratively real merit is *eclipsed* by the intervention of superior merit; it is often *obscured* by an ungracious exterior in the possessor, or by the unfortunate circumstances of his life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ê-clîp'sed, pa. par. or a. [ECLIPSE, *v.*]

ê-clîps'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [ECLIPSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of darkening by an eclipse; the state of becoming or being eclipsed.

2. *Fig.*: The act of overshadowing, obscuring, or throwing into the shade or background.

ê-clîp'-sîs, s. [Gr. *ekleipsis* = a dying out.]

Pathol.: A sudden transient loss or impairment of consciousness; catalepsy; trance; hypnosis.

ê-clîp'-tā, s. [Gr. *ekleipō* = to leave out, because the seed crown and ovary are wanting.]

Bot.: A genus of Asteraceæ, sub-tribe Eclipteæ, of which latter it is the type. They are found in various parts of the tropics. The Brazilian women stain their hair black by means of *Eclipta erecta*.

ê-clîp'-tê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eclipt(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroidæ.

ê-clîp'-tîc, a. *ê-clîp'-tîck, a. & s. [Sw. *eklip-tikan*; Dan. *ekliptiken*; Ger. *ekliptik*; Fr. *écliptique*; Prov. *écliptic*; Sp. *ecliptica*; Port. *ecliptica*, *s. ecliptico*, *a.*; Ital. *èclittica*; Lat. *ecliptica* (*linea*), all from Gr. *ekleiptikos* = of or caused by an eclipse. [ECLIPSE.] So named because the moon must be in or near the ecliptic when an eclipse takes place.]

A. As adj.: Constituting the sun's path.

B. As substantive:

Astron.: The apparent path of the sun through the sky. As his bright rays prevent the stars from being visible in the daytime, an observer cannot, with the naked eye, see the sun actually passing over certain constellations. But astronomers have noted the exact time before or after the sun that each star comes to the meridian, and at what altitude. Thus the exact path of the sun can be traced relatively to the fixed stars. It constitutes a great circle of the heavens, inclined to the equator, supposed to be produced to the sky at an angle of about 23° 28', but continually varying within narrow limits. As the ecliptic does not coincide with the celestial equator, one half of it must be north and the other south of it. The spots at which the two great circles intersect are the first point of Aries and the first point of Libra, the former at the vernal and the latter at the autumnal equinox. [EQUINOX.] Were there an observer in the sun he would see the earth traverse the same constellations which the sun seems to us to do. The Ecliptic is divided into twelve parts, each constituting a "sign of the Zodiac." [ZODIAC.]

êc'-lōgue, *æg'-lōgue, s. [Lat. *ecloga*, from Gr. *eklogē* = a selection: *ek* = out, and *legō* = to select; Fr. *églogue*.] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as those of Theocritus or Virgil; an idyl; a bucolic.

"An *eclogue* or a lampoon written by a Highland chief was a literary portent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

êc'-lÿ-sîs, s. [Gr. *eklysis* = (1) a release, (2) a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones.]

Music: The flattening of sounds to adapt them to a change of keynote.

êc-mnê'-sî-a, s. [Gr. *ek* = out, and *mnēsis* = memory.] The dropping out of the memory of the events of a certain portion of time.

ê-cōl'-ô-gÿ, s. [The same as ECOLOGY (*q. v.*).

êc-ô-nôm'-îc, ê-cō-nôm'-îc, a. The same as ECONOMICAL (*q. v.*).

êc-ô-nôm'-î-cal, ê-cō-nôm'-î-cal, êc-ô-nôm'-îc, *ec-o-nom-ique, *æc-o-nom-ic, *æc-o-nom-i-cal, a. & s. [Lat. *economicus*, from Gr. *oikonomikos*, from *oikonomia* = economy (*q. v.*); Fr. *économique*.]

A. As adj. (of all forms):

1. Relating or pertaining to the management of a house or household.

"In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it."—*Watts*.

*2. *Regulative.*

"Part of the power given unto Christ as man being purely *economical*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra, 152.*

*3. *Family, domestic.*

4. Managing household or domestic matters with care and frugality; frugal, careful; not wasteful or extravagant.

5. Managed or handled with care and frugality; as, an *economical* use of money or time.

6. Relating to the science of economics, or to the resources of a country.

B. As subst. (pl.): [ECONOMICS.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *economical*, *saving*, *sparing*, *thrifty*, *penurious*, and *niggardly*: "*Saving* is keeping and laying by with care; *sparing* is keeping out of that which ought to be spent; *thrifty* or *thriving* is accumulating by means of *saving*; *penurious* is suffering as from *penury* by means of *saving*; *niggardly*, after the manner of a niggard, nigh, or close person, is not spending or letting go, but in the smallest possible quantities. To be *economical* is a virtue in those who have but narrow means; all the other epithets however are employed in a sense more or less unfavorable; he who is *saving* when young, will be covetous when old; he who is *sparing* will generally be *sparing* out of the comforts of others; he who is *thrifty* commonly adds the desire of getting with that of *saving*; he who is *penurious* wants nothing to make him a complete miser; he who is *niggardly* in his dealings will be mostly avaricious in his character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Economical method of disputation:* *Ancient Logic*: A method of disputation which trusted to artifice and careful management rather than to the truth of the arguments adduced.

economic-quantities, s. pl.

Polit. Econ.: A technical term for the different orders or kinds of wealth, as money, labor, credit, and the various objects which fall under either of those heads or types. Thus, Money is taken as a type of all the material things which constitute wealth; as, money, properly so called, land, houses, animals, corn, fruit, timber, metals, &c. Labor is the type of services of every kind, as those of the artisan, plowman, lawyer, physician, &c. Credit,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel.

which is of itself merely a right of action, is the type of rights of all sorts, as the right to annuities, dividends, rents, copyrights, patent-rights, reversions, advowsons, &c. All these things are wealth, because they are exchangeable quantities; in other words, because they can be bought and sold. (*Bithell.*)

ēc-ō-nōm'-i-cal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *economical*; -*ly*.] In an economical manner; with economy or frugality.

ēc-ō-nōm'-ics, ***ec-o-nom-icks**, ***œc-o-nom-icks**, *s.* [ECONOMIC, *a.*]

1. The science of the management of a household or domestic concerns.

"The best authors have chosen rather to handle education in their politics than in their *economics*."—*Wotton: Of Education.*

2. That branch of political economy which treats of exchangeable things, and of the laws which regulate their exchange.

ē-cōn'-ō-mist, ***œ-con-o-mist**, *s.* [Fr. *économiste*.]

1. One who manages household or other affairs with economy; one who exercises economy.

"One that will prove a great husband and a good *œconomist*."—*Hovel: Letters*, bk. i., ser. ii., lett. 17.

2. One who is skilled in the science of economics or political economy.

"David Hume, undoubtedly one of the most profound political economists of his time, declared that our madness had exceeded the madness of the Crusaders."—*Macaulay: t. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***ē-cōn'-ō-miz-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *economiz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act, practice, or habit of economizing; economy, frugality, saving.

ē-cōn'-ō-mize, **œ-cōn'-ō-mize**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *économiser*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To manage affairs; to arrange.

"[Men] under tyranny and servitude are wanting that power which is the root and source of all liberty, to dispose and *economize* in the land which God has given them."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, p. 41.

2. To act or manage domestic or pecuniary affairs with economy; to be economical, frugal, or prudent.

"He does not know how to *economize*."—*Smart.*

B. Trans.: To use, administer, or expend with economy or frugality.

"To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium."—*Walsh.*

ē-cōn'-ō-mized, *pa. par. or a.* [ECONOMIZE.]

ē-cōn'-ō-miz-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ECONOMIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, practice, or habit of managing affairs with economy.

ē-cōn'-ō-mý, ***œ-con-o-my**, *s.* [O. Fr. *œconomie*, from Lat. *œconomia*, from Gr. *oikonomia*=the management of a household: *oikos*=a house, and *nomos*=a law or rule; *nemō*=to deal out.]

1. The management, regulation, and government of a household or household affairs.

"By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority."—*Taylor: Holy Living*.

2. A frugal and judicious use or expenditure of money; frugality, discretion, and care in expenditure.

"The Scriptures, in a thousand places, praise *economy*."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 6.

3. A careful and judicious use of anything; as, of time.

4. The disposition, arrangement, or plan of any work.

"If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul . . . can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?"—*Dryden: Æneid* (Dedic.).

5. The operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system under which the functions of living animals and plants are performed.

6. The regulation, administration, or system of government of the internal affairs of a state, nation, or department.

7. A system of matter; a distribution of everything, active or passive, to its proper place.

"These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made
They may a due *economy* maintain."

Blackmore: Creation.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *economy*, *frugality*, and *parsimony*: "*Economy* implies management; *frugality* implies temperance; *parsimony* implies simply forbearance to spend, which is, in fact, the common idea included in these

terms: but the *economical* man spares expense according to circumstances; he adapts his expenditure to his means, and renders it by contrivance as effectual to his purpose as possible: the *frugal* man spares expense on himself or on his indulgences; he may however be liberal to others while he is *frugal* toward himself; the *parsimonious* man saves from himself as well as others; he has no other object than saving. By *economy*, a man may make a limited income turn to the best account for himself and his family; by *frugality* he may with a limited income be enabled to do much good to others: by *parsimony* he may be enabled to accumulate great sums out of a narrow income: hence it is that we recommend a plan for being *economical*; we recommend a diet for being *frugal*; we condemn a habit or a character for being *parsimonious*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *economy*, and *management*: "*Economy* has a more comprehensive meaning than *management*; for it includes the system of science and of legislation as well as that of domestic arrangements; as the *economy* of agriculture; the internal *economy* of a government; political, civil, or religious *economy*; or the *economy* of one's household. *Management*, on the contrary, is an action that is seldom abstracted from its agent, and is always taken in a partial sense, namely, as a part of *economy*."

¶ (1) *Domestic Economy*: [DOMESTIC.]

(2) *Political Economy*: [POLITICAL.]

ē cōn'-vēr'-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

ē-cor'-chêe, *s.* [Fr.]

Art.: An anatomical figure; the subject, man or animal, flayed, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purpose of study. The word *skeleton* is limited in its application to the bony structure.

ē-cōs'-sâise, *s.* [Fr.]

Music.: Dance music in the Scotch style.

ē-cōs'-tâte, *a.* [Lat. *e=ex*=out, without, and *costa*=a rib.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves which have no central rib or costa.

ē-cō'-ute, *s.* [Fr.=a place for listening; *écouter*=to hear.]

Fort.: A gallery built in front of the glacis of a fortification, as a lodgment for troops to intercept the miners of an attacking force.

ēc'-phā-sis, *s.* [Gr.]

Rhet.: A direct or distinct declaration.

ēc'-phly'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ekphlyzō*=to bubble up.]

Pathol.: Vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ēc-phō-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr.=a thing called out: *ek*=out, and *phōnē*=the voice.]

Rhet.: A breaking-out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

***ēc'-phō-nēme**, *s.* [ECPHONEMA.]

Gram.: A mark (!) used to express wonder, surprise, admiration, &c.

ēc-phō-nē'-sis, *s.* [Greek = pronunciation, exclamation.]

Rhet.: An animated or passionate exclamation.

ēc-phō-ra, *s.* [Gr.=a carrying out, a projection; *ekpherō*=to carry out: *ek*=out, and *pherō*=to carry.]

Arch.: The projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.

***ēc-phrăc'-tic**, ***ec-phrac-tick**, *a. & s.* [Greek *ekphraktikos*=capable of removing obstructions; *ekphrassō*=to remove obstructions.]

A. As adj.: Capable of having the quality or power of removing obstructions; deobstruent; serving to dissolve or attenuate.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A medicine which has the quality or power of attenuating tough or viscid humors so as to promote their discharge.

ēc-phý-a-dēc'-tō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *ekphyas*=an offshoot, and *ektomē*=excision.] *Surg.*: Excision of the *ecphas* or vermiform appendix.

ēc-phý-a-dī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ekphyas*=an offshoot, and *itis*=inflammation.]

Pathol.: The same as APPENDICITIS (q. v.); also used to include *typhlitis*, *perityphlitis*, etc.

ēc'-phý-as, *s.* [Gr. *ekphyas*=an offshoot.]

Anat.: The vermiform appendix.

ēc-phý-ma, *s.* [Gr.=an eruption of pimples; *ekphyō*=to grow out: *ek*=out, and *phyō*=to grow.] *Pathol.*: A cutaneous excrescence, as a carbuncle and the like.

ēc-phýs-ē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ekphysēsis*=a breathing out; *ekphysaō*=to breathe out.]

Med.: Rapid breathing.

ēc-ptō'-ma (*p* silent), *s.* [Gr. *ek*=out, and *piptien*=to fall.] *Pathol.*: The falling of any organ or part.

ēc-pý-ē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ekpyēsis*=suppuration; *ekpyeō*=to bring to suppuration.] *Pathol.*: Impetigo, a humid scale.

ē-cra'-șeur, *s.* [Fr., from *écraser*=to crush to pieces.]

Surg.: A steel chain tightened by a screw, and used for removing piles, polypi, malignant growths, &c. Used also in obstetrical practice.

ēc-pī-ēs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ek*=out, and *piezō*=to squeeze.] The same as EFFRACTURE (q. v.).

ēc-rhýth'-mús, *s.* [Gr. *ekrhythmos*=out of tune; *ek*=out, and *rhythmos*=tune.]

Med.: An irregular or disordered beating of the pulse.

ē-crū' (*ē* as *ě*; Fr. pron. *ä-krü'*), *a.* [Fr. *écru*=unbleached.] Of the color of unbleached linen, or raw silk, as *écru* lace.

ēc-stāl'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ek*=out, and *stellein*=to send.] Sent out from a nerve-center; applied specially to nerve impulses originating from the spinal cord.

ēc-s'-ta-sied, *a.* [Eng. *ecstasy*; -*ed*.] Filled with ecstasy or enthusiasm; ravished, entranced.

ēc-s'-ta-sý, ***ecs-ta-sie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *ecstasis*=a trance; Gr. *ekstasis*=(1) a displacement, (2) a trance: *ek*=out, *sta-*, root of *histēmi*=place; O. Fr. *ecstase*; Fr. *extase*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A state in which the mind is, as it were, carried away from the body, or in which the ordinary functions of the senses are temporarily suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object or occurrence; a trance.

"Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined."—*Locke.*

2. A state in which the passions are excited to a high degree and the thoughts absorbed; as,

(1) A state of excessive joy, rapture, or delight.

* (2) A state of excessive grief, distress, or anxiety.

(3) A state of enthusiasm.

*3. Madness, distraction.

"Blasted with *ecstasy*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii, 1.

II. Med.: A species of catalepsy, in which the patient remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he has had during the fit; a trance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ecstasy*, *rapture*, and *transport*: "There is a strong resemblance in the meaning and application of these words. They all express an extraordinary elevation of the spirits, or an excessive tension of the mind. The *ecstasy* marks a passive state, from the Greek *ekstasis* and *existēmi*=to stand, or be out of one's self, out of one's mind. The *rapture*, from the Latin *rapio*, to seize or carry away, and *transport*, from *trans* and *porto*, to carry beyond one's self, rather designate an active state, a violent impulse with which it hurries itself forward. An *ecstasy* and *rapture* are always pleasurable, or arise from pleasurable causes; *transport* respects either pleasurable or painful feelings; joy occasions *ecstasies* or *raptures*; joy and anger have their *transports*. An *ecstasy* benumbs the faculties; it will take away the power of speech and often of thought; it is commonly occasioned by sudden and unexpected events; *rapture*, on the other hand, often invigorates the powers, and calls them into action; it frequently arises from deep thought: the former is common to all persons of ardent feelings, but more particularly to children, ignorant people, or to such as have not their feelings under control; *rapture*, on the contrary, is applicable to persons with superior minds, to circumstances of peculiar importance. *Transports* are but sudden bursts of passion, which generally lead to intemperate actions and are seldom indulged, even on joyous occasions, except by the volatile and passionate. A reprieve from the sentence of death will produce an *ecstasy* of delight in the pardoned criminal; religious contemplation is calculated to produce holy *raptures* in a mind strongly imbued with pious zeal; in *transports* of rage men have committed enormities which have cost them bitter tears of repentance ever after." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēc-s'-ta-sý**, *v. t.* [ECSTASY, *s.*] To fill as with an ecstasy of rapture, delight, or enthusiasm.

"They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations."—*Scott: Christian Life*, I. iv. § 5.

ēc-tăt'-ic, ***ēc-tăt'-ick**, ***ēc-tăt'-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *ekstatikos*, from *ekstasis*=ecstasy (q. v.).]

1. Pertaining to or accompanied by ecstasy; ravishing, entrancing, rapturous.

"One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatic* dreams."

Pope: Moral Essays, v. 40.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy; ravished, entranced.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. In a state of ecstasy.

ĕc'-strō-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ek*=out, and *streiphein*=to turn.] *Pathol.*: A turning outward, or inside out, of a part, as in a case of ectropium.

ĕc-tī'-rīs, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=outside, and Eng. *iris*.] *Anat.*: That part of the internal or posterior lining membrane of the cornea that lies in front of the iris.

ĕc'-tā-sīs, *s.* [Gr. =an extension; *ekteinō*=to stretch out: *ek*=out, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

Rhet.: The lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

ĕc-thlīp'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis*=a squeezing out; *ekthlibō*=to squeeze out: *ek*=out, and *thlibō*=to squeeze.]

Lat. Pros.: The cutting off or elision of a final syllable of a word ending in *m* before a word beginning with a vowel.

ĕc'-thŷm-a, *s.* [Gr. =a pustule.]

Path.: An eruption of pimples.

ĕc'-tō-blast, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=outside, and *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

Biol.: The membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from those forming the mesoblast, the entoblast, and the entosthoblast. (*Agassiz*.)

ĕc-tō-car-pā'-ĕ-æ, **ĕc-tō-car'-pē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ectocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or order of seaweeds co-extensive with the family Ectocarpidae (q. v.).

ĕc-tō-car'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ectocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Fucoids, sub-order Vaucheriæ; the threads are jointed, consisting of a single row of cells, variously branched. Vesicles derived from one joint, either at the end of the branches or of the laterals. (*Lindley*.) The Ectocarpidae are olive-colored, articulated, filiform seaweeds, with sporanges producing ciliated zoospores, either external, attached to the jointed ramuli, or formed out of some of the interstitial cells.

ĕc-tō-car'-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *karpos*=fruit. So named because the theca is not inclosed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucoids, the typical one of the family Ectocarpidae. The frond is branching, the ramuli scattered.

ĕc-tō-ċin-ēr'-e-a, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=outside, and Lat. *cinereus*=ashy.] *Anat.*: The gray substance of the cortex of the brain. Cf. *Entocinerea*.

ĕc'-tō-ċyst, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *kystis*=a bladder.]

Zoöl.: The external investment of the cœnœcium of a Polyzoön.

ĕc'-tō-dērm, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *derma*=the skin.]

1. *Anat.*: The outer layer or membrane of the skin. [EPIDERMAL.]

2. *Zoöl.*: The external integument of any animal belonging to the Cœlenterata.

ĕc-tōġ'-en-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *ektos*=outside, and *genan*=to produce.] *Bacteriology*: Originating or developed outside of the body; said of externally parasitic bacteria.

ĕc-tō-pār'-a-site, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and Eng. *parasite* (q. v.).] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as distinguished from an endoparasite, which exists within the body.

***ĕc-tō-pī-a**, ***ĕc'-tō-pŷ**, *s.* [Greek *ek*=out, and *topos*=a place.]

Path.: A morbid, generally congenital, displacement of parts.

ĕc-tō-pīs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ektopizō*=to move from a place.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidae. *Ectopistes migratorius* is the Passenger Pigeon of this country. [PASSENGER-PIGEON.]

ĕc'-tō-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]

Zoöl.: The outer transparent sarcoderm-layer of certain rhizopods, as the Amœba.

ĕc'-tō-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ektos*=without, outside, and *zōon*, pl. *zōa*=an animal.]

Zoöl.: Animals parasitic on the outside of living bodies, as distinguished from Entozoa, animals parasitic within them.

ĕc-trō'-pī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ektropion*, from *ektropos*=a turning out of the way: *ek*=out, and *tropos*=a turn; *trepō*=to turn.]

Med.: An everted eyelid, produced either by a tumefaction of the inner membrane or by a contraction of the skin covering the eyelids.

ĕc-trōt'-ic, *adj.* [Gr. *ektrōtikos*=pertaining to abortion; *ektrōsis*=abortion; *ektrōskō*=to cause a miscarriage.]

Med.: Preventing the development of a disease.

ĕc-tŷ'-lōt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ektylōtikos*=hardening into a callus; *tylos*=a knot, a callus.]

A. As adj.: Applied to a medicine or substance having the power or property of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

B. As subst.: A substance capable of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

ĕc-tŷp'-al, *a.* [Eng. *ectyp(e)*; *-al*.] Taken from the original; imitated, copied.

"Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 417.

ĕc'-tŷpe, *s.* [Greek *ektypos*=formed in high relief.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A reproduction or close copy of an original.

"The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate."—*Locke*.

2. *Arch.*: A cast in relief of an ornamental design produced from a mold.

ĕc-tŷ-pōġ'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ektypos*, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] A mode of etching which gives the design in relief. The plate is exposed by the etching-needle between the lines, instead of at the lines.

ĕc-u-mēn'-ic, **ĕc-u-mēn'-i-cal**, ***æ-cu-mēn'-i-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *œcumenicus*=Gr. *oikoumenikos*=of or from the whole world; *oikoumenē*=the inhabited world.]

Ch. Hist.: General, universal; used of certain Councils composed of representatives from the whole of Christendom. [COUNCIL.]

ĕ'-cu-riē, *s.* [Fr.] A stable, a covered place for horses.

ĕc-zē'-ma, *s.* [Gr., from *ekzeō*=to boil out: *ek*=out, and *zeō*=to boil.]

Med.: A skin disease, on the head, face, &c., with formation of crusts generally; the skin red and full of infiltration. Treatment constitutional, with soft soap or emollient lotions and unguents externally.

ĕc-zēm'-a-toūs, *a.* [Greek *ekzēmatos*, genit. of *ekzēma*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Med.: Pertaining to the nature of, or produced by eczema.

-ed, *affix*. An affix to weak verbs, indicative of past time. [DID.]

ĕ-dā'-ċious, *a.* [Lat. *edax* (genit. *edacis*), from *edo*=to eat.] Greedy, voracious, devouring, ravenous.

ĕ-dā'-ċious-lŷ, *adv.* [English *edacious*; *-ly*.] Greedily, voraciously, ravenously.

ĕ-dā'-ċious-nēss, *s.* [English *edacious*; *-ness*.] Greediness, voracity, ravenousness, rapacity.

ĕ-dāċ'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *edacitas*, from *edax* (genit. *edacis*).] Greediness, ravenousness, rapacity.

"Napoleon sacrificing a world to the *edacity* of greedy kinsmen and kinswomen."—*Sir C. G. Duffy: Four Years of Irish History* (Pref.), p. vii.

ĕ-dāph'-ō-dōnt, **ĕ-dāph'-ō-dōn**, **ĕ-dāph'-ō-dōūs**, *s.* [Gr. *edaphos*=bottom, foundation, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fishes, family Chimæridæ. Range, from the Cretaceous rocks to the Eocene.

ĕd'-dā, *s.* [Icel.=great-grandmother, ancestress.] A name given by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson to a volume containing the system of old Scandinavian mythology, as being the mother or source of all Scandinavian poetry. It was originally compiled by Sæmund, a Christian priest in Iceland, who died in A. D. 1133, and contained poems and chants of a mythic, prophetic, and religious character. A prose synopsis of these poems was made by Snorrio Sturleson, an Icelandic gentleman, a pupil of the grandson of Sæmund, who was "scald" or court poet in Norway. He was assassinated in 1241, on his return to Iceland. The portion of the book compiled by Sæmund is known as the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, and the continuation of Sturleson as the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*.

ĕd'-dāš, *s.* [EDDOES.]

***ĕd'-dēr** (1), *s.* [ADDER.] A viper.

ĕd'-dēr (2), *s.* [A. S. *edor*, *eder*=a hedge or fence.]

*1. Such fence-wood as is in some European countries commonly worked into the tops of fences to bind them together.

"In lopping and fencing, save *edder* and stake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make." *Tusser: Husbandry*, xxxiii. 13.

2. Straw ropes used in England in thatching corn-ricks transversely to bind together the ropes which go over the top of the ricks.

ĕd'-dēr (3), *s.* [UDDER.]

1. The udder of a beast.

2. The breast of a woman. (*Scotch*.)

***ĕd'-dēr**, *v. t.* [EDDER (2), *s.*] To bind together and make tight the tops of hedge-stakes by interweaving with edder.

"To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles, on each side."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***ĕd'-dēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [EDDER, *v.*]

***ĕd'-dēr-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EDDER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of binding or securing with edder.

ĕd'-dērs, *s. pl.* [EDDOES.]

ĕd'-dīsh, **ĕad'-īsh**, ***ed-** *i. s.* [A. S. *edisc*.] Aftermath; the second crop grass after mowing.

ĕd'-dōes, **ĕd'-dāš**, **ĕd'-dē** *s. pl.* [An African word from the Gold Coast.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the tuberous stems of *Colocasia esculentum*, *Caladium violaceum*, and other araceous plants.

ĕd'-dŷ, ***ed-die**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *idha*=(*s*.) an eddy, (*v*.) to whirl about; Sw. dial. *idha*, *idå*; Dan. dial. *ide*. Formed from Icel. *idh*=back; A. S. *ed*, preserved as *t* in *twit*; Goth. *id*=back; O. S. *idug* (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

1. A current of water running in a direction contrary to that of the main stream.

"Mark how yon *eddy* steals away From the rude stream into the bay." *Carew: To my Mistress*.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water running in a circle.

3. A current of air moving with a circular motion. "Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play." *Addison: Cato*, ii. 1.

B. As adj.: Moving in a circle; whirling.

"The one has only an *eddy* wind, which seems to be the effect of two contrary winds."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. iii., pt. 3.

ĕd'-dŷ, *v. i. & t.* [EDDY, *s.*]

1. *Intrans.*: To move in a circle; to whirl, to revolve as in an eddy.

"The unwonted sound, Eddying in echoes round and round, Was tossed from fell to fell." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 7.

*2. *Trans.*: To cause to move as in an eddy; to collect into an eddy.

"The circling mountains *eddy* in From the bare wild the dissipated storm." *Thomson: Autumn*, 322, 323.

eddy-water, *s.*

Naut.: The water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail. Called also Dead-water.

eddy-wind, *s.*

Naut.: The wind turned or beaten back from a sail, a mountain, or anything which obstructs its passage.

ĕd'-dŷ-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EDDY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of moving as in an eddy; curling, whirling.

ĕ-dēl-for'-site, *s.* [Ger. *œdelforsit*, from *Ædelfors*, in Sweden, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, believed by Dana and others to be simply an impure Wollastonite.

ĕ-dēl-weiss, *s.* [Ger. *edel*=noble, and *weiss*=white.] A small, perennial, white flowering plant (*Leonto-podium alpinum*) of the aster family.

ĕ-dē-ma, *s.* [EDEMA.]

ĕ-dē-ma-toūs, **ĕ-de'-ma-tōse**, *a.* [CEDEMATOUS.]

Ē-dēn, *s.* [Heb. *eden*=delight, pleasure; cf. Gr. *hēdonē*=delight, enjoyment, pleasure. *Eden* in Heb. is cogn. with Arab. *Adan*=Aden, the British colony on the Arabian coast.]

1. *Scripture Geography*:

(1) A fertile and happy region, the greater part, if not the whole of it, in the southwestern part of Asia, containing the seat of Paradise, also the garden of delights, within that area, in which our first parents were placed during their period of probation. Of the four rivers, or river-heads, which "went out of Eden to water the garden" (Gen. ii. 10), one is thoroughly identified as the Euphrates, and the Hiddekel is the Tigris; what the Pison and the Gihon are or were has been greatly disputed.

(2) Other highly pleasant regions. (Isa. xxxvii. 12; Ezek. xxvii. 23; Amos i. 5.)

2. *Ord. Lang. (Fig.)*: Any intensely pleasant place.

"Caught by the laughing tides that lave These *Edens* of the Eastern wave." *Byron: Giaour*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwi**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tlan = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **-tīon**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

ē-dēn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Eden*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Eden.

"By the memory of *Edenic* joys
Forfeit and lost." *E. B. Browning.*

ē-dēn'-ite, *s.* [Ger. *edenit*, from *Eden(ville)*, in New York, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Aluminous Magnesia-lime-iron Amphibole, pale in color, having in its composition less than 5 per cent. of oxide of iron.

ē-dēn'-ized, *a.* [Eng. *Eden*; *-ized*.] Rendered morally suitable for paradise.

"For pure saints *edenized* unfit."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. N. 4.

ē-dēn'-tal, **ē-dēn'-tal-ous**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *edentat(us)*=toothless; Eng. suff. *-al*, *-ous*.]

A. As adj.: Without teeth. The more general term is edentate (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A member of the order Edentata (q. v.).
2. *Pl.*: That order itself.

ē-dēn'-ta-loūs, *a.* [EDENTAL.]

ē-dēn'-tā-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentatus*=toothless.]

Zoöl.: An order of Mammals quite or nearly destitute of teeth. To be more specific, there are no incisor teeth, except in the case of a single Armadillo, which has one. In most cases also the canines, and sometimes the molars, are deficient. The order comprehends the Dasypodidae (Armadillos), Bradypodidae (Sloths), and Myrmecophagidae (Anteaters). Some have divided the last of these into three: Myrmecophagidae proper, Manidae, Scaly Anteaters or Pangolins, and Orycteropidae or Aardvarks.

2. *Palæont.*: They occur in the Miocene, in the Pliocene, and onward till now.

ē-dēn'-tāte, *a. & s.* [EDENTATA.]

A. As adjective:

Zoöl.: Without teeth.

B. As substantive:

Zoöl.: A member of the Mammalian order Edentata.

"The placentaion of the *Edentates* varies."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy*, ch. lxxi.

ē-dēn'-tā-tēd, *a.* [EDENTATE.] The same as EDENTATE, *a.* (q. v.).

ē-dēn'-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *edentatus*, pa. par. of *edento*=to knock out the teeth.] Deprivation of teeth.

ē-dēnt'-u-lā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentulus*=toothless.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Professor Owen to the Anteaters.

ē-dēnt'-u-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *e=ex*=without, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless.

Zoöl.: Used of the mouth of an animal or the hinge of a bivalve shell.

ēdge, ***egge**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *ecg*; cogn. with Dut. *egge*; Icel. & Sw. *egg*; Dan. *eg*; Ger. *ecke*; Lat. *acies*=a point, *acus*=a needle; Gr. *akē*, *akis*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The sharp or cutting part of an instrument, as a sword.

"Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

"Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. The brink, border, margin, or extremity of anything.

"The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body."—*Newton: Optics*.

4. The portion next to the boundary of anything: as, the *edge* of a field, the *edge* of a precipice.

5. The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between the streams; a kind of ridge. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as in Caverton-edge, &c.

"Ande in lik maner at Soltray *edge* thai see the fyr of Eggerhop."—*Castyll: Parl. James II.* (an. 1455.)

II. Figuratively:

*1. The portion next to the bounding or dividing line; the beginning, the early part, the verge, the brink.

"Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law."
Pope: Epil. to Sat. ii. 248, 249.

2. Sharpness, the power or quality of cutting.

"Give *edge* unto the swords."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

3. Keeness, or sharpness of appetite or desire.

"Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

4. Keeness, sharpness, acrimony, bitterness.

"Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 5.

*5. An instigation, a prompting or urging on.

"Good gentlemen, give him a farther *edge*,
And drive his purpose on to these delights."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

*6. The line of battle. (Lat. *acies*.)

"That voice, their liveliest pledge
Of hope in fears and dangers, heard so oft
In worse extremes, and on the perilous *edge*
Of battle."
Milton: P. L., i. 274-77.

B. As adjective:

1. Having a sharp edge; edged; as, an *edge* tool.

2. Pertaining to an edge.
¶ *To set the teeth on edge*: To cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on *edge*."—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 29

¶ For the difference between *edge* and *border*, see *BORDER*.

edge-bone, *s.* The rump-bone of an ox or cow. Called also Aitch-bone.

edge-cutting, *s.*

Bookbind.: The process of giving a smooth edge to books by cutting off the folds and making the margins of all the pages equal.

edge-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint formed by two edges, forming a corner.

edge-mill, *subst.* An ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. In addition to the crushing action, the edge-mill has a frictional or grinding action, the relative value of which may be considered as equal to the difference of distance performed by the inner and outer edges. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

edge-plane, *s.*

1. *Wood-work.*: A plane for edging boards, having a fence, and a face with the requisite shape, flat, hollow, or round.

2. *Shoemaking.*: A plane for shaving the edges of boot and shoe soles. It has a knife curved to the shape desired, a projecting edge which forms a guide and gauge, and means for adjustment. The mouth-piece is adjustable, and holds the curved paring-knife by means of its jaws and set-screw.

edge-rail, *s.*

1. *Railway.*: A form of rail which bears the rolling stock on its edge. It is contradistinguished by its name from the flat-rail, which was first used; the angle-rail, which succeeded that; the bridge-rail, which presents an arched tread and has lateral flanged feet; the foot-rail, which has a tread like the edge-rail, but, unlike it, has a broad base formed by foot flanges.

2. A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the line when the direction is changed.

edge-roll, *s.*

Bookbind.: A brass wheel, used hot, in running an edge ornament on a book cover, either gold or blind.

edge-runner, *s.*

Brickmaking.: A machine for pulverizing clay. [EDGE-MILL.]

"The clay . . . is conveyed to the *edge-runner* or other machinery used to pulverize it."—*G. R. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

edge-shot, *a.* A board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot.

edge-tool, *s.*

I. Literally:

Hardware.: A general name which includes the heavier descriptions of cutting-tools: axes, adzes, chisels, gouges, plane-bits. Other cutting-tools come within the province of the armorer or cutler, and are included under cutlery: knives, scissors, shears, surgical instruments, and, by the analogy of associated use, forks. The making of swords was anciently the work of the armorer, but has probably merged into cutlery. Wood-cutting tools are divided by Holtzapffel as follows:

1. Paring or splitting-tools, with thin edges, the angle of the basil not exceeding 60° with the straight face. This includes broad-axes, chisels, gouges, &c.; double-basil tools, such as axes.

2. Scraping-tools with thick edges, the angles measuring from 60° to 120°. These remove the fibers in the form of dust. The veneer-scraper is an instance. One angle of the edge of the steel plate is turned over to form a bur, known as a wire-edge.

3. Shearing-tools, which are usually in pairs, acting from opposite sides of the object, the basil and face having an angle of from 60° to 90°

¶ Iron and steel for edge-tools have been combined in a fagot and rolled so as to have a thickness of steel between layers of iron, for chopping-axes and some other tools, and with a layer of steel on one side for broad-axes, chisels, &c., which have but one basil.

4. A burnisher for rubbing the edges of boot and shoe soles. [EDGE-PLANE.]

5. *Saddlery.*: A tool used for removing the angular edge from a leather strap. For chamfering down the edges of a strap more broadly, another tool is used, having a blade and guides which travel along the edge and face respectively of the leather. [CHAMFERING-TOOL.]

II. Fig.: Anything dangerous to deal or play with.

"You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 184.

edge-wheel, *s.* A wheel traveling on its edge in a circular or annular bed, as in the ancient Phœnician oil-mills, the Chilian ore-mills, and many other crushing-mills. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

ēdge, *v. t. & i.* [EDGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To furnish with an edge; to make an edge or border to.

"It made my sword, though *edged* with flint, rebound."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 4.

2. To fringe or border with anything.

"I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers."
—*Pope*.

3. To sharpen; to put an edge or sharpness on.

"To *edge* her champion's sword."
Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. To sharpen, to excite, to exasperate, to embitter.

"He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation."—*Wotton: Life of Duke of Bucks*.

2. To incite, to urge forward, to provoke, to egg, to instigate.

"Up, princes, and with spirit of honor *edged*,
More sharper than your swords, hie to the field."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

3. To give point, sharpness, or bitterness to.

"And Juvenal, instructed in thy page,
Edges his satire, and improves his rage."
Addison: To Mr. Dryden.

4. To move or put forward by little and little.

"*Edging* by degrees their chairs forward, they were in a little time got up close to one another."—*Locke*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To move forward or away by little and little; to retire gradually, so as not to attract notice. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Now I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way, recovering more and more."
Dryden: Cleomenes, iii. 1.

2. *Naut.*: To beat away from a shore or course.

"On *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sound-ing."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, iii., ch. vii.

ēdged, ***egged**, *a.* [Eng. *edg(e)*; *-ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Furnished with or having an edge; sharp, keen.

"We find that subtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

(2) Furnished with or having a border or fringe; ordered, fringed.

2. *Fig.*: Sharpened, exasperated, incited, egged on.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: An epithet applied to an ordinary to denote that the edging is placed only between the ordinary and the field, and not where it joins the escutcheon. Thus the crosses of St. Andrew and George in the English Union flag are *edged*.

2. *Bot.*: A term used when one color is surrounded by a very narrow band of another.

ēdg'-e-lēss, ***edge-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *edge*; *-less*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not having a sharp edge; blunt, not sharp, not fit to cut.

"To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. *Fig.*: Ineffective, useless, powerless.

"They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēdg'e-lōng**, *adv.* [Eng. *edge*; suff. *-long, -ling*.] In the direction of the edge; along the edge.

"Stuck *edge-long* into the ground."—*B. Jonson*.

ēdg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *edg(e)*; *-er*.] A circular saw or pair of circular saws by which the bark and "wane" portions are ripped from slab-boards or boards made by ripping logs through and through, without squaring. A double-edger has one permanent saw and one capable of regulation as to distance from the former one, so as to adapt the pair of saws to edge boards of varying width.

ēdg'e-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *edge*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Cenanthus Phellandrium*. (*Dr. J. Hill* (1769); *Britten & Holland*.)

ēdg'e-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *edge*; *-wise*.]

1. With the edge turned in any particular direction; along the edge; in the direction of the edge.
2. Sideways, with the edge or side in front.

"Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it."—*Ray: On Creation*, pt. i.

ēdge-wōrth'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Edgeworth, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Abyssinaceæ*, tribe *Theophrastææ*. The fruit of *Edgeworthia buxifolia*, sometimes called *Reptonia buxifolia*, is sold in the bazars of Cabul. The Afghans consider it healing.

ēdg'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EDGE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"The profile signified by the *edging* strokes."—*Evelyn: Architecture*.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving an edge or sharpness to.
2. That which forms the border or edge of anything; as lace, trimming, &c., on a dress.

"Ofttimes its leaves of scarlet hue
A golden *edging* boast."—*Cowper: A Manual*.

3. A narrow kind of lace.

II. Technically:

1. *Hortic.*: A border or row of small plants set along the edge of a bed.

2. *Bookbind.*: The ornamentation of book edges by color sprinkling, marbling (q. v.), gilding, or coloring.

edging-machine, *s.* A machine for edging boards to a given pattern; an edger.

edging-shears, *s.* Gardeners' shears for trimming the edges of turf around walks or beds.

edging-tile, *s.* Tiles for borders of garden-beds, in place of grown edgings, such as box, thrift, &c.

***ēdg'-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *edg(e)*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having or showing an edge; sharply defined, angular.

"The outlines of their body are sharp and *edgy*."—*R. P. Knight*.

2. *Fig.*: Sharp or keen in temper; irritable.

ēd-ī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *edible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being edible; edibleness.

ēd'-ī-ble, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *edibilis*, from *edo*=to eat.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be eaten; fit or proper to be eaten; fit for food, eatable.

"Of fishes some are *edible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 859.

B. As subst.: Anything that is fit or proper to be eaten as food; an eatable.

ēd'-ī-ble-nēss, *s.* [English *edible*; *-ness*.] The quality of being edible or fit for food.

ē-dīct, *s.* [Lat. *edictum*, neut. sing. of *edictus*=proclaimed, *pa. par.* of *edico*=to proclaim: *e=ex*=out, and *dico*=to say, to speak; Sp. & Port. *edicto*; Ital. *editto*; Fr. *édit*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A proclamation or decree issued generally by royal or ecclesiastical authority; an order promulgated by a sovereign or the ruling authorities to the subjects, as a rule or law to be obeyed; an ordinance having the force of law.

"A royal *edict* declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: A decree, a decision, a determination.

II. Technically:

1. *Roman Jurisprudence*: An injunction, having the force of law, issued at first by prætors, provincial governors, &c., till the time of Hadrian, when a digest was made of the edicts then existing, and the power of issuing others supplementary to, or altering those previously in force, was reserved to the emperors.

2. *Eccles.*: A proclamation or notice given of certain things intended or about to be done by a church court.

¶ **Edict of Nantes**:

Hist.: An edict by which, on April 13, 1598, Henry IV., of France, granted toleration to his Protestant subjects. It was revoked on October 22, 1685, by Louis XIV., the unwise act causing the expatriation of about 50,000 Protestant families, who carried their industry to England and other lands. The loss to France was great, as was the gain to those countries which were wise and hospitable enough to afford an asylum to the refugees.

¶ For the difference between *edict* and *decree*, see DECREE.

ē-dīct'-al, *a.* [Lat. *edictalis*, from *edictum*=an edict.] Pertaining or relating to an edict.

***ēd'-ī-fi-cānt**, *a.* [Lat. *œdificans*, *pr. par.* of *œdifico*=to build.] [EDIFY.]

1. *Lit.*: Building.

2. *Fig.*: Edifying.

"And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so *œdificant*
It also was."

Dugard: Verses on Gataker (1655), p. 73.

ēd'-ī-fi-cā'-tion, ***œd-i-fi-ca-tion**, ***ed-i-fi-ca-cion**, ***ed-i-fi-ca-cioun**, *s.* [Lat. *œdificatio*, from *œdifico*=to build; Fr. *édification*; Sp. *edificación*; Ital. *edificazione*.]

***I. Literally**:

1. The act, art, or process of building; construction.

"We were licensed to enter the castle or fortress of Corfu, which is not only of situation the strongest I have seen, but also of *œdification*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii.

2. That which is built; a building, an edifice. (*Bullockar*.)

II. Fig.: A building up in a moral or religious sense; a rearing up in knowledge; mental improvement or progress; instruction.

"The end he has in view, the *œdification* of others."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

ēd'-ī-fi-cā'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *œdificat(us)*, *pa. par.* of *œdifico*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Tending to edification; edifying.

"There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *œdificatory* to the church of God."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, case 10.

ēd'-ī-fi-ce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *œdificium*=a building; *œdifico*=to build; Sp. & Port. *edificio*; Ital. *edificio*.] A building, a structure, a fabric; especially applied to large, elegant or elaborate structures.

"Right toward the sacred *edifice* his steps
Had been directed."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *edifice*, *fabric*, and *structure*: "*Edifice* in its proper sense is always applied to a building; *structure* and *fabric* are either employed as abstract actions, or the results and fruits of actions: in the former case they are applied to many objects besides buildings; *structure* referring to the act of raising or setting up together; *fabric* to that of framing or contriving. As the *edifice* bespeaks the thing itself, it requires no modification, since it conveys of itself the idea of something superior: the word *structure* must always be qualified; it is employed only to designate the mode of action: the *fabric* is itself a species of epithet, it designates the object as something contrived by the power of art or by design. The *edifices* dedicated to the service of religion have in all ages been held sacred: it is the business of the architect to estimate the merits or demerits of the *structure*: when we take a survey of the vast *fabric* of the universe, the mind becomes bewildered with contemplating the infinite power of its Divine author. When employed in the abstract sense of actions, *structure* is limited to objects of magnitude, or such as consist of complicated parts; *fabric* is extended to everything in which art or contrivance is requisite; hence we may speak of the *structure* of vessels, and the *fabric* of cloth, iron ware, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēd'-ī-fi'-cial (cial as *shal*), *a.* [Low Lat. *œdificialis*, from Lat. *œdificium*.] Pertaining to an edifice or construction; structural.

"There are mansions, which, without any striking *œdificial* attraction, have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity."—*Hist. of Rivers of Great Britain* (1794), i. 232.

ēd'-ī-fied, ***ed-i-fide**, ***ed-i-fyde**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EDIFY.]

ēd'-ī-fi-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *edify*; *-er*.]

*1. *Lit.*: One who builds.

2. *Fig.*: One who edifies, improves, or instructs another.

"They scorn their *edifiers* to own."

Butler: Hudibras, III. ii.

ēd'-ī-fŷ, ***ed-e-fi-en**, ***ed-e-fy**, ***ed-i-fie**, ***ed-i-fye**, ***ed-y-fy**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *édifier*, from Lat. *œdifico*=to build; *œdes*=a building, and *facio*=to make, to construct; Sp. & Port. *edificar*; Ital. *edificare*.]

A. Transitive.

***I. Literally**:

1. To build, to construct.

"Osrike, as sayd is, *edified* this building,
Which carved was with caracts wonderous to see."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 578.

2. To build in or upon; to construct houses or buildings in; to inhabit.

"Countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 14.

3. To raise, to construct.

"A little mount, of greene turfs *edified*."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

II. Figuratively:

1. To build up morally or intellectually; to improve, to instruct, especially in religious or moral knowledge and in faith and holiness.

"Men are *edified* when either their understanding is taught somewhat . . . or when their hearts are moved."—*Hooker*.

*2. To teach, to convince, to persuade.

"You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

*3. To instruct, to inform.

"Can you inquire him out and be *edified* by report?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

*4. To gratify.

"[She] *edifies* another with her deeds."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To be edified, instructed, or improved; to receive edification.

"I suppose Mr. Pope is so just as to pay our arrears, and that you *edify* as much by him as by us."—*Swift: To Mr. Blount*, Feb., 1727.

2. To cause or tend to edification, instruction, or improvement.

"The graver sort dislike all poetry
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*."

Oldham.

*3. To learn, to ascertain.

"I cannot *edify* how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates what his elements are nor what his analytics."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ēd'-ī-fŷ-īng, ***ed-i-fy-ing**, ***ed-y-fy-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EDIFY.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Tending, adapted, or calculated to edify.

"It was a worthy *edifying* sight."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 75.

C. As subst.: Edification, instruction, improvement.

"To the undoubted *edifying* as well of them, as of all other."—*Udall: Pref. to the King's Maiestie*.

ēd'-ī-fŷ-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *edifying*; *-ly*.] In an edifying manner; so as to edify.

"He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 324.

ēd'-ī-fŷ-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *edifying*; *-ness*.] The quality of being edifying, or tending to edification.

ē-dīle, *s.* [ÆDILE.]

ē-dīle-ship, *s.* [ÆDILESHIP.]

ēd'-īng-tōn-ite, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Mr. Edington.]

Min.: A tetragonal, hemihedral, brittle mineral, of vitreous luster, and white, grayish-white, or pink color; its hardness 4-4.5; its specific gravity 2.69-2.71. Composition: silica, 36.98; alumina, 22.63; baryta, 26.84; water, 12.46, with traces of lime and soda. Found in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland.

ēd'-īt, *v. t.* [Lat. *editus*, *pa. par.* of *edo*=to publish, to give forth: *e=ex*=out, and *do*=to give; Fr. *éditer*.] To prepare for publication; to superintend the publication of; to publish; to act as editor of; to conduct or manage, as a periodical.

"He had *edited* Filmer's absurd treatise on the origin of government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ēd'-īt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EDIT.]

ēd'-īt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EDIT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or business of superintending and preparing for publication; the office of an editor.

ē-dī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *editio*, from *editus*, *pa. par.* of *edo*=to give out, to publish; Fr. *édition*; Sp. *edición*; Ital. *edizione*.]

I. Literally:

1. A literary work; a publication.

"This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground."—*Burnet*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

2. A work prepared and edited for publication; the publication of any literary work.

"Which I also have more at large set out in the seconde edition of my booke."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 49.

3. The whole number of copies published at one time.

*II. *Fig.*: A copy, form, or manner of presentment.

"The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition."—*South*.

**ĕ-dī'-tion*, *v. t.* [*EDITION*, *s.*] To edit, to publish.

**ĕ-dī'-tion-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. edition*; *-er*.] An editor.

"That necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented by the late *editor*."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 321.

ĕ-dī'-ti-ō prīn'-ĉeps (*tī* as *shī*), *s.* [*Lat.*] The first or earliest edition of any work; the first printed edition.

ĕd'-ī-tōr, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *editus*, *pa. par.* of *edo*=to give out, to publish.] One who edits; one who superintends or revises any book for publication; one who conducts or manages a periodical, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

"When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it."—*Addison: Spectator*.

ĕd'-ī-tōr'-ī-āl, *a. & s.* [*Eng. editor*; *-ial*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an editor; written by or proceeding from an editor.

"Lambin and Heyne seem to have considered it as part of their *editorial* duty not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed."—*Dr. Parr: British Critic*, Feb., 1794.

B. As subst.: An article in a newspaper written by the editor; a leading article.

ĕd'-ī-tōr'-ī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. editorial*; *-ly*.] In the manner or character of an editor.

ĕd'-ī-tōr-ship, *s.* [*English editor*; *-ship*.] The office, business, or duty of an editor; the duty of editing or superintending the publication of any work or periodical.

"The *editorship* of Shakespeare, which Pope afterward undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him."—*Tyler: Hist. Rhapod. on Pope*, p. 14.

ĕd'-ī-trēss, *s.* [*English editor*; *-ess*.] A female editor.

**ĕ-dīt'-ū-āte*, *v. t.* [*Low Lat. ædituatus*, *pa. par.* of *ædituor*, from *Lat. ædituus*=a keeper of a temple, a sacristan; *ædes*=a temple, and *tueor*=to protect.] To protect as sacred.

"The devotion whereof could not but move the city, to *æditate* such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy."—*Greg. Notes on Scripture* (1684), p. 49.

ĕd-rī-ōph-thāl'-mī-ā, *ĕd-rī-ōph-thāl'-ma*, *hēd-rī-ōph-thāl'-mī-ā*, *s. pl.* [*Gr. hedraios*=sitting, sedentary, . . . sessile, and *ophthalmos*=an eye.] A sub-class of Crustaceans having sessile eyes. The head and thorax are distinct. There are jaws and foot-jaws, with seven pairs of legs. The sub-class comprehends the Isopoda, Amphipoda, and Læmodipoda (q. v.).

ĕd-rī-ōph-thāl'-moūs, *a.* [*Mod. Lat. edriophthalmus* (*ia*); and *Eng. &c.*, suff. *-ous*.] Having sessile eyes; pertaining to the edriophthalmia (q. v.).

ĕd-ū-ca-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *a.* [*English educable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being educable; capable of or fitness for being educated.

ĕd-ū-ca-ble, *a.* [*English educ(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of or fit for education; that may be educated.

ĕd-ū-cāte, *v. t.* [*Lat. educatus*, *pa. par.* of *educō*=to bring out, to educate; *e=ex*=out, and *duco*=to lead, to bring; *Sp. educar*, *Ital. educare*.] To bring up, as a child; to rear, to train up; to inform, cultivate, and improve the mental and intellectual powers of; to instruct; to instill the principles of art, science, religion, &c., into; to train up so as to be qualified for any business or duties in life.

"Some arm'd within-doors upon duty stay,
Or tend the sick, or educate the young."
—*Dryden. Annus Mirabilis*, cxi.

ĕd-ū-cāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*EDUCATE*.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Instructed, trained, taught.

2. More refined or cultivated.

"The civil troubles had stimulated the faculties of the educated classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ĕd-ū-cāt-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*EDUCATE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of training; education.

ĕd-ū-cā'-tion, *s.* [*Lat. educatio*; from *educatus*, *pa. par.* of *educō* (1st conj.), freq. of *educō* (3d conj.)=to bring out, to educate; *Fr. éducation*; *Sp. educación*; *Ital. educazione*.] Properly the educating, leading out, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual. From the philosophic point of view everyone is educated, his powers being developed for good or evil by all he sees, hears, feels, or does. Education in this sense begins when one enters the world, and continues all the time he is in it. In a more specific sense, it is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parents, teachers, and professors to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to one's self and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires or is likely to support himself in life. This necessitates a system of elementary day schools for the multitude, of secondary schools for a smaller number, and of universities for the highly favored few [*SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY*]. For spiritual and moral purposes, these appliances are supplemented by Sunday Schools for children, Young Men's Christian Associations, Biblical Institutes, and the teaching of Christian churches for persons of every age. Technical education was imparted first by the system of apprenticeship; now schools and colleges for the purpose have been established [*TECHNICAL*]. Mechanics' and other Institutes, Lectures, Libraries, Debating and other Societies, Political Clubs, &c., are all appliances for some department or other of education.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *education*, *breeding*, and *instruction*: "*Instruction* and *breeding* are to education as parts to a whole; the *instruction* respects the communication of knowledge, and *breeding* respects the manners or outward conduct; but *education* comprehends not only both these, but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of the principles: good *instruction* makes one wiser; good *breeding* makes one more polished and agreeable; good *education* makes one really good. A want of *education* will always be to the injury if not to the ruin of the sufferer: a want of *instruction* is of more or less inconvenience, according to circumstances: a want of *breeding* only unfits a man for the society of the cultivated. *Education* belongs to the period of childhood and youth; *instruction* may be given at different ages; good *breeding* is best learnt in the early part of life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**ĕd-ū-cā'-tion-a-ble*, *a.* [*Eng. education*; *-able*.] Proper or fit to be educated.

ĕd-ū-cā'-tion-āl, *a.* [*Eng. education*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to education; connected with education.

ĕd-ū-cā'-tion-āl-ist, *s.* [*English educational*; *-ist*.] The same as *EDUCATIONIST* (q. v.).

"He entirely escapes the charge—often leveled with justice against *educationalists*—of desiring to shape the world on one mental pattern."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ĕd-ū-cā'-tion-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. educational*; *-ly*.] By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education.

**ĕd-ū-cā'-tion-ār-ŷ*, *a.* [*Eng. education*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to education; educational.

ĕd-ū-cā'-tion-īst, *s.* [*Eng. education*; *-ist*.] One who is in favor of the promotion and extension of education; one who is versed in education.

ĕd-ū-cā-tōr, *s.* [*Lat.*] One who or that which educates; a teacher, an instructor.

"Could not the *educators* of the lowest be consoled under their laborious duty?"—*Dr. Vincent Defence of Public Education*, p. 17.

ĕ-dū'ce, *v. t.* [*Lat. educō*=to bring out.] To bring or draw out, to extract, to evolve, to bring to light.

"The world was *educēd* out of the power of space."—*Glanvill*.

ĕ-dūĉ'-ī-ble, *a.* [*Eng. educ(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be educed.

ĕ-dūĉ'-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*EDUCE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of bringing or drawing out; education.

ĕ-dūct, *s.* [*Lat. eductum*, neut. sing. of *eductus*, *pa. par.* of *educō*=to bring out.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.*: That which is educed, brought, or drawn out or extracted; extracted matter; matter brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

"The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds, obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds,

which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsin and water on amygdalin, is a product."—*Chambers: Encyclopædia*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything deduced or inferred from another; an inference, a deduction.

"The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from experience."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

Chem.: A term applied to a body separated by the decomposition of another body in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to "product," which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition. The volatile oil of lemon-peel is an *educt* because it preexists in the peel; but bitter-almond oil is a product, because it does not exist ready formed in bitter almonds, but is produced by the action of emulsin and water on amygdalin. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

ĕ-dūc'-tion, *s.* [*Lat. eductio*, from *eductus*. *pa. par.* of *educō*.] The act of drawing or bringing out into view.

education-pipe, *s.*
Steam-engine: The pipe which carries off the exhaust steam from the cylinder.

education-port, *s.* The port through which the steam passes from the valves to the condenser. [*EXHAUST-PORT*.]

**ĕ-dūc'-tion-āl-lŷ*, *adv.* [*Eng. education*, *-al*; *-ly*.] In a manner tending to education.

"Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order to the inquiring mind."—*Earle: English Plant Names*, p. cxi.

ĕ-dūc'-tīve, *a.* [*Latin educt(us)*, *pa. par.* of *educō*; *Eng. adj. suff. -ive*.] Tending to or having the power or quality of extracting.

"The *eductive* power of matter."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 39.

ĕ-dūc'-tōr, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *eductus*, *pa. par.* of *educō*.] He who or that which educes, brings out, or elicits.

"Stimulus must be called an *educator* of vital ether."—*Dr. E. Darwin*.

ĕ-dūl'-cōr-ānt, *a. & s.* [*Lat. e=ex*=out, and *dulcorans*, *pr. par.* of *dulcoro*=to make sweet, to sweeten; *dulcis*=sweet.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Having the power or quality of sweetening by removing acidity or acrimony.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation which purifies the fluids of the body by removing acidity or acrimony.

**ĕ-dūl'-cōr-āte*, *v. t.* [*Lat. e=ex*=out, and *dulcoratus*, *pr. par.* of *dulcoro*=to make sweet, to sweeten.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To sweeten, to make sweet; to remove acidity from.

"Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

2. *Chem.*: To free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

"Not yet so exquisitely *edulcorated*, but that some saline particles should be left in it for future increase."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 99.

**ĕ-dūl'-cōr-āt-īng*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*EDULCORATE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as *EDULCORATION* (q. v.).

ĕ-dūl'-cōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [*Fr.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or acrimony.

Chem.: A term applied to washing or lixiviation, in cases where the soluble matter is rejected as worthless, and the insoluble residue is the material required. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

ĕ-dūl'-cōr-ā-tīve, *a.* [*Eng. edulcorat(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power or property of edulcorating or sweetening.

ĕ-dūl'-cōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [*Eng. edulcorat(e)*; *-or*.] He who or that which sweetens or removes acidity; a dropping-tube for applying small quantities of sweet solutions to a mixture.

**ĕ-dū'le*, *a.* [*Lat. edulium*=anything good to eat.] Eatable, esculent, edible, fit for food.

"The leaves alone of many *edule* plants."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

**ĕ-dūl'-ī-ōūs*, *a.* [*Lat. edulium*=anything good to eat; *edo*=to eat.] Eatable, edible, good for food.

"The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulous* pulses."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscell.*, p. 13.

ĕd'-wārdŷ-īte, *s.* [Named after Edwards, an American mineralogist.]

Min.: The same as *MONAZITE* (q. v.).

**ĕd'-wit*, **ed-wyt*, **ed-wyte*, *s.* [*A. S. edwitt*; *O. H. Ger. itawiz*; *Goth idweit*.] Disgrace, shame, reproach.

"So ofte to make me *edwyte*."
—*Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 124.

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāll*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, *camel*, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, *marine*; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *unite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trŷ*, *Sŷrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*ed-wite, *ead-wi-ten, *ed-wyte, v. t. [A. S. *edwitan*; Goth. *idweitjan*.] [TWIT.]

1. To charge.
2. To abuse, to upbraid.

*ed-wi-ting, *ed-wi-tyng, s. [EDWITE.] An upbraiding, an abusing.

"Ashamed of *edwitting* is doon to him."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xviii. 18.

-ee, suff. [Fr. *é* or *ée*, from Lat. *-atus*, the termination of the pa. par. of the first conjugation.] An English suffix used to denote the object of an action: as *grantee*, one to whom something is granted; *payee*, one to whom something is paid. &c. It is the correlative of *-er* (q. v.).

ee, s. [EYE.]

"Ay, Tib, that will be when the deil's blind, and his een's no sair yet."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

ee-bree, s. The eyebrow.

"Blessings on that bonnie *ee-bree*."

Song, Havermeal Bannock.

ee-feast, s.

1. A rarity, anything that excites wonder.
2. A satisfying glance; what gratifies one's curiosity.

ee-list, eye-last, eye-list, s.

1. A flaw, a deformity, an eyesore.

"I have oversight, and insight and credit,

And from ony *ee-list* I'm free."

Ross: Helenore, p. 147.

2. A legal defect, such as might invalidate a deed.

3. An offense, a cause for regret.

*ēek, *eeke, adv [EKE, adv.] Also, beside, in addition.

"Arcite, and *eeke* the hundred of his part,
With baners red ys entred right anon."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,584, 2,585.

ēek'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EEK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

*C. As subst.: An addition, an adding to.

"I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeeking* hath made my heart sore."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Sept.).

ēel, *el, s. [A. S. *æl*; Sw. *äl*; Icel. *áll*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *aal*; cf. Lat. *anguilla*.]

Zoöl. & Ord. Lang.:

1. Singular:

(1) The term fixed for any one of the many species of *Anguilla*. All these are popularly called simply "the eel." The eel inhabits streams, lakes, &c. In autumn it descends to brackish water, where it spawns. In spring it returns in numbers numberless, all moving in ranks like soldiers in an army.

(2) Certain elongate animals, with no real affinity to genuine eels. The eel in paste is *Anguillula glutinis*, and the eel in vinegar is *A. aceti*. They are Nematoid Entozoa.

2. Pl.: The family of Murænidæ or Anguillidæ (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Conger eel*: [CONGER.]

(2) *Electric eel*: [ELECTRIC-EEL.]

(3) *Sand eel*: [AMMODYTES.]

eel-basket, s. An eel-buck (q. v.).

eel-buck, s. A kind of wicker trap or basket used for catching eels. The mouth is funnel-shaped, and composed of flexible willow rods, converging to a point, so that the eels can easily enter, but cannot make their way out again.

eel-fare, s.

1. The passage of young eels up streams.

2. A fry or brood of young eels.

eel-fishing, s. The fishing of eels to be used as food. The eels are widely distributed over the world. The Greeks and Romans highly valued them for the table; the Egyptians rejected them as an article of food.

eel-fork, s. A pronged instrument or fork for spearing eels.

eel-grass, s. A plant, *Zostera marina*. (American.)

eel-oil, s. An oil obtained from eels when they are roasted. It is used to lubricate stiff joints, and to preserve steel from rusting.

eel-pie, s. A pie made of eels.

eel-pout, s.

Ichthy.: Two fishes—(1) the Burbolt or Burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), (2) the Viviparous Blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

eel-shaped, a. Like an eel in shape; long and thin.

ēel'-pōt, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *pot*.] An eel-buck (q. v.).

ēel'-skīn, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *skin*.] The skin of an eel.

ēel'-spēar, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *spear*.] A pronged instrument used for catching eels; an eel-fork.

ē'en (1), e'en-in, s. [EVENING.] Even, evening. (Scotch.)

"This hour on *e'enin's* edge I take."

Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

*ēen (2), s. pl. [EYE.] Eyes.

ē'en, adv. [EVEN, adv.] A contraction for even, frequently used in poetry.

ē'er, adv. [EVER.] A contraction for ever (q. v.).

ēer'-iē, a. [A. S. *earg*, *earh*=timid.] Frightened, dreading spirits. (Scotch.)

"Aft yont the dyke she's heard you bummin',

Wi' *eerie* drone."

Burns: Address to the Deil.

ēer'-ī-ness, s. [Eng. *erie*; -ness.] A superstitious dread of spirits; timidity.

*ēe'-sōme, a. [Eng. *ee*=eye; suff. -some.] Attractive to or fixing the eye, pleasing or gratifying to look at.

"Will onybody deny that that's an *eesome* couple?"—*Reg. Dalton*, iii. 159.

jeēst'-rice, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Salsola kali. (Turner.)

eet-noch, eet-nock, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A moss-grown precipitous rock.

"Among the auld gray *eetnocks*."—*Edinburgh Magazine*.

ēf-, pref. The form assumed by the Latin prefix *ex* before words beginning with *f*.

*ēf'-fa-ble, a. [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effor*=to speak out: *e*=*ex*=out, and *for*=to speak.] That may be uttered or spoken; utterable, speakable.

"He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*."—*Wallis: Defense of Royal Society* (1678), p. 16.

ēf-fā'ce, v. t. & i. [Fr. *effacer*, from *ef*=Lat. *ef* for *ex*=out, and *face*=a face.]

A. Transitive:

1. To destroy, as a figure or marks on the surface of anything, so as to render them invisible or indistinguishable.

"So coin grows smooth, in traffic current passed,
Till Cæsar's image is *effaced* at last."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 279, 280.

- *2. To erase, to strike or blot out.

"It was ordered that his name should be *effaced* out of all public registers."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. To blot out, to remove, to do away with, to wipe out.

"Moral causes noiselessly *effaced* first the distinction between Norman and Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. Intrans.: To obliterate, to remove all signs of distinction.

"Before Decay's *effacing* fingers

Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."

Byron: Giaour.

¶ For the difference between to *efface* and to *blot* out, see BLOT, v.

ēf-fā'ce-a-ble, a. [Eng. *efface*; -able.] That may or can be effaced, blotted out, or destroyed.

ēf-fā'ce-mēnt, s. [Eng. *efface*; -ment.] The act of effacing; obliteration, erasure.

ēf-fā'ce'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFACE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EFFACEMENT (q. v.).

ēf-fa'-rē, effraye, s. [Fr.=scared, frightened.]

Her.: An epithet applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as though frightened or enraged.

*ēf-fās'-cīn-āte, v. t. [Lat. *effascinated*, pa. par. of *effascinator*=to bewitch.] [FASCINATE.] To charm, to bewitch, to fascinate.

"The vulgar already are so *effascinated*, as to begin to account their planetary presages for divine prophecies."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 129.

*ēf-fās'-cīn-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *effascinatio*, from *effascinated*, pa. par. of *effascinator*.] The act of bewitching or fascinating; the state of being bewitched.

"St. Paul sets down the just judgment of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion."—*Shelford: Learned Disc.* (1635), p. 317.

*ef-fauld, *ef-fold, a. [AFOLD.] Upright, honest.

*ef-fauld-lie, *ef-fold-ly, *ef-old-ly, adv. [Eng. *effauld*; -ly.] Uprightly, honestly.

"We bind and obless ws *effauldie* and faithfullie."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 318.

ēf-fēct', s. [O. Fr. *effect*; Fr. *effet*, from Latin *effectus*=(s) an effect, (a) done-effected; *efficio*=to do, to effect; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *facio*=to do; Sp. *efecto*; Ital. *effetto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The execution, performance, or carrying out of anything.

"Thoughts are but dreams, till their *effects* be tried."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 353.

2. That which is produced by, or is the result of, an operating cause or agent; the result or consequence of the action of an agent upon some object; result, consequent issue.

"That good *effects* may spring from words of love."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

3. Power or capability of producing results.

"The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals."—*Temple*.

4. Completion, perfection, purpose or end intended.

"Whose word leaps forth at once to its *effect*."

Cowper: Task, v. 687.

5. Reality, substance, fact; not mere appearance.

"[It] is to him, who rightly things esteems,

No other in *effect* than what it seems."

Denham: Cooper's Hill, 29, 30.

6. Purpose, purport, general intent, tenor.

"Wilt know,

The *effect* of what I wrote?"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

7. Aim, intention, purpose.

"To this *effect*, Achilles, have I moved you."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

8. The result or impression caused on, or produced in the mind at first glance by external objects, as by a picture, a landscape, before the details are examined. Thus, some bold outlines indicating the principal forms, with the masses of light and shade properly thrown in, and the local color put on, are sufficient to produce a picture which, at the first view, may appear strikingly brilliant and true, although many of the details proper to the subject are omitted, or the drawing not strictly correct, or the coloring deficient in harmony. Effect is also the result of all the peculiar excellences of the true master; the ensemble which is brilliant and striking, as in the works of Rubens and Turner.

9. (Pl.): Goods, movables, personal estate.

"All the estates and *effects*, debts, contracts, and choses in action of the bankrupt are vested in the assignees."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.

II. Mach.: The amount of work performed by a steam-engine or other machine; duty.

¶ (1) In *effect*: In reality, in fact, in substance.

"To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man."—*Addison*.

(2) For *effect*: In order to produce an impression; ostentatiously, for show.

(3) To give *effect to*: To give validity to; to make valid; to carry out in practice.

(4) Of no *effect*, of none *effect*: Without validity or force; invalid.

"Making the word of God of none *effect* through your tradition."—*Mark* vii. 13.

(5) Without *effect*: Invalid, without result.

(6) To no *effect*: In vain, resultless, useless.

"All my study be to no *effect*."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

- (7) To take *effect*: To operate, to be effective.

"Which so took *effect* as I intended."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *effect* and *consequence*: "The *effect* and the *consequence* agree in expressing that which follows anything, but the former marks what follows from a connection between the two objects; the *consequence* is not thus limited; the *effect* is that which necessarily flows out of the cause, between which the connection is so intimate that we cannot think of the one without the other. In the nature of things, causes will have *effects*; and for every *effect* there will be a cause: the *consequence*, on the other hand, may be either casual or natural; it is that on which we can calculate. *Effect* applies either to physical or moral objects, *consequence* only to moral subjects. There are many diseases which are the *effects* of mere intemperance: an imprudent step in one's first setting out in life is often attended with fatal *consequences*. A mild answer has the *effect* of turning away wrath; the loss of character is the general *consequence* of an irregular life." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *effects* and *goods*, see GOODS.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=șan. -tion, -sion=șhñ; -țion, -șion=zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious=șhš. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

ěf-fěct', v. t. [EFFECT, s.]

1. To produce as a cause, consequence, or result; to be the cause of, to bring about, to cause to be.

"The change made of that syrup into a purple color was effected by the vinegar."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

2. To bring to pass, to accomplish, to achieve, to attempt successfully, to perform.

"[He] sat down at last in despair of effecting it."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to effect*, *to produce*, and *to perform*: "The two latter are in reality included in the former; what is effected is both produced and performed; but what is produced or performed is not always effected. To produce, signifies to bring something forth or into existence; to perform, to do something to the end: to effect is to produce by performing; whatever is effected is the consequence of a specific design; it always requires therefore a rational agent to effect: what is produced may follow incidentally, or arise from the action of an irrational agent or an inanimate object; what is performed is done by specific efforts; it is therefore, like effect, the consequence of design, and requires a rational agent. Effect respects both the end and the means by which it is brought about: produce respects the end only; perform, the means only. No person ought to calculate on effecting a reformation in the morals of men, without the aid of religion: changes both in individuals and communities are often produced by trifles. To effect is said of that which emanates from the mind of the agent himself; to perform, of that which is marked out by rule, or prescribed by another. We effect a purpose; we perform a part, a duty or office. A true Christian is always happy when he can effect a reconciliation between parties who are at variance; it is a laudable ambition to strive to perform one's part creditably in society." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěf-fěct'-ēr, s. [EFFECTOR.]

ěf-fěct'-ī-ble, a. [Eng. effect; -able.] That may or can be effected; practicable, possible, feasible.

"That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not effectible upon the strictest experiment."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ěf-fěct'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing, producing, or achieving.

*ěf-fěc'-tion, s. [Lat. effectio, from effectus, pa. par. of efficere=to effect.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of effecting, producing, or bringing to pass; production, execution, completion.

"Attributing the effectio of the soul unto the great God."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 290.

2. Geom.: The construction of a proposition; a problem deducible from some general proposition.

ěf-fěc'-tive, a. & s. [Lat. effectivus, from effectus, pa. par. of efficere; Fr. effectif; Port. efectivo; Sp. efectivo; Ital. effettivo.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of effecting or producing as a result; efficacious, effectual, efficient. (Followed by of.)

"They are not effective of anything, nor leave no work behind them."—Bacon.

2. Operative; having the quality of producing effects.

"The use of these rules is not at all effective upon erring consciences."—Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. Efficient; causing to be or come to pass.

"Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing his neighbor wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it."—Taylor.

4. Having the power of acting or operating; efficient; capable of or fit for duty or service.

5. Producing or followed by results; powerful; as, His speech was very effective.

B. As substantive:

1. Comm.: The same as EFFECTIVE-MONEY (q. v.).

2. Mil.: A soldier fit for duty; an efficient.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effective*, *efficient*, *effectual*, and *efficacious*: "Effective signifies effecting; efficient signifies literally effecting; effectual and efficacious signify having the effect, or possessing the power to effect. The former two are used only in reference to physical objects, the latter two in regard to moral objects. An army or a military force is effective: a cause is efficient: the remedy or cure is effectual: the medicine is efficacious. The end or result is effectual, the means are efficacious. No effectual stop can be put to vices of the lower orders while they have a vicious example from their superiors: a seasonable exercise of severity on an offender is often very efficacious in quelling a spirit of insubordination. When a thing is

not found effectual, it is requisite to have recourse to further measures; that which has been proved to be inefficacious should never be adopted." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

effective money, s.

Comm.: A term used on the Continent of Europe to express coin as distinguished from paper-money.

ěf-fěct'-īve-lý, adv. [Eng. effective; -ly.] In an effective manner; with effect; effectually, powerfully, completely.

"This effectively resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

ěf-fěct'-īve-něss, s. [Eng. effective; -ness.] The quality of being effective or effectual.

ěf-fěct'-lēss, *ef-fect-lesse, a. [English effect; -less.] Without effect or result; useless, vain, impotent.

"I'll chop off my hands;

In bootless prayer have they been held up,

And they have served me to effectless use."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

ěf-fěct'-ōr, s. [Latin, from effectus, pa. par. of efficere.] One who produces any effect; a maker, a creator, a cause.

"We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the effector of it."—Derham.

ěf-fěc'-tū-āl, a. [Lat. effect(us)=an effect, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

1. Productive of effects; having the power to produce an effect or result; effective, efficacious.

"And all the hills were glad to bear

Their part in this effectual prayer."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

2. Carrying out, performing, or achieving results.

"Son of my bosom, Son who art alone

My word, my wisdom, and effectual might."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 169, 170.

*3. Expressive of facts; full of import; grave, decisive.

"Reprove my allegation, if you can;

Or else conclude my words effectual."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *effectual* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

effectual calling, s.

Theol.: One of the chief tenets of Calvinism. For definition see extract.

"Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel."—Shorter Catechism, Q. 31.

ěf-fěc'-tū-āl-lý, adv. [Eng. effectual; -ly.] In an effectual manner; with effect; effectively; so as to produce the desired effect or result; completely, thoroughly.

"The executive power and the legislative power had so effectually impeded each other that the state had been of no account in Europe."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

ěf-fěc'-tū-āl-něss, *ef-fec-tū-āl-nesse, subst. [Eng. effectual; -ness.] The quality of being effectual; efficacy, effectiveness.

"Give such an omnipotent prevalence and effectualnesse to his requests."—Goodwin: *Trial of Faith*, § 5.

ěf-fěc'-tū-āte, v. t. [Fr. effectuer.] To effect, to bring to pass, to accomplish, to fulfill.

"He found him a fit instrument to effectuate his desire."—Sidney.

ěf-fěc'-tū-āt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFECTUATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of effecting, accomplishing, or fulfilling; effectuation.

ěf-fěc'-tū-ā-tion, s. [Eng. effectuat(e); -ion.] The act of effectuating, effecting, or accomplishing.

"The difficulty . . . from the identity of Causation and Effectuation is solved on this theory."—Sir W. Hamilton.

*ěf-fěc'-tū-ōūs (1), *ef-fec-tū-ose, *ef-fec-tū-ouse, a. [Lat. effectus, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Effective, effectual.

"Strong delusions and effectuose errors."—Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

*ěf-fěc'-tū-ōūs (2), adj. [AFFECTUOUS.] Affectionate.

"Gif ony thocht remordis your myndis alsua

Of the effectuous piete maternale."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 221, 2.

*ěf-fěc'-tū-ōūs-lý (1), adv. [Eng. effectuous (1); -ly.] Effectually, completely, thoroughly.

"It shall, I trust, effectuously prove our purpose."—Stapleton: *Fortress of Faith* (1565), p. 59.

*ěf-fěc'-tū-ōūs-lý (2), *ef-fec-tū-ous-lie, adv. [Eng. effectuous (2), -ly, -lie.] Affectionately.

"The chancellor requested his grace effectuously that he would be so good."—Pittscottie: *Chronicle*, p. 26.

ef-feir, s. [AFFERE.]

1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

"To thair estait doand effeir."

Maitland: *Poems*, p. 328.

2. A property, a quality.

"Discryving all thair fassious and effeirs."

Dunbar: *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 6.

3. Warlike guise.

"Arrayed in effeir of war, as was the ancient custom of Scotland on these occasions."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. lxx.

ef-feir (1), *ef-fere (1), v. t. & i. [EFFEIR, s.]

A. Trans.: To become, to fit, to suit.

"He cheist a flane as did effeir him."

Christ's Kirk, st. viii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be becoming, fit, or suitable.

"Swa all his fulsome from thereto effeirs."—Polwart: *Watson's Collection*, iii. 24.

2. To be proportional.

"The said sum effeiring to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden."—Spalding, i. 205.

*ef-feir (2), *ef-fere (2), v. t. & i. [AFFEAR.]

A. Transitive:

1. To frighten, to affright.

"Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys effere."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 387, 20.

2. To fear, to be afraid of.

"Effeir ye not diuine punitioun?"—Lyndsay: *Works* (1592), p. 74.

B. Intrans.: To fear, to be afraid.

"Quhair for effeir that he be not offendit."—Lyndsay: *Works*, p. 194.

ěf-fēm'-ī-nā-čý, s. [EFFEMINATE, a.]

1. The softness, delicacy, and weakness characteristic of a woman; unmanly or womanish weakness or delicacy.

"But foul effeminacy held me yoked

Her bond slave."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 410, 411.

2. Lasciviousness, voluptuousness; indulgence in womanish pleasures.

"So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and effeminacy are prevented."—Taylor.

ěf-fēm'-ī-nāte, a. & s. [Lat. effeminatus, pa. par. of effemino=to make womanish; femina=a woman.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Womanlike; becoming or suitable to a woman: delicate, tender.

"As well we know your tenderness of heart,

And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

2. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft and delicate in an unmanly degree; destitute of manly qualities; voluptuous, unmanly, weak.

"Such exhortations made his heart swell with emotions unknown to his careless and effeminate brother."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*3. Fickle, capricious.

"He was to imagine me his love, his mistress, and I set him every day to woo me; at which time would I grieve, be effeminate, changeable."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

†4. Weak, spiritless; as, an effeminate peace.

B. As subst.: An effeminate, weak, unmanly person; a milksop.

"With a jnst disdain

Frown at effeminates, whose very looks

Reflect dishonor on the land I love."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 221-23.

ěf-fēm'-ī-nāte, v. t. & i. [EFFEMINATE, a.]

A. Trans.: To make effeminate, weak, or unmanly; to unman, to make soft.

"When one is sure it will not corrupt or effeminate children's minds, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction."—Locke.

*B. Intrans.: To become effeminate, womanish, or weak; to be unmannered; to lose spirit or manliness.

"In slothful peace both courage will effeminate and manners corrupt."—Pope.

ěf-fēm'-ī-nāte-lý, adv. [Eng. effeminate; -ly.]

1. In an effeminate, womanish, or unmanly manner; weakly, softly; like a woman.

"Champions in philosophy, law, and history, are not wanting to answer or confute opposers; and some of them, to say truth, have not undertook the cause effeminately."—Whitlock: *Manners of the English* (1654), p. 323.

*2. By womanish arts.

"What boots it at one gate to make defense,

And at another to let in the foe,

Effeminately vanquished?"

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 560-62.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ěf-fēm'-i-nate-něss, s. [Eng. *effeminate*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being effeminate; weakness, unmanly softness, effeminacy.

"In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all those able men that went not with them, as upbraiding their effeminateness."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 78.

2. Voluptuousness, lasciviousness, dissipation.

"Gluttony, intemperance, effeminateness."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 439.

ěf-fēm'-i-nāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFEMINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making effeminate; the state of becoming effeminate; effemination.

*ěf-fēm'-i-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. *effeminatio*.] The state of being effeminate; effeminateness; unmanly or womanish weakness; effeminacy.

"Vices the hare figured; not only feneration, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate effemination."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. viii., ch. xvii.

*ěf-fēm'-i-nize, v. t. [Latin *effemin(o)*; Eng. suff. -ize.] To make or render effeminate.

"Brave knights effeminized by sloth."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, v. 45, 3.

ěf-fēm'-dī, s. [Turkish.] Master, used as a title of respect.

ěf-fēr-ent, a. [Lat. *effers*, pr. par. of *effero*=to bear or carry out: *ef=ex*=out, and *fero*=to bear.]

Physiol.: Conveying outward; discharging.

"A small artery, afferent vessel, may be seen to enter the tuft, and a minute venous radicle, efferent vessel to emerge from it in close proximity to the artery."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 487.

*ěf-fēr-ous, a. [Lat. *efferus*=excessively wild; *ef=ex*=out (intens.), and *ferus*=wild.] Exceedingly wild, fierce, or savage.

"From the teeth of that effervescing beast, from the tusk of the wild boar, O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation."—Bishop King: *Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 34.

ěf-fēr-vēs'-ce, v. i. [Lat. *effervesco*, from *ef=ex*=out, and *ferveo*=to begin to boil; freq. of *ferveo*=to be hot, to glow.]

1. Lit.: To be or become in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss as fermenting liquors; to be in a state of effervescence.

"The compound spirit of niter, put to oil of cloves, will effervesce even to a flame."—Mead: *On Poisons*.

2. Fig.: To be worked up into a state of excitement.

ěf-fēr-vēs'-čence, ěf-fēr-vēs'-čen-čy, s. [Fr., from Lat. *effervescens*, pa. par. of *effervesco*.]

1. Lit.: A state of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles.

2. Fig.: Strong excitement; a heated state of the feelings; ebullition of feeling.

"Our mercurial kinsmen's political effervescence and exuberance."—London Daily Telegraph.

¶ For the difference between *effervescence* and *ebullition*, see EBULLITION.

ěf-fēr-vēs'-čent, a. [Lat. *effervescens*, pr. par. of *effervesco*.] In a state of effervescence or natural ebullition.

ěf-fēr-vēs'-čī-ble, a. [Eng. *effervesc(e)*; -able.] Capable of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

ěf-fēr-vēs'-čīng, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFERVESCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EFFERVESCENCE (q. v.).

ěf-fē-te, *ěf-fē-te, a. [Lat. *effetus*, *effetus*=weakened by bearing young: *ef=ex*=out, and *fetus*=that has brought forth.]

1. Lit.: Barren; disabled from generation, not capable of bearing young.

"It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterward bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and effete."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. Fig.: Worn out or exhausted; having lost all vigor and efficiency.

"All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, effete sensuality with the history of his former life."—South.

ěf-fī-cā'-čious, a. [Lat. *efficax* (genit. *efficacis*), from *efficio*=to effect (q. v.).] Productive of effects or results; effectual; having power adequate to the purpose or object intended; effective.

"He would not, he said, venture to affirm that, in so disastrous an extremity, even that remedy would be efficacious; but he had no other remedy to propose."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ For the difference between *efficacious* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

ěf-fī-cā'-čious-lý, adv. [Eng. *efficacious*; -ly.]

In an efficacious or effective manner; effectually, effectively.

"If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

ěf-fī-cā'-čious-něss, s. [Eng. *efficacious*; -ness.] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness, efficacy.

*ěf-fī-cāč'-i-tý, *ef-fy-cac-i-te, s. [Lat. *efficacitas*, from *efficax*=efficacious.] Efficacy.

"The power of which sacraments is of such *effycacite* that cannot be expressed."—J. Fryth: *A Boke*, p. 10.

ěf-fī-ca-čy, *ef-fy-ca-cy, s. [Lat. *efficacia*=power, from *efficax*=efficacious, from *efficio*=to effect.] Power to produce effects or results; capability or power of producing the effect or object intended.

"The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing efficacy."—Rogers.

ěf-fī'-čience (čience as shens), ěf-fī'-čien-čy (čien as shen), s. [Lat. *efficientia*, from *efficiens*, pr. par. of *efficio*=to effect.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being efficient or causing effects or results; a causing to be or to exist; effectual agency.

"Gravity does not proceed from the efficiency of any contingent and unstable agents."—Woodward.

2. Power or capability of producing the effect or result intended.

3. A state of competent knowledge or acquaintance with any art, practice, or operation. [II. 2.]

II. Technically:

1. Mech.: The amount of useful effect or actual work yielded by a prime mover, as compared with the power expended.

2. Mil.: The state of being efficient.

ěf-fī'-čient (čient as shent), a. & s. [Lat. *efficiens*, pr. par. of *efficio*=to effect.]

A. As adjective:

1. Causing or producing effects or results; acting as the cause of effects; effective.

"An instrumental, not an efficient cause."—Clarke: *On the Trinity*, pt. ii., § 13. (Note.)

2. Having acquired a competent knowledge of or acquaintance with any art, practice, or duty; competent, capable.

B. As subst.: The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; a prime mover.

"Your answering in the final cause makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient."—Collier: *On Thought*.

¶ For the difference between *efficient* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

ěf-fī'-čient-lý (čient as shent), adv. [English *efficient*; -ly.]

1. In an efficient manner; with effect, effectively; as the effective cause.

"Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not efficiently cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequences does infer it."—South: *Sermons*, iii. 397.

2. In a competent, able manner; with efficiency; ably.

*ěf-fēr-čce, v. t. [Lat. *ef=ex*=out (intens.), and Eng. *fierce* (q. v.).] To make fierce, furious, or savage.

"With fell woodness he effierced was."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 27.

ěf-fīg'-i-āl, a. [Eng. *effigy*; -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of an effigy.

"The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions."—Critical Hist. of Pamphlets (1715), p. 6.

ěf-fīg'-i-āte, v. t. [Lat. *effigiatus*, pa. par. of *effigio*=to form, to fashion, from *effigies*=a likeness, an effigy (q. v.).] To form, fashion, adapt, conform.

"He must *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse."—Bp. J. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

ěf-fīg'-i-āt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFIGIATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of forming, fashioning, or adapting; effigiation.

ěf-fīg'-i-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *effigiat(e)*; -ion.] The act of forming or fashioning a resemblance of persons or things.

ěf-fīg-ý, *ěf-fīg'-i-ēs, s. [Lat. *effigies*, from *effingo*=to fashion out: *ef=ex*=out, and *ingo*=to fashion; Fr. & Ital. *effigie*; Sp. *efigie*.]

1. The literal representation or image of a person. Although the word is sometimes applied to a portrait it is not synonymous with it, but conveys an

idea of a more exact imitation, a more striking and authentic resemblance, such as we meet with in wax figures. The ordinary application of this word is to the sculptured figures or sepulchral monuments.

2. The print or impression on coins and medals representing the head of the prince by whom they are issued.

*3. An exact representation, image, or copy.

¶ To burn or hang in effigy: To burn or hang an effigy or representation of any person, in order to show popular hatred, dislike, or contempt. This custom comes from France originally, where the public executioner was in the habit of hanging the effigy of the criminal if the criminal could not be found.

¶ For the difference between *effigy* and *likeness*, see LIKENESS.

*ěf-flāg'-i-tāte, v. t. [Lat. *efflagitatus*, pa. par. of *efflagito*=to ask or demand earnestly; *ef=ex*=out (intens.), and *flagito*=to demand earnestly.] To demand with earnestness or warmth.

ěf-flā-te, v. t. [Lat. *efflatus*, pa. par. of *efflo*=to blow or breathe out; *ef=ex*=out, and *flo*=to breathe.] To blow out, to puff up.

ěf-flēūr-age' (age as azh'), s. [Fr.=Grazing, touching.] In massage, gentle stroking with the palms of the hands towards the body or heart.

*ěf-flā'-tion, s. [Eng. *efflat(e)*; -ion.] The act of breathing or blowing out; a breath, a puff.

ěf-flō-rēs'-ce, v. t. [Lat. *effloresco*=to begin to blossom, incept. from *efflorere*=to blossom, to bloom: *ef=ex*=out, and *floreo*=to bloom.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To burst into bloom, to blossom.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Chemical:

1. To change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition on simple exposure to the air.

"Those salts whose crystals *effloresce* belong to the class which is most soluble."—Fourcroy.

2. To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered, and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

"The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere."—Dana.

ěf-flō-rēs'-čence, *ěf-flō-rēs'-čen-čy, s. [Fr. *efflorescence*, from Lat. *efflorescentia*, from *efflorescens*, pr. par. of *effloresco*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The production of flowers.

"Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*."—Bacon.

2. An excrescence in the form of flowers.

"Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescences* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

3. A springing, budding, or bursting forth.

"There may be some pure *efflorescences* of balmy matter."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its blossoms.

2. Chemistry:

(1) The loss of the water of crystallization. Thus, crystals of neutral carbonate of sodium, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, exposed to dry air lose their water of crystallization and crumble to a white powder. Crystals of alum also effloresce in dry air.

(2) The formation of loose fine crystals on the surface of a porous substance. The solution of the salt is carried by capillary attraction to the surface of the substance, where it evaporates and leaves the crystals; as the formation of deposits of potassium nitrate on niter-beds, of sodium salts on old walls, and ferrous sulphate on iron pyrites: the last is formed by the action of damp air on the sulphides.

3. Med.: An eruption, a redness of the skin, as in measles, &c.

"So men and other animals receive different tinctures from constitutional and complexional *efflorescences*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ěf-flō-rēs'-čent, a. [Lat. *efflorescens*, pr. par. of *effloresco*.]

1. Bot.: Commencing to flower.

2. Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.:

(1) Forming into white threads or powder; becoming covered with efflorescence.

(2) Liable to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -çious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ěf-flû-ěnce, ***ěf-flû-ěn-čŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *effluence*, from Lat. *effluens*, *pr. par.* of *effluo*=to flow out: *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fluo*=to flow.]

1. The act or state of flowing out.
2. That which flows or issues from a body.
3. An emanation.

"Bright effluence of bright essence increate."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 6.

ěf-flû-ěnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effluens*, *pr. par.* of *effluo*=to flow out.]

A. As adj.: Flowing or issuing out; emanating.

B. As subst.: A river or stream which flows out of another river or stream, or out of a lake.

ěf-flû-vi-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; *-able*.] Capable of being given out in the form of effluvia.

ěf-flû-vi-ál, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

***ěf-flû-vi-áte**, *v. i.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; *-ate*.] To give out or throw off effluvia.

ěf-flû-vi-ŭm (pl. **ěf-flû-vi-ŭ-a**), *s.* [Lat.=a flowing out, an outlet; *effluo*=to flow out; Ital. *effluvio*; Fr. *effluve*.] An invisible emanation; an exhalation perceivable by the sense of smell; specifically applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations.

ěf-flûx, *s.* [Lat. *effluxus*, *pa. par.* of *effluo*=to flow out.]

*1. The act of flowing out or issuing in a stream; the state of being discharged or emitted in a stream; effluence, effusion.

*2. An outpouring, an effusion.

*3. A passing away, expiration; as, the *efflux* of time.

*4. That which is emitted; an emanation.

***ěf-flûx'**, *v. i.* [EFFLUX, *s.*] To run or flow away, to pass away, to expire.

***ěf-fluxion** (*fluxion* as **flûk'-chûn**), *s.* [As if from a Lat. *effluxio*, from *effluo*=to flow out; cf. *fluxion*.]

1. The act of flowing out or issuing, as in a stream; efflux, effluence, effusion.

2. That which flows out or is emitted; an emanation.

"The doctrine of *effluxions*, their penetrating natures, &c."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ěf-fô-dî-ěnt, *a.* [Lat. *effodiens*, *pr. par.* of *effodio*=to dig out: *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fodio*=to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

ěf-fô-li-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ef*=*ex*=out, and Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The depriving a plant of its leaves.

***ěf-fôr-ge**, *v. t.* [French *efforcer*=to endeavor.] [EFFORT.]

1. To force or break through.

2. To force, to ravish, to violate by force.

3. To force, to constrain, to compel.

4. To strain, to utter with effort or vehemence.

***ěf-form'**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *efformo*, from Lat. *ef*=*ex*=out, and *forma*=form, shape.] To form, shape, adapt, or fashion.

***ěf-for-mâ-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *efformatio*, from *efformo*.] The act of forming, shaping, fashioning, or adapting.

ěf-fôrt, *s.* [Fr., from *efforcer*, *s'efforcer*=to exert one's self, to endeavor.] An exertion of strength or power, physical or mental; a strain, a straining, a strenuous exertion or endeavor.

"If after having gained victories, we had made the same efforts as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us."—Addison: *On the State of the War*.

¶ For the difference between *effort* and *endeavor*, see ENDEAVOR.

ěf-fôrt-less, *a.* [Eng. *effort*; *-less*.] Without an effort; making no effort.

"That does not alter the fact that Sibyl died out in an effortless manner."—London Daily Telegraph.

***ěf-fossion** (*fossion* as **fôsh'-ôn**), *s.* [Lat. *effossio*, from *effossus*, *pa. par.* of *effodio*=to dig out.] The act of digging up from the ground; exhumation.

ěf-frăc-türe, *s.* [Lat. *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fractura*=fracture.] *Surg.*: Fracture of the skull, with depression of broken bone.

***ěf-frăn'-chîse**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ef*=*ex*=out (intens.), and Eng. *franchise* (q. v.).] To enfranchise, to invest with franchises or privileges.

***ěf-fră-y**, *s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*] Fear, terror.

***ěf-fră-y**, *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To frighten, to alarm.

***ěf-fră-y-a-ble**, ***ef-frai-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *effrayable*.] Capable of producing fright or alarm; frightful, dreadful.

***ěf-fră-yed**, ***ef-fray-it**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

***ěf-fră-y-îng**, ***ef-fra-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Fear, terror.

***ěf-frē-nâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *effrenatio*, from *ef*=*ex*=out, and *frenum*=a bridle.] Unbridled impetuosity, rashness, or license.

***ěf-frônt'-éd**, *a.* [Fr. *effronté*.] Shameless, bold-faced, impudent.

ěf-frônt'-ěr-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *effronté*=bold-faced, shameless; Lat. *effrons*=shameless; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *frons*=the countenance.] Impudence, shamelessness; assurance or boldness beyond the bounds of modesty or shame.

"The wretched man behaved with great *effrontery* during the trial."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***ěf-frônt'-u-ôus-lŷ**, *adv.* [EFFRONTERY.] In a shameless, impudent manner, with effrontery or boldness.

ěf-fŭl'-crâte, *a.* [Lat. *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fulcrum*=a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Applied to buds from under which the usual leaf has fallen.

***ěf-fŭl'-ge**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *effulgeo*=to shine out: *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fulgeo*=to shine.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To shine brightly; to send out a bright light.

2. *Fig.*: To become famous or illustrious.

B. Transitive:

1. To shoot out, to emit.

2. To exhibit or display brightly.

ěf-fŭl'-gěnce, *s.* [Latin *effulgens*, *pr. par.* of *effulgeo*.] A flood of brightness, splendor, or luster.

"Effulgence of my glory."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 680.

ěf-fŭl'-gěnt, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens*, *pr. par.* of *effulgeo*.] Shining brightly; diffusing a bright light.

"In the western sky the downward sun

Looks out *effulgent*."

Thomson: *Spring*, 189, 190.

ěf-fŭl'-gěnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *effulgent*; *-ly*.] In a bright manner; brightly, splendidly, with effulgence.

***ěf-fŭm-a-bîl'-î-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *effum(e)*; *-ability*.] The quality of flying off or being dispersed in fumes; the quality or state of being volatile.

***ěf-fŭm'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *effum(e)*; *-able*.] Volatile; capable of dispersing in vapors.

***ěf-fŭ-me**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effumo*=to emit smoke or vapor; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fumus*=smoke.] To breathe or puff out; to emit as a breath or vapor.

***ěf-fŭnd'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effundo*; *ef*=*ex*=out, and *fundo*=to pour.] To pour out, to shed.

ěf-fŭs'e, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *effusus*, *pa. par.* of *effundo*=to pour out.]

A. Trans.: To pour out, to emit, to diffuse.

"Ye that keep watch in heaven, as earth asleep
Unconscious lies, effuse your mildest beams."

Thomson: *Hymn*.

B. Intrans.: To be emitted or poured forth; to emanate.

ěf-fŭs'e, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effusus*, *pa. par.* of *effundo*.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Profuse; poured out or emitted freely.

"'Tis pride, or emptiness applies the straw

That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii. 754, 755.

2. Dissipated, extravagant.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Applied to an inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.

2. *Conchol.*: Applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove.

***B. As subst.:** Effusion, outpouring, shedding, waste.

"The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me faint."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 6.

ěf-fŭs'-îng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [EFFUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EFFUSION (q. v.).

ěf-fŭ-şion, ***ef-fu-syon**, *s.* [Latin *effusio*=a pouring out, from *effusus*, *pa. par.* of *effundo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of pouring out.

"Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine."—Taylor: *Worthy Communicant*.

(2) That which is poured out.

"Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A shedding, as of blood.

"Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

* (2) A pouring out or bestowing freely.

"Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had."—Hammond: *On Fundamentals*.

(3) The act of pouring out or uttering words; utterance.

"Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in the most unsufferable manner, the worst part of Christian duty toward God."—Hooker.

(4) Words or sentiments uttered; utterances. (Generally in contempt.)

"The light *effusions* of a heedless boy."

Byron: *Reply to Some Elegant Verses*.

II. Pathology:

1. The escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part.

2. The secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effusion* and *ejaculation*: "*Effusion* signifies the thing poured out, and *ejaculation* the thing ejaculated or thrown out, both signifying a species of verbal expression; the former either by utterance or in writing; the latter only by utterance. The *effusion* is not so vehement or sudden as the *ejaculation*; the *ejaculation* is not so ample or diffuse as the *effusion*; the *effusion* is seldom taken in a good sense; the *ejaculation* rarely otherwise. The *effusion* commonly flows from a heated imagination uncorrected by the judgment: it is therefore in general not only incoherent, but extravagant and senseless; the *ejaculation* is produced by the warmth of the moment, but never without reference to some particular circumstance. Enthusiasts are full of extravagant *effusions*; contrite sinners will often express their penitence in pious *ejaculations*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Effusion of gases*: The passage of gases into a vacuum, through a minute aperture not much more or less than 0.013 millimeter in diameter, in a thin plate of metal or of glass. (Ganot.)

ěf-fŭ-sîve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *effusivus*, from *effusus*, *pa. par.* of *effundo*.]

1. Pouring out freely or widely.

"The North-east spends its rage: th' *effusive* South
Warms the wide air." Thomson: *Spring*, 144, 145.

2. Spread widely.

"The walls, the floor,"

Wash'd with th' *effusive* wave are purged of gore."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii. 479, 480.

3. Profuse, free.

ěf-fŭ-sîve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *effusive*; *-ly*.] In an effusive manner, widely, profusely.

ěf-fŭ-sîve-ness, *s.* [Eng. *effusive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being effusive.

ěft, *s.* [A. S. *efete*.]

Zoöl.: The name popularly given to two series of lizard-looking animals, the first the genuine Lacertidae, which are reptiles, the other the Salamandridae, which are Amphibians. The former are land animals, the latter frequent the water. Sometimes the term *eft* is given to the land animals, and newt to the water ones, but in *Bell's British Reptiles* the term *eft* is used only once and is applied to a water species—the Common Smooth Newt, Small Newt, Eft or Evet (*Lissotriton punctatus*).

ěft, ***efte**, *adv. & a.* [A. S.]

A. As adverb:

1. Again, a second time, back, in return.

"And gif hym *eft* and *eft* evere a^h hus needs."

P. Plowman, p. 250.

2. Soon, quickly, soon after.

"And *eft* aryued on this lond with fulle grete nauie."

Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

***B. As adj.:** Ready, quick, convenient.

"Yes, marry, that's the *efest* way."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 2.

***ěft-sôon'**, ***ěft-sôong'**, ***eft-sone**, ***eft-sones**, *adv.* [Eng. *eft*, and *soon*.] Soon, soon after, shortly, quickly.

"*Eftsoons* the father of the silver flood,
The noble Thames, his azure head upraised."

Thompson: *Epithalamium*.

e. g., *phr.* [Lat.=*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an example; for instance, for example.

ě-găd', *exclam.* [Probably a corruption of "by God."] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, or pleasure.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, mârîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē'-gal, a. [Fr.] Equal, impartial, fair.

"Whose souls do bear an *egal* yoke of love."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

ē'-gāl'-ī-tēē, *e-gal-i-ty, s. [Fr. *égalité*.] Equality.

ē'-gāl'-lŷ, *e-gal-y, adv. [English *egal*; -ly.] Equally, in the same degree.

ē'-gāl-nēss, s. [Eng. *egal*; -ness.] Equality.

"Such an *egalness* hath Nature made
Between the brethren."

Sackville & Norton: *Ferrex and Porrex*, i. 2.

ē'-gēr, or ē'-a-gre (gre as gēr), s. [EAGER, s.]

ē'-gēr, e-gre, a. [EAGER.]

ēg'-ēr-an, ēg'-ēr-ane, s. [From *Eger* in Bohe-
mia, where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Werner in 1817 to what
is now called Vesuvianite (q. v.). The *British
Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of Idocrase.

Ē-gēr'-ī-a, Æ-gēr'-ī-a, s. [Lat.]

I. Of the forms *Egeria* or *Ægeria*:

1. *Classic Mythol.*: A nymph or goddess who had
a fountain at Aricia. Thither Numa Pompilius, the
second king of Rome, was said to have repaired to
hold converse with her, obtaining from her the laws
which he promulgated, and directions for the wor-
ship of the gods.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirteenth found. It
was discovered by De Gasparis, on Sept. 13, 1850.

II. Of the form *egeria*:

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of decapod short-tailed Crusta-
ceans. *Egeria indica* inhabits the Indian seas.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ.

*ē-gēr'-mī-nāte, v. i. [Latin *egerminatus*, pa.
par. of *egermino*: *e=ex=*out, and *germino*=to
sprout; *germen*=a bud, a sprout.] To bud or sprout
out; to germinate.

*ē-gēst', v. t. & i. [Latin *egestus*, pa. par. of
egero=to carry out: *e=ex=*out, and *gero*=to carry.]

A. *Trans.*: To void, as excrement.

B. *Intrans.*: To void excrement.

*ē-gēst'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EGEST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EGESTION (q. v.).

ē-gēst'-ion (ion as yūn), s. [Lat. *egestio*, from
egestus, pa. par. of *egero*.] The act of voiding
digested matter or excrement.

ēgg, *eg, *egge, *eie, *ey (pl. *egges, eggs, *eiren),
s. [A. S. *æg*, pl. *ægra*; cogn. with Dut. *ei*; Icel.
egg; Dan. *æg*; Sw. *ägg*; Ger. *ei*; Gael. *ubh*; Ir.
ugh; Wel. *wy*; Lat. *ovum*; Gr. *ōon*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"If he ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion?"—
Luke xi. 12.

2. The spawn or sperm of any creature.

"Therefore think him as the serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd, would, as its kind, grow mischievous."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

3. Anything fashioned in the shape of an egg;
anything resembling an egg in form.

"There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck,
such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg."—
Boyle.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol. & Comp. Anat.*: Every animal tends to
commence existence by developing from a fecun-
dated egg or ovum, which exists even when the ani-
mal is viviparous, i. e., bears its young alive. In
the human subject, in which it is called "ovum,"
not egg, it is a minute spherical body of about $\frac{1}{16}$
of an inch in diameter. [EGG-CELL, OVUM.] In
general, the English term "egg" is used only of
those animals which do not produce their young
alive. All birds lay eggs, as do most reptiles, am-
phibians, and fishes. The egg of a bird is covered
externally with a calcareous shell, immediately
within which is a considerable thickness of white
or albumen, and within this again a yellow vitellus,
yolk or yelk, or protoplasm. [For its early state,
see EGG-CELL.] When the chick is developed, it is
nourished first by the albumen and then by the
yelk, both of which it consumes prior to its exit
from the shell. A bird's egg is thicker at one end
than the other, hence leaves of such a form are
called ovate. The eggs of reptiles are compara-
tively large, and have, as a rule, a shell possessing
the aspect and consistence of parchment. In the
amphibians the eggs are generally in floating glu-
tinous chain-like masses. The roe of fishes is
familiar to all. Of the invertebrate animals, the
insects have the eggs which have excited most in-
terest.

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil eggs have been found, it is
reported, in Auvergne, in Madagascar, in New Zea-
land, &c. (Mantell: *Fossils British Museum*.)

¶ *The Mundane Egg*: The Phœnicians, and from
them the Egyptians, Hindoos, Japanese, and other
ancient nations believed that the world was hatched
from an egg made by the Creator. Orpheus sings
of this theory.

egg-and-anchor, egg-and-dart, egg-and-
tongue, s.

Arch.: The same as EGG-MOLDING (q. v.).

egg-apple, s. The Brinjal or Bringall. The same
as EGG-PLANT (q. v.).

egg-assorter, s. A device by which eggs are
assorted according to quality; an egg-detector
(q. v.).

egg-bag, s.

Zoöl.: The ovary.

egg-basket, s. One for standing eggs in to boil,
and also to hold them when placed on the table.

egg-bald, a. Completely bald.

"I may give that egg-bald head
The tap that silences."

Tennyson: *Harold*, v. 1.

egg-bearer, s.

Bot.: *Solanum ovigerum*.

egg-beater, s. A whip of wires or a set of wire
loops rotated by gear while plunged in the egg con-
tained in a bowl. Another form is a vessel con-
tained in another, and a wire-gauze diaphragm
through which the eggs pass when the vessels are
reciprocated.

egg-bird, s.

Ornith.: A West Indian tern (*Hydrochelidon fuli-
ginosum*), the eggs of which are collected for food.

egg-boiler, s. [EGG-GLASS, 1.]

egg-born, a. Produced or springing from an
egg; oviparous.

egg-carrier, s. A means for holding eggs in the
proper carrying position without jolting against
each other during transportation. The frames have
pasteboard, cloth, wire, or net pockets for the eggs.

egg-cell, s. The cell whence an egg ultimately
develops. Haeckel and others regard every egg as
originally a simple cell, and, as such, an elementary
organism, or an individual of the first order. In its
earliest stage it consists only of the nucleus and
protoplasm. The latter is known as the germinal
vesicle, the former as the vitellus or yelk. Within
the nucleus is a third body, called in ordinary cells
the nucleolus, but in the egg-cell the germinal spot.
In some cases there is also a nucleolus, or ger-
minal point, but these last two parts are of inferior
importance. [EGG.]

egg-cup, s. A cup-shaped vessel used to hold an
egg at table.

egg-detector, s. An apparatus for showing the
quality of eggs. They are placed upright in the
holes in the lid of the dark chamber, and their
transmitted light observed upon a mirror; their
quality is determined by their translucency as
evinced by the relative transmission of light, as an
egg becomes more cloudy and opaque as it becomes
spoiled.

egg-flip, s. A drink compounded of warmed ale,
flavored with sugar, spice, spirit, and beaten eggs.

egg-glass, s.

1. A glass for holding an egg while eating it.

2. A sand-glass running about three minutes, as a
guide for egg-boiling.

egg-hatching apparatus, s. An apparatus for
the artificial hatching of eggs, which has been prac-
ticed from time immemorial in Egypt. [INCUBATOR;
CALORIFERE.]

egg-hot, s. The same as EGG-FLIP (q. v.).

egg-molding, a.

Arch.: A peculiar molding in which a tongue
dependent from the corona alternates with an oval
boss whose major diam-
eter is verti-
cal like an egg
set on end.

egg-nog, s. A drink com-
pounded very
similarly to
egg-flip, of
eggs beaten
up, sugar, and
wine or spirit.

egg-plant, s.

1. The Brinjal or Bringall, *Solanum melongena* or
esculentum.

2. *Solanum ovigerum*.

egg-sauce, s.

Cook.: Sauce prepared with hard-boiled eggs,
chopped up fine.

egg-shaped, a.

Bot., &c.: Ovate, thicker at the lower end.

egg-shell, s. The calcareous envelope in which
the softer parts of an egg are inclosed.

egg-slice, s. A kitchen utensil or slice for remov-
ing fried eggs from the pan.

egg-spoon, s. A small spoon used for eating eggs.

egg-tongs, s. A grasping implement for seizing
and holding an egg.

egg-trot, s.

Man.: A slow jog-trot, such as one would adopt
if carrying a basket of eggs.

eggs-and-bacon, s.

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Lotus corniculatus*, (3)
Narcissus incomparabilis bicolorata. All are so
called from having two shades of yellow in their
flowers. (Britten & Holland.)

eggs-and-butter, s.

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Ranunculus acris*,
(3) *R. bulbosus*. (Britten & Holland.)

eggs-and-collops, s.

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*.

ēgg, *eg-gen, v. t. [Icel. *eggja*=to goad, egg on;
egg=an edge.] [EDGE, s.]

1. To make or give an edge to.

"I egg a garment with velvet or sylke."—Palsgrave.

2. To incite, to urge on, to stimulate, to instigate,
to provoke or encourage to action.

"Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his
genius, and whose ardor of inclination eggs him forward."
—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

ēg'-gē-bā, s. [A West African word.]

Weights and Measures: Half an "affa," or ounce.

*egge-ment, s. [Eng. *egg*, v.; -ment.] The act of
egging on; incitement, instigation.

"Soth is that thurgh womannes eggement
Mankind was lorne, and damned ay to die."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,262-3.

ēg'-gēr (1), ēg'-gar, s. [Eng. *egg*; -er.]

1. (Of the form *egger*): One who gathers eggs.

2. (Pl.) The name given to various moths, of the
genera *Lasiocampa* and *Ereogaster*. All are of a
reddish-brown color.

¶ (1) *Grass egger*: *Lasiocampa trifolii*.

(2) *Oak egger*: *Lasiocampa quercus*.

(3) *Small egger*: *Eriogaster lanestris*.

egger-moths, s. The same as EGGER (1), 2 (q. v.).

ēg'-gēr (2), s. [Eng. *egg*, v.; -er.] One who eggs
on or incites another; an instigator.

ēg'-gēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *egg*; -ery.] A nest of eggs; a
place where eggs are deposited; an ery or aery.

ēg'-īng, *eg-ginge, *eg-gunge, *eg-gyng, pr.
par., a. & s. [EGG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of instigating or inciting;
an instigation, an incitement.

"Tell me, how curst an egging, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring."

Cleveland: *Poems, &c.*, p. 105.

ēgg'-lēr, s. [Eng. *egg*, s.; -ler.] A collector of
or dealer in eggs; an egg-merchant.

"The egg-lers were busy getting ready their huge pack-
ing-cases for the road, sorting ducks' eggs from hens'
eggs, and ranging each kind in its layer of straw."—
Macmillan's Magazine.

ē-gī-lōp'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *egilop*(s); -ical.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egilops.

2. Affected with or suffering from egilops.

ē'-gī-lōps, s. [ÆGILOPS.]

ē'-gīs, s. [ÆGIS.]

ē-gīst'-mēt, s. [AGISTMENT.]

ē-glān'-du-lōse, ē-glān'-du-loŷ, a. [Lat. *e*=
without, and Eng. *glandulose*, *glandulous*.]

Bot.: Without glands.

ēg'-lan-tine, *eg-len-tere, s. [Fr. *églatine*;
Prov. *aigentina*; O. Fr. *aiglent*; remotely from
Lat. *aculeus*=a prickle. (Littré.)]

Bot.: (1) *Rosa eglanteria*, (2) *R. rubiginosa*, (3)
Rubus eglanteria, (4) the woodbine, *Lonicera peri-
clymenum*.

*ē-glōm'-ēr-āte, v. t. [Latin *e=ex=*out, and
glomeratus, pa. par. of *glomero*=to wind into a ball;
glomus=a ball.] To unwind, as thread from a ball.

*ēg'-mā, s. [See def.] A corruption of enigma
(q. v.). (Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.)

ēg'-ō, s. [Lat.]

Metaph.: Individuality, personality.

"Our *Ego* tells us of the duties we owe to others, because
they are 'I's,' as we are."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol.
lvii., p. 79.



Egg-molding.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ego-altruistic, a. (See extract.)

"We pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name, I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others."—*H. Spencer: Psychology* (1881), vol. ii., § 519.

ĕg'-ō-hood, s. [Latin *ego*; English suff. *-hood*.] Individuality, personality.

"Whether we try to avoid it or not, we must face this reality some time—the reality of our own *Egohood*—that which makes us say 'I,' and in saying 'I' leads to the discovery of a new world."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 79.

ĕg'-ō-ic-ā, a. [Latin *ego*, and English adj. suff. *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to egoism.

ĕg'-ō-ism, s. [Fr. *egoïsme*, from Lat. *ego*=I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An excessive or passionate love or opinion of self; the habit of referring everything to one's self, and of judging and estimating everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; egotism.

"With that union of intellectual *egoism* and moral unselfishness which is a characteristic of his large and liberal nature."—*Athenæum*, April 29, 1883.

2. *Philos.*: The doctrine of the egoists. [IDEALISM.]

ĕg'-ō-ist, s. [Fr. *egoïste*, from Lat. *ego*=I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A self-opinionated person; an egotist.

2. *Philos.*: One who holds the opinion that a person can be certain of nothing but his own existence, and that of the operations and ideas of his own mind.

"Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*."—*Reid: Powers of the Human Mind*, essay ii., ch. 8.

ĕg'-ō-ist'-ic, ĕg'-ō-ist'-ic-ā, a. [Eng. *egoist*; *-ic, -ical*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egoism.

2. Exhibiting or addicted to egoism; egotistic, self-conceited.

3. Pertaining to one's personal identity.

"The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

ĕg'-ō-ist'-ic-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *egoistical*; *-ly*.] In an egoistic manner.

***ĕ-gō-ī-tŷ, s.** [Latin *ego*, and Eng. suff. *-ity*.] Personality, individuality.

"If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains."—*Wollaston*.

***ĕg'-ō-ize, v. i.** [EGOTIZE.]

***ĕg'-ō-mism, s.** [Fr. *egomisme*.] Egoism.

"That kind of skepticism called *egomism*."—*Baxter: On the Soul* (1737), ii. 21.

ĕ-gō-phōn'-ic, a. [ÆGOPHONIC.]

ĕ-gōph'-ōn-ŷ, s. [ÆGOPHONY.]

ĕg'-ō-thē'-ism, s. [Gr. *egō*=I, *theōs*=a god, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the deity as an object of love and honor.

ĕg'-ō-tism, s. [Lat. *ego*=I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The fault or practice of too frequently using the word *I* in writing; hence a too frequent mention of one's self in writing or conversation; self-glorification, egoism, self-conceit.

"They branded this form of writing with the name of an *egotism*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 562.

ĕg'-ō-tist, s. [Lat. *ego*=I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who too frequently repeats the word *I* in writing or conversation; one who talks too much of self or magnifies his own achievements or powers; an egoist.

"A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs who are never mentioned in any works but their own."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 562.

ĕg'-ō-tist'-ic, ĕg'-ō-tist'-ic-ā, a. [Eng. *egotist*; *-ic, -ical*.]

1. Given to egotism; egoistic.

2. Exhibiting or containing egotism or self-conceit.

ĕg'-ō-tist'-ic-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *egotistical*; *-ly*.] In an egotistical manner; with self-conceit.

ĕg'-ō-tize, v. i. [Lat. *ego*=I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To talk or write too much of one's self; to act with egotism.

ĕ-grān'-ū-lōse, a. [Lat. *e*=without, and Eng. *granulose*.]

Bot.: Without granules.

ĕ-grē'-gī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *egregius*=chosen out of the flock: *e*=*ex*=out, and *grex* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language.]

*1. *In a good sense*: Extraordinary, out of the common, eminent, remarkable, exceptional.

"It may be denied that bishops were our first reformers, for Wicliffe was before them, and his *egregious* labors are not to be neglected."—*Milton: Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defense*.

2. *In a bad or ironical sense*: Remarkable, extraordinary, enormous, monstrous.

"Ah me, most credulous fool,

Egregious murderer, thief, anything

That's due to all the villains past, in being."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

ĕ-grē'-gī-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *egregious*; *-ly*.] In a remarkable, extraordinary, uncommon, or unusual degree or manner; greatly, enormously, shamefully. (Used in a bad or ironical sense.)

"Love me, and reward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

ĕ-grē'-gī-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *egregious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being egregious

ĕ-grēss, *e-gresse, s. [Lat. *egressus*=a going out (a nominal use of *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*=to go out); *e*=*ex*=out, and *gradior*=to go; *gradus*=a step.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or power of going out of any inclosed or confined place; departure.

"Gates of burning adamant,

Barred over us, prohibit all *egress*."

Milton: P. L., ii., 436, 437.

2. A means or place of exit.

*3. A coming or proceeding out; a flowing out.

"By a necessary *egress* of nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 12.

II. *Astron.*: The passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.

ĕ-grēs'-sion, s. [Lat. *egressio*, from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*.]

1. The act of going out; departure, egress.

"In the times of the patriarchs and the *egression* of their posterity."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., ser. 3.

2. An outburst, or outbreking.

"The stopping of the first *egressions* of anger."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 5.

ĕ-grēs'-sōr, s. [Lat., from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*.] One who goes out.

ĕ-grēt, ĕ-grēt, s. [Fr. *ægrette*.]

1. *Ornith.* (of the form *egret*): Various species of Heron of a white color. The so-called Paddy birds of India are Egrets. *Ardea garzetta* is the Little Egret.

2. *Fabrics* (of the form *egrett*): Plumes of feathers or of ribbons, like the plumes on the heads of egrets, used as an ornament for the headdress of ladies.

***ĕg'-rī-mōn-ŷ (1), s.** [Lat. *ægrimonia*; from *æger*=sick.] Sickness of the mind, sadness, sorrow.

***ĕg'-rī-mōn-ŷ (2), s.** [AGRIMONY.]

ĕg'-rī-ōt, s. [Fr. *aigre*=sour.]

Hortic.: A sour kind of cherry.

***ĕ'-grī-tūde, s.** [Lat. *ægritudo*, from *æger*=sick.]

1. Passion, grief, or sorrow of the mind.

2. Sickness of the body.

Ē-gŷp'-tian, *E-gyp-cyane, *E-gyp-cien, a. & s. [Fr. *Egyptien*; Lat. *Egyptius*, from Gr. *Aigyptios*, from *Aigyptos*=Egypt; Fr. *Egypte*; Lat. *Egyptus*. The Greek is probably an attempt to represent the native name of the chief city of the Thebaid, Cop-tas, from Sansc. *gypta*=hidden, preserved.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians.

2. Gipsy.

B. *As substantive*:

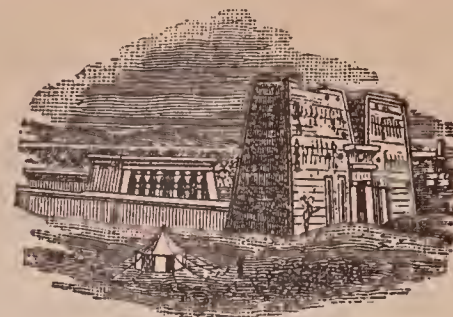
1. A native of Egypt.

2. A gipsy (q. v.).

"Outlandish people calling themselves *Egyptians*, using no craft or feat of merchandise, who had come into this realm and gone from place to place."—*Statute 22 Hen. VIII.*, c. 10, in *Blackstone: Comment.*, iv., ch. 13.

Egyptian architecture, s. Cave temples are found in Egypt, as in India, but the earliest form of Egyptian architecture is the pyramids, which form a distinct class by themselves, and present no points of resemblance with other structures. Their form is substantially invariable—a simple mass resting on a square, or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing, with slight deviations, toward the cardinal points, and tapering off gradually toward the top to a point, or to a flat surface, as a substitute for this apex. [PYRAMID.]

Egyptian architecture, so massive and so somber, with its vast aisled halls without windows, its close files of gigantic columns, and its colossal



Egyptian Architecture.

Temple of Apollinopolis Magna (modern name, Edoon).

statues, owes many characteristic forms and effects to earlier cavern temples in Ethiopia. One of the most striking peculiarities of the style is the pyramidal character of the ascending lines; it is observed in the outline of the portal and the gigantic pylon, in walls, doorways, pedestals, and screens: it pervades the whole system, and must have been occasioned by circumstances connected with its origin. Egyptian architecture had its origin 2,222 years before Christ, and advanced and flourished under different dynasties. The first includes the two great dynasties of Theban princes who governed Egypt during her "most high and palmy state," when Thebes sent forth her armies to distant conquest. In the second period is comprised the erection of the Pyramids. The third includes the reigns of the Ptolemies and earlier Cæsars, under whom Egyptian architecture flourished in a second youth, and almost attained its original splendor. The essentially brilliant period of Egyptian art was in the middle of the twelfth century B. C., in the reign of Sesostrius or Rameses, at Thebes. The monuments of this period comprise the remains of Homer's hundred-gated Thebes, the capital of ancient Egypt, the diameter of which city was two geographical miles each way; in Upper Egypt the well-preserved temples in the islands of Philæ and Elephantina of Syene, Bubos, &c. The Egyptian temple does not usually present, externally, the appearance of being columned, a boundary wall or peribolus girding the whole and preventing the view of the interior, except the tops of a lofty avenue of columns, with their superimposed terrace, of the tapering obelisks in some of the courts, or the dense mass of a structure which is the body of the temple itself, inclosing the thickly-columned halls. Boldness and breadth were studied in every part, and a gloomy grandeur was studiously secured to impress, without doubt, the worshippers with awe. The representations given in ancient painting show a remarkable love of uniformity of arrangement of their domestic houses and gardens. In an ordinary house a number of chambers were ranged round a rectangular court. The larger mansions sometimes consisted of an assemblage of such courts, the whole occupying a square or oblong plot. Sometimes a central group of buildings was surrounded by a narrow court. A spacious area often extended from front to rear, with a chief and side entrances at either end: the exterior had nothing of the ponderous character of temple structures, which would have been ill-suited to the wants and festivities of social life. Houses two and three stories high were common; but large mansions appear to have been low and extensive rather than lofty. The terraced top was covered by an awning or roof, supported on light graceful columns. The structures were of stone: the coverings of the apertures, as well as of the courts, were effected by immense blocks of stones laid horizontally. The walls were covered with rows of sculpture painted in bright colors. The capitals of the columns exhibit an immense variety; the most beautiful have a crater-like form, and appear like the projecting bell of a flower, with leaves standing out from the surface. The lotus, the sacred plant, is frequently typified.

Egyptian-bean, s. Probably the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*.

Egyptian-blue, s. A pigment of a brilliant color, made of hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a very small quantity of iron.

Egyptian-era, s.

Chron.: An era, commencing like that of Nabonassar, in B. C. 747. The old Egyptian year consisted of 365 days, without any such intercalatory period as our leap year. By 30 B. C. the commencement of the year, which in 747 had been on February 26, had moved backward to August 29. The astronomers of Alexandria, therefore, proposed that five days should be added to every fourth year. This proposal was adopted, the change commencing from B. C. 25.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ev = ā. qu = kw.

Egyptian-jasper, s.

Min.: A variety of jasper with zones of brown and yellow. It is found in the desert between Cairo and Suez.

Egyptian-lotus, s.

Bot.: *Nymphaea lotus*.

†Egyptian-pebble, s.

Min.: The same as EGYPTIAN-JASPER (q. v.).

Egyptian-rose, s.

Bot.: (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, (2) *S. atropurpurea*. They have no affinity to the genuine genus *Rosa*.

Egyptian-thorn, s.

Bot.: *Acacia vera*.

Egyptian-vulture, s.

Ornith.: A small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*, found in, though by no means confined to, Egypt. The Abyssinian traveler, Bruce, called it Pharaoh's Hen. [NEOPHRON.]

Ē-gŷp-tōl'-ō-gēr, s. [Eng. *Egyptolog(y)*; -er.] One who is skilled in Egyptology.

Ē-gŷp-tō-lōg'-ic-al, s. [English *Egyptolog(y)*; -ical.] Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology.

Ē-gŷp-tōl'-ō-gĭst, s. [Eng. *Egyptolog(y)*; -ist.] The same as EGYPTOLOGER (q. v.).

"Or, as some Egyptologists persistently read it."—*S. Birch, LL. D., in Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc., ii. 1-3.*

Ē-gŷp-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *Aigyptos*=Egypt, and *logos*=a discourse.] The study of the antiquities of Egypt; that branch of knowledge which deals with the antiquities, ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

"His long life of work in the field of Egyptology."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc., vi. 571.*

ēh, interj. [A. S. *ē, eā*; cf. Dut. *he*; Ger. *ei*.] [AH.] An interjection expressive of doubt, inquiry, or surprise.

ēh'-lĭte, s. [From *Ehl*, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety or sub-species of *Pseudo-malachite*.

ēhr'-ēn-bērg-ite, s. [Ger. *ehrenbergit*, named after Christian Godfrey Ehrenberg, the celebrated German naturalist and microscopist.]

Min.: A rose-red mineral, nearly gelatinous when fresh, but on drying becoming fragile, pulverulent, and opaque. It is akin to Sphragidite. It is found in clefts in trachyte, in Siebengebirge. (*Dana*.)

ēhr-ēt'-ī-a, s. [Named after D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ehretiaceæ; they are shrubs or small trees, eight to twenty-five feet high, with the flowers, which are generally white, in corymbs or panicles. Some species bear eatable drupes. The root of *Ehretia buxifolia* is prescribed in India in chronic venereal affections. *E. serrata*, also from India, has a tough, light, durable wood.

ēhr-ēt'-ī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ehretia* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Ehretiads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with a harsh pubescence. Leaves simple, alternate, without stipules; flowers gyrate; calyx inferior, five-parted; corolla monopetalous, tubular, with five segments; stamens five; ovary, two or more celled; fruit drupaceous; seed suspended, solitary in each cell. They are closely akin to Boraginaceæ. They are divided into two tribes: (1) Tournefortiæ, in which the leaves have albumen, and (2) Heliotropæ, in which they are destitute of albumen. The Ehretiads are trees or shrubs, from the tropics of both hemispheres. Lindley enumerated fourteen genera, and estimated the known species at 297.

ēhr-ēt'-ī-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ehretia*, and Eng. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given to the order Ehretiaceæ (q. v.).

ēi'-dēnt, a. [Corruption of *ay-doing, i. e., always doing*.] Diligent, careful, attentive. (*Scotch*.) "The curate is playing at dice wi' Cornet Graham. Be eident and civil to them baith."—*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. iv.*

ēi'-dēr, s. [Sw. *ejder*; Icel. *ādur, ādar* (fugl); Dan. *eder* (fugl), *edder* (fugl); Ger. *eider* (gans).]

1. The same as eider-duck or any other species of the genus.

"The flinty couch we now must share
Shall seem with down of eider piled."

Scott: Lady of the Lake.

2. The same as eider-down (q. v.).

eider-down, s. The soft and elastic down of the eider-duck.

eider-duck, s. *Somateria mollissima*. The forehead and crown are blue, the back of the head, nape and temples green, the rest of the body variegated with white, greenish-yellow, buff, and black.

It is found in the Arctic regions, both of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. It is called also the St. Cuthbert's Duck, the Cuthbert or Cuthbert Duck, the Great Black and White Duck, and the Colk Winter Duck.

ēi'-dō-grāph, s. [Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance; and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An instrument for copying drawing, invented by Professor Wallace. It consists of a central beam of mahogany, sliding backward and forward in a socket whose axis passes through a longitudinal slit in the beam. Two equal wheels, one below each end of the beam, turn on axes that pass through pipes fixed near its extremities, and a steel chain passes over the wheels as a band by which motion may be communicated from one to the other. Two arms slide in sockets along the lower face of the wheels, just under their centers, one of which bears at its extremity a metallic tracer, having a handle by which its point may be carried over the lines of any design; while at the extremity of the other arm is a pencil, fixed in a metallic tube which slides in a pipe and is raised by a string, when required, the pressure on the paper being maintained by a weight. The wheels being equal in diameter, the arms attached to them, when once set parallel to each other, will remain so when the wheels are revolved.

***ēi'-dō'-lōn, s.** [Gr.=a likeness, an image, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] An image, likeness, or representation; an apparition, an appearance.

ēi'-dōl'-ō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *eidolon*=image, and *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument similar to the vitascope, which see.

ēi'-dō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance, and *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, which produces an infinite variety of geometrical figures by the independent revolution of two perforated metallic discs on their axes. It may be employed in conjunction with the magic-lantern, when rapidly rotated, causing flashing rays of light, forming singular combinations to appear upon the screen. Various colored glass discs may be used, producing striking variations and combinations of color.

ēi'-dōu-rā'-nī-ōn, s. [Greek *eidos*=form, appearance, and *ouranios*=heavenly; *ouranos*=the heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

***eif-fest, adj.** used *adv.* [Icel. *efstr*=last.] Especially.

ēigh (gh silent), interj. [EH.]

eight, *eichte, *eyght (gh silent), a. & s. [A. S. *eahta*; cogn. with Ger. & Dut. *acht*; Icel. *átta*; Da. *otte*; Sw. *átta*; Goth. *ahtau*; O. H. Ger. *áhta*; M. H. Ger. *æhte, áhte*; Ir. *ocht*; Gael. *ochd*; Wel. *wyth*; Cornish *eath*; Bret. *eich, eiz*; Lat. *octo*; Gr. *oktō*; Sans. *ashtan*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As adj.: One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; twice four.

B. As substantive:

1. One of the cardinal numbers equivalent to twice four.
2. A symbol representing eight units; as 8, or viii.
3. A curved outline representing or resembling the figure 8.

"Tired out

With cutting eights that day upon the ice."

Tennyson: The Epic, 10.

eight-day, a. Going for eight days; as an eight-day clock.

eight-foil, s.

Her.: A grass that has eight leaves.

eight-line, a. Containing, or of the depth of eight lines.

eight-line pica.

Print.: A type whose body has eight times the depth of pica, or 96 points=1½ inches.

ēigh-teēn' (gh silent), a. & s. [A. S. *eahtatyne*.]

A. As adj.: Twice nine: eight and ten.

B. As subst.: One more than seventeen; twice nine. "He can't take two from twenty, for his heart, And leave eighteen." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 1.*

ēigh-teēn'-mō (gh silent), s. [Properly, in Lat., *octodecimo*=eighteenth; Eng. *eighteen*, with Lat. termination -mo.]

Bookbinding: A book whose sheets are folded to form eighteen leaves. Sometimes written *octodecimo*; but more usually 18mo, or 18°.

ēigh-teēnth' (gh silent), a. & s. [Eng. *eighteen*; th.]

A. As adjective:

1. That next in order to the seventeenth.
2. Noting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The eighteenth part of anything.
2. *Music*: An interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

ēight'-fōld (gh silent), a. [Eng. *eight*, and *fold*.] Containing eight times the quantity or number.

ēighth (pron. āth), a. & s. [A. S. *eahtodha*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Coming next in order to the seventh.
2. Denoting one of eight equal parts into which anything has been divided.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of eight equal parts of anything.
2. *Music*: The interval of an octave.

ēighth-ly (pron. āth'-lŷ), adv. [Eng. *eight*; -ly.] In the eighth place.

ēigh'-tĭ-eth (gh silent), a. & s. [Eng. *eighty*; -eth.]

A. As adjective:

1. Coming next in order to the seventy-ninth.
2. Denoting one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. As subst.: One of eighty parts into which anything is divided.

ēight'-scōre (gh silent), a. & s. [Eng. *eight*, and *score*.]

A. As adj.: Containing eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty.

B. As subst.: One hundred and sixty.

ēigh'-tŷ, *eigh-tie (gh silent), a. & s. [A. S. *eahtatig*.]

A. As adj.: Containing eight times ten.

B. As substantive:

1. The number containing eight times ten. "Among all other climacterics three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*
2. A symbol representing eighty units; as 80 or lxxx.

***ēigne (g silent), a.** [O. Fr. *aisne, ainsne*, from Lat. *ante*=before, and Fr. *né*=Lat. *natus*=born.]

1. Eldest; first-born.
2. Unalienable, as being entailed on the eldest son.

eis-tedd-fod (pron. i-stēth'-vōd), s. [Wel.=an assembly.] A congress or session for the election of chief bards, called together for the first time at Caerwys, by virtue of a commission granted by Queen Elizabeth, May 26th, 1568. Eisteddvodau have been since held in various places at uncertain intervals, but of late years have been held annually at certain places publicly notified previously. The most notable one of recent years was held in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition. The object is the encouragement of native poetry and music.

***eit, s.** [ATT.]

either (pron. ē'-thēr or i'-thēr), *ai-ther, *ā-ther, *ay-ther, *ey-ther, a., or pron. & conj. [A. S. *ægther*, a contr. of *ægþwæther*, itself a compound of *ā*+*ge*+*hwæther*, where *ā*=aye, *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæther*=Eng. *whether*; cogn. with Dut. *ieder*; O. H. Ger. *ēowedar*; M. H. Ger. *ieweder*; Ger. *jeder*.]

A. As adjective or pronoun:

1. One or the other of two persons or things. "Afterward as victory inclined to either part, it belonged eift to the Lacedemonians, and eift to the Athenians."—*Goldyng: Justine, fol. 45.*

2. Each of two.

"With his own likeness placed on either knee."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 320.

3. Both of two.

"So burly the big brussit togedur,
That backe to the bent borne were thai aither."
Destruction of Troy, 11,059, 11,060.

4. Any one of any number more than two.

"Henry VIII, Francis I., and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again."—*Bacon*.

B. As conj.: A disjunctive conjunction used before the first of two or more propositions or alternatives, as correlative to, and followed by *or*.

"Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth."—*1 Kings xviii. 27.*

eith-ly, a. [Eng. *eath*; -ly.] Easily.

"'Tis travelled earth that," said Edie, "it howks sae eithly."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxiii.*

ē-jāc'-ū-lāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *ejaculatus*, pa. par. of *ejaculo*=to cast out: *e*=*ex*=out, and *jaculo*=to cast; *jaculum*=a missile, *jacio*=to cast, to throw.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To throw, shoot, cast, or dart out.

"Its active rays, ejaculated thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

2. *Fig.*: To throw out as an exclamation; to utter sharply and briefly; to exclaim.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tĭon, -sĭon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Intransitive:***1. Lit.:** To shoot or dart out.

"Which far and near *ejaculate*, and spout
O'er tea and coffee, poison to the rout."
Young: Epistle to Pope.

2. Fig.: To exclaim; to utter ejaculations.

ē-jāc'-u-lāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [EJACULATE.]

ē-jāc'-u-lāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EJACULATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of exclaiming suddenly and briefly; ejaculation.

ē-jāc-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejaculatus*, *pa. par. of ejaculo*; Fr. *éjaculation*; Ital. *ejaculazione*.]

***I. Lit.:** The act of shooting or darting out with sudden force and rapid flight.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of ejaculating or uttering a short, sudden exclamation or prayer.

2. A short, sudden exclamation or cry uttered. "An *ejaculation* of penitence or a hymn of thanksgiving."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between *ejaculation* and *effusion*, see EFFUSION.

ē-jāc-u-lāt-ōr-ŷ, **e-jac-u-lat-or-ie*, *a.* [Eng. *ejaculat(e)*; -*ory*.]

I. Ordinary Language

*1. Emitting or causing a short, sharp motion.

2. Suddenly or sharply uttered or exclaimed; of the nature of an ejaculation.

"They used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions."—*Duppa: Devotion*.

*3. Sudden, hasty.

II. Anat. & Physiol.: Designed for ejecting or emitting with force any fluid; as, *ejaculatory* ducts.

ē-jēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *ejectus*, *pa. par. of ejicio*=to cast or throw out; *e=ex*=out, and *jacio*=to throw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cast, shoot, throw, or dart out; to discharge; to emit.

"The carbuncle,
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiancy *ejecteth*."

Drayton: Muses' Elysium; Nymphal 9.

2. To drive away, to expel.

"To *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. In the same sense as II.

4. To throw out or expel from any office or occupancy; to drive out of possession; to dispossess.

"His wife a sonne should beare,
That should *eject* him from his realme."

Warner: Albions England, bk. i., c. ii.

*5. To drive, to force.

"If they can, by all their arts,
Eject it to th' extremest parts."

Swift: Bee's Birthday.

*6. To throw or cast out; to reject.

"To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself . . . could not have been defended."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

II. Law: To turn a tenant out from the occupation of any tenancy. [EJECTMENT.]

"He must show . . . lastly that the defendant had ousted or *ejected* him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

ē-jēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [EJECT.]

ē-jēct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EJECT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of casting or throwing out; ejection; ejectment.

ē-jēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejectio*, from *ejectus*, *pa. par. of ejicio*=to throw or cast out; *e=ex*=out, and *jacio*=to throw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ejecting, casting, or throwing out.

"These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven."—*Broome*.

2. The state or condition of being ejected, dispossessed, or expelled.

"Our first parent after his *ejection* out of Paradise."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*

*3. The act of expelling or driving out, as out of society; expulsion.

*4. The act of rejecting; rejection.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* The act or process of ousting or ejecting a tenant from any tenancy; ejectment.

"Ouster or amotion of possession from an estate for years, happens only by an *ejection* or turning out of the

tenant from the occupation of the land during the continuance of his term."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Phys.:* The discharge of anything by vomiting, the stool, or any other emunctory.

ē-jēct'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *eject*; -*ive*.] Throwing, casting.

ē-jēct'-īve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ejective*; -*ly*.] By throwing or casting.

"It was Mrs. Leviticus who adorned him (after a sea of soap-suds and many irons tested *ejectively*) with this magnificent vesture."—*R. D. Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier*, ch. xvi.

ē-jēct'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *eject*; -*ment*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of casting out or expelling; ejection, expulsion.

"The driving him [the Devil] out . . . by exorcisms and spiritual *ejections*."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. *Law:* The act or process of ejecting or dispossessing a tenant of his tenancy.

¶ *Action of ejectment:*

Law: An action wherein the title to certain lands and tenements may be tried and possession recovered in cases, when the claimant has a right of entry. It is begun by the serving of a writ of ejectment on the tenant in possession, setting forth that the plaintiff in the action lays claim to the estate in question, and calling upon all interested to appear within a certain time and defend their right, failing which the tenant in possession will be ejected.

"The *action of ejectment* has, I may add, been rendered an easy and expeditious remedy to landlords whose tenants are in arrear, or who hold over after their term has expired or been determined. For every landlord who has a right of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent, when half a year's rent is due and no sufficient distress is to be had, may serve a writ of ejectment on his tenant, to fix the same upon some notorious part of the premises, which shall be valid, without any formal re-entry or previous demand of rent. And a recovery in such ejectment shall be final and conclusive, both in law and equity, unless the rent and all costs be paid or tendered within six calendar months afterward."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

ē-jēc'-tōr, *s.* [Latin, from *ejectus*, *pa. par. of ejicio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which ejects, throws, or drives out.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* One who ejects or dispossesses another from his tenancy.

"He had no other remedy against the *ejector* but in damages for the trespass committed in ejecting him from his farm."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Mach.:* A device wherein a body of elastic fluid, such as steam or air, under pressure and in motion is made the means of driving a liquid such as water or oil. The effect of a body of escaping steam in setting liquids in motion was observed long ago, but the most notable instance is the Giffard Injector [INJECTOR], which is used as a feed-water pump for steam-boilers. The ejector acts on a similar principle, but is applied to eject or lift liquids.

3. *Firearms:* That device in a breech-loading firearm which withdraws the empty cartridge-case from the bore of the gun.

4. *Shipbuild.:* A device on shipboard for carrying up the ashes from the stokeholes of steamships and discharging them overboard. The ashes are shoveled into a box, and a steam-jet being driven into the mouthpiece of the pipe, causes an induced current of air, which carries the ashes along with it up the pipe, and overboard above the water-line.

ejector-condenser, s.

Steam-eng.: A form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. The apparatus consists essentially of three concentric tubes terminating in conoidal nozzles, and opening into the hot well or waste-water receptacle by a common and gradually widening or trumpet-shaped mouthpiece; the inlet-tube is in communication with the water-tank from which the current of injection water is obtained, while each of the other tubes conveys the exhaust steam from one of the cylinders. In starting, steam is admitted, and passing along the axial-pipe, issues at the nozzle, drawing with it water from the cold-water pipe, which condenses the steam from the exhaust passages of the respective cylinders, and has momentum enough to carry the condensed steam and itself to the hot-well.

**ēj-u-lā'-tion*, *s.* [Latin *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*=to cry out, to wail.] A wailing aloud, an outcry, mourning, or lamentation.

"Boetia's hills
And caves with *ejulation* from the camp
Rebellowed round." *Glover: Athenaid*, bk. xxiii.

ē-jūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejuratio*.]

Law: The act of renouncing or resigning one's place.

ēk'-dē-mīte, *s.* [Gr. *ekdēmos*=unusual, and suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An arsenate and chloride of lead, $Pb_5Ar_2O_9 + 2PbCl_2$. Hardness, 2½ to 3; specific gravity 7.14; luster, vitreous to greasy; color, bright yellow to green; massive and crystalline. From Langban, Wermland, Sweden. Described by Nordenskiöld in 1877. (*Thos. Davies, F. G. S.*)

ēke, **eak*, **eche*, **ech-en*, **eeke*, **ek-en*, **ich*, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *ēcan*; cogn. with Icel. *auka*; Dan. *øge*; Sw. *öka*; O. H. Ger. *ouchōn*, *aukhōn*; Goth. *aukan*; Lat. *augeo*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To increase, to augment.

"I dempt there much to have *eked* my store,
But such *eking* hath made my heart sore."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Sept.).

*2. To protract, to lengthen, to prolong, to extend.

"I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

*3. To make up for or supply deficiencies in. (Followed by *out*.)

"Still be kind,
And *eke out* our performance with your mind."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Chorus.)

*4. To spin out by useless additions.

"She saw old Prynne in restless Darnell shine,
And Eusden *eke out* Blackmore's endless line."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 103, 104.

5. To manage anything so that it shall suffice for any purpose.

***B. Intrans.:** To make an increase or addition.

"What *echith* suche renowne to the conscience of a wise man."
Chaucer: Test. of Love, bk. ii.

ēke, **eek*, **ek*, *adv. & s.* [A. S. *ēac*; cogn. with Icel. *auk*; Dut. *ook*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; Goth. *auk*.] [EKE, *v.*]

A. As adv.: Also, besides, likewise, moreover, in addition. (Obsolete except in poetry.)

"A trainband captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An addition, something added.

"In the latter they are generally ill-assorted and clumsy *ekes*, that may well be spared."—*Geddes: Prosp. of a New Trans. of Bible*, p. 95.

2. *Beekeeping:* A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it full of comb.

**ēk-ē-bēr-ġī-a*, *s.* [Named by the African traveler Sparrmann, after his relative, Captain C. Gustavus Ekeberg, a Swedish captain, who took him to China.] *Bot.:* A genus of plants, order Meliaceæ, tribe Trichiliæ. *Ekebergia capensis* is a very ornamental tree about twenty feet high, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. (*Paxton*.)

ēk'-ē-bēr-ġīte, *s.* [Named in 1824 after Ekeberg, who analyzed it in 1807.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral. Hardness, 5½-6; specific gravity, 2.74; luster, vitreous; color, white, gray, bluish, or reddish. Composition: Silica, 49.20-52.25; alumina, 23.97-27.90; sesquioxide of iron, 0.140; magnesia, 0.106; lime, 9.86-15.59; soda, 4.53-8.70; potassa, 0.173; water, 0.173. Found in Sweden, Norway, Finland and New York. Two varieties of it are Passanite and Paraligite. (*Dana*.)

ēked, *pa. par. or a.* [EKE, *v.*]

ēke-īng, *ēk-īng*, **eek-ing*, **ek-yng*, **ek-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EKE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of increasing, augmenting, or protracting.

"An *Ekyng*: *Adaugma*, *augmentum*, *auccio*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. An addition, an increase, an augmentation.

"And make an *ekyng* of my peine."
Gower: C. A., iv.

II. Shipbuilding:

1. A piece fitted to make good a deficiency in length on the lower part of the supporter under the cat-head, &c.

2. The piece of carved work under the lower end of the quarter-piece at the aft part of the quarter-gallery.

**ē ke-nāme*, **ek-name*, *s.* [Eng. *eke*, and *name*; Icel. *auka-nafn*.] An additional name; a surname, a nickname (q. v.).

"*Agnomen*. An *ekenname* or a surname."—*Medulla Grammatices*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕk-man'-nĭte, s. [Ger. *ekmannit*. Named after G. Ekmann, proprietor of the mine in which it was found.]

Min.: A mineral resembling chlorite, to which it is akin. It is foliated, columnar, asbestiform, radiated, or massive. Color, green, grayish-white, or black. Composition: silica, 34.30-40.30; alumina, 0.5-0.8; sesquioxide of iron, 0.4-0.97; protoxide of iron, 25.51-36.07; protoxide of manganese, 7.13-11.45; magnesia, 0.7-6.4; lime, 0.2-7.3; water, 9.71-11.50. Found in Sweden. (*Dana*.)

***el**, s. [AWL.]

***ē-la**, s. [See def.]

1. **Lit. & Music.**: The name given by Guido to the highest note in his scale.

2. **Fig.**: Used to express the extreme or height of any quality, especially of a hyperbolic or extravagant saying.

"Why, this is above E-la!"

Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āte, v. t. [ELABORATE, a.]

*1. To produce with labor.

Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye,

Or in full joy elaborate a sigh."

Young: Love of Fame, sat. v.

*2. To get together by labor.

"The honey that is elaborated by the bee."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 355.

3. To labor at so as to improve, heighten, or refine by successive operations; to bring to perfection with care and diligence.

"To treat of this liquor as it is completely elaborated."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 596.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āte, a. [Lat. *elaboratus*, pa. par. of *elaboro*=to labor greatly; *e=ex*=out, fully, and *laboro*=to labor; *labor*=labor.]

1. Wrought or finished with great care and painstaking; highly finished or studied; performed with great labor and care.

"Some elaborate attempts of his adversaries to overturn it."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton*.

*2. Working with great care and painstaking.

"'Tis not enough the elaborate Muse affords
Her poems beautie,"

Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [ELABORATE, v.]

ē-lāb'-ōr-āte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *elaborate*; -ly.] In an elaborate manner; with great study, labor, or painstaking.

"If we preach elaborately some will tax our affectation, others will applaud our diligence."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Dumb Devil Ejected*.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āte-nēss, s. [Eng. *elaborate*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being elaborate.

"It [the *Old Bachelor*] is apparently composed with great elaborateness of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit."—*Johnson: Life of Congreve*.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āt-lŭg, pr. par., a. & s. [ELABORATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of working up or finishing with great care and painstaking; elaboration.

ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *elaboratio*, from *elaboratus*, pa. par. of *elaboro*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act or process of elaborating, improving, or finishing with great care and painstaking; a developing or bringing to perfection by degrees.

"To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. **Anim. & Veg. Physiol.**: The several processes by which the appropriate food of animals and of plants is transformed or assimilated so as to render it adapted for the purposes of nutrition.

ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tive, a. [English *elaborat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to or having the quality or power of elaborating, developing, or refining by successive operations; perfecting by degrees with great care and painstaking.

elaborative-faculty, s.

Metaph.: The intellectual power of discerning relations and viewing objects by means of or in relations; the discursive faculty; thought.

ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which elaborates.

***ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, a. & s. [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; -ory.]

A. As adj.: Elaborating, elaborative.

B. As subst.: A laboratory.

"He [Mr. Schael] built his laboratory in an old hall or refectory."—*Life of A. Wood* (sub ann. 1663).

***ē-lā'-bōr**, v. t. [Lat. *elaboro*.] To work out, to elaborate. [ELABORATE.]

"A nourishment most perfectly elaborated by nature."—*Urquhart: Rabalais* (Prol.).

ēl-æ-āg'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *elaia*=the olive tree, and *hagios*=devoted to the gods, sacred (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ. *Eleagia utilis* is the Wax or Varnish tree of the Cordilleras. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ēl-æ-āg-nā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eleagn(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Oleasters. An order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Amentales. It consists of trees or shrubs usually covered with leprous scurf; leaves entire, without stipules; flowers axillary, in catkins, or sometimes in panicles, generally dioecious, rarely hermaphrodite. Male flowers amentaceous, sepals two to four, stamens three, four, or eight, sessile. Female flowers with a free tubular calyx and a one-celled ovary, with a solitary ascending ovule. Fruit inclosed within the persistent calyx, ultimately succulent. Found in the Northern Hemisphere both in the Eastern and Western Worlds. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated four genera, and estimated the known species at thirty.

ēl-æ-āg-nūs, s. [Greek *alaiagnos*, *eleagnos*=a Boeotian marsh plant (*Myrica Gale*).]

Bot.: Oleaster or Wild Olive-tree. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Elæagnaceæ (q. v.). The fruit of *E. orientalis*, called in Persia Zinzeyd, is eaten in that country, as are the drupes of *E. arborea*, *E. conferta*, and others, in Nepal. The honey derived from the very fragrant flowers of *E. orientalis* and *E. angustifolia* is regarded in some parts of Europe as a remedy for malignant fevers. (*Lindley*.)

ē-læ'-is, **ē-lā'-is**, s. [Gr. *elaia*=the olive-tree, with which elæis agrees in furnishing oil.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocoeæ, and the spiny section of that tribe. It is dioecious or monœcious; the flowers, especially the males, in dense masses, packed very closely together; the fruit is partly three-sided, but somewhat irregular. *Elæis guineensis*, the Maba or Oil Palm of the West African coast, has heads of large fruits. The outer or fleshy part of the fruit is boiled in water, when the oil rises to the surface and may be skimmed off. In its native country it is used for butter. It constitutes one of the chief commercial products of Western Africa. *E. melanococca* also furnishes oil. Both species also yield by manufacture palm wine.

ēl-æ-ō-car-pā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elæocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An old order of plants now reduced to Elæocarpeæ, a tribe of Tiliaceæ (q. v.).

ēl-æ-ō-car-pē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elæocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot.: Eleocarps. A tribe of Tiliaceæ, having lacerated petals, and the anthers opening by a transverse valve at the apex.

ēl-æ-ō-car-pūs, s. [Gr. *elaios*=the wild olive, the oleaster, or *elaia*=the olive tree, and *karpus*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elæocarpeæ (q. v.). It consists of large trees or shrubs found in the southeast of Asia, in Australia, and New Zealand. The stones of the fruit of *E. Ganitrus* are strung into necklaces. *E. Hinau* furnishes in New Zealand a good black dye. The natives of India eat the fruit of some species in their curries.

ēl-æ-ō-cōc'-cā, s. [Gr. *elaios*=the wild olive, or *elaia*=the olive tree, and *kokkos*=a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonæ. The pressed seeds of *Elæococca verrucosa*, a Japanese plant, furnish oil for burning, as do those of the Chinese *E. vernicia* oil for mixing with paint.

ēl-æ-ō-dēn'-drē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *elæodendr(on)*, and Lat. fem. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceæ having drupaceous fruit.

ēl-æ-ō-dēn'-drōn, s. [Gr. *elaios*=the wild olive, or *elaia*=the olive, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elæodendree (q. v.). Calyx five-parted, petals five, linear, oblong anthers, five on the margin of a five-angled fleshy disc; nut one to two-celled. The drupes of *Elæodendron kuru* are eaten in the Cape of Good Hope, while the fresh bark of *E. roxburghii*, rubbed with water, is used by the Hindoos as an external application to swellings of all kinds.

ē-læ'-ō-lite, s. [Ger. *eleolith*; Gr. *elaios*=the wild olive, the oleaster, or *elaia*=the olive tree, and *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A variety of nephelite or nepheline from Arkansas.

ēl-æ-ōm'-ēt-ēr, **ōl-āi-ōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Gr. *elaion*=olive oil, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

ēl-æ-ōp-tēne, **ē-lā-ōp'-tēn**, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil, and Eng. &c., *optene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to the more volatile portion of a natural essential oil.

ēl-æ-ō-sē-lī'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elæoselin(un)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idææ*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ, umbelliferous plants.

ēl-æ-ō-sē-lī'-nūm, s. [Gr. *elaios*=the wild olive, or *elaia*=the olive, and *selinon*=a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiaceæ, the typical one of the family Elæoselinidæ (q. v.).

ēl-ā'-ic, a. [Fr. *élaique*, from Gr. *elaion*=oil.] [OLEIC.]

elaic-acid, s. [OLEIC ACID.]

ēl-ā'-ī-dāte, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil; *d* euphonic, and -*ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt resulting from the combination of elaidic acid with a base.

ē-lā'-īd'-ic, a. [Gr. *elaion*=oil; *d* euphonic; -*ic*.]

elaidic-acid, s.

Chem.: A fatty acid, isomeric with oleic acid, formed by the action of nitrous acid on oleic acid. Elaidic acid, C₁₇H₃₃CO₂OH, crystallizes out of alcohol in shining plates, which melt at 45°.

ē-lā'-īd-in, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil; *d* euphonic, and -*in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid (or of nitric acid in contact with mercury) on olein. It has never been obtained sufficiently pure for analysis, but may be partially purified by dissolving it in ether, cooling the solution to 0°, and washing the deposit with ether. Elaidin melts at 32°, is nearly insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in ether.

ē-lā'-in, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil.] [OLEIN.]

ē-lāi-ōd'-ic, a. [Gr. *elaiōdēs*=like an olive, oily.] [RICINOLEIC.]

elalodic-acid, s. [RICINOLEIC-ACID.]

ē-lāi-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [ELÆOMETER.]

ēl-āl'-dē-hŷde, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil, and Eng. &c., *aldehyde* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of aldehyde (q. v.).

ē-lām'-ite, s. One of the citizens of ancient Elam or Persia.

***ē-lāmp'-lŭg**, a. [Pref. *e*=out, and Eng. *lamp* (q. v.).] Shining.

"As when the cheerful sun, elamping wide,
Glads all the world."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory, l.

ē-lan', s. [Fr., from *élancer*=to dart.] Ardor; zeal; enthusiasm.

***ē-lan'çē**, v. t. [Fr. *élancer*: *é*=out, and *lancer*=to throw.] To throw or cast out; to discharge; to cast or shoot as a dart.

***ē-lanç'-lŭg**, pr. par., a. & s. [ELANCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shooting, casting, or darting out.

ē-lānd, s. [Dut.=elk.]

Zoöl.: *Oreos boselaphus*, *Oreos canna*. The Cape Elk, a large antelope about the size of a horse and of heavy make, like that of an ox, but with long, nearly straight, erect horns. It is slower in movement than most of its congeners. It is susceptible of domestication. It is found in South Africa, where its flesh is highly esteemed.

"And the gemsbok and eland unhunted recline."
Thos. Pringle: Afar in the Desert.

ē-lā'-nēt, s. [ELANUS.]

ē-lā'-nūs, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, placed by Swainson under his sub-family Cymindinæ, or Kites. Example, *Elanus melanopterus* of South Africa. This is sometimes called the Elanet.

ē-lā'-ō-lite, s. [ELÆOLITE.]

ē-lā-ōp'-tēn, s. [ELÆOPTENE.]

ēl-ā-phīne, a. [Gr. *elaphos*=a stag; Eng. adj. suff. -*ine*.]

Zoöl.: Of or pertaining to a stag; resembling a stag.

ēl-ā-phō'-mŷ-çēs, s. pl. [Gr. *elaphos*=a deer.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. The best known species are *Elaphomyces granulatus*, *E. vari-gatus*, and *E. muricatus*. Some herbalists sell them as lycoperdon nuts.

ē-lā'-phrī-ūm, s. [Gr. *elaphria*=lightness.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceæ. *Elaphrium tomentosum* has been said to furnish the balsamic bitter resin called Tacamahac. Family Burseridæ.

ēl-ā-phrūs, s. [Gr. *elaphros*=light.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ. They have prominent eyes.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

ē-lāp'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elap(s)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, having a short, rounded head covered with plates. There are poisonous fangs, which are smaller than in the Viperine Snakes, but very deadly. The skin of the neck is loose, and can be distended into a hood. The tail is long and tapering, with a double row of plates beneath. The Cobra di Capello (*Naja tripudians*) belongs to this family.

***ē-lāp-i-dā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *elapidatio*, from *elapido*=to clear of stones; *e=ex=*out, and *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*)=a stone.] The act of clearing of stones.

ē-lāps, *s.* [An obsolete spelling for Gr. *elops*.] [ELAPS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of snakes, the typical one of the family Elapidæ. It contains the Harlequin Snakes.

ē-lāp'se, *v. i.* [Lat. *elapsus*, pa. par. of *elabor*=to glide out or away; *e=ex=*out, and *labor*=to glide.] To glide or pass away silently, as time; to slip away.

"In these romantic wars several centuries elapsed."—Mickle: *Hist. of Discovery of India*.

ē-lāpsed', *pa. par. or a.* [ELAPSE.]

ē-lāps-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ELAPSE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of slipping, gliding, or passing away.

***ē-la-quē-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *elaqueatus*, pa. par. of *elaqueo*=to set free from a snare; *e=ex=*out, and *laqueus*=a noose, a snare.] To disentangle, to set loose or free.

***ē-la-quē-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [ELAQUEATE.]

***ē-la-quē-āt-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ELAQUEATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disentangling, setting free, or loosing.

ē-lās-mō-brān'-chī-āte, *a.* [ELASMOBRANCHII.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the Elasmobranchii.

ē-lās-mō-brān'-chī-i, *s. pl.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, a metal plate, and *branchia*=gills.]

1. Zoöl.: An order of fishes containing the Sharks, Rays, and Chimæras. There are no cranial bones, the skull is without sutures, the gills fixed and shaped like pouches. The exoskeleton consists of a placoid expanse of granular tubercles or spines; the endoskeleton is cartilaginous. The ventral fins are far back. The heart has but one auricle and one ventricle. The order is nearly coextensive with Cuvier's Cartilaginous Fishes and the Placoides of Agassiz. It is divided into two orders, Holocephali and Plagiostomi.

2. Palæont.: The order has existed from remote Silurian times till now.

ē-lās-mō-dūs, ē-lās-mō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, and *odous*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes from the Eocene beds.

ē-lās-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, a metal plate, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

Mineralogy:

(1) The same as ALTAITE (q. v.).

(2) The same as NAYAGITE or ELASMOSINE (q. v.).

ē-lās-mō-sine, *s.* [Ger., Eng., &c., *elasmose*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as NAYAGITE (q. v.).

ē-lās-mō-thēr'-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *elasma*=metal beaten out, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A Pachyderm, family Rhinocerotidæ, found in the Post-pliocene beds in various parts of Europe.

ē-lās'-tīc, *ē-lās'-tīck, *ē-lās'-tīc-al, *a.* [From Gr. *elaō*, fut. *elasō*=to drive; Low Lat. *elasticus*; Fr. *élastique*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the power or property of returning with a spring to the form from which it has been bent, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property or quality of recovering its original form or volume after the removal of any external force which has altered that form or volume; springy, rebounding.

"The membrane is an elastic substance capable of being drawn out."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

2. Soft, springy.

"A step that seemed

Caught from the pressure of elastic turf."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

II. Figuratively:

1. Admitting of extension, not confined with certain narrow limits; as, an elastic conscience.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Readily recovering from depression or exhaustion; not permanently giving way to depression: as, elastic spirits.

"A trifle now sufficed to depress those elastic spirits which had borne up against defeat, exile, and penury."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Elastic force of gases:

Nat. Phil. (of gases): That property of gases by which their particles are constantly repelling each other, so that the gases tend every moment to diffuse themselves through a wider and wider area. Vapors also, which are really gases, possess an elastic force.

elastic-bands, *s.* Bands made of caoutchouc, naked or covered. The former are cut from flattened cylinders of rubber of proper diameter and thickness between a duplicate series of circular knives acting after the manner of shears; the latter are made by cutting continuous slips from a sheet of vulcanized rubber of the required thickness, wound upon a reel, by means of a knife with slide-rest motion. These strips are then covered with cotton or silk, and woven in an endless web. [CAOUTCHOUC.]

elastic-bitumen, *s.*

Min.: The same as ELATERITE.

elastic-bulb syringe, *a.* A syringe having a bulb of caoutchouc, the expansion and contraction of which acts as a pump.

elastic-curve, *s.* A curve formed by an elastic blade fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.

elastic-fabric loom, *s.* A loom having mechanical devices for stretching the rubber threads or shirrs, and holding them at a positive tension while the fabric is woven.

elastic-fluid, *s.* A fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions after the removal of external pressure, as the air.

elastic-goods, *s. pl.* Goods having elastic cords, called shirrs, inserted in a fabric or between two thicknesses.

elastic-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Strong yellowish bands of elastic or fibrous tissue, with a small quantity of areolar tissue, found in the ligaments of the jaw, &c.

elastic mineral-pitch, *s.* A brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.

elastic-mold, *s.* Elastic molds of glue for taking casts of undercut objects were invented by Douglas Fox. The body to be molded is oiled and secured about an inch above the surface of a board, and is then surrounded by a wall of clay rather higher than itself, and about an inch distant from its periphery. Into this, warm melted glue, just fluid enough to run, is poured, completely enveloping the object. When cold, the clay wall is removed, and the mold delivered by cutting it into as many pieces as are required, either with a sharp knife or by threads previously placed in proper situations about the object. The pieces are then placed in their proper positions and bound together. The mold is designed particularly for taking casts in plaster-of-paris, but molten wax, if not too hot, may also be employed.

elastic-piston pump, *s.* A pump described in Dr. Gregory's *Mechanics*, consisting of an elastic bag provided with a valved board on top, and operating over a valved diaphragm. The trunk in which it operates is a square box, and the piston moves without friction against the trunk in which it works. The bag is of waterproof canvas or leather, with occasional rings. A somewhat similar pump, recommended for a bilge-water pump, and for pumping out leak-water, is known as Cracknell's, and was somewhat famous forty years ago. It had a pliable diaphragm of leather attached to the plunger-rod, and a valve on top like the pump just described. As the leather diaphragm was driven down and drawn up alternately, it filled with water and then lifted it, the lower valve rising as the plunger lifted. [BAG-PUMP.]

elastic-propeller, *s.* A form of ship's propeller invented by Macintosh, in which the blades are of flexible steel, which assume a more and more nearly disc form as the speed and consequent resistance of the water is increased.

elastic-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Yellow fibrous tissue in most cases mixed with the fibers of areolar tissue. It occurs in the ligaments of the vertebrae, that of the jaw, &c., also in connection with arteries, veins, and lymphatics. It is distinguished from white fibrous-tissue by its elasticity and yellow color. It is used in the animal structure whenever an extensible and highly elastic material is required.

elastic-type, *s.* Type made of compounds of caoutchouc, which will accommodate themselves to a somewhat uneven surface in printing. A form of elastic type may be lapped around a curved printing-surface.

ē-lās'-tīc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *elastical*; *-ly*.] In an elastic manner; with a spring or rebound.

ē-lās-tīc'-i-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ity*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The quality or condition of being elastic; that inherent property in bodies by which they recover their original form or volume after an external pressure or force has been removed; springiness.

2. Fig.: The power of recovering quickly from any depression or exhaustion; the quality of being capable of resisting depression; liveliness; as, elasticity of spirits.

¶ Limit of elasticity: The utmost limit or extent to which elastic bodies can be extended or compressed without destroying their elasticity.

II. Nat. Phil.: The property in virtue of which bodies resume their original form or volume, when the force which altered that form ceases to act. It may be developed by pressure, by traction, by flexion, or by torsion (q. v.). Solids vary much in elasticity. India-rubbers, ivory, glass, &c., possess much of it; lead, clay, &c., little. Gases and liquids are completely elastic.

ē-lās'-tīc-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elastic; elasticity.

***e-lat**, *a.* [ELATED.] Elated.

"This king of kings proud was and elat."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,175.

ē-lā'te, *a.* [Latin *elatus*=lifted up; *e=ex=*out, up, and *latus*=borne, carried, pa. par. of *fero*=to bear or carry.]

***1. Lit.**: Lifted up, raised.

"With upper lip elate he grins."

Fenton: *Knight of the Sable Shield*.

2. Fig.: Raised or elevated in spirit; puffed up with success or pride.

"Oh how elate was I, when, stretched beside

The murmuring course of Arno's breezy tide,

Beneath the poplar grove I passed my hours."

Couper: *Milton's Death of Damon*. (Trans.)

ē-lā'te, *v. t.* [ELATE, *a.*]

***1. Lit.**: To raise, to lift up.

"By the potent sun elated high."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 684.

II. Figuratively:

***1.** To elevate, to heighten, to raise.

"Truth divinely breaking on his mind,

Elates his being, and unfolds his power."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 1,335, 1,336.

2. To raise, puff up, or elevate the spirits; to make elate.

"The church of Corinth was foolishly elated by spiritual pride."—Warburton: *Doctrine of Grace*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ē-lāt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [ELATE, *v.*]

ē-lāt'-ēd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ly*.] In an elated, proud, or exultant manner; with elation.

"Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury; and where do we find any so elatedly proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he?"—Feltham: *Disc. on Luke* xiv. 20.

ē-lāt'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elated.

ē-lāt'-ēr (1), **ē-lā'-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *elat(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which elates.

"Not the effects of any internal elater of the water."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 49.

ēl'-a-tēr (2), *s.* [Gr. *elatēr*=a driver, a chariot-driver, from *elaunō*=to drive.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A spring.

"Why should there not be such an elater or spring in the soul?"—Cudworth: *Serm.* (1676), p. 82.

II. Technically:

1. Entom.: The typical genus of the family Elateridæ (q. v.). Linnæus comprised in his extensive genus all the family.

2. Botany: (Generally in pl.)

(1) The loose spiral fibers inclosed in membranous cases among which lie sporules in the fructification of Jungermannia. When fully ripe, the membranous case generally disappears, the spiral fibers, which are powerfully hygrometric, uncurl, and the sporules are dispersed. (Lindley.)

(2) Four elastic filaments attached about the middle of one side of the spores in Equisetaceæ. They are curled once or twice round the spore, uncoiling elastically when the spore is discharged.

ēl'-a-tēr'-i-dæ, *s.* [Gr. *elatēr*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [ELATER.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (beetles), tribe Pentamera, sub-tribe Sternoxia. It contains the insects placed by Linnæus in his great genus *Elatér*, now broken up into many genera.

ĕ-lăt'-ĕr-in, ĕ-lăt'-ĕr-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *elaterium*], and Eng., &c., suff. -in (*Chem.*) (q. v.).
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; the active principle contained in elaterium. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, purified by precipitation with water, washing with ether, and recrystallization from hot alcohol. It forms colorless hexagonal tables, insoluble in water.

ĕ-lăt'-ĕr-ite, s. [Ger. *elaterit*, from Gr. *elatēr*=a driver.]

Mineral.: A soft elastic subtranslucent mineral which has been called Elastic Bitumen, and from its resemblance to India-rubber has been termed also Mineral Caoutchouc. The specific gravity, 0.90-1.2, color brown. Composition: hydrogen, 83.7-86.2; hydrogen, 12.34-13.28. (*Dana.*)

ĕ-la-tēr'-i-ŭm, s. [Latin *elaterium*; Greek *elatērion*.]

1. *Phar.*: Obtained by cutting the fruit of *ecballium* lengthwise, and lightly pressing out the juice, which is strained through a hair-sieve and then is set aside to deposit; the sediment is poured on a linen filter, and dried on porous bricks at a gentle heat. Elaterium occurs in the form of thin flattened, or slightly incurved pieces, about one line thick, light, friable, of a green color, becoming gray on exposure to the light. It contains an active principle, elaterin, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$. Elaterium is a very powerful drastic hydragogue purgative, used in dropsical affections, especially those connected with cardiac diseases; it sometimes causes nausea and great depression. Elaterium is apt to produce gastro-enteritis if incautiously given. The official preparation is *Pulvis Elaterii Compositus* (elaterium, ten grains; sugar of milk, ninety grains). (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

2. The name given by Richard to the kind of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, and others, *Regma* (q. v.).

ĕl'-a-tĕr's, s. [ELATER (2).]

ĕl'-a-tĕr'-ŷ, s. [Gr. *elatēr*=a driver, and Eng., &c., suff. -y.] Elasticity.

ĕ-lăt-i-nă'-ĕ-æ, s. [Lat. *elatin(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Water-peppers. An order of plants, alliance Rutales. It consists of small annual plants, with fistular rooting stems, growing in marshy places. Leaves opposite, with interpetiolar stipules; sepals three to five; petals three to five; stamens generally six to ten; fruit a capsule with three to five cells. A small order, with about twenty-two known species scattered over the world.

ĕl'-a-tĭ-ne, s. [Lat., from Gr. *elatinē*=a kind of toad-flax (*Linaria*). This is not the modern elatine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Elatinaceæ (q. v.).

ĕ-lăt'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [ELATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as ELATION (q. v.).

ĕ-lă'-tion, s. [Lat. *elatio*, from *elatus*, pa. par. of *effero*.] The state of being elate; an elevation or inflation of mind arising from extreme pleasure, satisfaction, or success; pride, haughtiness, vanity.

"God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favors."—*Atterbury*.

***ĕl'-a-trôm'-ĕt-ĕr**, s. [Gr. *elatēr*=a driver, from *elaunō*=to drive, and *metron*=a measure.] A pressure-gauge for air or steam.

ĕl'-ă-yle, s. [Gr. *elaion*=oil, and *hulē*=matter.]

Chem.: A name given to ethene (olefiant gas), C_2H_4 , by Berzelius, owing to its forming a heavy, yellow, oily liquid when it is mixed with chlorine gas. [*Dutch Liquid* (q. v.).]

ĕl'-bōw, *el-bowe, s. [A. S. *elboga*, from *el*, cogn. with Lat. *ulna*=the elbow, and *boga*=a bending, a bow; cogn. with Icel. *alnbogi*, *ölnbogi*, *ölbogi*; Dut. *elleboog*; Dan. *albue*; O. H. Ger. *elinpogo*; M. H. Ger. *elenboge*; Ger. *ellenbogen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The joint uniting the forearm with the upper arm.

"The wings, that waft our riches out of sight,
Grow on the gamester's elbows."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 760, 761.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any flexure or bend, especially if obtuse; as of a road, a river, a pipe, a wall, a parapet, &c.

"Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall."—*Bacon*.

(2) A support for the arm, elbow-high; as the arm of a chair.

"Elbows still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived."
Cowper: *Task*, i. 60, 61.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A voussoir of an arch, which also forms part of a horizontal course; an obtuse angle of a wall.

2. *Carp.*: The junction of two parts having a bent joint; a knee or toggle joint; an abrupt angle.

3. *Joinery*: The sides or flanks of a paneled recess; especially the two small pieces of framing which occur on each side of a window immediately below the shutters when the window-jambs are carried down to the floor, forming a slight recess.

¶ (1) *Elbow of a hawse*:
Naut.: A particular twist in the cable by which a ship rides at anchor.

(2) *To be at one's elbow*: To be near; to be at hand so as to be ready to help.

"Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home;
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 1.

(3) *To be out at elbows*: To be shabby in dress; hence, to be reduced in circumstances, to be badly off.

"Even the generals had long been out at elbows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(4) *To be up to the elbows*: To be deeply engaged or absorbed in business.

(5) *To shake the elbow*: To gamble.

"He's always shaking his heels with the ladies, and his elbows with the lords."—*Vanbrugh: Confederacy*, i.

(6) *To lift the elbow*: To drink immoderately.

elbow-board, s.
Carp.: The board at the bottom of a window on which the elbows of a person are supported when leaning.

elbow-chair, s. An arm-chair; a chair with arms to support the elbows.

"Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs."
Cowper: *Task*, i. 89.

***elbow-gauntlet**, s.
Mil.: The same as ELBOW-PIECE (q. v.).

elbow-grease, s. A colloquial expression for hard and continued manual exercise, as rubbing, polishing, &c.

elbow-joint, s.
Anat.: A hinge-joint existing at the spot where the lower extremity of the humerus is in contact with the radius and ulna. (*Quain.*)

***elbow-piece**, s.
Mil.: A covering or protection for the joint of plate armor at the elbow.

elbow-polish, s.
The same as ELBOW-GREASE (q. v.).

"Genuine elbow-polish, as Mrs. Poyser called it."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, bk. i., ch. vi.

elbow-room, s.
Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; hence, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for action.

"Now my soul hath elbow-room."
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 7.

elbow-tongs, s. Crucible tongs with jaws bent between the joint and chaps.

ĕl'-bōw, v. t. & i. [ELBOW, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To push or thrust with the elbows.
"Pressing and elbowing each other to get near the altar."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. Figuratively:
1. To encroach upon; to drive to a distance; to push away.

"It thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about."
Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, Pt. II., i. 1.

2. To force by pushing with the elbows; as, To elbow one's way through a crowd.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To jut or project into an angle; to bend.
*2. *Fig.*: To jostle or push with the elbows; hence, to be rudely self-assertive or quarrelsome.

"Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence."
Gratinger: *Ode on Solitude*.

ĕl'-bōwed, el-bow-it, a. [Eng. *elbow*; -ed, -it.] Formed into the shape or figure of an elbow; bent, curved.

elbowit-grass, s.
Bot.: Flote Foxtail-grass.

ĕl'-bōw-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [ELBOW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of pushing, thrusting, or jostling with the elbows.

2. A jutting out or projecting into an elbow or angle.

ĕl'-būck, s. [A. S. *elboga*.] Elbow. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, rare! to see our elbucks wheep,
And a' like lamb-tails flyin'."
Burns: *The Ordination*.

ĕl-ca'-ja, ĕl-cai'-ja, s. [Arabic. See the compound.]

¶ *Arabian Elcaja*: A plant, *Trichilia emetica*. It is a large tree with villous shoots, pinnate leaves, five greenish-yellow petals, ten monadelphous stamens, and a three-valved, three-angled fruit. It grows in Yemen. The fruit, mixed with fragrant materials, is used by the Arab women to wash their hair. The fruit is emetic. The ripe seeds, mixed with sesamium oil, are made into an ointment for the cure of itch.

Ēl-cē'-sā-iteš, Ēl-ĕ'-sē-anš, s. pl. [Named after Elxai, a Jew, their founder.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect founded by Elxai, in the second century, during the reign of Trajan. He commingled Oriental philosophy with Judaism. He speaks respectfully of the Messiah, but whether or not he referred to Jesus of Nazareth is not quite plain, and Epiphanius doubts whether the Elcesaites should be regarded as a Christian or as a Jewish sect.

ĕld, *eild, *elde, s. & a. [A. S. *yldo*, *yldu*, *æld*, *ældu*, *eld*=old age, antiquity, from *eald*=old. Cf. Icel. *öld*=an age, *aldr*=old age; Goth. *alds*=an age.]

A. As substantive:

1. Old age; decrepitude or weakness arising from age.

2. Age.

"He was of grete elde and myght not trauaile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

3. Old people.

4. People of olden times; former ages.
"The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
Receiv'd and did deliver to our age
The tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

B. As adjective: Old, former.

***ĕld, *elde, *eild, *elden, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *ealdian*.] [ELD, s.]

A. Trans.: To make old or aged.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become old; to age.

ĕl'-dĕr (1), *el-dar, *el-dre, *el-dore, a. & s. [A. S. *yldra*=elder, comp. of *eald*=old; *ealdra*=an elder, a prince, from *eald*=old with suff. -or.] [OLD.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Older, senior, having lived a longer time; opposed to younger.

2. Senior in position or time; opposed to junior.

*3. Pertaining to earlier times; former.

II. Cards: Playing, or having the right to play first.

"At the Rubicon game the elder hand is entitled to deal five cards."—*Field*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is older or of greater age than one or more others; an older person; a senior in years.

2. One whose age gives him a claim to honor and respect.

(3) (Pl.): Ancestors, forefathers.

II. Technically:

1. *Among the Jews*: The rulers or magistrates of the people. The instinct of mankind considers the old fitter than the young to rule, and at first probably every "elder" was really pretty well advanced in life. But the designation ultimately came to be used more of office than of age. "The elders of the congregation," or simply "the elders," are mentioned as early as Lev. iv. 15. Seventy of them were appointed (Num. xi. 25). They are combined with the officers (Deut. xxiv. 10), with the princes (Ezra x. 8), with the priests (Lam. i. 19). In the New Testament they are described as having given currency to traditions (Matt. xv. 2), and taken a chief part in compassing the death of Jesus (Matt. xxvi. 59; xxvii. 20), &c. There were elders, also, of single towns, as of Succoth (Judges viii. 14), and of Jezreel (2 Kings x. 1).

2. *In the New Testament Church*: The same as presbyters. [PRESBYTER.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

3. *Among Calvinistic Churches*: A body of men elected by the communicants from among their number to aid the minister in portions of his spiritual work. With the minister, they constitute the executive of the congregation.

"A general meeting of ministers and elders was called for the purpose of preventing such discreditable excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *elder* and *senior*, see SENIOR.

elder-son, s.

Among the Albigenses and other Cathari: The higher of two vicars attached to the bishop. (*Mosheim*.)

ēl'-dēr (2), *eller, s. & a. [A. S. *ellen*, *ellern*.]

A. *As subst.*: A tree, *Sambucus* (q.v.). *Sambucus nigra* is the Common Elder. It has corky bark, two to four pairs of serrate leaflets, flowers in cymes, four to six inches in diameter, berry small globose, black, or rarely green. It is found in Europe, also in South Africa. The berries are used for the manufacture of wine; the flowers for making perfumes. *S. ebulus* is the Dwarf Elder, or Danewort.

¶ *Cut-leaved elder*: A cultivated variety of *Sambucus nigra*.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the hollowed branch of the elder-tree.

"If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an elder gun, I have no augury."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Philaster*, i. 1.

¶ (1) *Bishop's Elder*: [BISHOP.]

(2) *Dwarf Elder*: [ELDER.]

(3) *Ground Elder*: *Sambucus ebulus*.

(4) *Marsh Elder*: *Marish Elder*; *Viburnum opulus*.

(5) *Water Elder*: The same as *Marsh Elder* (q.v.).

elder-berry, s. The fruit of the elder.

elder-bush, s. The same as ELDER (2) (q.v.).

elder-moth, s. *Uropteryx sambucata*.

elder-wine, s. Wine made from the fruit of the elder-tree. It is sometimes used to adulterate port wine.

elder-flowers, s. pl.

Mat. Medica: *Sambuci flores*; the recent flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. They yield *Aqua sambuci*, elder-flower water, when ten pounds of flowers are distilled with two gallons of water, one gallon being distilled over. The water is used in the mixing of medicines. It is a gentle stimulant. The berries of elder are used to give a special color and flavor to port wine. The coloring matter is obtained by digesting elder-berries with alum and water. A piece of flannel mordanted with aluminium acetate, heated for some time in the suspected wine, then washed, and immersed in water rendered faintly alkaline with ammonia, becomes green if the wine is pure; but dark brown if black elder is present. (*Blyth: Practical Chemistry*.)

ēl'-dēr-lŷ, a. [Eng. *elder*; -ly.] Rather old; having passed middle age; bordering upon old age.

"A young man, an elderly man, an olde man, to preache earlie and late."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fol. 58.

*ēl'-dērn, *el-lern, *el-lerne, a. [A. S. *ellarna*. (*Somner*.)]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to elder; made of elder.

B. *As subst.*: The elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

ēl'-dēr-schīp, *el-der-schīp, s. [A. S. *ealdor-schype*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state of being older; seniority in age.

"No other dominion than paternity and eldership."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from among the laity."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity* (Pref.).

3. The body of, or order of elders collectively.

II. *Eccles.*: The elders of a Calvinistic Church taken collectively. [ELDER (1).]

ēl'-dēst, *el-deste, a. [A. S. *yldesta*, super. of *eald*=old.]

1. Oldest; most advanced in age or years; born before all others.

"For that he was *eldeste* me lokede upon hym best by right."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 23.

2. Of oldest or longest standing.

"He who called himself the *eldest* son of that Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*ēld'-fa-ṭhēr, *alde-fader, *alde-vader, *eld-fader, *eld-fadyr, *ealde-fæder, *eelde-fadir, s. [A. S. *eald-fæder*, *ealde-fæder*.]

1. A grandfather.

2. A father-in-law.

*ēld'-īng (1), *eld-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [ELD, v.; A. S. *ealdung*=old age.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Age.

"Elding is end of erthlie glie."

Maitland: Poems, p. 193.

ēld'-īng (2), eild-ing, s. [A. S. *ēlan*=to kindle, to set on fire; *æld*, *æled*=fire; O. S. *æld*; Icel. *eldr*.] Fuel (*Prov.*).

"The daylight, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering *elding*, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom for fuel."—*P. Kirkiner: Wigtons. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 147.

eldin-docker, s.

Bot.: The Water-dock; used for fuel.

*ēld'-mōṭh-ēr, *eld-moder, *el-mother, s. [A. S. *eald-mōder*, *ealde-mōder*.]

1. A grandmother.

2. A mother-in-law.

ēl Dōr-a'-dō, s. [Sp. *el*=the, and *dorado*=gilt.]

I. *Lit.*: A country which Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, in South America, and which he declared to be a veritable "land of gold." Sir W. Raleigh identified it with Guiana, and published a highly-colored account of its fabulous wealth of the precious metals.

"Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons
Call *El Dorado*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 410, 411

II. *Figuratively*:

1. An inexhaustible mine.

"The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit."—*T. Moore*.

2. A region or district falsely represented as rich in all the productions of nature.

ēl'-drītch, a. [A. S. *el*, *ele*, in comp.=foreign, strange; suff. -*ritch*=-*ric* (q.v.).] Ghastly; frightful. (*Scotch*.)

"His lengthened chin, his turned-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeel and gestures."

Burns: Holy Fair.

*ele, *ely, *eolie, *eoile, s. [A. S. *ele*.] Oil.

"He schel elye him wyth *ele*."—*Shoreham*, p. 1.

ē-lē-āt'-ic, a. & s. [See definition.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to Elea or Velia, a town of Magna Græcia.

2. Relating to the school of philosophy founded by Xenophanes at Elea. He held the unity of God and his eternity. He believed also that the world had always existed. Whether he combined with these views Pantheistic tenets has been a matter of dispute. Other Eleatics were Parmenides, Zeno, &c.

B. *As subst.*: A follower of the system of philosophy founded by Xenophanes.

ēl'-ē-cām-pā-ne, *al-li-cam-pane, *al-e-cam-pane, s. [A corruption of Lat. *Inula campana*, the old name of the plant.]

1. *Bot.*: *Inula helenium*. A tall, stout, downy, composite plant with yellow flowers. It was formerly cultivated as an aromatic and tonic, and the root-stock is still candied. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

2. *Pharm.*: A medicine made from the plant described under No. 1.

ē-lēct', v. t. & i. [ELECT, a.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To pick or choose out of a number; to select.

"This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elect*ed a hundred senators out of the commoners."—*Swift*.

2. To select or choose out of a number for appointment to any office or employment; to designate any office by voting.

"Hee was also *elect*ed generall capitaine of the kinges armie."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 9.

3. To choose, to prefer; to determine in favor of.

"They have been, by the means that they *elect*ed carried beyond the end that they designed."—*Boyle*.

II. *Theol.*: To choose some persons to everlasting life. [ELECTION.]

B. *Intrans.*: To determine on any course of action: as, He *elect*ed to remain.

¶ For the difference between to *elect* and to *choose*, see CHOOSE.

ē-lēct' a. & s. [Latin *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo*=to choose, to pick out: *e*=*ex*=out, and *lego*=to choose.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Chosen, picked out or selected from a number.

"The *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Chosen or designated to an office, but not yet fully in possession of it. It follows the noun to which it refers.

"Emperor *elect* and bishop *elect* are ancient and intelligible descriptions. They mark the man in the stage when his appointment to his office is complete and irrevocable, but when he is not yet put into full possession of it by his coronation or consecration."—*London Times*.

II. *Theol.*: Chosen by God to everlasting life (B. II. 1).

B. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: One chosen or selected.

"Behold, my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect* in whom my soul delighteth."—*Isaiah xlii*. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Theol. (pl.)*: Those chosen by God from before the foundation of the world to be brought into a state of grace, and ultimately to receive everlasting life.

"A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life."—*Hammond*.

2. *Med.*: Officers of the College of Physicians. (*Eng.*)

*ē-lēc'-tant, s. [Lat. *electans*, pr. par. of *electo*, intens. of *eligo*=to choose, to elect.] One who has the power or right of electing; an elector.

"You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too."—*Search: On Freewill, Foreknowl., &c.* (1763), p. 55.

ē-lēc'-tar-ŷ, s. [ELECTUARY.]

ē-lēc'-tēd, pa. par. or a. [ELECT, v.]

ē-lēc'-tī-ḡsm, s. [Eng. *elect*; -ic, -ism.] The system of selecting or choosing out doctrines from other systems; eclecticism.

ē-lēct'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ELECT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of selecting, choosing, or picking out; election, choice.

ē-lēc'-tion, *e-lec-cion, *e-lec-cioun, s. [Fr. *élection*, from Lat. *electio*, from *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo*=to choose, to elect; Spanish *eleccion*; Ital. *elezione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number; choosing, choice.

"The prioure of Canterbire sendes to Kyng Jon,
Bisouht him of leue to mak *eleccion*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 208.

2. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number by vote for appointment to any office or employment.

"In a large society the *election* of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. vii.

3. The ceremony or process of electing to an office.

"Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*."—*Addison: Spectator*.

4. The condition or position of being elected to any office.

5. The power of choosing or selection; freedom in choosing; liberty to choose or select.

"For what is man without a moving mind?

Now if God's power should her *election* bind,

Her motions then would cease, and stand all still.

Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

*6. Discernment, discrimination, distinction.

"In favor, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious."—*Bacon*.

7. Voluntary preference or choice.

"By his own *election* led to ill."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

*8. Those who are elected.

"Some of the House of Lords having procured themselves to be chosen by the people sat in parliament at the foot of the *election*."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 253.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astrol. (pl.)*: Astrologers mean by this Term certain opportunities of Times, elected (or chosen) by Astrological Observations, as most fit for such a particular Business or Enterprise. (*Moxon*.)

2. *Theol.*: The act of God in selecting some persons from the race of man to be regenerated by His spirit, to be justified, to be sanctified, and to receive other spiritual gifts in this world, with eternal life in the next. The Calvinistic doctrine makes this election take place by God's mere good pleasure, without any foreseen merit in the individuals chosen. The Arminian one considers that God chooses those who He foresees will accept the offer of the Gospel and act as true Christians till death. The 17th of the Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church, headed "Of Predestination and Election," teaches Calvinism, though not of an extreme type. The 3d chapter of the Westminster Confession,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

entitled "Of God's Eternal Decree," uses more decided language. The strongest adherents of this view are in the Presbyterian churches, though there is a tendency to soften the harsher features of the system. Many Baptists hold the same doctrine, as do the Calvinistic Methodists. The Arminian opinion is that of the Wesleyans, of many clergymen in the Church of England, and many Dissenters belonging to various denominations.

"The conceit about absolute election to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue."—*Atterbury*.

¶ General election:

1. In Great Britain, an election of Members of Parliament in all the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom.

2. In the United States, a presidential election.

**ě-lěc'-tion-ar-ý*, *a.* [Eng. *election*; -*ary*.] Of or pertaining to elections; connected with elections.

"This method proving to be the fertile cause of interminable electionary agitations."—*R. Pauli*, in *Academy* (Dec. 15, 1871), p. 562.

ě-lěc'-tion-eēr, *v. i.* [Eng. *election*; -*eer*.] To canvass or work at any election in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates.

"All those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to electioneer."—*Miss Edgeworth: Rosanna*, ch. iii.

**ě-lěc'-tion-eēr-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *electioneer*; -*er*.] One who canvasses or works in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election.

"Her urgent entreaties were now joined to those of Lord Glistonbury and of many loud-tongued electioneers."—*Miss Edgeworth: Vivian*, ch. ii.

ě-lěc'-tion-eēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of canvassing or working in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election; the tactics employed at an election in favor of a candidate.

"Such a master of the art of electioneering Chicago had never seen."—*Record*, January 30, 1894.

ě-lěc'-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *électif*; Sp. & Port. *electivo*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Chosen by election; dependent on or appointed by election.

"Disputes between the hereditary and the elective branch of the legislature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Bestowed or passing by election.

"I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary."—*Bacon*.

3. Pertaining to the right or privilege of election or choice; as, an *elective* franchise.

4. Exerting or exercising the power of choice.

"All moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

II. *Chem.*: Having a tendency to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others; as, *elective* affinity.

elective-monarchy, *s.* A monarchy in which the successive kings are elected instead of obtaining the throne by hereditary descent.

**ě-lěc'-tīve-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *elective*; -*ly*.] By way of election; by choice; with preference for one before another.

"How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern."—*Ray: The Creation*.

ě-lěc'-tōr, **e-lec-tour*, *s.* [Lat., from *electus*, *pa. par. of eligo*=to elect; Fr. *électeur*; Sp. *elector*; Ital. *elettore*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who has the right, power, or privilege of electing; a person who is by law entitled to take part in any election, or to vote for any candidate; a person who possesses such qualifications of age, property, character, &c., as are by law declared to be necessary to entitle him to a vote.

"Touching the qualifications of the electors, as well as those to be elected."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 271.

2. *Specially*:

(a) A member of the Electoral College of the United States.

(b) One of the princes of Germany who were formerly entitled to elect the Emperor.

elector-palatine, *s.*

Hist.: A title first assumed in A. D. 1274 by Rudolph I., Count Palatine of the Rhine. [PALATINATE.]

ě-lěc'-tōr-al, *a. & s.* [Fr. *électoral*; Ital. *elettorale*; Sp. *electoral*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to election or electors.

2. Having the dignity, rights, or privileges of an elector.

"In favor of the electoral and other princes in the empire."—*Burke: Economical Reform*.

**B. As subst.*: An electorate.

"The electorals and countries belonging to electors."—*Wotton: Remains* (1620), p. 534.

electoral-college, *s.*

1. *United States*: On Presidential election day in this country, which occurs on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, instead of voting directly for the President and Vice-president of the United States, the qualified voters of each state vote for as many electors as their state has Senators and Representatives in Congress. The electors thus chosen constitute the Electoral-college. These electors meet in their respective states on the second Monday of January following, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-president. Three lists of the persons voted for, and the number of votes received by each, are certified to and signed by all the electors, and sealed. One list is deposited with the United States District Court Judge of the district in which the electors meet; the other two are sent by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States Senate, one by mail and one by messenger. On the second Wednesday of February the lists from the several states are opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and the votes are counted. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are declared duly elected.

2. *Germany*: The body of princes entitled to elect the Emperor of Germany.

"The electoral-college hath written . . . promising not to proceed to the imperial election."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 107.

**ě-lěc'-tōr-āl-i-tý*, *s.* [Eng. *electoral*; -*ity*.] An electorate.

"Not to trouble one another, or anything to them belonging; as *electoralities*, principalities, subjects, towns, villages."—*Wotton: Remains* (1620), p. 533.

**ě-lěc'-tōr-ate*, *s.* [Fr. *électorat*; Ital. *elettorato*; Sp. *electorado*.]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of an elector of the German Empire.

"He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

2. The dignity of an elector; electorship.

**ě-lěc'-tōr-ěss*, *s.* [Eng. *elector*; -*ess*.] The same as ELECTRESS (q. v.).

"The eyes of all the Protestants in the nation turned toward the *Electress* of Bohemia."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1700).

**ě-lěc'-tōr-i-al*, *a.* [Eng. *elector*; -*ial*.] Of or relating to an elector or election; electoral.

"They would soon erect themselves into an electoral college."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

ě-lěc'-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *elector*; -*ship*.] The office or dignity of an elector.

"The son is to succeed him in the *electorship*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § vi., lett. 23.

Ě-lěc'-tra, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos, and sister of Orestes. Her adventures and misfortunes formed the subject of two plays, one by Sophocles, the other by Euripides.

2. *Astronomy*:

(1) One of the Pleiades.

(2) An asteroid, the 130th found. It was discovered by Peters, on February 17, 1873.

3. *Zoöl.*: A genus of membranaceous polypes.

4. *Bot.*: A genus of composite plants. The two known species are from Mexico.

**ě-lěc'-tre* (tre as *tēr*), *s.* [Gr. *ēlektron*; Lat. *electrum*=amber.]

1. Amber.

2. An alloy or mixed metal.

"Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin."—*Bacon*.

ě-lěc'-trěp-ě-těr, *s.* [Gr. *ēlektron*=amber, and *trepō*=to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

ě-lěc'-trěss, *s.* [Eng. *elector*; -*ess*.] The wife of one of the electors of the German Empire.

"The act of parliament settled the crown on the *electress* Sophia and her descendants, being protestants."—*Burke*.

ě-lěc'-tríc, **ě-lěc'-tríc*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *électrique*, from Gr. *ēlektron*=amber.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to electricity. *Spec.*—

(1) Containing electricity, exciting attraction in consequence of its electricity.

(2) Generating electricity; as, an *electric* machine.

(3) Operated upon by electricity, or by a body containing that subtle agent.

2. *Fig.*: Anything subtle, mysterious, and powerful, as, for instance, thought.

B. As subst.: A non-conductor of electricity, and in which, therefore, it can be accumulated. Examples, amber, shellac, the resins, wax, sulphur, glass, silk, dry paper, &c.

electric-absorption, *s.* The apparent absorption of an electric charge by the glass of a Leyden jar or condenser.

electric-action, *s.* Action produced by means of an electric current, as in the ringing of an electric bell.

electric-adhesion, *s.* Adhesion due to the attraction of unlike electrostatic charges.

electric-alarm, *s.* An instrument, otherwise known as a thermostat, used for giving an alarm when the temperature rises to a point at which the instrument completes the circuit. This is used in stoves and hot-houses, to indicate excess or lack of temperature, and as a maximum thermometer-alarm or fire-alarm. [THERMOSTAT; FIRE-ALARM.]

electric-annealing, *s.* Annealing by the heat produced by the passage of the electric current through the body to be annealed.

¶ In 1893 an American electrician discovered that a bar of iron immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid and cold water could be easily fused by the application of a strong electric current. The mode of procedure is as follows: The vessel employed is made of glass or porcelain, provided with a sheet lead electrode connected to the positive pole of a continuous-current generator, and contains a mixture of sulphuric acid and water. A flexible cable from the negative pole is connected to a strong pair of pliers with insulated handles. Taking in the pliers a piece of metal of any kind—iron, for instance—and immersing it in the acidulated water, the liquid is seen immediately to boil near the iron rod or plate, which latter is rapidly heated, and brought to a dazzling whiteness in a few seconds, and soon begins to melt. The heating is produced so quickly that neither the liquid nor the body of the metal rod has time to become hot. So rapid an evolution of heat necessarily means a tremendously high temperature. In a very short time a temperature of 7,000° Fahrenheit has been developed, which is proved by using a carbon rod instead of a metal one, when in a few moments amorphous carbon fragments are seen dropping off. With strong currents the enormously high temperature of 14,000° Fahrenheit, or nearly five times hotter than molten iron, has been produced.

electric-annunciator, *s.* A form of annunciator, used in large private houses and hotels, in which a current wire is the means of shifting the shield covering the number aperture on a dial, or in some other way indicating the number of the room. The guest in his room touches a button upon the wall; the circuit being made or broken, the effect is evidenced by the exposure of the room number on the dial. Other forms of annunciator are used for automatically recording future engagements, the electrical mechanism being dependent upon clock-work.

electric-apparatus, *electrical-apparatus*, *s.* Apparatus used for making discoveries in electricity, or for applying it to purposes useful to mankind. [ELECTRIC-BATTERY, ELECTRIC-MACHINE, &c.]

electric-aura, *s.*

Pharm.: A current or breeze of electrified air employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

electric-balance, *s.* An instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive forces of electrified bodies. A form of electrometer, consisting of a graduated arc supported by a projecting plate of brass which is attached to the perpendicular column. A wheel, the axis of which is supported on anti-friction rollers, and is concentric with that of the graduated arc, carries an index. Over this wheel, in a groove on its circumference, passes a line, to one end of which is attached a light ball of gilt wood, and to the other a float, which consists of a glass tube about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, terminating in a small bulb, so weighted that the index may point to the center of the graduated arc. The difference between the weights of the float when in and out of water is known, and the diameter of the wheel carrying the index is such, that a certain amount of rise or fall of the float causes the index to move over a certain number of graduations on the arc.

electric-balloon, *s.* A balloon that may be moved and steered by means of an electric motor.

ból1, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ĩ.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, del.

electric-bath, s.

1. In electro-plating, the solution used for depositing metal as contained in a vat or tank.
2. In electro-therapeutics, a bath with suitable arrangements, electrodes, and connections, for treating patients with electricity.

electric-battery, s.

1. *Primary or voltaic*: Two dissimilar substances, or metallic surfaces, both conductors of electricity, immersed in a jar of acidulated water or other exciting fluid, that will act more energetically on one than on the other, the two conductors being connected on the outside by a wire; the substance or surface less acted upon is the negative, and that more acted upon the positive pole, the current flowing from the positive to the negative. The electrodes, or poles, are most commonly made of carbon or zinc; platinum, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin and lead may be, but are not used, because of cost or high resistance of the metals. The common excitants are sulphuric or nitric acid, bicarbonate of potash, sulphate of copper solution, or sal-ammoniac solution.

2. *Secondary or storage*; also called accumulator: A series of metallic or other conducting plates, usually lead, divided from each other by a non-conducting substance, the whole being immersed in a water solution; through this solution a primary current is sent from the negative to the positive, decomposing the water, its oxygen forming with the lead on the positive pole a peroxide of lead, and leaving a deposit of metallic lead on the negative plate, the oxide then being destroyed by the hydrogen. When the primary discharge from the negative to the positive pole is stopped, the chemical affinity of the oxygen in the peroxide of lead for the metallic lead causes it to leave the positive for the negative pole, thereby causing a current from the positive to the negative pole, which is utilized as a primary current.

electric-bell, s.

1. *Magnetic or dynamic*: Two electro-magnets, parallel and in series, having at their extremity a vibrating armature in close proximity pivoted between them; fixed to this armature is a clapper vibrating between two gongs. The current passes through the fields, magnetizing the cores, and in generating an alternating current vibrates the armature and rings the bell.

2. *Battery-bell*: A single coil or bobbin of wire, wound around an iron core; a vibratory armature, pivoted at one end, and passing at a right angle by the core of the bobbin; at the other end of the armature is a clapper, a gong situated close to the clapper. A delicate spring is attached to the vibratory armature near the clapper, which, while the current is passing, operates against a set-screw placed for the purpose. The current passing through the bobbin to the set-screw magnetizing the core, attracts the armature, which in turn is repelled, the spring working against the screw. These alternate attractions and repulsions of the armature vibrate the clapper and ring the bell.

electric-boat, s. A boat propelled by electricity. The electricity drives a motor, which actuates a screw propeller. The current is generally supplied by a storage battery. From their noiselessness electric-boats are peculiarly available for nocturnal torpedo operations, and the universal equipment of modern warships with electric lighting and power plants makes their use possible at all points. This type is often termed an electric-launch, and most or all electric-boats fall under this category. (Sloan.)

electric-breeze, s. A term employed in electro-therapeutics to designate a brush discharge.

electric-bridge, s. A term applied to an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit. The most generally known and used are the Wheatstone "bridge" or "balance," and that of the British Association. The former in substantial respects is adopted in the Siemens' universal galvanometer.

electric-burglar-alarm, s. A burglar-alarm operated by an electric current. [BURGLAR-ALARM.]

electric-burner, s. An electric device for lighting and extinguishing a gas jet by alternately touching different buttons. [ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTING.]

electric-cat, s. [MALAPTERURUS.]

electric-calamine, s.

Min.: The same as HEMIMORPHITE (q. v.).

electric-candle, s. A modification of the arc form of electric light, in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris. Invented in 1877 by Jablochkoff, a Russian engineer. This invention is noteworthy as having revived an interest in electric illumination.

electric-car, s. [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]**electric-charge, s.**

Elect.: The accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar, or anything similar.

electric-chimes, s. pl. A number of bells, graduated in tone from treble to bass, operated from a key-board or controlled by means of an electric-current.

electric-circuit, s. The passage of electricity from a body in one state to a body in another by means of conductors.

electric-clock, s.

Hor.: A dial with hands and going-train impelled by recurrent impulses from an electro-magnet. The first known clock of this kind was invented by Wheatstone, and exhibited by him in 1840. Appold, Bain, Shepherd and others have contrived clocks on the same principle. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLOCK.]

electric-column, s. A galvanic pile invented by De Luc, consisting of different metals alternating with each other, the several couples being separated by paper.

electric-current, s. The discharge of electricity from one body to another.

electric-death, s. Death resulting from electricity discharged through the animal system. The exact conditions requisite for fatal results have not been determined. High electro-motive force is absolutely essential; a changing current, pulsatory or alternating, is most fatal. As applied to the execution of criminals, the victim is seated in a chair and strapped thereto. One electrode with wet padded surface is placed against his head or some adjacent part. Another electrode is placed against some of the lower parts, and a current from an alternating dynamo passed for 15 seconds or more. The potential difference of the electrodes is given at 1,500 to 2,000 volts, but of course the maximum may be two or three times the measured amount, owing to the character of the current. (Sloan.)

electric-density, electric-thickness, s.

Elect.: The quantity of electricity found on a given surface.

electric-discharge, s.

Elect.: The escape of electricity, whether slowly and silently, or more quickly and violently, from any receptacle or generator.

electric-drill, s. A drill for metals or rock worked by an electro-magnetic motor. For metals a rotary motion, for rocks a reciprocating or percussory action is imparted.

electric-eel, s.

Zoöl.: *Gymnotus electricus*, a great eel, inhabiting the marshy waters of the Llanos (plains) in South America. It attains the length of five or six feet, and can discharge electricity sufficient to kill an animal of considerable size. [GYMNOTUS.]

electric-egg, s.

Elect.: An ellipsoidal glass vessel, with metallic caps at each end, which may be filled with a feeble violet light by means of an electric machine acting on it after a vacuum has been made inside the glass.

electric-engine, s. [ELECTRIC-MOTOR; ELECTROMAGNETIC-ENGINE.]

electric-explorer, s. An electrical apparatus for locating bullets and other foreign metallic substances in the human body.

electric-fan, s. A metallic fan operated by an electric motor, and used for ventilating purposes.

electric-field, s. The region of electrostatic influence surrounding a body charged with electricity.

electric-flyer, s. A wheel so arranged as to be set in rotation by the escape of static electricity from its points when connected with a charged conductor.

electric-fog, s. A dense fog which sometimes occurs when the atmosphere is surcharged with electricity.

electric-escapement, s. A device actuated by electric impulse which intermittently arrests the motion of the scape-wheel and restrains the train to a pulsative motion—acting, in fact, in the place of a pendulum.

electric-fishes, s. pl. Such fishes as are capable of giving electric shocks, such as the Torpedo, the Gymnotus, and the Silurus (q. v.).

electric-force, s. The force with which electricity tends to move matter.

electric-furnace, s. A heater or oven in which an electric current is substituted for heat by fuel.

electric-fuse, s.

1. A device used in blasting to explode the charge. The fulminate or the charge itself is lighted by

means of an electric spark or a resistance section of fine platinum wire, which is heated to redness by the passage of an electric-current induced by a voltaic or magneto-electric battery.

2. A safety device used to protect electric circuits against too great a volume of current. The regular or metal circuit is broken by the introduction of a wire of lead or soft alloy, formed to melt at a point beyond which a current would be harmful. The melting of the fuse will stop the current by breaking the circuit.

electric gas-lighting.

How it is that an electric spark lights the gas, and why the coil gives a spark: Illuminating gas is principally composed of two elements, carbon and hydrogen, both of which also have a strong affinity for oxygen, but, like phosphorus and sulphur, they will only unite with it when their kindling temperature is reached. In lighting gas with a match, all we do is to heat the gas up to this point. But we may light it just as well by any other means that will give the required heat. A piece of red-hot wire will do it. An electric spark does it. There is very little heat in the spark itself, but very little is needed. It is *degree* of heat required, not quantity. If one tiny particle of hydrogen can be made hot enough to unite with oxygen, it will heat up its neighboring particles and spread the flame in an instant. To understand why the spark coil makes a spark we must remember its construction. We have several pounds of wire, that is, several hundred feet, wound around a soft iron core. When a current passes through the wire, the core becomes a strong magnet. When the current is broken, the core ceases to be a magnet. At the same instant a strong current is momentarily induced in the coil. It is known as the "extra current," and is strong enough to jump through the air between the two little wires over the gas-burner, thus making a spark and lighting the gas. A current of electricity is always induced in a wire when it is near a changing magnet, or near another wire in which a current is made or broken. The extra current in the spark coil is due to both of these causes; the magnetism of the core changes, and the retreat of the original current along the turns of the coil induces secondary currents in the neighboring turns. Without the spark coil there would be no extra current, and consequently no spark.

electric-governor, s. A governor in which a part of a fly-wheel, say a segment of the rim, is made to move radially outward when the wheel revolves at a rate above a preappointed speed, and thereby comes in contact with a metallic tongue, completing an electric connection, which is utilized to move a butterfly-valve or other device which concerns the transmission of power. Governor-balls flying out to a certain distance may make or break an electric connection to produce the same result, or sound an alarm. Electro-magnetic action is also used to start and stop machines, and operate stop-motions.

electric-harpoon, s. An application of the electric-current to the explosion of a bursting-charge in a harpoon or bomb-lance. A copper wire is carried through the line, and when a circuit is established by the harpooner, a resistance-section in the fuse of the bomb-lance ignites the charge.

electric-heater, s. The new forms of electric-heater are based upon the principle of electrical resistance. Some resistant body, such as carbon or platinum, is placed in the circuit, and retains heat upon the passage of the current in proportion to its qualities of resistance.

electric-helix, s. A coil of copper wire in the form of a screw. The wire is generally coiled round a bar of soft iron, and when an electric current is sent through it, this confers polarity upon the iron, the wire and iron together constituting an electro-magnet. But the helix will also manifest magnetic properties without any iron wire at all.

electric-indicator, s. An apparatus by which electro-magnetic currents are indicated.

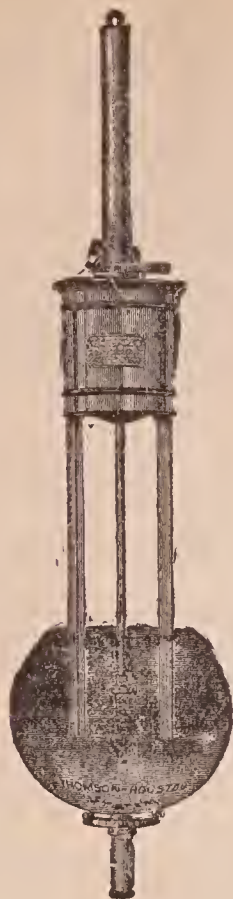
electric-kite, s. A kind of kite devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air. In June, 1752, on a stormy day, in a field near Philadelphia, he flew a kite with a key attached to it. In order to insulate the kite, in place of the ordinary string he made a silken cord, which he tied to a tree. He hoped to obtain a spark readily from the key, but without success till the rain began to fall, when the cord became a good conductor and brought down the spark.

electric-lamp, s.

1. *Arc*: A contrivance for holding in position and regulating the movements of the carbon electrodes, between which the arc light is produced. The patent office teems with specifications of different patterns of regulators. Among the first devised were those of Duboscq, Foucault, and Serrin, the last being of very perfect form. Of later years the

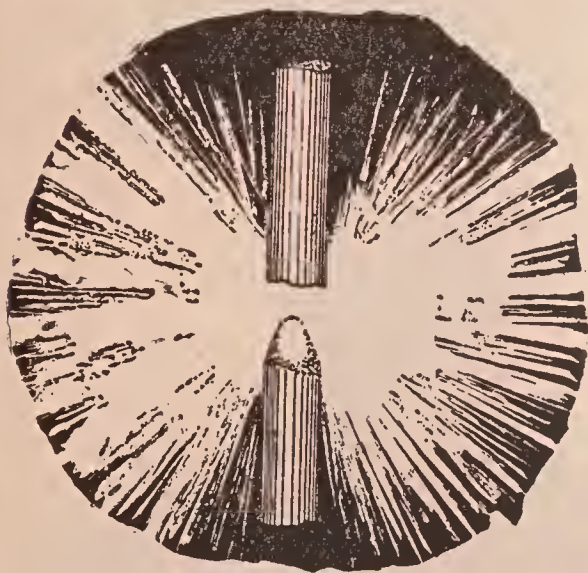
fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu - kw.

lamps of Siemens, Brush, Pilsen, Crompton, and others have supplanted the older forms. The electric-candle (q. v.) of Jablochkoff is also a form of arc lamp.



Arc Lamp.

The accompanying illustration shows an enlarged view of the carbons of an arc light. When the current is flowing through the lamp the carbons are automatically separated a very small distance. The



electric current jumps from the positive or upper carbon to the negative or lower carbon, thus forming the electric arc, from which the lamp derives its name. The current tears away from the positive carbon minute particles, which are consumed in the intense heat of the arc and adding somewhat to the light given off. The heat developed by the arc is so intense that an ordinary case-knife is consumed as fast as it can be fed into the arc.

Another form of arc light is shown in the following cut, which is called a Focusing lamp. It consists of the arc-lamp mechanism arranged to feed both up and down to maintain the position of the arc in the axis of a parabolic-reflector. This lamp is used as a search-light at sea on war vessels, and when it is desired to concentrate a powerful light in small space.

2. *Incandescent*: In this form of lamp a slender thread of carbon (carbonized paper, fiber, &c.) is inclosed in a glass bulb exhausted of air. The passage of the electric-current renders this thread white-hot. Edison, Swan, Maxim, and others have produced lamps on this principle, which differ little

from one another. E. A. King, in 1845, patented an incandescent lamp. The following year Greener and Staite improved upon it. In 1871 Lodyghin at



St. Petersburg exhibited 200 such lamps on one circuit. In the patent office of the United States the Edison patents on an incandescent lamp seem to



Incandescent Lamp and Holder.

stand as the fundamental ones, the principle calling forth this decision being the vacuum in which the carbon is suspended. Mr. Edison, however, made

his vacuum lamp just in time to secure the co-operation of the dynamo-electric machine invented two years before, without which the lamp would have been of no practical value, since the electric-current cannot be made commercially in any other way. Prof. Moses G. Farmer, of Boston, lighted his house with a number of platinum filament incandescent lamps in 1847, but as a curiosity only, as the generation of the required current by means of primary batteries was too costly for commercial purposes. The great litigation of the past year or two over the patents on the carbon-vacuum lamp have led inventors to seek avoidance of that principle. The nearest they have come to their desires is the substitution of nitrogen, or some other gas in which combustion will not take place, for the vacuum.

electric-launch, s. [ELECTRIC-BOAT.]

electric-light, s.

1. *Definition*:

(1) A brilliant light emitted by the white-hot points of two pieces of carbon when used as the electrodes of a powerful voltaic battery, or other generator of electric-currents. [ELECTRIC-LAMP.]

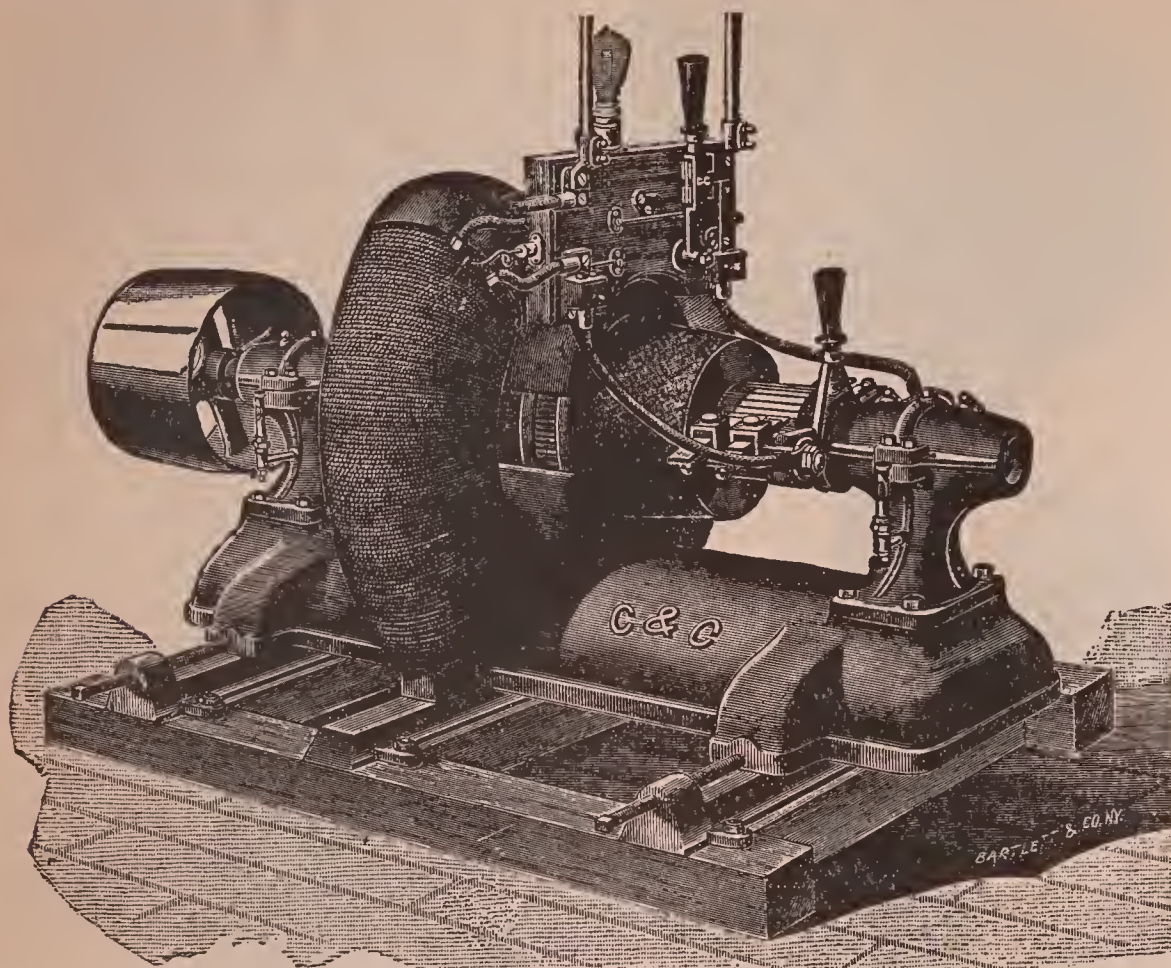
(2) The light emitted by the incandescence of a metallic wire, or carbon filament, when subjected to the passage of an electric-current. [ELECTRIC-LAMP, 2.]

2. *Hist.*: In 1809 Sir Humphry Davy, while experimenting with a powerful battery, discovered the phenomenon of the voltaic arc. He used as electrodes points of charcoal. Foucault and later experimenters replaced these by pencils of gas-retort carbon, and this material is yet used in some forms of regulators. A better result, however, is obtained from manufactured carbon pencils, and this manufacture already represents a distinct trade both here and in Europe. Coke, lamp-black, cane-sugar, &c., are the ingredients used for these pencils, which are subsequently placed in molds and submitted to a red heat. Davy's suggestive experiments were of mere scientific interest until the improved battery-cells invented by Grove and Bunsen came into use forty years later, when many attempts were made to turn the electric-light to practical account; but owing to the trouble, expense, and other difficulties attendant upon the use of a battery, the light was still only available for exceptional uses. The discovery by Faraday (1830) that an electric-current could be induced in a coil of wire by the approach to it or recession from it of a magnet, may be said to have given electricians the first hope of giving the electric-light a commercial importance. The magneto-electric machines which followed upon Faraday's discovery were soon many in number, each one exhibiting some improvement upon its predecessor. Of these pioneer machines may be mentioned that of Aixii (1832), who caused a horseshoe magnet to turn beneath bobbins of wire suspended above its poles; Clarke's machine, where the reverse method was adopted, the bobbins moving near the poles of a fixed magnet; Siemens', who in 1854 introduced a new form of armature or coil, which superseded the bobbins formerly used; Wilde, of Manchester, who produced a powerful machine in which the electro-magnet (q. v.) was first employed in this connection, it being excited by a permanent or ordinary horseshoe magnet. In 1866, Siemens, and also Wheatstone, pointed out that this initial excitation was unnecessary, because the iron cores of the electro-magnets always retained a certain amount of residual magnetism which, by proper appliances, could be roused into giving powerful effects. Holmes, Ladd, and others also produced machines worthy of mention. A machine called the "Alliance" was fixed at the South Foreland Light-house in 1872, and is still in use there. It was invented by Professor Nollet, of Brussels, in 1849, and was used for the service of some French light-houses before it was employed in England. It is of a most cumbersome nature, and in common with the machines already noticed must be considered obsolete. In 1872, Gramme (France) gave the subject of electric illumination fresh impetus by the introduction of a small and compact machine which altogether distanced its prototypes in power and efficiency, and we may date from this time the excitement which has been growing of late years concerning the electric-light. In England the Gramme machine was first used in 1874, to provide a light for the summit of the Westminster clock tower. Since that date it has been greatly improved. The Gramme machine gives a continuous current like that afforded by a voltaic battery; but previous machines, like the "Alliance," for instance, gave an alternate current, which had for most uses to be turned into one direction by a device called a commutator, which formed an attachment to such machines. In France the Gramme machine is used almost exclusively, not only for lighting, but for electroplating and electrotyping. In America the Brush and Edison machines are naturally more used. In England the Gramme, the Brush, the Crompton, the Gordon, and other machines are

competing for public favor. In spite of these improved machines, the entire question of electric illumination is still in an experimental stage. The different systems may be conveniently grouped under the two heads—Arc-lights and Incandescent lights.

induced by the constant influence of an already electrified body. It is an old invention revived and improved, and the principle has been carried still further by the admirable machines of Voss and Wimshurst. (*Ganot, &c.*)

2. All dynamo-electric machines or generators,



"C & C" Incandescent Dynamo.

electric-locomotion, s. The power of moving from place to place by the use of electricity.

"The engineers studying the practical details of *electric-locomotion* are still uncertain as to whether we shall have a separate locomotive drawing the future train or whether each car will be equipped with its own motor."—*The Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1893.

electric-locomotive, s. A locomotive operated by means of electricity. [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]

electric-log, s. An electric-circuit through the log-line to the detent of an escapement in the register-log, so that by touching a key on deck a circuit may be completed, an armature attracted, and thus the starting and stopping of the mechanical register in the log be exactly timed.

electric-loom, s. Electricity used as the motive power for a loom. In 1852, an electric-loom was exhibited by Bonelli at Turin. The invention was at that time in a crude state, but has since been much improved. The object is to dispense with the perforated cards required in the Jacquard apparatus. (*Knight.*)

electric-machine, electrical-machine, s.

1. A machine for exciting electricity by means of friction. Its inventor was Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, who made one, consisting of a sulphur globe, about 1647, following it by the air-pump about 1650. Sulphur was next exchanged for resin, which in turn was superseded by a glass cylinder. Von Guericke's "rubber" to excite electricity had been simply his hand. Instead of the hand Winckler, in 1740, introduced cushions of horsehair stuffed with silk. Bose, about the same date, collected the electricity on an insulated cylinder of tin-plate. Ramsden, in 1760, replaced the glass cylinder by a circular glass-plate. The glass is rotated between the surfaces of the rubbers, and the electricity which is generated passes to the conductors on each edge of the disc, thence to the prime conductor, and finally to a Leyden jar or other object, as may be desired. By friction with the glass, the glass becomes positively and the rubbers negatively electrified. The latter communicate with the ground by means of a chain, which carries off the negative electricity as soon as it is produced. In Nairne's machine there is a cylinder which is rubbed by only one cushion. Armstrong's is a hydro-electrical machine. [HYDRO-ELECTRICAL.] In Holtz's the electricity is not developed by friction, but is

whatever their peculiar forms, as distinct one from the other, are based upon the discoveries of Faraday, and Henry contemporaneously in 1832, that if a closed wire or conducting ring is moved across a magnetic space, a current of electricity is generated in the wire. A dynamo-electric generator is the best apparatus devised for the application of this principle to the production of an electric-current. A magnetic space is provided between the poles of two or more powerful magnets, and coils of wire are caused to traverse this magnetic space in such a way as to excite a current in them. The stronger the magnetism of the space, the longer the wire and the quicker it is moved, the stronger will be the current excited. The aim of inventors, therefore, is to construct their machines with powerful magnets and coils of wire having many turns, and to rapidly rotate these coils through the magnetic "field" by mounting them on an axle driven by a steam-engine or other mechanical motor. As each coil or bobbin of wire passes between the poles of the magnet, a transient current is generated in it; but as there are a number of bobbins rapidly following each other, each with its transient current, the joint effect of the whole is a practically continuous current.

electric-meter, s. [ELECTROMETER, ELECTROSCOPE.]

electric-motor, s. A machine for driving other machines or vehicles, using the electric-current as the motive power. Practically, it is an electric dynamo having current supplied to it by another dynamo or a battery. [ELECTRO-MOTOR.]

electric-main, s. The main conductor in any system of distributing electricity.

electric-musket, s. A musket whose charge is exploded by means of a battery placed in its stock.

electric-organ, s. An organ in which the escape of air into the pipes is controlled by electricity.

electric-pen, s. A stylus for producing a series of perforations in paper, so that the paper may act as a stencil for the reproduction of a great number of copies of the original matter. Various kinds of electric-pens have been invented.

electric-pendulum, s. A pendulum constituting an essential element in an electric-clock. A point below the bob of the pendulum passes through a globule of mercury, the time of contact being indicated on a traveling fillet of paper.

electric-phosphorescence, s. Phosphorescence produced in a substance by means of an electric current.

electric-photometer, s. An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light by its action upon the resistance of selenium.

electric-piano, s. A piano provided with a series of electro-magnets, each corresponding to a key of the instrument, the armatures of which are made to strike the keys when the circuit is closed.

electric-plugger, s. An electric device for rapidly rotating a dentist's tooth-plugging apparatus.

electric-potential, s. The power of doing electrical work.

electric-power, s. Power evolved by electricity.

electric-pulse, s. An oscillating discharge of electricity.

electric-radiometer, s. A radiometer in which the radiation is caused by electrified instead of by heated surfaces.

electric-railway, s. A railway in which the motive power is electricity, operating an electric-motor carried on the car, the armature of which, in turning in response to the current, turns the axle, and thus moves the car.

electric railway-signal, s. A device for communicating messages or warnings as to the place or condition of a train on the track, in regard to stations left or approached, or to other trains on the same line.

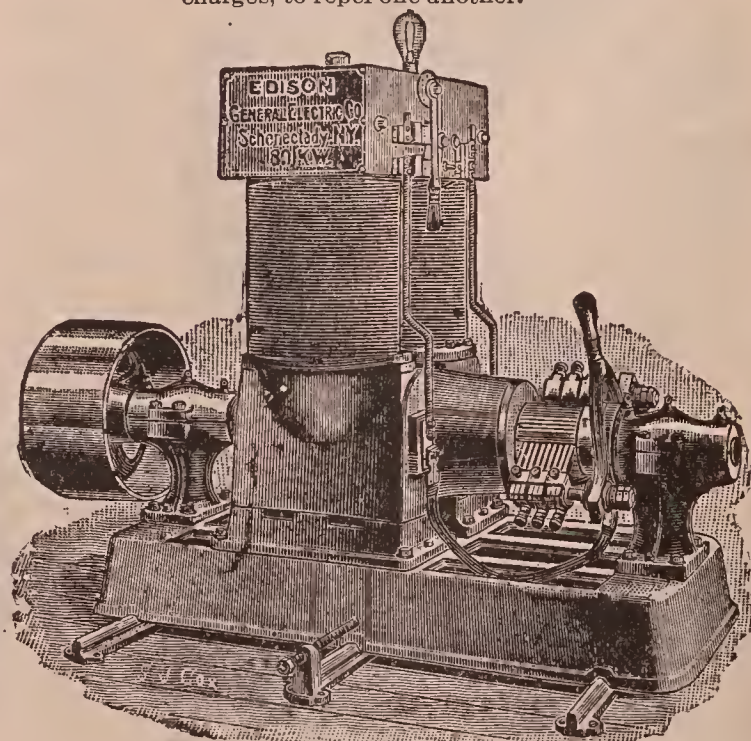
electric-ray, s.

Ichthy.: A name for the Torpedo (q. v.), so called because when irritated it is capable of giving an electric-shock.

electric-regulator, s. Any device by which an electro-magnetic circuit is made the means of reaching a machine to stop it or start it. The applications are numerous and various. The term is also applied occasionally to apparatus for controlling the arc forms of electric-lamps. [ELECTRIC-LAMP, 1.]

electric-register, s. An electric device for recording the time of a watchman's presence at the several localities he is required to visit at stated intervals.

electric-repulsion, s. The mutual tendency of similarly electrified bodies, or similar electric charges, to repel one another.



Edison Incandescent Dynamo.

electric-residue, s. A second charge which tends to arise when a Leyden jar is permitted to stand for a short time after it has been discharged.

electric-resistance, electrical-resistance, s. Resistance is the inverse of conductivity. Ohm's

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

law stands as follows:—The strength of the current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit.

electric-resonance, s. The production of electric pulses in open-circuited conductors by the action of pulses in adjacent conductors.

electric-saw, s. A wire made white hot by an electric current, and used as a saw.

electric-shock, s. The physiological shock produced in an animal organism by an electric discharge.

electric-signal, s. A signal, or signals, by simple or repetitive sounds or by code, conveyed by electric influence. The motion of bell-hammers, of flags, index-fingers, or semaphoric arms may be held as included in this definition, which thus covers telegraphing and signaling by electric circuit.

electric-siphon, s. A siphon in which the stoppage of flow is avoided by an electric device which prevents the accumulation of air.

electric-soldering, s. A process in which the solder used in producing metallic joints is melted by an electric current instead of by ordinary or furnace heat.

electric-spark, s. A spark produced when two bodies of opposite electricities are brought within a short distance of each other, and electricity, passing from the one to the other, has to encounter the resistance of the air. It may be also drawn from the conductor of an electric machine if the latter be touched or nearly approached by the finger. If the spark have only a short distance to travel, it does so in a straight line. When it has to traverse two or three inches, it resembles a curve with branches. When it is very powerful, its course becomes zigzag. Lightning is a powerful electric spark, and its track tends to be of the last-named form.

electric-steam-gauge, s. A steam-boiler attachment, in which the rise of the mercury under pressure of steam is indicated by means of electric connection to the dial. (*Knight*.)

electric-sterilization, s. Destruction of germs in a liquid by means of an electric current.

electric-storm, s. A widespread disturbance of the earth's magnetic and electric forces, by some ascribed to vast electrical disturbances in the sun. [*SUN SPOTS.*]

"At the Mutual Union office the managers said, 'Our wires are all running, but very slowly. There is often an intermission of from one to five minutes between the words of a sentence. The electric-storm is general as far as our wires are concerned.' The telephone service was practically useless during the day."—*New York Tribune*, Nov. 8, 1882.

"The aurora is part of a great electric-storm in the upper atmosphere, which also produces disturbances of the electric needle. The connection between the deflections of the needle and the spots on the sun has been suspected since 1859. At that time the two phenomena were first observed to coincide. The coincidence was observed by two astronomers simultaneously, one being at Kew, England, and one in this country, but it was at first thought to be a coincidence only. Subsequent observations, however, have confirmed the theory then propounded of the connection; and at this day it is one of the best settled facts in science."—*Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 25, 1894.

electric-strain, s. The deformation of a surface by electric stress.

electric street-car line, electric street-railway, electric-tramway, s. A street railway on which cars for passengers are moved by means of electric traction. Great progress has been made recently in the matter of operating street railways by means of electric-motors. Nearly every country in Europe has introduced electric-railways, or, as they are there termed, electric-tramways, and at the beginning of 1897 there were 111 lines, with a total length of 596 miles. In the United States, at the close of 1896, there were 12,133 miles of line, Chicago alone having 225 miles in operation, and nearly every town of any size was provided with its trolley cars. Many of the elevated roads are now being operated by electric-traction, and a successful adaptation of the electric-motor to the standard steam railroad cars has recently been made by the California Railway Company on a short line of its road in that state. Since November, 1896, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company has operated its suburban service out of Cincinnati by electric traction, and recently large electric locomotives have been added to the equipment of the Baltimore Belt Line Tunnel plant. [*ELECTRIC-MOTOR.*]

electric-stress, s. The force that causes the deformation of the surface of a substance within an electric field.

electric-sunstroke, s. An effect similar to sunstroke sometimes experienced by persons exposed for a long time to intense electric light.

electric-switch, s. A device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring the current, or a part of it, to another circuit. [*SWITCH.*] The same as a commutator (q. v.).

electric-target, s. A target which by means of an electric device registers the point struck.

electric-telegraph, s. In a general sense an apparatus by which signals may be transmitted to considerable distances by means of voltaic currents propagated on metallic wires. (*Ganot*.) In a more limited one that form of electric signaling apparatus in which an insulated wire excited by frictional electricity is, or rather was, used to convey messages by sparks or shocks. (*Knight*.) Gray, in 1729, experimented with conductors: Nollet soon afterward sent a shock along a line of men and wires 900 toises in length; Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1745, sent a shock through 12,000 feet of wire, and proved that it was practically instantaneous throughout its length. A writer in the *Scots' Magazine*, in 1753, proposed a series of wires from the ends of which were to be suspended light balls marked with the letters of the alphabet, or bells which were to be moved by an electric current directed to the appropriate wire. LeSage, at Geneva, in 1774, actually constructed a telegraph arranged in this manner, the end of each wire having a pith-ball electroscope attached. Lamond, in 1787, employed a single wire, connecting an electrical machine and electroscope in each of two rooms; and Reusser, in 1794, proposed the employment of letters formed by spaces cut out of parallel strips of tinfoil pasted on sheets of glass, which would appear luminous on the passage of the electric spark. In 1795 Cavallo proposed to transmit letters and numbers by a combination of sparks and pauses. Don Silva, in Spain, appears to have previously suggested a similar process. Betancourt, in 1796, constructed a single line telegraph between Madrid and Aranjuez, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in which the electricity was furnished by a battery of Leyden jars, and the reading effected by the divergence of pith balls. In 1811 Sömmering, decomposing water, managed thereby to give distinct signals. In 1834 Gans and Weber made an electro-magnetic telegraph [*ELECTRO-MAGNETIC*], sending signals by it in or near Göttingen for a mile and a quarter. In 1837 Steinheil, in Munich, and Wheatstone, in London, constructed telegraphs, the current in the former being produced by an electro-magnetic machine, and the latter by a constant battery. Morse is the father of the present commercial system of telegraphy. He constructed the first line over which an intelligible message was sent for any distance, the line being built from Baltimore to Washington. The first message "What Hath God Wrought," was sent in 1843, by Prof. Morse, to his assistant, Alfred Vail. The U. S. government appropriated \$30,000 to further the invention. An electric telegraph consists essentially of three parts: A circuit comprising a metallic connection between two places, a communicator for signaling between them, and an indicator for receiving them at the station to which they are sent. In Europe the electromotor is generally a modified Wollaston's battery, consisting of a trough divided into compartments, each having in it an amalgamated zinc and copper plate. The compartments are filled up with sand moistened with dilute sulphuric acid. The connection between two places, if aerial or terrestrial, is made by galvanized iron wires fixed to insulating porcelain on poles or other supports. If marine, they are of copper coated with gutta-percha, covered with tarred hemp, and strengthened exteriorly by being sheathed in an iron cable. (For the other arrangements, see *COMMUTATOR*, *INDICATOR*, *ELECTRO-CHEMICAL*, *ELECTRO-MAGNETIC*, &c.)

Recently many experiments have been made to discover a successful mode of telegraphing without wires, and early in 1897 Guglielmo Marconi, a young Italian electrician, submitted to the British Post-office Department a system of wireless telegraphy, depending not on electro-magnetic, but on electrostatic effects. The great difference between the earlier systems and Mr. Marconi's is that in the former a wire on each side was required, while in Marconi's vibrations are simply set up by one apparatus and received by the other. Improvements in the system were rapidly introduced, and on December 16, 1901, the world was electrified by the announcement that Marconi had succeeded in sending an aerial signal across the Atlantic Ocean. By means of an aerial wire attached to a kite at St. Johns, Newfoundland, he communicated with the Poldhu signal station at Cornwall, England.

electro-telpherage, s. Conveyance by means of a telpher-line (q. v.).

electric-tempering, s. The employment of heat of electric origin in place of ordinary heat for tempering metals.

electric-tension, s. Difference of electric potential; dielectric stress; electro-motive force; surface density.

electric-thermometer, s. An apparatus for ascertaining the effects of an electric discharge on the temperature of a body through which it is passed.

electric time-ball, s. A balloon of canvas suspended on a mast, and dropped at an exact time every day by means of an electric circuit, operated by an observer whose eye is upon the astronomical clock and hand upon the telegraph-key.

electric-torch, s. A gas-lighter operating by electric action.

electric-torpedo, s. A torpedo operated by electricity. There are various kinds of electric torpedoes. The Sims-Edison torpedo is driven by an electric-motor, and its motions are controlled from the shore by electricity. The torpedo proper is carried some distance below the surface of the water by a vessel immediately above it, from which it is suspended by two rigid bars. In the torpedo is a cable reel on which the conducting cable is disposed. An electric-motor and controlling gear are also contained within the torpedo. In its front the explosive is placed. It is driven by a screw propeller actuated by the electric-motor. As it moves it pays out cable so that it has no cable to draw after it through the water, the cable lying stationary in the water behind it. This avoids frictional resistance to its motion. The maintenance of the torpedo at a proper depth is one of the advantages of the system. (*Sloan*.)

electric-tower, s. A lofty iron framework on which electric arc-lights are placed for lighting cities, towns, etc.

electric-traction, s. Traction by means of an electric-motor.

electric-tramway, s. [*ELECTRIC STREET-CAR LINE.*]

electric transmission of energy, s. The transmission of motive power by means of an electric current.

¶Recently there has been a tendency on the part of electrical engineers to turn their attention to the problem of utilizing heads of water for the purpose of generating electric energy to be used in furnishing light and power, not only to the towns near which they are situated, but by electric transmission to towns at a distance. At the beginning of 1897 there were 300 of these electric-power plants in the United States, the most important of them being that of the Niagara Falls Power Company, at Niagara Falls, New York, which on November 17th, 1896, sent 1,000 horse-power of electric energy from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, N. Y., a distance of 26 miles, where it was successfully utilized in propelling the street-cars of the Buffalo Railway Company. This transmission scheme is still in successful operation; its capacity is being gradually increased, and will continue to be until it is capable of transmitting 20,000 horse-power of electric energy. During the electrical exposition held in New York city in May, 1896, about one-thirtieth of a horse-power was transmitted from Niagara Falls to the exposition building, a distance of 453 miles, where it was successfully used to operate a working model of the Niagara Falls Power Company's plant. This is the longest electric transmission of energy ever attempted.

electric-trolley, s. [*TROLLEY*, 2; *ELECTRIC STREET-CAR LINE.*]

electric-typewriter, s. A typewriter having an electric attachment for impressing the letters.

electric-valve, s. A valve operated or controlled by an electric device.

electric-varnish, s. A varnish used for insulating purposes.

electric-wand, s. An electrophorus in the shape of a baton. [*ELECTROPHORUS.*] (*Knight*.)

electric watch-clock, s. A watchman's time-detector, in which a patrol touches a button at such times during the night as may indicate his presence at that spot at the appointed hour. (*Knight*.)

electric weighing-apparatus, s. An attachment to a scale which comes in as an auxiliary to the eye in detecting the turn of the balance. The poise is shifted out on the beam, and, as soon as it feels the tendency to rise, the circuit is completed, and the point at which the poise stopped is indicated. (*Knight*.)

electric-welding, s. A process of welding metals in which the heat evolved by an electric current is used in place of ordinary or furnace heat.

electric whaling-apparatus, s. An appliance by which a bursting-charge in a harpoon may be exploded. [*ELECTRIC HARPOON.*]

electric-whirl, s. A brisk rotating movement of electromagnetic force; the magnetic field.

ē-lēc'-tríc-al, a. [*Eng. electric; -al.*] The same as *ELECTRIC, a.* (q. v.).

electrical-apparatus, s. [*ELECTRIC-APPARATUS.*]

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -siious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

electrical-machine, s. [ELECTRIC MACHINE.]

¶ For other compounds, see ELECTRIC.

ē-lēc-trīc-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *electrically*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: By means of electricity.

2. *Fig.*: As electricity does.

ē-lēc-trī-ċian, (cian as shun) s. [Fr. *électricien*.] One proficient in the science of electricity; one who studies electricity.

electrical-unit, s. A unit of electrical measurement, as an ampere, a volt, etc. [UNIT.]

to have known no more than this regarding electricity; nor for the first sixteen centuries of the Christian era was much addition made to the solitary known fact in electricity.

In A. D. 1600, Gilbert, who was surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., published a book, *De Magnete*, in which for the first time the word "electric" was used in connection with science. He died in 1603. He regarded magnetism and electricity as two emanations of one fundamental force. He showed that not merely amber, but sulphur, glass, &c., are electrics. Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, discovered that there was a repulsive

Wall, in 1708, observed the sparks produced from amber, and Hawkesbee noticed the sparks and "snapping" under various modifications.

Dufay and Abbé Nollet were the first to draw sparks from the human body, an experiment which attracted great attention, and became a species of fashionable diversion at the time.

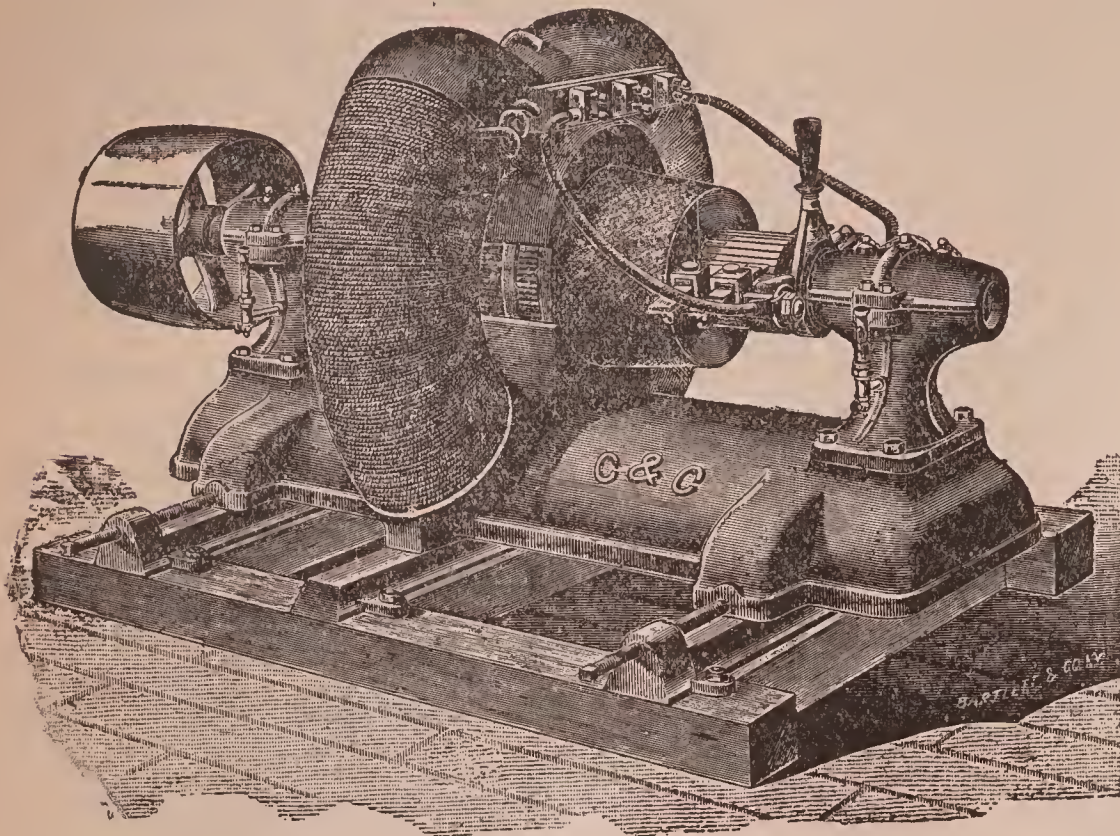
The discovery of the Leyden jar is attributed to Cuneus of Leyden, in 1746, who, while handling a vessel containing water in communication with an electrical machine, was surprised at receiving a severe shock. A similar event had happened the year previous to Von Kleinst, a German prelate.

In the eighteenth century the names of the principal contributors to the advancement of electrical science are Newton, Hawkesbee, Dufay, Guericke, Cuneus of Leyden, (to whom we owe the Leyden jar), and Franklin, who, in 1747, pointed out the circumstances on which the action of the Leyden jar depends. Monnier the younger discovered that the electricity which bodies can receive depends on their surface rather than their mass, and Franklin soon found that "the whole force of the bottle and power of giving a shock is in the glass itself;" he further, in 1750, suggested that electricity and lightning were identical in their nature, and in 1752 demonstrated this fact by means of his kite and key. About the same time D'Alibard and others in France erected a pointed rod forty feet high at Marli, for the purpose of verifying Franklin's theory, which was found to give sparks on the passage of a thunder-cloud. Similar experiments were repeated throughout Europe, and in 1753 Richman was instantly killed at St. Petersburg by a discharge from a rod of this kind.

The more important discoveries since those days relate rather to electricity produced by voltaic or magnetic action.

In the later history of electricity no name is greater than that of Michael Faraday, who was born in London in 1794, was appointed by Sir Humphry Davy assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in March, 1813, and in 1831 commenced the publication of a series of splendid discoveries in electricity.

3. *Present state of knowledge regarding electricity*: The past history of electricity centers round the frictional machine and the voltaic battery. The first-named is now only of experimental interest, and the second, if we except its use in signaling (telegraphy and telephony), is quickly being supplanted by the more economical and vastly more powerful dynamo-machine. To this contrivance, in its various forms, as designed by different makers, and in less degree to the secondary battery (now quite in its infancy), electricians look for the advancement of their science. The fact that the Gramme and similar machines are reversible is considered to be one of the most important discoveries of the century. By reversible is meant its power to act as a motor when coupled up with a distant machine, under which circumstances its armature rapidly revolves in the reverse direction to what it would do if used directly—as in the production of



Electric Motor.

ē-lēc-trīc-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *électricité*; Sp. *electricidad*; Port. *electricidade*; Ital. *elettricità*.]

1. *Nat. Phil. & Ord. Lang.*: A powerful physical agent which makes its existence manifest by attractions and repulsions, by producing light and heat, commotions, chemical decompositions, and other phenomena.

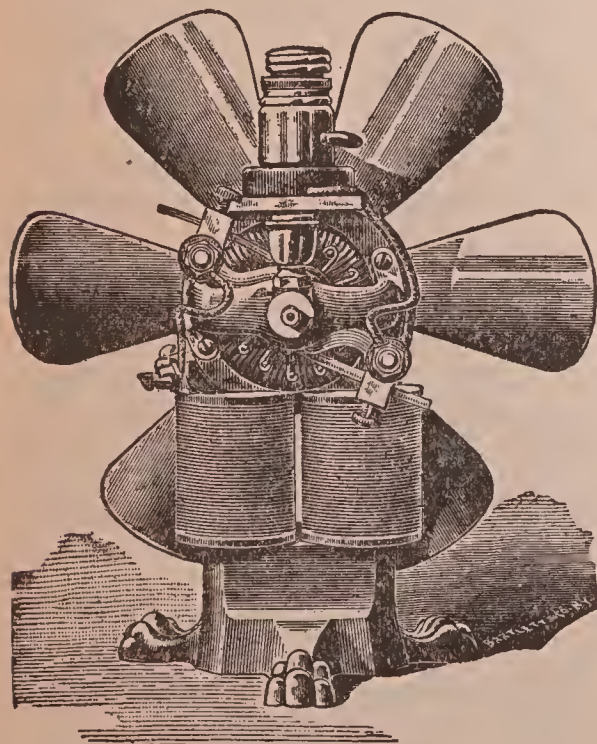
as well as an attractive force in electricity, and about 1647 constructed the first electrical machine.

Newton, in 1675, observed signs of electrical excitement in a rubbed plate of glass. Hawkesbee, who wrote in 1709, also observed similar phenomena; and Dufay, in the *Memoirs of the French Academy*, between 1733 and 1737, generalized so far as to lay down the principle that electrified bodies attract all those which are not so, and repel them as soon as they have become electric by the vicinity or contact of the electric body.

Dufay also discovered that a body electrified by contact with a resinous substance repelled another electrified in a similar way, and attracted one which had been electrified by contact with glass.

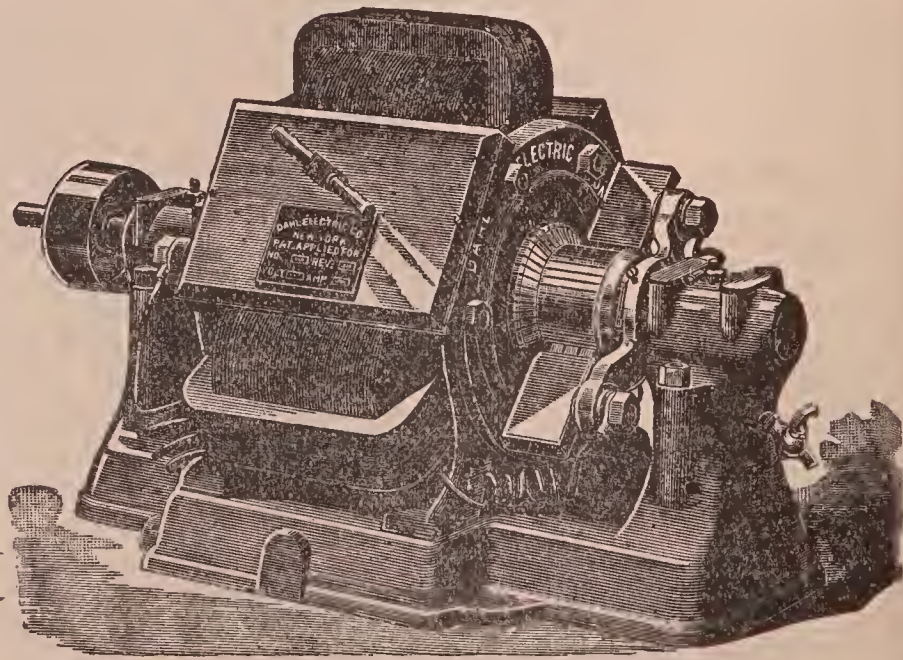
He thence concluded that the electricity derived from those two sources was of different kinds, and applied the names vitreous and resinous to them. Franklin attributed this difference to an excess or deficiency of the electric fluid, the former condition existing in electrified glass and the latter in resins.

Otto Guericke had discovered that his sulphur globe, when rubbed in a dark place, emitted faint flashes of light, and shortly afterward it was noticed that a similar phenomenon occurred at the surface of the mercury when the barometer was shaken—a fact which one of the celebrated mathematicians, Bernoulli, attempted to explain on the Cartesian system, but which was afterward correctly attributed by Hawkesbee to electricity.



Fan Motor for Ventilating.

2. *Hist.*: About 600 B. C. Thales discovered that when amber was rubbed with silk it became capable of attracting light bodies. The ancients seem



Dahl Motor for Alternating Currents.

the electric light. By such means the electrical transmission of power from place to place has become possible.

The possibility of obtaining electricity directly from coal without the aid of heat seems at last to have been demonstrated. In a paper read before the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

New York Electric Society Feb. 24, 1897, Mr. Willard E. Case showed how, by a new chemical process, the latent force in coal can be converted into electric energy by merely placing the coal in a battery. This process is described in the following statement given by the inventor to the *New York Sunday Journal* in the interest of science:

"We have made a glass jar containing two electrodes, one of platinum and one of carbon immersed in a solution of dilute sulphuric acid, into which is passed peroxide of chlorine, an explosive gas which gives up its oxygen to the carbon, oxidizing it without heat and producing electricity direct. The product of the oxidation is carbonic acid gas. The electro-motor force of the cell is about 1.3 volts, depending on the kind of carbon used. The gas contains oxygen in loose combination, and gives it up readily to the carbon, so oxidizing it, just as the blood gives up its oxygen to the tissues in the human system and oxidizes them, producing work."

The materials used in Mr. Case's battery are very expensive. It is the principle which has been discovered; the commercial details must be worked out in the usual way—the way of every invention that has benefited humanity.

ě-lěc-trī-fī-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *electrify*; *-able*.]

1. That may or can receive electricity or be charged with it; capable of becoming electric.
2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

ě-lěc-trī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electrify*; *c* connective, and *-ation*.]

1. The act or process of electrifying.
2. The state of being electrified or charged with electricity.

ě-lěc'-trī-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELECTRIFY.]

ě-lěc'-trī-fy, *v. t. & i.* [Mid. Lat. *electri(cus)*, and Class. Lat. *facio*=to make.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. Of material bodies: To make electric; to charge with electricity.

"The explosion of a cannon in St. James Park is observed to *electrify* the glass of the windows of the Treasury."—*Dr. Stephen Hales: On Earthquakes* (1750), p. 22.

2. Of the human body: To affect by transmitting through it, or some part of it, a current of electricity.

II. Fig. (of the mind): To send through it a sudden thrill of joy, of surprise, or any other exciting emotion.

B. Intrans.: To become electric.

ě-lěc'-trī-fy-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ELECTRIFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of communicating electricity to.

ě-lěc'-trīne, *a.* [Gr. *ēlektron*; Lat. *electrum*=amber, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of or of the nature of amber.
2. Pertaining to or composed of electrum.

ě-lěc'-trīn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* A family of the *polyzoa* (q. v.).

ě-lěc'-trī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *électrisation*; Sp. *electrización*; Port. *eletrização*.] The act of electrizing, the state of being electrized.

ě-lěc'-trīze, *v. t.* [Fr. *électriser*; Sp. *electrizar*; Port. *eletrizar*; Ital. *eletrizzare*.] To charge with electricity; the same as ELECTRIFY (q. v.).

ě-lěc'-trīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELECTRIZE.]

ě-lěc'-trīz-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *électriseur*.]

1. *Gen.* That which electrizes; that which electrifies a body.

2. Med. (pl.): The name given by Harrington to metallic plates of a galvanic battery designed for medical purposes.

ě-lěc'-trō-, *in compos.* Having electricity for its motive power, or in any way resulting from or pertaining to electricity.

electro-ballistic, *a.* Pertaining to projectiles and to electricity.

Electro-ballistic apparatus: An instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. The projectile passes through a wire screen, thus breaking a current of electricity, and setting in motion a pendulum, which is arrested on the passage of the projectile through a second screen. The distance between the screens being known, the arc through which the pendulum vibrates measures the time due to the flight of the projectile between the screens. [BALLISTIC-PENDULUM.]

Electro-ballistic pendulum: The same as *Electro-ballistic apparatus* (q. v.).

electro-biologist, *subs.* One skilled in electro-biology.

electro-biology, *s.*

1. *Properly:* The science which treats of the electric-currents developed in living organisms.

2. *Less properly:* The department of knowledge which treats of the influence or control over the feelings, thoughts, and actions of a mesmerized person, which the operator is alleged to possess.

electro-bioscopy, *s.* Electrical diagnosis of a body for the purpose of determining if life is extinct.

electro-blasting, *s.* Blasting by means of an electric or electro-magnetic battery, communicating through connecting wires with the explosive charges.

electro-bronze, *s. & v. t.*

A. As subst.: Metal electroplated with bronze.

B. As v. t.: To electroplate with bronze.

electro-capillarity, *s.* The state of being electro-capillary.

electro-capillary, *a.* Denoting the influence of electricity upon the surface tension of liquids.

electro-cautery, *s.*

1. Cautery by means of a wire heated by electricity.

2. The canterizing instrument used in electro-cautery.

electro-chemical, *a.* [English *electro*, and *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to electro-chemistry.

electro-chemical series, *s.* The arrangement of a number of chemical substances in the order of their affinity for the positive or for the negative pole of a battery.

electro-chemical telegraph, *s.* A telegraph which records signals upon paper imbued with a chemical solution, which is discharged or caused to change color by electric action. The first was that of Bain, in 1845, then followed those of Bakewell, Gintl, and Bonelli.

electro-chemistry, *s.* [English *electro*, and *chemistry*.] The science which treats of chemical effects produced through the agency of electricity, whether frictional or dynamic.

electro-chronograph, *s.* An instrument for recording time and events in the instant and order of occurrence, as in noting transits in observatories.

electro-chronographic, *a.* Pertaining to the electro-chronograph or to its characteristic phenomena.

electro-copper, *v. t.* To electroplate with copper.

electro-deposit, *s. & v. t.*

A. As subst.: A deposit effected by means of electricity.

B. As v. t.: To deposit by means of electricity. [ELECTRO-DEPOSITION.]

electro-deposited, *a.* Deposited by means of electricity. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1870, ii. 68.)

electro-deposition, *s.* The deposition of metals or other chemical substances from a solvent by electricity.

electro-dynamic, *s.* [English *electro*, and *dynamic*.] Pertaining to electricity in a state of motion; pertaining to electric-currents.

electro-dynamic engine, *s.* An engine in which a dynamic effect is produced by the evolution of an electric current, by voltaic battery or otherwise. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINE.]

electro-dynamics, *s.* [ELECTRO-DYNAMIC.] The laws of electricity in a state of motion, or the action of electric currents upon each other and upon magnets. It is distinguished from Electro-statics, which treats of electricity in a state of rest.

electro-engraving, *s.* Engraving executed by means of electricity.

electro-ergometer, *s.* [English *electro*; Gr. *ergon*=work, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the work done by an electric-machine or anything similar.

electro-etch, *v. t.* To etch by means of voltaic electricity.

electro-etching, *s.* A process for biting-in an engraving by attaching it to the copper of the battery in an electro-bath. The plate is covered with a ground and etched in the usual manner; being immersed for a while in the bath, it is withdrawn, and the fine lines stopped out; a second immersion deepens the lines and makes the next tint, and so on.

electro-genesis, *s.* [English *electro*, and *genesis* (q. v.).] The genesis or production of electricity.

electro-gild, *v. t.* To gild by means of an electric-current.

electro-gilding, *s.* [ELECTROPLATING.]

electro-gilt, *a.* Gilt by means of an electric-current.

electro-lithotripsy, *s.* [English *electro*, and *lithotripsy*.] Lithotripsy, *i. e.*, the grinding down of urinary calculi, attempted by means of electricity.

electro-magnet, *s.* [English *electro*, and *magnet*.] A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by the passage of a current of electricity through a coil of wire by which the bar is surrounded.

electro-magnetic, *a.* [English *electro*, and *magnetic*.] Pertaining to magnetism and to electricity; having magnetism developed by electricity.

"And this is true, whether C and R are expressed in *electromagnetic* or in *electrostatic* units."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 66.

electro-magnetic alarm, *s.* An alarm which is brought into action by closing an electromagnetic circuit. This may be a burglar-alarm, in which the opening of a door or window is made to close a circuit mechanically; or it may be a fire-alarm, in which the lengthening of a rod or a change in its shape is made to close a circuit. In some cases a column of mercury is expanded by the heat and thus completes the circuit, making the hammer vibrate and deliver blows upon the bell.

electro-magnetic clock, *s.*

1. A clock of which electricity is the motive power. Of this kind are those of Wheatstone, of Bain, and of Shepherd, that of the last-named inventor being exhibited at the Great London Exhibition of 1851. In this clock electro-magnetism is the sole motor in moving the pendulum, driving the train, and running the striking-works, no weights or auxiliary springs being employed. (*Knight*.)

2. A clock, the pendulum of which is designed to have an electric connection with that of another, so as to make them beat synchronously. Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, carried out such a principle about A. D. 1860. By it all the clocks in a city may be made to keep the same time. (*Knight*.)

electro-magnetic engine, *s.* A machine in which the motive power is derived from electro-magnets excited by an ordinary voltaic battery, or by the more modern secondary battery. In Froment's engine, a cylinder furnished with iron bars or armatures, turned in front of the poles of an electro-magnet, the current being cut off automatically as each bar passed the poles. Most modern dynamo-machines can be used as motors, and in this capacity can be employed for railways, street cars, and other services.

electro-magnetic force, *s.*

1. The induction current in an electro-magnetic machine.
2. The magnetism which it excites.
3. The attractive force.
4. The lifting power which it possesses. (*Ga-not*.)

electro-magnetic gyroscope, *s.* A gyroscope in which the operating principle is electro-magnetism. One was described to the British Association in 1880 by Mr. W. de Fonvielle, but no detailed notice of it is given in the Report.

electro-magnetic machine, *s.* The same as ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE (q. v.).

electro-magnetic regulator, *s.* A device for maintaining an even heat in an apartment, a bath, or a furnace. [THERMOSTAT.] (*Knight*.)

electro-magnetic telegraph, *s.* A signaling, writing, printing, or recording apparatus, in which the impulses proceed from a magnetic force developed by voltaic electricity. The principle is that a mass of soft iron is rendered temporarily magnetic by the passage of a current of electricity through a surrounding coil of wire. It differs from the electric telegraph properly considered, and also specifically from the magneto-electric telegraph (q. v.). (See also list under TELEGRAPH.) The earlier electric telegraphs were all what their name implies, and not electro-magnetic. [ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.] The pioneers in its discovery were Sömmering, in 1808, and Prof. Coxe, of Pennsylvania, about the same year. Then followed Oersted, in 1820. In 1832 Prof. Morse began to devote his attention to the subject of telegraphy, and in that year, while on his passage home from Europe, invented the form of telegraph since so well known as "Morse's." A short line worked on his plan was set up in 1835, though it was not until June 20, 1840, that he obtained his first patent. His first idea was to employ chemical agencies for recording the signals, but he subsequently abandoned this for an apparatus

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

which simply marked on strips of paper the dots and dashes composing his alphabet. The paper itself is now generally dispensed with, and the signals read by sound—a practice which conduces to accuracy in transmission, as the ear is found less liable to mistake the duration and succession of sounds than the eye to read a series of marks on paper. In 1840 Wheatstone, whose attention seems to have been drawn to telegraphy about 1834, patented a dial instrument, on which, however, he afterward adopted several modifications.

electro-magnetic theory of light, s. A theory propounded by J. Clerk Maxwell, that light is an electro-magnetic phenomenon. Though the theory has found able advocates, it has not received general acceptance among physicists. The discovery of the Roentgen rays tends to establish the correctness of the theory. Certain phosphorescent light has, like the X-rays, the power of penetrating bodies opaque to ordinary light, which seems to furnish a connecting link between ordinary light and the Roentgen rays, and the discovery by Mr. Marconi, an Italian electrician (in February, 1897), that electric vibrations can be projected through space in straight lines, and be reflected and refracted like light—indeed, made to conform to all of the manifestations characteristic of light—seems to leave little room to doubt that electricity and light have a common origin.

electro-magnetic units, s. pl. [UNIT.]

electro-magnetic watch-clock, s. An apparatus consisting of a magnet, with a recording-dial, clock-works, and a signal-bell; from this run wires, one to each of the banks or other offices under guard where watchmen are employed, whose duty it is to visit each bank at stated times during the night and give signals, which are recorded on the dial of the clock in the fire-alarm office, showing the time that the signal was given from any particular bank or office. If the signal is not given within five minutes after the appointed time, the man on duty at the fire-alarm office communicates with the office of the superintendent of police, and an officer is immediately dispatched to the point from which no signal has been sent.

electro-magnetics, s. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC.] The same as ELECTRO-MAGNETISM (q. v.).

electro-magnetism, s. [English *electro*, and *magnetism*.] The science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity, and the properties or actions of the currents thus evolved. Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, led the way in the discoveries which established the science; Ampère, Faraday, Barlow, Arago, Nobili and others followed in his track.

¶ The temporary magnetic moment is proportional to the intensity of the currents. In the case of an iron bar it is proportional to the number of windings. In a magnet it is proportional also to the square root of the diameter of the magnet. In solid and in hollow cylinders of the same diameter it is equal in amount. The attraction of an armature by an electro-magnet is proportionate to the square of the intensity of the current, as long as the magnetic moment does not attain its maximum. Two unequally strong electro-magnets attract each other with a force proportional to the square of the sums of both currents. For powerful magnets the length of the branches of an electromagnet is without influence on the weight which it can support. (Ganot.)

ē-lēc-trō-măg'-nēt-ist, s. One versed in electro-magnetism.

electro-medical, a. [English *electro*, and *medical*.] Pertaining to electricity used medically; designed to cure diseases by means of electricity.

electro-medical apparatus, s. An instrument for the treatment of diseases by electro-magnetism.

electro-metallurgy, s. [English *electro*, and *metallurgy*.] The act of precipitating metals from their solutions by the slow action of a galvanic current. The method of doing this was discovered independently by Spencer in England, and by Jacobi in St. Petersburg. (Ganot.)

electro-metrical, a. [English *electro*, and *metrical*.] Measuring electric force; pertaining to electrometry.

electro-motion, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *motion*.] The motion of electricity in its passage from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

electro-motive, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *motive*.] Producing electromotion; producing mechanical effects by means of electric currents.

"Physicists have traced the source of the electromotive force of polarization to the oxygen and hydrogen deposited in (or on) the platinum plates."—*Electrician*, October 7, 1882.

electro-motive force, s. This term is used to denote that which moves, or tends to move electricity from one place to another. Generally expressed by the letters E.M.F.

electro-motive series, s.

Of the metals in a voltaic couple: Metals so arranged as to have the most electro-positive at one end, and the most electro-negative at the other. Ohm's Law on the subject—i. e., the law discovered by Ohm—is that the intensity of the current is equal to the electro-motive force divided by the resistance.

electro-motor, s. [English *electro*, and *motor*.] An apparatus actuated by electricity and imparting motion to a machine. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE.]

electro-negative, a. & s. [English *electro*, and *negative*.]

A. As adj.: Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

B. As subst.: A body which, in electrolysis, passes to the positive pole; an anion.

electro-optics, s. The science which treats of light in its relations to electricity and magnetism.

electro-photographer, s. One whose occupation consists of taking photographs by the aid of electric light.

electro-photography, s. Photography by means of electric light instead of by sunlight.

electro-photometer, s. [English *electro*, and *photometer*.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of electricity.

electro-photomicrography, s. [English *electro*, and *photomicrography*.] The art of photographing objects as magnified by the microscope by the help of electric light.

electro-physiological, a. [English *electro*, and *physiological*.] Pertaining to electro-physiology.

electro-physiology, s. [English *electro*, and *physiology*.] Physiological results produced by electricity, or vice versa.

electro-polar, a. [English *electro*, and *polar*.] *Of a conductor:* Positively electrified at or on one end or surface, and negatively at or on the other.

electro-positive, a. & s. [English *electro*, and *positive*.]

A. As adj.: Having a tendency to the negative pole of a magnet or battery.

B. As subst.: A body where an electrolysis passes to the negative pole; a cation.

electro-puncture, s. [English *electro*, and *puncture*.]

Surg.: A method of treatment by the insertion of needles in the body, and passing a voltaic current between the points.

electro-puncture, v. t. [English *electro*, and *puncture*.]

Surg.: To treat by electro-puncture.

electro-pyrometer, s. [English *electro*, and *pyrometer* (q. v.).] An instrument for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of electricity.

electro-silver, v. t. To coat with silver by means of electricity; to electroplate.

electro-smelt, v. t. To smelt by means of electrically evolved heat.

electro-statics, s. [ELECTROSTATIC.] The science which treats of electricity in a state of rest as distinguished from Electro-dynamics, in which the electricity is in a state of motion. The distinction is analogous to that between hydrostatics and hydraulics.

electro-steeling, s. The process of electro plating with iron.

electro-stereotype, v. t. To electrotype.

electro-therapeutics, s. That branch of therapeutics which relates to the treatment of disease by electricity.

electro-telegraphic, a. [English *electro*, and *telegraphic*.] Pertaining or relating to the electric telegraph. [TELEGRAPH.]

electro-thermancy, s. [English *electro*, and Gr. *thermāsis*=heating.] The department of electricity which treats of the effect of an electric current on the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electro-vital, a. [English *electro*, and *vital*.] Derived from or dependent upon vital processes. Used of currents believed by some physiologists to circulate in the nerves of animals.

electro-voltaic, a. [English *electro*, and *voltaic*.] Pertaining to voltaic electricity. Duchenne's electro-voltaic apparatus was designed to send currents for medical purposes through portions of the human body.

ē-lēc'-trō-cūte, v. t. [This word is formed after the word "execute," and has no proper etymology.] To inflict capital punishment by means of electricity; to kill by electrification. [ELECTRIC-DEATH.]

ē-lēc-trō-cū-tion, s. Capital punishment by means of electricity; the killing of a man or of an animal by electrification. [ELECTRIC-DEATH.]

"A few seconds later he was dead. Johnson showed no signs of breaking down as the time for the electrocution approached. He surprised his guards and Warden Durston with his marvelous coolness."—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*, Feb. 27, 1894.

ē-lēc-trō-cū-tion-ēr, s. One who electrocutes, or puts to death by electrification, in pursuance of a legal warrant.

ē-lēc'-trōde, s. [Gr. *ēlektron*=amber, and *hodos*=a way, a path.] A term introduced by Faraday to designate either pole of a voltaic circle. The positive pole, marked +, is called the anode, the negative one, marked −, the cathode.

ē-lēc-trō-gēn'-ic, a. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *genāō*=to produce.] Producing electricity.

ē-lēc'-trō-graph, s. [ELECTROGRAPHY.]

1. An automatically-traced curve forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.

2. An electrical device for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing patterns on wall-paper, calico, etc.

ē-lēc-trōg'-rā-phŷ, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] The department of knowledge which describes electrical phenomena. As inquiry into the cause of these phenomena generally accompanies such a dissertation, the more common term is Electrology (q. v.).

ē-lēc-trō-kī-nēt'-ic, a. [ELECTROKINETICS.] Of or pertaining to electrokinetics.

ē-lēc-trō-kī-nēt'-ics, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *kinētikos*=putting in motion.] That branch of electrical science which treats of currents in motion.

ē-lēc'-trō-liēr', s. A pendant fixture for holding electric-lamps, generally incandescent. Frequently made to combine both gas and electric-lights; in appearance it generally resembles a gas chandelier.

ē-lēc-trō-lōg'-ic, ē-lēc-trō-lōg'-ic-āl, a. [ELECTROLOGY.] Pertaining to electrology.

ē-lēc-trōl'-ō-gŷst, s. One versed in electrology.

ē-lēc-trōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *ēlektron*=amber, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the phenomena of electricity, and attempts to trace them to their causes.

ē-lēc-trō-lŷs'-ā-ble, a. [ELECTROLYZABLE.]

ē-lēc'-trō-lŷse, v. t. [ELECTROLYZE.]

ē-lēc-trōl'-ŷ-sŷs, s. [Gr. *ēlektron*=amber, and *lysis*=setting free.] The decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

¶ This word is one of the many that have come into common use since electricity has played so important a part in every-day affairs. This word, or rather what it stands for, causes decomposition of gas and water pipes buried near the wires of electric railroads.

As long ago as 1833 it was discovered that the earth could be used as a part of a circuit to carry electric currents, and until the introduction of electric cars the earth was almost wholly depended upon for the return current required by telephone and telegraph apparatus. Now the best telephone circuits have carefully insulated wires for the return current. The interference with the telegraph is much less than with the telephone from this cause. When electricity passes through moist earth it causes the decomposition of the water and the formation of oxygen and hydrogen gases. The oxygen, reaching metallic pipes, causes oxidation and ultimate destruction. The time required is, of course, wholly dependent upon the conditions, such as the volume of the current, the size of the conductor, and the amount of oxygen liberated.

ē-lēc'-trō-lŷte, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *lytos*=that may be dissolved; *lyō*=to loose, to dissolve.] The compound in the electroplating bath which is decomposed by the electric action.

ē-lēc-trō-lŷt'-ic, ē-lēc-trō-lŷt'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *lytikos*=able to loosen or dissolve; *lyō*=to loosen, to dissolve.] Pertaining to electrolysis; caused by the decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

ē-lēc-trō-lŷt'-i-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *electrolyt-ical*.] As is done in or by electrolysis (q. v.).

"The Cruto lamp possesses theoretic and practical interest. The filament is hollow. The carbon is deposited electrolytically, and is shaped externally somewhat like the Müller carbon."—*Electrician*, October 7, 1882.

ē-lēc-trō-lŷz'-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *electrolyz(e)*; -able.] That may or can be decomposed by an electric current; capable of or liable to electrolyzation.

ē-lēc-trō-lŷz'-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *electrolyz(e)*; -ation.] The actor process of electrolyzing; the state of being electrolyzed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-lỹ'ze, *v. t.* [Fr. *électrolyser*; Gr. *ẽlektron* = amber, and *lyõ*, future *lysõ* = to loose, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity, whether frictional or dynamic.

ẽ-lẽc-trõm'-ẽ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. *ẽlektron* = amber, and *metron* = a measure.] An instrument to measure the amount of an electrical force. In Coulomb's torsion electrometer the force opposed to that of electricity is the resistance to twisting offered by an elastic thread. In Henley's quadrant electrometer the electric force is measured by the amount of repulsion which it produces upon a pith-ball attached to a silk fiber suspended from the center of a graduated arc. [ELECTROSCOPE.] Sir William Thomson's and Varley's electrometers are the most delicate of all, and are used in reading the insulating power of telegraph-cables. [GALVANOMETER.]

ĩ-lẽc-trõ-mẽt'-rỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *metron* = a measure.] The department of science which seeks to measure the intensity of electricity at any time in a particular body. [ELECTROMETER.]

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-mõ'-tõ-grăph, *s.* An electrical device used as a substitute for an electro-magnet.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõn, *s.* [Gr. = amber.]

1. The same as ELECTRUM (q. v.).
2. A hypothetical particle of matter separated from an atom of any elementary substance, and constituting an electrical unit.

"The generation of 'electricity' consists in splitting off an electron from the atom."—*London Electrician*, June, 1902.

ẽ-lẽc-trõp'-a-thỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *pathos* = suffering.] The practice of treating disease by electricity.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-phone, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *phõnẽ* = a sound, a tone, or *phõneõ* = to sound.] An instrument invented by Dr. Strethill Wright in 1864 for producing sound by electric currents of high tension. [TELEPHONE.]

ẽ-lẽc-trõph'-õn-ize, *v. t.* [Gr. *ẽlektron* = amber, and *phõnos* = a killing.] To inflict the death penalty by means of electricity; to electrocute.

ĩ-lẽc'-trõ-phõr, **ẽ-lẽc-trõph'-õr-ũs**, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *phõros* = bearing.] An instrument invented by Volta, about 1776, for generating electricity by induction. It consisted of a thick disc of resin twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, called the plate, resting on a tin foil called the sole. The plate has a metallic cover, insulated by a glass handle. The resinous plate being excited by rubbing it with a warm and dry flannel, the metallic cover is placed upon it, and a spark of — electricity may be drawn from it; if it then be raised, it affords a spark of + electricity. On replacing the cover and again touching it, it affords another spark of — electricity, and so on. It forms a portable electrifying-machine, and is used as a gas-lighter by developing a spark over the burner, inflaming the issuing gas. There are other forms of the instrument.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-phỹs'-ĩ-õl'-õ-gỹ, *s.* The science which treats of electric phenomena of living organisms.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-plăte, *v. t. & s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *plate*.]

A. As verb: To cover with a coating of silver or other metal by means of an electric current.

B. As subst.: Articles covered with silver or other metals by means of electric currents.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-plăt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *electroplat(e)*; -er.] One who practices or professes electroplating.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-plăt-ĩng, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *plăt-ĩng*.] A means of covering a metal or a metallic surface by exposure in a bath of a solution of a metallic salt, which is decomposed by electrolytic action. In 1800 Mr. Cruickshank, and in 1801 Wollaston, both English, made discoveries which led the way to electroplating. It was not, however, till 1838 that Mr. Spencer gave it a practical bearing by making casts of coin and casts in intaglio from the matrices thus formed. Professor Jacobi, of Dorpat, in Russia, an independent inventor, in the same year also produced much-admired electroplated articles.

The process, briefly described, is as follows: The voltaic current employed is supplied by a constant battery, such as Daniell's or Bunsen's. In the simple form, the galvanic current is produced in the same vessel in which the metallic deposit is effected. The outer vessel of glass, stoneware, or wood, contains a solution of the metallic salt—say sulphate of copper. A smaller vessel of unglazed porcelain contains diluted sulphuric acid. A plate of zinc, forming the positive pole, is suspended in the acid solution, and connected with two copper medals by means of a copper wire. Electrolysis ensues, the copper in the solution is deposited on the medal which forms the negative pole, and the strength of the solution is maintained by suspending a bag of crystals of sulphate of copper in the bath. In the

compound form, the galvanic current is produced outside the bath containing the solution to be decomposed. In this arrangement a current of any degree of strength may be employed, according to the size and number of cells forming the battery. The molds are suspended from a metallic rod, opposite to which a plate is hung. Copper, if the solution is a salt of that metal, will serve as a soluble electrode, and will be dissolved in the same ratio as the metal is deposited upon the mold. The battery being charged, the plate is put into communication with the copper pole by a copper wire, and the metallic rod is put into communication with the zinc pole. The voltaic current being passed through the solution of metal, decomposition takes place; the metal being electro-positive attaches itself in a metallic state to the negative pole or to the object attached thereto—a medal, for instance—while the oxygen or other electro-negative element seeks the positive pole. For operations on a large scale the dynamo machine is now employed instead of a voltaic battery.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-põl'-õn, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *poiẽon* = making, pr. par. of *poiẽõ* = to make.] A name applied specially to Bunsen's carbon battery, though applicable to other forms.

electro-positive ions, *s. pl.* The positive atoms resulting from decomposition by electrolysis.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-rẽ-çẽp'-tĩve, *a.* Capable of receiving or utilizing an electric current.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-scõpe, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *skõpeõ* = to view, to see.] An instrument for detecting electrical excitation. It consists of a glass jar with a wooden bottom, a brass wire passing through the cork, and surmounted by a ball of the same metal; to the lower end of the wire are gummed two depending strips of gold-leaf. [ELECTROMETER.]

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-scõp'-ĩc, *a.* [Eng. *electroscop(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to an electroscope; performed by means of an electroscope.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-stăt'-ĩc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *static*.] Pertaining to electricity in a state of rest.

¶ *Electrostatic unit of electricity:* [For definition see extract.]

"In the C. G. S. system, the *electrostatic* unit of electricity is accordingly that quantity which would repel an equal quantity at the distance of one centimeter with a force of one dyne."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (Lond., 1875), ch. xi., p. 64.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-tẽc'-nĩcs, *s.* The science which treats of the application of electricity to the industrial arts.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-than'-ă-sĩa, **ẽ-lẽc-trõth'-a-nỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *thanatos* = death.] Electric death (q. v.).

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-thẽr-mõt'-ĩc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *thermos* = hot.] Relating to, resulting from, or dependent on heat generated by electricity.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tĩnt, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tĩnt*.] A mode of engraving in which the design is drawn on a copper plate with an acid resisting varnish. By the electro-bath a reverse is obtained, and from this copies are printed. The process may be adapted to relief or to plate printing.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tĩnt, *s.* An engraving printed by the electrotint process.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tõme, *s.* An automatic device for breaking a current.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-tõn'-ĩc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tonic*.] Pertaining to electric tension.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tỹpe, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *typos* = a figure, an image, *typtõ* = to strike.]

1. The act or process of producing copies of medals, woodcuts, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mold taken from the original.

2. A copy, usually in copper, of a form of type. A page of the type is covered with wax, which is driven into the interstices by powerful pressure. The face of the wax-mold is covered with plumbago to give it a conducting surface to which the metal will adhere. The positive pole of a battery is attached to the mold, and the negative to a copper plate, and both are plunged into a bath of sulphate of copper in solution. The copper is deposited on the face of the mold in a thin film, which increases in thickness as the process continues. The shell having attained the thickness of a stout sheet of paper, the mold is removed from the bath, the shell detached and strengthened by a backing of type-metal. This process is called backing-up. As type-metal will not readily adhere to copper, the back of the shell is coated with tin, and the shell is then placed face downwards on a plate, by which it is suspended over a bath of molten type-metal. When it has attained the requisite heat, a quantity of the metal is dipped up and floated over the back of the shell. When cold, the plate is reduced to an even thickness by a planing-machine. For printing, it is mounted on a wooden backing. Another mode of obtaining electrotypes plates from a letterpress form is by a mold of gutta-percha, brushed

with graphite and immersed in the electro-plating bath. Gutta-percha is also used for obtaining intaglio molds and then cameo impressions from woodcuts, for printing. [ELECTROPLATING.]

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tỹper, *s.* One who follows the occupation described under electrotyping.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tỹpe, *v. t. & i.* [ELECTROTYPE, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To take copies of by electrotyping.

B. Intrans.: To practice the art of electrotyping.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tỹp-ĩc, *a.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to electrotyping; produced by means of electrotyping.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tỹp-ĩst, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -ist.] One who practices or is skilled in the art of electrotyping.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-tỹp-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -y.] The art or process of producing copies by electrotyping.

ẽ-lẽc-trõ-tỹ-põ-grăph'-ĩc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*; -typographic.] Pertaining to printing by electrotyping.

electrotypographic-machine, *s.* An apparatus invented by Fontaine, a French barrister, for printing short legal documents, &c. The letters of the alphabet are arranged around two horizontal discs, one above the other, and surmounted by a third disc which has notches corresponding to the types below. A bar in the center is caused to press upon the notch representing any particular letter, which is, by electromagnetic action, caused to drop and leave its impression on a sheet of paper wound upon a roller beneath, then returning to its place. When the whole has been printed, an impression is transferred to a lithographic stone, from which any number of copies may be taken.

electro-vital, *s.* Pertaining to electrical action produced by vital processes.

ẽ-lẽc'-trũm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ẽlektron*.]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) Amber.

(2) The same as 2 (q. v.). Dana calls it Argentiferous gold.

2. *Metal:* An alloy of gold and silver, containing from twenty to fifty per cent. of silver. Its color is lighter and its specific gravity less than gold. It is found native, and was used by the ancient Greeks for coinage.

ẽ-lẽc'-tu-ar-ỹ, ***let-u-a-rie**, *s.* [Low Latin *electuarium*, *electarium*, perhaps for *elinctarium*, from *elĩngõ* = to lick away; and so a medicine which dissolves in the mouth.]

Phar.: A form of medicine compounded of powders and conserves of the consistence of honey.

"We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them."—*Boyle*.

ẽl-ẽ-dõ'-nẽ, *s.* [Gr. *eledõnẽ* (*heledõnẽ*) = a kind of polypus. (*Aristotle*.)

Zoöl.: A genus of Cephalopods, family Octopodidae. Two species are known.

***ẽ-le-mõs'-ỹn-ar-ĩ-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *elemosynary*; -ly.] By way of charity; in a charitable manner; charitably.

ẽ-le-mõs'-ỹn-ă-rỹ, ***e-lee-mos-in-a-ry**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *elemosynarius* = an almoner; Gr. *eleẽmosynẽ* = alms (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Given or done by way of alms or charity.

"He had done many several *elemosynary* cures amongst them."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 704.

2. Relating to charity or alms; established for the distribution of alms or charity; devoted to charitable purposes.

3. Supported by or living upon alms or charity.

***B. As substantive:**

1. One who dispenses alms.

"*Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or, one that gives alms."—*Blount: Glossographia*.

2. One who subsists on charity or alms; a dependent.

"Living as an *elemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation."—*South: Sermons*, iii., ser. 1.

ẽl'-ẽ-gançe, ***ẽl'-ẽ-gan-çỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *ẽlẽgance*; Lat. *elegantia*, from *elegans* = neat, elegant; Sp. *elegancia*; Ital. *eleganza*.] [ELEGANT.]

1. The state or quality of being elegant; a state of beauty arising from perfect proportion and propriety of the parts, and an absence of anything likely to cause a sensation of discord or want of harmony; symmetry.

"Tell me no more of legs and feet
Where grace and elegance meet."
Cotton: *On Mrs. Anne King*.

2. Refinement, polish. (Used of language, style, manners, &c.)

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -clous, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

e. Anything which is elegant; that which pleases by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts.

"My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindaric, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer elegancies of art."—*Spectator*.

él'-ě-gant, *el-e-gaunt, *a.* [Fr. *élégant*, from Lat. *elegans*, from *e=ex=*out, and *lego=*to choose; Sp. & Ital. *elegante*.] [ELECT.]

I. Of persons:

*1. Capable of choosing, selecting, or discriminating with nicety, judgment, and taste.

"For now I see thou art exact of taste,
And elegant, of sapience no small part."

Milton: P. L., ix. 1,017, 1,018.

2. Nice, sensible to beauty or propriety.

3. Giving rise to a feeling or sensation of pleasure by the perfect propriety, elegance, or gracefulness of manners, language, or style; polished; as, an elegant speaker.

II. Of things:

1. Pleasing to the eye by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts; free from anything calculated to give rise to a sensation of discord or want of harmony; characterized by elegance, grace, or fine taste.

2. Polished, refined, graceful; free from awkwardness or coarseness; as, elegant manners.

3. Polished or refined in language, style, and thought.

"As for the oration itself, as it is most learned, so it is most elegant."—*Gardiner: Of True Obedience; Pref. of D. Boncr.*

4. Pleasing to the mind as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; characterized by neatness, delicacy, and ingenuity.

5. Excellent.

¶ For the difference between *elegant* and *graceful*, see GRACEFUL.

él'-ě-gant-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *elegant*; -ly.] In an elegant manner; with taste, elegance, propriety, or grace.

"He delivered his ambassage most elegantly in the Italian language."—*Walton: Life of Wotton*.

ě-lě-ġi'-ăc, *ě-lě-ġi'-ăck, *a. & s.* [Low Latin *elegiacus*, from *elegia*=an elegy (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to elegies; used in the composition of elegies; as, elegiac verse.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; sad, mournful, plaintive.

"Let elegiac lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes."

Gay: Trivia.

B. As subst.: A style of verse commonly used by the Greeks and Romans in writing elegies; it consists of couplets of alternate hexameters and pentameters. It was sometimes applied to any distich, even of two hexameters.

"His Latin elegiacs are pure."—*Warton: History of English Poetry*.

*ěl'-ě-ġi'-ăc-al, *a.* [English *elegiac*; -al.] The same as ELEGIAC (q. v.).

ěl'-ě-ġi'-ăm'-bîc, *a.* [Eng. *elegy*, and *iambic*.] A term applied to a kind of verse used by Horace.

ěl'-ě-ġi'-ăst, *s.* [Eng. *elegy*; -ast.] A writer of elegies; an elegist.

"The great fault of these elegiasts is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvii.

*ě-lě-ġi'-oûs, *a.* [Eng. *elegy*; -ous.] Lamenting, melancholy.

"... your elegiac breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye."

Quarles: Emblems.

*ěl'-ě-ġi'-se, *ěl'-ě-ġi'-ze, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *eleg(y)*; -ise=-ize.]

1. *Trans.*: To write an elegy upon; to lament in elegies.

"Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who soars to elegise an ass."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. *Intrans.*: To lament as in an elegy.

"I perhaps should have elegised on for a page or two farther."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 329.

ěl'-ě-ġist, *s.* [Eng. *eleg(y)*; -ist.] A writer or composer of elegies.

"Our elegist and the chroniclers impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France."—*Warton: History of English Poetry*, i. 108.

ě-lě-ġit, *s.* [Lat.=he has chosen, 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *eligo*=to choose.]

English Law:

1. A writ of execution after judgment issuing from the court where the record or other proceedings upon it are grounded, and addressed to the

sheriff, who by virtue of it gives to the judgment creditor possession of the debtor's lands, to be by him enjoyed until his debt and damages are fully paid.

2. The title to estate by elegit.

ěl'-ě-ġý, *el-e-ġie, *s.* [O Fr. *elegie*, from Lat. *elegia*, from Gr. *elegeia*=an elegy; originally neut. pl. of *elegeion*=a distich consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, from *elegos*=a lament.]

1. A lament, a funeral song or ode; originally applied to one written in elegiac verse. The most remarkable example of the elegy is Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-yard."

2. Any funeral lament; a dirge.

"Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill,
My harp alone!"

Scott: Rokeby, v. 18.

3. A poem written in a mournful or serious style.

"He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies upon brambles, all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

4. Any poem written in elegiac verse.

ěl'-ě-měnt, *s.* [Fr. *élément*, from Lat. *elementum*=a first principle: a word of uncertain origin, but perhaps from the same root as *aliment*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *elemento*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally.

(1) One of the first or constituent principles of which anything consists or is compounded; one of the fundamental parts or principles by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed, or upon which its constitution is based.

(2) (*Pl.*): Earth, air, fire, and water, the so-called elements of which our world is composed.

(3) The air, the sky, the winds.

(4) Any ingredient or constituent part.

(5) The world, the universe.

(6) The proper or natural habitat of any creature, as water of fish.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The proper or natural sphere of any person; the state of life or action most suited to any person.

(2) (*Pl.*): The first rudiments or elementary principles of any science or art.

(3) A datum, quantity, value, or other matter necessary to be taken into consideration in making any calculation, or coming to any conclusion.

(4) One of the fundamental sources of activity or moving causes in nature or life.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: [Elements of an orbit.]

2. *Chem.*: An element is a substance which has not yet been resolved into a more simple form of matter, nor obtained by the union of other elementary substances. It has been stated that at high temperatures certain of the elements have been decomposed, as shown by certain spectroscopic phenomena, but the constituents have not been separated from each other. The number of elementary substances is not known, as certain of the earth-metals have not been obtained in a pure state. The substances which require further investigation before their claims as elements are admitted are marked with an asterisk (*). The Elements have been divided into Metallic and Non-metallic elements (q. v.), but this division is not clearly defined, as arsenic, antimony, and others, are on the border line. Hydrogen should be regarded as a metal. They are classed also according to their atomicity. [MENDELEJEFF'S LAW.] They form remarkable series of three elements in which the atomic weight of the middle element is almost half the weight of the sum of the other two elements, and its properties chemical and physical are intermediate: as, Cl 35.5, Br 80, I 127; S 16, Se 79, Te 128; P 31, As 75, Sb 122; Li 7, Na 23, K 39; K 39, Rb 85.5, Cs 133; Ca 40, Sr 87.5, Ba 137; Mg 24, Zn 65, Cd 112; Al 27, Ga 68, In 113.4. Other elements having similar properties have their atomic weights nearly the same: as, Ni 59, Co 59, Fe 56, Mn 55, Cr 52.5; Ce 138, La 140; Pt 197, Ir 198, Os 199; Rh 104.4, Ru 104.4, Pd 106.6. Certain elements form the chief part of nature. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon are the chief constituents of all organic matter; water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen; air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Rocks are composed chiefly of oxides of silicon, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, iron, sodium, and potassium combined with each other, or with carbonic acid. Sodium chloride occurs in large quantities in sea-water; phosphate and carbonate of calcium form the framework or skeleton of animals. Metals occur native or as carbonates, oxides, and sulphides. But some of the rarer elements occur very widely diffused; thus iron generally contains a trace of vanadium; clay, especially that of Gault, traces of lithium. Many mineral springs contain Cæsium and Rubidium in minute quantities. Traces of rare metals in the soil are often detected in the ashes of plants grown on it.

The following is a list of the elements and their symbols and atomic weights:

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminum.....	Al	27.4
Antimony (Stibium).....	Sb	122.0
Arsenic.....	As	75.0
Barium.....	Ba	137.0
Beryllium (Glucinium).....	Be	9.4
Bismuth.....	Bi	210.0
Boron.....	B	11.0
Bromine.....	Br	80.0
Cadmium.....	Cd	112.0
Cæsium.....	Cs	133.0
Calcium.....	Ca	40.0
Carbon.....	C	12.0
Cerium.....	Ce	138.0
Chlorine.....	Cl	35.5
Chromium.....	Cr	52.5
Cobalt.....	Co	59.0
Columbium (same as Niobium).....	Col	94
Copper (Cuprum).....	Cu	63.4
*Decipium.....	Dp	159.0
Didymium.....	Di	145.0
*Erbium.....	Er	170.55
Fluorine.....	F	19.0
Gallium.....	Ga	68.0
Germanium.....	Ge	72.3
Gold (Aurum).....	Au	196.6
Hydrogen.....	H	1.0
Indium.....	In	113.4
Iodine.....	I	127.0
Iridium.....	Ir	198.0
Iron (Ferrum).....	Fe	56.0
Lanthanum.....	La	140.0
Lead (Plumbum).....	Pb	200.0
Lithium.....	Li	7.0
Magnesium.....	Mg	24.0
Manganese.....	Mn	55.0
Mercury (Hydrargyrum).....	Hg	200.0
Molybdenum.....	Mo	95.8
Nickel.....	Ni	59.0
Niobium.....	Nb	94.0
Nitrogen.....	N	14.0
Osmium.....	Os	199.0
Oxygen.....	O	16.0
Palladium.....	Pd	106.6
Phosphorus.....	P	31.0
*Philippium.....	Pp	142.5
Platinum.....	Pt	197.0
Potassium (Kalium).....	K	39.1
Rhodium.....	Rh	104.4
Rubidium.....	Rb	85.5
Ruthenium.....	Ru	104.4
*Samarium.....	Sa	?
*Scandium.....	Sc	44.0
Selenium.....	Se	79.0
Silicon.....	S	28.0
Silver (Argentum).....	Ag	108.0
Sodium (Natrium).....	Na	23.0
Strontium.....	Sr	87.5
Sulphur.....	S	16.0
Tantalum.....	Ta	182.0
Tellurium.....	Te	128.0
*Terbium.....	Tr	147.0
Thallium.....	Tl	204.0
Thorium.....	Th	231.0
Thulium.....	Tu	169.5
Tin (Stannum).....	Sn	118.0
Titanium.....	Ti	50.0
Tungsten (Wolfram).....	W	184.0
Uranium.....	Ur	120.0
Vanadium.....	V	51.3
*Ytterbium.....	Yb	174.0
*Yttrium.....	Y	89.5
Zinc.....	Zn	65.0
Zirconium.....	Zr	89.6

Besides the elements named in the foregoing list there are six others which have recently been discovered, the properties of which are still interesting subjects of investigation by scientists. These new elements are actinium, argon, coronium, crypton (or krypton), helium, metargon, neon, polonium, radium, victorium. For an account of each see their respective titles. [NORWEGIUM.]

3. *Eccles. (pl.)*: The bread and wine used in the Holy Eucharist.

4. *Elect.*: Elements in binary compounds are divided into electropositive and electronegative. The former separated at the positive pole are electropositive, and those at the negative are electronegative.

5. *Math.*: If we suppose a surface to be generated by a right line moving according to some fixed law, every position of the moving line is called an element. The term is also applied to an infinitely small particle of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered.

¶ Elements of an orbit:

Astron.: Those quantities the determination of which define the path or orbit of a planet, a comet, or other celestial body, thus enabling the observer to determine the exact position of such body at any past or future time.

*ěl'-ě-měnt, *v. t.* [ELEMENT, *s.*]

ěl'-ě-měnt'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *element*; -al.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Produced by or among elements or first principles; pertaining to the four elements of which the world was supposed to be composed.

2. Arising from first principles; natural, innate.

*3. Pertaining to the elements or first principles of any art or science; elementary, rudimentary.

**ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tāl'-i-tŷ*, s. [Eng. *elemental*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being elemental or elementary.

2. Combination of principles or ingredients.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tal-ly, adv. [Eng. *elemental*; -*ly*.] In an elemental manner; according to elements; literally.

**ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tar*, a. [ELEMENTARY.] Elementary, primary.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tar-i-nĕss, s. [English *elementary*; -*nĕss*.] The quality or state of being elementary; primary, rudimentary.

**ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tār'-i-tŷ*, s. [English *elementar(y)*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being elementary; elementariness.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tar-ŷ, a. [Latin *elementarius*, from *elementum*; Fr. *élémentaire*; Ital. *elementario*.]

1. Consisting of only one element, principle, or constituent part; uncompounded, uncombined, primary, simple.

2. Rudimentary, rudimental.

3. Treating of, discussing, explaining, or teaching the elements or first principles of any science or art.

elementary-analysis, s.

Chem.: Analysis designed to ascertain of what elements or simple substances a compound is composed. It is more generally called Ultimate Analysis.

elementary-organisms, s.

Anat.: A name proposed by Brücke for animal cells destitute of envelope. It has not come into general use.

elementary-organs, s.

Bot.: The cells from which all plants are developed. [CELL, *Bot.*]

elementary-schools, s. pl. Schools for teaching the first elements of knowledge; primary schools. [SCHOOL.]

elementary-substances, s. pl. The same as ELEMENTS, *Chem.* (q. v.)

**ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tā-tion*, s. [Eng. *element*; -*ation*.] Instruction in the elements or first principles.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕnt-ĕd, a. [English *element*; -*ed*.] Composed or consisting of elements; compounded of elements or first principles.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕnts, s. pl. [ELEMENT, s.]

ĕl-ĕ-mĭ, s. [Fr. *ĕlemi*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *elemi*, from either a native American or an Oriental word.]

1. *Bot.*: Gum resins derived from various trees. The American or Brazilian elemi is from *Icica Icicariba*, the Mexican from *Elaphrium elemiferum*, and the Eastern or Manila from *Canarium commune*.

2. *Comm.*: A brownish yellow resin, from a species of elemi, used to mix with spirit and turpentine varnishes to prevent their cracking as they dry. Distilled with water it yields a transparent colorless oil, which boils at 166°.

3. *Phar.*: Elemi has an odor like fennel, and a bitter, aromatic taste. It is used to form *Unguentum elemi*, ointment of elemi, which is applied as a topical stimulant.

ĕl-ĕ-mĭne, *ĕl-ĕ-mĭn*, s. [English, &c., *elemi* (q. v.); -*ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆. The transparent, colorless oil distilled from elemi resin.

ĕ-lĕnch', **e-lenche*, s. [Latin *elenchus*; Greek *elenchos*, from *elenchō*=to refute, to prove, to argue.]

I. *Logic*:

1. A syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself.

2. A fallacious argument; a sophism.

3. The refutation of an opponent by arguing.

II. *Antiq.*: A kind of ear-ring set with pearls.

**ĕ-lĕn'-chĭc*, **ĕ-lĕn'-chĭ-cal*, a. [Eng. *elench*; -*ic*; -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to an elench; of the nature of an elench.

ĕ-lĕn'-chĭ-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *elenchical*; -*ly*.] By means of an elench.

**ĕ-lĕn'-chĭze*, v. i. [Eng. *elench*; -*ize*.] To argue, to dispute.

"Hear him problematize . . . or syllogize, *elenchize*."—Ben Jonson: *New Inn*, ii. 2.

**ĕ-lĕnch'-tic*, **ĕ-lĕnch'-tic-al*, a. [Eng. *elench*; *t* connective; suff. -*ic*, and -*ical*.] Serving to convict, refute, or contradict.

"This is of two kinds, didactic and *elenchtic*."—Wilkins: *Ecclesiastes*, p. 80.

ĕl-ĕ-ōch'-ar-is, s. [Gr. *helos*, *heleos*=a marsh, and *charis*=favor . . . favor felt; *chairō*=to rejoice.]

Bot.: Spike-rush. A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Scirpeæ. About 118 species are known. The most common is *Eleocharis palustris*, the Creeping Spike-rush, which has a stout creeping rootstock, with many tufts of leaves and stems, four to six bristles; compressed fruit. It is found in this country, in Britain and on the continent of Europe, in Northern Africa, Northern Asia, and Western India.

ĕl-ĕ-ōp'-tĕne, s. [Gr. *eleaion*=oil, and *ptĕnos*=volatile.] The permanent liquid principle of volatile oils.

ĕl-ĕ-ōt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of apple.

ĕl-ĕ-ō-trā'-gŭs, s. [Gr. *helos*, *heleos*=a marsh, and *tragos*=a he-goat.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Antelopes. *Eleotragus arundinaceus* is the Riet-boc (Reed-buck) of Southern Africa.

ĕl-ĕ-phānt, s. & a. [Dan., Ger., & Prov. *elephant*; Fr. *éléphant*; Sw. *elefant*; Dut. *olifant*; Port. *elephante*; Sp. & Ital. *elefante*; Lat. *elephas* (genit. *elephantis*), also *elephantus*; Gr. *elephas* (genit. *elephantos*): in Homer, Hesiod, and Pindar =the elephant's tusk, ivory only; in Herodotus and Aristotle=the animal. Cf. Heb. *eleph*=an ox.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A horn of ivory. (*King Alysaunder*, 1, 182.) [See etym.]

2. The animal described under II. 1 (q. v.).

*3. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zoöl.*: The name given to the only two species of elephants still living—viz., *Elephas indicus*, the Indian or Asiatic; and *E. africanus*, the African elephant. The molars of the former are $\frac{3}{4}$, with undulating bands of enamel; those of the latter $\frac{3}{4}$, their crowns with lozenge-shaped ridges of enamel. The Asiatic elephant is, moreover, the larger of the two. The head is oblong, the forehead concave, the ears somewhat large, the hind feet with four hoofs. Its ordinary height is about ten feet. It inhabits India and other parts of Southern Asia, and the Eastern Islands. While many representatives of the species are yet remaining wild in the jungles of India, it has been largely domesticated in that land, every petty Indian potentate possessing a few or many of them. The Anglo-Indians mount on their backs when hunting for tigers, besides occasionally using them to ride upon in journeys, or more largely to carry burdens. The Indian God Ganesh, or Ganesa, the patron of wisdom, has evidently been suggested at first by the sagacity of the *E. indicus*. The African elephant has a round head, convex forehead, very large ears, and the hind feet with only three hoofs. It is smaller than the Asiatic species. It is found through a great part of Africa. This seems to have been the species known to the Greeks and Romans. When first brought into the battlefield against the latter people, by Pyrrhus, it inspired some terror. This was, however, ultimately dissipated when it was seen how easily they could be driven by men through the amphitheater at the imperial games.

2. *Her.*: [Order of the Elephant.]

3. *Bot.*: A kind of Scabious. (*Wright*.)

4. *Paper*: A size of drawing-paper measuring twenty-eight by twenty-three inches, and weighing seventy-two pounds to the ream. A flat writing-paper of about the same dimensions.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, derived from, or in any way connected with or resembling the elephant.

*[1] *Order of the Elephant*: A Danish Order of knighthood, originally religious, but secularized by Christian V., in 1693.

(2) *Sea elephant*: The Bottle-nosed Seal. [CYSTOPHORA.]

elephant-apple, s.

Bot.: A tree, *Feronia elephantum*, which grows in India. It is of the Orange tribe, and is large and handsome, with pinnate leaves and a large gray fruit with a very hard rind.

elephant-bed, s.

Geol.: A bed or stratum at Brighton, England, noted for the abundant remains of fossil elephants. The name was given by Mantell.

elephant-beetle, s.

Entom.: Either of two large lamellicorn beetles from West Africa. They are—(1) *Goliathus giganteus*, (2) *G. cacicus*.

elephant-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Callorhynchus antarctica*. [CALLORYNCHUS.]

elephant hawk-moth, s.

Entom.: *Metopsilus elpenor*. Upper wings olive-brown, inclining to olive green, with purple tinged rose-red markings, a white margin and spot, and a

red fringe. Under wings dusky at the base, and reddish-purple posteriorly, with a pure white fringe. The caterpillar feeds on the Willow-herbs (*Epilobium*), the vine, &c.

*[Small Elephant Hawk-moth:]

Entom.: *Metopsilus porcellus*. It is one of the smallest species of the genus, being usually but twenty lines long. Fore wings ocher-yellow and purple; hinder ones black anteriorly, purple posteriorly, with yellow between; body rose-colored or purple. The caterpillar feeds chiefly on *Epilobium angustifolium*.

elephant-paper, s. The same as ELEPHANT, II. 4.

elephant-shrew, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Macroscelis typicus*. [2.]

2. *Pl.*: The Macroscelidae, a family of Insectivorous Mammals, having a proboscis suggesting that of the elephant, except in its minute size. They are from Africa.

elephant's-ear, s.

Bot.: The English name of the genus *Begonia*.

elephant's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. *Testudinaria Elephantipes*.

2. The genus *Elephantopus* (q. v.).

elephant's-tusk, s.

1. *Lit.*: The tusk of an elephant. It is a genuine incisor tooth.

2. The shell of *Dentalium arcuatum*, or that mollusk itself.

ĕl-ĕ-phān'-ta, s. [From the island of that name.] For def. see extract.

"The termination of the rainy season on this side India is usually proclaimed by a tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the *Elephanta*, and caused by the commencement of the Madras monsoon. For some days previous to this final crash the atmosphere is charged with electricity, and the heavy thunder-clouds, which apparently form directly over the island of Elephanta, roll onward to expend themselves in one terrific storm, which bears its name."—*Life in Bombay* (London, 1852), p. 194.

ĕl-ĕ-phān'-tĭ-ăc, a. [Eng. *elephanti(asis)*; -*ac*.]

Med.: Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis; suffering from elephantiasis.

ĕl-ĕ-phān-tĭ'-a-sis, s. [Greek *elephantiasis*=a cutaneous disease, especially prevalent in Egypt, so called from its likeness to an elephant's hide. (*Liddell & Scott*).]

Med.: Two distinct diseases were long confounded under this term, the Grecian and the Arabian Elephantiasis.

(1) Grecian or Greek Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), Tubercular Elephantiasis. It is characterized by the breaking-out over the face, ears, or limbs of reddish or dark tubercles from the size of a split-pea to that of a large nut; the skin becomes thickened, wrinkled, and of diminished sensibility. It is ultimately fatal. It is common in India, where two forms of it occur, in Arabia, Africa, Madeira, and the West Indies, as also in Norway and Iceland. [LEPROSY.]

(2) Arabian Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Arabum*), called also Elephant Leg, and locally in Ceylon Galle Leg, on the Indian peninsula Cochin Leg, and in the West Indies Barbadoes Leg, or sometimes Yam Leg. It consists, according to Dr. Musgrave, of a migratory inflammation of the lymphatic system, and may affect various organs, especially the legs. Rhazes, an Arabian physician, described it about A. D. 850. In the East it is common on the south-west coast of Ceylon, in Cochin, Malabar, also in Japan, Egypt, and parts of Abyssinia. Its chief locality in the western world is Barbadoes, where at first it was limited to the negroes, but in 1706 began to attack also the Crooles. Its causes are unknown.

ĕl-ĕ-phān'-tĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *elephas* (genit. *elephantis*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Mammals, the typical one of the order Proboscidea (q. v.). In addition to *Elephas*, it contains the extinct genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from the former by the shape of the crown of its teeth. [ELEPHANT, MASTODON.]

ĕl-ĕ-phān'-tĭne, a. [Lat. *elephantinus*; Greek *elephantinos*; Fr. *éléphantin*.] [ELEPHANT.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant; resembling an elephant.

*2. Made of ivory.

"Chaste elephantine bone."
Jones: *Enchanted Fruit*.

II. *Fig.*: Huge, immense: as, A person of elephantine proportions.

"Beneath his overshadowing orb of hat,
And ample fence of elephantine nose."
J. Philips: *Cerealia*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -þion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

B. Rom. Antiq.: An epithet applied to certain tablets or books in which the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, &c., were registered, so called from being made of ivory.

ĕl-ĕ-phān'-tōid, ĕl-ĕ-phān-tōid'-al, a. [Greek *elephantōdes*=like an elephant, from *elephas* (genit. *elephantos*)=an elephant, and *ēidos*=form; Eng. &c. suff. -al.] Resembling an elephant, elephant-like.

ĕl-ĕ-phān-tō'-pē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elephantop*(us) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æa.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Veroniacæ.

ĕl-ĕ-phān'-tō-pūs, s. [Gr. *elephantopous*=ivory-footed, but now used for "shaped like an elephant's foot." *elephas* (genit. *elephantos*)=an elephant, and *pous*=foot.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, the typical one of the sub-tribe Elephantopæ. About twelve species are known. *Elephantopus scaber* is a plant about a foot high, with heads of pale red flowers. It is common in India. The natives of Malabar use a decoction of it as a remedy in dysuria.

ĕl-ĕ-phās, s. [Lat. & Gr.] [ELEPHANT.]

1. **Zoöl.:** A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Elephantidæ. The incisor teeth are two; they are enormously developed, and are what are popularly called tusks. The molars vary in the different species; they have vertical and transverse laminae springing from the bottom of the jaw transversely forward; the nose is elongated into a trunk, the multifarious motions and operations of which, from lifting a cannon to picking up a pin, are produced, according to Cuvier, by the action of nearly 40,000 muscles; mammae two, tail rather short, pencillated at the end; five toes to all the feet. There are but two living species known. [ELEPHANT.]

2. **Palæont.:** The oldest stratum in which the genus has as yet been found is the Siwalik formation of India, which is Upper Miocene. By the time of the Pliocene they were scattered over the world. In Malta there were two of pigmy size—*Elephas melitensis*, the Donkey elephant, and *E. Falconeri*, the former four and a half, the latter two and a half to three feet high. *E. antiquus* abounded in the Post-pliocene of Southern Europe; while *E. primigenius*, the Mammoth, was a northern and even arctic form, being adapted to bear cold by its long shaggy hair. [MAMMOTH.]

ĕl-ĕt-tār'-i-a, s. [From one of its native names, which in the Mahratta country are *ela*, *ailum*, *cheddy*, *elachee*, *elah*, and *eldorah* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberacæ, akin to *Amomum*, except that the tube of the corolla is filiform and the anther naked. *Elettaria cardamomum* furnishes the small Cardamoms, called also the Malabar Cardamoms, of commerce. *E. major* is said to produce the Ceylon Cardamoms. [CARDAMOM.]

ĕl-ĕu-sī'-nē, s. [From *Eleusis* in Attica.] [ELEUSINIAN.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Chlorea. *Eleusine coracana*, called in the West of India Natchnee, Nagla, Ragee, and Mand, forms a principal article of diet among the hill people of the Western Ghauts, in India. It is cultivated also in Japan. *E. stricta* is also used for food. In Demara a decoction of *E. indica* is prescribed in infantile convulsions.

Ėl-ĕu-sīn'-i-an, a. [Gr. *Eleusis*, *Eleusin*, a city in Attica, where were celebrated the mysteries of Ceres or Demeter.] Of or pertaining to Eleusis; as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries.

Eleusinian-mysteries, s. pl.

Greek Myth.: Mysteries annually celebrated in the month of September, at Eleusis, in honor of Ceres. They were of great antiquity, and continued till the invasion of Alaric I., in A. D. 396.

Ėl-ĕu-thēr'-i-a, s. & a. [See def.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: One of the Bahama Islands.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

Eleutheria bark, s.

Bot.: The bark of *Croton Eleutheria*, so named from growing on the island of the same name. It yields Cascarilla (q. v.).

Ėl-ĕu-thēr'-i-an, a. [Gr. *eleutheros*, from *eleutheros*=free.] Delivering, saving.

"Eleutherian Jove will bless their flight."

Glover: *Leonidas*, bk. i.

***Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ō-mā'-nī-a, s.** [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *mania*=madness.] A madness for freedom.

"Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

***Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ō-mā'-nī-āc, a.** [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and Eng. *maniac*.] Mad for freedom.

"*Eleutheromania* philosophedom grows ever more clamorous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. v.

Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ō-pēt'-a-loūs, a. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *petalon*=a leaf.]

Bot. (of a corolla): Having the petals distinct—i. e., in no way cohering together; apopetalous, polypetalous.

Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ō-phŷl'-loūs, a. [Greek *eleutheros*=free, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot. (of a perianth): Consisting of distinct portions, in no way cohering together; apophyllous, polyphyllous.

Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ō-pō'-mŷ, s. pl. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *pōma*=a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A name given to Chondropterygii, or the first order of Cuvier's cartilaginous fishes, those designated in Griffith's *Cuvier* by the circumlocution Chondropterygii with free gills. It contains the Sturgeons. [ACIPENSER.]

Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ō-sēp'-a-loūs, a. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and Eng. *sepalous* (q. v.).]

Bot. (of the calyx): Having the sepals distinct instead of cohering; aposepalous, polysepalous.

Ėl-ĕu-thēr-ūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *eleutheros*=free, and *oura*=tail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pteropidæ, Frugivorous Bats. *Eleutherurus ægyptiacus* is sculptured on the Egyptian monuments.

Ėl-ĕ-vāte, v. t. [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*=to lift up; *e*=out, up, and *levo*=to make light, to lift; *levis*=light; Fr. *élever*; Ital. *elevare*; Sp. *elevar*.]

*1. To make light of.

"Withal he forgot not to *elevate* as much as he could the fame of the aforesaid unhappy field fought, saying that if all had been true there would have been messengers coming thick one after another upon their flight to bring fresh tidings thereof."—*P. Holland: Surgery*, p. 1, 199.

2. To lift, to raise up from a lower to a higher place or position.

"This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss."—*Woodward*.

3. To raise or exalt in position, rank, or dignity.

4. To raise, to make higher or louder: as, to *elevate* the voice.

5. To raise with high or great conceptions; to refine, to improve, to raise in character or sentiment.

"And I am conscious of affecting thoughts
And dear remembrances, whose presence soothes
Or *elevates* the mind, intent to weigh
The good and evil of our mortal state."

Wordsworth: *Recluse*.

6. To excite, to elate, to animate.

"A little *elevated*

With the assurance of my future fortune."

Massinger: *Parliament of Love*, ii. 1.

7. To make excited with drink; to intoxicate slightly.

¶ For the difference between *elevate* and *lift*, see **LIFT**.

Ėl-ĕ-vāte, *Ėl-ĕ-vat, a. [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*.]

1. Raised.

"As many degrees as thy pool is *elevat*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 32.

2. Elevated, raised, high.

"In a region *elevate* and high."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. i.

Ėl-ĕ-vāt-ĕd, pa. par. & a. [ELEVATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lifted or raised up; set on high or above others; exalted: as, an *elevated* position or dignity.

2. Raised, made louder.

"Your *elevated* voice goes through the brain."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 328.

3. Slightly intoxicated with drink; excited.

"He is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

II. Her.: Applied to the wings of a bird, which are expanded and upright.

elevated-battery, s. A battery which has its whole parapet elevated above the natural surface of the ground; to procure the mass of earth required, a ditch is usually dug directly in front of the parapet.

elevated-oven, s. An oven whose baking-chamber is situated above that plate of the stove in which are the holes for the pots and kettles.

elevated-railway, s. A railway with an elevated line of rails. Any railroad supported on a continuous viaduct may be said to be an elevated railway, but the term has lately received a rather more limited application. It is now particularly applied to city railroads of which the line of rails is so elevated as not to materially infringe upon the street area, such as are in New York and Chicago.

Ėl-ĕ-vāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [ELEVATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of lifting up, raising, or exalting; elevation.

elevating-block, s. A tackle-block used in elevating hay or bales, where, after the object has been raised to a given height, the block is required to travel along to a position above where the load is to be deposited. The track-rope passes through the case under the locomotive pulleys. The draft-rope leading from the hay-fork to the team passes between the lower pulley and the stop. The cord running over the pulley in the rear operates the stop that, rigidly connecting the draft to the track-rope above, arrests its progress in either direction. It is managed by a depending check-rope, which is grasped by a man on the barn or warehouse floor. (*Knight*.)

elevating-clutch, s. Designed to attach a clutch to an elevated beam in a barn, as a means of suspension for the tackle of a horse hay-fork, and to detach the clutch therefrom when required. It has two arms attached to a handle of any suitable length, and arranged to engage the jaws of the clutch to hold them open until the beam is grasped, or to uncloset them when required. (*Knight*.)

elevating-screw, s. A screw beneath the breech of a piece of ordnance, to give the elevation or vertical direction to the piece. In field-pieces it is bedded in the stock immediately under the base-ring of the gun, which rests on the top of the screw. The latter is turned by four handles. In theodolites and other geodetical and astronomical instruments a similar contrivance is used for leveling the instrument. (*Knight*.)

Ėl-ĕ-vā'-tion, s. [Lat. *elevatio*, from *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*=to lift up; Fr. *élévation*; Sp. *elevacion*; Ital. *elevazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of elevating, lifting up, or raising to a higher place or position.

"The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle."—*Woodward*.

2. The state of being elevated, lifted up, or raised.

3. The act of raising, promoting, or exalting to a higher state, position, or dignity.

4. The state of being raised or exalted to a higher state, position, or dignity.

"One of the most severe trials to which the head and heart of man can be put is great and rapid *elevation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

5. An elevated position or ground; a height, an altitude.

6. A position of high honor, rank, or dignity.

"Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties."—*Locke*.

7. The act of raising, refining, or improving the mind, manners, character, style, &c.

8. A state of refinement or exaltation of the mind, &c., by noble conceptions.

"There must be some *elevation* of soul in a man who loves the society of which he is a member and the leader whom he follows with a love stronger than the love of life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

9. Dignity or refinement of language or style.

"His style was . . . so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*."—*Wotton*.

10. The act of raising or lifting up the heart in prayer.

"All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*.

II. Technically:

1. **Architecture, Drawing, &c.:**

(1) A side or end view of an object or representation on a perpendicular plane.

(2) An end or side view of a building or machine drawn according to the actual width and height of its parts without reference to perspective.

2. **Astron.:** The arc of a vertical circle intercepted between an object and the horizon; the altitude or height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

"Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. **Dialing:** The angle of the gnomon with its base.

4. **Geol.:** The upheaval of the land in any region or district by an earthquake commotion or by other agency, as has been alleged to be the case on the coast of Sweden, though Lord Selkirk in 1866 somewhat modified previous views on the subject. [IGNEOUS.]

5. **Gunnery:** The angle of the line of fire with the plane of the horizon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, ȁmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. *Trig. Surv.*: The altitude or height of any object or point above the surface of the earth; the angle of elevation (q. v.).

*7. *Astrol.*: A certain pre-eminence of one Planet above another; or, a concurrence of Two to a certain Act, wherein one being Stronger is carried above the Weaker, and does alter and depress its Nature and Influence. (*Moxon*.)

¶ (1) *Angle of elevation*:

Trig. Surv.: The angle formed by two straight lines drawn in the same vertical plane, the one from the observer's eye to the highest point of an object, the other parallel to the horizon.

(2) *Elevation of the Host*:

Roman Catholic Church: The part of the mass in which the celebrant raises the Host above his head to be adored by the people.

(3) *Valley of elevation*:

Geol.: A valley produced by the elevation of strata so as to constitute an anticlinal, cracked or fissured at the top so as to produce a ravine or narrow valley. If excavated mainly by water or ice, it is not properly a valley of elevation.

elevation-crater, s. & a. A term used chiefly in the subjoined compound.

Elevation-crater theory: [CRATER.]

ēl'-ē-vāt-ōr, s. [Low Lat. *elevator*; Fr. *élévateur*; Ital. *elevatore*, from Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*=to elevate (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which elevates, raises, or lifts up.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body, as the lip, the eye, &c.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) A machine for transferring grain by raising it from the car, a bin, or the hold of a ship, to an elevated hopper, whence it is discharged by any one of a series of spouts directed to a bin for storage or to the hold of a boat, a car, or to a run of stones. Elevators are used in flour-mills to carry the wheat to the upper story, where it is cleaned in the smut-mill; also to raise wheat, so cleaned, to a bin whence it proceeds to the bolt, the offal to the bran-duster, &c., as the case may be. Elevators are also used in many other machines for raising small objects or materials, such as the tailings in a thrashing-machine or clover-huller. They are also used in elevating bricks, mortar, &c., in building.

(2) A platform or cage in a warehouse, hotel, mine, or elsewhere, for raising or lowering persons, goods, or material to or from different floors or levels. Elevators for carrying people from floor to floor of hotels, business offices, public buildings and flats, are much in use, and are called "passenger elevators," in distinction from "freight elevators." [LIFT, s.] See INCLINED ELEVATOR.

3. *Grain-trade*: A building specially constructed for elevating, storing, and loading grain into cars or vessels. These structures are very capacious, both as to the capacity for handling and storing, but the construction is very simple. An elevator-leg, so called, reaches into the bin or cellar into which the contents of the wagons or cars are discharged. A strong belt, carrying a series of buckets, travels over a drum at the lower end and also over one at the upper end, where the buckets tip over and discharge into the upper bin. This has valved spouts, which direct the contents into either one of the deep bins. The floors of these bins are over the tracks, and valves in the floor allow the contents of the bins to be discharged into cars or canal-boats, which are brought beneath. In unloading from ships, the leg is a pivoted, adjustable piece, which is first raised to obtain the necessary height, brought over the hatchway, and lowered thereinto. In practice the grain is discharged into the hopper of a weighing-machine gauged exactly for one hundred bushels; by pulling on a valve the contents are sent by a spout to the bin, the valve closed, the elevating resumed, and so on. Seven thousand bushels an hour are thus weighed.

4. *Surgical*: An instrument employed in raising portions of bone which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan. The common elevator is a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent

and rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone to be raised. The elevator of Louis has a screw peg united to the bridge by a kind of pivot. Pettit's elevator is a straight lever, except at the very point, where it is slightly curved. The triploid elevator consists of three branches united in one common trunk. The elevator is one of the instruments of the trephine case. A curved instrument for operating upon depressed portions of the skull was disinterred at Pompeii, 1819, by Dr. Cavenke of St. Petersburg.

elevator-bucket, s. One of the grain cups on the traveling-belt of the elevator.

ēl'-ē-vāt-ōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *elevator*; -y.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending or having the power to lift or raise.

"The elevatory effect of such dislocating movements," —*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xxvi.

B. *As substantive*:

Surg.: The same as ELEVATOR, II. 4.

ē-lēv'-en, *en-lev-en, *end-lev-ene, *el-leve, *el-ev-ene, a. & s. [A. S. *endlufon*, where the *d* is excrement, and *en*=*an*=one; also the -on is a dat. pl. suff.; hence the base is *an-luf* or *an-lif*; cf. Goth. *ain-lif*; Icel. *ellifu*, *ellefu*; Dut. *elf*; Dan. *elleve*; Sw. *elfva*; O. H. Ger. *einlif*; Ger. *elf*, *elf*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.*: Ten with one added.

"And withelde hym half a yere and elleve dayes." —*P. Plowman*, p. 36.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The sum of ten with one added.

2. A symbol representing the sum of eleven units, as xi. or 11.

3. (*Spec.*): A term applied to the Apostles, after the defection of Judas.

"But Peter standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice." —*Acts* ii. 14.

II. *Cricket*: The eleven men selected to play for any particular side or club in a match.

Bot.: *Alil*, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. So called from its not "waking up and opening its eyes till eleven o'clock in the day." (*Prior*, in *Britten & Holland*.)

ē-lēv'-enth, *endlefte, *endleve, *elleventhe, a. & s. [A. S. *endlyfta*, *endlefta*, Dan. *ellefte*; Sw. & Ger. *elfte*; Dut. *elfde*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That next in order after the tenth.

"In the eleventh chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel." —*Raleigh: History of the World*.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *Mus.*: Of or pertaining to the interval of an octave and a fourth.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Arith.*: One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven.

2. *Mus.*: The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

ēlf, *elfe, *eive (pl. *elven, *elvene, *elves*), s. [A. S. *ælf*; Dan. *alf*; Icel. *álfr*; O. H. Ger. *alf*; Sw. & Ger. *elf*.]

1. A little sprite, supposed to inhabit wild and desolate places, and in various ways to exercise a mysterious power over man; a fairy, a goblin.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a devil, a demon, an imp.

3. A stupid person, an oaf.

4. A dwarf, a diminutive person; a pet name for a child.

¶ *Elves* were supposed greatly to envy the privileges acquired by Christian initiation; and they gave to those mortals who had fallen into their power a certain precedence, founded upon this advantageous distinction. Many legends are told of their eagerness to obtain for their offspring the prerogatives of Christianity.

elf-arrow, s. One of the flint arrow-heads commonly used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and still in use among some tribes, as the Esquimaux, the American Indians, &c. They were so called from being popularly supposed to be shot by fairies.

elf-bore, s. A hole in a piece of wood out of which a knot has been dropped or been driven.

elf-child, s. A changeling; a child supposed to be left by fairies in exchange for one taken away by them.

elf-cup, s. The name of small stones perforated by friction at a waterfall, believed to be the work of elves.

elf-dart, s. The same as ELF-ARROW (q. v.).

elf-dock, s.

Bot.: *Inula helenium*.

elf-fire, s. The *ignis fatuus*, or *Jack o' Lantern*.

elf-land, s. The region of elves or fairies; fairy-land.

"The horns of elf-land faintly blowing."

Tennyson: Princess, iii. 357.

elf-lock, s. A knot of hair twisted by elves; twisted knots or locks of hair.

"His plaited hair in elf-locks spread
Around his bare and matted head."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 8.

*elf-locked, *elfe-lockt, a. Having elf-locks or tangled hair.

elf-mill, s. The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch. This is also called the Chackie-mill.

elf-shot, s.

1. The same as ELF-ARROW (q. v.).

"Elf-shots, i. e., the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have." —*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1769), p. 115.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves.

*ēlf, v. t. [ELF, s.] To twist or entangle hair in knots in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

*elfe, s. [ELF, s.]

elfe-quene, s. The queen of the elves or fairies.

ēlf-in, a. & s. [For *elf-en*, from *elf*, with adj. suff. -en, as in *gold-en*, &c.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of the nature of an elf; elfish.

2. Pertaining to or connected with fairies.

B. *As subst.*: A little elf; a sprite; a little urchin.

elfin-queen, s. The queen of the fairies.

ēlf-īsh, a. [Eng. *elf*; -ish.]

1. Like an elf; of the nature of an elf.

2. Proceeding from or caused by elves.

†ēlf-kīn, s. [Eng. *elf*; and dimin. suff. -kin.] A little elf.

ēlf-wōrt, s. [Eng. *elf*, and suff. -wort.]

Bot.: *Inula helenium*.

ē-lī'-as-ite, s. [Named from the *Elias* mine, Joachimsthal, where it occurs; -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A subtranslucent or opaque mineral occurring in shapeless masses. Hardness, 3-4-5; specific gravity, 4-5. There are two varieties: (1) *Eliasite* proper: Of reddish-brown color, hyacinth-red on the edges, streak yellow or orange; (2) *Pittinite*: Color black, streak olive-green. Both are closely akin to *Grenmite* (q. v.). The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of *Pitchblende* (q. v.).

ē-līç'-it, *ē-līç'-ite, v. t. & i. [Lat. *elicitus*, pa. par. of *elicio*=to draw out: *e*=out, and *lacio*=to entice, to allure.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To draw out, to extract, to educe.

"Divers particles of matter and spirits derived and elicited from the plant or animal." —*Hale: Origin of Man-kind*, p. 76.

2. To ascertain by reasoning and observation; to deduce.

"By bringing reason to bear upon observation, the astronomer has been able out of the 'mystic dance' to elicit their order and their real paths." —*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

3. To ascertain or bring to light by inquiry and questioning.

B. *Intrans.*: To ascertain, to find out, to discover, to deduce.

*ē-līç'-it, *ē-līç'-ite, a. [Lat. *elicitus*, pa. par. of *elicio*.] Brought into act or real existence; open, evident.

"The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will." —*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

*ē-līç'-ī-tāte, v. t. [Eng. *elicit*; -ate.] To elicit, to discover, to deduce.

*ē-līç'-ī-tā-tion, s. [Eng. *elicitat(e)*; -ion.] The act or process of eliciting, drawing out, or educating.

ē-līç'-ī-tēd, pa. par. or a. [ELICIT, v.]

ē-līç'-īt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ELICIT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of drawing out, deducing, or ascertaining.

*ē-lī'-de, v. t. [Lat. *elido*, from *e*=out, and *lædo*=to dash, to hurt.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To crush, to break in pieces, to destroy utterly.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn: -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To quash.
2. *Gram.*: To cut off or suppress the last syllable by elision.

*e-lie, *e-lye, *v. t.* [OIL, *v.*] To anoint.

*ēl'-i-gent, *s.* [Lat. *eligens*, *pa. par.* of *eligo*=to choose, to elect.] An elector.

ēl'-ig-i-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *eligibilitas*, from *eligibilis*=eligible (*q. v.*).]

1. The quality or state of being worthy or fit to be chosen; the state of being preferable.

2. The quality or state of being eligible or capable for being chosen to any office or position; the position of being legally qualified for any office.

ēl'-ig-i-ble, *a.* [Fr. *éligible*, from Low Latin *eligibilis*, from Lat. *eligo*=to choose: *e*=out, and *lego*=to choose; Ital. *eligibile*.] [ELECT.]

1. Fit or deserving to be chosen; worthy of choice, preferable.

2. Desirable, suitable.

3. Fit or qualified to be chosen to any office or position; legally qualified or capable for election or appointment. (Generally followed by *for* before the office or position.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eligible* and *preferable*: "*Eligible* or fit to be elected, and *preferable* to be preferred, serve as epithets in the sense of choose and prefer: what is *eligible* is desirable in itself, what is *preferable* is more desirable than another. There may be many *eligible* situations out of which perhaps there is but one *preferable*. Of persons, however, we say rather that they are *eligible* to an office than *preferable*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēl'-ig-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *eligible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being eligible; eligibility.

ēl'-ig-i-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *eligib(le)*; -ly.] In a manner deserving or fit to be chosen or preferred; suitably, desirably.

*ē-lī'ke, *a.* [ALIKE.] Like, similar.

*ēl'-i-māte, *v. t.* [Lat. *elimo*: *e*=out, fully, and *lima*=a file.] To polish, to render smooth.

ē-lim'-i-nant, *s.* [Lat. *eliminans*, *pr. par.* of *elimino*.] [ELIMINATE.]

1. *Math.*: The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree. Called also RESULTANT (*q. v.*).

2. *Med.*: A remedy that causes absorption, or enables the system to throw off deleterious matter; *e. g.*, the iodides.

ē-lim'-i-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *eliminatus*, *pa. par.* of *elimino*=to put out from the threshold, to publish: *e*=out, and *limen* (*genit. liminis*)=a threshold; Fr. *éliminer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Literally:

(1) To thrust, put, or cast forth out of doors. (Blount.)

(2) To pass over the threshold; to pass beyond.

2. Figuratively:

*1. To set free from confinement, to set at large, to discharge.

"Eliminate my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplored."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 590, 591.

(2) To discharge, to throw off, to vent.

*3. To publish abroad. (Blount.)

(4) To get rid of; to clear away.

"To discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering and accumulating."—Lowth: *Isaiah* (Prelim. Disc.).

(5) To leave out of an argument or consideration; to set aside, to pass over.

*6. To obtain by eliminating; to elicit, to deduce, to educe, to infer.

"Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully eliminated by others."—O. W. Holmes.

II. Algebra:

1. To cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. To combine several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations containing a less number of unknown quantities.

ē-lim-i-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *élimination*, from Lat. *eliminatus*, *pa. par.* of *elimino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of expelling or thrusting out of doors; expulsion, ejection.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting, as by the pores.

(2) The act of leaving out of an argument or consideration; a passing over or by as of no account; a setting aside as unimportant.

(3) The act of eliciting, deducing, or inferring.

II. Algebra:

1. Causing a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; removing a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. The operation of combining several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations, containing a less number of unknown quantities.

*ē-līn'-guāte (*gu as gw*), *v. t.* [Lat. *elinguatus*, *pa. par.* of *elinguo*=to deprive of the tongue: *e*=out, and *lingua*=the tongue.] To deprive of the tongue. It was an old punishment in English law.

ē-līn'-guā'-tion (*gu as gw*), *s.* [English *elinguat(e)*; -ion.] The act of punishment by cutting out the tongue.

*ē-līn'-guīd (*gu as gw*), *a.* [Lat. *elinguis*: *e*=out, and *lingua*=the tongue.] Not having the power of speech; tongue-tied.

ē-liq'-ua-mēnt (*liqua as līk'-wa*), *s.* [Latin *eliquamen*, from *eliquo*=to strain or drain.] A liquid expressed from fat or fat fish by pressure.

ē-lī-quā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eliquatio*, from *eliquo*=to liquefy, strain out: *e*=out, and *liquo*=to make liquid, to melt.]

Chem.: An operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from another which is less fusible—namely, by the application of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the former but not the latter. Thus, argentiferous copper is melted with lead, and the alloy is cast into discs, which are subjected to a gradually increasing heat; the silver in combination with the lead melts, while an alloy of lead and copper remains in the solid state. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

ē-lī'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *elisio*, from *elusus*, *pa. par.* of *elido*=to strike out: *e*=out, and *lædo*=to dash; Fr. *élision*; Sp. *elision*; Ital. *elisione*.] [ELIDE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Division, separation. In the same sense as II.

"Nor praise I less that circumcision,
By modern poets called *elision*,"

Swift: *Dean's Answer to Sheridan*.

2. *Fig.*: A cutting apart or asunder; a division or separation of parts.

"To make some adumbration of that we mean, the interior is rather an impulsion or concussion of the air, than an *elision* or section of the same."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.* (cent. ii), § 187.

II. *Gram.*: The cutting off or suppressing of a vowel at the end of a syllable for the sake of the rhythm; as, th' attempt.

ē-lī'-sōr, *s.* [Fr. *éliseur*=a chooser, from *éliser*=to choose.]

Law: One of two persons appointed by the court to return a jury, when, from the sheriff's being interested in a suit, he is himself disabled from so doing.

"If the sheriff be not an indifferent person, as if he be a party to the suit, or be related by either blood or affinity to either of the parties, he is not then trusted to return the jury, but the precept is directed to the coroners, who in this, as in many other instances, are the substitutes of the heriff, to execute process when he is deemed an improper person. If any exception lies to the coroners, the precept shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or two persons of the county named by the court, and sworn. And these two, who are called *elisors*, or electors, shall indifferently name the jury, and the return is final; no challenge being allowed to their array."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

ē-lī'te, *e-lyte, *s.* [O. Fr.]

*1. A choice.

2. A choice or select body or number; the pick, the best part; as, the *élite* of society.

*ē-līx', *v. t.* [Latin *elixo*=to boil thoroughly.] [ELIXATE.] To extract, to elixate.

*ē-līx'-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *elixatus*, *pa. par.* of *elixo*=to boil thoroughly, from *elixus*=sodden: *e*=out, fully, and *lix*=lye or ashes.] To boil, to seethe, to extract by boiling.

*ē-līx'-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elixatus*, *pa. par.* of *elixo*.] [ELIXATE.]

1. The act or process of boiling or stewing anything.

2. The act or process of digestion.

ē-līx'-īr, *e-lex-ir, *s.* [Arab. *el iksēr*=the philosopher's stone.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The philosopher's stone.

"A, nay, let be, the philosopher's ston,
Elixir cleped, we seken fast eche on;
For had we him, than were we siker ynow."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,330-2.

2. The quintessence or refined extract of anything.

3. Any cordial or invigorating substance or essence.

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically.

*1. *Alchemy*:

(1) The liquor with which alchemists hoped to transmute metals.

(2) A potion or draught for prolonging life

2. *Medical*:

*1. A tincture with more than one base.

(2) A compound tincture or medicine composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form.

¶ *Elixir of love*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: A decoction of the seeds of the plant described under (2). It is made in Amboyna.

(2) *Bot.*: *Grammatophyllum speciosum*, a fine orchid from Java and the adjacent islands. It seems to be deleterious, if not even absolutely poisonous, as many of the orchids are.

*ē-līx'-iv'-i-āte, *v. t.* [Pref. *e*=*ex*=out, fully, and Eng. *lixivate* (*q. v.*).] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly.

*ē-līx'-iv'-i-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *e*=*ex*=out, fully, and Eng. *lixivation* (*q. v.*).] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

ē-līz-a-bēth'-an, *a.* [Eng. proper name *Elizabeth*, and *adj. suff. -an*.] Of or pertaining to Queen Elizabeth, or her time.

Elizabethan-architecture, *s.* That style of architecture which prevailed in England at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and followed immediately on the Tudor style. It is a mixed style, combining debased forms of the Gothic and Italian styles. It is also sometimes known as the English Renaissance.

ēlk, *s.* [Icel. *elgr*; Sw. *elg*; O. H. Ger. *elaho*; M. H. Ger. *elch*; Lat. *alces*; Gr. *alkē*; Sansc. *rishya*=a kind of autelope.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The Moose or Moose Deer, the *Cervus alces* of Linnaeus, now called *Alces palmatus*, one of the family Cervidae. It is a clumsily proportioned animal with very large broad antlers, with points along their outer edges, a long narrow head, small eyes, long hairy ears, a large mane, the throat with long hair, a rounded body, long legs, and a short tail. It is found in this country and in the northern parts of Europe, and in Asia. It is hunted for its flesh, which is prized for the table, while the skin may be tanned into good leather.

2. *Palæont.*: It has been found in the peat bogs of Northumberland, Yorkshire, (England) and Scotland. A specimen has been found at Walthamstow, near London, where it was associated with the goat, Celtic shorthorn, and the reindeer.

¶ *Irish elk*:

Palæont.: *Megaceros hibernicus* (Owen), a fossil species of Cervidae having enormous antlers; found in the peat bogs of Ireland, in the brick-earths of Ilford, &c., in Essex, and in other places. Prof. Boyd Dawkins ranks it as one of the early Pleistocene Mammalia of Britain, and considers that it continued to exist nearly to the historic period, being contemporary with palæolithic and with neolithic man.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of, *s.* A convivial, charitable and benevolent organization founded by members of the theatrical profession in New York city in 1868, but now admitting to membership men in other professions and occupations. Though not a beneficial order, it is claimed that it expends more in unostentatious charity than any other organization in the world. Its membership numbers over 130,000.

elk-nut, *s.*

Bot.: A North American cinchonaceous plant. *Hamiltonia oleifera*, the oil nut, of which elk-nut may perhaps be a corruption.

ēll, *elle, *elne, *s.* [A. S. *eln*=a cubit, cogn. with Dut. *elle*=an ell; Icel. *alm*; Sw. *aln*; Dan. *alen*=an ell; Goth. *aleina*=a cubit; O. H. Ger. *elina*; M. H. Ger. *elne*; Ger. *cille*=an ell; Lat. *ulna*=(1) an elbow, (2) a cubit; Gr. *ōlenē*=an elbow.]

1. *Lit.*: A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell is=45 in.; the Scotch=37.2 in.; the Flemish=27 in.; and the French=54 in. It is used for measuring cloth.

2. *Fig.*: Used proverbially to express a long measure.

ēl-lāg'-īc, *a.* [Fr. *ellagique*, pertaining to galls. A word formed by Braconnot, from Fr. *galle*=gall, reversed, and *suff. -ique*=Gr. *ikos*=Lat.=-icus=Eng. -ic. (Sayce.)]

Chem.: Pertaining to galls or to gallic acid.

ellagic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₄H₈O₉. Obtained by the action of oxidizing agents, as arsenic acid, iodine, and water, &c., on gallic acid. It is also contained in bezoar stones, which are dissolved in caustic potash, and precipitated by hydrochloric acid. Ellagic-acid forms a crystalline compound with one molecule of water; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕl'-lā-gīte, s. [Eng., &c., *ellag(ic)* (q. v.); -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Scolecite (q. v.). It is found in yellowish or brownish crystalline masses, pearly on the planes of cleavage.

ĕl-lēb'-ōr-in, s. [Fr. *ellébore*, from Lat. *helleborus*=hellebore (q. v.); suff. -in (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]
Chem.: A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in Winter Hellebore (*Helleborus hiemalis*).

ĕl'-lēr, s. [ELDER.]

Bot.: (1) The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; (2) The elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

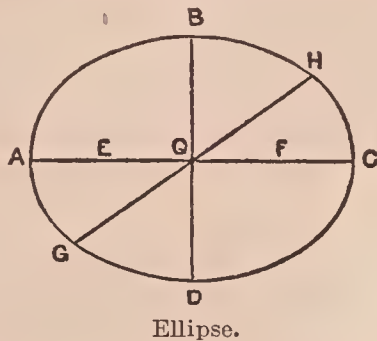
el-ling, a. [A. S. *ellende*, *elelaende* = foreign, strange.] [ELENGE.] Lonely, melancholy, separated from friends.

***el-linge-ness, *el-ling-ness**, s. [Eng. *elling*; -ness.] Loneliness, melancholy, dullness, cheerlessness.

"This shall be to advertise you of the great *ellingness* that I find here since your departing."—*Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, Lett.*, p. 29.

ĕl-līp'se, s. [Dan., Ger., Fr. & Port. *ellipse*; Sw. *ellips*; Sp. *elipse*; Ital. *ellisse*; Lat. *ellipsis*; Gr. *elleipsis*=a leaving behind, leaving out, ellipse (of a word), deficiency, failure . . . the conic section called an ellipse because the base forms, with the base of the cone, a less angle than that of the parabola.]

1. *Geom. (Conic Sections)*: A plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same. These two fixed points are called the foci. In the Ellipse A B C D, E and F are the foci. If a straight line (E Q F) be drawn joining the foci, and be then bisected, the point of bisection is called the center. The distance from the center to either focus (E Q or Q F) is called the eccentricity. The straight line (G Q H), drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the curve, is called the diameter. Its vertices are G and H. The diameter A C, which passes through the foci, is called the axis major or major axis; the points in which it meets the curve (A and C), the principal vertices. The diameter (B D) at right angles to the major axis, is called the axis minor, or minor axis. [See also Abscissa, Axis, Latus Rectum, Normal, and Subnormal, Parameter, and Tangent.] Practically, a tolerably accurate ellipse may be drawn on paper by sticking two pins in it to represent the foci, putting over these a bit of thread knotted together at the ends, inserting a pencil in the loop, and pulling the sheet tight as the figure is described. The importance of the ellipse arises from the fact that the planets move in elliptical orbits, the sun being in one of the foci—a fact which Kepler was the first to discover.



Ellipse.

ĕl-līp'-sīs, s. [Gr. *elleipsis*.] [ELLIPSE.]

1. *Gram.*: An omission; a figure by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader can supply.

2. *Print.*: Marks denoting an omission of one or more words or letters: as —, or . . . , or * * *, as *k—g*, for *king*, &c.

*3. *Geom.*: An ellipse.

ĕl-līps'-ō-grāph, **ĕl-līp'-tō-grāph**, s. [Gr. *elleipsis*=an ellipse, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing ellipses. The pins of the beam traverse in the slots of the trammel, each occupying its own slot, and the pencil at the end, as the beam revolves, is guided in an elliptical path. [TRAMMEL.]

ĕl-līp'-sōid, a. & s. [Gr. *elleipsis*=an ellipse, and *eidos*=form.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geom.: A solid figure produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. The earth, generally said to be an oblate spheroid, has been designated also an oblate ellipsoid.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the figure described under A.

ĕl-līp'-sōid'-al, a. [Eng. *ellipsoid*; -al.] The same as ELLIPSOID, a. (q. v.)

ĕl-līp'-tīc, ***ĕl-līp'-tīck**, **ĕl-līp'-tīc-al**, a. [Fr. *elliptique*, from Gr. *elleiptikos*.] Having the form of an ellipse.

elliptic-chuck, s.

Turnery: A chuck invented by Abraham Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning. [CHUCK.]

elliptic-compasses, s. pl. Compasses or other instruments for describing not a circle but an ellipse. The simple device of two pins and a thread, mentioned under ellipse, is the simplest form of elliptic compasses. A slightly more complex one is made by constructing two grooves at right angles to each other, and causing two pins attached to a ruler to travel in the grooves. If, then, a pencil be attached to the ruler it will, when the latter is put in motion, trace out an ellipse.

elliptic-functions, s. pl.

Integral Calculus: A class of integrals representing the expression for the arc of an ellipse.

elliptic-lanceolate, a.

Bot., &c.: Between lanceolate and elliptic, but tending more to the former than to the latter.

elliptic-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf two to three times as long as broad, and with the angles rounded off. The same as OVAL-LEAF (q. v.).

elliptic-polarization, s.

Optics: Polarization which causes the particles of a substance to describe ellipses around their positions of rest, the planes of the ellipses being perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and their axes equal and parallel. It arises when plane polarized light suffers reflection, as when it is reflected from some metals.

elliptic-spring, s.

Vehicles: A spring formed of a number of bent plates in two sets, curved apart in the middle and united at the ends. The pressure is brought upon the middle and tends to collapse them.

elliptical-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch having two foci and an elliptical contour. The arches of London Bridge are the finest elliptical arches in the world; the middle one has 152 feet span.

elliptical-gearing, s. [ELLIPTICAL-WHEEL.]

elliptical-wheel, s. A wheel used where a rotary motion of varying speed is determined by the relation between the lengths of the major and minor axes of the ellipses.

ĕl-līp'-tī-cal-lī, adv. [Eng. *elliptical*; -ly.]

Gram.: In an elliptic manner, so as to constitute an ellipsis.

"'Looked upon as dull' [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of *as*. The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, 'looked upon as being as dull as.'"—*Hurd: On Addison*, vi. 179.

¶ **Elliptical polarized light**: [ELLIPTIC-POLARIZATION.]

ĕl-līp'-tīc'-ī-tī, s. [Fr. *ellipticité*.] The extent to which any particular ellipse differs from a circle; in other words, the relative lengths of its two axes; the amount of compression of an ellipse, whether at the equator or the poles. (*Airy*.)

ĕl-līp'-tō-grāph, s. [ELLIPSOGRAPH.]

ĕlm, ***elme**, s. & a. [A. S. *elm*; cogn. with Dut. *olm*; Icel. *álmr*; Dan. *alm*, *ælm*; Sw. *alm*; *Ger. *elme*, *ulme*; Lat. *ulmus*.]

A. *As substantive*:

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: The botanical genus, *Ulmus*.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) Either the Common Elm or the Wych Elm. Their wood is soft, tough, and coarse. It is used for water-pipes placed beneath the ground, and frequently for coffins. A substance called Ulmin exudes from the elms, but is not confined to them.

(2) Any species of the genus *Ulmus*. About thirteen are known. The most common are the English elm (*Ulmus campestris*), the American or white elm (*Ulmus Americana*), and the slippery or red elm (*U. fulva*).

B. *As adj.*: Made of elm, or in any way pertaining to it.

¶ (1) *American elm*: *Ulmus Americana*. It is found from New England to South Carolina.

(2) *Broad-leaved elm*:

(a) *Ulmus latifolia* (*Gerard*), now called *U. montana*.

(b) *Tilia parvifolia*. This has no real affinity to the Elms. (*Colloq. Eng.*) (*Britten & Holland*.)

(3) *Common elm*: *Ulmus campestris*. A large tree with a rugged bark found in woods and ascending in some cases to 1,000 feet on the mountain sides. Its native regions are the middle and south of Europe, North Africa, and Siberia. Its inner bark is slightly bitter and astringent, demulcent, and diuretic. It has been used, though with little effect, in skin diseases.

(4) *English elm*: The same as *Common elm* (q. v.).

(5) *Mountain elm*: [*Wych elm*.]

(6) *Scotch elm*: [*Wych elm*.]

(7) *Spanish elm*: A West Indian tree, *Cordia geracanthus*, with no real affinity to the elm. It furnishes good timber.

(8) *Wych, Witch, Scotch, or Mountain elm*: *Ulmus montana*, a large tree with larger leaves than those of No. 2, wild in the north of England and in Scotland, besides being naturalized in other parts of Britain. On the Yorkshire mountains it ascends 1,300 feet. It is native in other parts of Europe, and in Siberia. (*J. D. Hooker, &c.*)

(9) *Yoke elm* (*Gerard*). *Carpinus betulus*, the hornbeam. According to Gerard, yokes were formerly made of the wood. (*Britten & Holland*.)

elm-galls, s. pl. Galls on the different species of elm, brought on by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*. (*Curtis*.)

ĕl'-mēn, a. [Eng. *elm*; suff. -en.] Of elm, or pertaining to it.

ĕl'-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elm(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A small family of aquatic beetles, now more commonly called Parnidae.

ĕl'-mīs, s. [Gr. *helmins*=a worm (?).]

Entom.: The typical genus of Elmidae. It consists of small beetles generally found adhering to the under side of stones lying in running water.

Ēl'-mō, ***Er-mo**, s. [Ital., corrupted from St. Erasmus, Bishop of Formia, a town of ancient Italy, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian, in A. D. 303. He is invoked by Italian sailors during storms.] (For definition, see etymology.)

"What gales are sold on Lapland's shore,
How whistle rash bids tempests roar,
Of witch, of mermaid, and of sprite,
Of Erick's cap and Elmo's light."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 11.

Elmo's fire, Elmo's light, St. Elmo's fire, s. A fire or light, probably of electric origin, which in certain states of the atmosphere settles on the tops of masts, the extremities of yards, on the rigging, &c., in ships navigating the Mediterranean. When two were visible at the same time, the ancients called them Castor and Pollux. It is also called *Corposant* (q. v.).

ĕlm'-y, a. [Eng. *elm*; -y.] Abounding with elms.

"The simple spire and *elmy* grange."

T. Warton: Ode, xi.

***el-norne**, s. [A. S. *ellarn*. (*Somner*.)] The Elder, *Sambucus nigra* (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ē-lō-cā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *e*=out, away, and *locatio*=a placing; *loco*=to place; *locus*=a place.]

1. A placing away, a removal from home.

"When the child either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parent's disposing."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

2. A departure from usual method; an ecstasy.

"In all poesy (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and commotion, but also an *elocation*, and emotion of the mind."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 30.

ē-lōc'-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *e*=out, without, and *loculus*=a cell, a compartment.]

Bot.: Having only one cell; not divided by partitions.

ĕl'-ō-cū'-tion, s. [Lat. *elocutio*, from *elocutus*, pa. par. of *eloquor*=to speak out: *e*=out, and *loquor*=to speak; Fr. *elocution*; Sp. *elocucion*; Ital. *elocuzione*.]

*1. The power of speaking; speech, articulation.

"Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocation* to the mute."

Milton: P. L., ix. 748, 749.

2. The art of speaking in public, so as to render the discourse most effective and impressive by the use of appropriate gestures, and modes of utterance or delivery; the style or manner of delivering a discourse in public.

"Fitch, formed for tedious *elocation*, proves
That Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves."

Swift: Upon Himself.

3. The power of expression or diction; the choice of appropriate words or language in speaking.

"*Elocution* is applying of apt words and sentences to the matter."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 6.

4. The power or art of clothing thought in appropriate and elegant written language.

"The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words."—*Dryden*.

5. Eloquence, eloquent language.

"When graceful in the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocation* flows."

Brooke: Tasso; Jerusalem Delivered, i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *elocution*, *eloquence*, *oratory*, and *rhetoric*: "The *elocution* consists in the manner of delivery; the *eloquence* in the matter that is delivered. We employ *elocution* in repeating the words of another; we employ *eloquence* to express our own thoughts and feelings. *Elocution* is requisite for an actor; *eloquence* for a speaker. *Eloquence* lies in the person, it is a natural gift; *oratory* lies in the mode of expression, it is an acquired art. *Rhetoric* is properly the theory of that art of which *oratory* is the practice. But *rhetoric* may be sometimes employed in the improper sense for the display of *oratory* or scientific speaking. *Eloquence* speaks one's own feelings; it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart; *oratory* is an imitative art, it describes what is felt by another. *Rhetoric* is the affectation of *oratory*. An afflicted parent who pleads for the restoration of her child that has been torn from her will exert her *eloquence*; a counselor at the bar, who pleads the cause of his client, will employ *oratory*; vulgar partisans are full of *rhetoric*. *Eloquence* often consists in a look or an action; *oratory* must always be accompanied with verbosity. There is a dumb *eloquence* which is not denied even to the brutes, and which speaks more than all the studied graces of speech and action employed by the orator. Between *eloquence* and *oratory* there is the same distinction as between nature and art: the former can never be perverted to any base purposes; it always speaks truth: the latter will as easily serve the purposes of falsehood as of truth." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕl-ô-cû-tion-âr-yĭ, a. [Eng. *elocution*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

ĕl-ô-cû-tion-ĭst, s. [Eng. *elocution*; -ist.]

1. One who is skilled in elocution.
2. A teacher of elocution; a writer on elocution.

*ĕl-ô-cû-tive, a. [Lat. *elocut(us)*, pa. par. of *elocutor*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Having the power of eloquent expression or language; eloquent, elocutionary.

ĕ-lô-dĕ-ă (pl. ĕ-lô-dĕ-æ), s. [Gr. *helôdēs* = marshy, fenny, the habitat of these plants being in such places.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of Hypericaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elodeæ. In this country a stomachic tincture is prepared from *Elodea virginica*. The *Hypericum elodes* is by some referred to this genus.
2. *Pl.*: A tribe of Hypericaceæ (Tutsans) in which the glands alternate with the bundles of stamens. (Lindley.)

*ĕ-lô-dĭ-anſ, s. pl. [Gr. *helôdēs* [ELODEA]; Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ians.]

Zoöl.: An old family or tribe of Chelonia, comprehending the Marsh Tortoises. They were divided into two sub-families, Cryptodere Elodians and Pleurodere Elodians. The former now constitute the family Chelydidae, and the latter Emydidae (q. v.).

*ĕ-lô-ĝe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *elogium*=a word, a short inscription; Gr. *ellogion*, from *logos*=a discourse, a word.] A funeral oration or panegyric pronounced in public in honor of the memory of some illustrious person lately deceased.

ĕl-ô-ĝist, s. [Fr. *élogiste*.] One who delivers or pronounces an eloge or panegyric over the dead.

"She did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher."—Wotton: *Rem.*, p. 366.

ĕl-ô-ĝyĭ, *ĕl-ô-ĝ-ĭ-ŭm, *ĕl-ô-ĝĭe, s. [Latin *elogium*.] [ELOGE.] A panegyric, praise, eulogy.

"I referre such scoffers to the *elogie* Alcibiades gave of his master."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. i., ch. 3.

Ē-lô-hĭm, s. [Heb. *Elohim*, pl. of *Eloach*=God; cognate with Syriac *Ilo*, *Eloho*, and with Arabic *Allah*.]

Hebrew Theol.: The ordinary name of God in the Hebrew Scriptures. It is rare in the singular, but occurs in the plural more than 2,000 times. There is, however, the grammatical anomaly that this plural stands as the nominative to a singular verb. This has been held to imply that in the Divine nature there is a certain plurality and a certain unity. The plural has been called also the plural of majesty (q. v.). It is generally used of the true God, but Jehovah is deemed by far the more sacred name. Unlike Jehovah, Elohim may be applied to false gods (Exod. xix. 20, xxxii. 31; Jer. ii. 11, &c.), to spirits or supernatural beings (1 Sam. xxviii. 13), and even to kings, judges, and magistrates, who are held to be vicegerents of God (Exod. xxi. 6, xxii. 8; Psalm lxxxii. 1). El is probably an abbreviation of Elohim, though Gesenius and others have deemed it the earlier and primary word. [EL.]

Ē-lô-hĭst, s. [Heb. *Elohim*, a plural of excellence=God, and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.]

Biblical Criticism: A biblical writer, hypothetically assumed to have penned part of the Pentateuch, who habitually, if not even exclusively, used the Hebrew name Elohim for God. A Belgian or

French physician called John Astruc (A. D. 1684-1766), first called special attention to the fact that in portions of the Pentateuch the name given to the Divinity is Elohim, while in other portions it is Jehovah, and attributed these two parts to different writers. His view has been universally accepted by critics of the rationalistic school, and by an increasing number of theologians holding what are deemed orthodox views. Others, notably Hengstenberg, have strongly controverted the opinion that the Pentateuch was the work of different writers. Those who agree with Astruc and his school call the one hypothetical author the Elohist; and the other, the Jehovist. [GENESIS, EXODUS, PENTATEUCH.]

"To imitate the phraseology of the Elohist."—Colenso: *On the Pentateuch*, vi. 127.

Ēl-ô-hĭst'-ĭc, a. [Eng., &c., *Elohist*; -ic.]

Biblical Criticism: Pertaining to the hypothetical Elohist, or to the part of the sacred compositions of which he is supposed to have been the author, having used Elohim as the name of the Divine Being.

"The age of the Elohist matter in Genesis and Exodus."—Colenso: *On the Pentateuch*, vi. 116.

ĕ-lôĭn', *ĕ-lôĭ-ne, *ĕ-lôĭ-gne (g silent), v. t. [Fr. *éloigner*, from Lat. *elongo*=to remove far off; Fr. *loin*; Lat. *longus*=long, far.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To remove, to separate, to put at a distance.

"They shulde *eloin* or absent themselves from their domesticall affaires."—Nicolls: *Thucydides*, p. 45.

2. *Law*: To remove out of the jurisdiction.

"After judgment in the action brought by the replevisor, the writ of execution to obtain a return of the goods is the writ *de retorno habendo*: and, if the distress be *eloined*, the defendant shall have a *capias in withernam*; but on the plaintiff's tendering the damages, the process *in withernam* shall be stayed."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

ĕ-lôĭn'-âte, *ĕ-lôĭgn'-ate (g silent), v. t. [Eng. *eloin*, *eloin*; -ate.] To remove, to separate, to sunder.

"Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloinated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin."—Howell: *Instruct. For Trav.*, p. 149.

ĕ-lôĭn'-mĕnt, *ĕ-lôĭgn'-mĕnt (g silent), s. [Eng. *eloin*, *eloin*; -ment.] A removal to a distance; a separation; remoteness.

"He discovers an *eloinment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality."—Shenstone.

*ĕ-lôĭng', v. t. [Low Lat. *elongo*: Lat. *e*=out, and *longus*=long, far.]

1. To remove, to put or set at a distance.

"By seas and hills *eloned* from thy sight."

Wyat: *The Lover prayeth Venus*.

2. To put off, to retard, to delay.

"Upon the roof the bird of sorrow saith
Elonging joyful day with her sad note,
And through the shady air the fluttering bat
Did wave her leather sails and blindly float."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*, ii. 24.

ĕ-lôĭn'-gâte, v. t. & i. [Low Lat. *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*, from Lat. *e*=out, away, and *longus*=long, far.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To remove, to put or set at a distance or farther off.

"The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *eloned* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

2. To lengthen out, to extend, to make long or longer.

"Frequent and thick, o'er all his limbs were seen
Th' *eloned* papillæ of the skin."

Cambridge: *The Scribleriad*, bk. iii.

B. Intrans.: To depart; to go or move away; to recede.

"About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *eloning* from the coast of Brasilia, toward the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

ĕ-lôĭn'-gâte, a. [Low Latin *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lengthened, prolonged, extended.

"Berosus has also an *elongate* scutellum and ciliate tibiae and tarsi."—Trans.: *Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 118.

2. *Bot.*: Lengthened, as if stretched out artificially.

ĕ-lôĭn'-gâ-tion, s. [Low Latin *elongatio*, from *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*; Fr. *élongation*; Ital. *elongazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making longer, lengthening, or extending.

"To this motion of *elongation* of the fibers is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound."—Arbuthnot: *On Ali-*

2. The state of being elongated, extended, or lengthened.

3. A continuation, an extension.

"May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?"—Pinkerton (Webster).

*4. Departure, removal, recession.

"Nor then had it been placed in a middle point but that of descent, or *elongation*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv.

*5. Distance; the space between two things; the distance at which one thing is from another.

"The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real."—Glanvill: *Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The removal of a planet to the farthest distance it can be at from the sun; commonly taken notice of in Venus and Mercury; the angular distance of a planet from the sun; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit.

2. *Surg.*: An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. (Quincy.)

"*Elongations* are the effect of a humor soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

ĕ-lô-pe, v. i. [Derived from Dut. *ontloopen*=to escape, to run away; cogn. with A. S. *hleápan*; Eng. *leap*; Sw. *löpa*; Dan. *løbe*.]

*1. To run away, to break away, to break loose, to escape from any ties.

"It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

2. *Specif.*: To run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of social or marriage restraints; most commonly applied to the woman.

"The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr."

Pope: *Satires*, iii. 150, 151.

*3. To pass away, to escape.

"Thy strength must with thy years *elope*,
And thou wilt need some comfort to assuage
Health's last farewell, a staff of thine old age."

Couper: *Tirocinium*, 876-78.

*4. To issue readily from the lips, to glide softly and musically.

"Spenserian vowels that *elope* with ease
And float along like birds o'er summer seas."

Keats: *To C. Cowden Clarke*.

ĕ-lô-pe-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *elope*; -ment.] The act of eloping; a running or breaking away from just restraint without license; *specif.*, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

"In cases of *elopement*, and living with an adulterer, the law allows her no alimony."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

ĕ-lôp'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *elop(e)*; -er.] One who elopes.

"Making you an *eloper* with a duellist."—Mad. *D'Arblay*: *Cecilia*, ch. ii.

ĕl'-ôps, s. [Lat. *elops*, *ellops*; Gr. *ellops*, *elops*; as adjective=mute; as subst.=(1) a sturgeon, (2) a serpent.] A particular kind of serpent not identified.

"Cerastes horned, hydrus, and *elops* drear."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 525.

ĕl'-ô-quĕnce, s. [Fr. *éloquence*; Lat. *eloquentia*, from *eloquens*, pr. par. of *eloquor*=to speak out; *e*=out, and *loquor*=to speak; Sp. *eloquencia*; Ital. *eloquenza*.]

1. The quality of being eloquent; the art or power of expressing thought in eloquent, impressive, and elegant language; fluency and elegance of diction.

2. Language expressed in an eloquent manner: eloquent, fluent, or elegant language.

¶ For the difference between *eloquence* and *elocution*, see ELOCUTION.

ĕl'-ô-quĕnt, a. [Fr. *éloquent*; Lat. *eloquens*, pr. par. of *eloquor*=to speak out.]

1. Having the power of expressing thoughts in fluent, appropriate, and elegant language; endowed with eloquence.

2. Full of eloquence; expressed in fluent, appropriate, and eloquent language.

3. Full of expression, feeling, or interest.

ĕl'-ô-quĕnt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *eloquent*; -ly.] In an eloquent manner; with eloquence.

ĕl'-rĭch, a. [ELDRICH.] Strange, weird.

"The little man laughed a little laugh, sharp and *elrich*."—Lytton: *What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. 5.

ĕlse, *elles, *els, a., adv. & conj. [A. S. *elles*=otherwise; originally a gen. sing. from an adj., *el*=other; Goth. *aljis*, *alis*=other, another; M. H. Ger. *alles*, *elles*, *elljes*=otherwise.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

A. As adj. or pronoun: Other, one beside.
 "Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

B. As adverb:

1. Otherwise.

"*Els* she hath all his will."

Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Beside, besides, in addition.

"All those sights, and all that *els* I saw."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 29.

*3. At other times.

"Bischofes and bachelers, bote maistres and doctours, Liggē in London in lēntē and *elles*."

P. Plowman (Prolog.), 91.

C. As conjunc.: Otherwise; in the other case or event.

"The othere were assoiled, *elles* it were wou."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 563.

***ēlse'-whāt**, s. [English *else*, and *what*.] Other things; what else.

"She saw on crosses and *elsewhat*

By Stafford so set out."

Warner: Albions England, bk. xii., c. lxx.

ēlse'-whêre, ***elles-wher**, adv. [Eng. *else*, and *where*.]

1. In any other place; in any place else; anywhere else.

2. In other places; in some other place.

ēls-whīth'-ēr, ***elles-wyd-er**, adv. [Eng. *else*, and *whither*.] In some other direction; to some other place; to any other place.

***ēlse'-wīse**, adv. [Eng. *else*, and *wise*.] In a different manner; otherwise.

ēl'-shīn, **ēl'-sīn**, s. An awl. (*Scotch*.)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an *elshin* through bend-leather?"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. v.*

ēl-shōltz'-ī-ā, s. [Named after J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Elsholtziace (q. v.).

ēl-shōltz'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elsholtz(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Mentheæ.

ē-lū'-cī-dāte, v. t. [Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*: Lat. *e*=out, fully, and *lucidus*=bright; Fr. *élucider*.] To make clear, or plain, or manifest; to render intelligible; to free from obscurities or doubt; to explain, to demonstrate. [*LUCID*.]

"It confirms, *elucidates*, and enforces the moral law."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between *to elucidate* and *to explain*, see *EXPLAIN*.

ē-lū'-cī-dā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*.]

1. The act of elucidating or making clear, plain, or manifest; demonstration, explanation, exposition.

"For proof and further *elucidation* of the matters complained of."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. That which serves to elucidate, explain, or make clear.

"In David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversy."—*Bishop Taylor: Real Presence*, § 12.

ē-lū'-cī-dā-tīve, a. [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; *-ive*.] Elucidating; explaining or making plain or clear; tending to elucidate; explanatory.

"Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 10.

ē-lū'-cī-dā-tōr, s. [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; *-or*.] One who elucidates or explains; an expositor, an explainer, a commentator.

"Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*."—*Abbot*.

***ē-lū'-cī-dā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; *-ory*.] Tending to elucidate; elucidating, elucidative.

***ē-lūc'-tāte**, v. i. [Latin *eluctatus*, pa. par. of *eluctor*.] To struggle out; to escape by struggling.

***ē-lūc'-tā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *eluctatio*, from *eluctatus*, pa. par. of *eluctor*=to struggle out; *e*=out, and *luctor*=to wrestle, to struggle.]

1. A struggle, a contest.

2. A bursting or struggling forth; an escape.

***ē-lū'-cū-brāte**, v. i. [Lat. *elucubro*, from *e*=out, and *lucubro*=to work by candlelight; *lux*=light.] To work, study, or write by night; to work constantly and unceasingly.

***ē-lū'-cū-brā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *elucubro*.] The act of working, studying, or writing at night; night-work. [*ELUCUBRATE*.]

ē-lū'de, v. t. -[Lat. *eludo*: *e*=out, and *ludo*=to play; Fr. *éluder*; Sp. *eludir*; Ital. *eludere*.]

1. To escape from by stratagem, artifice, or dexterity; to evade.

"Had with difficulty *eluded* the vengeance of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; to avoid or escape the researches of.

3. To avoid, shun, shirk, or dodge.

¶ For the difference between *to elude* and *to escape*, see *ESCAPE*.

ē-lūd'-ī-ble, a. [English *elud(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be eluded, escaped, or avoided.

E-lūl', s. [Heb. *Elul*; in Sept. Gr. *Eloul*.]

Calendar: The sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the twelfth of their civil year. It began with the new moon of our September.

"So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month *Elul*."—*Neh. vi. 15*.

***ē-lūm'-bāt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *elumbis*: *e*=out, *lumbus*=the loin, and adj. suff. *-ated*.] Weakened in the loins; hipshot.

ē-lū'-sion, s. [Low Lat. *elusio*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.] The act of eluding; an escape by skill or dexterity; an evasion; trickery, fraud.

"An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

ē-lū'-sive, a. [Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.]

1. Practicing or given to elusion; eluding, escaping; using arts to escape; elusory.

"This art, instinct by some celestial power,

I tried, *elusive* of the bridal hour."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 160, 161.

2. Eluding or escaping from the grasp.

"Hurled on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed,
 And groaning cling upon th' *elusive* weed."

Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

ē-lū'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *elusive*; *-ly*.] In an elusive manner; with or by means of elusion.

ē-lū'-sive-nēss, s. [Eng. *elusive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being elusive; fondness of elusion or avoiding.

"His *elusiveness* of all ordinary social gatherings had increased."—*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 124.

ē-lū'-sōr-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *elusory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elusory.

ē-lū'-sōr-ŷ, a. [Low Lat. *elusorius*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.] Tending to elude or deceive; fraudulent, deceitful, fallacious, evasive.

"Religion itself had been *elusory*."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 50.

***ē-lū te**, v. t. [Lat. *elutui*, sup. of *eluo*=to wash off; *e*=out, and *luo*=to wash.] To wash off or out.

ē-lū'-trī-āte, v. t. [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio*=to wash out, to decant, from *eluo*=to wash out; *e*=out, and *luo*=to wash.] To purify by washing and straining off the foul matters with water; to decant liquid from; to cleanse by the process of elutriation.

ē-lū-trī-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio*.] The act or process of elutriating. Purification by washing, when the water carries off a lighter or more soluble material from the heavier portion, which is designed to be saved. It differs from lixiviation in the latter respect. (*Knight*.)

ē-lūx'-āte, v. t. [Lat. *e*=out, and *luxatus*, pa. par. of *luxo*=to put out of joint, to dislocate.] To dislocate, to put out of joint.

ē-lūx'-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *luxation* (q. v.).] The dislocation or pulling out of joint of a bone.

ēl'-vān (1), a. [*ELFIN*.] Of or pertaining to elves.

ēl'-vān (2), s. & a. [Cornish=white rock (?).]

A. As substantive:

Mining: A granite vein, or a porphyritic or other Plutonic dyke, especially one of a white color penetrating sedimentary strata.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such granitic or other veins [*A.*].

ēl'-vān-īte, **ēl'-vān-ŷte**, s. [Cornish *elvan* (q. v.); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Petrol.: A granitic rock, which weathers white, which has risen in dykes penetrating the Carboniferous rocks.

ēlve (1), s. [*ELF*.] An elf.

elve-locks, s. pl. [*ELF-LOCK*.]

ēlve (2), s. [*HELVE*.]

Mech.: The shaft or handle of an ax, an adze, pick, or mattock.

ēl-vēl-lā'-gē-ī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. (*h*)*elvetia*, and Lat. mas. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungales, order Ascomycetes.

ēl'-vēn, s. [Corrupted from A. S. *ellan*=the elm (?).] The common Elm, *Ulmus campestris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

ēl'-vēr, s. [A. S. *æl*=an eel; second element doubtful.] A young eel, especially a young conger or sea eel.

ēlv'-ish, a. [Eng. *elv(es)*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to elves; elfish; mischievous.

"His palfrey felt the weight

Of that ill-omened *elvish* freight."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

***elvish-marked**, a. Marked by the elves or fairies.

"Thou *elvish-mark'd*, abortive, rooting hog."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

ēlv'-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *elvish*; *-ly*.] In manner of elves; like an elf; mischievously.

ēl'-wānd, **ēln'-wānd**, s. [Eng. *el(l)*, *eln*, and *wand*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An instrument for measuring; properly one an ell in length.

"Ane burges may haue in his house, ane measure for his cornes, ane *elnwand*, ane stane, ane pound to wey."—*Burrow Lawes*, ch. lii.

2. *Astron.*: The constellation called Orion's Girdle or Belt; also called the King's Ellwand.

"The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charlewane

The *Elwand*, the elementis, and Arthuris huffe."

Douglas: Virgil, 239, b. 3.

ēl-ŷ-dōr'-īc, a. [Fr. *élydorique*, from Gr. *elaion*=olive-oil, and *hydōr*=water.] A term applied to a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpellier, intended to combine the fresh appearance of water-colors and the mellowness of oil-painting. The vehicle for the pigments is an emulsion of oil and water with the intervention of a gum or mucilage.

ēl-ŷ-mūs, s. [Gr. *elymos*= . . . a kind of grain, from *elyō*=to roll round; because the fruit is rolled up in the palea.]

Botany: Lyme-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Hordeæ. *Elymus avenarius* is three to six feet high, with a stout creeping stoloniferous root-stalk, rigid pungent leaves, and acuminate awnless glumes. It grows on sandy seashores. It is found in this country and in Northern Asia. It is useful in binding together the loose material of sand dunes.

ē-lŷ'-nā, s. [Gr. *elyō*=to roll round.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Elyneæ (q. v.).

ē-lŷ'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elyna*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ.

ē-lŷs'-ī-ā, s. [Lat. *elysius*=pertaining to Elysium, the place of bliss.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Elysiadæ (q. v.). Found in Great Britain and the Mediterranean.

ē-lŷ'-sī'-ā-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elysia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Nudibranchiate Gasteropoda, unarmored and snail-like, with no distinct mantle or breathing organ, a single series of lingual teeth, and the sexes united. It contains five genera.

ē-lŷ'-sian, or **ē-lŷs'-ī-an**, a. & s. [Lat. *Elysius*; Gr. *Elysios*=pertaining to Elysium (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Elysium.

"I'll wait his coming in th' *Elysian* fields."

Smith: Phædra and Hippolitus, iii.

2. *Fig.*: Yielding the greatest delight and pleasure; exceedingly delightful.

"Paradise and groves

Elysian, Fortunate Fields—like those of old."

Wordsworth: Recluse.

B. As subst.: Paradise, the abode of the blessed after death.

"Hell and *Elysian* swarm with ghosts of men."

Marlowe: Tamburlaine, v. 2.

ē-lŷs'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Elysion*.]

1. *Lit. & Mythol.*: The abode of the blessed after death. Homer places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favored heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthus (*Odys.* iv. 564). Hesiod and Pindar place it in the Islands of the Happy. From these legends arose the fabled Atlantis.

2. *Fig.*: A place or state of perfect happiness and bliss.

"Such things the bard relates,

Who to the awe-struck world unlocked *Elysium's*

gates." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 18.

ē-lŷ'-trā, s. pl. [*ELYTRON*.]

ē-lŷ'-trī-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *elytrum* (q. v.), and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like one or both of a beetle's elytra.

ē-lŷ'-trīne, s. [Mod. Lat. *elytrum*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The horny substance or material of which a beetle's elytra are composed.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiçt**. **ph** = **f**.

-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

-t̃ion, **-s̃ion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-slous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bal**. **del**.

ph = **f**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bal**. **del**.

ě-lŷ'-trō-čāle, s. [Gr. *elytron* = a sheath [ELYTRON], and *kēlē* = a tumor.]

Med.: A tumor in the vagina, vaginal hernia.

ě-lŷ'-trōid, a. [Gr. *elytron* = a sheath, and *eidos* = form.]

Anat.: Sheath-like, resembling a sheath.

ě-lŷ'-trōn, ě-lŷ'-trūm (pl. ě-lŷ'-tra), s. [Greek *elytron* = a cover, a covering, the sheath of a beetle's wing; *elyō* = to roll round.]

Entomology:

1. (Generally pl.): The horny sheaths which constitute the anterior wings of the order Coleoptera (Beetles). They afford a protection to the posterior or membranous pair folded up beneath them when the insect is at rest. Hence they are sometimes called wing-covers or wing-cases. In most cases the elytra cover the abdomen above, but in the Brachelytra they are too short to do this. When elytra are hard and opaque at their base, but membranous at their extremities, they are called heme-lytra. (Owen, &c.)

2. The scales or plates on the back of Aphrodite, the Sea-mouse, an annelid. (Nicholson.)

ě-lŷ'-trō-plās'-tīc, a. [Gr. *elytron* = a sheath; *plastōs* = formed, molded, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Surg.: Pertaining or relating to elytoplasty (q. v.).

ě-lŷ'-trō-plās'-tŷ, s. [Fr. *élytoplastie*, from Gr. *elytron* = a sheath, and *plassō* = to form, to mold.]

Surg.: The operation by which some part of the vagina may be restored.

ě-lŷ'-trōr'-ra-phŷ, s. [Fr. *élytrorrhaphie*, from Gr. *elytron* = a sheath, and *rhaphe* = a seam; *rhapto* = to sew.]

Surg.: An operation by which part of the vagina is sewed to repair a fissure, or when the uterus has fallen.

ě-lŷ'-trūm, s. [Lat.] [ELYTRON.]

ěl'-zē-vīr, s. [See def.] The name of a noted family of printers and publishers in Amsterdam, who flourished from 1595 to 1680, and whose works are highly prized for their elegance and accuracy.

elzevir-editions, s. pl.

Bibliog.: Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family.

elzevir-type, s.

Print.: A kind of type consisting of tall, thin letters.

ELZEVR TYPE.

ěm, pro. [A popular contraction of *them* (q. v.).]

ěm, s. [From the letter *m*.]

Print.: The square of the body of a type. As the "m" in early fonts had a square body, it became a unit of measure for compositors' work. A column of this book is 56½ ems long and 14 ems broad (pica).

em-, pref. The form which the prefixes *en*, *in* sometimes take before a word beginning with a *b*, an *m*, or a *p*.

*ě-māč'-ēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *emaceratus* = emaciated; *e* = out, fully, and *macer* = thin, lean.] [EMACIATE.] To waste away; to make lean; to emaciate.

*ě-māč'-ēr-āt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMACERATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making lean or emaciating; emaciation.

*ě-māč'-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *emaceratus*.] The act or process of emaciating; the state of becoming emaciated; emaciation.

ě-mā'-čī-āte (or čī as shī), v. t. & i. [Lat. *emaciat*, pa. par. of *emacio* = to make thin; *e* = out, fully, and *macies* = leanness; *macer* = thin, lean.] [EMACERATE.]

*A. Trans.: To cause to lose flesh or become lean; to waste away; to reduce to leanness.

"A cold sweat bedews his emaciated cheeks."—*Know: Christian Philosophy*, § 56.

*B. Intrans.: To waste or pine away; to become emaciated; to lose flesh; to be reduced to leanness.

"He [Aristotle] emaciated and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of its reciprocations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

ě-mā'-čī-āte (or čī as shī), a. [Lat. *emaciat*.] Wasted away, thin, reduced to leanness; emaciated.

*ě-mā'-čī-āt-īng (or čī as shī), pr. par., a. & s. [EMACIATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making emaciated; the state of becoming emaciated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ě-mā'-čī-ā-tion (or čī as shī), s. [Lat. *emaciat*.]

1. The act or process of emaciating or making lean.

2. The state of becoming lean or emaciated; a wasting or pining away.

3. A state of being emaciated, wasted away, or leanness.

"Searchers cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a phthisis or from a hectic fever."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

*ě-māč'-u-lāte, v. t. [Latin *emaculatus*, pa. par. of *emaculo*: *e* = out, from, and *macula* = a stain.] To clear from blemishes or faults; to correct; to amend.

"Pichena and others have taken great pains in emaculating the text."—*Hale: Remains*, p. 273.

*ě-māč'-u-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *emaculatus*.] The act or process of cleansing from blemishes or faults; correction, emendation.

ě-māil'-ōm-brant, s. [Fr. *émaill* = enamel, and *ombrant*, pr. par. of *ombrer* = to shade.] A process which consists in flooding transparent colored glass over designs stamped on earthenware or porcelain. A plane surface is thus produced, in which the cavities of the design appear as shadows of various depths. The process was introduced by the Baron A. de Tremblay, of Melun.

ěm'-a-nant, *ěm'-a-nent, a. [Lat. *emanans*, pr. par. of *emano* = to flow out.] Flowing or issuing out from something else; emanating; passing into an act from.

ěm'-a-nāte, v. i. [Lat. *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano* = to flow out; *e* = out, and *mano* = to flow. Fr. *émaner*; Sp. *emanar*; Ital. *emanare*.]

1. To issue or flow from, as a source; to proceed from; as, Light emanates from the sun.

2. To issue or proceed from as the origin or source; to take origin or rise; to spring, to issue.

*ěm'-a-nāte, a. [Lat. *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano*.] Issuing, proceeding, emanating.

ěm'-a-nāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMANATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of issuing or proceeding out; emanation.

ěm'-a-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *emanatio*, from *emancatus*, pa. par. of *emano*; Fr. *emanation*; Sp. *emanacion*; Ital. *emanazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of issuing or proceeding from something else, as from a source or fountain-head.

2. That which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from something else, as from a source; an efflux.

"From the boy there came
Feelings and emanations—things which were
Light to the sun and music to the wind."

Wordsworth: Michael.

II. Phil.: A system of philosophy which teaches that all existences have successively emanated from God.

ěm'-a-nāt-ive, a. [Eng. *emanat(e)*; -ive.] Emanating, issuing, proceeding.

ěm'-a-nāt-ive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *emanative*; -ly.] By way of emanation; after the manner of an emanation.

ěm'-a-nā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *emanat(e)*; -ory.] Of the nature of an emanation; emanative.

"Which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or emanatory."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

e-manche, e-maunche, s. [MANCHE.]

ě-mān'-čī-pāte, v. t. [Lat. *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to set free; *e* = out, and *mancipo* = to transfer property; *manceps* (genit. *mancipis*) = one who acquires property; *manu* = in the hand, and *cipio* = to receive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set free from slavery or servitude; to restore to freedom from a state of bondage; to manumit.

"By the Twelve Tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all emancipated children."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. To set free from anything which holds in bondage, or acts as a restraint, or restriction of any kind; to release from any controlling power or influence.

"How from many troublesome and slavish impertinences, grown into habit and custom . . . he had emancipated and freed himself."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

II. Scots Law: To liberate or release from parental authority.

ě-mān'-čī-pāte, a. [Lat. *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to emancipate (q. v.).] Emancipated, freed, set free, restored to freedom.

"We have no slaves at home. Then, why abroad?

And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave

That parts us, are emancipated and loosed."

Cowper: Task, ii. 37-9.

ě-mān'-čī-pāt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMANCIPATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of setting free or restoring to liberty; emancipation.

ě-mān'-čī-pāt-ēr, s. [EMANCIPATOR.]

ě-mān'-čī-pā-tion, s. [Lat. *emancipatio*, from *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to emancipate (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting free or releasing from slavery, bondage, or servitude; a restoring to freedom or liberty.

2. The state of being emancipated, freed, or released from any bond or restraint.

"Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation."—*Glanvill: Scēpsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of freeing, releasing, or delivering from any bond, restraint, or controlling power or influence.

II. Scots Law: The setting free or liberation of a child from parental authority.

¶ *Emancipation Proclamation*:

American History: The proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln, declaring the negro slaves within the boundaries of the United States free. There were two documents of this nature issued by the President, one (the preliminary) being given to the public on Sept. 22, 1862, the provisions of which were to take effect on Jan. 1, 1863. On this latter date, the success of the Union arms seeming to warrant such a course, he issued the final proclamation, in which he designated ten states or parts of states as being in a state of rebellion against the Union, and decreed that in the territory so designated slavery was forever abolished. Although there had been a tacit acquiescence to this proposition, it was not until two years had passed that Congress gave its assent to a measure to put the matter before the country. To this end, on Jan. 31, 1865, two months before the collapse of the Confederacy, Congress by joint resolution passed the thirteenth amendment, and ordered that it be submitted to the states for ratification. Before the end of the year twenty-seven out of thirty-six states—more than the required two-thirds—had ratified the amendment, and negro slavery was a thing of the past in America.

¶ *Roman Catholic Emancipation Act*:

Eng. Law & Hist.: The Act 10 George IV., c. 7, which obtained the royal signature on April 13, 1829, and removed the most galling of the Roman Catholic disabilities; so that they felt all the joy of slaves emancipated from bondage; hence the popular name of the act. [ROMAN CATHOLICISM.]

ě-mān'-čī-pā-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *emancipation*; -ist.] An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

ě-mān'-čī-pāt-ōr, ě-mān'-čī-pāt-ēr, s. [Lat.] One who emancipates; an emancipationist.

"Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the emancipators."—*Merits of the Catholics*, &c., p. 358.

ě-mān'-čī-pīst, s. [A contr. of *emancipationist*.]

1. An emancipationist.

2. In New South Wales, a convict who had been pardoned or emancipated.

*ě-mā'ne, v. i. [Fr. *émaner*, from Lat. *emano*.] [EMANATE.] To issue or flow out, to proceed, to emanate.

"Give this commission to the spirits which emanated from him."—*Sir W. Jones: Myth. Poetry of Persians and Hindus*.

ě-mar'-čīd, a. [Pref. *e* (intens.), and Lat. *marceo* = to droop, to wither.]

Bot.: Withered, flaccid, wilted.

ě-mar'-gīn-āte, v. t. [EMARGINATE, a.] To take away the edge or margin of.

ě-mar'-gīn-āte, a. [Lat. *emarginatus*, pa. par. of *emargino*: *e* = out, away, and *margo* (genit. *marginis*) = an edge, a margin.]

Bot., Entom., &c.: Notched or indented at the tip, as if a part had been cut out of the margin. Example, the leaf of the box-tree or shrub (*Buxus sempervirens*). (Lindley.)

"Anterior angles obtusely rounded, apex emarginate, surface sparsely punctured."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 124.

ě-mar'-gīn-āt-ěd, pa. par. & a. [EMARGINATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: The same as EMARGINATE, a. (q. v.)

ě-mar'-gin-āte-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *emarginate*; -ly.] In an emarginate manner; with a notch at the apex.
ě-mar'-gin-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *emarginat(e)*, and suff. -ion.] The act of notching or indenting the margin; the state of being so notched or indented.

"In Berosus the sixth abdominal segment is always visible in the emargination of the fifth."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 118.

ě-mar'-gin'-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Latin *emarginatus*=notched.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mollusks having shells with a notch upon the anterior margin. Forty recent species are known, and forty fossil.

ě-mās'-cu-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emasculo*=to castrate: *e*=out, away, and *masculus*=male; *mas*=a male.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility or procreative power.

II. Figuratively:

1. To deprive of manliness or masculine strength, power, or spirit; to effeminate; to weaken.

"England! the time is come when thou shouldst wean Thy heart from its emasculating food."

Wordsworth: Sonnet to Liberty.

2. To expurgate or remove indecencies or coarseness from a book; to free from obscenity or coarseness.

***B. Intrans.**: To become effeminate or emasculated.

"Few or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

ě-mās'-cu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emasculo*.]

1. Emasculated, unmanned; deprived of vigor or strength.

"The harassed, degenerate, *emasculated* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

2. Feeble, effeminate, weak.

"Store enough of such *emasculated* theology as this!"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 511.

ě-mās'-cu-lāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMASCULATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of castrating or depriving of strength and vigor; emasculation.

ě-mās'-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, *pa. par.* of *emasculo*.]

1. The act of castrating or depriving of virility.

2. The act of depriving of manly vigor, strength, or spirit; a rendering effeminate weak, or spiritless.

3. The act of clearing or freeing from obscenities or coarseness; expurgation.

4. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy, womanish softness.

ě-mās'-cu-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *emasculat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which emasculates.

ě-mās'-cu-lā-tōr-ý, *a.* [Eng. *emasculat(e)*; -ory.] Tending to emasculate; emasculating.

***ěm-bāg'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bag* (q. v.).] To encase in a bag.

"Mad t' *embag* their limbs and leap it beautifully."

Tennant: Anster Fair (1812), c. ii., st. 13.

***ěm-bā'le**, ***em-ball**, ***em-bayle**, *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer*: *em*=in, and *balle*=a ball.]

1. To make up in a pack or bale.

2. To bind up, to inclose.

"Her straight legs most bravely were *embayled* In golden buskins of costly cordwayne."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 27.

***ěm-bāl'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBALE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of wrapping up, or inclosing.

***ěm-bāl'-īng**, *s.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ball* (q. v.).] The act or ceremony of carrying the ball, as queen, at a coronation.

"In faith, for little England You'd venture an *emballing*."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

ěm-balm' (*l* silent), ***em-baulm**, ***em-baum**, ***im-balm**, *v. t.* [Fr. *embaumer*, from *em*=en=in, and *baume*=balm; O. Fr. *embasmer*; Sp. *embalsamar*; Ital. *imbalsamare*.]

I. Lit.: To anoint, preserve, or impregnate with aromatic spices; to preserve from putrefaction by taking out the intestines from a body, and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs.

"Embalm me, Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fill with sweet scents; to scent.

"Here eglantine *embalmed* the air."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 12.

2. To preserve from decay or forgetfulness; to preserve the memory of.

"Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed; Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead."

Pope: Epistle iii. 47, 48.

ěm-balm'-ěr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *embalm*; -er.] One who practices the art of embalming and preserving bodies; one skilled in embalming.

"The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

ěm-balm'-īng (*l* silent), ***em-baulm-ing**, ***em-baum-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBALM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art of preserving the dead bodies of men or animals. The earliest examples are found in Egypt, where it was practiced over 3,000 years ago. The invention was ascribed by them to Anubis, the son of Osiris, who was said to have performed the office for his father. The practice prevailed, though not so extensively, among the nations of Asia, and was at a later period in use to some extent among the Greeks and Romans. Drying the bodies in sand was the method chiefly practiced among the poorer classes. Embalming was also performed by salting in natron, and then drying; boiling in resins and bitumen; and by removing the brain and viscera, washing, and applying fine resins, myrrh, cassia, and other aromatic substances. In some cases oil of cedar was injected into the cavity of the body, which was then steeped in a solution of natron for seventy days, when the viscera came away, leaving little but skin and bone remaining. Among the upper classes, the bodies, after being prepared, were swathed in linen bandages saturated with gum, the total length of which amounted in some instances to more than 1,000 yards. Within and about the bodies of different mummies have been found sulphate of soda, salt-peter, common salt, soda, oil of cedar, turpentine, asphalt, myrrh, cinnamon, and other substances. In very recent times, with the increase of chemical knowledge, considerable attention has been devoted to the subject, and various processes and compounds have been devised.

***ěm-balm'-měnt** (*l* silent), ***em-bal-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embal(m)*; -ment.] The act, art, or process of embalming.

"To carry the corpse to Russell's . . . leave it there till he sent orders for the *embalment*."—*Malone: Life of Dryden; The Funeral*.

ěm-bāńk', *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bank* (q. v.).] To inclose with a bank or mound; to cast up a bank or mound round; to surround or defend with a bank, mound, or dike; to bank up.

ěm-bāńk'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBANK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of inclosing with a bank or mound; embankment.

ěm-bāńk'-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *embank*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing, or protecting with a bank, mound, or dike.

2. A structure raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, or to support a roadway. A raised mound or bank of earth to form a barrier against the encroachments of the sea [DIKE]; against the overflow of a river [LEVEE]; or to carry a railroad, canal, or road across a tract of low ground or across a ravine or gully. [FILLING.]

"A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, *embankments*, bridges, stations, engines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Civil Eng.: Technically, in civil engineering, the earth removed to produce a level is excavation, and that which requires to be heaped up for the same purpose is *embankment*.

ěm-bar', *v. t.* [Prefix *em*=in, and English *bar* (q. v.).]

1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or bolt.

2. To shut up, or confine as with bars and bolts.

"Fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall, He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 44.

3. To hinder, to prohibit, to prevent, to forbid.

"This commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not *Embarred*, and all his traffic quite forgot."

Donne: Anatomy of the World.

ěm-bar-cā'-tion, *s.* [EMBARCATION.]

***ěm-bar ge** (1), *v. t.* [EMBARGO, *v.*]

***ěm-bar ge** (2), *v. t. & i.* [EMBARK.]

ěm-bar'-gō, *s.* [Sp., from *em*=in, on, and *barra*=a bar: *embargar*=to lay an embargo on.]

1. Lit. & Comm.: A prohibition or restraint imposed by public authority upon the departure of merchant or other vessels from ports under its jurisdiction. An embargo may be either *civil* or *international*. A *civil embargo* is the seizure of vessels or cargoes under the authority of municipal law; an *international embargo* is a public act, and may be of hostile intention.

"*Embargoes* on merchandise was another engine of royal power."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. v., app. 3.

2. Fig.: A prohibition, a hindrance, a restraint, a bar; as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

ěm-bar'-gō, ***em-berge**, ***em-barque**, *v. t.* [EMBARGO, *s.*]

1. To lay an embargo upon; to prevent, hinder, or forbid from leaving or entering a port.

2. To stop, hinder, or prevent from being carried on by an embargo; as, to *embargo* commerce.

3. To arrest under public authority.

"Our merchants and their goods were *embargoed* or arrested."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 555.

4. To seize for public use.

"The use here to *embarge* all the mules and means of carriage in this town."—*Cabbala: Sir W. Alston to Sea. Conway*.

5. To prohibit, to stop, to forbid, to restrain, to bar.

ěm-bar'-gō-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBARGO, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of placing an embargo upon.

ěm-bark', ***em-barque**, ***im-bark**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *embarquer*: *em*=in, and *barque*=a bark; Sp. & Port. *embarcar*; Ital. *imbarcare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To cause to go on board ship; to put on board.

"He freighted his ships and *embarked* his host."

Goldyng: Justine, fo. 52.

2. Fig.: To engage or invest in any business affair or scheme.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To go on board ship.

"The rising morn will view the chiefs *embark*."

Byron: Corsair, ii. 2.

2. Fig.: To engage in any business, affair, or scheme.

"He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

ěm-bar-kā'-tion, **ěm-bar-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *embark*; -ation.]

1. The act of causing to go or pass on board ship; a putting on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarkation* of the army and for the departure of the fleet."—*Clarendon*.

2. The act of embarking or going on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"Their father's fears the *embarkation* press For Ephesus that night."

Glover: Athenaid, bk. ix.

3. That which is embarked or put on board ship; a cargo.

ěm-bark'-īng, ***em-bar-quiring**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBARK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of putting or going on board ship; embarkation.

***ěm-bark'-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *embark*; -ment.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

***ěm-bar'-měnt**, ***im-bar-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embar*; -ment.] A bar or opposition.

"Only her povertie was the maine *imbarment* of her marriage."—*Trans. of Boccaccio*, p. 110.

***ěm-barque'-měnt** (que as *k*), *s.* [Probably connected with EMBARGO, *v.* (q. v.).] A hindrance, a restraint.

"The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice, *Embarquements* all of fury."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. x.

ěm-bār'-rass, ***em-bar-ras**, *s.* [Fr. *embarras*.]

***1.** Embarrassment, perplexity.

2. A place where the navigation of a river or a creek is rendered difficult by accumulations of driftwood, trees, &c. (*American*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ēm-bār'-rass, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*: *em*=in, and *barre*=a bar; Sp. *embarazar*; Port. *embaracer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perplex, to confuse, to abash, to disconcert, to distress.

"Basil, somewhat embarrassed,
Broke the silence." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 3.

2. To entangle or confuse matters; to cause difficulties and perplexities in; to involve.

3. To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

II. *Comm.*: To encumber with debt or difficulties; to involve in pecuniary difficulties.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to embarrass*, *to entangle*, and *to perplex*: "*Embarrass* respects the manners or circumstances; *perplex* the views and conduct; *entangle* is said of particular circumstances. *Embarrassments* depend altogether on ourselves; the want of prudence and presence of mind are the common causes; *perplexities* depend on extraneous circumstances as well as ourselves; extensive dealings with others are mostly attended with *perplexities*; *entanglements* arise mostly from the evil designs of others. That *embarrasses* which interrupts the even course or progress of one's actions; that *perplexes* which interferes with one's decisions; that *entangles* which binds a person in his actions. Pecuniary difficulties *embarrass*, or contending feelings produce *embarrassment*; contrary counsels or interests *perplex*: law-suits *entangle*. Steadiness of mind prevents *embarrassment* in the outward character. Firmness of character is requisite in the midst of *perplexities*; caution must be employed to guard against *entanglements*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēm-bār'-rassed, *pa. par. or a.* [EMBARRASS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Perplexed, disconcerted, confused, abashed.

2. *Comm.*: Involved in difficulties.

"So far from being in any way embarrassed, his business is in a perfectly sound condition."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ēm-bār'-rass-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBARRASS, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Causing embarrassment or awkwardness; perplexing, disconcerting.

"The dispute between the rebels and the government was complicated with another dispute still more embarrassing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

C. *As subst.*: The same as EMBARRASSMENT (*q. v.*).

ēm-bār'-rass-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *embarrassing*; *-ly*.] In an embarrassing, perplexing, or confusing manner or degree.

ēm-bār'-rass-mēnt, *s.* [English *embarrass*; *-ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Confusion, or perplexity of mind.

"My real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought."—*Burke: Speech to Electors of Bristol*.

2. Confusion, entanglement; intricacy of affairs.

"Who has extricated himself from the embarrassments he lay under."—*Lewis: Thebaid of Statius*, bk. i.

B. *Comm.*: A state of being in debt; pecuniary difficulties; debt.

¶ For the difference between *embarrassments* and *difficulties*, see DIFFICULTY.]

*ēm-bār'-rēn, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *barren* (*q. v.*).] To cause to be barren; to render barren.

"In conjoined quantities they barren all the fields about it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 9.

*ēm-barr'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBAR.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of shutting up or inclosing; hindrance.

*ēm-bā'se, *em-bace, *im-base, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *base*, *a.* (*q. v.*)]

1. To lower, to cast down.

"To the ground her eie-lids low embaseth."
Spenser: Sonnet 13.

2. To vitiate, to lower, to deprave, to impair, to deteriorate.

"Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is embased by the ground."
—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To humiliate, to humble.

"To whom the Prince, him fayning to embase."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 20.

4. To degrade, to vilify.

"To please the best, and th' evill to embase."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 3.

5. To debase, to dishonor.

Sith all thy worthie prayes being blent
Their ofspring hath embaste, and later glory shent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 33.

ēm-bā'se-mēnt (1), *s.* [Eng. *embase*; *-ment*.]

1. The act or process of lowering, deteriorating, humbling, or debasing.

2. The state of being debased or lowered in value; debasement.

"Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable embasement of coin."—*Hale: Hist. Pl. Cr.*, ch. xvii.

ēm-bā'se-mēnt (2), *s.* [EMBASIS.]

Med.: A tub for holding warm water for bathing; an embasis.

*ēm-bās'-ī-āte, *s.* [English *embassy*; *-ate*.] An embassy.

"He took it highly that his embasiate was deluded."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 60.

*ēm-bās'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBASE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The same as EMBASEMENT (*q. v.*).
"Which most manifestly is the embasing of the consulship."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 191.

ēm'-bā-sīs, *s.* [Gr., from *en*=in, and *bainō*=to go.] A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water.

*ēm-bās-sāde', *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. An embassy.

"Show thine embassy and commandment."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, Ps. cxliii., pt. ii.

2. An ambassador.

"But when her words embassy forth she sends,
Lord, how sweet music that unto them lends."
Spenser: Hymn in Honor of Beauty.

ēm-bās'-sa-dōr, *em-bas-sa-dour, *s.* [AMBASSADOR.] An ambassador.

"That respect that is due to the ambassadors of kings."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

ēm-bās-sa-dōr'-ī-āl, *a.* [AMBASSADORIAL.]

ēm-bās'-sa-drēss, *s.* [AMBASSADRESS.] An ambassador.

"With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright ambassador replies."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

*ēm-bās'-sa-dry', *em-bas-sa-drye, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *embassade*; *-ry*.] An embassy.

"Coming from his embassy out of Italy."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 86.

ēm'-bās-sāge, *s.* [EMBASSY.]

1. An embassy.

"Giving audience to the embassages of the Gaules."
P. Holland: Livy, p. 420.

2. A message.

"Doth not thy embassy belong to me?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

ēm'-bās-sŷ, *s.* [A modification of Low Lat. *ambascia*=a message.] [AMBASSADOR.]

1. The duties of an ambassador.

2. The message intrusted to, and to be delivered by an ambassador.

"Here, Persian, tell thy embassy."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.

3. A solemn or important message.

4. A message of any kind.

"Sent upon embassies of fear."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

5. The person or persons sent as ambassadors; those intrusted with a public message to another state.

"The French embassy made as magnificent an appearance in England as the English embassy had made in France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

6. The official residence of an ambassador.

*ēm-bās'-tar-dize, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *bastardize*.] To render or declare illegitimate; to bastardize.

*ēm-bā-tēr'-i-ōn, *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: A war-cry of the Spartans, when entering into battle. It was accompanied by flutes.

ēm-bā'the, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *bathe* (*q. v.*).] To bathe.

"That with immortal wine
Should be embathed."
Marlowe & Chapman: Hero and Leander.

*ēm-bāt'-tle (1), *em-bat-tail, *em-bat-teil, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *battle* (*q. v.*).]

A. *Trans.*: To range or draw up in order or array of battle.

"Instant, without disturb, they took alarm,
And onward moved embattled."
Milton: P. L., vi. 550, 551.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be ranged or drawn up in order or array of battle.

"They say we shall embattle
By the second hour of the morn."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

ēm-bāt'-tle (2), *em-bat-ail, *em-bat-eil, *em-bat-tel-en, *en bat-tel-en, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *imbattalo*.]

1. To furnish with battlements.

"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defense.

"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

ēm-bāt'-tled (tled as tēld) (1), *pa. par. or a.* [EMBATTLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Drawn up or ranged in order or array of battle.
"On their embattled ranks the waves return."
Milton: P. L., xii. 213.

2. Covered with troops drawn up in order of battle.
"Ye who through the embattled field
Seek bright renown." *Akenside: Inscriptions*, iv.

ēm-bāt'-tled (tled as tēld) (2), *pa. par. or a.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with battlements.

2. *Her.*: Indented like a battlement.

embattled-molding, *s.*

Arch.: A molding indented like a battlement.

ēm-bāt'-tle-mēnt, *em-bat-aile-ment, *em-bat-tail-ment, *s.* [Eng. *embattle*; *-ment*.] An indented parapet; a battlement (*q. v.*).

ēm-bāt'-tling (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBATTLE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of drawing up in order of battle.

*ēm-bāt'-tling (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of furnishing with battlements.

*ēm-bā'y (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Fr. *baigner*=to bathe.]

1. To bathe, to wet, to steep.

"Sad Repentance used to embay
His blamefull body in salt water sore."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 27.

2. To steep, to pervade, so as to soothe or lull.

"Whiles every sense the humor sweet embayd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 13.

3. To bask.

"In the warm sunne he doth himself embay."
Spenser: Muioptomos, 206.

ēm-bā'y (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bay* (*q. v.*).]

1. To inclose in a bay; to landlock; to shut in between promontories.

"If that the Turkisk fleet
Be not insheltered and embayed, they're drowned."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. To inclose in any way, to shut in.

"Those southern tracts of Cambria, 'deep embayed,
By green hills fenced, by ocean's murmur lulled."
Wordsworth: To Dyer.

*ēm-bāyed', *ēm-bāyd', *pa. par. or a.*

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Forming a bay or recess; as, an embayed window.

ēm-bā'y-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBAY (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The shutting in or inclosing in a bay, or between promontories, &c.

em-bayld, *pa. par. or a.* [EMBALE.] Bound up. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 27.)

*ēm-bā'y-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *embay* (2), *v.*; *-ment*.] A portion of sea closed or shut in between capes or promontories.

"The embayment which is terminated by the land of North Berwick."—*Sir W. Scott. (Webster)*.

ēm-bēd', im-bēd', *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bed* (*q. v.*).] To lay as in a bed; to set in surrounding matter.

"Sometimes embedded in one another, sometimes perforating one another."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūr, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ěm-běd'-měnt, *im-běd'-měnt, s. [Eng. *embed*; -ment.] The act of embedding; the state of being embedded.

ěm-běl'-i-a, s. [The Ceylonese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Embellieae. About twenty species are known. *Embelia ribes* is a large scandent shrub, having a stem with scabrous spots and rough, tuberculous knots. The flowers are very numerous, minute, and of a greenish-yellow. The berries are slightly pungent; those of *E. robusta* are cathartic.

ěm-běl'-i-e-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. and Ceylonese, *Embelia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceae.

ěm-běl'-lish, *em-bel-ise, *em-bel-is-sen, *im-bel-lish, v. t. [O. Fr. *embellissant*, pr. par. of *embellir*; *bel*=Lat. *bellus*=fair. A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar*, includes *embellish* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (Trench: *English Past and Present*, p. 55.)] To beautify, to adorn, to decorate, to set off, to give a brilliant or neat appearance to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Farewell!—be it ours to *embellish* thy pillow
With everything *beauteous*."

Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

ěm-běl'-lish-ěr, s. [Eng. *embellish*; -er.] One who or that which embellishes, beautifies, adorns, or decorates.

"These therefore have only certain heads, which they are so eloquent upon as they can and may be called *embellishers*."—*Spectator*, No. 121.

ěm-běl'-lish-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMBELLISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of beautifying or adorning; embellishment.

ěm-běl'-lish-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. *embellishing*; -ly.] In a manner to embellish or beautify; so as to embellish.

ěm-běl'-lish-měnt, s. [Eng. *embellish*; -ment.]

1. The act of embellishing, beautifying, or adorning.

2. The state of being embellished, beautified, or adorned.

3. That which embellishes, beautifies, or adorns; anything which adds beauty, elegance, or grace; an ornament, a grace, an adornment, an enrichment.

"We therefore pleased extol thy song,
Though various yet complete,
Rich in *embellishment*, as strong
And learned as 'tis sweet."

Cowper: *To Dr. Darwin*.

ěm-běr (1), *em-bre, *em-er, *em-mer, *am-mer, s. [A. S. *æmyrian*; cogn. with Icel. *eimyrja*; Dan. *emmer*; M. H. Ger. *eimurga*.] The smouldering remnants of a fire; live ashes, or cinders; a live coal, piece of wood, &c. (Seldom used except in the plural.)

"Where glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom."

John Milton.

"The heavenly fire that lay concealed
Beneath the sleeping *embers*."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 53.

ěm-běr (2), s. & a. [A. S. *ymbren*, *ymbrene*, *ymbryne*=a round course, a revolution, a circuit, an anniversary, from *ymb*, *ymbe*, *emb*, *embe*=about, around, and *ryne*, *rine*=a running, a course, a race, a course of years, life; *rinnan*=to run. From this derivation it is patent that the belief that ember-days were so called from penitents sitting in embers or ashes at those seasons was entirely erroneous.] (For def. see etym.)

ember-days, s. pl.

Ecclesiast. Calendar: Certain days set apart for prayer and fasting, one special theme of supplication being that the blessing of God may descend on the crops, and consequently that there may be plenty in the land. Stated days of this character began to be observed in the third century, an injunction to that effect having been given by Pope Calixtus, but at first there was no unity over the Christian world as to the precise days. In A. D. 1095 the Council of Placentia diffused them over the year, and enacted that in all churches the spring ember-days should be the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; those of summer the same days of the week after Whit-Sunday; those of autumn the same days of the week after the feast of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14; and those of winter the corresponding week days after the feast of St. Lucia, Dec. 13.

ember-eves, s. pl.

Ecclesiast. Calendar: The evenings immediately preceding the several ember-days.

"It hath been sung at festivals,
On *ember-eves* and holy ales."

Shakesp.: *Pericles* i. (Chorus.)

ember-fast, s.

Eccles.: One of the periods at which ember-days occur.

ember-tide, s.

Eccles.: The season at which ember-days occur.

ember-weeks, s. pl.

Eccles. Calendar: The several weeks in which the ember-days occur.

ember-goose, imber-goose, immer-goose, s.

Ornith.: *Colymbus glacialis*, a diver, more commonly called the Great Northern Diver or Loon.

"The *imber-goose* unskilled to fly,
Must be content to glide along
Where seal and sea-dog list his song."

Scott: *Pirate*, ch. xxi.

ěm-běr-iz'-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *emberiza*; Fr. *embérize*, prob. from Ger. *emmeriz*, *emberitz*, *embritz*; these again from *ammer*, which occurs in the English term Yellow Ammer, corrupted into Yellow Hammer. (*Littre*, &c.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Emberizinae, sometimes made the family Emberizidae. Five species are found in Britain, *Emberiza miliaria*, the Common Bunting, *E. schæniclus*, the Black-headed Bunting, *E. citrinella*, the Yellow Bunting or Yellow Ammer, *E. cirrus*, the Cirl Bunting, and *E. hortulana*, the Ortolan Bunting.

ěm-běr-iz'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral Insectores. The bill is conical, with a nearly straight culmen, the under mandible the thicker of the two, the upper with an internal knob, the tip with an obsolete notch, both mandibles inflexed at the margin. Hinder and inner toe equal in length, as are the tarsus and middle toe. Claws slender, curved.

ěm-běr-iz'-i-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæe.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Fringillidae (Finches). Type *Emberiza* (q. v.). [EMBERIZIDÆ.]

***ěm-bět'-těr, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *better* (q. v.).] To make better.

"Cruelty doth not *embetter* men."

Daniel: *Chorus in Philotas*.

ěm-běz'-zle, *em-bez-ell, *em-bes-ile, *em-bes-yll, *im-bee-ill, *im-bes-el, v. t. [O. Fr. *imbecille*=weak, feeble.] [IMBECILE.]

*1. To weaken; to diminish the force or strength of.

"And so *imbecill* all they're strength that they are naught to me."

Drant: *Horace*, bk. i., sat. vi.

*2. To squander away; to waste, to dissipate.

"Mr. Hackluct died, leaving a fair estate to an unthrifty son who *embezzled* it."—*Fuller*: *Worthies of England*; *Herefordshire*.

*3. To withdraw, to keep back.

"The collection of these various readings [is] a testimony even of the faithfulness of these later ages of the Church, and of the high reverence they had to these records, in that they would not so much as *embezzell* the various readings of them, but keep them still on foot for the prudent to judge of."—*H. More*: *On Godliness*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust.

"*Embezzling* and averting to his proper use certain treasures gotten from King Antiochus."—*P. Holland*: *Livy*, p. 1,016.

ěm-běz'-zle-měnt, s. [Eng. *embezzle*; -ment.]

1. The act of embezzling or appropriating fraudulently to one's use by breach of trust.

"To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants' and bankers' clerks."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17, note 3.

2. That which is embezzled or misappropriated.

ěm-běz'-zlěr, s. [Eng. *embezzler*(e); -er.] One who fraudulently appropriates money, &c., to his own use; one who is guilty of embezzlement.

***ěm-bíl'-lōw, *em-byll-low, v. i.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *billow* (q. v.).] To swell or heave, as a billow.

"And then *embyllowed* high doth in his pride disdain
With fume and roaring din all hugeness of the maine."

Lisle: *Du Bartas*, Noe, i.

ěm-bít'-těr, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and English *bitter* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: To make bitter or more bitter.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To render harder or more distressing; to make grievous.

"The poison, when poured from the chalice,
Will deeply *embitter* the bowl."

Byron: *Trans. of the Romaio Song*.

2. To deprive of sweetness or pleasantness; to render distasteful.

"Either slowly destroy or very much *embitter* the pleasures of life."—*Sharp*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

3. To make more severe, painful, or poignant; to add poignancy or sharpness to.

4. To render more bitter, fierce, or violent; to exasperate.

"Men the most *embittered* against each other by former contests."—*Bancroft*.

ěm-bít'-těr-ěr, s. [Eng. *embitter*; -er.] One who or that which embitters or makes bitter.

"The *embitterer* of the cup of joy."

Johnson: (*Ogilvie*.)

ěm-bít'-těr-měnt, s. [Eng. *embitter*; -ment.] The act of embittering.

ěm-blā'ze, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blaze* (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: To set in a blaze; to kindle.

"Sulphur-tipt, *emblaze* an ale-house fire."

Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 235.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To light up, to make light or brilliant.

"Her eyes, oft darted o'er the liquid way,
With golden light *emblaze* the darkling main."

Sir W. Jones: *Hymn to Lacshmi*.

2. To adorn with brilliant or glittering embellishments.

"Th' imperial vision, which full high advanc'd
With gems and golden luster rich *emblaz'd*."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 538.

3. To emblazon; to display conspicuously; to glorify.

"Thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honor which thy master got."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 10.

4. To celebrate, to glorify.

"Sing of arms
Triumphant, and *emblaze* the martial acts
Of Britain's hero."

J. Phillips: *Blenheim*.

***ěm-blāz'-ěr, s.** [Eng. *emblaze*(e); -er.] One who or that which brightens or makes brilliant.

"The eye of heaven, *emblazer* of the spheres."

Mickle: *Lusiad*, bk. 10.

***ěm-blāz'-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [EMBLAZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of blazoning, adorning, or glorifying.

ěm-blāz'-ôn, v. t. & i. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blazon* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To blazon; to adorn with figures of heraldry or armorial ensigns.

"The herse
Of wealthy guilt *emblazoned* boasts the pride
Of painted heraldry."—*Blacklock*: *A Soliloquy*.

*2. To depict, to paint, to represent.

"On which when Cupid with his killing bow
And cruell shafts *emblazoned* she beheld."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 55.

*3. To decorate, to ornament, to set off.

"The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair."—*Prescott*. (*Ogilvie*.)

*4. To make brilliant or bright.

*5. To celebrate, to glorify.

"We find Augustus *emblazoned* by the poets."—*Hake*: *will*: *On Providence*.

***B. Intrans.:** To become bright or brilliant; to burst out in colors.

"Th' engladdened spring, forgetful how to weep,
Began t' *emblazon* from her heavy bed."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*.

ěm-blāz'-ôn-ěr, s. [Eng. *emblazon*; -er.]

1. One who blazons; a blazoner, a herald.

2. One who publishes and displays with pomp.

"But I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel."—*Milton*: *Apology for Smectymnus*.

ěm-blāz'-ôn-měnt, s. [Eng. *emblazon*; -ment.]

1. The act or art of blazoning; blazonry.

2. That which is blazoned; heraldic representations or decorations.

ěm-blāz'-ôn-rý, s. [Eng. *emblazon*; -ry.]

1. The art of emblazoning.

2. Heraldic representations or decorations.

"Who saw the banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iii.

ěm-blēm, s. [Fr. *emblème*; from Lat. *emblema*=a kind of ornament; Gr. *emblēma*=a thing put on; a kind of movable ornament: *emballō*=to put on; *em*=on, and *ballō*=to place, to put.]

1. That which is inlaid or put on; inlaid or mosaic work or decoration; enamel.

"Above the corner in a curious fret,
Emblems, impressas, hieroglyphics set."

Daniel: *Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious. -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. A symbolical figure or composition, which conceals a moral or historical allegory; an allusive picture or representation.

"Pleased she beheld aloft portrayed
On many a splendid wall,
Emblems of health and heavenly aid,
And George the theme of all."
Cowper: *Queen's Visit to London*, March, 1789.

3. A symbol, a device, a type, a figure; an object, or figure, or representation of an object symbolizing some other object, quality, or the like. Thus, an ape symbolized malice and lust; an apple, the fall of man and original sin; a swine, gluttony; a pelican, piety and the Redeemer's love for the world; a crown, royalty; a balance, justice; &c.

"Books of *emblems* were very popular in the sixteenth century, in which all nature was ransacked for types of virtues and vices."—*Fairholt*.

¶ For the difference between *emblem* and *figure*, see **FIGURE**.

***ēm-blēm**, *v. t.* [**EMBLEM**, *s.*] To represent or symbolize in an occult or allusive manner; to picture by an emblem.

"The primitive sight of elements doth fitly emblem that of opinions."—*Glanvill. Scepsis Scientifica*.

ēm-blē-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [*Greek*, *pl. of emblēma*.] [**EMBLEM**, *s.*]

Lit.: The figures with which the ancients decorated golden, silver, and even copper vessels, and which could be taken off at pleasure. By the Romans, ornaments of this kind were called *Crustæ*.

ēm-blēm-āt-ic, **ēm-blēm-āt-ic-al**, *a.* [*Fr. emblématique; Ital. emblematico*.]

1. Pertaining to, using, or dealing in emblems.

"Come on, sir, to our worthy friends explain
What does your emblematic worship mean?"

Prior: Merry Andrew.

2. Of the nature of an emblem; comprising an emblem, symbol, or type; allusive.

"In one small emblematic landscape see
How vast a distance 'twixt thy foe and thee."

Savage: The Wanderer, c. 1.

ēm-blēm-āt-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. emblematical*; *-ly*.] By way or means of an emblem; in the manner of an emblem; allusively, symbolically.

"Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphic of the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, i., ch. xii.

***ēm-blēm-āt-i-ŷize**, *v. t.* [*Eng. emblematic*; *-ize*.] To represent emblematically or by an emblem; to emblemize.

"Which he generally endeavored to emblemize by geni and cupids."—*Walpole: Anecdotes*, vol. iv., ch. 3.

ēm-blēm-a-tist, *s.* [*Lat. emblema* (*genit. emblematis*); *Eng. suff. -ist*.] A writer or inventor of emblems.

"Thus began the descriptions of griffins, basilisks, phoenix, and many more; which emblematis and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. 20.

ēm-blēm-a-tize, *v. t.* [*Lat. emblema* (*gen. emblematis*); *Eng. suff. -ize*.] To represent by an emblem; to symbolize.

"This garden of Eden may emblemize, while Adam is discoursed of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit."—*More: Conjectura Cabbal.*, p. 239.

ēm-blē-mēnt, *s.* [*O. Fr. embleer, emblaer, emblayer, emblader, emblaver, bleer, blayer*; *Low Lat. imblado*=to sow with corn: *in*=in, and *bladum*=a crop.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crop.

"The sides were fringed or jagged with darkness, cum-brous tree or mantled ivy jutting forth black elbows; but in the middle lay and spread fair sward of dewy emblems."—*Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier*, vol. iii., ch. xvi.

2. *Law* (*pl.*): The produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops, as of grain, garden produce, &c., which are annually produced by the labor of the cultivator.

***ēm-blēm-ize**, *v. t.* [*Eng. emblem*; *-ize*.] To represent by or in an emblem; to symbolize, to typify.

ēm-ble-tō-nŷ-a, *s.* [*Named after Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle*.]

Zool.: A genus of *Æolidæ*, consisting of unarmored nudibranchiate marine mollusks. Of the four known species, three are found on the Scotch coasts, in the littoral and laminarian zones. (*Woodward*.)

ēm-bli-ŷa, *s.* [*The name given to Emblica officinalis in the Moluccas*.]

Botany: A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllanthæ*. *Emblia officinalis* is a tree with a crooked trunk and spreading branches, alternate leaves, one or two feet long, small inconspicuous greenish flowers, and tricocous fruit, with two seeds in each cell. The fruit is acrid, and is made, in India, into a pickle. When ripe and dry it is an astringent, and,

under the name of *Myrobalani Emblici*, has been used against diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. (*Lindley, &c.*)

ēm-bloôm, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. bloom* (*q. v.*)] To cover or enrich with bloom or blossoms.

ēm-blōs-sōm, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. blossom* (*q. v.*)] To cover with bloom or blossoms; to embloom.

"Sweet, oh sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossomed spray."

Cunningham: Day, a Pastoral.

ēm-bōd-ŷ-ēr, ***īm-bōd-ŷ-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. embody*; *-er*.] One who or that which embodies.

ēm-bōd-ŷ-mēnt, ***īm-bōd-ŷ-mēnt**, *s.* [*English embody*; *-ment*.]

1. The act or process of embodying or investing with a body.

2. The state of being embodied or invested with a body; bodily or material representation.

3. The act of collecting or forming together into a body or united whole; incorporation; as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

4. The act of collecting or concentrating together; as, the *embodiment* of thoughts in a discourse; the act of including in other matter; as, the *embodiment* of a clause in a bill.

5. A concentrated representation or emblem; essence in a bodily form; as, He is the very *embodiment* of courage, &c.

ēm-bōd-ŷ, ***īm-bōd-ŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. body* (*q. v.*)]

A. Transitive:

1. To invest with a material body; to incarnate.

"I have again made use of the Platonic hypothesis, that spirits are embodied."—*Glanvill: Witchcraft*, § 11.

2. To collect or form into a body or united whole; to incorporate, to concentrate; as, to *embody* troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

3. To gather together; to concentrate and present to the senses or mental perception.

"Could I embody and unbosom now
That which is most within me."

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 97.

4. To include, to incorporate; as, to *embody* a clause in a bill or act.

***B. Intrans.**: To join together into one body or mass; to unite, to coalesce.

"Firmly to embody against this court party and its practices."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents*.

***ēm-bōg**, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. bog* (*q. v.*)] To plunge or cause to stick in a bog.

"General Murray was inclosed, embogged, and defeated."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 392.

***ēm-bōgue**, *v. i.* [*Prefix em*, and *O. Fr. bogue*=*Fr. bouche*=a mouth; *Lat. bucca*=the cheek.] To discharge itself, as a stream, into the sea, &c.; to disembody.

***ēm-bōil**, ***em-boyl**, *v. i. & t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. boil* (*q. v.*)]

A. Intrans.: To boil, to be heated, as with rage

"The knight emboyling in his haughty hart."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 9.

B. Trans.: To cause to boil, to heat, as with rage.

"Faynt, wearie, sore, emboyled, grieved, brent."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 28.

emboitement (ān-bwāt-mān), *s.* [*Fr.* = the position of one box within another.]

1. *Mil.*: The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

2. *Phys.*: The doctrine ventilated by Buffon, that generation is to be accounted for by living germs lying one within the other, which, on becoming detached, produce new existences.

***ēm-bōld**, ***em-bolde**, ***en-bold**, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. bold* (*q. v.*)] To embolden.

"But now we dare not show ourself in place

He is embold to dwell in company

There as our hert would loue right faithfully."

Chaucer: Court of Love.

ēm-bōld-en, ***en-bold-en**, ***im-bold-en**, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. bolden* (*q. v.*)]

1. To give boldness or courage to; to strengthen the resolution or courage of; to encourage.

"Upon whose approach their fellows, being more emboldened, did offer to boord the galliase."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 601.

2. To encourage, to help, to further.

"Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy."

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

ēm-bōld-en-ēr, ***im-bōld-en-ēr**, *s.* [*English embolden*; *-er*.] One who, or that which emboldens or encourages.

ēm-bōl-ic, *a.* [*Gr. embolē*=an inserting; *Eng. suff. -ic*.] The same as **EMBOLISMIC** (*q. v.*).

ēm-bō-liŷm, *s.* [*Fr. embolisme*; *Gr. embolismos*=an intercalation; *embolisma*=an insertion; *em-bolē*=an inserting; *emballō*=to put in, to insert; *em*=in, and *ballō*=to throw, to put.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intercalation; the intercalating or insertion of days, months, or years in the account of time in order to secure or produce regularity. Among the Greeks the year consisted of 354 days (a lunar year), and, in order to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days, an extra lunar month was intercalated every third or fourth year.

"The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations . . . to make all as even as they could."—*Holder: On Time*.

2. The time intercalated.

II. Med.: Venous inflammation, producing coagulation of the blood, passing on to the formation of a clot or clots and likewise of pus and abscess, is a highly dangerous disease. [*ΠΥΛΕΜΙΑ*.] When the clot is impelled onward, embolism occurs, which is usually fatal from the formation of multiple abscess in the lung. Embolism, arising from local irritation, mostly occurs in dropsy after scarlet fever, in debilitating diseases, and bedridden cases.

ēm-bō-liŷ-mal, *a.* [*Eng. embolism*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to embolism or intercalation; intercalated; as, an *embolismal* month.

ēm-bō-liŷ-māt-ic, **ēm-bō-liŷ-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [*Gr. embolisma*; *genit. embolismatos*; *Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical*.] The same as **EMBOLISMIC** (*q. v.*).

ēm-bō-liŷ-mic, *a.* [*Fr. embolismique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of embolism; intercalated, inserted.

ēm-bō-liŷ-mic-al, *a.* [*Eng. embolismic*; *-al*.]

ēm-bō-lite, *s.* [*Ger. embolit*, from *Gr. embolion*=something thrown in, an interlude; so named because it is intermediate between chloride and bromide of silver.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, green, yellow, or dark, especially on being exposed to the atmosphere. It generally occurs massive, with the surface sometimes stalactitic or concretionary. Hardness 1 to 1.5; specific gravity, 5.3 to 5.8; luster resinous, and somewhat adamantine. Composition: Silver 61.1 to 71.9; bromine 7.2 to 33.8; chlorine 5.0 to 20.1. The chief silver ore in Chili. Found also in various other parts of the New World. (*Dana*.)

ēm-bō-lūs, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr. embolos*=something running to a point; a wedge, a graft.] [**EMBOLISM**.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something inserted in another and moving therein, as a wedge, a piston of a steam-cylinder, the bucket or plunger of a pump.

"Our members make a sort of an hydraulic engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood is driven through elastic channels by an *embolus*, like the heart."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Bot.*: A plug-like process, projecting downward from the upper part of the cavity of the ovary in *Armeria*.

embonpoint (ān-boñ-pwān'), *s.* [*Fr.*, from *em*=*en*=in; *bon*=good, and *point*=condition.] Plumpness of person or figure; stoutness, fleshiness.

***ēm-bor-dēr**, ***im-bor-dēr**, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*; *Eng. border* (*q. v.*)] To adorn or furnish with a border.

ēm-bor-dēred, **im-bor-dēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [**EMBORDER**.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Adorned or set off with a border; bordered.

2. *Her.*: Having a border of the same color, metal, or fur as the field. [**EMBORDURED**.]

ēm-bor-dūred, *a.* [*Prefix em*, and *Fr. bordure*=a border.]

Her.: The same as **EMBORDERED**, *a.* (*q. v.*)

ēm-bōs-ōm, ***ēm-bōs-ōme**, *v. t.* [*Prefix em*, and *Eng. bosom* (*q. v.*)]

1. To place in or take into the bosom; to cherish; to admit to and treat with the greatest affection.

"The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss embosom'd sat the Son."

Milton: P. L., v. 596, 597.

2. To place in the bosom or midst of anything; to inclose.

"His house embosom'd in the grove."

Pope: Horace, bk. iv., ode i.



Embordered.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ěm-böss' (1), ***en-boss**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *embosser*=to swell or rise in bunches: *em*=in, and *bosse*=a bunch, a boss.]

1. To form natural lumps or swellings upon; to cover with swellings or protuberances.

"Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 180.

2. To cover with bosses or studs.

"The studs, that thick *emboss* his iron door."
Couper: *Task*, v. 426.

3. To ornament with relief or raised work.

"The pillared porch, elaborately *embossed*."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

4. To engrave in relief or embossed work; to represent with raised figures.

"Then o'er the lofty gate his art *embossed*
Androgeos' death."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 25, 26.

5. To ornament with worked figures; to embroider.

"Exhibiting flowers in their natural colors, *embossed* upon a purple ground."—Sir W. Scott.

ěm-böss' (2), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful. By some taken from French *bosse*=a bunch, a boss, because an animal when hard hunted threw from its mouth *bosses*, or lumps of foam, or because it swelled at the knee. According to Mahn, from Sp. *embocar*=to cast from the mouth.]

1. To hunt hard, to drive hard, so as to cause to pant, and be exhausted; to tire out.

"As a dismayed deare in chase *embost*,
Forgetful of his safety, hath his right way lost."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xii. 17.

2. To drive hard, to overwhelm.

"Our feeble harts
Embost with bale, and bitter byting grieffe."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 29.

***ěm-böss'** (3), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *embosquer*, from *bosc*=a wood; Ital. *imboscare*.] [AMBUSH, BUSH.] To drive into the bushes; to inclose, to surround, as with an ambuscade.

"We have almost *embossed* him."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iii. 6.

***ěm-böss'** (4), ***ěm-böss'e**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *emboister*, from *boiste*=a box.]

1. To shut up or inclose in a box.

2. To cover, to encase.

"A knight her mett in mighty arms *embost*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iii. 24.

3. To cause to enter, to insert.

"The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
In his brass-plated body to *embosse*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 20.

4. To surround.

"Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbes would rest, ne lig in ease *embost*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 40.

***ěm-böss'e**, ***em-boss**, *s.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*] A boss, a protuberance.

"A round *embosse* of marble."—Evelyn *Diary*, Nov. 17, 1664.

ěm-bössed', ***em-bost**, *pa. par. & a.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Formed with bosses; ornamented with raised work.

"Like a shield *embossed* with silver, round and vast the
landscape lay." Longfellow: *Belfry of Bruges*.

*2. Swollen, tumid.

"All the *embossed* sores and headed evils."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

II. *Bot.*: Projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

embossed-paper, *s.* Paper having an ornamented surface of raised work.

embossed-printing, *s.* Printing in which the paper is forced into dies, into which the letters have been cut or punched. The result is raised letters, used for printing for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work. It is also effected by pressing the type into the paper, raising the letters or characters on the other side.

ěm-böss'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or art of ornamenting by raised work or figures in relief, applied to many objects. Crests or initials are embossed on paper, envelopes, &c. Ornaments are embossed on book-covers, especially on those of cloth. Leather is embossed for binding, and many ornamental uses. Textile fabrics

are embossed for various purposes. Glass is said to be embossed when it is molded with raised figures.

2. Embossed work.

"All engravings and *embossings* (afar off) appear plain."
—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 878.

embossing-iron, *s.*

Sculp.: A tool for giving a peculiar grained or caruncular appearance to a marble surface.

embossing-machine, *s.* A machine in which a compressible material is placed between a rolling or reciprocating surface and a bed, the moving portion having a design in intaglio, which confers a cameo ornamentation upon the object. The embossing-machine for giving an indented ornamentation to velvet and other goods has engraved copper rollers, which are heated by inclosed red-hot irons when operating on dampened goods, as in giving a watered surface.

embossing-press, *s.* A hand-stamp or machine for giving a raised surface to an object placed between the descending die and the bed. The embossing-presses of bookbinders are screw, toggle, or lever presses, according to the area of surface and character of material under treatment, and other considerations.

¶ *Embossing wood*: A process of indenting designs in wood by heat and pressure. The wood is saturated with water, and the cast-iron mold is heated to redness and pressed forcibly upon the wood. The water preserves the wood from ignition, though the surface is slightly charred. The iron is re-heated, the wood re-wetted, and the branding-iron again applied. This is repeated until the wood fills the mold. The surface is cleansed, between each operation and finally, with a scratch-brush, and any desired color may be retained or obtained by the extent to which the charcoal and discolored surface are removed. Perforated designs are obtained by pressure upon portions of the surface, and the removal of a scale of material by a saw.

ěm-böss'-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *emboss* (1), *v.*; -ment.]

1. Anything standing or jutting out from the rest; an eminence; a protuberance.

"I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk abreast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Gardens*.

2. The act or art of embossing or ornamenting with raised work.

3. Embossed work; rilievo, or rising work.

"They are at a loss about the word *pendentis*; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto-rilievo."—Addison: *On Italy*.

ěm-böt'-tle, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bottle* (*q. v.*)] To put into bottles; to bottle.

"Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures."
Philips: *Cider*, bk. ii.

embouchure (pron. ân-bô-shûr), *s.* [Fr., from *em*=in, and *bouche*=a mouth; Lat. *bucca*=a cheek.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The mouth or opening, as of a cannon; the point of discharge of a river.

II. *Music*:

1. The mouth-piece of a wind instrument.

2. The shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

***ěm-böünd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bound* (*q. v.*)] To shut in, to inclose.

"That sweet breath
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

***ěm-bō'w**, ***im-bō'w**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bow* (*q. v.*)]

1. To form like a bow; to curve.

"I saw a bull, white as the driven snow,
With gilden hornes *embowed* like the moone."
Spenser: *The World's Vanitie*.

2. To arch, to vault.

"The gilted roofs *embowed* with curious work."
Gascoigne: *Jocasta*, i. 2.

ěm-bō'wed, ***im-bō'wed**, *pa. par. & a.* [EMBOW.]

*A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Curved, bent.

2. Arched, vaulted.

"The high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massive proof."
Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

II. *Her.*: Bent or bowed.

embowed-contrary or **counter-embowed**, *a.* Bowed or bent in contrary directions.

embowed-dejected, *a.* Bowed or bent with the extremities downward.

ěm-bōw'-ěl, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bowel* (*q. v.*)]

*1. To inclose deeply; to bury.

"Deepe *emboweled* in the earth."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 15.

2. To disembowel, to eviscerate, to deprive of the entrails.

"*Embowed* will I see thee by and by."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v.

*3. To take or dig out the internal parts of.

"Fossils and minerals that th' *emboweled* earth
Displays."
Philips.

*4. To exhaust, to empty, to drain.

"The schools, *embowed* of their doctrine, have left off
this danger to itself."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 3.

ěm-bōw'-ěl-ěr, **ěm-bōw'-ěl-lěr**, *s.* [Eng. *embowel*; -er.] One who disembowels.

"We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or *embalmer*, and of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, *emboweller*, &c."—Greenhill: *Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

ěm-bōw'-ěl-mënt, *s.* [English *embowel*; -ment.] The act of taking out the bowels; disembowelment, evisceration.

ěm-bōw'-ěr, ***im-bōw'-ěr**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *em* and Eng. *bower* (*q. v.*)]

*A. *Intransitive*:

1. To lodge, to rest, as in a bower.

"Where on the mingling boughs they all *embowered*
All the hot noon."
Thomson: *Summer*, 228, 229.

2. To form a covering or shelter like a bower.

"Beneath the shade
By those *embowering* hollies made."
Wordsworth: *Poems of Fancy*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To receive or shelter as in a bower.

"You whom skies *embower*."
Drummond: *Death of Sir W. Alexander*.

2. To inclose, to surround.

"The cots, those dim religious groves *embower*."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

***ěm-bō'wl**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bowl* (*q. v.*)] To form into a bowl, ball, or globe; to give a globular form to.

"Long ere the earth *embowl'd* by thee
Beare the forme it now doth beare."
Sidney: *Psalm xc*.

***ěm-bō'w-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *embow*; -ment.] An arch, a vault.

"The roof all open, not so much as any *embowments*
near any of the walls left."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

ěm-bōx', *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *box* (*q. v.*)] To inclose or shut in a box; specifically to seat in a box of a theater.

"*Emboxed* the ladies must have something smart."
Churchill: *The Rosciad*.

***ěm-bōys'se-mënt**, *s.* [EMBUSHMENT.] An ambush, an ambuscade.

"Then shuln ye euermo countrewaite *emboyssement's*,
and alle espiaile."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibæus*.

ěm-brā'ce, ***em-brase**, ***en-brac-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *embracer*; Fr. *embrasser*; *en*=in, and *bras*=the arm; Ital. *imbracciare*; O. Sp. *embrazar*, from Lat. *brachium*=the arm.] [BRACE.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To seize, clasp, and hold fondly in the arms; to press to the bosom with affection.

* (2) To have sexual intercourse with.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To comprise, to inclose, to contain, to encircle, to encompass.

"Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*."
Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 223, 224.

(2) To clasp, to twine round; as, A creeper *embraces* a tree.

(3) To comprehend, to include, to take in, to comprise.

* (4) To take possession of, to hold, to seize.

"Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

(5) To admit, to receive, to accept.

"If a man can be assured of any thing, without having
examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for
truth?"—Locke.

(6) To seize ardently or eagerly; to accept willingly or cordially; to welcome.

* "And you *embrace* the occasion to depart."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

(7) To adopt; as, to *embrace* the Christian religion.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șûn; -ñion, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

* (8) To meet, to undergo, to submit to, to accept.

"What cannot be eschewed must be embraced."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

* (9) To cherish.

"If ye embrace her, she shal bring the unto honoure."—*Bible* (1551); *Proverbs* iii. 6.

* (10) To throw a protecting arm over; to protect.

"So much high God doth innocence embrace."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 29.

II. *Law*: To endeavor to influence corruptly, as a juror. [EMBRACERY.]

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To join in an embrace; to hug.

"Let me embrace with old Vincentio."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 5.

* 2. To join in sexual intercourse.

"Your brother and his lover have embraced."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

* 3. To twine.

"Archt ouer head with an embracing vine."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 54.

¶ For the difference between to embrace and to clasp, see CLASP: for that between to embrace and to comprise, see COMPRISE.

ëm-brā'ce, s. [EMBRACE, v.]

1. A pressing or clasping to the bosom; a clasping in the arms.

"[He] strove to seek the Dame's embrace."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 22.

2. Sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile struggle or grapple.

"With half the fervor Hate bestows,

Upon the last embrace of foes."

Byron: *Glaour*.

em-brā'ced, pa. par. or a. [EMBRACE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Clapsed in the arms, inclosed, included, accepted.

2. *Her.*: Braced together; tied or bound together.

ëm-brā'ce-mënt, s. [Eng. embrace; -ment.]

1. The act of embracing or clasping in the arms; an embrace.

"Bring them to our embracement."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. Conjugal endearment; sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile hug or squeeze; a grapple.

"These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement."—*Sidney*.

4. Comprehension.

"Nor can her wide embracements fill'd be."

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*.

5. The state of being contained or included; inclusion.

"Spirits, blood, and flesh die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

6. Willing or cordial acceptance.

"A ready embracement of, and a joyful complacency in, his kindness."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. i., ser. 8.

ëm-brā'ce-ör, ëm-brās'-ör, s. [Eng. embrace; -or.]

Law: One who attempts or practices embracery (q. v.).

ëm-brāç'-ër, s. [Eng. embrac(e); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who embraces.

"Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer."

Sir W. Jones: *Songs of Jayadeva*.

2. *Law*: One who endeavors to corrupt a jury by embracery (q. v.).

ëm-brāç'-ër-ÿ, s. [Eng. embrace, v.; -ry.]

Law: For def. see example.

"Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. The punishment for the person embracing [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

ëm-brāç'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMBRACE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Claspings in the arms, inclosing, including, accepting.

2. *Bot.* (of the insertion of leaves, &c.): Claspings with the base. The same as amplexicaul, except that the latter term is applied only to stems or stalks.

C. As subst.: The same as EMBRACEMENT (q. v.).

fāte, fāt. fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*ëm-brāç'-ive, a. [Eng. embrac(e); -ive.] Given to or fond of embracing; caressing.

"Not less kind, though less embracive, was Madame de Montcontour."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

*ëm-brā'id', *em-brayd, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. braid (q. v.).] To upbraid.

"[He] embayded him with cowardice."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, p. 167.

ëm-brā'il, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. rail (q. v.).]

Naut.: To rail up.

"For he who strives the tempest to disarm

Will never first embraill the lee yard-arm."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, ii.

*ëm-brā'ke', v. t. [Pref. em, and English brake (q. v.).] To entangle.

"Hee would hamper and embrace her in those mortal straight for his disdain."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

ëm-brānç'-mënt, s. [Pref. em, Eng. branch, and suff. -ment.] A branching forth; that part of a tree where the branches diverge.

ëm-brān'-gle, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brangle (q. v.).] To mix up confusedly; to confuse, to entangle.

"In which when once they are embrangled,

The more they stir, the more they're tangled."

Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 2.

ëm-brāš'-üre (1), ëm-brā-šü're, *em-braz-ure, s. [Fr. embrasure.]

1. *Fort.*: A crenelle opening out through a parapet or wall to fire guns through. Its principal parts

are: The cheeks, or sides; mouth, or outer part; neck, or narrow part; sole, or bottom; sill, or front of the sole. The merlon is the part of the parapet between two embrasures. Embrasures are usually perpendicular to the parapet, but are sometimes inclined thereto, so as to obtain a line of fire in a particular direction.

2. *Arch.*: The inward enlargement of the cheeks or jambs of a window or door.

"In the twilight gloom of a window's embrasure

Sat the lovers." Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 3.

*ëm-brāš'-üre (2), s. [EMBRACE, v.] An embrace.

"Injury of chance forcibly prevents our locked embrasures."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

*ëm-brā've, v. t. (Pref. em, and Eng. brave (q. v.).)

1. To inspire with courage; to embolden, to inspire, to encourage.

2. To set off bravely; to decorate, to embellish, to adorn.

*ëm-brāwn', *em-brawne, v. t. (Pref. em, and Eng. brawn (q. v.).) To harden.

"It will embrawne and iron-crust his flesh."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

*em-breād', v. t. [Pref. em, and bread=braid (q. v.).] To braid up, to bind up.

"Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright

Embreaded were for hindring of her haste."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 18.

*ëm-brē'athe-mënt, s. [Pref. em, Eng. breathe, and -ment.] The act of breathing in; inspiration.

*ëm-brew' (ew as ū) (1), v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brew (q. v.).] To strain, to distill.

*ëm-brew' (ew as ū) (2), v. t. [EMBRUE.] To imbue, to steep, to make wet.

"Thy little hands embrewed in bleeding brest."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. i. 37.

*ëm-brīght' (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. bright (q. v.).] To make bright, to brighten.

"Through the embrighted air ascended flies."

Cunningham: *Death of His Late Majesty*.

ëm-brīng, a. [Eng. ember (2); -ing.] The same as EMBER (2).

embring-days, s. pl. Ember-days.

"They introduced, by little and little, a general neglect of the weekly fasts, the holy time of Lent, and the Embring-days."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 389.

ëm-brī-ön, s. [Gr.]

1. *Lit.*: An embryo.

2. *Fig.*: Anything undeveloped or not yet come to maturity.

"So long as since the plot was but an embrion."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster* (Introd.).

ëm-brith'-ite, s. [Greek *embrithēs*=heavy; -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Boulangerite found at Nertschinsk, Russia. (*Dana*.)

ëm'-brō-cāte, v. t. [Ital. *embrocare*; Low Lat. *embroco*=to pour into a vessel; from Gr. *embrochē*=a lotion, a fomentation: *en*=in, and *brochē*=a wetting; *brechō*=to wet.]

Surg. & Med.: To moisten, wet, or foment a diseased portion of the body by a liquid applied by means of a cloth, sponge, or anything similar.

ëm-brō-cā'-tion, s. [Fr. & Eng., from *embrocate* (q. v.).]

Surgery and Medicine:

1. The act of fomenting any diseased part of the body with water, hot or cold spirit, oil, or anything similar, by means of cotton, flannel, a sponge, &c., to reduce swellings, to allay pain, to remove numbness, and, if possible, restore some sensation in palsy.

2. The liquid used for such fomentation.

ëm-brō'gl-i-ō (g silent), s. [IMBROGLIO.]

ëm-brō'id'-ër, *em-braud-en, *em-broud-en, *em-broyd-en, *em-broid, *em-browd-er, *im-broyd-er, v. t. & i. [Pref. em, and O. Fr. *broder*=to embroider or broider (q. v.).]

1. To ornament with raised figures of needlework, executed with colored silks, gold or silver thread, or other extraneous material.

"A scarf embroidered met the hero's eye."

Wilkie: *Epigoniad*, vi.

2. To execute or work in embroidery.

3. To variegate, to diversify, to adorn.

"Sweet Nature, stripp'd of her embroidered robe,

Deplores the wasted regions of her globe."

Cowper: *On Heroism*.

ëm-brō'id'-ër-ër, *em-bro-der-er, s. [Eng. *embroider*; -er.] One who works in embroidery.

"Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer."—*Eccl.* xxxv. 35.

ëm-brō'id'-ër-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [EMBROIDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of working in embroidery.

embroidering-machine, s. A form of sewing-machine in which the cloth is moved beneath the reciprocating needle-bar according to the requirements of the tracing, while the needles and hooks retain their relative positions above and below the fabric.

ëm-brō'id'-ër-ÿ, *em-broid-er-ie, *em-broud-rie, s. [Eng. *embroider*; -y.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act, process, or art of embroidering.

2. Ornamentation by raised figures of needlework executed in colored silks, gold or silver thread, &c. This is a very ancient art. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Medes, and Persians all excelled in it. The adornments of the tabernacle in the wilderness were of tapestry worked in blue, scarlet, and gold. The garment of Sisera, as referred to by Deborah, was embroidery, "needlework on both sides." Homer refers to embroidery as the occupation of Helen and Andromachē. Embroidery is generally done in frames, the woven fabric being stretched flat and the needle passed through and through.

"Flowers purified, blue and white,

Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,

Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, v. 5.

3. Cloth or other stuff ornamented with embroidered work.

"Laces and embroideries are more costly than either warm or comely."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

4. Variegation or diversity of color.

"If the natural embroidery of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions."—*Spectator*, No. 414.

II. *Her.*: A term applied to a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.

ëm-brō'il' (1), v. t. [O. Fr. *embrouiller*, from *em*=in, and *brouiller*=to mix up, entangle, confuse; It. *imbrogliare*.]

1. To throw into confusion, to involve, to entangle, to confound, to confuse.

"The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. To involve or entangle in any quarrel, contention, disturbance, or trouble.

"I had no passion, design, or preparation to embroil my kingdom in a civil war."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

ëm-brōil' (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *broil* (q. v.).] To broil, to burn.

"That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

ëm-brōil', *s.* [EMBRÖIL (1), *v.*] An embroilment, disturbance, perplexity, or confusion.

"What an embroil it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture."—*North: Examen*, p. 568.

ëm-brōil'-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *embroil*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of embroiling, confusing, involving, or entangling.

2. A state of confusion, perplexity, disorder, or contention.

"The cause of this uncertainty was, the embroilments and factions that were then among the Arabs."—*Maundrell: Journey*, p. 56.

ëm-brōn'ze, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bronze* (q. v.).] To execute, form, or cast in bronze or brass.

"That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol embrowned may stand."
Francis: Horace, sat. bk. ii.

***ëm-brōth'-el**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brothel* (q. v.).] To inclose in a brothel. (*Donne*.)

ëm-brōwn, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brown* (q. v.).] To make brown or darker in color; to brown, to tan.

"Autumn's varied shades embrown the walls."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 38.

ëm-brû'e, *v. t.* [IMBRUE.]

ëm-brûed', *pa. par. or a.* [EMBRUE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Imbrued, steeped.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a weapon represented as covered or sprinkled with blood; also to the mouths of animals bloody with devouring their prey.

ëm-brû'te, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *brute* (q. v.).] To degrade to the state of a brute; to brutalize.

"Already bound to a bad, mad, and embruted partner."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

ëm-brÿ-ō, ***em-bri-o**, ***em-bri-on**, ***em-bry-on**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *embryon*; Lat. *embryon*; Gr. *embryon*, from *em*=in, and *bryon*, neut. of *bryō*=swelling, full of a thing, *pr. par.* of *bryō*=to be full of a thing, to swell.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"When the crude embryo careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. *Fig.*: A rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; in the first or earliest stages.

"The company little expected what a noble work I had then in embryo."—*Swift*.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Human Phys.*: The first beginning of the animal development, not born and still unfinished. The germs of two new cells are first deposited within the ovulum (q. v.) by spontaneous movement. They occupy only the pellucid center of the germinal spot at first, but speedily increase in size, and develop new cells in their own interior, until they alone fill the whole germinal vesicle. Each gives birth to a new generation of two, making four, then eight cells, sixteen, and so on, doubling progressively, until a mulberry-like mass is produced of innumerable cells. This in the animal embryo moves up to the side of the yolk, flattening against its lining membrane, in contact with the yolk-bag. A second and third layer is then formed from the center within the first mass of cells. The whole is known as the germinal membrane; the external pellicle is called the serous layer, the internal the mucous layer, and the middle the vascular layer, giving rise to the first vessels of the embryonic structure. Thus the beginning of the embryo is a sac, inclosing the nutriment prepared for it prior to the permanent portion to be evolved from the center of this mulberry-mass. The greater portion is then cast off, and nearly all the permanent embryonic formation is derived from one large cell, at first in the center, but ultimately at the surface of the mass, when it undergoes the flattening described. This, with the cluster of cells round it, forms the germ-spot, with a round transparent space in it, the area pellucida. The nucleus of this cell is first annular, then pear-shaped, then violin-like, being two long, parallel lines, with a narrow space between them, but separating to inclose a wider space at one end. This is called the Primitive Trace. The parts first formed from this are the spine and spinal-cord (q. v.). Vessels at the same

time are being formed within the substance of the germinal membrane, forming a network known as the Vascular Area, and terminating in the embryo, at the point afterward becoming the umbilicus (q. v.), in two large trunks. The formation of the heart takes place in the vascular layer, and at the same time the production of a digestive cavity begins by the separation of a small part of the yolk-bag, below the embryo, from the general cavity. The amnion (q. v.) and allantois (q. v.) are then formed, the chief office of the latter being to convey the vessels of the embryo to the chorion (q. v.). Then comes the respiratory process (q. v.). [EGG, CIRCULATION, FŒTUS.]

2. *Animal Phys.*: In the higher vertebrates the development presents an analogy to that described under 1.

¶ At a later period the human and higher animal embryo is called a Fœtus (q. v.).

3. *Veg. Phys.*: The rudiments of the future plant contained in all true seeds, not in spores. In some seeds the embryo constitutes nearly the whole of the structure, in others it is embedded in albumen. In a perfectly developed embryo there are three parts, a cotyledon or cotyledons (q. v.), the plumule or future bud, and the radicle or future root. For distinctions of plants founded on the number of their cotyledons—a very important character—see Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons.

B. *As adj.*: In a rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; undeveloped; not in a perfect state.

"Four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryo atoms." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 898-900.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *embryo* and *fœtus*: "*Embryo* . . . signifies the thing germinated; *fœtus* signifies the thing cherished, both words referring to what is formed in the womb of the mother; but *embryo* properly implies the first fruit of conception, and the *fœtus* that which has arrived to a maturity of formation. Anatomists tell us that the *embryo* in the human subject assumes the character of the *fœtus* about the forty-second day after conception. *Fœtus* is applicable only in its proper sense to animals; *embryo* has a figurative application to plants and fruits when they remain in a confused and imperfect state, and also a moral application to plans, or whatever is roughly conceived in the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Fixed embryo*:

Bot.: A leaf bud.

(2) *Naked embryo*:

Veg. Phys.: A spore.

embryo-buds, *s. pl.*

Veg. Phys.: Spheroidal solid bodies found in the bark of trees, and capable in favorable circumstances of being transformed into branches. They may be well seen on the beech tree. The name was first given by Dutrochet.

embryo-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat. & Phys.: Cells in the aggregate constituting the embryo (q. v.).

embryo-sac, *s.*

1. *Human & Animal Phys.*: [EMBRYO, 1, 2.]

2. *Veg. Phys.*: A cell which becomes enlarged into a sac in the substance of the upper part of the nucleus of the ovule or rudiment of the seed. In its cavity are developed the germinal vesicles, one (if not more) of which after fertilization gives origin to the embryo. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

ëm-brÿ-ōc'-tōn-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *ktonos*=murder, from *kteinō*=to kill.]

Surg. & Midwif.: The Cæsarian operation (q. v.).

ëm-brÿ-ō-gên'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *gennao*=to engender.] Pertaining or relating to the generation of an embryo.

ëm-brÿ-ōg'-ên-ÿ, *s.* [EMBRYOGENIC.]

Physiol.: The generation of an embryo.

ëm-brÿ-ōg'-ōn-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *gonē*=offspring—that which engenders.] The same as Embryogeny (q. v.).

ëm-brÿ-ōg'-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *graphē*=a delineation . . . a description.]

Bot.: A description of embryos without tracing their development.

ëm-brÿ-ō-lōg'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *embryolog*(y); *-ic*.] Relating to embryology.

ëm-brÿ-ō-lōg'-ic-al-lÿ, *adv.* [English *embryologic*; *-al*; *-ly*.] According to the rules of embryology.

"Is not the hypolaia a warbler embryologically?"—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 203.

ëm-brÿ-ōl'-ō-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Physiol.: The department of science which treats of the development of the embryo.

"*Embryology*, or the development of the fœtus and its organs."—*Quain: Anatomy* (8th ed.), ii. 673.

ëm-brÿ-ōn, *s. & a.* [EMBRYO.]

ëm-brÿ-ōn-al, *a.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo; *-al*.] Pertaining to an embryo. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ëm-brÿ-ōn-ar-ÿ, *a.* [Eng., &c., *embryon*; *-ary*; Fr. *embryonnaire*.] The same as Embryonic and Embryonate (q. v.).

ëm-brÿ-ōn-ā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *embryon*=an embryo (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-atæ*.]

Bot.: Embryonate Plants. The name given by Dr. A. Richard to Phanerogamous or Flowering Plants, as distinguished from his Inembryonate or Inembryonate Plants. (*A. Richard, M. D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by T. Chuton, 1829, pp. 35, 524.)

ëm-brÿ-ō-nāte, **ëm-brÿ-ō-nā-tēd**, **em-bri-onat-ed**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *embryonatus*.] [EMBRYON-ATÆ.]

Bot.: Possessed of a proper embryo.

"*Embryonated* or phanerogamous plants."—*A. Richard, M. D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by P. Chuton, p. 524.

ëm-brÿ-ōn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to an embryo, or resembling it; rudimentary.

"A part arrested at an early phase of embryonic development."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., pt. 1, ch. iv.

2. *Fig.*: In an embryo state; very recent or young.

"In the embryonic town of Dickinson or Green River."—*Century Magazine* (Aug., 1882), p. 509.

embryonic-sac, *s.* [EMBRYO-SAC.]

embryonic-vesicles, *s.*

Bot.: Two membraneless cells in the embryo-sac. They are called also germinal vesicles.

ëm-brÿ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=embryo, and *skopein*=look at.] An instrument used for observing the development of embryos.

ëm-brÿ-ō-tēg'-ÿ-ūm (pl. **ëm-brÿ-ō-tēg'-ÿ-a**, **ëm-brÿ-ōt'-ē-ga**, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *tegos*=a roof, covering.]

Bot.: A small callosity at a short distance from the hilum, in the seeds of Asparagus, Commelina, &c. It gives way at the time of germination. The name embryotega was first given by Gärtner.

ëm-brÿ-ōt'-ic, *s.* [Eng., &c., *embryo*; suff. *-tic*; as if from Lat. *embryoticus*.] The same as EMBRYONIC (q. v.).

"What one misfortune or disaster in the book of embryotic evils?"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

ëm-brÿ-ōt'-ō-mÿ, *s.* [Gr. *embryon*=an embryo, and *tomē*=a cutting, from *temnō*=to cut.]

Med.: A cutting of an embryo or fœtus from the uterus. [EMBRYOTOMY.]

***ëm-brÿ-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *embryo*(o); *-ous*.] Having the nature or character of an embryo; embryonic.

"Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and embryous."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., Res. 14.

***ëm-bÿrse'**, *v. t.* [IMBURSE.]

***ëm-bÿsh'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bush* (q. v.).] To place or hide among bushes; to place in ambush.

"*Embushing* himself presently among the bushes and brambles."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., c. 9.

***ëm-bÿsh'-mënt**, ***em-busshe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embush*; *-ment*.] An ambush.

"His enemies had laid some *embushment* for him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 46.

***ëm-bus'-ÿ** (us as *ÿz*), ***im-bus-y**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *busy* (q. v.).] To busy, to employ, to occupy.

ëme, *s.* [EAM.] An uncle. (*Scotch*.)

"Didna his *eme* die and gang to his place in the name of the Bluidy Mackenzie."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

ë-mën'-a-gōgue, *s.* [EMMENAGOGUE.]

ë-mënd', ***e-mende**, *v. t.* [Lat. *emendo*=to free from faults; *e*=out, and *mendum*=a fault.] [AMEND.]

1. To free from faults or blemishes; to amend, to improve.

"Thei bee not anything *emended*, or bettered in their living."—*Udall: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 55.

2. To correct, to improve, to make better.

"Have us excused, that we no better do,
An other time to emende it if we can."
Mystery of Candlemas-day (1512).

***ë-mënd'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *emend*; *-able*.] Capable of emendation; that may or can be emended.

ë-mënd'-alÿ, *s. pl.* [EMEND.] A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock. (*Halliwel*.) The word occurs still in the books of the Society of the Inner Temple, where so much in

bōil, bōÿ; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1

emendals at the foot of an account on the balance thereof shows that so much money is in the bank or stock of the house for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

***ē-mēnd'-āte-lŷ, *e-men-dat-ly, adv.** [Lat. *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*; Eng. suff. -ly.] Free from fault or blemish; correctly.

"The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of time for the recognizing of the same would require."—*Dedic. of the Bible to Henry VIII.* (1539).

ē-mēnd'-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *emendatio*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*=to amend (q. v.); O. Fr. *emendation*; Sp. *emendacion*; It. *emendazione*.]

1. The act of amending, improving, or altering for the better.

"That punishment is never sent upon pure designs of *emendation*."—*Bishop. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., disc. 18.

2. The act of critically correcting or altering a text so as to give a better reading; the removal of corruptions or errors from a text.

"That useful part of learning which consists in *emendations*."—*Spectator*, No. 328.

3. The state or condition of being improved or altered for the better; improvement; an alteration for the better.

"Giving it what I thought an *emendation*."—*Mason: Du Fresnoy, Art of Painting*. (Pref.)

4. An alteration or correction in a text.

ē-mēnd'-ā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*.] One who corrects or improves; specifically, one who removes errors or corruptions from a text, so as to give better readings.

ē-mēnd'-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *emendatorius*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*.] Of or pertaining to the emendation or correction of texts.

"Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*.

***ē-mēnd'-ī-cāte, v. t.** [Lat. *emendico*=to beg; *e*=out, and *mendico*=to beg; *mendicus*=a beggar.] [MENDICANT.] To beg. (*Cockram*.)

ēm'-ēr-ald, *em-er-ade, *em-er-aud, *em-er-aude, *em-er-aulde, s. & a. [O. Fr. *esmeralde*; Fr. *émeraude*, from Lat. *smaragdus*; Gr. *smaragdos*; Sansc. *marakata*; Sp. *esmeralda*; Ital. *sméraldo*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The same as II. 1 & 2 (q. v.).

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: A variety of beryl, and distinguished from the latter by being emerald-green in place of pale green, light blue, yellow or white, the colors of the beryl. The green of the emerald is produced by the presence of chromium, the colors of the beryl proper chiefly by iron. The finest emeralds are found in Peru, but they occur in various other places.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *That of the Old Testament:* The rendering of the Heb. *nophekh* (Exod. xxviii. 18, xxxix. 11; Ezek. xxvii. 16, xxviii. 13), a gem which has not been properly identified. The Septuagint and Josephus render it *anthrax*=coal, the carbuncle, the ruby, the garnet; cinnabar.

(2) *That of the New Testament:* The rendering of the Gr. *smaragdus* (Rev. iv. 13, xxi. 19) probably=not the emerald but aqua marina. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

3. *Her.*: The green tincture in coat-armor; vert.

4. *Print.*: A size of type larger than nonpareil and less than minion.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of or containing an emerald; as, an *emerald ring*.

2. Of a bright green color, like an emerald.

"Nor trace be there, in early spring,

Save of the Fairies' emerald ring."

Scott: Norman Horse-Shoe.

3. Printed with the type called emerald: as, an *emerald edition*.

¶ *Oriental emerald:*

Min.: A green variety of sapphire.

emerald-copper, s.

Min.: The same as DIOPHASE (q. v.).

emerald-green, s.

Chemistry: Schweinfurt green (CuAs_2O_4) \cdot 3 \cdot Cn ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$) $_2$. A cupric arsenite and acetate, containing when pure 58.4 per cent of arsenious acid, and 25 per cent of copper. It is a rich green pigment, but very poisonous. Prepared by dissolving five pounds of cupric sulphate and one pound of lime in two gallons of vinegar, and pouring a boiling aqueous solution of five pounds of arsenious acid into the mixture gradually while it is well stirred. The precipitate is then dried and powdered.

Emerald Isle, s. An epithet applied to Ireland, from the freshness and bright color of the verdure, produced by the abundant heat and moisture continually reaching it from the Atlantic. This epithet was first used by Dr. W. Drennan (1754-1820), in his poem entitled "Erin."

"Arm of Erin, prove strong; but be gentle as brave,
And, uplifted to strike, still be ready to save:
Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile
The cause or the men of the Emerald Isle."

emerald-moths, s. pl.

Entom.: The name given to the genus *Hipparchus* (q. v.), which, as now defined, is more limited in species than it was.

¶ *Large emerald-moth:*

Entom.: *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the *Phalæna geometra papilionaria* of Linnæus). The wings are two or two and a-half inches across their surface, grass-green, with two rows of whitish spots, and a greenish-yellow fringe; antennæ reddish-brown. The caterpillar feeds on the elm, the lime, the alder, the beech, &c.



Emerald-moth.

emerald-nickel, s.

Min.: The same as TEXASITE (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*) For Texasite Dana prefers the name Zaraitite.

ē-mēr'-ge, v. i. [Lat. *emergo*=to rise out of; *e*=out, and *mergo*=to dip; Ital. *emergere*.]

1. To rise up out of anything in which a thing has been immersed, sunk, or covered.

"They emerged, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit."—*Boyle*.

2. To issue, to proceed.

"If the prism was turned about its axis that way which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. To reappear in sight after being temporarily lost to view; as in an eclipse the sun is said to *emerge* when the moon ceases to obscure its light.

"Chasing the red-coats down the lane,

Then crossing the fields to *emerge* again."

Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

4. To rise from a state of depression or obscurity; to come forward or into a prominent position.

"At the very moment when some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, they have suddenly *emerged*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. i.

5. To come up, to occur, to come into notice.

¶ For the difference between to *emerge* and to *rise*, see RISE.

***ē-mēr'-ge-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *emerge*; -ment.] An unexpected occurrence; an emergency.

ēm'-ēr'-gēnce, s. [Lat. *emergens*, pa. par. of *emergeo*.]

1. The act of rising or emerging from any fluid by which a thing has been covered.

2. The act of issuing or proceeding.

3. That which emerges or rises up.

*4. An emergency, an exigency; a critical time.

ēm'-ēr'-gēn-çŷ, s. [Latin *emergens*, pr. par. of *emergeo*.]

*1. The act of emerging or rising up; a rising, issuing, or starting into view.

"The *emergency* of colors, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the color of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

*2. A sudden or unexpected occasion, event, or chance.

"Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xix.

3. A pressing necessity; an exigency; a critical moment; a combination of circumstances requiring immediate action or remedy; a crisis.

"He never, in any *emergency*, lost, even for a moment, the perfect use of his admirable judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, iv.

*4. A casual profit.

"The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 159.

¶ For the difference between *emergency* and *exigency*, see EXIGENCY.

ēm'-ēr'-gēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *emergens*, pr. par. of *emergeo*=to emerge.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rising up out of a fluid or other surrounding or covering substance; rising into view.

"Immediately the mountains huge appear

Emergent."

Milton: P. L. vii. 286.

2. Rising or starting into notice from obscurity or depression.

"The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*."—*Ben Jonson*.

*3. Issuing or proceeding, as from a cause; resulting.

"The stoics held a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves."—*South*.

*4. Accidental, casual.

"The Septuagint was much depraved, not only from the errors of Scribes, and the *emergent* corruptions of time."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. i.

*5. Sudden, unexpected, critical; of the nature of an emergency, pressing.

"All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses."—*Clarendon*.

*B. *As subst.*: A sudden recurrence; a casualty; an emergency.

"They, for those reasons, and other *emergents*, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head."—*Guthry: Memoirs*, p. 5.

emergent-year, s.

Calendar: The epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time.

***ē-mēr'-gēnt-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *emergent*; -ly.] By emergence or issue from something else; indirectly.

***ē-mēr'-gēnt-ness, s.** [Eng. *emergent*; -ness.] The faculty or state of being emergent.

ēm'-ēr-īl, s. [O. Fr.]

1. A glazier's diamond; a quarrel, or quarry.

2. Emery.

***ē-mēr'-it, a.** [Lat. *emeritus*.] The same as EMERITED (q. v.).

***ē-mēr'-it-ēd, a.** [Lat. *emeritus*, pa. par. of *emereor*.] [EMERITUS.] Having sufficiently done one's duty.

ēm'-ēr-i-tūs, a. & s. [Lat. pa. par. of *emereor*=having served one's time; *e*=out, fully, and *mereor*=to merit, earn, or deserve.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Applied to a soldier or public officer who had served his time and retired from the public service.

2. Having served his time; retired from any service or office; as, *emeritus* professor.

*B. *As substantive:*

*1. A soldier or public officer who had served his time, and retired from the public service.

2. One who has served his time and has retired from any service or office.

ēm'-ēr-ōds, ēm'-ēr-ōlds, s. pl. [Corrupted from Eng. *hemorrhoids* (q. v.).] Piles, painful tumors around the anus.

ēm'-ērsed', a. [Lat. *emersus*, pa. par. of *emergeo*=to emerge (q. v.).]

Bot.: Rising above the surface of water.

ēm'-ēr'-sion, s. [Fr. *émersion*.] [EMERSED.]

Astron.: The reappearance of a heavenly body from behind another at the end of an eclipse or occultation.

ēm'-ēr-ŷ, s. & a. [Fr. *emeri*; Sp. & Port. *esmeril*; Ital. *smereglio*, from Gr. *smiris*=emery.]

A. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Corundum (q. v.). It is granular in texture, and black or grayish-black in color. It is found in the islands of the Greek Archipelago and in Asia Minor, at Chester, Mass., and elsewhere in this country, and in England. In the state of powder it is extensively used for polishing hard substances.

B. As adj.: Consisting of emery, pertaining to emery.

emery-cloth, s. Cloth brushed with liquid glue, and dusted with powdered emery.

emery-grinder, s. An emery-wheel mounted in a stand, to be used as a grindstone.

emery-paper, s. Paper brushed with liquid glue and dusted with emery of the required grade of fineness.

emery vulcanite-wheel, s. A compound of emery and caoutchouc, molded into the shape of a grindstone or lap, and vulcanized.

emery-wheel, s. A leaden wheel in which emery is embedded by pressure, or, more commonly, a wooden wheel covered with leather and with a surface of emery. The wheel is fastened to a mandrel and rotated by a wheel and band; its principal use is in grinding and polishing metallic articles, especially cutlery. Sometimes called a Corundum Wheel, from the specific name of the crystalline

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

aluminum used thereon, the hardest known substance next to the diamond. Emery is a dark, granular variety; the sapphire and ruby are peculiarly colored varieties.

ēm'-ēr-ŷ-līte, s. [Eng., &c., *emery*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A variety of Margarite from Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago.

ēm'-ē-sīs, s. [Gr. *emesis*.]

Med.: Vomiting.

ē-mēt'-īc, a. & s. [Gr. *emetikos*=provoking sickness, from *emeō*=to vomit.]

A. As *adj.*: Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to reject its contents by the mouth.

"Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetic*, and some sudorific."—Hale.

B. As *substantive*:

Phar.: A substance which, when taken internally, causes vomiting, by producing an inverted action of the stomach and oesophagus, and the emptying of the stomach of any contents which may be present. They are used in cases of poisoning, and cases of phthisis, bronchitis, and croup. They are divided by Garrod into direct emetics—as sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, carbonate of ammonia, mustard flower, camomile, and common salt; indirect emetics—as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, apomorphia; emetic agents—such as titillation of the fauces. The indirect emetics are used in inflammatory diseases, especially of the chest.

emetic-cup, s. A cup of metallic antimony in which wine is left for ten or twelve hours to become emetic.

ē-mēt'-ī-cal, a. [Eng., &c., *emetic*; -al.] Tending to produce vomiting.

ē-mēt'-ī-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *emetical*; -ly.] So as to produce vomiting.

"It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls."—Boyle.

ēm'-ē-tīn, ēm'-ē-tīne, s. [Eng., &c., *emet(ic)*, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, C₃₀H₄₄N₂O₄, contained in ipecacuanha, from which it is extracted by cold sulphuric acid and water, precipitating, with excess of lime, and treating the precipitate with ether; the ethereal solution is evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with acidulated water, and the emetine precipitated by the addition of ammonia. Emetine forms a crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid. It decomposes ammonium chloride, and gives a bright orange color when a trace of it is added to chlorinated lime, acidified with weak acid. Emetine is extracted from complicated organic matter by chloroform or benzene in an alkaline solution.

ēm'-ē-tō-ca-thar'-tīc, s. [Gr. *emeto(s)*=vomiting, and Eng. *cathartic*.]

Pharmacy:

A. As *adj.*: Producing both vomiting and purging.

B. As *subst.*: A medicine which produces both vomiting and purging.

ēm'-ē-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *emetos*=vomiting, and *logos*=a discourse.] That portion of medical science which treats of vomiting and the methods of producing it.

ēm'-ē-tō-mor'-phī-a, s. [Gr. *emetos*=vomiting, and Eng., &c., *morphia*.]

Pharm.: A strong emetic, consisting of morphia with an atom of water taken away.

ē-meū, ē-mū, *ē-mōu, s. [Eme or Emeu is the name of the Cassowary (*Casuarus galeatus*) in Banda.]

Ornith.: The Australian Cassowary (*Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*), called by the natives Parembang. It is of the family Struthionidæ. The bill is depressed; the head is devoid of a helmet, the portion round the ear the only one naked; plumage brown; the feathers more bearded than in the Cassowary; no wing-spurs; height, five to seven feet. The emeu runs very fast, is gregarious, kicks at pursuers, inhabits Australia, but is retreating before the colonists. Its flesh is eaten, so also are its eggs. The emeu is often brought to this country to be exhibited in menageries.

emeu-wren, s.

Ornith.: *Stipiturus malachurus*, one of the Sylviadæ occurring in Australia. The resemblance to the emeu is in the tail feathers, which, as the specific name implies, are soft.

ē-meū te, s. [Fr.] A seditious or revolutionary outbreak; a riot, a tumult, a commotion.

ē-mew (ew as ū), s. [EMU.]

*ēm'-forth, prep. [A. S. *em*, in compos.=even with, and Eng. *forth*.] According or in proportion to; to the extent of.

*ēm'-ī-cant, a. [Lat. *emicans*, pr. par. of *emico*=to shine out: *e*=out, and *mico*=to shine, to sparkle.] Beaming out; darting out like a beam of light.

ēm'-ī-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *emicatio*, from *emico*=to shine or sparkle out.] [EMICANT.] A flying off in small particles, as from heated iron, fermenting liquors, &c.

ē-mīc'-tion, s. [Latin *e*=out, and *mictio*=a making water; *mīngo*=to make water.]

1. The discharge of urine.

2. What is discharged by the urinary passages; urine.

ē-mīc'-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *e*=out, and *mictorius*=promoting the secretion or the discharge of urine; *mīngo*=to make water.]

A. As *adj.*: Diuretic; promoting the flow or discharge of urine.

B. As *subst.*: A diuretic; a medicine which promotes the flow or discharge of urine.

ēm'-ī-grant, a. & s. [Lat. *emigrans*, pr. par. of *emigro*=to emigrate (q. v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Emigrating; removing from one country to another distant country, there to settle and reside.

2. Pertaining to emigration; intended for emigration, as, an *emigrant vessel*.

B. As *subst.*: One who emigrates or removes from one country to another distant country, there to settle and reside.

"Every *emigrant* must be considered as a citizen lost to the community."—Robertson: *Hist. of America*, bk. viii.

ēm'-ī-grāte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*: *e*=out, away, and *migro*=to remove, to migrate.]

A. *Intrans.*: To remove from or quit one's country for a distant one, there to settle and reside.

"The colonists *emigrated* from you."—Burke: *On Conciliation with America*.

*B. *Trans.*: To send emigrants out of the country.

"It has been Mr. [Vere] Foster's practice to *emigrate* girls, for the reason that the girls earn the least, and that they are the least able to take themselves out."—Land.

ē-mī-grāte, a. [Latin *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*.] Wandering, roving

"But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet."

Gayton. *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 228.

ēm'-ī-grā'-tion, s. [Lat. *emigratio*, from *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*.]

1. The act of removing from one country to a distant one, there to settle and reside; the departure of persons from one country to another for purposes of residence.

2. The body of emigrants collectively.

emigration-agent, s. An agent or public officer appointed to assist emigrants.

ēm'-ī-grā'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *emigration*; -al.] Of or pertaining to emigration.

ēm'-ī-grā'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *emigration*; -ist.] An advocate for or promoter of emigration.

ēm'-ī-grā-tōr, s. [Eng. *emigrat(e)*; -or.] An emigrant.

ēm'-ī-nençe, s. [Lat. *eminencia*, from *eminens*, pr. par. of *emineo*=to project; Fr. *éminence*; Sp. *eminencia*; Ital. *eminenza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Loftiness, height.

(2) A part rising above the rest; a part projecting above the surface; a projection, a prominence.

"From their airy *eminence* they may
With pride and scorn the inferior world survey."
Hughes: *Letter to a Friend*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An elevated position or situation among men, due to rank, office, or celebrity; distinction; high rank, celebrity.

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*."—Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 5, 6.

(2) Supreme degree.

"Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*." Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 620-2.

(3) High place, distinction, respect.

"Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

(4) A title of honor applied to cardinals. It was first conferred by Pope Urban VIII. in A. D. 1631.

"His *eminence* [Cardinal Perron] was indeed very fond of his poet."—Hurd: *Notes on Epistle to Augustus*.

¶ To have the *eminence* of: To be better than.

"You should not have the *eminence* of him,
But be as Ajax."
Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

II. Anatomy (of bones): Any projecting part. A slender, sharp, or pointed eminence is called a spine or spinous process, a blunt one a tubercle, a broad or rough one a tuberosity; one bearing a flattened, articular surface a condyle. (Quain.) (See also Frontal, Jugular, and Parietal.)

¶ Condylar eminence:

Anat.: The same as CONDYLE (q. v.). It is used chiefly of the humerus. (Quain.)

ēm'-ī-nen-çŷ, s. [Lat. *eminencia*.]

I. Lit.: A projecting part; an eminence; a projection.

"Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Eminence, high position or rank; celebrity; fame, reputation.

"Alterations are attributed to the powerfulest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest."—Wotton.

2. A title of honor applied to cardinals.

ēm'-ī-nēnt, a. [Lat. *eminens*, pr. par. of *emineo*=to jut out: *e*=out, and *mineo*=to project; Fr. *éminent*; Sp. & Ital. *eminente*.]

*I. Literally:

1. High, lofty.

"Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place."—Ezekiel xvi. 24.

*2. Prominent, projecting, standing out above the rest.

"The eyes . . . are encompassed round with *eminent* parts."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Exalted in rank, position, or office; dignified, distinguished; of celebrity or repute.

"Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son."

Stepney: *Juvenal*, sat. viii.

2. Conspicuous, remarkable, distinguished, noted.

"She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

*3. Imminent.

¶ For the difference between *eminent* and *distinguished*, see DISTINGUISHED.

ēm'-ī-nēn'-tial (tial as shal), adj. [English *eminent*(t); -tial.]

Alg.: A term applied to an artificial kind of equation, which contains another *eminently*.

ēm'-ī-nen-tī-ly, adv. [Eng. *eminent*; -ly.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

"Who stands so *eminently* in the degree of this fortune as Cassio does?"—Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 1.

2. In an eminent or high degree.

"The Church of England he knew to be *eminently* loyal."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*3. Imminently.

ē-mīr, ē-mīr', a-mīr', a-mēer', s. [Arab. *amīr*.] Properly sovereign, a prince. The title was instituted in A. D. 650 by Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and was applied to the descendants of the "Prophet." They alone were permitted to wear the green turban. In the last two forms, Amir and Ameer, it is known in English-speaking countries chiefly in connection with the Ameers of Scinde vanquished by Sir Charles Napier at the battle of Meanee, February 17, 1843, their territory being subsequently annexed to the Anglo-Indian empire.

"The foremost of the band is seen

An *Emir* by his garb of green."

Byron: *Giaour*.

ē-mīs-sār'-ī-ūm, s. [Latin] A sluice or floodgate.

ēm'-īs-sa-rŷ, *em-is-sa-rie, s. & a. [Lat. *emissarius*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto*=to send out, to emit; Fr. *émissaire*.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A person sent out on a private message or business; a secret messenger or agent, employed to ascertain the opinions or intentions of others, or to disseminate opinions, or spread reports in the interests of his employers.

"The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us."—Swift.

*2. An outlet; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake, &c.; a sluice; a floodgate.

II. Anat.: That which emits or discharges; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory.

"Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. As adjective:

*1. Ord. Lang.: Exploring, spying out.

"You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your emissary eye,
To fetch in the forms go by."

B. Jonson: *Underwoods*; *Of Charis*, viii. 7.

2. Anat.: Discharging or conveying excretions; excretory.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *emissary* and *spy*: "Both these words designate a person sent out by a body on some public concern among their enemies; but they differ in their office according to the etymology of the words. The *emissary* is by distinction sent forth, he is sent so as to mix with the people to whom he goes, to be in all places, and to associate with every one individually as may serve his purpose; the *spy* on the other hand takes his station wherever he can best perceive what is passing; he keeps himself at a distance from all but such as may particularly aid him in the object of his search. The object of an *emissary* is by direct communication with the enemy to sow the seeds of dissension, to spread false alarms and to disseminate false principles; the object of a *spy* is to get information of an enemy's plans and movements. Although the office of *emissary* and *spy* are neither of them honorable, yet that of the former is more disgraceful than that of the latter. The *emissary* is generally employed by those who have some illegitimate object to pursue; *spies* on the other hand are employed by all regular governments in a time of warfare. In the time of the Revolution, the French sent their *emissaries* into every country to fan the flame of rebellion against established governments. At Sparta, the trade of a *spy* was considered as a self-devotion for the public good." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēm'-is-sa-rŷ-ship, s. [Eng. *emissary*; -ship.] The office or position of an emissary.

ē-mis'-sion, s. [Lat. *emissio*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of emitting, sending, or throwing out; as the *emission* of light from the sun, the *emission* of odor from plants, &c.

"Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation."—Bacon.

2. The act of sending out or despatching.

"Populosity naturally requirith transmigration and *emission* of colonies."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. That which is emitted or sent out.

"Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air."—Evelyn.

4. The state of being emitted or sent out.

"Still opportune with prompt *emission* flow."

Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, bk. v.

II. Finance: The putting into circulation or issuing of bills, notes, shares, &c.; the issue or number and value of the bills, &c., sent out.

¶ *Theory of emission, Emission theory*:

Optics: The theory or hypothesis that the propagation of light is effected by the throwing out of infinitely small particles of matter, of which it is assumed that it is composed, from a luminous body in radiating lines. It is called also the Corpuscular Theory. Though accepted by Sir Isaac Newton, it is now generally abandoned in favor of its rival—the Undulatory Theory. [UNDULATORY LIGHT.]

*ēm-is-sī-tious, a. [Lat. *emissitius*=sent out, exploring; *emissus*=sent out, pa. par. of *emitto*=to send out.] Prying, spying, inquisitive.

ē-mis'-sive, a. [Latin *emiss(us)*, pa. par. of *emitto*; Eng. suff. -ive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Sending out, emitting.

2. Sent out, emitted.

II. Optics: Sending forth radiation.

¶ (Of heat) *Emissive power of a body*: The same as its radiating power. (Ganot.) [RADIATION.]

ē-mis'-sōr-ŷ, a. [Latin *emiss(us)*, pa. par. of *emitto*; Eng. suff. -ory.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Emitting, sending or conveying out.

2. Anat.: Excretory; applied to certain ducts which convey fluids out of the body; emissary.

ē-mit', v. t. [Lat. *emitto*=to send out; e=out, and *mitto*=to send.]

1. To send out or forth; to throw or give out; to give vent to; to discharge.

"The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts."—Arbutnot: *On Air*.

2. To let fly; to dart, to discharge.

"Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows." Prior: *Hymn to Apollo*.

3. To issue by authority.

"That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party."—Ayliffe. *Parergon*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to emit*, *to exhale*, and *to evaporate*: "*Emit* is used to express a more positive effort to send out; *exhale* and *evaporate* designate the natural and progressive process of things: volcanoes *emit* fire and flames: the earth *exhales* the damps, or flowers *exhale* perfumes, liquids *evaporate*. Animals may *emit* by an act of volition: things *exhale* or *evaporate* by an external action upon them; they *exhale* that which is foreign to them; they *evaporate* that which constitutes a part of their substance. The polecat is reported to *emit* such a stench from itself when pursued, as to keep its pursuers at a distance from itself: bogs and fens *exhale* their moisture when acted upon by the heat: water *evaporates* by means of steam when put into a state of ebullition." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ē-mit'-tēnt, a. [Lat. *emittens*, pr. par. of *emitto*=to send out.] Sending out; emitting.

*ēm-mān'-tle, *em-man-tel, v. t. [Fr. *emman-teler*.]

1. To cover.

2. To build or place round by way of fortification or defense.

*ēm-mar'-ble, *en-mar'-ble, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *marble* (q. v.).] To render hard and insensible as marble.

ēm-mēn'-a-gōg'-ic, a. [Eng. *emmenagog(ue)*; -ic.] Promoting the menstrual discharge.

ēm-mēn'-a-gōgues, s. pl. [Gr. *emmēna*=the menstrual discharges, and *agō*=to lead, to drive.]

Phar.: Medicines which are supposed to have the power of exciting the catamenial flow when it is suppressed from any cause. Direct *emmenagogues*: Ergot, savine, rue, asafoetida, castor. Indirect *emmenagogues*: Ferruginous salts, aloes, colocynth, other strong purgatives. The indirect *emmenagogues* act by improving the state of the system. Iron restores the blood when in an anæmic state, the others by stimulating the large bowel. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

ēm-mēn'-ō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *emmenolog(y)*; -ical.] Pertaining to emmenology.

ēm-mēn'-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Fr. *emménologie*.]

Med.: A treatise on menstruation.

ēm'-mēt, *amte, *amet, *amt, *amote, s. [A. S. *cemete*.] [ANT.] An ant, a pismire.

*ēm-mew' (ew as ū), v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *mew* (q. v.).] To confine as in a mew or cage; to coop up.

ēm'-mōn'-ite, ēm'-mōn'-site, s. [Gr. *emmonē*=an abiding or cleaving to; *emmonos*=abiding by.]

Min.: A variety of Strontianite (q. v.).

*ēm-mō'-ve, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *move* (q. v.).] To rouse, to stir up, to excite, to move.

ēm'-ō-dīn, s. [Hindu *Emodi*, the specific name of *Rheum emodi*, one of the plants which furnish Indian Rhubarb; suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. A constituent of rhubarb root, extracted from it along with chrysophanic acid by benzene. Emodin is said to be a derivative from methyl anthracene, and to be trioxymethyl-anthra-

quinone, $C_{14}H_4 \begin{pmatrix} CH_3 \\ O_2 \\ (OH)_3 \end{pmatrix}$. (Watts: *Dict. Ch.*, Sup. 3.)

ēm-mōl'-lēš'-çençe, s. [Latin *e*=out, fully, and *mollescens*, pr. par. of *mollesco*, incept. form of *mollio*=to be soft; *mollis*=soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

ēm-mōl'-lī-āte, v. t. [Lat. *emollio*=to make soft; *e*=out, fully, and *mollis*=soft; French *émolir*.] To soften, to weaken; to render soft or effeminate.

ēm-mōl'-lī-ent, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *emolliens*, pr. par. of *emollio*=to make soft; *mollis*=soft; Ital. *emolliente*.]

A. As adj.: Softening, relaxing; making soft or supple.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: Anything intended to soothe or comfort.

II. *Phar.* (pl.): Substances which soften the part to which they are applied, and soothe and diminish irritation, as warm water; starchy and mucilaginous substances, as flour, bread, oatmeal, linseed, gum, honey, figs, starch, collodion; oily and fatty substances, as linseed oil, olive oil, lard, wax, suet, spermaceti, and glycerine; albuminous and gelatinous substances, as isinglass, gelatin, and white of egg. Emollients are used to soothe parts which are inflamed or irritated, and to shield them from the action of the air or foreign influences. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

ēm-mōl'-lī-tion, s. [Lat. *emollio*, from *emollio*=to soften.] The act or process of softening or relaxing; a state of relaxation or suppleness.

ēm-mōl'-lī-tive, a. [Lat. *emollitus*, pa. par. of *emollio*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to soften, relax, or make supple; relaxing.

ēm-mōl'-u-mēnt, s. [Fr., from Lat. *emolumentum*=that which is gained by labor, from Lat. *emolior*=to work out; *e*=out, and *molior*=to exert one's self; *moles*=a heap, a mass; Sp., Port., and Ital. *emolumento*.]

1. The profit or gain arising from any office or employment; that which is received in return for services done, as salary, fees, &c.; remuneration.

*2. An advantage, gain, or profit in general.

"I have with great application studied the public *emolument*."—Tatler, No. 47.

¶ For the difference between *emolument* and *gain*, see GAIN.

*ēm-mōl'-u-mēnt'-al, a. [Eng. *emolument*; -al.] Productive of gain, profit, or advantage; useful, profitable.

"In all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature."—Evelyn: *Preface*.

*e-mong, *e-mongst, prep. [AMONG, AMONGST.]

ēm'-ōn-ŷ, s. [Abbreviated from Lat. *anemone* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A name given by the common people in some places to *Anemone coronaria*. (Prior: *Britain & Holland*.)

ēm-mō'-tion, s. [As if from Lat. *emotio*=a moving out; *e*=out, and *moveo*=to move.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A movement or disturbance of the mind; a state of excited feeling of any kind, whether of pain or pleasure; an intense excitement of feeling; agitation, trepidation, perturbation of mind.

"[He] bewailed, with great *emotion*, his former complacence in spiritual things."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Mental Phil.*: One of the three primary divisions of the powers, capacities, or qualities inherent in the human mind, the others being intellect and will. Emotion in this division denotes the subjective effect produced by all things which move us, whether operating on us directly through the senses, or indirectly from the memory of or reflection upon sensations formerly experienced. Sometimes emotion is used in a more limited sense, so as to exclude sensation, and the threefold classification is adopted of sensation, intellect or intellection, and emotion. Very generally the word is used by mental philosophers in the plural, there being various distinct emotions, as one of pity, one of terror, one of joy, &c. These may be resolved into three kinds—emotions of a pleasurable, those of a painful, and those of an indifferent kind. What the stream of a mill-race is to a water-wheel working complex machinery, the emotions are to man's will, and partly to his intellect. They are the moving power of action, and in some respects of thought. The emotions are less potent than intellect in the masculine nature; they are more powerful in the feminine nature. They vary greatly in keenness in different individuals; the refinement of superior education and advanced civilization render them more acute. Pleasurable emotions are physically healthful: painful ones the reverse; but when too intense and sudden either can terminate life, the exciting emotion of joy more easily than the depressing one of sorrow. Each emotion has its appropriate expression in the face and in the bodily frame generally, and those habitually indulged tell ultimately on the physiognomy.

*ēm-mō'-tion, v. t. [EMOTION, s.] To affect with emotion; to produce emotion in.

"How all his form the *emotioned* soul betrays."

Scott: *Essay on Painting*.

ēm-mō'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *emotion*; -al.]

1. Pertaining to emotion; producing or attended by emotion.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected with emotion.

ēm-mō'-tion-al-ism, s. [Eng. *emotional*; -ism.]

The quality or state of being emotional or liable to emotion; a tendency to emotional excitement.

*ēm-mō-tion-āl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *emotional*; -ity.] Emotionalism.

"The rapid impressibility, the comprehensive *emotionality* which were so eminently theirs."—Blackwood's *Magazine*.

ēm-mō'-tive, a. [Eng. *emo(tion)*; adj. suff. -ive.] Emotional; producing emotion.

"Where eternal art,

Emotive, pants within the alternate heart."

Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, bk. iv.

ēm-mō'-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *emotive*; -ly.] With emotion.

ēm-mō'-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *emotive*; -ness.] The state of being emotive.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ě-mô've, *v. t.* [Lat. *moveo*.] To move, to stir.
*ěm-pair', *em-paire, *em-payr-en, *em-peire, *v. t. & i.* [EMPAIR.]

A. *Trans.*: To make worse; to depreciate, to lessen.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow worse; to become less or impaired.

*ěm-pair', *s.* [EMPAIR, *v.*] Injury, diminution, decrease.

*ěm-pair'-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *empair*; *-er*.] One who or that which impairs.

*ěm-pair'-mënt, *ěm-pai're-mënt, *im-pairement, *s.* [Eng. *empair*; *-ment*.] Injury, damage, hurt.

ěm-pais'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *empaistikē* [*technē*]=the art of embossing; *empaioō*=to stamp in: *em*=in, and *paioō*=to strike.] A term applied to inlaid work, resembling the modern buhl or marquetry; next to toreutic art (with which it must not be confounded), it was most practiced by the ancients. It consisted in laying threads, or knocking pieces of different metals into another metal. (Fairholt.)

ěm-pā'le, *v. t.* [Fr., from *em*=in, and *pal*=a stake; Sp. & Port. *empalar*; Ital. *impalare*.] [PALE, *s.*] [IMPALE, *v. t.*]

*1. To fence in as with stakes; to surround, as with stakes or pales, for the purpose of defense.

"Thēye hadde empaled themselves with theyr cariages crosse the streyghtes."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 12.

*2. To fortify, to strengthen for defense.

"All that dwell near enemies empale villages, to save themselves from surprise."—Raleigh: *Essays*.

*3. To surround, to inclose, to shut in.

"Keep yourselves in breath;
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

*4. To form a border, to border.

"Round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers."
Spenser: *Muopotmos*.

*5. To clasp, to incircle.

"Thank my charms,
I now empale her in my arms."—Cleveland.

6. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

"Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling* or breaking on the wheel."—Arbutnot.

7. To transfix, to pierce.

"With solemn pace, and firm in awful state,
Before thee stalks inexorable Fate,
And graspempaling nails, and wedges dread,
The hook tormentous, and the melted lead."
Francis: *Horace*; *Odes*, bk. i., 35.

ěm-pāled', *pa. par. & a.* [EMPALE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fenced in with pales; inclosed; transfixed on a stake.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a shield on which the arms are placed side by side, each occupying one half. The shield is divided per pale, that is, by a line down the center. The arms of the husband are placed on the dexter side, those of the wife on the sinister side.

ěm-pā'le-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *empale*; *-ment*.] [IMPALEMENT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of fencing in or fortifying with stakes or pales.

2. The act of putting to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Bot.*: A stamen.

"It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod."—Miller: *Gardener's Dictionary*.

2. *Her.*: A conjunction of coats of arms, palewise. [EMPALED, B. 2.]

"Two coats of arms, containing empalements of Canynge, and of his friends or relations, with family names, apparently by the same pen which wrote the verses."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 154.

ěm-pān'-ěl, ěm-pān'-něl, *s.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *panel* (*q. v.*).] A panel or list of jurors summoned by the sheriff.

"Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent empanel?"—More: *Decay of Piety*.

ěm-pān'-ěl, ěm-pān'-něl, *v. t.* [EMPANEL, *s.*] To place on the panel or list of jurors; to summon to serve on a jury.

"I shall not need to empanel a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him."—Government of the Tongue.

*ěm-pān'-ěl-mënt, *ěm-pān'-něl-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *empanel*; *-ment*.] The act or process of empaneling; impanelment.

*ěm-pān'-ō-plý, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *panoply* (*q. v.*).] To invest in full armor.

"The lists were ready. Empanoplied and plumed
We entered in and waited."
Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 472, 473.

ěm-pār'-a-dise, *v. t.* [IMPARADISE.] To place in paradise or in a state of perfect happiness.

*ěm-pārč'-mënt, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *parchment* (*q. v.*).] To write or register on parchment. (Carlyle.)

ěm-park', ěm-park, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *park* (*q. v.*).] To form into a park; to inclose, to fence in.

"The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor emparked within any laws or limits."—Bishop King: *Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 32.

*ěm-par'-lançe, *em-par-launce, *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A parley.

"[She] shewed that with his Lord she would empar-launce make."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iv. 50.

2. *Old Law*: Emparlance signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do: and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. (Covel.)

*ěm-parle, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*=to speak.] To parley, to debate.

"Called the consull forth to emparle."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 146.

ěm-pāšm', *s.* [Gr. *empassō*=to sprinkle.] A powder used to correct any bad or disagreeable odor from the body.

*ěm-pās'-sion, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *passion* (*q. v.*).] To move with passion; to affect strongly.

"The warlike Damzell was empassioned sore."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 18.

*ěm-pās'-sion-āte, *a.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *passionate* (*q. v.*).] Moved by passion; strongly affected.

"The Briton prince was sore empassionate,
And woxe inclined much unto her part,
Through the sad terror of so dreadful fate
And wretched ruine of so high estate."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 46.

*ěm-pāste', *v. t.* [IMPASTE.]

*ěm-pāt'-rōn-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *patronize* (*q. v.*).] To invest with the rank of a feudal sovereign.

"The ambition of the French king was to empatronize himself in the duchy."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

ěm-pāwn', *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pawn* (*q. v.*).] To place or put in pawn; to pledge; to impawn.

"To sell, empawn, and alienate the estates of the Church."—Milman.

*ěm-pēač', *s.* [EMPEACH, *v.*] Hindrance.

"Without foule empeach."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 56.

*ěm-pēač', *v. t.* [IMPEACH.]

1. To hinder, to prevent, to delay.

"They were somewhat empeached by certayne warres."
—Nicolls: *Thucydides*, fo. 38.

2. To impeach.

ěm-pēarl', *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pearl* (*q. v.*).] To cover or ornament with pearls.

"Empearled round on Sion's or on Hermon's head."
Sidney: *Ps. cxxxiii.*

em-peire, *v. t.* [EMPAIR, *v.*]

*ěm-pē'o-ple, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *people* (*q. v.*).] To form into a people; to settle, to establish.

"He wondered much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nation there empeopled were."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 56.

*em-perce, *v. t.* [EMPIERCE.]

*ěm-pēr-ěss, *em-per-esse, *em-per-isse, em-per-ice, *s.* [EMPRESS.]

ěm-pēr'-il, *ěm-pēr'-ill, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *peril* (*q. v.*).] To put in danger; to peril, to risk.

"But Braggadocchio said he never thought
For such an hog, that seemed worse than naught,
His person to emperil so in fight."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 10.

*ěm-pēr'-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *perish* (*q. v.*).] To ruin, to destroy, to decay, to wear out.

"I deem thy brain emperished be,
Through rusty eld, that hath rotted thee."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (Feb.).

ěm-pēr-ōr, *em-per-ere, *em-per-our, *am-per-ur, *s.* [O. Fr. *empereor*; Fr. *empereur*; Ital. *imperadore*; Lat. *imperator*=(1) The commander of an army, the command itself being called *imperium*. The consuls bore it when actually in command of the Roman army, but they laid it aside on reëntering the walls of Rome. (2) In process of time it was found necessary to confer the *imperium* permanently on the Governors of Provinces. This was called the proconsular *imperium*; (3) Julius Cæsar bore it as being commander-in-chief of the Roman armies, and from him it passed to his successors, the emperors.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The sovereign of an empire; the highest title of dignity.

II. *Entomology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The Purple Emperor. [¶]

(2) *Pl.*: The name given by Newman to the family of Butterflies called by him *Apaturidæ*.

¶ *Purple Emperor*: A butterfly, *Apatura iris*. The antennæ are rather long, the ground color of the wings is rusty black, decorated in the male with a purple luster wanting in the female; seven white spots in the male; as many faint yellow ones in the female; on the four wings, above a transverse white band; an ocellated spot and a darker marginal bar on the hinder ones.

emperor-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Saturnia Pavonia minor*. General color greyish, with white hairs and purple tinges; wings with a hinder white band. Two white-purplish and dark-brown transverse stripes and an ocellus on each wing. Expansion of wings in the female occasionally three inches, but in the male only two and a half. The caterpillar feeds on the common ling or heath (*Calluna vulgaris*), on the blackthorn, the bramble, &c.

ěm-pēr-ōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *emperor*; *-ship*.] The rank, dignity, or office of an emperor.

*ěm-pēr-ý, *em-per-e, *s.* [Lat. *imperium*.] [EMPIRE.]

1. Empire, sovereignty, dominion, power.

"Ruling in large and ample empery o'er France."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

2. An empire; the country under the dominion of a prince.

"A lady
So fair, and fastened to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

ěm-pě-trā'-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *empetr(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Crowberries, a small order of Diclinox Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. It consists of small shrubs with heathy evergreen exstipulate leaves and minute flowers in their axils. Flowers, dioecious; sepals, consisting of imbricated scales, sometimes petaloid; stamens equal in number to the inner sepals, and alternate with them; ovary, three, six, or nine-celled; ovules, solitary, ascending; fruit, fleshy, three, six, or nine-celled. The Crowberries are found in this country, in Europe, and about the Straits of Magellan. By Lindley, four genera were enumerated, each having but one known species.

ěm-pě-trūm, *s.* [Gr. *empetros*: as adj.=growing among the rocks; as subst.=a rock plant, a Saxifrage; this is not the modern *Empetrum*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Empetraceæ (*q. v.*). *Empetrum nigrum* is a small, procumbent, much-branching shrub with greatly recurved, linear, oblong leaves, small, purplish flowers, and fruit consisting of black clustered drupes. It is found on mountainous heaths where it ascends to 4,000 feet, and affords a favorite food to moor game. It is found both in North and South America, the drupes, however, being, as usual, black in the former region, but red in the latter. The drupes are eaten in the arctic parts of Europe, where they are regarded as anti-scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is prepared from them by the Greenlanders.

ěm-phā-sis, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *emphasis*, from *em*=en=in, and *phasis*=an appearance; *phainō*=to show, to indicate.] [PHASE.]

1. A particular force or stress of utterance laid upon a word or words, the meaning or intent of which the speaker wishes specially to impress upon his hearers.

"*Emphasis* not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest."—Holder.

2. Impressiveness of manner or expression.

3. Especial force or intensity.

"Are they not his by a peculiar right,
And by an *emphasis* of interest his,
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy?"
Cowper: *Task*, v. 748-50.

¶ For the difference between *emphasis* and *stress*, see STRESS.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = šan -tion, -sion = šūn; -tion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ēm'-pha-size, *v. t.* [Eng. *emphas(is)*; -ize.]

1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; to lay a stress or emphasis upon.
2. To make especially strong or intense; to intensify; to add force or emphasis to.

ēm-phăt'-ic, ***ēm-phăt'-ick**, ***ēm-phăt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *emphatikos*=expressive.] [EMPHASIS.]

1. Forcible, strong, expressive; bearing emphasis or force; energetic.

"The expression is *emphatical*."—Hurd. *Notes on Epistle to Augustus*.

2. Striking, strong.

"It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colors are light itself, modified by refractions."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

ēm-phăt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *emphatical*; -ly.]

1. In an emphatic manner; with emphasis; strongly, forcibly, decidedly.

"He was *emphatically* a bad man, insolent, malignant, greedy, faithless."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

- *2. According to appearance.

"What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again."—Browne.

***ēm-phăt'-ic-al-nēss**, *s.* [English *emphatical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being emphatical.

ēm-phlŷ-sis, *s.* [Greek *em=en*=in, upon, and *phlysis*=a vesicular tumor, an eruption; *phlyō*=to boil, to bubble up.]

Med.: A vesicular tumor or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including military fever, thrush, cow-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

ēm-phrăc'-tic, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *emphracticus*=Gr. *emphraktikos*=obstructing, from *emphrassō*=to stop up; *em=en* (intens.)=in, and *phrasso*=to obstruct.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality of stopping up the pores of the skin.

B. As subst.: A medicine employed to close the pores of the skin.

***ēm-phrēn'-sŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *phrensy* (q. v.).] To make frenzied or mad; to affect with frenzy.

"His tooth, like a mad dog's, envenomes and *emphrenses*."—Bp. Hall: *St. Paul's Combat*.

***ēm-phŷ-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *em=en*=in, and *phŷō*=to bring forth.]

Med.: A tumor, whether fleshy, bony, or encysted.

ēm-phŷ-sē-ma, **ēm'-phŷ-sēm**, *s.* [Gr. *emphy-sēma* (genit. *emphysematos*)=an inflation; *emphysaō*=to inflate; *em=en*=in, and *physaō*=to blow.]

Med.: The presence of air in the cellular tissue. There are two types of the disease: the traumatic, in which the air is introduced through wounds in the lungs or elsewhere; and the idiopathic or spontaneous, in which air, or rather gas, of some kind, is generated within the cellular tissue itself by putrefactive deposition or by secretion. If emphysema exist only to a moderate extent, it is not a formidable disease, but if it produce complications, such as asthma or bronchitis, it becomes dangerous.

ēm-phŷ-sēm'-a-tōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *emphysematosus*.]

Bot.: Bladdery, shaped like a bladder or resembling one. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ēm-phŷ-sē-ma-toŷs, *a.* [Gr. *emphysēma*; suff. -ous.]

Med.: Pertaining to emphysema; inflated, bladdery.

"The tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*."—Sharp: *Surgery*.

ēm-phŷ-teŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *emphyteusis*=a planting in; *emphyteuō*=to plant in.]

Eng. Law: A contract by which houses or lands are granted entirely or for a long term, on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

ēm-phŷt-rŷ-a-treŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *emphytos*=innate, and *iatreusis*=treatment.] *Med.*: Treatment of disease by one unskilled as a physician.

***ēm-phŷ-teŷ-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *emphyteuō*=to ingraft; *em=en*, and *phŷteuō*=to graft, to plant.] Taken on hire; for which a rent has to be paid.

ēm-phŷ-teŷ-tic-a-rŷ, *a.* [Eng. *emphyteutic*; -ary.]

Law: One who holds lands by emphyteusis.

ēm'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *empis*=a mosquito, a gnat, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, from Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera with short antennæ. They are not really akin to gnats, except that they fly in numbers over water in summer evenings. They are of small size, and live partly on other insects, and partly on the juice of flowers.

***ēm-piēr'-ce**, ***em-pearce**, ***em-pjerse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pierce* (q. v.).] To pierce, to enter into.

"The thought whereof *empearce*'t his heart so deep."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 19.

***ēm'-pī-ēm**, *s.* [EMPHYEMA.] An imposthume in the breast.

"The spawling *empiem*, ruthless as the rest, With foul impostumes fills his hollow chest."—Sylvester: *The Fairies*, 402.

***ēm-pī-ght** (għ silent), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pight* (q. v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To fix, to set, to fasten.

"Had three bodies in one waste *empight*."—Spe. ser: *F. Q.*, V. x. 8.

2. *Intrans.*: To fasten, to become fixed.

"But he was wary, and ere it *empigh*, In the meant mark, advanced his shield atween."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 46.

ēm'-pire, ***em-per-ie**, ***em-pere**, ***em-pyre**, ***em-pyere**, *s.* [Fr. *empire*; from Lat. *imperium*=power, command; *impero*=to command; Sp., Port., & Ital. *imperio*.]

1. Supreme command or dominion; sovereignty; imperial power.

"To God alone, our saviour Jhesu Crist our Lord, be glorie and magnifying, *empire* and power before alle worldis."—Wycliffe: *Judas*, c. ii.

2. The territory, region, or countries over which supreme dominion is extended; the countries under the rule or dominion of an emperor or other supreme ruler.

"He caused it to be proclaimed thorow out al his *empyre*."—Bible (1551), 1 Esdras, i.

- *3. The population of an empire.

"Bury the great Duke with an *empire's* lamentation."—Tennyson: *Ode on Wellington*.

4. Supreme control or command over anything; rule, sway.

"If vice had once an ill name in the world . . . it would quickly lose its *empire*."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *empire* and *kingdom*: "The word *empire* carries with it the idea of a state that is vast, and composed of many different people; that of *kingdom* marks a state more limited in extent and united in its composition."

(2) He thus discriminates between *empire*, *reign*, *dominion*: "*Empire* is used more properly for the people or nations; *reign* for the individuals who hold the power; hence we say the *empire* of the Assyrians, or of the Turks; the *reign* of the Cæsars, or the Paleologi. The glorious epocha of the *empire* of the Babylonians is the *reign* of Nebuchadnezzar. All the epithets applied to the word *empire*, in this sense, belong equally to *reign*; but all which are applied to *reign* are not suitable in application to *empire*. We may speak of a *reign* as long and glorious; but not of an *empire* as long and glorious, unless the idea be expressed paraphrastically. *Empire* and *reign* are both applied in the proper sense to the exercise of public authority; *dominion* applies to the personal act, whether of a sovereign or a private individual; a sovereign may have *dominion* over many nations by the force of arms; but he holds his *reign* over one nation by the force of law. Hence the word *dominion* may, in the proper sense, be applied to the power which man exercises over the brutes, over inanimate objects, or over himself; but if *empire* and *reign* be applied to anything but civil government, or to nations, it is only in the improper sense: thus a female may be said to hold her *empire* among her admirers; or fashions may be said to have their *reign*. In this application of the terms, *empire* is something wide and all-commanding; *reign* is that which is steady and settled; *dominion* is full of control and force" (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ēm'-pire**, *v. i.* [EMPIRE, *s.*] To assume authority or sovereignty over.

"They should not *empire* over Presbyteries, but be subject to the same."—Heylin: *Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 217.

ēm-pir'-ic, *s. & a.* [Fr. *empirique*; from Latin *empiricus*, from Gr. *empeirikos*=(*a.*) experienced; (*s.*) an empiric, from *empeiria*=experience; *empeiros*=experienced; *peira*=a trial, attempt.]

- A. As substantive*:

1. Originally a respectful designation. An ancient medical sect who sought to derive their knowledge from observations or experiment, and considered these the only true methods of acquiring knowledge. Acron of Agrigentum had held these views about B. C. 430, but the sect did not arise till B. C. 250. It was called into life by the assertions of the Dogmatics.

2. One who begins to practice medicine without a regular professional education, relying solely upon his experience and observation.

"Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empirics*."—Swift.

3. A quack, a charlatan; a pretender to medical knowledge.

"But hark—the doctor's voice!—fast wedged between Two *empirics* he stands."—Cowper: *Task*, ii. 351, 352.

- B. As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending upon experience or observation.
2. Skilled in experiments.

"The *empiric* alchymist Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold."—Milton: *P. L.*, v. 440-2.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment or observation, without any regard to science or theory.

"Bold counsels are the best; Like *empiric* remedies they last are tried, And by th' event condemn'd or justified."

Dryden: *Aurungzebe*, ii. 1.

ēm-pir'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *empiric*; -al.] The same as EMPIRIC (q. v.).

empirical-formula, *s.*

Chem: The empirical formula of a chemical substance states the result of the analysis of the body, showing the relative number of the atoms of each element contained in it. Several substances can have the same empirical formula; thus acetylene, C₂H₂, and benzene, C₆H₆, when analyzed give the same percentage of carbon and hydrogen. The numbers of the atoms of hydrogen and carbon contained in a molecule of the substance are expressed by their rational formula (q. v.). The relations of the atoms of the elements contained in a molecule to each other are shown by the constitutional formula, thus C₃H₆O is the rational formula for acetone, CH₃·CO·CH₃. Propyl aldehyde is written CH₃·CH₂·CO·H, and allyl alcohol, H₂C=CH·CH₂·OH.

empirical-laws, *s. pl.* Laws founded on conformities ascertained to exist, but which have not yet been traced to any broad general principle.

ēm-pir'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *empirical*; -ly.]

- *1. Experimentally, by experiment; according to experience.
2. In manner of a quack; without science.

ēm-pir'-i-çism, *s.* [Eng. *empiric*; -ism.]

1. Reliance upon experience and observation rather than on theory.

"Experience is apt to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*."—Knorr: *Essays*, No. 38.

2. The practice of medicine without due professional training; quackery, charlatanry.

***ēm-pir'-i-çist**, *s.* [English *empiric*; -ist.] An empiric.

***ēm-pir'-i-cŷ-tic**, *a.* [EMPIRIC, *a.*] Empirical.

"The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiric*."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ēm-pis', *s.* [Gr. *empis*=a mosquito, a gnat.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera, the typical one of the family Empidæ (q. v.). It has a proboscis which is perpendicular or directed backward.

***ēm-plă'-ce-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The place, ground, or site, as of a building.

2. *Mil.*: An epaulement, used in field fortification to cover a battery of field guns, usually in conjunction with a line of shelter-trench.

"Behind these dark objects on the slopes, so like battery emplacements, may be lurking Krupp cannon."—Daily News Correspondence.

ēm-plas'-tēr, ***em-plais-ter**, ***em-plas-tre**, *s.* [Gr. *emplastron*, from *emplastos*=daubed on; *emplastō*=to daub on.] A plaster.

"All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

ēm-plas'-tēr, ***em-plas-tre**, ***em-plais-ter**, *v. t.* [EMPLASTER, *s.*]

1. *Lat*: To cover with a plaster.

"They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. *Fig.*: To cover, to smear over.

"Parde as faire as ye his name *emplastre*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,171.

ēm-plăs'-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *emplastikos*, from *emplastō*=to daub or smear over.]

A. As adj.: Viscous, glutinous, adhering; fit to be used for a plaster.

"Resin, by its *emplastic* quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

- B. As substantive*:

Med.: A constipating medicine.

ēm-plē'-ad, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *plead* (q. v.).] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to charge, to accuse.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ew = ā. qu = kw.

ēm-plēc'-tite, s. [Ger. *emphlectit*, from Greek *emphlectos*=stunned, amazed . . . unstable.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of metallic luster, and a grayish or tin-white color. Composition: Sulphur, 18.8 to 22.4; bismuth, 52.7 to 62.2; copper, 18.7 to 20.6. Found in Saxony and in Chili. (*Dana*.)

ēm-plēc'-tōn, **ēm-plēc'-tūm**, s. [Gr. *emphlekton*, from *emphlekto*=interwoven: *en*=in, and *plekō*=to weave, to twine.]

Arch.: A kind of masonry having a squared stone face; in the Greek it is represented as solid throughout, and in the Roman having a filling of rubble. One form of Roman *emphlecton* has courses of tiles at intervals. [MASONRY.]

***ēm-plī'e**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ply* (q. v.).] To involve, to entangle.

***ēm-plō're**, v. t. [IMPOLE.]

ēm-plōy', v. t. [Fr. *employer*, from Lat. *implico*=to infold, to involve, to engage: *em*=in, and *plico*=to weave, to fold; Sp. *emplear*; Ital. *impiegare*; Port. *empregar*.]

*1. To infold, to inclose.

2. To busy, to exercise, to keep at work; to occupy the time, care, or attention of.

3. To engage in one's service; to commission or intrust with the management or execution of any work.

"He could not legally continue to *employ* officers who refused to qualify."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To use as the means or instrument for any purpose.

"During many years one half of the energy of England had been *employed* in counteracting the other half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

5. To use as materials; to apply to any purpose or use.

"The labor of those who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, must be charged on labor."—*Locke*.

6. To use as an instrument; to work at.

"The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn; Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn."—*Gay: Shepherd's Week*, Wednesday.

7. To spend or pass in any business or occupation; to occupy, to fill up.

"Come, when no graver cares *employ*, Godfather, come and see your boy."—*Tennyson: To Rev. F. D. Maurice*.

*8. To devote to any use.

"*Employing* all their ground to tillage."—*Golding: Caesar*, fo. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to employ* and *to use*: "*Employ* expresses less than *use*; it is in fact a species of partial *using*: we always *employ* when we *use*; but we do not always *use* when we *employ*. We *employ* whatever we take into our service, or make subservient to our convenience for a time; we *use* whatever we entirely devote to our purpose. Whatever is *employed* by one person may, in its turn, be *employed* by another, or at different times be *employed* by the same person; but what is *used* is frequently consumed or rendered unfit for similar *use*. What we *employ* may frequently belong to another; but what one *uses* is supposed to be his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēm-plōy', s. [EMPLOY, v.] That which employs or occupies the time, care or attention; employment, occupation, business, object of industry, trade, profession, office.

"Is duty a mere sport, or an *employ*?"—*Cowper: Retirement*, 649.

ēm-plōy'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *employ*; -able.] Capable of being employed or used; fit for employment; proper or suitable for use.

"The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis."—*Boyle*.

employé (ân-plōy-yê'), s. [Fr.] One who is employed or engaged; an employee.

ēm-plōy'-eē, s. [The Anglicized form of *employé* (q. v.).] One who is employed by a master; one who is in the service of an employer, working for salary or wages.

ēm-plōy'-ēr, s. [Eng. *employ*; -er.] One who employs or engages another to work in his service.

"His useful treachery had been rewarded by his *employers*, as was meet, with money and with contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ēm-plōy'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *employ*; -ment.]

1. The act of employing, engaging, or applying to any purpose or end.

2. The state of being employed or occupied in any business or pursuit.

3. An occupation, business, engagement, office, or function; a work or service on which one is employed; a task or work undertaken or to be done.

"And let us to our fresh *employments* rise."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 125.

4. Service; as, He is in my *employment*.

***ēm-plūnge**, v. t. [Pref. *em*=in, and Eng. *plunge* (q. v.).] To plunge.

"She cast her eyes about to view that hell Of horror, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplunged*."—*Daniel: Hymen's Triumph*.

ēm-poison (poison as pōiʒ'n), ***em-poy-son**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *poison* (q. v.); Fr. *empoisonner*.]

1. To administer poison to; to poison; to destroy with poison.

"Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him."—*Sidney*.

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

"Complaining how with his *empoisoned* shot Their wofull harts he wounded."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 13.

3. To make venomous or bitter.

"As if Canidia, with *empoisoned* breath, Worse than a serpent's, blasted it with death."—*Francis: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. 8.

4. To destroy in any way.

"As with a man with his own alms *empoisoned*, And with his charity slain."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 5.

***ēm-poison** (poison as pōiʒ'n), ***em-poy-son**, s. [EMPOISON, v.] Poison.

***ēm-poison-ēr** (poison as pōiʒ'n), ***em-poy-son-er**, s. [Eng. *empoison*; -er; Fr. *empoisonneur*.] A poisoner.

"He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

ēm-poison-mēnt (poison as pōiʒ'n), ***em-poy-son-ment**, s. [Eng. *empoison*; -ment; Fr. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning or destroying by poison.

***ēm-pō-rēt'-ic**, ***ēm-pō-rēt'-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *emporitikos*=mercantile; *emporion*=an emporium, a mart.] Of or pertaining to an emporium or mart; mercantile.

ēm-pōr'-i-ūm, ***em-por-y**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *emporion*, from *emporios*=merchandise, commerce; *emporos*=a passenger, a merchant; *em*=in, and *poros*=a way; *poreuomai*=to travel.]

1. A place of merchandise or trade; a mart, a market-place.

2. A city or town of extensive trade or commerce; a commercial center.

"Who has taken notice of the ancient port of Whitby, formerly a famous *emporium* in those parts?"—*Evelyn: Navigation and Commerce*, § 20.

3. A mart, a center of supply.

"Holland . . . may be regarded as the great *emporium*, not less of literature than of every other commodity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

***ēm-pōrt'-mēnt**, s. [Fr.] Passion, indignation. "He was the more silent as he discerned any such *emportments* in himself."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 53.

***ēm-pōund'**, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pound* (q. v.).] To impound.

ēm-pōv'-ēr-ish, v. t. [IMPOVERISH.]

***ēm-pōv'-ēr-ish-ēr**, s. [IMPOVERISHER.]

***ēm-pōv'-ēr-ish-mēnt**, s. [IMPOVERISHMENT.]

ēm-pōw'-ēr, v. t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *power* (q. v.).]

1. To give physical power or strength to, to enable.

"Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy?"—*Baker: On Learning*.

2. To give legal or moral power to; to authorize; to commission, to give authority to for any purpose.

¶ For the difference between *to empower* and *to commission*, see COMMISSION.

***ēm-prēnt'**, v. t. [O. Fr. *empreint*, pa. par. of *empreindre*.] To imprint.

"To ficchen lettres *emprentid* in the smothernesse or in the plainnesse of the table of wax."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 166.

ēm-prēss, ***em-per-es**, ***em-per-ess**, ***em-per-esse**, ***em-per-ice**, ***em-per-ise**, ***em-per-isse**, s. [O. Fr. *emperets*, from Lat. *imperator*, fem. of *imperator*=a ruler, an emperor; Sp. *emperatriz*; Ital. *imperatrice*; Port. *imperatriz*.] [EMPEROR.]

1. The wife or consort of an emperor.

2. A female who exercises supreme power or sovereignty.

empress-cloth, s.

Fabric: A material for ladies' dresses. all wool and not twilled. It may be considered as an equivalent to the merino, excepting the twill of the latter.

***ēm-prēs'se**, v. i. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *press* (q. v.).] To crowd, to press, to throng.

empressment (ân-prēs'-mân), s. [Fr.] Cordiality, good-will, eagerness.

***ēm-pri'se**, v. t. [EMPRISE, s.] To undertake.

***ēm-pri'se**, ***em-pryse**, s. [O. Fr. *emprise*; Sp. *empresa*; Ital. *impresa*; Port. *empreza*.] An enterprise, an undertaking of danger; a risk.

***ēm-priš'-īng**, a. [EMPRISE, v.] Full of enterprise, adventurous.

ēm-prōs-thōt'-ōn-ōs, s. [Gr. *emprosthotonos*=drawn forward and stiffened; as subst. (*spasmos* being supplied)=tetanic procuration, called by the Greeks *emprosthotonia*.]

Med.: A spasm which bends the body forward and confines it in that position. This sometimes happens in connection with tetanus. (*Parr, &c.*)

¶ *Emprosthotonia* would be a better term than *Emprosthotonos*, the latter word being properly an adjective. [Etym.]

ēmp'-tī-ēr, s. [Eng. *empty*; -er.] One who or that which empties or exhausts.

"The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches."—*Nahum*, ii. 2.

ēmp'-tī-nēss, ***em-ti-ness**, ***em-ty-ness**, s. [Eng. *empty*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being empty or containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"By *emptiness* or fullness of the body."—*Elyot: Castle of Health*, bk. ii.

2. A void space; a vacuum; vacuity.

"Nor could another in your room have been, Except an *emptiness* had come between."—*Dryden: To my Lord Chancellor*, 41, 42.

3. Absence or deprivation of contents or inhabitants; desolation.

"Where cities stood, Well fenced and numerous, desolation reigns, And *emptiness*."—*Philips: Blenheim*.

*4. A want of substance or solidity.

"'Tis this which causes the Graces and the Loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy* (Pref.).

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability or failure to satisfy the desires.

"Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after."—*Atterbury*.

6. Want of intellect or knowledge; silliness.

"Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray, As shallow streams run dimpling all the way."—*Pope: Prol. to Sattres*, 315, 316.

7. A want or absence of reality; vanity; unreality.

"The wondrous virtue to educe From *emptiness* itself a real use."—*Cowper: Hope*, 156.

***ēmp'-tion**, s. [Lat. *emptio*, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo*=to buy.] The act of buying or purchasing; a purchase.

ēmp'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *emption*; -al.] That may or can be bought or purchased.

ēmp'-tī, ***em-ti**, ***am-ti**, ***am-tie**, a. & s. [A. S. *cemtig*=(1) empty, (2) idle, from *cemta*, *cemetta*=leisure.]

A. As adjective:

1. Void; containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"Till that almost all *empty* is the tonne."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,891.

2. Devoid, unfurnished, destitute.

"The heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below."—*Newton*.

3. Destitute, waste, desolate, deserted.

"She [Nineveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste."—*Nahum*, ii. 10.

4. Unoccupied, not filled, vacant.

"The palmer seeing his left *empty* place."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 9.

5. Lacking force, power, or effect; as, *empty* words.

"Pleased with *empty* praise."—*Pope*.

*6. Without effect.

"The sword of Saul returned not *empty*."—*2 Sam.* i. 22.

7. Destitute of substance or reality; unreal, shadowy.

"Consenting to bestow the *empty* title of King, and a state prison in a palace, on Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. Unsatisfactory; not satisfying the desires.

"More worth than *empty* vanities."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

9. Destitute of sense or knowledge; ignorant, stupid, silly, empty-headed.

"His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe."—*Felton*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

- *10. Devoid of good qualities,
"Goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay,
Yet empty of all good." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 6.
11. Unfruitful, barren.
"Seven empty ears, and blasted with the east wind."—*Genesis* xli. 6.
12. Hungry.
"My falcon now is sharp and passing empty."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
13. Without anything to carry; unsatisfied.
"I returned you an empty messenger."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.
- *14. Destitute, devoid. (Followed by *of*.)
"Empty of defense."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.
- *15. Free, clear.
"I shall find you empty of that fault."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

B. As subst.: An empty packing-case, or the like.
¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *empty*, *vacant*, *void*, and *devoid*: "*Empty*, in the natural sense, marks an absence of that which is substantial, or adapted for filling; *vacant* designates or marks the absence of that which should occupy or make use of a thing. That which is hollow may be *empty*; that which respects an even space may be *vacant*. A house is *empty* which has no inhabitants; a seat is *vacant* which is without an occupant. . . . A dream is said to be *vacant*, or a title *empty*: a stare is said to be *vacant*, or an hour *vacant*. *Void* and *devoid* are used in the same sense as *vacant*, . . . thus we speak of a creature as *void* of reason, and of an individual as *devoid* of common sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)
¶ For the difference between *empty* and *hollow*, see *HOLLOW*.

empty-handed, *a.* Having nothing in the hands; carrying or possessing nothing of value.
"Homeward hurried Hiawatha,
Empty-handed, heavy-hearted."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

empty-headed, *a.* Silly, ignorant.
"How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and empty-headed fools?"—*Raleigh*.

empty-hearted, *a.* Destitute of feeling, heartless.
"Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

ěmp'-tŭ, *emp-te, *em-te, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *emtian, emtian*.] [EMPTY, *a.*]

A. Transitive:
1. To make empty of the contents; to remove or discharge the contents from; to exhaust.
2. To make waste or desolate; to clear of inhabitants.

"Send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her hand."—*Jeremiah* li. 2.

*3. To make vacant.
"The untimely emptying of the happy throne."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To pour out, to discharge.
"Emptied all their fountains in my well."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 255.

B. Intransitive:
1. To pour out or discharge the contents; as, a river empties into the sea.
2. To become empty.

"The chapel empties; and thou mayst be gone
Now, sun." *Ben Jonson: Underwoods*.

ěmp'-tŭ-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. *emptysis*=spitting; *emptyō*=to spit upon: *en*=in, on, and *ptyō*=to spit out or up.]

Med.: Spitting of blood from the mouth, the fauces, or the parts adjacent.

***ěm-pŭgn'** (*q* silent), *v. t.* [IMPUGN.] To fight or contend against; to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

"Not for the kynges sauegarde whom no man empugned."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 41.

ěm-pŭr'-ple, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *purple* (*q. v.*).] To make of a purple color; to tinge or color with purple.

"Empurpled hills."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

***ěm-pŭse', *ěm'-pŭ-sa**, *s.* [Gr. *empousa*=a hobgoblin.] A phantom, a specter.

***ěm-pŭz'-zle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *puzzle* (*q. v.*).] To puzzle, to perplex.

ěm-pŭ-ě'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *empyēma*=a gathering, a suppuration, an abscess, especially an internal one; *empyēō*=to have abscesses in the lungs; *en*=in, and *ptyō*=to cause to rot.] [PUS.]

Med.: A collection of pus consequent on pleurisy (*q. v.*). True empyema is pus secreted from the pleura; the false when an abscess of the lung bursts into the cavity of the chest. When the quantity of fluid is so large as to cause great dyspnoea and endanger life, it must be let out by *paracentesis thoracis* (tapping the chest).

ěm-pŭ-ě'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *empyēsis*.] [EMPYEMA.] *Med.*: Suppuration.

ěm'-pŭ-ě'-čēle, *s.* [Gr. *empyos*=suffering from an abscess of the lungs, discharging matter, suppurating: *en*=in; *pyon*=discharge from a sore, matter, pus, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med.: Abscess of the scrotum, or of the *tunica vaginalis*.

ěm-pŭr'-ě-al, or **ěm-pŭr'-ě'-al**, *a. & s.* [Latin *empyræus*; Gr. *empyraios*, from *empyros*=exposed to fire: *em*=in, and *pyr*=fire.] [EMPYREAN.]

A. As adjective:

1. Formed or consisting of pure air or light; pertaining to or fit for the purest region of heaven; pure, vital.

"The happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Inhabiting the purest regions of heaven.

"The empyreal host
Of angels, by imperial summons called."
Milton: P. L., v. 583, 584.

B. As subst.: The same as EMPYREAN, *s.* (*q. v.*)

ěm-pŭr'-ě'-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *empyræum*; Sp. & Port. *empireo*; Fr. *empyrée*.] [EMPYREAL.]

A. As adj.: The same as EMPYREAL, *a.* (*q. v.*)

"Go, and rest
With heroes 'mid the Islands of the Blest,
Or in the fields of empyreal light."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

B. As subst.: The highest and purest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to exist.

"To our part loss and rout
Through all the empyreal."
Milton: P. L., ii. 770, 771.

ěm-pŭ-reŭ'-ma, ěm-pŭ-reŭm, *s.* [Gr. *empyreuma*=coal to preserve a smoldering fire; *empyros*=in or by the fire: *en*=in, and *pyr*=fire.] The disagreeable smell and taste produced when animal or vegetable substances in close vessels are submitted to considerable heat.

ěm-pŭ-reŭ-măt'-ic, ěm-pŭ-reŭ-măt'-ic-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *empyreuma* (genit. *empyreumatis*); *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or derived from empyreuma; having the taste and smell of wood burnt in close vessels.

ěm-pŭ-reŭ'-ma-tize, *v. t.* [Eng., &c., *empyreumatize*; *-ize*.] To render empyreumatic by burning in close vessels.

ěm-pŭr'-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *empyros*=exposed to fire: *em*=in, and *pyr*=fire.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility.

ěm-pŭ-rō'-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *empyroō*=to set on fire; *empyros*=exposed to fire.] A conflagration, a general fire.

ěm'-rōdŭ, *s.* [EMEROD.]

ěm'-rōŭse, *s.* [Lat., &c., (*an*)*em*(one), and Eng. *rose*.]
Bot.: *Anemone coronaria* (?). (*Britten & Holland*.)

ě-mŭ, *s.* [EMEU.]

***ěm'-u-la-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *emule*=to emulate; *-able*.] That may be emulated or rivaled.

"Some imitable and emulable good."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter*, iii. 13.

ěm'-u-lāte, *v. t.* [Ital. *emulare*; Sp. *emular*; Fr. *émuler*.] [EMULATE, *a.*]

1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions.

"Strove to emulate this morning's thunder
With his prodigious rhetoric."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 2.

*2. To rival, to vie with, to contest superiority with.

"Thine eye would emulate the diamond."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

*3. To imitate, to copy.

"It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion."—*Arbuthnot*.

ěm'-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*=to try to equal, from *emulus*=striving to equal.] Ambitious.

ěm'-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emulatio*, from *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*.] [EMULATE, *a.*]

1. The act of striving to equal or excel another in qualities or actions; rivalry; ambition to equal or excel.

"Then Study languished, Emulation slept,
And Virtue fled."
Cowper: Task, ii. 734, 735.

2. Envy, jealousy, unfair or dishonorable rivalry; contention.

"An envious fever
Of pale and bloodless emulation."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *emulation* and *competition*, see *COMPETITION*.

ěm'-u-lāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *emulat(e)*; *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

ěm'-u-lāt-ive-lŭ, *adv.* [Eng. *emulative*; *-ly*.] In an emulative manner; with emulation.

ěm'-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *emulator*, from *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*=to emulate.] One who emulates; a rival, a competitor.

***ěm'-u-lā-tōr-ŭ**, *a.* [English *emulat(e)*; *-ory*.] Contentious, envious, jealous.

ěm'-u-lā-trēss, *s.* [English *emulator*; *-ess*.] A female who emulates; a female rival or competitor.

ěm'-ŭle, *em-ule, *v. t.* [Lat. *emulus*=emulating.] To emulate.

ě-mŭl'ge, *v. t.* [Lat. *emulgeo*.] To milk out, to draw out as milk.

ě-mŭl'-gěnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *emulgens*, pr. par. of *emulgeo*=to milk out: *e*=out, and *mulgeo*=to milk.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Milking or draining out.
2. *Physiol.*: The renal arteries and veins are called also *emulgent* arteries and veins, the ancients assuming that they strained and "milked out" the serum by means of the kidneys.

B. As substantive:

1. *Anat.*: An emulgent vein or vessel.
2. *Med.*: A medicine which promotes the flow of bile.

ěm'-u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *emulus*; Sp. & Ital. *emulo*; Fr. *émule*.]

1. Emulating; desirous of equaling or excelling; rivaling.

"What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of spite,
Shall be the work of one."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 4.

2. It is followed by *of* before the object of ambition or emulation.

"By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not emulous, nor care who them excels;
Nor other strife with them do I vouchsafe."
Milton: P. L., vi. 820-2.

*3. Envious, jealous.

"Wouldst thou, oh, emulous Death, do so
And kill her young to thy loss."
Donne: Mrs. Boulstred.

*4. Factious, contentious.

"Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to faction."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

ěm'-u-loŭs-lŭ, *adv.* [Eng. *emulous*; *-ly*.] In an emulous manner; with emulation or desire of equaling or excelling.

"The islanders, in joyous mood,
Rushed emulously through the flood."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 11.

ěm'-u-loŭs-něss, *s.* [Eng. *emulous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being emulous; emulation, ambition to excel.

ě-mŭl'-sŭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *emuls(ine)*; *-ic*.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from emulsion.

ě-mŭl'-sŭ-fŭ, *v. i.* [Lat. *emulus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make or form an emulsion.

ě-mŭl'-sŭn, ě-mŭl'-sŭne, *s.* [EMULGENT.]

Chem.: A neutral substance contained in almonds, which acts as a ferment on amygdalin in the presence of water, converting it into benzoic aldehyde, hydrocyanic acid and glucose. Emulsion can be obtained as a white friable mass, soluble in water by making an emulsion of almonds from which the fixed oil has been extracted. It cannot be obtained pure.

ě-mŭl'-sŭn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*=to milk out, to drain.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Finely divided matter, suspended in a colloid body.

2. *Pharm.*: A form of medicine of a soft liquid character resembling milk in color and consistency; a milk-like preparation of oil and water united by some saccharine or mucilaginous substance.

"The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an emulsion."—*Arbuthnot*.

ě-mŭl'-sŭve, *a.* [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and Eng. suff. *-ive*.]

1. Softening; milk-like.
2. Yielding oil by expression; as, *emulsive* seeds.
3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids.

ě-mŭnc'-tōr-ŭ, *e-munc-tor-ie, *a. & s.* [Lat. *emunctorium*=a pair of snuffers; *emungo*=to clean, to cleanse; Fr. *émunctoire*; Ital. *emuntorio*.]

A. As adj.: Designed to carry noxious or useless particles out of the body.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŭ, Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: Any organ of the body which serves to pass excrementitious or waste matter; an excretory duct.

**ē-mūs-cā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *emuscatus*, *pa. par.* of *emusco*=to free or clear from moss; *e*=out, away, and *muscus*=moss.] A freeing or clearing from moss.

ē-mŷd'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *emys*, *genit. emyd(is)*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Terrapins, Mud Turtles. A family of Chelonians. Feet palmated; claws five, four of them sharp; jaws horny; shell solid, covered with horny plates; marginal plates twenty-three or twenty-five, hinder pair free; sternal shields eleven or twelve; neck retractile. They are common in warm climates, but species exist in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are generally of small size.

2. *Palæont.*: The family has existed from Oölitic times till now.

ēm'-y-dīn, *s.* [Gr. *emys* (*genit. emydos*)=a turtle; *suff. -in (Chem.)*.]

Chem.: A white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is soluble in dilute potash, swells up in acetic acid without dissolving, and dissolves in boiling hydrochloric acid without violet coloration. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

ē-mŷd'-i-ūm, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of Gr. *emys*.] [*Emys*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Arachnida (Spiders). Order Colopoda, tribe or family Tardigrada.

ṭē-mŷd-ō-sāu'-rī-ān, *a. & s.* [Gr. *emys* (*genit. emydos*)=a water tortoise, and Eng., &c., *saurian* (*q. v.*).]

A. As adj.: Having certain affinities to lizards on the one hand and to water tortoises on the other. Pertaining to the Emydosaurians [B].

B. As subst. (pl.): De Blainville's name for an order of Reptiles in which he places the Crocodiles. The term has given place to Crocodilia (*q. v.*).

ē-mŷs, *s.* [Lat. *emys*; Gr. *emys*=a water tortoise.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Terrapin or Mud Tortoise. A genus of Chelonians, the typical one of the family Emydidae.

2. *Palæont.*: A species has been found in the Wealden.

en-, *pref.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*.] A prefix adopted from the French, in which language it represents the Latin *in*. It is, however, frequently found in English compound verbs with the sense of *in*, *within*, the form *en* being adopted through the influence of other verbs taken directly from the French. In many cases the original form *in* is also used, so that two forms of the same verb are found co-existent; as *engulf*, *ingulf*; *enquire*, *inquire*, where there is no difference in meaning between the two forms. In the majority of instances of double forms there is a tendency for one of the forms to become obsolete, while in others, as *ensure* and *insure*, the meanings have become differentiated. Before *t* and *p*, and sometimes before *m*, *en-* becomes *em-*. In many cases *en-* as a prefix appears to have little if any force; in most instances it has the force of *in* or *within*, and in many it expresses change of state, as *enrich*, *enslave*. It sometimes, and especially in scientific terms, represents the Greek *en*=in.

-en, *-n*, a verbal formative from other verbs. [A. S. *-enian*; Goth. *-nan*, a termination forming intrans. verbs from the *pa. par.* of primitive verbs, as *wakan*, *wok*, *wakan-s*, to "wake, watch," whence *wakn-an*; A. S. *wacnian*, *wacnan*=to become awake, to awaken; so from *drincan*, *drunc*, *druncen*; *druncnan*, to get drowned.]

I. It was probably due to the fact that there was no apparent difference of meaning between, *e. g.*, *wake* and *waken*, which seemed mere formal variants, that other verbs received, by form-association, secondary forms, as *threat*, *threaten*; *haste*, *hasten*; *list*, *listen*; *hark*, *hearken*; *hap*, *happen*; *glisten*, *glister*; and probably *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, though some of these may also be due to form-association with *-en* [II.].

II. A verbal formative from adjectives; as *fatten*, *whiten*, *sweeten*, and perhaps *heighten*, *lengthen*, &c. [I.].

III. An adjectival formative from nouns; as *wooden*.

IV. A plural termination of nouns, now obsolete except in *oxen*, *children*, and *brethren*.

V. A plural termination of verbs, now obsolete.

VI. A feminine suffix in nouns, of which only one instance survives, viz., *vixen*, the feminine of *fox*.

ēn, *s.* [From the letter *n*.]

Print.: Half an em (*q. v.*).

ēn-ā'-ble, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *able* (*q. v.*).]

1. To make able; to give power or ability to; to supply with power, force, or strength; to empower. "Exercise enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigor."—*Spectator*, No. 195.

2. To supply with means to do any act.

"I shall be enabled

To make payment of my debts."

Massinger: City Madam, iv. 1.

3. To make legally capable or competent; to empower, to authorize.

*4. To make competent; to furnish or endow with ability or knowledge; to inform.

"To ascertain you I will myself enable."

Chaucer: Remedie of Love, st. 28.

ēn-ā'-ble-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enable*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enabling or giving ability to.

2. That which enables or gives ability.

ēn-āct', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *act* (*q. v.*).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To act, to perform, to do, to effect.

"Conscience, anticipating time,

Already rues the enacted crime."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 2.

*2. To represent by action; to act the part of on or as on the stage.

"What did you enact?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*3. To set down, to record.

"A little harm done to a great good end

For lawful policy remains enacted."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 529.

4. To decree, to establish, to appoint.

"Such ceremonies as Moses and Aaron have enacted."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fo. 15.

5. To establish as a law; to give validity to a bill; to pass or sanction as a law.

"The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded."—*Temple*.

B. Intrans.: To decree, to determine.

"God did digne to talk with men,

He enacting, they observing."

Sidney.

**ēn-āct'*, *s.* [ENACT, *v.*] That which is enacted; a decision, a determination, a purpose.

ēn-āct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENACT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of decreeing or establishing as a law.

enacting-clause, *s.*

Law: That clause of a bill which gives legislative sanction.

ēn-āct'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *enact*; *-ive*.] Having power to enact; enacting, decreeing, or establishing as a law.

"An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be."—*Bp. Bramhall: Schism Guarded* (1658), p. 271.

ēn-āct'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enact*; *-ment*.]

*1. The acting, doing, or performing any act.

*2. The representation or acting of a part or character.

3. The act of decreeing, establishing, or sanctioning as a law.

"What terrible slaughters succeeded in consequence of its enactment."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 79.

4. A law enacted; a decree; an act.

ēn-āct'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *enact*; *-or*.]

*1. One who performs or does any act.

"The violence of either grief or joy,

Their own enactors with themselves destroy."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. One who enacts, decrees, or establishes as a law.

"This is an assertion by which the . . . enactor of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonored."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

**ēn-āct'-ūre*, *s.* [Eng. *enact*; *-ure*.] A purpose, a determination.

**ēn-āge'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *age* (*q. v.*).] To make aged, to whiten.

"That never frost, nor snow, nor slippery ice

The fields enaged."

Sylvester: Du Bartas; Eden, 154.

ēn-āi'-mā, *s. pl.* [ANAIMA.]

**ēn-āir'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *air* (*q. v.*).] To air, to employ, to use.

"Shee it enaires in prose and poesy."

Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 31.

ēn-āl'-ī-ō-sāur, *s.* [ENALIOSAURIA.]

Palæont.: A reptile of the order Enaliosauria (*q. v.*).

ēn-āl'-ī-ō-sau-rī-ā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *enalios*, *enalios* =marine, and *sauros*, *saura*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: An extinct sub-class of gigantic reptiles akin to crocodiles in the form of the head, and to that of fishes in their vertebral column. The teeth were in sockets, the eyes large and surrounded by bony plates, the vertebræ concave on both sides, the body ending in a long tail, the feet converted into paddles, apparently no scales on the skin. The sub-class Enaliosauria was constituted by De la Beche, and named by Prof. Owen, who, in 1860, divided it into two orders: Ichthyopterygia and Saurpterygia. The first order includes one family: Ichthyosauridae; and the second order two: Nothosauridae and Plesiosauridae.

ēn-āl'-ī-ō-sāu-rī-ān, *a. & s.* [ENALIOSAURIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the marine saurians, placed in the order Enaliosauria.

B. As subst.: That order itself.

ēn-āl'-lā-gē, *s.* [Greek =change; *enallassō*=to change, barter, exchange; *en*=in, and *allassō*=to change.]

Gram.: A figure by which some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb, or one number, case, or gender of a noun, &c., is substituted for another: as, Lat. *scelus*=wickedness, put for *scelestus*=wicked; Eng. "We, the king."

ēn-āl'-lō-stē'-gā, *s.* [Gr. *enallos*=changed, contrary, and *stegē*=a roof.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rhizopoda, the typical one of the family Enallotegidae (*q. v.*).

ēn-āl'-lō-stēg'-i-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *enalloteg(a)*, and Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Rhizopoda, having simple cells arranged in two alternate series.

ēn-ā-lū'-rōn, *s.* [Fr. *en*=in, and *aileron*=a little wing.]

Her.: A term applied to a bordure charged with eight birds.

ēn-ām'-būsh, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*=in, and English *ambush* (*q. v.*).] To place or hide in an ambush.

ēn-ām'-ēl, **en-am-aile*, **en-am-mell*, *s. & a.* [Fr. *en*=in, upon, and *amaile*, *amel*, *ammel*; O. Fr. *esmail*=enamel, from O. H. Ger. *smalzjan*; M. H. Ger. *smelzen*=to smelt (*q. v.*).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A vitreous, opaque, colored material, tractable in the fire, and used in ornamenting metals; in painting on metals, to be subsequently fired. The art of painting in enamel or with metalline colors, and fixing them by fire, was practiced by the Egyptians and Etruscans on pottery, and passed from them to the Greeks and Romans. It was also practiced among the Chinese. Specimens of enameled work are yet extant of early British, Saxon, and Norman manufacture. Enamel is applied to various kinds of pots and pans for stewing and preserving fruit, the flavor of which would be injured by contact with iron, and its wholesomeness by being cooked in vessels of brass or copper. The ordinary enamel for the purpose is common glass fused with oxide of lead. This will not resist vinegar and some other acids, and a dangerous poison may be present unsuspected. Articles exposed to the weather are sometimes enameled to preserve them from rusting. This has been done with plowshares, moldboards, water-wheels.

(2) That which is enameled; a work of art worked in enamel.

(3) A glassy opaque bead obtained by the blow-pipe.

(4) In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A bright smooth surface, like enamel.

"Down from her eyes welled the pearls round,

Upon the bright enamel of her face." *Fairfax*.

(2) Gloss, polish.

(3) A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face.

II. Anat.: The ivory-like crust of the exposed surfaces of the crown of the teeth to the commencement of the roots. It is a delicate cellular wavy network of hexagonal crystalline fibers, with calcareous deposits in the cells, thickest over the top of the crown.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the art of enameling; enameled.

enamel-germ, *s.*

Anat.: A down-growth of epithelium, whence comes ultimately the enamel of the teeth. There are common and special enamel-germs. (*Quain*.)

enamel-kiln, *s.*

Porcelain: The enamel-kiln for firing porcelain which has been bat-printed, that is, printed on the glaze, is made of fired-clay slabs, and is 6½ by 3½ feet, and 7½ feet high, with flues beneath and around. The fireplaces are at the sides, and smoke and flame are excluded from the interior.

bōil, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *-cian*, *-tian* = *shan*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shūn*;

çhin, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *ṭhis*; *sin*, *aç*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *zhūn*. *-tious*, *-cious*, *-sious* = *shūs*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bəl*, *dəl*.

ph = *f*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bəl*, *dəl*.

enamel-membrane, s.

Anat.: The columnar epithelium on the surface of the pulp belonging to the enamel-organ. (*Quain.*)

enamel-organ, s.

Anat.: The enamel-germ, after epithelial processes have appeared upon it and upon the membrane. (*Quain.*)

enamel-painting, s.

Art.: Painting upon metal previously covered with a glazed ground. This kind of painting can only be done in small pieces, and it stands in the same relation to porcelain painting as miniature does to water-color painting. The metals used are gold and copper; the latter is usually gilt; silver is never used, because that metal is liable to blister and otherwise injure the enamel, and brass is of too fusible a quality. For bijouterie an opalized semi-transparent ground is laid on, or a transparent one through which the foil may be seen. For painting, an opaque white ground, such as we see on the dial-plates of clocks, is placed on the metal. The laying-on and burning-in of this ground is called Enameling (q. v.). The best works of this nature were executed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. No course of experiments has hitherto made known the substances of which ancient enamels were composed, or the proportions in which they were employed. The coloring paste in present use, which forms the base, consists of oxides of lead and tin fused with silex, in certain quantities, the opaque qualities being given by the oxide of tin, while various colors are produced by the addition of the metallic oxides: thus, from copper green is obtained, red from gold or iron, and blue from cobalt. The colors are mixed with spike, oil of lavender, and spirits of turpentine. Camel's-hair or sable brushes are used by the artist, and the plate undergoes the process of firing after each layer of color is spread over the whole surface. Sometimes a highly-finished enamel requires fifteen or twenty firings. Enamel-painting on lava is a newly-invented style of painting very serviceable for monuments. The material used consists of Volvic stone and lava from the mountains of Auvergne. (*Fairholt.*)

enamel-paper, s. Paper with a glazed metallic coating. Various metallic pigments are employed, such as will spread quickly and take a polish. The pigments are white lead, oxide of zinc, sulphate of barytes, china clay, whiting, chalk, in a menstruum or upon a previous coating of glycerine, size, collodion, water varnish, &c.; afterward polished by an agate or between calendering or burnishing cylinders. (*Knight.*)

*Ēn-ām'-ēl, *en-aum-ayl, v. t. & i.* [ENAMEL, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To lay enamel upon; to coat with enamel.

"High as th' enameled cupola, which towers,
All rich with arabesques of gold and flowers."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. To paint or inlay in enamel.

"I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the enameled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by."—*Swift.*

3. To form a smooth, glossy, enamel-like surface upon; as, to enamel paper.

II. Fig.: To variegate or adorn with colors, as it were inlaid.

"A gaudy spendthrift heir,
All glossy gay, enameled all with gold."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 51.

*B. Intrans.: To practice the art of enameling; to paint in enamel.

"Though it were foolish to color or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object."—*Boyle.*

Ēn-ām'-elled, Ēn-ām'-el-lar, a. [Eng. enamel; -ar.] Consisting of or resembling enamel; smooth, smooth, glossy.

Ēn-ām'-eled, Ēn-ām'-elled, pa. par. or a. [ENAMEL, v.]

enamel-board, s. Card-board treated with a surface of white lead and size laid on by a large, flat brush and smoothed by a round, badger's hair-brush. A powder of talc (silicate of magnesia) is rubbed upon the dried surface of lead, and the face is then polished by the brush.

enamel-leather, s. A glazed leather for boots, shoes, carriage upholstery, and other purposes. It is prepared from hides, which are split to the required thickness, well tanned, curried, and passed through two operations; the first to render the leather impermeable to the varnish, and the latter to lay on the varnish. The hides used are those of kip, calf, ox, or horse. They are rubbed on the grain or flesh side with three coatings of boiled linseed oil mixed with ochre or ground chalk, and dried after each coating. The surface is then pumiced, treated with the same

material of a thinner quality in several applications. Over the surface thus prepared are laid successive layers of boiled linseed oil and of the oil mixed with lamp-black and turpentine spread on with a brush. The surface, which has become black and shining, is then varnished with copal and linseed oil with coloring matters. Five coats of varnish are successively applied, and the colors are varied at will. (*Knight.*) [PATENT LEATHER.]

enameled-paper, s. [ENAMEL-PAPER.]

enameled-photograph, s.

Photog.: A photograph, for the ground of which metal or pottery is used; the image is developed by nitrate of silver until the half-tints are overdone or obscured, and the deep shades are covered with a thick deposit. The heat of the muffle drives off the organic matters, which formed but vehicles, and the fire cleans the image and restores the brilliancy and delicacy. A thin layer of flux fixes the image. (*Knight.*)

enamel-ware, s. The enameling of hollow-ware is by a mixture of powdered glass, borax, and carbonate of soda, mixed, fused, cooled, and ground. The ware is cleansed with acid, wetted with gum water, the powder dusted on, and then fused by heat carefully applied.

Ēn-ām'-el-ēr, en-am'-el-lēr, s. [Eng. enamel; -er.] One who practices or is skilled in the art of enameling.

"In the reigns of the two first Edwards, there were Greek enamellers in England, who both practiced and taught the art."—*Walpole: Anecdotes, vol. i, ch. ii. (Note.)*

Ēn-ām'-el-īng, Ēn-ām'-el-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENAMEL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The art of painting in enamel; enamel-painting; the art of applying vitrifiable colors to metal, pottery, or glass. The colors are prepared from the oxides of different metals, melted with a vitreous flux and laid on with a fine brush, the medium being oil of spike or some other essential oil. The work is heated in a muffle, which fuses the colors so that they adhere to the metal or other object. The principal colors are oxides of lead, platinum, chromium, uranium. Oxides of tin and antimony give opacity. The enameler works, not with actual colors, but with materials which will assume certain colors under the action of fire. [ENAMEL, ENAMEL-PAINTING.]

"The coloring of furs, enameling and annealing."—*Sprat: Hist. of Royal Society, p. 286.*

enameling-furnace, s. A furnace for vitrifying the enamel coating on a plate, glass, or biscuit. The work is placed in a muffle, which consists of an arched chamber in the midst of a small furnace, and surrounded by fuel, which keeps it at a red heat, although the fuel cannot touch the work. The furnace and muffle are sometimes made of sheet iron mounted on legs so as to bring the work to the level of the artist's eye.

enameling-lamp, s.

Glass.: A glass-blower's lamp with blow-pipe for performing some of the more delicate surface ornamentation of glass.

Ēn-ām'-el-īst, Ēn-ām'-el-līst, s. [Eng. enamel; -ist.] The same as ENAMELER (q. v.).

Ēn-ām'-or, Ēn-ām'-oūr, v. t. [O. Fr. *enamor*; Fr. *en=*in, and *amour*; Lat. *amor=*love.] To inflame with love; to make exceedingly fond or loving; to captivate, to charm: followed by *of* or *with* before the object of love. (Not used now except in the *pa. par.*)

"Some also spy out that true loveliness and beauty in the ways of God, as to *enamor* them to a practice of them, and that even with delight."—*South: Sermons, vol. vii, ser. 13.*

**Ēn-ām'-ō-ra'-dō, s.* [Sp.] One who is enamored of any person or thing.

ē-nā-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. *e=*out from, here=*the* opposite of; *nanus*; Gr. *nanos, nannos=*a dwarf; -*ation.*]

Bot.: Excessive development. (*R. Brown, 1874.*)

Ēn-ān-thē'-ma, s. [Gr. *en=*in, and *anthēma* (only used in composition), from *anthēō=*to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: A name given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane.

Ēn-ān-thē'-sis, s. [Gr. *en=*in, and *anthēsis=*a blossom or bloom; *anthēō=*to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: An eruption on the skin arising from some internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, &c.

Ēn-ān-ti-ōp'-a-thy, s. [Gr. *enantiopatheō=*to have contrary properties, from *enantios=*opposite, and *pathos=*suffering, an affection.]

1. An opposite passion or affection.

"Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not *homœopathy*, is the true medicine of minds."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. The same as ALLOPATHY (q. v.).

Ēn-ān-ti-ō'-sis, s. [Gr. = contradiction, form *enantios=*opposite.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which that which is meant to be conveyed is stated in the opposite; as, "He didn't like it—oh, no!"

**Ēn-arçh', v. t.* [INARCH.]

Ēn-arçhed', pa. par. or a. [ENARCH.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with or made in the form of an arch.

"Full mightily *enarched* enuiron."

Lydgate: Storie of Thebes, pt. ii.

2. *Her.*: Arched.

Ēn-ar'-gite, s. [Ger. *enargit*, from Gr. *enargēs=*distinct, visible; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 4.3-4.4; luster, metallic; colors, gray or iron black. Composition: Sulphur, 30.9-34.50; arsenic, 15.63-19.14; copper, 46.62-50.59; antimony, 0.1-61; iron, 0.1-58; and silver, 0-0.2. Found in America, Chili, Colorado, &c. (*Dana.*)

**Ēn-arm', *Ēn-arme', v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *arm* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To arm.

2. *Cook.*: To stuff.

Ēn-armed', a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *armed* (q. v.).]

Her.: Having arms—that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different color from that of the body.

**ē-nār-rā'-tion, s.* [Lat. *enarratio*, from *enarro=*to describe, to relate: *e=ex=*out (intens.), and *narro=*to tell, to narrate.] A narration, explanation, or description.

Ēn-ar-thrō'-sis, s. [Gr. *enarthrosis=*a kind of jointing when the ball is deep set in the socket: *en=*in, and *arthron=*a joint.]

Anat.: A particular kind of jointing. [Etym.] It is a highly-developed arthrodia. The convex surface assumes a globular shape, and the concavity is so much deepened as to be cup-like; hence the appellation, ball and socket. The ball is kept in apposition with the socket by means of a capsular ligament, which is sometimes strengthened by accessory fibers at certain parts that are likely to be much pressed upon. The best example of *enarthrosis* is the hip-joint, and next to it the shoulder; in the latter the cavity is but imperfectly developed. This species of joint is capable of motion of all kinds, apposition and circumduction being the most perfect, but rotation limited. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i, ch. vi, p. 137.*)

**ē-nās'-çent, a.* [Lat. *enascens*, *pr. par.* of *enascor=*to spring up: *e=ex=*out, and *nascor=*to be born.] Rising, springing forth, being born.

**ē-nā-tā'-tion, s.* [Lat. *e=ex=*out, and *natatio=*a swimming; *nato=*to swim.] The act of swimming out; an escape by swimming.

ē-nā'te, a. [Lat. *enatus*, *pa. par.* of *enascor=*to spring out.] Growing or springing out.

**Ēn-āun'-tēr, adv.* [Pref. *en=*in, and Mid. Eng. *aunter* (q. v.).] In case; perchance; lest perhaps.

**ē-nāv'-i-gāte, v. t.* [Lat. *enavigatum*, sup. of *enavigo=*to sail out: *e=ex=*out, and *navigo=*to sail; *navis=*aship.] To sail out over. (*Cockeram.*)

**Ēn-bā'ste, v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *baste* (q. v.).] To steep, to imbue.

**Ēn-bāt'-ele, *en-bat-aill, v. t.* [EMBATTLE.]

**en-baum, *en-baume, *en-bawme, v. t.* [ENBALM.]

**Ēn-bī'be, *en-bybe, v. t.* [Pref. *en=*in, and Lat. *bibo=*to drink.]

1. To imbibe.

2. To soak.

**Ēn-blaunch, v. t.* [O. Fr. *enblanchir.*] To make white.

**Ēn-bōlned', s.* [Pref. *en=*in; *bolned.*] Rounded or swelled into a round or globular form.

**Ēn-bōss', *en-bosse, v. t.* [Pref. *en=*in, and Eng. *boss* (q. v.).] To emboss (q. v.).

**Ēn-brā'çe, v. t.* [EMBRACE.]

**Ēn-brā'ke, v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *brake* (q. v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to embrace.

**Ēn-brā'ude, *en-broude, v. t.* [EMBROIDER.] To embroider.

**Ēn-brēad', v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *bread* (q. v.).] To make into a piece of bread.

**Ēn-brē'ame, a.* [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *breme* (q. v.).] Strong, sharp, powerful.

**en-brewe, v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To make dirty, to soil.

**Ēn-brōaç'h, *en-broche, v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *broach* (q. v.).] To spit.

**en-brond, v. t.* [EMBROIDER.]

**en-bush, *en-busch, *en-buss, v. t.* [O. Fr. *enbuscher.*] To place in ambush.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕn-çæ'-nī-a, s. [ENCENIA.]

ĕn-cā'ge, *in-cā'ge, v. t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. cage (q. v.).] To shut up as in a cage; to confine, to coop up.

"And yet, encaged in so small a verge.
The waste is no whit lesser than thy land."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

ĕn-cāl'-ĕn-dar, v. t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. calendar (q. v.).] To enter, register, or record in a calendar.

ĕn-cāmp', *en-campe, v. i. & t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. camp (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To pitch or fix tents; to halt for a time on a march, and form an encampment; to settle down temporarily.

"Vercingetorix chose a place to *encampe* in, fortified with woodes and man's groundes."—*Golding: Caesar*, fo. 185.

B. *Trans.*: To form into or settle in a camp; to cause to make an encampment.

"*Encamping* both their powers, divided by a brook."
Dryton: *Polyolbion*, s. 22.

ĕn-cāmp'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENCAMP.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: A camp, an encampment.

"In such and such a place shall be my camp [in the margin, *encamping*]."—2 *Kings* vi. 8.

ĕn-cāmp'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *encamp*; -ment.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

"A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp; the tents, huts, &c., provided for men encamping.

"Camp-fires for their night *encampments*
On their solitary journey."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xv.

*ĕn-cān'-kēr, v. t. [Pref. en=in, and Eng. canker (q. v.).] To canker, to corrode.

ĕn-cān'-thūs, s. [Gr. en=in, and *kanthos*=the corner of the eye.]

Med.: A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

*ĕn-cāp'-tī-vāte, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *captivate* (q. v.).] To captivate.

*ĕn-cāp'-tīve, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *captive* (q. v.).] To take or make captive.

ĕn-car'-dī-ōn, s. [Gr., from en=in, and *kardia*=the heart.]

Bot.: The pith or heart of vegetables.

*ĕn-car'-nāl-ize, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *carnalize* (q. v.).] To make sensual or carnal; to sensualize.

ĕn-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. en=in, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Arch.: A sculptured ornament consisting of festoons of carved fruit and flowers, suspended between two points. The festoons are of the greatest size in the middle, diminishing gradually toward the points of suspension.



Encarpus.

ĕn-cā'se, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *case* (q. v.).] To shut up or inclose in a case; to incase.

"You would *encase* yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compels from me."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Little Thief*, i. 2.

ĕn-cāsh', v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *cash* (q. v.).] To change a draft, &c., into cash; to give payment in cash for a draft, bill, &c.

ĕn-cāsh'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *encash*; -ment.] The payment in cash of a draft, note, &c.

*ĕn-cā'u-mā, s. [Gr. *engkauma*, from *engkaio*=to burn.]

Surg.: The mark, blister, or vesicle caused by a burn; the scar left by a burn.

ĕn-cāus'-tīc, a. & s. [Gr. *engkaustikos*=pertaining to burning in; *engkaio*=to burn in: en=in, and *kaiō*=to burn.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the art of enameling, and of painting in burnt wax; prepared by fusion of colors.

B. *As subst.*: A mode of painting in which the colors are laid on or fixed by heat. The ancient Greek encaustics were executed in wax-colors, which were burned in by a hot iron, and covered with a wax or encaustic varnish. Pictures in this

style were common in Greece and Rome. The credit to Gausias, of Sicily, 33 B. C., as the inventor, is rather to be taken as an indication that he was an improver. The term *encaustic* at the present day is mostly confined to colors burnt in on vitreous or ceramic ware. By the ancient method, according to Pliny, the colors were made up into crayons with wax, and the subject being traced on the ground with a metallic point, the colors were melted on the picture as they were used. A coating of melted wax was then evenly spread over all, and, when it was quite cold, was polished. The art was revived by Count Caylus in 1753.

encaustic-brick, s. A brick ornamented with various colors baked and glazed. Diodorus Siculus relates that the bricks of the walls of Babylon, erected under the orders of Semiramis, "had all sorts of living creatures portrayed in various colors upon the bricks before they were burnt."

encaustic-painting, s. [ENCAUSTIC, s.]

encaustic-tile, s. An ornamental tile having several colors. A mold is prepared which has a raised device on its face so as to leave an impression in the face of the tile cast therein. This intaglio recess is then filled by a trowel with clay compounds, in the liquid or slip state, and which retain or acquire the required colors in baking. The tile is then scraped, smoothed, baked, and glazed. This tile is common in ancient and modern structures. The glazing came from the Arabs, who derived it from India, and primarily from China.

ĕn-cā've, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *cave* (q. v.).] To hide, as in a cave.

"Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

enceinte (pron. ān-sānt), a. & s. [Fr., form of *enceint*; Lat. *incinctus*=girt about; *incingo*=to gird about: in=in, around, and *cingo*=to gird.]

A. *As adj.*: Pregnant, with child.

B. *As substantive*:

Fort.: The line of circumvallation; the space inclosed within the ramparts of a fortification. It is also called the body of the place.

ĕn-çēl'-ā-dite, s. [Gr. en=in; *kelados*=noise, din, music, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as WARWICKITE (q. v.).

ĕn-çē-nī-a, ĕn-çæ'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *engkainia*=the celebration of a feast of dedication; *kainos*=new.] A festival in commemoration of the dedication of a church, the founding of a city, &c.

"The *encenia* and public collections of the university upon state subjects, were never in such esteem either for elegy or congratulation, as when he contributed most largely to them."—*Oldisworth*, in *Johnson's Life of Smith*.

*ĕn'-çēnse, s. [Fr. *encens*, INCENSE, s.] INCENSE.

*ĕn'-çēnse', *en-cence, *en-cen-cen, *en-sense, v. t. & i. [Fr. *encenser*, INCENSE, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To offer or burn incense to.

"Then shall be solemn *encensing* the chiefest idols."—*Calvine: Four Godly Sermons*, ser. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To burn or offer incense.

"They nolde *encense* ne sacrifice right nout."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,863.

ĕn-çēph'-ā-la, s. pl. [Gr. *engkephalos*=as adj., within the head; as subst. (*myelos*=marrow being supplied)=the brain.]

Zoöl.: A division of Mollusca, including the whole sub-kingdom, except the Acephala, Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera. The Encephala have a head and brain. They are divided into Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda. They are sometimes called also Cephalophora, i. e., Head-bearers.

ĕn-çēph'-āl'-āi'-gī-a, s. [Gr. en=in; *kephalē*=the head, and *algos*=pain.]

Med.: Deep-seated headache; cephalalgia.

ĕn-çēph'-ā-lar'-tōs, s. [Gr. *engkephalos*=within the head, and *artos*=bread.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The species are called Caffre-bread, because the interior of the trunk and the ripe female cones contain a pith eaten by the Caffres.

ĕn-çē-phāl'-īc, a. [Greek *engkephalos* [ENCEPHALA]; Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Encephalon (q. v.).

Primary Encephalic Vesicles;

Physiol.: Three vesicles into which the embryonic brain is divided from a very early period by slight intervening constrictions of the wall belonging to the medullary tube. (Quain.)

ĕn-çēph'-ā-lī'-tis, s. [Greek *engkephalos*=the brain; suff. -itis (Med.) (q. v.).]

Med.: Frank's name for inflammation of the brain or of its investing membranes. (Quain: *Inflammation of the Brain*, in *Cyclopædia of Pract. Med.*) [CEREBRITIS.]

ĕn-çēph'-ā-lō-çēle, s. [Gr. *engkephalos*=the brain, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med.: A rupture of the brain, with a protrusion of the cerebrum or cerebellum through an opening of the bone of the cranium not properly ossified; *Hernia cerebri*.

ĕn-çēph'-ā-lōid, a. [Greek *engkephalon*=the brain: en=in, *kephalē*=the head, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective*:

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining to the brain or resembling it.

B. *As subst.*: An encephaloid cancer (q. v.).

encephaloid-cancer, s.

Med.: A kind of cancer, in which the parts affected have the appearance and consistence of the medullary parts of the brain. It is called also Medullary Cancer.

ĕn-çēph'-ā-lōn, ĕn-çēph'-ā-lōs, s. [Gr. *engkephalon*: en=in, and *kephalē*=the head.] The brain, the contents of the skull, comprising the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

"The brain, or *encephalon*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 260.

ĕn-çēph'-āl-ōt'-ō-mŷ, s. [Gr. *engkephalos*=the brain, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

Anat.: Dissection of the brain.

ĕn-çēph'-ā-loūs, a. [Greek *engkephalon*=the brain; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Zoöl.: Having a distinct brain or head. Used of the Mollusca, including the Acephala, now called Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera.

"*Encephalous*, or furnished with a distinct head."—Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 6.

*ĕn-çhā'fe, *en-chaufe, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. *chafe* (q. v.).]

1. To warm, to heat.

"When the blood is moved it *enchafeth* the whole body."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 694.

2. To chafe, to irritate, to provoke, to enrage.

"And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchafed*, as the rudest wind."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

ĕn-çhāin', v. t. [Fr. *enchainer*.] [CHAIN, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To fasten with a chain; to hold in or bind with chains; to chain up.

"The Tyrians *enchained* the images of their gods to their shrines."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 712.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To link or join together; to connect, to concatenate.

"The one contracts and *enchains* his words."—Cowel.

(2) To bind down, to tie.

"That folly which . . . *enchaineth* our souls so rashly with desperate obligations."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

(3) To hold fast, to rivet; as, to *enchain* the attention.

ĕn-çhāin'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *enchain*; -ment.] The act of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

"We shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another."—Warburton: *Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*ĕn-çhāired', a. [Pref. en; English *chair*; -ed.] Seated in a chair, presiding.

"Sitting in my place

Enchained to-morrow, arbitrate the field."

Tennyson: *Last Tournament*.

ĕn-çhant, *en-chaunt, v. t. [Fr. *enchanter*, from Lat. *incanto*=to repeat a chant or charm; *canto*=to sing.]

1. To practice or make use of sorcery upon; to hold as by a spell, to subdue or hold under one's power by sorcery, charms, or enchantment.

"John thinks them all *enchanted*; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

2. To endure with powers of enchantment.

"These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door."

Granville.

3. To delight in the highest degree; to ravish with pleasure or delight; to fascinate, to charm.

"The prospect, such as might *enchant* despair."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 469.

¶ For the difference between to *enchant* and to *charm*, see CHARM.

ĕn-çhan'-tēr, *en-chaun-ter, *en-chaun-tour, s. [Eng. *enchant*; -er; Fr. *enchanteur*.]

1. One who practices enchantment or sorcery; one who has the power and knowledge of charms and spells; a magician, a sorcerer.

"And drew them over and anon more nigh;

Till clustering round th' *enchanter* false they hung."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 8.

2. One who charms, delights, or fascinates.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

enchanter's-nightshade, s.

Bot.: (1) The Common Circea (*Circea lutetiana*), (2) the name of the genus Circea (q. v.).

ĕn-ĉant'-îng, *en-chaunt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [ENCHANT.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Making use of or practicing enchantment or sorcery.

2. Ravishing, charming, fascinating.

"Can any mortal mixture of earth's mold
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment?"
Milton: *Comus*, 244, 245.

C. As subst.: Enchantment; the use or exercise of magic or sorcery.

"I may call it rather an *enchanting* than a murder."
—Wilson: *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 189.

ĕn-ĉant'-îng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *enchanting*; -ly.] In an enchanting manner or degree; delightfully, charmingly.

"He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

ĕn-ĉant'-mënt, *en-ĉante-ment, *en-chaunt-ment, s. [Fr. *enchantement*.]

1. The act or habit of using or practicing magic or sorcery.

2. Magical charms or spells; incantation, sorcery.

"Through his *enchantment*
This lady . . . mette."—Gower: *C. A.*, vi.

3. A state of being enchanted or under the influence of magic or sorcery.

4. That which enchants; an irresistible influence; an overpowering influence or delight; fascination.

"Such an *enchantment* is there in words."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

ĕn-ĉan'-trĕss, *en-chaun-ter-ess, s. [French *enchanteresse*.]

1. A female enchanter; a woman who uses or practices magic or sorcery; a witch.

"Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue!"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

2. A woman who enchants, fascinates, or delights greatly.

"With what delight the *enchantress* views
So many buds, bathed with the dews
And beams of that blessed hour!"
Moore: *Light of the Haram*.

*ĕn-ĉan'-trŷ, *en-chaun-ter-ye, s. Enchantment.

"Tho the clerk hadde yseid hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther for Silici hym let sle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.

*ĕn-ĉar'ĝe, s. [ENCHARGE, v.] A charge, an injunction.

"Who, to show himselfe very mannerly, refused this *encharge*."—Copley: *Wits, Fitts, and Fancies* (1614).

ĕn-ĉar'ĝe, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *charge* (q. v.).] To impose upon as a charge, duty, or injunction.

ĕn-ĉhā'se, *en-ĉhace, v. t. [Fr. *enchâsser*=to incase: *en*=in, and *châsse*=a case.] [CHASE, v.]

1. To inclose or fix within any other body; to surround with a border or setting; to encircle.

"Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead."—Felton.

2. To adorn with embossed work; to beautify with chasing.

"She raised her eyes, that duty done,
When glanced upon the pavement-stone,
Gemmed and *enchased*, a golden ring."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 2.

3. To adorn anything by being fixed in or upon it.

"They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems *enchase*."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii., 724, 725.

4. To ornament, to beautify.

"When with his cheerful face
Fresh washed in lofty ocean waves, he doth the skies
enchase."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 8.

5. To describe.

"All which who so dare think for to *enchase*,
Him needeth sure a golden pen I ween."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 12.

*ĕn-ĉhāsed', pa. par. or a. [ENCHASE.]

enchased-work, s. Chased work in silver and gold. [CHASING.]

*ĕn-ĉhās'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENCHASE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. alj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art of enriching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal work by some design or figure represented thereon in basso-relievo. A form of engraving which results in an ornamental

embossing. It is partly executed by punching on the back, and partly by the graver. Another mode is by filling the object with pitch or lead, and then indenting from the outside. The modes are variously combined, according to the object, the style, and the material. [CHASING.]

ĕn-ĉhāst'-en (t silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chasten* (q. v.).] To chasten, to chastise.

*en-ĉheas-on, *en-ĉhes-on, *en-ĉhes-oun, s. [O. Fr. *enchaison*, *encheson*.] A reason, cause, or occasion.

"Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheson* that me hither led."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. i. 30.

ĕn-ĉhĕck', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chcck* (q. v.).] To checker.

"Where th' artful shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant color of a mallard's neck."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*; *The Decay*, 106, 107.

*ĕn-ĉheēr', *en-ĉheare, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cheer* (q. v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage.

ĕn-ĉhĕl'-ī-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enchel(ys)* (q. v.), and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]
Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to what are now called Enchelinae or Enchelina (q. v.).

ĕn-ĉhĕl'-ī-nā, ĕn-ĉhĕl'-ī-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enchel(ys)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina, or neut. -ina.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Infusorial Animalcules, family Trichodidae. No carapace; cilia round the mouth; rest of the body naked.

ĕn-ĉhĕ-lŷs, ĕn-ĉhĕ-lŷs, s. [Gr. *engchelys*=an eel.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Enchelinae (q. v.). Four species are known. According to Meyen some of the red and green snow plants described as *Conferve*, and placed in the genus *Protococcus* are the Infusorial Animalcules, *Enchelis sanguinea* and *E. pulvisculus*. Others are genuine *Protococci*. [PROTOCOCCUS.]

*ĕn-ĉhĕq'-uēr (q as k), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chequer* (q. v.).] To arrange in checkered pattern.

ĕn-ĉhĕst', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chcst* (q. v.).] To shut up or inclose as in a chest.

ĕn-ĉhī-rīd'-ī-ōn, s. [Gr. *engcheiridion*, from *en*=in, and *cheir*=the hand.] A little book or manual, such as can be carried in the hand.

ĕn-ĉhŷs'-el, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *chisel* (q. v.).] To cut, carve, or shape with a chisel.

ĕn-ĉhō-dŷs, s. [Gr. *engchos*=a spear, and *odous*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, from the Chalk. Their name has reference to their spear-shaped teeth.

ĕn-ĉhōn'-drō-ma, s. [Gr. *en*=in, and *chondros*=cartilage.]

Med.: A cartilaginous tumor, usually growing from bone, hyaline cartilage predominating; generally of slow growth, except when proceeding from the medulla of bone; then the growth is rapid, texture soft, chiefly malignant, and not limited by a fibrous capsule.

ĕn-ĉhōr'-ī-ā, ĕn-ĉhōr'-īc, a. [Gr. *engchōrios*=in or belonging to the country: *en*=in, and *chōra*=country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native, indigenous; popular, common, demotic. (Chiefly used in Egyptology.)

*ĕn-ĉhŷ-mō-ma, s. [Gr. *ekchumomai*=to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin.]

Med.: Sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, produced by joy, anger, or shame. In the last case it is familiarly called blushing (q. v.). (Parr.)

ĕn-ĉhīnc'-tŷre, s. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cincture*, s. (q. v.).] A cincture.

ĕn-ĉhīnc'-tŷre, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cincture*, v. (q. v.).] To surround, as with a garland.

*ĕn-ĉhīn'-dĕred, a. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *cinder*, and adj. suff. -ed.] Burnt or reduced to a cinder.

ĕn-ĉhīr'-cle, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *circle* (q. v.).]

1. To form a circle round; to inclose or surround.

"Young Hermes next, a close-constriving God,
Her brows *encircled* with his serpent-rod."
Parnell: *Hesiod*; *Rise of Woman*.

2. To surround, to environ; to stand or take up a position round.

"Then let them all *encircle* him about."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

3. To embrace, clasp, or surround with the arms.

4. To surround, to inclose, to envelop, to encompass.

"And one unbounded Spring *encircle* all."
Thomson: *Winter*, 1,059.

¶ For the difference between to *encircle* and to *surround*, see SURROUND.

*ĕn-ĉhīr'-clĕt, *in-ĉhīr'-clĕt, s. [Eng. *encircle*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little circle, a ring.

ĕnĉk'-ĕ-a, s. [Named after the astronomer Johann Franz Encke, of Berlin, who calculated the orbit of the comet since called Encke's.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperaceæ, family Piperidæ. *Enckea unguiculata* and *E. glaucescens* promote the flow of the saliva and are diuretic. They are used in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

*en-clar-it, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *claret* (q. v.).] To mix with claret.

ĕn-clasp', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *clasp* (q. v.).]

1. To fasten with a clasp; to clasp.

2. To embrace, to clasp in the arms.

"O Union that *enclaspeth* in thyne arms
All that in Heav'n and Earth is great or good."
Davies: *Bien Venu*, p. 5.

ĕn-clā've, s. [Fr.=a mortise, from *en*=in, and Lat. *clavus*=a key.]

1. *Geog.*: A territory, country, or place which is completely surrounded by the territories of another power.

2. *Her.*: Anything which is represented as let into something else, particularly when the thing so let in is square.

*ĕn-clĕ'are, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *clear* (q. v.).] To make bright or clear; to brighten.

*ĕn-clī'ne, v. t. & i. [INCLINE.]

ĕn-clīt'-īc, *ĕn-clīt'-īck, a. & s. [Gr. *engklitikos*=inclining, inclined; *engklinō*=to bend, to incline: *en*=in, and *klinō*=to bend.]

A. As adjective:

Gram.: A term applied to a word or particle which cannot, as it were, stand by itself, but rests or leans on another preceding, on which it throws back its accent.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A word or particle which leans or throws back its accent upon the preceding word.

ĕn-clīt'-īc-ā, a. [Eng. *enclitic*; -al.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Leaning back.

2. *Gram.*: The same as ENCLITIC (q. v.).

ĕn-clīt'-īc-ā-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *enclitically*; -ly.] In the manner of an enclitic; by throwing the accent back.

ĕn-clīt'-īcs, s. [ENCLITIC, a.] The art of declining or conjugating words.

*ĕn-clōg', *en-clogge, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *clog* (q. v.).] To clog, to encumber, to check.

ĕn-clōis'-tĕr, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cloister* (q. v.).] To cloister; to shut up in a cloister; to immure.

ĕn-clō'se, v. t. [O. Fr. *enclos*, pa. par. of *enclosre*=to shut in: *en*=in, alone; Lat. *claudio*=to shut.] The same as INCLOSE (q. v.).

ĕn-clōs'-ēr, s. [Eng. *enclos(e)*; -er.]

1. One who or that which incloses.

2. One who incloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

3. That by which anything is inclosed.

ĕn-clōs'-ūre, s. [INCLOSURE.]

ĕn-clō'the, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *clothe* (q. v.).] To clothe, to invest.

*ĕn-clōud', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cloud* (q. v.).] To envelop as by a cloud.

*ĕn-cōaĉh', v. t. [Prefix *en*, and Eng. *coach* (q. v.).] To carry in a coach.

ĕn-ĉœ'-lŷ-ūm, s. [Gr. *engkoilos*=hollowed out, because the fronds are tubular.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ. *Encelium bullosum*.

*ĕn-cōf'-fīn, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *coffin* (q. v.).] To inclose in a coffin; to put into a coffin.

*ĕn-cōld'-en, v. t. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *cold*, and suff. -en.] To make cool or cold.

*ĕn-cōl'-lar, s. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *collar* (q. v.).] To surround or invest with a collar.

*ĕn-cōm'-bĕr-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *encomber*; -ment.] Molestation, disturbance, annoyance.

ĕn-cō'-mŷ-āst, s. [Gr. *engkōmiastēs*, from *engkōmios*=laudatory: *en*=in, and *kōmos*=revelry.] One who indulges in encomium; one who praises another; a panegyrist.

"Learning, as if grown superannuated, bestowed all its panegyric upon the vigor of its youth, and turned *encomiast* upon its former achievements."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

ĕn-cō-mŷ-ās'-tŷc, *ĕn-cō-mŷ-ās'-tŷc-ā, a. & s. [Gr. *engkōmiastikos*, from *engkōmiastēs*=a praiser.]

A. As adj.: Bestowing or conveying praise; panegyric, laudatory, commending.

"Such an *encomiastic* strain of compliment."—Johnson: *Life of Young*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*B. *As subst.*: An encomium, a panegyric.

"I thank you, Mr. Compass, for your short *encomiastic*."—Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, i. 6.

ên-cô-mi-ăs'-tĩ-cal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *encomiastic*; *-ly*.] In an encomiastic manner or style; with encomiums.

***ên-cô-mĩ-ôn**, *s.* [Gr.=a laudatory ode: *engkōmĩos*=laudatory: *en*=in, and *kōmos*=revelry.] An encomium, a panegyric.

***ên-cô-mĩ-ôn-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *encomion*; *-ize*.] To praise.

ên-cô-mĩ-ũm, *s.* [ENCOMION.] Praise, commendation, eulogy.

"How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them."—Government of the Tongue.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *encomium*, *eulogy*, and *panegyric*: "The idea of praise is common to all these terms; but the first seems more properly applied to the thing, or the unconscious object; the second to the person in general, or to the characters and actions of men in general; the third to the person of some particular individual: thus we bestow *encomiums* upon any work of art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer; we bestow *eulogies* on the exploits of a hero, who is of another age or country; but we write *panegyrics* either in a direct address, or in direct reference to the person who is panegyricized: the *encomium* is produced by merit, real or supposed; the *eulogy* may spring from admiration of the person eulogized; the *panegyric* may be mere flattery, resulting from servile dependence; great *encomiums* have been paid by all persons to the constitution of England; our naval and military heroes have received the *eulogies* of many besides their own countrymen; authors of no mean reputation have condescended to deal out their *panegyrics* pretty freely, in dedications to their patrons." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ên-côm'-môn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *common* (q. v.).] To make common.

ên-côm'-pass, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *compass* (q. v.).]

1. To form a circle about; to encircle, to inclose.

"Look how this ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Even so thy breast incloseth my poor heart."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

2. To surround, to environ, to invest, to shut in.

"He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed*, and set upon."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

*3. To go round; to make the circuit of.

*4. To compass, to obtain, to gain, to come by.

"Ah ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*5. To contain within, to include.

"When could they say, till now, that talked of Rome,
That her wide walks *encompassed* but one man?"
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

¶ For the difference between *encompass* and *surround*, see SURROUND.

ên-côm'-pass-mënt, *s.* [English *encompass*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing, or encircling.

2. The state of being surrounded, inclosed, or encircled.

*3. Circumvention, circumlocution.

"Finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, como you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

***ên-cô-mỹ**, *s.* [ENCOMIUM.] Encomium, praise.

"Large commendations and *encomies*."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 7.

en-core (pron. ân-côr'), *adv. & s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adv.*: Again, once more; used by spectators and audience at plays, shows, &c., to express their desire for a repetition of any particular part.

"To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*."
Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 59, 60.

B. *As subst.*: A demand for the repetition of any part in a play, &c.

en-core (pron. ân-côr'), *v. t. & i.* [ENCORE, *adv.*]

A. *Trans.*: To call out encore to; to demand a repetition of any part in a play, &c.

"Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop."
Whitehead: *Apology for Laureats*.

B. *Intrans.*: To call out encore; to applaud loudly and heartily.

***en-cor-pore**, *v. t.* [INCORPORATE.] To incorporate.

"And eke of our materes *incorporing*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 263.

***en-cor-tein**, *v. t.* [Prefix *en*, and Mid. Eng. *cortine*=a curtain.] To surround or inclose with a curtain.

"A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made and *enco-teined*."
Gower: *C. A.*, i.

ên-côun'-têr, *s.* [Fr. *encontre*=against, counter.]

1. A meeting face to face; especially, a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more.

"These lords at this *encounter* do so much admire."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. A meeting in hostility; an engagement in conflict; a skirmish; a fight between two small bodies of men, as opposed to a general engagement.

"Winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 717, 718.

3. An attack, an onset.

"Guichardo eager with preventive haste
Th' *encounter* dared."
Hoole: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxxi.

4. A moral or intellectual combat, contest, or struggle.

"Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

*5. A manner of accosting or address; behavior, conduct, deportment.

"At such a time, I'll loose my daughter to him;
Be you and I behind an arras then;
Mark the *encounter*."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*6. A casual incident, an occasion.

"An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*."—Pope.

ên-côun'-têr, *v. t. & i.* [O. French *encontrer*=to encounter, from *encontre*=against, counter; *en*=Lat. *in*=toward, and Fr. *contre*=Lat. *contra*=against.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To meet face to face.

"Then them by chance *encountered* on the way
An armed knight." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 15.

2. To meet with accidentally; to run against.

"I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

3. To meet in a hostile manner; to engage with in battle; to rush against in conflict; to assail.

"Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

4. To meet with, to oppose.

I am thus *encountered*
With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

5. To oppose, to resist, to attack and endeavor to refute.

"The fleet had now to *encounter* other fortune."
Mickle: *Discovery of India*.

*7. To oppose, to oppugn, to be opposite or contradictory to.

"Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them."
—Hale.

8. To oppose the progress of.

"We were *encountered* by a mighty rocke."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

*9. To befall.

"Good time *encounter* her."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To meet face to face.

2. To meet or come together by chance or unexpectedly.

*3. To meet or come together in a hostile manner; to engage in conflict.

"Let belief and life *encounter* so.
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. i.

*4. It is followed by *with*.

"Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the Christians."—Knolles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

ên-côun'-têr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *encounter*; *-er*.]

†1. One who engages in conflict with another; an antagonist; an adversary, an opponent.

"The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it."—More.

*2. One who is ready or quick to accost others.

"O these *encounterers*! so gilt of tongue,
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

ên-côur'-age (age as *îg*), *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager*.] [COURAGE.]

1. To give courage or spirit to; to embolden; to inspirit, to animate, to cheer on.

"*Encouraging* his infantry by voice and by example."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To incite, to urge forward.

"They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter."—Psalm lxiv. 5.

3. To give confidence or boldness to; to embolden

"I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say."—Locke.

4. To promote, to help forward, to advance, to forward.

"The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 709, 710.

*5. To give additional strength to; to strengthen.

"Sometimes *encouraged* his faint ale with the mixture thereof."—Fuller: *Hist. Camb.*, v. 48.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to encourage*, *to animate*, *to incite*, *to impel*, *to urge*, *to stimulate*, and *to instigate*: "*Encouragement* acts as a persuasive; *animate* as an impelling or enlivening cause: those who are weak require to be *encouraged*; those who are strong become stronger by being *animated*; we are *encouraged* not to give up or slacken in our exertions; we are *animated* to increase our efforts. What *encourages* and *animates* acts by the finer feelings of our nature; what *incites* acts through the medium of our desires; what *impels*, *urges*, *stimulates*, and *instigates*, acts forcibly, be the cause internal or external: we are *impelled* and *stimulated* mostly by what is internal; we are *urged* and *instigated* by both the internal and external, but particularly the latter. We may be *impelled* and *urged*, though not properly *stimulated* or *instigated*, by circumstances; in this case the two former differ only in the degree of force in the *impelling* cause; less constraint is laid on the will when we are *impelled* than when we are *urged*, which leaves no alternative or choice. *Encouragement* and *incitement* are the abstract nouns either for the act of *encouraging* or *inciting*, or the thing that *encourages* or *incites*; the *encouragement* of laudable undertakings is itself laudable, a single word or look may be an *encouragement*: the *incitement* of passion is at all times dangerous, but particularly in youth; money is said to be an *incitement* to evil. *Incentive*, which is another derivative from *incite*, has a higher application for things that *incite* than the word *incitement*, the latter being mostly applied to sensible, and the former to spiritual objects: savory food is an *incitement* to sensualists to indulge in gross acts of intemperance: a religious man wants no *incentives* to virtue, his own breast furnishes him with those of the noblest kind. *Impulse* is the derivative from *impel*, which denotes the act of *impelling*; *stimulus*, which is the root of the word *stimulate*, naturally designates the instrument, namely, the spur or goad with which one is *stimulated*: hence we speak of acting by a blind *impulse*, or wanting a *stimulus* to exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to encourage*, *to advance*, *to promote*, *to prefer*, and *to forward*: "First as to persons, *encourage* is partial as to the end, and indefinite as to the means: we may *encourage* a person in anything however trivial, and by any means; but to *advance*, *promote*, and *prefer*, are more general in their end, and specific in the means: a person may *advance* himself or may be *advanced* by others; he is *promoted* and *preferred* only by others. When taken in regard to things, *encourage* is used in an improper or figurative acceptance; the rest are applied properly; if we *encourage* an undertaking, we give courage to the undertaker; but when we *advance* a cause, or *promote* an interest, or *forward* a purpose, they properly convey the idea of keeping things alive, or in a motion toward some desired end; to *advance* is, however, generally used in relation to whatever admits of extension and aggrandizement; *promote* is applied to whatever admits of being brought to a point of maturity or perfection: *forward* is but a partial term, employed in the sense of *promote* in regard to particular objects: thus we *advance* religion or learning; we *promote* an art or an invention; we *forward* a plan."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to encourage* and *to embolden*: "*To encourage* is to give courage, and to *embolden* to make bold; the former impelling to action in general, the latter to that which is more difficult or dangerous: we are *encouraged* to persevere; the resolution is thereby confirmed: we are *emboldened* to begin; the spirit of enterprise is roused. Success *encourages*; the chance of escaping danger *emboldens*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *to encourage* and *to cheer*, see CHEER.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün;

-tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ên-côur'-age-měnt (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *encourage*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of encouraging, inspiring, or emboldening; a giving courage, boldness or spirit to.
2. A promoting or helping forward; favor, countenance.

"In the beams
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye
Of public note, they reach their perfect size."
Cowper: *Task*, i. 694-96.

3. That which gives courage, spirit, boldness, or confidence.

"This was such an *encouragement* to look after him."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 40.

4. That which promotes, forwards or advances.

"All *encouragements* to merit are therefore misapplied which make the author too rich."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

ên-côur'-ag-êr (ag as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *encourage*(e); -*er*.] One who encourages, animates, or inspires; one who gives courage, spirit, or confidence; one who promotes, forwards, or advances.

"As it rose, so it will decline with its great *encourager*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

ên-côur'-ag-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENCOURAGE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Giving courage, boldness, or confidence; inspiring, animating, emboldening.
2. Calculated or tending to give courage or confidence.

C. *As subst.*: The act of inspiring, cheering, advancing or forwarding.

ên-côur'-ag-îng-lý (ag as *ig*), *adv.* [Eng. *encouraging*; -*ly*.] In an encouraging manner; so as to give courage, boldness, or confidence.

"She smiled gaily, *encouragingly*, even fondly, in his face."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

ên-crâ'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *cradle* (q. v.).] To lay or place in a cradle.

ên-crâ'-tites, *s. pl.* [Greek *engkratēs* = holding fast . . . master of one's self.]

Church History:

1. A rigid sect which arose in the second century. It was formed by Tatian, an Assyrian, and a follower of Justin Martyr. Agreeing in most respects with the general Church, he is still accused of corrupting the faith by adding to it a mixture of the Oriental philosophy. He insisted on the essentially evil character of matter, and the consequent necessity of mortifying the body. He lived in celibacy, fasted rigorously, and used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. In addition to the name Encratites (Abstainers), he and his followers were called Hydroparastatæ (Water-drinkers) and Apotactatæ (Renouncers).

2. The name assumed in the fourth century by certain Manicheans—in no way connected with Tatian [1]—to shield them from the penal laws directed against the sect to which they belonged.

***ên-crê'-ase, *en-crese**, *s.* [INCREASE, *s.*]

***ên-crê'-ase, *en-cres-cen, *en-crese**, *v. t. & i.* [INCREASE, *v.*]

ên-crîm'-gôn, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crimson* (q. v.).] To give a crimson tinge or color to.

"Grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimsoned* mood."
Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 200, 201.

ên-crîn'-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *encrin*(ite); -*al*.] Pertaining to or containing encrinites; encrinital.

ên-crîn'-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin*(us), and Eng., &c., suff. -*ic*.]

Palæont.: The same as ENCRINITAL (q. v.).

ên-crî'-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin*(us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Calyx of five basals, five parabasals, and three circles of freely-articulated radial plates, but no inter-radials. Arms of a double series of alternating pieces, with pinnules on their inner faces; column long, composed of round joints, pierced by a small round central canal. Found in the Trias. One or two living forms are found in the West Indian seas; the other genera and species are extinct.

ên-crî'-nî-tal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin*(ite)s, and Eng. suff. -*al*.]

Palæont.: Pertaining to the fossil Crinoidea, called Encrinites.

†encrinital-limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A name sometimes given to the Mountain Limestone from the number of encrinites which it contains, whole masses of the rock being almost entirely composed of them.

encrinital-marble, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock of Mountain Limestone age. It is made up of encrinites cemented by carbonate of lime.

ên-crîn'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, *krinon*=a lily, and suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Crinoidean. These are now divided into different families, but the word *encrinite* is one of wide meaning comprehending them all. Thus encrinites are recognized in the Silurian (Murchison), in the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone, in the Oölite, &c. "We may judge," says Dr. Buckland (*Bridge-water Treatise*), "of the degree to which these species multiplied, from the countless myriads of their petrified remains which compose vast strata of entrochal marble, extending over large tracts of Northern Europe and America." The species here figured is the Lily-shaped Encrinite. [ENCINUS.]

† *Pear encrinite*:

Palæont.: *Apiocrinites rotundus*. It is found in the middle region of the Oölite at Bradford, in Wiltshire; at Abbotsbury, near Weymouth, England, and in France, at Soissons and Rochelle.

ên-crîn'-it'-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin*(ite)s=an encrinite, and Eng., &c., suff. -*ic*.]

Palæont.: The same as ENCRINITAL (q. v.).

ên-crî'-nûr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *encrinur*(us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, occurring in the Upper and Middle Silurians.

ên-crî'-nûr'-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in; *krinon*=a lily, and *oura*=tail.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Encrinuridæ (q. v.).

ên-crî'-nûs, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, and *krinon*=a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Encrinidæ. *Encrinus liliiformis* is from the Muschelkalk, which belongs to the Middle Trias.

***ên-crisped'**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crisped*.] Curled; formed or arranged in curls.

"Hair *encrisped*, yellow as the gold."
Skelton: *Poems*, p. 18.

ên-crôach', *v. t. & i.* [Lit.=to catch in a hook, from Fr. *en*=in, and *croc*=a hook, from Lat. *incroco*=to hang by a hook.] [ACCROACH, CROOK.]

*A. *Transitive*:

1. To seize upon wrongfully.

"The monks who had *encroached* their places were deprived."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, bk. iv., fo. 67.

2. To encroach upon; wrongfully to interfere with or lessen.

"Their unbridled rage
That did an ancient liberty *encroach*."
Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. i.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To pass one's bounds or limits, and enter upon the ground, jurisdiction, or rights of another; to trespass or intrude upon what belongs to another; to usurp part of the property, rights, or privileges of another. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground."
Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* ii. 512.

2. To creep upon gradually and take possession; as. The sea *encroaches* on the land.

3. To creep on or advance gradually or by stealth.

"The superstition that riseth voluntarily, . . . must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil."—*Hooker*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *encroach*, to *intrench*, to *intrude*, to *invade*, and to *infringe*: "All these terms denote an unauthorized procedure; but the two former designate gentle or silent actions, the latter violent if not noisy actions. *Encroach* is often an imperceptible action, performed with such art as to elude observation; it is an insensible creeping into: *intrench* is in fact a species of *encroachment*, namely, that perceptible species which consists in exceeding the boundaries in marking out the ground or space: it should be one of the first objects of a parent to check the first indications of an *encroaching* disposition in their children; according to the building laws it is made actionable for any one to *intrench* upon the street or public road with their houses or gardens. *Encroach* and *intrench* respect property only; *intrude*, *invade*, and *infringe* are used with regard to other objects: *intrude* and *invade* designate an unauthorized entry, the former in violation of right, equity, or good manners, the latter of violation of public law; the former is more commonly applied to individuals, the latter to nations or large communities. *Invade* has an improper as well as a proper acceptance; in the former case it bears a close



Encrinite.

analogy to *infringe*; we speak of *invading* rights or *infringing* rights; but the former is an act of greater violence than the latter; by a tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of power the rights of the subject are *invaded*, by gradual steps and imperceptible means their liberties may be *infringed*; *invade* is used only for public privileges; *infringe* is applied also to private and individual." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ên-crôach'**, *s.* [ENCROACH, *v.*] An encroaching; a gradual and stealthy advancement or progress.

ên-crôach'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *encroach*; -*er*.]

1. One who encroaches upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights; a trespasser, an intruder.

"The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land."
Swift: *Run upon the Bankers*, 1720.

2. One who passes his proper bounds; one who is inclined to take liberties.

"Full dress creates dignity . . . and keeps at distance an *encroacher*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

ên-crôach'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENCROACH, *v.*] A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of intruding or trespassing upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; encroachment.

ên-crôach'-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *encroaching*; -*ly*.] In an encroaching manner; by way of encroachment.

ên-crôach'-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *encroach*; -*ment*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.
2. The act of advancing gradually and stealthily beyond the proper bounds or limits.
3. That which is taken by the act of encroaching.

II. *Law*: The act of intruding or trespassing upon the rights, property, or privileges of another, the depriving another of his rights or possessions by gradual, stealthy, and unlawful means; an illegal assumption or lessening of the rights and privileges of others.

ên-crûst', *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crust* (q. v.).] To crust, to cover with a crust or hard coat or case; to incrust.

ên-crûst'-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *encrust*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of incrusting, or covering with a crust.
2. A crust, an incrustation; any foreign matter with which any body or matter is surrounded.

ên-cûm'-bêr, *en-com-bren, *en-cum-bren, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer*.] [CUMBER.] [Written also INCUMBER (q. v.).]

1. To clog, to load, to impede or embarrass the movement of by any weight, load, or burden.

"It was still usual for men who enjoyed health and vigor, and who were not *encumbered* by much baggage, to perform long journeys on horseback."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

- *2. To entangle, to embarrass.

"And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumbered in the silken string."
Prior: *Love Disarmed*.

- *3. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Of his robe to deuse
I drede *encombred* for to be."
Romaunt of the Rose.

- *4. To harass, to annoy, to trouble.

"With diuerse other, wherewith I will not *encombre* the reader."—*Gardner: Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 97.

5. To load or weigh down with debt; as, to *encumber* an estate.

¶ For the difference between to *encumber* and to *clog*, see CLOG.

***ên-cûm'-bêr, *en-cum-bre, *en-cum-bir**, *s.* [ENCUMBER, *v.*] Trouble, difficulty.

***ên-cûm'-bêr-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *encumber*; -*er*.] One who or that which encumbers.

ên-cûm'-bêr-îng, *en-cum-ber-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENCUMBER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: An encumbrance, trouble, or difficulty.

***ên-cûm'-bêr-îng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *encumbering*; -*ly*.] In a manner to encumber or impede; so as to encumber.

ên-cûm'-brance, *en-com-braunce, *en-cum-braunce, *s.* [Fr. *encombrant*, *pr. par.* of *encombrer*.] [INCUMBRANCE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A clog, load, impediment or hindrance to freedom of action or motion; a burden.

"Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God
Th' *encumbrance* of his own concerns."
Cowper: *Task*, vi. 205, 206.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = a. qu = kw.

2. A clog or burden.

"Account him an *encumbrance* on the state."
Cowper: *Task*, vi. 958.

3. An excrescence, a useless addition.

"Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific woods."
Thomson: *Autumn*, 780, 781.

*4. A trouble.

"She thought it to gret *encombraunce*
So much to write."
Chaucer: *Assemble of Ladies*.

II. Law: A claim upon an estate for the discharge of which the estate is liable; a right or interest in an estate which diminishes its value, but does not prevent the passing of the fee by conveyance; as a mortgage, a judgment, a right of way.

ĕn-cŭm'-brān-ĉēr, *s.* [English *encumbrance* (*e*); *er*.] One who holds an encumbrance or legal claim upon or interest in an estate.

***ĕn-cŭm'-brōus**, *s.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cumbrous* (*q. v.*).] Troublesome, cumbrous.

"To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments."—Strype: *Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. 3. (Note.)

***ĕn-cŭrl'ed**, ***ĕncurll'd**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *curled* (*q. v.*).] Twisted, interlaced.

"Like streames which flow
Encurll'd together." Herrick: *Appendix*, p. 450.

ĕn-ĉŷc'-lĭc, **ĕn-ĉŷc'-lĭc-āl**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *engkyklios*=circular; *kyklos*=a circle, a ring; and Eng. *adj. suff. -cal*; Fr. *encyclique*.]

A. As adj.: Sent about to, or intended for, many places or persons; circular.

"An *encyclical* epistle against the definition of the council."—Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 2.

B. As subst.: A letter intended for many persons or places. Used chiefly of circular letters from the Pope.

ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæ'-dĭ-ā, **ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pē'-dĭ-ā**, ***en-cy-clō-pæ'-die**, *s.* [Gr. *engkyklopaideia*, from *engkykliā paideia*=the circle of arts and sciences: *en*=in, and *kyklos*=a circle; Fr. *encyclopédie*.] The circle of arts and sciences; a general system of instruction and knowledge; specif., a work in which the various branches of science and art are treated of separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopædia. The name was first given to a work by Abulpharagius, composed in the thirteenth century. The earliest English encyclopædia was the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, published in A. D. 1704, with supplements in 1710 and 1714. The *Cyclopædia* of Ephraim Chambers first appeared in 1728, and a new edition in 1785. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* was first compiled in 1778. The *Encyclopædia Americana* was first published in 1829-'33.

¶ For the difference between *encyclopædia* and *dictionary*, see **DICTIONARY**.

***ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæ'-dĭ-ā-cal**, ***ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pē'-dĭ-ā-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *encyclopædia*; *-cal*.] The same as **ENCYCLOPÆDIC** (*q. v.*).

ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæ'-dĭc, **ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæ'-dĭc-āl**, **ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pē'-dĭc**, **ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pē'-dĭc-āl**, *a.* [Fr. *encyclopédique*.] Pertaining to an encyclopædia; of the nature of an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge and information.

***ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæd'-ĭsm**, ***ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pēd'-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *encyclopæd(ia)*; *-ism*.]

1. The compilation of an encyclopædia; the possession of an extensive range of knowledge and information.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (*q. v.*).

ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæd'-ĭst, **ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pēd'-ĭst**, *s.* [Fr. *encyclopédiste*.] A compiler of an encyclopædia; one who has acquired an extensive range of knowledge and information. In the plural, used specially of Diderot, D'Alembert, and their associates, who produced the great French *Encyclopædia*, between 1751 and 1772. (John Morley: *Diderot*, 1878.)

***ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pæd'-ŷ**, ***ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pēd'-ŷ**, *s.* [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia; a round of knowledge.

***ĕn-ĉŷ'-clō-pēde**, *s.* [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia, a whole system of instruction.

ĕn-ĉŷ-clō-pē'-dĭ-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng. *encyclopædi(a)*; *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Embracing the whole circle or system of arts and sciences.

***B. As subst.:** The circle of arts and sciences; the general system of knowledge.

"Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 131.

ĕn-ĉŷt', *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cyst* (*q. v.*).] **Med.:** To inclose in a cyst or vesicle.

ĕn-ĉŷs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *encyst*; *-ation*.]

Physiol.: Inclosure within a cyst, as some Protozoa effect for themselves at one stage of their development.

ĕn-ĉŷt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *cyst*; *-ed*.] Inclosed in a cyst or vesicle; applied to those tumors consisting of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a cyst or sac.

ĕn-ĉŷt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *encyst*; *-ment*.]

Physiol.: The same as **ENCYSTATION** (*q. v.*).

ĕnd, ***eende**, ***ende**, *s.* [A. S. *ende*; cogn. with Icel. *endi*; Dut. *einde*; Sw. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Ger. *ende*; Goth. *andeis*; Sansc. *anta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The extremity, or extreme point of anything materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*; the extremity of breadth is *side*.

"Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honey-comb."—1 Samuel xiv. 27.

2. The extremity, termination, or last part in general.

"The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion; of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*."—Locke.

3. A fragment, a bit, a portion; as, in odds and ends.

"Thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd *ends*, stolen forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint." Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. The last particle, or termination, of any assignable duration.

"Behold the day groweth to an *end*."—Judges xix. 9.

5. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

"It came to pass as Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons."—Genesis xxvii. 30.

6. A ceasing to exist or continue to be.

"What is the sign of the *end* of the world?"—Matthew xxiv. 3.

7. The close or termination of life; death.

"I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers."—Wotton.

8. The concluding portion of anything.

"A sweet beginning, but unsavory *end*."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1, 133.

9. Ultimate state or condition; final lot or doom.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the *end* of the day, for the *end* of that man is peace."—Psalms xxxvii. 37.

10. A limit, a termination.

"There is no *end* of the store."—Nahum ii. 9.

11. An abolition, doing away with, or total loss.

"There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution."—Locke.

12. The cause of death, destruction, or extinction.

"Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to the other's *end*."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

13. A result, consequence, conclusion, or issue.

"O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!"
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

14. A purpose, an intention.

"There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation."—Clarendon.

15. The thing or issue intended; a design or aim; a drift.

"Perhaps, whatever *end* he might pursue,
The cause of virtue could not be his view."
Cowper: *Charity*, 541, 542.

16. A final determination; a conclusion of debate or deliberation.

"My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*!"
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: The farthest or last portion of a level driven on the course of the lode.

2. *Spin.*: A sliver or carding.

3. *Weaving*: One of the worsted yards in a loom for weaving Brussels carpet. It proceeds from a bobbin on the frame, and through a small brass eye called a mail, by which it is lifted when its turn comes to be raised to form a loop in a pattern.

¶ (1) *An end*:

(a) On *end*: as, his hair stood on *end*.

(b) *An end* has a signification in low language not easily explained as, *most an end, commonly*; probably it is properly on *end*, at the conclusion.

"Stay'st thou to vex me here?"

Slave, that still an *end*, turns me to shame."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

(2) *At one's wit's end*: In a state of being entirely at a loss what course to pursue.

"They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end*."—Psalms cvii. 27.

(3) *End on*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship when her head points directly toward an object; in a straight line for some point.

(4) *End for end*:

Naut.: Applied to any article, as a rope, a spar, &c., reversed so that one end is in the place occupied by the other before the reversing.

(5) *On end*:

(a) With one end resting on the ground; upright.

(b) Continuously.

(6) *To make both ends meet*: To manage one's means so that the expenditure shall not exceed the income.

(7) *To put an end to*: To finish, to kill.

(8) *In end-standards* (of length), the standard length is that of the bar as a whole, and the ends are touched by the instrument every time that a comparison is made. This process is liable to wear away the ends and make the standard false. (Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. ii., p. 9.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *end* and *extremity*: "Both these words imply the last of those parts which constitute a thing; but the *end* designates that part generally; the *extremity* marks the particular point. The *extremity* is from the Latin *extremus*, the very last end, that which is outermost. Hence the *end* may be said of that which bounds anything, but *extremity* of that which extends farthest from us: we may speak of the *ends* of that which is circular in its form, or of that which has no specific form; but we speak of the *extremities* of that only which is supposed to project lengthwise. The *end* is opposed to the beginning; the *extremity* to the center or point from which we reckon. When a man is said to go to the *end* of a journey or the *end* of the world, the expression is in both cases indefinite and general; but when he is said to go to the *extremities* of the earth or the *extremities* of a kingdom the idea of relative distance is manifestly implied. He who goes to the *end* of a path may possibly have a little farther to go in order to reach the *extremity*. In the figurative application *end* and *extremity* differ so widely as not to admit of any just comparison." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *end* and *sake*, see **SAKE**.

end-all, *s.* The ending, the conclusion, the finale.

"That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

end-bulbs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Bulbous swellings, constituting the termination of some sensory nerves. (Quain.)

end-plates, **motorial end-plates**, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Expansions terminating the nerves of voluntary muscles. (Quain.)

end-shake, *s.* A certain freedom of endwise motion of a spindle or arbor, which has bearings at each end, so that the shoulders of the gudgeons or pivots (as in a watch), shall not bear against the journal-boxes or plate.

***end-speech**, *s.* An epilogue, a tag.

end-stone, *s.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel against which the pivot abuts. [JEWEL.]

ĕnd, ***ende**, *v. t. & i.* [END, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to an end, to terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"In that grete languour *endid* he his life."
Robert de Brunne, p. 127.

2. To bring to a close or decision; to consummate, to decide.

"If I were young again, the sword shall *end* it."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

3. To destroy, to kill, to put to death.

"The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought,
Thy likeness, for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be brought to an end, to be finished, to terminate, to cease.

"Then the story aptly *ends*."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 716.

2. To terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh, and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail."—Taylor.

3. To cease, to fail, to die out.

"His sovereignty, built upon either of those titles could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him."—Locke.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn;

-tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

*4. To die.

"Ere they live, to end."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

5. To conclude or finish a discourse.

"He ended, and his words, replete with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won."

Milton: P. L., ix. 732.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to end*, *to close*, and *to terminate*: "*To end* is the simple action of putting an end to, without any collateral idea; it is therefore the generic term. *To close* is to end gradually; *to terminate* is to end in a specific manner. There are persons even in civilized countries so ignorant as, like the brutes, to end their lives as they began them, without one rational reflection: the Christian closes his career of active duty only with the failure of his bodily powers. A person ends a dispute, or puts an end to it, by yielding the subject of contest; he terminates the dispute by entering into a compromise." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕnd'-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. end*; *-able*.] That may or can be ended or terminated; terminable.

***ĕn-dām'-age** (age as ĭg), ***en-dam-madge**, ***en-dom-age**, *v. t.* [*Fr. endomager*.] [*DAMAGE*.] To damage, to hurt, to injure, to prejudice, to harm.

***ĕn-dām'-age-a-ble** (age as ĭg), *a.* [*English endamage*; *-able*.] That may or can be damaged; liable to damage or injury.

ĕn-dām'-age-mĕnt (age as ĭg), *~* [*Eng. endamage*; *-ment*.] Damage, loss, injury, harm, prejudice.

***ĕn-dām'-nĭ-fy**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. damnify* (q. v.).] To damnify, to injure.

ĕn-dān'-gĕr, ***en-daun-ger**, *v. t.* [*Prefix en*, and *Eng. danger* (q. v.).]

1. To bring into danger, hazard, or peril; to expose to danger; to put in hazard.

"I hold him but a fool that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*2. To incur the danger or risk of; to hazard, to risk.

"He that turneth the humors back, and maketh the wound bleed inward, endangereth malign ulcers."—*Bacon*.

ĕn-dān'-gĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [*Eng. endanger*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of endangering or placing in danger, hazard, or peril.

2. Danger, risk, hazard.

***ĕn-dark'**, ***ĕn-dark'-en**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. dark*, *darken* (q. v.).] To make dark, to darken, to obscure.

***ĕn-dart'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. dart* (q. v.).] To dart; to shoot.

ĕn-dar-tĕ-rĭ'-tis, **ĕn-dō-ar-tĕ-rĭ'-tis**, *s.* [*Gr. endon=within*; *artēria=artery*; *itis=inflammation*.] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of the intima (q. v.).

ĕn-dĕar', *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. dear* (q. v.).]

1. To make dear or beloved; to attach by bonds of affection.

"She whose generous aid her name endears,
Tore down those remnants with a harpy's hand."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 13.

*2. To make dear in price; to raise the price of.

"All victuals and other provisions endeared."—*King James: Proclamation concerning Buildings* (1618).

*3. To bind, to oblige.

"I am so much endeared to that lord."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

ĕn-dĕar'-aŋce, *s.* [*Eng. endear*; *-ance*.] Affection.

"Show it young Lady Betty, by way of endearance."

Anstey: New Bath Guide, let. x.

ĕn-dĕared', *pa. par.* or *a.* [*ENDEAR*.]

ĕn-dĕar'-ĕd-lŷ, *adv.* [*English endeared*; *-ly*.] Affectionately, with love or affection; dearly.

ĕn-dĕar'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [*Eng. endeared*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being endeared or beloved.

ĕn-dĕar'-iŋg, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [*ENDEAR*.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Tending to make dear or beloved.

"He strove,

With intermixture of endearing words,
To soothe a child who walked beside him."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

C. As subst.: The act of making dear or beloved; endearment,

ĕn-dĕar'-mĕnt, *s.* [*Eng. endear*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of endearing or making dear or beloved.

"Love is a medley of endearments,
Suspicious, quarrels, reconcilements, wars."

Wals.: To his Book.

2. A state of being endeared or beloved; a source or cause of affection.

ĕn-dĕav'-or, *s.* [*ENDEAVOR*, *v.*] An effort, an essay, an attempt; the exertion of the physical or intellectual powers for the attainment of some object.

"How strangely high endeavors may be blest,
Where piety and valor jointly go."

Dryden: On the Death of Cromwell.

ĕn-dĕav'-or, ***en-dev-or**, ***en-dev-our**, *v. i. & t.* [*From the Mid. Eng. phrase "to do his dever"=to do his duty, with pref. en*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To labor or exert one's self to a certain purpose; to strive or work for a certain end; to struggle, to try, to make efforts.

"He . . . endeavors, uprightly and sincerely, to observe them all."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

*2. To seek to gain; to strive after or for. (*Followed by after*.)

"I could wish that more of our country clergy would endeavor after a handsome elocution."—*Addison*.

***B. Transitive**:

1. To attempt, strive, or exert one's self to gain; to seek to effect or bring about.

"It is our duty to endeavor the recovery of these beneficial subjects."—*Chatham*.

2. To attempt, to essay.

"To prayer, repentance, and obedience due,

Though but endeavored with sincere intent,

Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut."

Milton: P. L., iii. 191-93.

3. To exert.

"Let us endeavor ourselves diligently to keepe the presence of His Holy Spirit."—*Homilies: Rogation Week*, pt. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to endeavor*, *to aim*, *to strive*, and *to struggle*: "*To endeavor* is general in its object; *aim* is particular; we endeavor to do whatever we set about; we aim at doing something which we have set before ourselves as a desirable object. *To strive* is to endeavor earnestly; *to struggle* is to strive earnestly. An endeavor springs from a sense of duty; we endeavor to do that which is right, and avoid that which is wrong; aiming is the fruit of an aspiring temper; the object aimed at is always something superior either in reality or imagination, and calls for particular exertion; striving is the consequence of an ardent desire; the thing striven for is always conceived to be of importance; struggling is the effect of necessity; it is proportioned to the difficulty of attainment, and the resistance which is opposed to it; the thing struggled for is indispensably necessary. Those only who endeavor to discharge their duty to God and their fellow-creatures can expect real tranquillity of mind. Whoever aims at the acquirement of great wealth or much power opens the door for much misery to himself. As our passions are acknowledged to be our greatest enemies when they obtain the ascendancy, we should always strive to keep them under our control. There are some men who struggle through life to obtain a mere competence, and yet die without succeeding in their object. We ought to endeavor to correct faults, to aim at attaining Christian perfection, to strive to conquer bad habits: these are the surest means of saving us from the necessity of struggling to repair an injured reputation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-dĕav'-or-ĕr, *s.* [*Eng. endeavor*; *-er*.] One who strives, labors, or exerts himself to a certain end.

"He appears an humble endeavorer, and speaks honestly to no purpose."—*Rymer: Tragedies*.

***ĕn-dĕav'-or-mĕnt**, *s.* [*Eng. endeavor*; *-ment*.] An endeavor, a struggle, an attempt.

ĕn-dĕc'-a-gŏn, *s.* [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*, and *gŏnia=an angle*.]

Geom.: A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

ĕn-dĕc'-ăg'-ŷn-ous, *a.* [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*; *gynē=woman*, and *Eng. adj. snff. -ous*.]

Bot.: Having eleven petals.

***ĕn-dĕc'-ăn-dri-a**, *s.* [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

Bot.: A class intercalated into the artificial arrangement of Linnæus for plants, if any such exist, having eleven stamens. Linnæus did not know any, and passed at once from his tenth class, Decandria (plants having ten stamens), to his Dodecandria (plants having from twelve to nineteen).

ĕn-dĕc'-a-phŷl'-louš, *a.* [*Gr. hendeka=eleven*; *phyllon=leaf*, and *Eng., &c., suff. -ous*.]

Bot. (of a leaf): Having eleven leaflets.

ĕn-deic'-tic, *a.* [*Gr. endeiktikos=demonstrating*; *endeiknymi=to show*.] Showing, exhibiting, displaying; as, an *endeictic* dialogue=one which displays skill.

ĕn-deix'-is, *s.* [*Gr., from endeiknymi=to show*.]

Med.: A showing, displaying, or exhibiting; applied to such symptoms or appearances in a disease as point to the proper remedies to be applied.

ĕn-dĕl'-lĭ-ŏn-ite, *s.* [*Named after Endellion, at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, where it was first found*; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as BOURNONITE (q. v.).

***ĕn-dĕm'-ĭ-əl**, *a.* [*Gr. endēmios=belonging to a people*; *en=in*, and *dēmos=a people*.] The same as ENDEMIC (q. v.).

ĕn-dĕm'-ic, *a. & s.* [*Fr. endémique*; *Gr. endēmos=dwelling at home*; *en=in*, among, and *dēmos=a country district and the people inhabiting it*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to particular localities. [*ENDEMIC-DISEASE*.]

B. As subst.: The same as ENDEMIC-DISEASE (q. v.).

endemic-disease, *s.*

Med.: A disease common from local causes in special districts, from which it shows no tendency to spread through the country generally. Thus, intermittent fevers are endemic in marshy places; goitre in certain mountainous regions, &c.

endemic species, genera, &c.

Biol.: Animals or plants which characterize particular regions.

ĕn-dĕm'-ic-əl, *a.* [*Eng. endemic*; *-al*.]

Med.: The same as ENDEMIC (q. v.).

ĕn-dĕm'-ic-əl-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. endemical*; *-ly*.] In an endemic manner.

***ĕn-dĕ-mĭç'-ĭ-tŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. endemic*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being endemic.

ĕn-dĕ-mĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-gŷ, *s.* [*Gr. endēmios=dwelling at home*, and *logos=a discourse*.] A discourse or treatise on endemic diseases; the theory or doctrine of endemic diseases.

***ĕn-dĕ'-mĭ-ous**, *a.* [*Gr. endēmios*.] The same as ENDEMIC (q. v.).

***ĕn-dĕn'-ĭ-zā'-tion**, *s.* [*Eng. endenize* (e); *-ation*.] The act of naturalizing or making a denizen.

***ĕn-dĕn'-ize**, *v. t.* [*ENDENIZE*.] To make a denizen, to naturalize.

***ĕn-dĕn'-ĭ-zen**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. denizen* (q. v.).] To naturalize; to make a denizen of.

ĕnd'-ĕr, ***end-ere**, *s.* [*Eng. end*; *-er*.] One who or that which ends, terminates, or brings to an end.

"The maker of faith, and the parfyte endere, Jesu [the author and finisher of our faith. Author. Version]."—*Wycliffe: Heb. xii. 2*.

ĕn-dĕr-măt'-ic, *a.* [*Gr. en=in*, and *dermatikos=pertaining to the skin*; *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=skin.]

Med.: A term applied to that method of using remedies in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

ĕn-dĕr'-mĭç, *a.* [*Gr. en=in*; *derma=skin*, and *Eng. adj. snff. -ic*.]

Med.: The same as ENDERMATIC (q. v.).

ĕn'-dĕr-ŏn, *s.* [*Gr. en=in*, and *deros=skin*.]

Anat.: The dermis or true skin: the inner plane of growth of the outer integumentary layer, viz., the ectoderm or epidermis. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

***ĕn-dĕt'-tĕd**, *a.* [*Fr. en=in*, and *dette=debt*.] Indebted.

"If we be so endetted and bounde to God."—*Caluine: Four Godly Sermons*, ser. ii.

***ĕn-dew'** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [*ENDUE*.]

ĭĕn-dĕx-ŏ-tĕr'-ic, *a. & s.* [*Gr. endon=within*, and *Eng., &c., exoteric* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Acted on by both external and internal causes acting together.

B. As substantive:

Med.: That which is so acted on.

***en-di-ab-lee**, *v. t.* [*Fr., from diable=devil*.] To possess as with a devil.

"Such an one as might best endiablee the rabble."—*North: Examen*, p. 571.

***en-di-a-ble-ment**, *s.* [*Fr.*] Diabolical possession.

"As if an endiament had possessed them all."—*North: Examen*, p. 608. (*Davies*.)

***ĕn-dĭ'-a-pĕr**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. diaper* (q. v.).] To variegate.

***ĕn-dĭct'** (c silent), ***ĕn-dĭte**, *v. t. & i.* [*French enditer*.] [*INDICT, INDITE*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To compose, to indite.

"O souveraine queene, whose praise I would endite."

Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 3.

2. To indict or charge before a court of justice.

B. Intrans.: To compose, to write.

"He coude songes make, and well endite."

Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 95.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hēr, thĕre; pine, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ūnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕn-dĭct'-mĕnt (c silent), s. [INDICTMENT.]
ĕnd'-ĭng, ***end-yng**, ***end-yngē**, pr. par., a. & s. [END, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. A conclusion, a termination, an end.
 "The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and endings in effects and signs."—2 Esdras ix. 6.
 2. A termination of life.
 "Of Surrye a worthy kynge
 Him slewe, and that was his *endynge*."
 Gower: C. A., vi.
 3. The terminating syllable of a word.
 "I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby, an innocent rhyme; for scorn, horn, a hard rhyme; for school, fool, a babbling rhyme; very ominous endings."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 2.
II. Gram.: The final or terminating syllable of a word.
ĕnd'-ir-ŏn, s. [Eng. *end*, and *iron*.] A movable iron plate or cheek used in cooking stoves to enlarge or contract the grate. [ANDIRON.]
ĕn-dĭ-te, v. [ENDICT.]
ĕn-dĭve, s. [Fr. *endive*; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *endivia*, from Lat. *intybus*, *intybum*, *intubus*, *intubum*; Gr. *entybon*, prob. from Arab. *hindiba*.]
Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A composite plant, *Cichorium endivia* [CICHORIUM], a native of the north of China, and some other parts of Asia; early cultivated in Egypt, used by the Greeks and Romans, and introduced into Britain apparently some time before A. D. 1548. It has a head of pale blue flowers. There are two leading varieties, one with broad, ragged leaves, the other with leaves narrower and curled. The leaves, after being blanched to diminish their bitterness, are used in salads and stews.
 "There, at no cost, on onions, rank and red,
 Or the curled *endive's* bitter leaf, he fed."
 Cowper: *Salad* (Trans.).
ĕnd'-lĕss, ***ende-les**, ***ende-lesse**, a. & adv. [A. S. *endeleds*.]
A. As adjective:
 1. Having no end, termination, or conclusion; unceasing, unending.
 "She strikes out all that luxury can ask,
 And gains new vigor at her *endless* task."
 Cowper: *Charity*, 102, 103.
 2. Infinite in longitudinal extent; unlimited, having no bound or limit.
 "As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies."—Tillotson.
 3. Infinite in duration, unending, perpetual.
 "Him thinketh his joy is *endeles*."
 Gower: C. A., vi.
 4. Unceasing, perpetual, continual, constant, incessant.
 5. Without any end or result; fruitless, vain.
B. As adv.: Endlessly, unceasingly, perpetually.
 "To give His enemies their wish, and end
 Them in His anger, whom His anger saves
 To punish *endless*."
 Milton: P. L., ii. 157-59.
endless-chain propeller, s. One in which the paddles are attached to a traversing belt or set of chains, which rolls over two parallel wheels.
endless-saw, s. A band saw, consisting of a steel ribbon serrated on one edge, and passing continuously over wheels above and below the worktable; used for scroll-sawing, &c. [BAND-SAW.]
endless-screw, s. A screw whose action is continuous, engaging the teeth of a wheel which is revolved thereby. It is used in graduating machines, registers, odometers, and in many other places where a means of slow and positive rotation to a wheel is required. A worm-wheel. There is a necessary relation between the pitch of the worms on the shaft and of the teeth on the wheel, and a revolution of the shaft moves the wheel a distance of one tooth. By an index arrangement on the shaft to enable it to be turned a certain portion of a revolution, say through 6°, and having, say, sixty teeth in the wheel, the latter may be turned 360° of a revolution at a time, a distance inappreciable to the eye. This is the micrometer-screw. (Knight.) [MICROMETER.]
ĕnd'-lĕss-lŷ, adv. [A. S. *endeðslīce*.]
 1. Without end, termination, or cessation.
 "Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell."
 Drayton: *Legend of Pierce Gaveston*.
 2. Incessantly, perpetually, continually, constantly.
 "Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it nowhere engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it."—More: *Decay of Piety*.
 †3. Without purpose, object, or end; aimlessly, uselessly.

ĕnd'-lĕss-nĕss, s. [A. S. *endeledsnys*.]
 1. Extension without end, bound, or limit; infinity.
 2. Perpetuity, endless duration.
 3. The state or quality of forming a line without end; as a circle.
 "The tropic circles have,
 Yea, and those small ones which the poles engrave,
 All the same roundness, evenness, and all
 The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial."
 Donne.
ĕnd'-lŏng, ***end-lang**, v. t. [ENDLONG, adv.] To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end, as opposed to thwartering.
ĕnd'-lŏng, ***end-lang**, ***ende-longe**, ***end-longe**, adv. & prep. [A. S. *andlang*, *andlong*.]
A. As adverb:
 1. In a straight or direct line; directly forward.
 "They moten holde
 Her cours *endlonge*."
 Gower: C. A., ii.
 2. In continuation, without breaking off.
 "I have heard that he never could preach five words of a sermon *endlong*, for as long as he has been licensed."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.
B. As prep.: Directly along.
 "Endelonge the borde as thei ben set."
 Gower: C. A., ii.
***end-mete**, ***ende-mete**, ***ed-mette**, ***en-motte**, s. [Mid. Eng. *ende*; A. S. *ened*=a duck, and A. S. *mete*, *mette*=meat, food.]
Bot.: Lenticula. (*Prompt. Parv.*) Probably the Lesser Duckweed (*Lemna minor*). (Britten & Holland.)
ĕnd'-mŏst, a. [A. S. *endemŏst*.] The nearest to the end or farthest extremity; at the farthest end; remotest, last.
ĕn-dŏ, pref. [Gr. *endon*=within.] A prefix employed to signify within.
ĕn-dŏ-ar-tĕr-i-tĭs, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and Mod. Lat. *arteritis* (q. v.).]
Med.: A chronic affection, commencing with relaxation and infiltration of the tissue of an artery. [ARTERITIS.]
ĕn-dŏ-car-dĭ-āc, a. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *kardiakos*=belonging to the heart.]
Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the endocardium (q. v.).
ĕn-dŏ-car-dĭ-tĭs, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and Mod. Lat., &c., *carditis* (q. v.).]
Med.: Inflammation of the internal serous membrane, extending over the valves and cavities of the heart, usually caused by rheumatism and accompanied by various well-marked valvular murmurs. Bright's disease, with albuminuria, especially after scarlet fever, is also a frequent cause.
ĕn-dŏ-car-dĭ-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *kardia*=the heart.]
Anat.: An internal lining of the human heart. It consists of connective tissue, with a close network of elastic fibers often passing into fenestrated membrane, with muscular fibers in parts. (Quain.)
ĕn'-dŏ-carp, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *karpos*=fruit.]
Bot.: The inner coat or shell of a fruit. In drupes like the cherry it is the "stone." It is called by Gartner the Putamen (q. v.).
ĕn-dŏ-car-pĕ-i, s. pl. [ENDOCARP.]
Bot.: A tribe or order of lichens having the fruit, which resembles a capsule, immersed in the foliaceous or crust-like frond. (Berkeley.)
ĕn-dŏ-car-pĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *endocarp*-(on), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]
Bot.: A family of lichens, type *Endocarpon* (q. v.).
ĕn-dŏ-car-pŏn, s. [Named from the character that the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the frond.] [ENDOCARP.]
Bot.: A genus of lichens, order Parmeliaceæ, or order Lichenaceæ, tribe Gasterothalamæ, family Endocarpidæ. They are green and grayish, and are most plentiful in summer on rocks.
ĕn-dŏ-chŏr'-i-ŏn, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *chorion*.]
Anat.: The vascular layer of the allantois.
ĕn-dŏ-chrŏ'-a, s. [Greek *endon*=within, and *chroa*, *chroia*=skin.]
Bot.: A supposed interior layer of the cuticle.
ĕn'-dŏ-chrŏme, s. [Fr. *endochrome*, from Gr. *endon*=within, and *chrŏma*=a color.]
Bot.: A coloring matter found in leaves. Griffith and Henfrey consider the term vague and indefinite, and prefer using the expression Cell-contents (q. v.).
***ĕn-dŏc'-trĭn-āte**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Lat. *doctrinatus*, pa. pr. of *doctrino*=to teach.] To teach, to indoctrinate.
 "They were thoroughly *endoctrinated* in that way."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 638.

***ĕn-dŏc'-trĭne**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *doctrin* (q. v.).] To teach, to instruct, to indoctrinate.
 "Ptolomeus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters, by Strabo."—Donne: *Hist. of the Sept.* (1633), p. 2.
ĕn'-dŏ-cŷst, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *kystis*=a bladder.]
Zoöl.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the inner membrane or integumentary layer of a polyzoön.
ĕn'-dŏ-dĕrm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *derma*=skin.]
 1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* A layer in the yolk of an egg or ovum, which develops into the true dermis or skin. It is called also hypoblast. (Quain.)
 2. *Zoöl.:* The layer or membrane lining the alimentary canal, the cavity of the body and the tubular tentacles in the Cœlenterata.
ĕn-dŏ-dĕr'-mĭc, a. [Eng. *endoderm*; -ic.]
Zoöl.: Of or pertaining to the endoderm.
ĕn-dŏg'-a-mŏus, a. [Eng. *endogam*(y); -ous.] Necessarily marrying within the tribe.
 "The Kalangs of Java are also *endogamous*, and when a man asks a girl in marriage he must prove his descent from their peculiar stock."—Raffles: *History of Java*, i. 328.
ĕn-dŏg'-a-mŷ, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *gamos*=marriage.]
Ethnol.: The custom prevailing among uncivilized peoples, by which a man is bound to take a wife of his own tribe. [MARRIAGE.]
 "So far as my knowledge goes, *endogamy* is much less prevalent than exogamy, and it seems to me to have arisen from a feeling of race-pride, as for instance in Peru, and a disdain of surrounding tribes which were either really or hypothetically in a lower condition."—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.
ĕn'-dŏ-gĕn, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.]
 1. *Botany:*
 (1) *Sing.:* A plant, the new woody matter in the stem of which is developed in the first instance toward its interior parts, curving outward only as it has, to a certain extent, proceeded in its downward course. This peculiarity is almost uniformly associated with others in the seed, leaves, &c. The embryo has but a single cotyledon [COTYLEDON], whence the plants themselves are called Monocotyledons (q. v.). The leaves, in most cases, have straight veins running longitudinally; the number three or its multiples, and of the latter especially 3 × 2 = 6, run through the several parts of the flower. The germination is endorhizal, i. e., the original radicle forms a sheath round the first root which comes from within the former one. Palm trees, bananas, lilies, grasses, and sedges belong to this great division of the vegetable kingdom.
 (2) *Pl.:* A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into eleven alliances, viz.:
 (1) Glumales, (2) Arales, (3) Palmales, (4) Hydrales, (5) Narcissales, (6) Amomales, (7) Orchidales, (8) Xyridales, (9) Juncuales, (10) Liliiales, and (11) Alismales.
 2. *Palæobot.:* According to Schimper, the Endogens are represented in a fossil state by 76 genera and 118 species, but future discovery will doubtless greatly alter these numbers. Palms are believed to exist in the Carboniferous rocks, Liliaceous plants in the trias, Narcissaceæ in the Chalk; Scitamineæ, Cyperaceæ, Palmaceæ, and other orders in the Tertiary. The identification of fossil plants by fragments of leaves, by roots, &c., is so liable to error that the foregoing statements must be looked upon as partly hypothetical rather than as thoroughly-ascertained truth.
ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat.] [ENDOGEN.]
Bot.: The name given by De Candolle and others to the sub-kingdom or class of plants, called in English, Endogens (q. v.).
ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-i-tĕs, s. [Gr. *endogenēs*=born in the house, but used for, produced internally, and Lat. suff. -*ites*; Gr. *itēs* (Palæont.).]
Palæont.: The name given by Mantell to certain fossil stems. *Endogenites erosa* is from the Tilgate (England) beds, which are of Wealden age.
ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-ŏus, a. [Eng., &c., *endogen* (q. v.); -ous.]
***I. Ord. Lang.:** Springing or originating from within; internal.
 "It gives but little chance for *endogenous* growth."—T. M. Anderson (Ogilvie).
II. Technically:
 1. *Botany:*
 (1) (*Of woody matter*): Developed in such a way that, when fresh additions are made to it, these are deposited, at least in the first instance, inside their predecessors.
 (2) (*Of botanical classification*): Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Endogens.
 2. *Anat.:* A term used of cells inclosed in a common cavity of a cartilaginous matrix. (Quain.)

bŏll, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-ŏus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *endogenous*; -*ly*.] In an endogenous manner; within, internally.

ĕn-dŏ-gŏ'-nŷ-ŭm, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *gŏnia*=an angle.]

Bot.: The contents of the nucule of a chara.

ĕn'-dŏ-lŷmph, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng., &c., *lymph*.]

Anat.: The limpid fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the vitreous humor of the ear, first described by Antonio Scarpa, hence called Liquor Scarpæ, and containing two small calcareous substances called Otoconites (q. v.).

ĕn-dŏ-lŷm-phân'-ġi-al, *a.* [Eng. *endolymph* (q. v.), and Gr. *anggeion*=a vessel, a receptacle.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the internal part of the lymphatic vessels.

endolymphangial-nodules, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Klein to certain nodules developed inside the lymphatics. He distinguishes them from Perilymphangial nodules (q. v.).

ĕn'-dŏ-morph, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *morphē*=form.]

Min. & Crystall.: A mineral inclosed in a crystal of some other mineral. Thus, crystals of quartz have been found to inclose endomorphs of pearl, spar, titanite, oxide of iron, epidote, sulphate of barytes, &c.

ĕn-dŏ-mŷ'-chŷ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endomychus*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles), of Latreille's tribe Trimeræ.

ĕn-dŏ-mŷ'-chŷs, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *mychos*=the innermost place or part.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Endomychidæ (q. v.).

ĕn-dŏ-neŷ'-rŷ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *neuron*=a nerve.] *Anat.*: The delicate connective tissue which supports and separates the fibrils of a bundle of nerves.

ĕn-dŏ-pâr'-a-site, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng. *parasite* (q. v.).]

Biol.: An internal parasite, as distinguished from an external or ectoparasite (q. v.).

ĕn-dŏ-pĕr'-i-car-dŷ-tŷs, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *pericardios*=about or near the heart; and suff. Gr. *itis* (Med.) (q. v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the internal lining and pericardium, the external lining of the heart, more grave than either affection existing alone. [CARDITIS.]

ĕn-dŏph'-a-goŷs, *a.* [Eng. *endophag(y)*; -*ous*.] Practicing endophagy (q. v.).

ĕn-dŏph'-a-ġŷ, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *phagein*=to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons belonging to the tribe are eaten.

ĕn-dŏph-lĕ'-ŭm, ĕn-dŏph-læ'-um, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within; *phloios*=the rind, peel, or bark of trees, from *phleō*=to gush, to overflow.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to the liber in the bark of a tree.

ĕn-dŏ-phŷl'-loŷs, *a.* [Greek *endon*=within; *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: The name given by Dumortier to endogenous leaves, because they are evolved from a sheath.

ĕn'-dŏ-phŷte, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant living inside another one. It is used chiefly of parasitic fungi.

ĕn'-dŏ-plăsm, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *plasma*=anything formed or molded; *plassō*=to mold, to shape.]

Zool.: A diffuent sarcode, constituting the central mass in the body of an Infusorian. It is called also Uhyne-mass.

ĕn-dŏ-plăst, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *plastos*=formed, molded.] [ENDOPLASM.]

Zool.: A rounded or oval body in the protoplasm of the endoplastica (q. v.). It resembles the nucleus of a histological cell, but can be distinguished from it chemically.

ĕn-dŏ-plăst'-tic-a, *s. pl.* [ENDOPLAST.]

Zool.: A class of animals, the higher of two ranked under the sub-kingdom Protozoa. It consists of the animals having in their protoplasm an Endoplast (q. v.). Professor Huxley divides them into the following sub-classes or orders: (1) Radiolaria, (2) Protoplasta, or Amœbæ, (3) Gregarinida, (4) Catallacta (?) the last assemblage, founded by Haeckel, being possibly referable to the Infusoria.

ĕn-dŏ-pleŷr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *plexura*=a rib, the side.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the internal integument of a seed.

ĕn-dŏp'-ŏ-dŷte, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=foot.]

Zool.: The internal distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. (Huxley.) The inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a Crustacean is divided. (Nicholson.)

ĕn-dŏp'-tile, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *ptilon*=a feather.]

Bot.: Having an embryo with the plumate rolled up in the cotyledons. Example given: Endogenous plants.

*ĕn'-dŏre, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *endorer*; Lat. *indeauro*.] To gild, to make of a yellow color.

"Endore hem with yolkes of eggess."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 37.

ĕn'-dŏ-rhŷz', ĕn-dŏ-rhŷz'-a, *s.* [Greek *endon*=within, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: The radicle of the embryo in monocotyledonous plants, each rootlet of which is covered by a sheath called Coleorhiza. [ENDORHIZEÆ.]

ĕn-dŏ-rhŷz'-al, ĕn-dŏ-rhŷz'-ŏus, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *rhiza*=a root; and Eng., &c., suff. -*al*, -*ous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the Endorhizeæ (q. v.); monocotyledonous.

ĕn-dŏ-rhŷz'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *rhiza*=a root, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ecæ*.]

Bot.: The name given in A. D. 1808 by Richard to the great sub-kingdom of plants termed by De Candolle, in A. D. 1813, Monocotyledonæ or Endogenæ.

ĕn-dŏ-rhŷz'-ŏus, *a.* [ENDORHIZAL.]

ĕn-dŏrm', *v. t.* [Fr. *endormir*=to put to sleep.] To produce hypnosis by means of mesmerism or animal magnetism; to cause magnetic sleep.

ĕn-dors'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *endors(e)*; -*able*.] That may or can be endorsed.

ĕn-dor'se, *en-dosse, in-dorse, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *endorser*; from *en*=in, on, and *dos*=the back; Lat. *dorsum*.] [ENDORSE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) To place or put on the back of; to load, to burden.

"Chariots or elephants *endorst* with towers Of archers." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 329.

(2) To furnish with a back.

"He is at this time *endorsing* a set of seven volumes in puce."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 99.

(3) To put on, to invest with.

"They *endorsed* their armors." *Knight of the Sea*, in *Todd's Spenser*, vi. 294.

(4) In the same sense as II.

(5) To write on the back of a document, as a note of the contents, &c.

"What he has *endorsed* on the bonds."—*Burke: Committee on Affairs of India*.

(6) To write, inscribe, cut, or engrave.

"Her name on every tree I will *endorse*." *Spenser: Colin Clout*, 632.

2. *Fig.*: To acknowledge, to approve, to sanction, to ratify; as, to *endorse* a statement.

II. Commerce and Banking:

1. To write one's name on the back of a bill, check, note, or other document.

2. To transfer or assign by endorsement.

**B. Intrans.*: To write an endorsement on a document.

"By *endorsing* on the letter when you receive it."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 70.

ĕn-dor'se, in-dorse, *s.* [ENDORSE, *v.*]

Her.: An ordinary, containing in breadth one-fourth, or according to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears exactly the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend.

ĕn-dor-sĕe', in-dor-see, *s.* [Eng. *endors(e)*; -*ee*.]

Comm.: The party who acquires the right conveyed by any negotiable instrument in consequence of its being made over to him by endorsement. Where several endorsers appear on the back of a bill, the last is the one entitled to receive the money or right conveyed. (*Bithell*.)

ĕn-dorse'-ment, in-dorse-ment, *s.* [Eng. *endorse*; -*ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of endorsing or writing on the back of a document.

(2) In the same sense as II., 1.

(3) That which is endorsed or written on the back of a document; a superscription.

"It was written as early as the time mentioned in the endorsement."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 70.

(4) In the same sense as II., 2.

2. *Fig.*: A ratification, sanction, approval, or acknowledgment.

"The *endorsement* of supreme delight, Writ by a friend, and with his blood." *Herbert: Sunday*.

II. Commerce and Banking:

1. The act of endorsing a bill, check, note, or other document.

2. That which is endorsed or written on the back of a bill, check, or other document. Endorsements are of two kinds—Special and General. An endorsement is called special when the bill or check is endorsed payable to the order of the person to whom it is transferred. A general endorsement is when the holder who wishes to transfer the document simply writes his name or that of his firm. When thus endorsed, a bill or check may be transferred from hand to hand without further endorsement, and is freely negotiable. Although the literal meaning of the word endorsement is writing on the back, it is not essential that the writing should be on the back. By the endorsement of a bill, the endorser incurs the responsibility of a new drawer, and hence if the drawer does not pay the bill when it matures, the endorser, on receiving notice of dishonor, must pay the sum due to the holder, together with the notarial charges incurred.

ĕn-dor'-sĕr, in dor-ser, *s.* [Eng. *endors(e)*; -*er*.]

1. One who endorses a document.

2. One who sanctions, ratifies, or approves.

ĕn'-dŏ-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]

Zool.: The inner molecular layer of sarcode in the Amœbæ and other allied Rhizopods. (*Nicholson*.)

ĕn'-dŏ-scŏpe, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *skopeō*=to view.] An instrument for making examinations in the bladder, rectum, urethra.

ĕn-dŏs'-cŏ-pŷ, *s.* Examination of the interior of the bladder, rectum or urethra by means of the endoscope.

ĕn-dŏ-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and Eng. *skeleton* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The internal bony and cartilaginous framework of the body. It is generally called simply the skeleton, but the prefix endo- distinguishes it from the exoskeleton, found in insects, crustacea, and other animals.

ĕn-dŏs'-mŷc, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.] The same as ENDOSMOTIC (q. v.).

* ĕn-dŏs'-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting; *ōtheō*=to thrust; and *metron*=a measure.]

Mech.: An instrument invented by M. Dutochot to measure the rapidity of the passage of a less dense fluid through a membrane which separates it from a denser fluid. A simple form of the instrument is a trumpet-shaped tube with a membrane covering its bell mouth. The tube is filled with a solution of a given density and plunged into a solution of lesser or greater density to ascertain by successive trials the relative rapidity of the endosmotic or exosmotic actions, or the action of different fluids.

ĕn-dŏs'-mŏ-mĕt'-rŷc, *a.* [Eng. *endosmometer(y)*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

ĕn-dŏs'-mŏm'-ĕ-trŷ, *s.* [Eng. *endosmometer*; -*y*.] The measurement of endosmotic action.

ĕn'-dŏs'-mŏse, ĕn-dŏs'-mŏ'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *endon*=within, and *ōsis*=a thrusting; *ōtheō*=to thrust.]

1. *Hydraul. & Pneum.*: The name given by Dutochot, and since universally adopted, for the current which passes from outside inward when two liquids or two gases are separated by a porous diaphragm. When such a separation is made, it is found that liquid or gas will penetrate through its pores from first one side and then the other, till the same mixed liquid or the same mixed gas is on both sides of the partition. The endosmose or inward current is one of these, the exosmose or outward one is the other.

2. *Physiology:*

(1) *Animal*: The transudation of substances in a state of perfect solution from the stomach to the blood-vessels by capillary attraction. When two fluids differ in density, the more dense transudes more slowly than the less; when one of these fluids is in a cavity or sac, the flow of the other to it is endosmose, or inward flow, while that outward is exosmose.

(2) *Vegetable*: The same process takes place between contiguous vessels in the case of the sap circulating in plants.

ĕn-dŏs'-mŏs'-mŷc, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.] The same as ENDOSMOTIC (q. v.).

ĕn-dŏs'-mŏt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *endon*=within; *ōsmos*=a thrusting; *t* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.] Pertaining to endosmose.

endosmotic-equivalent, s.

Of a substance: The name given by Dutochot to the number which expresses how many parts by weight of water pass through a bladder in exchange for the part by weight of the substance. (*Ganot*.) [ENDOSMOSE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite, cŭr, rāle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. ʒu = kw.

ĕn'-dō-spĕrm, **ĕn-dō-spĕr'-mī-ŭm**, s. [Greek *endon*=within, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the albumen of a seed. It may be farinaceous—i. e., mealy—oily, fleshy, or corneous—i. e., horny—or finally it may be mucilaginous.

ĕn-dō-spĕr'-mic, a. [Eng. *endosperm*; -ic.]

Bot.: A term applied to seeds containing endosperm, as in the Grammeæ, Umbelliferae, &c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm, as an *endospermic embryo*.

ĕn'-dō-spōre, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *sporos*=a seed.] [SPORE.]

Bot.: The inner coat of a spore. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) A spore formed in the interior of a theca. It is called also ascospore and thecaspor. (*Thomé*.)

Bacteriology: A spore produced by free-cell formation, as distinguished from arthrospore.

ĕn-dōs'-pō-roŭs, a. [Eng. *endospor(e)*; -ous.] Forming spores endogenously; as, *endosporous bacteria*.

ĕn-dōss', ***enn-dosse**, v. t. [ENDORSE, v.]

ĕn-dōs'-tĕ-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *osteon*=bone.]

Anat.: The medullary membrane or internal periosteum (q. v.).

ĕn'-dō-stōme, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule.

ĕn'-dō-stŷle, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Zoöl.: A fold of the lining membrane of the pharynx in Ascidoida. (*Huxley*.)

***ĕn-dō-te**, v. t. [Pref. *en*; Lat. *doto*=to endow.] To endow.

"Their own heirs do men disherit to endote them."—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 249.

ĕn-dō-thē-ċi-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *thēkē*=a box.]

Bot.: The name given by Purkinje in 1830 to the inner layer of the wall of an anther.

ġen-dō-thēl'-i-ŭm, s. [Gr. *endon*=within, and *thēlē*=a nipple.]

Anat.: The name given by some German anatomists to what Quain believes is better called, as it heretofore has been, the Epithelium (q. v.).

***ĕn-dōūbt'** (b silent), ***en-doute**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *doubt* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To frighten, to alarm, to put in fear.

"If I ne had endouted me."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1,664.

B. Intrans.: To fear, to be afraid; to be in fear or doubt.

ĕn-dōw', v. t. [Fr. *en*=in, and *douer*=to endow; Lat. *doto*, from *dos* (genit. *dotis*)=a dowry, a gift, a share; *do*=to give.] [DOWER, DOWRY, ENDUE.]

1. To invest or enrich with a dower or portion of goods or estate; to dower; to settle a dower on.

2. To settle property or money upon for permanent provision and support.

"Endowing hospitals and almshouses for the impotent."—*Stillingsfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

3. To enrich, furnish, or endue with any gift, quality, or excellence.

"Endowed with many amiable and attractive qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*4. To be the fortune or lot of; to fall to the lot of.

"I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within
Endows a man but him."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to endow* and *to invest*, see INVEST.

ĕn-dōw'-ēr, s. [English *endow*; -er.] One who endows.

***ĕn-dōw'-ēr**, v. t. [O. Fr. *endoer*; Fr. *endouer*.] To dower, to furnish with a dower; to endow.

"This once renowned church was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly endowered."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 142.

ĕn-dōw'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *endow*; -ment.]

1. The act of endowing or settling a dower or portion upon a woman; the settling, appropriating, or setting aside a fund or property or permanent provision for the support, maintenance or encouragement of any person or object.

"Neither in those days of feudal rigor was the husband allowed to endow her *ad ostium ecclesie* with more than the third part of the lands whereof he then was seized, though he might endow her with less: lest by such liberal endowments the lord should be defrauded."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

2. The fund or property settled on or appropriated as permanent provision for any person or object.

3. (*Pl.*): Natural gifts, qualities, or capacity.

"The catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

¶ For the difference between *endowment* and *gift* see GIFT.

***en-drie**, ***en-dry**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dree* (q. v.).] To suffer.

***ĕn-drūd'ge**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *drudge* (q. v.).] To make a drudge or slave of.

ĕn-dū'e, ***en-dew**, v. t. [O. Fr. *ēndoer*; Fr. *endouer*; *en*=in, and *douer*=to endow; Lat. *dolo*.] [ENDOW.]

*1. To endow, to dower, to portion.

"God hath endued me with a good dowry."—*Genesis xxx.* 20.

2. To endow morally or mentally; to invest with any gift or quality.

"And, save the future (which is viewed
Not quite as men are base or good,
But as their nerves may be endued)
With nought perhaps to grieve."

Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

***ĕn-dū'e-mĕnt**, s. [Eng. *endue*; -ment.] The same as ENDOWMENT (q. v.).

***ĕn-dūn'-ġeōn**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dungeon* (q. v.).] To imprison, to confine, to shut up.

ĕn-dūr'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *endure*(e); -able.] That may or can be endured, borne, or suffered.

"There is a comfort in the strength of love;
'Twill make a thing endurable."

Wordsworth: Michael.

ĕn-dūr'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. *endurable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being endurable.

ĕn-dūr'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *endurab*(le); -ly.] In an endurable or enduring manner.

ĕn-dūr'-aŋce, s. [Fr. *endurant*, pr. par. of *endurer*=to endure.]

1. Continuance, lastingness, duration.

"Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less endurance."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

2. The act or state of enduring or suffering; a bearing or suffering.

"It bids him prefer the endurance of a lesser evil before a greater."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

3. The power or capacity of bearing or enduring without yielding or giving way.

ĕn-dū're, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *endurer*, from *en*=in, and *durer*=to last; Lat. *duro*=to harden, to last; *durus*=hard; Sp. & Port. *endurar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To last.

"Youth's a stuff will not endure."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

2. To continue, to remain, or abide in the same state.

"The vows we have made to endure friends."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. To bear, to suffer; to brook with patience.

***(1) Absolutely**:

"Have patience and endure."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

(2) Followed by a clause:

"For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people."—*Esther* viii. 6.

B. Transitive:

*1. To make hard or hardy; to harden, to inure.

"Manly limbs endured with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

*2. To continue in.

"The deer endureth the womb but eight months."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. To bear, to sustain; to support without giving way or breaking.

"Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms endure"

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 175, 176.

4. To bear with patience; to suffer.

"O Valentine, this I endure for thee."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

5. To suffer, to put up with, to tolerate, to abide.

"I could not endure a husband with a beard."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

6. To suffer, to undergo, to experience, to meet with.

"The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, because they can endure little."—*Temple*.

***ĕn-dū're-mĕnt**, s. [Eng. *endure*; -ment.] Endurance.

ĕn-dūr'-ēr, s. [Eng. *endur*(e); -er.]

1. One who can bear, suffer, or endure; a sufferer, a sustainer.

"They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great endurers of cold, labor, hunger, and all hardiness."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

2. One who or that which lasts or endures long; one who continues without change for a long time.

ĕn-dūr'-īŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [ENDURE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Bearing, suffering.

2. Lasting, continuing, durable, permanent.

"Never mortal builder's hand
This enduring fabric planned."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of bearing, sustaining, or suffering; endurance, patience.

"His faith, his courage, his enduring, and his sincerity under all, have made his name famous."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Lastingness, durability, permanence, continuance.

"In conseruacion of her being and enduring."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

ĕn-dūr'-īŋg-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *enduring*; -ly.] In an enduring manner; lastingly, permanently.

"Whose names are enduringly associated with the events."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*.

ĕn-dūr'-īŋg-nĕss, s. [Eng. *enduring*; -ness.] The quality or state of being enduring; lastingness, durability, permanence.

ĕnd'-wāys, adv. [ENDWISE.]

ĕnd'-wīse, adv. [Eng. *end*; -wise.]

1. On end; in an upright or erect position.

"A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set endwise."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. With the end forward.

Ĕn-dŷm'-i-ōn, s. [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A beautiful youth with whom Luna fell in love, by which, in Pliny's opinion, is meant that he was the first to explain the phases of the moon.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Hemerocallidæ. *Endymion nutans* is one of the names given to the bluebell; the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* and the *Agaphis nutans* of other botanists. [AGAPHIS, BLUEBELL, HYACINTH.]

-ene.

Chem.: A termination used to denote that the fatty hydrocarbon belongs to the olefine series, CnH₂N. But this termination is applied to hydrocarbons of the aromatic series without regard to their formula; thus, Naphthalene, C₁₀H₈, ought to be called Naphthalene.

***ĕ'-nĕ-cāte**, v. t. [Latin *enecatus*, pa. par. of *eneco*=to kill; *e*=ex=out, and *neco*=to kill.] To kill, to destroy, to cause death.

ĕ-nĕ-ċi-a (or **ċi** as **shī**), s. [Gr. *ēnekēs*=lasting, continuing.]

Med.: A continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal fevers.

Ĕ-nĕ-īd, s. [ÆNEID.]

ĕn-ē'-ma, s. [Gr.=an injection, from *eniēmi*=to send in, to inject; *en*=in, and *hiēmi*=to send.]

Med.: A clyster, an injection, a medicine, liquid or more rarely gaseous, injected into the rectum.

enema-chair, s. A chair specially constructed for the administration of clysters.

enema-syringe, s. A syringe for injection. [INJECTION-SYRINGE.]

ĕn'-ĕ-mŷ, ***en-e-mi**, ***en-e-mye**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *ennemi*; Fr. *ennemi*, from Lat. *inimicus*=unfriendly, hostile; *in*=not, and *amicus*=a friend; Sp. *enemigo*; Port. *inimigo*; Ital. *nemico*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is very unfriendly or hostile to another; an adversary, an antagonist, an opponent.

"He who does a man an injury, generally becomes the rancorous enemy of the injured man, and even the friends of him whose power is on the decline, withdraw from his interest."—*Mickle: Portuguese Empire in Asia*.

2. A public foe. [¶ 1.]

"All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish enemies."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

3. One who is strongly opposed to or dislikes any subject or cause.

"He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth and knowledge."—*Locke*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, thī; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn: -tīon, -ģion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Technically:

1. Military: [¶ 1.]
2. Theology: [¶ 2.]

¶ The enemy:

1. Literally:

(1) Mil.: Used collectively for the opposing side or force: the verb may be either in the singular or plural.

"The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer."—Addison: *On the War*.

(2) Theol.: The devil.

II. Fig.: Time. Usually in the phrase, How goes the enemy? (Slang.)

*B. As adj.: Inimical, hostile, opposed.

"They every day grow more enemy to God."—Jeremy Taylor.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enemy*, *adversary*, *foe*, *opponent*, and *antagonist*: "An *enemy* is not so formidable as a *foe*; the former may be reconciled, but the latter remains always deadly. An *enemy* may be so in spirit, in action, or in relation; a *foe* is always so in spirit, if not in action likewise; a man may be an *enemy* to himself, though not a *foe*. Those who are national or political enemies are often private friends, but a *foe* is never anything but a *foe*. A single act may create an *enemy*, but continued warfare will create a *foe*. *Enemies* are either public or private, collective or personal; in the latter sense the word *enemy* is most analogous in signification to that of *adversary*, *opponent*, *antagonist*. *Enemies* seek to injure each other commonly from a sentiment of hatred; the heart is always more or less implicated: *adversaries* set up their claims, and frequently urge their pretensions with angry strife, but interest more than sentiment stimulates to action: *opponents* set up different parties, and treat each other sometimes with acrimony; but their differences do not necessarily include any thing personal: *antagonists* are a species of *opponents* who are in actual engagement: emulation and direct exertion, but not anger, is concerned in making the *antagonist*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**enemy-like*, **enemie-lyke*, *a.* Characteristic of an enemy; hostile, opposed.

ẽn-ẽp-ĩ-dẽr'-mĩc, *a.* [Gr. *en*=in, and Eng. *epi-dermic* (q. v.).]

Pharm.: Placed upon or applied to the skin. Used of blisters or anything similar.

ẽn-ẽr-gẽt'-ĩc, *ẽn-ẽr-gẽt'-ĩc-ãl, *ẽn-ẽr-gẽt'-ĩck, *a.* [Gr. *energetikos*=active; *energōs*=at work, active; Fr. *énergique*.] [ENERGY.]

1. Forcible, active, operating with force, power, or effect; powerful, effective, potent.

"These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant."—Harvey.

2. Moving, working, active, operative.

"If then we will conceive of God truly, and as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*."—Grew: *Cosmologia*, bk. i., ch. i.

3. Possessing, exhibiting, or displaying energy.

"Expressive, *energetic*, and refined, It sparkles with the gems he left behind."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 482, 483.

ẽn-ẽr-gẽt'-ĩc-ãl-ĩy, *adv.* [English *energetical*; -ly.] In an energetic manner; with energy, force, or vigor.

"Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most *energetically* oppose and advance themselves."—Potter: *On the Number 666* (1647), p. 140.

ẽn-ẽr-gẽt'-ĩcs, *s.* [ENERGETIC.]

Nat. Phil.: That branch of science which investigates the laws relating to physical or mechanical forces, as opposed to vital. It thus comprehends the consideration of the whole range of physical phenomena.

ẽn-ẽr'-gĩc, ẽn-ẽr'-gĩc-ãl, *ẽn-ẽr'-gĩck, *a.* [Gr. *energōs*=at work, active: *en*=in; *ergon*=work, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical.]

1. Possessing or exhibiting energy or force; active, powerful, effective.

"The most penetrating *energetic* things known."—Cheyne: *On Regimen*, Disc. iv., § 33.

2. Energetic, vigorous; exercising great power or effect.

3. In a state of action; operative.

ẽn-ẽr-gĩ'-cõ, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: With energy, forcibly.

ẽn-ẽr-gĩze, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *energ(y)*; -ize.]

A. Intrans.: To act energetically or with energy or vigor; to display energy in action.

B. Trans.: To give energy, strength, or force to; to make energetic.

"To *energize* the object I pursue."

Byron: *The Waltz*.

ẽn'-ẽr-gĩz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *energiz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which gives energy, force, or vigor, or acts in producing an effect.

ẽn-ẽr-gũ'-mẽn, *s.* [Fr. *énergumène*, from Gr. *energoumenos*=possessed with an evil spirit; *energēō*=to be in action.]

Theol.: One possessed by a spirit, specially by an evil one; a demoniac.

ẽn'-ẽr-gĩ, *en-er-gie, *s.* [Fr. *énergie*; from Gr. *energeia*=action; *energōs*=at work, active: *en*=in, and *ergon*=work; Low Lat., Sp. & Ital. *energia*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Power, internal or inherent, but not active.

"They are not effective of anything, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies."—Bacon.

2. Force, vigor, strength of action, power.

"Such was the *energy* of his spirit that . . . he was that day nineteen hours on horseback."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Efficacy, effectual operation; the power or quality of producing the result desired.

"Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by His most powerful intercession."—Smalridge.

4. Operative power; power or capability of action.

"Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*."—Ray.

5. Emphasis; force or strength of expression; spirit, life, vigor.

"Who did ever, in French authors, see The comprehensive English *energy*?"

Roscommon: *On Poetry*.

B. Technically:

1. Nat. Phil.: A quantity proportional to the product of the mass of a body and the square of the velocity. The work done by a body is exactly measured by the energy. Energy is called also *vis viva* (living force).

2. Mech.: Capability of doing or performing work.

¶ Conservation of energy:

Nat. Phil.: The conservation or preservation of the exact amount of energy which a force possesses, even though, losing its original character, it appear in other forms. Power may be transformed into velocity, so that what is lost in the former is gained in the latter, or *vice versa*. Or it may be transformed, on the same principal, into heat. No force, therefore, is destroyed, it is only transformed into some equivalent, capable of doing exactly the same amount of work which it unchanged could have done. Conservation of energy is sometimes called also Conservation of force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *energy*, *force*, and *vigor*: "With *energy* is connected the idea of activity: with *force* that of capability: with *vigor* that of health. *Energy* lies only in the mind: *force* and *vigor* are the property of either body or mind. Knowledge and freedom combine to produce *energy* of character: *force* is a gift of nature, that may be increased by exercise: *vigor*, both bodily and mental, is an ordinary accomplishment of youth, but is not always denied to old age." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ẽn-ẽr'-vãte, *a.* [Lat. *enervatus*, pa. par. of *enervo*=deprived of nerve, sinews, &c.; *e*=ex=out, and *nervus*, a nerve, a sinew.] Weakened, weak; wanting in spirit; effeminate.

ẽn'-ẽr-vãte, ẽn-ẽr'-vãte, *v. t. & i.* [ENERVATE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken, to emasculate, to render effeminate or feeble.

"Many years of inaction and vassalage did not appear to have *enervated* the courage of the nation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Vet. Surg.: To cut the nerves or sinews of: as, to *enervate* a horse.

B. Intrans.: To cause weakness, effeminacy, or loss of nerve and strength.

"Effeminacy, folly, lust, *Enervate* and enfeeble, and needs must."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 394, 395.

¶ For the difference between *to enervate* and *to weaken*, see WEAKEN.

ẽn-ẽr-vã'-tĩon, *s.* [Lat. *enervatio*, from *enervatus*.]

1. The act of enervating, unnerving, or enfeebling; emasculation.

2. The state of being enervated, weakened, or unnerved; effeminacy.

"This colour of mellority and preheminnence is a signe of *enervation* and weakness."—Bacon: *Table of Colours of Good and Evil*.

*ẽ-nẽrv'-ã-tĩve, *a.* [Eng. *enervat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to enervate or weaken; weakening, enervating.

*ẽ-nẽr've, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *énervé*, from Lat. *enervo*.]

A. Trans.: To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

"We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

B. Intrans.: To enervate, to cause weakness.

ťẽ-nẽrved', *pa. par. or a.* [ENERVE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

2. Bot.: Having no ribs or veins.

*ẽ-nẽr'-voũs, *a.* [Lat. *enervis*.] Weakened, weak, enervated; without strength or force.

e-neugh, *adv.* [ENOUGH.] Enough. (Scotch.)

*ẽn-fã'me, *s.* [INFAMY.] Disgrace, slander.

en famille (ãn fa-mẽl'), *phr.* [Fr.] In a family or private manuer; domestically: as, to dine *en famille*.

*ẽn-fãm'-ĩne, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *famine* (q. v.).] To famish, to starve.

ẽn-fãm'-ĩsh, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *famish* (q. v.).] To starve, to kill with hunger, to famish.

*ẽn-fã'-moũs, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *famous* (q. v.).] To render famous, celebrated, or noted.

*ẽn-far'çe, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *farce* (q. v.).] To stuff.

*en-faunce, *s.* [Fr. *enfance*.] Infancy.

*ẽn-fãv'-õr, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *favor* (q. v.).] To favor.

*ẽn-fẽar', *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fear* (q. v.).] To frighten.

*ẽn-fẽct', *en-fecte, *v. t.* [INFECT.] To infect.

*ẽn-fẽc'te, *a.* [INFECT.] Infected.

ẽn-feẽ'-ble, *en-fea-ble, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *feeble* (q. v.).] To make feeble or weak; to deprive of strength; to debilitate, to enervate.

"For praise too dearly loved, or warmly sought, *Enfeeble* all internal strength of thought."

Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

¶ For the difference between *to enfeeble* and *to weaken*, see WEAKEN.

ẽn-feẽ'-ble-mẽnt, *s.* [English *enfeeble*; -ment.] The act of enfeebling or weakening; enervation; deprivation or loss of strength.

ẽn-feẽ'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *enfeebl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which enfeebles, weakens, or enervates.

"Bane of every manly art, Sweet *enfeebler* of the heart!"

Philips: *Ode to Signora Cuzzino*.

*ẽn-fẽl'-õned, *a.* [O. Fr. *enfelouni* = "become fierce, waxt curst, grown cruel." (Cotgrave.)] Rendered fierce, cruel, or furious.

ẽn-fẽoff', *v. t.* [Low Lat. *infeoffo*.] [FIEF.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct."—Hale.

*2. To give up, to surrender.

"Grew a companion to the common streets, *Enfeoffed* himself to popularity."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

*3. To transfer.

"It is that which *enfeoffes* our sinnes upon Christ."—Bp. Hall: *Old Religion*, § 2.

II. Law: To invest with a feud, fief, or fee; to bestow or convey any estate in fee-simple or fee tail by livery of seizin.

ẽn-fẽoff-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *enfeoff*; -ment.]

Law:

1. That act of bestowing or conveying the fee-simple of any estate.

2. The instrument or deed by which the fee-simple of an estate is conveyed.

*ẽn-fẽr'-tĩle, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fertile* (q. v.).] To fertilize.

ẽn-fẽs'-tẽr, *v. i.* [Pref. *en*, and English *fester* (q. v.).] To fester.

ẽn-fẽt'-tẽr, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *fetter* (q. v.).] To fetter, to bind in fetters; to enchain, to enslave.

*ẽn-fẽ'-vẽr, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fever* (q. v.).] To cause or excite fever in.

En'-fĩeld, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name of a village or small town in Middlesex, England, ten miles north of London, where there is a large Government arms factory.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marĩne; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unite, cũr, rãle, fũll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ẽ; ey = ã. qu = kw.

Enfield-rifle, s.

Mil.: A muzzle-loading rifle used in the British Army as the infantry service-arm prior to the introduction of the breech-loading system. Large numbers of these rifles were converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle, and transferred to the Volunteers when the Martini-Henry rifle was issued to the Regulars. To these converted weapons the term Snider-Enfield or simply Snider is applied. [FIRE-ARM.]

**ĕn-fiĕr'ce*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fierce* (q. v.).] To render fierce, cruel, or furious; to infuriate.

**ĕn-fi-lāde*, s. & a. [Fr., from *enfiler*=to thread: *en*=in, and *fil*=a thread.]

A. As substantive:

Fortification:

1. A straight line or passage; the situation of a place or body of men liable to be raked with shot through the whole extent.

2. The act of obtaining a fire on a work in the direction of one of its faces.

B. As adj.: Enfilading; raking with shot through the whole extent: as, an *enfilade* fire.

**ĕn-fi-lāde*, v. t. [ENFILADE, s.] To pierce or rake with shot through the whole extent, as a work or line of troops.

"The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon."—*Expedition to Carthage*.

**ĕn-fi-le*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *file* (q. v.).] To smoothen or polish with a file.

**ĕn-filed'*, a. [Fr. *enfiler*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a sword drawn as transfixing the head of a man or an animal, a coronet or other object.

**ĕn-fi-re*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fire* (q. v.).] To fire, to set on fire; to kindle, to inflame.

**ĕn-flā-me*, **en-flaw-me*, v. t. [Fr. *enflamer*; Sp. *inflamar*, from Lat. *inflammo*.] To inflame (q. v.).

**ĕn-flĕsh'*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *flesh* (q. v.).] To incorporate, to embody, to ingrain.

**ĕn-fōld'*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fold* (q. v.).] To close in, to encircle, to inclose.

**ĕn-fōld'-īng*, pr. par., a. & s. [ENFOLD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of encircling, closing in, or inclosing.

enfolding-estivation, s.

Bot.: A modification of imbricate estivation, in which one leaf infolds or entirely incloses another. (*Thomé*.)

**ĕn-fōr'ce*, **en-forse*, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *enforcir*; Fr. *enforcir*, from *en* and *force*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To give strength to; to strengthen.

"Fear gave her winges, and rage *enforst* my flight." *Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 32.*

*2. To force, to compel, to constrain.

"Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, I. 2.*

*3. To put in motion or action with violence.

"As swift as stones *Enforced* from the old Assyrian slings." *Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.*

*4. To make or gain by force; to force.

"The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way, Missing the mark of his misaimed sight, Did fall to ground." *Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 8.*

*5. To cause or provoke irresistibly; to compel.

"Drops *enforced* by sympathy." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,229.*

*6. To open with force or violence; to force.

"The locks Each one by him *enforced* retires his ward." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 303.*

*7. To violate, to ravish.

"She was *enforced*, stained, and deflowered." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.*

*8. To urge, to ply hard.

"If he evade us there, *Enforce* him with his envy to the people." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

*9. To demand with importunity.

"*Enforce* the present execution Of what we chance to sentence." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

10. To urge, to give force to, to impress, to lay much stress upon.

"To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument."—*Swift*.

11. To add force or strength to; as, to *enforce* an argument by actions.

"To strengthen and *enforce* the law And keep the vulgar more in awe," *Dodsley: Religion, A Simile.*

12. To put in force or action with severity or strictness; to carry out strictly.

"To *enforce* or qualify the laws." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, I. 1.*

B. Reflex.: To exert one's self.

"Than *Fernbras enforced* hym ther to arise vp-on ys fete." *Sir Ferumbras, 782.*

*C. Intransitive:

1. To use force or compulsion; to exercise force.

"Now I want spirits to *enforce*, art to enchant." *Shakesp.: Tempest, Epilogue, 14.*

2. To attempt by force.

"He also *enforst* to defoule the temple."—*Wycliffe: Acts xxiv.*

3. To make way by force.

"The schip was raunyschid and mighte not *enforse* aghens the wynd."—*Wycliffe: Acts xxvii.*

4. To prove, to demonstrate or show beyond doubt or contradiction.

"Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

**ĕn-fōr'ce*, s. [ENFORCE, verb] Force, power, strength.

"He now defies thee thrice to single fight, As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*." *Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,223.*

**ĕn-fōr'ce-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *enforce*; -able.] That may or can be enforced; enforceable.

**ĕn-fōr'ced'*, pa. par. or a. [ENFORCE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Forced, constrained, not voluntary.

"Forgive me this *enforced* wrong." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 2.*

2. Constrained, counterfeited, not coming from the heart.

"At my service, like *enforced* smiles." *Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.*

**ĕn-fōr'ç-ĕd-lŷ*, adv. [English *enforced*; -ly.] Through force or violence; not voluntarily or of free will; under compulsion.

"If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou Dost it *enforcedly*: thou'dst courtier be, Wert thou not beggar." *Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.*

**ĕn-fōr'çe-mĕnt*, s. [Eng. *enforce*; -ment.]

*1. The act of giving force or strength to.

"Such a newe herte and lusty corage canste thou never come by of thyne owne strength and *enforcement*."—*Udall: Romaynes (Prol.)*

2. The act of forcing or compelling; compulsion, restraint.

"Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement* You got it from her." *Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.*

*3. The act of violating or ravishing.

"His *enforcement* of the city wives." *Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.*

*4. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction.

"The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice."—*Locke*.

*5. A motive or ground of conviction or belief.

"The personal descent of God himself, and the assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world."—*Hammond*.

6. A pressing exigence or demand; necessity.

"More than I have said, The leisure and *enforcement* of the time Forbids to dwell on." *Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.*

7. Anything which exercises a constraining power on the mind or body.

"Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be." *Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.*

8. The enforcing or carrying out strictly of a law.

**ĕn-fōr'ç-ĕr*, s. [Eng. *enforc(e)*; -er.] One who or that which enforces, constrains, or compels.

"Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Maid of the Mill, v. i.*

**ĕn-fōr'ç-i-ble*, a. [Eng. *enforce*; -able.] That may or can be enforced; capable of being enforced.

"Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason."—*Barrow: Sermons*.

**ĕn-fōr'ç-īve*, a. [Eng. *enforc(e)*; -ive.] Enforcing or tending to enforce; constraining, compulsive.

"A sucking hinde calfe trussed in her *enforcive* series." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad, viii.*

**ĕn-fōr'ç-īve-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *enforcive*; -ly.] By or under compulsion or constraint; without choice or free will.

**ĕn-fōr'-ĕst*, **en-for-rest*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *forest* (q. v.).] To convert or turn into forest.

**ĕn-form'* (1), **en-forme* (1), **en-fourme*, v. t. [INFORM.]

**ĕn-form* (2), **en-forme* (2), v. t. [Fr. *enformer*; O. Sp. *enformer*; Sp. *informar*; Ital. *informare*.] To form, to fashion, to frame.

**ĕn-fōrt'*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fort* (q. v.).] To surround or guard with a fort.

**ĕn-for'-tune*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fortune* (q. v.).] To endow with a fortune.

**en-foul-dered*, *en-foul-dred*, a. [Pref. *en*; O. Fr. *fouldroyer*=to cast or dart thunderbolts, to strike, burn, or blast with lightning (*Cotgrave*): *fouldre*=lightning.] Full of, or charged with, lightning.

**ĕn-frā'me*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frame* (q. v.).] To inclose.

**ĕn-frānch'*, v. t. [ENFRANCHISE.] To set free from slavery.

**ĕn-frān'-chĭse*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *franchise* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set free from slavery; to manumit.

"Even slaves were no sooner *enfranchised* than they were advanced to the highest posts."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History, bk. i., ch. iii.*

*2. To set free or release from custody.

"Sirrah, Costard, I will *enfranchise* thee."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iii. 1.*

*3. To set free, release, or disengage from anything which exercises a power or influence over.

"Belike, that now she hath *enfranchised* them, Upon some other pawn for fealty." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.*

*4. To set free from anything which restrains or enslaves; as a bad habit.

"If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best."—*Bacon: Essays*.

5. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to confer the rights and privileges of a freeman upon.

"The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

6. To confer the franchise on; to admit to the rights and privileges of voting for members of Parliament.

*7. To naturalize or receive as denizens; to en-denizen.

"These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us."—*Watts*.

Law: To convert a copyhold into a freehold estate.

**ĕn-frān'-chĭse-mĕnt*, s. [English *enfranchise*; -ment.]

1. The act of enfranchising or setting free from slavery.

2. The state of being enfranchised or set free from slavery; release from servitude.

"That false *enfranchisement* with ease is found; Slaves are made free by turning round." *Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.*

3. A release from prison or confinement.

"As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall, To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber." *Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 1.*

4. A release or deliverance from anything which restrains, confines, or keeps down.

5. The act of admitting to the freedom of a corporation, city, or state; investiture with the rights and privileges of a freeman.

6. The admission to the franchise or to the right of voting.

**ĕn-frān'-chĭs-ĕr*, s. [Eng. *enfranchis(e)*; -er.] One who enfranchises.

**ĕn-frāy'*, **en-frai*, s. [O. Fr. *esfrei*, *esfroi*.] An affray (q. v.).

**ĕn-free'*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *free* (q. v.).] To set free or at liberty; to liberate; to deliver or release from captivity.

**ĕn-free'-dōm*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *freedom* (q. v.).] To free, to set at liberty.

**ĕn-free'ze*, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and English *freeze* (q. v.).] To freeze; to turn to ice; to render insensible.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***ĕn-frĕn'-ziĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frenzied* (q. v.).] Maddened, frenzied.

***ĕn-frō'-ward**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *froward* (q. v.).] To make froward or perverse.

***ĕn-fū'me**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fume* (q. v.).] To blind or obscure with smoke.

***en-fyre**, *v. t.* [ENFIRE.]

***ĕn-gā'ge**, *s.* [ENGAGE, *v.*] An engagement, a bargain, a pledge.

"Nor that it came by purchase or *engage*,
Nor from his prince for any good service."

Puttenham: English Poesie, bk. iii., c. 19.

ĕn-gā'ge, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engager*, from *en*=in, and *gag*=a pledge; Ital. *ingaggiare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pawn, to pledge.

*2. To make liable for a debt; to bind. [B.]

"I have engaged myself to a dear friend,
Engaged my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

*3. To bind, to tie, to involve, to entangle.

"O limed soul,

That, struggling to be free, art more engaged."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

*4. To bind by a promise of marriage. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

*5. To enlist or bring into a party.

"All wicked men are of a party against religion; some *last* or interest *engageth* them against it."—*Tillotson*.

*6. To gain or win over; to attach to a cause or party; to attract.

"Not e'en the sun, desirable as rare,

Could bend one knee, *engage* one votary there."

Cowper: Hope, 505, 506.

*7. To occupy or seize the attention of; as, I *engaged* him in conversation.

"For if vain thoughts the minds *engage*

Of older far than we,

What hope that at our heedless age

Our minds should e'er be free."

Cowper: Hymn for Sunday School at Olney.

*8. To employ for any work, office, or duty.

*9. To enlist or embark in an affair; to involve.

"A quarrel which hath our several honors all *engaged*
To make it gracious."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

*10. To occupy the time or labor of; as, The work *engaged* him the whole day.

*11. To undertake, to enter upon.

"For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*."

Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 60, 61.

*12. To encounter; to enter into conflict with; to attack.

"*Engaging* the enemy with great advantage."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 47.

*13. To oppose; to enter into a contest with.

"The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,

Proves the just victim of his royal rage."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, 59, 60.

B. Reflexive: To place under a pledge, bond, contract, or promise to undertake any work or duty.

"We have *engaged* ourselves too far."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 7.

C. Intransitive:

*1. To become bound, pledged, or liable for the fulfillment of any act, duty, or promise; to promise, to be responsible; to pledge one's self; to enter into an engagement.

*2. To pledge one's self; to be answerable.

"How proper the remedy for the malady I *engage* not."—*Fuller*.

*3. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party, to undertake.

"Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*

In lofty trifles, or to swell my page

With wind and noise." *Dryden: Persius*, v.

*4. To secure and hold the attention; to attract.

"If on your bosom Innocence can win,

Music *engage*, or Piety persuade."

Thomson: Spring, 709, 710.

*5. To join in conflict; to begin to fight.

"Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it."—*Clarendon*.

*6. To involve one's self; to mix, to interfere, to have to do with.

"Vice in its first approach to shun,

The wretch who once *engages* is undone."

Mallet: Prol. to Thomson's Agamemnon.

¶ For the difference between to *engage* and to *bind*, see BIND.

ĕn-gā'ged', *pa. par & a.* [ENGAGED.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Bound, pledged, promised; specif. used of a person bound by promise of marriage to another.

*2. Absorbed or occupied on any work; not at leisure.

engaged-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column attached to a wall so that it is partly concealed. It should stand out at least half its thickness.

engaged-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Wheels which are in gear with each other, the driver being the engaging wheel, and the follower the engaged wheel.

ĕn-gā'g'-ĕd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *engaged*; -*ly*.] As engaged or attached to one side; with attachment, earnestness, or bias.

ĕn-gā'g'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *engaged*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being engaged; attachment to or zeal for a side.

ĕn-gā'ge-mĕnt, *s.* [From *engage*, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging to any act or liability.

*2. That to which a person is bound or pledged; an obligation; a liability; a contract. [II. 1.]

"If the superior officers prevailed they would be able to make good their *engagement*."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 186.

*3. (*Specif.*): Applied to a promise or pledge of marriage.

*4. An obligation, motive, reason, or ground.

"This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity."—*Hammond*.

*5. An occupation, employment, or affair of business; work to be done.

"To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day

With no *engagement*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*6. Employment or occupation of time or attention; application to any work; exercise, practice.

"Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment."—*Rogers*.

*7. The act of engaging, hiring, or employing for any work or duty.

*8. The state of being engaged, hired, or employed.

*9. An enterprise embarked in.

"All my *engagements* I will construe to thee."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

*10. Adherence or partiality to a cause or side; bias, prejudice.

"This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine."—*Swift*.

*11. A fight, a battle, a conflict between two armies or fleets.

"There were killed in this *engagement* 36,773 men."—*Fawkes: Braham Park*, note 8.

II. Technically:

*1. *Comm. (pl.)*: The contracts entered into by a trader for the fulfillment of which he is liable; the liabilities of a trader.

*2. *Scot. Hist.*: A secret treaty made at Carisbrook Castle on Dec. 27, 1647, between Charles I., then a prisoner there, and the Earls of Lanark and Lauderdale. These noblemen engaged to raise an army in Scotland to aid His Majesty in recovering the throne, and he promised to confirm Presbyterian Church government for three years, till an assembly of divines, assisted by twenty commissioners of his nomination, should decide on a form of church government most agreeable to the Word of God. He also promised to suppress all heresy and schism. The majority of the Church and people of Scotland, then strongly Presbyterian, were at the time Covenanters, and, with some exceptions, held aloof from the Engagement which was condemned by the General Assembly of 1648. In the same year the Duke of Hamilton led an army of "Engagers," as they were called, into England, was defeated by Oliver Cromwell, and died on the scaffold. When the news of his discomfiture reached Scotland, some of the Covenanting party, led by the Marquis of Argyll, and the Earls of Cassilis, Eglington, and Loudon, took arms, overthrew the existing government in Edinburgh, and undertook the administration in its stead. This successful exploit was known as the Whigamores' Raid. Afterward they took steps to convince Cromwell that they had not subscribed the Engagement, or had to do with the recent expedition into England, thus averting hostilities with the great English military leader for a time.

¶ For the difference between *engagement* and *battle*, see BATTLE; for that between *engagement* and *business*, see BUSINESS; for that between *engagement* and *promise*, see PROMISE.

ĕn-gā'g'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *engag(e)*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who binds or pledges himself; a surety.

"Several sufficient citizens were *engagers*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon., D' Avenant*.

*2. One who engages or takes part in any business or operation.

"Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their *engagers*."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 125.

*3. One who engages, hires, or employs another for any work or duty; an employer.

II. Scot. Hist.: One of the supporters of the treaty known as the "Engagement" (q. v.).

ĕn-gā'g'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENGAGE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Winning, pleasing, attractive (applied to manners or address).

*2. *Mech.*: [ENGAGING-WHEEL.]

engaging-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: [ENGAGED-WHEELS.]

engaging and disengaging machinery.

Mach.: That kind of machinery in which one part is alternately attached to and detached from another, as occasion may require.

ĕn-gā'g'-ĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *engaging*; -*ly*.] In an engaging, winning, or attractive manner; so as to attract.

ĕn-gā'g'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *engaging*; -*ness*.] The quality of being engaging, pleasing, or attractive; attractiveness, pleasantness.

engine dynamos, *s.*

An invention for generating electricity without friction. Up to 1894, the most economical method of producing electricity was through the well-known dynamo, a steam-engine to drive it, a boiler to supply the engine with steam, and the furnace to heat the boiler.

It had long been recognized by electricians and others, that if one, or possibly two, of these features in the production of electricity could be dispensed with, and the same amount of electricity obtained, a large saving not only in the first cost of the apparatus, but also in the cost of production would be effected. To that end many attempts were made, and much work and time expended in efforts to generate electricity direct from heat, thus leaving out the boiler and the engine. This plan, however, which was called the thermo-battery, did not prove a success, as the cost of generating was higher even than by the former method. Mr. Nicola Tesla, the inventor of the engine-dynamo, attacked the problem from another standpoint and in another direction. He retained the furnace and the boiler, but constructed an apparatus which combined an engine and dynamo. This engine-dynamo has hardly one of the features which distinguish an engine. There are no fly-wheels, piston, crank-shaft, belts, or the heavy iron frame visible. In fact, the machine has the appearance of a dynamo with a steam-pipe directly connected to it. Mr. Tesla's own explanation of this device is to the effect that the steam is used to create a vibrating motion of certain mechanism (in a cylinder) which separates so as to cut the lines of magnet force of the large field magnets in the apparatus, thus creating electricity. It is pointed out that by this method several important advantages are gained, viz:—the absence of a costly engine; the entire absence of friction, and what is of much higher importance, the generation of electricity at about one-half the cost of former methods. These claims have been verified by the operation of machines that have been made and tested. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE.]

***ĕn-gāl'-lant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gallant* (q. v.).] To make a gallant or fine fellow of.

***ĕn-gāol'**, ***ĕn-jāil'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gaol* (q. v.).] To throw into or put into gaol; to imprison, to confine, to shut up.

***ĕn-gar'-bōil**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garboil* (q. v.).] To confuse or confound; to throw into disorder; to disturb.

ĕn-gar'-land, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garland* (q. v.).] To surround or crown with a garland.

ĕn-gār'-rĭ-ſōn, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garrison* (q. v.).]

*1. *Lit.*: To furnish with a garrison; to protect or defend with a garrison.

*2. *Fig.*: To settle or plant as an enemy in a fort.

***ĕn-gās'-trĭ-mŷth**, ***ĕn-gās'-trō-mĭth**, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in; *gastēr* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly, and *muthos*=a word, speech.] A ventriloquist.

ĕn-gĕl'-hard'-tĭ-a (or *tĭ* as *shĭ*), *s.* [Named after a Dutch governor of the N. W. part of Java.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. It consists of very resinous trees. *Engelhardtia spicata* is a large tree, 200 feet high, the trunk of which, in Java, is cross-cut into cart-wheels.

ĕn-gĕn'-dĕr, ***en-gen-dren**, ***in-gen-der**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engendrer*, from Lat. *ingenero*=to produce, to generate; *en*, and *genero*=to breed; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race, a brood; Sp. *engendrar*; Ital. *ingenerare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To beget between the different sexes.

"Seth, Adames sone, sitthen was *engendrede*."

P. Plowman, p. 179.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hĕre**, **camēl**, **hĕr**, **thĕre**; **pĭne**, **pĭt**, **sĭre**, **sĭr**, **marĭne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2 To bear, to bring forth.

"O error, soon conceived,
Thou never comest unto a happy birth,
But kill'st the mother that engendered thee."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

3. To beget, to give birth to.

"This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness."
Sidney: Arcadia.

4. To produce, to cause, to originate, to beget, to breed.

"The disputes engendered by the most extensive confiscation that ever took place in Europe."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

5. To be the cause of, to produce.

"Al so siker as cold engendredth hayl."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,047.

6. To conceive, to originate, to start.

"When straight another new conspiracy
(As if it were a certain successor
Allied to this), engendered in the north,
Is by the Archbishop Scroope with power brought forth."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 73.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be engendered, caused, or produced; to come into existence.

"He knew the cause of every maladye,
Were it of cold, or hete, or moyst, or drye,
And where thei engendrid, and of what humor."
Chaucer: C. T., 421-3.

*2. To meet in sexual intercourse; to come together.

¶ For the difference between to *engender* and to *breed*, see BREED.

ěn-ğën'-dêr-êr, *in-gen-der-er, s. [Eng. *engender*; -er.] One who or that which engenders.

"The engenderers and ingendered."

Davies. Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. O. i.

*ĕn-ğën'-drûre, s. [O. Fr.] The act of begetting or generation.

*ĕn'-ğën-ÿ, s. [Lat. *ingenium*.] [ENGINE, s.] Ingenuity, invention, mechanical skill.

ĕn-gîld', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gild* (q. v.).] To gild, to brighten, to make brilliant.

ĕn'-gîne, *en-gin, *en-gyn, *en-gyne, *in-gine, s. & a. [Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium*=(1) genius, (2) an invention; O. Sp. *engeno*; Sp. *ingenio*; Port. *engenho*; Ital. *ingegno*.] [INGENIOUS.] [LOCOMOTIVE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Innate or natural ability; talent, genius.

"Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made."
C. Churchill.

*2. Skill, understanding.

"If any vertue in thee be
To tell all my dreame aright,
Now kith thy *engin* and thy might."
Chaucer: House of Fame.

*3 Ingenuity, inventiveness.

"The women were of gret *engyne*."
Gower. C. A., iv.

*4. A military machine for casting stones, battering down walls, setting fire to castles, &c.

"Oh that stage amidde ordeynt he gunnes grete
And other *engyns* y-hidde, wilde fyr to cast and schete."
Sir Ferumbras, 3166.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A machine for raising and pouring water on burning houses; a fire-engine.

*7. An instrument constructed with skill.

"Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon from her shining case . . .
He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers' ends."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 127-32.

*8. A gin, a trap.

"The hidden *engines* and the snares."
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 9.

*9. The rack; an instrument of torture.

"Their souls shot through with adders, torn on *engines*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Night-Walker, iv.

10. Any means used to effect or bring to pass any purpose; usually in an evil sense.

"Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth."
Duppa: Rules for Devotion.

11. An agent, a tool, a means acting for another.

"[They] had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up unto the state they were."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 15.

II. *Mech.*: A machine of complicated parts which acts automatically both as to power and operation. It is distinct from a machine, the motor of which is distinct from the operator; and from a tool, which is propelled and operated by one person.

¶ The various forms of engines intended for particular or special purposes will be found under their several heads: as Caloric-engine, Calculating-engine, Steam-engine, &c.

B. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to an engine.

engine-bearer, s.

Ship-build.: One of the sleepers or pieces of timber placed between the keelson in a steamer and the boilers of the engines, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-driver, s. An engineer; one who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine. (*English*.) [ENGINEER.]

engine-furnace, s. A furnace appertaining to a steam-engine boiler.

engine-lathe, s. A lathe of the larger kind, having a capacity for all the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engine-man, s. An engine-driver.

engine-sized, a. Applied to paper sized by a machine, and not while in the pulp, in a tub.

engine-turning, s. A system of ornamental turning done by means of a rose-engine lathe, and commonly seen on the outside of watch-cases.

ĕn'-gîne, v. t. [ENGINE, s.]

*1. To torture by means of or in an engine; to rack.

"A softe bed of large space
They hadde made, and encortained,
Where she was afterward *engine*d."
Gower: C. A., i.

*2. To assault, to batter.

"Professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walk."
Adams: Works, i. 29.

3. To furnish or supply with engines.

ĕn-gî-neêr', *ĕn'-gîn'-êr, *en-gyn-eor, en-gyn-eour, s. [Eng. *engine*; -er; O. Fr. *enginier*; Fr. *ingénieur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A person of genius or ingenuity.

"He is a good *engineer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment."
Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 134.

*2. One who has the management of, and understands the working of engines of war.

"The Amyral made his *engyneour* the engyns to sette and bend."
Sir Ferumbras, 322.

3. In the same sense as II.

"It may not throw its waters into so great a variety of forms as the artificial fountain of the *engineer*."
Knox: Winter Evenings, Even. 3.

4. One who manages or attends to an engine; an engine driver.

5. One who manages or carries through any business or enterprise.

"Proceeded on with no less art,
My tongue was *engineer*."
Suckling: 'Tis Now.

II. One who is skilled in either of the branches of engineering, military, mechanical, or civil. [ENGINEERING.]

ĕn-gî-neêr', v. t. [ENGINEER, s.]

1. To direct or carry out as an engineer the formation or execution of; to perform the duties or part of an engineer in respect of.

*2. To ply, to work upon, to use skill or ingenuity with.

"Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him."
Cowper: Works, xv. 64.

*3. To guide, conduct, or manage by ingenuity and tact, to carry through against or over obstacles: as, to *engineer* a Bill through Congress.

ĕn-gî-neêr'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENGINEER, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the art or science of an engineer; planned, directed, or carried out by an engineer.

C. As *subst.*: The art or science of constructing engines and machines, and of planning and executing such works as fall to the duty of an engineer. Engineering may first be divided into four great branches—military, marine, mechanical, and civil. The Military Engineer has to do with that branch of the science which is connected with the planning, construction, and maintenance of fortifications, the defense or attack of places in war, the construction of such buildings as may be necessary for military posts, the surveying of a country for military operations, &c. The duties of the Marine or Naval Engineer embrace works partly of a military and partly of a naval character. To him fall the planning and construction of vessels of war, and of various engines of war, as torpedoes, &c.

Civil Engineering, the most extensive branch of the four, may be said to have originated in England about the middle of the last century. Before that

period, whenever extensive drainage or waterworks were undertaken, recourse was generally had to the Dutch. The case is very different now. A demand for this profession has been created in this country of late years by the extraordinary development of our system of internal communication, as well as by the application of steam to the purposes of our manufactures. A Civil Engineer should have such a knowledge of mathematics as will enable him to investigate as well as to apply the rules laid down by writers on those branches of the mixed sciences to which his attention will most frequently be drawn. He should be well acquainted with the principles of mechanics, hydraulics, and indeed with all the branches of natural philosophy. He should be able to draw neatly, and should understand the principles of projection upon which all engineering drawings are constructed. To the Civil Engineer proper belongs the construction of roads, bridges, railways, canals, harbors, and drainage works. The duties being thus so extensive, many members of the profession devote themselves to one or other of the subdivisions of the branch. Thus we have gas-engineers, sanitary-engineers, and others, the nature of whose duties is sufficiently explained by their titles.

The Mechanical Engineer is one who is efficient in the invention, contrivance, and adjustment of all kinds of machinery; who is acquainted with the strength and quality of the material used, and also possesses a thorough knowledge of the power of steam and of the engine in all its modifications, and the uses to which this motive power is applied: he should also be duly acquainted with mill-work of the several kinds, whether impelled by steam, water, or wind.

ĕn'-gîn-êr-ÿ, *en-gin-rye, *en-gin-ry, s. [Eng. *engin(e)*; -ery.]

1. The act or art of managing engines of war.

"They may descend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation."
Milton: On Education.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

"Not distant far, with heavy pace, the foe,
Approaching gross and huge in hollow cube,
Training his devilish *enginery*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 551-3.

3. Thunder.

"All the dreadful *enginery* of heaven seemed collecting its forces."
Mrs. Carter: Letters, iv. 223.

4. Artful contrivances or devices; machinations.

"The fraudulent *enginery* of Rome."
Shenstone.

5. Mechanism, machinery, internal structure or arrangement.

"The *enginery* of the English language is too near for distinct vision."
Marsh: Lect. on Eng. Language.

*ĕn'-gîn-oŭs, *in-gin-ous, a. [Lat. *ingeniosus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to an engine.

2. Ingenious, inventive, clever, skillful.

ĕn-gîrd', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gird* (q. v.).] To encircle, to surround, to encompass.

ĕn-gîr'-dle, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *girdle* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To surround as with a girdle, to encircle.

"A fine bordure circularly led . . .
That as a zone the waist *engirded*."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To form a circle round, to encircle.

"With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

*ĕn-gîrt', v. t. [ENGIRD.] To encircle, to surround, to inclose.

ĕn'-gî-scôpe, s. [Gr. *engys*=near, and *skopeō*=to view, to see.] A reflecting microscope, invented by Amici, in which the image is viewed at a side aperture in the tube, in a manner similar to the Newtonian telescope.

*ĕn-glăd', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *glad* (q. v.).] To make glad or cheerful; to gladden, to cheer.

*ĕn-glăd'-dēned, a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gladden* (q. v.).] Gladdened, made glad, or cheerful.

*ĕn-glăim', *en-glayme, *en-gleyme, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *glaym*=clammy.] To make clammy or sticky.

en-glan-té (ăn-glân'-tê), a. [Fr.]

Her.: Bearing acorns or similar glands.

*ĕn'-gle, *en-ghle, s. [INGLE.] A favorite, a darling, a paramour.

Eng'-lish, *Eng-lishe, *Eng-leis (Eng as íng), a. & s. [A. S. *Ænglisc*, *Englisc*, from the Angles, one of the three chief Germanic tribes who settled in England and conquered it from the Celtic inhabitants. Of these three, the Jutes, were not numerous. The Saxons and the Angles were so, especially the Saxons, yet on account of some superiority, probably of a moral kind, the Angles ultimately gave their name to the country. It was first

bôil, bôÿ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

called England in or about the year 800, by Egbert, king of Wessex, after he had united the disjointed kingdoms, commonly called the Heptarchy, under one scepter.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to England or its inhabitants.
2. Written in the English language.
3. Characteristic of or proper to an Englishman.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. (Pl.): The people of England: more widely extended to the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

"The world stands in admiration of the capacity and docibleness of the English."—Howell: *Letters*, iv. 47.

2. The language of the people of England. [ENGLISH LANGUAGE.]

"I can speak English, my lord, as well as you."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

II. Print.: A size of type between Great Primer and Pica, of 14-point body.

English architecture, *s.* [ARCHITECTURE, DECORATED, DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, GOTHIC, PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

English elm, *s.* *Ulmus campestris*.

English language, *s.* The English language is a member of a group of allied languages, to which the term Teutonic has been applied. The Teutons were a German tribe conquered by the Roman general Marius; and hence the terms *Teutonicus* and *Theotiscus* were subsequently applied to all German-speaking people, and the Germans still call their own language Deutsch, of which Dutch is merely another form. [DUTCH.] The Teutonic dialects form three groups: (1) The Low German, (2) The Scandinavian, and (3) The High German. The English language belongs to the first of these groups, as do also the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. The Teutonic languages themselves form a sub-division of the European division of that great family of related languages to which the term Indo-European has been applied. The English language is closely related to those dialects still spoken on the northern shores and lowlands of Germany, a relationship due to the immigration of the Angles, Saxons, and other Low German tribes. The original inhabitants of England were Celts, but few words of their language still survive: such are *basket*, *bran*, *breeches*, *clout*, *crag*, *crock*, &c. The Teutonic invaders consisted of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and their first appearance in this country was in A. D. 449. In process of time they drove the original inhabitants toward the mountainous districts of Wales and Scotland. The language introduced by the Teutonic invaders was an inflected language, and free from admixture of foreign elements. But the English of the present day, which is a direct development of the Anglo-Saxon, has lost its inflections, and has adopted words freely from other tongues. First it adopted many words from the Roman missionaries, by whom the island was converted to Christianity in A. D. 596. Secondly, a large number were adopted from the Northmen of Scandinavia (the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes), who continually made attacks on the coast of England, and at last, in A. D. 1013, became the ruling power. These words are numerous in old northern English literature, and in northern provincial dialects. A few still survive, such as *are*, *till*, *until*, *bound*, *busk*, *bask*, &c. But the event which exercised the greatest influence on the English language was the Norman invasion in A. D. 1066. After this, French became the language of the court, of the nobility, the clergy, and of literature, and continued to be so for nearly 300 years. To it we owe most of the terms connected with feudalism and war, the church, the law, and the chase. Robert of Gloucester, writing in A. D. 1297, says: "(The lower classes cling to English and to their native tongue yet.)" And so in process of time, when the two nations coalesced, the language of the majority prevailed. In A. D. 1349, Latin ceased to be taught in schools through the medium of French, and in A. D. 1362, the pleadings in the law courts were directed by Act of Parliament to be for the future conducted in English. But the English of the end of the fourteenth century was greatly altered from that of the eleventh. It was no longer an inflected or synthetic language, but had become, through the influence of the Norman-French, analytic; that is to say, prepositions and auxiliaries were used instead of inflections to express the various modifications of the idea to be conveyed by any word, and the relations of the several words in a sentence to each other. The invention of printing, the revival of learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and increasing intercourse with other nations, and the discoveries of science, have all tended to increase the vocabulary of the English language by the introduction of new words.

The English language, using the term in its widest acceptance, may be divided into five periods—viz.,

1. First Period A. D. 450-1100.
2. Second " " 1100-1250.
3. Third " " 1250-1350.
4. Fourth " " 1350-1460.
5. Fifth " " 1460-the present day.

In the first period (called also Anglo-Saxon or Old English), the language was inflectional; in the second it began to show a tendency to become analytic, the tendency increasing till in the fourth period inflections had virtually disappeared. Before the Norman conquest there were two dialects in English, a southern and a northern, the former of which was the literary language. After the Conquest dialects became much more marked, so that we can distinguish three great varieties, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, distinguished from each other by various grammatical differences. The Midland dialect was that most widely spread, and it ultimately became the standard language, a result principally due to the influence of Chaucer, and in a less degree of Wycliffe, Gower, and others.

English maiden-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium trichomanes*.

English mercury, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Chenopodium bonus henricus*. It is used as a pot-herb. It must not be confounded with any species of the Euphorbiaceous genus *Mercurialis* (q. v.).

English sea-grape, *s.*

Bot.: *Salicornia herbacea*. (Lyte.)

English treacle, *s.*

Bot.: *Alliaria officinalis*. (Britten & Holland.)

Eng'-lish (Eng as *ing*), *v. t.* [ENGLISH, *a.*] To translate or render into the English language.

"Lucretius Englished! 'Twas a work might shake

The power of English verse to undertake."

Otway: *To Mr. Creech*.

Eng'-lish-a-ble (Eng as *ing*), *a.* [Eng. *English*, *v. i.* -able.] Capable of being translated or rendered into the English language.

Eng'-lish-mān, (Eng as *ing*), *s.* [Eng. *English*, *a.*, and *man*.] A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

Englishman's foot, *s.*

Bot.: *Plantago major*.

Eng'-lish-rŷ (Eng as *ing*), *s.* [Eng. *English*, *a.*; -ry.]

1. The quality or state of being an Englishman.
2. A colony or settlement of Englishmen. (Specifically applied to the settlements of the English in Ireland.)

"The principal strongholds of the Englishry during this evil time were Enniskillen and Londonderry."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ěng'-lŷs-lět, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: An escutcheon of pretense.

ěn-gloōm, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gloom* (q. v.).] To make or render gloomy.

ěn-glŷe, *v. t.* [Fr. *engluer*.] To join, shut, or close very fast or tightly.

ěn-glŷt, *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir*, from Lat. *glutio*=to swallow.]

1. To swallow, to gulp down.
- "How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants This night engluttled."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 2.

2. To swallow up, to exceed.

"My particular grief Engluts and swallows other sorrows."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

3. To fill to overflowing, to glut, to choke.

"Those grieved minds which choler did englut."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 23.

ěn-glŷt-ŷng, *s.* [Perhaps for *engluing* or *enlut-ing*.] The act of stopping up tightly.

"And of the pottes and glasses englutting."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,234.

***ěn-gō-re** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gore*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To gore, to pierce, to penetrate, to wound.

2. To enrage, to infuriate, to goad.

***ěn-gō-re** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gore*, *s.* (q. v.).] To make gory or bloody.

ěn-gor'ge, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*=the throat; Ital. *ingorgiare*; Lat. *ingurgito*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To swallow up, to devour.

"Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied hunger, engorge superfluous meats."—P. Holland: *Ammanus Marcellinus*, p. 237.

2. To swallow down, to suppress, to choke.

"Fraught with rancour and engorged ire."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 40.

B. Intrans.: To eat greedily, to devour.

"Greedily she engorged without restraint."—Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 791.

ěn-gor'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENGORGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Swallowed with greediness, devoured.

2. *Med.*: Filled to excess with blood; congested.

ěn-gor'ge-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *engorge*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

2. *Med.*: The state of being filled to excess or congested with blood; congestion.

ěn-gor'g-ŷng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [ENGORGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

2. *Med.*: The act or state of becoming congested with blood.

en-gou-lée (ân-gô-lê), *a.* [Fr. *engouler*=to swallow.]

Her.: An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, &c., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals.

***ěn-graff**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *graft* (q. v.).] To engraft.

***ěn-graff-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *engraft*; -ment.] The same as ENGRAFTMENT (q. v.).

ěn-graft, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *graft* (q. v.).]

1. To ingraft, to graft on.

"As trees by human skill engrafted bear The juicy fig, smooth plum, or racy pear."—Orlando Furioso, bk. xxvii.

2. To implant, to set or root deeply.

"I make my love engrafted to this store."—Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 37.

***ěn-graf-tā-tion**, *s.* [English *engraft*; -ation.] The same as ENGRAFTMENT (q. v.).

***ěn-graft-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *engraft*; -ment.] The act of engrafting; ingraftment.

ěn-grail, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engrêler*; *grêle*=hail.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To variegate; to spot as with hail.

"Æacides then shews A long lance, and a caldron, new, engrailed with twenty hues."—Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, p. 325.

2. *Her.*: To indent or make ragged at the edges as though broken with hail; to indent in curved lines.

"Polwheel beareth a saltier engrailed."—Carew.

*B. *Intrans.*: To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.

ěn-grailed, *pa. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [ENGRAIL.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Variegated, spotted.

2. Having an indented or wavy outline.

"Over hills with peaky tops engrailed."—Tennyson: *Palace of Art*, 113.

II. Her.: Indented in a series of curves with the points outward; applied to one of the lines of partition, also to some bends and ordinaries.

C. As substantive:

Entom.: The name of two moths, tribe Geometres, family Boarmidae. The Engrailed is *Tephrosia biundularia*, and the Small Engrailed *T. crepuscularia*. (Newman.)

ěn-grail-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *engrail*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, coin, &c.

2. *Her.*: The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines.

ěn-grain, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grain* (q. v.).] [GRAIN, *s.*]

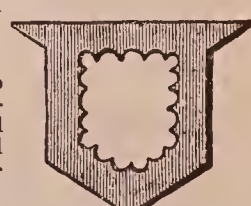
*1. To dye deep; to dye in grain; to give a deep, permanent, or enduring color to.

"See thou how fresh my flowers being spread, Dyed in lillie white and crimson red,

With leaves engrained in lusty green."—Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (Feb.).



Engoulée.



Engrailed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To incorporate with the texture or grain of anything.

3. To color or paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

***ĕn-grānd'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *en*, and English *grand* (q. v.).] To make great, to aggrandize.

***ĕn-grāp'-ple**, *v. i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grapple* (q. v.).] To grapple, to close, to struggle at close quarters.

***ĕn-grasp'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grasp* (q. v.).] To grasp, to gripe, to seize and hold fast.

ĕn-grāu'-lis, *s.* [Gr. *enggraulis*=the anchovy.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Clupeidæ. Snout projecting; mouth opening backward considerably beyond the eyes; mystache long and straight; twelve or more rays within the gill covers; the opening wide; abdominal line without projecting hooked scales. *Engraulis encrasicholus* is the anchovy (q. v.). (*Couch*, &c.)

ĕn-grā'Ve (1), ***en-grav-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, *v.* (q. v.) O. Fr. *engraver*; Dut. *graven*=to dig; *graveren*=to engrave; Ger. *graben*=to dig, engrave, cut, carve.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cut with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, &c., with a sharp instrument.

"Engrave the two stones with the names."—*Exodus* xxviii. 11.

2. To cut, picture, or represent, as on wood, metal, &c., by carving with a graver, &c.

"On the other side was engraven the cross and the tarp."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 247.

*3. To cut in, to make by incision.

"Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 32.

*4. To impress deeply, to imprint.

"It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification."—*Locke*.

B. *Intrans.*: To practice or follow the art of engraving; to be skilled in engraving.

¶ For the difference between *to engrave* and *to imprint*, see *IMPRINT*.

***ĕn-grā'Ve** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, *s.* (q. v.).] To bury, to inter, to place in a grave.

***ĕn-grā'Ve-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*ment*.]

1. The act, process, or art of engraving.

2. The work of an engraver.

ĕn-grāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*er*.] One who is skilled in engraving; a cutter of letters, figures, &c., in wood, stone, &c.

"Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 47.

***ĕn-grāv'-ĕr-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*ry*.] Engraved work; the work of an engraver.

ĕn-grāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENGRAVE (1), *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or art of cutting figures, letters, &c., on wood, stone, or metal. Engraving is very ancient. The oldest records are cut in stone, some in relief, some in intaglio. The hieroglyphics of Egypt are cut in the granite monoliths, and on the walls of the tombs and chambers. From Egypt or Phœnicia the Greeks received the art of engraving, where it had considerably advanced in the time of Homer. Among other uses which are allied to chasing and inlaying, it was employed in delineating maps on metallic plates. Specimens of Etrurian art are also of great antiquity. The art of engraving is fairly referable to three divisions: chalcography, or plate-engraving; xylography, or wood-engraving; lithography, or stone-engraving. (See these words.)

Engraving on metal originated with chasers and inlayers. This art is very ancient, but does not seem to have suggested the sister art of printing from the plates thus engraved. In taking a cast in sulphur of some engraved church ornaments, it is stated that a Florentine artist named Finiguerra, about 1440, was led at length to the discovery of the value of plate-engraving as a means of printing. Some dust and charcoal which had gathered in the lines came out upon the sulphur and gave an unexpected and suggestive effect. Aquatint engraving was invented by Saint-Non, a Frenchman, in 1662. Engraving in steel (claimed to be a native American invention) was introduced into England by Perkins, of Philadelphia, 1819. The earliest application of the wood-engraver's art was in cutting blocks for playing-cards. French writers ascribe it to the time of Charles V., but the Germans show cards of the date 1300, and the Italians claim that it originated in Ravenna, about 1285. Engraving on wood assumed

the character of an art about 1440; the first impression, 1423. Improved by Dürer, 1471-1528; by Bewick, 1789.

Engraving on a lithographic stone is effected by etching-point, diamond, or ruling-machine; the stylus of the latter is a diamond. There are two modes, the first of which is the more usual: (1) The stone is covered with a gum and acid ink-resisting compound, dried, and the design scratched through this ground to such a depth merely as to expose the clean stone. The stone is then oiled, the engraved portions alone absorbing the oil; it is afterward washed and rolled up. The printing is, however, usually from transfers from the engraved stones. (2) The stone is etched through a ground of asphaltum; acid is applied to deepen the lines. These are inked; the face cleaned off, gummed, and etched, the stone rolled up and printed. There are many styles and these are briefly considered under their respective heads, as chalcography, copperplate engraving, dry-point, etching, steel-plate engraving, wood-engraving, &c.

"With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel."—*Exodus* xxviii. 11.

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate, &c.

"It appears from the engravings on Aaron's breastplate."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 5.

3. An impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

¶ For the difference between *engraving* and *picture*, see *PICTURE*.

engraving-machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which an intaglio impression is delivered upon a plate or cylinder for bank-note printing, or calico-printing, by the rotation under contact with the said object of a hardened steel roller bearing the design in cameo. This system was invented by Jacob Perkins, and was first adopted in bank-note engraving. [TRANSFERRING-MACHINE.] The process for obtaining the design in cameo on the mill, by rotation in contact with an intaglio die, is effected in a transfer press. [CLAMMING-MACHINE.] A pantograph is used in etching a reduced copy of a pattern on the copper cylinder for calico-printing. Eccentric-engraving, for a certain class of patterns in calico-printing, is performed by a diamond etching-point on the varnished roller. The points are moved by elaborate machinery, and the effect is analogous to that of the eccentric and rose-engine lathes. (*Knight*.)

2. An apparatus on the principle of the pantograph, but provided with a cutting device and machinery for causing pressure upon the surface to be engraved, so as to produce lines similar to those made by hand with the graver.

***ĕn-greāt'-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *greaten* (q. v.).] To make great or greater; to increase, to aggravate.

***en-gregge**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *engregier*=to make heavy, to aggravate; Low Lat. *ingravis*, from Lat. *in*, intens., and *gravis*=heavy.] To become heavy on; to press upon.

***ĕn-griē've**, ***en-greeve**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. -*en*, and Eng. *grieve* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To grieve, to vex, to afflict, to distress.

B. *Intrans.*: To hurt, to pain, to be troublesome or painful.

ĕn-grōss', ***en-grosse**, ***in-gross**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *engros*=in large; O. Fr. *grosseyer*=to engross, to write fair or in great and fair letters. (*Cotgrave*.)] [GROSS.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To write in large or distinct letters.

"Engrossed was it, as it is well knowe,
And enrolled onely for witness
In your registers."
Lydgate: Siege of Thebes, pt. ii.

*2. To make gross or fat; to fatten.

"Not sleeping to engrosse his idle body,
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

*3. To make thick; to thicken.

"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrossed with mud, which did them foul agrieze."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 46.

*4. To increase in size or bulk.

"Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly engrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

*5. To purchase or seize in the gross.

"If thou engrossest all the griefs as thine,
Thou robbest me of a moiety."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

6. In the same sense as II.

7. To take or occupy the whole of; to absorb, to monopolize.

"'Tis just that God should not be dear
Where self engrosses all the thought."
Cowper: Love Endures no Rival.

8. To take or occupy an undue amount or portion of.

"Too long hath love engrossed Britannia's stage,
And sunk to softness all our tragic rage."
Tickell: To Mr. Addison, on his Tragedy of Cato.

*9. To seize, to extract.

"If out of those inventions
Which flow in Athens, thou hast here engrossed
Some rarity of wit."
Ford: Broken Heart, iii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Official*: To copy out in a large, distinct, and legible hand for preservation as records.

2. *Economics*: To buy up the whole or large quantities of any commodity with the object of controlling the market, and thus being able to sell again at an enhanced price.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be occupied or employed in engrossing, or copying in a large, legible, and distinct hand; to follow or practice the profession of an engrosser.

*2. To become larger, to increase.

ĕn-grōss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who engrosses or copies documents in a fair, large hand.

2. One who seizes or assumes the whole or an undue share of anything; a monopolizer.

"Little engrossers of delegated power."—*Knorr: Spirit of Despotism*, § 29.

II. *Econom.*: One who buys up the whole or large quantities of any commodity to sell again; a forestaller.

"A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder."—*Locke*.

ĕn-grōss'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of engrossing or appropriating things in the gross; exorbitant appropriation or acquisition.

"Those hold their immoderate engrossments of power and favor by no other tenure than presumption."—*Swift*.

2. The act of copying out in large, fair characters; as, the engrossment of a deed.

3. The state of being engrossed, or having the attention wholly taken up by some subject.

"In the engrossment of her own ardent and devoted love."—*Lytton. (Ogilvie)*.

***ĕn-guard'** (*u* silent), ***en-gard**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *guard* (q. v.).] To guard, to defend, to protect.

ĕn-gūlf, ***in-gūlf**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *engolfer*: *en*=in, and *golfe*=a gulf.] To swallow up or absorb as in a gulf.

ĕn-gūlf'-mĕnt, ***in-gulf-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *engulf*; -*ment*.] An absorption or swallowing up as in a gulf or vortex.

ĕn'-gŷ-scōpe, *s.* [ENGISCOPE.]

***ĕn-hā'-ble**, ***ĕn-hāb'-ile**, *v. t.* [ENABLE.]

***ĕn-hāb'-it**, *v. t. & i.* [INHABIT.]

ĕn-hāl'se, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hals*, *halse*=the neck.] To clasp round the neck, to embrace.

ĕn-hā'-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *enalos*, the same as *enalios*=in or of the sea: *en*=in, and *hals* (genit. *halos*)=the sea. So named because the plant grows in estuaries.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ. According to Agardh the fruit is eatable and the fibers can be woven. Habitat Ceylon and other Indian islands.

ĕn-hān'ce, ***en-hans-en**, ***en-haunce**, ***en-haunse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Prov. *enansar*=to further advance, from *enans*=before, rather, from Lat. *in ante*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

*1. To lift or raise on high; to raise up.

"Thei han ben so filled aghen, and the ground enhaunced."—*Maundeville*, p. 95.

2. To raise in rank or position; to elevate or exalt socially.

"The god of my fader, and hym y shal enhaunce."—*Wycliffe: Exodus*, xv. 2.

3. To raise, advance, or heighten in price; to increase in price.

"The desire of money is every where the same: its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble."—*Locke*.

4. To increase, to make greater or stronger; to heighten.

"A crystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often more enhanced
The thirst."
Cowper: Task, ii. 507-9.

B. *Intrans.*: To be raised, to increase, to grow greater; to swell up.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ĕn-hānĉed', *pa. par. & a.* [ENHANCE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Raised, increased, heightened, augmented.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to any ordinary when removed from its proper position and placed higher up in the field.

ĕn-hānĉe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enhance*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of increasing, or raising, as in price.

"Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations*.

2. The state of being increased, augmented, or raised; a rise or increase, as in price.

"This enhancement may easily be proved not to be owing to the increase of taxes, but to uniform increase of consumption and of money."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

3. An increasing, heightening, or making greater; an aggravation.

"Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt."—*Government of the Tongue*.

ĕn-hānĉ-gĕr, ***en-haun-sere**, *s.* [English *enhance*(e); -*er*.]

*1. One who raises or exalts socially.

2. One who enhances, raises or increases, as in price.

"In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of enhancers."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

***ĕn-hāp'-pŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *happy* (q. v.).] To make happy or prosperous.

ĕn-har'-bor, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harbor* (q. v.).] To harbor or dwell in; to inhabit, to lodge in.

***ĕn-har'-den**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harden* (q. v.).] To make hard, to harden, to encourage, to embolden.

***ĕn-har-mō-nĭ-an**, *a.* [Gr. *enarmonios*.] The same as ENHARMONIC (q. v.).

ĕn-har-mōn'-ic, ***ĕn-har-mōn'-ick**, **en-har-mon-ique**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *enharmonique*, from Gr. *enarmonikos*=in harmony; *en*=in, and *harmonia*=harmony.]

A. As adjective:

Music:

1. One of the three genera of Greek music, the other two being the Diatonic and Chromatic.

2. Having intervals less than a semitone; *e. g.*, an enharmonic organ or harmonium is an instrument having more than twelve divisions in the octave, and capable, therefore, of producing two distinct sounds; when on the ordinary instrument one only exists, as, for instance, G. sharp and A flat. An enharmonic scale is one containing intervals less than a semibreve.

¶ *Enharmonic Modulation*: A change as to notation, but not as to sound. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmonia* and chromatic species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing."—*Warton*.

***B. As subst.**: Enharmonic music.

† **ĕn-har-mōn'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *enharmonic*; -*al*.] **Music**: The same as ENHARMONIC (q. v.).

ĕn-har-mōn'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *enharmonical*; -*ly*.] **Music**: In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

ĕn-har-mō-nĭ-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *enarmonion*, neut. of *enarmonios*=in harmony.] **Music**: A song of many parts in harmony; enharmonic music.

***ĕn-hās-te**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haste* (q. v.).] To hasten, to hurry.

***ĕn-hāunt'**, ***en-haute**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haunt* (q. v.).]

1. To keep company or associate with.

2. To practice, to exercise.

ĕn-heart-en (heart as hart), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hearten* (q. v.).] To encourage, to embolden, to inspirit, to animate.

***ĕn-hĕd'ge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *hedge* (q. v.).] To surround or enclose with a hedge; to hedge in.

***ĕn-hĕr'-it-age** (age as ĭg), *s.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *heritage* (q. v.).] A heritage, an inheritance.

***ĕn-hort'**, ***en-ort**, ***en-hurte**, *v. i.* [O. French *enhorter*, from Lat. *enhortor*.] To exhort, to encourage.

***ĕn-hŭ-me**, *v. t.* [INHUME.] To swallow up, to bury.

ĕn-hŭn'-gĕr, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hunger* (q. v.).] To make hungry.

en-hŷ'-dris, ***ĕn-hŷ'-dra**, *s.* [Gr. *enydros*=living in water: *en*=in, and *hydōr*=water.]

Zoöl.: Sea-otter. A genus of carnivorous mammals, family Mustelidæ; six incisors above, four below, tail much shorter than the body, no anal scent-bags. Fur thick, woolly. *Enhydra marina*, the Sea-otter, or Sea-beaver, is found in the regions bordering the North Pacific on either side. These animals are killed for their valuable fur.

ĕn-hŷ'-drite, *s.* [Gr. *enydros*=with water in it, holding water; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A generic term for any mineral having water within its cavities.

ĕn-hŷ'-droŭs, *a.* [ENHYDRITE.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Property*: Having water within its cavities, as *enhydrous quartz*.

2. *Less properly*: Having any other liquid than water within its cavities.

Ēn'-if, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also Epsilon Pegasi.

ĕ-nĭg'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ainigma* (genit. *ainigmatos*)=a dark saying; *ainissomai*=to speak in riddles; *ainos*=a tale.]

1. An obscure, dark, doubtful, or ambiguous saying or question; a riddle.

"The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Anything which is puzzling or inexplicable; a puzzle.

"But day by day, and year by year,"

Will make the dark *enigma* clear."

Cowper: To Lady Austen.

ĕ-nĭg-măt'-ic, **ĕ-nĭg-măt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ainigmatikos*=speaking in riddles; *ainigma*=a riddle; Fr. *énigmatique*; Sp. & Ital. *enigmatico*.]

1. Obscure; darkly or ambiguously expressed; containing or resembling an enigma

"Unlike the *enigmatic* line,
So difficult to spell,
Which shook Belshazzar at his wine,
The night his city fell."

Cowper: Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

6. Obscure, cloudy, doubtful.

"Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatic* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively."—*Hammond*.

ĕ-nĭg-măt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *enigmatical*; -*ly*.] In an enigmatic manner; obscurely, darkly, ambiguously.

"Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry."—*Broome*.

ĕ-nĭg-ma-tist, *s.* [Gr. *ainigmatistēs*=a dealer or speaker in riddles; *ainigma*=a riddle.] A maker or dealer in enigmas; one who expresses himself darkly or ambiguously.

"That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the above-mentioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle."—*Addison*.

ĕ-nĭg-ma-tize, *v. i.* [Gr. *ainigmatizomai*, from *ainigma*=a riddle.] To speak or write *enigmatically* or ambiguously.

ĕ-nĭg-ma-tōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ainigma*=a riddle, and *graphō*=to write.] The act or art of making or of solving enigmas.

ĕ-nĭg-ma-tōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Greek *ainigma* (genit. *ainigmatos*)=a riddle, and *logos*=a discourse.] The same as ENIGMATOGRAPHY (q. v.).

***ĕn-i'sle** (*s* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *isle* (q. v.).] To make an island of; to separate; to sever; to cut off or away.

***ĕn-jāil'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *jail* (q. v.).] To imprison; to confine; to keep under restraint.

ĕn-jōin' (1), ***en-joyn** (1), ***en-yoyn**, ***in-joine**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *enjoindre*, from *en*=in, and *joindre*=to join; Lat. *injungo*=to join into; to enjoin.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lay an order or command upon, coupled with admonition; to put an injunction upon; to admonish, and direct with authority. (Said of the person.)

2. To order, to command, to lay or impose upon as an injunction. (Said of the thing.)

"I needs must by all means fulfill
This penance which *enjoyed* is to me."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 80.

II. Law: To prohibit, forbid, or restrain by an injunction (q. v.).

B. Intrans.: To bid, to command, to admonish, to warn.

"It endeavors to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be invariably preserved."—*Tillotson*.

***ĕn-jōin** (2), ***en-jōyn** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *join* (q. v.).] To join or unite together.

ĕn-jōin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin* (1); -*er*.] One who enjoins, or gives injunctions.

***ĕn-jōin'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin*; -*ment*.] The act of enjoining; injunction, command, direction, order; the state of being enjoined.

ĕn-jōŷ, ***en-joye**, ***en-yoy-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *en*=in, and *joie*=joy.]

A. Transitive:

1. To feel a pleasure in; to have a pleasing sense or perception of; to take pleasure or delight in.

"Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content hethere did long *enjoy*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 41.

2. To have the possession, use, or enjoyment of; to have, hold, or occupy, as something advantageous or desirable.

"The Whigs had, under Fraser's administration, *enjoyed* almost as entire a liberty as if there had been no censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. To gain, to obtain.

"Wherein it shall appear that your demands are just,
Ye shall *enjoy* them."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"So inflame my sense
With ardor to *enjoy* thee."

Milton: P. L., ix. 1032.

B. Reflex.: To feel pleasure; to take enjoyment in things; to delight one's self; to be happy.

"When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancor, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbor's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?"—*South*.

***C. Intrans.**: To feel joy; to have pleasure or happiness.

"Manye schulen *enioye* in His natyuite."—*Wycliffe: Luke i. 14.*

***ĕn-jōŷ**, *s.* [ENJOY, *v.*] Joy, happiness, pleasure.

ĕn-jōŷ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enjoy*; -*able*.] Capable of or fit for being enjoyed; capable of affording enjoyment.

"The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them."—*Pope: Letters*.

ĕn-jōŷ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoy*; -*er*.] One who enjoys, possesses, or has the benefit of anything.

"The unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

ĕn-jōŷ-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enjoy*; -*ment*.]

1. The state or condition of enjoying; the state of possessing or having anything advantageous or desirable; fruition.

"Who is there does not sometimes hazard it for the *enjoyment* of an hour."—*Rambler*, No. 178.

2. That which is enjoyed or affords pleasure or satisfaction.

"To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*."—*Glanvill*, ser. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enjoyment*, *fruition*, and *gratification*: "*Fruition*, from *fruo* to *enjoy*, is employed only for the act of *enjoying*; we speak either of the *enjoyment* of any pleasure, or of the *enjoyment* as a pleasure: we speak of those pleasures which are received from the *fruition*, in distinction from those which are had in expectation. The *enjoyment* is either corporeal or spiritual, as the *enjoyment* of music, or the *enjoyment* of study, but the *fruition* of eating, or any other sensible, or at least external object; hope intervenes between the desire and the *fruition*. *Gratification*, from the verb to *gratify*, make grateful or pleasant, signifies either the act of giving pleasure, or the pleasure received. *Enjoyment* springs from every object which is capable of yielding pleasure; by distinction, however, and in the latter sense, from moral and rational objects: but the *gratification*, which is a species of *enjoyment*, is obtained through the medium of the senses. The *enjoyment* is not so vivid as the *gratification*: the *gratification* is not so permanent as the *enjoyment*. Domestic life has its peculiar *enjoyments*; brilliant spectacles afford *gratification*. Our capacity for *enjoyment* depends upon our intellectual endowments; our *gratification* depends upon the tone of our feelings, and the nature of our desires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-kĕn'-nel, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kennel* (q. v.).] To shut up in a kennel.

***ĕn-kĕr'-nel**, *v. t.* [Eng., &c., *en*, and *kernel*.]

1. To form into a kernel.

2. To inclose in a kernel.

ĕn-kin'-dle, ***en-ken-dle**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kindle* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To kindle, to set on fire, to set alight.

"Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flax, but *enkindle* it."—*Udall: Romans xiii.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

1. To kindle, to inflame.

"And in my breast *enkindle* virtue's love."
Warton: *Eclogue* v.

*2. To excite, to inflame, to rouse into action.

"Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seemed too much *enkindled*."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

*3. To incite or inflame to any action.

"That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

*B. Intrans.: To take fire; to be enkindled.

ěn-lā'ce, v. t. [INLACE.]

1. To fasten with lace; to bind or encircle as with lace; to surround.

2. To embrace, to clasp.

3. To involve, to entangle.

ěn-lā'ce-mént, s. [Eng. *enlace*; -ment.] The act of enlacing; the state of being enfolded, encircled, or involved.

*ěn-lān'-goŭr, *en-lan-gor, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *langour* (q. v.).] To cause to pine or waste away; to cause to fade.

*ěn-lāp', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lap*, v. (q. v.).] To involve, to cover or roll up.

ěn-lard', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lard* (q. v.).] To dress or cover with lard; to fatten.

ěn-lar'ge, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *large* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make large or greater in size, quantity or bulk; to expand or increase in bulk.

2. To make large in appearance; to cause to appear larger; to magnify.

"In luster and effect like glass
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies."
Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 132-4.

3. To extend in limits or dimensions.

"Glory is like a circle in the water
Which never ceases to *enlarge* itself."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

4. To dilate; to expand; to extend in comprehension.

"O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*."—2 *Corinthians*, vi. 11.

5. To expand, to extend, to make more full; to amplify.

"Rather than anything shall be wanting that will despatch him, I will *enlarge* my testimony against him."
—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

6. To extend to more uses or purposes.

"It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary root of the word of God."—Hooker.

*7. To give free vent or scope to, to vent.

"Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

8. To set free from confinement; to set at liberty.

"A guilty soul *enlarged*,
And by a Savior's death discharged."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xix.

*9. To state at large or fully; to dilate or enlarge upon.

"In my tent *enlarge* your griefs."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 2.

*B. Reflex.: To make diffuse; to amplify, to expatiate.

"I will *enlarge* myself no further to you at this time."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., let. 29.

C. Intransitive:

1. To grow larger; to become bigger; to increase in size or bulk.

"Where Avon shapes
His winding way, *enlarging* as it flows."
Jago: *Edgehill*, bk. i.

2. To dilate, to speak or write at length; to expatiate; to amplify.

"This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

*3. To exaggerate.

"A severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarged* a little, as travelers are often suspected to do."—Swift.

4. To increase in capacity or comprehension; to increase in breadth or extent; to expand.

"Great objects make
Great minds, *enlarging* as their views *enlarge*."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,064, 1,065.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *enlarge*, to *extend*, and to *increase*: "We speak of *enlarging* a house, a room, premises or boundaries; of *increasing* the property, the army, the capital, expense,

&c.; of *extending* the boundaries of an empire. We say the hole or cavity *enlarges*, the head or bulk *enlarges*, the number *increases*, the swelling, inflammation; and the like, *increase*; so likewise in the figurative sense, the views, the prospects, the powers, the ideas, and the mind, are *enlarged*; pain, pleasure, hope, fear, anger, or kindness, is *increased*; views, prospects, connections, and the like, are *extended*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěn-larged', pa. par. & a. [ENLARGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made larger, greater or bigger; increased in bulk or dimensions.

2. Not narrow; liberal, expanded, broad, comprehensive: as, a man of *enlarged* views.

ěn-larg'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *enlarged*; -ly.] In an enlarged or wide manner or sense; with enlargement; broadly, widely.

"Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequent upon that."—Mountagu: *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 172.

ěn-lar'ge-mént, s. [Eng. *enlarge*; -ment.]

1. The act or process of enlarging or increasing in size, bulk, or dimensions; increase in size.

"The crowded roots demand *enlargement* now."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 533.

2. An extending or making more wide or broad.

"The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another."—Swift.

3. The state or condition of being enlarged; increase or augmentation in size or importance.

*4. Something added on; an addition.

"And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too."
Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 470, 471.

5. Extension or expansion of the intellectual powers; increase of knowledge; extended or enlarged comprehension or capacity.

6. Release from confinement, restraint, or constraint.

"Now sign his *enlargement*."

Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, i. 2.

7. Diffuseness of speech or writing; an expatiating or dilating upon any particular point or subject.

"While I restrain my pen from all *enlargements*."
Mallet: *To the Duke of Marlborough*.

ěn-larg'-ēr, s. [Eng. *enlarge*(e); -er.] One who enlarges, increases, or expatiates upon anything.

"We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honor, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*. (To the Reader.)

ěn-larg'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENLARGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making larger; the state of becoming larger; enlargement.

enlarging-hammer, s. The gold-beater's hammer by which he reduces the package of quarters or gold-plate. Fifty-six of the quarters form a packet (caucher), and are interleaved with vellum. The hammer weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, six inches high. Its face is very slightly convex, and five inches in diameter.

*ěn-lāur'-ēl, en-lawr-el, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *laurel* (q. v.).] To crown with laurel.

ěn-lāy', v. t. [INLAY.]

*ěn-lēag'-ue, v. i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *league* (q. v.).] To be in league with.

*en-le-geance, s. [O. Fr. *en*=in, and *legeaunce*, *ligance*=homage.] Allegiance.

*ěn-lēngth', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *length* (q. v.).] To lengthen out.

*ěn-lēngth'-en, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lengthen* (q. v.).] To lengthen, to draw out.

en-lev-é (ân-lěv'-ê), a. [Fr., pa. par. of *enlever*=to raise or lift.]

Her.: Raised or elevated.

*ěn-lěv'-en, a. & s. [ELEVEN.]

*en-li-ance, *en-ly-ance, s. [O. Fr. *enliant*, pr. par. of *enlier*=to join, to unite.] Alliance.

*ěn-light' (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *light* (q. v.).] To enlighten, to illuminate.

ěn-light'-en (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lighten* (q. v.).]

*I. Lit.: To give light to; to shed light upon; to illuminate.

"The moon is *enlightened* to govern the night."

Byrom: *Thanksgiving Hymn*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give intellectual light to; to illuminate the intellect of; to instruct, to inform, to impart knowledge to.

"Thus *enlightening* our mind, and rectifying our practice in all matters."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

*2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

"His eyes were *enlightened*."—1 *Samuel* xiv. 27.

3. To instruct or inform in divine knowledge or religious truths.

"Those who were once *enlightened*."—Hebrews vi. 4.

*4. To cheer, to exhilarate, to gladden.

¶ For the difference between to *enlighten* and to *illuminate*, see ILLUMINATE.

ěn-light'-ened (gh silent), pa. par. & a. [ENLIGHTEN.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Made light, furnished or supplied with light; illuminated.

2. Fig.: Mentally or intellectually illuminated; informed, instructed; advanced in knowledge.

ěn-light'-en-ēr (gh silent), s. [Eng. *enlighten*; -er.] One who or that which enlightens, illuminates, or gives light to; one who instructs, informs, or gives intellectual light to.

"Here Adam interposed: 'O sent from heaven
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast revealed.'" Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 270-72.

ěn-light'-en-mént (gh silent), s. [Eng. *enlighten*; -ment.]

1. The act of enlightening or illuminating. (Lit. & fig.)

2. The state of being enlightened.

ěn-līm'n' (n silent), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *limn* (q. v.).] To illuminate; to adorn with ornamented letters or illuminations.

ěn-līnk', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *link* (q. v.).] To link, to connect, to join, to chain to.

ěn-llst', *in-llst', v. t. & i. [Fr. *en*=in, and *liste*=a list.] [LIST.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: To enroll, to register or enter in a list.

2. Spec.: To engage for military service.

II. Fig.: To engage, gain over, or unite to a cause; to employ in the advancement of some interest.

"A graver fact, *enlisted* on your side,
May furnish illustration well applied."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 205, 206.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To engage one's self for military service.

"Many West-country Whigs, who did not think it absolutely sinful to *enlist*, stood out for terms subversive of all military discipline."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Fig.: To attach or engage one's self to a party, interest, or cause.

¶ For the difference between to *enlist* and to *enroll*, see ENROLL.

ěn-llst'-mént, s. [Eng. *enlist*; -ment.]

1. The act of enlisting or of engaging for military service.

2. The act of engaging one's self for military service; the state of being enlisted.

3. The writing or document by which a soldier is bound.

*ěn-lī've, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *live* (q. v.).]

1. To give life to; to quicken; to make to live.

"This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated."—Bishop Hall: *Select Thoughts*, § 30.

2. To animate, to quicken; to give sprightliness or animation to.

"See, see! the darts by which we burned
Are bright Lōysa's pencils turned:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroyed before."
Lovelace: *Lucasta*, p. 19.

ěn-liv'-en, v. t. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *live*, and suff. -en.]

1. To quicken; to make to live; to give life to.

"Lo! of themselves the *enlivened* chessmen move."
Cowley: *Pindaric Odes*; *Destiny*, iii.

2. To make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to invigorate.

"They came out of the bath not only sweet and clean, but also much *enlivened* and strengthened in their joints."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To give spirit or animation to; to animate, to make sprightly, cheerful, or gay; to exhilarate.

ěn-liv'-en-ēr, s. [Eng. *enliven*; -er.] One who or that which enlivens, animates, stimulates, or invigorates.

"Fire, the *enlivener* of the general frame."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 427.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
çian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***en-lū'-mīne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, from Lat. *illuminare*.] To illumine, to brighten, to enlighten. [ILLUMINATE.]

***en-lōck'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lock* (q. v.).] To lock, close, or shut up.

***en-lū're**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lure* (q. v.).] To lure, to entice.

en-man-ché (ân-mân-shê), *a.* [Fr.].

Her.: Covered with or resembling a sleeve. (Said when the chief has lines drawn from the center of the upper edge to the sides to about half the breadth of the chief.)



Enmanché.

***en-mar'-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marble* (q. v.).] To turn to marble; to make as hard or unfeeling as marble.

***en-mar'-vel**, ***en-mar-vail**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marvel* (q. v.).] To cause to wonder, marvel at, or admire.

en masse (ân mass), *phrase.* [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

***en-mesh'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *mesh* (q. v.).] To entangle or catch in a net; to trap.

"So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

***en-mew** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [EMMEW.]

***en-miñ'-gle**, *v. t.* [IMMINGLE.]

***en-mi-tŷ**, ***en-mi-te**, ***ene-my-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *enamistiet*; Fr. *inimitié*, from Lat. *inimicitia*, from *inimicus*=(a.) hostile (s.) an enemy; *in* (neg.), and *amicus*=(a.) friendly, (s.) a friend.]

1. The quality or state of being an enemy or hostile; hostility.

"He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter enmity of many and the high displeasure of more."—*Atterbury*.

2. Variance, discord, contrariety of interests, animosity.

"Common attachments, common enmities, bound her to the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Opposition.

"The friendship of the world is enmity with God."—*James iv.* 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enmity*, *animosity*, and *hostility*: "Enmity is something permanent; animosity is partial and transitory; enmity is altogether personal; hostility mostly respects public measures; animosity respects either one or many individuals. Enmity often lies concealed in the heart; animosity mostly betrays itself by some open act of hostility. He who cherishes enmity toward another is his own greatest enemy; he who is guided by a spirit of animosity is unfit to have any command over others; he who proceeds to wanton hostility often provokes an enemy where he might have a friend." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***en-mōssed'**, *a.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *moss*, and adj. suff. -ed.] Covered with moss. (*Keats.*)

***en-mō've**, *v. t.* [EMMOVE.]

***en-mū're**, *v. t.* [IMMURE.] To shut up, confine, or inclose within a wall; to immure.

***en-nē-a-cōn-tō-hē'-drāl**, *a.* [Gr. *enenēkonta*=ninety; *hedra*=a seat . . . a base, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

Geom., *Crystallog.*, &c.: Pertaining to an enneacotohedron; having ninety sides.

***en-nē-a-cōn-tō-hē'-drōn**, *s.* [ENNEACONTOHE-DRAL.]

Geom., *Crystallog.*, &c.: A solid figure having ninety sides.

***en-nē-ād**, *s.* [Fr. *ennéade*, from Gr. *enneadēkos*=of the number nine.] An assemblage of nine persons or things.

¶ *The Enneads*: The title given by Porphyry to one of the six divisions in his collection of the treatises of Plotinus, to imply that this division had in it nine books.

***en-nē-a-gōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine, and *gōnia*=an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure with nine sides and as many angles.

***en-nē-āg'-ōn-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *enneagon* (q. v.); -al.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an enneagon; having nine angles.

***en-nē-āg'-ŷn-ōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *gynē*=a woman, a female of any being or thing, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine pistils.

***en-nē-a-hē'-drāl**, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *hedra*=a seat, a base, and Eng. suff. -al.]

Geom.: Pertaining to an enneahedron; having nine sides.

***en-nē-a-hē'-drōn**, **en-nē-a-hē'-drī-a**, *s.* [ENNEAHEDRAL.]

Geom.: A solid figure having nine sides; a nonahedron.

***en-nē-a-lōgue**, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ennea*=nine, on analogy of Decalogue (q. v.).] A collection of nine sayings or rules. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 42.)

***en-nē-ān'-dēr**, *s.* [ENNEANDRIA.] Any individual of the Enneandria (q. v.).

***en-nē-ān'-drī-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus to the ninth class of plants, those having nine stamens. He divided it into three orders—Monogynia, including *Laurus*, &c.; Trygynia, having under it *Rheum*; and Hexagynia, having *Butomus*.

2. The name given by Linnæus to one of the orders of his class Monadelphia. He placed under it only the genus *Brownæa*, which has nine stamens.

***en-nē-ān'-drī-an**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandri* (a) (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -an.] The same as Enneandrous (q. v.).

***en-nē-ān'-droūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandr* (ia), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine stamens, belonging to the Linnæan class Enneandria (q. v.).

***en-nē-a-pēt'-a-lōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *petalon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine petals.

***en-nē-a-sēp'-al-ōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; Eng. *sepal* (q. v.), and suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine sepals.

***en-nē-a-spēr'-mōūs**, *a.* [Greek *ennea*=nine; *sperma*=seed, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine seeds.

***en-nē-āt'-īc**, ***en-nē-āt'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*=nine; *ic*, connective, and *-ical*.] Occurring once in every nine of anything, as, for instance, once in nine days, or in nine weeks, months, or years.

enneatic-day, *s.*

Medicine:

1. *Sing.*: The ninth day of a disease.

2. *Pl.*: Every ninth day of a disease.

***enneatical-years**, *s. pl.* Every ninth year of a person's life.

***en-new'** (ew as ū), ***en-newe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *new* (q. v.).] To make new; to renew.

***en-nīche'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *niche* (q. v.).] To place in a niche or conspicuous position.

***en-nō'-ble**, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennobler*: *en*=in, and *noble*=noble.]

1. To make noble; to raise to the degree of nobility.

"Many fair promotions
Are given daily to ennoble those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. To give an appearance of dignity to.

"The expression which ennobled and softened the harsh features of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To elevate or raise morally; to raise in character.

"Prayer is the most proper means to ennoble and refine and spiritualize our natures."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. i, ser. 15.

4. To dignify, to raise in nature or qualities.

"The intention alone of amendment,
Fruit of the earth, ennobles to heavenly things."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

5. To make famous or illustrious.

"Zenyma likewise, 72 miles from Samosata, is ennobled for the passage over Euphrates."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

***en-nō'-ble-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *ennoble*; -ment.]

1. The act of ennobling or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

"He added, during parliament, to his former creations the ennoblement or advancement in nobility of a few others."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. Exaltation, elevation, dignity.

"The eternal wisdom enriched us with all ennoblements, suitable to the measures of an unstrained goodness."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. i.

***en-nui** (ân-nwē'), *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *enui*, *anoi*; Sp. *enojo*; O. Venetian *inodio*, from Lat. *in odio*=in hatred, used in the phrase *in odio habui*=I had in hatred, I was sick and tired of.] Listlessness, weariness, want of interest in matters or scenes around; languor of mind arising from satiety, incapacity, or lack of interest.

"The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of ennui, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing."—*Gray: Letters.*

***en-nuy-é** (ân-nwē'-yā), *a. & s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ennuyer*.]

A. As adj.: Affected with ennui; languid, listless, bored.

B. As subst.: One affected with ennui; one bored or tired of pleasure.

***en-nuy-ée** (ân-nwē'-yā), *s.* [Fr.] A woman affected with ennui.

***ē-nōch**, *s.* [Sept. Gr. *Enōch*; Heb. *Chhanok*. The name means in Hebrew initiated or initiating.]

I. Scripture History:

1. The first-born son of Cain. (Gen. iv. 17.)

2. The son of Jared. He was the father of Methuselah, walked with God, and after living 365 years "was not, for God took him." (Gen. v. 19-24.) Cf. also Heb. xi. 5. [III.]

3. The eldest son of Reuben. (Gen. xlv. 9; Exod. vi. 14.)

4. The son of Midian. (Gen. xxv. 4; Num. xxvi. 5.)

II. Scrip. Geog.: An antediluvian "city," called by Cain after his son Enoch. [I.] (Gen. iv. 17.)

III. Apocryphal Lit.: A book quoted in Jude (verses 14, 15). Whiston, influenced by the consideration that it was quoted by an inspired writer, considered it canonical; nearly every other critic has set it down as apocryphal. It is quoted by Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Augustine, Jerome, Hilary, Eusebius, &c. It was written originally in Hebrew, or in Hebrew-Aramaic, probably the latter; but the first publication was lost, it is believed, about the eighth century. In 1773 Bruce, the African explorer, brought three copies of the Ethiopic version with him from Abyssinia, and in 1821 Archbishop Lawrence translated it into English. It is divided into five books, which may not all have had the same author or have been written at the same time. The first may have appeared about B. C. 144, the last about B. C. 40. A book of Noah is obviously interwoven with it, but may have been originally separate. These two patriarchs are made to prophesy the future rewards of the righteous and the future punishment of the wicked. The passage quoted by St. Jude occurs in the part written by one of the apocryphal Enochs, though with some verbal differences.

***ē-nō-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *enodatio*, from *enodo*=to free or clear from knots: *e*=ex=out, away, and *nodus*=a knot.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of untying a knot.

2. *Fig.*: The solution of a difficulty.

***ē-nō'de**, *a.* [Lat. *enodis*: *e*=ex=out, without, and *nodus*=a knot.]

Bot.: Destitute of or free from knots or joints; knotless, jointless.

***ē-nō'de**, *v. t.* [Lat. *enodo*.] To clear or free from knots; to make clear.

***ē-nō'int'**, *pa. par. or a.* [ANOINT.] Anointed.

***ē-nō'-mō-tarch**, *s.* [Gr. *enōmotarchēs*=the ruler or leader of an enomoty: *enōmotia*, and *archō*=to rule, to lead.]

Gr. Antiq.: The commander or leader of an enomoty (q. v.).

***ē-nō'-mō-tŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *enōmotia*, from *enōmotos*=bound by an oath; *omnymī*=to swear.]

Gr. Antiq.: Any band of sworn soldiers. Specif., a division of the Spartan army, consisting, according to some, of twenty-five; according to others, of thirty-two men.

***ēn'-ō-plā**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. *enoplos*=in arms, armed.] So named from the armature of the mouth or pharynx. (See def.)

Zoöl.: A tribe of Annuloida, order Turbellaria, having the mouth or pharynx armed with styles, hooks, or rods. They consist of minute animals, inhabiting fresh or salt water.

***ēn'-ōp'-tō-mān-çŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *enoptos*=visible in a thing, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination. Perhaps we should read enoptromancy, from Gr. *enoptron*=a mirror.] Divination by means of a mirror.

***ēn-or'-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *order* (q. v.).] To order, to command.

***ē-norm'**, ***e-norme**, *v. t.* [ENORM, *a.*] To make monstrous.

***ē-norm'**, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*, from Lat. *enormis*=out of rule.] [ENORMOUS.]

1. Deviating from rule; irregular.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

***ē-nor'-mī-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *enorm*; -ious.] Enormous.

***ē-nor'-mī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *énormité*, from Lat. *enormitas*, from *enormis*=out of rule, huge.]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being enormous, immoderate, irregular, or excessive; deviation from right; atrociousness.

"That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain enormity, no man can warrant."—*Hooker.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. That which exceeds measure or right; an atrocious crime or act, an atrocity.

"Atheism hath not rested in the judgement, but proceeded to all enormities and debauches."—*Glanvill*: ser. iii.

3. A deviation from rule in any way.

"Pyramids, arches, obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wild enormities of ancient magnanimity."—*Sir T. Browne*: *Hydrotaphia*.

ě-nor'-moūs, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*; Lat. *enormis*: *e=ex=*out, away, and *norma*=a rule.]

*1. Out of or transgressing all rule; abnormal.

"Titan, heaven's first born,
With his enormous brood, and birthright seized
By younger Saturn." *Milton*: *P. L.*, i. 510, 511.

*2. Extending beyond certain limits; excursive.

"The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye."—*Newton*: *Optics*.

3. Exceedingly great in size, dimensions, bulk, or quantity.

"Yet not in vain the enormous weight was cast."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xii.

4. Exceedingly great; exceeding.

"Nature here
Wantoned, as in her prime; and played at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,
Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 294-97.

*5. Disordered, confused, perverse.

"I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, ii. 2.

6. Wicked in an exceeding degree; excessively wicked, atrocious, or disgraceful.

¶ (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between *enormous*, *huge*, *immense*, and *vast*: "*Enormous* and *huge* are peculiarly applicable to magnitude; *immense* and *vast* to extent, quantity, and number. *Enormous* expresses more than *huge*, as *immense* expresses more than *vast*: what is *enormous* exceeds in a very great degree all ordinary bounds; what is *huge* is only in the superlative degree. The *enormous* is always out of proportion; the *huge* is relatively extraordinary in its dimensions. Some animals may be made *enormously* fat by a particular mode of feeding: to one who has seen nothing but level ground, common hills will appear to be *huge* mountains."

(2) He thus discriminates between *enormous*, *monstrous*, and *prodigious*: "*The enormous* contradicts our rules of estimating and calculating; the *prodigious* raises our minds beyond their ordinary standard of thinking: the *monstrous* contradicts nature and the course of things. What is *enormous* excites our surprise or amazement: what is *prodigious* excites our astonishment: what is *monstrous* does violence to our senses and understanding." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

ě-nor'-moūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *enormous*; -*ly*.] In an enormous manner or degree; excessively; beyond measure.

"Throughout an enormously large proportion of the ocean, the bright blue tint of the water bespeaks its purity."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix.

ě-nor'-moūs-něss, *s.* [Eng. *enormous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being enormous, excessive, or beyond measure; enormity.

"When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormity of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples?"—*More*: *Decay of Piety*.

ěn-or'-thō-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. *en=in*, *orthos=*straight, and *trepō=*to turn.] A toy on the principle of the thaumatrope, the stroboscope, and phenakistoscope, which depend for their action upon the persistence of visual impressions. Upon different parts of a card are detached parts of a given figure, and when the card is rotated these become assembled and give a combined impression to the eye.

e-nough (ě-nŭf), ***e-nogh**, ***i-nou**, ***i-noh**, ***i-now**, ***y-now**, ***y-nough**, ***y-nowgh**, *a.*, *s.*, *interj.*, & *adv.* [A. S. *genōh*, *genōg*, from the imp. verb *geneah*=it suffices; Göt. *ganōhs*=sufficient; Icel. *gnógr*; Dan. & Sw. *nok*; Dut. *genoeg*; Ger. *genug*.]

A. As adj.: Sufficient; in a measure, quantity, or amount to satisfy; adequate to the wants or demands; sufficient to meet and satisfy reasonable desire or expectation.

"It is *ynough* to the disciple that he be as his maister."
—*Wycliffe*: *Matt.* x.

B. As substantive:

1. A sufficiency; a sufficient or adequate quantity; a quantity or amount which satisfies desire or expectation.

"And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother."—*Gen.* xxxiii. 9.

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.

"Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches."—*Bacon*.

C. As interj.: An exclamation denoting sufficiency or satisfaction.

D. As adverb:

1. Sufficiently; in a sufficient quantity, degree, or measure.

"He never can *enough* atone
For each misdeed."

Hoole: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xviii.

2. Tolerably, passably, fairly; in a tolerable or passable degree.

"An honest fellow *enough*."—*Shakesp.*: *Troilus*, v. 1.

¶ *Blair* thus discriminates between the two words *enough* and *sufficient*: "*Enough* relates to the quantity which one wishes to have of anything. *Sufficient* relates to the use that is to be made of it. Hence, *enough* generally imports a greater quantity than *sufficient* does. The covetous man never has *enough*, although he has what is *sufficient* for nature." (*Blair*: *Rhetoric* (1817), i. 232.)

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *enough* and *sufficient*: "He has *enough* whose desires are satisfied; he has *sufficient* whose wants are supplied. We may therefore frequently have *sufficiency* when we have not *enough*. A greedy man is commonly in this case, he who has never *enough*, although he has more than a *sufficiency*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

ě-nōun'ce, *v. t.* [Fr. *énoncer*, from Lat. *enuncio*; *e=ex=*out, and *nuncio*=to announce, to declare; *nuncius*=a messenger.] To declare, to proclaim, to utter, to pronounce, to enunciate.

ě-nōun'ce-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *enounce*; -*ment*.] The act of enouncing, declaring, proclaiming, or enunciating; enunciation.

ě-nōw', *a.*, *s.* & *adv.* [ENOUGH.]

***ě-nōynt'**, *v. t.* [ANoint.]

en passant (ăn pas'-săn), *phr.* [Fr.] In passing, by the way.

***ěn-păt'-rôn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *patron* (q. v.).] To patronize, to take under one's protection. (*Shakesp.*: *Lover's Complaint*, 224.)

***ěn-pē'o-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *people* (q. v.).] To fill with people; to empeople.

***ěn-piēr'ce**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *pierce* (q. v.).] To pierce.

***ěn-pōv'-ēr**, *v. t.* To impoverish.

***ěn-pōw'-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *powder* (q. v.).] To sprinkle as with powder.

***ěn-print'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *print* (q. v.).] To imprint, to impress.

***ěn-quick'-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *quicken* (q. v.).] To quicken, to make alive.

ěn-quĭre', *v. t.* & *i.* [INQUIRE.]

ěn-quĭr'-ēr, *s.* [INQUIRER.]

ěn-quĭ-rŷ, *s.* [INQUIRY.]

***ěn-rā'ce**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *race* (q. v.).] To give race or origin to; to implant, to enroot.

ěn-rā'ge, *v. t.* & *i.* [Fr. *enrager*; *en=in*, and *rage*=rage.]

A. Trans.: To put in a rage or passion; to stir up to fury; to exasperate, to make furious; to excite rage in.

"Enraged he rears
His hoof, and down to ground thy father bears."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xii.

***B. Intrans.**: To rage, to be furious.

"He will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him."—*Miss Burney*: *Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. vii.

ěn-rāged', *pa. par.* & *a.* [ENRAGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Rendered furious; infuriated; thrown into a rage.

*2. Excited with any very strong emotion.

"Being now *enraged* with grief."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

*3. Strong, intense, passionate.

"She loves him with an *enraged* affection."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

¶ **II. Her.**: A term sometimes applied to a horse when borne in that position which in the cases of other animals is called saliant.

***ěn-rā'ge-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *enrage*; -*ment*.] Rapture, passion.

***ěn-rāiled'**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *railed* (q. v.).] Fenced in or surrounded as with rails.

***ěn-rān'ge** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, *s.* (q. v.).] To arrange; to set or place in order.

***ěn-rān'ge** (2), ***en-raunge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, *v.* (q. v.).] To range or rove over.

***ěn-rānk**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rank* (q. v.).] To place or set in rank or in order; to arrange.

ěn-rāpt' (1), *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapt* (q. v.).] In an ecstasy; enraptured; transported.

"My venerable friend
Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye,
And, when that eulogy was ended, stood
Enrapt." *Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

ěn-rāpt' (2), *a.* [Prefix *en*, and English *rapt* for *wrapt* (q. v.).] Wrapt up.

"Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry."—*Arbuthnot* and *Pope*.

ěn-rāp'-tŭre, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapture* (q. v.).] To fill with rapture; to transport with pleasure or delight.

"The Master's word
Enraptured the young man heard."
Longfellow: *Building of the Ship*.

ěn-rāv'-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ravish* (q. v.).] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport; to enrapture.

"What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof, so much *enraptured* be?"
Spenser: *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, 131, 132.

ěn-rāv'-ish-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [ENRAVISH.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of enrapturing or transporting with delight.

ěn-rāv'-ish-ĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *enravingish*; -*ly*.] In an enravingish manner; so as to throw into an ecstasy.

"More exquisitely and *enravingishly* move the nerves."
—*More*: *Antidote against Atheism*, App., ch. xiii.

ěn-rāv'-ish-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *enravisish*; -*ment*.] The state of being enravisish; ecstasy, rapture.

"They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the *enravisishments* of her transported admirers."—*Glanvill*: *Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiv.

ěn-rěg'-is-tēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *register* (q. v.).] To register; to enter as in a register or record.

***ěn-rheum'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhummer*.] [RHEUM.] To be affected with a rheum, to cause a mucous discharge from the throat or eyes, produced by catarrh.

ěn-ričh', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *enrichir*; Fr. *enricher*; *en*=in, and *riche*=rich.]

1. To make rich or wealthy; to give riches to.

"Studios with traffic to *enrich* the land."
Dryden: *Tarquin and Tullia*.

2. To fertilize, to make fruitful.

"It [marl] mightily *enricheth* it [the ground] and maketh it more plentiful."—*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. vi.

3. To store, to fill; to furnish with wealth or plenty of anything.

"The bowels of the earth
Enriched with knowledge his industrious mind."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

4. To adorn, to beautify, to set out.

ěn-ričh'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enrich*; -*er*.] One who or that which enriches.

ěn-ričh'-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *enrich*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of enriching; augmentation of wealth.

2. The act of making fertile or fruitful; fertilization.

3. A filling, storing or enriching with abundance of anything.

"Not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof."—*Bacon*: *Holy War*.

4. Anything which is added as an ornament or decoration.

ěn-rĭd'-ge, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ridge* (q. v.).] To form into ridges.

***ěn-rĭng'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ring* (q. v.).] To form a ring round; to encircle, to bind round.

***ěn-rĭp'-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ripen* (q. v.).] To make ripe; to ripen; to bring to maturity or perfection.

***ěn-rĭ've**, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rive* (q. v.).] To rive; to cleave.

ěn-rō'be, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *robe* (q. v.).] To robe, to dress, to habit, to invest.

"Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrobed*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 1.

bóil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn. -tĭon, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ĕn-röck'-mënt, s. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *rock*; and suff. *-ment*.] Stone pitched on to the sea-face of a breakwater or dyke, or a shore subject to encroachment by the waves or stream.

ĕn-röl', ĕn-röll', v. t. [O. Fr. *enroller*; Fr. *enrôler*, from *en*=in, and *rolle*=a roll, list.]

1. To write down on a roll; to record, to register.

"The conuencioun
Of old engrossed, by great pursueaunce
Which is enrolde, and put in remembrance."

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

2. To write or enter in a roll or register; to enter names in a list.

"There be enrolled among the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews."—1 *Maccabees* x. 36.

3. To enter or include in a class or list.

"To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

*4. To involve, to wrap up, to encircle, to surround.

"All these, and thousand thousands many more . . . Came rushing, in the foamy waves enrolled."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 25.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to enrol*, *to enlist*, *to register*, and *to record*: "*Enrol* and *enlist* respect persons only; *register* respects persons and things; *record* respects things only. *Enrol* is generally applied to the act of inserting names in an orderly manner into any book; *enlist* is a species of *enrolling* applicable only to the military. The *enrollment* is an act of authority; the *enlisting* is the voluntary act of an individual. Among the Romans it was the office of the censor to *enrol* the names of all the citizens in order to ascertain their number, and estimate their property: in modern times soldiers are mostly raised by means of *enlisting*. In the moral application of the terms, *to enrol* is to assign a certain place or rank; *to enlist* is to put one's self under a leader, or attach one's self to a party. Hercules was *enrolled* among the gods; the common people are always ready to *enlist* on the side of anarchy and rebellion. *To enrol* and *register* both imply writing down in a book; but the former is a less formal act than the latter. The insertion of the bare name or designation in a certain order is enough to constitute an *enrollment*; but *registering* comprehends the birth, family, and other collateral circumstances of the individual. The object of *registering* likewise differs from that of *enrolling*; what is *registered* serves for future purposes, and is of permanent utility to society in general; but what is *enrolled* often serves only a particular of temporary end. *To record* is a formal species of *registering*: we *register* when we *record*; but we do not always *record* when we *register*. . . . Things may be said to be *registered* in the memory, or events *recorded* in history." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-röll'-ēr, s. [Eng. *enroll*; *-er*.] One who enrolls or registers.]

ĕn-röl'-mënt, ĕn-röll'-mënt, s. [Eng. *enrol*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enrolling; specif. the act of registering or entering a deed, judgment, recognizance, &c., in any of the courts of law, being a court of record.

"He appointed a general review to be made, and enrolment of all Macedonians."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,121.

*2. That in which anything is enrolled or registered; a register.

"The king . . . delivered the enrolments with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

ĕn-roôt', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *root* (q. v.).] To root, to fix by the root; to implant deeply.

***en-rôund'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *round* (q. v.).] To surround, to encircle, to inclose.

en route (ân rô't), *phr.* [Fr.] On the way; upon the road.

ĕns, s. [Lat., as subst.=a being or thing; as *pr. par.*=being, existing, from *es*, the root of *esse*=to be.]

I. *Metaphysics*:

1. *In the abstract*: Entity, being, existence.

"Then *Ens* is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons."—*Milton: College Exercise*.

2. *In the concrete*:

(1) *Gen.*: Any existing being or thing.

(2) *Spec.*: The self-existent One; God in whom life inheres; cf. *Exod.* iii. 14; *John* i. 4, v. 26.

II. *Alchem. & Old Chem.*: According to Paracelsus, the power, virtue, or efficacy which a thing excites in our bodies.

***ĕn-sā'fe, *in-safe**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *safe* (q. v.).] To make safe or secure; to insure.

***ĕn-sāf-frôn**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *saffron* (q. v.).] To color like saffron.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ĕn-sāint'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *saint* (q. v.).] To canonize.

***ĕn-sam'-ple**, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemplum*=an example (q. v.).] An example, a pattern, a model. (*Phil.* iii. 17.)

***ĕn-sam'-ple**, v. t. [ENSA^{MPLE}, s.] To exemplify; to show by example.

ĕn-sān'-guine, (gu as gw), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sanguine* (q. v.).]

1. To smear or cover with blood; to make bloody.

2. To color like blood; to make of a crimson color.

ĕn-sā'-tæ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ensatus*, from Lat. *ensis*=a sword.]

Botany: The name given by Linnæus in his *Philosophia Botanica* (1751), to an order of plants containing the genera *Iris*, *Xyris*, *Eriocaulon*, *Aphyllanthes*, &c.

2. The name given in 1805 by Ker to what are now called *Iridaceæ*. This is a more restricted use of the word than that given by Linnæus.

ĕn'-sāte, a. [Mod. Lat. *ensatus*, from Lat. *ensis*=a sword.]

Bot., &c.: Shaped like a sword with a straight blade.

ĕn-scā'le, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *scale* (q. v.).] To carve or form with scales.

***ĕn-schēd'-ule**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *schedule* (q. v.).] To write or enter in a schedule or register.

ĕn-scōn'ce, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sconce* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To hide, to cover, as with a sconce or fort.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks, under the shelter of your honor."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

2. *With a reflexive pronoun*: To take shelter or hide one's self behind something.

"She shall not see me, I will *ensconce* me behind the arras."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

*B. *Intrans.*: To hide or conceal one's self.

***ĕn-sēal'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seal* (q. v.).] To mark or impress with a seal; to fix a seal on; to seal.

ĕn-seām' (1), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seam* (q. v.).]

1. To sew up; to inclose by a seam of needlework.

2. To include, to contain, to comprise.

ĕn-seām' (2), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seam*=grease, lard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To grease, to make greasy, to fatten.

"In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. *Hawking*: To cleanse or purge from grease or glut.

***ĕn-sēar'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sear* (q. v.).] To cauterize; to close or stop by cauterizing; to dry up.

***ĕn-sēarch'**, ***en-searche**, ***en-search-en**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *search* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To search diligently for.

"The property whereof, [the understanding] is to espye, seek for, *ensarch*, and find out."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, fo. 201, b.

B. *Intrans.*: To make search.

"They beganne fyrst to *ensarche* by reason and by reporte of olde menne."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 227.

***ĕn-sēarch'**, s. [ENSEARCH, v.] Search, inquiry, investigation.

***ĕn-seēl'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seel* (q. v.).]

Hawking: To close the eyes of; to seel.

***ĕn-sēm'-ble**, v. i. [ENSEMBLE, s.] To assemble, to come together.

en-sem-ble (ân-sân'-bl), s. & adv. [Fr., from Lat. *in simul*=at the same time; together.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: All the parts of anything taken together, and viewed each in relation to the whole.

"We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible."—*Pownall: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 81.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*: A term applied to any general collection of figures forming a group, or to any arrangement of inanimate materials for landscape or genre pictures. The general grouping of characters, in dramatic art, to form a picture on the fall of the curtain.

2. *Music*:

(1) The general effect of a musical performance.

(2) The music of the whole company of performers in a concerted piece.

B. *As adv.*: Together; all at once; simultaneously.

***en-sent**, s. [Cf. ASSENT and CONSENT.] Assent consent.

"Thoru *ensent* of hys tueye sones."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 317.

***en-sent**, v. i. [ENSENT, s.] To consent, to assent.

"Vor *ensample* of hem, othere *ensentede* thereto."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 446.

ĕn-sēn-ziē', s. [A corruption of Fr. *ensemble*.] A war-cry or gathering word. (*Scotch*.)

"The Leader, rolling to the Tweed,
Resounds the *ensenzie*."

Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

***ĕn-shāwl'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shawl* (q. v.).] To cover or clothe with a shawl.

***ĕn-shēath'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sheath* (q. v.).] To put into a sheath.

***ĕn-shēl'-tēred**, a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sheltered* (q. v.).] Sheltered, covered, or protected from injury.

***ĕn-shiēld**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shield* (q. v.).] To shield; to protect as with a shield; to cover.

***ĕn-shiēld'**, a. [ENSHIELD, v.] Shielded, protected, covered.

***ĕn-shō're, en-shoar**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shore* (q. v.).] To place in harbor; to receive or set on shore.

ĕn-shrī'ne, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shrine* (q. v.).] To place in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping; to preserve as sacred; to cherish.

"His next son, for wealth and wisdom famed,
The clouded ark of God, till then in tents
Wandering, shall in a glorious temple *enshrine*."

Milton: P. L., xii. 332-34.

ĕn-shrōūd', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shroud* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To shroud; to cover as with a shroud.

"Conscious of guilt and fearful of the light,
They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night."

Churchill: The Apology.

2. *Fig.*: To hide; to conceal from observation.

ĕn-sif'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *ensifer*=sword-bearing; *ensis*=a sword, and *fero*=to bear; suff. *-ous*.]

Bearing or carrying a sword. By the Latin poets *ensifer* was specially used as an epithet of Orion, as was *xiphērēs*, with the same signification, by the Greeks.

ĕn'-sī-form, a. [Lat. *ensis*=a sword, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. *Bot.*: Sword-shaped, lorate, quite straight, with the point acute, as the leaf of an iris.

2. *Anat., Zoöl., &c.*: Essentially the same meaning as 1.

†¶ (1) *Ensiform cartilage*: The same as ¶ (2).

(2) *Ensiform process of the sternum*:

Anat.: The metasternum (q. v.). See also ¶ (1) and *ensisternal*.

ĕn'-sign, *en-signe (g silent), s. [O. Fr. *ensigne*; Fr. *enseigne*, from Low Lat. *insignia*; Lat. *insigne*=a standard, neut. sing. of *insignis*=remarkable; Ital. *insegna*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Yon *ensign* view, where waving in the wind
Appear the fleur-de-lys and leopards Leaf of joined."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. x. Iris.

2. A signal to assemble.

"He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far."—*Isaiah*, v. 26.

3. A badge, mark, or symbol of distinction, rank or office; insignia.

"The *ensigns* of our power about we bear."—*Waller*.

*4. A signboard of an inn.

5. A sign or symbol of any kind.

"The whip and bell in that hard hand
Are hateful *ensigns* of usurped command."

Cowper: Charity, 212, 213.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Military*:

(1) The flag or colors of a regiment.

(2) A former rank of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, by the senior of whom the regimental ensigns or colors are carried. The name is now abolished, the title of second lieutenant being substituted for it.

Naval: The national ensign consists of a red-and-white striped flag, thirteen stripes, with blue field in upper inside corner containing silver star for each State of the Union. Carried by all American vessels except yachts, which have an ensign of their own.

(2) The title of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in the United States navy.



ensign-bearer, ***ensigne-bearer**, *s.* The soldier who carries the colors; an ensign.

"If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensign-bearer* for that company."—*Sidney*.

ĕn-sĭgn' (*g* silent), *v. t.* [**ENSIGN**, *s.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To distinguish by any particular badge or sign; to be the distinguishing mark of.

"Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned*
Particular families; but this hath joined
The rose and thistle." *B. Jonson. Masques.*

2. *Her.*: To distinguish by any mark or ornament; as a crown, a coronet, a miter, &c., borne on or over a charge. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.

ĕn'-sĭgn-čŷ (*g* silent), *s.* [**Eng. ensign**; *-cy.*]

Mil.: The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ĕn'-signed (*g* silent), *a.* [**Eng. ensign**; *-ed.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked or distinguished by any particular sign, badge, or token.

2. *Her.*: [**ENSIGN**, *v. 2.*]

ĕn'-sĭgn-ship (*g* silent), *s.* [**Eng. ensign**; *-ship.*]

Mil.: The same as **ENSIGNCY** (*q. v.*).

ĕn'-sĭl-age (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [*Fr. en=in*; *O. Fr. silo*=a foss, a cavity, or trench underground, in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation; *Eng. suff. -age.*]

Agriculture.

1. A method of preserving forage crops while moist and succulent, and without any previous attempt at drying them. It is effected by storing green fodder in mass, and covering it over in deep trenches cut in a dry soil.

"It seems almost certain, then, that *ensilage* has been known, probably for centuries, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. . . . The mass must be several feet in depth and width, and when the pit is filled, boards or dry straw, or in some cases heather, are laid on the top without delay, and earth and stones are heaped up on the surface to the weight of several hundred-weight per square foot. The fodder thus stored settles into a half solid mass, which, having undergone fermentation, is greedily devoured by cattle, and, with a little hay or dry food added, keeps them in admirable condition throughout the winter. Maize, prickly comfrey, peas, rye, tares, clover, lucerne, vetches, and grass may be profitably stored after this fashion."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. Fodder prepared by the process described under 1.

"One . . . states that he sold *ensilage* in the market town at from twenty-four to thirty-six shillings per ton."—*Chambers' Journal.*

ĕn'-sĭl-age (age as *ĭg*), *v. t.* [**ENSILAGE**, *s.*]

Agric.: To treat by the process described under **ENSILAGE**, *s. 1.*

"The sauerkraut of the Germans is but cabbage *ensilaged*. The writer, forty years ago, *ensilaged* green gooseberries."—*Chambers' Journal.*

ĕn'-sĭl-āte, *v. t.* [*Fr. en=in*; *O. Fr. silo*=a fosse, a cavity in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation, and *Eng. verbal suff. -ate* (*q. v.*.)]

Agric.: The same as **ENSILAGE**, *v. (q. v.)*

"Their suggestions are that green forage should be *ensilaged* without mixture of any dry substances or even of salt; that the most favorable time for *ensilaging* is when the plants are in bloom."—*Chambers' Journal.*

***ĕn'-sĭl-vēr**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. silver* (*q. v.*.)] To cover or set off with silver.

ĕn-sĭ-stēr'-nal, *a.* [*Lat. ensis*=a sword; *Mod. Lat. sternum*, from *Gr. sternon*=the breast or chest, and *Eng. &c.*, *suff. -al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to or relating to the ensiform process of the sternum (*q. v.*). [**METASTERNUM.**]

ĕn-skŷ', *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. sky* (*q. v.*.)] To remove to the skies or heaven; to place among the gods.

"I hold you as a thing *enskied* and sainted."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

ĕn-slā've, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. slave* (*q. v.*.)]

1. To reduce to the state of a slave, servitude, or bondage; to deprive of liberty.

"The conquered also, and *enslaved* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose."
Milton. P. L., xi. 797, 798.

2. To reduce to the state of a vassal or dependent.

"The Popish kernes whom James had brought over from Munster and Connaught to *enslave* our island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv*

3. To overpower, to overcome; to become master of.

"Blinding the understanding and *enslaving* the will."
—*Bishop Taylor. Holy Living, ch. ii., § 1.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to enslave* and *to captivate*: "There is as much difference between these terms as between *slavery* and *captivity*; he who is a *slave* is fettered both body and mind: he who is *captivated* is only constrained as to his body: hence *to enslave* is always taken in the

bad sense; *captivate* mostly in the good sense; *enslave* is employed literally or figuratively; *captivate* only figuratively: we may be *enslaved* by persons or by our gross passions; we are *captivated* by the charms or beauty of an object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-slāv'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [**Eng. enslaved**; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being enslaved.

ĕn-slā've-mēnt, *s.* [**Eng. enslave**; *-ment.*]

1. The act of enslaving or reducing to servitude or bondage.

2. The state of being enslaved; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection."—*South: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 11.*

ĕn-slāv'-ēr, *s.* [**Eng. enslav(e)**; *-er.*] One who or that which enslaves, physically or mentally.

"Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The *enslavers* and the enslaved, their death and birth."
Byron: Child Harold, iii. 67.

ĕn-snā're, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. snare* (*q. v.*.)] To take or catch in a snare; to entrap, to catch by treachery or guile.

"Him to *ensnare* and bring
Unto the Danish king."
Longfellow. Musician's Tale.

***ĕn-snarl'** (1), *v. i.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. snarl* (*q. v.*.)] To snarl as a dog; to growl.

***ĕn-snarl'** (2), ***en-snarle**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. snarl* (*q. v.*.)] To ensnare, to entangle, to catch.

***ĕn-sō'-bēr**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *English sober* (*q. v.*.)] To make sober.

***ĕn-spān'-gle**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *English span-gle* (*q. v.*.)] To cover or ornament as with spangles.

ĕn-sphē're, ***in-sphere**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. sphere* (*q. v.*.)]

1. To place in or as in a sphere.

2. To form into roundness; to make into a sphere.

***ĕn-spī're**, *v. t.* [**INSPIRE.**]

***ĕn-stāll'**, *v. t.* [**INSTALL.**]

ĕn-stāmp', *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *English stamp* (*q. v.*.)] To mark as with a stamp; to stamp; to impress deeply.

ĕn-stāte, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. state* (*q. v.*.)] To instate (*q. v.*).

ĕn'-stā-tite, *s.* [*Ger. enstatit*, from *Gr. enstatēs*=an adversary. So named because so refractory.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral. Its hardness is 5.5; its specific gravity, 3.1-3.3; the luster vitreous, except on the cleavage surfaces, on which it is pearly; colors, white, green or brown; streak, gray. It is possessed of double refraction. Composition: Silica, 60; magnesia, 40=100. There are two varieties: (1) enstatite proper, with little or no iron. It is of white color. Chladnite falls under this division. (2) Ferriferous enstatite, called also bronzite. This contains iron, and is green or brown. Found in Pennsylvania, Texas, Bavaria and Moravia.

***ĕn-steēp'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. steep* (*q. v.*.)] To immerse, plunge, sink, or soak.

***ĕn-stōck'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. stock* (*q. v.*.)] To fix as in the stocks.

***ĕn-stōr'e** (1), ***en-stor-en**, ***en-stoore**, ***in-store**, *v. t.* [*Lat. instauro.*] To restore, to rebuild.

***ĕn-stō're** (2), *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *English store* (*q. v.*.)]

1. To lay up as in a store; to store or treasure up; to stock.

2. To include, to comprehend.

***ĕn-strān'-gle**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. strangle* (*q. v.*.)] To strangle.

***ĕn-strūct'**, *v. t.* [**INSTRUCT.**]

***ĕn-strūc'-tion**, *s.* [**INSTRUCTION.**]

***ĕn-stūff'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. stuff* (*q. v.*.)] To stuff, to stow, to press close, to cram.

***ĕn-stŷ'le**, ***en-stile**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. style* (*q. v.*.)] To style, to name, to call.

ĕn-sū'-a-ble, *a.* [**Eng. ensue**; *-able.*] Ensuing, following.

ĕn-sū'e, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. ensuir*, from *Lat. inse- quor*: *in*=upon, and *sequor*=to follow.]

***A. Transitive.**

1. To follow after; to seek.

"Seek peace and *ensue* it."—1 *Peter* iii. 11.

2. To practice.

"Precedent of all that *armes ensue.*"
Spenser: To Sir J. Norris.

B. Intransitive.

*1. To follow, to come after, to pursue; said of persons.

"Our enemies *ensuing* with a great noyse."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 184.

2. To follow in course of time, or in a series of events; to succeed.

"The like endeavors to renew
Should e'er a kindlier time *ensue.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

*3. To follow as a consequence of premises; to result.

"Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*4. To proceed.

"Yet from thy wound *ensued* no purple flood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

¶ For the difference between *to ensue* and *to follow*, see **FOLLOW.**

***ĕn-sur'-aŋce** (*sur* as *shūr*), *s.* [**INSURANCE.**]

***ĕn-sur'-aŋ-čēr** (*sur* as *shūr*), *s.* [**Eng. ensuranc(e)**; *-er.*] One who ensures from danger or risk; an insurer.

ĕn-sure' (*sure* as *shūr*), *v. t. & i.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. sure* (*q. v.*.)] [**INSURE**, *v.*]

***A. Transitive.**

1. To make sure, certain, or secure in mind; to assure.

"Eche of hem gan other to *ensure*
Of brotherhed." *Chaucer: C. T., 12,972.*

2. To make sure or certain; to insure; to secure.

"His kinsman's absence must *ensure* success."
Hooile: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxviii.

*3. To insure (*q. v.*).

"A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn to *ensure* his sheep for that year."—*L'Estrange.*

*4. To betroth.

"After his mother Mary was *ensured* to Joseph."—*Sir John Cheke: Matt. i. 18.*

B. Intrans.: To insure, to make certain; to be surety.

ĕn-sur'-ēr (*sur* as *shūr*), *s.* [**Eng. ensur(e)**; *-er.*] One who ensures; an insurer.

***ĕn-sweēp'**, *v. t.* [*Pref. en*, and *Eng. sweep* (*q. v.*.)] To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

***ĕn-swēpt'**, *pa. par. or a.* [**ENSWEEP.**]

ĕn-tāb'-lā-tūre, *s.* [*O. Fr.*, from *Lat. tabula*=a table.]

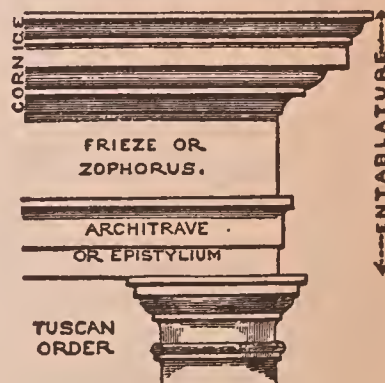
1. *Arch.*: Those members of a portico which were constructed upon the columns, consisting of the epistylum, zophorus, and corona. Vitruvius uses the words *ornamenta columnarum* to signify these members; and sometimes he includes the three several parts in the term *epistylia*.

This superstructure that lies horizontally upon the columns in the several orders or styles of architecture. It is divided into

architrave, the part immediately above the column; frieze, the central space; and cornice, the upper projecting moldings. Each of the orders has its appropriate entablature, of which both the general height and the subdivisions are regulated by a scale of proportion derived from the diameter of the column. The entablature, though architects frequently vary from the proportions here specified, may, as a general rule, be set at one-fourth the height of the column. The total height thereof thus obtained is in all the orders, except the Doric, divided into ten parts, three of which are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and four to the cornice. But in the Doric order the whole height should be divided into eight parts, and two given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and three to the cornice. (*Weale.*)

"A range of Corinthian pillars with their full *entablature* surmounted by a balustrade."—*Eustace: Classical Tour, i. 132.*

2. *Shipbuild.*: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. It usually receives additional stiffness from being confined between two beams of timber, called the entablature or engine-beams.



Entablature.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -çion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

entablature-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: [ENTABLATURE, 2.]

ĕn-tā'-ble-mĕnt, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The same as ENTABLATURE (q. v.).

"They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic and masculine Doric."—*Evelyn: On Architecture*.

*en-tăc'-kle, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tackle (q. v.).] To supply with tackle.

"Your storm-driven ship I repaired new,
So well entackled, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow."
Skelton: Poems, p. 26.

ĕn-tā'-da, s. [The name given to one of the species in Malabar.]

Bot.: A genus of Mimoseæ, tribe Eumimoseæ. *Entada scandens*, or *Pursætha*, formerly called *Acacia scandens*, is an immense climbing shrub, running over the highest trees and forming elegant festoons. The legumes are generally from one to three, but occasionally from six to eight, feet long. They are jointed, each joint four or five inches broad, with one large brown polished seed in each. The plant grows in the Western Ghats, in India, and elsewhere in the eastern tropics, as well as in the hotter parts of America. The seeds are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. Dr. Gibson says that they are used as an antifebrile medicine by the Ghaut people. In Java and Sumatra, according to Rumphius, they are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

ĕn-tăil', *en-taille, *en-tayle, *en-teyle, s. [Fr. *entaille*; Ital. *intaglio*.] [ENTAIL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Carved or inlaid work.

"Leyd in a schryne
Of entaille riche and fyne." *Alisaunder*, 4,670.

2. Shape, form.

"The hors of gode entaille."—*MS. Douce*, 291, fo. 136.

3. Place.

"Honge we him in his entaille."—*Sevyn Sages*, 2,696.

II. Law:

1. An estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or female. Estates-tail may be either general, that is, limited to one and the heirs of his body; or special, that limited to one, and his heirs by a particular wife.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

ĕn-tăil', *en-taille, *en-taill, *en-tayle, *in-taille, v. t. [Fr. *entailler*=to cut or carve; *tailler*=to cut.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cut or carve.

"Thanne was that chapitre house queyntilliche entayled."
P. Plowman's Crede, 398.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. To fix or settle inalienably upon a person or thing.

"None ever had a privilege of infallibility entailed to all he said."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

4. To bring on, to cause, to involve.

"The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and entail a secret curse upon their estates."—*Tillotson*.

II. Law: To settle the descent of any estate or fee by gift to a certain person and the heirs of his body, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it.

¶ To cut off the entail: To put a termination to it. [DISENTAIL.]

*ĕn-tă-ile, s. & v. [ENTAIL, s. & v.]

ĕn-tăil'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *entail*; -er.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

ĕn-tăil'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *entail*; -ment.]

1. The act of entailing or limiting the descent of an estate.

2. The state of being entailed or limited in descent.

*ĕn-tăil'-ent, v. t. [O. Fr. *entalenter*; Ital. *intal-entare*.] To raise or excite a desire in; to excite, to arouse.

*ĕn-tă-me (1), v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tame (q. v.).] To tame, to subdue, to subjugate.

*ĕn-tă-me (2), v. t. [Fr. *entamer*, from Lat. *attamino*.] To touch, to injure.

ĕn-tăh'-gle, v. t. & i. [Pref. en, and Eng. tangle (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To twist or involve together so that a separation or unraveling cannot easily be made; to tangle; as, to entangle wool, the hair, &c.

2. To ensnare in something not easily extricable, as a net.

"As one, who long in thickets and brakes
Entangled, winds now this way and now that
His devious course uncertain, seeking home."
Cowper: Task, iii. 1-3.

3. To ensnare or catch by captious questions or artful talk; to involve in a dilemma or contradiction.

"The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk."—*Matt.* xxii. 15.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass, to perplex.

"Now all labor
Mars what it does, yea very force entangles
Itself with strength."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 14.

5. To puzzle, to perplex, to bewilder.

"I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and entangle their understandings, would be easily resolved."—*Locke*.

6. To distract or embarrass with variety or multiplicity of cares.

"No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life."—*2 Timothy* ii. 4.

7. To mix up, to confuse.

"What marvel, then,
At times, unbidden notes should rise,—
Confusedly bound in memory's ties,
Entangling, as they rush along,
The war-march with the funeral song?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 9.

8. To make confused or intricate.

"Dismiss the controversy bleeding, the more entangled by your hearing."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To become entangled or involved.

"The entangling boughs between."
Cunningham: The Contemplatist.

¶ For the difference between to entangle and to embarrass, see EMBARRASS; for that between to entangle and to ensnare, see ENSNARE.

ĕn-tăh'-gled (gled as gĕld), pa. par. or a. [ENTANGLE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

2. Bot. (of hairs, roots, branches, &c.): So intermixed as not to be readily disentangled.

ĕn-tăh'-gle-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *entangle*; -ment.]

1. The act of entangling, ensnaring, or embarrassing.

2. The state of being entangled, involved, ensnared, perplexed, or embarrassed.

"Even Grotius himself appears not to be quite free from the entanglement."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., s. 2.

3. Perplexity, intricacy.

"It has less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it."—*Spectator*, No. 352.

ĕn-tăh'-glĕr, s. [Eng. *entangle*(e); -er.] One who entangles.

ĕn-tă'-sĭ-a, s. [ENTASIS.] The same as ENTASIS (2) (q. v.).

ĕn'-tă-sĭs, s. [Gr.=a stretching, from *enteinō*=to stretch.]

1. Arch.: The swell of the shaft or column of either of the orders of architecture. Some authorities make it consist in preserving the cylinder of a column perfect one quarter or one-third the height of the shaft from below, diminishing thence in a right line to the top; while others, following Vitruvius, make the column increase in bulk in a curved line from the base to three-sevenths of its height, and then diminish in the same manner for the remaining four-sevenths, thus making the greater diameter near the middle. (Weale.)

2. Med.: A generic term for spasmodic diseases characterized by tension; as tetanus, cramp, &c.

*ĕn-task', v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. task (q. v.).] To lay a task upon.

ĕn-tăss'-mĕnt, s. [Fr. *entassement*, from *entasser*=to heap up.] A heap, an accumulation.

ĕn-tăss'-tic, a. [As if from an imaginary Greek word *entastikos*.] [ENTASIS.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to entasis in the pathological sense; characterized by tonic spasms.

*ĕn-tăyld', *ĕn-tăyled', pa. par. or a. [ENTAIL, v.]

*ĕn-tăy'le, v. & s. [ENTAIL.]

en-té (ân-tê'), a. [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to an engrafted emblazonment; also written Anté.

*en-teche, *en-tecche, s. [ENTECHE, v.] A mark, a symptom.

*en-teche, *en-tetche, v. t. [O. Fr. *entechier*; Ital. *intacare*.] To spot, to stain, to imbue.

ĕn-tĕl'-ĕ-chŷ, s. [Gr. *entelecheia*. (See def.) Probably from *en telēi echein*=to be complete or absolute. (Liddell & Scott.)]

1. *Perip. Phil.*: A term introduced by Aristotle to signify actual as distinguished from merely potential existence, and to which he attaches two distinct meanings: (1), The state of being complete

or finished; (2), the activity of that which is thus complete. In practice, however, he does not bind himself strictly to the observance of this distinction. Moreover, he attributes relativity to these notions: the same thing, he says, can be matter or potentiality in one respect, and form or actuality in another; e. g., the hewn stone can be the former in relation to the house and the latter in comparison with the unhewn stone.

2. *Mod. Phil.*: The name which Leibnitz gave to the monads of his system.

*ĕn-tĕl'-lŭs, s. [Gr. *entellō*=to enjoin, to command.]

Zoöl.: A name sometimes given to the sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*. [SEMNOPIITHECUS, HUNOUMAN.]

*ĕn-tĕm'-pĕst, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tempest (q. v.).] To visit with storm.

"For aye entempesting anew the unfathomable hell within."
Coleridge: Pains of Sleep.

*en-tem-pre, a. [ATTEMPRE.] Moderate.

*en-tem-pri, v. t. [ENTEMPRE.] To moderate.

*en-ten-cioun, s. [INTENTION.]

*ĕn-tĕnd', *en-tende, v. i. [Fr. *entendre*; Sp. & Port. *entender*, from Lat. *intendo*; in = toward, upon, and *tendo*=to stretch.]

1. To apply one's self; to turn.

2. To intend.

*ĕn-tĕnd'-a-ble, a. [O. Fr.] Attentive.

*ĕn-tĕnd'e-mĕnt, s. [O. Fr., Ital. *intendimento*; Sp. *intendimiento*; Port. *entendimento*.] Understanding, information, knowledge, teaching.

*ĕn-tĕnd'-ĕr, v. t. [Pref. en, and Eng. tender (q. v.).]

1. To make tender, to soften, to mollify, to make effeminate.

2. To treat with tenderness.

*ĕn-tĕnt', *en-tente, s. [O. Fr. *entente*.]

1. Notice.

2. Will, intention.

entente cordiale (ân-tânt' cor-dĭ-al'), *phr.* [Fr.] A cordial understanding; friendly disposition and relations between the governments of two countries.

*ĕn-tĕnt', v. i. [ENTENT, s.]

1. To attend, to pay attention.

2. To intend, to design, to purpose.

*en-ten-tif, a. [O. Fr.] Attentive, intent, full of attention.

*en-ten-tif-ly, *en-ten-tif-li, *en-ten-tyf-ly, *en-ten-tif-liche, *adv.* [English *ententif*; -ly.] Attentively, with attention.

ĕn-tĕr (1), *en-tre, *en-tren, *en-tri, v. t. & i. [Fr. *entrer*, from Lat. *intro*=to go into, to enter; Sp. & Port. *entrar*; Ital. *intrare*, *entrare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To go or come into or within; to move, pass, or proceed to the inside or interior of.

"That darksome cave they enter."

Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 35.

2. To pierce, to penetrate.

"Thorns which entered their frail shins."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To cause to pass into; to place or set in; to insert; as, to enter a tenon in a mortise.

4. To set down in writing, as in a book, journal, &c.; to write down.

"Agues and fevers are entered promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished."—*Graunt*.

5. To begin or commence, as a new stage or state.

6. To join, to associate one's self to; to be admitted a member or associate of; as, to enter the university, the army, a society, &c.

7. To initiate in a business, method, service, profession, &c.

"The eldest being thus entered, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them."—*Locke*.

*8. To recommend, to introduce.

"This sword shall enter me with him."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 14.

*9. To engage in, to begin.

"Enter talk with lords."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: To report at the custom-house, as a ship and cargo on arrival in a port.

2. *Law*:

(1) To make entry; to go in upon and take possession of.

(2) To place or cause to be inscribed upon the records of a court; as, to enter a writ, an appearance, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Sports:

(1) To enter a hound is to admit a young hound into the regular hunting pack.

"They were like hounds, ready to be entered."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 163.

(2) To enter a horse for a race is to put it down among the list of competitors.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To come or go in; to pass in or inside.

"Euerie wight may enter whan him liketh."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

2. Sometimes used with *in*.

"Enter in at the strait gate."—*Luke xiii. 24*.

3. It is used with *into* before the place entered.

"Enter thou into thy chambers."—*Isaiah xxvi. 20*.

4. To have passage; to be able to pass between.

"So wide as a bristle may enter."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

*5. To begin, to make beginning.

"I saw the sin wherein my foot was entering."

Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

6. To engage in; to embark.

"The French king hath often entered on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth."—*Addison: On the War*.

7. To join as a member or associate; to be admitted as a member or associate of: as, he entered at college.

8. To be admitted.

"Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—*Matt. xxv. 23*.

II. Drama: To appear on the scene.

"The competitors enter."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

¶ (1) To enter into:

(a) To pass into the interior of; to penetrate.

(b) To engage in.

(c) To deal with; to treat of; to discuss; to examine.

"They were not capable of entering into the numerous concurring springs of action."—*Watts*.

(d) To be an ingredient or element in; to form a constituent part of.

(2) To enter on or upon:

(a) To begin, to start on, to commence.

(a) To discuss, to examine, to treat of.

(3) To enter into recognizances:

Law: To become bound under a penalty by a written obligation to do some act, as to appear on a trial, to keep the peace, &c.

**en-tēr* (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer*.] To inter (q. v.).

**en-tēr*, *s.* [ENTER, *v. (1)*.] Entrance, entry.

**en-ter*, *a.* [Fr. *entier*.] [ENTIRE.] Entire, whole.

en-tēr-a-dēn-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Fr. *entéradénographie*, from Gr. *entera*=the intestines, pl. of *enteron*=a piece of an intestine; *adēn*=... a gland, and *graphē*=a delineation, a description.]

Anat.: The branch of science which describes the internal glands.

en-tēr-a-dēn-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *entera*=the intestines; *adēn*=... a gland, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Anat. & Phys.: A branch of science which not merely describes the internal glands, but also traces their operation.

en-tēr-āl'-gi-a, *en-tēr-āl'-gŷ*, *s.* [Gr. *entera*=the intestines, and *algos*=pain.] Neuralgia of the bowels.

**en-tēr-čan'ge*, **en-ter-chaunge*, *v. t.* [INTERCHANGE.] To exchange.

en-tēr-clōs'e, *s.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *close* (q. v.).] Arch.: A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall.

**en-tēr-dēal'*, *s.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *deal* (q. v.).] Mutual dealing.

**en-tēr-dite*, **en-tre-dit*, *s.* [O. Fr. *entredit*, *intredit*; Ital. *enterdetto*; Port. *interdicto*, from Lat. *interdictum*=a thing forbidden, an interdict, from *interdico*=to forbid.] Au interdict.

**en-ter-dite*, **en-tre-dite*, *s.* [ENTERDITE, *s.*] To place under an interdict.

en-tēr-ēp-i-plōm-phāl'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *enteron*=a part of the intestines; *epiploon*=the omentum; *omphalos*=the navel, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia of the umbilicus, causing protrusion of the omentum and part of the intestines.

en-tēr-ēr, **en-trer*, *v.* [Eng. *enter*; -er.] One who enters.

**en-tēr-glan'çe*, *v. t.* [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *glance* (q. v.).] To interchange glances.

en-tēr'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *enterikos*=in the intestines.]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining, connected with, or relating to the intestines.

enteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The correct designation of what is usually called by the misleading appellation of typhoid fever (q. v.).

en-tēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ENTER, *v. (1)*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of passing within or to the interior; entrance; entry.

entering-chisel, *s.* A spoon-chisel, used by sculptors.

entering-file, *s.* A narrow, flat file, with considerable taper, to enable it to enter and open a groove, which may be finished by a cotter-file.

entering-port, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A port cut in the side of a vessel to serve as a door of entrance.

en-tēr-i-tis, *s.* [Gr. *enteron*=part of the intestine, and suff. *-itis* (Med.) implying inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the small intestines, marked by diarrhoea, pain, aggravated on pressure, quick and strong pulse, with increased temperature. It is very apt to become chronic, chiefly from obstruction to the hepatic circulation, especially by escape of blood from the portal vein.

**en-tēr-kiss'*, *v. i.* [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *kiss* (q. v.).] To kiss mutually; to come in contact.

**en-tēr-knōw'* (*k* silent), *v. t.* [French *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *know* (q. v.).] To be mutually acquainted.

en-tēr-lāçe, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entrelacier*; Fr. *entrelasser*.] To intermix, to interweave, to interlace (q. v.).

**en-tēr-lŷ*, **en-ter-li*, **en-tere-ly*, **en-ter-lyche*, **en-tier-ly*, **en-tire-ly*, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *entier*=entire; Eng. suff. *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Full, whole.

"Beseeching you euer with myn enterly hert."

Polit., Relig., and Love Poems, p. 41.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Wholly, fully.

"Enterlyche thenne that he hym teche."

Poem on Freemasonry, 241.

2. Earnestly.

"Beseeching you, as enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure gift." *Polit., Relig. and Love Poems*, p. 38.

**en-tēr-lūde*, *s.* [INTERLUDE.]

**en-tēr-mēd'-dle*, **en-tre-med-le*, **en-ter-mell*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entremesler*, *entremedler*, *entremeller*.] [INTERMEDDLE.] To mix up, to mingle.

**en-tēr-mēnt*, *s.* [Eng. *enter*, *v. (2)*; -ment.] Interment, burial.

**en-tēr-mē-te*, **en-tre-mete*, *v. t. & i.* [French *entremettre*; Sp. & Port. *entremeter*; Ital. *intramettere*, from Lat. *intramitto*.] To meddle, to interfere, to interpose, to engage in.

en-tēr-mew-ēr (ew as ū), *s.* [A. S. *ēnetere*, *ēnetre*, *ēnītre*=of a year old, and Fr. *mue*=change of feathers.] A hawk changing the color of his feathers, which generally happens some little time after he is a year old.

"Eyers and Ramage Hawks, Sores and Entermeuers."—*Browne: Misc. Tracts*, v.

en-tēr-ō, *in compos.* [Gr. *enteron*=an intestine.] A prefix used to signify relation to or connection with the intestines.

en-tēr-ō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture in which the bowel presses through or dilates the peritoneum so as to make it fall down into the groin. Trusses and bolsters are used as supports.

"If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *entero-çele*, if the omentum or epiploon, *epiplocele*; and if both, *enteroepiplocele*."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

en-tēr-ō-çŷs'-tō-çēle, *s.* [Fr. *entérocystocèle*; *entero-*, and *cystocèle* (q. v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting the bladder and an adjacent portion of the intestine.

en-tēr-ō-dē'-la, *s. pl.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *dēlos*=visible; Fr. *entérodèle*.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his Polygastric Infusoria, in which the alimentary canal, which is conspicuous, has an aperture at each end.

en-tēr-ō-ē-pīp'-lō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *enteroepiplokelē*, from *enteron*=an intestine; *epiploon*=the omentum, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture produced through a tumor, so that both the omentum and intestines protrude from the body; intestinal and scrotal hernia.

en-tēr-ō-gās'-trō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng., &c., *gastrocele* (q. v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting both the stomach and the intestines.

en-tēr-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *graphē*=a writing.]

Med.: The branch of anatomy which describes the intestines.

en-tēr-ō-hēm'-ōr-rhāge, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *hemorrhage* (q. v.); Fr. *entérohéorrhagie*.]

Med.: Hemorrhage in the intestines.

en-tēr-ō-hŷ'-drō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *hydrocele* (q. v.); Fr. *entérohydrocèle*.]

Surg.: Internal hernia, complicated with hydrocele (q. v.).

en-tēr-ō-isch'-i-ō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *ischion*=the hip-joint, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Ischial hernia, formed by the adjacent intestine.

en-tēr-ō-lite, *en-tēr-ō-lith*, *en-tēr-ō-lī'-thūs*, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Med.: A generic term comprehending all stony calculi within the body.

en-tēr-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

Anatomy:

1. *Spec.*: The branch of the anatomical and physiological sciences which treats of the intestines.

2. *Gen.*: It is often extended to all the internal parts of the human body.

en-tēr-ō-mēr'-ō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *mēros*=the upper fleshy part of the thigh, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Crural hernia formed by the adjacent intestine.

en-tēr-ō-mēs-en-tēr'-ic, *a.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *mesenteric* (q. v.).]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the mesentery and to the intestines.

enteromesenteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The name given by Petit to a variety of enteritis, in which among other symptoms there is pain felt when pressure takes place on the right side between the umbilicus and the crest of the ileum. It often leads to ulcerative perforation of the intestines and to death.

en-tēr-ō-mor'-pha, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *morphē*=form, shape.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Confervaceæ, tribe or family Acetabularidæ. Some are marine, some fresh-water species, while one, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, grows both in the sea and in fresh water.

en-tēr-ōm'-pha-lōs, *s.* [ENTER(O)-, and Greek *omphalos*=the navel.]

Med.: A rupture of the intestines at the navel.

en-tēr-ōp'-a-thŷ, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *pathē*=passive state; suffering.]

Med.: Disease of the intestines.

en-tēr-ō-pēr-is'-tō-lē, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *peristolē*=a dressing out, specially of a corpse; Fr. *entéropéristolé*.]

Surg.: Strangulation of part of the intestines in a hernia or otherwise.

en-tēr-ō-plās'-tŷ, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *plastos*=formed, molded, *plastēs*=a molder, a modeler.]

Surg.: A plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

en-tēr-ō-rhāph'-i-a, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Gr. *rhaphē*=a seam, a suture; Fr. *entérorrhaphie*.]

Surg.: A suture of part of the intestines, which has been ruptured or otherwise divided.

en-tēr-ō-sar'-cō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Eng. *sarcocèle* (q. v.).]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, complicated with sarcocele (q. v.).

en-tēr-ōs'-chē-ō-çēle, *s.* [ENTERO-, and Greek *oschē*, *oscheon*, *oscheos*=... the scrotum, and *kēlē*=a tumor; Fr. *entéroschéocèle*.]

Surg.: Scrotal hernia formed solely by the intestine.

en-tēr-ō-sŷph'-i-lis, *s.* [ENTERO-, and English *syphilis* (q. v.); Fr. *entérosyphilide*.]

Med.: A syphilitic affection of the intestine.

en-tēr-ō-tōme, *s.* [Fr. *entérotome*: *entero-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for opening the intestinal canal through the whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is longer than the other, and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

en-tēr-ōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Fr. *entérotomie*.] [ENTEROTOME.]

1. *Anat.*: Dissection of the intestines.

2. *Surg.*: An incision into the intestines to reduce a hernia, or for any similar purpose.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***en-tër-par-lançe**, s. [Fr. *entre*=between, and *parler*=to speak.] Parley, mutual talk, conference.

"During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field."—*Hayward*.

***en-tër-parle**, s. [Fr. *entre*=between, and *parler*=to speak.] A parley, a conference.

***en-ter-part**, ***en-tre-part-en**, v. t. [Fr. *entre*=between, and Eng. *part* (q. v.).] To part or share.

***en-tër-plëad'**, v. i. [INTERPLEAD.]

***en-tër-plëad'-ër**, s. [INTERPLEADER.]

***en-tër-prët**, v. [INTERPRET.]

***en-tër-prise**, ***en-tër-prize**, ***en-ter-pryse**, s. [Fr. *entreprise*; O. Fr. *entreprise*, *entreprinse*, from Fr. *entrepris*, pa. par. of *entreprendre*=to undertake, from Low Lat. *interprendo*, from Lat. *inter*=among, and *prendo*=to take in hand: *præ*=before, and **hendo*=to get.]

1. An undertaking; a feat undertaken or attempted to be performed; a bold, daring, or hazardous attempt.

2. An enterprising spirit or disposition; readiness, promptness, energy, or daring in undertaking deeds of difficulty or danger.

***en-tër-prise**, ***en-tër-prize**, ***en-ter-pryse**, v. t. & i. [ENTERPRISE, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To undertake, to attempt, to essay, to venture on.

"Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest* Be wanting."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, x. 270.

2. To receive, to treat, to welcome, to entertain. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 14.)

B. Intrans.: To attempt, to try, to venture on an enterprise or difficult undertaking.

"Maister Chaucer, that nobly *enterprysyd*, How that our Englishe myght be ennewed."—*Skelton*: *Garland of Laurell*, l. 388.

***en-tër-pris-ër**, s. [English *enterpris(e)*; -er.] One who undertakes an enterprise; one who engages in important and hazardous designs; a man of enterprise.

"They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success."—*Hayward*: *On Edward VI.*

***en-tër-pris-ing**, ***en-tër-priz-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [ENTERPRISE, v.]

*A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Ready or prompt in undertaking feats of difficulty or hazard; energetic, adventurous; full of enterprise.

"The new situation in which Dundee was now placed, naturally suggested new projects to his inventive and *enterprising* spirit."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

C. As subst.: The act of undertaking enterprises.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enterprising* and *adventurous*: "These terms mark a disposition to engage in that which is extraordinary and hazardous; but *enterprising*, from *enterprise*, is connected with the understanding; and *adventurous*, from *adventure*, venture or trial, is a characteristic of the passions. The *enterprising* character conceives great projects, and pursues objects that are difficult to be attained; the *adventurous* character is contented with seeking that which is new, and placing himself in dangerous and unusual situations. An *enterprising* spirit belongs to the commander of an army, or the ruler of a nation; an *adventurous* disposition is suitable to men of low degree . . . *Enterprising* characterizes persons only, but *adventurous* is also applied to things, to signify containing *adventures*; hence, a journey, or a voyage, or a history, may be denominated *adventurous*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***en-tër-pris-ing-lý**, ***en-tër-priz-ing-lý**, adv. [Eng. *enterprising*; -ly.] In an enterprising, bold, resolute, or adventurous manner.

***en-tër-sôle**, s. [ENTRESOL.]

***en-tër-split'**, v. t. [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *split* (q. v.).] To split in two.

***en-tër-tain'**, ***en-ter-taine**, ***en-ter-teyn**, ***in-ter-taine**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *entretenir*, from Low Lat. *interteneo*, from Lat. *inter*=among, and *teneo*=to hold; Sp. *entretener*; Ital. *intrattenere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To receive into one's house, and treat with hospitality; to receive and treat as a guest.

"A country vicar in his homely house . . . Once *entertained* the chaplain of a lord."—*Fawkes*: *Parody of a City and Country Mouse*.

*2. To keep, or maintain in one's service.

"*Entertain* him to be my fellow-servant."—*Shakesp.* *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.

*3 To maintain, to support, to keep up.

"They have many hospitals well *entertained*."—*Burnet*.

*4. To maintain, to observe.

"He *entertained* a show so seeming just."—*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,514.

*5. To receive into a body or service.

"To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the Holy Jesus."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

*6. To adopt, to select.

"He lookt about on every syde, To weet which way were best to *entertaine*, To bring him to the place where he would faine."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. v. 24.

*7. To admit, to receive.

"Since mine own doors refuse to *entertain* me."—*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

*8. To meet, to receive.

"Calidore in the entry close did stand, And *entertayning* them with courage stout, Still slew the foremost that came first to hand."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 46.

9. To receive and keep in the mind; to conceive, to harbor.

"The not *entertaining* a sincere love and affection for the duties of religion."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

10. To receive for purposes of consideration; to take into consideration; to listen to favorably.

"Else no business they would *entertaine*."—*Drayton*: *Battle of Agincourt*.

11. To engage the attention of agreeably; to divert, to amuse, to gratify.

"The enemy would be *entertained* with a bloody fight between the English soldiers and their French allies."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*12. To cause to pass pleasantly; to while away; to spend pleasantly.

"The weary time she cannot *entertain*."—*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,361.

†B. Intrans.: To use or exercise hospitality; to be hospitable; to receive company.

***en-tër-tain'**, ***en-ter-taine**, ***en-ter-tayne**, s. [ENTERTAIN, v.] Entertainment, reception, treatment.

***en-tër-tain'-ër**, s. [Eng. *entertain*; -er.]

1. One who entertains or receives others with hospitality; a host.

"You may easily imagine the confusion of the *entertainer*."—*Spectator*, No. 533.

*2. One who keeps or maintains others in his service.

3. One who diverts, amuses, or pleases.

4. One who entertains or receives ideas into the mind.

"Good purposes when they are not held doe so farre turne enemies to the *entertainer* of them."—*Ep. Hall*: *Contempl.*; *Christ before Cataphas*.

***en-tër-tain'-ing**, pr. par., adj. & s. [ENTERTAIN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Amusing, diverting, affording entertainment.

C. As subst.: The same as ENTERTAINMENT (q. v.).

***en-tër-tain'-ing-lý**, adv. [Eng. *entertaining*; -ly.] In an entertaining, amusing, or diverting manner.

"My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow."—*Dr. Warton*: *Essay on Pope*.

***en-tër-tain'-ing-nëss**, s. [Eng. *entertaining*; -ness.] The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

***en-tër-tain'-mënt**, s. [Eng. *entertain*; -ment.]

1. The act or practice of receiving guests with hospitality; hospitable reception or treatment.

2. Accommodation for a traveler or guest; lodging, food, &c., required by a traveler.

"There is Christiana and her children and her companion, all waiting for *entertainment* here."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Reception, treatment.

"Have you so soon forgot the *entertainment* her sister welcomed you withal?"—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

4. Hospitality, kindness.

"I spy *entertainment* in her."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, i. 3.

*5. The act of keeping or maintaining in one's service.

*6. The state or condition of being in pay or in service.

"The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

*7. Payment of soldiers or servants; pay.

"The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence."—*Davies*.

*8. Service.

"Some band of strangers in the adversary's *entertainment*."—*Shakesp.*: *All's Well*, iv. 1.

*9. Reception into the mind; conception; expectation.

"Advised him for the *entertainment* of death."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

10. Reception, admission, consideration.

"It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated."—*Tillotson*.

11. The act of entertaining, amusing, or diverting.

12. The pleasure, amusement, gratification, or instruction, as from conversation, music, dramatic or other performances; the pleasure or amusement afforded to the mind by anything interesting.

"Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat."—*Temple*.

13. That which entertains or affords pleasure, amusement, or gratification; anything which serves to entertain.

"A great number of dramatic *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces."—*Gay*.

14. The act of whiling away, or passing pleasantly.

"Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he asks me questions than that I ask you."—*Bacon*: *New Atlantis*.

***en-tër-tä'ke**, v. t. [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *take* (q. v.).] To receive, to entertain.

"And with more myld aspect those two to *entertake*."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 35.

***en-tër-tis'-süed** (tissued as *tishüd*), a. [Fr. *entre*=between, among, and Eng. *tissued* (q. v.).] Interwoven, or intermixed with gold or silver, &c.

***en-tër-view** (ew as ü), v. & s. [INTERVIEW.]

***en-tër-wō'-ven**, a. [INTERWOVEN.]

***en-tët'che**, v. t. [ENTECHÉ.]

***en-thë-al**, a. [Gr. *entheos*: *en*=in, and *theos*=God.] Divinely inspired.

***en-thë-an**, a. [Gr. *entheos*.] The same as ENTHEAL (q. v.).

***en-thë-äsm**, s. [Gr. *entheazō*=to be inspired.] Divine inspiration; enthusiasm.

***en-thë-äs'-tic**, ***en-thë-äs'-tic-al**, a. [Greek *entheastikos*, from *entheazō*=to be inspired, from *entheos*=inspired.] Having the energy of God; divinely powerful.

***en-thë-äs'-tic-al-lý**, adv. [Eng. *entheastical*; -ly.] With divine energy or power.

***en-thë-ät**, ***en-the-ate**, a. [Greek *entheos*.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

***en-thël-mínth'-a**, s. [Gr. *entos*=within, and *helmins* (genit. *helminthos*)=a worm.]

Med.: The presence of intestinal worms, or their presence in larger numbers than usual.

***en-thët'-ic**, a. [Gr. *entithenai*=to put in.]

Pathol.: Communicated from without; applied especially to infectious diseases.

***en-thö-phýl-lö-car'-pi**, s. pl. [Gr. *enthen*=on the one side and the other; *phyllon*=a leaf, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceæ (True Mosses), in which the lateral or terminal theca springs from a duplication of the leaves. (*Thomé*.)

***en-thräl'**, ***en-thräll'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thrall* (q. v.).]

1. To reduce to the state or condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

"Violent lords, Who oft as undeservedly *enthral* His outward freedom."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii. 93-5.

2. To capture, to captivate, to make captive.

"When I see the bright nymph who my heart does *enthral*."—*Walsh*: *The Antidote*.

***en-thräl'-mënt**, s. [Eng. *enthral*; -ment.]

1. The act of enthralling.

2. The state of being enthralled; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim His people from *enthralment*."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii. 170, 171.

*3. Anything which enthralls or enslaves.

***en-thrill'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thrill* (q. v.).] To pierce; to thrill.

***en-thrō-ne**, v. t. [O. Fr. *enthroner*, from *en*=on, and *throne*=a throne; Low Lat. *introniso*; Gr. *enthronizō*, from *en*=on, *thronos*=a throne.]

1. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign powers or authority.

"In the market place, on a tribunal silvered, Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold, Were publicly *enthroned*."—*Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; müte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. To place or settle in a place of dignity or rank.

"Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To seat, to settle, to establish.

"Such are the swelling thoughts that now
Enthroned themselves on Hafed's brow."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

4. To induct or install, as an archbishop or bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

"... was yesterday morning enthroned by the Bishop of Exeter."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ēn-thrō-ne-mēnt, s. [Eng. *enthroned*; -ment.]

1. The act of enthroning.

"The bishops at once took up their places within the communion rails, and the ceremony of the enthronement commenced."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The state of being enthroned.

ēn-thrōn-i-zā-tion, s. [English *enthronization*; -ation.] The act of enthroning; enthronement; the placing a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

ēn-thrōn-ize, v. t. [Eng. *enthron(e)*; -ize.] To enthronize; to place a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

"With what grace
Doth mercy sit enthroned on thy face!"

J. Hall: Poems (1646), p. 78.

*ēn-thūn'-dēr, v. i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thunder* (q. v.).] To thunder; to discharge cannon.

*ēn-thū'-sī-an, s. [Gr. *enthousiaō*=to be inspired.] An enthusiast.

ēn-thū'-sī-asm, s. [Gr. *enthousiasmos*=inspiration, from *enthousiazō*=to be inspired, from *entheos*, *enthous*=inspired: *en*=in, and *theos*=God; Fr. *enthousiasme*.]

*1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from divine inspiration; a vain belief by a person that he is divinely inspired, or possessed of a private revelation; religious ecstasy.

"*Enthusiasm* is that temper of mind, in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment. In this disordered state of things, *enthusiasm*, when it happens to be turned upon religious matters, becomes fanaticism; and this, in its extreme, begets the fancy of our being the peculiar favorites of heaven."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, App., bk. v.

2. Ardent zeal in pursuit of any object; complete possession of the mind by any subject.

"Yet there was then in Scotland an *enthusiasm* compared with which the *enthusiasm* even of this man was lukewarm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*3. Elevation of fancy; liveliness of imagination; exaltation of ideas.

"He was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; Cowley.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enthusiast*, *fanatic*, and *visionary*: "All these have disordered imaginations, but the *enthusiast* is only affected inwardly with an extraordinary fervor, the *fanatic* and *visionary* betray that fervor by some outward mark. . . . *Fanatics* and *visionaries* are therefore always more or less *enthusiasts*; but *enthusiasts* are not always *fanatics* or *visionaries*. . . .

There are *fanatics* who profess to be under extraordinary influences of the spirit; and there are *enthusiasts* whose intemperate zeal disqualifies them for taking a beneficial part in the sober and solemn services of the church. *Visionary* signifies properly one who deals in *visions*, that is, in the pretended appearance of supernatural objects; a species of *enthusiasts* who have sprung up in more modern times. The leaders of sects are commonly *visionaries*, having adopted this artifice to establish their reputation and doctrines among their deluded followers; Mahomet was one of the most successful *visionaries* that ever pretended to divine inspiration; and since his time there have been *visionaries*, particularly in England, who have raised religious parties, by having recourse to the same expedient. *Fanatic* was originally confined to those who were under religious frenzy, but the present age has presented us with the monstrosity of *fanatics* in irreligion and anarchy. *Enthusiast* is applied in general to every one who is filled with an extraordinary degree of fervor; *visionary* to one who deals in fanciful speculation." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēn-thū'-sī-ast, s. [Gr. *enthousiastēs*, from *enthousiazō*=to be inspired.]

*1. One who imagines he is divinely inspired, or has a private divine revelation.

"The *enthusiast* then talks of illuminations, new lights, revelations, and many wonderful fine things, which are availed to the same Spirit."—*Glanvill: Sermon* 10.

2. One who is filled with enthusiasm or ardent zeal for any object; one whose mind is wholly possessed with any subject, and who is excessively moved by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal.

"With the wild rage of mad *enthusiast* swelled."

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1,036.

3. A person of elevated fancy or lively imagination.

"What tuneful *enthusiast* shall worship their eye,
When half of their charms with Cadwallon shall die?"
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon.

ēn-thū'-sī-ās'-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *enthousiastikos*, from *enthousiastēs*=an enthusiast (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

*1. Pertaining to or derived from enthusiasm or divine inspiration; divinely inspired.

"An *enthusiastic* or prophetic style doth not always follow the even thread of discourse."—*Burnet*.

2. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm.

"A numerous host of dreaming saints succeed
Of the true old *enthusiastic* breed."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, i. 529, 530.

3. Ardently 'zealous in any cause or pursuit; warmly excited by any subject; heated, excitable.

4. Elevated, ardent, warm, full of enthusiasm or zeal.

"Feels in his transported soul

Enthusiastic raptures roll."

Mason: For Music, Ode 1.

*B. As subst.: An enthusiast.

"The dervish and other santonos, or *enthusiastics*, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 326.

ēn-thū'-sī-ās'-tic-al, a. [Eng. *enthusiastic*; -al.] The same as ENTHUSIASTIC (q. v.).

ēn-thū'-sī-ās'-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *enthusiastically*; -ly.] In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm; ardently, zealously.

"So *enthusiastically* loyal that they were prepared to stand by James to the death, even when he was in the wrong."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ēn-thū'-mē-māt'-ic-al, a. [Greek *enthymēma* (genit. *enthymēmatos*); Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of an enthymeme.

"Encountered as they may be with handy stroke of syllogism, or *enthymematical* conclusion."—*Tooker: Fabric of the Church* (1604), p. 63.

ēn-thū'-mē-me, s. [Gr. *enthymēma*, from *enthymēomai*=to consider, to ponder: *en*=in, and *thymos*=mind, spirit.]

Rhet.: An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words: as, Dionysius is a tyrant, therefore he must fear; where the complete syllogism would be, All tyrants fear: Dionysius is a tyrant: therefore he must fear.

"Several concurrent *enthymemes* are often as cogent as a demonstrative syllogism."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 120.

ēn-tī'-ce, *en-tise, *en-tyce, *en-tyse, v. t. [O. Fr. *enticer*, *enticher*.] To allure, to attract, to draw on by flattering hopes, promises, or fair words; to seduce, to instigate, especially in a bad sense; to tempt to evil; to lead astray.

¶ For the difference between *entice* and *prevail*, see PREVAIL.

ēn-tī'-ce-mēnt, *en-tyce-ment, *en-tyse-ment, *en-tys-ment, s. [Eng. *entice*; -ment.]

1. The act or practice of enticing, alluring, or attracting by flatteries, promises, or fair words; especially, a seducing or leading astray; instigation or exciting to evil.

"By sweet *enticement* sudden death to bring."

Drayton: King John to Matilda.

2. The state or condition of being enticed, allured, attracted, or led astray.

3. That which entices, allures, or leads astray; any thing which allures or excites to evil; an allure-ment or temptation.

"She followed me with *enticements*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ēn-tī'-ēr, s. [Eng. *entic(e)*; -er.] One who or that which entices, allures, or leads astray; a person or thing that entices or instigates to evil.

"A mincing gait, a decent and an affected peace are most powerful *enticers*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 467.

ēn-tī'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENTICE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Alluring, seductive.

"'Tis not alone the grape's *enticing* juice

Unnerves the moral powers, and mars their use."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 271, 272.

C. As subst.: The same as ENTICEMENT (q. v.).

ēn-tī'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *enticing*; -ly.] In an enticing, alluring, or seductive manner.

"Sh. strikes a lute well,

Sings most *enticingly*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

*ēn-tī'-ēr-tŷ, s. [ENTIRETY.]

*ēn-tīlt'-mēnt, s. [Pref. *en*, Eng. *tilt*, and suff. -ment.] A shed, a tent.

"The best houses and walls there were of mudde or canvaz, or poldavies *entiltments*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*. (Davies.)

ēn-tī're, *en-ti-er, *en-tyre, *in-tire, c., adv. & s. [Fr. *entier*; Prov. *enteir*; Ital. *intero*, from Lat. *integer*=whole; Sp. *entero*.] [INTEGER.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Whole, undivided, complete in its parts; not broken up or deprived of any of its parts; perfect, full, un mutilated.

"There was a time when *Ætna's* silent fire

Slept unperceived, the mountain yet *entire*."

Cowper: Herosism.

2. Perfect, not lacking any part.

3. Full, complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

"An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts, or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end."—*Spectator*.

4. Whole, sole, not shared in or participated with others; as, He has the *entire* management of the business.

*5. Mere, unalloyed, simple, sheer, plain, pure.

"Pure fear and *entire* cowardice."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4*.

*6. Essential, chief.

"Regards that stand aloof from the *entire* point."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*7. Firm, solid, undisputed, fixed, sure.

"*Entire* and sure the monarch's rule must prove,

Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love."

Prior: On Her Majesty's Birthday, 1704.

*8. Sincere, hearty, earnest, wholly devoted.

"No man had a heart more *entire* to the king."—*Clarendon*.

*9. Not breaking away or separating from; in accord.

"He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, and more labored and officious with the king of Castile."—*Bacon*.

10. Not castrated.

"A caballo padre, or what some of our own writers appellate an *entire* horse."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxxvi.

II. Botany (of leaves):

1. Properly: Not in the least toothed.

2. More loosely: (1) Not pinnatifid. (2) Nearly destitute of marginal division.

B. As adv.: Entirely, wholly, completely.

"Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possess."

Littleton: Advice to a Lady.

*C. As subst.: A colloquial English name formerly given to that kind of malt liquor now called porter, and so called from its possessing, or being supposed to possess, the qualities of the three kinds previously brewed—viz., ale, beer, and twopenny.

¶ For the difference between *entire* and *whole*, see WHOLE.

entire-tenancy, s.

Law: Complete or sole possession in one man, as distinguished from a several tenancy, which is one held jointly or in common with others.

ēn-tī're-ly, *en-tier-ly, *en-tyre-ly, adv. [Eng. *entire*; -ly.] [ENTERLY.]

1. Wholly, completely, in every part.

"Here finished he, and all that he had made

Viewed and beheld: all was *entirely* good."

Milton: P. L., vii. 548-549.

2. In the whole, altogether.

"Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea."—*Raleigh*.

*3. Earnestly, heartily.

"And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray."

Spenser: F. Q., i. xi. 32.

ēn-tī're-nēss, *en-tyre-ness, s. [Eng. *entire*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being entire, complete, or perfect in all its parts.

"In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenseless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabric of which it is a part."—*Boyle*.

*2. Earnestness.

"Faythe and *entirenesse* in preachynge the gospell."—*Udall: Corinth.* viii.

*3. Integrity.

"Christ, the bridegroom praiseth the bride, His church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*."—*Bp. Hall: Beauty and Vnity of the Church*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ĕn-tĭ-re-tŷ, *ĕn-tĭ-ĕr-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *entire*; -*ty*.]

1. The state of being entire or complete; entirety, completeness.

"This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest."—*Blackstone*.

2. The whole; the entire amount, quantity, or extent.

"Setteth down an *entierty* where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations*.

¶ *Tenancy by entirety*:

Eng. Law: A kind of tenure when an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture, who are then said to be *tenants by entirety*, each being seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

ĕn-tĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *entit(y)*; -*ative*.] Considered as an entity or independent existence.

"Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good? &c."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 340.

ĕn-tĭ-tā-tĭve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *entitative*; -*ly*.] In an entitative manner; abstractly.

ĕn-tĭ-tle, **en-tit-ulĕ**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entituler*; Fr. *intituler*; Sp. & Port. *intitular*, from Low Lat. *intitulo*, from Lat. *in*, and *titulus*=a title.]

1. To give a name or title to; to designate by a name or title; to denominate; to call; to name.

"That which in mean men we *entitle* patience."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

2. To style, to dignify by a title or honorary appellation; to give a discriminative title to.

"This and the following ballad were first published anonymously in a small book, *entitled, The Chase, and William and Helen*."—*Scott: The Chase*. (Note.)

*3. To prefix as a title; to inscribe on the title.

"We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions."—*Swift*.

*4. To attribute; to ascribe.

"The ancient proverb *entitles* this work peculiarly to God himself."—*Milton*.

5. To give a right, title, or claim to anything; to furnish or present with grounds for claiming to receive anything.

"The hardships which *entitle* us to the privileges."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

*6. To claim as a title; to appropriate.

"How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit."—*Locke*.

*7. To grant anything as claimed by a title.

"This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please."—*Locke*.

¶ For the difference between *to entitle*, and *to name*, see NAME.

ĕn-tĭ-tled (tled as tĕld), **en-tit-uled**, *pa. par. & a.* [ENTITLE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Named, denominated, styled.

2. Having a claim or title to anything.

ĕn-tĭ-tŷ, *s.* [Low Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*=being, *pr. par. of esse*=to be; Fr. *entité*; Sp. *entidad*; Port. *entidade*; Ital. *entità*.]

1. The quality or condition of being; existence; essence.

2. Something which really exists; a real being.

3. A particular species of being.

ĕn-tō'-blast, *s.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol.: The nucleolus of a cell. (*Agassiz*.)

ĕn-tō-ċĭn-ĕr'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and Lat. *cinereus*=ashy.] *Anat.*: Gray substance surrounding the cavities of the brain and spinal cord. [EC-TOCINEREA.]

ĕn-tō-cor'-nĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and Eng. *cornea*.] *Anat.*: The delicate membrane that lines the inner surface of the cornea.

ĕn-tōĭl', *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *toil* (q. v.).] To take in a snare or toils; to ensnare; to entrap.

"Though *entoiled*, beset,

Not less than myriads dare to front him yet."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ĕn-tōm-a-tōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *entoma*=insects, and *graphĕ*=writing. Constructed apparently by one who erroneously supposed that the Greek for insects was *entomata* in place of *entoma*.] The same as ENTOMOLOGY (q. v.).

ĕn-tōmb', ***in-tombe** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *entomber*, from Low Lat. *intumulo*, from Lat. *in*=in, and *tumulus*=a tomb.]

1. *Lit.*: To place in a tomb; to bury, to inter.

2. *Fig.*: To bury, to end.

"She's gone, who shared my diadem:

She sunk, with her my joys *entomosing*."

Byron: Herod's Lament.

ĕn-tōmb'-mĕnt (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *entomb*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of entombing or burying; the state of being entombed or buried.

"This is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very *entombment* of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein."—*Barrow: Sermons*, iii., ser. 19.

*2. A tomb.

"Many thousands have had their *entombment* in the waters."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 16.

ĕn-tōm'-ĭc, **ĕn-tōm'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*=an insect; Eng., &c., suff. -*ic*, -*ical*; Fr. *entomique*.] Relating to insects; the same as ENTOMOLOGICAL (q. v.).

ĕn-tō-mōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *eidos*=form, appearance; Fr. *entomoïde*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the form of an insect; resembling an insect.

"In the *entomoid* classes of articulata."—*Grant: Compar. Anat.* (1841), p. 253.

B. *As subst.*: Anything resembling an insect in form or appearance.

ĕn-tōm'-ō-lĭne, *s.* [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *linon*=thread.]

Chem.: The same as CHITINE (q. v.).

ĕn-tōm'-ō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *lithos*=stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil insect. Rarely used unless when no closer identification of the organism can be made.

ĕn-tō-mō-lōg'-ĭc, **ĕn-tō-mō-lōg'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *entomolog(y)*; -*ic*, -*ical*; Fr. *entomologique*.] Pertaining or relating to entomology.]

"But a more important species of instruction than any hitherto enumerated, may be derived from *entomological* pursuits."—*Kirby & Spence: Introd. to Entom.* (1817), p. 17.

ĕn-tō-mō-lōg'-ĭc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *entomological*; -*ly*.] As is done by the canons of entomological science.

***ĕn-tō-mōĭl'-ō-gĭse**, *v. i.* [English *entomolg(y)*; -*ise*.] To collect insects with the view of examining them scientifically.

"It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologising*."—*C. Kingsley*, in *Life*, i. 171.

ĕn-tō-mōĭl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Fr. *entomologiste*.] A proficient in entomology, at least a cultivator of that branch of science.

"Sepp, Hubner, and other continental *entomologists*."—*Newman: British Moths* (1874) (Pref.), ix.

ĕn-tō-mōĭl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *entoma*=insects (Aristotle), properly an adj., with *zōa*=living creatures, understood; *entomos*=cut in pieces, cut up; *logos*=discourse.] The science which treats of insects. Aristotle pointed out one of the essential characteristics from which they derive their names in Greek, Latin, and English—viz., that their bodies are cut or divided into segments. [ANNULOSA.] In modern times, Aldrovandus published a *History of Insects* in 1604, and Mouflet one in 1634. Swammerdam's *General History of Insects*, published in 1669, was the first work in which good descriptions of insects were given. A work by Ray appeared in 1710, and in 1735 Linneus' classification of them in the *Systema Naturæ*. Latreille's *Précis des Caractères généraux des Insectes* was published in 1796, and his *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum* between 1806 and 1800. Writers upon entomology since this time are too well known to need mention here.

ĕn-tō-mōm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the parts of insects.

ĕn-tō-mōph'-a-ga, *s. pl.* [Gr. *entoma*=insects, and *phagein*=to eat.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The name given by Prof. Owen to a division of the Marsupialia, having small canine teeth, and preying on the smaller invertebrate animals. It contains the families Peramelidæ (Bandicoots), Didelphidæ (American Opossums), and Myrmecobiidæ (Banded Anteaters). Sometimes the first are called Saltatoria (Leapers), the second, Scansoria (Climbers), and the third, Ambulatoria (Walkers).

2. *Entom.*: A tribe of Hymenoptera, containing the Ichneumons or Cuckoo-flies. They have an ovipositor at the end of the abdomen. This, in some genera, is exerted to a considerable length. They lay their eggs in the larvæ of other insects, on which the young ichneumons, when they emerge from the egg, prey. The Entomophaga are generally of small size. There are numerous genera and species. The tribe is divided into four families, (1) Evanidæ, (2) Ichneumonidæ, (3) Chalcididæ, and (4) Proctotrupidæ.

ĕn-tō-mōph'-a-gan, *s.* [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zoöl. & Entom.: An animal belonging to the mammalian or to the insect tribe of Entomophaga.

ĕn-tō-mōph'-a-goŷs, *a.* [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zoöl. & Entom.: Pertaining or relating to the Entomophaga; insect-eating.

ĕn-tō-mōph'-ĭ-loŷs, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *philos*=loved; *phileō*=to love.] Loved by insects; attractive to insects.

entomophilous-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Flowers in which the pollen is carried by insects from the male to the female flowers. They are to be contra-distinguished from anemophilous flowers, in which the instrumentality is that of the wind.

ĕn-tō-mō-stĕg'-ĭ-aæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *entomos*=cut in pieces, and *stegĕ*=a roof, a covering.]

Zoöl.: A family of Rhizopoda, consisting of animals with shells, the chambers arranged spirally in a double series.

ĕn-tō-mō-stōm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *entomos*=cut in, and *stoma*, pl. of *stoma*=the mouth. Named from the notched lip.]

Zoöl.: In De Blainville's classification, the second family of his first order Siphonobranchiata. It nearly corresponds with the family Buccinidæ (q. v.).

ĕn-tō-mōs'-tra-ca, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.=insects in shells. The name was first given by Otto Frederick Müller, in 1785, in his *Entomostraca seu insecta testacea quæ in aquis Danicæ et Norvegiæ reperit*. [Entomostraca or Shelled Insects which inhabit the Danish and Norwegian waters.] Fr. *entomostracés* (Latreille). From Gr. *entomon*=an insect, and *ostrakon*=a shell.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A great sub-class of Crustaceans. When the name Entomostraca was first given, [Etym.] the Arachnida (Spiders) and the Crustacea (Crabs) were included in the Insect class; now all these are regarded as distinct and equal in rank, though not in numbers. Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones, F. R. S., &c., thus defines the Entomostraca: "Animal aquatic, covered with a shell or carapace of a horny consistency, formed of one or more pieces, in some genera resembling a cuirass or buckler, and in others a bivalve shell, which completely, or in great part, envelops the body and limbs of the animal. In other genera the animal is invested with a multivalve carapace, like jointed plate armor; the branchiæ are attached either to the feet or to the organs of mastication; the limbs are jointed and more or less setiferous. The animals, for the most part, undergo a regular moulting or change of shell as they grow; in some cases this amounts to a species of transformation." They may be seen in numbers in ponds, pools, even in water-pipes, and move by a jerking motion. They are thus classified:

Legion or Division I.—Lophyropoda. Order 1. Ostracoda; 2. Copepoda.

Legion or Division II.—Branchiopoda. Order 1. Cladocera; 2. Phyllopoda; 3. Trilobita (?); 4. Merostomata (?).

2. *Palæont.*: The Copepoda and Cladocera have not yet been found fossil, the other orders have. The Cypridæ (typical genus *Cypris*) found so abundantly in the Carboniferous and other rocks, and still existing, are of the order Ostracoda [CYPRIDÆ, CYPRIS.] Its associate, *Cythere* (q. v.), has also ranged from Palæozoic times till now. Most of the Phyllopoda, except *Estheria* (q. v.), are Palæozoic. The Trilobita are very characteristic, though not exclusively, Silurian fossils. They extend from the Cambrian to the Lower Carboniferous rocks. The Merostomata range from the Upper Silurian till now.

ĕn-tō-mōs'-tra-can, *a. & s.* [ENTOMOSTRACA.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Entomostraca.

B. *As subst.*: A small Crustacean belonging to that sub-class.

ĕn-tō-mōs'-tra-coŷs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *entomostrac(a)* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.] Pertaining or relating to the Entomostraca.

ĕn-tō-mōt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *entomotom(y)*; -*ist*.] One who anatomizes insects; one who practices entomotomy.

ĕn-tō-mōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *entoma*=insects, and *tomĕ*=cutting.] The dissection of insects and the science which treats of their anatomy.

ĕn-tōn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *entonos*=strained; *enteinō*=to stretch tight; *en*=intensive, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

Med.: Having increased tone; acting with morbidly great power, force or effect. Used chiefly of the circulatory system.

ĕn-tō-pĕr-ĭph'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Gr. *entos*=within, and Eng., &c., *peripheral* (q. v.).]

Mental Phil.: A term introduced by Herbert Spencer to designate sensations, feelings, &c., produced by causes operating within the periphery,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

circumference, or outer surface of the body. Examples, the sensations of hunger, thirst, &c. It is opposed to epiperipheral (q. v.).

ěn-tō-phýte (pl. **ěn-tō-phýtes**, **ěn-tōph-ý-ta**), s. [Gr. *entos*=within, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree.]

Bot., &c.: A plant which grows in the interior of animal or vegetable structures, as distinguished from an entozoan, a word which, in the etymological sense, means an animal having a similar mode of life. Entophytes are mostly fungi; and though the species are really numerous, they have yet been unduly multiplied. Entophytes infesting man or the mammalia, specially when diseased, live on the skin, on the mucous surfaces, or in cavities. Thus in Favus, there are *Puccinia favus* and *Achorion schenleinii*, if the latter be more than an immature stage of the former. *Trichophyton tonsurans* exists among the hair in Plicapilonica and Favus. *Microsporon audouinii* in the hair follicles in *Porrigo decalvans*, *M. mentagrophytes* on the beard, and *M. furfur* on the skin of the chest in *Pityriasis versicolor*. In the mucous surfaces or in cavities there are *Sarcinia ventriculi* in the stomach, *Oidium albicans* in thrush, and *Leptothrix buccalis* among the tartar of the teeth. Birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, &c., have also their Entophytes. One of these is *Botrytis bassiana*, the muscardine of the silk-worm; another, a Sporendonema, produces the muscardine of the fly, killing it off in large numbers in autumn. Microscopic parasites of plants are very numerous. All are fungi. Thus *Botrytis infestans* is the potato-fungus, and *Oidium tuckeri* the vine mildew. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

ěn-tō-phý-tíc, a. [Eng., &c., *entophyt(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to Entophytes (q. v.).

ěn-tō-ptěr-ý-góid, a. & s. [Gr. *entos*=within, and Eng., &c., *pterygoid* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

Comp. Anat.: Attached internally to the pterygoid bone; pertaining to the bone described under B.

B. As substantive:

Comp. Anat.: An oblong, thin, scale-like bone attached to the inner border of the co-adapted halves of the palatine and true pterygoid in fishes, and increasing the bony roof of the mouth in the direction toward the median line. It is edentulous in the cod and most other fishes. (Owen: *Comp. Anat.*; *Fishes* (1846), pp. 108, 109.)

ěn-tōp-tíc, a. [Fr. *entoptique*, from Gr. *entos*=within, and *optomai*=to see.]

Phys.: Pertaining or relating to visions seen by the eye when the lids are shut.

***ěn-tor-ti-lā-tion**, s. [Fr. *entortiller*=to twist; Lat. *torqueo*, pa. par. *tortus*.] A turning into a circle; circular figures.

"Willing that those which should work in the borders [of the table], raisings, flowries, and wrappings, *entortillations*, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration."—Donne: *Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 47.

ěn-tōs-thō-blast, s. [Gr. *entosthe*=from within, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol. & Phys.: The nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. (Agassiz.)

ěn-toúred, a. [Fr. *entouré*.]

Her.: A term applied to a shield decorated with branches.

ěn-tō-zō-a, s. pl. [Gr. *entos*=within, and *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=a living being, an animal.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Rudolphi to a class of animals living within the bodies of other animals, nearly every species of which is infested by one or more of them. Cuvier divided them into Intestina Cavitaria and Intestina Parenchymata. For these names Professor Owen substituted Coelmintha and Sterelmintha. The class is not a natural one, for the internal parasites are not all closely akin. Nor has Entozoa been always used in a precise sense. Hence Nicholson thinks that it would be expedient to discard it altogether, but, as this would be difficult, he makes it include the Trematoda, Tæniada, the Nematoidea (in part), the Acanthocephala, and the Gordiacea, but does not use it as a synonym for the Scolecida in general, some of which are not internal parasites. Cobbold says that the Entozoa living in the human body are divided into three classes—the already mentioned Coelmintha or hollow worms, and Sterelmintha or solid worms, as tapeworm, &c.; and Accidental parasites. Also divided into sexually mature and immature, the latter inclosed in cysts, and occurring in the lung, liver, or inclosed cavities, like the peritoneum, being by far the most dangerous.

ěn-tō-zō-ál, a. [Greek, &c., *entozo(a)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

Zoöl.: The same as ENTOZOIC (q. v.).

ěn-tō-zō-íc, a. [Gr., &c., *entozoa* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining or relating to the Entozoa.

ěn-tō-zō-ól-ō-gíst, s. [Greek *entos*; Eng. *zoöl-og(y)*, and -ist.] A zoologist whose special study is the Entozoa.

"This great *entozoologist* [Rudolphi] . . . divided the parenchymatous entozoa into four orders."—Owen: *Invert. Animals*, Lect. iv.

ěn-tō-zō-ól-ō-gý, s. [Gr. *entos*, and Eng. *zoöl-ogy*.]

Zoöl.: The department of zoölogy which treats of the Entozoa.

ěn-tō-zō-ón, s. [Gr. *entos*=within, and *zōon*=a living being, an animal.]

Zoöl.: One of the Entozoa (q. v.).

entr'act, **entr'acte** (ân'-tract), s. [Fr.]

1. Drama.: The interval between the acts of a drama.

2. Music.: Music played between the acts or divisions of an opera, drama, or other stage performance.

***ěn-trāil'**, ***en-trayl**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and O. Fr. *treiller*=to lattice.] To interweave, to variegate.

"Entrailed with flowrets and with rare device."—Thompson: *Epithalamium*.

ěn-trāilš, s. pl., ***en-trail**, ***en-traile**, ***in-trals**, s. [Fr. *entrailles*, from Low Lat. *intralia*, *intranea*, from Lat. *interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus*=inward, from *inter*=within.]

1. Lit.: The inward or internal parts of animals; the intestines; the guts.

"The thirsty point in Sulmo's entrails lay."—Byron: *Nisus and Euryalus*.

2. Fig.: The internal parts.

"Then toiled with mattock to explore
The entrails of the cavern floor."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 6.

ěn-trāin', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *train* (q. v.).] To draw on.

ěn-trām-mel, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trammel* (q. v.).] To trammel, to entangle.

***ěn-trām-melš**, s. pl. [ENTRAMMEL, v.]

1. Bondage, the chains of slavery.

2. Prisoners of war.

ěn-trançe, **en-traunce**, s. [Eng. *enter*; -ance.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of entering or passing into any place.

"With her snowy arms supply'd a bolt
To bar their entrance."

Smollett: *The Regicide*, v. 6.

2. Power or liberty of entering; admission.

"Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions?"—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. The passage, avenue, doorway, or gateway by which a place is entered.

"Palladio did conclude that the principal entrance was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

4. Any passage or means by which anything may be entered.

"Languages are useful to men of all conditions, and they equally open to them the entrance either to the most profound or the more easy and entertaining parts of learning."—Locke: *Of Education*, § 195.

5. The act of entering into or taking possession of; as of lands, an office, &c.

"From the first entrance of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved."—Hayward: *Edward VI.*

***6. Intellectual progress or advancement; acquaintance; elementary knowledge.**

"He that travelth a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel."—Bacon: *Essays of Travaille*.

7. The act of entering upon or beginning.

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

***8. Beginning, commencement.**

"St. Augustine in the entrance of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology."—Hakewill: *On Providence*.

9. A fee paid for admission, as to an entertainment, a society, a competition, &c.; entrance-money.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: The act of entering a ship or goods at a custom-house.

2. Shipbuild.: The bow of a vessel; the form of the forebody under the load-line, which encounters the sea.

¶ *The joyful entrance*: A name given to an early constitution of Brabant.

entrance-fee, s. The same as ENTRANCE-MONEY (q. v.).

entrance-money, s. Money paid for entrance or admission, as to an entertainment, a society, &c., or a fee paid for the privilege of contesting for a prize, as, the entrance-fee of a horse at the races.

ěn-trançe, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trance* (q. v.).]

1. To put into a trance; to make wholly insensible to present objects.

"Him still entranced, and in a litter laid,
They bore from field, and to the bed conveyed."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 713, 714.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to enrapture.

"Around the fireside at their ease
There sat a group of friends entranced."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (Prelude).

ěn-trançe-měnt, s. [Eng. *entrance*; -ment.] The act of entrancing; the state of being entranced.

"As we did in our entrancements lie."
Otway: *Poet's Complaint of His Muse*.

***ěn-trant**, s. [Fr.] One who enters upon or begins a new state, course, &c.

"The entrants upon life."—Bp. Terrot.

ěn-trāp', ***en-trappe**, ***in-trap**, v. t. [O. Fr. *entraper*, from *trape*=a trap.]

1. To catch as in a trap or snare; to ensnare.

"He layde an embushment to entrappe him."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 196.

2. To catch or entangle in contradictions.

"The Pharisees and Herodians had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Savior in His talk."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

¶ For the difference between *entrap* and *to in-snare*, see INSNARE.

***ěn-trāyled'**, pa. par. or a. [ENTRAIL, v.]

***ěn-treas-ûre** (treas as trēsh), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *treasure* (q. v.).] To treasure up, to store up or preserve.

ěn-trēat', ***en-treate**, ***en-trete**, v. t. & i. [Old Fr. *entraiter*=to treat of, from *traiter*; Lat. *tracto*=to treat.]

A. Transitive:

***1. To treat, to use, whether well or ill.**

"He was scourged and vilelynsly entreated in many places."—Maundeville, p. 95.

2. To petition, to solicit, to ask earnestly, to beseech, to importune.

"I do entreat you, not a man depart,
Save I alone."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

3. To prevail upon by prayer or earnest solicitation.

"It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat, no repentance reconcile."—Rogers.

***4. To obtain by solicitation.**

"When we entreat an hour to serve."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

***5. To enjoy, to partake of.**

"In the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbor goodly overlight,
In which she often used, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to entreat."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 53.

B Intransitive:

1. To make entreaties, or earnest prayers.

"Still she entreats, and prettily entreats."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 73.

***2. To treat, to discourse.**

"In those old times of which I do entreat."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. i. 1.

***3. To treat, to negotiate.**

"I'll send some holy bishop to entreat."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

¶ For the difference between *entreat* and *to beg*, see BEG.

***ěn-trēat'**, s. [ENTREAT, v.] An entreaty, an earnest prayer.

ěn-trēat'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *entreat*; -able.] That may or can be entreated or won over by entreaties.

***ěn-trēat'-ançe**, s. [Eng. *entreat*; -ance.] Entreaty, solicitation, earnest prayer.

ěn-trēat'-ēr, ***in-treat-er**, s. [Eng. *entreat*; -er.] One who entreats or makes use of entreaties.

"Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and intreaters for us."—Fulke: *On the Rhemish Testament* (1617), p. 825.

ěn-trēat'-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [ENTREAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Entreaty, solicitation.

ťen-trēat'-íng-lý, adv. [Eng. *entreating*; -ly.] In an entreating manner; with entreaties.

***ěn-trēat'-íve**, a. [Eng. *entreat*; -ive.] Of the nature of or containing entreaty; entreating.

***ěn-trēat'-měnt**, s. [Eng. *entreat*; -ment.] A word of doubtful meaning, and occurring only once in literature so far as known; it has been variously explained as entertainment, conversation, invitation, interview, and favors entreated.

bóil, bōy; pout, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ên-tréat'-y, s. [Eng. *entreat*; -y.]

*1. Treatment, entertainment, welcome.

"They shall find guest's *entreaty* and good room."
Ben Jonson.

2. An earnest or urgent prayer or petition; solicitation; importunity.

"*Entreaty* boots not."—Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 24.

ên-trée (ân-trê'), s. [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Freedom or liberty of entrance; free entry.

2. *Cook.*: A made dish.

ên-tre-mets (ân-trê-mâ'), ***ên-tre-mees**, ***ên-tre-messe**, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small plate or dish set on between the principal dishes at table.

"Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*."—Mortimer.

2. *Music*: Short dramatic or allegorical entertainments. The date of this invention has been fixed at an epoch during the reign of Saint Louis A. D. 1226-1270. The word is sometimes employed to signify any small entertainment between two greater ones.

ên-trênch', v. t. [INTRENCH.]

ên-trênch'-mënt, s. [INTRENCHMENT.]

ên-tre-pas (ân-trê-pa'), s. [Fr.]

Manège: An amble; a broken step or pace.

ên-tre-pot (ân-trê-pô'), s. [Fr.] A warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise which is not allowed to pass to the interior of a country, is stored under the care of custom-house officers until it is re-exported; a mart or center to which goods are sent for distribution wherever customers can be found.

"[They] employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepôts* and out distant factories."—Pownall: *On Antiquities* (1782), p. 68.

ên-tre-sol (ân-trê-sôl, or *tre as tēr*), s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A low story or part of a story in a building, between two higher ones. The *entresol* consists of a low apartment usually placed above the first floor.

***ên-trick'**, ***ên-trike**, v. t. [O. Fr. *entrigner*.] To trick, to deceive, to ensnare.

ên-trô-chal, a. [Eng. & c., *entrock* (ite); -al.]

Palæont.: Pertaining or relating to an *Entrochite* or *Entrochites*.

entrochal marble, s. Among lapidaries a kind of marble full of *Entrochi* (Encrinites). [ENCRI-NIAL-LIMESTONE.]

ên-trô-chite, **ên-trô-chūs** (plur. **ên-trô-chites**, **ên-trô-chi**), s. [Gr. *en*=in, *trochos*=a runner . . . any thing round or circular, and suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont. (Generally in the pl.): Detached joints or segments of encrinites. They constitute short cylinders or discs with a hole in the middle. (Owen, & c.)

***ên-troôp**, ***ên-troup'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *troop* (q. v.).] To form into a troop; to bring together.

ên-trô-pi-um, s. [Gr. *entropē*=a turning toward; *en*=in, and *trōpē*=a turn . . . a turning round or about; *tropō*=to turn.]

Med.: Introversion of the eyelid. [TRICHIA.]

entropium-forceps, s.

Surg.: Forceps for grasping the eyelid and returning it to its natural position when the eyelashes have become turned inwardly.

ên-trô-py, s. [ENTROPIUM.] That property of a body or system expressed as a mathematical quantity which, when there is no communication of heat, remains constant, but which, when heat is gained or lost, varies accordingly.

ên-trust', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trust* (q. v.).] The same as to INTRUST (q. v.).

"Killegrew and Delaval were placed at the Board of Admiralty and entrusted with the command of the Channel Fleet."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between to *entrust* and to *consign*, see CONSIGN.

ên-trust'-mënt, s. [Eng. *entrust*; -ment.] The act of entrusting or committing in charge.

"The *entrustment* of national property to an Established Church."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvi. (1873), p. 48.

ên-trÿ, ***ên-tre**, ***ên-tree**, s. [Fr. *entrée*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of entering or passing in; entrance, ingress.

2. A formal, ceremonial, or official entrance into a city.

"The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

3. The passage or way by which anything or place is entered; an entrance.

"She saide at *entre* of the pas
Howe Mars which god of armes was,
Hath set two oxen sterne and stoute."
Gower: C. A., v.

4. The act of entering upon a subject in study or discussion.

"Attempts and *entries* upon religion."—Jer. Taylor.

*5. A beginning.

"Let their *entre* of the matter serve for an argument."
—Bp. Gardiner: *Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 94.

6. The act of inscribing, entering, or recording in a book, &c.

7. That which is entered or recorded in a book, &c.; an item.

"I shall pass to another *entry* which is less ambiguous."
—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the Custom-house to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of the ship's cargo to the officer of Customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

2. *Law*:

(a) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting the foot upon the same.

(b) The depositing a document in the proper office or place; a putting upon record according to form.

(c) One of the acts essential to complete the offense of burglary or house-breaking.

entry-money, s. The same as ENTRANCE-MONEY (q. v.).

ên-tũ'ne, ***ên-tewne**, v. t. [Fr. *entonner*; Sp. *entonar*; Ital. *intonare*.] To tune, to sing, to chant.

"Ful wel she sang the service divine,
Entuned in hir nose ful swetely."
Chaucer: C. T., 122.

***ên-tũ'ne**, ***ên-tewne**, s. [ENTUNE, v.] A song, a tune, a chant.

ên-twĩ'ne, **in-twĩ'ne**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twine* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To twine or twist together or round.

"For him may love the myrtle wreath *entwine*."
Savage: *Valentine's Day*.

2. *Fig.*: To mingle, to mix.

"A voice, sweet as the note
Of the charmed lute, was heard to float
Along its chords, and so *entwine*
Its sounds with theirs."
Moore: *Light of the Haram*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become twined or twisted; to twine.

"Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play."
Glover: *Leonidas*, bk. i.

ên-twĩ'ned, **in-twĩ'ned**, pa. par. & a. [ENTWINE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twined or twisted together.

2. *Her.*: The same as ENVELOPED (q. v.).

ên-twĩ'ne-mënt, **in-twĩ'ne-mënt**, s. [Eng. *entwine*; -ment.]

1. The act of twining or twisting together.

2. The state of being twined or twisted together; mixture, union.

"Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*."—Hacket: *Life of Abp. Williams* (1693), p. 81.

ên-twist', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twist* (q. v.).] To entwine, to twist or twine round.

ên-twist'-ěd, pa. par. & a. [ENTWIST.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twined or twisted; entwined.

2. *Her.*: The same as ENVELOPED (q. v.).

***ên-twĩ'te**, ***ên-thwite**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twit* (q. v.).] To blame, to reproach, to twit.

***ên-tÿ're**, a. [ENTIRE.]

***ê-nũ'-bĩ-lâte**, v. t. [Lat. *enubilatus*, pa. par. of *enubilo*: *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *nubila*=clouds, mist; *nubes*=a cloud.] To clear or free from clouds, mist, or fog.

***ê-nũ'-bĩ-loũs**, a. [Lat. *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *nubilus*=cloudy; *nubes*=a cloud.] Cleared or freed from clouds, fog, or mist.

ê-nũ'-clě-âte, v. t. [Lat. *enucleatus*, pa. par. of *enucleo*: *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *nucleus*=a kernel.] To bring to light, as a kernel from its husk; to elucidate, to make clear, to solve, to disentangle.

ê-nũ'-clě-ã'tion, s. [Lat. *enucleatus*, pa. par. of *enucleo*.] The act or process of explaining, elucidating, or solving; elucidation, explanation, exposition.

ê-nũ'-měr-âte, v. t. [Lat. *enumeratus*, pa. par. of *enumero*: *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *numero*=to number, to count; Fr. *énumérer*; Sp. *enumerar*; Ital. *enumerare*.]

1. To count, to reckon up singly, or one by one; to compute, to tell the number of; to number.

2. To tell, describe, or mention in detail; to recount, to capitulate.

"At this day,
Who shall *enumerate* the crazy huts?"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

***ê-nũ'-měr-ate**, a. [Lat. *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *numeratus*=numbered, pa. par. of *numero*=to number.] Innumerable, countless.

ê-nũ'-měr-ã'tion, s. [Lat. *enumeratio*, from *enumeratus*, pa. par. of *enumero*; Fr. *énumération*; Sp. *enumeración*; Ital. *enumerazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of enumerating, counting or reckoning up singly or one by one; computation, reckoning.

"The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements."—Watts.

2. A detailed account, description, or mention; a recounting; a recapitulation.

"Because almost every man we meet with possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration*."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Rhet.*: That part of the peroration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points or heads of his argument or discourse.

ê-nũ'-měr-ã'tive, a. [Eng. *enumerat*(e); -ive.] Enumerating, counting, or reckoning up.

"Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life."—Bp. Taylor: *Holy Dying*, iii., § 5.

ê-nũ'-měr-ã'tōr, s. [Lat.] One who enumerates, counts up, or reckons; specif., a person appointed every tenth year to take the census of the inhabitants of a particular district.

ê-nũn'-cĩ-a-ble, a. [Lat. *enunci(o)*; Eng. -able.] That may or can be enunciated, declared, or expressed.

ê-nũn'-cĩ-âte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*: *e*=*ex*=out, fully, and *nuncio*=to announce; *nuncius*=a messenger.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To declare, to proclaim, to express, to lay down; as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

"All the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him."—Bp. Barlow: *Remains*, p. 553.

2. To pronounce; to utter.

B. *Intrans.*: To utter or pronounce words or syllables; to speak.

"Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone."
Hart: *Vision of Death*.

ê-nũn'-cĩ-ã'tion, s. [Latin *enunciatio*, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*; Fr. *énonciation*; Sp. *enunciación*; Ital. *enunciación*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of declaring, announcing, or stating publicly; declaration; public attestation.

2. The manner or mode of pronouncing or uttering words; expression; manner of utterance.

*3. That which is declared, announced, or stated; information, announcement, statement.

"Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false."—Clarke: *Leibnitz's Fifth Paper*.

II. *Geometry*:

1. The act of enunciating or stating a proposition.

2. The words in which a proposition is stated.

ê-nũn'-cĩ-ã'tive, ***ê-nun-ci-a-tyve**, a. [Lat. *enunciativus*, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*; Fr. *énonciatif*; Sp. & Ital. *enunciativo*.] Pertaining to or containing enunciation; enunciating, declaratory.

***ê-nũn'-cĩ-ã'tive-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *enunciative*; -ly.] By way of enunciation; declaratively.

ê-nũn'-cĩ-ã'tōr, s. [Latin, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*.] One who enunciates, declares, proclaims, or pronounces.

"News of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*."—Miss Edgeworth: *Ennui*, ch. xv.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ē-nūn'-čī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *enunciat(e)*; -ory.] Pertaining to enunciation or utterance; enunciative.

*ēn-ūn'-ied, a. [Pref. *en*; Lat. *unus*=one, and Eng. adj. suff. -ed.] United.

*ēn-ūr'e, v. t. & i. [INURE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use, to practice habitually.
2. To make accustomed or used; to accustom.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To be available; to serve to the use or benefit of.

ēn-ūr-ē'-sis, s. [Gr. *enoureō*=to make water in, or *en*=in, and *ourēsis*=a making water; *oureō*=to make water.]

Med.: Inability to retain the urine.

ēn-ūr-nŷ, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A term applied to a border charged with eight animals of any kind.

*ēn-vā'-pōr, v. t. [Prefix *en*, and English *vapor* (q. v.).] To surround with vapor.

*ēn-vās'-sāl, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and English *vassal* (q. v.).] To reduce to vassalage; to make a vassal or slave of.

*ēn-vāult', v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vault* (q. v.).] To place or inclose in a vault; to entomb, to bury.

ēn-vēi'-gle, v. t. [INVEIGLE.]

ēn-vēl'-ōp, ēn-vēl'-ōpe, *en-vol-up-en, v. t. [O. Fr. *envoluper*; Fr. *envelop*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To wrap up, to enwrap, to cover up by wrapping, to form a covering or wrapper to.
- *2. To involve.

"He is most enveloped in sinne."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,876.

3. To cover; to surround so as to hide; to shut in; to form a covering round.

"When suddenly a grosse fog overspread
With dull vapour all that desert has
And heaven's chearefull face enveloped."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 34.

4. To extend round, to overspread.

"The silken plumes
Of sleep envelop his extended limbs."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.

- *5. To line; to form a covering to on the inside.

II. Fort.: To surround completely or shut in with besieging works.

ēn'-vəl-ōpe, *ēn'-vəl-ōp, s. [ENVELOPE, v.]

A. Ord. Lang.: A wrapper, a covering; specif., a paper case to contain a folded letter.

"No letter with an envelope
Could give him more delight."
Swift: Advice to Grub Street Verse-makers.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: The nebulous covering of the nucleus or head of a comet; a coma (q. v.).

2. Bot.: One of the whorls of altered leaves surrounding the organs of fructification, and designed to protect them from injury. Generally there are two such envelopes, the calyx and the corolla. Sometimes, however, there is but one, and in very rare cases none at all.

3. Fortif.: The exterior line of works surrounding a fort or fortified position. The besieged are said to be enveloped when completely surrounded by the works of the besiegers.

envelope-machine, s. A machine for cutting out and folding envelopes for letters.

ēn-vēl'-ōped, pa. par. & a. [ENVELOP, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Wrapped up, surrounded, covered, unwrapped.
2. Her.: Applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are entwined.

ēn-vēl'-ōp-mēnt, s. [Eng. *envelop*; -ment.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of enveloping, wrapping up, or covering.
2. That which envelopes or covers up; an envelope, a wrapper.

*II. Anything which covers so as to hide or obscure; obscurity, perplexity.

"They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their envelopements."—Search: Freewill, &c. (1763), Pref.

ēn-vēn'-ōm, *en-ven-ime, *en-ven-yme, v. t. [Fr. *envenimer*, from *en*=in, and O. Fr. *venim*=Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venenum*=poison.]

- I. Lit.: To poison; to impregnate with poison or venom; to mix poison in.

"As he that wolde an arowe send
Which he tofore had envenymed."
Gower: C. A., ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To imbue as it were with venom; to make bitter or venomous; to fill with malice.

"Were I with mean indifference to hear
The envenomed tongue of calumny traduce."
Smollett: Regicide.

- *2. To make odious.

"Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

- *3. To enrage, to exasperate, to embitter.

"With her full force she threw the poisonous dart,
And fixed it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus envenomed she might kindle rage."
Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, vii. 487-89.

*ēn-vēr'-meil, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Fr. *vermeil*=vermillion.] To give a red or ruddy color to; to tinge with red.

ēn'-vī-a-ble, a. [Eng. *envy*; -able.] That may or should be envied; capable of exciting envy; fit to be envied.

"They, in an enviable mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves."—Carew: Survey of Cornwall.

ēn'-vī-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *enviable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being enviable.

ēn'-vī-a-ly, adv. [Eng. *enviab*(le); -ly.] In an enviable manner or degree; so as to excite envy.

*ēn'-vīe, v. & s. [ENVY, v.]

ēn'-vī-ēr, s. [Eng. *envy*; -er.] One who envies another; one who covets what another possesses, or envies his success, prosperity, or fortune.

"They weened
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the envier of his state."
Milton: P. L., vi. 87-9.

ēn'-vī-oūs, *en-vi-os, *en-vi-ouse, *en-vi-us, *en-vy-ous, a. [O. Fr. *envios*, *envius*; Fr. *envieux*, from Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidium*=envy; Ital. *invidioso*; Sp. *envidioso*; Port. *invidioso*.]

1. Full of or infected with envy; feeling envy, pain, or discontent at the success, prosperity, or fortune of another.

"An envious man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed."
Couper: Friendship.

¶ It is now followed by *of* before the object of the envy; but formerly *at* and *against* were also used.

"Be not thou envious against wicked men."—Proverbs xxiv. 19.

2. Instigated or directed by envy.

*3. Envious; calculated to excite or inspire envy.
"He to him leapt, and that same envious gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 39.

- *4. Careful, watchful, anxious.

"No men are so envious of their health."—Jer. Taylor.

ēn'-vī-oūs-ly, adv. [Eng. *envious*; -ly.] In an envious manner; with envy or malignity; through envy.

"How enviously the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book."—Swift.

ēn'-vī-oūs-ness, s. [Eng. *envious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being envious.

ēn'-vī-rōn, *en-vi-ronne, *en-vi-roun, *en-vy-rone, *en-vy-roun, *en-vy-rowne, v. t. [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*=around about; *en*=in, and *vīrer*=to turn, to veer; Low Lat. *vīro*.]

1. To surround, to encompass, to encircle.
"He entered now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks environed round."
Milton: P. R., i. 194.

2. To hem in, to surround, or besiege.

"Thin enemies schulen envyroune thee with a pale."—Wycliffe: Luke xix.

3. To involve, to envelop, to surround; as, to *environ* with obscurity or darkness.

"But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.

- *4. To travel round.

"The more environethe the erthe more hastyly than
any other planete."—Maundeville, p. 162.

- *5. To travel over, to traverse.

"To envyrone that holy lond with his blessedde feet."—Maundeville, p. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to environ* and *to surround*, see SURROUND.

en-vir-on, *en-vir-oun, *en-vyr-oun, adv., prep. & s. [Fr.]

*A. As adv.: Around, about.

"About the kyng stonden enviroun."
Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,631.

*B. As prep.: About, round.

"He lad me with right good chere,
All environ the vergere."
Romaunt of the Rose.

C. As subst.: [ENVIRONS.]

ēn'-vī-rōned, pa. par. & a. [ENVIRON, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, shut in.
2. Her.: Bound round or about; encircled.

ēn'-vī-rōn-mēnt, s. [Eng. *environ*; -ment.]

1. The act of enviroing or surrounding.
2. That which environs, encompasses, or surrounds; surroundings.

"I wot not what complexions and environments."—P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 827.

ēn'-vī-rōnŷ, s. pl. [Fr.] [ENVIRON, adv.] The parts or districts round about any place; the neighboring parts or places; neighborhood.

"Here are many hundreds of noblemen's houses, both within the town and the environs."—Evelyn: State of France.

*ēn-vīŷ'-age (age as īg), v. t. [Fr. *envisager*.] To look in the face of, to face, to perceive by intuition.

ēn-vīŷ'-age-mēnt (age as īg), s. [Eng. *envisage*; -ment.] The act or process of envisaging.

*ēn-vō'ke, v. t. [INVOKE.]

*ēn-vōl'-ume, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *volume* (q. v.).] To form into or incorporate in a volume.

*en-vol-up-en, v. t. [ENVELOP.]

ēn'-vōy, s. [O. Fr. *envoy*=a message; *envoyé*=a messenger; from *envoyer*=to send.]

1. A sort of postscript appended to poetical compositions to enforce or recommend them.
- *2. A messenger.

"As when some faithful *envoy* who at large
Receives commission for a weighty charge,
Chides his neglect."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxiv.

3. A public minister or officer sent by one government to another upon some special business or occasion. He thus differs from an ambassador, who is permanently resident at a foreign court.

"Persens sent *envoys* to Carthage to kindle their hatred against the Romans."—Arbutnot: On Coins.

ēn'-vōy-ship, s. [Eng. *envoy*; -ship.] The office, rank, or position of an envoy.

"Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship*."
—Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes, Conv. 3.

ēn'-vŷ, *en-vye, v. t. & i. [Fr. *envier*; from Lat. *invideo*, from *invidia*=envy; Sp. *invidiar*; Ital. *invidiare*.] [ENVY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To feel pain, grief, or vexation at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; to hate another for excellence or superiority in any way; to grieve at; to feel jealousy of.

"To envy is to repine at the good conferred upon another, or possessed by him."—Cogan: On the Passions, pt. i., ch. 2.

2. To grudge; to impart with unwillingness; to withhold maliciously.

"Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to envy others that knowledge."—Dryden.

- *3. To rail at, to depreciate, to disparage, to cry down.

"Do not take
His rougher accents for malicious sounds,
But, as I say, such as become a soldier,
Rather than envy you."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

- *4. To injure, to do harm to.

5. To desire earnestly, to long for.

"Climb his knees the envied kiss to share."
Gray: Elegy.

- *6. To vie with, to emulate, to strive to equal.

"Let later age that noble use envy,
Vyle rancor to avoid and cruel surquedry."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 13.

B. Intransitive:

1. To feel envy; to entertain envious feelings; to fret or grieve through envy of another.

"Charity envieth not."—1 Corinth. xiii. 4.

- *2. To rail, to speak disparagingly.

"For that he has as much as in him lies,
From time to time envied against the people."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus iii. 3.

ēn'-vŷ, *en-vie, *en-vye, s. [Fr. *envie*; from Lat. *invidia*, from *invidus*=envious; *in*=against, and *video*=to look; Sp. *envidia*; Ital. *invidia*; Port. *inveja*.]

1. Pain, grief, or annoyance felt at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; displeasure or grief

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cicus, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

aroused by the superiority of another, accompanied with a certain degree of malice, or malignity, or hatred, and a desire to depreciate or depress the person envied; a repining at the good or prosperity of another.

2. It is now followed by *of*, but *to* was also used. "Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their virtuous and superior genius."—*Swift*.

3. Malice, malignity, hate, spite.

*4. Odium, ill-repute, invidiousness, unpopularity. "To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero."—*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iv. 5.

*5. Emulation, rivalry, competition.

"Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous *envy*." *Ford*.

6. An object of envy.

¶ For the difference between *envy* and *jealousy*, see JEALOUSY.

**ĕn-vŭned'*, *a.* [Fr. *enviner*=to store with wine or wines.] Stored, furnished, or seasoned with wine.

**ĕn-wăll'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wall* (q. v.).] To surround, as with a wall; to encompass, to environ.

**ĕn-wăll'-lôw*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wallow* (q. v.).] To roll about.

**ĕn-wheĕl'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *wheel* (q. v.).] To involve, to encircle, to enfold.

**ĕn-wĭ'-den*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *widen* (q. v.).] To make wide or wider; to widen.

**ĕn-wom'-an*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *woman* (q. v.).] To give the character or qualities of a woman to; to make womanish.

**ĕn-wômb'* (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *womb* (q. v.).]

1. To make pregnant.
2. To conceive in the womb; to bear.
3. To bury, to hide.

**ĕn-wô ve*, **ĕn-wôv'-en*, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wove*, *woven*.] Intertwined, interwoven.

ĕn-wrăp', *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wrap* (q. v.).]

1. To wrap or cover up; to fold, to envelop.

*2. To involve.

**ĕn-wrăp'-ment*, *s.* [Eng. *enwrap*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enwrapping; the state of being wrapped up or enveloped.
2. That which enwraps or envelops; a covering, a wrapper.

ĕn-wrĕ-athe, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wreath* (q. v.).] To surround or encircle as with a wreath.

**ĕn-wrĭ-te*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *write* (q. v.).] To inscribe.

ĕn'-ŷs-ĭte, *s.* [From J. S. Enys, Esq., F. G. S.]

Min.: A variety of Lettsomite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) Not a good species, but a mechanical mixture of two or more minerals. (*Davies*.)

**ĕn'-zô ne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *zone* (q. v.).] To inclose, as in a zone; to surround, to encircle.

ĕn-zô-ôt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *enzoôtique*, from Gr. *en*=among, and *zôon*=a living being or animal.] *Veterinary Science*:

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to a disease which prevails either constantly or at periodical intervals, affecting one or more species of animals in a country. It is opposed to epizootic, to which it stands in the same relation as an endemic to an epidemic disease in man.

B. As *subst.*: A disease of the kind described under **A**.

ĕn'-zŷm, *ĕn'-zŷme*, *s.* [Gr. *en*=in, and *zyme*=leaven.] 1. Any hydrolytic ferment, as distinguished from organized ferments, such as yeast. 2. Any ferment formed within a living organism.

ĕ'-ô-ĕne, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the morning-red, the daybreak, the dawn, corresponding to Sans. *ushas*, and Gr. *kainos*=new, recent.] *Geology*:

A. As *adj.*: Characterized by the dawn or first appearance of shell-species now existing, pertaining to the rocks, strata, &c., described under **B**, or to the period of their deposition.

B. As *subst.*: The first great division of the Tertiary or Cainozoic strata or period. The name was given by Sir Charles Lyell in 1830, because, by the identification of Deshayes, the Lower Tertiary strata of Paris and London were held to contain 3½ per cent. of recent species of shells, against 96½ extinct. As to shells or mollusks, therefore, it was the dawn of the present order of things. The lower in organization a species is, the longer it tends to live, and *vice versa*. The first dawn of the recent infusorial species was in Mesozoic times, while that of mammals was not till toward the close of the Tertiary. Such a ratio as 3½ to 96½ is greatly altered in value by the increase or diminution of even one figure in the lesser number, and the discovery of other mollusks has proved the number 3½

not quite accurate, without as yet furnishing materials to substitute another. Eocene strata are found in the United States and elsewhere. Those of North-western Europe are generally found in basins and patches of limited area. Of those at home and abroad some were deposited in salt some in brackish, and some in fresh water. Man did not then exist upon the earth. About 50 species of mammals have been found of the genera Palæotherium, Anoplotherium, &c. There were birds, but only a few are yet known. Of reptiles there were fluviatile, lacustrine and terrestrial tortoises, also crocodiles, iguanas, geckos, &c. All the invertebrate classes still existing had appeared. Among trees and plants dicotyledons now became numerous; so did endogens; among the latter are a palm called Nipa [NIPA, NIPADITES] and other tropical species, the climate being warmer than now.

eocene formation or system.

Geol.: The same as EOCENE B.

eocene period.

Geol.: The period of time during which the strata described under EOCENE B were being deposited.

ĕ'-ô-hip'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the dawn, and *hippos*=a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Equidæ*, the oldest known member of the horse family. The animals were of small size, had on the fore feet four toes with a rudimentary thumb, and on the hind ones three toes, all the digits terminating in hoofs. It was found by Marsh in the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.

ĕ'-ô-hŷ'-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the dawn, and *hys* (genit. *hŷos*)=a pig, a swine.]

Palæont.: The oldest known of the *Suidæ* (Pigs). It is from the Lower Eocene of North America.

Ē-ô'-lĭ-ān, *Ē-ôl'-ic*, *a.* [ÆOLIAN, *a.* (2), ÆOLIC.]

Ē-ô'-lĭ-ān, *a.* [ÆOLIAN, *a.* (1).]

æolian-harp, *s.* [ÆOLIAN-HARP.]

æolian-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: [Æolic rocks.]

ĕ'-ôl'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ÆOLIDÆ.]

ĕ'-ôl'-i-pĭle, *æ-ôl'-i-pĭle*, *æ-ôl'-i-pŷle*, *æ-ôl'-ô-pŷle*, *s.* [Lat. *æolipilæ* (pl.), from *Æolus*=the god of winds, and *pila*=a ball.]

Mach.: A rotary engine, invented by Heron, of Alexandria, who set it at work in the Serapion about B. C. 150. It consisted of a hollow ball of metal with bent arms. The ball was about two-thirds filled with water, and the ball put on the fire. When steam was generated it issued from the bent arms, and by reaction caused the metal globe to rotate. It was revived in this country for rotating a toy, and then as the principle of a Banta's Rotary Steam-engine Protector, on May 28, 1867. [REACTION STEAM-ENGINE.]

ĕ'-ôl'-is, *s.* [ÆOLIS.]

ĕ'-ôl'-ô-phôn, *æ-ôl'-ô-phôn*, *s.* [In Ger. *æolophon*; from Gr. *aiolophōnos*=with changeful notes; *aiolos*=moving with the wind, with changeful notes, and *phōnē*=sound.] The name of a musical instrument, the seraphine. It was the predecessor of the melodian and of the parlor organ.

ĕ'-ôn, *s.* [ÆON.]

ĕ'-ôp'-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=dawn, and *ptēris*=a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Filices containing the oldest known fern. It is Silurian.

ĕ'-ô-phōne, *s.* [TOPOPHONE.]

ĕ'-ô-scor'-pĭ-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the dawn, and *skorpīos*=a scorpion.]

Palæont.: A genus of Scorpions. *Eoscorpīus carbonarius*, from the carboniferous rocks of Illinois, is the oldest known scorpion.

ĕ'-ô-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the morning-red, daybreak; suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A roseate dye-stuff, tetrabromo-fluorescin, C₂₀H₃Br₄O₅. Obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescin dissolved in acetic acid.

ĕ'-ôs'-phôr-ite, *s.* [Greek *ĕos*=morning, *i. e.*, the daybreak, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Min.: A variety of Childreuite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

ĕ'-ô-thĕr'-i-ŷm, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the dawn, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sirenia, from the Eocene. *Eotherium egyptiacum* is the oldest known member of the Manatee order.

ĭ-ĕ'-zô'-ic, *a.* [Gr., Mod. Lat., &c., *eoziōn* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Pertaining to the rocks of Laurentian age in which, as far as is at present known, the first life began.

ĕ'-ô-zô'-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *ĕos*=the dawn, and *zōon*=a living animal.] [Def.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals named Eozoön because when first examined (in 1864), it was the oldest fossil then known to exist, and its appearance

was held to be the dawn of animal life upon the globe. It occurs in the Laurentian of Canada, and is called *Eozoön canadense*.

ĕ'-ô-zô'-ôn-al, *a.* [Eng. *eoziōn* (q. v.); suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing the fossil named Eozoön, or containing proof of the dawn of life.

eozoonal-rock, *s.*

Geol.: The rock of Laurentian age, in which the Eozoön was found and which is largely composed of it.

ĕp-, *ĕp-i-*, *pref.* [Gr. *epi*.] A Greek prefix signifying on, upon, over, in addition, or near. It becomes *eph-* before an aspirate, and *ep-* before a vowel.

ĕp'-ā'-crĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacr(is)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Epacridaceæ, consisting of the genera which are many-seeded.

ĕp'-ăc-rĭ-dā'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris*, genit. *epacrid(is)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Epacrids. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple, if any, hair. The leaves are generally alternate, entire, sometimes overlapping each other, and half sheathing the stem, and without a midrib; calyx five, rarely four-parted, persistent, often colored; corolla with five, rarely four segments; stamens generally five, with one-celled anthers; ovary sessile, surrounded by scales; style one; stigma generally simple; fruit drupaceous, baccate, or capsular. Found in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia, where they replace the Ericaceæ of other regions. Lindley in 1845 enumerated thirty genera, and estimated the known species at 320.

ĕp'-a-crĭds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris* (genit. *epacridis*), and Eng. pl. suff. *-s*.]

Bot.: The name given to the order Epacridaceæ.

ĕ-păc'-ris, *s.* [Gr. *epakrios*=on the heights, from *akra*=the point, the top of a hill, referring to the fact that these plants grow on the tops of hills.]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, the typical one of the order Epacridaceæ (q. v.). They are branched shrubs, two to four feet high, generally with sharp-pointed lanceolate or cordate leaves, and axillary white, scarlet, crimson, or purple flowers. They abound in Australia, New Zealand, &c.

ĕ'-păct, *s.* [Fr. *épacte*; Gr. *epaktai* (pl.)=intercalary (days); *epaktos*=brought in from abroad, foreign.]

Chron.: A number which indicates the excess of the common solar year above the lunar one. The essential point is to ascertain the age of the moon in any year, and its epact denotes the moon's age on the first of January in that year. If the new moon happens on the first of January, the epact for the twelve months then beginning is 0 or zero. The lunar year of 354 days is shorter than the solar one of 365 days by 11 days, and this difference runs through every year of the lunar cycle. The epact of the first year of the cycle is 11, that of the second 11+11=22, that of the third year would be 33 if the moon could ever be so old, but as it cannot go beyond 30, the epact is 33-30=3. That of the fourth is 3+11=14, and so on.

To obtain the epact or moon's age for the several remaining years of the present century, subtract 1 from the Golden Number, multiply the remainder by 11, divide the amount thus produced by 30, and not the quotient but the remainder is the epact.

To find the Gregorian epact for any year whatever, divide the number of centuries in the year by 4, multiply the remainder by 17, add to this 43 times the quotient +86, and divide the total by 25. Subtract the quotient thus formed from the Golden Number multiplied by 11. If the remainder is susceptible of being diminished by one or more thirties take it or them from it, and the result will be the epact required. (*Sir Harris Nicolas: Chron. of Hist.*)

"Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then."

Harris, in Johnson.

**ĕp-æ-nĕt'-ĭck*, *a.* [Gr. *epainetikos*, from *epainēō*=to praise; *epainos*=praise.] Pleasing, laudatory, encomiastic.

ĕp-a-gō'-gē, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=on, and *agō*=to lead.]

Rhet.: The bringing forward of a number of particular examples to prove a universal conclusion; the argument of induction.

ĕp-a-gōg'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epagōgikos*, from *epagōgē*.]

Rhet.: Of the nature of or pertaining to induction; inductive.

ĭ-ĕ-păl'-pâte, *a.* [Latin *e*=out, without, and *palpum*, *palpus*=a stroking.] [PALPI.]

Entom.: Without palpi.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēp-ān-a-dī-plō'-sis, s. [Gr., from *epanadiploō* = to make double, to repeat; *diploō* = to double; *diploos* = double.] [ANADIPLOSIS.]

Rhet.: Repetition; a term applied to that figure in rhetoric when the sentence ends with the same word with which it begins: as, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." (Phil. iv. 4.)

ēp-ān-a-lēp'-sis, s. [Gr., from *epi*, and *analēp-sis* = taking up again, repetition; *analambanō* = to take up again, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the same word or clause is repeated after a parenthesis.

ēp-ān-āph'-ō-ra, s. [Gr. *epanapherō* = to bring back, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses.

ēp-ān-ar-thō'-sis, s. [EPANORTHOSIS.]

ēp-ān-ās'-trō-phē, s. [Gr., from *epanastrephō* = to return.]

Rhet.: A figure in which the end of one clause is made the beginning of the next.

ēp-ān'-ō-dōs, s. [Gr., from *epi*, and *anodos* = a way up; *ana* = up, and *hodos* = a way.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure in which a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward.

2. A return to the principal heads or to the proper subject of a discourse after a digression, or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly.

ēp-ān'-ō-dŷ, s. [EPANODOS.]

Bot.: The reversion of an irregular flower to one of a regular form.

ēp-ān-or-thō'-sis, s. [Gr., from *epanorthōō* = to set straight, to correct, from *epi* = up, and *anorthōō* = to set straight up; *orthos* = straight.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a person recalls what he has said, in order to substitute stronger or more significant words.

ēp-ān'-thōūs, a. [Gr. *epi* = upon, and *anthos* = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: Growing upon a flower. Used of certain fungi.

ēp-arch', s. [Gr. *eparchos* = a commander; *ep-archō* = to command, to be a commander: *epi* = on, upon, and *archō* = to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: A governor or prefect of a province or eparchy.

ēp'-ar-chŷ, s. [Gr. *eparchia*, from *eparchos*.]

Greek Antiq.: A province or district under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

ē-pā'ule, s. [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Fort.: The shoulder of a bastion; the salient angle formed by the face and flank.

ē-pā'ule-mēnt, s. [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.] A species of breastwork formed to defend the flank of a post or any other place. A work thrown up to defend troops from an attacking force; usually shoulder high, hence the name *épaulement*. The expression is commonly used to designate the whole mass of earth, &c., which protects the guns in a battery in front and at the sides.

ēp'-au-lētte, ***ēp'-au-lēt**, s. [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Mil.: A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, and made of various forms and material according to the rank of the wearer.

ēp'-au-lēt-tēd, a. [Eng. *epaulet(e)*; -ed.] Furnished with or wearing epaulettes.

***e-paul-ière** (ē-pōl'-yāre), ***e-paul-let** (ē-pōl'-lē), s. [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Mil. Antiq.: A shoulder-piece, or protection for the shoulder, made either of one or several successive plates. It was fastened to the sleeve of the hauberk by laces or points.

ēp-āx'-ī-āl, a.

[Gr. *epi* = upon, over, and Lat. *axis*; Gr. *axōn*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to muscles lying above the embryonic vertebral axis. They are called by Huxley episkel-et-al muscles.

[EPISKELETAL.] There are two divisions of them: a dorso-lateral, consisting chiefly of the long and shorter erector muscles of the spine and head, and a ventro-lateral, as the genio-hyoid, the sternomastoid, and other muscles.



Epaulière.

ē-peir'-a, s. [From Gr. *epeiryō*, Epic and Ionic for *epeiryō* = to pull to; *epi* = to, toward, and *eryō* = to draw or drag.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Arachnidæ, the typical one of the family Epeiridæ. *Epeira diadema* is the garden spider. It has eight eyes, nearly equal in size, on the anterior part of the head. It constructs a web with radiating threads, connected by concentric circles, in the center of which it takes its stand, to await the appearance and entanglement of its prey.

ē-peir'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *epeir(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Arachnidæ (Spiders), order Araneida or Dimerosomata; type *Epeira* (q. v.).

ēp-ēn-çē-phāl'-īc, a. [Modern Latin *epencephal(ōn)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -īc.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epencephalon; the occipital or back part of the brain.

"The epencephalic or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 597.

ēp-ēn-çēph'-āl-ōn, s. [Gr. *epi* = upon, and *eng-kephalos* = the brain.]

Anat.: A portion of the brain which, with the metencephalon, constitutes the posterior primary vesicle. The epencephalon comprehends the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, with the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. (Quain.)

ēp-ēn-dŷ'-ma, s. [Gr. *epi* = upon, and *endyma* = a garment; in Fr. *épendyme*.]

Anat.: A delicate epitheliated structure, which acts as a kind of skin to the ventricles of the brain. (Quain.)

ependyma-ventriculorum, s.

Anat.: The same as EPENDYMA (q. v.). (Quain.)

***ēp-ē-nēt'-īc**, a. [EPÆNETIC.]

ē-pēn'-thē-sis, ***ē-pēn'-thē-sŷ**, s. [Gr., from *epentithēmi* = to place upon: *epi* = upon; *tithēmi* = to place; Fr. *épenthèse*.]

Gram.: The addition of a letter or letters in the middle of a word, as *alitim* for *alium*.

ēp-ēn-thēt'-īc, a. [Gr. *epi* = on, upon; *enthetos* = put in; *entithēmi* = to place or put in.]

Gram.: Inserted or added in the middle of a word.

ē-pēr'gne (g silent), s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *épargne* = thrift, economy.] An ornamented stand for a large dish on a table.

ē-pēr'-ū-a, s. [From *eperu*, the Guyanan name of the fruit of *Eperua falcata*. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. *Eperua falcata*, the Wallaba tree of Guiana, has abruptly pinnate leaves, and peduncles of flowers. Sir R. Schomburgk says that the wood is deep red, frequently varied with whitish streaks, hard, heavy, shining, impregnated with an oily resin, and in consequence very durable. (Lindley, &c.)

ē-pēx-ē-gē'-sis, s. [Gr., from *epexēgeomai* = to narrate in detail; *exēgeomai* = to lead out, to detail; (*ex*) = out, and *hēgeomai* = to lead.] [EXEGESIS.] A full or detailed account or explanation of something which has gone before; exegesis.

ē-pēx-ē-gēt'-īc-āl, a. [Gr. *epi*, and Eng. *exegetical* (q. v.).] Of the nature of an epexegesis; explanatory of something which has gone before; exegetical.

ē-phah, † **ē-pha**, s. [Heb. *ephah*, probably from an old Coptic or Egyptian word, spelled in Septuagint Gr. *oiphi* and *oiphei* = a measure of capacity.]

Weights and Measures: A measure of capacity among the Jews, containing ten omers (Exod. xvi. 36). It was used for measuring such goods as flour, barley, &c. (Judg. vi. 19; Ruth ii. 17.) It was the same in capacity as the bath, but the latter was for liquids (Ezek. xlv. 10, 11, 14). Calculations made from some statements of Josephus, give the ephah a capacity of 1985.77 cubic inches.

"And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an ephah of flour."—Judges vi. 19.

ē-phē'-bē, s. [Gr. = *ephēbos* = a kind of cnp.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, the typical one of the family Ephebiidæ.

ē-phē'-bī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *epheb(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Hymenothalamææ.

ēph'-ē-dra, s. [Lat. *ephedra*, from Gr. *ephedra* = a setting by or at a thing, a plant, perhaps *Equisetum sylvaticum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Gnetaceæ. The flowers are dioecious; the males in catkins, with a bifid calyx, seven stamens, with four inferior and two superior anthers; the females with a quintuple two-parted calyx, two ovaries, and two seeds. The species occur in all the four divisions of the world. Their fruit is said to be mucilaginous, eatable, sub-acid, and slightly purgent. The branches and flowers of the Asiatic *Ephedras* were formerly sold as styp-tics.

ē-phē'-līs (pl. ē-phēl'-ī-dēs), s. [Gr. *ephēlīs* (sing.) = an iron-band on a box cover, (pl.) freckles: *epi* = upon, and *hēlos* = a nail, or *hēlios* = the sun. (Liddell & Scott.)]

Med.: A term for the freckles which appear, in persons of fair complexion, on those parts of the skin which are exposed to the sun. It is also used to designate these patches occurring on other parts of the body.

ē-phēm'-ēr-a, s. [Gr. *ephēmeron* = (1) a short-lived insect, the May-fly; (2) a poisonous plant: *epi* = here = for, and *hēmera* = a day.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ephemeridæ (q. v.). *Ephemera vulgata* is the May-fly or Day-fly. The larva is aquatic. In the perfect state it lives a very short time. Its emergence from the water is not so striking a phenomenon as is that of its congeners in Holland, France, and Switzerland, which emerge in immense swarms, like driving snowflakes, one evening, and, having deposited their eggs, leave their dead bodies piled in heaps on the banks of their natal stream on the morning of the very next day. [ETYM.]

ē-phēm'-ēr-āl, a. & s. [Gr. *ephemerōs*, from *epi* = on, and *hēmera* = a day.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Beginning and ending in a day; existing only for a day.

2. *Fig.*: Short-lived; continuing or existing only for a short time.

"When the gale of ephemeral popularity shall have gradually subsided."—Knox: *On Grammar Schools*.

B. As subst.: Any thing which lives or continues only for a day; anything short-lived.

***ē-phēm'-ēr-āl'-it-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *ephemeral*; -ity.] A transient trifle.

"This lively companion . . . chattered ephemeralities while Gerard wrote the immortal lives."—C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxi.

ē-phēm'-ēr-an, s. [Gr. *ephēmeros*.] Anything which is ephemeral.

"The least of these small insected ephemerals."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. ii., let. 50.

ēph-ē-mēr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(um)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of inoperculate terminal foliated mosses.

ē-phēm-mēr'-īc, a. [Gr. *ephēmeros*.] The same as EPHEMERAL (q. v.).

ēph-ē-mēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(a)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Entom.*: May-flies. A family of neuropterous insects; family Subulicomes. Antennæ very small, three jointed. Wings perpendicular or nearly so, anterior pair much the larger. Body terminating in three setæ. Anterior legs protruded forward to be used as organs of touch. The larvæ, which, except that they want wings, much resemble the perfect insect, are aquatic, breathing by branchiæ. According to Swammerdam, they are three years in reaching the perfect state, when they come forth immediately to deposit their eggs and die. The chief genera are *Oxycypha*, with only two wings; *Cloe* with four, the hinder ones, however, being minute; *Baëtis* and *Ephemera* with the inferior wings larger, the former with three ocelli, the latter with two. [EPHEMERA.]

2. *Palæont.*: Mr Scudder believes his *Platephemera antiqua*, from the Devonian rocks of North America, to be one of the Ephemeridæ. The family is believed also to have had representatives in the Carboniferous rocks. [EPHEMERITES.] If so, then its discovery in all the intermediate strata is only a question of time.

ē-phēm'-ēr-īd, s. [EPHEMERIDÆ.]

Zoöl.: An insect of the family Ephemeridæ (q. v.).

"Larger than that of any recent Ephemerids."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, i. 406.

ē-phēm'-ēr-īs (pl. ē-phē-mēr'-ī-dēs), s. [Gr. = a diary.]

**I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A journal, a diary, an account of daily transactions.

2. An almanac.

"Let him make an ephemerides, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger De Emendatione Temporum, and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 281.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron. (of a planet)*: The place of the planet for a number of successive days.

2. *Literature*:

(1) A collective name for reviews, magazines, and other periodical literature.

(2) A record of events which have happened on the same date in different years.

bōl, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ě-phēm'-ēr-ist, s. [EPHEMERIS.]

1. One who keeps a journal or diary; a diarist.
2. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

"The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiacal ephemerists, that pry into the horoscope of nativities."—Howell.

ě-phēm'-ēr-ī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(a)*; -ites.]

Palæont.: A presumed genus of Ephemeroidea of Carboniferous age.

ě-phēm'-ēr-ō-morph, s. [Eng. &c., *ephemero(n)*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.] A term coined by Bastian, to include the lowest forms of life under one general designation.

"The transformation from the vegetal to the animal, and from the animal to the vegetal modes of growth so common among ephemeromorphs."—Bastian: *The Brain an Organ of Mind*, ch. i.

ě-phēm'-ēr-ōn, s. [Gr. *ephēmeron*.] [EPHEMERON.] The same as, but more correct than, EPHEMERON (q. v.).

ephemeron-worm, s. The ephemera which, however, continues long in the worm or larva state. It is when it reaches the perfect state that it is ephemeral in the duration of its life. [EPHEMERON.]

"Swammerdam observes of the ephemeron-worms, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

*ě-phēm'-ēr-ōus, a. [Gr. *ephēmeros*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Ephemeral, short-lived.

"The ephemeros tale that does its business, and dies in a day."—Burke: *French Revolution*.

2. *Bot.*: Lasting only a day.

ě-phēm'-ēr-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ephēmeros*=lasting but a day.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ephemeroæ (q. v.).

ě-phē'-sian (sian as zhyūn), s. & a. [Lat., &c., *Ephesus*; Gr. *Ephesos*; i connective, and Eng., &c., adj. suff. -an.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Ephesus, a celebrated city in classic times, one of those belonging to the Ionic Confederation. It is now in ruins.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Geog.*: A native of Ephesus.

2. (*Pl.*) *Scrip. Canon*: St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (q. v.).

† *St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians*:

Scrip. Canon: One of the books of the New Testament. It seems to have been sent forth by St. Paul about A. D. 62, while he was a prisoner at Rome. (Acts xxviii. 30-31; Eph. iii. 1, iv. 1.) He sent it to its destination by the hand of Tychicus (Eph. vi. 21). The Church at Ephesus had been founded by Paul himself, or at least he had raised it from the feebleness in point of numbers and knowledge in which it had been when he commenced his missionary work in that city. For two years he preached Christ, not merely to the permanent residents in Ephesus, but to the multitudes who resorted thither as pilgrims to visit the celebrated Temple of Diana, then one of the wonders of the world (Acts xix. 10). When driven from the city, owing to a riot raised by one whose craft would have been in danger had idolatry fallen, he retained a deep interest in his converts; and, dispatching Tychicus to inquire after their welfare (Eph. vi. 21), gave him the canonical Epistle to the Ephesians, for the Church just named, with another to the Church at Colosse (Col. iv. 7). Between these two there is great similarity, and that to the Colossians seems to have been written first. In consequence of the similarity, De Wette, rejecting the testimony of antiquity, considered the epistle to the Ephesians a mere imitation of that to the Colossians, allowing it, however, to be a production of the first century; while Ferdinand Baur rejected both, believing at least the Epistle to the Colossians to show traces of Gnosticism and Montanism. It is evident from the Epistle to the Ephesians that the converts at Ephesus were mainly Gentiles (Eph. ii. 11, iii. 1), and prominent in the didactic part of the letter is the doctrine that Christ has broken down the middle wall of partition which severs Jew and Gentile, putting both on the same level of privilege within his Church (Eph. ii. 11-22, iii. 1-6). The Epistle concludes with a series of practical exhortations.

ěph'-ě-sīte, s. [From Ephesus, in the vicinity of which it occurs.]

Min.: A pearly white mineral, hard enough to scratch glass. Specific gravity, 3.15 to 3.20. Composition: Silica, 30.4 to 31.54; alumina, 56.45 to 57.89; lime, 1.89 to 2.11; protoxide of iron, 1.0 to 1.34; soda with a little potassa, 4.41; water, 3.09 to 3.12. (*Dana*.)

ěph-ī-āl'-tēs, s. [Gr. *ephialtēs*=one who leaps upon, the nightmare: *epi*=upon, and *hallomai*=to spring, leap, or bound.]

Med.. The nightmare. It is now technically known by its Latin name incubus (q. v.).

"The *ephialtes*, or night-mare, is called by the common people witch-riding."—Brand: *Popular Antiquities*.

ě-phīp'-pī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ephippion*=anything placed on a horse's back, such as a horse-cloth, or a saddle: *epi*=upon, and *hippos*=a horse.] *Zoöl.*: A receptacle on the back of the entomostrocan called Daphnia, in which the winter eggs are deposited. (*Nicholson*.)

ěph'-ōd, ē-phōd, s. [Heb., but partly of Aramaic form, *ephod*, from *aphad*=to gird to, on, or about; to wrap about.]

Hebrew Archaeology:

1. A short coat covering the shoulders and breast of the Jewish High Priest. It was in two pieces, one covering the breast and the other the upper part of the back, the connection between the two being maintained above by shoulder-pieces with clasps made of two large onyx stones, each inscribed with the names of six of the tribes of Israel. The two were, moreover, united beneath by a "curious girdle" of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen, with cunning work, encircling the waist. The breast-plate of judgment with the "Urim and Thummim" was to be affixed to it in front by golden rings. There was, moreover, to be the robe of the ephod, a second and larger coat, of one entire piece of woven-work, blue in color, with a hole above for the neck and a hem beneath with alternate pomegranates and golden bells.

2. A similar but less splendid garment, described as of linen, worn by Samuel when, as a boy, he was engaged in the temple service (1 Sam. ii. 18); by King David when he took joyous part in the removal of the ark from the house of Obed-edom to the city of David (2 Sam. ii. 12), and even by the ordinary priests of Nob (1 Sam. xxii. 18).

†3. Apparently an idol of a particular character (Judges viii. 24-27, xvii. 5, xviii. 18, 20).

ěph'-or, s. [Gr. *ephoros*=overseeing; *ephoraō*=to oversee: *epi*=over, and *horaō*=to see, to look.]

Greek Antig.: One of five magistrates chosen at Sparta, and invested with the highest power, controlling even the kings.

ěph'-ōr-āl, a. [Eng. *ephor*; -al.] Of or pertaining to an ephor.

ěph'-ōr-āl-tŷ, s. [Eng. *ephoral*; -ty.] The office, rank, or term of office of an ephor.

*ěph'-ō-rūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ephoros*.] An ephor (q. v.).

ě-phyr'-a (yr as ir), s. [Latin *Ephyra*; Gr. *Ephyra*=the old name of Corinth.]

Zoölogy:

1. A pseudo-genus of Rhizostomidae, being the "hydra-tuba" or larva state of Aurelia or other true genera of the family.

2. A genus of Geometer moths.

ěp'-ī-blast, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat.: The name given by Foster and Balfour to what is by Quain and others called the ectoderm (q. v.).

ěp'-ī-blē'-ma, s. [Gr. *epiblēma*=that which is thrown over, a cloak.]

Bot.: The name given by Schleiden to the young and tender epidermis of plants still in bud or that covering young ova in the ovary.

ěp'-ic, *ěp'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *epicus*, from Gr. *epikos*=epic, narrative; *epos*=a word, a narrative, a song.]

A. *As adj.*: Narrative, containing or of the nature of narrative, heroic. The term is specifically applied to a poem which narrates the history, real or fictitious, of some notable action or achievement, or series of actions or achievements, accomplished by some distinguished hero. The most celebrated epic poems are—in Greek literature, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer; in Latin, the Æneid of Virgil; and in English, the Paradise Lost of Milton.

"The subject of the *epic* poem must be some one great, complex action. The principle personages must belong to the high places of the world, and must be grand and elevated in their ideas, and in their bearing. The measure must be of a sonorous dignity befitting the subject. The action is carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. Briefly to express its main requisites, the *epic* poem treats of one great, complex action in a grand style, and with fullness of detail."—Dr. Arnold.

B. *As subst.*: An epic or heroic poem; a narrative poem describing in elevated style the achievements of some hero.

"In pompous *epic*, tow'ring odes,
I strut with heroes, feast with gods."
Somerville: *The Happy Lunatic*.

ěp'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *epic*; -al.] The same as epic (q. v.).

ěp'-ī-cā'-lŷx, s. [Gr. *epi*, and *kalux*=a covering, seed-vessel, shell, or pod.]

Bot.: An outer calyx, an involucre.

*ěp'-ī-cār'-ī-danš, ěp'-ī-cār'-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *karis*=a shrimp, or prawn.]

Zoöl.: An old family or tribe of Isopodous Crustaceans founded by Latreille. They are now the family Bopyridæ (q. v.). They are parasitic on shrimps. [Etym.]

ěp'-ī-carp, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: The integument or skin of a fruit, or the outermost layer of the pericarp. It is produced by the underside of the carpillary leaf. It is distinguished from the sarcocarp or flesh and the endocarp or stone (q. v.).

*ěp'-ī-čēde, *ep-i-ced, *ěp'-ī-čēd'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *epicedium*, from Gr. *epikēdeion*=a dirge; *epikēdeios*=funereal: *epi*=upon, and *kēdos*=grief; Fr. *épicede*.] A funeral hymn or song; a dirge.

"We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forward, to the inistymable glory of the land, namely his worthy works of *Antiquitate Britannica*, et de *Illustribus Viris*, with hys epigrams and *epicedes*."—Bale: *Dedic. of Leland's Itinerary* (1549).

ěp'-ī-čēd'-ī-al, a. [Eng. *epiced(e)*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to an epicede; funereal, elegiac.

ěp'-ī-čēd'-ī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *epiced(e)*; -ian.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as EPICEDIAL (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: An epicede; a funeral hymn or song.

*ěp'-ě-čēd'-ī-um, s. [Lat.] An epicede (q. v.).

ěp'-ī-čēne, a. [Lat. *epicænus*, from Gr. *epikoinos*=common: *epi*=upon, and *koinos*=common; Fr. *épicien*.]

Gram.: Of common gender; a term applied to nouns which have but one form to indicate animals of both sexes: as, Lat. *ovis*=a sheep.

*ěp'-ī-čē-rās'-tīc, a. [Gr. *epikerastikos*=tempering the humors: *epikerannumi*=to mix; Fr. *épicerastique*.] Lenient, assuaging.

ěp'-ī-chile, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *cheilos*=a lip.]

Bot.: The upper half of the lip of a strangulated or jointed orchid flower.

ěp'-ī-chī-rē'-ma, s. [Gr.=an attempt, from *epi-cheireō*=to attempt, to put one's hand to: *epi*=upon, and *cheir*=the hand.]

Logic & Rhet.: A syllogism in which the proof of the major or minor premise, or both, is introduced with the premises themselves, and the conclusion is drawn in the usual way.

ěp'-ī-chlōr'-hŷ'-drīn, s. [Greek *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *chlorhydrin* (s) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Glycidic hydrochloride, C₃H₅ClO. It is isomeric with monochloroacetone, CH₃Cl·O·CH₃. Epichlorhydrin is obtained by adding finely powdered caustic soda slowly to dichlorhydrin, but the temperature must not rise above 130°. Then it is distilled. Epichlorhydrin is a colorless liquid insoluble in water; it boils at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether. It unites with fuming hydrochloric acid, forming symmetrical dichlorhydrin, CH₂Cl·CH(OH)·CH₂Cl. By long boiling with water it is converted into monochlorhydrin. Nitric acid converts it into chlor-lactic acid, CH₂Cl·CH(OH)·CO·OH.

ěp'-ī-chlōr'-ite, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, over, with, and Eng., &c., *chlorite* (q. v.).] Named so as to suggest that it is akin to chlorite.]

Min.: A dull green mineral with a white or greenish streak, and greasy luster. It occurs fibrous or columnar. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; specific gravity, 2.76. Composition: Silica, 10.48; alumina, 10.96; sesquioxide of iron, 8.72; protoxide of iron, 8.96; magnesia, 23; lime, 6.63; water, 10.18. Found at Harzburg.

*ěp'-ī-chōr'-ī-al, a. [Gr. *epichōrios*, from *epi*=on, in, and *chōra*=the country.] Belonging to the country.

ěp'-ī-clī'-nāl, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *klinē*=a couch.]

Bot.: Placed upon the disc or receptacle of a flower.

ěp'-ī-cōl'-ic, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, *kōlon*=the colon, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

Anat.: The colon; pertaining to the part of the abdomen so situated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēp-i-cōn-dyle, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng. *condyle* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to what is generally called simply a condyle (q. v.).

ēp-i-cōr-ōl-line, *a.* [Greek *epi*=upon; Latin *corolla* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine*.]

Bot.: Inserted in or upon the corolla.

ēp-i-crā-nī-al, *a.* [Modern Lat. *epicranium* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the upper surface of the cranium. Thus the occipito-frontal aponeurosis is called also the epicranial aponeurosis. There are also epicranial muscles. They are the same as the occipito-frontal ones. (*Quain*.)

ēp-i-crā-nī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *kranion*=the skull.]

Anat.: The soft parts covering the cranium or skull.

ē-pīc-tē-ti-an (ti as shī), *a.* [See def.] Of or relating to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about the middle of the first century of our era. He is said to have been originally brought to Rome as a slave, but the means by which he obtained his liberty and rose to eminence are not known.

ēp-i-cūre, *s.* [See def. 1.]

*1. *Orig.*: A follower of Epicurus, a celebrated philosopher, born at Gargettus, in Samos, B. C. 342. In B. C. 306 he founded the school of philosophy at Athens which afterward bore his name. He died in B. C. 270. He taught that the true end of existence is a species of quietism, in which the philosopher holds himself open to all the pleasurable sensations which the temperate indulgence of his ordinary appetites, and the recollection of past, with the anticipation of future enjoyments, are sufficiently abundant to supply.

"So the *epicures* say of the Stoic's felicity placed in virtue, that it is like the feeling of a player, who, if he were left of his auditors and their applause, he would straight be out of heart and countenance."—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*.

*2. Any one who, like Epicurus, denied a divine providence. In use among the old English divines.

"The *epicure* grants there is a God, but denies His providence."—*Sydenham: Athenian Babbler*. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 70.)

3. Owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical system of Epicurus, as one characterized by gross sensualism, the word became applied to one who gave himself up to sensual enjoyments, especially those of the table.

"It is a maxim with some in modern days, never to ask a favor of an *epicure* till after his meals."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 18.

ēp-i-cūre, *v. i.* [*EPICURE*, *s.*] To live like an epicure; to epicurize.

ēp-i-cū-rē-ā-l, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-al*.] Epicurean.

ēp-i-cū-rē-ān, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epicureus*, from Gr. *Epikoureios*; Fr. *épcurien*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Orig.*: Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or his system of philosophy.

2. Like an epicure; luxurious, voluptuary, sensual.

"*Epicurean* cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Orig.*: A follower of Epicurus or his system of philosophy.

"Like a Stoic, or like

A wiser *Epicurean*."

Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 21.

2. An epicure, a sensualist, a gourmet.

"The brotherhood

Of soft *Epicureans*, taught—if they

The ends of being would secure, and win

The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls

To a voluptuous unconcern."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

¶ *Epicurean Philosophy*: The system of Epicurus and his tenets and teachings have been the subjects of gross misrepresentation and dense misunderstanding. To the popular mind the system has become the archetype of gross sensualism. In truth, Epicurus' cardinal doctrine was that the chief end of man was to be happy. And in the pursuit of that happiness all means of pleasure or enjoyment were to be allowed. Thus, if it gave pleasure to an ascetic to starve himself and to scourge his flesh, it was as much allowable for him to pursue these methods of attaining happiness, pleasure, or peace of mind, as was the eating or drinking of the voluptuary. No matter what the choice of instruments, the end to be attained was pleasure. If one man found pleasure in books, he was as much an Epicurean, if he sought his favorite enjoyment, as was the sleek, lazy Sybarite, who passed his existence in

pandering to his grosser nature. Epicureanism may be briefly defined as a supreme effort at enjoyment. (*L. B. F.*)

ēp-i-cū-rē-ān-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *epicurean*; *-ism*.]

1. *Orig.*: Attachment to, or following of the teaching of Epicurus.

2. Attachment or devotion to sensual enjoyments.

"A dislike which sprang, not from bigotry, but from *Epicureanism*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ēp-i-cūre-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ly*.] Like an epicure; delicately, luxuriously.

ēp-i-cū-rē-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ous*.] Epicurean.

ēp-i-cū-rīsm, **ēp-i-cūre-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ism*.] The same as *EPICUREANISM* (q. v.).

"Infidelity or modern Deism is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendichism."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 80.

ēp-i-cū-rīze, *v. i.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ize*.]

1. To profess or follow the tenets of Epicurus.

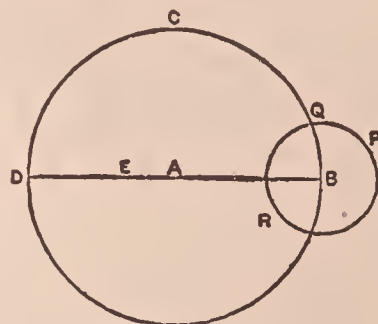
2. To indulge like an epicure; to luxuriate, to feast.

ēp-i-cū-rī-ŷ, **ēp-i-cur-ye**, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-y*.] Epicurean.

ēp-i-ċy-cle, *s.* [Gr. *epikykos*=an epicycle, an additional circle.]

Geom. & Astron.: A circle, the center of which is carried round upon another circle. The term is used specially in connection with Ptolemy's complex system of astronomy. Wishing to account for

the fact that a planet has sometimes a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion, relatively to the signs of the Zodiac, he supposed the earth to stand at a point E, in the diameter B D, though not in the center A of a circle B C D. A small circle P Q R was described with one extremity B of the diameter as the center. Around this center the small circle was supposed to revolve while itself moving around the circumference of the larger one B C D. This small circle was the epicycle, and it was supposed to carry upon its circumference a planet P, which, viewed from the position of the earth, sometimes had a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion. The great circle is called the Deferent of the epicycle.



Epicycle.

"Gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;
Cycle and epicycle." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 82-4.

ēp-i-ċy-clīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epicycl(e)*; *-ic*.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicycle (q. v.).

"The *epicyclīc* motion with respect to the center of the epicycle."—*Penny Cyclo.*, xiv. 283.

epicyclīc-train, *s.*

Mach.: An epicyclīc-train is one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common center. Epicyclīc-trains are used for various purposes. A number of applications of the device have been made to harvesting-machines, in transmitting the motion of the driving-wheel axle to the cutter-bar.

ēp-i-ċy-clōid, *s.* [Gr. *epikykos*=an epicycle, and *eidos*=form.]

1. *Gen. (Geom.)*: A curve generated by the revolution of the point in the circumference of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

2. *Spec.*: The revolution of a point in a curve along the convex side of another one, as opposed to a hypocycloid, which revolves along the concave one. Used chiefly in connection with the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. [*EPICYCLE*.]

ēp-i-ċy-clōī-dāl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epicycloid*; *-al*.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicycloid or containing one.

epicycloīdal-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: An epicycloīdal-wheel is a contrivance for securing parallel motion, in converting reciprocating motion into circular, depending on the principle that an inepicycloīdal curve becomes a straight line when the diameter of the fixed circle is just double that of the rolling one. It consists of a fixed ring, with teeth on the inside, into which is geared a wheel of half its diameter; to a pin on the circumference of the smaller wheel the reciprocating motion is communicated, while the center of the wheel describes a circle and may receive the pin of a crank whose shaft is concentric with the ring.

ēp-i-deīc-tīc, **ēp-i-deīc-tīc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *epi-deiktikos*=displaying, showing off; *epideiknymi*=to show off, from *epi*, and *deiknymi*=to show.] Showing off; displaying; specif., applied to elaborate eulogiums or set orations, such as were frequent among the Athenian orators, and of which Socrates gives the best examples.

"Fine pieces of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epideictic*."—*Knorr: Winter Evenings*, even. 29.

ēp-i-dēm-īc, **ēp-i-dēm-īck**, *a. & s.* [Latin *epidēmus*, from Gr. *epidēmos*, from *epi*=upon, and *dēmos*=the people; Fr. *épidémique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Common to, affecting, or falling at once upon a large number of people in a community; as, an *epidemic* disease. [*B.*]

2. Generally prevailing; affecting large numbers.

"He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among persons of honor."—*Swift*.

*3. General, universal.

"The *epidemic* madness of the times."

Dennis: Remarks on Homer.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A disease which attacks many persons at the same time at different places, spreading with great rapidity, extremely virulent and fatal at the first onset, gradually becoming spent and feeble in the course of time, so that the early cases are usually the worst. The plague, cholera, small-pox, and influenza are epidemics, and other infectious diseases are among the number. The lower animals are also subject to epidemic, or more properly, *epizootic* influences, a typical example being the rinderpest, or cattle plague in 1865. Epidemics have a great tendency to alternate, such as small-pox, then measles, then scarlet fever, and so on, seldom markedly running simultaneously. Endemic, epidemic, and infectious poisons are classified as zymotic (q. v.). All we can say with certainty regarding epidemics, is that there must be some distempered condition of the circumstances around us—some secret power that is operating injuriously upon our system—and to this we give the name of *epidemic influence* or *constitution*, predisposing to the reception of a specific poison.

ēp-i-dēm-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *epidemic*; *-al*.] The same as *EPIDEMIC* (q. v.).

"The pestilence was so *epidemic* that there dy'd in London 5,000 a week."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*.

ēp-i-dēm-īc-al-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *epidemic*; *-ly*.]

1. In manner of an epidemic.

2. Generally, universally.

"So audaciously and *epidemic*ly facinorous."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 46

ēp-i-dēm-īc-al-nēss, *s.* [English *epidemic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being epidemic.

ēp-i-dēm-ī-ōg-ŷa-phŷ, *s.* [English *epidemi(c)*; and Gr. *graphō*=to write.]

Med.: A treatise on epidemic diseases.

ēp-i-dēm-ī-ō-ōg-īc-al, *a.* [English *epidemiology*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to epidemiology.

ēp-i-dēm-ī-ōl-ō-ōg-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *epidemic*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medical science which deals with the treatment or investigation of epidemic diseases.

ēp-i-dēm-ŷ, **ēp-y-dym-ye**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épidémie*.] [*EPIDEMIC*.]

A. As adj.: Epidemic.

B. As subst.: An epidemic.

ēp-i-dēm-drē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epidendr(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids. It comprises those genera which have the pollen masses waxy; a distinct caudicle, but no separate stigmatic gland.

ēp-i-dēm-drūm, *s.* [Gr. *epidendrios*=on, or in a tree; *epi*=upon, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Botany:

1. A general term for an orchid of whatever genus growing on trees; an epiphytal orchid.

2. A large genus of South American orchids, family Liliadæ, and the typical genus of the tribe Epidendræ (q. v.). More than 300 species are known, most of them epiphytal on trees, but some terrestrial. Many are beautiful, especially *Epidendrum nemorale*. *E. bifidum* is said to be purgative, anthelmintic, and diuretic.

ēp-i-dērm, *s.* [*EPIDERMIS*.]

Anat.: The English equivalent of the modern Latin *epidermis* (q. v.).

"It [the epithelium] is analogous to the *epiderm* of the skin."—*Owen: Invertebrata* (Glossary).

ēp-i-dērm-ā-l, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Anat. & Zool.: Belonging to the cuticle or scarf-skin. (*Owen*.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

epidermal-tissue, s.

Bot.: The dermatogen. It is the first independent tissue formed as a plant develops from the embryo. (Thomé.)

ĕp-i-dĕr'-ma-tōid, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon; *derma* (genit. *dermatos*)=the skin, and *eidos*=form.] **Anat.:** Pertaining to or resembling the epiderm (q. v.).

ĕp-i-dĕr'-mĕ-ous, a. [Lat. & Gr. *epiderm(is)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-eous*.] **Anatomy:** The same as EPIDERMAL, EPIDERMIC (q. v.).

ĕp-i-dĕr'-mĭc, ĕp-i-dĕr'-mĭc-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *epidermic(is)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ic, -ical*.] **Anat.:** Of or belonging to the epidermis.

"Epithelial, epidermic, or cuticular tissue."—Quain: *Anat.*, ii. 43.

ĕp-i-dĕr'-mĭd-al, a. [Gr. *epidermis* (genit. *epidermidos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as EPIDERMIC (q. v.).

ĕp-i-dĕr'-mĭs, s. [Lat. *epidermis*; Gr. *epidermis*: *epi*=upon, and *derma*=the skin.]

1. Anatomy:

(1) **Human:** The cuticle or scarf-skin constituting the external layer of the skin, and protecting the inner ones. It is thickest in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, where the skin is much exposed to pressure. It has no vessels, but possesses nerves and a decidedly organized structure. On the inner surface of the mouth it is called Epithelium (q. v.).

(2) Comparative:

(a) A somewhat similar cuticle in several animals.

(b) A layer of animal matter covering the shells of mollusks.

2. Bot.: A term which has been used in more senses than one. Thus in the *Treasury of Botany* it is defined as the true skin of a plant below the cuticle, while Mr. Robert Brown, F. L. S., writing in 1874, prefers using the term for the general integument as a whole, and dividing it into cuticle and derma.

ĕp-i-dĕr'-mōid, a. [Gr. *epidermis*, and *eidos*=form.] Resembling the epidermis.

ĕp-i-dĕr'-mōse, a. & s. [As if from an imaginary Mod. Lat. word *epidermosus*.] [EPIDERMIS.]

A. As adjective:

Biol.: The same as EPIDERMAL (q. v.). (Rossiter.)

B. As substantive:

Chem.: [HORNY-TISSUE.]

ĕp-i-dĭc'-tĭc, ĕp-i-dĭc'-tĭc-al, a. [EPIDEICTIC.]

ĕp-i-dĭd'-y'-mĭs, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *didymos*=a testicle.]

Anat.: A long, tortuous canal or efferent duct constituting part of the excretory apparatus of the testicle.

ĕp-i-dō'-sŷte, s. [Gr. *epidosis*=a giving over and above, increase; *-yte* (Pétrol.) (q. v.).]

Pétrol. & Geol.: A rock consisting, in 100 parts, of 61.33 epidote and 38.22 quartz. It is found in parts of Canada. (Dana.)

ĕp-i-dōte, s. & a. [Greek *epidosis*=increase. (Hauy.)]

A. As substantive:

Mineral.: A monoclinic subtransparent brittle mineral, the type of a group. [EPIDOTE-GROUP.] Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 3.22-3.51; luster vitreous, but pearly or resinous on one face of the crystals; color green, black, red, yellow, gray, or grayish-white; streak grayish. It possesses double refraction. Composition: Silica, 33.81-57.65; alumina, 14.47-28.90; sesquioxide of iron, 7.43-17.42; protoxide of manganese, 0-9.19; magnesia, 0-6.1; lime, 16.00-30.00; and water, 0-3.05. Dana divides it thus: Var. 1. Ordinary epidote; color green, (a) in crystals, (b) fibrous, (c) granular, (d) massive, or (e) in the form of sand. Of this type are Scorza, Arendalite, Thallite, Delphinite, Oisanite, Puschkinite, Achmatite, and Escherite (q. v.). Var. 2. Bucklandite; color black, with a tinge of green. It is the same as Bagnatite (q. v.). Var. 3. Withamite. Var. 4. Beustite. Epidote is found in many crystalline rocks, and more especially in those containing hornblende.

B. As adj.: Composed of, pertaining to, or akin to epidote.

† **Manganesiferous epidote:** A variety of Epidote. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)

epidote-group, s.

Min.: According to Dana, a group of unisilicates, containing the following species or genera: Epidote, Koelbingerite, Piedmontite, Allanite, Muromontite, Bodenite, Michaelsonite, Zoisite, Saussurite, Jadelite, Partschinite, Gadolinite, Mosandrite, and Ilvaite.

ĕp-i-dō'-tĭc, a. [Eng., &c., *epidot(e)*; *-ic*.]

Min.: Consisting in greater or less proportion of epidote, or in any way pertaining to it.

ĕp-i-gā'-ous, a. [EPIGEUS.]

ĕp-i-gās'-trĭ-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *epigastri(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] The same as EPIGASTRIC (q. v.).

ĕp-i-gās'-trĭc, *ĕp-i-gās'-trĭck, a. [Gr. *epigastrios*=as adj., over the belly; as subst., see def.: *epi*=upon, and *gaster*=the belly.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the region of the stomach from the breast to the waist, a little above the navel, and containing the right part of the stomach, the pancreas, and part of the liver. There are epigastric arteries and veins, besides a plexus.

epigastric-region, s.

Anat.: The region described under Epigastric (q. v.). (See the engraving in Vol. I., pt. i., p. 7, col. 2.)

ĕp-i-gās'-trĭ-ŭm, s. [Gr. *epigastrios*=over the belly or stomach.]

Anat.: The upper fore part of the abdomen, reaching from the pit of the stomach to an imaginary line above the umbilicus (navel) supposed to be drawn from the one extremity of the last false rib, on one side, to the corresponding point on the other.

ĕp-i-gās'-trō-

çĕle, s. [Fr. *épigastrocèle*; Gr. *epi*=upon; *gaster*=the belly, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Surg.: Hernia of any portion of the hypogastric region.

ĕp-i-gē'-al, s. [Gr. *epigaios*=on or of the earth: *epi*=upon, and *gē*=the earth.] The same as EPIGEAL (q. v.).

ĕp-i-gēe, ĕp-i-gē-ŭm, s. [EPIGEAL.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's orbit nearest to the earth. The same as PERIGEE (q. v.). (Glossog. Angl., &c.)

ĕp-i-gēne, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

1. Min. & Crystallog.: Having undergone an alteration in its chemical character while retaining the same crystalline form as before, foreign to the position which the crystals at present occupy; pseudomorphic.

2. Geol.: Originating on the surface of the earth, as distinguished from hypogene rocks like granite, of which Lyell's hypothesis is that it originated at a considerable depth below the surface.

ĕp-i-gēn'-ē-sis, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *genesis*=origin.]

Phys.: The hypothesis that in conception the germ is brought into being, and not simply developed by the agency of the parents. The hypothesis of Epigenesis was first published by Caspar Friedrich Wolff, then a young man, in A. D. 1759. It was opposed to that of Preformation, then strongly advocated by the physiologist Haller. Wolff proved that the evolution of every organism consists of a series of new formations, and that no trace of the developed organism exists either in the egg of the female or in the semen of the male. The germ or embryo which develops from the egg shows in the various phases of its evolution an internal structure and an external form totally different from those of the developed organism. In none of these phases are there any pre-formed parts or any encasement. Haeckel declared it essentially the correct hypothesis. (Haeckel: *Evolution of Man*, i. 40.)

ĕp-i-gēn'-ē-sist, s. [Mod. Gr., &c., *epigenesi(s)*; suff. *-ist*.] One who believes in the hypothesis of Epigenesis (q. v.).

ĕp-i-gēn'-ĭc, a. [Gr. *epi*=upon, above, and *gennaō*=to produce.] Originating on the surface of the earth. [EPIGENE.]

"In the third book he inquires into the great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below, partly by epigenic forces working from above."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

ĕ-pĭg'-ĕn-ous, a. [Gr. *epigenēs*, in Class. Gr.=growing after or late, but here used for growing upon living bodies: *epi*=upon, and *genos*=race, stock (?).]

Bot.: Growing upon the surface of a plant, or part of it. Thus many fungals grow on the leaves of plants.



Epigastrium.

ĕp-i-gē'-ous, ĕp-i-gā'-ūs, a. [Gr. *epigaios*=on or of the earth: *epi*=upon, and *gē*=the earth.]

Bot.: Living close upon the earth. (Lindley.)

ĕp-i-glāu'-bite, s. [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *-glau* (apat); *-ite*.]

Min.: A variety of Metabrushite (q. v.). (Dana.)

ĕp-i-glōt, s. [EPIGLOTTIS.]

Anat.: The epiglottis (q. v.).

ĕp-i-glōt'-tĭc, a. [Mod. Gr., &c., *epiglott(is)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epiglottis.

ĕp-i-glōt'-tĭs, s. [Gr. *epiglōttis*, Attic for *epiglōssis*: *epi*=upon, and *glōssa*, Attic *glōtta*=the tongue.]

Anat.: A lamella of yellow cartilage placed in front of the superior opening of the larynx, and at ordinary times projecting upward immediately behind the base of the tongue. During the act of swallowing, however, it is carried downward and backward so as to cover and protect the entrance into the larynx. (Quain.)

† **Tubercle or Cushion of the Epiglottis:**

Anat.: A tumescence of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the epiglottis to enable that structure to close the pharynx more accurately when it is depressed. (Quain.)



Epiglottis.

ĕp-i-gō-nā'-tĭ-ōn, s. [Gr. *epigonatis*=(1) the kneepad, (2) a garment reaching to the knees: *epi*=on, upon, and *gonu* (genit. *gonatos*)=the knee.]

Eccles.: A lozenge-shaped piece of some stiff material, which forms part of the dress of bishops in the Greek Church while officiating. It hangs from the girdle on the right side as low as the knee, and is supposed to represent the napkin with which Our Lord girded Himself at the Last Supper.

ĕ-pĭg'-ō-nē, ĕp-i-gō'-nĭ-ŭm, s. [Gr. *epigonē*=(1) increase, growth, (2) offspring, breed.]

Botany:

1. A membranous bag inclosing the young spore-cases of the Jungermanniaceæ (Liverworts). The epigonium is ruptured when the capsule elongates.

2. The nucule of a chara.

ĕp-i-grām, s. [Fr. *épigramme*, from Lat. *epigramma*, from Gr. *epigramma*, from *epi*=upon, and *gramma*=a writing, an inscription; *graphō*=to write.] A short poem of a pointed or antithetical character; any short composition expressed neatly and happily or antithetically. Epigram was the name given by the Greeks to a poetic inscription on a public monument, and hence the word came parsed into its modern signification. Of the Roman poets, Catullus and Martial are most celebrated for their epigrams.

"Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?"—*Shakesp.:* *Much Ado*, v. 4.

† [*Epigrams of Mutton, Veal, &c.:*

Cook.: A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, &c., dressed in a particular manner.

***ĕp-i-grām-ĭst, ĕp-i-grām-mĭst, s.** [Eng. *epigram*; *-ist*.] A writer of epigrams; an epigrammatist.

***ĕp-i-grām-ma-tār'-ĭ-an, s.** [Lat. *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. *-arian*.] An epigrammatist.

ĕp-i-grām-māt'-ĭc, ĕp-i-grām-māt'-ĭc-al, *ĕp-i-grām-māt'-ĭck, a. [Lat. *epigrammaticus*, from *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*)=an epigram; Fr. *épigrammatique*.]

1 Writing, composing, or dealing in epigrams.

"Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names."—*Camden: Remains*.

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an epigram; pointed, antithetical.

"None of the epigrammatic turns of Lucan."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

ĕp-i-grām-māt'-ĭc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *epigrammatical*; *-ly*.] In an epigrammatic manner or style; antithetically.

ĕp-i-grām-ma-tĭsm, s. [Latin *epigramma*, (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Epigrammatical character.

"The latter would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its epigrammatism."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, lxvii. (Davies.)

ĕp-i-grām-ma-tĭst, s. [Lat. *epigrammatista*; Fr. *épigrammatiste*.] A writer or composer of epigrams.

"Too much nicety in this particular savors of the rhetorician and epigrammatist."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 74.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ěp-i-grām'-ma-tīze, *v. t.* [Gr. *epigrammatizō*.] To write or express by way of epigrams.

ěp-i-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *epigraphē*, *epigraphō*=to write upon, to inscribe; *epi*=upon, and *graphō*=to write, to inscribe; Fr. *épigraphe*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, and placed at the beginning of a work, or of the several divisions of a work; a motto.

"The very legible *epigraph* round the seal of his letter: 'It is particularly requested that if Sir James Graham should open this, he will not trouble himself to seal it again,' expresses both its date and its writer's opinion of a notorious transaction of the time."—*Forster: Life of Dickens*, iii. 85.

2. *Arch., &c.*: A terse inscription placed on works denoting their use and appropriation, and sometimes made part of their ornamental details, with which it is incorporated.

ěp-i-grāph'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *epigraph*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epigraph; of the nature of an epigraph.

"One of the most noteworthy additions to the Capitoline *epigraphic* collections."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

ěp-i-grāph'-ics, *s.* [EPIGRAPHIC.] The science of inscriptions.

ěp-i-grā-phīst, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in epigraphy.

ěp-i-grā-phỹ, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph*; *-y*.] The study of inscriptions; that branch of science which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions.

ěp-i-grā-phỹn-ous, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *gynē*=a woman.]

Bot.: Having the calyx or corolla united to the stamens, and all these organs to the side of the ovary. The name was first introduced by Jussieu.

epigynous exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A subclass of Exogens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite inferior—*i. e.*, the tube of the calyx adheres to it almost if not altogether through its entire length. The flowers are generally bisexual—*i. e.*, have both stamens and pistils on the same flower. Lindley divides the subclass into seven alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales, and (7) Asarales (q. v.).

ěp-i-hỹ'-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, Eng., &c., *hy(o)id*, and suff. *-al*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the stylohyoid ligaments. [B.]

B. As subst. (pl.): The stylohyoid ligaments constituting part of the lower or visceral arches, inclosing the nose, mouth, and pharynx. (*Quain*.)

ěp-i-lěp-sỹ, *s.* [Fr. *épilepsie*, Prov., Sp. & Port. *epilepsia*; Ital. *epilessia*; all from Gr. *epilēpsia*; *epilēpsis*=a taking hold of, epilepsy; *epilambanō*=to take or get beside; *epi*=besides; *lambanō*=to take, to seize.]

Med.: Falling sickness. It derives its name, *Epilepsia*, from the suddenness of the attack. The leading symptoms are a temporary suspension of consciousness, with recurring clonic spasm. The first symptom is generally, but not invariably, a loud cry, and the patient falls to the ground senseless and convulsed, the breathing is embarrassed or suspended, face turgid and livid, foaming at the mouth, with a choking sound in the windpipe, biting of the tongue, and, apparently, suffocation; then the patient is left exhausted, and comatose, but, as a rule, with life no longer in danger. The spasms of the muscles are sometimes so violent as to dislocate the bones to which they are attached. Epilepsy may be caused by fear, passion, &c., or by a blow operating on the brain; it is often associated with idiocy and the puerperal state. There is little hope of cure, but although generally irregular, it is apt at times to become periodic (sometimes at night). If the patient be young, the attacks often cease at the period of adolescence, or in others at the period of the grand climacteric. Frequently on *post-mortem* examination no lesion of the brain can be found. Cullen calls it *musculorum convulsio cum sopore*.

"My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:
This is the second fit."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

ěp-i-lěp'-tīc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épileptique*; Lat. *epilepticus*; Gr. *epilēptikos*.]

A. As adjective:

Pathology:

1. Afflicted with epilepsy.

2. Pertaining to or indicating the presence of epilepsy.

"A plague upon your *epileptic* visage."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

B. As substantive:

Path.: One affected with epilepsy.

"*Epileptics* ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

2. Pharmacy:

(1) A medicine given to cure or mitigate epilepsy.
(2) (*Pl.*): Medicines of the kind described under definition (1).

ěp-i-lěp'-tīc-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epileptic*; *-al*.] The same as EPILEPTIC, *a.* (q. v.)

"In the previous use of some extatical solemnities, he became frantic and *epileptical*."—*Spencer: On Vulg. Proph.* (1665), p. 36.

ěp-i-lěp'-tī-form, *a.* [English *epilepti(c)*, and *form*.]

Med.: Of the form or appearance of one affected by epilepsy.

ě-pī-lěp'-tōid, *a.* [Gr. *epilēptikos*=one afflicted with epilepsy, an epileptic, and *eidōs*=form.]

Med.: Resembling an epileptic seizure. (*The Scotsman in Ogilvie*.)

ěp-i-lōbe, *s.* [EPILOBIUM.]

Bot.: The genus *Epilobium* (*Bentham: British Flora*, p. 273). *Bentham* enumerates nine common species, viz., the Willow Epilobe (*Epilobium angustifolium*), the Great Epilobe (*E. hirsutum*), the Hoary Epilobe (*E. parviflorum*), the Broad Epilobe (*E. montanum*), the Pale Epilobe (*E. roseum*), the Square Epilobe (*E. tetragonum*), the Marsh Epilobe (*E. palustre*), the Chickweed Epilobe (*E. alsinifolium*), and the Alpine Epilobe (*E. alpinum*). [EPILOBIUM.]

ěp-i-lō'-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epilob(ium)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ, sometimes called Epilobiaceæ (q. v.).

***ěp-i-lō-bī-ā'-čē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *epilobi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants now generally called, following Lindley, Onagraceæ, *Oenothera*, formerly called by Tournefort *Onagra*, being regarded as more typical of it than the genus *Epilobium* is.

ěp-i-lō'-bī-um, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *lobon*, accus. of *lobos*=the lobe of the ear, . . . the pod or legume of some plants, from the position of the corolla, &c., on the pod.]

Bot.: Willow-herb or Epilobe. A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Epilobæ. Calyx tube slender, limb four-partite, deciduous; petals four, usually two-lobed; stamens eight, the alternate over the shorter. Ovary four-celled, style filiform, stigma obliquely clavate or four-lobed. Fruit a long four-valved capsule, seeds many, each with a long pencil of hairs. About fifty species are known. They have leafy spikes, generally pink or purple flowers, and are tall and beautiful plants. [EPILOBE, WILLOW-HERB.]

ěp-i-lōg'-ic, **ěp-i-lōg'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *epilogikos*, from *epilogos*=an epilogue.] Pertaining to or resembling an epilogue; epilogistic.

***ě-pīl'-ō-gīsm**, *s.* [Gr. *epilogismos*, from *epilogizomai*=to calculate, to reckon.] A calculation, a computation, an enumeration.

ěp-i-lō-gīst'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epilogistikos*, from *epilogos*=an epilogue.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue; epilogic.

"These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ě-pīl'-ō-gīše, ***ě-pīl'-ō-gīze**, *v. t. & i.* [EPILOGUIZE.]

ěp-i-lōgue, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *epilogus*, from Gr. *epilogos*=a concluding speech: *epi*=upon, and *logos*=a word, a speech.]

1. *Drama*: A short speech or poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors at the end of a play.

"The compositions in which the greatest license was taken were the *epilogues*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Rhet.*: The conclusion or winding-up of a speech, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.

ě-pīl'-ō-gūize, ***ě-pīl'-ō-gīze**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *epilogu(e)*; *-ize*.]

A. Intrans.: To pronounce or deliver an epilogue.

"The dances being ended, the spirit *epiloguizes*."
Milton: Comus; Direction after 976.

B. Trans.: To add to in the way of an epilogue; to wind up.

"I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguizing* his witty railery."—*Student* (1750), i. 143.

***ě-pīl'-ō-gūiz'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epiloguiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of an epilogue.

"Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*."—*Headley*.

ěp-i-ma-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epimach(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Plumed Birds. A sub-family of Upupidæ (Hoopoes). The bill is like that of *Promerops*, but

the margins are obtuse and somewhat inflexed. There are velvety plumes clothing the nostrils. The wings are short, the toes long and strong. The species are beautiful birds, almost like Birds of Paradise. They are found in New Zealand.

ě-pīm'-a-chūs, *s.* [Gr. *epimachos*=(1) that may be easily attacked, (2) ready or equipped for battle, assailable: *epi*=upon, and *machomai*=to fight.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Epimachinæ (q. v.).

ěp-i-mē'-dī-um, *s.* [Lat. *epimedium*=a plant, by some supposed to be *Marsilea quadrifolia*; Greek *epimēdion*=barrenwort.] [See def.]

Bot.: Barrenwort. A genus of Berberids, tribe Nandineæ. *Epimedium alpinum* (Alpine Barrenwort) is found in rock-works, old castle gardens, &c. Its leaves are somewhat bitter. They were formerly regarded as sudorific and alexipharmic.

ě-pīm'-ēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *mēros*=the upper fleshy part of the thigh, the ham.]

Compar. Anat. (in the Crustacea): The lateral pieces of the dorsal arc of any somite in a crustacean (q. v.).

ě-pīm'-ēr-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epimer(a)* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Comparative Anatomy:

Zoöl.: Pertaining to that part of the segment of an articulate animal which is above the joint of the limb. (*Owen*.)

ěp-i-něph'-ē-lě, *s.* [Gr. *epinephelos*=clouded: *epi*=upon, and *nephelē*=a cloud.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Satyridæ. *Epinephela janira* is the Meadow Brown. It is smoky-brown with a white-pupilled black spot on the upper side of the fore wings. The male is so much darker than the female that Linnaeus thought them different insects, calling the former *Papilio janira* and the latter *P. jurtina*. The caterpillar feeds on grasses through the autumn, winter, and spring; the perfect insect, which is common through the three kingdoms, is seen during hay harvest. (*E. Newman*.)

ěp-iñ-glět'te, *s.* [Fr.]

Ord.: An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming.

***ěp-i-nī'-čī-ōn**, ***ěp-i-nī'-cī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *epinikios*=pertaining to victory: *epi*=upon, and *nikē*=victory; Lat. *epinicius*.] A song of triumph; a psalm.

ěp-i-nīk'-ī-an, *a.* [Gr. *epinikios*.] Pertaining to victory; triumphant.

ěp-i-nỹc'-tīs, *s.* [Gr. *epinyktis*=a pustule which is most painful by night. (*Hippocrates*.)]

Med.: For definition see etymology.

"The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale color, with great inflammation and pain."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ěp-i-or'-nīs, **æ-pī-or'-nīs**, *s.* [ÆPYORNIS.]

ěp-i-ōt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *ous* (genit. *otos*)=the ear.]

Anat.: The name given by Prof. Huxley to the upper bone of the auditory capsule, part of the pars petrosa in man. It is the ossific center corresponding to the lower part of the mastoid bone. It surrounds the posterior semicircular canal, and extends into the mastoid portion. (*Huxley & Quain*.)

epiotic-center, *s.* The center described under EPIOTIC (q. v.).

ěp-i-pāc'-tīs, *s.* [Lat. *epipactis*; Gr. *epipaktis*=a plant, helleborine, probably an orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, with the sepals and petals conniving or spreading, the lip much contracted in the middle, the basal lobe concave, the terminal one with two basal tubercles, the anther sessile, the pollen masses two, powdery, the glands connate, the stigma prominent, the capsule pendulous. Eight species are known; they are from Europe and Asia.

ěp-i-pě-dōm'-ē-trỹ, *s.* [Gr. *epipedōs*=on the ground, on the ground floor, level, flat: *epi*=upon; *pedon*=the ground, and *metron*=a measure.]

Geom., &c.: The measurement of figures standing on the same base.



Epipactis.

1. Lip. 2. Column.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exiat. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şjon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ěp-i-pěr-iph-ěr-āl, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *peripheral*.]

Mental Phil. & Physiol.: At the periphery, circumference, or external surface of the body. The term was introduced by Herbert Spencer, and was used of sensations produced by contact with the extremities of the nerves, as distinguished from sensations the consequence of internal mental action. [ENTOPERIPHERAL.]

ěp-i-pět-a-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, *petalon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Inserted upon the petals.

ě-pīph'-an-ite, *s.* [Gr. *epiphaneēs*=coming suddenly into view, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Eukamptite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

Ě-pīph'-a-nŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *épiphanie*; Prov. *epifania*, *pīphania*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *epifania*; Ger. *epiphania*; all from Gr. *epiphaneia*=appearance, manifestation; *epiphainō*=to show forth, to display; *epi*=to, and *phainō*=to bring to light, to make to appear.]

Ecccl. Calendar: The annual festival, held on January 6, to commemorate the manifestation of the Savior to the world by the appearance of the miraculous star which led the Magi to Bethlehem. It is stated to have been first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides, who flourished about A. D. 125. It does not figure in the list of church feasts given by Origen in A. D. 230, not yet apparently having been adopted by the church catholic. When the name Epiphany came into use, in the fourth century, which it did first among the Oriental churches, it was designed to commemorate both the birth and baptism of Jesus, which two events the Eastern churches believed to have occurred on January 6. Not seemingly till A. D. 813 did it become a Western festival appointed to commemorate the manifestation of the Savior by the star, without reference either to His birth or baptism.

ěp-i-phē-gūs, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phēgos*=a kind of oak, not the Latin *Fagus* (Beech).]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceae, Broomrapes. *Epiphegus virginiana*, a North American parasite on the roots of the beech, is believed to have been one ingredient in Martin's cancer powder, white oxide of arsenic being another.

ěp-i-phlō'-dal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiphylæ*(um), *d* euphonic, and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]
Bot.: On the surface of the bark. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ěp-i-phlō'-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phloios*=the rind of trees; *phlēō*, *phloiō*=to burst out or be in bloom.]

Bot.: Link's name for the cellular integument or layer of bark immediately below the epiderm. Mohl called it the Phlōum, or Peridermis.

ě-pīph'-ō-nēm, **ě-pīph'-ō-nē-ma**, *s.* [Greek *epiphōnēma*=a thing uttered; *epiphōnēō*=to utter; *phōnēō*=to speak or utter.]

Rhet.: An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse.

"If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep."—*Swift*.

ě-pīph'-ōr-a, *s.* [Lat. *epiphora*; Gr. *epiphora*=a bringing to or upon, . . . a defluxion of humors; *epiphērō*=to bring, put, or lay upon; *epi*=upon, and *pherō*=to bear.]

Medicine:

1. *Gen.*: A violent determination of the fluids to any part of the body, produced in general by inflammation.

2. *Spec.*: The flow of tears to the eyes, through inflammation of the eyes or any other cause.

ěp-i-phōs'-phōr-ite, *s.* [Greek *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *phosphorite* (q. v.).]
Min.: A variety of Apatite (q. v.).

ěp-i-phrāgm (*g* silent), **ěp-i-phrāg'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *epiphragma*=a covering, a lid; *epiphraō*=to block up; *epi*=upon, and *phraō*=to enclose, to fence.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime, closing the aperture of the shell of land snails during hybernation.

2. *Bot.*: A membrane, often divided into teeth, which are always a multiple of four, closing the aperture of the theca in a moss. It is called also the Tympanum (q. v.).

ěp-i-phŷl'-lō-spēr'-moūs, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon; *phyllon*=a leaf; *sperma*=a seed, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the seeds on the back of the frond or leaf. Plants with this character are now called dorsiferous ferns.

ěp-i-phŷl'-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Inserted upon the leaf.

ěp-i-phŷl'-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phyllon*=a leaf, because the flowers grow from the flat branches, which resemble leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceae. The three known species are from Brazil. *Epiphyllum truncatum* has pink or rose-colored flowers.

ěp-i-phŷs'-ě-āl, **ěp-i-phŷs'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiphys*(is) (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]
Anat.: Of, belonging, or relating to an Epiphysis (q. v.). (*Owen*.)

ě-pīph'-ŷ-sīs (pl. **ě-pīph'-ŷ-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. *epiphysis*=an ongrowth, an excrescence: *epi*=upon, and *physis*=growth, from *phyō*=to bring forth.]
Anat. (pl.): Processes originally distinct, but at last ossified from some distinct center or other into a single expanse of bone. (*Quain*, &c.)

ěp-i-phŷ'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *epiphyt*(e); *-al*.] Pertaining to an epiphyte; epiphytic.

ěp-i-phŷte, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant growing upon another one, and deriving its nourishment partly from the surrounding atmosphere, partly from any scanty soil which may be upon the bark to which it adheres. It is not the same as a parasite, which sends its roots into the wood, diverting some of the sap of the plant which it infests. Used chiefly of Orchids which grow on trees, but occasionally also of mosses with the same mode of life. Ivy, the dodders, &c., again, are parasites. An Epiphyte is opposed to an Endophyte (q. v.).

ěp-i-phŷt'-ic, **ěp-i-phŷt'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *epiphyt*(e); *-ic*, *-ical*.]
Bot.: The same as EPIPHYTAL (q. v.).

ěp-i-phŷt'-ic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *epiphyt*(e); *-ly*.]
Bot.: In manner of an Epiphyte.

ěp-i-plēr-ō'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *epiplērōsis*. See def.]
Med.: Over repletion, excessive fullness or distention as of the arteries with blood.

ěp-i-plēx'-īs, *s.* [Gr. *epiplēxis*, from *epiplēssō*=to chastise, to rebuke: *epi*=upon, and *plēssō*=to strike.]
Rhet.: A figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by gentle upbraiding.

ě-pīp'-lō-čē, **ě-pīp'-lō-čŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *epiplokē*=a plaiting together, from *epiplekō*=to plait together: *epi*=upon, and *plekō*=to plait, to fold.]
Rhet.: A figure by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them in employment, but advanced them.

ě-pīp'-lō-čēle, *s.* [Gr. *epiplokēlē* (see def.), *epiploōn* (q. v.), and *kēlē*=a tumor.]
Surg.: Rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia.

ěp-i-plō'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epiploōn* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]
Anat. &c.: Of, belonging, or relating to the epiploōn (q. v.).

ě-pīp'-lō-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *epiploōn* (see def.), *epipleō*=to sail or float upon or over.]
Zoöl.: The caul of the entrails, the omentum, the fatty membrane which covers or occupies the interspaces of the entrails in the abdomen. (*Prof. Owen*, &c.)

ě-pīp'-lō-schē'-ō-čēle, *s.* [Fr. *épiploschécèle*; Gr. *epiploōn* (q. v.); *oscheon*, *oscheos*=the scrotum, and *kēlē*=tumor.]
Surg.: Hernia of the omentum, descending far enough to involve the scrotum.

ěp-i-pō'-dī-a, *s. pl.* [EPIPODIUM.]

ě-pīp'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. *epipodios*=upon the feet: *epi*=upon, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=the foot.]
Zoöl.: The external distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. It keeps the gills apart. (*Huxley*, &c.)

ěp-i-pō'-dī-ūm (pl. **ěp-i-pō'-dī-a**), *s.* [Gr. *epipodios*=upon the feet.]

1. *Zoöl.* (pl.): Muscular lobes developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot in pteropodous and cephalopodous Mollusks. In the former case the epipodia develop into the wing-like fins; in the latter they constitute a muscular tube or funnel.

2. *Bot.* (sing.): A disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary.

ěp-i-pō'-gī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *pōgōn*=the beard, from the lip being uppermost.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids.

ěp-i-pōl'-ic, *a.* [Fr. *épipolique*; Gr. *epipolaios*=on the surface; *epipolē*=a surface.]
O. Chem.: On the surface; producing or relating to epipolism.

epipolic-dispersion, *s.*
Optics: The dispersion of light on the surface of a body. (*Herschel*.)

epipolic-force, *s.*

Phys.: The separation of a substance from a tissue and its appearance on the surface.

ě-pīp'-ō-līsm, *s.* [Gr. *epipolē*=a surface; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The same as FLUORESCENCE (q. v.).

ě-pīp'-ō-lize, *v. t.* [Eng. *epipol*(ic); *-ize*.] To affect or modify by the phenomena of epipolism; to change into an epipolic condition.

ě-pīp'-ō-lized, *a.* [Eng. *epipolize*, and adj. suff. *-ed*.] Acted on by epipolism (q. v.).

epipolized-light, *s.*
Optics: Light acted on by epipolic-dispersion (q. v.).

ě-pīp'-tēr-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

Bot.: Having a wing at the top.

ěp-i-rhī'-zoūs, *a.* [Gr. *epi*=upon; *rhiza*=a root, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous*.]
Bot.: Growing on a root or roots.

ěp-ir-rhē-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *epirrheō*=to flow upon the surface: *epi*=upon, *rheō*=to flow, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of physiological botany which treats of the effect produced by external agents upon living plants.

ěp-i-sčēn'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *episkēnion*, from *epi*=upon, over, and *skēnē*=the scenes.]

Gr. Arch.: A division of the scene of a Greek theater; it sometimes consisted of three divisions made by ranges of columns one above the other; the lower was termed *scena*, and the others *episcenia*.

ě-pīs'-cō-pa-čŷ, *s.* [Lat. *episcopatus*=the office of a bishop.] [EPISCOPATE.]

1. The office of a bishop.

2. The government of the Church by bishops, one of the three leading forms of church government, the two other being Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, or Independency. Taking Christendom as a whole, there is a large preponderance of suffrages in favor of Episcopacy, which is the accepted form of government in the Greek and Latin churches, the Church of England, the Methodist Episcopal churches, with some other less important denominations.

"Those who seem most doubtful about the original of episcopacy do yield the general consent of the church to the practice of it."—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii., ser. 10.

ě-pīs'-cō-pal, *a.* [Fr. *épiscopal*, from Lat. *episcopalis*.]

1. Appertaining to a bishop; as, the *episcopal* dignity or jurisdiction; an *episcopal* palace.

"A fourth part of the dioceses of France had bishops who were incapable of performing any *episcopal* function."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Governed by bishops, or having bishops as its high ecclesiastical dignitaries; as, the *Episcopal* church or churches.

ě-pīs'-cō-pā-lī-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *episcopali*(s); Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.]

†*A. As adj.*: The same as EPISCOPAL (q. v.)

B. As substantive:

Ecclesiology:

†1. *Gen.*: A person who considers that episcopacy is the best, if not even the one divinely appointed government in the Christian church, and personally belongs to a church which has as its high ecclesiastical officers, bishops. In this sense the members of the Roman, Greek, and English churches are all Episcopalian.

2. *Spec.*: A Protestant holding episcopacy as a religious tenet, and personally submitting or prepared to submit to its discipline. The term Episcopalian is intended to distinguish Protestants believing in episcopacy from those believing in the teachings of other denominations.

ě-pīs'-cō-pā-lī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *episcopalian*; *-ism*.]

Ecclesiol.: The views of church government entertained by Episcopalian; episcopacy (q. v.).

ě-pīs'-cō-pal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *episcopal*; *-ly*.] Used specially in the phrase episcopally ordained, or ordained by a bishop.

"The father, who designs his babe a priest, Dreams him episcopally such at least."
Couper: *Tirocinium*, 364, 365.

***ě-pīs'-cō-pant**, *s.* [As if from an imaginary Latin word *episcopans*, pr. par.=exercising episcopal functions.] A bishop. (*Milton*.)

***ě-pīs'-cō-pār'-ī-an**, *s.* [As if from an imaginary Latin word *episcopari*(us), with Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.] Episcopal.

ě-pīs'-cō-pate, *s.* [From Lat. *episcopatus*=the office of a bishop; Fr. *épiscopat*.]

Ecclesiology:

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

"The whole office and episcopate was one entire thing, of which every bishop had a complete and equal share."—*Burnet*: *Hist. of Reformation*, bk. ii. (an. 1533.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The time during which any particular bishop holds office; as, That parish was divided into districts during the *episcopate* of Bishop Wilberforce.
3. The bishops viewed collectively; the whole bishops of the Christian church in general; the English bench of bishops.

"It was the *episcopate* which . . . established a firm central point which held all together."—*Baur: Church Hist. of the First Three Centuries* (1879), ii. 29.

**ě-pis'-cō-pāte*, *v. i.* [From Eng. *episcopate*, *s.* (q. v.)] To undertake or to fill the office of bishop; to discharge episcopal functions.

ěp-is-cōp'-ī-ġide, *s.* [Lat. *episcopus*=a bishop, and *cado* (in compos. *cido* as *occido*)=to cut, to beat, to kill.] The slaughter, specially the murder, of a bishop.

ě-pis'-cō-piše, *v. t.* [Lat. *episcopus*=a bishop, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To exercise episcopal rule over.

**ě-pis'-cō-pŷ*, *s.* [Gr. *episkopē*=a watching over, a visiting; the office of a bishop.]

1. *General.*: Oversight, superintendence, moral inspection.

2. *Spec.*: Episcopacy.

ěp-i-skāl'-ě-tal, *a.* [Greek *epi*=upon; English *skelet(on)*, and suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Above the embryonic vertebral axis. The name given by Huxley to what Quain prefers to call epiaxial (q. v.).

episkeletal-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The epiaxial-muscles (q. v.).

ěp-i-sōd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *episod(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an episode; episodic.

ěp-i-sōde, *s.* [Gr. *epeisodos*=a coming in besides; *epi*=upon, besides; *eisodos*=a coming in; *eis*=into, and *hodos*=a way.]

1. An incident or minor event introduced for the purpose of giving variety to the history or relation of a series of events; an incident, narrative or digression in a story.

2. A simple event or incident in a series; as, an *episode* in a war, or in a man's life.

ěp-i-sōd'-ī-al, *a.* [Gr. *epeisodios*, from *epeisodos*=an episode (q. v.).] Of the nature of or relating to an episode; episodic.

ěp-i-sōd'-ic, *ěp-i-sōd'-ic-al*, *a.* [Eng. *episod(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating or pertaining to an episode; of the nature of or contained in an episode.

"This *episodic* narration gives the poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books without breaking in upon the time of action."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Note).

ěp-i-sōd'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *episodical*; *-ly*.] By way of an episode; incidentally.

"Thrown into a corner of the piece, that is *episodically*, with good advantage."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry*.

ěp-i-spās'-tīc, **ěp-i-spās'-tīck*, *a. & s.* [Gr. *epispastikos*, *epispaō*=to draw: *epi*=upon, and *spaō*=to draw; Fr. *épispastique*.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Drawing, exciting action in the skin; blistering.

B. As substantive:

Med. (pl.): A variety of irritants which produce counter-irritation, and an infusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its neighborhood. The chief *epispastics* are: cantharides, as blister plaster or as an ethereal solution, blister liquid, and glacial acetic acid. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ěp-i-spērm, *s.* [Greek *epi*=upon, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the testa or skin of a seed. It is called by him also *perisperm*.

ěp-i-spēr'-mīc, *a.* [Eng. *episperm*; *-ic*; Fr. *épispermique*.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the *episperm*.

ěp-i-spō-rān'-ġī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *epi*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of a fern when it overlies the spore cases. Example, *Aspidium*.

ěp-i-spōre, *s.* [Gr. *epi*, and Eng., &c., *spore* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A skin which covers some spores.

ěp-is-tāx'-is, *s.* [From Gr. *epistazō*, fut. *epistaxō*=to let fall or drop upon: *epi*=upon, and *stazō*=to drop.]

Med.: Bleeding from the nose.

ě-pis-tē-mōl'-ō-ġŷ, *s.* [Gr. *epistēmē*=knowledge, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

ěp-i-stēr'-nā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *sternon*=the breast, the chest.]

Zoöl.: The lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of any somite in a crustacean.

ěp-i-stēr'-nāl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epistern(a)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-al*.]

Zoöl.: The piece of the segment of an articulate animal which is immediately above the middle inferior piece or sternum. (*Owen*.)

ĵěp-is-thōt'-ō-nōs, *s.* [Gr. *episthen*=forward (not in Liddell & Scott, but its opposite, *opisthen*=backward, is a well-known word), and *tonos*=a stretching, from *teinō*=to stretch.]

Med.: A spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward; the same as *EMPROSTHOTONOS* (q. v.).

ěp-i-stil'-bīte, *s.* [Ger. *epistilbit*; Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *stilbite* (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic white or reddish transparent or translucent mineral, with vitreous luster, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; Specific gravity, 2.49 to 2.36. Composition: Silica, 58.3 to 60; alumina, 15.3 to 18.2; lime, 6.9 to 8.2; soda, 1.0 to 2.5; water, 12.5 to 15.4. It has double refraction. It is found with *scolecite* in the Farø Islands, in Iceland, at Poonah in India, &c., and with *stilbite* at Bergen Hill in New Jersey.

ě-pis'-tle (tle as *el*), **e-pis-tell*, **e-pis-til*, *s.* [O. Fr. *epistle*, *epistole*, from Lat. *epistola*, from Gr. *epistolē*=a message, a letter; *epistellō*=to send to: *epi*=on, to, and *stellō*=to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *epistola*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A written communication or message; a letter.

2. *Script. Canon.*: Twenty-one letters or books constituting part of the New Testament Scriptures. Thirteen, including the Epistle to the Hebrews, are attributed in the Authorized Version to Paul the Apostle, one to James (which of the Jameses has been a matter of keen controversy), two to Peter, three to John, and one to Jude. James 1 and 2, Peter, John, and Jude are called General Epistles, as not having been primarily addressed to single churches or to individual Christians.

epistle-side, *s.* The side of the altar at which the epistle is read; that side of the church was appropriated to men when it was customary to separate the sexes.

**ě-pis'-tle* (tle as *el*), *v. t.* [EPISTLE, *s.*] To write or communicate by a letter or by writing. (*Milton*.)

ě-pis-tlēr (t silent), *ě-pis'-tō-lēr*, *s.* [Eng. *epistl(e)*; *-er*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A writer of epistles.

"What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler*?"—*Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*.

2. *Eccles.*: One of the clergy appointed to read the epistle in church service.

"The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and *Epistler*."—*Canons of Church of England*, No. xxiv.

ě-pis'-tō-lar, *a.* [Lat. *epistolaris*, from *epistola*; Fr. *épistolaire*; Sp. & Port. *epistolar*.] Epistolary.

ě-pis'-tō-lar-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epistolaris*.] [EPISTOLAR.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or suitable for letters.

2. Carried on or transacted by means of letters.

"The expressions used in their *epistolary* correspondence."—*Cogan: Theological Disquisition* (Conclusion).

**B. As substantive:*

Eccles.: A book containing the Epistles.

ě-pis'-tō-lēr, *s.* [EPISTLER.]

ě-pis'-tō-lēt, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *epistola*=a letter, an epistle.] A short letter or epistle.

ě-pis-tōl'-ic, *ě-pis-tōl'-ic-al*, *a.* [Latin *epistolicus*; Gr. *epistolikos*, from *epistolē*=a message, an epistle.]

1. Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

"I have an *epistolical* dissertation on John Malelas."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 154.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

**ě-pis'-tōl-ist*, *s.* [Latin *epistol(a)*=a letter; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent.

ě-pis'-tō-līze, *v. i.* [Latin *epistol(a)*=a letter; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To write letters or epistles.

ě-pis'-tō-liz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *epistoliz(e)*; *-er*.] One who writes letters or epistles; a correspondent.

ě-pis-tō-lō-grāph'-ic, *a.* [English *epistolograph(y)*; *-ic*; Fr. *épistolographique*.] Of or pertaining to the writing of letters.

epistolographic alphabet or *characters*, *s.* The same as *DEMOTIC ALPHABET* (q. v.).

ě-pis-tō-lōg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *epistolē*=a letter, and *graphō*=to write; Fr. *épistolographie*.] The act or art of writing letters.

ě-pis'-tō-mā, *ěp-i-stōme*, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Zoöl.: A valve-like organ arching over the mouth in certain Polyzoa.

ě-pis-trō-phē, *ě-pis'-trō-phŷ*, *s.* [Gr. *epistrophē*, from *epistrephō*=to turn back: *epi*=upon, and *strephō*=to turn.]

Bot. (of the form epistrophy): The return of a monstrous or variegated form to the normal condition. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, "Are they Hebrews? *So am I*. Are they Israelites? *So am I*. Are they of the seed of Abraham? *So am I*." (2 Cor. xi. 22.)

ěp'-i-stŷl'-ar, *a.* [Eng. *epistyl(e)*; *-ar*.]

Arch.: Of or pertaining to an epistyle.

epistylar-arcuation, *s.*

Arch.: The system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures. (*Weale*.)

**ěp'-i-stŷle*, **ěp-i-stŷl'-ī-ūm*, *s.* [Gr. *epistylon*, from *epi*=upon, and *stylos*=a column; Fr. *épistyle*.]

Arch.: A term formerly used for what is now called the architrave (q. v.).

ěp'-i-taph, **ep-i-taphe*, **ep-i-taff*, **ep-i-ta-fl*, **ep-i-taph-ie*, *s.* [Fr. *építaphe*, from Lat. *epitaphium*, from Gr. *epitaphios* [*logos*]=a funeral [oration]; *epi*=upon, over, and *taphos*=a tomb; Sp. *epitafio*; Ital. *epitafio*.]

1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor of the dead.

"To define an *epitaph* is useless; every one knows it is an inscription on a tomb."—*Johnson: Lives of Poets; Pope*.

2. A brief descriptive sentence in prose or verse, formed as though to be placed on a tomb or monument.

"One of the most pleasing *epitaphs* in general literature."—*W. Chambers*, in *Ogilvie*.

**ěp'-i-taph*, *v. t. & i.* [EPIGRAPH, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To commemorate in an epitaph; to write an epitaph on.

B. Intrans.: To express one's self in the manner of an epitaph.

ěp-i-taph-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; *-er*.] A writer of epitaphs.

ěp-i-taph'-ī-an, *a.* [Gr. *epitaphios*=over a tomb, funereal.] [EPIGRAPH, *s.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to an epitaph.

ěp-i-tāph'-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: The same as *EPIGRAPHIC* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An epitaph.

"An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on dead men's tombes."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 221.

ěp-i-taph-ist, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; *-ist*.] A writer or composer of epitaphs.

ě-pīt'-a-sis, *s.* [Gr.=a stretching, from *epi*=upon, over, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

1. *Ancient Drama*: That part of a play in which the plot thickens; the part which embraces the main action of the play; opposed to *protasis* (q. v.).

"Let us mind what you come for, the play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetis Lady*, ii. 2.

2. *Logic*: The consequent term of a proposition.

3. *Med.*: The paroxysm or period of violence of a fever or disease.

4. *Rhet.*: That part of an oration which appeals to the passions.

ěp'-i-thā-lā'-mī-ūm, **ěp-i-thāl'-a-mŷ*, *s.* [Lat. *epithalamium*, from Gr. *epithalamion*, from *epi*=upon, over, and *thamos*=a chamber; specif. a bridal chamber.] A nuptial or bridal song or hymn, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

**ěp-i-thāl'-a-mīze*, *v. i.* [Lat. *epithalam(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

ěp-i-thē'-cā, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *thēkē*=a box, a chest. Not from Lat. *epitheca*; Gr. *epithēkē*=an addition.]

Zoöl.: A continuous layer externally surrounding the thecæ in some corals. (*Nicholson*.)

ěp-i-thē'-lī-āl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epitheli(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelial-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A tissue composed of epithelium. It may be scaly or tessellated, spheroidal, transitional, ciliated, stratified, &c. It is called also *epidermic* or *cuticular tissue*. (*Quain*.)

ěp-i-thē'-lī-ōld, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epithelium* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

Anat.: Resembling those of the epithelium, as *epitheloid cells*. (*Quain*.)

ěp-i-thē'-lī-ūm, **ěp-i-thē'-lī-a*, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *epi*=upon, and *thēlē*=a nipple.]

1. *Anat.*: A term introduced by Ruysch to designate the cuticular covering on the red part of the

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tīon, -ŷsion = zhŷn -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

lips, for which he considered epidermis an inappropriate name. Now extended to the thin membrane which covers the mucous membranes wherever they exist. Epithelium is analogous to the epiderm of the skin.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by Schleiden to the skin or covering existing on the surface of rootlets.

ěp'-i-thēm, *s.* [Gr. *epithēma*=an external application, a later form of *epithēma*=something put on; *epithēmē*=to put or lay upon: *epi*, and *tithēmē*=to put or place.]

Phar.: A fomentation or poultice for the purpose of strengthening the part to which it is applied; any external topical application, except ointments and plasters.

"*Epithems*, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ěp'-i-thēt, ***ěp-i-thete**, *s.* [Lat. *epitheton*, from Gr. *epitheton*, neut. sing. of *epithetos*=placed upon, added, or annexed: *epi*=upon, and *tithēmē*=to place; Fr. *épithète*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad, of the thing to which it is applied.

"He might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. lxiv.

2. A title, a name, a designation.

"The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

*3. A phrase, an expression.

"Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed for I love thee against my will."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *epithet* and *adjective*: "*Epithet* is the technical term of the rhetorician. *Adjective* that of the grammarian. The same word is an *epithet* as it qualifies the sense; it is an *adjective* as it is a part of speech: thus in the phrase, 'Alexander the Great,' great is an *epithet* inasmuch as it designates Alexander in distinction from all other persons; it is an *adjective* as it expresses a quality in distinction from the noun Alexander, which denotes a thing. The *epithet* is the word added by way of ornament to the diction; the *adjective* is the word added to the noun as its appendage, and made subservient to it in all its inflections. When we are estimating the merits of any one's style or composition, we should speak of the *epithets* he uses; when we are talking of words, their dependencies, and relations, we should speak of *adjectives*: an *epithet* is either gentle or harsh, an *adjective* is either a noun or a pronoun *adjective*. All *adjectives* are *epithets*, but all *epithets* are not *adjectives*; thus in Virgil's *Pater Æneas*, the *pater* is an *epithet*, but not an *adjective*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ěp'-i-thēt**, *v. t.* [EPITHET, *s.*] To describe by epithets; to designate, to entitle.

ěp-i-thēt'-ic, **ěp-i-thēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *epithetikos*, from *epithetos*=added.] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of epithets; of the nature of an epithet.

"The principal crept past, and made his way to the bar, whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xl.

***ě-pith'-ě-tōn**, *s.* [Gr.] An epithet (q. v.).

***ěp'-i-thīte**, *s.* [Gr. *epithētēs*=an impostor.] A worthless fellow.

***ěp-i-thu-mēt'-ic**, ***ěp-i-thu-mēt'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Gr. *epithymētikos*, from *epithymēō*=to desire, long for: *epi*=upon, and *thymos*=mind.] Inclined or given to lust, or desire; pertaining to the animal passions.

ěp-i-tith'-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epitithēmē*=to place upon, to add: *epi*=upon, and *tithēmē*=to place.]

Arch.: The upper members of the corona surmounting the fastigium of a temple, which was also continued along the flanks.

***ě-pīt'-ō-mā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *epitom(e)*; -ator.] An epitomizer.

"This elementary blunder of the dean is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

ě-pīt'-ō-mě, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *epitomē*=a cutting: *epi*=upon, over, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut; Fr. *építome*.]

1. An abridgment, abstract, or compendium of any book, writing, document, &c.; a compendious abstract.

"It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made."—*Locke*.

2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or compendious form.

"A man so various that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*."—*Dryden. Absalom and Achitophel*, i. 545, 546.

ě-pīt'-ō-mist, *s.* [English *epitom(e)*; -ist.] An epitomizer.

"Amenophis III., confounded by the Greeks and ecclesiastical *epitomists* with the dusky Memnon of the Trojan war."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt* (1876), p. 28.

ě-pīt'-ō-mize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *epitom(e)*; -ize.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cut down, to shorten, to curtail, to diminish as by cutting off something.

"We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. To make an epitome, abridgment, or compendium of; to abstract; to condense.

"The story has been published in English, and I have *epitomized* the translation."—*Johnson: General Observations on Merchant of Venice*.

3. To represent or describe in an abridged or condensed manner or form.

"*Epitomize* the life; pronounce, you can, Authentic epitaphs on some of these."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

B. Intrans.: To make epitomes or abridgments.

ě-pīt'-ō-miz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *epitomiz(e)*; -er.] One who makes or composes an epitome, or abridgment; an abridger, a condenser.

"I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vii. 1.

ěp'-i-trite, *s.* [Gr. *epitritos*=containing an integer and a third, $1\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$: *epi*=upon, and *tritros*=the third; Fr. *épitríte*.]

Pros.: A foot consisting of three long syllables and a short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth in position; as, *sālūtāntēs, cōncitātī, intērcālāns, incāntārē*.

ěp-i-trōch'-lē-a, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and Eng., &c., *trochlea* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to internal condylar eminence.

epitrochlea-anconeus, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the anconeus muscle, near the elbow, with the epitrochlea (q. v.).

¶ **Epitrochleo-anconeus muscle**:

Anat.: The name given by Wenzel Gruber to a small muscle inserted into the olecranon, and rising from behind the inner condyle.

ěp-i-trōch'-ōid, *s.* [Gr. *epitrochos*=running easily, easily inclined: *epi*=upon, and *trochos* (as adj.)=running, tripping; (as subst.)=a runner, a ball, a wheel, a hoop; *trechō*=to run.]

Geom.: A curve formed by one circle revolving like a wheel or hoop around the convexity or outer side of the circumference of another circle. It is akin to the epicycloid, but differs in not having the generating points in the circumference of the revolving circle.

"It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 284.

ěp-i-trō-chōid'-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *epitrochoid*; -al.]

Geom.: Containing or in any way pertaining to an epitrochoid (q. v.).

"Every *epitrochoidal* system is a planetary system in which the epicycle is direct."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 283.

ě-pīt'-rō-pě, **ě-pīt'-rō-pŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *epitropē*=a yielding, a surrender: *epitropō*=to turn over to another; to yield, to submit: *epi*=over, and *trepō*=to turn.]

Rhet.: Concession; a figure of speech by which any point is yielded or granted, with a view to obtain an advantage.

ěp-i-zeūx'-is, *s.* [Gr.=a fastening together; from *epizeugnumi*=to fasten on or together: *epi*=upon, on, and *zeugnumi*=to join.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis; as,

"Alone, alone, all, all, alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea."
Coleridge. Ancient Mariner, iv.

ěp-i-zō'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *epi*=on, and *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=animals.] [EPIZOON.]

Zoology:

1. *Gen.*: Animals parasitic upon the external surface of other animals, as distinguished from entozoa, those which live in their internal parts.

2. *Spec.*: A sub-class of Crustacea, called also *Haustellata*. They undergo metamorphosis, being locomotive in their young state, though sedentary when adult. The mouth is suctorial, the feet have suckers, hooks, or bristles; sometimes the feet are worn away with age. They live as external parasites upon other animals, infesting the skin, the eyes, and the gills of fishes and other marine animals. When mature they are elongated or sub-cylindrical, have a parchment-like integument, a more or less distinct head, and a pair of long cylindrical ovisacs dependent from the opposite extremity of the body. Example: *Lernæa*, &c. They are very numerous in species. They are divided into two orders—(1) *Ichthyophthira*, and (2) *Rhizocephala*. (*Owen*, &c.)

ěp-i-zō'-an, **ěp-i-zō'-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *zōon*=a living being, an animal.] [EPIZOA.]

Zoöl.: An animal belonging to the Epizoa.

ěp-i-zō-ō'-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *epizōō(n)*; -ic.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as EPIZOÖTIC (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: An epizōotic disease.

ěp-i-zō'-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon, and *zōon*=an animal.] An external parasite, as distinguished from an *entozoön* or internal parasite.

ěp-i-zō-ōt'-ic, *a.* [Fr. *épizootique*.] [EPIZOA.]

1. *Vet.*: Pertaining or relating to diseases which are epidemic upon animals.

¶ *In America*: In this country the word *Epizōotic* has acquired a definitive and specific meaning. It is generally spoken of as "*the Epizootic*" (the vulgar paying not too much attention to the correct pronunciation and calling it as though spelled *epizewick*), and by this expression is meant to denominate an almost universal attack of contagious catarrhal fever, very fatal, which raged throughout this country in the earlier part of the seventies, and sporadically apparent since. Thousands of horses died therefrom and many more thousands were temporarily disabled. The street-car lines, and in fact almost every business dependent upon horses and their labor, were forced to suspend, and great pecuniary loss ensued. The disease was singularly intractable to treatment, and the only hope of salvation for a patient lay in general tonic and stimulative measures actively employed at proper intervals, or in natural constitutional strength. Some pathologists have claimed to trace a connection between this disease and the epidemic prevalent in this country for the past three or four years called "*La Grippe*." [DTEMPER.]

*2. *Geol.*: Containing fossil remains.
"*Epizōotic* mountains are of secondary formation."—*Kirwan*.

3 *Zoöl.*: Pertaining to the epizoa (q. v.).

epizōotic-diseases, *s. pl.*
Med.: Diseases epidemic upon animals. Some of them may be produced by the action of epizoa or similar parasites.

ěp-i-zō-ō-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *épizootie*.] [EPIZOÖTIC.]

Med.: A murrain or epidemic among animals.

ěp'-lī-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *e*=out, here the same as not, and *plicatus*=folded, pr. par. of *plico*=to fold.]

Bot.: Not plaited. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ě-pōch, ***ě-pō-cha**, *s.* [Fr. *époque*; Low Lat. *epōcha*; Gr. *epochē*=a check, a sensation; *echō*=to have or hold.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A point of time from which a new computation of years is begun; a fixed point from which succeeding years are numbered.
"In divers ages and nations divers *epochs* were used, and several forms of years."—*Usher: Annals* (Epistle to the Reader).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hist.*: A point of time in which an event of such importance takes place that its influence is powerfully felt in all succeeding time.

"That year is, on many accounts, one of the most important *epochs* in our history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ 2. *Geol.*: The term is sometimes used for period, as the Tertiary epoch; this sense of the word is loose and objectionable, as the term epoch more properly refers to the moment at which a new space of time commences than to its whole duration. As it is now believed that the transition from one period to the next was not instantaneous but very gradual, the inapplicability of the term epoch to such a change is even more obvious than when it was held that each alteration was heralded by a convulsion or catastrophe.

3. *Astron.*: The longitude which a planet has at any given moment of time. To predict this for any future period the longitude at a certain instant in the past must be known; that instant is the epoch of the planet, which is an abbreviation for its longitude at that epoch.

¶ (1) An epoch and an era are different. Both mark important events, but an era is an epoch which is chronologically dated from; an epoch is not marked in this way. The birth of Christ and the Reformation were both of them highly important epochs in the history of mankind; the former, the inconceivably greater event of the two, gave rise to the Christian era; but the Protestant nations and churches do not any of them reckon time from the Reformation. The birth of Christ was, therefore, both an epoch and an era, the Reformation an epoch only. This distinction is only now coming into use.

(2) For the difference between *epoch* and *time*, see TIME.

ě-pō-cha, *s.* [EPOCH.]
ě-pōch'-al, *a.* [Eng. *epoch*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to an epoch.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ěp'-ōde, *s.* [Gr. *epōdos*, from *epi*=upon, after, and *odē*=a song, contr. from *aidē*, from *adō*=to sing; Lat. *epodos*; Fr. *épode*.]

1. In lyric poetry the strain after the strophe and antistrophe; an after-song.

2. A verse or passage recurring at intervals; a chorus, a burden.

3. A kind of lyric poetry invented by Archilochus, and used by Horace, in which a longer line is followed by a shorter one.

"Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and epodes."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (Dedic.).

ě-pōd'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *epōdikos*, from *epōdos*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of an epode.

ěp'-ō-ným, **ěp'-ō-nýme**, **ě-pōn'-ý-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *epōnumia*=a surname; *epōnumios*=named after; *epi*=upon, after, and *onoma*=a name.]

1. A surname.

2. A name given to a people or place after some person.

3. A name of a mythical person called into existence to account for the name of a country or people; as, *Italy* for *Italy*, *Brutus* for *Britain*, &c.

"Hellen is the *eponymus* of the Hellenes or Greeks; not that such a progenitor ever existed, but that some early speculator on the origin of the Greek nation conceived that he did, and accounted for a name and nation accordingly."—*Latham: Handbook of the English Language*, ch. ii.

ěp'-ō-ným'-ic, **ě-pōn'-ý-moūs**, *a.* [Eng. *eponym*; -ic; -ous.] Of or pertaining to an eponym; giving one's name to a people or place.

"Beda's notice of the place of Horsa's death has a very *eponymic* look."—*Latham: Handbook of the English Language*, ch. ii.

"The *eponymous* heroes from whom tribes and nations have been supposed to derive their names."—*Sayce: Introduction to the Science of Language*, ch. ix.

ěp'-ō-ph'-ō-rōn, *s.* [Gr. *epi*=upon; *ōon*=egg, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Anat.: The same as *PAROVARUM* (q. v.). It corresponds in the female to the epididymis in the male.

ěp'-ō-peē', **ěp'-ō-poe'-ia** (ia as *yā*), *s.* [French *épopée*, from Gr. *epopoia*, from *epos*=a word, and *poieō*=to make.]

1. An epic or heroic poem.

"Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

2. The action or series of events which form the subject of an epic poem.

ěp'-ō-poe'-ia (ia as *yā*), *s.* [EPOPEE.]

***ep'-ō-poe'-ist**, *s.* [English *epopœ(ia)*; -ist.] A writer of epics.

ěp'-ōs, *s.* [Greek.] An epic or heroic poem; an epopee; epic poetry.

***ě-pōs-cu-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Prefix *epi*, and English *osculation* (q. v.).] The act of kissing; a kiss.

***ě-pō-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *epotatio*, from *epoto*=to drink out; *e*=out, and *poto*=to drink.] A drinking out or off.

"The *epotation* of dumbe liquor damnes him."—*Felt-ham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 84.

ě-proū-vět-te, *s.* [Fr., from *éprouver*=to try, to prove, to test.]

1. *Mil.*: An apparatus for proving the strength of gunpowder.

2. *Metal.*: A flux-spoon; a spoon for sampling an assay.

Ěp'-sōm, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Epsom* [A.], **Ebbasham*=A. S. *Ebbas*=*Ebba*'s, and *ham*=home.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A market-town and parish in Surrey, England, about fifteen miles S. W. by S. from London. In 1618 certain mineral springs were discovered in it, with the result of making Epsom a watering-place. The "Derby" is run in the vicinity.

B. As adj.: Found at, derived from, or in any way pertaining to the place named, mentioned under A.

Epsom-salts, *s. pl.*

1. *Min.*: The same as Epsomite (q. v.).

2. *Pharm.*: Magnesiæ sulphas, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$. It is soluble in water, and is used as a saline purgative; with infusion of senna it forms the ordinary black draught. It causes a free secretion of watery fluid from the intestinal canal.

ěp'-sōm-ite, *s.* [Named from *Epsom* (q. v.), and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, transparent, or translucent mineral, type of the Epsomite group. It occurs botryoidal, fibrous, &c. Hardness, 2.25; specific gravity, 1.75-1.68; streak and color, white; taste, bitter and saline. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 31.37-34.07; magnesia, 14.58-17.31; protoxide of iron,

0-.02; protoxide of manganese, 0.3.61; water, 48.32-51.70. It exists in mineral waters or as an efflorescence on rocks in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky; in England, at Epsom; in Bohemia, Carniola, and at Montmartre, near Paris.

***ěp'-u-lar-ý**, *a.* [Lat. *epularis*, from *epulum*=a feast.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

***ěp'-u-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *epulatio*, from *epulor*=to feast; *epulum*=a feast.] A feasting, a banquet.

ěp'-u-līs, *s.* [Gr. *epoullis*=a gumboil: *epi*=upon, and *oulon*=the gum.]

Med.: A small tubercle on the gums, sometimes turning into cancer.

***ěp'-u-lōse**, *a.* [Lat. *epulor*=to feast; *epulum*=a feast.] Feasting to excess; gluttony.

***ěp'-u-lōs'-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *epulos(e)*; -ity.] A feasting to excess; gluttony.

ěp'-u-lōt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *epoulōtikos*, from *epouloō*=to scar over: *epi*=over; *oulē*=a wound healed over, a scar; *oulos*=whole, sound.]

A. As adj.: Tending to heal or cicatrize; cicatrizing.

B. As subst.: A medicament or preparation which has the property of healing, drying, or cicatrizing wounds.

"The ulcer, incarnated with common sarcotics, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epulotics*."—*Wiseman: On Inflammation*.

ě-pūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *e*=out, fully, and *puro*=to make pure, to purify.] The act of purifying; purification.

ěp-ūr-æ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *epouraios*=on the tail: *epi*=upon, and *oura*=tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Nitidulidæ.

ěp-ý-or'-nīs, *s.* [ÆPYORNIS.]

ě-qua-bil'-i-tý, ***e-qua-bil-i-tie**, *s.* [Latin *æquabilitas*, from *æquabilis*; Ital. *equabilità*.] The quality or state of being equable; evenness; uniformity; continued equality.

"Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of *equability* in power."—*Cogan: Ethical Questions*, No. 5.

ě-qua-ble, *a.* [Lat. *æquabilis*, from *æquo*=to make equal; *æquus*=equal.]

1. Characterized by evenness or uniformity; consistently equal or uniform in character, force, or intensity.

"He spake of love, such love as spirits feel
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure."
Wordsworth: *Loadamia*.

2. Uniformly smooth, level, or even.

"He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields."—*Bentley*.

¶ For the difference between *equable* and *equal*, see *EQUAL*.

ě-qua-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *equable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being equable; equability.

ě-qua-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *equab(le)*; -ly.] In an equable manner; with uniformity of motion.

"If bodies move *equably* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances."—*Cheyne*.

ě-quā, ***e-gal**, ***e-galle**, ***e-quall**, *a., adv. & s.* [Lat. *æqualis*, from *æquus*=equal, just; Fr. *égal*; Sp. & Port. *igual*; Ital. *eguale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The same with another in bulk, magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, &c. (Followed by *to* or *with*.)

"Things which are *equal* to the same thing are *equal* to one another."—*Euclid*, bk. i., axiom.

2. The same in rank, position, or condition.

"*Equal* to the Father as touching his Godhead."—*Athanasian Creed*.

*3. Just, fair, candid.

"Hear now, O house of Israel, is not my way *equal*?"—*Ezekiel* xviii. 25.

*4. Impartial, neutral.

"With *equall* eye their merites to restore."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 27.

5. Indifferent.

"They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*.

6. Equitable, just, fair; not unduly favorable to any side.

"To content themselves with an *equal* share."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 17.

7. In just proportion or relation.

"It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit."—*Dryden: Fables*. (Dedic.)

8. Adequate to any purpose.

"The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English."—*Clarendon*.

9. Even, uniform, equable.

"An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flattered him, and when she frowned."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

10. On the same terms; enjoying equal rights or benefits.

"They made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves."—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 30.

II. Botany:

1. A term used when both sides of a figure are symmetrical; as the leaf of an apple.

†2. (Of a corolla): The same as *REGULAR* (q. v.).

*B. *As adv.*: Equally.

"Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself
I do detest and scorn."
Massinger: Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. Anything which is equal to another.

"If *equals* be taken from *equals* the remainders are equal."—*Euclid*, bk. i., axiom.

2. One who is of equal rank or position with another; one who is not inferior or superior to another.

"Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior."—*Addison*.

*3. One of the same age.

"I profited in the Jews' religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation."—*Galatians*, i. 14.

*4. A state of equality. (Spenser.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *equal*, *even*, *equable*, *like* or *alike*, and *uniform*: "All these epithets are opposed to difference. *Equal* is said of degree, quantity, number, and dimensions, as *equal* in years; of an *equal* age; an *equal* height: *even* is said of the surface and position of bodies; a board is made *even* with another board; the floor or the ground is *even*: *like* is said of accidental qualities in things, as *alike* in color or in feature: *uniform* is said of things only as to their fitness to correspond; those which are *unlike* in color, shape, or make, or not *uniform*, cannot be made to match as pairs: *equable* is used only in the moral acceptation, in which all the others are likewise employed. As moral qualities admit of degree, they admit of *equality*: justice is dealt out in *equal* portions to the rich and the poor; God looks with an *equal* eye on all mankind. As the natural path is rendered uneven by high and low ground, so the *evenness* of the temper, in the figurative sense, is destroyed by changes of humor, by elevations and depressions of the spirits; and the *equability* of the mind is hurt by the vicissitudes of life, from prosperous to adverse: *even* and *equable* are applied to the same mind in relation to itself: *like* or *alike* is used to the minds of two or more . . . *uniform* is applied to the temper, habits, character, or conduct." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Equal voices in music*: A term for an assortment of men's voices or women's voices. Thus, a piece is said to be set for equal voices when the voices of men only are needed, though the quality of those voices is not equal, the alto voice differing from the tenor, as the tenor does from the bass. The like difference in a less marked manner also exists among women's voices, but when all men's or all women's voices are required, the term *equal* is applied to each group. The union of the voices of the two sexes is styled mixed. In its most true sense the term should only be applied to groups of voices of like register and compass (Stainer & Barrett.)

equal-aqual, *a.* Alike. (Scotch.)

equal-aqual, *v. t.* To make equal; to equalize or balance accounts.

"I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals-aquals*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. viii.

equal-sided, *a.*

Bot.: The same as *EQUAL II.* (q. v.).

'equal-veined, *a.*

Bot. (of leaves): Having the midrib perfectly formed, and the veins all of equal size. Example: ferns. The term was first introduced by Lindley.

ě-quā, *v. t. & i.* [EQUAL, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make equal; to raise to or place in a state of equality.

"A rival hand recalls from every part
Some latent grace, and *equals* art with art."
Broome: To Mr. Pope; On his Works.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, t̃his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, ex̃ist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̃ion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

2. To rise to a state of equality with; to become equal to.

"I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself."—*Trumbull: To Pope.*

3 To be equal or adequate to.

"A light along the sea, so swiftly coming,
Its motion by no flight of wing is equalled."
Longfellow: The Celestial Pilot. (Trans.)

*4. To recompense fully; to return a full equivalent for.

"[She] sought Sichæus through the shady grove,
Who answered all her cares, and equalled all her love."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, vi. 639, 640.

5. To regard as equals; to compare.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be equal, to match.

"I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

ē'-qual-īng, ē'-qual-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EQUAL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making equal or equalizing.

equaling-file, *s.* A flat file which has a constant thickness, but sometimes tapering a little in width.

ē-quāl-i-tār-i-ān, *s.* [Eng. *equalit(y)*; -*arian*.] One who believes in or upholds certain doctrines concerning equality.

ē-quāl-i-tŷ, *e-gal-i-te, *e-gal-i-tee, *s.* [Lat. *æqualitas*, from *æqualis*=equal; O. Fr. *egalite*, *egaute*; Fr. *égalité*; Sp. *igualdad*; Port. *igualdade*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state or condition of being equal or like in magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, value, &c.

"The onset and retire
Of both your armies, whose equality
By our best eyes cannot be censured."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

2. The state of being equal in rank, position, or condition; the state of being neither inferior nor superior to another.

"The natural feeling of equality."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. Evenness, uniformity, equability.

"Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

4. Evenness, plainness, or smoothness of surface.

II. *Math.*: Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity: it is expressed by the symbol =; thus $a=b$, signifies that a contains exactly the same number of units of measure of a certain kind that b does.

ē-quāl-i-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *equaliz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act of equalizing; the state of being equalized or made equal.

"Their ease, and their satisfaction, and their equalization with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland."—*Burke, Lett. on the Affairs of Ireland.*

ē'-qual-ize, *ē'-qual-lize, *v. t.* [Eng. *equal*; -*ize*; Fr. *égaliser*.]

1. To make equal, even or alike as compared with another or others.

"A proportion of payment, beyond all the powers of algebra to equalize and settle."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America.*

*2. To be equal to; to equal; to match.

"No woe her miserie can equalize,
No grieve can match her sad calamities."
J. Taylor: Siege of Jerusalem, pt. ii.

*3. To represent as equal; to place on an equality.

"The finest poem that we can boast, and which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters."—*Mery: Remarks on Dr. Swift, let. 22.*

ē'-qual-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *equaliz(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which equalizes or makes equal.

2. *Vehicles*: An evener or whiffletree to the end of which the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. A three-horse equalizer divides the load to three draft-animals. [TREBLE-TREE.]

ē'-qual-iz-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EQUALIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making equal; equalization.

equalizing-saw, *s.* A pair of saws on a mandrel at a gauged distance apart, and used for squaring-off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions.

ē-qual-lŷ, *e-gal-ly, *e-gal-y, *adv.* [English *equal*; -*ly*.]

1. In an equal or the same degree; alike.

"The Jacobites were *equally* willing to forget that Athol had lately fawned on William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

"If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time."—*Locke.*

3. In equal shares or proportions; as, to divide anything *equally* among several persons.

*4. Impartially; with impartiality.

"We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine." *Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.*

equally-pinnate, equally-pinnated, *a.*

Bot. (of pinnate leaves): Terminated neither by a leaflet nor by a tendril.

ē'-qual-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *equal*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being equal; equality.

"Let me lament
That our stars unreconcilable should have divided
Our *equalness* to this."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. i.

*2. Evenness, uniformity, smoothness.

*ē-quāl'-gu-lar, *a.* [Latin *æquus*=equal, and *angularis*=pertaining to an angle; *angulus*=an angle.] The same as EQUANGULAR (q. v.).

ē-quā-nīm'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Latin *æquanimis*, from *æquus*=equal, and *animus*=mind; Fr. *équanimité*.] Evenness of mind; calmness, firmness, or composure of mind, such as is not easily affected or agitated by good or ill fortune.

"This quality [good-nature] keeps the mind in *equanimity*."—*Tatler, No. 242.*

*ē-quāl'-i-mōus, *a.* [Lat. *æquanimis*, from *æquus*=equal, and *animus*=mind.] Of an even, composed, or firm frame of mind; treating things with equanimity; not easily depressed, elated, or agitated; calm, composed.

*ē-quāl'-i-mōus-nēss, *s.* [English *equanimous*; -*ness*.] The state of being equanimous; equanimity. (Ash.)

ē'-quant, *s.* [Fr. *équante*; Ital. *equante*, from Lat. *æquans*, *pr. par.* of *æquo*=to make level; *æquus*=level, equal.]

Astron.: In the complex system of Ptolemy an imaginary circle placed in the plane of the deferent to regulate and adjust the planetary movements.

ē-quā-te, *v. t.* [Lat. *æquatus*, *pa. par.* of *æquo*=to make equal, to equalize; *æquus*=equal.] To make equal; to equalize; to reduce to an average; to make such allowances or corrections in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring a true result.

ē-quā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *équation*, from Lat. *æquatio*=an equalizing, an equal distribution; *æquo*=to make level, equal; *æquus*=level, equal.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making equal, the state of being made equal; equality.

"Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just equation with the night."
Rowe: Lucan, iv. 93, 94.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Alg.*: Two algebraic expressions which are equal to one another, and are connected by the sign =. Thus

$$6x-13=2x+19$$

is an equation; and, since the equality of the members depends on the value assigned to x , it is called an Equation of Condition. The two quantities separated by the sign = are called the members of the equation; the quantity to the left of = being the first member, and that to the right the second. The quantities separated by the signs + and - are called the terms of the equation. Of the quantities some are known and the others unknown. The known quantities are generally represented by numbers. If letters be used, then those employed are generally a, b, c, d , &c.—*i. e.*, letters at or near the beginning of the alphabet. Unknown quantities are represented by letters toward the conclusion of the alphabet. If there be one unknown quantity it is generally represented by x ; if two, by x and y ; and if three, by x, y , and z . Sometimes a statement that two expressions are equal for all numerical values that can be assigned to the letters involved, provided that the same value be given to the same letter in each member, *e. g.*—

$$(x \pm a)^2 = x^2 \pm 2ax + a^2.$$

Such a statement is called an Identical Equation, or briefly, an Identity. The solution of an equation is the process which ultimately results in discovering and stating the value of the unknown quantity, which value is the root of the equation. Equations are classified according to the highest power of the

unknown quantity sought. When that quantity exists only in the first power we have a Simple Equation, or one of the first degree; if there be a square or second power of the unknown quantity, the Equation becomes a Quadratic, or one of the second degree; if the third power be present a Cubic Equation, or of the third degree. It is rarely that a higher power than the cube of the unknown quantity has to be dealt with. When such cases occur the equation is a Biquadratic, or one of the fourth degree, an Equation of the fifth, of the sixth, of any degree.

2. *Astron.*: Any sum to be added or subtracted to allow for an anomaly or a special circumstance affecting the exactness of a calculation. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were calculated on the supposition that its orbit was circular when in reality it is elliptical, a small number would require to be added or subtracted to make the calculations accurate. That small sum would be the astronomical equation. If the movements of the planets be calculated on the supposition that the only attraction operating on them is that of the sun, error, though not of considerable magnitude, will be the result. There is a mutual attraction among all the planets; each is capable of producing a perturbation in the orbits of all the rest. An equation is required for every such perturbation before it is possible to calculate accurately the course of the planet.

"We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require."—*Holder: On Time.*

3. *Chem.*: A chemical equation represents symbolically a chemical reaction, the symbols of the reacting substances being placed on the left hand, and the symbols of the new substances formed by the reaction being placed on the right hand. In a chemical equation the number of atoms of each element must be the same on each side of the equation, thus, $3\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 = \text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4 + 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{HNO}_3$. Three molecules of argentic nitrate and one molecule of di-sodium-hydrogen-phosphate equal (that is, form when added together) one molecule of triargentic phosphate, and two molecules of sodium nitrate, and one molecule of hydrogen nitrate (nitric acid). Chemical equations are imperfect, as they do not show the amount of heat liberated, or absorbed, during the reaction.

¶ 1. *Annual Equation*:

Astron.: One of the numerous equations requisite in determining the moon's true longitude.

(2) *Equation of the Center*:

Astron.: The equation required to fix the place or orbit of a planet calculated as if it were moving in a circle when it is doing so really in an ellipse.

(3) *Equation of the Equinoxes*:

Astron.: The equation required to calculate the real position of the equinoxes from its mean one, the disturbing element being the movement called Precession of the Equinoxes (q. v.).

(4) *Equation of Payments*: A rule for ascertaining at what time a person should in equity pay the whole of a debt contracted in different portions to be repaid at different times.

(5) *Equation of Time*:

Astron.: The difference between mean and apparent time.

(6) *Personal Equation*:

Astron.: The difference between the time at which an astronomical occurrence takes place and that at which a fallible observer notes that it does so.

ē-quā'-tōr, *s. & a.* [From Lat. *æquator*, in the compound term *æquator monetæ*=one who examines the weight of money. In the senses of the definition equator is Sw. *equator*; Dan. *æquator*; Ger. *æquator*; Fr. *équateur*; Sp. & Port. *ecuador*; Ital. *equatore*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the geographical sense [II. 2], but sometimes also in the astronomical one [II. 1.].

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) A great circle of the celestial vault at right angles to its axis, and dividing it into a northern and a southern hemisphere. It is constituted by the plane of the earth's equator, produced in every direction till it reaches the concave of the celestial sphere. In his progress north and south, and *vice versa*, the sun is twice a year in the celestial equator—viz., at the equinoxes (q. v.). The point in the equator which touches the meridian is raised above the true horizon by an arc which is the complement of the latitude.

"Thrice had the sun to rule the varying year,
Across the equator rolled his flaming sphere."
Falconer: Shipwreck, i.

(2) The sun and planets have all equators. They rotate around their several axes, and the plane at right angles in each case is the equator of the heavenly body.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Geog.*: A great circle on the surface of the earth equidistant from its poles, and dividing it into two hemispheres. Its latitude is zero; it is therefore marked on maps as 0. Other parallels of latitude are counted from it, augmenting in their numerical designation as their distance from it north or south increases, the poles being 90°.

"It is not enough to know merely the distance of a place upon the earth from the equator."—*Matte Brun: Physical Geography*, bk. x.

3. *Magnetism*: A somewhat irregular line, nearly but not quite a great circle of the earth, in which there is no dip of the magnetic needle. It is hence called also the Aclinic Line. It is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 12°, and cuts it at two points almost exactly opposite to each other, the one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific. It is not far from the geographical equator, but its situation slowly alters year by year, there being a slow oscillation of the magnetic poles, while the geographical equator and poles are fixed. The two points in which the magnetic equator cuts the horizon seem traveling at present from east to west.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

¶ *Plane of the Equator:*

Geog.: A plane perpendicular to the earth's axis, and passing through its center. (*Herschell*.)

equator-sun, *s.* The sun viewed as shedding down fierce beams, as he does at the equator.

ē-quā-tōr'-ē-āl, *s.* [EQUATORIAL.]

ē-quā-tōr'-ī-āl, **ī-ē-quā-tōr'-ē-āl**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *équatorial*, from Lat. *equator* (genit. *equatoris*) [EQUATOR], and Eng., Fr., &c., suff. *-al*.]

A. As adjective: In any way pertaining to the astronomical, the geographical, or the magnetical equator.

"Excess of the equatorial above the polar radius."—*Matte Brun: Physic. Geog.* (2d ed., 1834), p. 59.

B. As subst.: An astronomical instrument designed to note the course of the stars as they move through the sky. A strong axis is constructed and permanently fixed in a slanting position so as to point exactly to the North Pole of the heavens. It turns upon its axis, carrying with it a telescope which, if it retained its relative position to that of the revolving portion of the instrument, would enable an observer looking through it to see no more than a single great circle of the sky. It is not, however, fixed to the revolving portion of the instrument, but may be moved up or down so that with it an astronomer can follow the entire course of a circumpolar star in its passage around the sky. It is of importance to ascertain not only the course of a star, but the apparent rapidity of its movement. This end is attained by attaching to the axis of the equatorial a racked wheel in which works an endless screw or worm, the whole put in motion by an apparatus furnished with centrifugal balls, like those of the governor of a steam-engine, and which render the motion uniform. The telescopes in the equatorials used at well-equipped observatories thus follow the course of any star which an astronomer may wish to observe. He has but to bring the star within the field of telescopic vision, and machinery will keep it there hour after hour without any further attention on his part. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 8 to 12.)

equatorial-current, *s.*

Hydrol.: A current in the ocean which crosses the Atlantic from Africa to Brazil, having a breadth varying from 160 to 450 nautical miles. Its waters are cooler by 3° or 4° than those of the ocean under the line. Its effect, therefore, is to diminish the heat of the tropics. (*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. vii.)

equatorial-sector, *s.* An instrument of large radius for finding the difference in the right ascension and declination of two heavenly bodies.

equatorial-telescope, *s.* A telescope so mounted as to have a motion in two planes at right angles to each other; one parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other to the equator. Each axis has a graduated circle, one for measuring declination and the other right ascension. Clock-work is sometimes attached to the instrument to give the motion in right ascension, and thereby keep the object constantly in the field of the instrument.

ē-quā-tōr'-ī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *equatorial*; *-ly*.] In a line with the equator.

ē-quēr-ry, ***e-quer-y**, *s.* [Fr. *écurie*; O. Fr. *escurie*=a stable, from Low Lat. *scuria*; O. H. Ger. *skiura*, *scūra*; M. H. Ger. *schüre*=a shed; Ger. *schauer*. The spelling *equerry* is due to a supposed connection with Lat. *equus*=a horse.]

*1. A stable.

2. An officer to whom is committed the care and management of the horses of nobles or princes.

e-quēs, *s.* [Lat. =a horseman, from *equus*=a horse.]

*1. *Roman. Antiq.*: A knight; one of the order of citizens known as Equites (q. v.).

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Scænidæ, from the West Indies and the eastern parts of tropical America. It contains *Equus lanceolatus*, the Belted Horseman; *E.punctatus*, the Spotted Horseman, and other species.

ē-quēs'-trī-an, *a. & s.* [Latin *equester* (genit. *equestris*)=pertaining to horsemen; *equus*=a horse, and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with or on horses; as, *equestrian exercises* or performances.

2. Mounted on horseback.

"An equestrian lady appeared upon the plain."—*Spectator*, No. 104.

*3. Given to or skilled in horsemanship.

"A certain equestrian order of ladies."—*Spectator*, No. 104.

4. Of or pertaining to the order of Roman citizens known as equites or knights. [EQUITES.]

"One that had four hundred [sestertia] might be taken into the equestrian order."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. i.

B. As subst.: A rider on horseback; specifically, one who performs feats of horsemanship in a circus, &c.

ē-quēs'-trī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *equestrian*; *-ism*.] The art or science of horsemanship; the performance of an equestrian.

ē-quēs'-trī-ēnne, *s.* [A pseudo-French form from *equestrian* (q. v.).] A female performer on horseback.

ē-quī, *pref.* [An Eng. pref. formed from Latin *æquus*=equal.] Used in composition to express equality.

ē-quī-an'-gled (gled as *gēld*), ***æ-qui-an-gled**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *angled* (q. v.).] Having equal angles; equiangular.

"Twelve æquilateral and æquiangled pentagons."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 534.

ē-quī-an'-gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal; *angulus*=an angle, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ar*.]

Geom.: Having equal angles. Used—

(1) Of such figures as have all their angles equal—the square, the equilateral triangle, rectangles of various forms.

(2) Of different geometrical figures which have their respective angles equal, or, as it is geometrically worded, equal each to each.

ē-quī-bāl'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *balance* (q. v.).] Equal weight or balance; equilibrium.

ē-quī-bāl'-ançe, *v. t.* [EQUIBALANCE, *s.*] To counterbalance; to be of equal weight with something else.

ē-quī-bāl'-ançed, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *balanced* (q. v.).] Counterbalanced; supported by something of an equal weight or balance; in a state of equilibrium.

***ē-quī-crūr'-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *crural* (q. v.).] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

"A solid rhombus being made by the conversion of two equicrural cones."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

***ē-quī-crûre**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *crus* (genit. *cruris*)=a leg.] The same as EQUICRURAL (q. v.).

"An *equicrur* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

ē-quī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *equ(us)*=a horse, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Perissodactyle Ungulates. It is of the same value as the old order Solidungula—solid-hoofed animals, *i. e.*, animals in which, if attention be limited to the living genera, there is on each foot only a single perfect toe in a broad hoof without supplementary hoofs. Dentition: incisors 3—3; canines 1—1; premolars 3—3; molars 3—3=40. The skin is covered with hair, and the neck has a mane. It contains the horse, the ass, the zebra, and their allies. [EQUUS, ASINUS.]

2. *Palæont.*: The family appeared in the Eocene with the Orohippus, a small animal about the size of a fox; it had four toes on the fore and three on the hind feet. Anchitherium and various other genera came in with the Miocene, all of which have three toes on both the fore and hind feet. In the Upper Miocene and the Pliocene occurs the Hipparion, still with three toes but the two lateral ones abortive, being too short to reach the ground. Finally, in the Upper Pliocene the one-toed Plihippus and the modern Equus appear upon the scene. Prof. Huxley believes that the line of ancestry of the modern horse ran through the Anchitherium and the Hipparion (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi (1870), p. xlix. to li., &c.), and that the facts now mentioned lend great support to the doctrine of evolution.

ē-quī-dif-fēr-ent, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *different* (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

*2. *Crystallog.*: Having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the numbers forming an arithmetical progression, 6, 4, 2.

equidifferent series, *s.*

Arith.: The same as arithmetical progression; an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and the third, the third and the fourth, and so on, equal. Thus, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 21, 18, 15, 12 are equidifferent series.

ē-quī-dīs'-tançe, *s.* [Prefix *equi-*, and English *distant* (q. v.).] An equal distance.

"The Antæci are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor equidistance from the horizon respecting either hemisphere."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 5.

ē-quī-dīs'-tant, *a.* [Prefix *equi-*, and English *distant* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being at the same or equal distances from some point or place; equally distant.

"The fixed stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. *Geom.*: Applied to things which are everywhere at the same or equal distances from each other.

ē-quī-dīs'-tant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *equidistant*; *-ly*.] At the same or equal distances.

"The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

ē-quī-dī-ūr'-nal, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *diurnal* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or accompanied by equal days and nights; a term applied to the equinoctial line.

ē-quī-form, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *forma*=a form, shape.] Having the same form, shape, or figure.

ē-quī-form'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [English *equiform*; *-ity*.] Uniform quality.

ē-quī-lāt'-ēr-āl, *a. & s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *lateral* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geom.*: Having all the sides equal; as a square.

"Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser."—*Bacon*.

2. *Zoölogy*:

(1) Having its sides, broadly speaking, equal. Used chiefly of the shells of the Brachiopods.

(2) Having all the convolutions of the shell on the same plane. Used chiefly of the Foraminifera.

B. As subst.: A figure of equal sides.

"The sepulcher . . . is of four *equilaterals* raised above eight yards high."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 200.

tequilateral-bivalves, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The name sometimes given to the Brachiopods. [BRACHIOPODA, EUILATERAL, 2 (1).]

equilateral-hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: A hyperbola having the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle.

ē-quī-lī'-brāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, pa. par. of *æquilibro*, from *æquus*=equal, and *libratus*=balanced, pa. par. of *libro*=to balance, *libra*=a balance.] To balance exactly; to keep in a state of equilibrium or equipoise.

ē-quī-lī'-brā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, pa. par. of *æquilibro*.] The act of keeping the balance even; equipoise; the state of being evenly balanced.

"The exquisite *equilibration* of all these opposite and antagonistic muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

***ē-quī-lī-bre** (bre as *bēr*), *s.* (Fr., from Lat. *æquilibre*, neut. sing. of *æquilibris*=evenly balanced.) Equilibrium, even balance.

***ē-quī-līb'-rī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *æquilibris*=balancing equally.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

***ē-quī-līb'-rī-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *equilibrinous*; *-ly*.] In an evenly balanced state; in a state of equipoise.

ē-quī-lī'-brīst, *s.* [Eng. *equilibr(ium)*; suff. *-ist*.] One who can keep his balance in unnatural positions, as a rope dancer.

ē-quī-līb'-rī-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibritas*, from *æquilibris*=evenly balanced.] The state of being evenly balanced; equilibration, equilibrium.

ē-quī-līb'-rī-ūm, ***æ-qui-lib-ri-um**, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibrium*, from *æquilibris*=evenly balanced; *æquus*=equal, and *libro*=to balance; *libra*=a balance; Fr. *équilibre*; Ital. & Sp. *equilibrio*.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A state of being evenly balanced; equipoise.

II. Figuratively:

1. A position of due or proper balance.

"To preserve the just equilibrium of happiness."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 53.

2. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature.

*3. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision, indifference or doubt.

"Wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or equilibrium."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii.; *A Doubting Conscience*.

*4. Just or due relationship or proportion.

"Health consists in the equilibrium between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear."—*Arbuthnot*.

III. Technically:

1. Art:

(1) The true or just poise or balance of a figure, so that it may appear to stand firmly.

(2) The due balancing of objects, lights, shadows, &c.

2. *Mech.*: A balance or equipoise produced when two or a number of forces act against each other, those on each side being just powerful enough to counteract each other. The term equilibrium etymologically points to the equipoise of the two arms of a balance, which is as good an illustration as can be given of what equilibrium in the mechanical sense is. But there are many cases less simple. There may be a polygon of forces, each with its separate action, but collectively producing equipoise and a state of rest. When the force acting in one direction upon a solid body is that of gravity drawing it downward, this force is really applied at the center of gravity, the support of which by an equal or greater one will constitute an equilibrium. The tendency of the center of gravity to occupy the lowest possible position creates three kinds of equilibrium—stable, unstable, and neutral. In stable equilibrium the body when disturbed tends at once to return to its original position; in unstable equilibrium it tends when disturbed to depart farther from the original position; and in neutral equilibrium it does neither, but simply remains in its new position.

3. *Hydros.*: The equipoise of the particles of a liquid, &c., when they remain at rest. This will take place if the surface be everywhere perpendicular to the resultant of forces which act upon the molecules of the liquid, and if every one of these molecules be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressures. A solid body floating in a liquid is in equilibrium when the force of gravity pressing it downward is exactly balanced by the pressure of the liquid acting upward. This will take place if the floating body displaces a volume of liquid exactly equaling the former in weight, and if the center of gravity be in the same vertical line with that of the body displaced.

4. *Heat*: [*Mobile equilibrium of temperature*.]

5. *Politics*: Such an equipoise between the different political powers in Europe or the world as to leave peace undisturbed; but the effort to prescribe what the relative power of each nation should be, and reduce that of any one whose preponderance is supposed to endanger the existence or welfare of others, has been a fruitful source of bloody wars. [*Balance of power*.]

¶ (1) *In equilibrio*: In a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced by reasons or proofs on either side.

"Is it in equilibrio

If deities descend or no?"

Prior: The Ladle.

(2) *Mobile equilibrium of temperature*:

Heat: Constancy of temperature when each of two bodies radiating heat to the other receives exactly as much as it gives.

equilibrium-valve, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A valve having a pressure nearly equal on both sides, so as to make it more easily worked by nearly neutralizing its pressure on the seat.

2. The valve in the steam-passage of a Cornish engine for opening the communication between the top and bottom of the cylinder, to render the pressure equal on both sides of the piston.

ē-qui-mūl'-tī-ple, a. & s. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *multiple* (q. v.); Fr. *équimultiple*.]

A. As *adj.*: Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

B. As *substantive*:

Arith. & Geom.: The products obtained by multiplying two quantities by the same quantity are equimultiples of the given quantities; thus *ma* and *mb* are equimultiples of *a* and *b*. Equimultiples of

two quantities are to each other as the quantities themselves. Thus, if 5 and 3 be each multiplied by 5, the equimultiples 25 and 15 will bear the same proportion to each other as 5 bears to 3.

ē-quine, *ē-quin'-al, a. [Lat. *equinus*=relating to horses; *equus*=a horse.] Of or pertaining to a horse or horses; of the nature of or resembling a horse.

"Bearing an equinal shape."—*Heywood: Hierarch. of Angels* (1635), p. 175.

ē-qui'-nī-a, s. [Lat. *equinus*=pertaining to horses; *equus*=a horse.]

Med.: The disease produced in man when he is infected by a glandered horse.

*ē-qui-nēç'-ēs-sa-rŷ, a. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *necessary* (q. v.).] Equally necessary; necessary in the same degree.

ē-qui-nōc'-tial (tial as shal), *e-qui-noc-tial, *e-qui-nox-i-al, a. & s. [Lat. *æquinoctialis*, from *æquinoctium*=the equinox (q. v.); Fr. *équinoxial*; Sp. & Port. *equinoccial*; Ital. *equinoziale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night.

2. Happening at or about the time of the equinoxes; pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

"The defence might be prolonged till the equinoctial rains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Pertaining to those regions or climates near the equinoctial line.

"In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with equinoctial heat."

Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

B. As substantive: (Properly the Equinoctial line):

Astron.: The celestial equator, so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length all over the world.

equinoctial-culure, s.

Astron.: The meridian passing through the equinoctial points. [CULURE.]

equinoctial-dial, s. A dial whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.

†equinoctial-flowers, s. pl.

Bot.: Flowers which open at a stated hour. [FLORAL-CLOCK.]

equinoctial-points, s. pl. The two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, called the vernal point or equinox, being in the first point of Aries; the other, the autumnal point or equinox, in the first point of Libra. [PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.]

equinoctial-time, s. Time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

ē-qui-nōc'-tial-lŷ (tial as shal), *æ-qui-noc-tial-ly, adv. [English *equinoctial*; -ly.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

"The flame twists æquinoctially from the left hand to the right."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

ē-qui-nōx, s. [Lat. *æquinoctium*, from *æquus*=equal, and *nox*=night; Fr. *équinoxe*; Ger. *æquinoktium*; Sp. *equinoccio*; Port. *equinoxio*; Ital. *equinozio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"Since the vernal equinox, the sun,

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run."

Dryden: Cook and Fox, 447, 448.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The equinoctial wind.

"Nor more than usual equinoxes blew."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 504.

* (2) Equality, even measure.

"Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just equinox,

The one as long as th' other."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

II. *Astron.*, &c.: The moment at which the sun, in passing the equator, renders the days and nights equal in length through the world, except in as far as this equality is modified by the effect of refraction at the apparent time of the luminary's rising and setting. There are two equinoxes, the vernal, on or about March 20, when the sun seems to cross the equator going northward, and the autumnal, on or about September 23, when he recrosses it toward the south. At the former date he is at the first point of Aries, at the latter at the first of Libra.

"But, before the equinox, disease began to make fearful havoc in the little community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *Precession of the Equinoxes*: [PRECESSION.]

ē-qui-nōx'-i-al, a. [EQUINOCTIAL.]

*ē-qui-nū'-mēr-ant, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *numerus*, pr. par. of *numero*=to number.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

"This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet *equiponderant*, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

ē-quip', v. t. [Fr. *équiper*; O. Fr. *esquiper*, from Icel. *skipa*=to arrange, set in order.] [SHAPE, SHIP.]

1. To furnish, to accouter, to dress out.

"Equipped from top to toe."—*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

2. *Specif.*: To furnish with arms for military service; to supply with military apparatus; to arm.

3. To fit out for sea, as a ship; to furnish with all munitions, stores, &c., necessary for a voyage.

"He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,

And gives the word to launch."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

4. To prepare for any particular service or duty, physical or mental; to supply or furnish with the necessary qualifications; to qualify.

¶ For the difference between *equip* and *to fit*, see FIT.

equipage (ēk'-kwip-ĭg), s. [Fr., from *équiper*=to equip.]

*1. Those things with which a person is equipped; accouterments, dress, outfit.

"He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater equipage."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § vi., let. 21.

*2. *Specif.*: The furniture or outfit of a soldier; arms, accouterments, &c.

"His arms, his equipage are shown,

His horse's virtues, and his own."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

*3. The general furniture or outfit of a body of troops, including baggage, provisions, arms, &c.

*4. The outfit, furniture, or equipment of a ship for a voyage.

5. Retinue, attendance, train of dependents or followers.

"Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp

Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports."

Cowper: Task, i. 643, 644.

6. A carriage with attendants.

"Several aristocratical equipages had been attacked even in Hyde Park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*7. Equality.

"When loe (O Fate) his work, not seeming fit

To walk in equipage with better wit

Is kept from light."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 2.

equipaged (ēk'-kwip-ĭged), a. [English *equipage* (e); -ed.] Accoutered, furnished, fitted out or provided with an equipage.

"Well dressed, well bred,

Well equipaged, is ticket good enough

To pass us readily through every door."

Cowper: Task, iii. 97-9.

*ē-quip'-a-ra-ble, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *paro*=to prepare, to arrange.] Comparable.

*ē-quip'-a-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *paratus*, pa. par. of *paro*=to prepare, to arrange.] To compare.

ē-qui-pēd'-al, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal feet; used of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle.

2. *Zoöl.*: Having the pairs of feet equal.

ē-qui-pēn'-dēn-cŷ, s. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pendens*=pr. par. of *pendeo*=to hang.] The act or state of hanging in equipoise, or of not being inclined either way.

*ē-qui-pēn'-dēt, a. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pendens*=hanging.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise, or equilibrium.

*ē-qui-pēn'-sāte, v. t. [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pensatus*, pa. par. of *penso*=to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike.

ē-quip'-mēt, s. [Fr. *équipement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of equipping or fitting out, as for an expedition.

2. That which is used in equipments; accouterments, equipage, military or naval outfit.

"But what brings thee, thus armed and dight

In the equipments of a knight?"

Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The outfit of a soldier, consisting of all necessities for officers or soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, baggage, accouterments, arms, &c.

2. *Rail. Engin.*: The necessary apparatus or plant of a railway, as cars, engines, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-qui-pōise, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and English *poise* (q. v.).]

1. A state of equality of weight or force; a state of being evenly balanced; equilibrium.

"The recollection of them may not unnaturally disturb the equipoise even of a fair and sedate mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. That which acts as a counterpoise or balance.

"The equipoise to the clergy being removed."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization*.

ē-qui-pōl'-lēnce, ***ā-qui-pōl'-lēnce**, ***ē-qui-pōl'-lēn-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *équipollence*, from Lat. *equipollens*, from *æquus*=equal, and Low Lat. *pollentia*=power, from Lat. *pollens*, pr. par. of *polleo*=to be able; Sp. *equipollencia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Equality of force or power.

2. *Logic*: An equivalence between two or more propositions.

ē-qui-pōl'-lent, *a.* [Fr. *équipollent*, from Lat. *equipollens*; Sp. *equipolente*; Ital. *equipollente*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal force or power; equivalent.

2. *Logic*: Equivalent in signification, force, or reach.

ē-qui-pōl'-lent-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *equipollent*; -*ly*.] With equal force, power, or weight.

ē-qui-pōn'-dēr-ānce, ***ē-qui-pōn'-dēr-an-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *équipondérance*, from Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero*=to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*)=a weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

ē-qui-pōn'-dēr-ant, *a.* [Fr. *équipondérant*, from Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero*.]

1. Of the same or equal weight.

"Two equally capacious and equiponderant phials."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 633.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

"Having accurately weighed the reasons, I find them so nearly equiponderant."—*Rambler*, No. 1.

3. Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

"If the needle be not exactly equiponderant that end which is thought too light, if touched, becometh even."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ē-qui-pōn'-dēr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *ponderatus*, pr. par. of *pondero*=to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *pondus*)=a weight.] Of the same or equal weight.

ē-qui-pōn'-dēr-ate, *v. i. & t.* [EQUIPONDERATE, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To be of the same or equal weight with something else.

"The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionally to its distance from the center; thus one pound A at D, will equiponderate unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B."—*Wilkins: Mat. Magick*.

B. Trans.: To balance exactly; to counterbalance; to weigh the same as.

ē-qui-pōn'-dēr-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *ponderous* (q. v.).] Of the same or equal weight; equiponderant.

***ē-qui-pōn'-dī-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *pondus*=weight.] In a state of equilibrium; balanced.

***ē-qui-rād'-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and English *radical* (q. v.).] Equally radical. (*S. T. Coleridge*.)

***ē-qui-rō'-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *rota*=a wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

ē-qui-sē-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Latin *equisetum*], (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

1. *Bot.*: Horsetails. An order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales, but with many unique characters of its own. It consists of leafless, branched plants, with a striated, fistular, fluted stem, in the cuticle of which silex is secreted. Articulations separable, and surrounded by a membranous, toothed sheath. Spiral vessels very small, but abundant spore-cases, opening inward by a longitudinal slit attached to the lower face of peltate scales collected into terminal cones. Spores consisting of oval grains, wrapped round with a pair of highly elastic clavate elaters. Found in ditches and rivers all over the world, most abundant in the north temperate zone. Known species, twenty-five. [EQUISETUM.]

2. *Palæobot.*: The Equisetaceæ have been found from the Devonian strata upward. The Calamites of the Coal Measures were probably of this order. [CALAMITE.]

ē-qui-sē-tā'-çē-ōus, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *equisetaceæ*], and Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Belonging to or suggesting the order Equisetaceæ (q. v.).

ē-qui-sēt'-ic, *a.* [Latin *equisetum*], and Eng., &c., suff. -*ic*.]

Chem., &c.: Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from Equisetum (q. v.).

equisetic-acid, *s.* [ACONITIC-ACID.]

ē-qui-sēt'-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *equisetum*, and *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the form of an equisetum.

ē-qui-sē-tī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *equisetum*]; -*ites*.]

Palæobot.: A fossil plant akin to Equisetum, found in the Permian and Triassic rocks.

ē-qui-sē-tūm, *s.* [Lat. *equisetum*, from *equi*=of a horse, and *seta*=a stiff hair; a bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical and only one of the order Equisetaceæ (q. v.). (1) *Equisetum arvense*, the Corn;

(2) *E. pratense*, the Blunt-topped; (3) *E. maximum*, the Greatest; (4) *E. sylvaticum*, the Branched Wood; (5) *E. palustre*, the Marsh; (6) *E. limosum*, the Great Water; (7) *E. hyemale*, the Rough; (8) *E. variegatum*, the Variegated Rough Horsetail. 2, 7, and 8 are less common than the rest. *E. giganteum*, discovered in South America by Humboldt and Bonpland, is about five feet high, the stem being an inch thick. Various equiseta are used for polishing furniture and household utensils, for which the silex in their cuticle renders them well adapted. Medically viewed, they are said to be slightly astringent and stimulating.



Equisetum.

1. Barren Frond. 2. Fertile Frond. 3. Scale of Catkin, with Sporangies.

ē-qui-sō'-nānce, *s.* [Fr. *équisonnance*, from Lat. *æquus*=equal, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono*=to sound.]

Mus.: The name given to the consonance of the unison and octave.

ē-qui-sō-nant, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal; *sonans*=sounding.]

Mus.: Sounding equally, or in unison or octave.

equit-a-ble (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *s.* [Fr., from *équité*=equity (q. v.).]

1. According to equity or justice; marked by a due consideration of what is just and fair to all; fair, just.

"No two of these rural prætors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. Acting according to equity or justice; fair, just, impartial, unbiased in the distribution of justice; distributing equal justice to all: as, an equitable judge.

*3. Fair, impartial, unprejudiced, unbiased.

"All equitable men may judge whether the king did not pass sentence against himself."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, iii. 262.

4. Pertaining to a court or the rules of equity; exercised in a court of equity: as, the equitable jurisdiction of a court.

¶ For the difference between *equitable* and *fair*, see FAIR.

equitable-estate, *s.*

Law.: An equitable estate is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy: as the benefit of a trust which is not converted into a legal estate by the statute of uses. It is one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements, the others being legal property and customary property.

equit-a-ble-ness (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *subst.* [Eng. *equitable*; -*ness*.] The quality of being equitable, just, fair, or impartial.

"Demonstrating both the equitableness and practicableness of the thing."—*Locke*.

equit-a-blý (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *adv.* [Eng. *equitab*(le); -*ly*.] In an equitable manner; according to equity; fairly, justly, impartially.

"More justly, and perhaps more equitably."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5; Upon Political Frugality.

equit-an-çý (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *s.* [Lat. *equitans*=riding, pr. par. of *equito*=to ride; *eques* (genit. *equitis*)=a horseman.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Horsemanship.

†2. *Bot.* (of leaves): Equitant state.

ē-qui-tān-gēn'-tial (tial as *shāl*), *a.* [Prefix *equi*=equal, and Eng., &c., tangential.]

Geom. (of a curve): Having the tangent equal to a constant line.

equit-ant (equit as *ēk'-kwit*), *a.* [EQUITANCY.]

Bot. (of leaves, &c.): Completely overlapping each other in a parallel direction without any involution.

equi-tā'-tion (equi as *ēk'-kwit*), *s.* [Lat. *equitatio*, from *equito*=to ride; *equis*=a horse; Fr. *équitation*; Sp. *equitacion*; Ital. *equitazione*.] The act or art of riding; horsemanship; a ride on horseback.

"I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, &c."—*Nichols: Illus. of Lit. History*, iv. 497.

***ē-qui-tēm-pō-rā'-nē-ōus**, *a.* [Formed with pref. *equi-* on analogy of *contemporaneous* (q. v.).] Contemporaneous.

equites (pron. *ēk'-kwit-tēs*), *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *eques*=a knight.]

Rom. Antig.: In the earlier ages the term was employed in a military sense to denote the cavalry of the army, and we are told by Livy that they were established by Romulus, who levied one hundred cavalry in each of the three original tribes, ten from each Curia. These were divided into ten squadrons (*turmæ*) of thirty men each, each turma being subdivided into three *decuriæ* of ten men each, at the head of each *decuria* being a *decurio*. They were from the first selected from the wealthiest of the citizens. By a law passed by C. Gracchus, in B. C. 122, the equites obtained great power in the State, the right of acting as jurors in criminal trials, which had previously been the distinctive privilege of the Senators, being transferred to them. Each eques had to possess a fortune of 400,000 sesterces. They wore a tunic with a narrow stripe of purple, and a gold ring, were allowed a sum of money to buy a horse, and also a small sum for its keep, and had particular seats in the theaters and circus.

equity (pron. *ēk'-kwit-ý*), ***ē-qui-tee**, ***ē-quy-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *équité*, from Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus*=equal; Sp. *equidad*; Port. *equidade*; Ital. *equità*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Justice, right, fairness, impartiality.

"So that he kept his libertee To do justice and equitee."

Gower: C. A., vii.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. An equitable claim.

"I consider the wife's equity to be too well settled to be shaken."—*Kent*.

II. *Law*: The word equity in legal works is used in three distinct senses, which are often confounded.

1. *In the broadest sense*: The principal of doing to others as we should wish others in similar circumstances to do to us; the Christian or golden rule.

2. *In a more restricted sense*: A modification of strict law; the administration of law not according to its strict letter, but in a reasonable or benignant spirit. This is called, by Aristotle and others, Moral equity.

3. *In a yet more restricted sense*: The substantial justice which formerly a Court of Chancery, now the Chancery side of a common law court, is appointed to administer. Common Law may take up one fragment of a subject, everything else being irrelevant except the specific point raised between plaintiff and defendant; the Chancery side can take up a subject in all its breadth, summon others than those two to appear for their rights, and attempt to give an equitable decision on all conflicting claims, duties, and interests. It should be observed that the Chancery side of the court follows its precedents as much as the common law side does, so that a decision is not left to the judges' instinctive feeling as to what should be done in each particular case. This third kind of equity has been called Municipal equity.

American courts of equity are, in some instances, distinct from those of law; in others, the same tribunals exercise the jurisdiction both of courts of law and equity.

¶ For the difference between *equity* and *justice*, see JUSTICE.

¶ (1) *Equity of a statute*: The construction or interpretation of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.

(2) *Equity of redemption*: The advantage allowed to a mortgagor of a reasonable time within which to redeem his estate, when mortgaged for a less sum than it is worth. As soon as the estate is created, the mortgagee may immediately enter on the lands; but is liable to be dispossessed upon performance of the condition by payment of the mortgage-money at the day limited. And therefore the usual way is to agree that the mortgagor shall hold the land till the day assigned for payment; when, in case of failure, whereby the estate becomes absolute, the mortgagor may enter upon it and take possession, without any possibility at law of being afterward evicted by the mortgagor, to whom the land is now forever dead. But here the courts of equity interpose; and though a mortgage be forfeited, and the estate thus absolutely vested in the mortgagee, yet they consider the real value of the tenements compared with the sum borrowed. And, if the estate be of greater value than the sum lent, they will allow the mortgagor, at any time within twenty

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

years, to redeem his estate; paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses. This reasonable advantage is called the *Equity of Redemption*; and enables a mortgagor to call on the mortgagee, who has possession of his estate, to deliver it back and account for the rents and profits received, on payment of his whole debt and interest. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk iii., ch. 7.)

equity-draughtsman, *s.*

Law: An attorney who draws pleadings in equity.

equity-judge, *s.*

Law: A judge who tries equity cases; the judge of a chancery court.

ĕ-qui-v' -a-len-çe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *æquivalentia*, from Lat. *æquivalens*, pr. par. of *æquivalere* = to be of equal worth: *æquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp. *equivalencia*; Ital. *equivalenza*.]

1. The state or condition of being equivalent or of equal worth; equality of worth, signification, or force.

"To show the equivalence of these three definitions."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.

*2. An equivalent amount.

"I fear you will not find an equivalence of amusement."—*Goldsmith: To Rev. H. Goldsmith*.

equivalence of force.

Nat. Phil.: The equality of forces differing from each other in character, but any one of which may be transformed into any other one.

***ĕ-qui-v' -a-len-çe**, *v. t.* [EQUIVALENCE, *s.*] To be equal or equivalent to; to counterbalance.

"Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. i.

ĕ-qui-v' -a-len-çy, *s.* [EQUIVALENCE.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as EQUIVALENCE (q. v.).
"There are yet three ways more by which single acts do become habits by equivalence and moral value."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 3.

2. *Chem.*: The quality in elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions. When the atomic weight is taken into account the equivalency of an element is called its atomicity (q. v.). [CHEMICAL EQUIVALENT.]

ĕ-qui-v' -a-lent, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *æquivalens*, pr. par. of *æquivalere* = to be equivalent: *æquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp., Port. & Ital. *equivalente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of equal value, force, weight, effect, import, or meaning; alike in significance or value; interchangeable.

"The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength Equivalent to angel's, walked their streets, None offering fight."—*Milton: Samson Agon.*, 343.

II. Technically:

*1. *Geom.*: Applied to magnitudes or surfaces which have equal areas or dimensions.
2. *Geol.* (of strata in different places): Corresponding in position, and, within certain limits, in age.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything which is equal in value, power, force, or weight with something else.

"In the possession of some good that is more than an equivalent."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, disc. iii., § 2.

2. A word of equal meaning, force, or import.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [Chemical Equivalents.]
2. *Geol.*: A stratum or a series of strata formed at the same period as a stratum or a series of strata of different lithologic character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and containing fossils of the same kind if deposited under similar circumstances. Thus the Bath Oolite is the equivalent of the Caen building stone.

ĕ-qui-v' -a-lent-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *equivalent*; -ly.] In an equivalent manner; in a manner equal in value, power, or degree with something else.

"Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude equivalently."

Skelton: Poems, p. 88.

ĕ-qui-vál' -ŭe, *v. t.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *value* (q. v.).] To put on a par.

ĕ-qui-válve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *valva* = the leaf or fold of a folding-door.]

Zoölogy:

A. As adj.: Having two equal valves. Used of bivalve shells. (*Nicholson.*)

B. As subst.: A bivalve shell, having the two valves of the same size and of the same form.

ĕ-qui-válved, *a.* [EQUIVALVE.] The same as EQUIVALVE, *a.* (q. v.)

ĭ-qui-vál' -vŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal; *valvul(a)*, dimin. of *valva* = a valve, and Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Having the small valves of the same size and form.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-ca-çy, *s.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a word.] The quality or state of being equivocal; equivocalness, ambiguity.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *æquivoc(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -al; Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a word; Span. and Port. *equivoco*; Ital. *equivocale*; Fr. *équivoque*.]

A. As adjective:

1. When two or more ideas are named by one word; doubtful, ambiguous; capable of a twofold interpretation.

"The greater number of those who held this were misguided by equivocal terms."—*Swift*.

*2. Uncertain, unsatisfactory.

"How equivocal a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

*3. Uncertain; doubtful; out of the usual course.

4. Liable or open to doubt or suspicion; suspicious.

*5. Equivocating.

"What an equivocal companion is this."—*Shakesp.: All's Wel* v. 3.

*6. Apparently but not in reality the same.

"The visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly but in equivocal shapes, and as they counterfeit some real substance in that invisible fabric."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici*.

B. As subst.: A word or term of doubtful meaning; a word admitting or capable of a twofold interpretation.

"In languages of great ductility, equivocal like those just referred to are rarely found."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 168.

equivocal chord, *s.*

Mus.: A name given to a combination of sounds which are common to two or more distinct keys, and which when heard make the listeners doubtful as to the particular key-tonality into which they are about to be resolved. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

equivocal generation, *s.*

Physiol.: The hypothesis that the generation of certain animals, whose existence in situations which it is difficult to see how they could have ever reached, constitutes a perplexing phenomenon, came into being in some equivocal way. The expression was used chiefly in connection with the genesis of the Entozoa, but recent researches have thrown much light on the origin and transformation of these internal parasites.

"The advocates for the equivocal generation of the Entozoa adduce the fact."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. vi.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cal-lý, *adv.* [English *equivocal*; -ly.]

1. In an equivocal, ambiguous, or doubtful manner or sense; so as to admit of a twofold interpretation.

*2. By equivocal or uncertain birth or generation.

"No insect or animal did ever proceed equivocally from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases, as in Egypt by the divine judgments."—*Bentley*.

*3. In appearance only, and not in reality.

"Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than equivocally a gentleman as an image or carcase is a man."—*Barrow: Sermon on Industry in our several Callings*.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cal-něss, *s.* [Eng. *equivocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being equivocal; ambiguity, doubtfulness.

"The equivocalness of the title gave a handle to those that came after."—*Waterland: Athanasian Creed*, ch. viii.

***ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cant**, *a.* [Low Lat. *æquivocans*, pr. par. of *equivoco*.] Equivocating, ambiguous, doubtful.

"Which verily was true, but no less ambiguous and equivocal."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 224.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-câte, *v. i. & t.* [Low Lat. *æquivoco*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *voco* = to call; French *équivoquer*; Sp. *equivocar*; Ital. *equivocare*.]

A. Intrans.: To name two things by one word; to use words or terms in an equivocating, ambiguous, or doubtful manner; to make use of expressions admitting of a twofold interpretation; to prevaricate, to quibble.

"Prebendaries and Rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had equivocated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***B. Trans.**: To render equivocal.

"He equivocated his vow by a mental reservation."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 142.

¶ For the difference between to equivocate, and to evade, see EVADE.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *æquivocatio*, from *æquivoco*.] A word introduced by the school men. (*Trench: Study of Words* (2d ed.), p. 77.)

1. (*Orig.*): The act of calling two ideas by one word; ambiguity of speech.

"All words being arbitrary signs, are ambiguous; and few disputers have the jealousy and skill which is necessary to discuss equivocations, and to take verbal differences for material."—*Baxter in Trench's Glossary*, pp. 71, 72.

2. Prevarication, quibbling, evasion.

"We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *equivocat(e)*; -or.] One who equivocates; one who expresses himself in ambiguous or doubtful language; a prevaricator, a quibbler.

"Here's an equivocator, that would swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. Oh, come in, equivocator."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

ĕ-qui-v' -ô-cā-tōr-ý, *a.* [Eng. *equivocat(e)*; -ory.] Of the nature of or containing equivocation.

ĕ-qui-vōque (que as k), ***ĕ-qui-vōke**, *s.* [Fr. *équivoque*, from Lat. *æquivocus*.]

1. An ambiguous term; an equivocal.

2. Equivocation, prevarication, evasion, quibbling.

***ĕ-qui-v' -ôr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *equus* = a horse; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Feeding upon or eating horseflesh.

ĕ-quŭ' -lē-ŭs, *s.* [Latin *equuleus*, *eculeus* = a young horse, a colt, dimin. of *equus* = a horse.]

Astron.: One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. It was founded by Ptolemy. It is surrounded by Pegasus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Capricornus.

equuleus pictoris (=the painter's horse or easel), *s.*

Astron.: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven accepted Southern constellations. It is situated close to the principal star of Argo.

ĕ-quŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of ungulates, the typical one of the family Equidae (q. v.). Animal not banded, no dorsal line, warts upon both the fore and hind legs, tail in every part hairy. Type *Equus caballus*, the Horse (q. v.). The other modern Equidae are placed by Dr Gray in the genus *Asinus*. Many, however, retain them in the genus *Equus*, in which case *Equus asinus* is the ass; *E. hemionus*, the djiçgetai; *E. onager*, the wild-ass; *E. zebra*, the zebra; *E. quagga*, the quagga. The horse probably came originally from Central Asia, the ass from Northern Africa, or from Western Asia, the zebra and quagga from South Africa.

2. *Palæont.*: The first appearance of the genus is in the *Equus sivalensis* of the Siwalik, or Sub-himalayan strata, in India, generally considered as Upper Miocene, but perhaps Pliocene. The *Equus fossilis* of Europe and other parts is perhaps identical with the modern horse. (*Nicholson.*)

-er, affix.

1. An English affix corresponding to the French *-eur* and Lat. *-or*, and used for forming nouns of agency [-OR.] It is used for persons or things of any gender, but was originally masculine, the corresponding feminine form being *-ster*, *-strix*, which has also lost its feminine force. As a rule words in *-or* are of Latin origin, those in *-er* of English origin, but there is a tendency to drop the former termination in favor of the latter.

2. An affix denoting an inhabitant, native of or dweller in a place; as, a New Yorker = one who lives in or is a native of New York.

3. The sign of the comparative degree of adjectives in English. Cognate with Lat. *-or*, and Gr. *-eros*. The *r* represents an original *s*.

4. An affix used with verbs to give them a diminutive or frequentative force; as, pat, patter; spit, sputter.

ĕr. [See def.]

Her.: A frequent abbreviation of the word ermine.

Er (pron. ūr). [An abbreviation of *Erbium* (q. v.).]

Chem.: The symbol for the earth-metal Erbium; the symbols Eb and E are also used.

***ĕr**, *adv.* [ERE.]

ĕr' -a, **ær -a**, *s.* [Lat. *æra*, properly = counters, from *æs* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère*.]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned: as, the Christian era.

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar æra."—*Prideaux: Connection*, vol. i., pref. p. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A succession or period of years comprehended between two fixed points.

"New eras spread their wings, new nations rise."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

¶ For the difference between *era* and *time*, see TIME. [EPOCH.]

ĕ-rā'-dī-āte, *v. i.* [Pref. *e=ex=* out, and Eng. *radiate* (q. v.).] To radiate out; to proceed or shoot out, as rays of light.

ĕ-rā'-dī-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *e=ex=* out, and Eng. *radiation* (q. v.).] Emission or radiation, as of rays of light; emanation.

ĕ-rād'-ic-a-ble, *a.* [Latin *e=ex=* out, away, *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root, and Eng. suff. *-able*.] [ERADICATE.] That may or can be eradicated.

ĕ-rād'-ī-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradico*: *e=ex=* out, and *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root; Sp. *eradicar*; Ital. *eradicare*.]

*1. *Lit.*: To tear or pull up by the roots; to root up or out.

"He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and aconite to be eradicated, yet this not to be moved."—Browne.

2. *Fig.*: To root out, to extirpate, to destroy or do away with completely; to exterminate.

"No kind of institution will be sufficient to eradicate these natural notions out of the minds of men."—Wilkins; *Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *eradicate*, to *extirpate*, and to *exterminate*: "To *eradicate*, from *radix* the root, is to get out by the root; *extirpate*, from *ex* and *stirps* the stem, is to get out the stock, to destroy it thoroughly. In the natural sense we may *eradicate* noxious weeds whenever we pull them from the ground; but we can never *extirpate* all noxious weeds, as they always disseminate their seeds and spring up afresh. These words are seldom used in the physical than in the moral sense; where the former is applied to such objects as are conceived to be plucked up by the roots, as habits, vices, abuses, evils; and the latter to whatever is united, or supposed to be united into a race or family, and is destroyed root and branch. *Exterminate* . . . signifies to cast out of the boundaries, that is, out of existence. It is used only in regard to such things as have life, and designates a violent and immediate action: *extirpate*, on the other hand, may designate a progressive action: the former may be said of individuals, but the latter is employed in the collective sense only. Plague, pestilence, famine *extirpate*; the sword *exterminates*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-rād'-ī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eradicatio*, from *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradico*; Fr. *éradication*; Sp. *eradicación*.]

*I. *Literally*:

1. The act of pulling or tearing up by the roots; the act of rooting up or out.

2. The state of being pulled or torn up by the roots.

"They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon eradication, which is false below confutation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

II. *Fig.*: The act or process of eradicating, extirpating, or rooting out completely; extirpation, extermination, utter destruction.

"The very eradication of all lusts."—Cowley: *Essays*; *Of Solitude*.

ĕ-rād'-ī-cā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *eradicat(e)*; *-ive*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to eradicate, extirpate, or root out utterly; removing or destroying completely.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which eradicates or removes completely any disease.

ĕ-rā-grōs'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *eros*, *erōs*=love, and Mod. Lat. *agrostis* (q. v.), with reference to the dancing spikelets of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. Stendel enumerates 243 species, six of them European.

ĕ-rān-thē-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *eranthemum* (um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

ĕ-rān-thē-mūm, *s.* Gr. *eros*, *erōs*, and *anthemon* = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Eranthemææ. Corolla salver-shaped, stamens four, only two of them fertile. About twenty species, including *Eranthemum pulchellum* with blue, and *E. bicolor*, with white and red flowers, are cultivated in greenhouses.

ĕ-rān'-thīs, *s.* [Gr. *eros*, *erōs*=love, and *anthos*=blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Winter-aconite. A genus of plants, order Ranunculacæ. Sepals five to eight, narrow, petaloid, deciduous; petals small, clawed, and two-lipped; stamens many; carpels five to six, stipitate; follicles many-seeded.

ĕ-rās'-a-ble, **ĕ-rās'-ī-ble**, *a.* [English *eras(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be erased.

ĕ-rā'se, *v. t.* [Lat. *erasus*, pa. par. of *erado*=to scrape out: *e=ex=* out, away, and *rado*=to scrape; Fr. *raser*; Ital. *radere*; Sp. *raer*.]

1. To rub or scrape out; to efface, to expunge, to obliterate, as letters or characters written, printed, or engraved.

2. To remove, as by rubbing or scraping out.

"The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off."—Peacham: *On Blazoning*.

3. To remove completely in any way; to eradicate.

"To impress a value, not to be *erased*, On movements squandered else, and running all to waste," Couper: *Tirocinium*, 613, 614.

*4. To destroy utterly; to erase, to exterminate: as, to *erase* a town.

¶ For the difference between to *erase* and to *blot out*, see BLOT.

ĕ-rās'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ERASE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Rubbed or scraped out or off; effaced, expunged, obliterated.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to anything forcibly torn off, so as to leave jagged or uneven ends. It is the opposite to *couped*, which means cut straight off or away.

ĕ-rā'se-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *erase*; *-ment*.] The act of erasing, expunging, or effacing; effacement, destruction, expunction, erasure.

ĕ-rās'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *eras(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which erases; specifically, a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc, &c., used to erase writing.

ĕ-rās'-ī-ble, *a.* [ERASABLE.]

ĕ-rās'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ERASE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scratching or rubbing out; erasure.

erasing-knife, *s.* A knife with a cordate blade, sharpened on each edge, and adapted for erasing marks from paper by an abrading or cutting action, according to the angle at which it is held. The ends are provided with burnishers or other appendages useful about the desk; an eraser.

ĕ-rā'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *erasus*, pa. par. of *erado*.] The act of erasing or rubbing out; erasure.

Ē-rās'-tī-an, *a. & s.* [Named after Erastus. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.*: Embracing the views of Thomas Lieber, Latinized into Erastus, a physician and professor of medicine in the University of Heidelberg, who was born at Baden, Sept. 7, 1524, and died at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1583.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One holding the same views as Erastus with regard to excommunication. [ERASTIANISM.]

2. One holding that the Church, especially if established by law, is under the jurisdiction of the State in spiritual as well as secular matters, and that all ecclesiastical sentences are liable to review in the civil courts. [ERASTIANISM.]

Ē-rās'-tī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. &c., *Erastian*; *-ism*.]

Theol., Law, & Ch. Hist.: The views with regard to the limits of ecclesiastical authority which Erastus [ERASTIAN] held or is supposed to have held.

†(1) *The views which Erastus undoubtedly held*: An ardent Protestant, he believed it unwise that the Churches which had separated from Rome should excommunicate any of their members, or even pass upon them lesser kinds of censure. If a church member committed a crime, the punishment should be inflicted not by the ecclesiastical authorities, but by the civil magistrate; if he fell into sin as distinguished from crime, the church with which he agreed in doctrine should not expel him or even alienate his affections by heavily censuring his conduct. Erastus, who attempted to base his views on Scripture, found himself in controversy on the subject with Dathenus and Beza. His tenets were committed to writing in A. D. 1568, but were not published till after his death. At length, however, Castelvetro, who had married Erastus' widow, gave them to the world in 1568, under the title *Explicatio Quæstionis gravissimæ de Excommunicatione*. The opinions of Erastus regarding excommunication were unsuccessfully advocated in the Westminster Assembly of 1643 by a small party, of whom Selden was chief.

(2) *The views attributed to Erastus*: When the opinion is held that the Church has no warrant from its Divine Head for executing spiritual sentences on its offending members, some one is sure to suggest that the civil power then should prevent them from being carried out at all, and

annihilate independent government in every ecclesiastical body. When the State has taken it upon itself to define who are to be permitted to partake of the sacred communion, it is pretty certain to contend next for the right of nominating those who are to minister at the Church's altars and occupy her pulpits. If it cannot appoint every one itself, it gives the weight of its authority to the maintenance of lay patronage. In modern ecclesiastical controversy the term Erastianism has been held to designate the opinions now stated regarding the borderland between Church and State. This was the signification attached to the term in the controversy which resulted in the disruption of the Scottish Establishment in 1843. [DISRUPTION.] In 1845, however, the Rev. Robert Lee, afterward Professor of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh University, re-edited an English translation of Erastus' theses made in 1669, and showed that the evidence on which he was assumed to have held the views called after him was scanty and insufficient. They perhaps existed in his work in germ, but in germ only.

ĕ-rā'-sūre, *s.* [Eng. *eras(e)*; *-ure*.]

1. The act of erasing, rubbing, or scratching out; obliteration, effacement.

"Fear would prevent any corruptions of them by willful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*."—Horsley: *Disc. on Prophecies of the Messiah*.

2. That which is erased, scratched out, obliterated or effaced.

3. The place from which a word, &c., has been erased or scratched out.

"The superinduced words were written on an *erasure*."—Prof. Menzies.

*4. The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

Ēr'-a-tō, *s.* [Lat. *Erato*; Gr. *Eratō*=the Lovely; *eratos*=lovely; *erāō*=to love.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: One of the nine Muses. She presided over elegy and love songs. When she was playing, she carried a lyre in the one hand and a plectrum in the other, and was crowned with roses and myrtle.

"Now, Erato! thy poet's mind inspire,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, vii. 62, 63.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixty-first found. It was discovered by Lesser, on September 14, 1860.

3. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Cypræidæ (Cowries). Eleven recent species occur, and two fossil, the former from Britain, the West Indies, China, &c., the latter from the Miocene onward.

4. *Bot.*: A genus of Asteraceæ, sub-tribe Psiadiæ.

Ēr'-bī-a, *s.* [ERBIUM.]

Chem.: Er₂O₃. Mol. weight 339.1. The oxide of the earth-metal Erbium. It is a rose-colored powder, insoluble in water; it is infusible, and glows when heated with an intense green light. It forms crystalline rose-colored salts which give characteristic lines in the spectrum. Erbium is said to exist in the sun. Erbia is probably a mixture of three earths: true Erbia, Holmia, and Thulia. It is very difficult to obtain it in a pure state.

Ēr'-bī-ūm, *s.* [From Ytterby in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral containing this metal, is found.]

Chem.: Er, atomic weight 170.55. An earth-metal forming a rose-colored oxide, Er₂O₃. It gives a peculiar spectrum, marked by characteristic absorption bands. It is said to be associated with two other earth-metals: Thulium, atomic weight 169.5; and Holmium, atomic weight 162. Its oxide is yellow. Salts of erbium are rose-colored, and erbium oxalate is soluble in a solution of ammonium oxalate, forming a crystallizable double salt.

Ēr'-cīn-ite, *s.* [From *Sylva Hercynia*, the Roman name for the Harz mountains, in which it was found at Andreasberg.] [HERCYNITE.]

Min.: The same as HARMOTOME (q. v.).

Ērd'-man-nite, *s.* [Named after Professor Erdmann.]

Min.: The name of two minerals: (1) *Erdmannite of Berlin*: A variety of Orthite; (2) *Erdmannite of Esmark*: A variety of Zircon.

***erce-dek-ne**, *s.* [ARCHDEACON.]

***erd**, *s.* [EARTH.]

***erd-folc**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *erd*=earth, and Eng. *folk*.] The people of a country.



Erato.
(From a statuette in
British Museum.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ère, *aar, *are, *ær, *ære, *ear, *eare, *er, *or,
adv., conj., & prep. [A. S. *ær*=soon, before; cogn.
with Dut. *eer*; O. H. Ger. *ér*; Ger. *eher*; Ital. *ár*;
Goth. *air*.] [EARLY.]

A. As adverb:

*1. Early, soon.

"Come I are, come I late
I fand Annot at the vhave."
Wyntoun, VIII., xxxiii. 145.

*2. Before, previously.

"So mekyllle sorowe had I never are."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 127.

B. As conj.: Before, before that, sooner than.

"Another sun,"
Said he, 'shall shine upon us ere we part.'
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

C. As prep.: Before, previously to, earlier than.

"Ne beo eou noht lath to arisene er dei."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 39.

*ere, v. t. [EAR, v.]

*ere, s. [EAR, s.]

ēr-ē-bī-a, s. [Lat. *Erebus*; Gr. *Erebos*=the
place of nether darkness.] [EREBUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Satyridæ.
Erebia epiphron is the Small Ringlet. It is of a
sepia-brown color, with black spots, and occurs in
Cumberland and in Ireland. The caterpillar feeds
on grass. The perfect insect appears in June and
July. (Newman.)

ēr-ē-būs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Erebos*.]

Mythol.: A deity of hell—the son of Chaos and
Darkness; he married his sister Night, and was the
father of Light and Day. The word was used for the
gloomy region in the Lower World, distinguished
both from Tartarus, the place of torment, and
Elysium, the region of bliss. Hence it was used
later for the Lower World generally; hell, hades.

"Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

ē-rēct', a. [Lat. *erectus*, pa. par. of *erigo*=to set
up; *e=ex*=out, and *rego*=to rule, to arrange.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Upright; not leaning; not prone.

"His attitude was rigidly erect."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*,
ch. vii.

* (2) Directed upward; raised upward; uplifted.

"Her front erect, with majesty she bore,
The crosier wielded, and the mitre wore."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, i. 394, 395.

(3) Straight, even; without bend or unevenness.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Bold, confident, firm, unshaken, upright.

"Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame,
But stand erect and sound as loud as fame."
Glanvill.

(2) Vigorous, intent, not depressed.

"That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in
prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled."—Hooker.

Botany:

1. (*Gen.*): Pointing toward the zenith.

2. (*Of an ovule*): Growing erect from the base of
the ovary.

ē-rēct', v. t. & i. [ERECT, a. Ital. *erigere*; Sp. &
Port. *erigir*; Fr. *ériger*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To raise or set up in an erect, upright, or per-
pendicular position; to set upright.

2. To raise, to build, to set up.

"That a monument should be ordered for the purpose
of being erected in St. Paul's Cathedral."—Lord Teign-
mouth: *Life of Sir W. Jones*.

3. To raise up, to lift.

"At every shout erects his quivering ears,
And his broad chest upon the barrier bears."
Rowe: *Lucan*, i. 540, 541.

II. Figuratively:

1. To elevate, to exalt, to raise, to set up.

"Fortune, thou art guilty of his deed,
That didst his state above his hope erect."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, i. 93.

2. To establish, to set up, to found.

"He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected
out of the first monarchy under distinct governors."—
Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

3. To set up, to establish.

"Round her throne
Erected in the bosom of the just."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 627, 628.

4. To animate, to encourage.

"Why should not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them?"
Denham: *Sophy*, i. 2.

*5. To raise or set up as a consequence from
premises.

B. Intrans.: To rise upright; to become erect.

"The trifolite against raine swelleth in the stalk; and
so standeth more upright: for by wet stalks doe erect, and
leaves bow downe."—Bacon: *Natural Hist.*, § 827.

¶ For the difference between *to erect* and *to build*,
see BUILD; for that between *to erect* and *to institute*,
see INSTITUTE; and for that between *to erect* and *to*
lift, see LIFT.

ē-rēct'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *erect*; -able.] That may
or can be erected, raised, or set upright.

ē-rēct'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [ERECT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Set or raised upright; made erect.

II. Figuratively:

1. Eager, anxious.

"'Tis called a satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with erected ears."
Couper: *Charity*, 515, 516.

*2. Elevated in mind; noble, aspiring.

"High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."
—Sir P. Sidney.

ē-rēc'-tēr, ē-rēc'-tōr, s. [Eng. *erect*; -er.] One
who or that which erects, sets up, or builds.

ē-rēc'-tile, a. [Fr. *érectile*.]

Anat.: Capable of being erected; susceptible of
erection.

erectile-tissue, s.

Anat.: A kind of tissue entering into some or-
gans of the body which are capable of being ren-
dered turgid or erected by their distension with
blood. It is called also Cavernous tissue.

ē-rēc-tīl'-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *erectil(e)*; -ity.] The
quality or state of being erectile; capability of
being erected.

ē-rēct'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ERECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of raising or setting upright;
erection.

erecting eye-piece, s.

Optics: A combination of four lenses used for ter-
restrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit
the objects viewed in an erect position.

erecting-glass, s. A tube with two lenses,
slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a mi-
croscope, and serving to erect the inverted image.
[ERECTOR, II. 2.]

erecting-prism, s. [ERECTOR, II. 2.]

ē-rēc'-tion, s. [Lat. *erectio*, from *erectus*, pa.
par. of *erigo*; Fr. *érection*; Span. *ereccion*; Italian
erezione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of erecting, raising, or setting upright
or perpendicular; a raising or setting up.

2. The act of building, constructing, or raising
edifices.

"The erection of several spacious parish churches."
Porteus: *Works*, vol. i., lect. viii. (Note.)

3. The state of being erected, built, or raised up.

4. That which is erected or raised up; a building,
a construction.

5. The act of establishing, forming, setting up, or
instituting.

"After the first erection of the Scottish kingdom."
Holinshed: *Hist. of Scotland*, an. 203.

6. The state of being established, formed, set up,
or instituted.

*7. Elevation, nobility, or exaltation of senti-
ments.

"Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws
up."—Sir P. Sidney.

*8. The act of rousing, stimulating, exciting, or
encouraging.

"When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for
the starting is an erection of the spirits to attend."
Bacon.

II. Anat.: The state of a part when it becomes
turgid or distended with blood. [ERECTILE-TISSUE.]

ē-rēc'-tīve, a. [Eng. *erect*; -ive.] Tending to
erect or set upright; erecting, raising.

ē-rēct'-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *erect*; -ly.] In an erect
or upright position.

erectly-spreading, a.

Bot.: Between erect and spreading. (Paxton.)

ē-rēct'-ness, s. [Eng. *erect*; -ness.] The quality
or state of being erect; uprightness of posture or
form.

"We take erectness strictly and so as Galen defined it;
they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine
and thighbone are carried in right lines."—Browne:
Vulgar Errors, bk. iv., ch. i.

ē-rēc-tō-, prefix. [Lat. *erectus*=erect.] Erect.
erecto-patent, a.

1. **Bot.:** The same as ERECTLY-SPREADING (q. v.).
2. **Entom.:** Having the primary wings vertical
and the secondary ones horizontal.

ē-rēc'-tōr, s. [Fr. *érecteur*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who erects, raises, sets up, or
establishes.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** A muscle which causes the erection of
any part.

2. **Optics:** An arrangement to antagonize the
inversion of the image formed by the object-glass,
by again inverting the image to make it correspond
in position with the object. It is a tube about
three inches long, having a meniscus at one end
and a plano-convex lens at the other, the convex
sides upward, and a diaphragm about half-way
between them. The erector is screwed into the
lower end of the draw-tube.

***erege, s.** [O. Fr. *herege*; Sp. & Port. *harage*,
from Lat. *hæreticus*.] A heretic.

ēre-lōng, adv. [Eng. *ere*; -long.] Before the
lapse of any long time; before long; soon.

"I think erelong he will believe."
Massinger: *Unnatural Combat*, iii. 2.

ē-rē-ma-câu'-sis, s. [Gr. *hērema*=slowly, and
kausis=burning.]

Chem.: A name given by Liebig to the slow oxida-
tion of vegetable matter when exposed to air and
moisture. Eremacausis is accompanied by evolu-
tion of heat, which may cause large masses of cot-
ton, flax, hay, and other substances of a porous
nature, when damp or greasy, to take fire sponta-
neously. The hydrogen of the organic body is con-
verted into water, and the carbon into carbonic
acid; the oxygen in the body unites with the hydro-
gen to form water, so the substance formed, humus,
&c., contains a larger percentage of carbon than
the original substance. The nitrogen escapes into
the air, either as free nitrogen or ammonia, unless
an alkali or alkaline earth is present, then a nitrate
is formed.

ēr'-ē-mīt-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *eremit(e)*;
-age.] A hermitage.

***ēr'-ē-mīt-al, a.** [Mid. Eng. *eremit(e)*; -al.] Of
or pertaining to a hermit.

ēr'-ē-mīte (1), s. [Lat. *eremita*; Gr. *erēmītēs*=
one belonging to the desert, a hermit, from *erēma*=
a solitude; *erēmos*=desolate, lonely; Fr. *ermite*,
hermite; Prov. *ermita*, *hermitan*; Sp. *ermitaño*;
Port. *eremita*, *ermitão*; Ital. *eremita*.] [HERMIT.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A hermit; a solitary; a recluse.

2. **Ch. Hist.:** A hermit, an ascetic, who preferred
solitude to association in a community with others
of the same sex who, like him, had withdrawn from
the world. Jerome, on indifferent authority, states
that Paul the hermit of Thebais, was the author of
the institution of Eremites, but they probably
existed in connection with Christianity, and cer-
tainly with other faiths, before his time. This Paul
lived in the third century, when the Decian perse-
cution led many to withdraw to the wilderness.
They lived in caves and such places, and were dis-
tinguished not merely from the Cœnobites, who
lived in communities, but from the Anchorites, who,
as solitary as the Eremites, had no fixed abode, but
wandered about, subsisting chiefly on roots and
fruits; as also from the Sarabites, a vagrant race of
religious mendicants and impostors.

¶ *Eremitæ Brethren of St. William, Duke of*
Aquitaine:

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order instituted in the
thirteenth century. [AUGUSTINIANS.]

ēr'-ē-mīte (2), s. [Gr. *erēmos*=lonely, in allusion
to its rarity.]

Min.: The same as MONAZITE (q. v.).

ēr'-ē-mīt'-ic, *ēr'-ē-mīt'-ic-al, *er-e-mīt-ic-
all, a. [Eng. *eremit(e)*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Relating to or having the nature or character
of a hermit; living in solitude or seclusion.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical*
and *cœnobitical*."—Stillingfleet.

2. Spent in solitude or seclusion.

"Led an *eremiticall* life in the woods near Stafford."
Fuller: *Worthies*; *Staffordshire*.

ēr'-ē-mīt'-ish, a. [Eng. *eremit(e)*; -ish.] Of or
pertaining to a hermit; eremitic, solitary.

ēr'-ē-mīt'-ism, s. [Eng. *eremit(e)*; -ism.] The
state or condition of a hermit; seclusion from so-
ciety.

ēr'-ē-mūs, s. [Gr. *erēmos*=solitary.]

Bot.: A ripe carpel, partially detached from the
rest.

ēre-nōw', adv. [Eng. *ere*, and *now*.] Before now,
before this time.

"Had the world eternally been, science had been
brought to perfection long erenow."—Cheyne.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ē-rēp-tā-tion**, s. [Latin *ereptatum*, sup. of *erepto*, freq. of *erepo*=to creep out; *e*=*ex*=out, and *repo*=to creep.] A creeping out or forth.

***ē-rēp'-tion**, s. [Lat. *ereptio*, from *ereptus*, pa. par. of *eripio*: *e*=*ex*=out, away, and *rapio*=to snatch.] The act of snatching or taking away by force.

***er-er**, ***er-ere**, s. [Eng. *ear*, v.; -*er*.] A plover. "Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxviii. 24.

ēr-ē-thīsm, s. [Gr. *erethisma*=an exciting.]

Med.: Undue excitation of an organ or of a tissue.

ēr-ē-thīs'-tic, a. [Gr. *erethistikos*=irritating.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to erethism (q. v.).

ēr-ē-thīz'-ōn, s. [Gr. *erethizōn*, pr. par. of *erethizō*=to rouse to fight.]

Zoöl.: A genus of *Cercolabidae*, a family akin to the *Hystricidae*. *Erethizon dorsata* is the Canadian Porcupine.

ēre-while, **ēre-whiles**, a. [Eng. *ere*, and *while*, *whiles*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

"I am as fair now, as I was *erewhile*,
Since night you loved me, yet since night you left me."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ērf (1) (pl. **ēr'-ven**), s. [Dut.] A garden plot, usually containing about half an acre.

***ērf** (2), ***errfe**, ***erve**, s. [A. S. *erfe*, *yrfe*; O. H. Ger. *arbi*, *erbi*.] Cattle.

ērg, **ēr'-gōn**, s. [Gr. *ergon*=a work.]

Nat. Phil.: The amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. It is the C. G. S. unit of work and of energy. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1873), ch. iii., p. 13.)

"The C. G. S. unit of work is the work done by this force [a dyne] working through a centimeter; and we purpose to denote it by some derivative of the Greek *ergon*. The forms *ergon*, *ergal*, and *erg* have been suggested; but the second of these has been used in a different sense by Clausius. In this case also we propose for the present to leave the termination unsettled, and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy, energy being measured by the amount of work which it represents."—*First Report of the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units*, *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1873), pt. i., p. 224.

ēr-ga-sil'-i-anš, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ergasili(us)* and Eng., &c., suff. -*ans*.]

Zoöl.: The family of *Ergasilidae*.

ēr-ga-sil'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ergasil(ius)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Crustaceans, placed under Milne Edwards' order Siphonostomata, now Epizoa or Parasita. Most of the species are parasitic on the gills of fishes, one on those of the lobster.

ēr-ga-sil'-i-ūs, s. [Gr. *ergasia* = work, daily labor (?).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family *Ergasilidae* (q. v.).

***ēr-gāt**, ***ēr-gōt**, v. t. [ERGO.] To draw as a conclusion, to infer, to deduce.

"Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools."—*Hewyt*.

***ēr-ga-ta**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ergatēs*.] A capstan, a windlass.

ēr-gō, adv. [Lat.] Therefore, consequently.

"If black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such devise: but black and white horses are devised; *ergo*, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses."—*Fortescue: Specimen of Scriblerus' Reports*.

ēr-gōn, s. [ERG.] Occurs in composition, as *ergon-eight*.

"The heliogrammetre is rather less than the *ergon-eight*, being about 98 million ergs."—*Brit. Assoc. Report for 1873*, p. 224.

ēr-gōt, s. [Fr.=a spur, stub of a branch, &c.]

1. *Anat.*: The hippocampus minor of the cerebellum. [HIPPOCAMPUS.] It is called also the Calcar avis. (*Quain*.)

2. *Farr.*: A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

3. *Bot.*: A disease affecting rye, corn, maize, and other grasses, one prominent morbid symptom being that the seed, besides becoming black, grows elongated so as to resemble the spur of a cock, whence the name *ergot* comes. When the disease begins first sphacelia appear upon the nascent pistil. After a time a viscid fluid exudes from them; then comes the spur already mentioned. In the early stage a fungus, *Oidium abortifaciens*, appears; at a later one, if the plant be kept sufficiently damp, *Cordiceps*, *Purpurea*, and other species. The disease is very fatal to the plants attacked, and an

admixture of ergotised with sound grain is dangerous, and sometimes fatal, to man and the lower animals.

4. *Mat. Medica*: Ergot is used in the form of *Extractum ergotæ liquidum* (liquid extract of ergot), *Infusum ergotæ* (infusion of ergot), and *Tinctura ergotæ* (tincture of ergot). Ergot causes contraction of the minute arteries by acting on their muscular walls, and thereby increasing the systemic blood pressure. It is employed to cause contraction of the uterus in cases of labor. When taken for a long time in small quantities in the form of bread made from ergotised rye, it causes gangrene. In large doses it induces nausea, vomiting, delirium, stupor, and death. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica*.)

5. *Chem.*: Ergot contains several principles, which have not been properly isolated, as ergotine, scleromucin, sclerotic acid, &c. Ergot is recognized by yielding, when distilled with caustic potash, a distillate of trimethylamine, $N(CH_3)_3$.

***ēr-gōt**, v. t. [ERGAT.]

ēr-gōt-ēd, a. [Eng. *ergot*, s.; -*ed*.] Attacked or diseased with ergot; diseased by the attacks of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*.

ēr-gōt-ine, s. [English, &c., *ergot*; -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An amorphous, feebly bitter substance contained in Ergot (q. v.).

ēr-gōt-in-in, **ēr-gōt-in-ine**, s. [Eng. *ergotin*; -*in*, or -*ine*.] An alkaloid ($C_{35}H_{44}N_4O_6$) obtained from ergot or rye, having the appearance of white needles. It is used in hemorrhage, erysipelas, etc.

ēr-gōt-ised, a. [Eng. *ergot*; -*ised*.] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, with ergot.

"We know the terrible effect of *ergotised* grasses, and there may be equally deleterious and more minute fungi which escape notice."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

ēr-gōt-ism (1), s. [Eng. *ergot*: -*ism*; Fr. *ergotisme*.]

Botany, Agriculture, &c.:

1. The same as ERGOT (q. v.).

2. *Med.*: A disease produced by eating grain affected by ergot.

***ēr-gōt-ism** (2), s. [Eng. *ergot*, v.; -*ism*.] A logical inference, conclusion, or deduction.

"States are not governed by *ergotisms*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

ēr-i-ach, ***ēr-ic**, s. [Ir. *eiric*.] A fine or penalty paid in ancient times in Ireland by any one guilty of murder. [WERE, WITE.]

"By the brehon law or custom no crime, however enormous, was punished with death, but by a fine or pecuniary mulct, which was levied upon the criminal. Murder itself was atoned for in this manner; and each man, according to his rank, had a different rate or value affixed to him, which was called his *eric*."—*Hume: History of Great Britain*, i. 43.

ēr-i-ān, a. [From Lake Erie on the St. Lawrence.]

Geog. & Geol.: Pertaining to Lake Erie.

Erian formation, s.

Geol.: The name given by Principal Dawson to a North American formation believed to be contemporaneous with the British Devonian rocks.

ēr-rī-ca, s. [Lat. *erice*; Gr. *ereikē*=health.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Ericaceæ. Sepals four; corolla hypogynous, campanulate, or tubular, four-lobed, persistent; stamens eight; ovary, four-celled; style filiform; stigma capitate, dilated, four-lobed; capsule, four-celled, splitting loculicidally into four valves, many-seeded; leaves whorled, rarely scattered, narrow rigid; much-branched shrubs. About 400 species are known.

ēr-i-cā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or undershrubs, with evergreen leaves, rigid, entire, whorled or opposite, without stipules; calyx four to five-cleft, sometimes separating into four or five pieces, regular or irregular; stamens definite, equal in number to the segments of the corolla, or twice as many, hypogynous or nearly so; ovary surrounded by a disc, many-celled, many-seeded; style one, straight; stigma one, undivided, toothed or three-cleft; fruit capsular, many-celled, with central placentæ; seeds indefinite, minute. Known genera about seventy; species about 1,000. Their great seat is the Cape of Good Hope, but they are found also in Europe and this country, in the Himalayas, and North Asia. In Australia they are absent, their place being supplied by Epacridaceæ (q. v.). The berries of the succulent-fruited kinds are grateful to the taste. The order is divided into two tribes, Ericæ and Rhododendreæ.

ēr-i-cā'-cē-oūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *ericace(æ)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the order Ericaceæ (q. v.).

axile placentæ, definite stamens, and embryo inclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen. Lindley includes under it five orders, Humiriaceæ, Epacridaceæ, Pyrolaceæ, Francoaceæ, Monotropaceæ, and Ericaceæ.

ēr-ric'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ. The fruit is loculicidal, rarely septicidal or berried. The buds are naked. It is divided into two families, Ericidæ and Andromedidæ.

ēr-ric'-thī-anš, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erichthys*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -*ans*.]

Zoöl.: The English name for the tribe of unicui-rassiated stomapod crustaceans, the type of which is *Erichthus* (q. v.).

ēr-ric'-thūs, ***ēr-ric'-thūs**, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *ichthys*=fish.]

Zoöl.: A genus of stomapoda. It contains the Glass Shrimps (q. v.).

ēr-ric'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Ericæ (q. v.).

ēr-rī-qi-nōne, s. [Latin *erica*, and Eng., &c., (qui)none.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants. The liquid distillate is treated with plumbic acetate and filtered; the filtrate is treated with H_2S gas to remove the lead, and then evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified by sublimation in small quantities at a time between two watch-glasses. It has been found to be identical with hydroquinone, $C_6H_4(OH)_2 \cdot (1'4)$ (q. v.).

Ē-rīd'-ā-nūs, s. [Lat. *Eridanus*=the river Po.]

Astron.: One of the fifteen ancient Southern Constellations. It winds like a river [etym.] through the sky, from the star of the first magnitude, Achernes, in the constellation Phoenix, past the feet of Cetus, to the star Rigel in Orion.

ēr-i-gēr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriger(on)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Asteroidæ. Type *Erigeron* (q. v.).

ēr-rīg'-ēr-ōn, s. [Lat. *erigeron*, Gr. *ērigerōn* =early, old, the name of a groundsel (Senecio) from its hoary down.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Erigeræ* (q. v.). It resembles the Aster, but has the ray flowers multiseriate, and the fruit compressed. About eighty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions.

***ēr-īg-i-ble**, a. [As if from Lat. *erigibitis*, from *erigo*=to erect (q. v.).] Capable of being erected.

Ēr-in, **Ēr-in**, s. [Ir.] The native name of Ireland.

"The most ancient Irish called their country *Erin*, or Eire, or Iere; which word imports a western country; and by this name it was called by the old Greek Geographers."—*Campbell: On the Ecc. and Lit. Hist. of Irel.*, p. 14.

ēr-i-nā'-cē-i-dæ, **ēr-i-nā'-cē-a-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *erinaceus*=a hedgehog, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Insectivora. The body above is covered with prickly spines, and may be rolled into a ball, with these defensive weapons presented nearly in every direction; the feet are not suitable for digging. Range in space Europe, Asia, and Africa. Range in time from the Eocene till now. [EOCENE.]

ēr-i-nā'-cē-oūs, a. [Lat. *erinace(us)*=a hedgehog, and Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to a hedgehog.

ēr-i-nā'-cē-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the Erinaceidæ (q. v.). *Erinaceus europæus* is the hedgehog. Range in time from the Miocene till now. [MIOCENE.]

ēr-i-nē'-ūm, s. [Gr. *erineos*=of wool, woolen.]

Bot.: An abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis of trees, specially of the Amentaceæ, the Aceraceæ, and the Rosaceæ. The cells so developed used to be mistaken for Fungi. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

ēr-rīn'-gō, s. [ERYNGO.]

ēr-in'-ite, s. [From Erin (q. v.), and suff. -*ite*. (Min.) (q. v.). Named from the erroneous belief that Erinite No. 1 came from Ireland.]

Mineralogy: Two metals.

1. *Erinite of Hardinger*: A subtranslucent brittle mineral, occurring in maxillated crystalline groups, concentric or fibrous. Hardness, 4.5-5. Specific gravity, 4.04. Luster between dull and resinous; color emerald-green. Composition: arsenic acid 33.78, oxide of copper 59.14, water 5.01, alumina 1.77=100.

2. *Erinite of Thomson*: A variety of Montmorillonite (q. v.). It is a yellowish-red, clayey mineral, from the Giant's Causeway, Ireland.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ĕ-rin'-nys, Ē-rin'-nys, s. [Lat. *Erinnys*; Gr. *Erinys*. See def. The double *n* came from an erroneous notion that the Greek word had a *nn*, which it has not, at least in the best manuscripts.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A Greek avenging deity like the Roman Furies. Then the number was multiplied to three—Tisiphonē, Megēra, and Alecto.

2. *Zoöl.*: The name given by Salter to a genus of Trilobites, family Proetidae.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-bō'-trŷ-a, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *botrys*=a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ. *Eriobotrya japonica*, formerly called *Mespilus japonica*, is the Loquat or Javanese Medlar.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-câu-lā'-çĕ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ericaul* (*on*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance Glumales. It consists of perennial marsh plants with linear cellular spongy leaves sheathing at the base. Flowers in heads, bracteate, unisexual, very minute, glumes two, unilateral, or three; ovary superior, three or two-celled; seeds solitary, pendulous. About 200 species are known. Two-thirds occur in the tropics of America, and half the remainder in Australia. A few are in temperate America, and one in Britain. *Eriocaulon setaceum*, boiled in oil, is used in India as a remedy for itch.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-câu-lōn, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *kaulos*=the stalk of a plant. Named from the woolly scapes of some species.]

Bot.: Pipewort. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Eriocaulaceæ. The male flowers are chiefly in the center of the head, the outer perianth-segments subspathulate, the stamens four to six.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-çĕ-phāl'-ĕ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erioceph* (*al*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteraceæ, tribe Senecionideæ.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-çĕph'-a-lūs, s. [Greek *erion*=wool, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Erioccephaleæ (q. v.). It contains some South African bushes greatly branched.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-dĕn'-drōn, s. [Greek *erion*=wool, and *dendron*=tree.]

Bot.: Wool-tree. A genus of Sterculiaceæ, sub-order or tribe Bombaceæ, or according to some they are of the order Malvaceæ. The calyx is naked, irregularly five-lobed, with the lobes usually twin; petals five, joined together; filaments divided at the apex into five bundles; stigma five or six-cleft. The genus contains large trees with spongy wood, palmate leaves, and large red, white, or scarlet flowers. About six species are known, five from America, the other from Asia and Africa. The wood is too spongy to be used for building, but it can be made into canoes.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-dīc'-tŷ-ōn, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *diktyon*=a net.] A genus of evergreen resinous shrubs common in the SW. U. S. The *E. glutinosum* is the yerba santa or bear's weed of California.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-gōn'-ĕ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erigon* (*um*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polygonaceæ, type Eriogonum.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-g'-ō-nūm, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *gony*=the knee, a joint of a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Polygonaceæ (q. v.).

ĕr-ĭ-ō-læ'-nā, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *chlaina*=a cloak; because the calyx is wooly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Eriolaneæ (q. v.).

ĕr-ĭ-ō-læ'-nĕ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriolæn* (*a*) (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ.

ĕr-ĭ-ōm'-ĕ-tēr, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameter of small fibers, such as wool, cotton, or flax, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the colored rings which they produce.

"The *erimeter* is formed of a piece of card or plate of brass, having an aperture of about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter in the center of a circle of one-half inch in diameter, and perforated with small holes. The fiber or particle to be measured is fixed in a slider, and the *erimeter* being placed before a strong light, and the eye assisted by a lens applied behind the small hole, the rings of colors will be seen. The slider must then be drawn out or pushed in till the limit of the first red and green ring (the one selected by Dr. Young) coincides with the circle of perforations, and the index will then show on the scale the size of the particle or fiber."—*Brewster: Optics*.

ĕr-ĭ-ōph'-ōr-ūm, s. [Gr. *erion*=wool, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Botany: Cotton-grass. A genus of Cyperaceæ (Sedges), tribe Scirpææ. It consists of perennial tufted herbs, with many-flowered spikelets; the glumes imbricated on every side, and several hypogynous bristles, becoming very long and silky. The silk or cotton from an English species of the

genus has been made into paper and the wicks of candles or used for stuffing pillows. The immature leaves of a Himalayan species, *E. comosum* or *canabinum*, are used for rope-making.

ĕr-ĭph'-ĭ-a, s. [Lat. *eriphia*; Gr. *erepheia*=an unknown plant.]

Zoöl.: A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Eriphia spinifrons* is widely diffused in the different seas.

ĕr-ĭs'-mā, s. [Gr. *erisma*=a cause of quarrel; *erizō*=to strive; *eris*=strife.] So called from the anomalous character of the structure described under No. 1, and the genus placed under No. 2.]

Botany:

1. The rachis or axis of grasses.

2. A genus of South American Vochyaceæ, *Erisma japura*, is the Japura of Brazil, a fine tree, 80 to 120 feet high.

***ĕ-rīs'-tīc, *ĕ-rīs'-tīck, *ĕ-rīs'-tīc-al, a. & s.** [Gr. *eristikos*=pertaining to strife; *eris*=strife.]

A. As adj. (of both forms): Controversial; pertaining to or of the nature of disputation or controversy.

B. As subst. (of the form Eristic): A controversialist.

"An Euchite as well as an Eristick."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

***ĕr-ĭ-tage (tage as tīg), s.** [HERITAGE, s.]

***ĕr-ĭ-tage (tage as tīg), v. t.** [HERITAGE, v.]

1. To inherit.

2. To endow.

***e-rite, s.** [Lat. *hæreticus*.] A heretic.

ĕr'-ix, s. [ERYX.]

***erke, s.** [A. S. *earg*, *earh*.] Lazy, idle, indolent, slothful.

ĕr'-lan-ite, s. [Named from Erla, in the Saxon Erzgebirge, where it is found.]

Min. & Petrol.: A light greenish-gray mineral or rock containing silica, alumina, lime, &c. At first it was considered a mineral, but Dana believes it to be a rock. If the latter view ultimately prevail, the spelling will probably be changed to Erlanite, the termination *-yte* being the modification of *-ite* adopted to distinguish rocks.

ĕrl-kīng, s. [Dan. *ellerkonge*; Ger. *erl-könig*=elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian mythology, an elf or personified natural power, very mischievous, especially to children.

"The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* (or Oak) *King*, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveler to lure him to his destruction."—*Scott: Erl King*.

***erme, v. i.** [A. S. *earmian*.] To grieve, to lament.

***erme-ful, a.** [ERME.] Sad, mournful, grievous, piteous.

ĕr'-mē-līn, *er-mi-līn, s. [A dimin. of Ermine (q. v.).] A little ermine.

ĕr'-mīne, *er-mŷne, *er-min, *er-myn, s. & a. [From O. Fr. *ermine* (Mod. French *hermine*, Prov. *ermīn*). In Sw., Dan. & Ger. *hermelin*; Dut. *hermelijn*; Sp. *armīño*; Port. *arminho*; Ital. *armellino*, *ermellino*=the ermine or its fur. Low Latin *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermelina* and *Pellis armenia*=the Armenian rat (*Mus armenius*, or *Mus ponticus*). The etym. which connects the ermine through the Span., the Port. and the Low Latin with the Armenian mouse, to which the ermine has no zoölogical affinity, was first made by Ducange; it was adopted by Littré, and is not directly controverted by Skeat.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*(1) An Armenian.

"Ne non Ermine ne Egipcienne."

Chaucer: C. T., 15,824.

(2) The fur of the animal described under II. 1, prepared for use by having the black tips of the tail inserted at regular intervals in the white fur of the body, so as to contrast with it. It is obtained from Russia in Europe, Norway, Siberia, Lapland, and also, though to a less extent than formerly, in North America.

(3) The animal described under II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: The office, position, or dignity of a judge (from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.)

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: The Ermine-weasel, a small mammal, *Mustela erminea*. The body in summer is reddish-brown above and white beneath, and in winter is wholly white, except the extremity of the tail, which all the year round is black. The more northerly the latitude and the severer the individual winter is, the purer is the white of the animal's fur. It is found in the arctic and temperate parts

of Europe, becoming more abundant as one travels northward. It occurs also in the corresponding parts of North America, ranging as far south as the middle of the United States. It frequents stony places and thickets, and is active, fierce, and blood-thirsty. It is called also the stoat (q. v.).

2. *Her.*: One of the furs, represented by black spots of a particular shape on a white ground.

B. As adjective:

1. Formed in whole or in part of ermine fur.

2. In any way pertaining to the animal described under II. 1.

3. White in color. [ERMINE-MOTH.]

ermine-moth, s.

Entom.: *Yponomeuta padella*, a moth the wings of which are white.

ermine-weasel, s. [ERMINE, II. 1.]

ĕr'-mined, a. [Eng. *ermin(e)*; *-ed*.] Clothed with or wearing ermine.

ĕr'-mīneş, s. [ERMINE.]

Her.: The reverse of ermine, being represented by white spots on a black ground.

ĕr'-mīn-iteş, s. [ERMINE.]

Her.: The same as Ermine, but with a single red hair on each side of the ermine spots.

ĕr'-mīn-ois (ois as wā), s. [ERMINE.]

Her.: A gold ground with black spots.

***er-ming, *ear-ming, a.** [A. S. *earmian*=to grieve.] Grieving, sad, miserable.

***ĕr'-mīt, *er-myte, s.** [HERMIT.]

***ĕr'-mīt-age (age as īg) s.** [HERMITAGE.]

ĕrn, ĕrne (1), ĕerne, ĕearn, s. [A. S. *earn*=an eagle; Sw. *örn*; Dan. *ærn*; Dut. *arend*; Ger. *aar*; M. H. Ger. *ar*, *arn*; Goth. *ara*.] (Chiefly Scotch.)

1. The Sea Eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*.

2. The Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*.

3. The Aquilina (Eagles) generally.

ĕrne (2), ærne, s. [A. S. *earn*, *ærn*.] A cottage; a place of retirement.

***ĕr'-nĕst, a. & s.** [EARNEST.]

ĕrn'-fĕrn, s. [Scotch *ern*=eagle, and Eng. *fern*.]

Bot.: (1) "*Polypodium fragile*" (*Cystopteris fragilis*). (Jamieson.) (2) *Pteris aquilina*. (Britten & Holland.)

ĕr'-nūt, *er-nute, s. [Eng. *earth*, and *nut*.] An earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

ĕr-ō'de, v. t. [O. Fr. *éroder*, from Lat. *erodo*=to gnaw off; *e=ex*=out, away, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

ĕr-ōd'-ĕd, pa. par. & a. [ERODE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Eaten into or away; gnawed, corroded.

2. *Bot.*: The same as EROSE (q. v.).

ĕr-ōd'-ĕnt, s. [Lat. *erodens*, pr. par. of *erodo*.]

Med.: A preparation or application which, as it were, eats away any excrescence; a caustic.

ĕr-ō-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. *erōdios*=a heron, to the bill of which the beak of the fruit presents some resemblance.]

Botany: Stork's-bill. A genus of Geraniaceæ. Petals regular; stamens ten, slightly monadelphous at the base, the five opposite the petals sterile, the other five alternating with a gland at their base; capsules each with a long spiral awn, bearded on the inside. About fifty species are known, all from the Eastern hemisphere.

***ĕr-ō-gāte, v. t.** [Lat. *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo*=to prevail upon by entreaties; *e=ex*=out, fully, and *rogo*=to ask.] To lay out, to distribute, to bestow.

"To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and also to erogate and distribute when opportunity happeneth."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, fo. 198.



Ermine.



Erodium.

1. Stamens and Styles.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ē-rō-gā-tion**, s. [Lat. *erogatio*, from *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo*.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

Ē-rōs, **Ēr-ōs**, s. [Gr.]

Gr. Myth.: The Greek equivalent to the Latin Cupid, the God of Love. [CUPID.]

2. *Astron.*: A remarkable minor planet, which at intervals approaches nearer to the earth than does any other heavenly body except the moon. It was first detected in August, 1898, by photography, at the Urania observatory, Berlin. Its orbit is almost as eccentric as that of a comet. It wanders or is driven from the asteroidal zone between Mars and Jupiter, swings in and out across the sphere of Mars's orbit, and once in every 21 months, the period of its revolution around the sun, approaches to within 13,000,000 miles of the earth. It is also known as DQ.

ē-rō-se, a. [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gnawed or eaten away.

2. *Bot.*: Gnawed; having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

ē-rō-šion, s. [Lat. *erosio*, from *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of eating or gnawing away; corrosion.

2. The state of being eaten or gnawed away; corroded.

"As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. *Med.*: A gradual eating away or destruction of a part of the body by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or not.

erosion theory or hypothesis.

Geol.: A theory or hypothesis which attributes the excavation of lakes chiefly to the erosive power of water in the form of glaciers, instead of regarding them as due to the existence in the spots where they occur of cracks or fissures in the strata. Much support is lent to the erosion hypothesis by glancing at a map of a country near the Arctic circle, like Sweden, or one full of high mountains like Switzerland, in which glaciers have scope for action, and noting how lakes abound.

ē-rō-šion-ist, s. [Eng. *erosion*; -ist.]

Geol.: One who holds the Erosion theory or hypothesis as to the origin of mountain tarns or lakes. [EROSION THEORY.]

"The *Erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste."—*A. Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 230.

ē-rō-sive, a. [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.] Tending to eat away or corrode; corrosive.

ē-rō-šō, *pref.* [Lat. *erosus*.] [EROSE.]

Bot., &c.: Erode, eroded, as if gnawed or bitten.

eroso-dentate, a.

Bot.: As irregularly toothed as if it had been bitten.

ē-rōs-trāte, a. [Lat. *e*=out of; here *e*=not, and Eng., &c., *rostrate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having a rostrum or beak.

ēr-ō-tēme, s. [Gr. *erōtēma* = a question, from *erōtaō*=to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A mark of interrogation.

ēr-ō-tē-sis, s. [Greek, from *erōtaō*=to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a strong affirmation, or more commonly a strong negation, is implied under the form of an interrogative.

***ēr-ō-tēt-ic**, a. [Greek *erōtētikos*, from *erōtaō*.] Interrogatory.

ē-rōt-ic, ***ē-rōt-ick**, **ē-rōt-ic**, a. & s. [Greek *erōtikos*, from *erōs* (genit. *erōtos*)=love.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or caused by love.

"If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and *erotic* melancholy."—*Ferrand*: *On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 150.

B. *As subst.*: A love poem or composition.

ē-rōt-ic-al, a. [Eng. *erotic*, -al.] The same as **EROTIC** (q. v.).

"Jason Pratensis who writes copiously of this *erotic* love."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 442.

ē-rōt-mā-ni-a, **ēr-ō-tōm-a-ni-a**, s. [Gr. *erōs* (genit. *erōtos*)=love, and *mania*=madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

ēr-ō-tyl-l-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erotylus*, and Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, with very gibbous bodies, found in fungi.

ē-rōt-yl-lus, s. [Latin *erotylus* = an unknown precious stone; Gr. *erōtylos* = a darling, a sweetheart, from the beauty of some of the species.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family *Erotylidae* (q. v.).

ēr-pēt-ō-lōg-ic-al, a. [HERPETOLOGICAL.]

ēr-pē-tōl-ō-gist, s. [HERPETOLOGIST.]

ēr-pē-tōl-ō-gy, s. [HERPETOLOGY.]

ēr-pēt-on, s. [HERPETON.]

ērr, ***erre**, ***er-ren**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *errer*, from Lat. *erro*, which stands for an older *erso*; cogn. with Goth. *airz-jan*=to make to err; O. H. Ger. *irran*; Ger. *irren*=to wander. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Intransitive*:

*I. *Lit.*: To wander, to ramble.

"The which, whanne he was gon away, *erride* in the wildernes of Bersabre."—*Wyoliffe*: *Genesis* xxiv. 14.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To go astray or wander from the right or true course, purpose, or end.

"We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep."—*Common Prayer*: *General Confession*.

*2. To miss the thing or object aimed at.

"Aimed at helm, his lance *erred*."

Tennyson: *Enid*, 1,006.

3. To go wrong in judgment or opinion; to make mistakes; to blunder.

"Blame me not if I have *erred* in count

Of gods, of nymphs, of rivers yet unread."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 2.

*B. *Transitive*:

1. To lead astray; to cause to err; to mislead.

"Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses."—*Burton*: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 50.

2. To miss, to mistake.

"I shall not lag behind, nor *err*

The way, thou leading."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 266.

ērr-a-ble, a. [Eng. *err*; -able.] Liable to err or mistake; fallible.

ērr-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *errable*; -ness.] The quality of being errable; liableness to err or mistake; fallibility.

"We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to be seduced."—*More*: *Decay of Piety*.

ērr-a-būnd, a. [Lat. *errabundus*, from *erro*.] Wandering, erratic.

Er-rai, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also Gamma Cephei.

ēr-rand, ***ærende**, ***arende**, ***arunde**, ***erand**, ***erande**, ***erende**, ***erinde**, ***ernde**, ***erond**, s. [A. S. *ærende*=a message; cogn. with Icel. *eyrendi*, *ðrendi*; Sw. *ærende*; Dan. *ærende*; O. H. Ger. *ārunti*, *aranti*.] A verbal message; a communication to be made to some person at a distance; a special business or matter intrusted to a messenger; something to be done or told.

"I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king."—*Judges* iii. 19.

errand-boy, s. A boy kept to run on errands.

***ēr-rand-ēr**, s. [Eng. *errand*; -er.] One sent on an errand, a messenger.

ēr-rant (1), ***er-raunt**, a. & s. [Fr. *errant*, from Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro*=to err (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Wandering, roving, rambling; applied more especially to those knights in the middle ages who wandered about in search of adventures, and to show their prowess and chivalry. [KNIGHT-ERRANT.]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Deviating from a certain course.

"Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Tortive and *errant*, from his course of growth."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Abandoned, vile, arrant (q. v.).

"Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with ques-
tion."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, ii. i.

*B. *As subst.*: A wanderer.

***errant-knight**, s. A knight-errant (q. v.).

"To your home,

A destined *errant-knight* I come."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 24.

***ēr-rant** (2), a. [EYRE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Itinerant.

2. *Zoöl.*: Free, not fixed; having good locomotive powers. [ERRANT ANNELIDS.]

errant annelids, s. *pl.*

Zoöl.: The same as **ERRANTIA** (q. v.).

ēr-rān-ti-a (ti as shī), **ēr-rān-tēs**, s. *pl.* [The first form is the neut. the second the mas. and fem. *pl.* of Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro*=to err, to wander. So named in allusion to their good locomotive powers.]

Zoöl.: Errant Annelids; the highest order of Annelida. They are called also Chaetopoda, from the setigerous foot-tubercles which are their chief distinctive characteristics; Nereides from their typical genus Nereis; and, from the place which many of them inhabit, Sandworms. The head is well marked; the mouth has jaws which are sometimes at the extremity of a proboscis. The respiratory organs are in the form of external branchiae arranged in tufts along the back and sides of the body, whence they are sometimes called Dorsibranchiate Annelids. They possess distinct sexes, and undergo a metamorphosis. They are marine, and occur in all seas. The order contains the families Arenicolidae, Aphroditidae, Nereidae, Eunicidae, Peripatidae, and Polyophthalmidae.

2. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

ēr-rān-trý, s. [Eng. *errant*; -ry.]

1. A state of wandering or roving about; the state or condition of a wanderer.

2. The condition, occupation, or way of life of a knight-errant.

ēr-rā-ta, s. *pl.* [ERRATUM.]

ēr-rāt-ic, ***ēr-rāt-ick**, ***er-rat-ike**, a. & s. [Lat. *erraticus*=given to wandering, from *erro*=to err, to wander; Fr. *erratique*; Span., Port., & Ital. *erratico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Wandering, roving.

"Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence named *erratic* by the gods above."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 73, 74.

2. Not fixed or stationary; moving.

"There he saw with ful ausement

The *erratique* stones harbouring armoury."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, v.

*3. Irregular, changeable, subject to fluctuations. "They are incommoded with a slimy matter cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever."—*Harvey*.

4. Wild, loose, not direct; as, His aim is very *erratic*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: Not moving like an ordinary star in an apparently regular track or course, but with irregular motion. Used of a planet or of a comet.

2. *Geol.*: Detached and at a distance from its native rock. [ERRATIO BLOCKS.]

B. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A rogue, a vagabond, a street Arab.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Astron.*: A planet, as distinguished from a fixed star.

2. *Geol.* (*chiefly pl.*): The same as **ERRATIO BLOCKS** (q. v.).

erratic blocks.

Geol.: Blocks torn from the rocks of which they constituted a part, and transported to long distance by the action either of ice or water. If floated by ice or so carried along by descending glaciers as not to rub against the ground during their course, erratic blocks retain their salient angles uninjured; but if they have been rolled over and over again along a shallow sea-bed or shore by the action of furious waves, they become quite rounded. The occurrence of such blocks in the arctic and temperate zones of both hemispheres, their frequency increasing toward the poles, is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Glacial Period (q. v.). Such mountains as the Alps are great centers whence erratic blocks descend. As a rule erratic blocks differ in composition from the rocks on which they are found lying. This fact enables the geologist to decide that any particular block or boulder is an erratic one, and trace out the spot from which it came and the direction of the current which brought it to its present resting-place. The transport of erratic blocks has not in general depended on the present distribution of hills, valleys, sea, and land; they have crossed valleys, gulfs, and even seas, and

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ;

-tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

have at times balanced themselves on the peaks of hills. When a transported mass or fragment of rock is large, it is called an erratic block, when of medium size a boulder, and when small a pebble or gravel.

ēr-rāt'-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *erratic*; *-al*.] The same as ERRATIC (q. v.).

ēr-rāt'-īc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *erratically*; *-ly*.] In an erratic manner; irregularly; without rule, order, or established method.

ēr-rāt'-īc-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *erratical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being erratic.

***ēr-ṛa-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *erratus*, pa. par. of *erro*=to err, to wander; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile*.] Wandering, erratic.

***ēr-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *erratio*, from *erro*=to wander.] A wandering about.

ēr-rā-tūm (pl. **ēr-rā-tā**), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *erratus*, pa. par. of *erro*=to err, to wander.] An error or mistake in printing or writing.

ēr-rhine, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Gr. *errhina*=sternutatory medicines: *en*=in, and *rhin*=the nose.]

A. As adj.: Affecting the nose; causing discharges from the nose.

B. As substantive:

Med. (pl.): Errhines are medicinal substances which possess the property of exciting a secretion of mucus from the nasal mucous membrane, and this is very frequently accompanied by sneezing. They are tobacco in the form of snuff, subsulphate of mercury, powdered veratrum album, and euphorbium. They are used in cases of great dryness of the mucous membrane. Some forms of headache are relieved by the increased secretion of mucus and the consequent unloading of the blood-vessels of the membrane. Also called Sternutatories. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ēr-rīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ERR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of going astray.

ēr-rīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *erring*; *-ly*.] In an erring manner; not properly.

"He serves the Muses *erringly* and ill,
Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

ēr-rō-nē-ōūs, ***ēr-rō-nī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *erroneus*=wandering about, from *erro*=to wander; Fr. *erroné*; Ital. *erroneo*.]

***1. Wandering, roving, straying.**

"Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."
Milton: P. L., vii. 19, 20.

***2. Wandering or deviating from the right or true course.**

"A faint, *erroneous* ray."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1, 687.

3. Mistaken, false, wrong, full of error, untrue.

"I never, to my knowledge, taught any *erroneous* doctrine."—*Life of Doctor Barnes* (1872), fo. Aaa, iiij.

***4. Mistaking; misled; deviating by mistake from the truth.**

"When a man is misinformed as to the goodness or badness of an action, that we call an *erroneous* conscience."
—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

ēr-rō-nē-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *erroneously*; *-ly*.] In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely, incorrectly.

"O blest proficiency! surpassing all
That men *erroneously* their glory call."
Couper: Retirement, 99, 100.

ēr-rō-nē-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *erroneous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being erroneous; falsity, incorrectness.

"The most ordinary capacity may understand it, and be satisfied of the *erroneousness* of it."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 8.

ēr-rōr, ***er-rour**, ***er-rowre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *error*, *errur*; Fr. *erreur*, from Lat. *error*, from *erro*=to err, to wander; Ital. *errore*; Sp. & Port. *error*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. A wandering or roving course.**

"Where he through fatal *error* long was led
Full many years, and weatlesse wandered
From shore to shore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 41.

2. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake, a misapprehension; a mistaken judgment or opinion.

***3. A sin, a transgression of law or duty; a crime, a fault.**

"Blood which he offered for himself and for the *errors* of the people."—*Heb.* ix. 7.

4. A mistake in writing, printing, speaking, &c.; an inaccuracy.

5. False doctrine or teaching.

"In Religion,
What damned *error*, but some sober brow
Will bless it?"—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: The difference between the positions of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation.

2. Law: A mistake in the proceedings of the court of record upon matters of law, entitling the party grieved to have the case reviewed. (*Writ of Error*.)

3. Math.: The difference between the result arrived at by any operation and the true result.

4. Hor. (of a clock): The difference between the time to which a clock really points and that which it was intended to indicate.

¶ *Writ of Error*:

Law: An appeal from an inferior court of record assigning error in the proceedings. It lies only upon matter of law arising upon the face of the proceedings, so that no evidence is required to substantiate or support it.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *error*, *mistake*, and *blunder*: "*Error* is the lot of humanity: into whatever we attempt to do or think *error* will be sure to creep; the term therefore is of unlimited use: we have *errors* of judgment; *errors* of calculation; *errors* of the head, and *errors* of the heart. The other terms designate modes of *error*, which mostly refer to the common concerns of life: *mistake* is an *error* of choice; *blunder* an *error* of action: children and careless people are most apt to make *mistakes*; ignorant, conceited, and stupid people commonly commit *blunders*; a *mistake* must be rectified; in commercial transactions it may be of serious consequence; a *blunder* must be set right, but *blunders* are not always to be set right; and *blunders* are frequently so ridiculous as only to call for laughter."

(2) He thus discriminates between *error* and *fault*: "*Error* respects the act: *fault* respects the agent: the *error* may lie in the judgment or in the conduct; but the *fault* lies in the will or intention; the *errors* of youth must be treated with indulgence; but their *faults* must on all accounts be corrected; *error* is said of that which is individual and partial; *fault* is said likewise of that which is habitual: it is an *error* to use intemperate language at any time; it is a *fault* in the temper of some persons who cannot restrain their anger." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēr-rōr**, *v. t.* [ERROR, *s.*] To determine or to decide to be erroneous; as the decision of a court.

ēr-rōr-fūl, ***ēr-rōr-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *error*; *-full*.] Full of error; mistaken, wrong.

ēr-rōr-ist, *s.* [Eng. *error*; *-ist*.] One who is in error; one who encourages or promotes error.

***ēr-roūr**, *s.* [ERROR, *s.*]

ērs, *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *ers*; Sp. *iervo*; Ital. *ervo*; Lat. *ervum* (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Ervum ervilia*, the Bitter Vetch.

ers bitter-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: A designation used by Skinner. Probably *Ervum ervilia*.

ērs'-bŷ-ite, *s.* [Sw. *ersbyit*.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, called also Anhydrous Scolecite. It is monoclinic, of a white color and vitreous luster, and a hardness of 6. Dana thinks that it may be altered orthoclase.

ērs'-mērt, *s.* [ARSE-SMART.] *Polygonum hydro-piper*.

ērs'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *arse*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The herb Mouse-ear. (*Wright.*) Mouse-ear is *Hieracium pilosella*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Ērse, *s.* [A corrupt. of Irish (q. v.).] The name given to the language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish descent. It is called by the Highlanders themselves Gaelic.

ērsh, **ēarsh**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *eddish* (q. v.).] Stubble.

ērst, *adv.* [A. S. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*=soon.] [ERE.]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.

2. Once; formerly.

3. Before; previously; till then; till now, hitherto.

"Forth skipped the cat, not now replete
As *erst* with airy self-conceit."

Couper: Retired Cat.

¶ *At erst*:

1. At length.

"It's now at *erst* become a stonier one."

Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 2.

2. At present.

"Left both bare and barren now at *erst*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar (Dec.).

***ērst'-while**, *adv.* [Eng. *erst*, and *while*.] Before, till then, till now, hitherto.

"Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures."—*Glanvill. Preëxistence of Souls*, p. 142.

***erthe-calle**, *s.* [EARTH-CALL.]

***erthe-smok**, *s.* [EARTH-SMOKE.]

ēr-ū-bēs'-çençe, ***ēr-ū-bēs'-çen-çŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *érubescence*, from Lat. *erubescencia*, from *erubescens*, pr. par. of *erubescere*=to grow red; incept. form of *rubeo*=to be red; *ruber*=red.] The act of becoming red; redness.

ĭēr-ū-bēs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *erubescens*, pr. par. of *erubescere*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Reddish; somewhat red; inclined to redness; blushing.

2. Bot.: Reddish, blush-colored. (*Paxton.*)

ēr-ū-bēs'-çite, *s.* [Lat. *erubescere*=to become red, to blush, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as BORNITE. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* adopts the name *erubescite*, and makes bornine and bornite two of its synonyms.

ē-rū'-ça, *s.* [Lat. = (1) the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly, (2) the plant genus here defined.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, family Brassicidæ. The seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin cause blisters. *Eruca sativa*, formerly called *Brassica eruca*, is used in the south of Europe, its native region, as a salad, the young and tender roots alone being chosen, for when old it has an unpleasant taste and smell. The whole plant has been used as a sialogogue.

ēr-ū-cār'-ī-a, *s.* [From Lat. *eruca*=a kind of colewort, *Eruca sativa*, to which it is remotely akin.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, the typical one of the family Erucaridæ.

ēr-ū-cār'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erucar(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Spirolobæ.

ē-rū'-çic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *eruc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*; Gr. *ereygomai*=to vomit.] Pertaining to, contained in, or derived from the *Eruca* (q. v.).

erucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{41}CO\cdot OH$. A monatomic fatty acid belonging to the acrylic series, also called Brassic acid. It occurs in colza oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, and in the fat oil of mustard seed, *Sinapis alba*. The colza oil is saponified with litharge, and the oleate of lead removed by digesting with ether; the residue is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, and crystallized from alcohol. Erucic acid forms long white needles, which melt at 34°. It is insoluble in water. It unites freely with bromine, forming a crystalline dibromide, $C_{22}H_{42}Br_2O_2$, which melts at 42°.

***ē-rūct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eructo*: *e=ex*=out, and *ructo*=to belch.] To belch out; to eructate.

ēr-ūc'-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *eructatus*, pa. par. of *eructo*.]

1. Lit.: To eject as wind from the stomach; to belch out.

"They would make us believe in Syracuse, now Messina, that Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire."—*Howell. Letters*, I. i. 27.

2. Fig.: To belch out; to give vent to.

"Though he should . . . daily *eructate* his invectives against the most respectable men."—*Knox: Essays*, No. ix.

ēr-ūc'-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eructatio*, from *eructatus*, pa. par. of *eructo*.]

1. The act of belching; a belch.

"Cabbage . . . is greatly accused for provoking *eructations*."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Salletts*.

2. That which is ejected from the stomach by belching.

"The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Any sudden bursting out or ejection of wind or matter.

"Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes."—*Woodward*.

***ē-rū'-dī-āte**, *v. t.* [ERUDITE.] To teach, to instruct.

ēr-ū-dīte, *a.* [Lat. *eruditus*, pa. par. of *erudio*=to free from rudeness, to cultivate, to teach: *e=ex*=out, away, and *rudis*=rude.] Instructed, taught, learned, well-read, well-informed.

"With the fore-mentioned treasures of *erudite* pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises."—*Critical Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 6.

ēr-ū-dīte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *erudite*; *-ly*.] In an erudite, learned manner; with erudition.

ēr-ū-dīte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *erudite*; *-ness*.] The quality of being erudite; erudition.

ēr-ū-dī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eruditio*, from *eruditus*, pa. par. of *erudio*; Fr. *érudition*; Sp. *erudicion*; Ital. *erudizione*.]

1. The act or process of instructing or improving.

"The *erudition* of her mind is much more to be regarded."—*Spectator*, No. 66.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīve; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Learning; knowledge gained by study; scholarship.

"He talks of light, and the prismatic hues,
As men of depth in erudition use."
Cowper: *Charity*, 391, 392.

¶ For the difference between *erudition* and *knowledge*, see KNOWLEDGE.

ēr'-ū-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *erugatus*, pa. par. of *erugo*; *e=ex=away*, out, and *rugatus*=wrinkled; *ru*=a wrinkle.] Free from wrinkles; smooth, unwrinkled.

ē-rū'-gī-noūs, *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus*, from *æru*=the rust of copper, *verdigris*; *æs* (gen. *æris*)=copper.] [ÆRUGINOUS.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper.

ē-rūm'-pent, *a.* [Lat. *erumpens*, pr. par. of *erumpo*=to burst or break out: *e=ex=*out, and *rumpo*=to break, to burst.]
Bot.: Breaking out.

ē-rūn'-dā, ē-rīn'-dī, *s.* [Maharatta & Hind. *erunda*=the castor-oil plant; Maharatta *erundel*=castor oil.] For def. see etym. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

ē-rūpt', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*=to burst or break out.]

A. Trans.: To throw out or eject with violence; to emit violently.

"Erupted, sedimentary, metamorphosed, conglomerated aggregates of mineral matter."—S. Highley, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 358.

B. Intrans.: To burst or break out suddenly; to give vent to eruptions.

ē-rūp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eruptio*, from *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*; Fr. *éruption*; Sp. *erupción*; Ital. *eruzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bursting or breaking out from any confinement or restraint; a sudden burst or emission.

"Anon with black eruption from its jaws
A night of smoke, thick driving, wave on wave
In stormy flow." Mallet: *The Excursion*, i.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. That which bursts or breaks out. [II. 2.]

"From the volcanoes gross eruptions rise."
Garth: *Dispensary*, i. 109.

*4. A sudden excursion of a hostile nature.

"The confusion of things, the eruptions of barbarians
did all turn to account for him."—Barrow: *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

*5. A violent exclamation or ejaculation.

"To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him
for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in
the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter
and passionate eruptions."—Wotton: *Life of Buckingham*.

II. Technically:

1. Medical:

(1) The breaking out upon the skin of vesicles, pustules, &c., ultimately becoming crusts or scabs. In some cases fungi have been found in the center of the vesicle or other morbid growth.

(2) The exanthemata thus produced, as the vesicles in small-pox or the rash in scarlet fever.

"Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul eruptions on the skin."—Arbuthnot.

2. *Geol.*: An outburst of fluid lava mixed with stones, scorise, dust, &c., from a volcanic crater or other vent. Sir Charles Lyell computes that about 2,000 such eruptions (variously located) may occur in the course of a century, or an average of twenty every year. [VOLCANO.]

ē-rūp'-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *éruptif*; Sp. *eruptivo*, from Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*.]

1. Bursting forth; breaking out.

"To the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south eruptive through the cloud."
Thomson: *Summer*, 1, 129, 1, 130.

2. Attended with eruption or rash; producing eruptions.

"It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, let. i.

3. Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive rocks* (q. v.).

eruptive rocks:

Geol.: The same as volcanic rocks, using the latter term to include those of all geological formations, and not simply those sent forth by recent volcanoes. Basalt and greenstone, equally with lava, are considered eruptive rocks. [VOLCANIC.]

ēr-va-lēn'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *Ervum lens*, the botanical name of the lentil.] The farina or meal of the common lentil, prepared in a special manner. Its use as a food is said to promote the peristaltic action of the bowels. The same as REVALENTA (q. v.).

ēr-vil'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *ervilia*=the bitter vetch.]

1. *Bot.*: An obsolete genus of papilionaceous plants containing *Ervilia sativa*, the species generally called *Ervum ervilia*. [ERVUM.]

2. *Zoöl.*: Lentil-shell. A genus of bivalve mollusks, family Tellinidæ. Two recent species are known. Distribution: West Indies, Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. (Woodward.)

ēr'-vūm, *s.* [Lat.=the bitter vetch, *Ervum ervilia* (def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Viciæ. It is akin to *Vicia*, but differs in the sharp, equal segments of the calyx, &c. The leaves are generally pinnate and terminate in tendrils. *Ervum lens* is the lentil (q. v.). *Ervum ervilia* is the Bitter Vetch. Its seeds mixed with flour and made into bread produce weakness of man's limbs, and are said to render horses paralytic.

ēr-ryč'-i-bē, *s.* [From *erima-tali*, its native name in the Malayalam language.]

Bot.: An anomalous genus of perigynous Exogens, placed by Lindley doubtfully at the end of the Convolvulaceæ, and by Endlicher made the type of an order which he calls Erycibæ. Mr. W. Carruthers, F. R. S., states that it nearly approaches Convolvulaceæ, but differs in having a sessile radiating stigma like that of a poppy. This character exists also in Ebenaceæ, to which in other respects Erycibe seems not very closely akin. The species are from tropical Asia.

ēr-ŷ-čib'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erycib(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants established by Endlicher for the reception of the genus Erycibe (q. v.).

ēr-ŷ-čī'-nā, Ēr-ŷ-čī'-nā, *s.* [Erycina, a name of Venus, from Mount Eryx, now San Giuliano, a mountain in Sicily, where she had a temple.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: [See etym.]

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Butterflies, the typical one of the family Erycinidæ (q. v.).

*3. *Zoöl.*: An old genus of Tellinidæ.

ēr-ŷ-čīn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Erycin(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Dryads. A family of Butterflies. The males have only four perfect legs, the females have six. In other respects they resemble the Lycænidæ (Argus Butterflies) (q. v.).

ēr-ŷn'-gī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *eryngion*; Gr. *ērynggion*, dimin. of Latin *eryngo*=Greek *erynggē*=the eryngo (q. v.).]

Bot.: Eryngo. A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Saniculidæ. There is an involucre in many leaves; the fruit is ovate, clothed with chaffy scales or bristles. About 100 species are known, most of them from South America. [ERYNGO.]

ēr-ŷn'-gō, ē-rīn'-gō, *s.* [ERYNGIUM.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus Eryngium. The Sea Eryngo is *Eryngium maritimum*, the Field Eryngo *E. campetris*. (Bentham.)

2. *Phar.*: [ERYNGO-ROOT.]

eryngo-root, *s.*

Phar.: The root of *Eryngium maritimum*, or Sea-holly, prepared as a sweetmeat. Its aphrodisiac qualities, either real or supposed, are mentioned by dramatists and poets from Jonson to Prior.

ēr-ŷ-ōn, *s.* [Greek *eryōn*=dragging along the ground, pr. par. of *eryō*.]

Paleont.: A genus of macrurous Crustaceans found in the Lias and Oölite, being most abundant in the Solenhofen Slates, which are Middle Oölite.

ēr-ŷs'-i-mūm, *s.* [Lat. *erysimum*; Gr. *erysimon*=the hedge mustard.]

Bot.: Treacle-mustard. A genus of Cruciferae, family Sisymbriidæ. The pod is four-sided, its valves one-nerved. There are generally two hypogynous glands opposite the placenta and between the longer stamens. About seventy species are known.

ēr-ŷ-sīp'-e-las, *ēr-ŷ-sīp'-e-ly, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *erysipelas*=a redness on the skin; Fr. *érysiplèle*.]

Med.: A peculiar inflammation of the skin, spreading with great rapidity: the parts affected are of a deep red color, with a diffused swelling of the underlying cutaneous tissue and cellular membrane, and an indisposition to take on healthy action. It is called by John Hunter the adhesive inflammation. Erysipelas is divided into: (1) Simple, where the skin only is affected; (2) Phlegmonous, where the cutaneous and areolar tissue are both attacked at the same time, going on to vesication, then yellowness, and death of the skin; death of the areolar tissue may follow, constituting malignant or gangrenous erysipelas; (3) Edematous, or sub-cutaneous, of a yellowish, dark brown, or red color, occurring about the eyelids, scrotum, or legs, usually in broken-down dropsical constitutions. The first is superficial and sthenic, the other forms more deep-seated and asthenic, and require

vigorously active treatment by free incisions before the formation of pus, as it is too late to wait till pus has actually formed. Some physicians speak highly of poultices of phytolacca leaves, while others recommend topical applications of some form of iron in tincture. The constitutional treatment is mainly restorative: the more asthenic the case the sooner should perchloride of iron be given, from 20 to 30 minims of the tincture every two or three hours, and continued during convalescence to insure a cure.

ēr-ŷ-sī-pēl'-a-tōid, *a.* [Gr. *erysipelas* (genit. *erysipelatos*)=erysipelas, and *eidos*=form, resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas.

ēr-ŷ-sī-pēl'-a-toūs, *a.* [Gr. *erysipelas* (genit. *erysipelatos*)=erysipelas, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]
Med.: Having the nature of erysipelas, or in some way resembling it.

"A person, who for some years had been subject to erysipelatos fevers."—Bp. Berkeley: *Siris*, § 6.

ēr-ŷ-sīp'-ēl-oūs, *a.* [ERYSIPELAS.] Eruptive; pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature of erysipelas (q. v.).

ēr-ŷs'-ī-phē, *s.* [Gr. *erysibē*=mildew.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi now much reduced in extent by the removal from it of various species now ranked under distinct genera. When undeveloped they are called Oidia (q. v.).

ēr-ŷth'-a-čā, *s.* [ERYTHACUS.]

ēr-ŷth'-a-čī'-nā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *erythac(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylvidæ or Warblers. It contains the Robins. They are scattered over both hemispheres.

ēr-ŷth'-a-cūs, ē-rŷth'-a-čā, *s.* [Gr. *erythainō*=to dye red, to cause to blush, in allusion to the red plumage of the Robin Redbreast, a species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Erythacinæ (q. v.).

ēr-ŷ-thē'-mā, *s.* [Gr. *erythema*=redness; *ereuthos*=red.]

Med.: Uniform redness, with puffiness of the skin; seldom accompanied by general febrile disturbance, and not extending to the areolar tissue. The chief variety is *Erythema nodosum*. The redness and bumps gradually subside. It is commonest in young females, but is also seen in feeble boys. It is often a symptom of some other disease, as in measles or scarlatina, in which case active treatment of it may kill the patient; but if otherwise, painting with nitrate of silver generally induces a favorable resolution.

ēr-ŷth-ē-māt'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *erythema* (q. v.); *t* connective, and suff. -ic.]

Med.: A term applied to skin affections marked by or associated with redness, specially relating to erythema, erysipelas, and the more common Rose-rash and Nettle-rash.

ēr-ŷ-thēm'-a-toūs, *a.* [English, &c., *erythema* (q. v.); *t* connective, and suff. -ous.]

Med.: The same as ERYTHEMATIC (q. v.).

ēr-ŷth-ræ'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *erythraios*=red.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Gentiareæ. The calyx is five-cleft; the corolla funnel-shaped and withering, its limb short; stigmas two; capsule linear, two-celled. Known species about fifteen.

*ēr-ŷth-ræ'-ān, *a.* [Gr. *erythros*=red; Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Of a red color.

Erythræan main, *s.*

Geog.: The Red Sea.

"The ruddy waves he cleft in twain
Of the Erythræan main."
Milton: *Psalm cxx. 46*.

¶ The Erythræan Sea mentioned by Herodotus included not only the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, but also the Indian Ocean. Xenophon, in the *Cyropædia*, applies the name to the Persian Gulf.

ēr-ŷth'-ric, *a.* [Gr. *erythros*=red; -ic.] See the compound.

erythric-acid, *s.* [ERYTHRIN.]

ēr-ŷth'-rīn, ē-rŷth'-rīne, *s.* [Gr. *erythros*=red; Eng., &c., suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

1. *Chem.* (chiefly of the form erythrin): Erythric acid, erythritic orsellinate, C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀. It is contained in *Rocella fusiformis*, and extracted by boiling with milk of lime. It forms crystals but very slightly soluble in hot water, reddened by ammonia in the open air, and is resolved by boiling with baryta water into orsellinic acid and picro-erythrin, C₁₂H₁₆O₇, which by further boiling with baryta water is converted into orcin, C₇H₈O₂, erythrite, C₄H₁₀O₄, and CO₂. The orcin is readily soluble in strong alcohol, while the erythrite is only slightly soluble.

2. *Min.* (of the form erythrine): The same as ERYTHRITE (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ě-rýth'-rín-a, s. [Modeled on Gr. *erythrinós*, which, however, is a red kind of mullet, and not a plant.]

Bot.: Coral Tree. A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Erythrinæ (q. v.). The species consist of shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves or long stalks and blood-red flowers. Found in the tropics. *Erythrina monosperma* furnishes gum lac (q. v.).

ě-rýth'-rîne, s. [ERYTHRIN.]

ěr-ý-thrī'-ně-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythrin(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ (q. v.).

ě-rýth'-rī'-nūs, s. [Gr. *erythrinós*=a red kind of mullet.]

Ichthy.: A name given by Jonston and Willoughby to what is now called *Pagellus erythrinus*. [PAGELLUS.]

ě-rýth'-ríte, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and Eng. suff. -ite (Chem.) (q. v.).]

1. Chem.: Erythrol, erythromannite, erythroglucin, phycite, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$. A tetratomic alcohol, existing ready formed in the alga, *Protococcus vulgaris*; also by boiling erythrin with baryta water. Erythrite crystallizes in large colorless prisms, melting at 120° , which are readily soluble in water, insoluble in ether, and sparingly in cold alcohol. Heating with concentrated hydriodic acid, converts it into secondary butyl iodide, $CH_3CH_1CH_2CH_3$. Fused with caustic potash it yields oxalic and acetic acids. Erythrite has a sweet taste; it does not ferment with yeast. It is optically inactive. It unites directly with acids forming ethers. It does not reduce an alkaline solution of a cupric salt.

2. Min.: A monoclinic mineral; its hardness 1.5 to 2.5; specific gravity, 2.9; luster on the different faces of the crystal from dull to adamantine; color red or greenish-gray. Composition: Arsenic acid, 38.43; oxide of cobalt, 37.55; water, 24.02. Earthy cobalt bloom is a variety of it, consisting of cobalt bloom with free arsenious acid. Found abroad in Saxony, Thuringia, Baden, Norway, &c.; in Cornwall and Cumberland, England, and near Killarney, Ireland. (*Dana*.) Called also Erythrine (q. v.).

ěr-ýth'-rit'-íc, a. [Eng. *erythrit(e)*, and suff. -ic (Chem.) (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to Erythrite (q. v.).

erythritic-acid, s.

Chem.: A monobasic tetratomic acid, $C_4H_8O_5$, or $CH_2(OH) \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Erythritic acid, also called erythroglucinic acid, is obtained by the oxidation of erythrite with platinum black in an aqueous solution. It forms a deliquescent mass, which is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts.

ě-rýth-rō, pref. [Lat. *erythros*; Gr. *erythros*=red, of the color of nectar and wine; cogn. with Lat. *ruber*, *rutilus*, and with Sansc. *rudhiram*=blood, and *rôhitas*=red.]

Bot., &c.: Red, pale red.

ě-rýth-rō-gēn, s. [Greek *erythros*=red, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: A substance originally colorless, but reddened by acids, supposed by Hope to be contained in flowers.

ě-rýth-rō-glū'-čín, s. [Pref. *erythro*, and Eng., &c., *glucin*.] [ERYTHRITE.]

ě-rýth-rō-glū'-čín'-íc, a. [Pref. *erythro*, and Eng. *glucinic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

erythroglucinic-acid, s.

Chem.: Another name for Erythroleic-acid (q. v.).

ě-rýth-rōld, a. & s. [Gr. *erythroidēs*=of a ruddy look; *erythros*=red, and *eidos*=form; Fr. *érythroïde*.]

A. As adj.: Of a red color.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The reddish muscular envelope of the testicle.

ě-rýth-rō-lē'-íc, a. [Pref. *erythro*, and Eng., &c., *oleic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

erythroleic-acid, s.

Chem.: A purple semi-fluid substance, said to exist in archil.

ě-rýth-rō-leín, s. [Pref. *erythro*, and Eng., &c., *olein* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{22}O_4$. An oily liquid extracted by Kane from archil and litmus. (*Larousse*.)

ě-rýth-rō-lit'-mín, s. [Pref. *erythro*; Eng. *litm(us)*, and suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{22}O_{13}$. A red coloring matter extracted by Kane from litmus. (*Larousse*.)

ě-rýth-rō-mān'-nīte, s. [Pref. *erythro*, and Eng. *mannite*.] [ERYTHRITE.]

ě-rýth-rō-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *erythronion*=a plant of the satyrium kind (Dioscorides in Liddell & Scott). A Satyrium is a kind of Orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of widely diffused Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. The Tartars are said to reckon one species, *Erythronium dens canis*, the Dog's-tooth Violet, as an article of diet. It is found in the south of Europe. Its bulbs have been regarded as aphrodisiac and anthelmintic. The leaves and roots of *E. americanum* are emetic.

†**2. Min.**: Vanadite (q. v.).

ě-rýth-rō-phlæ'-ūm, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *phloios*=bark.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Mimoseæ, tribe Parkiceæ. *Erythrophloeum guineense* is an ornamental tree about 120 feet high growing in Western Africa. The natives call it gregre tree—i. e., ordeal tree, from the use to which its abundant red juice is put. It is also called *Afzelia grandis*. (*Paxton*.)

ě-rýth-rō-phlæ'-ine, s. [Mod. Latin *erythrophloe(um)*, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A poisonous base, extracted by alcohol from the bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*, a tall leguminous tree, growing on the west coast of Africa. It is only slightly soluble in ether, benzene, or chloroform, but is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts with acids. In contact with manganese peroxide and sulphuric acid erythrophloeine develops a violet color less intense than that produced by strychnine; the color soon changes to a dirty brown. It acts as a poison by paralyzing the action of the heart.

ě-rýth-rō-phýll, **ě-rýth-rō-phýl'-line**, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The red coloring matter of leaves in autumn. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dissolves with brown color in alkali.

ě-rýth-rō-prō-tíde, s. [Greek *erythros*=red, *protos*=first, and Eng. suff. -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances.

ě-rýth-rōr'-chís, s. [Pref. *erythr(o)*, and Eng., &c., *orchis*.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ, family Vanillidæ. *Erythrorchis scandens* has slender stems one hundred feet long, and runs like a creeper over trees in wet jungles in the Eastern peninsula and the adjacent islands.

ě-rýth-rōse, s. [ERYTHROSIS.]

Chem.: The name given by Garot to the yellow or orange-colored substance obtained by treating rhubarb with nitric acid, which, however, he allows to be a mixture. It dissolves in alkalis, forming red solutions which produce very deep stains. [RHUBARB.]

ě-rýth-rō-sī-dēr'-íte, s. [Pref. *erythro*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: Scacchi's name for a hydrated chloride of potassium and iron, $2KCl + Fe_2Cl_3 + 2H_2O$. Prismatic in crystallization. Soluble in water. Found embedded in volcanic bombs inclosed in Vesuvian lava of April, 1872, and was probably formed by sublimation during that eruption. (*Thomas Davies, F. G. S.*)

ě-rý-thrō'-šís, s. [From Gr. *erythros*=red.]

Med.: Plethora. (*Dunghison*.)

ě-rýth-rō-spēr'-mě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythro-sperm(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ. The styles are several, the fruit ultimately splits.

ě-rýth-rō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Erythrospermeæ (q. v.).

ě-rýth-rō-stō'-mūm, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux to the aggregate fruit more generally called Etærio (q. v.). Example, the strawberry.

ěr-ýth-rōx-ýl'-ā-čē-æ, **ě-rýth-rōx-ýl'-ě-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythroxylo(n)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]

Bot.: Erythroxylo. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. It consists of shrubs or trees with the young shoots scaly, alternate stipulate leaves, and small white or greenish flowers. Sepals five, combined at the base; persistent petals five, each with a plaited scale at the base; stamens ten, monadelphous; ovary three-celled, but having two of the cells spurious; styles three; stigmas three, capitate; ovule solitary pendulous; fruit a one-seeded drupe. Only known genus Erythroxylo, species seventy-five. Most are from Brazil and other parts of South America, or the West Indies, a few from Madagascar, Mauritius, the East Indies, and Australia. [ERYTHROXYLON.]

ěr-ýth-rōx-ýl'-ōn, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *xylo*=wood.]

Bot.: The typical and only known genus of the order Erythroxyloceæ (q. v.). As the etymology suggests, the wood of most species is bright red.

Erythroxylo hypericifolium is called in the Island of France *bois d'huile*=oil-wood. In Brazil a permanent reddish-brown dye is made from the bark of *E. suberosum*. The young branches of *E. areolatum*, which grows near Carthage, are refrigerant; its bark is tonic; the subacid juice of its fleshy fruit is purgative and diuretic, and from the juice of its leaves an ointment is formed which is employed against scald heads. Two Brazilian species, *E. anguifugum* and *E. campestre*, are used, the former as an alexipharmic and the latter as a purgative. *E. coca* furnishes the stimulant called coca (q. v.).

ěr-ýth-rōx'-ýl, s. [ERYTHROXYLON.]

Botany:

1. (Sing.): A plant belonging to the order Erythroxyloceæ.

2. (Pl.): The English name given by Lindley to that order itself.

ě-rýth-rō-zýme, s. [Gr. *erythros*=red, and *zymē*=leaven.]

Chem.: An azotized substance, which exists in madder, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian. It is extracted by macerating madder in water at 33° , and precipitating the aqueous extract with alcohol. [MADDER, RUBIAN.]

ěr'-ýx, **ěr'-ix**, s. [Lat. *Eryx*, an opponent of Hercules, slain by the latter and buried by him on a mountain, which retained his name. [ERYCINA.] Various other classic men or myths.]

Zoöl.: A genus of snakes, family Boidæ. They are small in size, and have not the prehensile tail of the huge Boas and Pythons. They are found in India and the Eastern Islands, and in Turkey, Greece, and Egypt.

ěs-čā-lā'-de, s. [Fr.; Sp. *escalada*; Ital. *scalata*, from Lat. *scala*=a ladder.]

1. Ord. Lang. & Mil.: An attack on a fortified place, in which scaling-ladders are used to pass a ditch and mount a rampart.

2. Fig.: Any violent onslaught.

ěs-čā-lā'-de, v. t. [ESCALADE, s.]

Ord. Lang. & Mil.: To scale; to mount by means of ladders.

ěs-čā-lā'-tōr, s. [ESCALADE.] An inclined elevator or moving stairway (q. v.).

ěs-čāl-lō'-nī-a, s. [Named after Escallon, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found these plants in Guiana.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Escalloniaceæ. The species are South American trees or shrubs, with dotted leaves and white, pink, or red whorled flowers.

ěs-čāl-lō-nī-ā-čē-æ, **ěs-čāl-lō-nī-ě-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *escalloni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]

Bot.: Escalloniads: an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. It consists of shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular exstipulate leaves and axillary conspicuous flowers. Calyx superior, five-toothed; petals five, sometimes temporarily cohering into a tube; aestivation imbricated; stamens alternate with the petals; ovary inferior, two to three-celled, with a large polyspermous placenta in the axis; stigma two to five-lobed; seeds numerous, minute. Known genera seven, species sixty, all from the temperate parts of South America and elsewhere. If within the tropics, then they are found high up on mountain sides. (*Lindley*.)

ěs-čāl-lō-nī-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *escalloni(a)*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Escalloniaceæ (q. v.).

ěs-čāl'-lōp, **ěs-čāl'-ōp**, s. [O. French *escalope*.] [SCALLOP, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 2.

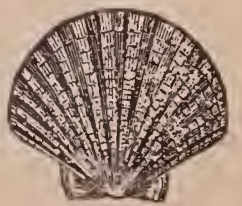
2. Fig.: A regular curving indenture in the border or margin of anything.

"Divided into so many jags or *escallops* and curiously indented."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

II. Technically:

1. Heraldry: The figure of a scallop-shell, which was originally worn as a sign that the wearer had made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain, and now borne on a shield to intimate that the bearer or his ancestors had been at the Crusades or had made long pilgrimages.

2. Zoöl.: The molluscous genus Pecten. The same as Scallop and Scallop-shell (q. v.).



Escallop.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēs-cal'-lō-pēe, a. [Fr.]

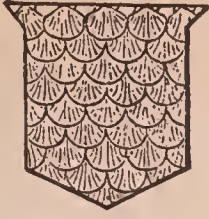
Her.: A term applied to an escutcheon, &c., which is covered with curved lines, resembling the outline of a scallop-shell, and overlapping each other.

ēs-cāl'-ōp, s. [ESCALLOP.]

ēs-cāl'-ōped, a. [Eng. *escalop*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut or fashioned in the form of a scallop-shell, cut at the edge or border into segments of a circle.

2. *Her.*: The same as ESCALLOPÉE (q. v.).



Escallopée.

ēs-cām'-bi-ō, s. [Low Lat. *escambium*=exchange.]

English Law: A writ or authority given to merchants to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the seas.

ēs-cāp'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *escap(e)*; -able.] That may or can be escaped or avoided; avoidable.

ēs-ca-pā'-de, s. [Fr., from Ital. *scappata*=an escape, fem. of pa par. of *scappare*=to escape.] [ESCAPE, v.]

*1. A wild fling of a horse; a kicking with the hind legs.

"He entered first, and with a graceful pride,
His fiery Arab dexterously did guide,
Who while his rider every stand surveyed,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*."

Dryden: 1 Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

2. A wild freak or prank; a mad frolic.

ēs-cā'-pe, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *escaper*, *eschaper*; Fr. *échapper*, from Lat. *ex cappa*=out of a cape or cloak; so that to *escape* is to free one's self, or slip out of one's cape and get away; Ital. *scappare*=to escape; Low Lat. *escapium*=flight, escape.]

A. Transitive:

1. To get away from; to avoid by flight; to elude, to evade; to get out of the way or power of.

"Where his own person, eagerly pursued,
Hardly (by boat) escaped the multitude."

Daniel: Civil Wars, vii. 16.

2. To pass or remain unnoticed or unobserved by. "Men are blinded by ignorance and error: many things may *escape* them, in many they may be deceived."—*Hooker*.

3. To pass away from; to be forgotten by; as, to *escape* one's memory.

4. To be uttered by inadvertence; as, Not a word has *escaped* me on the matter.

B. Intransitive:

1. To flee away; to avoid danger or harm by flight; to make one's escape; to seek or obtain safety or liberty by flight.

"*Escape* for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain lest thou be consumed."—*Genesis xix. 17.*

2. To avoid or elude notice; to pass or remain unnoticed or untouched; to be overlooked.

"Death manaseth every age, and smit
In each estat, forther *escape*th non."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,999.

3. To find a means of discharge or exit from anything which incloses or contains; to leak; as, Gas *escapes* from a pipe.

4. To be carried, conveyed, or transported in any way; as, A plant *escapes* from cultivation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *escape*, to *elude*, and to *evade*: "The idea of being disengaged from that which is not agreeable is comprehended in the sense of all these terms; but *escape* designates no means by which this is effected; *elude* and *evade* define the means, namely, the efforts which are used by one's self: we are simply disengaged when we *escape*; but we disengage ourselves when we *elude* and *evade*: we *escape* from danger; we *elude* the search; our *escapes* are often providential, and often narrow; our success in *eluding* depends on our skill: there are many bad men *escape* hanging by the mistake of a word. There are many who *escape* detection by the art with which they *elude* observation and inquiry. *Elude* and *evade* both imply the practice of art: but the former consists mostly of actions, the latter of words as well as actions: a thief *eludes* those who are in pursuit of him by dexterous modes of concealment; he *evades* the interrogatories of the judge by equivocating replies. He is said to *elude* a punishment, and to *evade* a law." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-cā'-pe, s. [ESCAPE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of escaping from danger or hurt by flight; a fleeing from.

"No sooner was the king's *escape* taken notice of by the guards."—*Ludlow: Memoirs, i. 191.*

2. The state of having escaped or avoided danger or hurt.

"Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable."—*Addison*.

*3. An excuse; a means or ground for escaping.

"St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

*4. An excursion, a sally.

"We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own,
As to be instruments of your safety."

Denham: Sophy, iii. 1.

*5. A flight, a sally.

"Thousand '*scapes* of wit
Make thee the father of their idle dreams."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

*6. An oversight, a mistake.

"In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation."—*Brerewood: On Language*.

7. An escaping or finding a means of discharge or exit from anything which incloses or contains; a leakage; as, an *escape* of gas from a pipe.

*8. An irregularity, a transgression.

"Dost thou behold
With watchful eyes the subtle '*scapes* of men?"
R. Wilmot: Tancred and Gismunda, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge.

2. *Bot.*: A plant which has escaped from a garden, and now grows apparently but not really wild.

"Whether the hill could be considered as a habitat for the Columbine in its wild state, or whether the plant had not originally been an *escape*."—*Edtn. and Glasg. Geol. Soc. Excursion, in Weekly Scotsman, June 30, 1883.*

3. *Law*: Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavors to carry him to jail, and he on the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape*. (*Cowel*.)

"An *escape* of a person arrested upon criminal process, by eluding the vigilance of his keepers before he is put in hold, is also an offense against public justice, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The officer permitting such *escape*, either by negligence or connivance, is evidently much more culpable than the prisoner; but private individuals, who have persons lawfully in their custody, are not less guilty of this offense if they suffer them illegally to depart, for they may at any time protect themselves from liability by delivering over their prisoner to a peace-officer."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 10.*

4. *Teleg.*: Leakage of current from the line-wire to ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors.

5. *Engin.*: The same as fire-escape (q. v.).

escape-valve, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A loaded valve fitted to the end of the cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming valve.

2. A valve fitted to the feed-pipe as a means of exit for the surplus water.

3. A valve which affords escape to steam in a given contingency: upon excessive pressure by a safety-valve, to announce low-water, &c.

escape-warrant, s.

Law: A warrant or process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to retake an escaped prisoner, and deliver him up to proper custody.

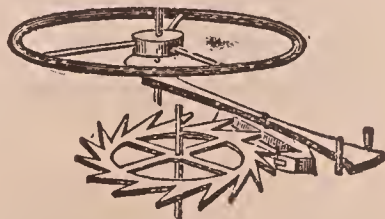
escape-wheel, s.

Hor.: These are various in form; the wheel is acted upon by the spring or weight of the clock or watch, and is allowed an intermittent rotation, one tooth at a time, and the pendulum or balance-wheel which thus regulates the movement becomes the time-measurer. The pallets on the oscillating pendulum arbor allow the teeth to escape, one at a time. [ESCAPEMENT.] (*Knight*.)

ēs-cā'-pe-mēnt, scāpe-mēnt, s. [Eng. *escape*; -ment.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of escaping; an escape.

2. *Hor.*: A device intervening between the power and the time-measurer in a clock or watch, to convert a continuous rotary into an oscillating isochronous movement. It is acted on by each. The power, through the escapement, imparts to the pendulum or balance-wheel an impulse sufficient to overcome the friction of the latter and the resistance of the atmosphere, and thus keeps up the vibrations. The time-measurer (pendulum or balance-wheel) acts through the escapement to cause



Escapement.

the motion of the train to be intermittent. Clocks and watches are generally named according to the form of their escapement; as, Chronometer, Crown-wheel, Cylinder, Deadbeat, Detached, Duplex, Horizontal, and Lever escapement, &c. (See these words.)

ēs-cāp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *escap(e)*; -er.] One who or that which escapes.

ēs-cāp'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ESCAPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of avoiding danger or hurt by flight; an escape.

*ēs-car' (1), *ēs-char', s. [Fr. *eschare*.] A scar or hard scab upon a hurt, sore, wound, &c. [SCAR.]

ēs-car' (2), ēs-kar, s. [Ir.]

Geol.: A local Irish term for drift (q. v.). [SCOUR.]

*ēs-car'-būn-cle, s. [CARBUNCLE.]

*ēs-car'-ga-toire (toire as twār), s. [Fr., from *escargot*=a snail.] A nursery or breeding-place for snails.

ēs-carp', v. t. [Fr. *escarper*=to cut away, rocks, &c., in slopes, so as to render them inaccessible.] [SCARP.]

Fort.: To cut or form in a slope.

"The glaciis was all *escarped* upon the live rock."—*Carleton: Memoirs, p. 132.*

ēs-carp', es-carpe, scarp, s. [ESCARP, v.; SCARP, s.]

Fort.: That side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart; a scarp. On the other side of the ditch is the counterscarp (q. v.). [SCARP; COUNTERSCARP.]

ēs-carp'-mēnt, s. [Fr., from *escarper*=to cut away in slopes.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A precipitous or abrupt face of a hill or ridge of land; a cliff.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: Ground cut away so as to present a nearly perpendicular face, and thus render the position inaccessible to an enemy.

2. *Geog. & Geol.*: The abrupt face of a ridge of high land.

ēs-car'-tēl, v. t. [O. Fr. *escarleter*; Fr. *écarteler*=to quarter.]

Her.: To cut or notch in a square form, or across.

ēs-car'-tēl-ēe, a. [Fr.]

Her.: Cut or notched in a square form, or across.

ēs-čh, ēs-čhe, s. [ASH.] (Scotch and North of England dialect. *Esche* is in *Prompt. Parv.*)

ēs-čh-a-lōt', s. [Fr.]

Bot.: A small species of onion or garlic, *Allium ascalonicum*. [SHALLOT.]

ēs-char', s. [Fr. *escarre*, from Gr. *eschara*=a grate, a pan of coals.] [SCAR.]

Surg.: A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ēs-čh-a-rā, s. [Lat. *eschara*=Gr. *eschara*=a fireplace; a scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family *Escharidæ* (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time from the Oölitic times till now.

ēs-čhār'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *eschar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, suborder *Cyclotomata* (q. v.). The coenecium is erect and rigid, with the cells arranged quincuncially in a single plane on one or both sides of the frond.

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time from the Oölitic period till now.

ēs-čh-a-rōt'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *escharōtikos*=fit to form an eschar; *escharoō*=to form a scab.]

A. As adj.: Having the property of destroying the flesh; caustic.

B. As substantive:

Surg.: A strong caustic, which produces an eschar. [CAUSTICS.]

ēs-čh-a-tō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *eschatolog(y)*; -ical.] Relating to or in any way connected with eschatology.

ēs-čh-a-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *eschatolog(y)*; -ist.] A writer on eschatology; one who treats of the last events mentioned in Scripture.

ēs-čh-a-tōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *eschatos*=the last in position or in time, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *eschatologie*.]

Theol.: The department of inquiry which treats of the last events mentioned in the roll of Scripture prophecy—viz., the advent of the Savior and the second destruction of the world, the last judgment, and the final award.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

es-chaunge, s. & v. [EXCHANGE, s. & v.]

ēs-čheat', *es-čete, *es-čeyte, *es-čyte, *ex-cheat, s. [O. Fr. *eschet*=that which falls to one, rent; *escheoir*; Fr. *échoir*=to fall to one's share; Low Lat. *excado*=to fall upon: *ex*=out, and *cado*=to fall.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A return, a gain, a profit.

"To make one great by others losse is bad *excheat*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 25.

II. *Law*: The reverting of real property to the state in default of any persons legally entitled to hold the same.

ēs-čheat', v. i. & t. [ESCHEAT, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To be forfeited or given over.

II. *Law*: To fall or revert to the state through failure of heirs.

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To forfeit through failure of heirs.

"To alienate any of the forfeited *escheated* lands."—*Clarendon*.

*2. *Fig.*: To forfeit, to abandon.

"As doubtfull whether 't should *escheated* be To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty."

Cartwright: On Christ Church Buildings.

ēs-čheat'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *escheat*; -able.] That may or can be escheated; liable to escheat.

ēs-čheat'-age (age as *ig*), s. [English *escheat*; -age.] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

"In those times were established the ridiculous rights of *escheatage* and shipwrecks."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of the Laws*, bk. xxi, ch. xiii.

ēs-čheat'-ōr, *es-cheat-our, *es-čet-our, s. [Eng. *escheat*; -or.]

Law: An officer appointed in several of the states of the Union to observe the escheats to the state in that jurisdiction, and certify them into the treasury.

"The name *escheator* cometh from the French word *escheoir*, which signifieth to happen or fall out; and he by his place is to search into any profit accruing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire*.

***ēs-čhecked'**, adj. [CHECKED.] Checkered, checked.

ēsčh'-ēr-ite, s. [German *escherit*.] Named after Stockar-Escher, one of those who analyzed it.]

Min.: A brownish-yellow, somewhat greenish epidote found at Mount St. Gothard. Dana places it under his first or ordinary variety of epidote.

***ēs-čhě-vin**, s. [Fr. *échevin* = a sheriff.] The elder or warden, who was principal of an ancient guild.

ēs-čhew (ew as *ū*), *es-čhewe, *es-čhiwe, *es-čhue, *es-čhywe, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *eschever*, from O. H. Ger. *sciuhan*; M. H. Ger. *schuhen*=(1) to frighten, (2) to fear, shy at, from O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *schiech*, *schich*; Ger. *scheu*=shy (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To flee from; to shun, to avoid.

"For thy my sonne, if thou wolt live In virtue, thou must vice *eschewe*."

Gower: C. A., i.

*2. To escape, to avoid.

"What cannot be *eschewed* must be embraced."

Shakesp: Merry Wives, v. 5.

*B. *Intrans.*: To avoid, to shun.

"Her *eschewing* to be in my company."—*Ludlow: Memoirs; Lett. Papers*, iii 250.

***ēs-čhew'-aŋce** (ew as *ū*), s. [English *eschew*; -ance.] The act of eschewing, avoiding, or shunning; escape, avoidance.

ēs-čhew'-ēr (ew as *ū*), s. [Eng. *eschew*; -er.] One who eschews, shuns, or avoids.

***ēs-čhew'-mēnt** (ew as *ū*), s. [English *eschew*; -ment.] The act of eschewing; eschewance; avoidance.

ēsčh-schöltz'-i-a, s. [Named after Dr. Eschscholtz, a botanist.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Papaveraceæ (Poppies). The species are yellow-flowered, and are akin to Glaucium. It has been proposed to exchange the name Eschscholtzia for Chryseis. This flower is claimed by Californians as the emblem of the state and is locally called the cup of gold (q. v.), or in Spanish *el copa del oro*.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Ctenophora, family or sub-tribe Saccatæ.

***ēs-čhŭtch'-eōn**, s. [ESCUTCHEON.]

ēs-čhŷ-nite, s. [ÆSCHYNITE.]

ēs-clāt-tē, a. [O. Fr., pa. par. of *esclater*=to shiver.]

Her.: A term applied to anything shivered by a battle-ax.

ēs-cō-bard'-iŝm, s. [Fr. *escobard(er)*; English suff. -ism. The French verb, whence the English substantive is derived, is a coinage from the name of a Spanish Jesuit casuist, Antonio Escobar y Mendoza (1589-1669), and the author of the proposition that purity of intention may justify actions which morality and human law hold blameworthy. He was attacked by Pascal and ridiculed by Molière, La Fontaine, and Boileau. His laxity has been censured by the Church.] Equivocation, casuistry in a bad sense.

ēs-cō-bē'-dī-a, s. [Named after Escobedo, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Escobediæ (q. v.). Two species are known from the warmer parts of this country.

ēs-cō-bē'-dī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *escobedia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Antirrhinideæ.

***ēs-cōch'-eōn**, s. [ESCUTCHEON.]

ēs-cort, s. [Fr. *escorte*=a guide, a convoy, from Ital. *scorta*=an escort or guide, fem. pa. par. of *scagege*=to see, guide, from Lat. **excorrigo*, from *ex*=out, and *corrigo*=to correct.]

1. A guard or convoy of armed men, which attends upon any person, baggage, munitions, &c., while being conveyed from one place to another, as a protection against the attacks of an enemy, or for general security.

"The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate."—*Burke: Works*, vol. ii., *Lett. from W. Hastings*.

2. A guard of honor in attendance upon any person of rank, dignity, or official position.

3. Guidance, protection, care; as, to act as *escort* to a lady.

ēs-cort', v. t. [ESCORT, s.]

1. To act as escort to; to attend upon while moving from place to place, as a protection against danger.

2. To attend upon; as, to *escort* a lady.

***ēs-cōt'**, s. [Fr.] [SCOT, s.; SHOT, s.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*. (Eng.)

***ēs-cōt'**, v. t. [Escot, s.] To pay the reckoning for; to support, to maintain.

ēs-coū-ade', s. [Fr.] A squad (q. v.).

***ēs-cōūt'**, s. [O. Fr. *escoute*.] A scout, a spy. [SCOUT, s.]

***ēs-cript'**, s. [O. Fr.] A writing. (Cockeram.)

ēs-cri-toire' (toire as *twâr*), s. [O. Fr. *escriptoire*, from Lat. *scriptorium*=a place for writing; *scribo*=to write; Fr. *écritoire*.] A writing-desk; generally fixed, and having a falling leaf. It is commonly corrupted into Secretary.

ēs-cri-tōr'-i-al, a. [Eng. *escritoir(e)*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to an *escritoire*.

ēs-crōd', s. [SCROD.] A small cod broiled; a scrod.

ēs-crōl', s. [SCROLL.]

Her.: A scroll; a slip of paper, parchment, &c., on which the motto is written.

ēs-crōw', s. [O. Fr. *escroe*, *escroue*; Norm. Fr. *escroue*.]

Law: A deed delivered to a third person, to be held by him, till the grantee has performed or fulfilled some certain condition, and not to take effect till such condition has been fulfilled, when it has to be delivered up to the grantee.

***ēs-crŷ'**, *es-crie, v. t. [ASCRY.] To descry, to detect, to discover.

ēs-cu-age (age as *ig*), s. [Norm. Fr.; French *écuage*, *escuage*, from Low Lat. *scutagium*, from Lat. *scutum*; Fr. *écu*, *escu*=a shield.]

Feud. Syst.: A sum of money paid by a tenant in lieu of personal attendance on the lord in knight service. It came at last to be levied by assessment at so much for every knight's fee. The first time this appears to have been done was in 5th Henry II. of England, for his expedition to Toulouse; but it soon came to be so universal that personal attendance fell quite into disuse. [SCUTAGE.]

***ēs-cū-dē'-rō**, s. [Sp., from Lat. *scutarius*, from *scutum*=a shield.] A shield-bearer, an esquire, an attendant upon a person of rank; a lady's page.

ēs-cū-dō, s. [Sp.]

Numis.: A Spanish coin containing ten reales. Ten *escudos* are=\$5.00.

ēs-cū-lā'-pī-an, a. [Lat. *Æsculapius*, the god of medicine. He is described as the son of Apollo and Coronis, and is usually represented as an old man bearing a staff, round which a serpent is twined.] Of or pertaining to medicine or healing; medical.

ēs-cu-lent, a. & s. [Lat. *esculentus*, from **esco*=to eat; *esca*=food.]

A. *As adj.*: Fit or good for food; eatable; edible.

B. *As subst.*: Anything which is fit or good for food, or eatable.

ēs-cu-līne, s. [ÆSCULINE.]

ēs-cŭtch'-eōn, *es-chutch-eon, *es-coch-eon, *es-coch-on, *scutch-eon*, s. [O. Fr. *escusson*, from Low Lat. *scutionem*, accus. of *scutio*, from Lat. *scutum*=a shield; Fr. *écusson*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. An ornamental plate, such as is used on a coffin to be inscribed with the name, age, &c., of the deceased person.

3. A perforated plate to finish an opening, as the keyhole plate of a door, drawer, or desk

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: The shield on which coat-armor is represented; the shield of a family. It originally took the simple form of the knight's war-shield, but was afterward varied in a fanciful manner.

"All laughed; the Landlord's face grew red

As his *escutcheon* on the wall."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Interlude).

2. *Naut.*: The compartment on a ship's stern on which her name is written.

3. *Zoöl.*: An impression existing behind the beaks of a bivalve shell, as distinguished from one placed before them, which is called a Lunule (q. v.). (S. P. Woodward.)

escutcheon of pretense.

Her.: The small shield bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the center of her husband's shield, instead of being impaled with his arms.

ēs-cŭtch'-eōned, a. [Eng. *escutcheon*; -ed.] Having an escutcheon or coat of arms.

"For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,

Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?"

Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 356, 357.

ēs'-drās, s. [Gr. *Esdras*=Ezra (q. v.).]

Apocrypha: Two books constituting the first and second of the collection called the Apocrypha.

(1) *First Book of Esdras*: The first of the books just mentioned. The Vulgate makes the canonical Book of Ezra, 1 Ezra, 1 Nehemiah, 2 Ezra, and 1st and 2d Esdras, 3 and 4 Ezra respectively. So does the 6th of the Thirty-nine Articles. The nucleus of the book is iii. 1-v. 6; from this part comes the oft quoted *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit*. The rest of the work consists of compilations more or less altered from the canonical Ezra and Nehemiah. The book seems to have been composed in Palestine. The author and date are unknown. Dr. Ginsburg thinks it must have existed at least a century before Christ. Singularly enough the Council of Trent, generally so liberal in its reception of apocryphal books into the Canon, rejected this.

(2) *Second Book of Esdras*: The second book of the Apocrypha in the English version, which in this respect follows the Zurich Bible. Great difference of opinion has existed as to the authority and date. Dr. Ginsburg assigns it to about 50 B. C., and believes the author to have been a Jew, interpolations having, however, been subsequently made by a Christian. The Council of Trent rejected this work like the First Book of Esdras.

ēs-ēm-plās'-tīc, a. [Gr. *es*=into; *hen*=one, and *plastikos*=molding, shaping.] Molding, shaping or fashioning into one.

ēs-ēn-bēc-kīa, s. [Named after Nees Von Esenbeck, a celebrated botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Pilocarpeæ. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, a native of Brazil, has the properties of quinine, and is almost as effective as a remedy in fever.

ēs-ēn-bēc'-īne, s. [Mod. Lat. *Esenbek(ia)*; -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

ēs'-ēr-īne, s. [*Eséré*, the native name for the Calabar bean, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Physostigmin, C₁₅H₂₁N₃O₂. A base contained in the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*. An extract of the bean is made with alcohol and water, then dissolved in water and filtered, and the alkaloid shaken out with ether; it is carefully neutralized with sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Eserine is a yellow amorphous mass, very poisonous, causing contraction of the pupil of the eye. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 45°. Eserine exactly neutralized with dilute sulphuric acid, then treated with excess of ammonia and evaporated to dryness on a water-bath, yields a residue of a blue color, soluble in water and in alcohol. It stains the skin, and dyes silk blue. A trace of sulphate of eserine in solution gives a red color when bromine water is added.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēs-guard** (*u* silent), *s.* A guard as escort. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

ēs-kī-mō, *s. & a.* [ESQUIMAUX.]

***ēs-loīn'**, ***es-loyn**, ***es-loyne**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *esloigner*; Fr. *éloigner*, from *loin*=far.] [ELOIN.] To remove, to take or put away.

"How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus."

Donne: Poems, p. 23.

ēs-mar-kite, *s.* [Ger. & Sw. *esmarkit*.] Named after Esmark, the discoverer of No. 2.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Esmarkite of Erdmann.* The same as FAHLUNITE (*q. v.*).

2. *Esmarkite of Hausmann.* The same as DATOLITE (*q. v.*).

ēs-nē-çy, *s.* [O. Fr. *aisnesse*; Fr. *ainesse*=priority of birth (*Bailey*).] [AISNE.]

Law: The right of the eldest coparcener in the case where an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of an heir male, of making the first choice in the division of the inheritance.

ēs-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *esō*, *eisō*=to, within, into.] Within.

ēs-sōç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *esox*, genit. *esoc(is)*=a pike, and fem. *pl. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Pikes. A family of Abdominal Fishes. The teeth are numerous and formidable; there is no adipose fin like that in the Salmonidæ. The pikes inhabit the fresh waters of temperate climates. [ESOX.]

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time apparently from the Cretaceous period till now.

ēs-ōd'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *eis*=into, and *hodos*=a way.]

Phys.: Conducting influence to the spinal marrow. (Used of the nerves which have this function.)

ēs-ō-ēn-tēr-ī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., &c., *enteritis* (*q. v.*).

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ēs-ō-gās-trī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., &c., *gastritis* (*q. v.*).

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ēs-sō-phāg'-ē-āl, **ēs-sō-phāg'-ē-ān**, *a.* [ESOPHAGEAL.]

ēs-sōph-ā-gōt'-ō-mý, *s.* [ESOPHAGOTOMY.]

ēs-sōph-ā-gūs, *s.* [ESOPHAGUS.]

***ēs-sō-pī-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Æsopius*; Gr. *Aisōpios*=pertaining to *Aisōpos* or *Æsop*.] Pertaining to or written by *Æsop*; composed in the manner or after the style of *Æsop*.

"He [Alex. Neckham] wrote a tract on the mythology of the ancient poets, *Esopian* fables, and a system of grammar and rhetoric."—*Warton: History of English Poetry*, i., diss. 2.

ēs-ō-tēr'-ic, **ēs-ō-tēr'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *esoterikos*=inner; *eso*=within. The word was first used to describe the writings of Aristotle, though he does not use it. It was probably invented to correspond with Greek *exoterikos*=external, which he does use. (*Liddell & Scott*).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Hidden, secret.

"His *esoteric* project was the original project of Christopher Columbus, extended and modified."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. *Greek Phil.*: The precise sense in which *esoterikos* was used is not quite clear, or rather it would seem to have been used in different senses by different Teachers, and sometimes even in different senses by the same Teacher. Among the Pythagoreans this epithet was applied only to those disciples who had passed through a long and severe ordeal, and had been admitted to intimate communion with the Master. In Platonic philosophy the word has a different meaning. It cannot be admitted that Plato had two sets of doctrines, and it is probable that the allusion of Aristotle (*Physica*, iv. 2) to the unwritten opinions of the founder of the Academy is to teaching which found no place in the Dialogues from its very simplicity and clearness. Aristotle divides his works into *exoteric* and *acroamatic*, which word he uses in the sense given later to *esoteric*. They both treat of the same subjects, and the distinction has regard to forms and processes of the expositions. In the former he gives the elements that are more superficial, and therefore easily comprehended by the less intelligent, for the latter he reserves the arguments that are difficult and weighty, and most deserving the meditation of the philosopher. [EXOTERIC.]

ēs-ō-tēr'-ic-āl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *esoteric*; *-ly*.] In an esoteric manner.

ēs-ō-tēr'-ī-çism, *s.* [Eng. *esoteric*; *-ism*.] Esoteric doctrine or principles.

ēs-ō-tēr'-ics, *s.* [ESOTERIC, *a.*] Mysterious or occult doctrines or science.

ēs-ō-tēr'-ism, *s.* [Gr. *esōteros*=inner, and Eng. *suff. -ism*.] The same as ESOTERICISM (*q. v.*).

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

ēs-ō-tēr'-ý, *s.* [Gr. *esōteros*=inner.] Mystery; hidden or occult doctrines.

"The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar."—*Note in Search's Freewill*, p. 172.

ēs-sōx, *s.* [Lat. *esox*; Gr. *isox*=a fish from the Rhine, a pike.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Esocidæ. Snout protruded, broad and somewhat flattened; gape wide, the palate, throat, and sides of the lower jaw thickly armed with prominent teeth; body lengthened, dorsal and anal fins single, far behind and opposite each other. (*Couch.*) *Esox lucius* is the pike (*q. v.*). *Esox belone* of Linnæus, Block, and Donovan is the *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier, Fleming, Jenyns, and Yarrell. [BELONE, GARFISH.]

***ēs-pā-dōn**, *s.* [Italian *spadone*, from *spada*=a sword.] A long sword of Spanish invention, worn by foot-soldiers, or used for decapitation.

ēs-pāl'-ier (*ier* as *yēr*), *s.* [Fr. *espallier*; Sp. *espallera*, *espaldera*; Ital. *spalliera*; O. Fr. *espalde*; Fr. *épaule*; Sp. *espalda*; Ital. *spala*=shoulder.]

1. Lattice-work on which to train and support ornamental shrubs or plants.

2. A row of trees trained up to a lattice-work, so as to constitute a shelter for plants.

"Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,

His arbors darken, his *espalliers* meet."

Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 80.

ēs-pāl'-ier (*ier* as *yēr*), *v. t.* [ESPALIER, *s.*] To form an espalier of; to protect by means of an espalier.

ēs-par'-çet, *s.* [Fr. *esparcette*; Sp. *esparceta*.] A kind of Sanfoin.

ēs-par'-tō, *s.* [Sp. *esparto*, from Lat. *spartum*=a grass, *Stipa tenacissima*; Gr. *sparton*.]

Bot. & Comm.: Two grasses, *Macrochloa* (formerly called *Stipa*) *tenacissima* and *Lygeum spartum*. The former is the genuine esparto grass. Probably it was the species used in Spain in Roman times for making ropes, mats, nets, whiphongs, &c. It has continued to be employed in Spain for such purposes to the present day; but it was not till the middle of the nineteenth century that it attracted notice in Britain as a material for paper-making. Many thousand tons are now annually imported for this purpose. It is used also for making mats, nets, baskets, &c.

ēs-spā'-thāte, *a.* [Latin *e* = out; *spatha* = the spathe of a palm-tree, and Eng., &c., *suff. -ate*.]

Bot.: Not having a spathe.

ēs-pē'-cial (*cial* as *shal*), ***es-pe-cial**, *a.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *spécial*, from Lat. *specialis*=belonging to a particular kind; *species*=a kind.] Distinguished or eminent in a certain class or kind; special; chief; particular.

ēs-pē'-cial-lý, ***es-pe-cial-lye** (*cial* as *shal*), *adv.* [Eng. *especial*; *-ly*.] In an especial manner or degree; chiefly, particularly, principally, mainly.

"Then said some at the table, Nuts spoil tender teeth, especially the teeth of the children."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ēs-pē'-cial-nēss (*cial* as *shal*), *s.* [English *especial*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being especial or chief.

***ēs'-pēr-ānce**, *s.* [Fr.] Hope.

E-spē-ran'-tō, *s.* [After *Esperanto*, Spanish scholar. An artificial international language, first announced in 1890 by Esperanto of Spain. Its alphabet is such that the pronunciation comes naturally to all peoples. The language is essentially phonetic, there being no silent letters, and each letter always having but one immutable sound. Esperanto contains about 1,000 root words, by means of which and with the help of thirty prefixes and affixes, every idea can be fully and logically expressed. It is now taught in many schools of France and Sweden, and journals in the language are published in France, Germany, Sweden, and Russia. Translations of "Hamlet", the "Iliad", and several of the shorter works of Tolstoi and Puslin, as well as scientific works of Leibnitz and Grucy, have been published in Esperanto, and there are at least 200 volumes of literary works of all kinds published in the language.

ēs-pī'-āl, ***es-pi-aille**, ***es-py-ail**, *s.* [Old Fr. *espier*=to spy out.]

1. A spy, a scout.

"This by *espial* sure I know."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 28.

2. A spying, observation, discovery.

"Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

ēs-pī'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *espy*; *-er*.] One who spies or watches like a spy.

ēs'-pī-nēl, *s.* [Sp. *espinel*.] [SPINEL.]

ēs'-pī-ōn-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Fr. *espionnage*.] The act or practice of spying; the employment of spies; the practice or act of watching the actions or conduct of others as a spy.

ēs'-pī-ōtte, *s.* [Fr.]

Agric.: A kind of rye.

***ēs-pīr'-it-u-ēll**, *a.* [Fr. *esprit*=spirit.] Spiritual.

ēs-plā-nā'de, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *esplaner*=to level.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An open, level space; as a terrace, walk, or drive along the seaside.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: An extended glacis. The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the open country. A clear space between the citadel and the adjacent houses of a fortified town.

2. *Horticul.*: A grass-plot.

***ēs-pleēs'**, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *esples*, *espleits*, from Low Lat. *explectia*, from *explectus*, *pa. par.* of *expleo*=to fill up.]

Law:

1. The profit or products which ground or land yields; as the hay of the meadows; the feed of the pasture; the corn and grain of the arable land.

2. Rents, services, and the like.

***ēs-pōūš'-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *espous(e)*; *-age*.] The act of espousing; espousal; marriage.

ēs-pōūš'-āl, ***es-pous-aile**, ***es-pous-aile**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, from Lat. *sponsalia*=a betrothal, neut. *pl.* of *sponsalis*=of or pertaining to one who is betrothed; *sponsa*=one betrothed.]

A. *As adj.*: Used in or relating to the act of espousing.

"The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 80.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act of espousing or betrothing; the act or ceremony of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other. (Frequently used in the plural.)

2. The act of adopting or supporting; adoption.

"If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him."—*Lord Orford*.

ēs-pōūš'-als, *s. pl.* [ESPOUSAL, B. 1.]

ēs-pōūš', *v. t. & i.* [Old Fr. *espouser*; Fr. *épouser*; O. Fr. *espouse*; Fr. *épouse*=a spouse, a wife, from Lat. *sponso*=to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo*=to promise, to engage; O. Sp. *esposar*; Ital. *sposare*.] [SPOUSE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To promise, engage, or bestow as a spouse, or in marriage; to contract or betroth.

(1) Followed by *to*:

"Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me."—*2 Sam.* iii. 14.

* (2) Followed by *with*:

"He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman."—*Bacon*.

2. To marry, to wed; to take in marriage as a spouse.

"His widowed mother, for a second mate,
Espoused the teacher of the village school."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. To adopt; to take to one's self.

"In gratitude unto the Duke of Bretagne, for his former favors, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. To support, to maintain, to defend.

"The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause."

Dryden: Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

5. To accept.

"*Espouse* thy doom at once, and cleave
To fortitude without reprieve."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**

-tion, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

***B. Intrans.**: To be espoused, betrothed, or affianced.

"They soon espoused; for they with ease were joined,
Who were before contracted in the mind." *Dryden.*

ēs-pōūse'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *espouse*; -ment.] The act of espousing; espousal.

ēs-pōūš'-ēr, s. [Eng. *espous(e)*; -er.]

1. One who espouses or marries.

"As wooers and espousers, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage."—*Bp. Gauden: Hieraspistes* (1653), p. 156.

2. One who adopts, supports, or maintains; a supporter, an advocate.

"The espousers of that unauthorized and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels."—*Allen: Serm. before Univ. of Oxford* (1761), p. 11.

ēs-prēs-si'-vō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: With expression.

ēs-priñ-gal, ***ēs-priñ'-gald**, s. [O. Fr. *esprin-galle*, from *espringaller*=to leap, to start.]
Old War: A military engine for casting stones, &c.

ēs-prit' (t silent), s. [Fr.] Spirit.

¶ *Esprit de corps*: A phrase used to express the attachment which one feels for the class, body, or profession to which he belongs, combined with a feeling of jealousy for its honor.

esprit d'iva, s. An aromatic liquor made from a composite plant, *Ptarmica* (*Achillea*) *moschata*. (*Lindley*.)

***ēs-prȳsed'**, a. [O. Fr. *esprise*.] Taken.

"She that was so much or more espysed with the raging and intollerable fire of love."—*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii., § 8.

ēs-pȳ', ***es-pi-en**, ***es-py-en**, ***as-pi-en**, v. t. & i. [Old Fr. *espier*; Fr. *épier*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *spehōn*; M. H. Ger. *spehen*; Ger. *spähen*=to watch; Lat. *specio*=to look; Gr. *skeptomai*=to look, to spy; Sansc. *paç*, *spaç*=to spy; Ital. *spiare*; Sw. *speja*; Dan. *speide*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To see things at a distance; to discover.

"They espying Little-Faith where he was, came galloping up with speed."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To discover; to see unexpectedly or suddenly.

"As one of them opened his sack he espied his money."—*Genesis* xliii. 27.

*3. To spy out; to examine as a spy.

"Moses . . . sent me . . . to spy out the land, and I brought him word again."—*Joshua* xiv. 7.

4. To discover or spy out something intended to be hidden; to detect.

"He who before he was espied was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney*.

5. To detect, to discern, to understand.

"The mother of the Soudan, well of vices
Espied hath her sonnes plaine entente."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,744.

*6. To watch, to observe.

"Now question me no more; we are espied."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To spy; to watch or look out narrowly.

"Stand by the way and spy; ask him that fleeth what is done?"—*Jeremiah* xlvii. 19.

2. To discover, to detect, to discern.

"Likewise the huntsman, in hunting the foxe, will soon espie, when he seeth a hole, whether it be the foxe's brough or not."—*Wilson: Arts of Logike*, fo. 37.

***ēs-pȳ'**, ***es-pie**, s. [ESPY, v.] A spy.

"Thou ne want non espie, ne watche, thy body for to save."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

Ēs'-quimaux (quimaux as *kī-mō*), **Ēs'-kī-mō**, s. & a. [Native name; *Esquimaux*, the popular spelling, is a French form; *Eskimo*, the modern scientific one, is more accurate.]

A. As substantive:

Ethnol.: A race or people of Turanian descent, using that word in a comprehensive sense. They inhabit Greenland and the adjacent parts of the North American continent, but may in early times have had a much more extensive area. Some anthropologists believe that if the Palæolithic age is divided into two periods, that of the Mammoth and that of the Reindeer, the men of the second or Reindeer period were Esquimaux, while those of the first, or Mammoth period, resembled the Australians.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the race or people described under A.

"Some of the *Esquimaux* knives brought to England."—*Tyler: Early Hist. of Mankind* (1865), p. 166.

Esquimaux-dog, **Eskimo-dog**, s.

Zoöl.: *Canis familiaris*, variety *Borealis*. These dogs are generally, though not always, dark in color, and utter a wolfish growl rather than a genuine doggish bark. They are used by the Esquimaux for drawing their sledges over the ice, at the rate, it is said, of sixty miles a day for several successive days.

ēs-quī're, s. [O. Fr. *esquier*, *escuyer*; Fr. *écuyer*, from Low Lat. *scutarius*=a shield-bearer; Lat. *scutum*; O. Fr. *escut*, *escu*; Fr. *écu*=a shield; Sp. *escudero*; Ital. *scudiere*; Port. *escudeiro*.]

*1. The armor-bearer or attendant on a knight.

"His esquire or armor-bearer that stuck close to his side was wounded."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 253.

2. In England: A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight. It is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, the eldest sons of baronets and knights-bachelor, officers of the king's courts or household, barristers at law, sheriffs, justices of the peace, gentlemen holding commissions in the army, navy, &c. But the title is commonly given to all professional and literary men, and is, indeed, in ordinary usage treated as a mere complimentary adjunct to a person's name in the addresses of letters, in which cases it is abbreviated to Esq.

"His wife and his children are dear to him, and have an equal right to be fed and clothed with those of the esquire or farmer."—*Knox: Essays*, No. x.

3. In the United States: The title is most frequently applied to justices of the peace and lawyers.

*4. A gentleman acting as an escort or attendant upon a lady.

ēs-quī're, v. t. [ESQUIRE, s.] To attend or wait upon; to act as an esquire to: as, to esquire a lady—i. e., to escort her in public.

***ēs-quī'r-ēss**, ***ēs-quī'er-esse**, s. [English *esquīr(e)*; -ess.] A female esquire.

ēs-quī's'se (qu as k), s. [Fr.]

Art: The first sketch of a picture, or model of a statue.

***ēss**, s. [From the letter S.] A turning, winding, or meandering of a river.

ēs-sāy, ***ēs-sāy'**, s. [Originally the same word as *essay* (q. v.); Fr. *essai*, from Lat. *exagium*=a trial of weight, from Gr. *exagion*=a weighing; Ital. *saggio*.]

1. An attempt, an effort, an endeavor.

"She and her companion made a fresh essay to go past them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. An attempt, a trial, an experiment.

"Yet modestly he does his work survey
And calls a finished poem an essay."

Dryden: To the Earl of Roscommon, 30, 31.

*3. An assay, or trial of the qualities of a metal, &c.
"For a man to take an essay of the nature of any species of things."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. iv.

*4. A trial, a test.

"I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an essay or taste of my virtue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. In literature, a composition or disquisition upon some particular point or topic; less formal and methodical than a regular treatise.

"To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer, and leisure in the reader . . . which is the cause which hath made me choose to write certain brief notes set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called essays. The word is late, but the thing is ancient."—*Bacon: Essays; To Prince Henry*.

¶ To take the essay: To try or taste food before the lord or master partook of it.

"Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the essay with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose."—*G. Rose: Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth* (1682), p. 20.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *essay*, *dissertation*, *tract*, and *treatise*: "A *treatise* is more systematic than an *essay*; it treats on the subject in a methodical form, and conveys the idea of something labored, scientific, and instructive. A *tract* is only a species of small *treatise*, drawn up upon particular occasions, and published in a separate form. *Dissertation* is with propriety applied to performances of an argumentative nature. *Essays* are either moral, political, philosophical, or literary; they are the crude attempts of the youth to digest his own thoughts, or they are the more mature attempts of the man to communicate his thoughts to others. The essay is the most popular mode of writing; it suits the writer who has not either talent or inclination to pursue his inquiries farther, and it suits the generality of readers who are amused with variety and superficiality: the *treatise* is adapted for the student; he will not be contented with the superficial *essay*, when more ample materials are within his reach: the *tract* is formed for the political partisan; it receives its interest from the occurrence of the motive: the *dissertation* interests the disputant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-sā'y, v. t. & i. [ESSAY, s.] [Fr. *essayer*; Ital. *assaggiare*.] [ASSAY.]

A. Transitive:

1. To try, to attempt, to endeavor or exert one's self to perform or accomplish.

"While I this unexampled task essay."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

*2. To make trial or experiment of.

*3. To assay; to test the value and purity of metals.

"The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *assaying* suited to it should remain unvariable."—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To endeavor, to attempt, to try.

"Yet such a tongue alike in vain essays
To blot with censure or exalt with praise."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxviii.

ēs-sāy-ēr, s. [Eng. *essay*; -er.]

1. One who tries, attempts or essays anything.

2. One who writes essays; an essayist.

"A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship, that have written since his time."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 68.

ēs-sāy-ist, s. [Eng. *essay*; -ist.] A writer of an essay or essays.

"I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's], as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ."—*Ben Jonson: Masques*.

ēs-sençe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *essentia*=a being; *esse*=to be.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which constitutes the very nature of anything.

"If, as thou say'st, thine essence be as ours,
We have replied in telling thee, the thing
Mortals call death, hath naught to do with us."

Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

2. Existence; the quality or state of being.

"In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very essence."—*Sidney*.

3. A being; an existent person.

"As far as gods, and heavenly essences
Can perish."

Milton: P. L., i. 138.

4. A species of existent being.

"Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth essence."—*Bacon*.

5. A constituent substance.

"For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure."

Milton: P. L., i. 423-5.

6. The cause of existence.

"She is my essence; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Fostered, illumined, cherished, kept alive."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

7. The essential principle or element of a plant, drug, &c., extracted, refined, or distilled.

8. A perfume, a scent, an odor; the volatile principle which constitutes the perfume.

"Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let the imprisoned essences exhale."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 91-3.

9. The most important, essential, or characteristic part or element of anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Metaph.*: The Schoolmen defined essence to be *id quo res est id quod est* (that which makes a thing what it is), or that which answered the question *Quid est?* (What is it?), whence it was also termed *Quidditas*. [QUIDDITY.] Essence is that which constitutes the particular nature of any ens (q. v.), whether actually existent or only conceived as possible. The dispute between the Nominalists and the Realists was a dispute as to the meaning of the term essence. Mill (*Logic*, i. 128) says that the objective tendency of Locke's unmetaphysical mind "led him to a clear recognition of the scholastic error respecting essence—i. e., the existence of entities corresponding to general terms . . . Locke distinguished two sorts of essences—Nominal and Real. His nominal essences were the essences of classes. But he also admitted real essences, which he supposed to be causes of the sensible properties of those objects. 'We know not,' he said, 'what these essences are' (and this acknowledgment rendered the fiction comparatively innocuous), 'but, if we did, we could from them alone demonstrate the sensible properties of the object as the properties of the triangle are demonstrated from the definition of a triangle.'"

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sūr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Pharm.*: *Essentia*. An alcoholic solution of volatile oil. Essence of peppermint, *Essentia menthae piperatae*, and essence of anise, *Essentia anisi*, are formed by dissolving one part of the volatile oil of the respective plants in four parts by volume of rectified spirit of wine.

essence d'orient, *s.* Essence of pearls; a liquor prepared from a nacreous substance found in the scales of a fish called the bleak. It is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

ēs'-sençe, *v. t.* [ESSENCE, *s.*] To perfume, to scent.

"And tender as a girl, all essenced o'er
With odors." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 227.

Es-sē'ne, *s. & a.* [Probably from Syriac *asa*=cure, recovery. So named because they claimed to be physicians of souls.]

A. As subst. (chiefly in pl.): A Jewish sect having affinities to, but not identical with, the Egyptian Therapeutae. They practiced voluntary poverty, had community of goods, and cultivated holiness of life. They represent Judaism in the form which it assumed when the Jew of Palestine began, like his brethren abroad, to find in the Græco-Alexandrian doctrine a deeply religious conception of life. Essenism prepared a congenial soil on which Christianity might work, but the two, as far as is known, never joined their forces into one. (*Baur: Church History*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the sect described under A.

"Touched more or less by the *Essene* spirit."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 22.

Ēs-sē-nī-an, *a.* [ESSENE.] The same as *ESSENIC* (q. v.).

"What shadow of proof is there that nothing of the kind existed among the vain babblings of *Essenian* speculation?"—*Farrar: Life and Work of St. Paul*, Excur. ix.

Ēs-sē-nīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Essen(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the Essenes.

Essenic-Ebionitic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the Essenes and the Ebionites.

"This view is of *Essenic-Ebionitic* origin."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 108.

Ēs-sē-nīsm, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Essen(e)*; -ism.] The system of doctrine and practice among the Essenes. [ESSENE.]

"Of course it cannot be thought for a moment that Christianity itself sprung from *Essenism*."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 21.

ēs-sēn'-tial (tial as shāl), ***es-sen-tial**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *essentialis*, from *essentia*=essence; Fr. *essentielle*; Port. *essencial*; Sp. *esencial*; Ital. *essenziale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Necessary to the essence, constitution, or existence of anything; constituting or containing the properties or qualities which make an individual, a genus, a class, &c., what they really are.

"This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter."—*Bentley*.

*2. Existing.

"Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers, *Essential* powers." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 841.

3. Important in the highest degree.

"A great minister puts you a case, and asks you your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns."—*Swift*.

4. Pure; highly rectified; distilled; volatile; diffusible, containing the essence or principle of a plant, a drug, &c.

"The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption."—*Arbutnot*.

II. Med.: Idiopathic; not symptomatic; said of a disease.

B. As substantive:

*1. Existence, being.

"His utmost ire to the height enraged,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 95.

*2. Nature; first or constituent principles; that which constitutes the essence of anything.

"They do not deny that we have all the *essentials* of true churches."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

3. A point or matter of the chief or highest importance.

"To which of my own store,
I superadd a few *essentials* more." *Cowper: Hope*, 433, 434.

essential-harmony, *s.*

Music: Harmony independent of grace; auxiliary, passing, syncopated, anticipating, or pedal notes.

essential-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Notes belonging to a key-chord. Thus the essential notes of the chord of F major are F, A, C.

essential-oils, *s. pl.* [VOLATILE OILS.]

ēs-sēn'-ti-āl'-ī-tŷ (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *essential*; -ity.] The quality of being essential or necessary, essential nature, essence.

ēs-sēn'-tial-ly (tial as shāl), *adv.* [Eng. *essential*; -ly.]

1. By the constitution or nature of things; in essence.

"Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

2. In an important degree; in the highest degree.

"Whom he accounted to be by divine right, or rather *essentially* necessary to the support of arbitrary power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 228.

ēs-sēn'-tial-nēss (tial as shāl), *s.* [Eng. *essential*; -ness.] The quality or state of being essential; essentiality.

***ēs-sēn'-ti-āte** (ti as shī), *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *essentia*; and Eng. suff. -ate.]

A. Intrans.: To become or be changed into the same essence or nature.

"'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 5.

B. Trans.: To form or invest with essential characteristics.

ēs-sēr-ā, *s.* [Fr. *esséré*; of Arabic derivation.]

Med.: A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a kind of lichen or uticaria. (*Dunglison*.)

Ēs-sēx, *s. & a.* [Eng. *East*, and *Saxons*.]

A. As subst.: A county of England, east of Middlesex, from which it is separated by the river Lea. London extends eastward into it at Stratford, Canning Town, &c., and that portion of it was sometimes called London across the horder, and is now included in the county of London.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to the county described under A.

Essex emerald, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Geometra smaragdaria*.

***ēs-sōign'**, ***es-sōigne'** (*g* silent), ***ēs-sōin'**, ***es-soyne'**, ***es-sonie'**, ***es-sonye'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *essoine*, *exoine*; Lat. *exonero*=to relieve from a burden: *ex*=out of, from, and *onus*=a burden.]

I. Ord. Lang.: An excuse an exemption.

"Withouten any *essoyn*, vengeance salle falle the not lite." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 104.

II. Law:

1. The alleging of an excuse for one who is summoned or cited to appear in court, and who neglects or fails to appear on the day named; an excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"An *essoyn* of courte: *essonium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. A person excused for non-appearance in a court of law on the day named.

ēs-sōin', *v. t.* [ESSOIN, *s.*] To excuse for absence or non-appearance.

"Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgments I enjoin thee." *Quarles: Hist. Jonah* (1620), sig. G. 3.

***ēs-sōin'**, ***ēs-sōign'** (*g* silent), *a.* [ESSOIN, *s.*]

Old Law: An epithet applied to the first three days of a term on which the court sat to receive *essoigns*.

ēs-sōin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *essoin*; -er.]

Law: One who makes or offers an excuse for the non-appearance of another in a court of law.

ēs-sōn-īte, ***hēs-sōn-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *hēssōn*=lower, less, because less hard than zircon, idocrase, &c., which it resembles; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: Cinnamon-stone: A cinnamon-colored or yellow variety of grossularite or wilnite, which is a variety of garnet. *Essonite* is from Ceylon. (*Dana*.)

ēs-sō-rant, *a.* [Fr. *essor*=the soaring of birds.]

Her.: A term applied to a bird represented with its wings half open as though preparing to take flight.

***ēs-sōyne'**, *s.* [ESSOIGN.]

***ēst**, *a. & s.* [EAST.]

ēs-tāb'-lish, ***es-tab-lis-sen**, ***es-tab-lyshe**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *establisant*, pr. par. of *establr*; Fr. *établir*=to establish, from Lat. *stabilio*=to make firm; *stabilis*=firm; *sto*=to stand; Port. *estabelecer*; Sp. *establecer*; Ital. *stabilire*.] [STABLE.]

*1. To settle or fix firmly; to make steady, firm, or stable.

2. To place upon a firm foundation; to found.

"For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods."—*Psalms* xxiv. 12.

3. To confirm; to make sure; to ordain permanently and with authority.

"I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant."—*Gen.* xvii. 19.

4. To ratify, to confirm.

"Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void."—*Numbers* xxx. 13.

5. To fix or settle firmly in an opinion or belief; to free from doubt, wavering, or hesitation.

"So were the churches *established* in the faith."—*Acts* xvi. 5.

6. To prove legally; to cause to be recognized as legal and valid; as, to *establish* a marriage.

*7. To prove, to confirm.

"I shall *establish* his wordes by S. Austen."—*John Fryth: A Boke*, fo. 35.

8. To found or settle permanently; to set up firmly; as, to *establish* a colony.

*9. To make a settlement of any inheritance; to settle.

"We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name here
The Prince of Cumberland."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

*10. To make, ordain, or appoint by decree.

"By the consent of all, we were *established*
The people's magistrates."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

11. To set up officially or by authority and endow; as, to *establish* a church.

*12. To fulfill, to carry out, to make good.

"O king, *establish* the decree, and sign the writing that it be not changed."—*Daniel* vi. 8.

13. To settle firmly or securely in any position.

14. To set up in business. (Frequently used reflexively.)

*15. To form, to model, to manage.

"He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*."—*Clarendon*.

16. To institute, to set up, to appoint.

"The standing public methods which God hath *established* in the Church."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to establish* and *to confirm*, see CONFIRM; for that between *to establish* and *to fix*, see FIX; and for that between *to establish* and *to institute*, see INSTITUTE.

ēs-tāb'-lished, *pa. par. or a.* [ESTABLISH.]

Established Church, *s.* The State religion of a country; a Church selected by the State to receive great and special privileges over other churches. During the first three centuries of the Christian era the Church had little countenance from the State. But in 312 it obtained in Constantine an imperial proselyte, who made Christianity the State religion of the Roman Empire, exempted the clergy from personal taxes, and ordered that work should no longer be done on the Lord's Day. Though Julian the Apostate tried hard to re-establish heathenism his success was only temporary, and Constantine's arrangements remained with little modification to the fall first of the Western, and a millenium later of the Eastern Empire. During mediæval times, Roman Catholicism was the State religion of the western part of Christendom, but in religious matters every kingdom was in vassalage to the Papacy. At the Reformation every nation which cast off the Roman yoke had a Protestant Established Church. That of England was based on the principle of the Royal Supremacy (q. v.). Except during the short reactionary period under Mary, and the revolutionary one of the Commonwealth, the arrangements then made have continued till now. On the union with Ireland in 1801, the Established Church became the United Church of England and Ireland, but the Irish portion of the Church was disestablished and disendowed in 1870. [*Church of Ireland*.] In Scotland the Established Church has, with some intervals, been Presbyterian since the first General Assembly met in A. D. 1560. It is expected that, when in England, the Sovereign shall attend the Established Church, which is Episcopal, and in Scotland, as a rule, go to the Established Church of that country, which is Presbyterian. The principle of State-Churchism has never found favor in this country.

ēs-tāb'-lish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *establish*; -er.] One who or that which establishes.

"I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith."—*Lord Digby*.

ēs-tāb'-lish-mēt, ***ēs-tab-lysh-mente**, *s.* [O. Fr. *établissement*; Fr. *établissement*; Sp. *establecimiento*; Port. *establecimento*; Ital. *stabilimento*.]

*1. The act or process of establishing or making firm or steady.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*2. The act of setting up firmly, or upon a firm foundation.

"For the full *establishment* of Antychristes reygne."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

*3. A confirmation or ratification of something already done.

"He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. The fixing or settling firmly in an opinion or belief.

5. A proving legally; a causing to be recognized as legal and valid.

6. A proving or confirming logically.

"Bent all their forces to the *establishment* of received truths."—*Bishop Hall: Meditations and Vows*, Cont. 2.

7. A founding or settling permanently; as, the *establishment* of a colony.

*8. A state of being established or of settlement.

"Vntill he had her settled in her raine,
With safe assurance and *establishment*."

Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 35.

*9. A settled regulation; a form, model, or system.

"Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

*10. A foundation or basis; a fundamental principle.

"The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at, but in vain."—*Atterbury*.

*11. A settled or final rest.

"Whilst we set up our hopes and *estblishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us."—*Wake*.

*12. An allowance for subsistence; income, salary, resources.

"His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*."—*Swift*.

13. The place where a person is permanently settled either for residence or business; a person's residence or place of business, together with the assistants, servants, and other things necessary to or connected with it.

14. An institution, generally of a public nature.

15. The number of men in an army, regiment, navy, &c.

16. The form of religion and church government established by law in any country; the established church of a country.

"Both his theology and his advocacy of the *Establishment* are manly and outspoken."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lxii. (1873), p. 587.

ēs-tāb'-lish-mēn-tār'-ī-ān, a. & s. [Eng. *establishment*; -arian.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to an established church or its system and doctrines.

B. As *subst.*: A supporter of the system of established churches.

ēs-tāb'-lish-mēn-tār'-ī-ān-īsm, s. [Eng. *establishmentarian*; -ism.] The system or doctrine of an established church; advocacy of church establishment.

"Establishmentarianism . . . was wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savory of polyeyllables."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 44.

ēs'-ta-cāde, s. [Fr.; Sp. *estacada*=a paling, a palisade; Sp. & Port. *estaca*=a pale, a stake; Ital. *stacca*.] [STAKE.]

Fort.: A line of stakes in water or swampy ground to check the approach of an enemy.

ēs-ta-fēt', *ēs-ta-fēt'te, s. [Fr. *estafette*, from Sp. *estafeta*; Ital. *staffetta*=a courier, from *staffa*=a stirrup.] A courier, an express, a messenger.

"An *estafette* was dispatched on the part of our ministers at The Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march."—*Boothby: On Burke*, p. 84.

ēs-tām'-ī-nēt (final *t* silent), s. [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed.

ēs-tān'-ci-a (ci as *thī*), s. [Sp.] A mansion, a dwelling; landed property.

ēs-tān-ci-ē-rō (ci as *thī*), s. [Sp.] [ESTANCIA.] A farm-bailiff; the overseer or bailiff of a domain.

*es-tat, s. [ESTATE.]

ēs-tā'te, *es-tat, s. [O. F. *estat*; Fr. *état*; from Lat. *status*, from *sto*=to stand; Sp. & Port. *estado*; Ital. *stato*. The same word as *state*, which is the later spelling.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fixed state.

2. State, condition, circumstances of life of any person.

"Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel
The *estate* of man would be indeed forlorn."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. State or condition generally.

"Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them."—*Locke*.

4. Rank, quality, position.

"Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties?"—*Sidney*.

*5. A person of high rank, dignity, or position.

"Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high-captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee."—*Mark* vi. 21.

6. A class or order of men in a nation invested with political rights; as, in Great Britain the *estates* of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

"That question the *Estates* of Scotland could not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The English press is frequently called the Fourth Estate, in reference to the great power wielded by it in public matters.

*7. The general public interests or affairs; the state; the general body politic.

"Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequences thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people."—*Bacon: Essays*.

8. A piece of landed property; a domain.

9. Property, possessions, fortune.

"They have lived for harsher servitude,
Whether in soul, in body, or *estate*!"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

10. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Law:

1. The interest or amount of interest which a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Real estate consists of freehold lands, tenements, or hereditaments; personal estate comprises interests in lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a term of years, and all other property. The former descends to the heirs; the latter to the executors or administrators.

"Every man who had fifty pounds a year derived from land, or six hundred pounds of personal *estate*, was charged in like manner with one pikeman or musketeer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. In bankruptcy, the assets belonging to the bankrupt.

*ēs-tā'te, v. t. [ESTATE, s.]

*1. To establish.

"I will *estate* your daughters in what I have promised."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

2. To endow with an estate; to settle an estate upon.

"How royally we are allied, how gloriously *estated*."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Raptures*.

3. To settle as an estate or fortune.

"All the revenue that was old Sir Rowland's will I *estate* upon you."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

*es-tate-lich, *es-tat-ly, a. [Eng. *estate*; -lich, -ly.] Stately.

"It peined hire . . . to ben *estatelich* of manere."
Romaunt of the Rose (Prol.), 140.

*ēs-teēm', *es-teme, v. t. & i. [Fr. *estimer*, from Lat. *æstimo*=to value, to estimate; Sp. & Port. *estimar*; Ital. *estimare*, *stimare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To estimate, to value by comparison.

"It shall be worth according as it is *esteemed*."—*Bible* (1551), *Levit.* xxvii.

2. To set a value upon, whether high or low; to estimate, to value; to hold in estimation.

"I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her."—*Wisdom* vii. 8.

3. To value or rate highly; to prize; to hold in high estimation.

"Me and my possessions she *esteems* not."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

4. To think, consider, repute.

"'Tis better to be vile than vile *esteemed*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 121.

B. Intransitive:

1. To consider as to value; to reckon.

"That no man *esteme* of hymselfe more than it becometh him to *esteme*."—*Bible* (1551); *Romans* xx.

2. To think, to consider, to hold an opinion.

"Beseech you so to *esteem* of us."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *esteem*, *regard*, and *respect*: "*Esteem* and *respect* flow from the understanding; *regard* springs from the heart, as well as the head: *esteem* is produced by intrinsic worth; *respect* by extrinsic qualities; *regard* is

affection blended with *esteem*: it is in the power of every man, independently of all collateral circumstances, to acquire the *esteem* of others; but *respect* and *regard* are within the reach of a limited number only: the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the equal and the unequal, are each, in their turn, the objects of *esteem*; those only are objects of *respect* who have some mark of distinction or superiority, either of birth, talent, acquirements, or the like; *regard* subsists only between friends, or those who stand in close connection with each other: industry and sobriety excite our *esteem* for one man, charity and benevolence our *esteem* for another; superior learning or abilities excite our *respect* for another; a long acquaintance, or a reciprocity of kind offices, excites a mutual *regard*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-teēm', s. [Fr. *estime*.] [ESTEEM, v.]

*1. Valuation, price, value, worth.

"The full *esteem* in gold."—*J. Webster*.

2. Estimation, opinion, or judgment as to merit or demerit.

"A coward in thine own *esteem*."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

3. A high value, estimation, or opinion concerning anything; great regard.

"*Esteem* is the commencement of affection."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., class. 2.

4. The state or condition of being estimated; estimation, value.

"It is not always necessary to grant things not asked for, lest by so doing they become of little *esteem*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ēs-teēm'-a-ble, a. [English *esteem*, v.; -able.] Worthy of being esteemed or valued highly; estimable.

"Homer allows their characters *esteemable* qualities."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 390 (note).

ēs-teēm'-ēr, s. [Eng. *esteem*, v.; -er.] One who esteems or values highly; one who sets a high value or estimation upon anything.

"This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others."—*Locke*.

Es'-ther (ther as *tēr*), s. [Gr. *Esthēr*; Heb. *Ester*=(1) the planet Venus, (2) Esther.]

1. *Scrip. Hist.*: The Persian name of Hadassah, daughter of Abihail, a son of Shimei, he again being a son of Kish a Benjamite. Her story is too well known to require repetition. Gesenius thinks the name Hadassah the same as Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, but the general opinion is that the Ahasuerus to whom she was married was Xerxes, the same who so utterly failed in his invasion of Greece.

2. *Scrip. Canon*: An Old Testament book, placed in the English Bible between Nehemiah and Job, but in the Hebrew between Ecclesiastes and Daniel. Its Hebrew is like that of Ezra and parts of the Chronicles, with some Persian and some Aramean words. Its author is unknown, and regarding its age various opinions have been entertained. The Jews valued it highly. Some of the Christian fathers rejected it, moved by the sanguinary spirit which it seems to breathe and the absence from it of the Divine name. Luther had not a high opinion of it. It was formally attacked by Eder, Corrodi, Augusti, Bertholdt, De Wette, Bleek, and the Rationalists generally, but has been defended by Eichhorn, Jahn, Havernick, and others. Though some have deemed its story mythic, a powerful argument to prove that the dreadful events recorded actually occurred has been founded on the fact that the Jews still observe the feast of Purim (ix. 24-32).

ēs-thēr'-i-a, s. [An anagram for Theresia. A St. Theresa is recognized in the hagiology of the Roman Church.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllo-poda, family Limnadiadæ. The body is protected by a bivalve carapace, with concentric lines of growth, the two bivalves of which are united at their beaks, though they have not a ligament. Twenty-four recent species have been discovered, all inhabitants of fresh or of brackish water, not one marine. [2.]

2. *Palæont.*: Till 1856, the carapace of Estheria, found in the Old Red Sandstone rocks of Scotland, was believed to be the bivalve shell of a small marine mollusk, *Posidonomya minuta*. The discovery in that year by Mr. T. Rupert Jones, F. R. S., that it was probably crustaceous and from fresh or brackish water was one reason why the old view that the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland was marine had to be abandoned. [DEVONIAN, OLD RED SANDSTONE.] In a monograph of Estheria for the Palæontographical Society, published in 1862, and in a paper subsequently before the Geological Society, Prof. Jones showed that Estherias occurred in the Devonian, Lower and Upper Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Rhætic, Oolitic, Wealden, and Tertiary formations. They reached their maximum

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle, rēll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

about the Upper Trias. They have been found in this country, England, Scotland, and Ireland, in France, Germany, Russia, Central India, &c., and wherever they occur tend to prove the stratum in which they are found not to be marine.

ēs-thēr'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *estheria*, and Eng., &c., suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Akin, pertaining, or relating to the Estheria (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A fossil crustacean of the genus *Estheria*.

ēs-thē-gī-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*=perception, sensibility, and *metron*=a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument to ascertain the tactile sensibility of the human body. It has two points, adjustable as to distance, and the object is to ascertain the greatest proximity at which the points give distinct sensations. The result is indicative of a normal or abnormal condition of the surface. [NERVE-NEEDLE.]

ēs-thēt'-ic, **ēs-thēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [ÆSTHETIC.]

ēs-thēt'-ics, *s.* [ÆSTHETICS.]

***ēs-tif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *æstus*=heat; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing heat.

ēs-tim-a-ble, *a. & s.* [French, from Latin *æstimabilis*, from *æstimo*=to value, to estimate; Sp. *estimable*; Ital. *estimabile*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable damage*.
2. Valuable; of a high value.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so *estimable* or profitable as flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats,"
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or regard; deserving of high estimation.

"The more *estimable*, nay the most accomplished characters."—Hurd: *Dialogue* 8.

***B. As subst.**: A person or thing worthy of esteem; a valuable.

"The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country."—Sir T. Browne: *Miscellaneous*, p. 50.

ēs-tim-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *estimable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being estimable or worthy of esteem.

ēs-tim-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *estimab(le)*; -ly.] In an estimable manner.

ēs-ti-māte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo*=to value, to estimate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To value; to adjust or determine the value of; to judge of anything by comparison with something else; to fix the worth of.

"When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad."—Leviticus xxvii. 14.

2. To compute, to reckon; as, He *estimated* the number present at 306.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to estimate*, *to compute*, and *to rate*: "All these terms mark the mental operation by which the sum, amount, or value of things is obtained: *to estimate* is to obtain the aggregate sum in one's mind, either by an immediate or a progressive act; *to compute* is to obtain the sum by the gradual process of putting together items; *to rate* is to fix the relative value in one's mind by deduction and comparison; a builder *estimates* the expense of building a house on a given plan; a proprietor of houses *computes* the probable diminution in the value of his property in consequence of wear and tear; the surveyor *rates* the present value of lands or houses. In the moral acceptance they bear the same analogy to each other: some men are apt to *estimate* the adventitious privileges of birth or rank too high; it would be a useful occupation for men to *compute* the loss they sustain by the idle waste of time on the one hand, and its necessarily unprofitable consumption on the other; he who *rates* his abilities too high is in danger of despising the means which are essential to secure success." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-ti-māte, *s.* [Lat. *æstimatus*=valuation, estimation, from *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo*=to value, to estimate.]

1. A mental valuation, computation, or calculation of the value, extent, degree, size, expense, &c., of anything; a valuing or estimating in the mind the comparative value, merits, &c., of two things.

"For who could sink and settle to that point in framing *estimates* of loss and gain?"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. A statement of the probable account or cost of carrying out any work, conducting a business, &c.

ēs-ti-mā'-tion, ***es-ti-ma-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *estimation*, from Lat. *æstimatio*, from *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo*=to value, estimate; Sp. *estimacion*; Ital. *estimazione*.]

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing; valuation; assessment.

"If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed."—Leviticus xxvii. 16.

2. The act of calculating, or computing the value, extent, size, number, &c., of anything; calculation, computation.

- *3. Conjecture, supposition.

"I speak not this in *estimation*,
As what I think might be, but what I know."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

4. Opinion, judgment.

"Abroad in the *estimations* of men."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

5. Esteem, regard, honor, favorable opinion.

"Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof, being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men."—Hooker.

ēs-ti-mā-tive, ***as-ti-ma-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *estimat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Having the power of estimating the value, worth, &c., of various things.
2. Imaginative.

ēs-ti-mā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *æstimator*, from *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo*; Fr. *estimeur*.] One who estimates or values.

ēs-tiv'-al, ***as-tiv'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas*=summer.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.
2. Continuing for the summer.

ēs-tiv-ate, **æs-tiv-ate**, *v. i.* [Lat. *æstivatum*, sup. of *æstivo*, from *æstas*=summer.] To pass the summer; to summer in a place. (Cockeram.)

ēs-tiv-ā'-tion, *s.* [ÆSTIVATION.]

***ēs-tōc'**, *s.* [Fr.] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

ēs-toil'e, **ē-toil'e** (*toile* as *twāl*), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A star with six wavy points; it is thus distinguished from a mullet, which has but five straight points.

ēs-toil'-ēe (*toil* as *twāl*), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A star with four long rays in form of a cross, tapering from the center to the points. Also called Cross-estolée.

ēs-tōp', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estoper*; Fr. *étouper*=to stop up with tow; Lat. *stoppa*, *stupa*=tow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To hinder, to stop, to bar.
2. *Law*: To impede, hinder, or bar by one's own act.

ēs-tō pēr-pēt'-u-ām, **pēr-pēt'-u-a**, *phr.* [Lat.] May or let it be perpetual or forever.

ēs-tōp'-pel, ***ēs-top-le**, *s.* [Eng. *estop*; -el.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A stoppage or impediment.
2. *Law*: (For def. see extract.)

"An *estoppel* is likewise a special plea in bar; which happens where a man has done some act, or executed some deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary. As where a statement of a particular fact is made in the recital of a bond or other instrument, and a contract is made with reference to that recital, it is not, as between the parties to the instrument, competent to the party bound to deny the recital."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

ēs-toū-fad'e, *s.* [French *étouffade*, from O. Fr. *estouffer*; Fr. *étouffer*=to stuff.]

Cook.: A mode of cooking meat slowly in a closed vessel.

ēs-tō-vērŷ, *s. pl.* [O. Fr.]

Law: Necessaries or supplies allowed by law; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other for support, &c., as of wood to a tenant for life; sustenance to a man confined for felony, out of his estate; alimony to a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate, &c. [BORE, I. s.]

¶ *Common of Estovers*:

Law: The liberty held by a tenant of taking necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from off an estate.

ēs-trad'e, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stratum*.] A slightly raised platform, occupying a part of a room. It may form a dais.

***ēs-trad'-i-ōt**, *s.* [Ital. *stradiotti*; Gr. *stratiōtēs*=a soldier.] An Albanian soldier, a dragoon or light-horseman employed in the French armies in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

"Accompanied with *crosse-bowe* men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen."—Comines, by Danet, Ff. 3.

***ēs-trāit**, ***es-trayt**, *v. t.* [STRAIT.] To narrow or confine; to shut in.

"The Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere."—Sir T. More: *Dialogue*, p. 145.

ēs-tra-ma-çon', *s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of dagger, used in the Middle Ages.
2. A pass with a sword.

ēs-trân'ge, ***es-traunge**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estranger*, from *estrangle*=strange; Latin *extraneus*; French *étranger*.] [STRANGE.]

1. To send to or keep at a distance; to withdraw or keep away from.

"Thy command *estranged* me from thy bed."
Rowe: *Lucan*, ii. 533.

- *2. To withdraw, keep back, or withhold.

"We must *estrangle* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced."—Glanvill: *Scopis Scientifica*.

- *3. To alienate; to divert from its original purpose, use, or possessor.

"They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods."—Jeremiah xix. 4.

4. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness, good-will, or affection to indifference or ill-will.

"Every acquisition which they made on the Continent *estranged* them more and more from the population of our island."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ēs-trân'ge**, ***es-traunge**, *a.* [O. Fr. *estrangle*; Fr. *étrange*; Ital. *estraneo*; Port. *estranho*.] [ESTRANGE, v.]

1. Foreign; belonging to another nation or country.
2. Strange, unfamiliar, reserved.

ēs-trānged, *pa. par. or a.* [ESTRANGE, v.]

ēs-trāng'-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *estranged*; -ness.] The quality or state of being estranged or alienated in affection; estrangement.

***ēs-trāng-e-fūl**, ***es-trang-full**, ***es-traunge-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *estrangle*; -ful.] Foreign, strange.

ēs-trāng'e-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *estrangle*; -ment.]

1. The act of estranging or alienating in affections.
2. The state of being estranged; a keeping away or at a distance; alienation of affections.

"Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

ēs-trān'-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *estrang(e)*; -er.] One who estranges or alienates the affections.

***ēs-trān'-gle**, *v. t.* [STRANGLE.]

ēs-tra-pāde', *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *strappata*, from *strappare*=to pull, to snatch, to wrench; Prov. Ger. *strappen*=to draw; Ger. *straff*=tight.] The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, plunging, &c.

ēs-trā'y, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *estrayer*, *estraier*, from Low Lat. *extravago*.] [STRAY, v.] To stray, to wander, to rove.

"This nymph one day, surcharged with love and grief, *Estrays* apart."
Daniel: *Hymen's Triumph*.

ēs-trā'y, *s.* [ESTRAY, v.] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, &c., found straying without an owner.

***es-tre**, ***es-ter**, ***es-tere**, *s.* [O. Fr., from *estre*=to be.]

1. A matter, an affair.

"He told him of alle the *estere* that him mette that nyght."
Robert de Brunne, p. 94.

2. The inner part of a building.

"[She] knew the *estres* bet than did this John."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 293.

ēs-tréat', *s.* [Norm. Fr. *estraite*, *estreite*, from Lat. *extractum*, sup. of *extraho*=to draw out.]

Law: A true copy of an original writing; specification of fines or penalties set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on each offender.

ēs-tréat', *v. t.* [ESTREAT, s.]

Law:

1. To extract or copy from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognizance, to be returned to a proper officer or court for collection.
2. To levy fine under estreat.

ēs-trē'pe, *v. t.* [Norm. Fr. *estreper*, *estripper*=to waste, to strip.]

Law: To commit waste, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, &c.

ēs-trē'pe-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *estrep*; -ment.]

Law: Waste or spoil made by the tenant for term or life upon any lands or woods to the prejudice of him to whom the reversion belongs.

***es-tres**, *s. pl.* [ESTRE.]

ēs-trīch, ***ēs-tridge**, *s.* [OSTRICH.]

1. An ostrich (q. v.).

"The fine, soft down lying immediately under the feathers of the ostrich."

ōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, ðan, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del,

*ēs'-trō, s. [Lat. *æstrum*=a gadfly.]

1. *Lit.*: A gadfly.

2. *Fig.*: Any violent or irresistible impulse. (Marston: *Parasitaster*, ii.)

*ēs'-tu-ānċe, s. [Lat. *æstuans*, pr. par. of *æstuo* = to boil with heat; *æstus*=heat.] Heat, warmth.

*ēs'-tu-ār'-ī-ān, a. [ESTUARINE.]

ēs'-tu-ār-ine, ēs'-tu-ār'-ī-ān, a. [Eng. *estuary*; -ine, -an.] Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

"A tendency to a recurrence of *estuarine* conditions."—Judd, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv., pt. i., p. 680.

ēs'-tu-ār-ỹ, æs'-tu-ār-ỹ, *es-tu-ār-ie, s. & a. [Lat. *æstuarium*=a creek; *æstuo*=to surge, to foam; *æstus*=the tide.]

A. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where water, &c., boils up.

"Over the *estuary*, or in some neighboring part of the place, where the mineral water springs."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 799.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geog.*: An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c., in which the tide meets the current, or ebbs and flows; a firth.

"The dreary strand of the *estuary* of the Laggan."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Geol.*: Most estuaries were formed at first by the combined influence of rivers seeking exit into the adjacent ocean, and tides from that ocean forcing themselves up the channel inland. The same causes which formed an estuary at first tend to keep it open. Both the tide and the river current in their mutual encounter are laden with sediment which, as long as the struggle between them is balanced, tends to be deposited, forming a bar at the river's mouth, but on the ebb of the tide the river current, hitherto dammed up as by an embankment, rushes out to sea with unchecked violence, carrying all or most of the deposited sediment to a great distance. Estuaries, though in the main keeping their channels open, yet here and there partially fill up where eddies exist. But this gain of land does not nearly compensate for the immense quantity carried out to sea. Freshwater species of animals and plants are imbedded in modern estuaries.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Biol.*: Living in an estuary. (Often used of shells.)

"One very common *estuary* shell."—Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 48.

2. *Geol.*: Belonging to or formed in an estuary. (Used of strata.)

ēs'-tu-āte, v. i. [Lat. *æstuo*=to boil, to surge.] To boil up, to swell, to be in a state of commotion; to rage and swell.

ēs'-tu-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *æstuatō*, from *æstuo*=to boil, to surge.]

1. The act or state of boiling, foaming, or surging.

"Rivers and lakes who want those fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

2. Agitation, commotion, excitement.

"The less obnoxious we shall be to the *estuations* of joys and fears."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. xvi., § 5.

*ēs'-tūre, s. [Lat. *æstuo*=to boil, to surge.] Boiling, foaming, surging, violence, commotion.

*ēst-ward, adv. [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; on the east side.

*ē-sū'-rī-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *esuriens*, pr. par. of *esurio*=to be hungry; a desid. from *edo*=to eat.]

A. *As adj.*: Hungry, inclined to eat, greedy, voracious.

B. *As subst.*: One who is greedy or voracious.

*ē'-sū-rīne, a. & s. [Lat. *esurio*=to be hungry.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing hunger; promoting the appetite.

B. *As substantive*:

Med.: A draught or drug intended to promote the appetite; a tonic.

ē'-ta-çism, s. [Fr. *étacisme*.]

Philol.: The method of pronouncing Greek in which the letter *e* (*eta*) has the sound of *a* in *fate*. (Larousse.) In modern Greek this letter has the sound of *ee* in *fleet*. [ITACISM.]

ē'-ta-çist, s. [Fr. *étaciste*.] One who practices or defends itacism (q. v.).

ē-tæ'-rī-ō, tē-tāir'-ī-ūm, s. [Greek *hetairia*, *hetaireia*=companionship, brotherhood.]

Bot.: An aggregate fruit having distinct ovaries, the pericarp indehiscent, either dry upon a dry

receptacle, as in *Ranunculus*, or dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as in the *Strawberry*, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as in the genus *Rubus*. Containing the raspberry, the blackberry, &c. The parts of an *etario* are achenes. (Lindley.) [ERYTHROSOTOMUM.]

ē-ta-gere (gere as zhär), s. [Fr., from *étager*=to raise by stages or stories; *étage*=a stage, a story.] A set of shelves in the form of an ornamental standing-piece of furniture. Used for the display of articles of vertu.

Et'-ā-nin, s. [Corrupted Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also Gamma Draconis. By it Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars.

etat-major (ā-ta ma-zhor'), s. [Fr.]

French Army: The staff of an army or regiment. [STAFF.] It includes all officers above the rank of colonel; all adjutants, quarter-masters, inspectors, engineers, commissaries, ordnance officers, paymasters, surgeons, judge-advocates, and their non-commissioned assistants.

ēt çæt-ēr-a, *ēt çët-ēr-a, *phr.* [Lat.] And the rest; and others of a like kind; and so forth; and so on. It is used to indicate that more of the same kind might be mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted. It is commonly written etc., or &c.

"I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors."—Addison: *Tatler*, No. 133.

et cætera oath. An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c." (Hallam: *Con. Hist.*, ch. ix.)

ētch, s. & a. [EDDISH.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Eddish (q. v.).

"Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. Ground from which a crop has been taken.

B. *As adj.*: Sown on ground from which a crop has been taken.

"When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

ētch (1), v. t. & i. [Dutch *etsen*=to etch, from *ätzen*=to corrode, to etch; O. H. Ger. *ezzen*=to eat.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To engrave by means of a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface; to draw with an etching-needle. It is applied both to the plate and design. [ETCHING, s.]

"Plates *etched*, some by a French, and others by an English, artificer."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 459.

2. To sketch, to draw, to delineate. (Here it may be a mistake or a misspelling for *eche*=eek (q. v.).

"There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems."—Locke.

B. *Intrans.*: To practice the art of etching.

"Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome: he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom."—Gilpin: *Essay on Prints*, p. 109.

*ētch (2), v. i. [EDGE.] To edge, to move from one side to another.

ētch'-ēr, s. [Eng. *etch* (1); -er.] One who etches.

"The *etcher* does not reproduce nature, he translates it into a language of his own."—London Times.

ētch'-iñg, pr. par., a. & s. [ETCH (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *On metal*: Engraving executed by a pointed tool and acid upon a prepared metallic surface previously covered with varnish. The ordinary procedure is as follows: Cover a polished metallic plate with a composition technically called ground, and consisting of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. For use this is melted and compounded, and tied up in a silk rag. The plate is heated, rubbed with the ground, which is then spread evenly, smoked, and allowed to cool. The design is traced by a pointed tool, called an etching point, which lays bare the metal wherever it goes. This finished, a wall of wax is raised around the design to hold the dilute acid which is poured on. For a copper-plate this consists of five parts water to one of nitrous acid. For steel, pyroligneous acid, one part; nitric acid, one part; water, six parts. This is poured on the plate, which it corrodes on the lines made through the ground. This is called Biting-in. The etching is swept with a feather to remove the bubbles from the surface; in case of a steel-plate, agitation may answer the purpose. When a sufficient depth is attained for the lighter tints of the etching, the

acid is removed, the surface washed and allowed to drain dry. The parts having sufficient depth are now stopped out by a varnish of Brunswick-black. When the varnish is dry, another biting-in will deepen the lines of the parts not stopped out, and when these lines are deep enough for the second tint, the varnish is removed, the plate dried, &c. This is repeated as many times as may be necessary. The wall of wax is then removed, the surface of the plate cleaned with turpentine, and a proof taken. It may be finished by a graver, but then it partakes of the character of a line engraving. Another mode of etching is to remove lights with point and scraper, and then bite-in so as to expose the design in relief.

2. *On glass*: This art was invented by Schwanhard of Nuremberg, 1670, and originated in an accident to his spectacles, which became corroded by some drops of acid. Fluoric acid, discovered by Scheele, 1771, is now employed for biting-in the etching. The glass is covered with a resinous ground, and the design marked by an etching-point, exposing the glass. The latter is then subjected to an acid, which acts upon the silicate and eats away the glass at these points, making depressions which constitute the etching.

3. *On soft ground*: An imitation of chalk or pencil drawing, which has been abandoned since lithography has attained excellence. The soft ground is made by adding one part of hog's lard to three parts etching ground [GROUND], which is laid on the plate with the dabber in the usual way. A piece of smooth writing-paper, having the design in outline, is damped and stretched over the plate. A pencil is then used to follow the lines of the design, observing that the softer the ground the softer the pencil should be. The temperature of the season or the room will affect the character of the ground. When the paper is removed it withdraws the adhering lines of ground, and the plate is bitten-in in the usual way.

4. *Lithography*:

(1) The preparation of a lithographic stone with a weak mineral acid after the drawing or transfer has been put upon its surface; the object being to fix and render such drawings capable of receiving the ink used in printing.

(2) Etching by a needle or diamond on stone is done in two ways.

(a) [ENGRAVING.]

(b) The surface of the stone is covered with an asphaltum ground; the work is etched in, cutting away so much of the ground and exposing the stone. Acid is then applied, which eats away the stone, making a depression; this is inked, the asphaltum cleaned off, the clear spaces etched and gummed as usual in the lithographic process.

5. An impression taken from an etched plate.

etching-figure s, s. pl.

Mineralogy: Figures or markings indented on crystals by the action of appropriate solvents. Their form is usually definite, and they are considered important as revealing the very small, invisible particles of which all matter is supposed to consist.

etching-ground, s. [ETCHING, C. 1 (1).]

etching-needle, s. A sharp-pointed instrument for scratching away the ground on a prepared plate, preparatory to the biting-in.

etching-point, s. The steel or diamond point of the etcher.

etching-stitch, s. A stitch used extensively in embroidery for the purpose of outlining the design which is intended to be filled in with needlework.

etching-varnish, s. A compound of wax, asphaltum, pitch, &c., for spreading on plates which are to be etched. [GROUND.]

*ēt-ē-ös'-tic, *ēt-ē-ös'-tlick, s. [Gr. *etos* (genit. *eteos*)=a year, and *stichos*=a verse.] The same as CHRONOGRAM (q. v.).

"Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteosticks*, or your finer flames
Of eggs and halberds."

B. Jonson: *Underwoods*.

ē-tēr'n, *ē-tēr'ne, a. [Latin *æternus*; Italian *eterno*.] Eternal, ever-living, everlasting.

ē-tēr'-nal, *ē-tēr'-nall, a. & s. [O. Fr. *eternel*, from Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus*=everlasting; a contracted form of *æviterminus*, from *ævum*=age; Sp. & Port. *eternal*; Fr. *éternel*; Ital. *eternale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting.

"Eternal sure, as without end,
Without beginning."—Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 391.

2. Without beginning of existence.

"They maintained the *eternal* existence of matter."—Blair: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

3. Without end of existence; endless, perpetual, immortal, unending.

"That wan thurg hire merite
The *eternal* lif, and over the fend victorie."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,502.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Perpetual, constant, unceasing, unintermittent, ceaseless.

"Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 7.

5. Existing from the beginning without change; unchangeable.

"According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord."—*Ephesians* iii. 11.

B. As substantive:

1. (*With the def. article*): The Everlasting God; the Deity.

"The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heaven his golden scales."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 966, 997.

2. Anything which is eternal or everlasting.

*3. Eternity.

"Since eternal is at hand
To swallow time's ambitions."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 34, 35.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eternal*, *endless*, and *everlasting*: "The *eternal* is set above time; the *endless* lies within time; that is properly *eternal* which has neither beginning nor end; that is *endless* which has a beginning but no end; God is therefore an *eternal* but not an *endless* being. That which is *endless* has no cessation; that which is *everlasting* has neither interruption nor cessation: the *endless* may be said of existing things; the *everlasting* naturally extends itself into futurity; hence we speak of *endless* disputes, an *endless* warfare; an *everlasting* memorial, an *everlasting* crown of glory." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

ē-tēr'-nāl-ist, s. [Eng. *eternal*; -ist.] One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

*ē-tēr-nāl'-i-tŷ, *e-ter-nal-i-tee, *e-ter-nal-i-tie, s. [Eng. *eternal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being eternal; eternal nature; eternity.

ē-tēr'-nāl-ize, v. t. [Eng. *eternal*; -ize.] To make eternal, everlasting, or perpetual.

ē-tēr'-nāl-ly, adv. [Eng. *eternal*; -ly.]

1. Without beginning or ending.

2. Without beginning of existence.

3. Without end; forever, to eternity.

"Both body and soul live eternally in unspeakable bliss."—*Sharp*. *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

4. Perpetually, constantly, without intermission.

"Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride."

Addison: *Letter from Italy*, 65, 66.

5. Unchangeable; invariably.

"That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also eternally and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case."—*South*.

6. Used colloquially for constantly, persistently.

*ē-tēr'ne, a. [ETERN.]

ē-tēr'ne, v. t. [ETERNE, a.] To eternize, to make eternal.

*ē-tēr'n-esse, s. [Eng. *etern*; -ness.] The quality of being eternal; eternity.

*ē-tēr-nī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *æternus*=eternal, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make eternal or undying; to immortalize, to perpetuate.

ē-tēr'-nī-tŷ, *ē-tēr'-nī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *éternité*, from Lat. *æternitas*, from *æternus*=eternal; Sp. *eternidad*; Port. *eternidade*; Italian *eternità*.] [ETERNAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being eternal; endless duration.

"Eternity is a duration without bounds or limits; now, there are two limits of duration, beginning and ending: that which has always been, is without beginning; that which always shall be, is without ending."—*Tillotson*. *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 102.

2. The infinity of time past or future.

"The past, the future, two eternities."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ē-tēr-nīz-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *eterniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of eternizing or rendering immortal or perpetual.

ē-tēr'-nīze, v. t. [Lat. *etern(us)*=eternal, and Eng. suff. -ize; Fr. *éterniser*; Sp. *eternizar*.]

1. To make eternal, endless, or unending.

"Where is the fame

Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to eternize?" *Shelley*: *Queen Mab*, iii.

2. To make forever famous; to immortalize; to perpetuate the name or memory of.

"St. Alban's battle, won by famous York,
Shall be eternized in all age to come."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 3.

ē-tē'-sian or ē-tē'-sī-an, a. [Lat. *etesi*; Gr. *etēsios*=for a year, annual; *etos*=a year; Fr. *étésien*.] Recurring or happening annually at certain times; periodical.

"Supplying soft etesian gales."

Dryden: *Horace*, i. 3.

etesian winds, s. pl.

Meteorology:

1. *Spec.*: Periodical winds, blowing for about six weeks in summer over the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

2. *Gen.*: Any periodical winds.

*ē'-thāl, s. [Eng. *eth(er)*, and *al(cohol)*.]

Chem.: A name sometimes given to cetyl alcohol, $C_{16}H_{33}OH$.

ē-thāl'-dē-hŷde, s. [English, &c., *eth(yl)*, and *aldehyde* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Also known as acetic aldehyde, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot H$. [ALDEHYDE.]

ē'-thāne, s. [Eng., &c., *eth(er)*; -ane, a termination used to denote that the hydrocarbon belongs to the series, C_nH_{2n+2} .]

Chem.: Ethane, ethyl hydride, dimethyl, C_2H_6 , or $C_2H_5 \cdot H$, or $(CH_3)_2$. A hydrocarbon belonging to the paraffin series, obtained by the action of water, added drop by drop, to zinc ethyl, $ZnC_4H_{10} + 2H_2O = 2C_2H_5H + Zn(OH)_2$; also by the electrolysis of acetic acid or acetates; by heating an excess of barium dioxide with sand and acetic anhydride, $BaO_2 + 2(CH_3 \cdot CO)_2O = (CH_3)_2 + 2CO_2 + Ba(O \cdot CO \cdot CH_3)_2$. Ethane is found dissolved in raw American petroleum oil; it is a colorless, inodorous gas, which is liquefied at 4° , under a pressure of forty-six atmospheres; it is nearly insoluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol; it burns with a bluish pale flame. With an equal volume of chlorine in diffused daylight it forms chlor-ethane, $C_2H_5 \cdot Cl$.

*ēthe, a. [EATH.] Easy.

"A fool is ethe to beguile."

Romant of the Rose, 3,955.

*ēth'-el, a. [A. S. *æthel*.] Noble.

*ēth'-el-ing, s. [ATHELING.]

ē'-thēne, s. [English, &c., *eth(er)*, and suff. -ene (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_4 or $H_2C=CH_2$, ethylene, olefiant gas, elayle, bicarburetted hydrogen, heavy carburetted hydrogen. A fatty hydrocarbon, belonging to the olefine series C_nH_{2n} . It is formed in the dry distillation of organic bodies; about five per cent. is contained in coal gas. Ethene is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, when cuprous acetylide is gently warmed with a mixture of metallic zinc and dilute ammonia. Ethene is prepared by heating on a sand bath 25 grammes of alcohol with 150 grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid in a flask of the capacity of three liters, and then gradually dropping into the mixture equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid, and washing the gas in H_2SO_4 , then in KHO , and again in H_2SO_4 . A small quantity of pure ethene can be obtained by heating an alcoholic solution of ethene dibromide, $C_2H_4Br_2$, with granulated zinc. Ethene is a colorless gas, which at 1° and a pressure of forty-one and a half atmospheres becomes liquid, burns with a white luminous flame, and explodes violently when mixed with oxygen on the application of a light or the electric spark. When it is passed through a tube heated to redness, it is decomposed, yielding CH_4 , and carbon is deposited. It is readily dissolved by sulphuric acid at 170° , and forms ethyl sulphuric acid, $C_2H_5 \cdot SO_4$, which, when diluted with water and distilled, yields ethyl alcohol. It is absorbed by fuming nitric acid with the formation of oxalic acid. Chromic acid mixture at 120° converts it into aldehyde; potassium permanganate oxidizes it into oxalic and formic acids. Ethene unites at 100° with concentrated hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I , and with hydrobromic acid to form ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br , but it does not unite with hydrochloric acid. Ethene agitated with an aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid, $HClO$, is converted into ethene chlorhydrin, a colorless liquid, boiling at 128° . Ethene in contact with platinum black unites with hydrogen to form ethane, C_2H_6 ; it unites directly with chlorine, forming ethene dichloride or Dutch liquid (q. v.).

ēth'-ēn-ŷl, s. [Eng., &c., *ethen(e)*, and *yl*=Gr. *hulē*=matter.]

Chem.: C_2H_3''' . A triatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical derived from Ethane C_2H_6 by the abstraction of three atoms of hydrogen.

ē'-thēr, æ'-thēr, s. [Lat. *æther*=Gr. *aithēr*=the sky, the home of the gods, from *aithō*=to burn, to light up, to shine; cogn. with Lat. *æstas*=summer, *æstus*=heat.]

1. *Astron. & Nat. Phil.*: A medium of extreme tenuity assumed to exist all through space. It is believed to be invisible, imponderable, exceedingly elastic, and capable of undulations as it is being acted upon by light and heat. From being the medium through which heat is transmitted, it is sometimes called luminiferous ether.

¶ The spelling æther, and of the adj. æthereal, found in old works, is not extinct; Tyndall uses it.

"An almost infinitely attenuated and elastic medium, which fills all space, and which we name the *Æther*."—*Tyndall*: *Frag of Science* (3d ed.), p. 251.

2. *Chem.*: The name given to organic compounds derived from alcohols by the replacement of the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl (OH)' of the alcohol by a radical. These compounds are called Oxygen Ethers, to distinguish them from Haloid Ethers, which are formed by the substitution of chlorine, &c., for hydrogen, atom for atom, in a hydrocarbon, as Ethane, $C_2H_6 + Cl_2 = HCl + C_2H_5Cl$ ethyl chloride; they are also obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on aldehyde, phosphorus oxychloride, and ethylidene dichloride, and by the direct union of chlorine with olefines, as $H_2C=CH_2$ ethene $+ Cl_2 = ClH_2C - CH_2Cl$ ethylene dichloride. The oxygen ethers are divided into simple ethers, which are the oxides of the hydrocarbon radicals, or the anhydrides of the alcohols, thus $C_4H_{10}O$ is the oxide of ethyl, C_2H_5 , or the anhydride of ethyl alcohol $2(C_2H_5 \cdot OH) - H_2O = (C_2H_5)_2O$. If the ether contains two different radicals, as $CH_3 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, it is called a Mixed Ether. The boiling-point of an ether is generally 120° less than the sum of the boiling-points of the alcohols from which it is derived. Mixed ethers are obtained by the action of an iodide of a hydrocarbon radical on a sodium alcoholate, thus CH_3I , methyl iodide, $+ C_2H_5ONa$, sodium ethylate $= NaI + CH_3 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, the same substance is obtained by the action of ethyl iodide C_2H_5I on sodium methylate, CH_3ONa . Compound ethers, or ethereal salts, are formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl (OH)' in the alcohol by an acid radical, or they may be regarded as hydrocarbon radical salts of the corresponding acids, as ethyl acetate $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$. They are formed by the abstraction of water from an acid and an alcohol, acetic acid $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot OH +$ ethyl alcohol $C_2H_5 \cdot OH -$ water H_2O , yielding ethyl acetate, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$. If the acid is monobasic, one molecule of water is eliminated to form a neutral ether; if dibasic, then two molecules of water, &c. Compound ethers derived from polybasic acids may be either acid ethers or neutral ethers, corresponding to acid or neutral salts.

3. *Comm. & Chem.*: $C_4H_{10}O$, or $C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$. Ethyl ether, ethylic ether, ethyl oxide, formerly called Sulphuric ether. Ether is obtained when sodium is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and the resulting sodium methylate is mixed with ethyl iodide, $C_2H_5ONa + C_2H_5I = NaI + C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$. But it is prepared on a large scale by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, $H_2SO_4 + C_2H_5 \cdot OH = H_2O + H \cdot C_2H_5 \cdot SO_4$, ethyl sulphuric acid, and then $H \cdot C_2H_5 \cdot SO_4 + C_2H_5 \cdot OH = C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5 + H_2SO_4$, so the same quantity of sulphuric acid can convert a large quantity of alcohol into ether. A mixture of 9 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and 5 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol is heated to boiling, and then alcohol is allowed to flow gently into the flask, so that the temperature of the boiling liquid remains between 130° and 140° . The ether which distills over is shaken with milk of lime to remove traces of SO_2 , and washed several times with water to remove alcohol, and then dried with calcium chloride, and if required absolute, distilled over sodium or phosphoric anhydride P_2O_5 . Pure ether is a colorless, transparent, mobile, fragrant, neutral liquid. Specific gravity 0.736 at 0° . Its vapor is very heavy, being 2.58 times that of air, and when mixed with air explodes violently when it approaches a flame. It is dangerous to distill ether unless the distillate is collected in a flask on the floor, or the vapor will run along the table to the flame. Ether is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame. It is soluble in twelve parts of water, and thirty-six parts of ether will dissolve one part of water. Ether mixes readily with alcohol, and dissolves fats, resins, as well as bromine, iodine, many metallic chlorides, and bromides. Ether is very volatile, producing intense cold when allowed to evaporate on the skin. Pure ether is not acted on by sodium or potassium. It absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is slowly converted into acetic acid. It distills at $35.5^\circ C$, or $96^\circ F$, and is slowly decomposed into alcohol when kept in contact with water. When ether is heated with hydriodic acid it is converted into ethyl iodide. Chlorine acts on ether, replacing the hydrogen in only one ethyl group in the following order: $CHHH \cdot CHH \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$ ($2.34 \cdot 1.5$), forming, lastly, pentachlor ethyl ether, $CCl_5 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$.

4. *Phar.*: Ether is used to form Collodion (q. v.), the Etherial Solution of Cantharides, and *Spiritus ætheris* (Ether ten fl. ounces and rectified spirit twenty fl. ounces). Ether taken internally is a powerful diffusible stimulant, more rapid and evanescent in its action than alcohol. It is used to expel flatus from the stomach, to allay pain and cramp in that organ, and to diminish spasm. It stimulates the salivary and pancreatic secretions, and assists the digestion of fatty matters. Applied externally in the form of spray it is used to produce local insensibility from pain in small operations. Inhaled in the form of vapor it acts as an anæsthetic. It is said to be safer than chloroform; it stimulates instead of depressing the heart, and its use is followed by less vomiting, but it is required in larger quantity, and is very inflammable,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

and is apt to cause laryngeal spasm and violent struggling. The recovery of consciousness is often followed by great excitement. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

¶ When ether is mentioned in chemistry, it is always *ethylic ether*, unless it is stated to be some other ether, as "soluble in ether."

ē-thēr'-ē-al, **ē-thēr'-ī-al*, †*æ-thēr'-ē-al*, *a.* [*Lat., &c., æthere(us)*, and *Eng. suff. -al.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*: Pertaining or relating to the ether believed to be diffused through space; containing or filled with ether.

"Then sacred seemed the *ethereal* vault no more."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 263.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Resembling the celestial ether.

(2) Heavenly, celestial, having heavenly qualities.

"Vast chain of being which from man began,
Nature's *ethereal* human angel, man."

Pope: Essay on Man, i. 238.

†II. *Chem.*: Containing more or less of ether. (*Gregory.*)

ethereal oils, *s. pl.* [*VOLATILE-OILS.*]

ē-thēr'-ē-al-īsm, *s.* [*Eng. ethereal; -ism.*] The taste or quality of being ethereal; ethereality.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ī-tŷ, *s.* [*Eng. ethereal; -ity.*] The state or quality of being ethereal; etherealism.

"Fire, energy, *ethereality*, have departed."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ize, *v. t.* [*Eng. ethereal; -ize.*]

1. *Lit.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Fig.*: To render more spiritual, or refined.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. ethereal; -ly.*] In an ethereal manner.

ē-thēr'-ē-al-nēss, *s.* [*English ethereal; -ness.*] The same as *ETHEREALITY* (q. v.).

**ē-thēr'-ē-ōus*, *a.* [*Lat. æthereus.*] Ethereal.

"Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mold, whereon we stand."

Milton: P. L., vi. 473.

ē-thēr'-ī-a, *æ-thēr'-ī-a*, *s.* [*Lat. ætherius; Gr. aitherios*=belonging to the ether or upper air.] [*ETHER.*]

Zoölogy: A genus of mollusks, family Unionidæ. Known species four, from the Nile and the Senegal rivers. According to M. Calliard, the natives of the upper parts of the Nile valley use the shells in astonishing numbers to ornament their tombs.

ē-thēr'-ī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [*Latin æther (genit. ætheris); facio*=to make, and *Eng., &c., suff. -ation*; *Fr. éthérification.*]

Chem.: The process of forming ether (q. v.).

ē-thēr'-ī-form, *a.* [*Lat. æther (genitive ætheris)*, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or appearance of ether. (*Prout.*)

ē-thēr-in, *s.* [*English, &c., ether; -in (Chem.)* (q. v.)]

Chem.: When heavy oil of wine is warmed with water, a light oily liquid, which is a mixture of two substances, etherin and etherol (q. v.), rises to the surface. On decanting this liquid, and leaving it at rest, the etherin crystallizes out, while the etherol remains liquid. Etherin forms transparent, colorless, shining prisms, moderately hard, very friable; it is tasteless, but smells like etherol. Melts at 110°; boils at 260°, without alteration. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether.

ē-thēr-īsm, *s.* [*English ether; -ism; Fr. éthérisme.*]

Med.: The effects produced upon the human frame by the administration of ether.

ē-thēr-ī-zā-tion, *s.* [*Fr. éthérisation.*]

1. *Chem.*: The process of manufacturing ether.

2. *Medicine*:

(1) The art or act of administering ether to a patient.

"He was slow in having recourse to *etherization* in his obstetric cases."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 177.

(2) The state of the human frame when under the influence of ether.

ē-thēr-ize, *v. t.* [*Fr. éthériser.*]

1. *Chem.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Med.*: To subject to the influence of ether.

ē-thēr-ōil, *s.* [*Eng., &c., ether*, and *Lat. ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: A yellowish viscid liquor obtained from heavy oil of wine. [*ETHERIN.*] Specific gravity 0.921, boils at 280°. It becomes more viscid on exposure to cold, but does not solidify even at -35°.

It has a peculiar aromatic odor. Insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in ether, and less easily in alcohol.

ē-thēr-sphère, *s.* [*Eng. ether*, and *sphere.*]

Physics: A term introduced by the Rev. S. Earnshaw to illustrate an hypothesis of his. He considers that all space not filled by matter is filled by ether. If from any cause a portion of space be rendered void of this subtle existence, the medium outside the space will press it into smaller compass, and, if there be in it an atom of matter, the ether around it will become more dense under the influence of the pressure. The ethersphere is then the excess of ether about the vacant space above its original amount or quantity.

**ēth'-īc* (1), **ēth'-īck* (1), *a.* [*ETTICKE.*]

ēth'-īc (2), **ēth'-īck* (2), *ēth'-īc-al*, *a.* [*Latin ethicus*=moral, ethic; *Gr. ethikos*, from *ēthos*=custom, moral nature, habit.] Moral; treating of or relating to manners or morals; containing precepts or discourses on morality.

"*Ethical* means practical; it relates to practice or conduct passing into habit or disposition."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature and Dogma*, p. 20.

ēth'-īc-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. ethical; -ly.*] In an ethical manner; according to the doctrines of morality.

ēth'-ī-cist, *s.* [*Eng. ethic; -ist.*] A writer on ethics; one learned in ethics.

ēth'-īcs, **ēth'-īcks*, *s.* [*ETHIC, a.*] The science of morals; moral philosophy when the word moral is used in opposition to mental, instead of including it. The first to employ the Greek word *ethikē*, which originally meant no more than that which arises from use or custom [*ETHIC*, etym.], to designate the all-important science of moral duty as based, not on changing custom, but on unchanging laws, was Aristotle, who wrote three treatises on the subject. His disciple Theophrastus followed in the same direction.

The word ethics may be used in a more or less comprehensive sense. In a more comprehensive sense it takes in man's moral duty, not merely to those individuals with whom he may be brought in contact, but also to the body politic of which he constitutes a part, nay even to the inferior animals. In a more limited sense it excludes politics, and Aristotle had a distinct treatise on this latter subject. One old and much accepted division of the science was into three parts: (1) the duty of a good man, (2) that of a good father, and (3) that of a good citizen and a good magistrate. Various hypotheses or theories have been propounded regarding the basis of morals. One of these, extensively embraced, refers this to the Divine will expressed in revelation; another founds it on utility to society, and as a rule considers that action or policy moral the natural tendency of which is to benefit society, and especially to produce the greatest attainable happiness to the greatest number of persons. Mr. John Stuart Mill considers ethics not a science but an art. The imperative mood he regards as characterizing art and not science. Whatever speaks in rules or precepts, not in assertions regarding matters of fact, he regards as art; and tried by this test ethics and morality are properly a portion of the art corresponding to the sciences of human nature and society; the remainder consisting of prudence and policy, and the art of education.

ē-thide, *s.* [*Eng., &c., eth(yl); suff. -ide (Chem.)* (q. v.)]

Chem.: A name given to compounds formed by the union of an element with the monad radical ethyl C₂H₅—e. g., Zinc Ethide, Zn(C₂H₅)₂, generally called Zinc Ethyl.

ēth'-ī-dēne, *s.* [*Eng., &c., ethid(e)*, and *suff. -ene (Chem.)* (q. v.)]

Chem.: The same as *ETHYLIDENE* (q. v.).

ē-thīne, *s.* [*Eng., &c., eth(er); suff. -ine (Chem.)* (q. v.)]

Chem.: C₂H₂ or HC=CH, a hydrocarbon, also called Acetylene (q. v.).

ē-thī-ōn-āte, *s.* [*Eng. ethion(ic); suff. -ate (Chem.)* (q. v.)]

Chem.: A salt of ethionic acid. Ethionates are decomposed by boiling with water. The free acid decomposes in like manner, yielding sulphuric acid and isethionic acid.

e-thī-ōn'-īc, *a.* [*Eng., &c., ethyl; Gr. theion*=sulphur, and *suff. -ic.*] See the compounds.

ethionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₂H₄<^OSO₂<^OOH. Obtained by dissolving ethionic anhydride in water, also by the action of sulphuric acid on barium isethionate, then it is diluted with water and filtered, the filtrate treated with barium carbonate and again filtered, evaporated in a vacuum, stirred up with water, and then separated, BaSO₄ filtered off.

ethionic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: CH₂—O—SO₂>O. Obtained by passing

CH₂—SO₂ the vapor of sulphur trioxide, SO₃, into anhydrous alcohol, also from the direct union of ethene, C₂H₄, with two molecules of SO₃. It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 80°. Also called Sulphate of Carbyl.

Ē-thī-ōp, *s.* [*Lat. Æthiops; Gr. Aithiops.*] A native of Ethiopia or Abyssinia; an Ethiopian. (*Rare.*)

"Earn dirty bread by washing *Ethiops* fair."

Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 353.

Ē-thī-ōp'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [*Eng. Ethiop; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Ethiopia or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Ethiopia.

Ē-thī-ōp'-īc, *a. & s.* [*Eng. Ethiop; -ic.*]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

B. *As subst.*: The language of Ethiopia.

Ē-thī-ōps, *s.* [*Gr. Aithiops*=an Ethiopian] [*ÆTHIOPS.*]

Old Chem.: A name given to several dark-colored compounds, specif., black protoxide of mercury.

Ethiops-martial, *s.*

Min.: Black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops-mineral, *s.*

Phar.: A medicine made by embodying equal parts of liquid quicksilver and flowers of brimstone; black sulphuret of mercury.

ēth-mō-, *pref.* [*Gr. ethmos*=a sieve.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Ethmoid bone (q. v.)

ethmo-cranial, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and to the cranium.

Ethmo-cranial angle:

Anat.: The angle formed by the basicranial axis with the line of the cribriform plate. The name was first given by Professor Huxley.

ethmo-turbinals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two lateral masses, one on each side of the central vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

ēth-mōid, *a. & s.* [*Gr. ethmoeidēs*=like a sieve; *ethmos*=a sieve, and *eidos*=form, appearance; *Fr. ethmoïde.*]

A. *As adjective*:

Anat.: Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

B. *As substantive*:

Anat.: The ethmoid bone (q. v.).

ethmoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: One of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is of a cuboid figure, and is exceedingly light for its size, being composed of very thin plates of bone forming in part irregular cells. (*Quain.*)

ēth-mōid'-al, *a.* [*ETHMOID.*]

Anat.: The same as *ETHMOID* (q. v.).

†*ēth'-mōse*, *s.* [*Gr. ethmos*=a sieve.]

Phys.: A name sometimes applied to cellular tissue.

ēth'-narch, *s.* [*Gr. ethnarchēs*, from *ethnos*=a nation, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The commander or governor of a province or people.

ēth'-nīc, *ēth'-nīc-al*, **eth-nicke*, **eth-nique*, *a. & s.* [*Lat. ethnicus*, from *Gr. ethnikos*=national; *ethnos*=a nation; *Fr. ethnique.*]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. Heathen, pagan; opposed both to Jewish and Christian.

2. Pertaining to races; ethnological.

"Without doubt all *ethnic* questions form an integral part of anthropological study."—*Prof. Turner*, in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), pt. ii., p. 145.

*B. *As subst.*: A heathen, a pagan; one who is neither Jew or Christian.

**ēth'-nī-çism*, **eth-ni-cisme*, *s.* [*Eng. ethnic; -ism.*] Heathenism, paganism, idolatry.

ēth-nōg'-ēn-ŷ, *s.* [*Fr. ethnogénie*, from Greek *ethnos*=a nation, and *genea*=birth, descent.] That ranch of anthropology which treats of the origin of peoples. The French form was introduced by Ampère.

ēth-nōg'-ra-phēr, *s.* [*Eng. ethnograph(y); -er.*] One devoted to the study of ethnography (q. v.).

ēth-nō-grāph'-īc, *ēth-nō-grāph'-īc-al*, *a.* [*English ethnograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to ethnography.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēth-nōg'-ra-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ethnos*=a body of men, a nation, and *graphē*=a description.] (For def. see extract.)

"That a whole nation should have a special dress, special tools and weapons, special laws of marriage and property, special moral and religious doctrines, is a remarkable fact. . . . It is with such general qualities of organized bodies of men that *ethnography* has to deal."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 11.

ēth-nō-lōg'-ic, **ēth-nō-lōg'-ic-al**, *a.* [English *ethnolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to ethnology.

ēth-nō-lōg'-ic-al-lỹ, *a.* [Eng. *ethnological*; *-ly*.] When viewed from the ethnological standpoint; with respect to race.

"Wherever man can live he has ever been *ethnologically* the same."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858, p. 307.

ēth-nōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *ethnolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One whose special study is ethnology; a proficient in ethnology.

"The American *ethnologists* animadvert on Dr. Prichard's apparent inconsistencies."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858, p. 306.

ēth-nōl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ethnos*=a body of men, a nation, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the various races of mankind, and attempts to trace them to their origin. It developed from ethnography, of which it is the extension, and to which it stands in a relation akin to that which geology possesses to geography. Itself has now been merged in anthropology, of which it is only one branch, though an important one. Anthropology, again, is a branch of biology.

"To give to *ethnology* those important details which it craves, respecting the persistence of races."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858.

ē-thō-lōg'-ic, **ēth-ō-lōg'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *etholog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to ethology.

ē-thōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *etholog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies ethology (q. v.).

ē-thōl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ēthos*=an accustomed seat . . . the manners and habits of mankind, the disposition, character.] The name given by Mr. John Stuart Mill to a science which he calls the science of character, or of the formation of character. It is the science which corresponds to the art of education in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national as well as of individual character.

"A science is thus formed, to which I now propose to give the name of *Ethology*, or the Science of Character; from the Greek *ethos*, a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character,' as I here use it, than any other word in the same language."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.

¶ Psychology is the science of the elementary laws of mind; ethology is the subordinate science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to those general laws by any set of circumstances, physical or moral. Mr. John S. Mill considers ethics an art, and ethology a science. [ETHICS.] (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.)

***ē-thō-pō-ēt'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ethos*=manner, habit, and *poiētikos*=making, *poiēō*=to make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character.

ē-thū'-lī-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Ethuliæ (q. v.).

ē-thū'-lī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ethuli(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Veroniceæ.

ē-thū'-sa, *s.* [Gr. *aithussō*=to put in rapid motion, to kindle.] [ÆTHUSA.]

Zoöl.: A genus of brachyurous short-tailed Crustaceans, Example, *Ethesa mascaronæ*.

ē'-thỹl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *eth(er)* and *yl*=Gr. *hylē*=matter, principle; Ger. *äthyl*.]

Chem.: A monad fatty hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5' ; also denoted by the Symbol Eth or E.

ethyl-acetate, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Acetic ether, $C_4H_8O_2$ or $CH_3COOC_2H_5$. It is prepared by heating concentrated sulphuric acid to 130°, and then allowing a mixture of sixty parts of glacial acetic acid and forty-six parts of 93 per cent. alcohol to run slowly into the flask. The ether distills over, and is washed with a solution of soda, and then dried over calcium chloride. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant, colorless, limpid liquid, boiling at 73°. It is soluble in seventeen parts of water; twenty-eight parts of the ether dissolves one part of water. When passed through a red-hot tube it is decomposed into acetic acid and ethene.

2. *Pharm.*: Ethyl acetate (*Æther aceticus*) is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

ethyl-aceto-acetate, *s.*

Inorganic Chemistry: Aceto-acetic ethyl ether, $CH_3COCH_2COOC_2H_5$. This substance is obtained

as the sodium compound by the action of sodium on ethyl acetate; the sodium compound is decomposed by acetic acid, and fractionally distilled. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 180°. Its aqueous solution is colored dark violet by ferric chloride. An atom of hydrogen can be replaced by sodium, as $CH_3COCHNaCOOC_2H_5$.

ethyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5OH . [ALCOHOL.] Ethyl-alcohol can be obtained from acetic acid by converting the acid into acetyl chloride by distillation with phosphorus pentachloride, and acting on a mixture of acetyl chloride and glacial acetic acid with sodium amalgam, which decomposes the acetic acid, liberating hydrogen, which acts on the acetyl chloride, CH_3COCl , converting it into aldehyde, which, by the further action of hydrogen, is converted into alcohol, and this is converted by acetyl chloride into acetic ether. This is then saponified by distilling with potash, yielding potassium acetate and ethyl-alcohol. Ethyl-alcohol has been detected in several growing plants, as in the fruit of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). It is formed during the fermentation of dough, and mostly evaporates during baking, but bread contains 0.314 per cent. of alcohol. A mixture of one part snow and two parts of 70 per cent. alcohol at 0°, lowers the temperature to -20°. To detect alcohol, oxidize with sulphuric acid and permanganate of potassium, then add sodium thiosulphate to render the solution colorless. The aldehyde formed gives a violet color on the addition of a drop of a solution of iodine, and then warm the liquid and add a fragment of iodine, and then caustic potash till it is colorless; on cooling, it deposits a yellow powder which, under the microscope, appears as six-sided plates.

ethyl-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: C_8H_{10} . Isomeric with Xylene. A liquid hydrocarbon boiling at 134°. It is obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromide of ethyl, C_2H_5Br , and bromobenzene, C_6H_5Br . Ethyl-benzene when oxidized with chromic acid mixture is converted into benzoic acid, C_6H_5COOH .

ethyl-borate, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$, triethyl borate. Formed by the action of boron trichloride, BCl_3 , on alcohol. It is a thin, limpid liquid, boiling at 119°, and decomposed by water. Its alcoholic solution burns with a flame edged with green, giving off boric oxide. Monethyl borate, $C_2H_5BO_2$, is a heavy liquid, decomposed when heated.

ethyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Br , bromide of ethyl. Obtained by adding slowly four parts of bromine to a mixture of forty-five parts of alcohol, and four of amorphous phosphorus, and then distilling on a water-bath. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 38°.

ethyl-carbinol, *s.* [NORMAL PROPYL ALCOHOL.]

ethyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Cl . Obtained by saturating a cold solution of one part of fused $ZnCl_2$ in two parts of 95 per cent. alcohol with hydrochloric acid gas, and then distilling on a water bath. Ethyl-chloride is a liquid boiling at 12.5°. It burns with a green flame.

ethyl-cyanide, *s.* [PROPIONITRIL.]

ethyl-formate, *s.*

Chem.: $HCOOC_2H_5$, formic ether. Obtained by distilling sodium formate with ethylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. A liquid boiling at 54°.

ethyl-hydride, *s.* [ETHANE.]

ethyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5I , iodide of ethyl, hydriodic ether, iodethane. Ethyl-iodide is prepared by gradually adding ten parts of iodine to one part of red phosphorus and five parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and then distilling. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 72.5°. Heated with water to 150° in a sealed tube, it is decomposed in alcohol and hydriodic acid. By heating with excess of hydriodic acid to 150°, it is converted into ethane, $C_2H_5I + HI = C_2H_6 + I_2$.

ethyl-oxalate, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$ or $(COOC_2H_5)_2$. Oxalic ether, diethyl oxalate. Prepared by digesting alcohol and dehydrated oxalic acid in a flask with an inverted condenser, or by saturating the mixture with dry hydrochloric acid. Oxalic ether is a colorless oily liquid, which boils at 186°. It is decomposed by sodium, forming ethyl carbonate, and CO is liberated. If oxalic ether is mixed with three times its weight of absolute alcohol, it yields glycolic and tartaric acids when treated with sodium amalgam. With excess of an aqueous solution of ammonia it yields oxamide $(COONH_2)_2$. When dry ammonia gas is passed into oxalic ether it is absorbed, and a white precipitate of oxam-ethane, the ethylic ether of oxamic acid, is formed.

ethyl-oxide, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethyl-silicate, *s.*

Chem.: Tetraethyl silicate, $Si(OC_2H_5)_4$. A colorless liquid, boiling at 166°. It is obtained by acting on anhydrous alcohol with tetrachloride of silicon. It burns with a white flame, and finely divided silica is given off.

ethyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Thio-ethyl ether, $(C_2H_5)_2S$. A colorless oily pungent liquid, boiling at 91°; it is very inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. It is obtained by passing ethyl-chloride into an alcoholic solution of potassium sulphide.

ethyl-sulphydrate, *s.* [MERCAPTAN.]

ethyl-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{10}SO_3$. Obtained by the action of thionyl chloride, $SOCl_2$, or of sulphur dichloride, S_2Cl_2 , on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid, boiling at 161°, decomposed by water into alcohol and sulphurous acid.

ethyl-sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5SO_3OH$. Formed by the action of ethyl iodide on sodium sulphite. [ETHYL-SULPHURIC ACID, *s.*]

Chem.: Sulphovinic acid, $C_2H_5SO_4$. Prepared by mixing alcohol with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and heating till the mixture boils. When cold it is diluted with water, and neutralized with carbonate of barium, and the barium sulphate filtered off; the filtrate deposits crystals of barium ethyl sulphate. The free acid can be obtained as a thick syrup by decomposing the salt by dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating under the air-pump. Ethyl sulphates are soluble in water; their solutions are decomposed when boiled; therefore the solution must be left to crystallize.

ē-thỹl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ethyl*, and *amine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $NH_2C_2H_5$, amido-ethane, a liquid boiling at 18°. It mixes with water in all proportions. Obtained by distilling ethyl isocyanate, $OC=N_2C_2H_5$, with caustic potash; by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetoneitril, CH_3CN ; and by heating ethyl iodide and alcohol saturated with dry ammonia gas to 100° in sealed tubes and distilling the liquid with caustic potash, when a mixture of ethylamine, di- and tri-ethylamine is obtained; the mixture is treated with oxalic ether and distilled, when tri-ethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, comes over. It is an oil, boiling at 89°; the residue consists of diethyl-oxamide (soluble in water), and converted into oxalate of potassium and ethylamine, $NH_2C_2H_5$, by boiling with caustic potash. The part insoluble in water is the ethylic ether of diethyl-oxamic acid; this distilled with caustic potash yields diethylamine, an inflammable liquid, boiling at 58°. Ethylamine is a powerful base, decomposing metallic salts. It is decomposed by nitrous acid, forming nitrous ether, and free nitrogen is liberated, $NH_2C_2H_5 + 2HNO_2 = C_2H_5NO_2 + 2H_2O + N_2$. Ethylamine with cyanic acid forms ethyl carbamide or ethyl urea. The salts of ethylamine are generally easily soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_2H_5NH_2HCl$, crystallizes in deliquescent prisms, which melt at 80°. It forms a double salt, with platinic chloride.

ē'-thỹl'-āte, *s.* [English, &c., *ethyl*; *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The name given to compounds which are obtained by the replacing of the hydrogen in the hydroxyl in ethyl alcohol by a metal, as sodium ethylate, C_2H_5ONa .

ē'-thỹl'-ēne, *s.* [English, &c., *ethyl*; *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A symmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical, C_2H_4' , each carbon atom having an unsaturated bond. It is isomeric with the unsymmetrical dyad radical ethylidene. It is sometimes called ethene, but that name should be only used for the hydrocarbon, C_2H_4 .

ē-thỹl'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ethyl*; *-ic*.]

Chem.: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing ethyl (q. v.).

ethylic-ether, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethylic ortho-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Ortho-carbonic ether, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, analogous to carbon tetrachloride CCl_4 , is formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloropicrin, $CCl_3NO_2 + 4NaOC_2H_5 = 3NaCl + NaNO_2 + C(OC_2H_5)_4$. It is a liquid with an ethereal odor, boiling at 159°. Heated with ammonia it yields guanidine, CN_3H_5 , and ethyl alcohol, $C(OC_2H_5)_4 + 3NH_3 = CN_3H_5 + C_2H_5OH$.

ē-thỹl'-i-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ethyl*; Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An unsymmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical, having two unsaturated bonds belonging to the same carbon atom. It is isomeric with the symmetrical dyad radical ethylene.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ē-tī-ō-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *étioier*; Norm. Fr. *s'etieuler*=to shoot and grow into stubble or straw, from *etieule*=stubble; which Littré traces to Lat. *stipula*=a straw.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Bot., &c.*: To blanch, to deprive of color or prevent from acquiring it. Used of a plant kept in the dark.

"Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatises*, p. 99.

†2. *Physiol.*: Of man. To render pale or unhealthy by deprivation of light.

"I left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

B. Intrans.: To become blanched through deprivation of light.

ē-tī-ō-lā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *etiolat(e)*; *-ion*.]

1. *Hort.*: The act of rendering white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the light. Used of certain plants.

2. *Physiol.*: The act of rendering a human being pale and unhealthy by depriving him of sunlight.

***ē-tī-ō-lōg'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *etiology*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to etiology.

***ē-tī-ōl'-ō-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *aitiologia*, from *aitia*=cause, reason, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *étologie*.] An account of the causes of anything, especially of diseases.

ē-tī-ō-tin, *s.* [Fr. *étio(ler)*, or Eng. *etio(late)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, found in plants which have grown in the dark.

ēt'-ī-quētte (*qu* as *k*), *s.* [Fr.=a label, a ticket; O. Fr. *etiquet*=a little note . . . especially such as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c. (*Cotgrave*); from Ger. *stichen*=to stick, set, fix. *Etiquette* and *ticket* are thus doublets.] The conventional rules or forms of ceremony or decorum required by good breeding to be observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, or in courts, levees, &c.

***ē-tīte**, *s.* [ÆTITES.] Eagle-stone.

Ēt-nē-an, *a.* [Lat. *Ætnæus*.] Of or pertaining to Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano in Sicily.

Ē-tōn'-ī-an, *s.* [Eng. *Eton*; *-ian*.] A boy being educated at Eton, England.

***ē-trīde**, *a.* [TRIDE, *a.*] Tried.

"You see the stay of states *etride*."

Sackville & Norton: Mirror for Magistrates.

Ē-trū-rī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Etruri(a)*; *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Etruria.

B. As subst.: A native of Etruria.

Ē-trūs'-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to Etruria.

ēt'-tēr, *s.* [A. S. *ātor*, *āttor*, *ātter*, *āttor*.] Poison.

etter-pike, *s.* The lesser weaver or sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera*.

etter-pyle, *s.* The same as etter-pike (?). (*Sibbald*.)

ēt'-tēr-cap, *ād'-dēr-cāp*, *s.* [ATTERCOPPE.] A spider; hence (fig.) a virulent, atrabilious person. (*Scotch*.)

"A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel,

As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel."

Scott: Waverley, ch. lxiv.

***ēt-ticke**, ***ethic**, ***ethike**, *a.* [Fr. *étique*.] Hectic, ague.

"A sickness like the fever *etticke* fittes."

Promos and Cassandra, iii. 1.

***ēt'-tīn**, *s.* [A. S. *eoten*.] A giant.

"They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him."—*Beaum. & Fletcher: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, i. 1.

ēt'-tle, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *ætla*, *etla*=to think, to intend.]

A. Intrans.: To expect, to intend.

B. Trans.: To aim, to intend.

"He drees the doom he *ettled* for me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

ēt'-tle, *s.* [ETTLE, *v.*] Aim, intention, purpose, intent.

ēt'-trīng-ite, *s.* [Named from Ettringen, on the Rhine, where it is found.]

Min.: The name given by Lehmann, and other chemical writers since, to a hydrated sulphate of lime and alumina, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SO_3 + 6(CaO \cdot HO) + 26 Aq$. Crystallization hexagonal. In minute needles in limestone inclosures of a lava.

ēt-ui' (*ui* as *wē*), **ēt-weē'**, **ēt-weē'-cāse**, *s.* [Fr. *étui*; O. Fr. *estui*, from M. H. Ger. *etuche*=a sheath.] A pocket-case for pins, needles, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

"The gold *etui*

With all its bright inhabitants."

Shenstone: Economy, i.

ēt'-ym, *s.* [ETYMON.]

***ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gēr**, *s.* [English *etymology*; *-er*.] The same as ETYMOLOGIST (q. v.).

"Laws there must be; and 'lex a ligando,' saith the *etymologer*."—*Dr. Griffith: Fear of God and the King* (1660), p. 82.

***ēt'-y-mōl'-ōg'-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *etymologikos*; Latin *etymologicus*, from *etymologia*=etymology (q. v.); Fr. *étymologique*.] Pertaining to etymology.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ōg'-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *etymologic*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to etymology or the derivation or source of words.

"Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation."—*Locke: To the Bishop of Worcester*.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ōg'-īc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *etymological*; *-ly*.] According to or by means of etymology.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ōg'-īc-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *etymologikon*, from *etymologikos*=pertaining to etymology.] A dictionary or work on the etymologies of the words in a language; an etymological dictionary.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *etymology*; *-ist*; Fr. *étymologiste*.] One versed in etymology; one who studies the derivations and sources of words.

"Our *etymologists* seem to have been too lavish of their learning."—*Johnson: Plan of English Dictionary*.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gize, ***eth-i-mol-o-gise**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *etymology*; *-ize*; Fr. *étymologiser*.]

***A. Trans.**: To examine into the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of.

"Phœ. Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.

"Amo. Most fortunately *etymologized*!"

Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iv. 2.

B. Intrans.: To study etymology; to search into the derivation or source of words.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gy, ***eth-i-mol-o-gie**, *s.* [Fr. *étymologie*, from Lat. *etymologia*; Gr. *etymologia*, from *etymos*=true, real, and *logos*=a word.]

1. That part of philology which deals with the origin or true sources of words.

"The explanation and *etymology* of those words require a degree of knowledge in all the ancient northern languages."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. The etymon or true source of a word.

"If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark."—*Watts: Logic*.

*3. That branch of grammar which treats of the inflections and modifications of words.

ēt'-y-mōn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *etymon* (neut. of *etymos*)=true, real.]

1. The true source of a word; the root from which a word is derived.

"Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue that which we call sky-color or heaven's blue."—*Peachment*.

*2. The original or primitive meaning of a word; its primary signification.

eū, *pref.* [Gr.] Well, happily, prosperously, safely; it is used frequently as a prefix in English with the force of well, good, easy, &c.

eū-ās'-trūm, *s.* [Gr. *euasteros*=rich in stars; *eu*=rich or abundant in, and *aster*, *asteros*=a star.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, sub-order Desmidiæ.

eū-bōt'-rŷs, *s.* [Gr. *eubotrys*=rich in grapes; *eu*=rich or abounding, and *botrys*=a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericacæ. *Eubotrys arborea* (formerly *Lyonia arborea*) is the sorrel-tree of this country, the acid leaves of which are chewed by hunters to assuage their thirst.

eū-caīr'-ite, ***eū-kair'-ite**, *s.* [Ger. *eukairit*, from Gr. *eukairos*=seasonable: *eu*=good, and *kairos*=the right point of time. So named by Berzelius, because he found it opportunely soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.]

Min.: A soft mineral easily cut by the knife; color between silver-white and lead-gray, luster metallic, structure massive and granular, or in black metallic films. Composition: Selenium, 31.6; copper, 25.3; silver, 43.1=100. Found in Sweden, Chili, &c. (*Dana*.)

eū-cāl-ŷn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *eucal(yptus)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: An unfermentable sugar, which separates in the fermentation of Melitose (the sugar of Eucalyptus). It is a thick syrup, which polarizes to the right, and does not reduce copper solution.

eū-cal-ŷp'-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *eucalypt(us)*; *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. Eucalyptene boils at 172°. By the action of iodine it is converted into cymene (q. v.), $C_{10}H_{14}$.

eū-ca-ŷp-tō-crī-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *eucalyptocrin(us)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoideans, type *Eucalyptocrinus* (q. v.).

eū-ca-ŷp-tō-crī-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=well; *kalyptos*=covered, and *krinon*=a lily.] [Def.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Eucalyptocrinidæ. The calyx is inverted upon itself whence the name of the genus. Range in time, Silurian to the Devonian rocks.

eū-ca-ŷp-tōl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *eucalypt(us)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*=oil.]

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*. It contains seventy per cent. of eucalyptene and thirty per cent. of cymene.

eū-ca-ŷp-tūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *eu*=well, and *kalyptō*=to cover.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtacæ, or Myrtle blooms. *Eucalyptus globulus* is the blue-gum tree of Tasmania.

The leaves are about ten inches long by an inch wide, and are oddly twisted, exhaling a strange camphor-like odor. The flowers small and inodorous. It is an evergreen tree, remarkable for its rapid growth. It reaches the extraordinary maximum height of 300 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty. The timber is hard, easily worked, and very serviceable for keels of vessels, bridges, or for any purpose requiring durability. The tree supplies a medicinal preparation efficacious in throat affections and in intermittent fever. It has also a wonderful power of destroying malaria. It has been introduced into California. It has since been planted in the South of Europe and in North and South Africa. *Eucalyptus resinifera* furnishes a kind of gum kino, occasionally sold as an astringent medicine and used in cases of mucous discharges as leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c., in this country and by the natives of India. *E. resinifera* in the dry season exudes a saccharine mucous substance like manna, but less nauseous; so do other species. *E. robusta* has large cavities in the stem between the concentric zones of annual growth; these are filled with a rich vermilion-colored gum. When *E. gunnii*, the Tasmanian cider-tree, is wounded, there comes forth in a copious stream a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid, which on fermentation becomes beer. Various species of Eucalypti furnish tannin; many yield good timber. (*Lindley, &c.*)



Eucalyptus Globulus.

eū-chā-ris, *s.* [In Greek a female name, but more commonly an adj. *eucharis*=pleasing, charming, winning. Used of Aphroditē (Venus), or of people in general.] [EUCARIST.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 181st found. It was discovered by Cottenot, on February 2, 1878.

eū-chā-ris-t, *s.* [Lat. *eucharistia*, from Greek *eucharistia*=a giving of thanks, the Eucharist: *eu*=well, and *charizomai*=to show favor; *charis*=favor; *chairō*=to rejoice.]

Scripture and Ecclesiology:
*1. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

"Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received."—*Taylor*.

2. The Holy Communion, specially in one aspect of it, viz., the giving of thanks. On the night of the Savior's betrayal, while He and the disciples were reclining at table eating the passover, "Jesus took bread and blessed it" . . . "and He took the cup and gave thanks." (Matt. xxvi. 26, 27; cf. also Mark xiv. 22, 23.) In Luke xxii. 19, and 1 Cor. x. 11; with which cf. 1 Cor. xi. 24, it is related that "He took the bread and gave thanks"—"gave thanks" being evidently equivalent to "blessed it" in the first two gospels, though the Greek words are different: (having) blessed it being *eulogēsas*, and having given thanks being *eucharistēsas*. Evidently the giving of thanks at the first communion was closely analogous to what is sometimes termed Grace before meat. It partly implied an acknowledgment of God's goodness in providing food, at the time represented by bread and wine, for the sustenance of man's bodily necessities, but as this was no ordinary feast, but one in which every act was symbolical, it chiefly denoted thanksgiving for the benefits derived from the approaching death of Christ, which the bread and wine so clearly prefigured.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

eū-cha-ris'-tic, eū-cha-ris'-tic-al, a. [Eng. *eucharist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Containing an expression or act of thanksgiving.

"It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions."—Ray.

2. Pertaining to the Holy Eucharist; used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

***eū-cha-ris'-tize, v. t.** [Eng. *eucharist*; -ize.] To bless.

"The elements being *eucharistized* or blessed by the prayer of the word that came from him."—Waterland: *Works*, vii, 99.

eū-cheir'-ūs, s. [EUCHIRUS.]

eū-che-lāi'-ōn, s. [Greek *euchē* = prayer, and *elaion* = oil.]

Gr. Church: The oil with which a penitent guilty of a mortal sin is anointed by an archbishop or bishop and seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The ceremony is preceded and followed by prayer, and is called the Sacrament of Euchelaion.

eū-cheu'-ma, s. [Greek *eu* = abundant (?), and *cheuma* = that which is poured; a flood.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spired Algae. *Eucheuma speciosum* is the Jelly-plant of Australia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

eū-chir'-ūs, eū-cheir'-ūs, s. [Gr. *eucheir* = with good hands; handy, active, dexterous; *eu* = well developed, and *cheir* = the hand. So called from the exceeding elongation of the anterior tibiae and tarsi.]

Entom.: The name given by Kirby to a genus of lamellicorn beetles, placed by Swainson in the family Cetoniadæ, sub-family Megasominae. *Eucheirus longimanus*, an East Indian species, has antennæ longer than the body.

eū-chites, s. pl. [Gr. *euchomai* = to pray, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. -ites.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in the latter part of the fourth century, though, as is generally the case when new sects arise, some of their tenets were older than themselves. Their name, Euchites, was derived from their belief that there dwelt in man a demon who could only be expelled by incessant prayer and singing. They combined with this view various opinions derived partly from Manicheism, partly from the Oriental Philosophy. After a time the term Euchite became a vague one, applied to all who withdrew from the Catholic Church and spent much time alone in prayer. They were called also Massalians. Michael Psellus, writing about A. D. 1050, brings charges against them of causing the lights to be overturned and extinguished at their meetings, promiscuous intercourse following. Then the children born of these unions were reported to be murdered and burnt, ashes being mixed with their blood for magical purposes. The same scandalous untruths were told of the early Christians themselves, and arose through exaggeration and malignant perversion of the harmless facts that the elements in the Holy Communion symbolized the body or flesh and blood of its Divine Founder, and that the ordinance being instituted in the evening, was kept by Christians also in the evening. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv. & xii.; *Baur: Ch. Hist.*, ii. 133.)

eū-chlān'-i-dō'-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Gr. *euchlanis* (genit. *euchlanidos*), and n. pl. suff. -ta.]

Zoology: A family of Rotatoria. The rotatory organs are multiple, or divided into more than two lobes; a carapace is present. There are eleven genera. [EUCHLANIS.] (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

eū-chlā'-nīs, s. [Greek *eu* = well, and *chlanis* (genit. *chlanidos*) = an upper garment of wool.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euchlanidota.

eū-chlōre, a. [Gr. *eu* = well, good, and *chlōros* = green.]

Min.: Having a distinct green color.

eū-chlōr'-ic, a. [Eng. *euchlor(e)*; -ic.] Of a distinct green color.

eū-chlōr'-ine, s. [Pref. *eu-*, and Eng., &c., *chlorine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine obtained by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow explosive gas.

eū-chōl'-ō-gŷ, *eū-chō-lō'-gŷ-ōn, s. [Greek *euchologion*, from *euchē* = a prayer, and *logos* = a word, a discourse.]

Gr. Church: A book containing the order of ceremonies, ritual, and ordinances; a liturgy.

"A prayer taken out of the *euchologion* of the Greek Church."—Taylor: *Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 7.

eū-chre (chre as kēr), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A game of cards, a modified form of *écarté*, all cards between the seven and the ace being discarded, commonly played in America. The highest card is the knave of trumps, technically known as the right bower, and the next the knave of the same

color, called the left bower. Some players use an odd card called the "joker" which is of the highest value, capturing either bower. There are many varieties of euchre, the French, Lap, Railroad, and two, three, four, and six-handed games.

"I thanked my new acquaintance, but the thing was impossible, as I had never played *euchre*."—Mayne Reid: *Quadrone*, ch. xlvii.

eū-chre (chre as kēr), v. t. [EUCHRE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To beat the dealer, when not ordered up (q. v.), by taking three out of the five tricks in a hand at euchre, thereby gaining two points.

2. *Fig.*: To beat thoroughly; to force into a situation from which there is no escape.

"'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee, smiling."—Bret Harte: *Tennessee's Partner*.

eū-chrēs'-ta, s. [Gr. *euchrestos* = easy to make use of; serviceable.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiæ. The people of Java regard *Euchresta horsfieldia* as a specific against the poison of venomous reptiles. Lindley thinks it acts like an emetic.

eū-chrō'-iç, a. [Gr. *eu* = well; *chroia* = a color, and Eng. suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

euchroic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_4N_2O_8$. Obtained by heating paramide with alkalis. It is a dibasic acid which crystallizes in short prisms, which are slightly soluble in water. By the action of reducing agents, such as zinc, it is converted into a dark-blue insoluble substance called euchrone. Euchroic-acid is also obtained by distilling the ammonium salt of mellitic acid $C_6(CO_2OH)_6$.

eū-chrō'-ite, s. [Gr. *eu* = well, good; *chroia* = color, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A bright green orthorhombic mineral of vitreous luster; its hardness 3½ to 4; its specific gravity 3.39. Composition: Arsenic acid, 32.42 to 34.42; oxide of copper, 46.97 to 48.09; water, 18.80 to 19.31. Found at Libethen, in Hungary. (*Dana*.)

eū-chrōne, s. [Gr. *euchroos* = well colored: *eu* = well, and *chrōs* = color.]

Chem.: A dark-blue insoluble substance formed when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic-acid.

eū-chŷ'-mŷ, s. [Gr. *euchymia*, from *eu* = well, good, and *chymos* = juice, chyme; Fr. *euchymie*.]

Med.: A good state of the fluids in the body.

eū-chŷ'-sī-dēr'-ite, s. [Gr. *eu* = well; *chysis* = a pouring, from *cheō* = to pour; *sidēros* = iron, and -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q. v.).

eū-clāse, s. [Ger. *euklas*; Gr. *eu* = easily, and *klaō*, fut. *klasō* = to break.]

Min.: A monoclinic green, blue, or white transparent mineral of vitreous luster, except on the cleavage face, where it is pearly; its hardness, 7½; specific gravity, 3.1. Composition: Silica, 41.63-43.22; alumina, 30.56-34.07; beryllium, 16.97-21.78; sesquioxide of iron, 0.2-2, &c. Found in South America and in the Ural Mountains.

***eū-clas'-ite, s.** [Eng., &c., *euclas(e)*, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A name formerly given to a green apatite from Lake Baikal.

eū-clē'-a, s. [Gr. *eukleia* = good fame, glory: *eu* = good, and *kleos* = glory. So named from the lasting beauty of its evergreen foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. They are from Africa. The berries of various species are eaten.

eū-clī'-dī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euclid(ium)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Pleurorhizææ.

eū-clīd'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *eu* = well, and *kleidion* = a little key; *kleidoō* = to lock up. So named because the pods are well or effectively shut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Euclididæ (q. v.).

***eū-clī-ōn-işme, s.** [From *Euclio*, a miser in the *Aulularia* of Plautus, and Eng. suff. -ism.] Stinginess.

"Such stinging remorse of their miserable *euchlione*."—Nashe: *Lenten Stufe*.

eū-cnē'-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *euknēmis* (genit. *euknēmidos*) = well-greaved, well equipped with greaves: *eu* = well, and *knēmis* (genit. *knēmidos*) = a greave, a legging stretching from the knee to the ankle.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Pentamera.

eū-crā'-sŷ, s. [Gr. *eukrasia*, from *eu* = well, good, and *krasis* = a mixing; *kerannymi* = to mix.]

Med.: A well-balanced temperament.

***eūc'-tīc-al, a.** [Gr. *euktikos* = expressing a wish; *eukto* = wished for; *euchomai* = to pray, to wish.]

1. Containing or of the nature of a prayer or supplication.

"Sacrifices . . . expiatory, *euctical*, and *eucharistical*."—Law: *Theory of Religion*, p. 226.

2. Containing or expressive of thanksgiving.

"The *euctical* or *eucharistical* offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand."—Mede: *Disc. upon Offerings*, bk. i., dis. 49.

eū-dæ'-mōn, *eū-dē'-mōn, s. [Gr.] A good angel.

"The simple appendage of a tail will *cacodemonize* the *eudemon*."—Southey: *The Doctor*; *Frag. on Beards*.

eū-dæ'-mōn-işm, s. [Greek *eudaimōn* = happy: *eu* = well, good, *daimōn* = a spirit, and Eng. suff. -ism.] The system of philosophy which places the *summum bonum* in the promotion of the happiness of humanity, and teaches that the most virtuous act of which an individual is capable is to render others happy.

"Renouncing all effeminate dallies with *Eudæmonism*."—De Quincey: *Last Days of Kant*.

eū-dæ'-mōn-ist, s. [Gr. *eudaimōn* = happy, and Eng. suff. -ist.] A believer in eudæmonism.

eū-dæ-mōn-ist'-ic, a. [Eng. *eudæmonist*; -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of eudæmonism.

"We reject the Israelitish morals as *eudæmonistical*."—*Modern Review*, vol. ii., No. 8, p. 718 (1881).

eū-dī'-a-lŷte, eū-dŷ'-a-lite, s. [Ger. *eudialyt*, from Gr. *eu* = easily, and *dialŷō* = to part asunder, to dissolve: *eu* = well, and *lyō* = to loosen, to dissolve, in allusion to the facility with which it dissolves in acids.]

Min.: A rhombohedral red mineral of vitreous luster, translucent or nearly so; its hardness 5½; its specific gravity 2.90 to 3.01. Composition: Silica, 45.70 to 54.10; zirconia, 10.90 to 15.60; sesquioxide of iron, 6.37 to 7.86; sesquioxide of manganese, 1.15 to 2.93; lime, 9.23 to 12.06; soda, 11.40 to 13.92, &c. There are two varieties: *Eudialyte* proper, of which the double refraction is positive, and *Eucolite* in which it is negative. Found in Arkansas, North Greenland, and in Norway.

eū-dī-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *eudios* = fine, clear (of weather), and *metron* = a measure; Fr. *eudiomètre*.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument devised for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in a given bulk of æriform fluid. The first eudiometer was constructed by Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. His device was founded upon the idea of subjecting a measured volume of air to a substance which would absorb the oxygen of the air. For this purpose he used deutoxide of nitrogen, which has an energetic tendency to regain the oxygen of which it has been deprived, and resume its condition as nitric acid. Ure's eudiometer consists of a graduated glass siphon, whose open extremity is slightly flaring. The other end is closed, and has two platinum wires. Being filled with water or mercury, the closed leg receives a volume of gas by the ordinary means. A couple of inches of water being displaced from the open end of the tube, the mouth is closed by the thumb, and the instrument brought near to the electric conductor, a spark from which, leaping the interval between the end wires, explodes the gases. The rise of the water in the closed end indicates the volume removed, and the result is determined by reference to the graduated tube. If merely oxygen and hydrogen gases have been introduced in their proper equivalent proportions, eight of the former and one of the latter, by weight, or two volumes of hydrogen to one volume of oxygen, the result will be water without gaseous remainder.

eū-dī-ō-mēt'-ric, eū-dī-ō-mēt'-ric-al, a. [Eng. *eudiometr(y)*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *eudiométrique*.] Of or pertaining to eudiometers or eudiometry; performed by means of a eudiometer.

eū-dī-ōm'-ē-trŷ, s. [Eng. *eudiometer*; -y; Fr. *eudiométrie*.] The art, process, or practice of measuring the purity of the air by means of a eudiometer; the determining the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture by a eudiometer.

eū-dī-ōs'-mē-æ, s. [Gr. *eu* = typical; Mod. Lat. *diosma*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, tribe Diosma.

eūd'-nōph'-ite, s. [From Gr. *eu* = great, *dnophos* = gloom, in allusion to the cloudiness of the mineral, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A white, grayish, or brownish orthorhombic mineral, of feeble luster, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly; its hardness 5½, and its specific gravity 2.27. Composition: Silica, 54.93 to 55.06; alumina, 23.12 to 25.59; soda, 8.16 to 8.29. Found on the Norwegian island Lamøe. (*Dana*.)

Eū-dōx'-ī-anş, s. pl. [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eudoxus, who from A. D. 356 was Bishop of Antioch, in Syria, and from 360 to his death in 370 Bishop and Patriarch of Constantinople. He was successively an Arian, a Semi-Arian, and an Aëtian. Respecting the Trinity, he believed the will of the Son to be differently affected from that of the Father.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

eū-dy'-a-līte, s. [EUDIALYTE.]

eū-dyn'-a-mīs, s. [Greek *eu*=good, great, and *dynamis*=strength.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos), having a strong, thick bill. Found in Asia and Australia.

eū-dy'-tēs, s. [Gr. *eu*=good, and *dytēs*=a diver, from *dyō*=to dive.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidæ. *Eudytes demersa* is the Jackass Penguin (q. v.).

eū-ēm'-ēr-īsm, **eū-hēm'-ēr-īsm**, s. [From Lat. *Euhemerus*, *Euhemerus*, *Euhemerus*; Gr. *Euēmeros*=the philosopher whose views are described in the definition.]

Religions.: The method of interpreting myths practiced by Euhemerus of Messenia, a philosopher of the Cyrenaic sect, who lived at the time of Alexander the Great and his immediate successors. His proclivities were what would now be called strongly rationalistic. In his *Sacred History* he represented the classic gods as being nothing more than deified heroes. Jupiter, for example, was a king of Candia (Crete), who, when he lived, was a great conqueror, whom his admirers elevated after his death to the skies. The sincere adherents of the popular mythology were much scandalized to find such opinions published, and freely applied to their author the name of atheist; but many subsequent writers approved of his work. So did the early Christians; for they found that the rationalism of Euhemerus powerfully aided them in demolishing the Greek and Roman heathen faiths. Euhemerism then properly signifies the explanation of popular mythology by the hypothesis that the beings worshiped were originally eminent men, deified on their decease by their admirers, and ultimately worshiped as if from the very first they had been gods. [APOTHEOSIS, DEIFICATION.]

"By one writer it is spoken of as a piece of *euhemerism*; by another it is denounced as degrading the myth from a genuine to an artificial state."—*Cox: Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, p. 290.

eū-ēm'-ēr-īst, **eū-hēm'-ēr-īst**, s. [Gr. *Euēmeros* [EUEMERISM], and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

"The modern *euhemerists* . . . in part adopted the old interpretations, and sometimes fairly left the Greek and Roman teachers behind in the race after prosaic possibility."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, 2d ed. (1873), i. 279.

eū-ēm'-ēr-īst-īc, **eū-hēm'-ēr-īst-īc**, **eū-ēm'-ēr-īst-īc-al**, **eū-hēm'-ēr-īst-īc-al**, a. [English *euhemerist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or belonging to euhemerism or euhemerists; in the manner of euhemerists, rationalistic.

"The *euhemeristic* fashion of dealing with the primitive legends of human infancy."—*J. Morley: Diderot*, ch. xv.

eū-ēm'-ēr-īst-īc-al-lŷ, **eū-hēm'-ēr-īst-īc-al-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *euhemeristical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of Euhemerus or the euhemerists; rationalistically.

eū-ēm'-ēr-īze, **eū-hēm'-ēr-īze**, v. i. [Gr. *Euēmeros*, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To believe in or follow euhemerism.

eū-frā'-gī-a, s. [Gr. *eu*=well, and Lat. *fragium*=a fracture, from *frango*=to break.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Bartsia*, containing *Bartsia viscosa*.

***eū-gē**, s. [Lat., from Gr.=well done! bravo!] Applause, acclamation.

"To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents."—*Hammond: Works*, iv 500.

eū-gēn-āte, s. [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q. v.), and suff. *-ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: [EUGENOL.]

eū-gēn-ē-sīs, s. [Gr. *eu*=well, and *genesis*=origin, source.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eū-gēn-ē-site, s. [Gr. *eu*=good, *genesis*=origin, source, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as Selenipalladite (q. v.).

***eū-gēn-ēt-īc**, a. [EUGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis.

Eū-gē-nīa (1), s. [So called in honor of Eugénie, Empress of the French at the time of its discovery.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the forty-fifth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on June 28, 1857.

eū-gē-nī-a (2), s. [Mod. Latin; named after Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great patron of botany and horticulture.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ, containing the berried species of the order. Calyx with a rounded tube, in four divisions; petals four, inserted in the calyx; stamens many; ovary two to three-celled, each with several ovules; seeds one or two, large. About 200 species are known; they are from the tropics, especially those of America. *Eugenia jambos*, *malaccensis*, &c., produce what are

called in the East Rose Apples. The fruits of *E. cauliflora*, *E. dysenterica*, *melitii*, and *brasiliensis*, the dried fruits of *E. acris* and *E. pimento* are made into the pepper called Allspice or Pimento. The leaves of *E. depauperata* and *E. variabilis* are used in Brazil as astringents, and the berries of *E. caryophyllus* as carminatives.

eū-gē-nī-a-crī-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eugeniocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Range in time, from the Oolite to the Chalk.

eū-gē-nī-a-crī-nūs, s. [Latin *eugenius*, and *crinon*=a lily.] [EUGENIA, CRINUM.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Eugeniocrinidæ (q. v.).

eū-gēn-īc, a. [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q. v.); *-ic*.] Obtained from or relating to cloves.

eugenic-acid, s.

Chem.: [EUGENOL.]

eū-gēn-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)*; suff. *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Clove camphor, a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. Nitric acid turns it blood red.

eū-gēn-ōl, s. [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q. v.), and Eng., &c. (*alcohol*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Also called Eugenic-acid. It is contained in the volatile oil of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (oil of cloves) and in oil of pimento. It is obtained by shaking the oil with alcoholic potash, and then a crystalline mass of potassium eugenate separates, which is washed with alcohol and decomposed by acid. Eugenol is an aromatic oil, boiling at 247°. Its alcoholic solution gives a blue color with ferric chloride; it has the property of phenol. When heated with hydriodic acid, it gives off methyl iodide. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into acetic acid and protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$. The H in the (OH) in eugenol can be replaced by sodium, &c.

***eū-gēn-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *eugenia*; *eu*=well, good, and *genos*=birth.] Nobleness of birth.

***eūgh** (*gh* silent or guttural), s. [YEW.]

***eūgh-en** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***ewgh-en**, a. [Eng. *eugh*; *-en*.] Made of yew.

eū-glē-nā, s. [Gr. *euglēnos*=bright-eyed; *eu*=well, bright, and *glēnē*=the pupil of the eye; the eyeball.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Euglenia. It is unattached, with a red eye-speck, a tail-like process, and a single flagelliform filament. The species or forms are present in some pools to such an extent as to render the water green or red, and form a brilliant pellicle on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) The coloring matter is insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in octohedra.

eū-glē-nī-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *euglen(a)*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia*.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Dujardin to a family of Infusoria, nearly the same as Astasiæa of Ehrenberg. They belong to the order Flagellata.

eū-grāt-ī-ō-lē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *eu*=typical, and Mod. Lat. *gratiolæ* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariads, tribe Gratiolæ.

Eū-gū-bīne, a. [See def.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium (now Gubbio) in Italy. Specially applied to seven tables or tablets discovered there in A. D. 1444, which furnish materials for a comprehensive view of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are in the Umbrian tongue, two in Latin, and one partly in Umbrian and partly in Latin. The contents of the tablets, which are still preserved at Gubbio, are directions for the performance of sacrificial rites, forms of prayer, &c.

eū-har-mōn-īc, a. [Gr. *eu*=well, good, and *harmonikos*=harmonic.]

Music.: Producing perfect harmony or concord. (Used to distinguish concordant sounds from those produced by the tempered scale.)

eū-hēm'-ēr-īsm, s. [EUEMERISM.]

¶ For the cognate words see the spelling EUEM.

eū-kāir'-īte, s. [EUCAIRITE.]

eū-kāmp'-tīte, s. [Gr. *eukamptēs*=well-bent or curved; *eu*=well, and *kamptō*=to bend, to curve.]

Min.: According to Dana, a hydrous variety of Biotite (q. v.), but the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes the two species distinct. Eukamptite is nearly black, except in thin laminae, when it is brown, red, or reddish-yellow. Its hardness is 2 to 2.5, its specific gravity 2.72. Composition: Silica, 38.13; alumina, 21.60; protoxide of iron, 19.92; protoxide of manganese, 2.61; magnesia, 13.76; water, 3.98. Found at Presburg in Hungary. (*Dana*, &c.)

eū-kō-līte, s. [EUCOLITE.]

eū-lī-mā, s. [Gr. *eu*=great, and *limos*=hunger.]

Zoöl.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks, family Pyramidellidæ. It has a small white polished shell, slender and elongate, with many nearly level whorls, with internal prominent ribs; apex acute; aperture pointed; outer lip thickened internally, inner one reflected over the pillar; operculum horny, sub-spiral. When the animal creeps, it places the foot much in advance of the head, the latter being so concealed within the shell that only the tentacles protrude. Forty-nine recent and forty fossil species are known. The former are from Britain, the Mediterranean, Australia, India, and the Pacific; the latter date apparently from the Carboniferous period till now. The recent species are found in the sea between five and ninety fathoms deep. (*Woodward*.)

eū-lī-mēl'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *eulima* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy.: A sub-genus of mollusks, genus Chemnitzia.

eū-lōg'-īc, ***eū-lōg'-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Containing or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory; eulogistic.

***eū-lōg'-īc-al-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *eulogical*; *-ly*.] In manner of a eulogy; eulogistically.

"Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 389.

eū-lō-gīst, s. [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who eulogizes, speaks well of, or commends another for any quality, act, or performance; an encomiast.

eū-lō-gīst-īc, **eū-lō-gīst-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *eulogist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Containing or expressive of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory.

eū-lō-gīst-īc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *eulogistical*; *-ly*.] In a eulogistic manner; with commendation or eulogy.

eū-lō-gī-ūm, s. [Low Lat.] A eulogy (q. v.).

"T' adorn the sofa with *eulogium* due."

Cowper: Task, iii. 12.

eū-lō-gīze, v. t. [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ize*.] To speak of in terms of eulogy or praise; to praise, to commend.

"Those

Who eulogize their country's foes."

Huddesford: Satir. Poems.

eū-lō-gŷ, s. [Low Lat. *eulogium*, from Gr. *eulogia*; *eulogion*, from *eu*=well, good, and *legō*=to speak; O. Fr. *euloge*; Fr. *éloge*.] Praise, encomium, panegyric, a writing or speech in praise or commendation of any person, on account of his character, services, or performances.

"Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since, Their eulogy."

Cowper: Task, iii. 453.

¶ For the difference between *eulogy* and *encomium*, see ENCOMIUM.

eū-lōph'-ī-a, s. [From Greek *eulophos*=well plumed; *eu*=well, and *lophos*=the back of the neck, the crest of a helmet. So named because the labellum bears elevated lines or ridges.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandææ, family Sarcanthidæ. Salep has been made in India from a species of the genus.

eū-lŷ'-sŷte, s. [Gr. *eulyisia*=readiness in loosing; *eu*=well, and *lysis*=loosing, dissolving; *lyō*, first fut. *lysō*=to untie.]

Petrol.: A gneissic rock consisting of augite, garnet, &c., found at Tunaberg in Sweden.

eū-lŷte, s. [EULYTINE.]

Chem.: $C_6H_6N_4O_7$. Obtained with dyslyte by the action of concentrated nitric acid on citraconic acid. They are separated by fractional crystallization from alcohol. Eulyte is the more soluble. It melts at 99.5°, and dyslyte melts at 189°.

eū-lŷ-tīne, s. [Gr. *eulytos*=easily dissolved or broken up; *eu*=well, *lyō*=to loose, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as EULYTITE (q. v.).

eū-lŷ-tīte, s. [Ger. *eulytin*, from Gr. *eulytos*=easy to untie, easily dissolved or fusible; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A tetrahedral mineral of resinous or adamantine luster, and dark brown, gray, grayish-white, or pale yellow color. Its hardness, 4.5; its specific gravity, 5.9 to 6. Composition: Silica, 22.23; oxide of bismuth, 69.38; phosphoric acid, 3.31; sesquioxide of iron, 2.40, &c. Found in Saxony. (*Dana*.)

eū-man-īte, s. [Greek *eu*=very, and *manos*=scanty, scarce.]

Min.: A variety of Brookite found in minute crystals at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in an albite vein. (*Dana*.)

eū-mēn-ēs, s. [Greek *Eumenes*, as s.=a Greek proper name, borne by various kings; as *adj.*, *eumēnēs*=well disposed, gracious: *eu*=well, and *menos*=temper, disposition.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Eumenidæ (q. v.). The genus, which is extensive, consists of large and, as a rule, gaily colored insects, with a very long petiole and a pyriform abdomen.

eū-mēn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eumen(es)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of solitary wasps akin to the Vespidae, in which they are sometimes merged.

Eū-mēn'-i-dēs, s. [Gr., from *eumenēs*=well-disposed, wishing well: *eu*=well, good, and *menos*=disposition, temper.]

Gr. Myth.: Literally the gracious goddesses, a title given euphemistically to the Furies, instead of their proper name of Erinnēs or Erinnyes.

eū-mī-mō'-sē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *eu*=typical, and Mod. Lat. *mimoseæ* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the sub-order Mimoseæ (q. v.).

eū-nēc'-tūs, s. [Greek *eu*=good, and *nēktos*=swimming, floating; *nēchō*=to swim.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Boidæ. *Eunectes murinus* is the American Anaconda, which must not be confounded with the Anaconda proper, *Python tigris*, a native of Ceylon. [ANACONDA.]

Eū-nī-çē, **Eū-nī-kē**, s. [Gr. *Eunikē*=Eunice, a Greek female proper name. Timothy's mother was so called (Acts xvi. 1, 2 Tim. i. 5; *eu*=well, good, and *nikē*=conquest, victory.)]

1. **Astron.** (of the form *Eunike*): An asteroid, the 185th found. It was discovered by Peters, on March 1, 1878.

2. **Zoöl.** (of the form *Eunice*): The typical genus of the family Eunicidæ or the tribe Eunicæ (q. v.). *Eunice gigantea* is a sea centipede, sometimes as long as four feet, and consisting of above four hundred rings. It is found in the ocean adjacent to the West Indies.

eū-nīç'-i-dæ, **eū-nīç'-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eunic(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*, or *-eæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family or tribe of Errant Annelids with large branchial tufts, and from seven to nine toothed jaws. [EUNICE.]

eū-nī-kē, s. [EUNICE.]

eū-nō'-mī-a, s. [Greek=(1) good order, (2) the daughter of Themis and goddess of good government; *eu*=well, good, and *nomos*=anything assigned, hence, a custom, a law; *nemō*=to deal out, to distribute.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, July 29, 1851.

Eū-nō'-mī-an, a. & s. [Named after Eunomius. See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Eunomius, his opinions, or those of his followers. Eunomius was the secretary and disciple of Aetius, whom he eclipsed in celebrity. He became Bishop of Cyzicum in A. D. 368, and died about 394.

B. As subst. (pl.): The followers of Eunomius. [A.] He held that Christ was a created being, and of a nature unlike that of the Father.

***eū-nō-mý**, s. [Greek *eunomia*, from *eu*=well, good, and *nomos*=law, order.] A just constitution; equal law.

eū-nō'-tī-a, s. [Gr. *eunōtos*=stout-backed: *eu*=stout, and *nōtos*, or *nōton*=the back.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, sub-order Cymbellæ. Kützting describes forty-four species. (Griffith & Henfrey, &c.)

eū-nūch, s. & a. [Latin *eunuchus*, from Greek *eunouchos*=one who had charge of the sleeping apartments; *eunē*=a bed, and *echō*=to have, to keep; Fr. *eunuque*.]

A. Assubst.: One who is castrated or emasculated; a chamberlain.

***B. As adj.**: Unproductive.

"He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—Godwin: *Mandeville*, iii. 96.

eū-nūch, v. t. [EUNUCH, s.] To castrate, to emasculate, to make a eunuch of.

eū-nūch-āte, v. t. [Lat. *eunuchatus*, pa. par. of *eunuchō*, from *eunuchus*=a eunuch.] To make a eunuch of, to castrate.

eū-nūch-ism, ***eu-nuch-isme**, s. [Gr. *eunouchismos*=castration.] The state or condition of a eunuch; castration.

***eū-nūch-ize**, v. t. [English *eunuch*; *-ize*.] To emasculate.

eū-ōm'-pha-lūs, s. [Gr. *eu*=wide, and *omphalos*=the navel.]

Palæont.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusks, family Turbinidæ. The shell is depressed or discoidal; the whorls angular or coronated; the aperture polygonal; the umbilicus very large; the operculum shelly, round, multispiral. Eighty species are known, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They are found fossil in this country

and in Europe, and Australia. (Salter & Woodward.) *E. pentagonalis* is a characteristic fossil of the carboniferous limestone; *E. rugosus* of the Wenlock limestone.

eū-ō-ným'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euonym(us)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceæ, having capsular fruit.

eū-ōn'-y-mūs, s. [Lat. *Euonymus*; Gr. *Eunomia*, the mother of the Furies, in allusion to the poisonous character of the berries.]

Bot.: Spindle-tree. A genus of trees, order Celastraceæ. Calyx four to six-cleft; petals four to six; stamens four to six, inserted in a broad fleshy disc; ovary three to five-celled; style short; stigma three to five-lobed; capsule three to five-lobed; three to five-celled cells, with one to two arillate seeds. About forty species are known. The bark of *E. turgens*, the inside of which is bright yellow, is used by the Hindoos to mark the tika on their forehead. Lindley thinks that it might be useful as a dye. It is employed in diseases of the eye. From *E. atropurpureus* is made a most reliable purgative and cholagogue medicine, which is very useful in biliary derangements and its resultant sick headache. The dose of the fluid extract is ½ to 1 teaspoonful for purgation, and 15 drops 3 times daily as a tonic for sluggish bowels.

eū-ōs'-mīte, s. [Greek *euosmos*=sweet-smelling, fragrant: *eu*=good, and *osmē*=smell; Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An amorphous and pitchy-looking brittle brownish-yellow mineral, transparent when in thin pieces. It is strongly electric. Composition: Carbon, 81.89; hydrogen, 11.73; oxygen, 6.38=100.

eū-ōt'-ō-mōūs, a. [Gr. *eu*=well, *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Min.: Cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

***eū-pa-thý**, s. [Gr. *eupatheia*=comfort, luxury, sensitiveness: *eu*=well, good, and *pathos*=suffering.] Right feeling.

eū-pa-tōr'-i-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eupatori(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubulifloræ.

eū-pāt'-ōr-īne, s. [Mod. Lat., &c., *eupator(ium)*; *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, said by Righoni to be contained in *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

eū-pa-tōr'-i-ūm, s. [Latin *eupatoria*; Greek *eupatoriōn*=the genus Agrimony. (See def.) Said by Pliny and others to have been named from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who used it as an antidote to poison.]

Bot.: Hemp Agrimony. A genus of Composite plants. It has much-exserted styles and perfect florets. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the Common Hemp Agrimony, is a plant two to four feet high, having the leaves with three to five leaflets, and the heads of flowers, which are very numerous, colored pale reddish-purple, thickly crowded in terminal corymbs. It is an emetic and purgative. *E. ayapana* and *E. perfoliatum* are sudorifics. They are used in Brazil in poison-bites. Mr. Hartweg says that the vulnerary called *matica* comes from *E. glutinosum*. About 300 species are known, chiefly from America.

eū-pa-tōr'-ý, s. [EUPATORIUM.]

Bot.: A book name given by Bentham to the botanical genus *Eupatorium*.

eū-pāt'-rīd (pl. **eū-pāt'-rī-dæ**), s. [Greek *eupatrides*=of a good or noble father; of noble birth: *eu*=well, good, and *patēr*=a father.]

Gr. Antiq.: A member of the Eupatridæ, or aristocracy of Athens, in whom was vested the whole power of the state.

eū-pāt'-rī-dæ, s. pl. [EUPATRID.]

eū-pēp'-sī-a, ***eū-pēp'-sý**, s. [Gr. *eupepsia*=good digestion: *eu*=well, good, and *pepsis*=concoction, digestion; *peptō*=to cook, to digest.] Good digestion.

eū-pēp'-tīc, a. [Gr. *eupeptos*=(1) easy of digestion; (2) having a good digestion.] [EUPEPSIA.]

1. Easy of digestion.

2. Having a good digestion.

eū-phē'-mā, s. [Gr. *euphēmos*=auspicious: *eu*=well, good, and *phēmē*=fame.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, sub-family Pezoporinæ (Parakeets or Parroquets). It contains some of the beautiful little Grass Parakeets of Australia.

eū-phē-mīsm, s. [Greek *euphēmos*, from *euphēmia*=the use of words of good omen: *eu*=well, and *phēmī*=to speak; Fr. *euphémisme*.]

Rhet.: The use of a delicate word or expression for one which is harsh, indelicate, or offensive to delicate ears; a softened expression: as the use of Eumenides or gracious goddesses for the Erinnēs or Furies.

eū-phē-mīs'-tīc, **eū-phē-mīs'-tīc-al**, a. [Gr. *euphēmos*; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of euphemism; making soft or more delicate of expression.

eū-phē-mīs'-tīc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *euphemistical*; *-ly*.] In a euphemistic manner; by way of euphemism.

eū-phē-mīze, v. t. [Gr. *euphēmizō*.] To make euphemistic; to soften or render more delicate in expression.

eū-phō'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *euphōnia*=symphony: *eu*=well, good, and *phōnē*=sound, voice.]

I. Music:

1. A sweet sound.

2. A consonant combination of sounds.

II. Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ, sub-family Tanagrinæ (Tanagers). *Euphonia musica* is the Organist Tanager of the West Indies, a small bird which sings well. The plumage of the male is mostly black and orange.

eū-phō'-nī-ād, s. [Gr. *euphōni(a)*=euphony, and Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Music: An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and other instruments.

eū-phōn'-īc, **eū-phōn'-īc-al**, a. [English *euphon(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Characterized by or pertaining to euphony; sounding agreeably; pleasing to the ear.

eū-phōn'-ī-cōn, s. [EUPHONIC.]

Music: A kind of upright piano.

eū-phō'-nī-ōūs, a. [English *euphony*; *-ous*.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; euphonic; smooth-sounding.

"Euphonic languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement."—Latham.

eū-phō'-nī-ōūs-ly, adv. [English *euphonic*; *-ly*.] In a euphonic or melodious manner; with euphony or harmony.

eū-phōn'-ism, s. [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ism*.] An agreeable sound, or combination of sounds.

eū-phō'-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *euphōnos*=harmonious or pleasant in sound.] [EUPHONY.]

Music: A brass bass instrument, properly belonging to a military band, but frequently introduced into the orchestra as a substitute for the third or bass trombone, to the tone of which the sound of the euphonium has not even the slightest affinity. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***eū-phō-nīze**, v. t. [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ize*.] To make harmonious or agreeable in sound.

eū-phō-nōn, s. [Gr. *euphōnos*=harmonious or pleasant in sound.]

Music: The same as EUPHONICON (q. v.).

***eū-phō-noūs**, a. [Gr. *euphōnos*.] Euphonic; pleasant to the ear; smooth-sounding.

eū-phō-ný, s. [Gr. *euphōnia*, from *euphōnos*=harmonious or pleasant to the ear: *eu*=well, good, and *phōnē*=a sound, a voice; Fr. *euphonie*.] An agreeable or pleasing sound or combination of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, or words which is pleasant to the ear; the contrary to harshness.

eū-phor'-bī-a, s. [Lat. *euphorbia*, *euphorbium* (Pliny); Gr. *euphorbion*=an African plant with an acrid juice; *euphorbia*=good feeding, high condition; *euphorbos*=well fed: *eu*=well, and *pherbō*=to feed, to nourish.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Euphorbiæ, the order Euphorbiaceæ, and the alliance Euphorbiales (q. v.). Inflorescence consisting of many male and one female flower in a four-to-five lobed

involucre, lobes with thick glands at the sinuses. Male flower with a pedicelled stamen and a didymous anther; female with an ovary on a lengthened pedicel, stigma lobed, capsule three-lobed, three-valved; the outer part of the fruit coriaceous, the inner hard and two-valved. About seven hundred species are known. Many species are poisonous. The Africans smear their arrows with the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *E. virosa*, and *E. cereiformis*; the Brazilian Indians theirs with that of *E. cotinifolia*. The capsules of *E. latyris* are said to



Euphorbia Amygdaloides.

1. Inflorescence. 2. Male Flower.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-sīon** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

intoxicate fish; *E. hibernica* and *E. piscatoria* poison them. Many have medicinal qualities. *E. esula*, *E. cyparissias*, *E. amygdaloides*, *E. helioscopia*, *E. pepulus*, *E. peploides*, *E. palustris*, *E. pilosa*, *E. chamaesyce*, *E. peplis*, *E. spinosa*, *E. dendroideis*, *E. aleppica*, *E. apios*, and *E. lathyris* are known as purgatives; so also are *E. buxifolia* in the West Indies, *E. papillosa* (a dangerous species however) in Brazil, *E. laurifolia* in Peru, *E. portulacoides* in Chili, and *E. tirucalli* in India. The leaves of *E. nereifolia* are regarded by the native practitioners of India as a purgative and deobstruent; externally it is employed, when mixed with Margosa oil, in cases of contracted limb produced by chronic rheumatism. The roots of one of these, *E. helioscopia*, have been the basis of various quack fever mixtures. *E. parviflora* and *E. hirta* are used in India, *E. linearis* in this country, *E. canescens* in Spain, as *E. hiberna* formerly was in England, as a remedy against syphilis. *E. tribuloides* is regarded in the Canaries, of which it is a native, as a diaphoretic. The roots of *E. gerardiuna*, *E. ipecaeuana*, and *E. pithyusa* are emetic. *E. thymifolia* is prescribed in India for children's diarrhoea and to expel worms; so also is *E. hypericifolia* in tropical America. *E. balsamifera* is cooked and eaten; *E. mauritanica* is used as a condiment; *E. officinarum*, *E. antiquorum*, and *E. canariensis* furnish the gum resin called Euphorbium (q. v.); the juice of *E. tirucalli* is used in India as a vesicatory and the plant itself as a fence, the acidity of the juice preventing cattle from eating it. *E. phosphorea* shines in the forests of Brazil by night with a phosphorescent light.

eū-phor-bī-ā-ċē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcæ.]

Bot.: Spurge-worts. A large and important order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Euphorbiales (q. v.). The species consists of trees or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; the leaves are opposite or alternate, generally simple, and, as a rule, with stipules; the flowers are axillary or terminal, often placed within a calyx-like involucre; the calyx, if present, is inferior, with various scaly glandular or scaly internal appendages; corolla petaloid or scaly, sometimes gamopetalous; stamens definite or indefinite, distinct or monadelphous; ovary generally three-celled, but sometimes with two cells or with one, or with more than three styles generally equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes; fruit generally trilocular; seeds solitary or twin, suspended often, with an aril; embryo inclosed in fleshy albumen. Jussieu and his followers considered the Euphorbiaceæ an apetalous order, exceptional genera forming petals; Lindley and his followers a polypetalous one, in many genera of which the petals are wanting. The habit of the Euphorbiaceæ is very diversified. Lindley enumerated 191 genera, and estimated the known species described or undescribed at 2,500. These have now been increased to about 3,000. Three-eighths are from tropical America; fifty from this country, outside the tropics; about one-sixth from India, many from the Cape, and about 120 from Europe. Many Euphorbiaceæ are poisonous, the special seat of the venom being in the milk; but heat can drive it away, so that the Manihot or Cassava, highly deleterious when raw, becomes wholesome by being cooked. The milk of this order furnishes caoutchouc. For the gum resin Euphorbium, see that word; for the properties of other species of the order, see Box, Bridelia, Buxus, Castor-oil, Croton, Euphorbia, Menclineal, Pedilanthus, Siphonin, &c.

eū-phor-bī-ā-ċē-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *euphorbiaceæ* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ (q. v.).

eū-phor-bī-æ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Latin *euphorbia* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Euphorbiæ. It consists of herbs or shrubs with milky juice; many stamens collected into a calyx-like involucre, by some called a perianth; a solitary pistil pedicelled, three-lobed and three-celled.

eū-phor-bī-āl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -āl.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining, or relating, or akin to the alliance Euphorbiales, or to the genus Euphorbia (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

Bot.: A member of the alliance Euphorbiales (q. v.).

eū-phor-bī-ā-lēg, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and pl. masc. & fem. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens. It has scattered monodichlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, axile placentæ, and a large embryo, surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains the five following orders: (1) Euphorbiaceæ, (2) Scapeæ, (3) Callitrichaceæ, (4) Empetraceæ, and (5) Nopenthraceæ (?). (Lindley.)

eū-phor-bī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ (q. v.). The ovule is solitary, the seeds are albuminous, the flowers monœcious, with the male and female ones mixed in a cup-shaped involucre. (Lindley.) Dr. Hooker makes the Euphorbiæ a sub-order, with the following character: Ovules one to two in each cell; raphe ventral; capsule septicidal; valves elastically breaking away from the seed-bearing axis. He divides it into two tribes, Euphorbiæ and Acalyphæ. (Hooker: *Students' British Flora*.)

eū-phor-bī-ūm, *s.* [Latin *euphorbium*; Gr. *euphorbion*=the euphorbia (q. v.).] An acrid poisonous, inflammable, green resin, flowing from the wounded stems of *Euphorbia officinarum*, and *E. antiquorum*, African plants, and *E. canariensis* is from the Canaries. It is gathered in leather bags. In India it is mixed with the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used externally in rheumatism, and internally in cases of obstinate constipation. (Lindley.)

eū-phor-bōne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *euphorbia* (q. v.); -one (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A substance obtained from Euphorbium. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, nearly insoluble in water, melting at 116° . It is oxidized by oxalic acid, forming nitric acid. It is a drastic purgative.

ġeū-phō-tide, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *eu*=well; *phōs* (genit. *phōtos*)=light, and suff. -ide.]

Petrol.: The name given by Haüy to a rock composed of smaragdite and jade, or of diallage and feldspar. The same as DIALLAGE-ROCK (q. v.).

eū-phrā-ġī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *euphrasia*=good cheer, from *euphrainō*=to delight; *euphrōn*=cheerful: *eu*=well, and *phrōn*=the heart, the mind.]

Bot.: Eyebright, Euphrasy. A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Euphrasieæ (q. v.). Calyx tubular, four-cleft; upper lip of the corolla two-lipped, lower one of nearly three equal lobes; capsule ovate-oblong, compressed, two-celled; seeds many, pendulous, longitudinally ribbed. *Euphrasia officinalis* is the common Eyebright (q. v.).

eū-phrā-ġī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euphrasi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Rhinanthideæ. [EUPHRASIA.]

eū-phrā-ġī-ē-æ, *s.* [EUPHRASIA.]

Bot.: The Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) (q. v.).
"Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 414.

eū-phrō-ē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A long slit of wood, perforated for the passage of the awning-cords which suspend the ridge of an awning. The euphrœ (or uphrœ) and its pendant cords form a crow-foot.

eū-phrōs-ŷ-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.*: One of the Graces, who presided at festive meetings.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirty-first found. It was discovered by Ferguson, September 1, 1854.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of Compositæ, tribe Senecionideæ, sub-tribe Ixææ.

eū-phū-ġsm, *s.* [From *Euphuus* (Gr. *Euphuēs*=of good natural parts, clever), the name of the principal character in two works, or rather of one work in two parts, written by John Lyly: the first, *Euphuus, the Anatomy of Wit*, in 1579, A. D., the second, *Euphuus and his England*, in 1580, A. D., a work full of affectation, but whose most striking characteristics were alliteration and verbal antithesis. It contains a great multitude of acute observations and profound thoughts, and was long considered a model of elegance in writing, and the highest authority in all matters of courtly and polished speech. The pedantry and tediousness of its imitators gave occasion to the present meaning of euphuism.] A pedantic affectation of elegant and high-flown language.

"The quality of style called euphuism has more or less prevailed in later periods of English literature."—Marsh: *Origin of English Language*, p. 644.

eū-phū-ġst, *s.* [From *Euphu*(es); and Eng. suff. -ist.] One given to euphuism; one who makes use of a pedantic affectation of high-flown language.

"It may have suited the purposes of Sir Walter Scott, in his cleverly-drawn Sir Pierce Shafter, to ridicule the Euphuists."—C. Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* p. 275.

eū-phū-ġst-ġc, *a.* [Eng. *euphuist*; -ic.] Pertaining to euphuism or the euphuists; of the nature of euphuism.

"We have no hint of the decline of euphuistic romance."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 203.

eū-phū-ġze, *v. i.* [Eng. *euphu*(es); suff. -ize.] To make use of euphuism or euphuistic language; to talk or write like a euphuist.

eū-phŷl-lite, *s.* [Gr. *euphyllōs*=well leaved; *eu*=well, and *phyllōn*=a leaf; -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A transparent or translucent mineral, like mica, but splitting less easily. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; specific gravity, 2.96 to 3.00. Composition: Silica, 39.64 to 40.96; alumina, 41.40 to 42; soda, 4.26 to 5.16; protoxide of iron, 1.30 to 1.60; water, 5.00 to 6.23, &c. Found in Delaware. (Dana.)

eū-pŷ-ōne, *s.* [Gr.,=very fat or rich.]

Chem.: Reichenbach's name for a colorless, fragrant liquid produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is highly volatile and inflammable, burning with a smokeless flame; it is insoluble in water, but mixes readily with oils, and dissolves resins and fats.

eū-plag-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *euplastos*=that can be easily molded; *plassō*=to mold, to form; -ic.]

A. As adjective:

Phys.: Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes, resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. (Drumtison.)

B. As substantive:

Phys.: Lobstein's name for the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

eū-plēc-tēl-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *eupлектos*=well-plaited, well-twisted: *eu*=well, and *plektos*=plaited, twisted; *plekō*=to plait, to twist.]

Zoöl.: Venus' Flower-basket. The typical genus of the family Euplectellidæ (q. v.).

eū-plēc-tēl-lŷ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *euplectell(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Siliceous Sponges, section Hexactinellidæ.

eū-plēc-ōp-tēr-ā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *eu*=well; *plexis*=plaiting, weaving, and *ptera*=wings. So called because the posterior wings, which are membranous, are so elaborately folded, both longitudinally and transversely, as not to be adapted for flight.]

Entom.: A name given by Westwood to an order of insects containing but one family—viz., the Forficulidæ or Earwigs. Leach called them Dermaptera (q. v.).

eū-plō-tā, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Latin *euploes* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of Infusoria founded by Ehrenberg. The body is surrounded by a carapace; there are two distinct alimentary orifices, neither of which is terminal. The locomotive organs consist of cilia, hooks, claws, or styles.

eū-plō-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *euplōtos*=favorable to sailing: *eu*=well, and *plōtos*=floating; *plōō*, Ion. for *plēō*=to sail.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Euplotæ (q. v.). There are many species.

***eū-prāc-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *eu*=well, good, and *praktikos*=acting, effective; *prassō*=to do, act.] Acting well.

"On the whole good-humored, eupeptic, and eupractic."—*Curlyte; Miscell.*, iii. 215.

eū-pō-dā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *eupodia*=goodness of foot; *eupous*=with good feet; *eu*=good, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot. So named from the large size of the posterior thighs in many of these insects.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles) established by Latreille. It may be divided into two families, Sagridæ and Crioceridæ.

eū-psām-mŷ-ā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *eu*=abundant, and *psammos*=sand.]

Palæont.: A family of Actinozoa, tribe Perforata.

eū-psām-mŷ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eupsammi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Zoantharia Sclerodermata, tribe Perforata. Range in time from the Upper Silurian till now.

eū-pŷr-chrō-ġte (pyr as pŷr), *s.* [Gr. *eu*=well; *pyr*=fire; *chrōs*=skin, color of skin, complexion, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q. v.).

eū-pŷr-ġ-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=well, good, and *pyr*=fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; as, a lucifer match, &c.

Eū-rā-ġian, *a. & s.* [A contraction of *Eur(o)pean* and *Asian*.]

Ethnology:

A. As adj.: A term applied in Hindustan to those born of a European father and Hindu mother.

B. As subst.: One who is born of a European father and a Hindu mother; a half-caste.

Eurasian-plain, *s.*

Geog. & Ethnol.: The great plain extending over the greater part of Europe and Asia. The name was given in 1865. (Haydn.)

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pŷne, pŷt, sŷre, sŷr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fäll, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

teū-rē-ka, s. [Gr. *heurēka*=I have found or discovered, perf. indic. of *heuriskō*=to find or discover.] The exclamation of Archimedes on hitting upon a method of ascertaining the proportions of the alloy forming the crown of King Hiero, of Syracuse; hence, a discovery, an invention.

eur-ē-tē, s. [Gr. *eurētos*=easy to tell: *eu*=easy, and *rheō*=to tell (?).]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Euretidae (q. v.).

eu-rēt'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euret(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Hexactinellid sponges. Range in time from the Chalk till now.

***eu'-ripe**, s. [EURIPUS.] A strait, a narrow channel or arm.

"On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea."—Holland.

***eu-rīp'-ize**, v. i. [Eng. *Eurip(us)*; suff. *-ize*.] To fluctuate, to be carried hither and thither.

eu-rī'-pūs, s. [Gr.]

1. **Lit.**: A strait, channel, or arm of sea; specif. that strait which separates Eubæa from Bœotia, where the ancients believed that the tide ebbed and flowed seven times a day.

2. **Fig.**: A fluctuation.

eu'-rite, s. [Fr.]

Petrol.: A rock in which all the ingredients of granite are blended into a finely granular mass. Sometimes there are scattered through its base crystals of quartz and mica. If the terminology of rocks introduced by Dana be followed, it should be called Euryte.

eu-rīt'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *eurit(e)*; *-ic*.] Composed of, containing, related to, or resembling eurite (q. v.).

euritic-porphry, s.

Petrol.: A porphyry of which eurite is the basis, or which consists mainly of eurite. It occurs near Christiania in Norway, passing into granite. Lyell regards it as plutonic rather than volcanic. (Lyell: *Student's Manual*.)

eu'-rith-mŷ, s. [EURYTHMY.]

eu-rōc'-lŷ-dōn, s. [Gr.=a north-east wind.] A north-east wind blowing very dangerously in the Mediterranean in the early spring; now called Gregalia. It is mentioned in Acts xxvii. 14, as being the cause of the shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul was sailing. It is of the nature of a whirlwind.

Eur-ō-mēr'-i-can, s. & a. [A contraction of *Euro(pean)* and (*A*)merican.]

Ethnology:

A. As subst.: A term introduced by Wilson (to whom we also owe "prehistoric"), to signify an American of European descent, as distinguished from the native inhabitants of that continent.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the race described under A.

Eū-rō'-pā, s. [Gr.]

1. **Classic Mythology**:

(1) A daughter of Oceanos. (*Hesiod: Theog.*, 357.)

(2) A daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 52d found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, February 4, 1858.

Eūr-ō-pæ-ō, pref. [Lat. *Europæus*=pertaining to Europe, European.]

Europæo-Siberian, a.

Geog.: Comprehending Siberia and a large part of Europe.

Europæo-Siberian Forest Region:

Bot. Geog.: A forest region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (*Thomé*.)

Eūr-ō-pē'-an, a. & s. [Fr. *Européen*; Lat. *Europæus*, fr. Gr. *Eurōpaios*, from Lat. *Europa*; Gr. *Eurōpē*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Europe; inhabiting or native to Europe, the smallest continent of the world. It extends from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the Caspian. The boundary line between it and Asia is not a very natural one, the two virtually constituting one continent instead of two.

B. As subst.: A native of Europe.

eur-ō-pē'-an-ize, v. t. [Eng. *European*; *-ize*.] To naturalize in Europe; to adapt or accommodate to European manners, character, or usages.

Eūr'-ūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *euros*.] The east wind.

eur-ŷ'-a-lē, s. [Lat. *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, from the thorny, menacing habit of the plant. [2.] (*Paxton*.)]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Ophiuroidea. It is the typical one of the family Euryalidae (q. v.). The arms are bifurcate.

2. **Bot.**: A genus of Nymphaeaceæ (Waterlilies), akin to *Victoria*. *Euryale ferox* is a very handsome plant, second in glory only to *Victoria regia*. It inhabits the fresh-water ponds of Eastern Bengal, in which the large leaves float.

eur-ŷ'-āl'-i-dæ, s. [Mod. Lat. *euryal(e)* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.**: Gorgons' heads. A family of Ophiuroidea. They have ten genital fissures, and branched arms and cirri like the disheveled hair of the Gorgon. They are found in the tropical seas.

2. **Bot.**: A family of Nymphaeaceæ, having the tube of the calyx adherent to the disc, and the petals distinct. [EURYALE.]

eu-rŷç'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Greek *eurykerōs*=having broad horns; *eurys*=broad, and *keras*=a horn.] Having wide or broad horns.

eu-rŷc'-ō-mā, s. [Greek *eurys*=wide, broad, widely spread, large, and *komē*=hair. So named from the tufts of flowers at the tops of the branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Connaraceæ. Oxley considers *Eurycoma longifolia*, called in Malacca Punawur Pait, a valuable febrifuge.

Eū-rŷd'-i-çē, s. [Gr.]

1. **Greek Mythology**: The name of several women, the most celebrated of whom were:

(1) The wife of Orpheus.

(2) The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip the father of Alexander the Great.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 75th found. It was discovered by Peters on September 22, 1862.

eur-ŷ'-lāi-mī'-næ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *eury-laim(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Broad-bills. A sub-family of Coraciidae (Rollers). They have short, very broad bills, rather short wings, and strong feet, the outer toe connected for half its length to the middle one, the hinder toe long, the inner one the shortest of any. They inhabit the East Indies and the adjacent islands, suspending their nests, composed of small twigs, from the branches of trees overhanging water.

eur-ŷ'-lāi-mŷs, s. [Gr. *eurys*=broad, large, and *laimos*=throat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Eury-laiminæ (q. v.).

Eū-rŷn'-ō-mē, s. [Gr.]

1. **Gr. Myth.**: One of the Oceanides, who, together with Ophion, ruled over the world before Saturn and Rhea took possession of it.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 79th found. It was discovered by Watson on September 14, 1863.

eur-ŷ'-nō-tŷs, s. [Gr. *eurys*=wide, broad, and *nōtos*=the back.]

1. **Entom.**: A genus of Coleoptera.

2. **Palæont.**: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, family Platyosomidae. From the Limestone of Burdighouse and the shales of Newhaven, England, which belong to the fresh-water portion of the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

eur-ŷp-tēr'-i-da, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eurypter(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ida*.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crustaceans, order Merostomata. They have numerous free thoracic-abdominal segments, the first and perhaps the second having appendages, the rest without them; the anterior rings united into a carapace with larval eyes (ocelli) near the center, and a pair of large marginal or subcentral eyes; the mouth with five pairs of movable appendages, the posterior of them forming great swimming feet. They lived in Palæozoic times, attaining their maximum in the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks, and dying away in the Carboniferous period. Some of them were of large size, but compared with the modern Decapoda have many larval characteristics. Chief genera: Eurypterus, Pterygotus, and Slimonia. (Henry Woodward, *F. R. S.*, &c.)

eur-ŷp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *eurys*=wide, broad, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Eurypterida (q. v.).

eur-ŷ-stōm'-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *eurys*=wide, broad, and *stomata* (pl. of *stoma*=the mouth.) So named because the mouth is excessively wide.]

Zoöl.: A name sometimes applied to the Beroidæ.

eu-rŷth'-mŷ, s. [Gr. *eurythmia*=good rhythm, or proportion; *eu*=well, good, and *rhythmos*=rhythm. Fr. *eurythmie*.]

1. **Art.**: Harmony in proportion; symmetry, regularity.

2. **Med.**: Regularity of pulse.

Eū-sē'-bī-an, a. & s. [Named after two bishops—Eusebius Pamphili, the Bishop of Cæsarea, often called the Father of Church History, and the Bishop of Nicomedia, afterward of Constantinople. Both were intimate with Constantine the Great.]

A. As adj.: Relating to either of the Eusebiuses named in the etym. (q. v.)

B. As subst. (pl.): A semi-Arian sect, followers of the two Eusebiuses. [Etym.] They held that there was a subordination among the persons of the Godhead, and are hence by some technically called Subordinationists. (*Schlegel*.) They opposed Athanasius and supported Arius at the Council of Tyre, in A. D. 335, and subsequently.

Eū-stā'-chī-an, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Eustachius, a famous Italian physician; died at Rome, A. D. 1574.

Eustachian-canal, s.

Anat.: The osseous portion of the Eustachian-tube. (*Quain*.)

Eustachian-tube, s.

Anat.: A canal, formed partly of bone, partly of cartilage and membrane, leading from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. It derives its name from its discoverer, the Italian physician named above.

Eustachian-valve, s.

Anat.: A valve at the orifice of the inferior *vena cava*. In the foetal heart this valve directs the blood from the inferior cava through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. (*Quain*.)

Eū-stā'-thī-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Eustathi(us)*; and Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.]

Church History:

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to any of the bishops called Eustathius, enumerated under B.

B. As substantive (pl.):

1. A name given by the Arians to the Trinitarians who followed Eustace, Bishop of Antioch, about the date of the Nicene Council, A. D. 325.

2. The followers of Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, or another Eustathius, of whom nothing definite is known. The former was a semi-Arian, of strong puritanic and monkish views, who went the length of prohibiting marriage. He was deposed by the Council of Melitena, in A. D. 357, and that of Neo-Cæsarea in 358; his followers were condemned by that of Nicopolis, in A. D. 372.

eu'-style, s. [Gr. *eustylos*=with goodly pillars, with pillars at the best distances: *eu*=well, good, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column; Fr. *eustyle*.]

Arch.: That style of intercolumniation in which the space between the columns was two-and-a-quarter times their diameter; so called from this being considered the most beautiful style.

eu-sŷnch'-ite, s. [Gr. *eusynchit*; Gr. *eu*=easily; *syngcheō*=to pour together, to compound, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dechenite (q. v.). It is yellowish-red or yellow, and is found at Freiburg, in Brisgau, Germany.

eu-tās'-sā, s. [Gr. *eu*=well, and *tassō*=to arrange.]

Bot.: *Eutassa excelsa*, better known as *Auracaria excelsa*, is the huge Norfolk Island pine.

***eu-tāx'-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *eutaxia*=good order: *eu*=well, good, and *taxis*=order; *tassō*=to arrange, to set in order; Fr. *eutaxie*.] Good or established order or arrangement.

Eū-tēr'-pē, s. [Gr., from *eu*=well, and *terpō*=to please.]

1. **Myth.**: One of the Muses, who presided over music. She was looked upon as the inventress of the flute, and was represented as a virgin crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. To her was also sometimes ascribed the invention of tragedy.

2. **Bot.**: A genus of palms, tribe *Areceæ*. They are graceful, and some of them 100 feet high. Known species ten, all from South America. *Euterpe edulis* is the Assai palm of Para. A beverage called assai is manufactured by steeping the ripe fruits, which are about as large as sloes, in warm water.

3. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the twenty-seventh found. It was discovered by Hind, on November 8, 1853.

eu-tēr'-pē-an, a. [Eng. *Euterpe*; *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe or music.



Eustachian-tube.



Euterpe.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -şion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

eū-tha-nā-sī-a, ***eū-thān'-a-sīe**, ***eū-thān'-a-sī**, *s.* [Gr. *euthanasia*, from *eu*=well, good, and *thanatos*=death; *thanein*=to die; Fr. *euthanasie*.]

1. An easy, painless death.

"A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*."—*Arbuthnot: To Pope*.

*2. A putting to death by painless means.

eū-trōph'-īc, *s.* [Eng. *eutroph(y)*; -*ic*.]

Path.: An agent which acts upon the nutritive system, without occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions as a necessary consequence.

eū-trō-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *eutrophia*=(1) nourishing food, (2) the state of being well nourished: *eu*=well, good, and *trophē*=nourishment; *trophō*=to nourish.]

Path.: A healthy state of the nutritive organs; healthy nutrition.

Eū-tŷch'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Eutyche(s)*; Eng., &c., -*ian*.]

A. As adjective:

Church History: Pertaining or relating to Eutyches. [B.]

B. As substantive (pl.):

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eutyches, a presbyter and abbot of Constantinople. The general church holding that Christ possessed two natures, the Divine and the human, but only one person, Nestorius departed from what was and is still deemed "orthodoxy" upon the subject, by attributing to Jesus two persons instead of one. Eutyches, being very much opposed to Nestorian views, went to the opposite extreme, and declared that there was in Christ but one nature—that of the Word, which became incarnate. Having in A. D. 448 given publicity to these views, he was condemned. In the same year he appealed to a Council held at Ephesus, under the presidency of his friend Dioscorus, Bishop of Alexandria, and that assembly acquitted him of heresy. The Council of Chalcedon, considered the fourth General Council, held in 451, reversed the previous decision, and condemned Eutyches. His followers were called also Monophysites (q. v.).

eū-tŷch'-ī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Eutychiean*; -*ism*.] The doctrines of Eutyches; adherence to his doctrines.

eūx'-ānth-īc, *a.* [Gr. *eu*=well, good; *xanthos*=yellow, and Eng. suff. -*ic*.]

euxanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$. Occurs as a magnesium salt in Purree or Indian yellow, a coloring matter imported from India. It is extracted by dilute hydrochloric acid, and exhausting by alcohol. It is soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in shining yellow prisms. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid it is converted into Euxanthon, $C_{13}H_8O_4$, which sublimes in yellow needles. By the action of concentrated nitric acid it yields trinitro-resorcin.

eūx'-ān-thōn, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=beautiful, and *xanthos*=yellow.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_8O_4$. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, obtained by heating euxanthic acid with sulphuric acid.

eūx'-ēn'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=beautiful, and *xenos*=a guest, a friend.] [EUXENITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Euxeniæ (q. v.). It consists of two Chilean shrubs with aromatic leaves.

eūx'-ēn'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euxeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Euxenia.

eūx'-ēn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *euxenos*=kind to strangers; but used by Scheerer as if it had meant a stranger, because the mineral was and is rare.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brilliant, brownish black mineral; its hardness 6.5, its specific gravity 4.60 to 4.99. Composition: Columbo-tantallic acid, 37.16 to 49.66; titanitic-acid, 7.94 to 16.26; alumina, 0 to 3.12; protoxide of yttrium, 25.09 to 34.58; protoxide of uranium, 5.22 to 8.45. Found in Norway. (*Dana*.)

Eūx'-īne, *s.* [Gr. *euxenos*; Ion. *euxeinos*=kind to strangers, hospitable: *eu*=well, good, and *xenos*; Ion. *xenos*=a stranger.] The sea lying between Russia and Asia Minor, now called the Black Sea (q. v.).

eū-zē'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *eu*=typical, and Eng., &c., *zeolite* (q. v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Stilbite. (*Rosseter*.)

2. A variety of Heulandite. (*Rosseter*.)

***ē-vā'-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *e*=out, and *vacatum*=sup. of *vaco*=to be empty.] To empty out, to evacuate. Perhaps the word is only a misprint for *evacuate* (q. v.).

ē-vāc'-ū-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *evacuans*, pr. par. of *evacuo*=to empty: *e*=out, and *vacuus*=empty; Fr. *évacuant*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adj.: Emptying, purging, purgative, provoking evacuation.

B. As subst.: A medicine or drug which provokes or promotes evacuation; a purgative, a cathartic.

ē-vāc'-ū-āte, ***ē-vac-u-at**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuo*=to empty out: *e*=out, and *vacuus*=empty; Sp. & Port. *evacuar*; Fr. *évacuer*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make empty; to empty.

"We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium as we could make in our receiver, by evacuating it."—*Boyle*.

2. To void by any of the excretory passages; to void, to eject, to discharge.

"Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, evacuated a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. To cause to pass out by any of the excretory passages.

"White hellebore doth evacuate the offensive humors which cause diseases."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. iv.

4. To quit, to withdraw from.

**II. Figuratively*:

1. To strip, to divest of.

"Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meanings."—*Coleridge*.

2. To make null and void; to annul, to nullify; to vacate.

"The defect, though it would not evacuate a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

**B. Intrans.*: To let blood; to cause blood to flow.

"If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the forehead."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 403.

ē-vāc'-ū-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evacuatio*, from *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuo*=to empty; Fr. *évacuation*; Sp. *evacuacion*; Ital. *evacuazione*.]

1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents.

"The parte of evacuation by letting of bloude is incision or cutting the wayne."—*Sir T. Ellyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. The act or practice of causing a discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The usual practice of physic among us, turns in a manner wholly upon evacuation, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation."—*Temple*.

*3. Such a sending away as will cause a vacancy or emptiness.

"Consider the vast evacuations of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

4. The act of withdrawing from or quitting; as, the evacuation of a fortress.

*5. The act of annulling, vacating, or making null and void; abolition, nullification.

"Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*.

6. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means.

ē-vāc'-ū-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)*; -*ive*; Fr. *évacuatif*.] Causing or tending to cause evacuations; purgative, cathartic, evacuant.

ē-vāc'-ū-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)*; -*or*.] One who annuls, nullifies, or vacates; a nullifier, an abrogator.

"Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great evacuations of the law."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 175.

ē-vāc'-ū-ā-tōr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)*; -*ory*.] A purgative or cathartic medicine; a purge.

"Oppletion [calls] for unpalatable evacuatories."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

***ē-vāc'-ū-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vacuity* (q. v.).] A vacancy.

"Fit it was that so many *evacuties* should be filled up."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

ē-vād'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evad(e)*; -*able*.] That may or can be evaded or avoided; avoidable.

ē-vā'de, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *évider*, from Lat. *evado*=to get away from: *e*=out, away, and *vado*=to go; Sp. *evadir*; Ital. *evadere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To escape from by artifice, craft, or stratagem; to elude.

"Bees of sense thy arts evade."

E. More: Spider and Bee.

2. To avoid, to decline by subterfuge or sophistry; to shirk.

"Our question thou *evad'st*; how didst thou dare

To break hell bounds?"

Dryden: State of Innocence, iii. 1.

3. To baffle, to foil; to escape the comprehension of.

"We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power."—*South*.

**B. Intransitive*:

1. To escape, to slip away.

"Unarmed, they might

Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift,

By quick contraction or remove."

Milton: P. L., vi. 596.

2. It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from danger, than into a providence to prevent it."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

3. To practice sophistry or evasion; to act evasively.

"The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two fore-mentioned ways."—*South*.

¶ (1) For the difference between to *evade* and to *escape*, see *ESCAPE*.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *evade*, to *equivocate*, and to *prevaricate*: "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an inquirer: we *evade* by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the inquirer; we *equivocate* by the use of *equivocal* expressions; we *prevaricate* by the use of loose and indefinite expressions: we avoid giving satisfaction by *evading*; we give a false satisfaction by *equivocating*; we give dissatisfaction by *prevaricating*. *Evading* is not so mean a practice as *equivocating*: it may be sometimes prudent to *evade* a question which we do not wish to answer; but *equivocations* are employed for the purposes of falsehood and interest: *prevarications* are still meaner; and are resorted to mostly by criminals in order to escape detection." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-vād'-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evad(e)*; -*able*.] The same as *EVADABLE* (q. v.).

***ē-va-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagatus*, pa. par. of *evagor*=to wander widely; Fr. *évagation*; Sp. *evagacion*.] The act of wandering or straying; an excursion.

"If the law of attraction had not been what it is, every *evagation* would have been fatal."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

ē-vāg'-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *e*=out, and *vagina*=a sheath.] The act of drawing out of a sheath; unsheathing.

***ē-val**, *a.* [Lat. *ævum*=an age.] Of or relating to time or duration.

"Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that age, and *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity."—*Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury* (1791), p. 67.

ē-vāl'-ū-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *evaluatio*.] An exhaustive valuation or appraising.

"The foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances."—*J. S. Mill. (Ogilvie)*.

ē-vān'-ēs-çe, *v. i.* [Lat. *evanesco*: *e*=away, and *vanesco*=to vanish (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To vanish, to disappear, to be dissipated in vapor.

2. *Fig.*: To disappear in an imperceptible manner; to vanish away.

"I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated."—*De Quincey. (Webster)*.

ē-vān'-ēs'-çence, *s.* [Lat. *evanesco*, pr. par. of *evanesco*=to vanish.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of gradually disappearing or vanishing from sight; a gradual disappearance from view; a state of being lost to view.

"Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendor, and fade at last in total *evanescence*."—*Rambler*, No. 156.

2. *Fig.*: A loss, a disappearance.

"By the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labors almost at an end."—*Rambler*, No. 163.

ē-vān'-ēs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *evanesco*, pr. par. of *evanesco*.]

1. *Lit.*: Vanishing or disappearing gradually from sight.

"The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ."—*Arbuthnot*.

*2. *Fig.*: Imperceptible, indistinguishable by the senses.

"The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*."—*Wollaston*.

ēv-a-nēs-çen'-tī, *pref.* [Lat. *evanesco* (genit. *evanescentis*)=evanescent.]

evanescenti-venose, a.

Bot.: Having such a venation that the lateral veins disappear within the margin.

**ē-vān-ēs-çent-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *evanescent*; -ly.] In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

"So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 310.

**ē-vān-ğel*, **e-van-gil*, **e-vaun-gile*, *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile*; Low Lat. *evangelium*, from Gr. *euangelion*=good tidings: *eu*=well, good, and *angelia*=tidings; *angelos*=a messenger.] [EVANGELIST.]

1. Good tidings.

"But alas! What holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel*?"

Longfellow: Slave Singing at Midnight.

2. The gospel.

"Trowe hem as the *evangile*."

Romaunt of the Rose, 5,458.

**ē-vān-ğel'-i-an*, *a.* [EVANGEL.] Rendering thanks for favors.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ic*, **ē-vān-ğel'-ick*, **ē-vān-ğel'-ic-al*, *a. & s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *évangélique*; Prov. *evangelic*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *evangelico*; Lat. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium*.] [EVANGEL.]

A. As adjective:

Theology, &c.:

1. Pertaining to the Gospel, or to the system of doctrine which makes the offer of the Gospel one of its most prominent tenets; earnestly proclaiming these doctrines. Previous to the formation of the Evangelical Alliance (q. v.) there was careful consideration and a generally accepted decision what doctrines should be considered the most important evangelical ones, and details of the subject are given in that article.

"Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelic* truth."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

2. Pertaining to the four evangelists: as the *evangelic* history.

B. As subst.: One who holds evangelical principles. [A.]

† *Ecclesiology, Church History, &c.*:

1. *Evangelical Alliance*: An alliance first suggested at a conference held in Liverpool, England, in October, 1845, and inaugurated at a series of meetings in London, between August 19 and September 2, 1846. The following nine tenets were adopted as the basis of union:

(1) The divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

(2) The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

(3) The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.

(4) The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the Fall.

(5) The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.

(6) The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

(7) The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

(8) The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

(9) The divine institution of the Christian Ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The Evangelical Alliance is not a federation of various churches; it is composed of individual Christians connected with different denominations. It has met repeatedly since its first formation, has done its best to foster courtesy among members of different ecclesiastical organizations, and has interfered sometimes with good effect in cases of Protestants persecuted in Roman Catholic countries, or Christians in those where Mohammedanism prevails.

2. *Evangelical Church*:

(1) *Gen.*: The Protestant Churches in Germany, as giving more prominence than some others in that region to the preaching of the Gospel, as distinguished from the administration of the sacraments.

(2) *Spec.*: A comprehensive church in Germany, created at Nassau in 1817, by the fusion of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, a union which led to others of a similar character within a brief period.

3. *Evangelical Party*: One of three leading parties in the Church of England, holding and preaching the doctrines described under EVANGELIC, 1, and EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. Taking lower views of the exclusive claims of the Church than the High Church Party do, they are sometimes called, in opposition to them, the Low Church Party (q. v.).

4. *Evangelical Union*: A religious sect founded, in 1843, by Rev. James Morison, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who, to do so, left the Original Secession Church. With regard to the extent of the atonement and original sin, &c., he embraced Arminian

rather than Calvinistic views, while with regard to unconditional election he remained Calvinistic. The denomination which he founded still flourishes in Scotland.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ic-al-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical*; -ism.] The system of doctrines called Evangelical (q. v.).

**ē-vān-ğel'-ic-al-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *evangelical*; -ly.] In an evangelical manner; as if influenced by the principles of the Gospel.

"It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 432.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ic-al-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical*; -ness.] The same as EVANGELICITY (q. v.).

**ē-vān-ğel'-i-çism*, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; -ism.] The same as EVANGELICALISM (q. v.).

**ē-vān-ğel'-ic-i-tý*, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; -ity.] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalness.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *evangel*; -ism.] Evangelistic effort; labors designed to spread the Gospel.

"Thus was the land saved from infidelity through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ist*, **e-van-gel-iste*, **e-vaun-gel-ist*, **e-vaun-gel-iste*, **e-wan-gel-iste*, *s.* [Fr. *évangéliste*; from Lat. *evangelista*; Gr. *euangelistēs*, from *euangelion*=good tidings, gospel: *eu*=well, good, and *angelia*=tidings; *angelos*=a messenger.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:

1. *Gen.*: One who, instead of taking the responsibility of a fixed pastorate, travels from place to place preaching the gospel; a home or foreign missionary, a herald of the cross. Philip of Caesarea was an evangelist (Acts xxi. 8). Timothy was exhorted by St. Paul to "do the work of an evangelist" (2 Tim. iv. 5). The office, or at least the function, was different from that of the "apostle," the "prophet," the "pastor," and the "teacher" (Ephes. iv. 11). The early church understood the word, as is now pretty generally done, in this sense, and Eusebius, the Church Historian, referring to the time of Trajan, speaks of some who "traveling abroad, performed the work of evangelists, being ambitious to preach Christ. Then when they had laid the foundations of the faith in foreign countries they appointed other pastors, to whom they intrusted the cultivation of the parts they had recently occupied, while they proceeded to other countries and nations."

2. *Spec.*: One of the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

**ē-vān-ğel'-is-tar-ý*, *s.* [Low Lat. *evangelistarium*, from *evangelista*=an evangelist.] A book containing a selection of passages from the gospels, as for lessons, &c., in divine service.

**ē-vān-ğel'-is-tic*, *a.* [Eng. *evangelist*; -ic.] Pertaining to the work of an evangelist; missionary.

**ē-vān-ğel'-iz-ā-tion*, *s.* [English *evangeliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of evangelizing; the preaching of the gospel.

"The *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming."—*Hobbs: Christian Commonwealth*, ch. xlii.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ize*, **e-vaun-gel-ize*, **e-van-gel-yse*, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *évangéliser*; Sp. & Port. *evangelizar*, from Lat. *evangelizo*; Gr. *euangelizo*, from *euangelion*=gospel.]

***A. Intransitive:**

1. *Gen.*: To preach or tell good tidings.

"Stegh up, thou that *evangelisist* to Sion."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah xl. 19*.

2. *Spec.*: To preach the gospel.

"He would *evangelize* to the poor."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. Trans.: To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief in the gospel.

"His apostles, whom he sends

To *evangelize* the nations."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 499.

**ē-vān-ğel'-ý*, **evangelie*, *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile*; Prov. *evangeli*.] [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

**e-van-gil*, **e-van-gile*, *s.* [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

"Al were it gospel the *evangile*."

Romaunt of the Rose, 6,101.

**ē-vā-nī-a*, *s.* [Greek *evanios*=taking trouble easily: *eu*=easily, and *ania*=grief, trouble.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Evaniidae (q. v.).

**ēv-ān'-i-a-dæ*, *s. pl.* [EVANIIDÆ.]

**ē-vān'-id*, *a.* [Lat. *evanidus*; from *evanesco*=to vanish away.] Faint, weak, evanescent.

"The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colors of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

**ē-vā-nī-l-dæ*, **ē-vā-nī-a-dæ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *evania*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, tribe Entomophaga. They have the abdomen attached to the upper surface of the metathorax, and the antennæ straight.

**ē-vān'-ish*, *v. i.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vanish* (q. v.).] To vanish away, to disappear from sight, to evanesce. [EVANESCE.]

"My happiness *evanished* with the sleep."

Stirling: Aurora, son. 51.

**ē-vān'-ish-mēnt*, *s.* [Eng. *evanish*; -ment.] A vanishing or disappearing from sight; disappearance, evanescence.

"Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ēv'-anş-ite*, *s.* [Named after Mr. Brooke Evans, of Birmingham, England, who carried it from Hungary to England, in 1855.]

Min.: A massive reniform or botryoidal subtransparent or translucent mineral, either colorless or white. Its hardness is 3½ to 4; its specific gravity 1.94. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 19.05; alumina, 39.31; water, 39.95. (*Dana*.)

**ē-vā-pōm'-ē-tēr*, *s.* [Eng. *evapo(ration)*, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation. (*Rossiter*.) [EVAPOROMETER.]

**ē-vāp'-ōr*, *v. i.* [Lat. *evaporo*.] To evaporate.

"Sometimes blacke clouds *evapor* to skies."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 243.

**ē-vāp'-ōr-a-ble*, *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be evaporated; capable of or liable to evaporation.

"A far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 675.

**ē-vāp'-ōr-āte*, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*=to dissipate in vapor: *e*=out, away, and *vapor*=vapor; Fr. *évaporer*; Sp. & Port. *evaporar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To pass or fly away in vapors or fumes; to be dissipated either in visible vapor or in particles too minute to be distinguished.

"The sweet odor thereof would otherwise *evaporate*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xiii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

"Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To drive away in fumes or vapor; to convert into vapor; to dissipate in fumes; to vaporize.

"We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. *Fig.*: To give vent to.

"My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen."—*Wotton*.

II. Pharm. (of a liquid medicine, &c.): To transform into vapor.

† For the difference between *to evaporate* and *to emit*, see EMIT.

**ē-vāp'-ōr-āte*, *a.* [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*.] Evaporated.

"How still the breeze! save what the filmy thread

Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain."

Thomson: Autumn, 1,210, 1,211.

**ē-vāp'-ōr-āt-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EVAPORATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EVAPORATION (q. v.).

evaporating-cone, *s.* A Belgian evaporator, consisting of a hollow cone with double walls, between which is a body of steam. Over the inner and outer surface of the cone a saccharine solution runs in a thin film, and is thereby heated. It is similar in principle to the Degrand condenser. [CONDENSER; EVAPORATOR.] It is the same in its principle of construction as certain coolers, in which a refrigerating liquid fills the jacket, over the walls of which passes the liquid to be cooled.

evaporating-furnace, *s.* The furnace of a boiler for cane-juice, syrup, brine, &c.

**ē-vāp'-ōr-ā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *evaporatio*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*; Fr. *évaporation*; Sp. *evaporacion*; Ital. *evaporazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of becoming dissipated or resolved into vapor; the state of being converted into vapor, fumes, or steam.

"Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun."—*Woodward*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shűn; -tíon, -şion = zhűn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shűs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl. ðəl.

(2) The act or process of resolving into vapor; the process of dissipating in fumes; vaporization.

"To expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 968.

(3) The result of the act or process of evaporating.

"Suffered to fume away in useless *evaporations*."—*Advertiser*, No. 137.

2. *Fig.*: A bursting out; a fuming.

"The *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit."—*Howell*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Liquids evaporate at temperatures below their boiling points. The rising vapor converts sensible into latent heat, with the effect of producing cold. [*HEAT*.]

2. *Meteor., Physical Geog., & Geol.*: Evaporation is continually taking place from every ocean, lake, river, marsh, or expanse of land not at the moment dry. The water thus raised into the sky, becomes visible as clouds, ultimately descending in rain, so that there is what may be called a natural alternation in meteorological arrangements, like the revolution of a circle any given point in the circumference of which returns at stated intervals to the spot which it occupied when note was first taken of its place. Evaporation may be perfectly visible to the eye, as it is when steam rushes from the spout of a kettle or fog rises from a lake. In most cases it is invisible; in the latter case it is called insensible evaporation. The disturbance of the level in different seas or parts of the ocean caused by evaporation is one main cause of currents.

evaporated-fruit, *s.* Fruit that has been dried in an evaporator, as *evaporated* apricots, apples, peaches, etc.

evaporation-gauge, *s.* A graduated glass measure, with wire-gauze cover to prevent access of insects, to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

ě-văp'-ôr-â-tive, *a.* [*Lat. evaporativus*, from *evaporatus*, *pa. par. of evaporo*; *Fr. évaporatif*; *Ital. & Span. evaporativo*.] Causing or promoting evaporation; tending or pertaining to evaporation.

ě-văp'-ôr-â-tôr, *s.* [*Eng. evaporat(e)*; *-or*.] An apparatus in which fruits are dried, or in which vegetable juices are condensed. There are numerous varieties of evaporators. Those which boil in (partial) vacuo are known as *VACUUM-PANS* (*q. v.*). Some drive off a part of the aqueous liquid, and are called condensers, such as the Degrand. [*CONDENSER*.]

ě-văp'-ôr-ôm'-ě-těr, *s.* [*Lat. evaporo*=to evaporate, and *Gr. metron*=a measure.] An atmometer or hygroscope, for ascertaining the evaporation of liquids. It is adapted also for a rain-gauge, or to indicate the rise and fall of any body of water in a river, canal, or lock, showing the exact time at which any increase or reduction of level may have occurred.

**ě-văš'-i-l-ě*, *a.* [*Lat. evasus*, *pa. par. of evado*=to escape; *English -able*.] That may or can be evaded; evadible.

ě-vă'-sion, *s.* [*Lat. evasus*, *pa. par. of evado*=to escape; *Fr. évasion*; *Sp. evasion*; *Ital. evasione*.] The act of evading, eluding, or escaping as from a question, an examination, an argument, a charge; subterfuge, equivocation, prevarication, sophistry.

"He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*."—*Spectator*, No. 305.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evasion*, *shift*, and *subterfuge*: "*Evasion* is here taken only in the bad sense: *shift* and *subterfuge* are modes of *evasion*; the *shift* signifies that gross kind of *evasion* by which one attempts to *shift* off an obligation from one's self: the *subterfuge* is a mode of *evasion*, in which one has recourse to some screen or shelter. Candid minds despise all *evasions*; the *shift* is the trick of a knave; the *subterfuge* is the refuge of one's fears." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ě-vă'-sive, *a. & s.* [*Fr. évasif*, from *Lat. evasus*, *pa. par. of evado*.] [*EVASION*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Practicing, making use of, or given to evasion; equivocating, shuffling, prevaricating.

2. Containing an evasion; intended to evade.

"The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few *evasive* phrases, and the conference terminated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. As subst.: An evasion.

"Without much trouble about precautions and *evasives*."—*North: Examen*, p. 90.

ě-vă'-sive-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. evasive*; *-ly*.] In an evasive manner; with evasion; in an equivocating manner.

"Searching questions were put and were *evasively* answered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ě-vă'-sive-něss, *s.* [*Eng. evasive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being evasive; equivocation, prevarication.

ěve (1), *ěv'-en*, **ef-en*, **af-en*, *s.* [*A. S. æfen*, *ēfen*; *O. S. ávand*; *O. Fris. ávend*; *Icel. áftan*, *áftan*; *Sw. áfton*; *Dan. áftan*; *O. H. Ger. ábant*; *M. H. Ger. ábent*; *Ger. abend*; probably an extension from *Goth. af=off*, and thus meaning the decline or end.] [*EVENING*.]

I. Literally:

1. (*Of all forms*): The evening; the close or latter part of the day.

"Toward thilke stude, as the sonne draweth agen *eve*."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 14.

2. The day or the latter part of the day immediately preceding a church festival; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

"Clo. Was 't not at Hallowmas, Master Froth?"—*Froth. All-hallond eve*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

II. *Fig. (of the form eve)*: The period or point of time immediately preceding some important event.

**ěve* (2), *s.* [*EAVES*.]

eve-dropper, *s.* The same as *EAVESDROPPER* (*q. v.*).

**ěv'-ěcke*, **ěv'-icke*, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*; perhaps a corruption of *ibex* (*q. v.*).] A species of wild goat.

ě-věc'-tics, *s.* [*EVECTION*.]

Old Med.: The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

ě-věc'-tion, *s.* [*Lat. evectio*, from *evectus*, *pa. par. of eveho*=to carry out: *e*=out, and *veho*=to carry.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of carrying or transporting; a lifting up, an exaltation.

"His *evection* to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

2. Astronomy:

(1) A periodical inequality in the movements of the moon, first discovered by Ptolemy from his personal observations about A. D. 140. It arises from an irregularity in the motion of the perigee, and from the alternate increase and diminution of the eccentricity, both dependent on the position of the perigee with respect to the sun. It sometimes increases the moon's longitude 1° 15', and sometimes diminishes it by the same amount, and is the principal inequality to be calculated in determining the course of the moon.

(2) The moon's libration. (*Whewell*.)

tevection of heat, *s.* The diffusion of heat by the movement of the heated particles of a fluid. Thus, if heat be applied to the under surface of a vessel containing a liquid, the lower particles of the fluid will become heated first, and ascending, diffuse the caloric which they have received. [*CONVECTION*.]

ěv'-en, **ev-ene*, **ef-enn*, **eff-ne*, **ev-yn*, *a. & adv.* [*A. S. efen*, *efn*, *evin*; *Icel. jafn*; *Dan. jævn*; *Dut. even*; *Goth. ibus*; *O. H. Ger. epan*; *Ger. eben*; *Sw. jämn*; *O. Fris. ivin*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Level, smooth, not rough or rugged; plain, devoid of irregularities or inequalities.

"Thær shulen beon *effne* and smethe weggness."—*Ormulum*, 9,213.

(2) Level with; parallel to; in a line or level with.

"Thine enemies shall lay thee *even* with the ground."—*Luke* xix. 44.

(3) Not having any part higher or lower than another; level.

"When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*."—*Davies*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Equal, like.

"Thei ben *euene* with aungels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xx. 36.

(2) Uniform, level, smooth, calm.

"Thou peple of God, be of *euener* inwitt."—*Wycliffe: Baruch*, iv. 5.

(3) Gentle, quiet.

"Ther come in tuelf olde men myd *euene* pas."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 193.

(4) Righteous, just, fair.

"To don an *euene* juggement."—*Castel of Love*, 487.

(5) Equal on both sides, not favoring either.

"Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand On *even* ground against his mortal foe."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 178, 179.

(6) Equal in rank or station; fellow.

"His *even* servant fell down and prayed him."—*Wycliffe*.

(7) Without anything owing on either side; quit, balanced, square.

"*Even* reckoning makes lasting friends."—*South*.

(8) Full, complete.

"Let us from point to point this story know,
To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

(9) Capable of being divided by the number 2 without any remainder; opposed to odd.

"Now the number is *even*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

(10) Plain, smooth, clear.

"To make these doubts all *even*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

(11) Without a flaw or blemish; pure.

"Do not stain the *even* virtue of our enterprise."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

II. Botany:

1. The reverse of anything expressing inequality of surface.

2. (*Of a surface*): Not wrinkled or curled. (*Paxton*.)

B. As adverb:

1. In a manner equal or like to another; just as, similarly, just so; equally.

"He might *even* as well have employed his time . . . in catching moles."—*Atterbury*.

2. Exactly, directly.

"Under thi fet *evene* hit is at midnyght."—*Popular Science*, 12.

3. Directly, at once.

"He went *even* to the emperour."—*Legend of St. Gregory*, 1,011.

4. Exactly, plainly.

"This ysaye spekes ful *even*."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 9.

5. At the very moment, at the exact time.

"*Even* at this word she hears a merry horn."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 1,025.

6. Used to express emphatically identity of person.

"Behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth."—*Genesis* vi. 17.

7. Expressing addition; but also.

"The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of the others."—*Holder*.

8. So much as.

"Without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible to the change."—*Swift*.

9. Expressing extension to some person or thing.

"I have made several discoveries which appear *even* to those who are versed in critical learning."—*Addison: Spectator*.

10. Expressing concession.

11. Expressing surprise.

"Is 't *even* so?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *On an even*: On an equality; on par.

"We on an *even* lay venture soules and bodies,
For so they doe that enter single combats."—*Carlell: Deserving Favorite* (1629)

(2) *To be even with*: To be on terms of equality with; to be quits with.

"The public is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them."—*Addison*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *even*, *level*, *plain*, and *smooth*: "*Even* and *smooth* are both opposed to roughness; but that which is *even* is free only from great roughnesses or irregularities; that which is *smooth* is free from every degree of roughness, however small. *Even* is to *level*, when applied to the ground, what *smooth* is to *even*: the *even* is free from protuberances and depressions on its exterior surface; the *level* is free from rises or falls: a path is said to be *even*; a meadow is *level*: ice may be *level*, though it is not *even*, a walk up the side of a hill may be *even*, although the hill itself is the reverse of a *level*: the *even* is said of that which unites and forms one uninterrupted surface, but the *level* is said of things which are at a distance from each other, and are discovered by the eye to be in a parallel line; hence the floor of a room is *even* with regard to itself; it is *level* with that of another room. When applied figuratively, these words preserve their analogy: an *even* temper is secured from all violent changes of humor; a *smooth* speech is divested of everything which can ruffle the temper of others; but the former is always taken in a good sense, and the latter mostly in a bad sense, as evincing an illicit design or a purpose to deceive: a *plain* speech, on the other hand, is divested of

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

everything obscure or figurative, and is consequently a speech free from disguise and easy to be understood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *even* and *equal*, see **EQUAL**.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Even-handed* (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7), with the derivative *even-handedness*; *even-minded*, *even-mindedly*, *even-tempered*, &c.

***even-bishop**, *s.* A co-bishop, a coadjutor bishop.

***even-christian**, ***even-cristene**, ***even-cristen**, ***em-cristen**, ***em-cristene**, *s.* [A. S. *efencristena*.] A fellow Christian.

"Eche man shulde love his *even-cristene*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 31.

***even-disciple**, *s.* A fellow disciple.

"Thomas seide to *even-discipulis*."—*Wycliffe: John* xi. 16.

even-down, ***even-down**, *a.*

1. Straight down; perpendicular. (Applied to a heavy downpour of rain.)

2. Downright, honest, plain, direct, express.

3. Sheer.

***even-eche**, *s.* [A. S. *efenēce*.] Coëternal.

***even-glome**, *s.* The gloaming.

***even-hand**, *s.* An equality of rank, position, or degree.

***even-head**, ***even-hood**, ***euen-hed**, ***evyn-hede**, ***evyn-hoode**, *s.*

1. Equality.

2. Justice, equity.

***even-high**, ***efen-neh**, *a.* Equal in rank.

even-keel, *s.*

Naut.: An expression used to designate the even position of a ship upon the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an even-keel when she draws the same draught of water fore and aft.

***even-like**, ***efenn-lic**, ***em-liche**, ***euen-licke**, *a. & adv.* [EVENLY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Like, alike. (*Ormulum*, 1.835.)

2. Moderate. (*Old English Homilies*, ii. 13.)

B. As adv.: [A. S. *efenlice*.]

1. Even, like as, just as.

"*Evenlike* as doth a skryvenere."

Chaucer: Complaynte, 194.

2. Exactly, directly.

3. Equally, alike; fairly, in fair proportion.

***even-ling**, ***efen-ling**, *s.* A fellow.

***even-meet**, ***even-mete**, ***efen-mete**, *a.* Co-equal, equal.

***even-next**, ***efen-nexta**, *s.* A neighbor.

***even-old**, ***even-elde**, ***evene-holde**, ***efen-nal**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *efeneald*.]

A. As adj.: Of the same age.

B. As subst.: One of the same age.

even-page, *s.*

Print.: The 2d, 4th, 6th, or any even-numbered page of a book.

***even-servant**, ***even-seruaunt**, *s.* A fellow-servant.

***even-sucker**, ***even-souker**, ***even-soukere**, *s.* A foster-brother.

***ēv'-en** (1), ***ef-ene**, ***ef-ne**, ***ev-ene**, *s.* [Icel. *efn*, *emni*.] Nature, kind, disposition.

ēv'-en (1), *s.* [EVE (1).]

even-fall, *s.* The fall of evening; twilight; early evening.

even-song, ***eve-song**, *s.*

1. A song in the evening.

"Thee, 'chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *even-song*."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 64.

2. The form of worship used in the evening.

3. The time of evening prayer.

"If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last till *even-song*, and then says his compline an hour before the time."—*Taylor*.

4. The evening; the close of the day.

"It opened at the matin hour,
And fell at *even-song*."

Christina G. Rossetti: Symbols.

Even-song time, **even-song tyme**: The hour of evening prayer.

"The yonge kyng entered into Reynes the Saturday at *even-song tyme*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cccxix.

even-tide, *s.* [A. S. *ēfen-tid*.] The time of evening; the evening.

"Isaac went out to meditate at the *even-tide*."—*Genesis* xxiv. 63.

ēv'-en, ***ef-nen**, ***eff-nen**, ***ev-en-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *efnan*, *emnan*; O. H. Ger. *ebanon*; M. H. Ger. *ebenen*; Goth. *ga-ibnjan*; Icel. *jafna*; Dan. *jævne*; Sw. *jemna*.]

A. Transitive:

†**I. Literally:**

1. To make even, smooth, or level.

"Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities."—*Evelyn: Silva*.

2. To level; to reduce or place on a level.

"But now the walls be *evened* with the plain."

R. Wilmot: Tancred and Gismunda, v. 1.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To set right or straight.

"All thatt ohht iss wrang and crumb
Shall *effnedd* beon."

Ormulum, 9,207.

2. To make quits.

"Nothing can or shall content my soul
Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

3. To act up to; to keep pace with; to satisfy.

"To *even* your content."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

4. To make equal to or even with.

"Huanne Lightbere . . . him wolde *eune* to God."
—*Ayenbite*, p. 16.

5. To compare, to liken.

"Salomon *eveneth* bacbitare to stinginde nedde."
—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.

***B. Intrans.:** To be equal.

"A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first."—*Carew*.

***ē-vē-ne**, *v. i.* [Lat. *evenio*=to happen.] To happen, to fall out, to occur. (*Hewyt: Sermon*, 1658), p. 83.) [EVENT.]

ēv'-en-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *even*, *v.*; -*er*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** One who or that which makes even.

Hail, *evener* of old law and new,

Hail, builder bold of Christ's bour!"

MS., in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 315.

II. Technically:

1. **Weaving:** An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam; a raivel.

2. **Vehicles:** A double or treble tree, to *even* or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses. It is swiveled to the pole, usually by a bolt or wagon hammer, and has clips on the ends, to which the middle clips of the single trees are attached.

***evening** (1), ***efning**, ***effning**, ***evenyng** (1), *s.* [Icel. *jafningi*; Dut. *jævning*.] An equal, a match. [EVEN, *a.*]

"Absalon that neuede on eorthe non *evenyng*."

O. Eng. Miscell., p. 95.

ēve'-ning (2), ***eve-nyng** (2), ***eve-nynge**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *ēfning* for *ēfen-ung*, from *ēfen*=eve, even (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. **Lit.:** The close or latter part of the day; the beginning of darkness or night; the period from sunset to dark; eve, even.

"Now came still *evening* on and twilight gray."

Milton: P. L., iv. 598.

2. **Fig.:** To close or decline; the latter part.

"The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing toward an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end."—*Raleigh*.

B. As adj.: Recurring or happening in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

"Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice."—*Psalms* cxli. 2.

evening-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Hesperantha*, a genus of Cape Irids. It is so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.

evening-gun, *s.*

Mil. & Naut.: A gun fired at sunset, after which time the sentries challenge all strangers.

evening-hymn, **evening-song**, *s.* [EVEN-SONG.]

evening-primrose, *s.*

Bot.: The common *Oenothera* (*Oenothera biennis*). It is properly a North American plant, long cultivated in European gardens, and has become naturalized on river banks and other sandy places in England and other parts of Western Europe. It is so called, according to Prior, from its pale yellow color, and its opening at sunset, as do various other species of the genus.

evening-star, *s.* Specially Venus, during that portion of the year when she is visible in the evening; what the ancients called Hesperus or Vesper.

[VENUS.] [The term is loosely applied to any of the planets, whose position in their orbits may be such as to render them conspicuous immediately after nightfall.]

"The amorous bird of night

Sung spousal, and bid haste the *evening-star*."

Milton: P. L., viii. 519.

ēv'-en-lý, ***ev-en-lye**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *evenlice*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In an even, smooth, or level manner or state; without roughness.

"A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread, not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Wotton*.

2. In an even or equal manner; equally, uniformly.

3. Without inclination toward either side; uniformly.

"The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the center."—*Brerewood*.

4. Without favoring either side; impartially fairly, justly.

"You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behooves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

*5. Directly, exactly.

"The stern that thaim the gat gan schawe,

Ai til it com *euenlye* thar Crist was abowen."

Metrical Homilies, p. 96.

*6. Serenely; with evenness of mind or equanimity.

***B. As adjective:**

1. Equal, alike, not different.

2. Impartial, fair.

"Prelatis *evinly* to tell his liegis."—*Acts James VI.* (1488), p. 210.

ēv'-en-něss, ***ev-en-nes**, ***ev-en-nesse**, *s.* [A. S. *efenniss*.]

1. The state or quality of being even, level, or smooth; freedom from irregularities or roughness.

2. Uniformity, regularity.

"The other most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite to them all."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side.

"A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both."—*Hooker*.

*4. Impartiality, equal respect, justice.

"He sal deme the world in *evenness*."

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xc. 13.

5. Calmness of mind, equanimity.

"Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind."—*Atterbury*.

ē-věnt', *s.* [Lat. *eventus*, *eventum*, from *eventus*, pa. par. of *evenio*=to happen, to fall out: *e*=out, and *vento*=to come; Fr. *événement*.]

1. That which happens or falls out; an incident, an occurrence good or bad.

"Such kind of things or *events*, whether good or evil, as will certainly come to pass."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. The consequence or result of any action; the issue, conclusion, or upshot.

"Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,

With equal force, but various in the event."

Dryden: Meleager and Atalanta.

3. Fortune, fate.

"Full sad and dreadful is that ship's *event*."

Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *event*, *accident*, *incident*, *adventure*, and *occurrence*: "These terms are expressive of what passes in the world, which is the sole signification of the term *event*; while to that of the other terms are annexed some accessory ideas: the *incident* is a personal *event*; the *accident* an unpleasant *event*; the *adventure* an extraordinary *event*; the *occurrence* an ordinary or domestic *event*; the *event* in its ordinary and limited acceptation excludes the idea of chance; *accident* excludes that of design; the *incident*, *adventure*, and *occurrence*, are applicable in both cases. The *event* affects nations and communities as well as individuals; the *incident* and *adventure* affect particular individuals; the *accident* and *occurrence* affect persons or things particularly or generally, individually or collectively: the making of peace, the loss of a battle, or the death of a prince, are national *events*; the forming a new acquaintance and the revival of an old one are *incidents* that have an interest for the parties concerned; an escape from shipwreck, an encounter with wild beasts or savages, are *adventures* which individuals are pleased to relate, and others to

bóil, bóy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shān. -tian. -sion = zhūn. -tious. -cious -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

hear; a fire, the fall of a house, the breaking of a limb, are *accidents or occurrences*; a robbery or the death of individuals are properly *occurrences* which afford subject for a newspaper, and excite an interest in the reader."

(2) He thus discriminates between *event*, *issue*, and *consequence*: "The *event* respects great undertakings; the *issue* of particular efforts: the *consequence* respects every thing which can produce a *consequence*. Hence we speak of the *event* of a war, the *issue* of a negotiation, and the *consequences* of either." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**ē-vēnt'* (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *éventer*=to fan; Lat. *e*=out, and *ventus*=wind.] To fan, to cool.

"A loose and rorid vapor that is fit

T' event his searching beams."

Chapman: *Hero and Leander*, sest. iii.

**ē-vēnt'* (2), *v. i.* [Pref. *e*=out, and Eng. *vent* (q. v.).] To issue out, to break forth.

**ē-vēnt'-tēr-āte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *eventeratus*, pa. par. of *eventero*: *e*=out, and *venter*=the belly; French *éventrer*.] To disembowel; to rip open; to eviscerate.

**ē-vēnt'-fūl*, *a.* [Eng. *event*; -full.] Full of events or incidents; attended or followed by important changes or results.

"The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and *eventful*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

**ē-vēnt'-tī-lāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*=to fan, to winnow.] [VENTILATE.]

1. *Lit.*: To winnow, to fan, to sift.

2. *Fig.*: To examine, to discuss, to ventilate.

**ē-vēnt'-tī-lā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of winnowing, fanning, or sifting.

2. *Fig.*: Discussion, examination, debate.

**ē-vēnt'-trā-tion*, *s.* [Fr. *éventration*, *éventrer*, from Lat. *e*=out, and *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly.]

Surgery:

1. A tumor produced by the relaxation of the abdominal wall, and ultimately affecting a great part of the abdominal viscera.

2. A large wound in the abdomen, through which the intestines protrude.

**ē-vēnt'-tū-āl*, *a.* [Latin *eventu(s)*=an event; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

1. Happening in consequence of any thing or act; consequential, resultant.

2. Final, conclusive, terminating, ultimate.

3. Happening or dependent upon events; contingent.

**ē-vēnt'-tū-āl'-ī-tīty*, *s.* [Eng. *eventual*; -ity.]

Phrenol.: A protuberance on the middle of the forehead, which, were it lower on the face, would be between the eyes. It is below "comparison" and above "individuality." Those who have it large are said to be fond of history, to tend to make record of events, to love incidents and anecdotes. Individuality taking cognizance of objects whose names are nouns, eventuality does so of occurrences appropriately described by verbs.

**ē-vēnt'-tū-āl'-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *eventual*; -ly.] In the event; in the course of events; in the consequence or result.

"By this fortunate principle we are *eventually* roused from that lethargic state."—Cogan: *Ethical Treatises; The Passions*, pt. i., ch. i.

**ē-vēnt'-tū-āte*, *v. i.* [Lat. *eventu(s)*=an event; Eng. suff. -ate.]

1. To issue or fall out as an event or consequence; to result.

2. To come to an issue or end; to terminate, to result.

**ē-vēnt'-tū-ā-tion*, *s.* [Eng. *eventu(ate)*; -ation.] A falling out or resulting; a happening, a coming to pass.

**ēv'-ēr*, **æf-re*, **æv-ere*, **æv-er*, **ev-ere*, *adv.* [A. S. *æfre*, related to A. S. *awa*=Goth. *aiw*=ever; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. *aiōn*=an age.]

1. At all times; always.

"Heo is *ever* on and schal beon."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 6.

2. At all times; continually.

"[I] *ever* followed min appetit."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,205.

3. At any time; at any period; on any occasion.

"No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh."—*Eph.* v. 29.

4. In any degree; to any extent.

5. A word of enforcement or emphasis; as, as soon as *ever* he had done so—*i. e.*, immediately after he had done so.

"That purse in your hand has a twin brother, as like him as *ever* he can look."—*Dryden*: *Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *Ever so*: To whatever extent or degree.

(2) *For ever*:

(a) Eternally; to perpetuity.

"This is my name for *ever*."—*Exodus* iii. 15.

(b) For an indefinite period; during life.

(c) It is frequently reduplicated for the sake of emphasis.

"The meeting points the fatal lock dis sever

From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 153, 154.

(3) *For ever and a day*: For ever, eternally. (Colloq.)

(4) *Ever among*: Ever and anon, now and then.

"And *ever* among,

A mayden song

Lullay, by by, lullay."

Carol of 15th century.

(5) *Ever and anon*: Now and then, at one time and another.

"And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 41.

¶ (1) *Ever* is largely used in composition with the sense of *always*, *continually*: as, *ever-active*, *ever-burning*, *ever-memorable*, *ever-new*, *ever-open*, *ever-waking*, *ever-wasting*, &c.

(2) It is also added to pronouns and adverbs, to give an indefinite force; as, *whoever*, *whatever*, *whomsoever*, *wherever*, *whithersoever*, &c.

**ēv'-ēr*, **ēav'-ēr*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *ivraie*=the darnel, from *ivre*=intoxicated, so called from the intoxicating qualities of the darnel (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: (See Etym.)

B. *As adj.*: (See the compound.)

ever-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Lolium perenne*.

**ēv'-ēr-būb'-blīng*, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *bubbling*.]

Bubbling up with perpetual murmur.

**ēv'-ēr-dūr'-līng*, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *during*.]

Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal, unchanging.

**ev-er-eft*, *adv.* [Eng. *ever*; -eft.] Afterward, after.

**ēv'-ēr-fērne*, *s.* [Eng. *ever* (?), and *fern*.]

Bot.: A fern, *Polypodium vulgare*. (Gerard; *Britten & Holland*.)

**ēv'-ēr-fīred*, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *fired*.] Continually burning.

**ēv'-ēr-glāde*, *s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *glade*.] A low, marshy tract of country, inundated with water and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass.

¶ *The Everglades*: The name given to a large tract of swampy lands in the southern part of Florida, in Dade and Monroe counties, rendered historical by the Seminole Indian war, in which the chief Osceola bore so prominent a part against Gen. Andrew Jackson.

**ēv'-ēr-green*, *a. & s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *green*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Always green; always retaining its verdure.

"The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*."—*Arbutnot*: *On Aliments*.

2. *Fig.*: Always young or fresh.

B. *As substantive*:

Bot. & Hort.: A plant "always green," that is, having leaves upon it all the year round. In the generality of cases the leaves last for more than one, but less than two years, falling in spring and autumn, after their successors have reached a state of high development. Examples, the Holly and the Laurel. In some instances, one set of leaves lasts for several years. Examples, some Coniferæ.

evergreen-beech, *s.*

Bot.: *Fagus betuloides*.

evergreen-cliver, *s.* [CLIVER.]

evergreen-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus ilex*.

evergreen-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Crataegus pyracantha*.

**ev-er-ich*, **æv-ælc*, **ev-er-ilc*, **ev-er-ilk*, **ev-er-ych*, **ev-er-yche*, *a.* [A. S. *æfer*, *æfre*=*ever*, and *ælc*, &c.=each.] Every, each.

**ēv'-ēr-last'-līng*, **ev-er-last-yng*, **ev-er-last-yng*, *a., s. & adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *lasting*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual, eternal.

"The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable, that is to say, *everlasting*."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibæus*.

2. Perpetual; continuing for an indefinite time.

"As their possession of the land is *everlasting*, so is the covenant, and they expired together."—Bishop Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii., rule 1.

3. Endless, continual, without intermission; as, *everlasting* disputes, *everlasting* arguments. (Colloq.)

II. *Botany*:

1. Not changing color when dried. [EVERLASTING FLOWERS.]

2. Perennial. [EVERLASTING PEA.]

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Eternity.

"From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God."—*Psalms* xc. 11.

2. (With the def. article): The Deity, the Eternal Being.

"O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, . . .

Or that the *Everlasting* had not fixed

His canon 'gainst self-slaughter."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. Bot. (pl.): Flowers generally belonging to the order Compositæ, the flowers of which retain their color when dried. They are brought into requisition at Christmas, Easter, &c. They mostly belong to the genera *Helichrysum*, *Helipterum*, *Antennaria*, *Gnaphalium*, &c. (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 15, 1876.)

2. *Fabrics*: A woolen material for shoes, &c.

*C. *As adv.*: Everlastingly.

¶ (1) *Mountain everlasting*:

Bot.: The Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's ear, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

(2) *Moor everlasting*:

Bot.: *Antennaria dioica*.

Life everlasting:

Bot.: *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, growing in the Southern States, and called by children *rabbit tobacco*. It is used in medicine as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

everlasting-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING, B. II. 1.]

everlasting-pea, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus latifolius*, so called because it is perennial. [EVERLASTING, A. II. 2.]

**ēv'-ēr-last'-līng-līy*, *adv.* [Eng. *everlasting*; -ly.]

1. For ever, eternally, in perpetuity, perpetually.

"And sound Thy praises *everlastingly*."

Wordsworth: *To the Supreme Being*.

2. Continually, unceasingly, without intermission. (Colloq.)

**ēv'-ēr-last'-līng-nēss*, **ev-er-last-yng-ness*, *a.* [Eng. *everlasting*; -ness.] The quality or state of being everlasting; eternity.

**ēv'-ēr-līv'-līng*, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *living*.]

1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

"In that he is man, he received light from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everlasting* Deity."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. Unceasing, continual, unintermitted.

"That most glorious house, that glistereth bright

With burning stars and *everliving* fires."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 50.

**ēv'-ēr-mōre*, **ev-er-mo*, **ev-er-mare*, *adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *more*.]

1. For ever; always, eternally, perpetually.

"Betere is tholien whyle sore, then mounen *ever more*."

Lyric Poems, p. 29.

2. Continually, ever, at all times.

"And be for *evermore* beguiled."

Wordsworth: *Affliction of Margaret*.

**ē-vēr'-nī-a*, *s.* [Gr. *euernēs*=sprouting, flourishing: *eu*=well, and *ernos*=a young sprout, shoot, or scion.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Parmeliaceæ (q. v.). *Evernia prunastri* is common on trees, but does not often produce fruit. It is said to be an astringent and a febrifuge. It can also be used for dyeing. Formerly it was ground down with starch to make hair-powder, and it has been used as a substitute for gum in calico-printing. *E. vulpina*, the Ulfmossa (Wolf's Cap) of the Swedes, is said by the common people to be poisonous to wolves, but the allegation is doubtful.

**ē-vēr'-nīc*, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Evernia* (ia); -ic.] Belonging to or in any way connected with the genus *Evernia* (q. v.).

evernic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$. An acid contained in *Evernia prunastri*.

**ē-vēr'-nī'-nīc*, *a.* [Mod. Latin *evernia* (ia); -in (Chem.), and suff. -ic.] For def. see the compound.

everninic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4$. Obtained by boiling *Evernic* acid with baryta. It crystallizes from hot water in needles, which melt at 157°, and is colored violet by ferric chloride.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-vēr-ric'-u-lūm, s. [Lat.=a drag-net; *everro*=to sweep out.]

Surg.: An instrument somewhat resembling a spoon, designed to clear the bladder from fragments of calculi, after the operation of lithotomy.

***ē-vēr'se**, v. t. [Lat. *eversus*, pa. par. of *everto*=to overthrow: *e*=out, and *verto*=to turn.] To overthrow, to overturn, to upset.

ē-vēr'-sion, s. [Lat. *eversio*, from *eversus*, pa. par. of *everto*.] The act of overthrowing, overturning, or upsetting.

"Supposing overturnings of their old error to be the eversion of their well-established governments."—Bp. Taylor: *Cases of Conscience*.

¶ *Eversion of the eyelids*: [ECTROPIUM.]

ē-vēr'-sive, a. [Lat. *eversus* (us), pa. par. of *everto*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Tending or designed to overthrow; subversive.

ē-vērt', v. t. [Lat. *everto*=to overthrow.]

1. To overthrow, to upset.

"A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *evicted* and *overthrown*."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

2. To turn inside out; to turn outward.

ēv'-e-rŷ, ***äv-er-ælc**, ***äv-er-elche**, ***ev-er-ech**, ***ev-er-eich**, ***ev-reche**, ***ev-er-ilc**, ***ev-er-ilk**, ***ev-ir-ich**, ***ev-ir-yche**, ***ev-yr-iche**, ***ev-ir-ilk**, ***ev-er-yche**, ***ev-er-uche**, ***ev-er-ulk**, a. [Lit.=every each; A. S. *æfre*=ever, and *ælc*=each.]

1. Each of a number or collection; all of the parts which constitute a whole considered singly.

"He wolde thresh, and therto dike and delve,
For Cristes sake for every poure wight,"

Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 515

*2. Formerly it was sometimes used absolutely.

"The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed."—Hammond: *Fundamentals*.

3. Each.

"The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships."—Bacon.

¶ *Every now and then*: At short intervals; with short intermissions.

ēv'-e-rŷ-bōd-ŷ, s. [Eng. *every*, and *body*.] Every person, every one.

ēv'-e-rŷ-dāy, a. & adv. [Eng. *every*, and *day*.]

A. As *adj.*: To be met with, used, or found at any time; common, ordinary, usual.

"This was no *everyday* writer."—Pope, in Johnson's *Life of Akenside*.

B. As *adv.*: On each or every day; always, continually.

ēv'-e-rŷ-thiŋg, s. [Eng. *every*, and *thing*.]

1. One and all of the things making up a whole.

2. Of the highest importance.

"For, in the estimation of the greater part of that brilliant crowd, nations were nothing and princes *everything*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ēv'-e-rŷ-whēre, ***ev-er-i-hwar**, ***eav-er-i-hwer**, adv. [Eng. *ever* (A. S. *æfre*); Mid. Eng. *ihwar* (A. S. *gehwær*)=everywhere.] In every place, in all places.

***ēves'**, s. [EAVES.]

ēves'-drōp, v. i. & t. [English *eves*=eaves, and *drop*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To listen to or try to catch the conversation of others.

B. *Trans.*: To try to catch the conversation or words of.

"'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to *evesdrop* the council-chamber."—Abp. Saneroft: *Serm.*, p. 155.

ēves'-drōp-pēr, s. [Eng. *evesdrop*; *-er*.] One who tries to catch the conversation or words of others, a listener.

***ē-vēs'-tī-gāte**, v. t. [Latin *evestigo*, from *e*=out, *vestigo*=to trace; *vestigium*=a footstep.] To investigate, to search out.

***ēv'-ēt**, s. [EFT, s.]

***ē-vī'-brāte**, v. i. [Lat. *evibratus*, pa. par. of *evibro*=to set in motion.] To vibrate, to shake. [VIBRATE.]

ē-vict', v. t. [Lat. *evictus*, pa. par. of *evinco*=to conquer, to overcome, to demonstrate: *e*=out, fully, and *vinco*=to conquer.]

*1. To prove, to evince, to demonstrate.

"This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment."—Cheyne.

*2. To take away or recover by process of law.

"His lands were *evicted* from him."—King James.

3. To dispossess of by legal process; to expel or eject from lands or tenements by law.

"The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law."—Davies: *On Ireland*.

ē-vic'-tion, s. [Latin *evictio*; Fr. *éviction*, from Lat. *evictus*, pa. par. of *evinco*.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: Proof, evidence, demonstration, conclusive testimony.

"A plurality of voices carries the question in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right."—L'Estrange.

II. *Law*: The act of dispossessing by the course of the law; an expelling from lands or tenements by legal proceedings; an ejection.

ēv'-i-dence, s. [Fr., from Lat. *evidentia*, from *evidens*=visible, evident; Sp. & Port. *evidencia*; Ital. *evidenza*.] [EVIDENT.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Proof, especially that given in a court of law.

2. The person giving testimony, on oath or by solemn affirmation, in a court of law.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic, &c.*: That which makes truth evident, or renders it evident to the mind that it is truth. It is generally limited to the proof of propositions as distinguished from axioms or intuitions. Evidence is of two kinds, demonstrative and probable. Demonstrative evidence is of such a character that no person of competent intellect can fail to see that the conclusion is necessarily involved in the premises. Mathematics rests on demonstrative evidence. All the propositions of Euclid are simply deductions from the definitions, axioms being assumed and postulates granted. But in every matter involving the establishment of a concrete fact bearing on human conduct, demonstrative evidence is not obtainable, and the mind must content itself with probable evidence. Even in mathematics the premises are not concrete facts, but abstract hypotheses. Probable evidence is as if one held a delicate balance in the hand, casting into one scale every atom of evidence making for a proposition, and into the other all that could be adduced against it. According as the one or the other scale preponderates the proposition is accepted or rejected. Probable evidence may be of all conceivable degrees, from the faintest presumption to almost perfect certainty. For a treatment of the subject, see the Introduction to Butler's *Analogy* and J. S. Mill's *Logic*.

2. *Law*: Proof, either written or unwritten, of allegations in issue between parties. The following are the leading rules of procedure: (1) The sole object and end of evidence being to ascertain the several disputed points or facts in issue, no irrelevant evidence should be admitted. (2) The point in issue is to be proved by the party who asserts the affirmative. (3) Hearsay evidence is not admitted. Legal evidence is sometimes divided into direct and circumstantial. In courts of law parole evidence, that is, evidence by word of mouth, is that which is adopted, while in investigations in equity written evidence by affidavit is required. Another division of evidence is into primary and secondary. The production of a letter is primary evidence; the effort to prove what the contents of a lost document were is secondary evidence. (Wharton.)

3. *Apologetics*: The evidences for the genuineness and authenticity of Scripture are external, internal, and collateral. The external evidences are those which tend to prove, on the testimony of other writers, that the books were written by the persons to whom they are attributed. The internal evidence is the evidence afforded by reading the books themselves, and noting to what extent their style, subject-matter, and moral and spiritual tone afford evidence in their own favor. The collateral evidences are those brought from various sources to supplement the other two.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evidence*, *proof*, and *testimony*: "The *evidence* is whatever makes *evident*; the *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual—namely, *testis*, the witness. Where the *evidence* of our own senses concurs with the *testimony* of others we can have no grounds for withholding our assent to the truth of an assertion; but when these are at variance, it may be prudent to pause. The *evidence* may comprehend the *testimony* of many; the *testimony* is confined to the *evidence* of one. . . . The *evidence* serves to inform and illustrate; the *testimony* serves to confirm and corroborate; we may give *evidence* exclusively with regard to things; but we bear *testimony* with regard to persons. . . . The *evidence* and *proof* are both signs of something existing: the *evidence* is an evident sign; the *proof* is positive: the *evidence* appeals to the understanding; the *proof* to the senses: the *evidence* produces conviction or a moral certainty; the *proof* produces satisfaction or a physical certainty. . . . The *evidence* is applied to that which is moral or intellectual; the *proof* is employed mostly for facts or physical objects. . . . The *evidence* is applied to that which is moral or intellectual; the *proof* is employed mostly for facts or physical objects. . . . The *evidence* may be internal, or lie in the thing itself; the *proof* is always external." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēv'-i-dence, v. t. [EVIDENCE, s.]

1. To make evident, to show, to disclose, to *dis*cover.

"Although the same truths be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more *evidenced* in the contemplation of man."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

2. To prove, to demonstrate, to evince, to make plain or clear.

"To *evidence* this let us consider the judge in the three great qualifications of wisdom, justice, and power."—Glanvill: *Serm.* viii.

ēv'-i-den-çēr, s. [Eng. *evidenc(e)*; *-er*.] A witness; one who gives evidence.

"To restore him to the state of an *evidencer*."—North: *Examen*, p. 259.

ēv'-i-dent, ***ev-y-dent**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *evidens*, pr. par. of *evidere*=to see clearly: *e*=out fully, and *video*=to see; Sp., Port., and Ital. *evidente*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Open or plain to the sight; visible.

2. Open, plain, or clear to the mental eye, manifest, obvious.

"It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*3. Conclusive.

"Render to me some corporal sign about her
More *evident* than this."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

B. As *substantive*:

Scots Law: That which proves or corroborates anything; specifically, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved. In this sense generally used in the plural (*evidents*).

ēv'-i-dēn'-tial (tial as shal), a. [Eng. *evident*; *-ial*.] Affording evidence or proof; proving clearly or conclusively.

"If it might be allowed me, I would fain distinguish all miracles into providential and *evidential* ones. Those should be *evidential* ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief."—Fleetwood: *Essay on Miracles*, p. 229.

ēv'-i-dēn'-tial-ly (tial as shal), adv. [English *evidential*; *-ly*.] In an evidential manner.

ēv'-i-dent-ly, adv. [Eng. *evident*; *-ly*.]

1. In a plain, evident, or visible manner; visibly.

2. Clearly, manifestly, obviously, undeniably.

"There was at first much murmuring; but his resolution was so *evidently* just that all governments but one speedily acquiesced."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ēv'-i-dent-nēss, s. [Eng. *evident*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness.

ēv'-i-dents, s. pl. [EVIDENT, B.]

ēv'-i-dī-ble, a. [Eng. *evid(ence)*; *-ible*.] Capable of bearing evidence.

***ē-vīg-il-ā'-tion**, s. [Latin *evigilatio*, from *evigilatum*, sup. of *evigilo*=to watch: *e*=out, fully, and *vigilo*=to watch; *vigil*=watchful, wakeful.] A waking, a watching.

ē'-vil, ***e-vel**, ***e-velle**, ***e-vyll**, ***e-vill**, ***i-fel**, ***i-vel**, ***y-vel**, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *yfel*; cogn. with Dut. *euvel*; O. H. Ger. *ufl*; M. H. Ger. *ubel*; Ger. *übel*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. Of persons or animals:

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked.

2. Mischievous, cruel, ravenous.

"An *evil* beast hath devoured him."—Gen. xxxvii. 33.

3. Morally bad, depraved.

"An *evyll* man oute of hys *evell* treasure bryngeth forth *evell* thynges."—Matt. x. 11. (Bible, 1551.)

II. Of things:

1. Wicked, bad, corrupt.

"Is thine eye *evil* because I am good?"—Matt. xx. 16.

2. Shameful, disgraceful.

"He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin."—Deut. xxii. 14.

3. Unhappy, miserable, sad, unfortunate, unpropitious, unlucky.

"The people heard *evil* tidings."—Exod. xxxiii. 4.

4. Bad, wrong; producing unfortunate results.

"Thrughe *evelle* counsaile was slayne fulle snelle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 593.

5. Miserable, unfortunate.

"Few and *evil* have the days of my life been."—Genesis xlvii. 9.

*B. As *adverb*:

1. Not well; ill, badly.

"How *evil* it beseeems thee!"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 7.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. In a wicked, corrupt, or depraved manner.
3. Unfortunately, unluckily, miserably.

"It went *evil* with his house."—1 Chron. vii. 23.

4. Unkindly, cruelly.

"The Egyptians *evil* entreated us and afflicted us."—Deut. xxvi. 6.

5. With reproach, slander, or contumely.

"Why am I *evil* spoken of?"—1 Cor. x. 30.

¶ See also the compounds.

C. As substantive:

1. Anything which injures, displeases, or causes pain or suffering.

"We must do good against *evil*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 5.

2. Misfortune, calamity, ill.

"That I may bear my *evils* alone."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

3. Depravity or corruption of heart; malignity; a wicked, depraved, or corrupt disposition.

"The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*."—Eccles. ix. 3.

4. The negation or contrary of good.

"Farewell, remorse! all good to me is lost,
Evil, be thou my good." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 110.

5. A malady or disease; as, the king's *evil*.

"What's the disease he means?"

'Tis called the *evil*." Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

- *6. A bad quality, an imperfection, a defect.

"The principal *evils* that be laid to the charge of women."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *evil*, *harm*, and *misfortune*: "*Evil* in its limited application is taken for *evils* of the greatest magnitude; it is that which is *evil* without any mitigation or qualification of circumstances. The *misfortune* is a minor *evil*; it depends upon the opinion and circumstances of the individual; what is a *misfortune* in one respect may be the contrary in another. In one respect, therefore, the *misfortune* is but a partial *evil*: of *evil* it is likewise observable, that it has no respect to the sufferer as a moral agent; but *misfortune* is used in regard to such things as are controllable or otherwise by human foresight. The *evil* which befalls a man is opposed only to the good which he in general experiences; but the *misfortune* is opposed to the good fortune or the prudence of the individual. Sickness is an *evil*, let it be endured or caused by whatever circumstances it may; it is a *misfortune* for an individual to come in the way of having this *evil* brought on himself: his own relative condition in the scale of being is here referred to. The *harm* and *mischiefs* are species of minor *evils*; the former of which is much less specific than the latter, both in the nature and the cause of the *evil*. A person takes *harm* from circumstances that are not known; the *mischiefs* is done to him from some positive and immediate circumstance. . . . *Evil* and *misfortune* respect persons only as the objects: *harm* and *mischiefs* are said of inanimate things as the object." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *evil* and *bad*, see **BAD**.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Evil-affected* (*Acts* xiv. 2); *evil-boding*, *evil-favored* (*Bacon*), with its derivative *evil-favoredness* (*Deut.* xvii. 1); *evil-minded* (*Dryden*); *evil-omened*, *evil-starred* (*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 157), &c.

evil-eyed, *a.* Malicious; looking with an evil eye, or a feeling of jealousy, hatred or bad design.

"No eye, better than an *evil-eye*,
Dark master."

Charles Dickens: *Christmas Carol*.

***evil-willer**, *s.* An evil-disposed or malevolent person.

***evil-willy**, ***evil-willie**, *a.* Ill-disposed, malevolent.

ē-vil-dō-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *doer*.] One who acts wickedly or against the law; a wrong-doer, a malefactor.

***ē-vil-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *evil*; *-ly*.] In an evil manner; not well.

"Wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

ē-vil-nēss, ***e-vil-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *evil*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being evil; badness, wickedness, viciousness.

"The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unreasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, ch. ii.

ē-vil-spēak-ing, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *speaking*.] The act or practice of speaking ill of others; slander, calumny, defamation.

"Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evil-speaking*s."—1 Peter ii. 1.

ē-vil-wish-ing, *a.* [English *evil*, and *wishing*.] Wishing ill or harm to; having no good will; ill-disposed; evil-minded.

"They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him."—Sidney.

ē-vil-wōr-kēr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *worker*.] One who works ill or harm to others; an evildoer.

"Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*."—Philippians iii. 2.

ē-vin'ce, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evinco*=to overcome: *e*=out, fully, and *vinco*=to conquer; Ital. *vincere*.] [EVICT.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To overcome, to conquer.

"Error by his own arms is best *evinced*."

Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 235.

2. To prove beyond a doubt; to demonstrate.

"Tradition then is disallowed

"When not *evinced* by Scripture to be true."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, ii. 190.

3. To manifest, to show, to exhibit.

"When men *evince* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Authority in Matter of History*.

***B. Intrans.**: To prove; to furnish proof.

"The accuser complains, the witness *evinces*, the judge sentences."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

¶ For the difference between to *evince* and to *prove*, see **PROVE**.

ē-vin'ce-ment, *s.* [Eng. *evince*; *-ment*.] The act of evincing, demonstrating, or proving.

"The *evincement* thereof may give rise to many trials."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 499.

ē-vin'-cible, *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be proved or demonstrated; demonstrable; capable of proof.

"Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 62.

ē-vin'-cible, *adv.* [Eng. *evincible*]; *-ly*.] In a manner to prove or force conviction.

ē-vin'-cive, *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending or calculated to prove or demonstrate.

***ē-vir-ate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*: *e*=out, away, and *vir*=a man.] To emasculate; to deprive of manhood.

***ē-vir-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *eviratus*.] Emasculated; castrated.

***ē-vir-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eviratio*, from *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*.] The act of castrating or emasculating; castration.

ē-vis'-cēr-ate, *v. t.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*: *e*=out, away, and *viscera*=the bowels.] 1. *Lit.*: To disembowel; to take or draw out the entrails of.

"He will *eviscerate* himself like a spider."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 125.

*2. *Fig.*: To draw out of; to clear, to free.

"The philosophers who . . . quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its difficulty."—Sir W. Hamilton.

ē-vis-cēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*.] The act or process of eviscerating or disemboweling.

***ēv'-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evito*=to avoid: *e*=out, away, and *vito*=to avoid.] That may or can be avoided, shunned, or escaped; avoidable.

***ēv'-i-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evitatus*, pa. par. of *evito*=to avoid.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

***ēv'-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evitatio*, from *evito*=to avoid.] The act of avoiding, escaping, or shunning.

***ē-vī-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evito*.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

***ē-vī-tēr-nal**, ***e-vi-ter-nall**, *a.* [Lat. *aviter-nus*, from *avum*=age.] [ETERNAL.] Eternal; of an indefinitely long duration.

***ē-vī-tēr-nal-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *eviternal*; *-ly*.] Eternally.

***ē-vī-tēr-nī-tŷ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *aviternitas*, from Lat. *aviter-nus*.] Enduring indefinitely long; eternity.

ē-vīt-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *e*, and *vittatus*.] [VITTATE.] *Bot.*: Without vittæ (q. v.).

ēv'-ō-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*=to call out: *e*=out, and *voco*=to call.] To call out or forth.

"He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead."—Stackhouse: *Hist. of the Bible*, bk. v. ch. iii.

ēv'-ō-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evocatio*, from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*; Fr. *évocation*.]

1. The act of calling out or forth, as from concealment.

"Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence *evocation*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors* (Pref.).

2. A calling or summoning from one tribunal to another.

***ēv'-ō-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*.] One who evokes or calls forth.

ē-vō'ke, *v. t.* [Lat. *evoco*: *e*=out, and *voco*=to call; *vox*=a voice; Fr. *évoquer*; Sp. *evocar*; Ital. *evocare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To call out, to summon forth.

*2. *Law*: To remove from one tribunal to another.

***ēv'-ō-lāt'-ic**, ***ēv'-ō-lāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *evolutum*, sup. of *evolo*=to fly away: *e*=out, and *volo*=to fly.] Apt to fly away.

***ēv'-ō-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evolutum*, sup. of *evolo*=to fly away.] The act of flying away.

"Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolution* puts itself into the hands of those blessed angels."—Bp. Hall: *The Christian*, § 13.

ē-vō-lūte, *s.*

[Lat. *evolutus*,

pa. par. of

evolvere = to un-

roll: *e* = out,

and *volvere* = to

roll.]

Geom.: A

curve from

which another

curve, called

the involute or

evolvent, is

described by

the end of a

thread gradu-

ally wound upon

or unwound from

the former. The

figures on the perimeter of the evolute—viz., the

circle—correspond

to those marking the

evolvent.

ē-vō-lū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evolutio*=an unrolling,

from *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolvere*=to unroll; Fr.

évolution; Sp. *evolucion*; Ital. *evoluzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of unrolling or unfolding.

"The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bod-

ies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*."—

Boyle.

(2) The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

"The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to ever-

lasting."—More: *Divine Dialogues*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An unraveling or development: as, the *evolu-*

tion of a plot.

(2) A change, an alteration.

"All the fashionable *evolutions* of opinion."—Burke:

To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron. & Geol.*: The development of this world

and of the solar system, if not of all stellar systems,

from a fine mist or nebula. Prof. Huxley says:

"Nor is the value of the doctrine of evolution to

the philosophic thinker diminished by the fact that

it applies the same method to the living and the

non-living world, and embraces in one stupendous

analogy the growth of a solar system from molecu-

lar chaos, the shaping of the earth from the nebu-

lous cubhood of its youth, through innumerable

changes and immeasurable ages to the present

form, and the development of a living being from

the shapeless mass of protoplasm we term a germ."

[2.] (Prof. Huxley: *Anniversary Address. Quar-*

Jour. Geol. Soc., xxv. (1869), p. xlvii.)

2. *Biology*:

(1) The same as EPIGENESIS (q. v.).

(2) The development hypothesis, or theory (q. v.).

In its extreme form it traces both the animal and

vegetable kingdom to one very low form of life, con-

sisting of a minute cell, and supposes this cell pro-

duced by or from inorganic matter by some occult

process formerly technically denominated spontane-

ous generation. Of this advanced school, Professor

Haeckel may be taken as the representative. With

a more moderate school of thought the great name

of Darwin is associated. He never withdrew, even

from the last edition of his *Origin of Species*, the

sentence in which he intimates his belief that

life may have "been originally breathed by the

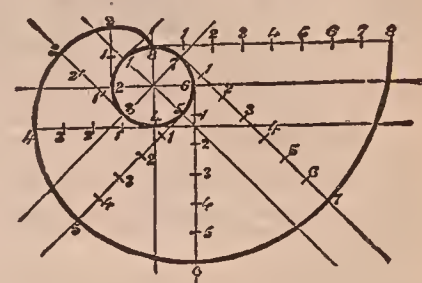
Creator into a few forms or into one." A living

being of very simple and low organization once ob-

tained, all animals and plants were evolved or

developed from it by the operation of natural laws.

(For the process, see DARWINISM.) Some small



Evolute.

figures on the perimeter of the evolute—viz., the circle—correspond to those marking the evolvent.

ē-vō-lū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evolutio*=an unrolling, from *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolvere*=to unroll; Fr. *évolution*; Sp. *evolucion*; Ital. *evoluzione*.]

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the philosophic thinker diminished by the fact that

it applies the same method to the living and the

non-living world, and embraces in one stupendous

approach to the physical structure of man is supposed to be traceable in the humble and unarmored mollusks called Ascidiæ, whence man's line of ancestry ran through the lower Vertebratæ, the Monotrematous Mammals, other orders of the class, and finally the Anthropoid Apes. In this view both Darwin and Haeckel essentially agree. (See Darwin's *Descent of Man*, and Haeckel's *Evolution of Man*.) In the long series of evolutions, the continual tendency was for the simple to develop into the complex, or for an organ which at first had several functions to fulfill to become specialized. The more generalized forms are looked for in the older rocks, while as more and more recent strata are examined, the organisms met with are those highly specialized. Evolution prescribes no limits to the perfection of bodily and mental organization which the human race may ultimately reach.

"Still less is there any necessary antagonism between either of these doctrines and that of *Evolution*, which embraces all that is sound in both Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism."—Prof. Huxley: *Anniversary Address, Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv., p. xlvii.

3. *Geom.*: The opening or unfolding of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent.

"The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at length they turn into a straight line."—Harris.

4. *Math.*: The extraction of roots from any given power; the reverse of involution (q. v.).

5. *Mil.*: The changes of position, form of drawing-up, &c., by which the disposition of troops is changed according to the necessities of defense or attack.

ẽ-vô-lû'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *evolution*; -al.] The same as EVOLUTIONARY (q. v.).

ẽ-vô-lû'-tion-âr-ỹ, a. [Eng. *evolution*; -ary.] *Biol.*: Produced by or in any way pertaining to evolution.

"Constituting a break in the evolutionary chain."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ẽ-vô-lû'-tion-ĩsm, s. [Eng. *evolution*; -ism.] The theory or doctrine of evolution.

"The extreme *evolutionism* which . . . traces all existence back to a lifeless atom or germ."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, October, 1881, p. 507.

¶ The term was introduced by Prof. Huxley in his Presidential Address to the Geological Society in 1869. Along with it he introduced also the terms Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism, the three words being designed to discriminate the three chief schools of geological thought. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xxxix.)

ẽ-vô-lû'-tion-ĩst, s. [Eng. *evolution*; -ist.] One holding the doctrine of evolution, as distinguished from that of uniformity and that of successive catastrophes.

"Collated with the results of other evolutionists elsewhere."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ẽ-vôl've, v. t. & i. [Lat. *evolvere*=to unroll: e= out, and *volvo*=to roll, to fold.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Literally:

1. To unfold, to unroll.

"They expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 63.

2. To throw or send out; to emit, to diffuse.

II. Figuratively:

1. To follow through intricacies and disclose.

"There needs but to evolve the Philosopher's idea."—Hurd: *Universal Poetry*.

2. To develop; to bring to maturity.

B. Intrans.: To become open, disclosed, or diffused; to spread.

"Ambrosial odor

Does round the air evolving scents diffuse."

Prior: Solomon, iii. 711.

ẽ-vôlved', pa. par. & a. [EVOLVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Unfolded.

*ẽ-vôl've-ment, s. [Eng. *evolve*; -ment.] The act or process of evolving; the state of being evolved; evolution.

ẽ-vôl'-vent, s. [Lat. *evolvens*, pa. par. of *evolvere*=to unroll.]

Geom.: The involute of a curve. [INVOLUTE.]

ẽ-vôl'-vêr, s. [Eng. *evolve*(e); -er.] One who or that which evolves.

ẽ-vôl'-vu-lũs, s. [A dimin. word from Lat. *evolvere*=to roll out—i. e., not twining, as opposed to *Convolvulus*, which twines.]

Bot.: A genus of *Convolvulaceæ*. It has entire, nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers. About sixty species are known, chiefly from tropical America.

*ẽ-vôm'-ĩt, *e-vom-et, v. t. [Lat. *evomit*, pa. par. of *evomo*=to vomit out: e=out, and *vomo*=to vomit.] To emit, to reject.

"Vnsaverie morsels *evomited* for Christ."—Bale: *Image*, pt. ii. (Pref.)

*ẽ-vôm'-ĩ-tã'-tion, s. [Eng. *evomit*; -ation.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

"By eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation*."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, §4.

*ẽ-vô-mĩ'-tion, s. [Lat. *evomit*, pa. par. of *evomo*.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

†ẽ-vôn'-ỹ-mũs, s. [Lat. *evonymos*.] [EVONYMUS.]

ẽ-vôs'-mĩ-a, s. [Latinized form of Gr. *euosmos*=sweet-smelling, fragrant; eu=well, good, and *osmē*=smell.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cinchonads*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, family *Hamelidæ*. It has red flowers and, sweet-smelling berries. *Evosmia corymbosa* is poisonous, and according to Sir R. Schomburgk, Indians have been injured by using its wood for spits on which to roast their meat.

ẽ-vô'-vã-ẽ, s. [For etym. see def.]

Music: An artificial word, consisting of the vowels in *Seculorum Amen*, at the end of the Gloria Patri. It was designed to serve as a mnemonic word to enable singers to render the several Gregorian chants properly; each letter in *Evovae* standing for the syllable whence it was extracted. The author of the article in Smith's *Christian Antiquities* says that the *Evovae* must be regarded as containing the germ of the at present accepted views respecting musical accent. A modern imitation of the word was proposed by Mr. Dyce, but never came into use. It remains a mere curiosity, inasmuch as more obvious means exist of expressing accent.

*ẽ-vũl'-gãte, v. t. [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo*=to make common or public: e=out, and *vulgo*=to publish among the people; *vulgo*=the common people.] To publish, to make known, to divulge.

ẽ-vũl'-gã'-tion, s. [Latin *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo*.] The act of publishing, making known, or divulging.

*ẽ-vũl'ge, v. t. [Latin *evulgo*.] To publish, to make public.

"Not with any intention to *evulge* it."—Pref. to *Annot. on Browne's Religio Medici*.

ẽ-vũl'-sion, s. [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evulsus*, pa. par. of *evello*=to pluck out: e=out, and *vello*=to pluck.] The act of plucking out or off.

"The instruments of *evulsion*, compression, or incision."—Browne: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

*ew, s. [A. S. *ew*, *eow*; O. H. Ger. *ewa*.] The yew (q. v.).

"Fyne ew, popler, and lyndes faire."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1,385.

ew-den-drift, s. [EWINDRIFT.]

ew-der, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably a corruption of *odor*.]

1. A disagreeable smell.

2. The steam of a boiling pot.

ewe (1) (pron. ū), s. [A. S. *ewu*; cogn. with Dut. *ooi*; Icel. *á*; O. H. Ger. *awi*, *owi*; M. H. Ger. *ouwe*; Goth. **awi*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. *ois*; Sansc. *avi*; Lithuanian *avis*; Russ. *ovtsa*.] A female sheep.

ewe-cheese, s. Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan, s.

Botany: The Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). (*Scotch*.)

*ewe-neck, s. A hollow neck.

ewe-necked, a. Having a hollow in the neck.

*ewe (2), s. [YEW.]

[EW'ÊR (ew as ū), *euw-er, *ew-are, *ew-ere, s. [O. Fr. **ewer*, **ewaire*, **eweire*, from O. Fr. **ewe*=water, from Lat. *aquaria*=a vessel for water: *aqua*=water.] A kind of pitcher or large jug for water; a toilet jug with a wide spout.

ew-est, ew-ous, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Nearest; contiguous.

"'To be sure they lie maist *ewest*,' said the Bailie."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

ew-how, ew-hew, interj. [EH.] Oh dear!

ew'-in-drift, ew'-ên-drift (ew as ū), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Snow driven by the wind; a snowdrift.

ewk (pron. ūk), v. i. [YEKE.] To itch.

ew'-rỹ (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *ewer*; -y.]

*1. The scullery of a religious establishment.

2. An office in the royal household of England having charge of the linen for the sovereign's table, the laying of the cloth for meals, &c.

ewt, s. [EFT, s. NEWT.]

ẽx-, pref. [Latin, Gr. *ex*, *ek*=out.] A common prefix in English compounds. It represents (1) the Lat. *ex* with the original force of out, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; (2) with the force of beyond, as in *excel*, *exceed*; (3) it is added for emphasis. It is prefixed to titles or names of offices to signify that the person referred to has held but no longer holds the office; as, *ex-president*. In commerce it is used to signify that goods are sold or delivered from a certain vessel, as, *tea sold ex Nelson*. It becomes *ef* before *f*, as in *effuse*, and is shortened to *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, as in *ebullient*, *edit*, *egress*, *elate*, *emanate*, *enode*, *erode*, *evade*. The Greek form appears in *eccentric*, *ecclesiastic*, *eclectic*, &c. It takes the form *es* in Old Fr. & Span., cf. *escape*, *escheat*, *escort*. In a few words it becomes *s*, as in *scald*, *scamper*. (*Skeat*.)

ẽx-ãç-ẽr-bãte, v. t. [Lat. *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo*=to irritate: ex=out, fully, and *acerbus*=bitter, harsh, sour.]

1. To irritate, to exasperate; to increase the evil passions or malignity of.

2. To intensify or increase the violence of a disease.

ẽx-ãç-ẽr-bã'-tion, s. [Latin *exacerbatio*, from *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo*; Fr. *exacerbation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of exacerbating, irritating, or exasperating; exasperation.

"On the same *exacerbation* he brake out into that stout piece of eloquence."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 541.

2. Increased severity or harshness.

II. Med.: The height of a disease; a paroxysm; the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, when there is no actual cessation of the fever.

"The patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms, in the *exacerbation*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 61.

ẽx-ãç-ẽr-bẽs'-çẽçe, s. [Lat. *exacerbescens*, pr. par. of *exacerbesco*, an inceptive form of *exacerbo*.] Increase of irritation or violence, especially the increase of a disease or fever.

*ẽx-ãç-ẽr-vã'-tion, s. [Lat. *ex*=out, fully, and *acervatio*=a heaping up; *acervus*=a heap.] The act of heaping up.

ẽx-ãç'-ĩn-ãte, v. t. [Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *acinus*=a kernel.] To remove the kernel from.

ẽx-ãç'-ĩ-nã'-tion, s. [EXACINATE.] The act of removing the kernels from.

ẽx-ãct', a. [Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo*=to drive out, to weigh out, to measure: *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; Fr. *exact*; Sp. *exacto*; Ital. *esatto*.]

1. Precisely agreeing in amount, number, or degree; not differing in the least; as, the *exact* number or sum.

2. Precise; precisely fitting, proper, or suitable.

"He must seize the *exact* moment for deserting a falling cause."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Strictly correct, or according to rule; accurate, carefully attentive.

4. Accurate, careful, strict, precise, punctilious, particular.

"Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves."—*Spectator*.

5. Strictly correct or accurate.

"What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing, and let Hocus audit."—Arbuthnot: *John Bull*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exact*, *nice*, *punctual*, and *particular*: "*Exact* and *nice* are to be compared in their application, either to persons or things; *particular* and *punctual* only in application to persons. To be *exact* is to arrive at perfection; to be *nice* is to be free from faults: to be *particular* is to be *exact* in certain points. We are *exact* in our conduct or in what we do; *nice* and *particular* in our mode of doing it; *punctual* as to the time and season for doing it. It is necessary to be *exact* in our accounts; to be *nice* as an artist in the choice and distribution of colors; to be *particular*, as a man of business, in the number and the details of merchandises that are to be delivered out; to be *punctual* in observing the hour or the day that has been fixed upon. *Exactness* and *punctuality* are always taken in a good sense; they designate an attention to that which cannot be dispensed with; they form a part of one's duty: *nice*ness and *particularity* are not always taken in the best sense; they designate an excessive attention to things of inferior importance; to matters of taste and choice. When *exact* and *nice* are applied to things, the former expresses more than the latter; we speak of an *exact* resemblance, and a *nice* distinction." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thĩs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĩst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shãn. -tion, -sion = shũn; -tĩon, -sĩon = zhũn. -tĩous, -cĩous, -sĩous = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

ěx-ăct', *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *exacter*, from Low Lat. *exacto*, from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo*=to drive out, exact.]

A. Transitive:

1. To require with authority; to force or compel to be paid, yielded, or rendered, without right or justice.

"Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. To demand or claim as of right.

"Years of service past
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1, 131-2.

*3. To demand or call for the presence of; to summon.

"The hour precise
Exacts our parting hence."
Milton: P. L., xii. 690.

B. Intransitive:

1. To demand or claim.

*2. To practice extortion; to make exactions.

"The enemy shall not *exact* upon him."—*Ps. lxxx. 22.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to exact* and *to extort*: "To *exact* is to demand with force, it is commonly an act of injustice; to *extort* is to get with violence, it is an act of tyranny. . . . In the figurative sense deference, obedience, applause, and admiration are *exact*ed; a confession, an acknowledgment, a discovery, and the like, are *extorted*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ěx-ăct'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exact*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who exacts or extorts; an extortioner.

"I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness."—*Isaiah lx. 17.*

2. One who exacts or demands by authority or of right.

"Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exactor* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money."—*Bacon.*

3. One who is very severe, strict, or harsh in his demands or claims.

"No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exactors* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions."—*King Charles Eikon Basilike.*

ěx-ăct'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXACT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Demanding or compelling the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force or with authority; extorting; requiring authoritatively.

2. Unreasonable in demands or claims.

C. As subst.: The act of extorting, demanding, or requiring by force or with authority; exaction.

ěx-ăc'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo*=to exact.]

1. The act of exacting, demanding, or requiring the payment or rendering of by force or authoritatively; a forcible or violent levying; extortion.

"If he should break this day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. The act of claiming or demanding as a right.

"It could lay on me
Any *exaction* of respect so strong."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

3. That which is exacted; a tribute, fee, or payment unjustly, illegally, or forcibly exacted.

"And daily such *exactions* did exact
As were against the order of the State."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 25.

***ěx-ăc'-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *exact*; -*ious*.] Exacting, extorting, extortionate.

"They pay *exactionous* rates."—*Burton's Diary* (1656), i, p. 225.

ěx-ăct'-ī-tūde, *s.* [Fr.] Exactness, accuracy, niceness.

"Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*."—*Geddes: Prosp.*, p. 92.

ěx-ăct'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exact*; -*ly*.]

1. In an exact manner; with exactness; precisely according to rule, measure, principle, &c.; as, One thing fits another *exactly*.

2. With niceness, accuracy, or precision.

"The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiased reason, the more reasonable still it will be found."—*Atterbury.*

ěx-ăct'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *exact*; -*ness*.]

1. Accuracy, niceness, nicety, precision; strict conformity to rule, principle, &c.

"The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Regularity or strict attention in conduct; strict or careful conformity to propriety.

"All the various private duties . . . will be performed with the same *exactness* and punctuality as if he himself had been present."—*Porteus: Charge to Diocese of London.*

3. Precise or careful observance of method; strict following after accuracy.

ěx-ăct'-ōr, ***ěx-ăct'-ōūr**, *s.* [Lat. *exactor*, from *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo*=to exact.]

1. One who exacts or demands anything from others with authority; one who compels the payment of dues, customs, &c.

2. One who demands by authority; as the *exactor* of an oath.

"The rigidest *exactor* of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. One who or that which demands or claims as a right; one who is unreasonably strict, severe, or harsh in demands or claims.

"Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. An extortioner; one who compels the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force.

*5. A torturer.

"*Exactors* ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis and performen the sentence of iugis."—*Wycliffe: Deut. xvi. 18.* (Margin.)

***ěx-ăc'-trēss**, ***ex-ac-tresse**, *s.* [Lat. *exactrix*.] A female who exacts, demands, or claims anything.

"Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties."—*Ben Jonson: Masques.*

***ěx-ăc'-ū-āte**, *v. t.* [As if from a Lat. *exacuat*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (1st conj.), for *exacuto*, from the Lat. *exacutus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (3d conj.)=to sharpen: *ex*=out, fully, and *acuo*=to sharpen.] To sharpen, to whet, to give an edge to.

"Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

***ěx-ăc'-ū-ā-tion**, *s.* [EXACUATE, *v.*] The act of sharpening or whetting.

ěx-ā-cūm, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; because the plant is said to have the power of expelling poison.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentians, tribe Gentianeæ. The old *Exacum filiforme* is now *Cicendia filiformis*.

ěx-æ'-rē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *exairesis*, from *exaireō*=to take away, to remove: *ex*=out, away, and *haireō*=to take.]

Surg.: That branch of surgery which relates to the removing of parts of the body.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*=to heap up: *ex*=out, fully, and *aggero*=to heap; *agger*=a heap, from *ag* (for *ad*)=to, and *gero*=to carry; Fr. *exagérer*; Sp. *exagerar*; Ital. *esagerar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

***I. Literally:**

(1) To heap up, to accumulate.

"In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them."—*Hale.*

(2) To raise or lift up.

"*Exaggerating* and raising islands and continents in other parts by such exaggeration."—*Hale: Origin of Man-kind*, p. 299.

2. *Fig.*: To heighten; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions; to overstate; to describe or represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 399.

II. Art: To heighten in effect or design; as, to *exaggerate* any particular feature in a painting or statue.

B. Intrans.: To make use of or be given to exaggeration.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-āt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [EXAGGERATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Heightened, enlarged, overstated; represented as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A case . . . in most points *exaggerated*."—*Cambridge: A Dialogue; Dick and Ned.*

2. *Art.*: Heightened or magnified in effect or design.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exaggeratio*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*; Fr. *exagération*; Sp. *exageracion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. Literally:**

(1) The act of heaping up or accumulating.

"Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land."—*Hale: Origin of Man-kind*, p. 299.

(2) That which is heaped up or accumulated; a heap, an accumulation.

2. *Fig.*: Hyperbolical amplification; a representing or describing as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"All the prejudices, all the *exaggerations*, of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. Art: The representation of things in a heightened or magnified manner.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *exaggerat(e)*, -*ive*.] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate; exaggerating, hyperbolical.

"In a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine manner."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 142.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-ā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exaggerative*; -*ly*.] In an exaggerated or hyperbolical manner; with exaggeration.

"An immense hall, filled with what I thought (*exaggeratively*) a thousand or two of human creatures."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 5.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exaggerates or is given to exaggeration.

"*Exaggerators* of the sun and moon."
E. B. Browning.

ěx-ăg'-gēr-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *exaggerator*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*.] Containing exaggeration; exaggerated.

***ěx-ăg'-ī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exagitatus*, pa. par. of *exagito*=to stir up: *ex*=out, fully, and *agito*, freq. of *ago*=to move, to drive.]

1. To agitate, to shake, to put in motion.

2. To reproach, to blame, to censure.

***ěx-ăg'-ī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *exagitat(e)*; -*ion*.] The act of shaking or agitating; agitation.

ěx-ăl-bū-mīn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Mod. Lat. *albuminosus*.]

Bot.: The same as EXALBUMINOUS (q. v.).

ěx-ăl-bū-mī-noūs, *a.* [Prefix *ex*, and English *albuminous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of albumen; not having an endosperm. (Used of seeds.)

"We can imagine the seed to be at first altogether *exalbuminous*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. xvi., No. 403 (1881), p. 365.

ěx-ălt', *v. t.* [Fr. *exalter*, from Lat. *exalto*=to lift up, to exalt: *ex*=out, fully, and *altus*=high; Sp. *exaltar*; Ital. *exaltare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. Literally:**

(1) To raise or lift up; to elevate.

"Walked boldly upright with *exalted* head."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxviii.

(2) To raise in tone, force, or power.

"Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?"—*2 Kings xix. 22.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) To raise or elevate in dignity, rank, power, or position.

"*Exalt* him that is low, and abase him that is high."—*Ezekiel xxi. 26.*

(2) To ennoble; to elevate in character.

"Righteousness *exalteth* a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."—*Proverbs xiv. 34.*

(3) To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together."—*Psalms xxiv. 3.*

* (4) To elevate with joy or confidence; to inspire with joy or pride; to elate.

"It is certain they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition."—*Dryden: Æneid*. (Dedic.)

(5) To elevate or refine in diction or sentiment.

"But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse, 26.

* (6) To increase the force of.

"They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its incoherent qualities."—*Watts.*

* (7) To digest, to concoct, to refine.

"The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*: but for the same reason the fibers are harder."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*II. Chem.: To refine by fire; to purify, to sublimate.

"With chymic art exalts the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic souls of flowers."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 243, 244.

¶ For the difference between *to exalt* and *to lift*, see LIFT.

*ĕx-âl-tâte, *a.* [Lat. *exaltatus*, pa. par. of *exalto*=to raise, to exalt.] Exalted, elevated.

ĕx-âl-tâ-tion, *ex-al-ta-cion, *ex-al-ta-cioun, *s.* [Lat. *exaltatio*, from *exalto*=to exalt, to raise; Fr. *exaltation*; Sp. *exaltacion*; Port. *exaltação*; Ital. *esaltazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Lit.: The act of raising or lifting up; elevation.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of elevating or raising in power, dignity, rank, or position.

"She put off the garments of widowhood, for the exaltation of those that were oppressed."—*Judith* xiv. 8.

(2) The state of being elevated or exalted in power, dignity, rank, or position; an exalted state or position.

"You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest exaltation."—*Swift*.

†(3) A state of mind in which the thoughts and aspirations are raised and refined; mental refinement.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: The refining or sublimizing of bodies or of their qualities, virtues, or strength.

2. Astrol.: An essential dignity of a planet, next in virtue to being in his proper house, or a place where a planet's influence is always observed to be very strong; which is, when a planet of a contrary nature is very weak. (*Moxon*.)

"And for his divers disposition
Ech falleth in others exaltation."
Chaucer: C. T., 6, 286.

¶ Exaltation of the Cross:
Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [CROSS.]

ĕx-âlt'-ĕd, *pa. par. or a.* [EXALT.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Lit.: Lifted, raised up, or elevated.

2. Fig.: Raised in dignity, power, or position: refined, sublime.

ĕx-âlt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exalted*; -ness.]

1. The state of being exalted or elevated in rank, position, or dignity; exalted state.

2. Conceited greatness.

ĕx-âlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; -er.]

1. One who exalts, raises, or elevates.

"Thee through my story
Th' exalter of my head I count."
Milton: Psalm iii. 9.

2. One who extols, magnifies, or praises highly.

"The Jesuits are the great exalters of the Pope's supremacy."—*Fuller: Moderation of Church of England*.

*ĕx-âlt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; -ment.] The act of exalting; exaltation; the state of being exalted.

*ĕx-â'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.] [EXAMINE.] An examination, disquisition, or inquiry; scrutiny.

"Following the wars under Antony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual examen in all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

*ĕx-âm'-ĕ-trôn, *s.* [Gr. *hexametros*.] Hexameter (q. v.).

*ĕx-âm-in-a-bil'-i-tĭy, *s.* [English *examinable*; -ity.] The quality of being examinable, or liable to be inquired into.

ĕx-âm'-in-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; -able.] That may or can be examined or inquired into.

*ĕx-âm'-i-nant, *s.* [Latin *examinans* (genit. *examinantis*), pr. par. of *examinare*=to weigh carefully.]

1. One who examines; an examiner. (*Sir W. Scott*.)

2. One who is examined; one who is under examination; an examinee.

"The examiners shall examine two at a time—the examiners shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time."—*Prideaux: Life*, p. 234.

*ĕx-âm'-i-nâte, *s.* [Lat. *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examinare*.] One who is examined or placed under examination; an examinee.

"In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace."—*Bacon: Apophthegms*.

ĕx-âm'-i-nâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *examination*, from Lat. *examinatio*, from *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examinare*=to weigh carefully, to examine (q. v.); Sp. *examinacion*; Ital. *esaminazione*.]

1. The act or process of examining, searching or inquiring into; a careful search or inquiry into for the purpose of ascertaining the true nature or condition of anything; especially applied to—

(1) The act or process of endeavoring to ascertain the truth of any matter by the interrogation of witnesses.

"I have brought him forth, that after examination had, I might have somewhat to write."—*Acts* xxv. 26.

(2) The process of testing the capabilities or qualifications of a candidate for any post, or the progress, attainments, or knowledge of a student: as, an examination for the Civil Service; a periodical examination of a class or school, &c.

2. The state of being examined, or of undergoing an examination.

3. Trial or assay, as of minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *examination*, *inquiry*, *research*, *search*, *investigation*, and *scrutiny*: "*Examination* is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to find out that which is unknown. The *examination* is made either by the aid of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind; the *search* is principally a physical action; the *inquiry* is mostly intellectual; we *examine* a face or we *examine* a subject; we *search* a house or a dictionary; we *inquire* into a matter . . . To *examine* a person, is either by means of questions to get at his mind, or by means of looks to become acquainted with his person; to *search* a person is by corporeal contact to learn what he has about him. . . . *Examinations* and *inquiries* are both made by means of questions; but the former is an official act for a specific end, the latter is a private act for purposes of convenience or pleasure. Students undergo *examinations* from their teachers; they pursue their *inquiries* for themselves. A *research* is a remote *inquiry*; an *investigation* is a minute *inquiry*; a *scrutiny* is a strict *examination*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*ĕx-âm'-i-nâ-tôr, *s.* [Lat.] An examiner, an inquirer.

"Yet it is, methinks, an inference somewhat Rabbinical, and not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

ĕx-âm'-ine, *ex-a-men, *ex-a-mene, *ex-a-myne, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *examiner*, from Lat. *examinare*=to weigh carefully; *examen* (genit. *examinis*)=the tongue of a balance; for *exagmen*, from *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; *exigo*=to weigh out; Sp. & Port. *examinar*; Ital. *esaminare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To inquire into the state or truth of any matter; to endeavor to ascertain the facts relating to anything; to investigate; to scrutinize; to weigh and sift the arguments relating to any matter.

"When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words."—*Locke*.

2. To inspect or explore the condition or state of anything.

3. To interrogate; to question as a witness.

"Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things."—*Acts* xxiii. 30.

4. To submit to an examination; to try, as an offender.

"Their was oure Lord *examined* in the night, and scourged."—*Maundeville*, p. 91.

5. To test the capabilities, qualifications of for any post; to ascertain the attainments, knowledge, or progress of by examination.

6. To test or assay, as minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

7. To test character by a moral standard.

"*Examine* yourselves whether ye be in the faith."—*2 Cor.* xiii. 5.

B. Intrans.: To make examination, inquiry, or research.

"Read their works, *examine* fair."

Lloyd: The Author and his Friend.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to examine*, *to explore*, and *to search*: "*To examine* expresses a less effort than *to search*, and this expresses less than *to explore*. We *examine* objects that are near; we *search* those that are hidden or removed at a certain distance; we *explore* those that are unknown or very distant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*ĕx-âm'-ine, *s.* [EXAMINE, *v.*] An examination.

ĕx-âm'-i-neĕ, *s.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; -ee.] One who is subjected to, or undergoes an examination.

ĕx-âm'-i-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; -er.]

1. One who examines or inquires into the truth or facts of any matter.

"So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. One who examines or interrogates, as a witness or an offender.

"A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant."—*Hale: Law of England*.

3. One who is appointed to examine or test the capabilities, qualifications, progress, or knowledge of candidates for any office, students, &c.

ĕx-âm'-in-ing, *ex-am-yn-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXAMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Inquiring or searching into the truth of any matter; testing.

2. Appointed, or having the power to examine; as, an *examining* board.

C. As *subst.*: The same as EXAMINATION (q. v.).

*ĕx-âm'-pla-rĭy, *a.* [English *example(e)*; -ary.] Serving for example or pattern; exemplary.

"We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which, subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. iii.

ĕx-âm'-ple, *s.* [Old Fr. *exemple*; Fr. *exemple*, from Lat. *exemplum*=a pattern, specimen, from *eximo*=to take out, to select as a specimen; *ex*=out, and *emo*=to buy, to take; Sp. & Port. *exemplo*; Ital. *esempio*; O. Ital. *esempio*.] [ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small quantity of anything selected to exhibit the nature, quality, or character of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

2. A copy, model, or pattern to be imitated or worthy of imitation.

"The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

3. Any person or thing put forward or held up as a warning or admonition to others.

"Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 7.

4. The influence which disposes to imitation.

"When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it."—*Wisdom*, iv. 2.

5. A precedent; whether of good or evil; an instance, either to be avoided or followed.

"Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example*."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

6. An instance serving to illustrate a rule, precept, position, or truth; an illustration of a general position by some particular specification; an illustrative case, instance, or quotation.

"Three *examples* of the like have been

Within my age. But reason with the fellow."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

II. Logic: The conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of the probable future from the actual past.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *example*, *pattern*, and *ensample*: "*The example* comprehends what is either to be followed or avoided; the *pattern* only that which is to be followed or copied; the *ensample* is a species of *example*, the word being employed only in the solemn style. The *example* may be presented either in the object itself, or the description of it; the *pattern* displays itself most completely in the object itself; the *ensample* exists only in the description. Those who know what is right should set the *example* of practicing it; and those who persist in doing wrong must be made an *example* to deter others from doing the same: every one, let his age and station be what it may, may afford a *pattern* of Christian virtue; our Savior has left us an *example* of Christian perfection, which we ought to imitate, although we cannot copy it; the Scripture characters are drawn as *ensamples* for our learning."

(2) He thus discriminates between *example* and *precedent*: "Both these terms apply to that which may be followed or made a rule; but the *example* is commonly present or before our eyes; the *precedent* is properly something past; the *example* may derive its authority from the individual; the *precedent* acquires its sanction from time and common consent; we are led by the *example*, or we copy the *example*; we are guided or governed by the *precedent*. The former is a private and often a partial

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

affair; the latter is a public and often a national concern; we quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law.

(3) He thus discriminates between *example* and *instance*: "The *example* is set forth by way of illustration or instruction; the *instance* is adduced by way of evidence or proof. Every *instance* may serve as an *example*, but every *example* is not an *instance*. The *example* consists of moral or intellectual objects; the *instance* consists of actions only. Rules are illustrated by *examples*; characters are illustrated by *instances*; the best mode of instructing children is by furnishing them with *examples* for every rule that is laid down; the Roman history furnishes us with many extraordinary *instances* of self-devotion to their country." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ěx-ām'-ple*, *v. t.* [EXAMPLE, *s.*]

1. To give an instance or example of; to exemplify.

2. To set an example to.

3. To give a precedent for.

**ěx-ām'-ple-less*, *a.* [Eng. *example*; *-less*.] Having no precedent or example; unexampled, unprecedented.

**ěx-ām'-plēr*, *s.* [English *exempl(e)*; *-er*.] A model, a pattern, an exemplar. [SAMPLER.]

"She was a myrrour and exemplar of honour."—Bp. Fisher: *Sermon* 13.

**ěx-ām'-plēss*, *s.* [Eng. *examp(le)*; *-less*.] Unexampled, unprecedented.

**ěx-ān'-gī-a*, *s.* [Gr. *ex*=out, and *angeion*=(1) a vessel for holding liquid, (2) a vein.]

Pathol.: A term applied to the excessive distension of a large blood-vessel.

ex-an-gui-ous (pron. *ěx-sān'-gwī-ūs*), *adj.* [Lat. *exanguis*=bloodless: *ex*=out, without, and *sanguis*=blood.] Having no blood; exsanguious.

"The insects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatic, may for number vie even with plants."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

**ěx-ān'-gū-loūs*, *a.* [Eng. *ex*=out, without, and *angulus*=a corner, an angle.] Without corners or angles.

**ěx-ān'-ī-māte*, *a.* [Lat. *exanimatus*, pa. par. of *exanimo*=to deprive of life; *exanimis*=without breath, lifeless: *ex*=out, without, and *anima*=the soul, life.]

1. Dead, lifeless.

2. Dispirited, depressed, spiritless.

**ěx-ān'-ī-māte*, *v. t.* [EXANIMATE, *a.*]

1. To deprive of life, to kill.

2. To deprive of spirit, to dispirit, to dishearten, to discourage.

**ěx-ān'-ī-mā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *exanimatio*, from *exanimatus*, pa. par. of *exanimo*.] The act of depriving of life or spirits; a deprivation of life or spirits.

ěx-ān'-ī-mō, *phrase*. [Lat.] From the soul.

**ěx-ān'-ī-mōūs*, *a.* [Lat. *exanimis*: *ex*=out, without, and *anima*=the soul, life.] Lifeless, dead.

**ěx-ān'-nū-lāte*, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Eng. *annulate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having an annulus or ring around the spore cases. Used of certain ferns. Of the three orders of Filicales, two—viz., Ophioglossaceæ and Danaeaceæ—are ringless, and one, Polypodiaceæ, is ringed.

**ěx-ān'-thā-lōse*, *s.* [Gr. *exantheō*=to put out flowers; *hals*=salt, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ose*.]

Min.: A white efflorescence such as results from the exposure of Glauber salt. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42.5 to 44.8; soda, 33.4 to 35; water, 18.8 to 20.2. Found in Vesuvian lavas, and at Hildesheim. (Dana.)

**ěx-ān'-thēm*, *ěx-ān'-thē-mā* (pl. *ěx-ān'-thēmš*, *ěx-ān'-thē-mā-tā*), *s.* [Lat. *exanthema*; Gr. *exanthēma*=an inflorescence, an eruption; *exantheō*=to put out flowers: *ex*=out, and *antheō*=to blossom; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

1. *Med. (pl.)*: Diseases, five in number, characterized by a specific peculiar cutaneous eruption—Small-pox, Cow-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Skin diseases, such as blotches on leaves.

**ěx-ān'-thēm-māt'-ic*, *ěx-ān'-thēm'-a-toūs*, *a.* [Gr. *exanthēma* (genit. *exanthēmatos*), with Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*, *-ous*.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to exanthema, or eruptions, as *exanthematous* diseases.

**ěx-ān'-thē-mā-tōl'-ō-gŷ*, *s.* [Gr. *exanthēmata*, pl. of *exanthēma*, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of exanthemata or eruptions.

**ěx-ān'-thē-sis*, *s.* [Gr. *exanthēsis*=efflorescence, eruption. (Hippocrates.)]

Med.: (For definition see etymology.)

¶ Nearly the same as exanthema, but exanthesis refers chiefly to the process of breaking out, and exanthema to that which breaks out—the character of the eruption after it has been formed.

**ěx-ānt'-lāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *exantlatus*, pa. par. of *exantlo*=(1) to draw out; (2) to suffer; Gr. *exantleō*.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to wear out, to waste away.

"Those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 497.

**ěx-ānt'-lā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *exantlatus*.]

1. The act of drawing out.

"Truth . . . is not recoverable but by *exantlation*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. The act of exhausting, wearing, or wasting away.

**ěx'-a-rāte*, *v. t.* [Latin *exaratus*, pa. par. of *exaro*: *ex*=out, and *aro*=to plow.] To plow; hence, to carve out, to engrave.

**ěx'-a-rā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *exaratio*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of carving or engraving; writing.

**ěx'-arch*, *s.* [Lat. *exarchus*; Gr. *exarchos*, from *exarchō*=to lead: *ex*=out, and *archō*=to lead, to rule; Fr. *exarque*.]

1. *Antiq.*: A prefect or governor under the Byzantine empire.

"The popes without admittance either of the emperors themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne."—Proceed. against Garnet (1609), sign. Oo, bk. 2.

2. *Eccles.*: A grade in the ecclesiastical hierarchy instituted by Constantine the Great. Having remodeled the civil offices of the Empire, and appointed certain functionaries called *Exarchs*, ranking immediately below the Prætorian prefects [1], he next nominated corresponding ecclesiastical officers inferior to the Patriarchs, but superior to the Metropolitans. (Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.)

**ěx'-ar-chāte*, **ex-ar-chat*, *s.* [Low Lat. *exarchatus*, from Lat. *exarchus*.]

1. The office, rank, or dignity of an exarch.

2. The district under the jurisdiction of an exarch.

"Pepin delivers to the Pope Ravenna . . . besides all the towns of the *exarchat*."—Clarendon: *Policy and Religion*, ch. iii.

**ěx-ār-ē-ō-lāte*, *a.* [Latin *ex*, and *areola*=a small open place.]

Bot.: Not spaced out. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**ěx-ār-īl'-lāte*, *a.* [Latin *ex*, and Eng. *arillate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having an aril.

**ěx-ār-īs-tāte*, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *aristatus*=having ears.]

Bot.: Not having an arista, an awn, or a beard.

**ěx-ar-tic-ū-lā-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *articulation* (q. v.).] The act of dislocating a joint; dislocation, luxation.

**ěx-ās'-pēr*, *v. t.* [Lat. *exaspero*: *ex*=out, fully, and *asper*=rough.] To exasperate, to provoke.

**ěx-ās'-pēr-āte*, *v. t. & i.* [EXASPERATE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To provoke, to anger, to irritate to a very high degree; to enrage; to make furious.

"John, whose temper, naturally vindictive, had been *exasperated* into ferocity by the stings of remorse and shame."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To aggravate, to embitter, to heighten a difference.

"When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labors."—Farnel.

*3. To exacerbate; to heighten or increase the violence of.

"The plaster alone would pen the humor already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it."—Bacon.

4. To make bitter or sharp; to embitter.

"Did hate to vice *exasperate* thy style?"

Beattie: *Monument to Churchill*.

*5. To make more sharp, painful, or grievous; to aggravate.

"To *exasperate* the case of my lord of Southampton."—Wotton: *Reliquiæ*, p. 181.

**B. Intrans.*: To increase in severity.

"The distemper *exasperated*."—North: *Life of Guilford*, i. 38.

**ěx-ās'-pēr-āte*, *a.* [Lat. *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero*=to make rough, to provoke: *ex*=out, fully, and *asper*=rough.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Enraged, irritated or provoked to a very high degree.

"Why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sleive silk?"—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Embittered, inflamed.

"Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 79.

II. Bot.: Rough; covered with hard, short, rigid points, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*.

**ěx-ās'-pēr-ā-tēr*, *s.* [Eng. *exasperat(e)*; *-er*.] One who exasperates, irritates, or provokes.

**ěx-ās'-pēr-ā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *exasperatio*, from *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero*.]

1. The act of exasperating, irritating, or provoking to a very high degree.

"Their ill-usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty."—Atterbury.

2. The state of being exasperated; irritation.

"A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits."—South: *Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 9.

*3. Exaggeration, embitterment.

"My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

*4. An increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

"Judging, as of patients in a fit, by the *exasperation* of the fits."—Wotton.

**ěx-āuc'-tōr-āte*, **ěx-ā'u-thōr-āte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pa. par. of *exauctoro*=to release from service: *ex*=out, away, and *auctoro*=to hire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dismiss from service.

2. *Eccles.*: To deprive of a benefice.

**ěx-āuc'-tōr-ā-tion*, **ěx-āu-thōr-ā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pa. par. of *exauctoro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of dismissing from service.

2. *Eccles.*: A deprivation of a benefice; degradation.

**ěx-ā'u-gū-rāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *exauguratus*, pa. par. of *exauguro*: *ex*=out, away, and *auguro*=to consecrate by auguries; *augur*=an augur.] To desecrate, to unhallow, to secularize, to deprive of sanctity.

**ěx-āu-gū-rā-tion*, *s.* [Latin *exauguratio*.] A deprivation of sanctity; a secularizing or unhallowing.

"Allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chapels."—P. Holland: *Livy*, p. 38.

**ěx-āu'-thōr-āte*, *v. t.* [EXAUCTORATE.]

**ěx-āu-thōr-ā-tion*, *s.* [EXAUCTORATION.]

**ěx-āu-thōr-ize*, *v. t.* [Prefix *ex*, and Eng. *authorize* (q. v.).] To deprive of authority; to degrade, to depose.

**ěx-čāc'-cār'-ī-a*, *s.* [Lat. *excæco*=to make blind, which the juice of the plant is said to do, while even the smoke is deleterious to the eyes.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomanææ. *Excæcaria agallocha* received its specific name from the erroneous belief that it produced the agalloch or aloes wood (q. v.).

**ěx-cāl'-čē-āte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *excalceatus*, pa. par. of *excalceo*: *ex*=out, away, and *calceus*=a shoe.] To deprive of the shoes.

**ěx-cāl'-čē-ā-tēd*, *a.* [Eng. *excalceat(e)*; *-ed*.] Deprived of the shoes; shoeless; barefooted.

**ěx-cāl'-fāc'-tion*, *s.* [Latin *excalfactio*, from *excalfacio*=to make warm: *ex*=out, fully, and *calfacio*=to make warm: *calidus*=warm, and *facio*=to make.] The act of making warm; calefaction.

**ěx-cāl'-fāc'-tīve*, *a.* [O. Fr. *excalfactif*, from Lat. *excalfacio*=to make warm.] Making or tending to make warm.

**ěx-cāl'-fāc'-tōr-ŷ*, **ěx-cāl'-ī-fāc'-tōr-īe*, *adj.* [Lat. *excalfactorius*, from *excalfacio*=to make warm.] Making warm; warming, heating.

**ěx-cāmb'*, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *excambio*.] The same as EXCAMBIE (q. v.).

**ěx-cām'-bī-ā-tōr*, *s.* [Low Lat., from *excambio*.] A broker; one employed in the exchange of lands.

**ěx-cām'-bīe*, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *excambio*: Lat. *ex*=out, and *cambio*=to exchange.] To exchange; especially applied in Scots law to the exchanging of land.

**ěx-cām'-bī-ōn*, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Scots Law: The contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ĕx-căn-dēs'-çençe**, ***ĕx-căn-dēs'-çen-çŷ**, s. [Lat. *excandescencia*, from *excandescens*, pr. par. of *excandescere*=to grow hot; *ex*=out, fully, and *candescere*=to grow warm; *candeo*=to be hot.]

1. The act or state of becoming hot; a glowing heat.
2. A glowing hot in temper; a becoming angry; heat of passion.

***ĕx-căn-dēs'-çent**, a. [Lat. *excandescens*, pr. par. of *excandescere*.] Growing hot; white with heat.

***ĕx-căn-tă'-tion**, s. [Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *cantatio*=a charming, a charm.] A disenchanting; disenchantment by a countercharm.

ĕx-car'-nâte, v. t. [Low Lat. *excarnatus*, pa. par. of *excarno*, from Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.] To deprive of flesh; to clear or separate from flesh.

***ĕx-car'-nâte**, a. [Low Lat. *excarnatus*.] Deprived or divested of flesh.

ĕx-car-nă'-tion, s. [Eng. *excarnat(e)*; -ion.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stripping or divesting of flesh.
2. The state of being divested of flesh; the opposite to incarnation (q. v.).

II. Anat.: The natural process by which injected blood vessels are detached from the parts by which they are surrounded.

ĕx-car-nîf'-i-câte, v. t. [Lat. *excarnificatus*, pa. par. of *excarnifico*, from *ex*=out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.] To tear to pieces, to rack, to torture.

ĕx-car-nî-fî-că'-tion, s. [Lat. *excarnificatus*.] The act of tearing to pieces, racking, torturing.

ĕx că-thêd'-ră, phr. [Lat.=from the chair or seat of authority.] [CATHEDRAL.] A phrase applied to any decision, direction, or order laid down or delivered in an authoritative or dogmatic manner; as the solemn decisions or dicta of a pope, delivered in his official capacity.

***ĕx-că-thêd'-râte**, v. t. [EX CATHEDRA.] To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra*.

ĕx-ca-vâte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *excavatus*, pa. par. of *excavo*=to hollow out: *ex*=out, and *cavo*=to make hollow; *cavus*=hollow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hollow, scoop, cut, or dig out the inner part of, so as to make it hollow.

2. To form by excavation, scooping, or hollowing out.

"Those excavated channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves."—*Evelyn: On Architecture*.

3. To dig, scoop, or cut out.

"Ran through the faithless excavated soil."

Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

B. Intrans.: To make an excavation.

ĕx-ca-vă'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *excavatio*, from *excavatus*, pa. par. of *excavo*=to hollow out: *ex*=out, fully, and *cavo*=to hollow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making hollow by excavating, digging, or scooping out the interior of.

2. The act of digging or scooping out.

"By excavation of certain sinus and tracts of the earth."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 299.

3. A part excavated or hollowed out; a hollow, a cavity. [II.]

"Where a winding excavation leads
Through rocks abrupt and wild."

Glover: Leonidas, bk. vii.

II. Technically:

1. Civil Eng.: An open cutting, as in a railway; opposed to a tunnel (q. v.).

2. Geol.: The excavation of valleys is one of the results attending or following on an earthquake. (*Lyell: Princ. Geol.*, ch. xxix.)

ĕx-ca-vă-tôr, s. [Eng. *excavat(e)*; -or.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which excavates; specif., a laborer employed in the construction of railways. [NAVIGATOR, NAVVY.]

II. Technically:

1. Eng.: A machine for digging earth and removing it from the hole. [This definition does not distinguish the excavator from the ditching-machine, auger, dredge, earth-borer, post-hole digger, &c. Custom, however, confines the term excavator to a narrower range.]

2. Dentist.: A dentist's instrument for removing the carious portion of a tooth. Excavators are of various forms and sizes, straight, curved, angular, and hooked.

***ĕx-că-ve**, v. t. [Lat. *excavo*.] To excavate, to hollow out. (*Cockeram*.)

***ĕx-çê-câte**, v. t. [Lat. *excæco*: *ex*=out, fully, and *cæcus*=blind.] To make blind.

***ĕx-çê-că'-tion**, s. [Lat. *excæcatio*, from *excæcatus*, pa. par. of *excæco*.]

1. The act of making blind.

2. The state of being blind; blindness.

***ĕx-çêd'-çent**, a. & s. [Lat. *excedo*=to go out, to exceed.]

A. As adj.: Exceeding, excessive.

B. As subst.: Excess.

ĕx-çêd', ***ĕx-cead**, ***ĕx-cede**, ***ĕx-ceede**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *excéder*, from Lat. *excedo*=to go out, to go beyond, to exceed: *ex*=out, and *cedo*=to go.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go beyond; to be more or greater than.

(1) Physically: In size, amount, extent, &c.

"Nor did any of the crusts much exceed half-an-inch in thickness."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

(2) Morally: In qualities, character, &c.

2. To pass beyond the limit or bounds of.

"The charge of having exceeded the limits of his professional duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To surpass, to excel, to transcend, to outdo.

"Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth."—1 Kings x. 23.

4. To be too great for; to be or go beyond the power of; to surpass.

"To be wise and love exceeds man's might."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go too far; to go or pass beyond proper limits or bounds; to go to excess.

"Remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed."—*Taylor*.

2. To go beyond any certain limit.

"Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed."—*Deut.* xxv. 3.

*3. To bear the greater proportion; to predominate; to be greater.

"The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 229.

¶ For the difference between to exceed and to excel, see EXCEL.

†**ĕx-çêd'-ă-ble**, a. [Eng. *exceed*; -able.] That may or can be exceeded or surpassed.

ĕx-çêd'-êr, s. [Eng. *exceed*; -er.] One who exceeds, or goes to excess.

"That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the exceders and transgressors, much less in them that exceed not."—*Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 317.

ĕx-çêd'-îng, ***ĕx-cead-yng**, ***ĕx-ced-yng**, pr. par., a., adv. & s. [EXCEED.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Very great in amount, duration, extent, or degree.

"Our exceeding tribulacyon, which is momentary and lyght, prepareth an exceeding and an eternall waight of glory unto us."—*Bible* (1551), 2 Cor. iv.

*C. As adv.: In a very great degree; exceedingly, extremely.

"They are grown exceedingly circumspect and wary."

Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 3.

*D. As subst.: Excess, superfluity.

"It is found that there has been a great exceeding of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 21.

ĕx-çêd'-îng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *exceeding*; -ly.] To a very great degree; very greatly; very much, extremely.

"Isaac trembled exceedingly."—*Genesis* xxvii. 33.

***ĕx-çêd'-îng-nêss**, s. [Eng. *exceeding*; -ness.] Excess, excessiveness; greatness in length, duration, extent, or degree.

ĕx-çêl', v. t. & i. [Fr. *exceller*, from Lat. *excellere*=to raise, (2) to excel: *ex*=out, fully, and **cello*=to impel; Gr. *kellō*=to drive, to impel.]

A. Transitive:

1. To surpass in qualities; to exceed, to outdo.

"Wisdom excelleth foolishness, as far as light doth darkness."—*Bible* (1551), Eccles. ii.

2. To be too great for; to exceed or go beyond one's power.

"She opened,

But to shut excelled her power."

Milton: P. L., ii. 883, 884.

B. Intransitive:

1. To possess certain qualities in a degree exceeding other persons or things.

"Bid these in elegance of form excel,
In color these, and those delight the smell."

Cowper: Retirement, 793, 794.

2. To surpass others in good or laudable acts; to be eminent or illustrious.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to excel, to exceed, to surpass, to transcend, and to outdo: "Exceed, in its limited acceptation, conveys no idea of moral desert; surpass and excel are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which exceed; both persons and things surpass; persons only excel. One thing exceeds another, as the success of an undertaking exceeds the expectations of the undertaker, or a man's exertions exceed his strength: one person surpasses another, as the English have surpassed all other nations in the extent of their naval power. The derivatives excessive and excellent have this obvious distinction between them, that the former always signifies exceeding in that which ought not to be exceeded; and the latter exceeding in that where it is honorable to exceed: he who is habitually excessive in any of his indulgences, must be insensible to the excellence of a temperate life. Transcend signifies climbing beyond; and outdo signifies doing out of the ordinary course: the former, like surpass, refers rather to the state of things; and outdo, like excel, to the exertions of persons: the former rises in sense above surpass; but the latter is only employed in particular cases, that is, to excel in action; excel is, however, confined to that which is good; outdo to that which is good or bad." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-çel-lençe, **ĕx-çel-len-çŷ**, s. [Fr. *excellence*, from Lat. *excellētia*, from *excellens*, pr. par. of *excellere*; Sp. *excelencia*; Port. *excellencia*; Ital. *eccellenza*.]

1. The quality or state of excelling or possessing some certain quality in an unusual or eminent degree; superiority, preëminence.

"If now thy beauty be of such esteem,
Which all of so rare excellency deem."

Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

2. That in which any person or thing excels; any valuable quality possessed in an unusual or eminent degree; an excellent quality, feature, or trait.

"The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections."—*Addison*.

3. Dignity, high rank in existence.

"See the mind of beastly man,

That hath so soon forgot the excellence

Of his creation." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 87.

*4. High degree; unusual or eminent manner.

"[She] loves him with that excellence

The angels love good men with."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

5. A title of honor given to certain persons of high rank. It is the title given to the President of the United States, and the Governors of the various states in this country and in some other countries, to a Viceroy, a Governor-General, an Ambassador, or a Commander-in-Chief. (Used with the possessive pronouns *his*, *your*, *their*, prefixed.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between excellence and superiority: "Excellence is an absolute term; superiority is a relative term; many may have excellence in the same degree, but they must have superiority in different degrees: superiority is often superior excellence, but in many cases they are applied to different objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-çel-lent, ***ĕx-cel-ent**, ***ĕx-cel-lente**, a. & adv. [Fr. *excellent*, from Lat. *excellens*, pr. par. of *excellere*; Sp. *excelente*; Port. *excellente*; Ital. *eccellente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Excelling, or eminent in some good or laudable quality, power, or attainment.

"Men of excellent lyfe and learning replied earnestly against their transsubanciacions and other sorceries."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

2. Characterized by excellence or eminent qualities.

(1) Of persons: Eminently good or distinguished.

"The most noble and excellent king of the world."—*Maundeville*, p. 193.

(2) Of things: Possessing some excellent qualities; valuable; unusually good: as, an excellent book.

*3. (In a bad sense): Exceeding, remarkable, surpassing.

"This is the excellent foppery of the world."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

*B. As adv.: Excellently, exceedingly, extremely.

"He hath an excellent good name."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1.

ĕx-çel-lent-lŷ, ***ĕx-cel-lent-lye**, adv. [Eng. *excellent*; -ly.]

1. In an excellent manner or degree; unusually well; eminently; admirably.

"A plot excellently well fortified both by nature and man's hands."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 114.

*2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, extremely, eminently.

"When the whole heart is excellently sorry."—*J. Fletcher*.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ĕx-ĉĕl'-sĭ-ŏr, *a. & s.* [Lat., compar. of *excelsus* = high, lofty.]

A. As adj.: Higher, loftier.

B. As subst.: A trade name for curled shreds of wood used as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing cushions, &c. It is made in a machine in which the bolt is pressed downward within its fixed case by a weighted lever, and subjected to the action of the scoring and plane cutters at the upper surface of the horizontal rotating wheel.

ĕx-ĉĕl'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *excelsus* = high, lofty.] Height.

"The *excelsitude* of this monarchall bludy induperator."—*Nashe; Lenten Stufe.*

ĕx-ĉĕn'-trāl, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *central* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Out of the center.

ĕx-ĉĕn'-trĭc, *a. & s.* [ECCENTRIC, *a.*]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deviating from the center; not having the same center; eccentric.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a lateralembryo removed from the center or axis.

***B. As subst.:** [ECCENTRIC.]

ĕx-ĉĕn'-trĭc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *eccentric*; -*al*.] The same as ECCENTRIC, *adj.* (q. v.)

ĕx-ĉĕn'-trĭĉ'-ĭ-tŷ, *s.* [ECCENTRICITY.]

ĕx-ĉĕn'-trō-stōm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ekkentros* = out of the center, and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma* = mouth.]

Zoöl.: The name given by De Blainville to a family of Echinida, with a more or less elongate, cordate body. Chief genera, *Spatangus* (recent), and *Ananchites* (fossil).

ĕx-ĉĕpt', ***ex-cepte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *excepter*, from Lat. *excepto*, an intens. of *excipio* = to take out: *ex* = out, and *cipio* = to take.]

A. Transitive:

1 To take or leave out of any specified number, rule, position, precept, &c.; to omit.

"One of the rebels *excepted* in the indemnity that was proclaimed."—*Burnet; Hist. Own Time* (an. 1667).

2. To exclude, to forbid, to interdict.

"The *excepted* tree."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 426.

***B. Intrans.:** To object; to take exception; to make objection. (Followed by *to* or *against*.)

"Each party having liberty *to except* to its competency, which exceptions are publicly stated."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

ĕx-ĉĕpt', *prep. & conj.* [Properly either the *pa. par.* or the imperative of the verb, the construction in the former case being similar to the Latin ablative absolute; thus, all *except* one = all, one being *excepted*. Of this we have an instance in *Shakesp.: Rich. III.*, v. 3:

"Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win than him they follow."

A. As prep.: Besides, exclusive of; omitting; with exception of; excepting.

"A dream to any, *except* those that dream."

Cowper: Conversation, 483.

B. As conj.: Excepting, unless; if . . . not.

"*Except* the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."—*Psalms* cxvii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *except* and *besides*, see BESIDES; for that between *except* and *unless*, see UNLESS.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *exceptans*, *pr. par.* of *excepto*.] Implying or containing exception.

ĕx-ĉĕpt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., s. & prep.* [EXCEPT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A taking out, omitting, or excluding from a number, rule, position, precept, &c.

D. As prep.: Except, omitting, with the exception of.

"People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it."—*Collier. On Dueling.*

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exceptio*, from *exceptus*, *pa. par.* of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of excepting, excluding, or omitting from a number, rule, position, category, &c.; exclusion, omission.

"When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all."—*South.*

2. The state of being excepted, excluded, or omitted from a number, rule, position, category, &c.

"There is no *exception* or pretence of privilege, which high or low, rich or poor, may or ought to usurp unto themselves."—*Calvin: Four Godly Sermons*, ser. 1.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or omitted from a general statement, number, rule, category, &c.; that which is specified as not included in or falling under any rule, category, &c.

"That proud *exception* to all nature's laws."

Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 244.

4. An objection; a cavil; that which is or may be stated or put forward in opposition to any rule, statement, or position. (Followed by *to* or *against*.)

"Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions* against the customs of our church."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.* (Pref.)

5. Offense, dislike, slight anger, or resentment. (To take exception.)

II. Law:

1. A denial of anything alleged and considered valid by the other side, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; a denial of the sufficiency of an answer.

2. A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted.

¶ (1) *Bill of exceptions:*

Law: A statement of exceptions or objections on points of law taken to the directions, or decisions of a judge presiding at a trial, to be referred for consideration and decision to a superior court, or to a full bench.

"If, either in his directions or decisions, he [the judge] misstates the law by ignorance, inadvertence, or design, the counsel on either side may require him publicly to seal a *bill of exceptions*; stating the point wherein he is supposed to err. This *bill of exceptions* is in the nature of an appeal; examinable, not in the court out of which the record issues for the trial at *nisi prius*, but in the next immediate superior court, upon error brought, after judgment given in the court below."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

(2) *To take exception:*

(a) To make an objection, to object; to find fault; followed formerly by *against*, now by *to*.

"He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception* to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children."—*Bacon.*

(b) To take offense or umbrage; to be offended; followed by *at*: as, to take *exception* at a remark.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; -*able*.]

1. Liable or open to exception or objection; objectionable.

2. Exceptional, unusual.

"The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery; this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exceptionable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being exceptionable.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; -*al*.]

1. Out of the ordinary or usual course; unusual, not usual, special; forming or of the nature of an exception; unprecedented, extraordinary.

2. That may be excepted against; exceptionable.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *exceptional*; -*ly*.] In an exceptional or unusual manner or degree; unprecedentedly, extraordinarily.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion-a-rŷ, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; -*ary*.] Indicating an exception.

***ĕx-ĉĕp'-tion-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *exception*; -*er*.] One who takes exceptions or objections; an objector.

"Thus much, readers, in favor of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence.*

***ĕx-ĉĕp'-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *except*; -*ious*.] Given to caviling; fond of making objections; peevish, censorious.

***ĕx-ĉĕp'-tious-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *exceptionous*; -*ness*.] The quality of being exceptionous; a disposition to find or raise objections or exceptions.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *except*; -*ive*.]

1. Including or indicating an exception.

"*Exceptive* propositions will make complex syllogisms: as, None but physicians came to the consultation; The nurse is no physician, Therefore the nurse came not to the consultation."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. Making or forming an exception; exceptional; as, an *exceptive* law.

***ĕx-ĉĕpt'-lĕss**, ***ĕx-ĉĕpt'-lĕsse**, *a.* [English *except*; -*less*.] Making or admitting of no exception; extending to all; general, universal.

ĕx-ĉĕp'-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who makes or raises objections; an objector, a caviler.

"The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

ĕx-ĉĕr'-ĕ-brāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *excerebratus*, *pa. par.* of *excerebro*: *ex* = out, and *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. To beat out the brains; to remove the brains in any way.

2. To cast out from the brain.

***ĕx-ĉĕr'-ĕ-brōse**, *a.* [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and *cerebrosus* = having brains.] Having no brains; brainless.

***ĕx-ĉĕrn'**, *v. t.* [Latin *excerno*: *ex* = out, and *cerno* = to separate.] To strain out; to separate by straining; to send out by excretion; to excrete.

ĕx-ĉĕrn'-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *excernens*, *pr. par.* of *excerno*.] Secreting, excreting.

***ĕx-ĉĕrp'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excerpo*: *ex* = out, away, and *carpo* = to pluck.] To pick out, to cull, to excerpt.

ĕx-ĉĕrpt', *v. t.* [Lat. *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo* = to pick out: *ex* = out, and *carpo* = to pick.] To pick out; to make an extract of; to cite, to quote.

"Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 12.

ĕx-ĉĕrpt', *s.* [Lat. *excerptum*, neut. of *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] An extract or selection from the works of an author, or writing of any kind.

"His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the Year-books."—*Campbell: Lives of the Lord Chancellors; Lord Commissioner Maynard.*

ĕx-ĉĕrp'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] Excerpts, extracts.

ĕx-ĉĕrp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excerptio*, from *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.]

1. The act of selecting, culling, or picking out.

2. That which is selected or picked out; an excerpt; an extract.

"Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*."—*Kaleigh. (Johnson.)*

ĕx-ĉĕrp'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *excerpt*; -*ive*.] Excerpting, selecting, picking out.

ĕx-ĉĕrp'-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] One who makes excerpts, extracts, or selections.

"I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

ĕx-ĉĕss', ***ex-ces**, *s.* [O. Fr. *excez* = excess, from Lat. *excessus* = a going out: *excedo* = to go beyond, to excel; Sp. *exceso*; Port. *excesso*; Ital. *eccesso*.] [EXCEED.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is in superabundance; that which goes beyond the common or ordinary measure, proportion, or limit.

"Less than archangel ruined, and the *excess*
Of glory obscured." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 593.

2. A state of being in too great quantity, degree, or amount; superabundance.

"The several rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper color to appear."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. Extravagance of any kind; a transgression or passing beyond due limits.

"Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness; even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a public figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two."—*Atterbury.*

4. Undue or excessive indulgence of appetite or of the desires; over-indulgence.

"There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts."—*Duppa.*

II. Arith. & Geom.: The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; the difference between the greater of two unequal numbers and the less: thus, 6 is the excess of 8 over 2.

¶ *Spherical excess:* The excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles, or 180°.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excess*, *superfluity*, and *redundancy*: "*Excess* is that which exceeds any measure; *superfluity* and *redundancy* signify an *excess* of a good measure. We may have an *excess* of heat or cold, wet or dry, when we have more than the ordinary quantity; but we have a *superfluity* of provisions when we have more than we want. *Excess* is applicable to any object; but *superfluity* and *redundancy* are species of *excess*. . . . We may have an *excess* of prosperity or adversity; a *superfluity* of good things; and a *redundancy* of speech or words." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ĉĕs'-sĭve, ***ex-ces-sif**, *a.* [Fr. *excessif*, from Lat. *excessus*; Sp. *excesivo*; Ital. *eccessivo*.]

1. Exceeding the usual or proper limits or bounds; immoderate, extravagant, unreasonable; too great; beyond measure.

"He had, in the Convention, carried his zeal for her interests to a length which she had herself blamed as *excessive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. Acting unreasonably or without proper restraint.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excessive*, *immoderate*, and *intemperate*: "*Excessive* designates *excess* in general; *immoderate* and *intemperate* designate *excess* in moral agents. The *excessive* lies simply in the thing which exceeds any given point: the *immoderate* lies in the passions which range to a boundless extent: the *intemperate* lies in the will which is under no control. Hence we speak of an *excessive* thirst physically considered: an *immoderate* ambition or lust of power; an *intemperate* indulgence, an *intemperate* warmth. *Excessive* admits of degrees; what is *excessive* may exceed in a greater or less degree: *immoderate* and *intemperate* mark a positively great degree of *excess*; the former still higher than the latter: *immoderate* is in fact the highest conceivable degree of *excess*. *Excessive* designates what is partial; *immoderate* is used oftener for what is partial than what is habitual; *intemperate* is used oftener for what is habitual than what is partial. A person is *excessively* displeased on particular occasions: an *immoderate* eater at all times, or only *immoderate* in that which he likes: he is *intemperate* in his language when his anger is *intemperate*; or he leads an *intemperate* life. The *excesses* of youth do but too often settle into confirmed habits of *intemperance*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěx-čēs'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *excessive*; -ly.]

1. In or to an excessive degree; exceedingly; extremely; beyond measure.

"Such mosses . . . have seeds so *excessively* small."
—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

*2. Vehemently, greedily. (*Spenser.*)

ěx-čēs'-sive-něss, *ex-ces-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *excessive*; -ness.] The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

"Other some so fryse through the *excessiuenesse* of the cold."—*Golding: Justine*, p. 8.

ěx-čhân'ge, *es-chaunge, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *eschanger*; Fr. *échanger*.] [CHANGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give or part with in return for another; to transfer or hand over for an equivalent.

"They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits."—*Ezekiel* xlviii. 14.

2. It is now followed by *for*, but formerly *with* was also used.

"Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad."—*Locke*.

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.

"Without *exchanging* a blow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To resign, give up, or abandon one state for another.

"Death for life *exchanged* foolishlie."

Spenser: F. Q.; Of Mutabilitie, vi. 6.

B. Intrans.: To make an exchange; to barter.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to exchange*, *to barter*, *to truck*, and *to commute*: "To *barter* is to *exchange* one article of trade for another: to *truck* is a familiar term to express a familiar action for *exchanging* one article of private property for another: *commute* signifies an *exchanging* one mode of punishment for another. We may *exchange* one book for another; traders *barter* trinkets for gold dust; coachmen or stablemen *truck* a whip for a handkerchief; the Government *commute* the punishment of death for that of banishment." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to exchange* and *to change*, see CHANGE; and for that between *to exchange* and *to interchange*, see INTERCHANGE.

ěx-čhân'ge, *es-chaunge, *s.* [O. Fr. *eschange*; Fr. *échange*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exchanging, or giving one thing for another; a parting with one article or commodity for an equivalent.

"They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another."—*Addison*.

2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; interchange.

3. The act of giving up, resigning, or abandoning one state for another.

4. The contract by which one thing or commodity is exchanged for an equivalent.

5. The form or process of exchanging a debt or credit for another; the receiving or paying of money by bill, order, or draft. [BILL.]

"I have bills for money by *exchange*,
From Florence."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

6. That which is given in return for something received.

"There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is

That names me traitor, villain-like he lies."

Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

7. That which is received in return for something given.

"The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honors of the court."—*Dryden*.

*8. Change, transmutation.

"I am much ashamed of my *exchange*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

*9. Variety, change.

"These women all of rightwiseness,

Of choice and free election,

Must love *eschaunge* and doubleness."

Chaucer: Balade of Women.

II. Technically:

1. Commerce:

(1) A place where merchants, brokers, &c., meet to transact business; generally contracted into 'Change.

"He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name."—*Locke*.

(2) A bill of exchange (q. v.).

(3) The rate at which the money of one country is exchanged for that of another. [Course of Exchange.]

2. Arith.: A rule for ascertaining how much of the money of one country is equivalent in value to a given amount of that of another.

3. Law: A mutual grant of equal interests, in consideration the one for the other.

¶ (1) Arbitration of exchange: [ARBITRATION.]

(2) Course of exchange: The current price of a Bill of Exchange at any one place as compared with what it is at another. If for \$500 at one place exactly \$500 at the other must be paid, then the Course of Exchange between the two places is at par; if more must be paid at the second place, then it is above par at the other; if less, it is below it.

(3) Theory of exchange: A hypothesis with regard to radiant heat, devised by Prevost of Geneva, and since generally accepted. All bodies radiate heat. If two of different temperatures be placed near each other, each will radiate heat to the other, but the one higher in temperature will receive less than it emits. Finally, both will be of the same temperature, each receiving from the other precisely as much heat as it sends it in return. This scale is called the mobile equilibrium of temperature.

exchange-broker, *s.* A bill-broker.

exchange-cap, *s.* A fine quality of paper made of new stock; thin, highly calendered, and used for printing bills of exchange.

*exchange-wench, *s.* One of the women who kept stalls at the London Exchange, and whose reputation was not very good. (*English Colloq.*) (Nares.)

"Now every *exchange-wench* is ushered in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess."—*England's Vanity* (1683), p. 32.

ěx-čhân'ge-a-bíl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *exchangeable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being exchangeable.

ěx-čhân'ge-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exchange*; -able.]

1. That may or can be exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

"The officers captured were *exchangeable* with the powers of General Howe."—*Marshall*.

2. Rateable, or to be valued according to what can be procured in exchange; as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

ěx-čhân'g'-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *exchange(e)*; -er.] One who exchanges; one who deals in money.

"Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally choose rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law."—*Locke*.

*ěx-čhēat', *s.* [ESCHEAT.]

*ěx-čhēat'-ōr, *s.* [ESCHEATOR.]

ěx-čhěq'-uěr (q as k), *es-ček-er, *es-ček-ere, *ček-er, *s.* [O. Fr. *eschequier*, *eschiquier*, from *eschec*=check (at chess); *eschecs*=chess; Low Lat. *scaccarium*=(1) a chess-board, (2) *eschequer*; *scacci*=chess.] [CHECK, CHECKER, CHESS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A chess-board; hence, the game of chess itself.

"Thenne he wule bidde the pleie at the *escheker*."

Florice and Blauncheflour, 343.

2. A state or national treasury.

"They hadde to doone

In the *escheker* and in the chauncerye."

P. Flowman, 2, 132.

3. Funds; pecuniary resources.

"Shuts up every private man's *exchequer*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

II. English Law:

1. In the same sense as I. 2. [Chancellor of the Exchequer.]

2. [Court of Exchequer.]

¶ (1) Chancellor of the Exchequer: [CHANCELLOR.]

(2) Court of Exchequer:

English Law: A court instituted by William the Conqueror, and constituting part of the Aula Regia. It was remodeled by Edward I. Its primary object was to recover debts due to the king, such as unpaid taxes, &c., to vindicate his proprietary rights against those encroaching upon them, &c. But after a time, without losing sight of the original purpose, it developed into an ordinary law court, with a legal and an equitable side, each open to all the nation. The Act 2 Vict. c. 5 transferred the equity jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery. By 36 and 37 Vict. c. 66, passed August 5, 1873, and which came into operation on November 1, 1874, the Exchequer Court became the Exchequer Sub-division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A similar court was established in Scotland by 6 Anne c. 26.

(3) Court of Exchequer Chamber:

English Law: A court instituted in England by 31 Edw. III. to settle cases carried from the Court of Exchequer on writs of error. Subsequently an appeal in error lay to it from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, its jurisdiction in appeals being transferred to the Court of Appeal.

exchequer-bill, *s.* An instrument of credit created by the Commissioners of the British Treasury for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes to meet the necessities of the Exchequer. Exchequer-bills form a large portion of the unfunded, or floating debt of the country. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They last for a term of five years without renewal.

exchequer-bond, *s.* An exchequer-bond differs from an exchequer-bill in being issued to run for a definite period of time, in no case to exceed six years. The rate of interest payable on them is also fixed.

ěx-čhěq'-uěr (q as k), *v. t.* [EXCHEQUER, *s.*] (For def. see extract.)

"Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language—viz., to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases."—*Pegge: Anecd. of the Eng. Language*.

*ěx-čhěq'-uěred (q as k), *pa. par. & a.* [EXCHEQUER, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Chequered.

*ěx-čī'de, *v. t.* [Lat. *excido*: *ex*=out, away, and *cado*=to cut.] To cut off or away; to remove; to separate.

*ěx-čīp'-i-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *excipiens*, *pr. par.* of *excipio*=to take out, to except.]

A. As *adj.*: Taking exceptions.

"It is a good exception against the party *excipient*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*, 561.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who excepts.

2. *Med.*: An inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, &c.

*ěx-čī-ple, ěx-čī-pūle, ěx-čīp'-u-lŷs, ěx-čīp'-u-lŷm, *s.* [From Lat. *excipio*=to draw out, to receive. The form is a diminutive.]

Botany:

1. The part of the thallus which forms a rim or base to the shield of a lichen. (*Lindley*.)

2. The corresponding part in a fungal.

ěx-čīš'-a-ble, ex-cise-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *excise(e)*; -able.] Subject or liable to excise-duty.

The concealment of *excisable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value."—*Act of Parl. George II.*, c. 30.

ěx-čī'se, *ac-cise, *s.* [Fr., a corrupt. of O. Dut. *aksis*, or *aksys*=excise, itself a corrupt. of O. Fr. *assis*=assessments; Ger. *accise*=excise; Port. & Sp. *sis*=excise, tax. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A British tax or duty imposed upon certain commodities of home production or consumption, as malt, spirits, &c. [EXCISE-DUTIES.]

"The two houses at Westminster had laid an imposition, which they called an *excise*, upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of or practiced in England."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 453.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tion, -şion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The branch or department of the British Civil Service to which is committed the collection and management of the excise-duties. The name excise is less frequently given than formerly, the proper technical designation now being Inland Revenue.

¶ The internal revenue system of the United States corresponds to the excise system of Britain.

*3. A tax or toll of any kind.

"Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise."—Cleveland.

excise-duties, *s. pl.* Duties imposed by authority of the British Parliament on certain articles of home production and consumption. In the United States they are called internal revenue taxes.

excise-officer, *s.* A British public official charged with the carrying out of the several regulations affecting the excise-duties; an exciseman. His proper appellation now is an officer of Inland Revenue.

***ĕx-ċī-še** (1), *v. t. & i.* [EXCISE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To impose or charge a duty or tax upon.
- *2. To impose upon; to overcharge.

B. Intrans.: To charge or demand a toll.

"Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady roll,
But some *excising* courtier will have toll."

Pope: *Satires of Donne*, sat. iv.

ĕx-ċī-še (2), ***ĕx-ċī-ze**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excisus*, *pa. par.* of *excido*=to cut out: *ex*=out, *cædo*=to cut.] To cut out.

"Those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs, so *exciz'd* what they liked not."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

ĕx-ċī-še-man, *s.* [Eng. *excise*, and *man*.] A British public officer appointed to carry out the regulations connected with the excise, and to prevent and detect any evasion of them; an officer of Inland Revenue.

"Every *exciseman* who refuses to swear is to be deprived of his bread."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

ĕx-ċī-šion, *s.* [Lat. *excisio*, from *excisus*, *pa. par.* of *excido*; Fr. *excision*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of cutting out or off; destruction, extirpation.

"O poore and myserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other euyl adventures hath hapned unto the!"—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

2. The state of being cut off, destroyed, or extirpated.

"From the first erection into a people down to their final *excision*."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A cutting off or away from the church; excommunication.

2. *Surg.*: The cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation.

ĕx-ċit-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *excitable*; *-ity*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being excitable.

2. *Physiol.*: The property manifested by living beings, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of excitants and irritants; irritability.

ĕx-ċit'-a-ble, ***ex-ċite-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *excitabilis*, from *excito*.]

1. Easily excited; susceptible of excitement; readily stirred up or stimulated.

"His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects."—Barrow: *Works*, i. 475.

2. Characterized by excitability; as, an *excitable* temper.

ĕx-ċit'-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *excitans*, *pr. par.* of *excito*=to call out; a frequent. of *excito*, from *ex*=out, and *cieo*=to call, to summon.]

***A. As adj.**: Stimulating; tending to excite; exciting.

"The donation of heavenly graces, prevention, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant."—Nicholson: *Expos. of the Catechism* (1662), p. 60.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which excites, stimulates, or produces increased action in a living organism.

2. *Med.*: An agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body, or of any of the tissues or organs which belong to it; a stimulant.

***ĕx-ċī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *excitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excito*.] [EXCITE.] To excite, to stimulate.

ĕx-ċī-tā-tion, ***ex-ċi-ta-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *excitation*; Lat. *excitatio*, from *excitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excito*; Sp. *excitación*; Ital. *eccitazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of exciting, stimulating, or putting into motion; a rousing or awaking; a prompting.

"Oft the lothe thing is doen by *excitation* of other mannes opinion."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. i.

II. *Med.*: The act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

ĕx-ċit'-a-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *excitativ*.] Having power or tending to excite or stimulate; exciting, excitatory.

"Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion."—Barrow: *Expos. on the Creed*.

ĕx-ċī-tā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *excitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excito*; Fr. *excitateur*.] [EXCITE.]

Elect.: An instrument for discharging the contents of a Leyden jar or other accumulator of electricity, in such a way as to protect the operator from receiving the shock.

ĕx-ċī-tā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Fr. *excitatoire*.] Tending to excite or stimulate; excitative.

ĕx-ċī-te, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *exciter*, from Lat. *excito*=to call out, a frequent. of *excito*, from *ex*=out, and *cieo*=to call to summon.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to call into action, to stimulate.

"He *exciteth* other folk thereto,
To lose his good as he himself hath do."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,212

2. To heat or inflame the spirits of.

3. To create, to stir up, to set on foot, to stir into action, to provoke.

"What was known *excited* no feeling but contempt and loathing."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Med.*: To stimulate or increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

B. Intrans.: To stimulate, to animate, to cause excitement, to give a stimulus.

"There native beauty pleases and *excites*."

Dryden: *Art of Poetry*, ch. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to excite*, *to incite*, and *to provoke*: "*To excite* is said more particularly of the inward feelings; *incite* is said of the external actions; *provoke* is said of both. A person's passions are *excited*; he is *incited* by any particular passion to a course of conduct; a particular feeling is *provoked*, or he is *provoked* by some feeling to a particular step. Wit and conversation *excite* mirth; men are *incited* by a lust for gain to fraudulent practices; they are *provoked* by the opposition of others to intemperate language and intemperate measures. *To excite* is very frequently used in a physical acceptance; *incite* always, and *provoke* mostly, in a moral application. We speak of *exciting* hunger, thirst, or perspiration; of *inciting* to noble actions; of *provoking* impertinence, scorn, or resentment." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ċit'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [EXCITE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Stimulated, aroused, stirred up, brought into action.

2. Heated or inflamed in spirit.

ĕx-ċit'-ĕd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *excited*; *-ly*.] In an excited manner.

ĕx-ċī-te-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *excite*; *-ful*(l).] Causing excitement; full of exciting matter; excitatory, exciting.

ĕx-ċī-te-ment, *s.* [Eng. *excite*; *-ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exciting or stimulating.

2. The state of being excited; commotion, sensation; heat or warmth of temper.

3. That which excites, stimulates, or produces action.

"The best *excitement* to each private virtue."—Law: *Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

II. *Med.*: A state of abnormal activity in any organ of the body. For instance, if the heart beat violently, the organ is under the influence of excitement, with the effect of sending the blood through the arteries and veins with unwonted force. If the membrane surrounding the brain be inflamed, and mania supervene, the brain is excited. Such excitement is followed sooner or later by a reaction in which there is abnormal depression, proportioned to the intensity of the previous excitement.

ĕx-ċit'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *excite*(e); *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses to action.

"Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

2. One who provokes, stirs up, or irritates.

"They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: An excitant, a stimulant.

2. *Elect.*: A substance which by friction is capable of exciting electricity.

ĕx-ċit'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXCITE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Stimulating, arousing, calling into action.
2. Causing or producing excitement.

C. As subst.: An excitement; a stimulus, a stimulant.

"Wanting many *excitings* of grace."—Herbert: *Country Parson*, ch. xxii.

exciting-causes, *s. pl.*

Med.: Causes which tend immediately to produce disease, as distinguished from predisposing causes, which during long periods of time prepare the way for it to arise.

ĕx-ċit'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exciting*; *-ly*.] In an exciting manner; so as to excite.

ĕx-ċī-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *excite*(e); *-ive*.] Tending to excite; causing excitement.

ĕx-ċit-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *excit(o)*=to excite, with *o* connective.]

excito-motory, *a.*

Anat.: An epithet applied to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted to a center and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle without sensation or volition. (Owen.)

***ĕx-clāim'**, *s.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*] A clamor, an outcry.

ĕx-clāim', *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *exclamer*, from Lat. *exclamo*; *ex*=out, and *clamo*=to cry, to shout; Sp. *exclamar*; Ital. *esclamare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cry out with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation; to call out loudly; to vociferate; to ejaculate.

"They assembled in great multitudes, *exclaiming* that the capitulation was nothing to them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*2. To make an outcry, to declaim; to inveigh.

"In his charges to the clergy he *exclaimed* against the pluralities."—Burnet: *Hist. of Own Time; Life of the Author*.

B. Trans.: To utter or cry loudly; to call out; to cry out.

¶ For the difference between *to exclaim* and *to cry*, see CRY.

ĕx-clāim'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exclaim*; *-er*.] One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat or passion; one who declaims or inveighs.

ĕx-clā-mā-tion, ***ex-cla-ma-cion**, *s.* [French, from Lat. *exclamatio*, from *exclamo*=to cry out; Sp. *exclamación*; Ital. *esclamazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exclaiming, crying out, or vociferating.

*2. Clamor, vociferation, outcry.

"Thy ran streight to harneys and . . . made an *exclamation* that, &c."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 176.

3. Declamation, inveighing; an outcry.

"The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church."—Hooker: (Dedic.).

4. An emphatic or passionate utterance; an expression of surprise, pain, anger, joy, &c.

"But what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound?"—Sidney.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A word expressing some sudden passion, as wonder, fear, surprise, &c.; an interjection.

2. *Print.*: A mark or sign [!] indicating emotion, emphasis, or pointed address.

ĕx-clām'-a-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *exclamatif*; Sp. *exclamativo*; Ital. *esclamativo*.] Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

ĕx-clām'-a-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exclamative*; *-ly*.] In an exclamatory manner; exclamatorily.

ĕx-clām'-a-tōr-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exclamatory*; *-ly*.] In an exclamatory manner; with exclamations.

ĕx-clām'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*]

1. Containing, expressing, or of the nature of exclamation.

"I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

2. Using profuse exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* speaker.

ĕx-clŭ-de, *v. t.* [Lat. *excludo*=to shut out; *ex*=out, and *claudo*=to shut; Fr. *exclure*; Ital. *escludere*; Sp. *excluir*.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

"Exclude the incroaching cattle from thy ground."

Dryden: *Virgil*, *Georgic* ii. 512.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To eject, to emit, to thrust out, to extrude.

"Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible pro-ruption, antedates their period of exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

3. To debar; to shut out or hinder from participation.

"This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs."—*Swift*.

4. To shut out from the society of; to separate.

"Sith I from Diomedes, and noble Troilus,
Am clene *excluded*, as abject odious."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

5. To leave no room for; to shut out; to forbid.

"Oure faithe . . . *excludeth* al maner of doute."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

6. To except, to omit; not to comprehend in or admit into any grant, privilege, enjoyment, &c.

"If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered."—*Swift*.

7. To except or omit from any rule, or category.

Ēx-clū'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *exclusio*, from *exclusus*, pa. par. of *excludo*; Fr. *exclusion*; Sp. *exclusion*; Ital. *esclusione*.]

1. The act of shutting out, or denying entrance or admission.

"In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits it doth hurt."—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being excluded or shut out.

"His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss."
Milton: P. L., iii. 525.

3. A rejecting, dismissing, or shutting out; non-reception in any manner.

"If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government."—*Addison*.

4. A debarring or shutting out from participation in any grant, privilege, &c.

"A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the Crown of England and Ireland."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lxvii. (an. 1679).

5. An excepting or omitting from any rule, proposition, category, &c.

"There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

*6. The ejecting of the young from the egg or womb.

"How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*?"—*Ray: On the Creation*.

7. That which is ejected, emitted, or thrust out; an excretion.

"The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

¶ **Exclusion Bill:**

English Hist.: A bill designed to prevent the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England, from retaining his right of succession to the throne, the reason being that he had embraced Roman Catholicism. In 1680 it passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, after the King, Charles II., had declared that he would never accord it the royal assent. In 1681 it was revived, but, instead of passing, it led to the dissolution of Parliament.

"Halifax had spoken with great energy against the *Exclusion Bill*."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 197.

Ēx-clū'-sion-ār-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ary*.] Tending to exclude or shut out.

Ēx-clū'-sion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*er*.] The same as EXCLUSIONIST (q. v.).

Ēx-clū'-sion-ism, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ism*.] The character, manner or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

Ēx-clū'-sion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ist*.] One who would exclude another from any privilege, position, &c.

Ēx-clū'-sive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *exclusif*; Sp. *exclusivo*; Ital. *esclusivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of excluding or barring entrance or admission.

"They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars."
Milton: P. L., viii. 625.

2. Debarring from participation in any privilege, grant, enjoyment, &c.

"Who with *exclusive* Bills must now dispense."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 254.

3. Not taken into account; not included or comprehending.

"I know not whether he reckons the dross, *exclusive* or inclusive."—*Swift*.

4. Possessed or enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an *exclusive* privilege.

5. Inclined to exclude others from society or fellowship; fastidious or illiberal in the choice of associates; narrow.

B. As substantive:

*1. That which excludes or excepts; an exclusion.

"This man is so cunning in his inclusives and *exclusives* that he discerneth nothing between copulatives and disjunctives."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 943.

2. One who is exclusive in his manners or tastes; one who excludes all but a very few from his society.

exclusive dealing, *s.* The act of dealing or threatening to deal exclusively with those who gave a particular side their support at an election. (*Eng. Colloq.*)

exclusive privilege, *s.*

Scots Law: A term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent tradesmen, not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

Ēx-clū'-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exclusive*; -*ly*.]

1. Without inclusion or admission of others to participation; to the exclusion of all others.

"War or the chase are *exclusively* their province."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

"The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, *inclusively*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

Ēx-clū'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *exclusive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being exclusive, fastidious, or illiberal in the choice of society.

Ēx-clū'-siv-ism, *s.* [Eng. *exclusive*(e); -*ism*.] The act or practice of excluding; exclusiveness.

Ēx-clū'-sōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *excluserius*, from *exclusus*, pa. par. of *excludo*.] Excluding; exclusive; shutting out.

***Ēx-cōct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo*=to boil out: *ex*=out, and *coquo*=to boil, to cook.] To boil up; to produce by boiling.

***Ēx-cōc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excoctio*, from *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo*.] The act or process of boiling out.

Ēx-cōg'-i-tāte, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *excogitatus*, pa. par. of *excogito*: *ex*=out, and *cogito*=to think.]

A. Trans.: To invent; to map out or devise by thinking.

"If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?"—*More*.

B. Intrans.: To meditate; to cogitate.

"I take it to be my duty to meditate, and to *excogitate*, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people."—*Bacon: On the Laws of England*.

Ēx-cōg'-i-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excogitatio*, from *excogitatus*, pa. par. of *excogito*.] The act or process of devising or inventing in the thoughts; invention; thought; meditation.

"Wherefore to consideration pertaineth *excogitation*, and advisement."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, fo. 72 b.

***Ēx-cōm-mēn'ge**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *excommange*=an excommunication.] To excommunicate.

***Ēx-cōm-mū'ne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *commune* (q. v.).] To shut out or exclude from fellowship or participation in.

Ēx-cōm-mūn'-i-çā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communicable* (q. v.).] That may or can be excommunicated; liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Ēx-cōm-mūn'-i-cāte, *v. t.* [From Lat. *excommunicatus*, pa. par. of *excommunico*.]

Ecclesiol.: To visit with the penalties of excommunication (q. v.).

Ēx-cōm-mūn'-i-cāte, *a. & s.* [From English *excommunicate*, *v.* (q. v.).] Excommunicated.

Ēx-cōm-mūn'-i-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excommunication*(e); -*ion*; Fr. *excommunication*; Span. *excomunion*; Ital. *scommunicatione*, all from Latin *excommunicatio*.]

Ecclesiol.: The spiritual penalty of excluding an offender from the communion and all the privileges of the Church, and from Christian society. It is founded on 1 Cor. v. In the first century, those guilty of gross sins, and who had been vainly admonished, were excommunicated. If they repented, they were again admitted to all Christian privileges, but after a second grievous fall, they were finally excluded from the ranks of the faithful. Among those on whom discipline was exercised were Christians who denied their faith for fear of their lives during persecution, returning again when the danger was over. In the third century, during the sharp Decian persecution a controversy arose in the Church as to the treatment of these weak brethren. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was for severity, and carried his point against quite a multitude of his fellow believers who were in favor of leniency. The Novatians in the third century, and the Donatists in the fourth, broke off from the Church catholic, from causes connected with the dissatisfaction they felt that the Church had, in their view, too easily restored to their old status those erring disciples. A distinction gradually arose between a lesser and a greater excommunication, the latter called also Anathema. In the middle ages, during the dominancy of the Papacy, the greater excommunication became a formidable power, and was used as a weapon wherewith to assail even kings and emperors. The first reigning prince thus excommunicated was Robert, King of France, in 998. The Pope who did the deed was Gregory V. Many other cases followed. In 1077 Gregory VII. excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and the proud monarch had ultimately to seek reconciliation with the offended hierarch. In 1208, Pope Innocent III. acted similarly to King John of England, the interdict not being reversed till 1214. To omit other cases, Pope Pius VII. in 1809 excommunicated Napoleon I., and in 1860, Pope Pius IX. virtually did so to Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, though not naming the delinquents.

Ēx-cōm-mūn'-i-cā-tōr, *s.* [EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

"Himselfe was one of the *excommunicators*."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 19.

Ēx-cōm-mūn'-i-çā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *excommunicat*(e); -*ory*.] Pertaining to or causing excommunication.

***Ēx-cōm-mū-nī-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communion*.] Excommunication.

Ēx cōn-çēs'-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] From that which is conceded or granted.

Ēx-cōr'-i-çā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *excori(o)*=to excoriate, and Eng. -*able*.] Capable of being excoriated; that may or can be stripped off.

"The scaly covering of fishes . . . even in such as are *excoriable*."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, c. iii.

Ēx-cōr'-i-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*: *ex*=off, and *corium*=skin, covering.]

1. *Lit.*: To strip off the skin or covering; to flay.

"The heat of the island Squana . . . *excoriates* the skin."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 694.

2. *Fig.*: To castigate or chastise verbally.

Ēx-cōr'-i-âte, **Ēx-cōr'-i-ât-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*.] Stripped of the skin or covering; flayed, skinned.

Ēx-cōr'-i-ā'-tion, *s.* [Sp. *excoriacion*; Ital. *escoriazione*, from Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of excoriating or stripping of the skin or covering; a flaying; a wearing off of the skin.

"A little before the *excoriation* of Marsyas."

Brewer: Lingua, iii. 5.

2. The state of being excoriated; loss of skin; an abrasion.

"It healeth . . . the *excoriations* or frettings of the eyelids."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. iii.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of stripping of possessions; robbery, plunder, spoliation.

"It hath marvelously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort."—*Cowel*.

2. Verbal chastisement.

Ēx-cōr'-tī-cāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *ex*=away, off, *cortex* (genit. *corticis*)=bark, and suff. -*ate*.] To strip off the bark or rind.

Ēx-cōr-tī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excorticate*(e); -*ion*.] The act of stripping the bark or rind off.

Ēx'-crē-çā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *excreabilis*, from *excreo*=to excrete (q. v.).] That may or can be discharged or ejected by spitting.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ěx'-crě-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *excreatus*, pa. par. of *excreo*: *ex*=out, and *screo*=to hawk, to hem.] To eject or discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting; to spit out.

ěx'-crě-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excreat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act or process of spitting out.

ěx'-crě-měnt (1), *s.* [Lat. *excrementum*=refuse, ordure, from Lat. *excretum*, sup. of *excerno*=to sift out, to separate: *ex*=out, away, and *cerno*=to sift.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is ejected or discharged from the body after digestion; excretion.

ěx'-crě-měnt (2), *s.* [Lat. *exresco*=to grow out.] Anything growing out of the body: as hair, nails, &c.; an excrescence.

ěx'-crě-měň-tal, *adj.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; voided or excreted as excrement by the natural passages of the body.

ěx'-crě-měň-ti'-tial (tial as shāl), *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-tial*.] Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the human body.

ěx'-crě-měň-ti'-tious, *adj.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-itious*.]

1. Containing or consisting of excrement; excrementitious.

2. Excrescent.

ěx'-crě-měň-tize, *v. i.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-ize*.] To ease one's self by extrusion of fæces.

***ěx'-crěs'-ce**, *s.* [Lat. *exresco*=to grow out: *ex*=out, and *resco*=to grow.] An increase.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excesce* on the tale of five or six shillings or thereby in one hundred pounds."—*Forbes: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 56.

ěx'-crěs'-ceňce, ***ěx'-crěs'-ceň-cy**, *s.* [French *excrescence*, from Lat. *excrescentia*, from *excrescens*, pr. par. of *exresco*=to grow out.]

1. *Lit.*: An outgrowth; an excrescent appendage; anything which grows out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

"Mountains have been looked upon by some as warts and superfluous excrescences."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. An extraordinary or unnatural appendage.

"All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an excrescence, and not a living part of poetry."—*Dryden*.

2. An extravagant or excessive outbreak; as, an excrescence of joy.

ěx'-crěs'-ceňt, *a.* [Latin *excrescens*, pr. par. of *exresco*.]

1. *Lit.*: Growing out of or upon something else in an unnatural manner.

II. Figuratively:

1. Superfluous.

"Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, ii. 49.

2. Added; not originally or properly belonging: as in the word *empty*, the *p* is excrescent.

excrescent consonants. A term introduced by Professor Key (*Philological Essays*, p. 204) to designate what before was called Epenthesis.

ěx'-crěs'-ceň-tial, *adj.* [Eng. *excrescent*; *-ial*.] Resembling or having the form or nature of an excrescence.

ěx'-crě-te, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *excretus*, pa. par. of *excerno*=to separate, to sift.]

A. *Trans.*: To discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The nature and quality of the excreted substance."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xiii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To be emitted or discharged.

"Vaporous fume that excrete forth from the brain."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 301.

ěx'-crě-ti-ne, *s.* [Lat. *excret(io)*; *-in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}SO_2$, a peculiar crystallizable substance found by Marcet in human fæces; very soluble in ether, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water. It has an alkaline reaction, and is not decomposed by dilute mineral acids.

ěx'-crě-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excretio*, from *excretus*, pa. par. of *excerno*; Fr. *excrétion*; Sp. *excrecion*; Ital. *escrezione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A throwing off or ejecting of animal fluids from the body; the voiding of excrement.

"The constant separation and excretion whereof is necessary for the preservation of life."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 339.

2. That which is excreted; excrement.

"The aptness of their excretion to the purpose, its property of hardening into a shell."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

II. Physiology:

1. *Animal*: The collection and discharge at particular parts of various matters which are no longer of use in the animal economy. Examples, urine and sweat. It is partly opposed to secretion.

2. *Vegetable*: Any superfluous matter thrown off externally by a living plant.

ěx'-crě-ti-ve, *a.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power of separating and excreting fluid matter from the body; excretory.

"A diminution of the body happens by the excretive faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

ěx'-crě-ti-ŏr-ŏ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *excrétoire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the quality or power of excretion; excretive.

"The excretory ducts of the mucilaginous glands."—*Denham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note 11.)

B. *As substantive*:

Anat.: A duct or vessel serving to receive and excrete matter.

"Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood."—*Cheyne*.

excretory-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The organs by which excretion takes place. Specif., the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys.

ěx'-crĭpt, *s.* [Lat. *exscriptus*, pa. par. of *exscribo*=to write out.]

Law: A copy, a writing copied from another. (*Wharton*.)

***ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-ā-ble** (or ċi as shĭ), *a.* [Lat. *excruciabilis*, from *excrucio*.] That may or can be tortured or tormented.

***ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-ā-měnt** (or ċi as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *excrucio*=to torture, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] Anguish, torment, torture.

ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-āte (or ċi as shĭ), *v. t.* [EXCRUCIATE, *a.*] To torture, to torment, to inflict the most severe pains on.

ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-āte (or ċi as shĭ), *a.* [Lat. *excruciat*, pa. par. of *excrucio*=to torture great: *ex*=out, fully, and *crucio*=to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*)=a cross.] Excruciated, tortured, tormented, on the rack.

ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-āt-ing (or ċi as shĭ), *pr. par. & a.* [EXCRUCIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Causing the most intense pain; extremely painful; torturing, tormenting.

"Men were sentenced to pain so *excruciating*, that they begged to be sent to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-āt-ing-lŏ (or ċi as shĭ), *adv.* [Eng. *excruciating*; *-ly*.] In an excruciating manner.

ěx'-crŭ'-ċi-ā-tion (or ċi as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *excruciatio*, from *excruciat*, pa. par. of *excrucio*.] The act of torturing or tormenting with intense pain; the state of being tortured or tormented; torment, extreme pain.

"The frettings, the thwartings, and the excruciations of life."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 57.

***ěx'-cu-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excubatio*, from *excubo*=to lie out of doors, to keep watch; *ex*=out, and *cubo*=to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

ěx'-cu-bi-ti-ŏr-ŏ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *excubo*.]

Arch.: A gallery or loft in a church where watch was kept at night on the eve of any great festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

ěx'-cŭ'-dĭt, *v. t.* [Lat., 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *excudo*=to engrave.] He engraved it; a word placed at the bottom of an engraving, preceded by the name of the engraver.

***ěx'-cŭl'-pā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpable* (q. v.).] That may or can be exculpated, or freed from blame.

ěx'-cŭl'-pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpo*: *ex*=out, away, and *culpa*=blame.]

1. To clear or free by words from the imputation or charge of a fault, or crime; to justify.

"The author prefixed a something in which he exculpated himself from being the author of the heroic epistle."—*Mason: Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare*. (Note.)

2. To regard as innocent; to acquit; to exonerate. "I exculpate him further for his writing against me."—*Milman*.

¶ For the difference between *to exculpate* and *to exonerate*, see EXONERATE.

ěx'-cŭl'-pā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exculpacio*, from *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpo*.] The act of exculpating or freeing from a charge or imputation of fault or crime; a vindication, a justification, an absolving.

"In Scotland the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before the trial to prove the thing to be impossible."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1684).

¶ *Letters of exculpation*:

Scots Law: A warrant granted at the suit of the defendant in a criminal case to compel the attendance of the witnesses whose evidence, he believes, will tend to his exculpation.

ěx'-cŭl'-pā-ti-ŏr-ŏ, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpato* (q. v.).] Tending to exculpate or clear from a charge or imputation; containing excuse or vindication.

"This fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpatory* comment."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope*.

***ěx'-cŭr'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *excurro*: *ex*=out, and *curro*=to run.] To pass beyond proper limits; to go or run to extremes.

ěx'-cŭr'-reňt, *a.* [Lat. *excurrens*, pr. par. of *excurro*=to run out, to project.]

Bot.: Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything; the term used when there is an axis remaining uniformly in the center of a structure, while all the other parts are regularly disposed around it. Example, the stem of *Pinus abies*. (*Lindley*.)

***ěx'-cŭr'se**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make an excursion through; to pass or journey through. (*Hallam*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To make a digression; to digress.

"But now I *excurs*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 71.

ěx'-cŭr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *excursio*=a running out, from *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*: *ex*=out, and *curro*=to run; Fr. & Sp. *excursion*; Ital. *excursione*.]

*1. A running out; a charge, an attack.

"A pious, zealous, most religious sonne, Who on the enemy *excursion* made."—*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. iii., s. 1.

2. A hostile expedition or incursion into the territory of another.

"They would make *excursions* and waste the country."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 77.

3. An expedition or wandering into some distant part.

"The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible."—*Locke*.

4. A short journey to some point or place for purposes of health or pleasure.

5. The act of deviating or rambling from the stated or usual path; a wandering beyond the fixed or ordinary limits.

"The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

*6. A digression; a wandering or rambling from the subject.

"Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love*.

*7. A projecting addition to a building.

"That small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire is commonly called an orial."—*Fuller: Church History*, vi. 285.

excursion-ticket, *s.* A ticket for an excursion or pleasure trip by rail or otherwise.

excursion-train, *s.* A train running specially for the conveyance of travelers on an excursion or pleasure trip to and from some particular place.

***ěx'-cŭr'-sion**, *v. i.* [EXCURSION, *s.*] To make an excursion or trip; to travel.

***ěx'-cŭr'-sion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an excursion.

***ěx'-cŭr'-sion-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-er*.] The same as EXCURSIONIST (q. v.).

ěx'-cŭr'-sion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-ist*.]

1. One who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip; one who travels by an excursion-train.

2. One whose profession it is to provide facilities for making excursions.

***ěx'-cŭr'-sion-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-ize*.] To make an excursion.

ěx'-cŭr'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *excurs(us)*, pa. par. of *excurro*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Prone or given to rambling, wandering, or deviating; exploring.

ěx'-cŭr'-sive-lŏ, *adv.* [Eng. *excursive*; *-ly*.] In a wandering manner; at random.

ěx'-cŭr'-sive-ňess, *s.* [Eng. *excursive*; *-ness*.] A tendency or proneness to wander, ramble, or deviate from the subject; a disposition to search or inquire widely into matters.

žate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rāle, fŭll; trŏ, Sŏrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-cūr-sūs, s. [Lat.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some point or topic in it than could be given in the notes to the text.

ĕx-cūs'-a-ble, ***ĕx-cūs'e-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *excusabilis*, from *excuso*=to excuse; Fr. & Sp. *excusable*; Ital. *excusabile*, *scusabile*.]

1. *Of persons*: That may or can be excused or pardoned; deserving of or entitled to pardon.

"Ye be not *excusable*."—Chaucer: *Boethius*, bk. i.

2. *Of things*: Admitting of excuse or justification; pardonable.

"Homicide in self-defense, or *se defendendo*, upon a sudden affray, is also *excusable* rather than justifiable, by the English law."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

excusable-homicide, s.

Law: Homicide of one or other of two kinds: (1) By misadventure, when a man doing a lawful act accidentally kills another. (2) Upon a principle of self-preservation; as, when a person is attacked by a robber, or when he is defending his wife, child, or servant, kills the assailant without intending to do so.

ĕx-cūs'-a-ble-nēss, ***ĕx-cūs'e-a-ble-nēss**, s. [Eng. *excusable*: -ness.] The quality or state of being excusable.

"The innocence or *excusableness* of some men's mistakes about these matters."—Sharp: *A Discourse on Conscience*.

ĕx-cūs'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *excusab(le)*; -ly.] In an excusable manner or degree; pardonably, justifiably.

"We *excusably* mistake the nature of the case."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

***ĕx-cūs'-ā-tion**, ***ex-cus-a-cion**, s. [Lat. *excusatio*, from *excusatus*, pa. par. of *excuso*=to excuse (q. v.); Fr. *excusation*; Sp. *excusacion*; Ital. *escusazione*, *scusazione*.] An excuse, vindication, or apology.

***ĕx-cūs'-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat.; Fr. *excusateur*; Ital. *scusatore*.] One who makes excuse, apology, or defense for another; an excuser, an apologist.

ĕx-cūs'-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *excusator*; -y.] Making excuse or apology; containing or of the nature of an excuse or apology; apologetical.

"He made *excusatory* answers."—Wood: *Annals Univ. of Oxford* (an. 1557).

ĕx-cūs'e, v. t. & i. [Fr. *excuser*; from Lat. *excuso*=to free from a charge: *ex*=out, away, and *causa*=a cause, a charge; Sp. *excusar*; Port. *excusar*; Ital. *excusare*, *scusare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form or constitute an excuse for; to exonerate, to absolve, to exculpate; to free from blame or guilt.

2. To ask pardon or indulgence for; to make excuses for; to justify, to vindicate.

"Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?"—2 *Corinth.* xii. 19.

3. To extenuate by excuses or apology; to make excuses for.

"Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;

He acts the third crime that defends the first."

B. Jonson

4. To pardon, to forgive, to acquit.

5. To condone, to overlook.

"I must *excuse* what cannot be amended."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 7.

6. To disengage or free from an obligation or duty.

"I pray thee have me *excused*."—Luke xiv. 19.

7. To regard with indulgence.

"Excuse some courtly stains;

No whiter page than Addison's remains."

Pope: *Satires*, v. 215.

8. To remit, to forgive; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a debt.

9. To clear from blame or guilt; to justify, to exculpate.

"Pray God the Duke of York *excuse* himself."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

***B. Intrans.**: To make excuses.

"And they all at once beganne to *excuse*."—Eible (1551): Luke xiv. 19.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to excuse* and *to pardon*: "We *excuse* a small fault, we *pardon* a great fault; we *excuse* that which personally affects ourselves; we *pardon* that which offends against morals: we may *excuse* as equals; we can *pardon* only as superiors. We exercise good nature in *excusing*; we exercise generosity or mercy in *pardon*ing. Friends *excuse* each other for the unintentional omission of formalities; it is the privilege of the supreme magistrate to *pardon* criminals whose offenses will admit of *pardon*: the violation of good manners is *inexcusable* in those who are cultivated; falsehood is *unpardonable* even in a child." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-cū se, s. [EXCUSE, v.]

1. The act of excusing, apologizing, defending or justifying.

"Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

2. A plea offered in extenuation or justification; an apology.

"We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death."—Addison.

3. That which excuses or extenuates; an extenuation.

"[I] am damned wythout *excuse* yf I beleue them not."—John Frith: *A Boke*, fo. 9.

4. Justification, pardon, forgiveness.

"This desire might have *excuse*."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 235.

5. A pretended reason, plea, or ground; as, it was only an *excuse* to get away.

"We are unwilling and backward, imagine difficulties, contrive *excuses*."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

¶ For the difference between *excuse* and *pretense*, see PRETENSE.

ĕx-cūs'e-lēss, a. [Eng. *excuse*; -less.]

1. *Of persons*: Without excuse or defense.

2. *Of things*: That cannot be excused; inexcusable; unpardonable.

***ĕx-cūs'e-mēt**, s. [Eng. *excuse*; -ment.] Excuse, defense.

ĕx-cūs'-ēr, s. [Eng. *excus(e)*; -er.]

1. One who makes excuses or apology for another; an apologist.

"In vain would his *excusers* endeavor to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness."—Swift.

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

***ĕx-cūs's**, ***ex-cusse**, v. t. [Lat. *excussus*, pa. par. of *excutio*=to shake out: *ex*=out, and *quatio*=to shake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To shake off, to get rid of.

2. To discuss, to decipher.

II. Law: To dispossess and seize; to distrain.

***ĕx-cūs'-sion**, s. [Lat. *excussio*, from *excussus*, pa. par. of *excutio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of shaking off.

2. The act of discussing, sifting, or inquiring into.

II. Law: The act of seizing and detaining under legal process, distraint.

ĕx'-ē-āt, s. [Lat.=he may go out; 3d pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exeo*=to go out: *ex*=out, and *eo*=to go.]

1. Leave of absence; as, to a student at the universities.

2. A permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

3. A permission by a Roman Catholic bishop to one of his subjects to take orders in another diocese.

ĕx'-ē-crā-ble, a. [Lat. *execrabilis*, from *execror*=to execrate (q. v.); Fr. *exécration*; Sp. *execrable*; Ital. *esecrabile*.]

1. Detestable, hateful, accursed, abominable.

"Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 3.

*2. Piteous, lamentable.

"The *execrable* passion of Christ."—R. Hill: *Pathway to Piety* (1629), p. 149.

ĕx'-ē-crā-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *execrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being execrable.

ĕx'-ē-crā-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *execrab(le)*; -ly.] In an execrable manner; cursedly, abominably, detestably.

"As *execrably* virtuous, as sinful, as odious now to God as ever."—Prynne: *1 Histriomastix*, vi. 19.

ĕx'-ē-crāte, v. t. [Lat. *execratus*, *exsecratus*, pa. par. of *execror*, *exsecror*=to curse greatly: *ex*=out, fully, and *sacro*=to consecrate, to declare accursed; *sacer*=sacred, accursed; Fr. *exécer*; Sp. *execrar*.]

1. To curse; to imprecate evil upon; to abominate, to detest utterly, to abhor.

"The nation *execrated* the cruelties which had been committed on the Highlanders."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To bring curses upon; to render hateful, detested, or abominable.

"As if mere plebeian noise were enough to *execrate* anything as devilish."—Jeremy Taylor.

ĕx'-ē-crā'-tion, s. [Lat. *execratio*, *exsecratio*, from *execratus*, *exsecratus*, pa. par. of *execror*, *exsecror*; Fr. *exécration*; Sp. *execracion*; Ital. *esecrazione*.]

1. The act of cursing; an imprecation of evil; an expression of utter detestation.

"He was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with *execration* and invective."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*2. That which is accursed; anything held in detestation or abomination.

"They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach."—Jer. xlv. 12.

***ĕx'-ē-crā-tious**, adj. [Eng. *execrat(e)*; -ious.] Cursing, execrating.

ĕx'-ē-crā-tive, adj. [Eng. *execrat(e)*; -ive.] Cursing, vilifying.

ĕx'-ē-crā-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *execrative*; -ly.] With cursing or curses.

ĕx'-ē-crā-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [As if from a Lat. *execratorius*, from *execratus*, pa. par. of *execror*.]

A. As adj.: Cursing, abusive, denunciatory.

B. As subst.: A form or formula of execration.

***ex-ect** (ĕk-sĕct'), v. t. [Lat. *exsectus*, pa. par. of *exseco*=to cut out or away: *ex*=out, away, and *seco*=to cut.] To cut out or away.

***ex-ec-tion** (ĕk-sĕc'-tion), s. [Lat. *exsectio*, from *exsectus*, pa. par. of *exseco*.] The act of cutting out or away.

***ĕx'-ē-cūt'-a-ble**, a. [Fr., from *exécuter*=to execute.] That may or can be executed, performed, or carried out.

ĕx'-ēc'-u-tant, s. [Fr., pr. par. of *exécuter*.] One who performs; a performer; as, an *executant* on the piano.

"Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing."—G. Eliot: *Middlemarch*, ch. xvi.

ĕx'-ē-cūte, v. t. & i. [Fr. *exécuter*, from Lat. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pa. par. of *exsequor*=to follow out, to perform: *ex*=out, and *sequor*=to follow; Sp. & Port. *executar*; Ital. *esecutare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To follow or carry out to the end; to complete, to perform, to do.

"He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission."—South.

2. To carry into effect; to put in force; to give effect to.

"Even the warrant of the Chief Justice of England could not be *executed* without the help of a company of musketeers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. To perform, to inflict, to carry out.

"Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too."—Locke.

4. To put to death according to legal process; to punish capitally.

"To *execute* the noble duke at Calais."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

*5. To kill in any way.

"The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,
If I now had him."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 4.

*6. To use, to make use of.

"In fellest manner *execute* your arms."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

7. To make, to do, to carry out with art.

"These sculptures were designed by Phidias, and were *executed* by him."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 197.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To perform what is required to give validity to any legal instrument, as by signing, sealing, &c.

2. *Music*: To perform a piece.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perform a duty or office; to accomplish a purpose.

"The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city."—Sir J. Hayward.

2. To act, to work.

"With courage on he goes: doth *execute*

With counsel; and returns with victory."

Daniel: *Death of Earl of Devonshire*.

II. Music: To perform or play a piece of music.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to execute*, *to fulfill*, and *to perform*: "To *execute* is more than to *fulfill*, and to *fulfill* than to *perform*. To *execute* is to bring about an end; it involves active measures, and is peculiarly applicable to that which is extraordinary, or to that which requires particular spirit and talents; schemes of ambition are *executed*: to *fulfill* is to satisfy a moral obligation; it is applicable to those duties in which rectitude and equity

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

are involved; we fulfill the duties of citizens: to perform is to carry through by simple action or labor; it is more particularly applicable to the ordinary and regular business of life; we perform a work or a task. One executes according to the intentions of others: the soldier executes the orders of his general; the merchant executes the commissions of his correspondent: one fulfills according to the wishes and expectations of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěx'-ě-cūt-ěd, pa. par. or a. [EXECUTE.]

executed-consideration, s.

Law: A consideration which is executed before the promise upon which it is founded is made.

executed-contract, s.

Law: A contract carried out at the time it is made.

"A contract may also be either executed, as if A agrees to change horses with B, and they do it immediately; in which case the possession and the right are transferred together: or it may be executory, as if they agree to change next week; here the right only vests, and their reciprocal property in each other's horse is not in possession but in action; for a contract executed, which differs in nothing from a grant, conveys a chose in possession; a contract executory conveys only a chose in action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 36.

executed-estates, s. pl.

Law: Estates in possession.

executed-trust, s.

Law: A trust in which no act further than one which has been done already is requisite to give effect to the trust; as, when an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs. (Wharton.)

executed-use, s.

Law: The first use in a conveyance upon which the Statute of Uses operated by bringing the possession to it, the legal estate consisting of use and possession combined. (Wharton.) [USE, *Law.*]

ěx'-ě-cūt-ěr, s. [Eng. execut(e); -er.]

1. One who executes or performs anything.

*2. An executor (q. v.).

"Let's choose executors, and talk of wills:
And yet not so: for what can we bequeath?"

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

¶ In this sense accented on second syllable, the word being thus syllabicated: *ex-ec'-u-ter*.

*3. An executioner.

ěx'-ě-cū-těr-ship, s. [Eng. executor; -ship.] The office of an executor; an executorship.

ěx'-ě-cū-tion, *ex-e-cu-cion, s. [Fr. *exécution*, from Lat. *exsecutio*, from *exsecutus*, pa. par. of *exsequor*; Sp. *execucion*; Port. *execução*; Ital. *esecuzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of executing, performing, or accomplishing; performance; accomplishment.

"I like thy counsel: and how well I like it,
The execution of it shall make known."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. The act of carrying into effect or of giving effect to.

3. Death inflicted according to legal process; capital punishment.

"I have seen,
When, after execution, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

¶ *Modes of execution:* Austria, gallows, public; Bavaria, guillotine, private; Belgium, guillotine, public; Brunswick, az, private; China, sword or cord, public; Denmark, guillotine, public; Ecuador, musket, public; France, guillotine, public; Great Britain, gallows, private; Hanover, guillotine, private; Italy, capital punishment abolished; Netherlands, gallows, public; Oldenburg, musket, public; Portugal, gallows, public; Prussia, sword, private; Russia, musket, gallows, or sword, public; Saxony, guillotine, private; Spain, garotte, public; Switzerland, fifteen cantons, sword, public; two cantons, guillotine, public; two cantons, guillotine, private; United States (other than New York), gallows, mostly private. In New York the method adopted is death by electrocution. [ELECTROCUTION.]

4. Destruction; destructive effect; slaughter; frequently used with the verb *to do*; as, The shot did great execution.

"Brave Macbeth, with his brandished steel,
Which smoked with bloody execution,
Carved out his passage."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

*5. The act of sacking a town.

II. Technically:

1. *Art:* That mode by which a painter, sculptor, &c., produces his paintings, sculptures, &c., sometimes termed handling, penciling, &c., and by which, as much as by general style, his genuine works may be known; the right mechanical use of

the means of art to produce a given end; the mechanical means of bringing out the desired effect.

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of giving validity to a legal instrument; as by signing, sealing, &c.: as, the execution of a deed.

(2) The carrying into effect of a sentence, decision, or judgment of a court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained.

(3) The warrant or instrument by which the proper officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. It is issued by the clerk of the court, and is levied by the sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, upon the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

3. *Music:* The performance of any piece; facility in manipulation, combined with taste, grace, and expression.

ěx'-ě-cū-tion-ěr, s. [Eng. execution; -er.]

*1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any duty or office.

"It is a comfort to the executioners of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression."—*Bacon*.

2 (*Spec.*): One who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

"He kneeled down at the block and the executioner performed his office."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 244.

3. One who kills in any way; a murderer.

"I would not be thy executioner."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

4. The instrument or means by which anything is executed, performed, or carried out.

"All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell executioners of foul intents." *Crashaw*.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *exécutive*; Sp. *executiva*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the power or quality of executing or performing; capable of or fit for executing.

"They are the nimblest and strongest instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the soul."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 37.

2. *Polit.*: Active; carrying the laws into effect; superintending or having the charge of the execution of the laws. It is opposed to legislative and judicial; the legislative branch of a government deliberates, discusses, and enacts laws; the judicial applies and enforces the laws in particular cases; the executive carries them into effect, and superintends their enforcement.

"A council of state chosen by that assembly to be vested with the executive power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 206.

B. As subst.: The officer or officers constituting that branch of a government to which is committed the execution of the laws; the administrative branch of the government.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. executive; -ly.] By way of execution or performance.

"Who did . . . executively by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-těr, *ěx'-ě-c'-u-těr, *ex-e-cu-tour, *ex-e-cu-tur, *ex-e-quil-tour, s. [O. Fr. *exécuteur*, *exécuteur*; Fr. *exécuteur*; Sp. & Port. *executor*; Ital. *esecutore*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any office or duty.

"Such baseness
Had ne'er like executor." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. An executioner.

¶ In these senses pronounced as if spelled *ěx-ě-kū-tur*.

II. *Law:* A person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

"An executor is he to whom another man commits by will the execution of that his last will and testament. And all persons are capable of being executors, that are capable of making wills, and many others besides; as feme-coverts, and infants. This appointment of an executor is essential to the making of a will. If the testator does not name executors, or names incapable persons, or the executors named refused to act; in any of these cases the court grants administration *cum testamento annexo* to some other person; and then the duty of the administrator is very little different from that of an executor."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-těr'-i-al, *ex-ec-u-tor-i-all, a. & s. [Eng. executory; -al.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an executor; executive.

B. As subst.: Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

"Ordaines the Lordis of session to graunt ther letteris & vther executorialis against the excommunicat prelates and all vthers excommunicat persones."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 302.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-těr-ship, s. [Eng. executor; -ship.] The office or position of an executor.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-těr-ỹ, a. [Eng. executor; -y.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Executive; performing or carrying out official duties; pertaining to the executive branch of government.

2. *Law:* To be executed, performed, or carried out at some future time. [EXECUTED.]

"In these devises, I say, remainders may be created in some measure contrary to the first rules of law: though our lawyers will not allow such dispositions to be strictly remainders; but call them by another name, that of executory devises, or devises hereafter to be executed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-consideration, s.

Law: A consideration to be executed at some future time. [EXECUTED-CONSIDERATION.]

executory-contract, s.

Law: A contract to be carried out at some subsequent time. [EXECUTED-CONTRACT.]

executory-devise, s.

Law: A devise to be executed at some future time.

executory-estates, s. pl.

Law: Estates depending for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.

executory-remainder, s.

Law: A contingent remainder.

"Contingent or executory remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious or uncertain person, or upon a dubious or uncertain event."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-trust, s.

Law: A trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.

executory-uses, s. pl.

Law: Springing uses. [USE, s.]

ěx'-ě-c'-u-trěss, s. [English executor; -ess.] A female executor; an executrix.

"A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer,
And proud dame Eleanor sole executress." *Tragedy of King John* (1611).

*ěx'-ě-c'-u-trice, s. [Fr.]

1. A female who carries out, executes, or fulfills.

"Fortune executrice of wierdes."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 568.

2. A female executor; an executrix.

ěx'-ě-c'-u-trix, s. [Formed from *executor* on analogy of other feminines in *-trix*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

"A female at seventeen may be an executrix."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 17.

*ěx'-ě-de, v. t. [Lat. *exedo*: *ex*=out, away, and *edo*=to eat.] To eat away, to corrode.

"The ancient piece of money is not the least blurred or exceded."—*Monthly Review*, January 1752, p. 69.

ěx'-ě-dra, ěx'-ě-dra, s. [Lat. *exedra*, from Gr. *exedra*, from *ex*=out, without, and *hedra*=a seat; Fr. *exédre*.]

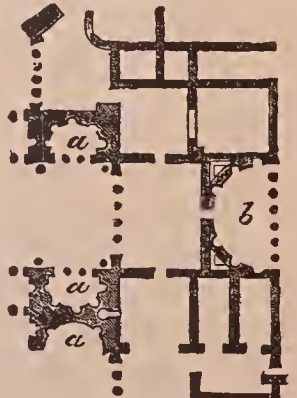
I. *Antiq.*: The portico of the Grecian palaestra, in which disputations of the learned were held. So called from its containing a number of seats, generally open, like the *pastas* or vestibule of a Greek house; an assembly-room or hall for conversation.

II. *Architecture:*

1. A niche projecting beyond the general plan of a building; a porch or chapel projecting from a large building.

2. A recess of a building.

ěx'-ě-gě-sis, s. [Gr. *exegesis*=a statement, a narrative, an explanation, an interpretation, (in gram.) a commentary; *exēgeomai*=to be leader of, to order, to tell at length, to relate in full: *ex*=out, and *hēgeomai*=to lead the way; *agō*=to lead.]



Plan of Part of Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

a. Exedra for the use of philosophers and their scholars. b. Exedra for the use of the philosophers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

- *1. The process of finding the root of an equation.
2. Interpretation, specifically, Scripture interpretation.

† Biblical Exegesis:

Exegesis of Scripture: Credner indicates two kinds of it. The first of these is Grammatico-historical Exegesis—i. e., interpretation according to the grammatical signification of the words as historically ascertained or as supplemented by history. Of this he, in common with enlightened interpreters in general, approves. The second kind is Dogmatic Exegesis, which, coming to the interpretation of Scripture determined to find certain doctrines there, finds them accordingly, but often by strained and unnatural interpretations.

"The science therefore which discloses to us the tenets of Holy Writ we call *Biblical Exegesis* or interpretation."—Credner: *Preliminary Dissert. to Kitto's Cyclop. of Bibl. Literature*.

ěx'-ě-gēte, s. [Gr. *exēgētēs*, from *exēgeomai*=to guide, to lead; Fr. *exégète*.] One skilled or practiced in exegesis; an exegetist.

"The works of the great German exegete."—*The Nonconformist and Independent*, July 21, 1884, p. 691.

ěx'-ě-gēt'-ic, ěx'-ě-gēt'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *exēgētikos*; Fr. *exégétique*.] Explanatory; expository; elucidatory.

"If one be exegetical and explicative of the other."—Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 2.

exegetical-theology, s. [EXEGETICS.]

ěx'-ě-gēt'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *exegetical*; -ly.] By way of exegesis or explanation; in an exegetical manner.

"This is not added exegetically, or by way of exposition."—Bp. Bull: *Works*, i. 200.

ěx'-ě-gēt'-ics, s. [EXEGETIC.] Proper scientific interpretation, especially of Scripture.

† Hermeneutics and Exegetics are closely akin, but not identical. The former lays down the principles of Biblical interpretation; the latter deals with the practical application of the principles thus laid down. In other words, Hermeneutics is a science, Exegetics is an art.

ěx'-ě-gē'-tist, s. [English *exeget(e)*; -ist.] One learned in exegetical theology; an exegete.

*ěx'-ěl-trē, s. [AXLE-TREE.]

ěx'-ēm'-brý-ō-nāte, a. [Pref. *ex*, and English *embryonate*.]

Bot.: Not having an embryo. Used of Cryptogamic, or as Richard calls them, Inembryonate plants (q. v.). They are so designated from their not possessing a proper embryo like Phanerogams.

ěx'-ēm'-plar, *ex-em-plaire, s. & a. [French *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplarium*, from *exemplum*=a copy, from *exemplum*=an example, a sample.]

A. As substantive:

1. A pattern, model, or original to be copied; an idea or image formed in the mind, as of an artist, to which he conforms his work; the ideal model which he endeavors to imitate.

"Why do all our schemes of life and plans of conduct deviate so from this great exemplar?"—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

2. A noted example, specimen, or instance.

"If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand exemplar of hypocrisy did before."—South: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

*3. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"There is no certayne auctour in the commune exemplares."—Udall, 1 *Thessalonians*. (Pref.)

*B. As adj.: Exemplary; worthy of imitation.

"Let us propound to ourselves some exemplar saint."—Taylor: *Great Exemplar*; *Exhortation*.

ěx'-ēm'-plar-i-ly, *ex-em-plar-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *exemplary*; -ly.]

1. In a manner worthy of imitation; worthily.

"Being a person so exemplarily temperate."—Evelyn: *Memoirs* (an. 1640).

2. In a manner calculated to act as a warning to others; by way of example or warning.

"Some he punished exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice."—Hakevill.

*3. By way of example.

"Showing us exemplarily how as men we should behave ourselves."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

ěx'-ēm'-plar-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *exemplary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being exemplary or worthy of imitation.

"In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his exemplariness as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide."—Tillotson.

*ěx'-ēm-plār-i-tý, s. [Eng. *exemplar*; -ity.]

1. The quality of being exemplary; exemplariness; worthiness of imitation.

"Thou shalt escape better than any party of men, by reason of thy conspicuous innocency, sincerity, and exemplarity of life."—More: *On the Seven Churches*, p. 133.

2. The quality of acting as an example, model, or pattern.

"Of some performances of our Savior no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for exemplarity."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

3. The quality or state of acting as a warning or caution.

"It ought not at all to be inflicted but for terror and exemplarity."—Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ěx'-ēm'-plar-ý, a. & s. [Eng. *exemplar*; -y. Fr. *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplum*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Fitted to stand as an exemplar or model for imitation; of the nature of a model or pattern.

"We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterns."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Serving or worthy to stand as a model or pattern for imitation; worthy of imitation; excellent.

"The other virtuous personages are, in their degree, as worthy and as exemplary as the principal."—Guardian, No. 140.

*3. Intended for imitation or example; such as may attract notice or imitation.

"When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and exemplary performance is required."—Rogers.

4. Serving or acting as a warning or caution to others; intended to deter others.

"Had the tumults been repressed by exemplary justice, I had obtained all that I designed."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

*5. Illustrative; symbolical.

"Exemplory is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valor in the holy war."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 271.

*B. As substantive:

1. An exemplar, a pattern, a model.

2. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"Whereof doth it come, that the exemplaries and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?"—Hunting of *Purgatory* (1561), fo. 322. b.

ěx'-ēm'-plī-fī-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *exemplify*; -able.] That may or can be exemplified or illustrated by example.

ěx'-ēm'-plī-fī-cā'-tion, s. [Low Lat. *exemplificatio*, from Lat. *exemplum*=an example, an instance, and *facio*=to make.]

1. The act of exemplifying or illustrating by example.

"This lesson by exemplification would be learned and practised."—Holinshed: *Edward III.* (an. 1316.)

2. That which exemplifies or illustrates; an example, a specimen, an illustration.

"A love of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an exemplification of the malice of the devil."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

*3. A copy; an attested transcript of a document.

"An ambassador of Scotland demanded an exemplification of the articles of peace."—Hayward.

ěx'-ēm'-plī-fī-ēr, *ex-em-plī-fy-er, s. [Eng. *exemplify*; -er.] One who exemplifies or illustrates by example.

"The author, master, and exemplifier of these doctrines."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 65.

ěx'-ēm'-plī-fy, *ex-em-plī-fie, v. t. [O. French **exemplifier*, from Low Lat. *exemplifico*=to copy out; Lat. *exemplum*=a copy, and *facio*=to make.]

*1. To copy out; to make a copy of.

"To exemplify and copie out the famous and worthy laws of Solon."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 109.

*2. To make an example of, as by punishing.

"He is a great and jealous God, not sparing to exemplify and traduce his best servants [i. e., when they sin], that their blur and penalty might scare all from venturing."—Rogers: *Matrimonial Honor*, p. 337.

3. To illustrate by example.

"This might be exemplified even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious, in the greatest part of the Christian world."—Hooker.

4. To illustrate in any way.

"A satire may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples."—Pope.

*5. To prove or show by an attested copy.

ěx'-ēm'-plī grā'-ti-ā (ti as shī), phr. [Lat.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for instance; generally abbreviated to *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

ěx'-ēmt' (p silent), v. t. [EXEMPT, a., from Fr. *exempter*.]

*1. To take out or away; to remove.

"He exempted al' fear out of their harts."—Golding: *Justine*, fo. 50.

*2. To remove; to put away; to cut off.

"From which to be

Exempted, is in death to follow thee."

Habington: *Castara*, pt. ii., eleg. vi.

3. To free or allow to be free from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition to which others are subject; to grant immunity to; to privilege.

"The emperors exempted them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception."—Arbuthnot: *On China*.

ěx'-ēmt' (p silent), a. & s. [O. Fr. *exempt*, from Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*=to take out, free; *ex*=out, away, and *emo*=to buy; Sp. *exento*; Ital. *esento*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Cut off, kept afar; removed.

"Be it my wrong you are from me exempt."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

*2. Free, clear, excepted, not included.

"His dreadful imprecation hear!

'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt."

Dryden and Lee: *Edipus*, i. 1.

3. Free; not liable or subject; not within the power of.

"Gone to lands exempt from Nature's law,

Where love no more can mourn, nor valor bleed."

Davenant: *Gondibert*, bk. i., c. iv.

4. Free, as from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition, to which others are subject.

"That myself

Might be exempt from warlike toil or death."

Glover: *Leonidas*, bk. 1.

*5. Out of the common; excellent.

"The most exempt for excellence."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 604.

B. As substantive: One who is exempted or free from duty, &c.

† For the difference between *exempt* and *free*, see FREE.

ěx'-ēmt'-ī-ble (p silent), a. [English *exempt*; -able.] That may or can be exempted; capable of exemption, free, privileged.

ěx'-ēmp'-tion (p silent), s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemptio*, from *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exempting or granting immunity from any duty, burden, charge, evil, imposition, &c.

2. The state of being exempt, free, or released from any duty, charge, &c.; immunity, privilege, freedom.

"With exemption of twenty-one years from all impositions."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time* (an. 1695).

II. Eccl.: In the Roman Catholic Church, a dispensation granted by the pope to priests, and occasionally to laymen, exempting them from the authority of their ordinaries.

*ěx'-ēmp'-tī-tious (p silent), a. [Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*=to take out, to free.] Capable of being taken away or removed; separable.

ěx'-ēn'-cēph'-a-lūs, s. (pl. ěx'-ēn'-cēph'-a-lī). [Pref. *ex*, and Gr. *engkephalos*=within the head, the brain.]

Anat.: A malformed human being or animal in which, from defect in the cranium or skull, the brain is visible or even protrudes.

*ěx'-ēn'-tēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *exenteratus*, pa. par. of *exentero*; Gr. *exenterō*; *enteron*=the intestines, from *entos*=within.] To disembowel; to eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails.

*ěx'-ēn'-tēr-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *exenteratio*, from *exenteratus*, pa. par. of *exentero*.] The act of taking out the entrails; disemboweling; evisceration.

ěx'-ē-quā'-tūr, s. [Lat. =let him act, perform, or execute; 3d pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exsequor*=to perform, execute.] [EXECUTE.]

1. A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, given by the Government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his office in that country.

*2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official authority to execute some act. (Prescott.)

ěx'-ē-quī-āl, a. [Lat. *exequialis*, from *exequiæ*=funeral rites, a funeral: *ex*=out, and *sequor*=to follow.] Of or pertaining to funerals or funeral rites; funereal.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł

***ĕx'-ĕ-quiĕs**, s. pl. [O. Fr. *exequies*, from Lat. *exequi*=a funeral; Sp. *exequias*; Ital. *esequie*.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; obsequies.

***ĕx'-ĕ-qui-ous**, a. [Eng. *exequi(es)*, and suff. -ous.] Pertaining to a funeral; funereal, burial.

***ĕx'-ĕr-ĕe**, ***ex-er-cen**, v. t. [Fr. *exercer*, from Lat. *exerceo*.] To exercise, to execute.

***ĕx'-ĕr-ĕnt**, a. [Latin *exercens*, pr. par. of *exerceo*=to exercise.] Exercising, practicing; or following any art or profession.

ĕx'-ĕr-ciĕ'-a-ble, a. [English *exercis(e)*; -able.] That may or can be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

"It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*."—Hargrave: *Jurid. Argum.* (1797), p. 10.

ĕx'-ĕr-ciĕse, ***ex-er-cyse**, s. [Fr. *exercice*, from Lat. *exercitium*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*=(1) to drive out of an inclosure, (2) to drive on, (3) to keep at work, to exercise: *ex*=out, and *arceo*=to keep off; Sp. & Port. *exercicio*; Ital. *esercizio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The putting in action the powers or uses of; the act of using, employing, or exerting; use, application, exertion.

"The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them."—Locke: *On Education*.

2. Exertion or labor of the body for purposes of health or development of the natural powers.

"In the healthful *exercise* of the field, I hunted with a battalion instead of a pack."—Gibbon: *Memoirs*.

3. Systematic exertion of the body for the purpose of acquiring dexterity, skill, or ease in any art, as rowing, fencing, &c.; bodily training.

"The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride."—Addison.

4. The act of carrying into effect or enforcing.

"Whether the House of Commons should take the advice of the House of Lords in the *exercise* of the legislative power."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 246.

5. The practice or following of any profession or occupation.

6. The performance of religious duties.

"Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public *exercise* of their religion."—Addison.

7. A single act of divine worship.

"Good Sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

*8. Skill or dexterity acquired by practice.

"For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial *exercises*."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

9. An occupation or habitual practice.

"Hunting was his daily *exercise*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 6.

*10. Moral training, discipline.

"And suffreth us, as for our *exercise*,
With sharp scourges of adversitie,
Ful often to be felt in sondry wise."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,034.

11. A school composition, either original or a translation from or into some other language.

"They comprised a little English and a little Latin—names of things, declensions of articles and substantives, *exercises* thereon, and preliminary rules."—Dickens: *Dombey and Son*, ch. xi.

12. A task set; specif., a lesson given for practice.

"The little books which Paul brings home to do those long *exercises* with."—Dickens: *Dombey and Son*, ch. xi.

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to add.

"It is most expedient that in every towne where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a time in one certain day every week appointed to that *exercise* which St. Paul calls prophesying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge, &c.*"—First Book of Discipline, ch. xii.

(2) The presbytery.

"The ministers of the *exercise* of Dalkeith."—Acts James IV.

(3) The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry, they shall first add and make the *exercise* publicly."—Dundas: *Abr. Acts Ass.*, p. 97.

(4) Family-worship; family prayers.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening."—Scott: *St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

2. Music:

(1) Preparatory practice in order to obtain skill.

(2) A composition intended for the improvement of the singer or player.

(3) A composition or thesis required of candidates for degrees in music in the universities. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ *Exercise and addition*: One of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the ministry, consisting of an exposition of a passage of the Greek Testament.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licensed to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts.—3. The Presbyterial *Exercise and Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The *Addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths."—Pardovan's Coll., p. 30.

ĕx'-ĕr-ciĕse, ***ex-er-cyse**, v. t. & i. [Fr., Sp. and Port. *exercer*; Ital. *esercere*.] [EXERCISE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To employ; to engage in employment; to set in action or operation; to exert; to cause to act.

"This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgment."—Locke.

2. To put in practice or operation; to carry out in action; to exert.

"The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them."—Matthew xx. 25.

3. To perform the duties of; to carry out; to fulfill: as, to *exercise* an office.

"A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may *exercise* them by his friend."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Friendship*.

*4. To observe, to keep up.

"The new ffeet of whiche iij in the yere we *exercyse*."—Coventry *Mysteries*, p. 71.

5. To train by use or practice to any act; to habituate to any act.

"Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil."—Hebrews v. 14.

6. To busy; to keep employed or busy; to occupy.

"He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good."—Atterbury.

7. To keep in a state of pain or discomfort; to deprive of rest, peace, or quiet.

"Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 89.

8. To cause mental occupation to; to make anxious or solicitous; to cause earnest or anxious thought to.

9. To use in exercise; to practice the use of.

"Meantime I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms."
Addison: *Cato*, ii. 1.

10. To cause to take exercise for the exertion and strengthening of the muscles, the development of the bodily powers, the acquiring of skill or dexterity in any act or pursuit, &c.

*B. *Intrans.*: To take exercise; to use action or exertion; to practice.

"The Lacedæmonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it."—Broome.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to exercise* and *to practice*: "These terms are equally applied to the actions and habits of men; but we *exercise* in that where the powers are called forth; we *practice* in that where frequency and habitude of action is requisite. we *exercise* an art; we *practice* a profession: we may both *exercise* or *practice* a virtue; but the former is that which the particular occurrence calls forth, and which seems to demand a peculiar effort of the mind; the latter is that which is done daily and ordinarily: thus we in a peculiar manner are said to *exercise* patience, fortitude or forbearance; to *practice* charity, kindness, benevolence, and the like . . . The health of the body and the vigor of the mind are alike impaired by the want of *exercise*; in every art *practice* is an indispensable requisite for acquiring

perfection: the *exercise* of the memory is of the first importance in the education of children; constant *practice* in writing is almost the only means by which the art of penmanship is acquired.

(2) He thus discriminates between *to exercise* and *to exert*: "The employment of some power or qualification that belongs to one's self is the common idea conveyed by these terms; but *exert* may be used for what is internal or external of one's self; *exercise* only for that which forms an express part of one's self: hence we speak of *exerting* one's strength, or *exerting* one's voice, or *exerting* one's influence of *exercising* one's limbs, *exercising* one's understanding, or *exercising* one's tongue. *Exert* is often only used for an individual act of calling forth into action; *exercise* always conveys the idea of repeated or continued *exertion*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĕr-ciĕ-ĕr, s. [Eng. *exercis(e)*; -er.]

1. One who exercises, performs, exerts, or carries out.

"God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and *executors* of the same."—Fulke: *Against Allen*, p. 488.

2. One who takes exercise.

ĕx'-ĕr-ciĕ'-i-ble, a. [EXERCISABLE.]

ĕx'-ĕr-ciĕ-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EXERCISE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The same as EXERCISE, s. (q. v.)

exercising-apparatus, s. An apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

***ĕx'-ĕr-ci-tā-tion**, ***ex-er-ci-ta-cioun**, s. [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise, exertion.

2. Mental practice, use, exercise.

3. An exercise, an essay, a dissertation.

***ĕx'-ĕr-ci'-tion**, ***ex-er-ci-tioun**, s. [Lat. *exercitio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise or training.

2. Military exercise; the act of drilling.

ĕx'-ĕr-ci-tōr, s. [Lat.]

Law: The person to whom the profits of a ship belong, whether he be the owner or only the hirer.

ĕx'-ĕr-gue, s. [Fr., from Gr. *ex*=out, and *ergon*=work.] The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, and in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

ĕx'-ĕrt, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exertus*, *exertus*, pa. par. of *exsero*=to thrust out: *ex*=out, and *sero*=to join; to put together.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To push out or forward; to put or thrust forth.

"The stars *exert* their heads."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses*, i.

*2. To bring out or forward.

"The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
The occasion but *exerted* that or this."
Dryden: *Eleonora*, 164, 165.

3. To put forth or forward, as strength, power, ability; to strain; to put in action or operation.

"When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both."—Dryden.

4. To strive; to apply to some work or object. (In this sense the reflexive pronoun is used with the verb.)

"The Whig leaders *exerted* themselves to rally their followers, held meetings at the Rose."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. To perform; to put in action.

"When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member."—South.

*B. *Intrans.*: To use exertions; to strive.

"How art *exerting* might with nature vie."

Philips: *Pastorals*, v.

ĕx'-ĕr'-tion, s. [EXERT.]

1. The act of exerting or straining; a putting into action or active operation; an effort, an endeavor or a struggle.

"The several *exertions* of the several organs."—Hale *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 21.

2. A labor; a laborious effort; as, It is an *exertion* to him to speak.

¶ For the difference between *exertion* and *endeavor*, see ENDEAVOR.

ĕx'-ĕr'-tive, a. [Eng. *exert*; -ive.] Having the power to exert; exerting.

***ĕx'-ĕrt'-ment**, s. [Eng. *cxert*; -ment.] The act of exerting; exertion.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ĕx-ĕ-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *exesus*, pa. par. of *exedo*=to eat away: *ex*=out, and *edo*=to eat. Another etymology gives *ex*=out of, *eo*=to go, and this is more in conformity to the illustration given from Browne.] The act or process of eating through or going through, penetrating.

"Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

***ĕx-ĕs-tu-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *exĕstuatum*, sup. of *exĕstuo*=to boil up: *ex*=out, and *ĕstuo*=to boil; *ĕstus*=heat, boiling.] To boil up; to be in a ferment; to be agitated.

***ĕx-ĕs-tu-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exĕstuatĭo*, from *exĕstuo*=to boil up.] The act or state of boiling up; effervescence, ebullition, ferment.

Ēx-ĕt-ĕr, *s. & a.* [A. S. *Exen-Castre*=Castle on the Exe.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A city in the south of Devon, England, about 174 miles W. by S. from London.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to the city mentioned under A.

Exeter-elm, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulmus montana*.

Exeter-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus cerris*.

Exeter-domesday, or **Exon-domesday**, *s.* An ancient English record, written on 532 double pages of vellum, giving an account of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall Counties, England, with the several properties, the landlords and tenants, and the live stock on each farm. The record is believed to have been made by the commissioners of William the Conqueror: from it the well-known Domesday Book was compiled. [DOMESDAY.] It is preserved among the records of Exeter cathedral, and was officially published in 1816, as a supplement to Domesday.

ĕx-ĕ-ūnt, *v. i.* [Lat. 3d per. pl. pr. indic. of *exeo*=to go out: *ex*=out and *eo*=to go.]

Lit.: They go out: a word used in dramatic literature to express the retiring of actors from the stage.

exeunt omnes, *phr.* [Lat.=they all go out.] A phrase used to express that all the actors retire from the stage at the same time.

ĕx fā-ĕi-ĕ (or **ĕi** as **shī**), *phr.* [Lat.] From the face of; applied to what appears on the face of a document or writing.

ĕx-fœ-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, without, and Eng. *fœtation* (q. v.).] Imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus; extra-uterine fœtation.

ĕx-fō-lī-āte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *exfoliatus*, pa. par. of *exfolio*=to strip off leaves: *ex*=out, away, and *folium*=a leaf.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Min.*: To split into scales; to become converted into scales at the surface from heat or decomposition.

2. *Surg.*: To fall or come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.

"Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. Trans.: To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

ĕx-fō-lī-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ex*; Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).]

1. *Min.*: A separation or coming off in scales or laminae.

2. *Surg.*: Scaling; the separation or falling off in scales, as of pieces of carious bone; desquamation.

ĕx-fō-lī-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *exfoliat(e)*; *-ive*.]

A. As adj.: Causing or tending to cause exfoliation; exfoliating.

B. As subst.: A preparation which has the property or quality of causing exfoliation.

"Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx-hāl-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhal(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be exhaled or evaporated.

"They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 286.

ĕx-hāl-ant, *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Having the property or quality of exhaling or evaporating.

ĕx-hā-lā-tion, ***ex-a-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exhalatio*, from *exhalatus*, pa. par. of *exhalo*; Fr. *exhalation*, *exhalation*; Sp. *exhalacion*; Ital. *esalazione*.]

1. The act or process of exhaling or sending forth in the form of vapor; evaporation.

2. The state of being exhaled or evaporated; evaporation.

3. That which is exhaled or emitted in the form of vapor or steam; an effluvium, an emanation; as from marshes, decaying matter, &c.

"He would have inhaled an atmosphere thick with peat smoke, and foul with a hundred noisome *exhalations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĕx-hā'le (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *exhaler*, from Lat. *exhalo*=to breathe out: *ex*=out, and *halo*=to breathe; Sp. *exhalar*; Ital. *esalare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To breathe out; to emit in breath.

"Twelve men of greatest strength in Troy left with their lives *exhal'd*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

2. To emit as in a vapor.

"The vapors which are *exhaled* out of the earth."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

3. To emit in any way.

"For her no balms their sweets *exhale*."

Langhorn: Owen of Carron.

4. To draw or cause to be emitted or to rise in vapors or exhalations.

"Breathe a vapor is,
Then thou, fair sun, *exhale* this vapor now."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 39.

*5. To draw out; to cause to flow.

"For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To be exhaled or emitted as vapor; to evaporate; to rise and pass off as vapor.

"When orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld."

Milton: P. L., vii. 255.

2. To send out exhalations.

"Our choice exotics to the breeze *exhale*."

Cawthorn: Taste.

¶ For the difference between to *exhale* and to *emit*, see **EMIT**.

***ĕx-hā'le** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *hale* (q. v.).] To haul or drag out.

***ĕx-hā'le-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *exhale*; *-ment*.] That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

***ĕx-hāl-ence**, *s.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.]

1. The act of exhaling.

2. That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

***ĕx-hāl-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Exhaling; having the power or quality of exhaling.

ĕx-hāust, *v. t.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*=to draw out, to drink up, to drain: *ex*=out, fully, and *haurio*=to drain.]

1. To draw out; to drain off the whole of anything; to drain till nothing is left.

"Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all."—*Locke*.

2. To empty by drawing off or out the contents: as, to *exhaust* a vessel of the air contained therein.

3. To use up or expend the whole of; to consume.

"His patrimony was *exhausted* by the great expense."—*Sir W. Jones: Persian Grammar*. (Pref.)

4. To wear out by exertion; to tire out.

"There is no man that thinks warmly and for a long time upon a thing, but mightily *exhausts* his spirits."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

5. To bring out or forward all the facts or arguments connected with a subject; to examine or discuss thoroughly: as, to *exhaust* a question.

*6. To draw out; to excite.

"Spare not the babe

Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy."

Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *exhaust* and to *spend*, see **SPEND**.

ĕx-hāust, *a. & s.* [Latin *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*.]

***A. As adj.:** Drained of resources or power; exhausted, worn out.

"Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

B. As subst.: The same as **EXHAUST-STEAM** (q. v.).

exhaust-fan, *s.* One in which the circulation is obtained by vacuum, in contradistinction to that which acts by plenum, forcing a body of air into and through a chamber or passage-way. [BLOWER; FAN.]

exhaust-nozzle, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The blast orifice or nozzle.

exhaust-orifice, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The same as **EXHAUST-NOZZLE**.

exhaust-pipe, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A pipe conducting the spent steam from the cylinder.

exhaust-port, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The passage leading from the cylinder to the condenser or to the open air.

exhaust-regulator, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A valve adjusted to the pressure of the steam by compressing or relaxing the spring held within the tube, by means of a disc secured to the end of the spindle.

exhaust-steam, *s.*

Steam Eng.: Steam which passes out of the cylinder after having performed its function. It is emitted by its own pressure when the exhaust-valve is opened, and its ejection is assisted by the advancing piston, which is being driven by the live steam behind it.

exhaust-valve, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The valve which governs the opening by which steam is allowed to escape. The education-valve. The valve in the education passage of the steam cylinder of a Cornish engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and worked by the tappet motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

ĕx-hāust-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Drained, drawn off or out.

2. Consumed utterly; used up.

"That source of evils not *exhausted* yet."

Cowper: Task, vi. 369.

3. Tired out; worn out with exertion.

ĕx-hāust-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which exhausts.

"Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?"—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 397.

2. *Gas-making*: An apparatus by which reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts is prevented. The forms are various; one consists of a device like one form of rotary steam-engine, which has an eccentric revolving hub and sliding piston in a cylindrical chamber. It is of the nature of a rotary pump.

ĕx-hāust-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-able*.] That may or can be exhausted, consumed, or completely used up.

"A sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; Collins.

ĕx-hāust-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Tending to exhaust; causing or tending to cause exhaustion.

C. As subst.: The act of draining, consuming, or completely using up; exhaustion.

exhausting-syringe, *s.* A syringe with its valves so arranged as to withdraw the air from the object to which it is applied.

ĕx-hāust-ion (ion as **yŭn**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of draining off or out; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the act of using up completely.

2. The state of being exhausted or completely used up.

3. The state of being exhausted or tired out with exertion; a complete loss of strength.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A method of proving a point by showing that all other alternatives are impossible, all the elements which bear against it being discussed and shown to be untenable or absurd.

2. *Math.*: A method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*—that is, by showing that if either is greater or less than the other a contradiction will arise.

3. *Physics*: The term is much used in connection with the production of a vacuum, or rather an approach to one by an air-pump.

ĕx-hāust-ive, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-ive*.]

1. Tending to exhaust; exhausting.

2. Applied to an inquiry, speech, assay, &c., which deals with a subject so thoroughly as to leave no point unexamined.

ĕx-hāust-less, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-less*.] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

"Everduring stores

Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores."

Blackmore: Creation.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **ġell**, **chorus**, **ġhin**, **benġh**; **go**, **ġem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **ſhan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **ſhŭn**; -**tion**, -**ſion** = **zhŭn**. -**tlous**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **ſhŭſ**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

***ěx-hāust-měnt**, *s.* [English *exhaust*; -*ment*.] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

ěx-hāust-ure, *s.* [Eng. *exhaust*; -*ure*.] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

ěx-hě-dra, *s.* [EXEDRA.]

***ěx-hěr-ě-dāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exheredatus*, *pa. par.* of *exheredo*=to disinherit; *ex*=out, away, and *heres*=an heir; Fr. *exhéder*.] To disinherit.

***ěx-hěr-ě-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exheredatio*, from *exheredatus*, *pa. par.* of *exheredo*.] The act of disinheriting.

***ěx-hě-rěd-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exheredito*, freq. from *exheredo*=to disinherit.] The act of disinheriting.

ěx-hīb-īt, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, *pa. par.* of *exhibeo*=to present, to exhibit; *ex*=out, and *habeo*=to have, to hold; Fr. *exhiber*; Sp. *exhibir*; Ital. *essibire*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To offer to public view; to present or put forward for inspection; to show.

"If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

2. To show, to display; to manifest publicly; to furnish an instance or example of.

"The great ill-used and ill-paid Drudge family exhibit as strong a partiality for spring flowers as their richer neighbors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To present; to bring forward publicly or officially.

"He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl."—*Clarendon*.

2. *Med.*: To administer.

B. Intransitive:

1. To show, display, or manifest one's self in any particular capacity or character.

*2. To offer or present an exhibition.

¶ For the difference between to exhibit and to give, see GIVE; for that between to exhibit and to show, see SHOW.

ěx-hīb-īt, ***ex-hīb-ite**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, *pa. par.* of *exhibeo*.]

**A. As adj.*: Exhibited, shown, displayed, presented.

"By his humane *exhibite* vnto vs for fode."—*Gardner: The Presence in the Sacrament*, fo. 64.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything exhibited or put up for exhibition.

"That thorough inspection of the exhibits by which the instructive purpose of the wonderful collection can be most fully realized."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A paper or document presented to a court or to an auditor, referee, &c., as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher.

II. Law: A document or other thing exhibited to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document, &c., referred to by a witness in making an affidavit, and referred to by him in the affidavit.

"File is a thread or wire whereon writs and other exhibits in courts and offices are filed."—*Cowel*.

ěx-hīb-i-tant, *s.* [Eng. *exhibit*; -*ant*.]

Law: One who makes an exhibit.

ěx-hīb-i-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *exhibit*; -*er*.]

1. One who exhibits anything; one who sends or lends anything for exhibition.

*2. One who presents a bill, charge, or petition.

"He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the exhibitors against us."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

ěx-hī-bī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhibitio*, from *exhibitus*, *pa. par.* of *exhibeo*; Fr. *exhibition*; Sp. *exhibicion*; Ital. *esibizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exhibiting, displaying, or showing publicly; a showing or presenting to view; a display.

"What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematic demonstrations?"—*Grew*.

2. The act of showing, displaying, or manifesting; the act of allowing to be seen; as, an exhibition of temper.

3. The act of presenting, producing, or exhibiting documents, &c., before any tribunal, in proof or support of facts. [II. 2.]

4. That which is exhibited, shown, or displayed publicly; an exhibit. [EXPOSITION.]

5. A place where works of art, manufactures, natural or artificial productions, &c., are publicly exhibited.

6. A show, a display; as, He made quite an exhibition of himself. (*Colloquial*.)

*7. An allowance of meat and drink; a pension. [II. 3.]

"What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

*8. Payment, return, recompense.

"I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: The act of administering a remedy, as medicine.

2. *Scots Law*: An action for compelling delivery of documents.

3. *Univ.*: A benefaction or endowment for the maintenance of scholars in the English Universities.

"I have given more exhibitions to scholars in my days than to the priests."—*Tyndale*.

¶ For the difference between exhibition and show, see SHOW.

ěx-hī-bī-tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exhibition*; -*er*.] A pensioner; specif., one who holds an exhibition at one of the English Universities. (*Eng.*)

ěx-hīb-i-tive, *a.* [English *exhibit*; -*ive*.] Exhibiting, displaying, representative.

ěx-hīb-i-tive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *exhibitive*; -*ly*.] By representation.

ěx-hīb-i-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who exhibits or shows anything; specif., one who exhibits articles at a public exhibition.

"Till the spectator, who a while was pleased
More than the exhibitor himself, becomes
Weary and faint."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. *Law*: One who makes an exhibit.

***ěx-hīb-i-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *exhibit*; -*ory*.] Exhibiting, displaying, declaratory.

ěx-hīl-ar-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exhilarans*, *pr. par.* of *exhilaro*=to cheer, to gladden; *ex*=out, fully, and *hilaro*=to cheer; *hilaris*=glad, merry.]

A. As adj.: Cheering, gladdening; exciting joy or mirth.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Language*: Anything which exhilarates, cheers, or excites joy or mirth.

"To Leonard it was an exhilarant and a cordial."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxvii.

2. *Pharm. (pl.)*: Medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits, and, through their influence on the brain, a general excitement or augmentation of the functions of the whole body, stimulating the vascular system through the influence of the nervous system, as alcohol in the form of distilled spirit, wine, malt liquors, ether, acetic ether, chloroform, Indian hemp, and opium in small doses. They are given in low conditions of the nervous system, and in cases where there is a necessity to stimulate for a time the heart and circulatory system. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ěx-hīl-a-rāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exhilaratus*, *pa. par.* of *exhilaro*.]

A. Trans.: To cheer, to gladden, to make cheerful or merry, to enliven, to excite joy or mirth in, to animate.

"The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapors bland
About their spirits had played, and inmost powers
Made err, was now exhaled."

Milton: P. L., ix. 1,046-49.

**B. Intrans.*: To become cheerful, merry, or lively.

"The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below."—*Bacon: Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse*.

ěx-hīl-a-rāt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXHILARATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. Assubst.: The act of cheering, gladdening, or enlivening; exhilaration.

ěx-hīl-a-rāt-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *exhilarating*; -*ly*.] In an exhilarating manner; so as to gladden, cheer, or animate.

ěx-hīl-a-rā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhilaratio*, from *exhilaratus*, *pa. par.* of *exhilaro*.]

1. The act of exhilarating, cheering, gladdening, or enlivening.

2. The state of being or becoming exhilarated, cheered, or enlivened.

"Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

ěx-hīl-a-rāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *exhilarat(e)*; -*ive*.] Tending to exhilarate or cheer; exhilarating.

"There is an exhilarative property in the air."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ěx-hort, ***ex-hort-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *exhorter*, from Lat. *exhortor*; *ex*=out, fully, and *hortor*=to urge, to encourage; Sp. *exhortar*; Ital. *esortare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To incite by words to any good or laudable action; to admonish; to advise or encourage by argument.

"I exhort you to be of good cheer."—*Acts* xxvii. 22.

*2. To recommend, to urge, to advise.

"We, perhaps,
Designing or exhorting glorious war."

Milton: P. L., ii. 179.

B. Intrans.: To make use of or deliver exhortations; to urge, to persuade, to encourage.

"And with many other words did he testify and exhort."—*Acts* ii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to exhort and to persuade: "Exhortation has more of impelling in it: persuasion more of drawing; a superior exhort; his words carry authority with them, and rouse to action: a friend and an equal persuades: he wins and draws by the agreeableness or kindness of his expressions. Exhortations are employed only in matters of duty or necessity: persuasions are employed in matters of pleasure or convenience." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ěx-hort**, *s.* [EXHORT, *v.*] An exhortation, a cheering, an encouragement.

***ěx-hort-ançe**, ***ěx-hort-ançs**, *s.* [Latin, *pr. par.* of *exhortor*.] Exhortation.

***ěx-hor-ta-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *exhort*; -*ary*.] Tending to exhort; exhortatory.

ěx-hor-tā-tion, ***ex-hor-ta-cion**, ***ex-hor-ta-cioun**, *s.* [Fr. *exhortation*, from Lat. *exhortatio*, from *exhortatus*, *pa. par.* of *exhortor*; Sp. *exhortacion*; Ital. *esortazione*.]

1. The act or practice of exhorting, encouraging, urging, or inciting to good or laudable acts or conduct; a cheering or encouraging.

"Till I come take tent to redyng, to exhortacioun, and techyng."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* iv.

2. The words by which one is exhorted; language used or intended to exhort others; a homily, a discourse, an admonition.

"I'll end my exhortation after dinner."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

ěx-hor-tā-tive, *a.* [Latin *exhortativus*, from *exhortatus*, *pa. par.* of *exhortor*; Fr. *exhortatif*; Sp. *exhortativo*; Ital. *esortativo*.] Containing exhortation; exhortatory.

"Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the perceptive and exhortative part of his epistles."—*Barrow: Sermon*, 8.

ěx-hor-tā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exhorts, encourages, or cheers on another; an exhorter.

ěx-hor-tā-tōr-ý, *a.* [Lat. *exhortatorius*; Fr. *exhortatoire*; Sp. *exhortatorio*; Ital. *esortatorio*.] Containing or tending to exhortation; of the nature of an exhortation.

"The doctrinal, the exhortatory, historical [psalms], as well as the rest."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

ěx-hor-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *exhort*; -*er*.] One who exhorts or encourages another by words or arguments.

***ěx-hūm-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex*=out, *humus*=the ground, and Eng. suff. -*ate*.] To exhume, to disinter.

ěx-hū-mā-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *exhumacion*.] [EXHUME.] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which was buried; disinterment.

"Mr. Flecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 288.

ěx-hū-me, *v. t.* [Fr. *exhumer*, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *humus*=the ground; Sp. *exhumar*.] To dig up out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

***ěx-ýc-cāte**, *v. t.* [EXSICCATE.]

***ěx-ic-cā-tion**, *s.* [EXSICCATION.]

***ěx-ic-cā-tive**, *a.* [EXSICCATIVE.]

ěx-íd-ý-a, *s.* [Gr. *exidiō*=to exude; because the sporules "exude" from the receptacle.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals, sub-order Tremellini. They are simple, of large or of medium size, and in general grow on wood. *Exidia auricula Judæ*, so called from its resemblance, while growing, to a human ear, was once held to be medicinal—a view now abandoned.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**ĕx'-iēs*, s. [Prob. a corruption of Sc. *aixes*=a fit, the ague.] Hysterics.

"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

ĕx'-i-gence, *ĕx'-i-gen-çy*, s. [French *exigence*, from Low Lat. *exigentia*, from Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo*=to drive out, to exact: *ex*=out, and *ago*=to drive; Sp. *exigencia*.] [EXACT, v.]

1. Urgent demand, want, need, or necessity; urgency.

"He will fit instruments to the dignity and *exigence* of the design."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 4.

2. A pressing necessity; an emergency, or state of affairs demanding immediate action or remedy.

"Not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 100.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exigence* and *emergency*: "The *exigency* is more common, but less pressing; the *emergency* is imperious when it comes, but comes less frequently: a prudent traveler will never carry more money with him than what will supply the *exigencies* of his journey; and in case of an *emergency* will rather borrow of his friends than risk his property." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-i-gēn-da-ry, s. [Lat. *exigend(us)*=to be exacted or demanded, ger. of *exigo*=to exact, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.] The same as EXIGENTER (q. v.).

ĕx'-i-gēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo*=to demand, exact.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pressing, urgent, demanding immediate action; critical.

"At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."—*Burke*.

2. In need, requiring.

"This body *exigent* of rest."—*Taylor: Philip van Artevelde*, Pt. II., i. 2.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pressing business or necessity; an emergency, an exigency; a critical time, or state of affairs; a crisis.

"In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*. (Pref.)

2. End, extremity.

"These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent, Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

II. Old Eng. Law: A writ sued when the defendant was not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* to former writs.

"And, if a *non est inventus* was returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* might be sued out, which required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did, then to take him as in a *capias*; but if he did not appear, and was returned *quinto exactus*, he should then be outlawed by the coroners of the county."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

ĕx'-i-gēn-tēr, s. [Eng. *exigent*; *-er*.]

Old Eng. Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who made out exigents and proclamations in outlawry.

**ĕx'-i-gī-ble*, a. [French, from Latin *exigo*=to demand, to exact.] That may, can, or should be demanded or exacted; demandable, exactable.

"As the nature of the proposition decides what proofs are *exigible*."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to M. De Pouilly*.

ĕx'-i-gū-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *exiguitas*, from *exiguus*=small; Fr. *exiguité*; Sp. *exiguidad*.] Smallness, slenderness, scantiness.

"The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles being supposed."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 683.

**ĕx'-ig-u-ōŷ*, a. [Lat. *exiguus*; Fr. *exigu*; Sp. *exiguo*.] Small, slender, scanty, diminutive.

**ĕx'-ig-u-ōŷ-nēss*, s. [Eng. *exiguous*; *-ness*.] Smallness, diminutiveness, exiguity.

ĕx'-ile, **ex-yle*, s. [Fr. *exil*, from Lat. *exilium*, *exsilium*=banishment: *exsul*=an exile, one banished from his native soil: *ex*=out, away, and *solum*=soil; Sp. *exilio*; Ital. *esilio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Banishment; the state of being banished or expelled from one's country by authority either in perpetuity or for a limited period.

"He was at length by him deprived of the whole kyngdome, and ended his life miserably in *exyle*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. The voluntary abandonment of one's country, and removal to a foreign country for purposes of residence; separation from one's country through distress or necessity.

3. A person banished or expelled from his country by authority; one who voluntarily or through distress or necessity abandons his country to reside in another.

"Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplored his absent queen, and empire lost."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 18-20.

II. Entom.: A moth—*Crymodes exulis*. It is of the tribe Noctuides (Noctuas).

ĕx'-ile, **ex-yl-yn*, v. t. [Fr. *exiler*, from Latin *exsulo*, from *exsul*=an exile.]

1. To banish or expel from one's country, or from a particular jurisdiction by authority; to drive away, to transport, to drive into exile.

"To *exile* the erle Godwyn, his sonnes and alle hise."
Robert De Brunne, p. 58.

2. To banish, to keep away, to expel.

"His brutal manners from his breast *exiled*,
His mien he fashioned, and his tongue he filed."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 218.

3. To banish, to shut out, to exclude.

"*Exiled* from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse."
West: Pindar; First Pythian Ode.

¶ For the difference between to *exile* and to *banish*, see BANISH.

**ĕx'-il'e*, a. [Lat. *exilis*.] Slight, slender, thin, fine.

**ĕx'-iled*, a. [English *exil(e)*, a.; *-ed*.] Slender, weak, poor.

**ĕx'-il'e-ment*, s. [Eng. *exile*; *-ment*.] Banishment, exile.

ĕx'-il-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *exil(e)*; *-ic*.]

1. Relating to or in any way connected with exile or banishment.

2. (*Spec.*): Relating to the captivity of the Hebrews in Babylon.

"This numeral occurs eleven times in the *exilic* or post-exilic books."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 608.

**ĕx'-il-i-tion*, s. [Latin *exilio*, *exsilio*=to leap out or forth: *ex*=out, and *salio*=to leap.] The act of suddenly starting or springing forth.

**ĕx'-il-i-tŷ*, **ex-il-i-tie*, s. [Lat. *exilitas*, from *exilis*.] Smallness, slenderness, slightness, fineness.

**ĕx'-im-i-ōŷ*, a. [Lat. *eximius*, from *ex*=out, and *emo*=to buy, to take.] Famous, eminent, conspicuous, renowned.

**ĕx'-in-a-nite*, v. t. [Lat. *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanio*=to empty, to exhaust: *ex*=out, fully, and *inanis*=empty.] To empty; to reduce to nothing; to make of little value or repute; to humble.

**ĕx'-in-a-ni-tion*, s. [Lat. *exinanitio*, from *exin-anitus*, pa. par. of *exinanio*.] The act of emptying or evacuating; a lowering in rank or position; destitution; humiliation.

ĕx'-in-dūŷ-i-āte, a. [Pref. *ex*, and *indusiate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Not having an indusium. (Used chiefly of ferns.)

ĕx'-ine, s. [EXTINE.]

**ĕx'-in-tine*, s. [Lat. *ex*=out of; *intus*=within, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Bot.: The name given by Fritzsche to a membrane situated between the two others, called extine and intine, in the shell of the pollen grain. The extine is said to be found in the pollen of *Taxus*, *Juniperus*, *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, *Cucurbita Pepo*, &c.

**ĕx'-in-trī-cāte*, v. t. [Lat. *ex*=out, and *intrico*=to entangle.] [INTRICATE.] To disentangle, to extricate.

**ĕx'-in-trī-cā-tion* (1), s. [EXINTRICATE.] The act or process of disentangling or extricating; extrication.

**ĕx'-in-trī-cā-tion* (2), s. [Low Lat. *exentricatio*, *exentricatio*.] The act of disemboweling a dead body.

"They could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body."—*Fountainhall: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 282.

ĕx'-ist, v. i. [Lat. *existo*, *existo*=to come forth, to arise, to be: *ex*=out, and *sisto*=to set, to place; *sto*=to stand; Fr. *exister*; Sp. & Port. *existir*; Ital. *esistere*.]

1. To be; to have an actual being or existence, whether material or spiritual.

"Whatever *exists* has a cause, a reason, a ground of its existence."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 1.

2. To continue to have life or animation; to live; as, Fishes cannot *exist* out of the water.

3. To continue to be.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exist* and to *live*: "*Existence* is the property of all things in the universe; *life*, which is the inherent power of motion, is the particular property communicated

by the Divine Being to some parts only of His creation: *exist*, therefore, is the general, and *live* the specific, term: whatever *lives*, *exists* according to a certain mode; but many things *exist* without *living*: when we wish to speak of things in their most abstract relation, we say they *exist*; when we wish to characterize the form of *existence*, we say they *live*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *exist* and to *be*, see BE.

ĕx'-ist-ençe, s. [Low Lat. *existentia*, from Lat. *existens*, *existens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *existo*; Fr. *existence*; Sp. & Port. *existencia*; Ital. *esistenza*.]

1. The state of being or existing; the state of having a being; continuance of being.

"The metaphysicians look upon *existence* as the formal and actual part of a being."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism* (App.), ch. iv.

2. Occurrence, happening; as, the *existence* of troubles, quarrels, &c.

*3. That which exists; an entity; a being, a creature.

"Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of *existence*."—*Tatler*.

*4. Reality, fact.

"Him that is fr end in *existence*
From him that is by appearance."

Romant of the Rose, 5,552.

**ĕx'-ist-en-çy*, s. [Low Lat. *existentia*.] Existence, being.

ĕx'-ist-ent, a. [Lat. *existens*, *existens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *existo*.] Existing, being; having being or existence.

"They have no real *existent* nature at all."—*Law: Enquiry; Of Space*, ch. i.

ĕx'-is-tēn-tial (tial as shāl), a. [Eng. *existent*; *-ial*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

"The being deprived of that *existential* good."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 483.

ĕx'-is-tēn-tial-lŷ (tial as shāl), adv. [Eng. *existential*; *-ly*.] In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

"Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent."—*Coleridge (Webster)*.

ĕx'-ist-i-ble, a. [Eng. *exist*; *-able*.] Capable of existing or of existence.

"All corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existent* in the human mind."—*Grew*.

ĕx'-ist-i-mā-tion, s. [Latin *existimatio*, from *existimatus*, pa. par. of *existimo*=to judge, to esteem: *ex*=out, and *estimo*=to value, to esteem.] Opinion, esteem, estimate.

"Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep."—*Spectator*, No. 456.

ĕx'-it, s. [Lat.=he (or she) goes out, 3d pers. sing. pr. indic. of *exeo*=to go out: *ex*=out, and *eo*=to go.] [EXEUNT.]

1. The term used in dramatic literature to mark the time when a player leaves the stage; a direction in a play for an actor to retire from the stage.

"They have their *exits* and their entrances."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 1.

2. Departure (especially departure from this life); decease.

"Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death."

Cowper: Hope, 90.

3. A passage or passing out of any place.

"In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit* almost everywhere."—*Glanvill*.

4. A passage; the way by which a passage or departure is made out of any place.

"The landward *exit* of the cave."

Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 94.

¶ In the last two meanings the word is directly from Lat. *exitus*=a going out, an outlet.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exit* and *departure*: "Both these words are metaphorically employed for death, or a passage out of this life: the former is borrowed from the act of going off the stage; the latter from the act of setting off on a journey. The *exit* seems to convey the idea of volition; for we speak of making our *exit*: the *departure* designates simply the event; the hour of a man's *departure* is not made known to him. When we speak of the *exit*, we think only of the place left; when we speak of *departure*, we think of the place gone to: the unbeliever may talk of his *exit*; the Christian most commonly speaks of his *departure*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-i-tēl-ite, *ĕx'-i-tēle*, s. [Fr. *exitèle*, from Gr. *exitēlos*=going out, disappearing, fading; *exienai*=to go out.]

Min.: The same as VALENTINITE (q. v.).

**ĕx'-i-tial* (tial as shāl), **ex-i-tiall*, a. [Lar. *exitialis*, from *exitium*=destruction.] Destructive, fatal, ruinous, hurtful.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ĕx-i'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *exitiosus*, from *exitium*.] The same as **EXITIAL** (q. v.).

ĕx-i'-tūs, *s.* [Lat.=a going out, an issue.] [**EXIT**.] *Law*:

1. Issue, offspring.
2. Yearly rents or profits of land.

ĕx lē'-gē, *phr.* [Lat.=out of the law.] Arising from law.

***ĕx'-lēx**, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *lex*=law.] An outlaw.

ĕx mēr'-ō-mō'-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] Of one's own motion.

ĕx nē'-çēs-sī-tā'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Of or from necessity; from the necessity of the case.

ĕx-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *ex* (prep.)=out of; *exō* (adv.)=without, on the outside.] A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, and having the force of without, on the outside.

ĕx-ōc-çip'-i-tal, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out of, and Eng., &c., *occipital* (q. v.).]

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Condylod portions of the occipital bone. (*Quain*.)

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The lateral parts of the first cranial segment, corresponding with the order of the *foramen magnum* in man. (*Huxley*.)

ĕx-ō-çō'-tūs, *s.* [Lat. *exocetus*; Gr. *exōkoitos*, as *adj.*=sleeping out; as *s.*=a fish that comes upon the beach to sleep; *exō*=without, and *koitos*=a bed; sleep.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberesocidae. Body moderately compressed, with large pectoral fins, the rays of which are stout and firm; the arm bone or radius of this fin also large. (*Couch*.) *Exocetus exiliens* is the Greater Flying-fish. [**FLYING-FISH**.]

ĕx-ōc-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ex*=out of, and *oculus*=an eye.] The act of putting out an eye.

"Examples of exoculation."—*Southey*: *Roderick*, ii. (Note.)

***ĕx'-ōde**, *s.* [**EXODUS**.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A going out, a departure, an exodus.
2. A catastrophe, a finale.

II. *Old Drama*:

1. *Greek*: The concluding part of a play.
2. *Roman*: A farce or satire; the last of the three pieces generally played.

ĕx-ōd'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *exod(us)*; -ic.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to an exodus or departure.

2. *Physiol.*: Conducting influence from the spinal marrow. (Used specially of the motor nerves.)

ĕx-ō-dī-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *exodion*.] An afterpiece in a theater, usually played after tragedies; a farce. (*P. Holland*: *Livius*, p. 251.)

Ex'-ō-dūs, **ĕx'-ō-dŷ**, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Exodus*; Eccles. Gr. *Exodos*; Class. Gr. *exodos*=a going out, a marching out, a way out; *ex*=out of, and *hodos*=a way, a path, a road.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

- (1) The departure of the Israelites from Egypt, often called, by way of preëminence, The Exodus.
- (2) The book giving the narrative of the departure described under (1). [II.]

2. *Fig.*: Departure on a large scale.

II. *Scrip. Canon*: The second book of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the English and other modern versions of Scripture. The name is the Latinized form of the Greek word *Exodos*, given it in the Septuagint. The Hebrews designate it by its initial words, *Veelleh Shemoth*, sometimes curtailed into *Shemoth*. It is a continuation of Genesis, narrating the oppression of the Israelites reduced to bondage by "a new king" "which knew not Joseph," the birth and training of Moses, his appointment as leader of the people, the ten plagues, the institution of the passover, the departure of the children of Israel from the land of bondage, the destruction of Pharaoh and his army, the moral law and a multitude of other enactments, the construction of the tabernacle, the ark, and the altars, and the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priestly office.

Hales, following the Septuagint, places the Israelite exodus from Egypt in B. C. 1648. Usher, calculating from the numbers in the Hebrew Bible, fixes it in B. C. 1491, and Bunsen considers it to have been about B. C. 1320. Josephus, in his *First Book against Apion*, quotes two stories from Manetho, the one regarding Shepherd Kings, whom the Jewish historian believes to have been the Israelites, a view now rejected,—and the other, what seems to be the Egyptian account of the exodus. According to this second narrative, there were certain lepers sent to work in quarries by King Amenophis, but afterward given by him the city of Avaris as a habitation. These, under the leadership of an Egyptian

of Heliopolis, Osarsiph, a priest of Osiris, who afterward took the name of Moses, rejected the Egyptian gods, and with the aid of shepherds from Jerusalem, oppressed the Egyptians, but were afterward defeated and driven out of the land by Amenophis and his son Ramses. Amenophis is identified by Egyptologists with Menephtha, or Menophtha, son of Ramses II. (Miamum), who began to reign between B. C. 1340 and 1323. Kuenen, like Bunsen, therefore fixes the exodus from Egypt about B. C. 1320. The great oppressor of the Israelites would in that case be Ramses II., father of Menephtha, and it is noteworthy that one of the treasure cities built for the king by the Jewish slaves was called Raamses (Exod. i. 11.).

The Jewish, and till lately nearly the whole Christian church, has unquestioningly accepted the tradition that Moses, under the influence of inspiration, penned the book of Exodus. Various Biblical critics, in Europe and this country, have of late rejected this view. Bishop Colenso in the sixth and last part of his work on the Pentateuch, assigns the composition of Exodus to four persons, the Elohist, the Jehovist, the Deuteronomist, and the Later Legistator. The Elohist is credited with only i. 1-7. 13, ii. 23-25, vi. 2-5. He is supposed to have been Samuel the Prophet, and to have written about B. C. 1100-1060. To the Jehovist, or Jehovists, whose production is designated "The Original Narrative," are assigned a great part of chapters i.-xxiv., ch. xxxi. of which only a fragment remains, and ch. xxxii.-xxxiv. He is believed to have lived between B. C. 1060 and 1010. But ch. xvi. is reduced to a fragment. The narrative in ch. xii. of the institution of the Passover is assigned to the Deuteronomist, who was, it is said, probably Jeremiah, to whom also the insertion from Deuteronomy of the ten commandments is alleged to be due. Finally, the Levitical Legislation, including the directions for building the tabernacle, is relegated to a priestly circle of composers between B. C. 600 and 450. The Levitical worship is supposed not to have been carried out till the second temple was built. Kuenen brings down most of the older parts of the Pentateuch to B. C. 750, or at most 800 B. C.

ĕx-ōf-fi'-cial (*cial* as *shāl*), *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *official*.] Proceeding from office or authority.

ĕx-ōf-fi'-cī-ō (or *çī* as *shī*), *phr.* [Latin.] By virtue of office or position, and without special appointment. It is also used adjectivally: as, an *ex-officio* member of a board.

ex-officio information, *s.*

Law: Information filed in a law court by the Prosecuting or Commonwealth's Attorney, in virtue of his office, at the instance of the State, when a great danger has arisen, or a serious affront to the peace and dignity of the commonwealth taken place. [**INFORMATION**.]

ĕx-ōg'-a-mōūs, *a.* [Eng. *exogam(y)*; -ous.] In any way connected with or relating to exogamy; practicing exogamy. [**MARRIAGE**.]

"It is conceivable that the difference between endogamous and exogamous tribes may have been due to the different proportion of the sexes; those races tending to become *exogamous* where boys prevail; those, on the other hand, endogamous where the reverse is the case."—*Lubbock*: *Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.

ĕx-ōg'-a-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=without, and *gamos*=marriage.] The custom prevalent among some uncivilized peoples, which forbids a man to marry a woman of his own tribe, and compels him to seek a wife from another tribe. This often impels a savage to obtain a wife by stratagem or force.

ĕx-ō-gās-trī'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *exo-*, and Eng., &c., *gastritis* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.

ĕx'-ō-gēn, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=without, and *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.]

1. *Sing.*: A plant, the stem of which increases in thickness by the addition of fresh layers arranged externally around those previously existing. The structure is best seen in the stems of trees belonging to this sub-kingdom. A stem of this type has a central pith surrounded by as many concentric layers of wood as the tree is years old, the whole defended externally by a hollow cylindrical sheath of bark. From the central pith to this bark run a series of radii to the circumferential bark, which are called medullary rays. These peculiarities in the stem are uniformly associated with others in the seed. There are in exogens two seed-leaves, or cotyledons, as they are called [**COTYLEDON**], and the plants themselves are in consequence called *Dicotyledons* (q. v.). The leaves,



Exogen.

with a few exceptions, are reticulated. The number five, and after it four, with their multiples, are the most common in the several parts of the flower. The germination is exorhizal, and the point of the radicle itself becomes the first root. In all these respects Exogens differ from Endogens (q. v.). Our common forest and fruit trees, the Pine order excepted, are Exogens. The Coniferæ, or Pine order, have wood essentially exogenous, only there are no open vessels in a cross section, while in the vertical one are seen discs or disciform markings. The Winteræ, a section of Magnoliaceæ, have the same structure.

2. *Pl. (exogens)*: A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into four sub-classes, these again having under them many alliances, the latter divided into orders:

Sub-class I.—*Diclinous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) *Amentales*, (2) *Urticales*, (3) *Euphorbiales*, (4) *Quernales*, (5) *Garryales*, (6) *Menispermals*, (7) *Cucurbitales*, and (8) *Papayales*.

Sub-class II.—*Hypogynous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) *Violales*, (2) *Cistales*, (3) *Malvales*, (4) *Sapindales*, (5) *Guttiferales*, (6) *Nymphales*, (7) *Ranales*, (8) *Berberales*, (9) *Ericales*, (10) *Rutales*, (11) *Geraniales*, (12) *Silinales*, (13) *Chenopodiales*, and (14) *Piperales*.

Sub-class III.—*Perigynous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) *Ficoidales*, (2) *Daphnales*, (3) *Rosales*, (4) *Saxifragales*, (5) *Rhamnales*, (6) *Gentianales*, (7) *Solanales*, (8) *Cortusales*, (9) *Echiales*, (10) *Bignoniales*.

Sub-class IV.—*Epigynous Exogens*.—Alliances: (1) *Campanales*, (2) *Myrtales*, (3) *Cactales*, (4) *Grossales*, (5) *Cinchonales*, (6) *Umbellales* and *Asarales*. (See these words.)

In an earlier work by the same author, *Lindley's Natural System of Botany*, Exogens were divided into *Polypetalæ*, *Monopetalæ*, and *Apetalæ*. Mr. McNab adopts the following classification, modified from Prantl and Lueresen:

Sub-class I.—*Choripetalæ*.—Petals never united, flowers often mono-achlamydeous.—(1) *Julifloræ*, (2) *Terebinthinæ*, (3) *Tricoccæ*, (4) *Aphanocyclicæ*, (5) *Eucyclicæ*, (6) *Centrospermæ*, (7) *Calycifloræ*.

Sub-class II.—*Gamopetalæ*.—Petals united into a tube, or at least united at the base, scarcely quite separate, rarely wanting (1) *Isocarpeæ*, (2) *Anisocarpeæ*.

Palæobotany: The Exogens are first met with in the Cretaceous rocks, and exist in all the divisions of the Tertiary. But their identification is very difficult, especially when founded on fragments of leaves, or other parts, not in any way connected with fructification.

***ĕx-ōg'-ēn-īte**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *exogen*, and suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil exogen, the order of which is unknown.

ĕx-ōg'-ēn-ōūs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *exogen* (q. v.), and suff. -ous.]

Botany:

1. *Of wood*: Having developed in such a way that, when fresh layers are deposited, they are added to the outside of that previously existing.

2. *Of Botanical Classification*: Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Exogens.

ĕx'-ō-gēnŷ, *s.* [**EXOGEN**, 2.]

ĕx-ō-gō'-nī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *gonē*=that which engenders, because the stamens are exserted.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Convolvuleæ. *Exogonium purga*, a beautiful twiner, with long purple flowers, furnishes the best jalap. (*Lindley*.)

ĕx-ō-gyr'-a (*gyr* as *gīr*), *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *gyros*=a ring, a circle. So named because the beaks are reversed, that is, turned to the posterior side of the shell.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Gryphæa*. Known species 46, ranging from the Oolite to the Chalk. They are found in the rocks of the United States and of Europe. (*Woodward*.)

***ĕx'-ō-lēte**, *a.* [Lat. *exoletus*, pa. par. of *exolesco*=to grow out of date or use; *ex*=out, and *olesco*=to grow.]

1. Obsolete; out of date, out of use.

2. Old, flat, wanting in freshness.

***ĕx-ō-lū'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exolutio*, *exolutio*, from *exolutus*, *exolutus*, pa. par. of *exsolvo*=to loose, to pay; *ex*=out, and *solvo*=to loose, to pay.] Laxation of the nerves.

***ĕx-ōl've**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exolvo*, *exsolvo*.] To loose, to pay.

***ĕx-ō-mōl'-ō-gē'-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *exomologeomai*=to confess.] A common or general confession.

ĕx-ōm'-pha-lōs, *s.* [Greek *exō*=without, and *omphalos*=the navel.]

Pathol.: Hernia occurring at or near the navel; umbilical hernia.

ĕx'-ōn, *s.* [O. Fr. *exoiné*=excused.] [**ESSOIGN**.] One of four officers of the yeomen of the English royal body-guard; an exempt.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ěx-ŏn'-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero*; *ex*=out, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a burden, a load; Fr. *exonérer*; Sp. *exonerar*.]

***I. Lit.:** To unload, to disburthen; to free or relieve of a burden; to discharge.

"Vessels which afterward all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus."—Ray: *Creation*, pt. ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To relieve or free from a charge or blame; to clear from an imputation; to acquit, to exculpate, to absolve.

"The debt thus *exonerated* of so great a weight of its odium."—Burke: *Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. To relieve from a duty, obligation, or liability. ¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to exonerate* and *to exculpate*: "The first is the act of another: the second is one's own act: we *exonerate* him upon whom a charge has lain, or who has the load of guilt; we *exculpate* ourselves when there is any danger of being blamed: circumstances may sometimes tend to *exonerate*; the explanation of some person is requisite to *exculpate*: in a case of dishonesty the absence of an individual at the moment when the act was committed will altogether *exonerate* him from suspicion; it is fruitless for any one to attempt to *exculpate* himself from the charge of faithlessness who is detected in conniving at the dishonesty of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěx-ŏn'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Latin *exoneratio*, from *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero*; Fr. *exonération*; Sp. *exoneración*.]

*1. The act of disburdening, freeing, or relieving from a burden; the state of being exonerated or relieved of a burden.

2. The act of relieving or clearing from blame, obligation, duty, &c.

"The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exonation*."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

ěx-ŏn'-ēr-ā-tīve, *a.* [English *exonerat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to exonerate or relieve; exonerating.

ěx-ŏn'-ēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exonerates another.

ěx-ŏn'-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *exon*; -ship.] The office or post of an exon of the royal English body-guard.

ěx-ŏph'-ā-goūs, *a.* [English *exophag(y)*; -ous.] Practicing exophagy.

"But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe, whom they also refuse to marry."—London Daily News.

ěx-ŏph'-ā-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=without, externally, and *phagein*=to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons of a different tribe are eaten.

"It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and *exogamy* are co-extensive among cannibals."—London Daily News.

ěx-ŏ-phlō'-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *phloios*=the rind or bark of trees.

Bot.: The same as *EPHLOEUM* (q. v.).

ěx-ŏph-thāl'-mīa, *s.* [Greek *exophthalmos*=with prominent eyes; *ex*=out, and *ophthalmos*=the eye; Fr. *exophthalmie*.]

Surg.: Dislocation of the eye, the distension of the globe so that it rises from its orbit and cannot be covered by the palpebræ.

ěx-ŏph-thāl'-mīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *exophthalm(ia)*; -ic.] Resembling exophthalmia (q. v.).

exophthalmic-goitre, *s.* [BRONCHOCELE.]

ěx-ŏph-ŷl-loūs, **ěx-ŏ-phŷl'-loūs**, *a.* [Gr. *exō*=outside; *phyllon*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot. (of leaves): Not evolved from a sheath, but outside all such protection. Used of dicotyledons as distinguished from monocotyledons, the leaves of which are evolved from a sheath. The term *exophyllous* was introduced by Dumortier.

ěx-ŏp'-ŏ-dīte, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside; *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot, and suff. -ite.]

Comp. Anat.: The outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided. (Nicholson.)

***ěx-ŏp'-tā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *exoptabilis*.] Worthy of being greatly desired; highly desirable.

***ěx-ŏp-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exoptatus*, pa. par. of *exopto*=to wish or long for; to choose: *ex*=out, fully, and *opto*=to wish for.] An earnest desire or longing for anything.

ěx-ŏp'-tīle, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *ptilon*=a feather, a leaf: because the plumula is naked.]

Bot. (pl.): A name given by Lestiboudois to Dicotyledons.

ěx-ŏr-ā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exoro*=to move by entreaty: *ex*=out, and *oro*=to beg, pray; Fr. & Sp. *exorable*.] That may or can be moved by entreaty.

***ěx-ŏ-rāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro*.] To obtain by entreaty.

***ěx-ŏ-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exoratio*, from *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro*.] A prayer or entreaty to beg off anything.

ěx-or'-bīt-ānce, **ěx-or'-bīt-ān-cy**, *s.* [Latin *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito*.] [EXORBITANT.]

1. The act of going out of the track or course prescribed; a divergence, a deviation.

"Since I cannot guess at my own public *exorbitances*."—Bp. Hall: *Letter to Mr. H. S.*

2. An enormity, a gross deviation from rule or right; boundless depravity, extravagance.

"The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iii. 1.

ěx-or'-bīt-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito*=to go out of the track: *ex*=out, away, and *orbita*=a track; Sp. *exorbitante*; Ital. *esorbitante*.]

***I. Lit.**: Going out of or departing from the right track.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established; overstepping rule or propriety.

"These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

*2. Anomalous; not coming under any settled rule or method.

"The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for."—Hooker.

3. Enormous, extravagant, excessive; out of all bounds or reason; as, the charges were *exorbitant*.

ěx-or'-bīt-ant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exorbitant*; -ly.] In an *exorbitant*, excessive, or extravagant manner.

"She implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious to wish herself a queen."—Sir G. Buck: *Hist. Richard III.*, p. 117.

***ěx-or'-bīt-tāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *exorbitatus*, pa. par. of *exorbito*=to go out of the track.]

1. *Lit.*: To go out of the track or course prescribed.

"The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn."—Bentley: *Sermons*, 8.

2. *Fig.*: To deviate, to wander, to go astray.

"He did *exorbitate* and swerve from the way of honesty."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 569.

***ěx-or-čīš-ā-tion**, ***ex-or-cis-a-cioun**, *s.* [Eng. *exorcis(e)*; -ation.] The act of exorcising, exorcism, conjuration.

ěx-or-čīše, ***ěx-or-čīze**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *exorcizo*, from Gr. *exorkizō*=to drive away by adjuration: *ex*=out, away, and *horkizō*=to adjure; *horkos*=an oath; Fr. *exorciser*; Sp. *exorcisar*; Ital. *esorcizzare*.]

1. To drive away evil spirits from by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to free from unclean spirits.

"Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds, who are in some degree possessed as I am."—Spectator, No. 402.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies.

"And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 31.

*3. To raise, to call up.

"He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church."—Prynne: *1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

ěx-or-čīš-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exorcis(e)*; -er.]

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*."—Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

*2. One who has power to call up spirits.

"No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***ěx-or-čīšm**, ***ex-or-cisme**, *s.* [Low Latin *exorcismus*, from Gr. *exorkismos*, from *exorkizō*; Fr. *exorcisme*; Sp. *exorcismo*; Ital. *esorcismo*.]

1. The act or practice of expelling unclean spirits from persons or places by means of adjuration, prayer, and ceremonies; the form of adjuration or prayer used in exorcising spirits.

"Lo! what awful incantations
Of *exorcismes* and conjurations?"

Lydgate: *Story of Thebes*, pt. iii.

¶ In the third century no applicant for Christian baptism was admitted to the sacred font till the exorcist had declared him free from bondage to the Prince of Darkness and now a servant of God.

2. The act of raising spirits by charms or conjuring; the form or charm used in raising spirits.

"Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*?"
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

ěx-or-čīst, *s.* [Low Lat. *exorcista*, from Gr. *exorkistēs*, from *exorkizō*; Fr. *exorciste*; Sp. *exorcista*; Ital. *esorcista*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits."—Acts xix. 13.

2. One who raises spirits; an enchanter, a conjurer.

"Thou, like an *exorcist*, has conjured up
My mortified spirit."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

II. *Roman Theol.*: The second of the Minor Orders (q. v.). The exorcist at his ordination received a book of exorcisms, as significant of his office. The power of exorcism, now rarely exercised, has long been transferred to the priesthood.

¶ The exorcists came into existence as church officers in the third century, chiefly from the adoption by the Christians of the Neo-Platonic doctrine that evil spirits are very prone to lodge themselves within the human body, and that sin is committed, not so much through human passion as because of the seduction of foul fiends.

ěx-or'-dī-al, *a.* [Lat. *exordi(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

"This is seen in some of his *exordial* invocations in the *Paradise Lost*."—Warton: *Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ěx-or'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from *exordior*=to fix the weft, to begin a web, hence to begin generally: *ex*=out, and *ordior*=to begin to weave.] A beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory or preëmial part of a composition or discourse; a preface.

"This whole *exordium* rises very happily into noble language and sentiment."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 303.

***ěx-or-gān'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *organic* (q. v.).] Having ceased to be organic; no longer organic or organized.

ěx-ŏ-rhīz, **ěx-ŏ-rhī'-zā**, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: A plant in which the radicle is not enveloped in a sheath but is naked. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ěx-ŏ-rhī'-zā, **ěx-ŏ-rhī'-zē-æ**, *s. pl.* [EXORHIZÆ.] [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to what are more commonly called Exogens. The term is used because in germination the radicles have no sheaths at their base, but appear at once. Richard termed them also Synorhizæ.

ěx-ŏ-rhīz'-al, *a.* [Mod. Latin *exorhiza*; Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

Bot.: A term applied when the radicle of a germinating seed lengthens by its extremity which itself becomes the first root, lateral shoots not being put forth till subsequently, and even then slowly; ranked under or akin to the Exorhizæ (q. v.).

ěx-ŏ-rhī'-zē-æ, *s. pl.* [EXORHIZÆ.]

ěx-ŏ-rhīz'-ōūs, *a.* [English, &c., *exorhiz*; -ous.] The same as EXORHIZAL (q. v.).

***ěx-or-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exornatio*, from *exornatus*, pa. par. of *exorno*: *ex*=out, fully, and *orno*=to adorn; Sp. *exornacion*.] Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

"*Exornation* is a gorgeous beautifying of the tongue with borrowed words, and change of sentence."—Wilson: *Art of Rhetorique*, p. 172.

***ěx-ŏrt'-ive**, *a.* [Lat. *exortivus*=pertaining to the rising of a star, &c.; *exorior*=to rise out: *ex*=out, and *orior*=to rise.] Rising; pertaining or relating to the east.

***ěx-ŏs'-cū-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exosculatus*, pa. par. of *exosculor*: *ex*=out, fully, and *osculor*=to kiss.] To kiss often and fondly.

ěx-ŏ-skēl'-ē-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. *exō*=outside, and Eng. *skeleton*.]

Comp. Anat.: The external skeleton, the only one existing in most invertebrate animals. It is formed by a hardening of the integument. The same as DERMO-SKELETON (q. v.).

ěx-ŏs'-mīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *exosm(ose)*; -ic.] The same as EXOSMOTIC (q. v.).

ěx-ŏs'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *ōsmos*=a thrusting; *ōthēō*=to thrust.]

Anat., Bot., & Physics: The name given by Dutrochet to the phenomenon by which, when two fluids of unequal density are separated by an organic membrane or by any thin and porous partition, the two fluids will mutually pass through the pores of the intervening barrier to commingle till they constitute on both sides of it a fluid of the same density. The passage from inside a membranous sac or inclosed place to the outside is called Exosmose. It is opposed to the contrary movement which is termed Endosmose (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion. -sion = šhūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ĕx-ôs-mô-sis, s. [EXOSMOSE.]

ĕx-ôs-môt'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *exosmo*(se), and suff. -ic.] Pertaining or relating to exosmose.

ĕx-ô-spêrm, s. [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: The outer coating of a spore. Better called *Exospore* (q. v.).

ĕx-ô-spôre, s. [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *sporos*=a sowing, seed.]

Botany:

1. The outermost of three coats in the spore of an equisetum.

2. A dark outer layer in the cell-wall of a zygo-spore. It is used spec. of this structure in the fungoid genus *Mucor*, which is propagated sexually by conjugation as well as in the normal way.

ĕx-ô-spôr'-oûs, a. [Pref. *exo-*; Eng., &c., *spor*(e), and suff. -ous.] Having naked spores.

*ĕx-ôs'-sâte, v. t. [Latin *exossatus*, pa. par. of *exosso*=to deprive of bones: *ex*=out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone.] To deprive of bones.

ĕx-ôs'-sâte, ĕx-ôs'-sât-êd, a. [Lat. *exossatus*.] Deprived of bones.

*ĕx-ôs-sâ-tion, s. [Lat. *exossatus*, pa. par. of *exosso*: *ex*=out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone.] The act of depriving of bone or bony matter; the state of being without bone or bony matter.

"Experiment solitary touching exossation of fruits."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 854.

ĕx-ôs'-sê-oûs, a. [Lat. *exossis*, *exossus*, from *ex*=without, and *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone.] Without bone, wanting bones, boneless.

"Thus we daily observe in snails and soft *exosseous* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-ô-stêm'-ma, s. [Greek *exō*=without, and *stemma*=a crown; because of the exerted stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Cinchonidæ. *Exostemma caribæum* is the *Quinquina piton*, or Seaside Beech of the West India Islands and Mexico. *E. floribunda* is the *Quinquina* of St. Lucia. These, with other species, can be used as febrifuges, like Cinchona, to which they are closely allied, though they contain no cinchonine or quinine.

ĕx-ô-stôme, s. [Gr. *exō*=outside, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Bot. (of an ovule): The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the outer integument of an ovule.

ĕx-ôs-tô'-sis, s. [Gr. *exostōsis*: *exō*=outside, and *osteon*=a bone.]

1. *Med.* (pl.): Tumors of a bony nature, growing upon and arising from a bone. Sir Astley Cooper described two forms: (1) Periosteal, in which bony matter is deposited between the periosteum and the surface of the bone; (2) Medullary, by which growth from the medullary texture the bone is expanded, absorbed, and destroyed, so that ultimately the tumor protrudes. Exostoses chiefly affect the long bones, and are always immovable. They are also divided into cartilaginous, fungous, ivory, &c.

2. *Bot.*: Hard matter of wood projecting like warts or tumors from the stem or roots of a plant. They have sometimes an abortive bud as their center.

"It was clearly not a case of *exostosis*, depending on an imperfectly developed bud."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 372 (1881).

ĕx-ô-têr'-ic, ĕx-ô-têr'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *exōterikos*=external; from *exōtêrō*, comp. of *exō*=outside, without; Fr. *exotérique*.]

1. External, public; fit to be imparted to the public; capable of being readily and fully comprehended; the opposite to *esoteric* or secret.

"Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and *exoteric*. Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in public exposed to the hearing of all that would."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 148.

*2. Not admitted to the knowledge of the more secret or abstruse doctrines.

"He divided his disciples into two classes, the one he called *esoteric*, the other *exoteric*. for to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines—to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., s. 3.

ĕx-ô-têr'-ic-âl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *exoteric*; -ly.] In an exoteric manner; publicly.

"How they like each other *exoterically*."—*Mortimer Collins: Sweet and Twenty*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx-ô-têr'-i-çîsm, s. [Eng. *exoteric*; -ism.] Exoteric doctrines or principles.

ĕx-ô-têr'-ics, s. [EXOTERIC, a.] The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted.

"It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics* he gave the world both a beginning and an end."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii. (Note F.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-ô-têr'-ŷ, s. [EXOTERIC, a.] What is exoteric, obvious, simple, or common.

"Reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar."—*Search: Freewill, &c.*, p. 172. (Note.)

ĕx-ô-thê'-çî-ŭm (or çî as shî), s. [Gr. *exō*=outside; Lat. dim. of *theca*=a case; Gr. *thêkê*=a box.]

Bot.: The exterior layer of the wall of an anther. It is composed of true epidermis, and often pierced with stomata.

ĕx-ôt'-ic, *ĕx-ôt'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *exoticus*, from Gr. *exōtikos*=foreign; *exō*=without, outside; Fr. *exotique*; Sp. *exotico*; Ital. *esotico*.]

A. As adj.: Foreign, not native; introduced from a foreign country; not produced at home. (Ord. Lang. & Bot.)

"Who make *exotic* customs native arts."

Cartwright: Death of Lord Bayning.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: Anything foreign or not native; anything introduced from a foreign country.

"Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exotics*."—*Addison: Guardian*.

2. Bot.: A plant not a native of the United States, but introduced into gardens, green-houses, or hot-houses, from some foreign country.

ĕx-ôt'-ic-al, *ex-ot-ic-all, a. [Eng. *exotic*; -al.] The same as EXOTIC (q. v.).

"Misshapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new games."—*Bishop Hall: Letter to the Earl of Essex*, ep. 8.

ĕx-ôt'-ic-âl-nêss, s. [Eng. *exotical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being exotic.

ĕx-ôt'-i-çîsm, s. [Eng. *exotic*; -ism.]

1. The state of being exotic.

2. Anything exotic; as a foreign word or idiom.

ĕx-pând', v. t. & i. [Lat. *expando*=to spread out: *ex*=out, and *pando*=to spread; O. F. *expandre*; Fr. *épandre*; Ital. *espandere*, *spandere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To open; to spread or lay open.

"Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight

Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 225.

*2. To spread or diffuse in every direction.

"An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air, as a fluid."—*Arbutnot: On Air*.

3. To distend, to swell out; to cause to increase in bulk: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration, to *expand* iron by heat, &c.

"Bodies are not *expandible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be *expanded*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii.

4. To widen, to enlarge, to extend, to increase.

"Along the stream of time thy name

Expanded flies." *Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 382.

II. Math.: To develop and express at length an expression indicated in a contracted form.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become opened, or spread open; to open, as, Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To become distended or enlarged in bulk; to increase, as, Iron *expands* with heat.

"Like rising flames *expanding* in their height."

Dryden: Epitaph on Sir Palmes Fairborne.

[For the difference between *to expand* and *to dilate*, see DILATE; for that between *to expand* and *to spread*, see SPREAD.]

ĕx-pând'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [EXPAND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The actor state of opening, spreading, dilating, or extending; expansion.

expanding-alloy, s. An alloy which expands in cooling. Such an alloy always contains bismuth, and usually antimony. Type-metal is a familiar instance.

expanding-ball, s.

Gun.: A ball having a hollow conical base, affording a relatively thin body of metal, which is expanded by the force of the explosion, driving it closely against the bore of the gun and into the rifling, preventing windage.

expanding-bit, expanding center-bit, s. A boring tool of which the diameter is adjustable.

expanding-drill, s. A drill having a pair of bits which may be diverged at a given depth to widen a hole at a certain point; used in drills for metal and for rock-boring.

expanding-mandrel, s. A mandrel having fins expandible in radial slots to bind against the inside surface of rings, sleeves, or circular cutters placed thereon.

expanding-plow, s. A plow having two or more shares, which may be set more or less distant, according to the distances between the rows at which different crops are planted.

expanding-pulley, s. A pulley whose perimeter is made expandible, as a means of varying the speed of the belt thereon. [EXPANSION-DRUM.]

expanding-reamer, s. A reamer which has a bit or bits extensible radially after entering a hole, so as to enlarge the hole below the surface.

*ĕx-pân'se, v. t. [Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*.] To expand, to spread, to open.

"Beleroophon's horse, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, pendulous in the air."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ĕx-pân'se, *ex-pance, s. [Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*.] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide, open stretch or extent of space or body.

"O where dost thou lie, my Fatherland, in the ocean's broad *expance*?" *Grant Allen: Atys*.

ĕx-pāns'-i-bîl'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *expansibilité*.] The quality of being expandible; capability of expansion or extension in bulk or surface.

"Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expandibility*, and all other qualities."—*Grew*.

ĕx-pāns'-i-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *expansus*.] Capable of being expanded or extended in size or surface; capability of expansion.

"All have springiness in them, and be readily *expandible* on the score of their native structure."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 614.

ĕx-pāns'-i-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *expandible*; -ness.] The quality of being expandible; expandibility.

*ĕx-pāns'-i-bly, adv. [Eng. *expandible* (le); -ly.] In an expandible manner.

ĕx-pāns'-ile, a. [Lat. *expans(us)*, pa. par. of *expando*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ile.] Capable of expansion; expandible.

ĕx-pānsile-power, s.

Physiol.: Capability possessed by various organs of the body, as, for instance, the retina of the eye, of expanding under influence of some kind operating upon them.

ĕx-pān'-sion, s. [Lat. *expansio*, from *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*; Fr. & Sp. *expansion*; Ital. *espansione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of expanding, spreading out, or opening.

"The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight."—*Grew*.

2. The state of being expanded, spread out, or extended in bulk or surface; extension, distension, dilatation, enlargement.

"Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it."—*Bentley*.

3. Extent or space over which anything is extended; expanse.

"The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane."—*Locke*.

*4. Space, immensity.

"Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: Increase in trade or liabilities; an increase in the issue of bank-notes.

2. *Math.*: The development and expressing at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form; as the expansion of $(a+b)^3$ is $a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3$.

3. *Nat. Phil.*: The increase of bulk or surface which a body undergoes from the recession from any cause of its particles from one another, so that it occupies a greater space, while the weight remains the same. Heat is the most common cause of expansion.

4. *Shipbuild.*: The expansion of the skin of a ship, or rather of a network of lines on that surface, is a process of drafting to facilitate the laying-off of the dimensions and positions of the pieces of which that skin is to be made, whether timber planks or iron plates. It consists in covering the surface with a network of two sets of covers, which cross each other so as to form four-sided meshes; then conceiving the sides of those meshes to be inextensible strings, and drawing the network as it would appear if spread flat upon a plane. By this operation the meshes are both distorted and altered in area; the curves forming the network preserve their true lengths, but not their true angles of intersection;

and all other lines on the surface are altered both in length and in relative angular position. The process is applied to surfaces not truly developable. [DEVELOPMENT.]

5. *Steam*: The increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder. The method of working steam expansively was invented by Watt, and was the subject-matter of his patent of 1782. By it the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder is cut off when the latter is only partially filled, the remainder of the stroke of the piston being completed by the expansion of the steam already admitted.

expansion-curb, *s.* A contrivance for curbing or counteracting expansion and contraction from heat.

expansion-drum, *s.* An arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. The diameter of one of the drums is made variable, and the belt is kept strained by means of a weighted roller. [EXPANDING-PULLEY.]

expansion-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the steam is worked expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5.]

expansion-gear, *s.*

Steam-engine: The apparatus by which access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke; a cut-off. A variable cut-off is one which is capable of being adjusted while the engine is in motion, to cut off at any given portion of the stroke, within a given range, as the requirements of the work may indicate. A fixed expansion is one arranged to cut off at a determinate part of the stroke. An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. [EXPANSION-VALVE.]

expansion-joint, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A stuffing-box joint used when a straight metal pipe, which is exposed to considerable variations of temperature, has no elbow or curve in its length to enable it to expand without injury. The end of one portion slips within the other like a telescope. Known also as a faucet-joint.

2. An elastic copper end to an iron pipe to allow it to expand without injury.

3. An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the framing.

expansion-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: A valve arranged to cut off the connection between the boiler and cylinder at a certain period of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may act expansively during the remainder of the stroke.

ěx-păn'-sion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *expansion*; -*ist*.] An advocate of national expansion (q. v.). [ANTI-EXPANSIONIST.]

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the days of Chief Justice Marshall, forever settled the question that under the treaty-making power new territory can be acquired. On the exercise of that power we have, as the *expansionists* remind us, again and again added to our domain."—*Dr. Henry Wade Rodgers*, in address before the Civic Federation Conference, at Saratoga, Aug. 19, 1898.

ěx-păn'-sive, *a.* [Fr. *expansif*; Sp. *expansivo*, from Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Having the power or property of expanding, extending, or distending any body; as, the *expansive* power of heat.

2. Having the quality or property of becoming expanded, extended, or distended; expansible.

"The *expansive* atmosphere is cramped with cold." Thomson: *Spring*, 28.

3. Expanding, spreading, or extending.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Extending widely; wide, large.

2. Free-spoken, open, frank.

ěx-păn'-sive-lŷ, *adv* [Eng. *expansive*; -*ly*.] In an expansive manner; by expansion.

ěx-păn'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expansive*; -*ness*.] The quality of being expansive; expansibility.

***ěx-păn'-siv'-it-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *expansiv(e)*; -*ity*.] Expansiveness.

"Offenses (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height."—*Carlyle Miscell.*, iv. 87.

***ěx-păn'-sŭm**, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*.] An expanse.

***ěx-păn'-sure** (sure as shŭr), *s.* [English *expans(e)*; -*ure*.] An expanse, an extent.

ěx pâr'-tē, *phr.* [Latin.] Proceeding from or made by one side only; as, an *ex parte* statement. Specif., in law applied to any step taken on behalf of one of the parties to a suit in the absence of the other: as, an *ex parte* application or hearing. Thus the hearing of evidence by grand juries is *ex parte*.

ěx-pā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), **ex-pa-ci-ate*, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, pa. par. of *expatior*, *expatior*=to wander: *ex*=out, and *spatior*=to wander, to roam; *spatium*=space.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*I. *Lit.*: To wander at large; to roam or rove without restraint.

"With wonder seized, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 176, 177.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To roam, to wander, to range.

"Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 494.

2. To enlarge in language; to dilate; to discuss or treat a subject copiously or diffusely.

"It will be too long to *expatiate* upon the sense all mankind have of Fame."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 218.

*B. *Trans.*: To allow to range or wander; to let loose.

"Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colors and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterward afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

ěx-pā'-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, pa. par. of *expatior*, *expatior*.]

*1. The act of wandering, roaming, or roving at large.

"There are no other errors or manifest *expatiations* in Heaven, save those of the seven planets."—*Bacon: On Learning* (G. Wats), bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. The act of expatiating, dilating, or enlarging upon any subject in language.

"Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*."—*Farindon: Sermons*, p. 2.

ěx-pā'-ti-ā-tŏr (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *expatiate*(e); -*or*.] One who expatiates or enlarges upon any subject or matter in language.

"The person, intended by Montfaucon as an *expatior* on the word 'endovellicus', I presume is Thomas Reine-sius."—*Pegge: Anonym.*, p. 201.

***ěx-pā'-ti-ā-tŏr-ŷ** (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *expatiate*(e); -*ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory, diffuse, copious.

ěx-pā'-tri-āte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *expatriatus*, pa. par. of *expatrio*=to banish: *ex*=out, away, and *patria*=one's country; *pater*=a father; Fr. *expatriar*; Sp. *spatriare*.]

1. To banish, to exile; to drive into banishment; to expel.

"That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragooned, *expatriated* Calvinist of Languedoc."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Reflex.*: To withdraw from one's country voluntarily; to renounce the rights of citizenship in one's own country, and become a citizen of another.

"Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantic wish of *expatriating* himself for ever."—*Berrington: History of Abeillard*, p. 187.

ěx-pā'-tri-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of banishing or exiling; the state of being banished or exiled; a withdrawing from one's own country with the intention of becoming a citizen of another.

ěx-pěct', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *expecto*, *expecto*=to look for: *ex*=out, and *specto*=to look.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To wait for, to await, to attend the coming of; to look for.

"My father at the road *expects* my coming."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or bad; to anticipate.

"'Tis more than we deserve or I *expect*."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 3.

3. To be prepared for.

"Eve, now *expect* great tidings."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 226.

4. To reckon upon; to look for; to anticipate with confidence.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To wait, to stay; to look forward.

"I will *expect* until my change in death,

And answer at my call." Sandys: *Job*.

2. To anticipate.

"I *expect* to receive it in my next parcel."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 516.

***ěx-pěct'**, *s.* [EXPECT, *v.*] Expectation.

ěx-pěct'-a-ble, **ex-pect-i-ble*, *a.* [Latin *expectabilis*.] That may or can be expected, looked for, or anticipated.

ěx-pěct'-aŋce, **ěx-pěct'-aŋ-čŷ**, **ex-pect-an-sie*, *s.*

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

"Long *expectance* of a bliss delayed."

Parnell: *Gift of Poetry*.

2. A state of anxiety, curiosity, or wonder.

"There is *expectance* here from both the sides."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

3. That which is expected; the object of expectation or hope.

"The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

II. *Law*: Abeyance, suspense.

¶ (1) *Estate in expectancy*: An interest in land which a person is entitled to come into possession of at some future time.

(2) *Tables of expectancy*: Tables used in life-assurance for calculating the probable duration of life from any year.

ěx-pěc'-tant, **ex-pec-tant*, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectans*, pr. par. of *expecto*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Waiting in expectation; expecting; looking for.

"*Expectant* are till I may mete

To gotten mercy of that swete."

Romant of the Rose, 4,571.

2. Presumptive; as, an heir *expectant*.

"Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir."—*Swift*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: In abeyance or suspense; in expectancy.

2. *Medicine*:

(1) A term applied to a medicine which waits for, but does not force, the efforts of nature.

(2) A term applied to that system of treatment which consists in watching the progress of a disease, and removing deranging influences, without having recourse to active medicines except in cases of necessity.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who expects or waits in expectation for something.

"Stand motionless *expectants* of its fall."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 528.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *British Int. Rev.*: The lowest grade in the excise or inland revenue, one who has not yet reached the rank of an excise officer.

*2. *Eccles.*: A candidate for the ministry, who has not yet received a license to preach. (*Scotch*.)

ěx-pěc-tā'-tion, **ex-pec-ta-cion*, *s.* [Lat. *expectatio*, *expectatio*; from *expectatus*, *expectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto*, *expecto*; Fr. *expectation*; Sp. *expectacion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or state of expecting, looking forward to, or anticipating anything; anticipation.

"When doubt is removed and the *expectation* becomes sanguine."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. The state of being expected, or looked for, either with hope or fear.

3. That which is expected, anticipated, or looked for; the object of one's hopes or expectations.

"Now clear I understand,

Why our great *expectation* should be called

The seed of woman." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 378.

4. A prospect of future good; advantageous prospects.

"My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him."—*Psalms* lxii. 5.

5. A possession or display of qualities which give promise or excite expectations in others of future excellence; a state in which something excellent is or may be expected from a person.

"How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness."—*Sidney*.

6. The value of any prospective prize, possession, or advantage, which is dependent upon some uncertain event or contingency.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: In the same sense as I. 6. If on the doctrine of chances there is equal probability of an event on which the obtaining of \$100 depends happening or not happening, the expectation of the receipt of that money is worth \$50. If there are four chances to one in favor of its being obtained, the expectation is worth \$80; if there are four to one against it, the expectation is valued at \$20.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -clous, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

2. *Med.*: A method of treatment of a disease by leaving it to the efforts of nature, without the use of active medicines, except in cases of necessity.

¶ For the difference between *expectation* and *hope*, see *HOPE*.

expectation of life, s.

Life Annuities: The number of years which, on the doctrine of chances, a person of a given age may hope to live.

expectation-week, s.

Ecclesiol.: The week, or rather the nine days, which elapsed between the ascension of Jesus and the Pentecostal effusion of the Spirit, because during that interval the apostles and early church waited in expectation that the promised Comforter would come.

ĕx-pĕc-tā-tīve, a. & s. [Lat. *expectatus*, *expectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto*, *expecto*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

A. As adj.: Giving rise to expectation; constituting an object of expectation.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything expected or in expectation; the object of expectation.

2. *Eccles.*: A mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. The practice of issuing such expectatives became a frequent one with the pontiffs in the fourteenth century. They were abolished by the Council of Pavia, Siena, or Basil in A. D. 1436.

"In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of, as marks of royal favor, and supports of his state and dignity, while this great expectative was depending."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham*, p. 84.

ĕx-pĕc-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [EXPECT, v.]

***ĕx-pĕc-tĕd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *expected*; -ly.] In conformity with expectation; as might be expected.

ĕx-pĕc-tĕr, s. [Eng. *expect*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who waits for another.

"Signify this loving interview
To the expecters of our Trojan part."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

2. One who looks forward to or expects anything; an expectant.

B. Ch. Hist.: A number of scattered individuals in the seventeenth century, who believed that none of the numerous churches then existing was the true one, and waited in expectation of its ultimate appearance.

ĕx-pĕc-tĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [EXPECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of looking forward to or anticipating anything; expectation.

ĕx-pĕc-tĭng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *expecting*; -ly.] With expectation; in an expectant manner.

"Prepared for fight, expectingly he lies."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

***ĕx-pĕc-tĭs, adv.** [Eng. *expect*; -less=less.] Unexpectedly.

ĕx-pĕc-tōr-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *expectorans*, pr. par. of *expectoro*; French *expectorant*; Spanish *expectorante*.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or property of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.

B. As substantive:

Pharm. (pl.): Medicinal substances which affect the mucous membrane of the pulmonary passages, and alter the quantity and quality of its secretion. They are divided into (1) drugs which are more or less stimulant on the vascular system—e. g., ammonia, carbonate of ammonium, senega, squills, benzoic acid, balsam of Peru and of Tolu, storax, galbanum, myrrh and tar; (2) those which are sedative in their action, as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, oxide of antimony; and (3) those that are used in the form of vapor—e. g., steam, which relaxes the membrane; the vapor of chlorine and of ammonia, which act as direct stimulants; and also the vapor of creosote and of carbolic acid. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

ĕx-pĕc-tōr-āte, *ex-pec-tor-at, v. t. & i. [Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro*; *ex*=out, and *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast; Fr. *expectorer*; Sp. *expectorar*; Ital. *espettorare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To discharge or eject from the trachea or lungs by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"Excrementitious humors are expectorated by a cough after a cold or an asthma."—*Harvey*.

*2. *Fig.*: To discharge, to eject, to cast out.

"All the venom which the virulence of party could expectorate upon them."—*Knox: Essays*, No. vi.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To eject or discharge matter from the lungs or trachea by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

*2. *Fig.*: To make a clean breast, to confide.

"Sir George came hither yesterday to expectorate with me, as he called it."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 370 (1754).

ĕx-pĕc-tōr-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro*; Sp. *expectoracion*.]

1. The act or process of discharging or ejecting matter from the lungs or trachea, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"When the expectoration goes on successfully."—*Arbuthnot: Diet*, ch. iii.

2. The matter which is expectorated from the lungs, &c.

ĕx-pĕc-tōr-a-tīve, a. & s. [Eng. *expectorant(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality or property of promoting expectoration; expectorant.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation designed to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

***ĕx-pĕ-de, v. t.** [Fr. *expédier*; Lat. *expedio*, from *ex*=out, away, and *pes* (gen. *pedis*)=a foot.] [EXPEDITE.] To hasten, to expedite.

"Upon which his bulls were expedited at Rome."—*Burnet: History of the Reformation*, bk. i.

¶ To expedite letters:

Scots Law: To write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

***ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-āte, v. t.** [EXPEDITE.] To hasten, to expedite.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-en-ĉŷ, ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-enĉe, s. [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio*.]

*1. Haste, expedition.

"Three thousand men of war
Are making hither with all due expedience."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

*2. An expedition, an enterprise, a campaign.

"I shall break
The cause of our expedience to the queen."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

3. Fitness, propriety, or suitableness to an end or purpose; advisability.

"It is a very easy matter in most cases to determine concerning the expedience of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

4. The act or practice of seeking self-advantage or gain by the sacrifice of principles to worldly interest; time-servingness.

*5. An expedient.

"He proposed a most excellent expedience."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. cxvii.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expédient*; Sp. & Ital. *expediente*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Quick, expeditious, hasty.

"A breach that craves a quick expedient stop."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

*2. Direct.

"His marches are expedient to that town."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

3. Promoting or advancing the object in view; advantageous, profitable, convenient, fit, proper, advisable.

"All things are not expedient; in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally expedient."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

4. Tending or conducive to self-interest or selfish ends.

"For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."
Goldsmith: Retaliation, 39, 40.

B. As substantive:

1. Anything which helps forward, promotes, or advances the object one has in view; a quick, prompt, ready, or advantageous way or means.

"What sure expedient then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?"
Philips: Fable of Thule.

2. A shift, a contrivance; a plan or means devised or contrived in an exigence.

"Finding out expedients either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another all personal punishments."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *expedient* and *fit*: "What is *expedient* must be *fit*, because it is called for; what is *fit* need not be *expedient*, for it may not be required. The expediency of a thing depends altogether upon the outward circumstances; the fitness is determined by a moral rule: it is imprudent not to do that which is *expedient*; it is disgraceful to do that which is *unfit*: it is *expedient* for him who wishes to prepare for death occasionally to take an account of his life; it is not *fit* for him who is about to die to dwell with anxiety on the things of this life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *expedient* and *necessary*, see *NECESSARY*.

(3) He thus discriminates between *expedient* and *resource*: "The *expedient* is an artificial means; the *resource* is a natural means: a cunning man is fruitful in *expedients*; a fortunate man abounds in *resources*: Robinson Crusoe adopted every *expedient* in order to prolong his existence, at a time when his *resources* were at the lowest ebb." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-ĕn-tĭal (tial as shāl), a. [Eng. *expedient*; -ial.] Pertaining to or dependent upon expediency or self-interest.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-ĕn-tĭal-lŷ (tial as shĭāl), adv. [Eng. *expediently*; -ly.] For the sake of expediency.

"We should never deviate save expediently."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 39.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-ent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *expedient*; -ly.]

*1. Hastily, quickly.

"Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands,
Do this expediently, and turn him going."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 1.

2. According to expedience; fitly, suitably, conveniently.

"The only obstacle consisted in the choice of a town where the meeting could expediently take place."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-mĕnt, s.** [Formed with pref. *ex*, on analogy of *impediment* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An expedient, a means, a contrivance.

"A like expediment to remove discontent."—*Barrow*.

2. *Law*: The whole of a person's goods and chattels; bag and baggage. (*Wharton*.)

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tāte, v. t. [Low Lat. *expedito*, from Lat. *ex*=out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] *English Forest Laws*: To cut off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet, to prevent his running down the royal game.

"In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated, forfeits three shillings and fourpence to the king."—*Chambers*.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *expeditatio*.]

English Forest Laws: The act or practice of cutting off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

"The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the expeditation of dogs."—*Ashmole: Berks.*, ii. 425.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭte, v. t. [EXPEDITE, a.] [Fr. *expédier*; Sp. & Port. *expedir*; Ital. *espedire*, *spedire*.]

1. To facilitate; to free from hindrance, delay, or impediment.

"The unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion, over which
By sin and death a broad way now is paved
To expedite your glorious march."
Milton: P. L., x. 473.

2. To hasten, to accelerate the progress of; to quicken.

"Your Imperial Majesty's just influence, which is still greater than your extensive power, will animate and expedite the efforts of other sovereigns."—*Burke: Letter to Empress of Russia*.

*3. To despatch; to issue officially.

"Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion."—*Bacon*.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭte, a. [Latin *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio*=to extricate the foot, to release, to make ready: *ex*=out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot.]

1. Easy, disencumbered, free or clear from impediments.

"To make the way plain and expedite enough."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Quick, speedy, ready, expeditious.

"Speech is a very short and expedite way of conveying their thoughts one to another."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

3. Quick, ready, active.

"The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lust, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operation."—*Tillotson*.

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *expedite*; -ly.] With quickness, readiness, speed, or promptness.

"Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and expedite by imitating one good copy?"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tion, *ex-pe-di-cion, s. [Lat. *expeditio*, from *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expedition*; Sp. *expedicion*; Ital. *espedizione*, *spedizione*.]

1. The state of being free from hindrance or encumbrance; hence, speed, readiness, promptness, quickness, despatch.

"He goeth into Italy with as much expedition as might be."—*Golding: Caesar*, fo. 270.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu kw.

2. The state of being put in motion or hastened.

"Even with the speediest expedition
I will despatch him to the emperor's court."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

3. A march or voyage of an army or fleet with hostile intentions against a distant place.

"Young Octavius, and Mark Antony
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition toward Philippi."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

4. A journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable or important object; as, an expedition to discover the northwest passage.

5. The members or body of men sent out upon an expedition, with their equipment, baggage, &c.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tion-a-ry, *a.* [Eng. *expedition*; *-ary*.] Having the character of, relating to, or constituting an expedition.

"The expeditionary forces were now assembled."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Greece*.

***ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *expedition*; *-ist*.] One who goes upon or joins in an expedition.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tious, *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; *-ious*.]

1. Quick, speedy, nimble, active, ready, swift.

"Let us all be most expeditious."

Massinger: *Old Law*, i. 1.

2. Done or performed with quickness, speed, promptness, or celerity.

3. Ready, short, easy.

"The short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between *expeditious* and *diligent*, see DILIGENT.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *expeditious*; *-ly*.] With expedition, speed, haste, or despatch.

"If the traveler wished to move expeditiously he rode post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expeditious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being expeditious; quickness, expedition.

***ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *expéditif*; Sp. *expeditivo*.] Acting or performing with expedition or speed.

"I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind."—*Bacon: Speech on Taking his Place in Chancery*.

***ĕx-pĕ-dĭ-tōr-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; *-ory*.] Making haste; expeditious.

ĕx-pĕll', ***ex-pell**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expello*: *ex*=out, away, and *pello*=to drive; Port. *expellir* Sp. *expeler*; Fr. *expeller*; Ital. *espellere*.]

1. To drive, force, or thrust out.

"Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. To drive away.

"These hardships quite expelled the thoughts of an enemy."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

3. To force out from any inclosed place or from that in which anything is contained; as, to expel air from the lungs.

4. To eject, to throw out.

"Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to expel by consent."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

5. To banish or drive out from one's country; to force to leave one's country or home.

"Forewasted all their land and them expelled."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. 1. 5.

*6. To discharge, to send out or forth.

"The virgin huntress was not slow
To expel the shaft from her contracted bow."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* viii.

7. To cut off from connection, society, or fellowship; to deprive of the privileges of a society, association, &c.

8. To exclude, to keep off or out.

"Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe,
Should stop a hole to expel the winter's flaw!"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

*9. To reject, to refuse.

"And would ye not poore fellowship expell,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 96.

¶ For the difference between *expel* and *banish*, see BANISH.

ĕx-pĕll'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *expel*; *-able*.] That may or can be expelled or driven out.

ĕx-pĕll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *expel*; *-er*.] He who or that which expels or drives out or away.

"Whom he named . . . the expeller of manie tyants."—*Holinshed: England*, vol. i., bk. v., ch. xvii.

***ĕx-pĕn'çe**, *s.* [EXPENSE.]

ĕx-pĕnd', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *expendo*=to weigh out, to lay out: *ex*=out, and *pendo*=to weigh; Sp. *expender*; Ital. *spendere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To weigh, to consider.

"The circumstances and consequences of them be well expended."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To lay out, to spend, to disburse, to pay away.

"Part of this sum I expended upon the garrison."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 61.

3. To consume, to use up, to employ, to lay out; as, to expend time or labor in pursuit of any object.

4. To give away, to part with, to yield up.

"If my death might make this island happy,
I would expend it with all willingness."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

*B. Intrans.: To be laid out, used, or consumed.

¶ For the difference between *expend* and *to spend*, see SPEND.

ĕx-pĕn'-dĭ-tōr, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old English Law: An officer appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or pay out the money collected as taxes for the repair of sewers.

***ĕx-pĕn'-dĭ-trĭx**, *s.* [Low Lat.] A woman who expends money.

"Mrs. Celier was the go-between and expeditrix."—*North: Examen*, p. 257.

ĕx-pĕn'-dĭ-tūre, *s.* [Low Lat. *expeditus*, from Lat. *expendo*.]

1. The act of expending, disbursing, or spending; disbursement.

"He knows that our expenditure purchased commerce and conquest."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

2. That which is expended or spent; payment, disbursement.

ĕx-pĕn'se, ***ex-pence**, *s.* [Lat. *expensa* (*pecunia*)=(money) spent: fem. of *expensus*, pa. par. of *expendo*=to weigh out, expend.]

1. A laying out or expending; disbursing, expenditure.

"That he mesure in his expence
So kepe, that of indigence
He may be sauf."

Gower, iii. 153.

2. That which is laid out or expended, especially in money; cost, charge, outlay.

"Expense, and toil, and danger, to endure."

West: *Pindar; Olympio Odes*, ii.

3. Cost, with the idea of loss and danger; as, He succeeded, but at the expense of his character.

¶ For the difference between *expense* and *cost*, see COST.

***ĕx-pĕn'se-fŭl**, ***ex-pence-ful**, *a.* [English *expence*; *-ful*(l).] Attended with expense; costly, expensive.

***ĕx-pĕn'se-fŭl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *expensive*; *-ly*.] In an expensive manner; with great expense.

ĕx-pĕn'se-less, *a.* [Eng. *expense*; *-less*.] Without cost or expense.

"A physician may save any army by this frugal and expenseless means only."—*Milton: On Education*.

ĕx-pĕn'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *expens(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Given to expense or extravagance; extravagant, lavish.

"Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous."—*Temple*.

2. Costly; requiring a large expenditure.

"The law of England is very expensive and dilatory."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, vol. iv. (Conclusion).

*3. Liberal, free, generous.

"This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labor of love."—*Sprat*.

ĕx-pĕn'-sive-ly, *adv.* [English *expensive*; *-ly*.] With great expense; in an expensive manner.

ĕx-pĕn'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expensive*; *-ness*.]

1. Addiction to extravagance.

2. Costliness; the quality of requiring large expenditure.

***ĕx-pĕr'-a-ble**, *a.* [Latin *ex*=out, fully, and *sperabilis*=that may be hoped for; *spero*=to hope.] That may be hoped for or expected.

***ĕx-pĕrġ-ĕ-făc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *expergefatio*, from *expergefacio*=to wake one up.] An awaking, an arousing.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-ençe, *s.* [Fr. *expérience*, from Lat. *experientia*=a proof or trial, from *experiens*, pr. par. of *experior*=to try, to make trial of: *ex*=out, fully, and **perior*=to go through (seen in the pa. par. *peritus*); *per*=through; Sp. & Port. *experencia*; Ital. *esperienza*, *esperienza*.]

*1. Proof, trial, experiment.

"She caused him to make experience
Upon wild beasts, which she in woods did find."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. i. 7.

2. Frequent or repeated trial, test, proof, or practice; observation of facts or events happening under similar circumstances.

"Experience . . . is right yough for me,
To speke of wo that is in marriage."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,583.

3. The knowledge gained by observation or trial; practical knowledge of, skill in, or acquaintance with, any matter by personal trial, proof, or observation.

"They are valiant, bold, and of great experiences."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xl.

4. An individual instance of trial or observation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *experience*, *experiment*, *trial*, and *proof*: "By all the actions implied in these terms, we endeavor to arrive at a certainty respecting some unknown particular: the *experience* is that which has been tried; the *experiment* is the thing to be tried: the *experience* is certain, as it is a deduction from the past for the service of the present; the *experiment* is uncertain, and serves a future purpose: *experience* is an unerring guide, which no man can desert without falling into error; *experiments* may fail, or be superseded by others more perfect. *Experience* serves to lead us to moral truth; the *experiment* aids us in ascertaining speculative truth: we profit by *experience* to rectify practice; we make *experiments* in theoretical inquiries. *Experiment* is employed only in matters of an intellectual nature; the *trial* is employed in matters of a personal nature; the *proof* is employed in moral subjects: we make an *experiment* in order to know whether a thing be true or false; we make a *trial* in order to know whether it be capable or incapable, convenient or inconvenient, useful or the contrary; we put a thing to the *proof* in order to determine whether it be good or bad, real or unreal." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pĕr'-i-ençe, *v. t.* [EXPERIENCE, *s.*]

1. To make trial or proof of; to try, to practice; to gain a practical knowledge of or acquaintance with anything by personal trial or observation.

"Men ought to form their judgments of things unexperienced from what they have experienced."—*Guardian*, No. 27.

2. To train, to practice; to give experience to.

"The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms experience, and for sea prepare."

Harte: *Statius, Sixth Thebaid*.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-ençed, *pa. par. & a.* [EXPERIENCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Tried, proved by experience.

"Nor was he loath to enter ragged huts,
Wherein his charity was blessed; his voice
Heard as the voice of an experienced friend."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. Made trial of; known from personal trial or observation.

"Long experienced we well witness beares,
That teares cannot quench sighes, nor sighes drie
teares."

Stirling: *Aurora*, § 2.

3. Taught by experience; having acquired experience by trial, use, or observation; made skillful by experience.

"He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 568.

***ĕx-pĕr'-i-en-çĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *experient(e)*; *-er*.] One who experiences; one who makes trial or proof.

***ĕx-pĕr'-i-en-t**, *a.* [Lat. *experiens* (genit. *experientis*), pr. par. of *experior*.] Experienced, skillful.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-en'-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *experient*; *-ial*.] Pertaining to or having experience; derived from experience.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-en'-tial-izm (tial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *experiential*; *-ism*.]

Ment. Phil.: The doctrine that all our ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or of others, and that there are no intuitions. It has been called also Sensationalism.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-en'-tial-ĭst (tial as shal), *a. & s.* [Eng. *experiential*; *-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

B. *As subst.*: One holding this doctrine.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experior*=to try; O. Fr. *expériment*; Sp. *experimento*; Ital. *esperimento*.]

1. A trial, proof, or test of anything; an act, operation, or process designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to test some received or reputed truth or principle.

*2. A personal act or instance of trial or experience.

"To have had many experiments is what we call experience."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. iv., § 2.

3. Experience.

¶ For the difference between *experiment* and *experience*, see EXPERIENCE.

ĕx-pĕr'-i-mĕnt, *v. i. & t.* [EXPERIMENT, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To make trial, proof, or experiment; to endeavor to ascertain the truth as to any matter by trial or experiment; to experimentalize.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To make trial or proof of; to try; to prove by experiment.

2. To discover, perceive, or know by experience or trial.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining to, derived from, or founded upon experiment, trial, or experience.

2. Practicing experiments.

"A physician and experimental chemist."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 303.

*3. Taught by experience; experienced.

experimental psychology, *s.* That branch of psychology which studies psychic and psychophysical phenomena experimentally. Experimental psychology has recently become of practical importance through its application to the study of criminology and social therapeutics. By disclosing the causes of abnormal and diseased conditions of the mind, it points the way to their amelioration. Delicately contrived instruments have been devised for ascertaining the different mental states of various individuals under similar conditions, which disclose with mathematical precision the several temperaments and dispositions of each. These instruments are used in investigations involving a complete study of man in relation to his disposition, susceptibility, education and conduct.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ist, *s.* [Eng. *experimental*; *-ist*.] One who makes experiments.

"It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labor their experiments with the most diligent exactness."—*Burgess: On the Divinity of Christ* (1790), p. 24.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ize, **ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *experimental*; *-ize*, *-ise*.] To make experiment or trial.

"His impression was that Mr. Martin was hired . . . to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlviii.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *experimental*; *-ly*.] By experiment, by trial, by experience; as the result of experiment or experience; from experience.

"As being a king, and therefore *experimentally* acquainted with the ways of flatterers."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 7.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕn-tār'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-arian*.]

A. As adj.: Given to experiments; experimentalizing.

B. As subst.: One given to experiments; an experimentalist.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-ation*.] The act or practice of making experiments; experiment.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-a-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-ative*.] Experimental.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕn-tā-tōr**, *s.* [English *experiment*; *-ator*.] An experimenter; an experimentalist.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [EXPERIMENT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Tried, proved, or tested by experiment.

2. Proved, tried, experienced.

"The veterans and well *experimented* soldiers."—*Holinshead: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xxxviii.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-er*.] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

"They were to be the first *experimenters* themselves."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ist, *s.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-ist*.] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

***ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-ly*.] By experiment, trial, or experience.

ĕx-pĕr-i-mĕnt'-ūm crū'-ċis, *phr.* [Lat. = an experiment of the cross.]

Science: A crucial experiment; a decisive experiment, either because nature is so put to the torture, as if on a cross, that she is compelled to reveal the secret knowledge she has tried to hide, or because the experiment is like a finger-post of crucial form set up at the junction of roads, to direct the perplexed traveler which way to go.

ĕx-pĕrt', *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expertus*, *pa. par. of experior*=to try; Sp. & Port. *experto*; Ital. *esperto*.] [EXPERIENCE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having experienced or learned by experience; acquainted with by experience.

"Though he were not deep *expert* in lore,"

Chaucer: C. T., 4,424.

2. Experienced; skillful, ready, dexterous, or adroit from use and experience; having acquired dexterity or skill by practice.

"What pilot so *expert* but needs must wreck

Imbarked with such a steers-mate at the helm?"

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,044.

¶ It is now followed by *in* or *at*, but of was also formerly used.

"Thy offspring bloom,

Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 290-92.

B. As subst.: One who is expert, skilled, or dexterous in any particular art or profession; specif., a professional or scientific witness in a trial who gives evidence on some point connected with his profession, to the study of which he has more particularly devoted himself. (Pronounced *ĕx'-purt*.)

"Other procurators, specialists, and *experts*."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 38.

***ĕx-pĕrt'**, *v. t.* [Latin *expertus*, *pa. par. of experior*.] To try, to make trial of, to experience.

ĕx-pĕrt'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *expert*; *-ly*.] In an expert, skillful, or dexterous manner; with expertness.

ĕx-pĕrt'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expert*; *-ness*.] Skill or dexterity acquired by practice; readiness; facility.

"Portland, with good natural abilities and great *expertness* in business, was no scholar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***ĕx-pĕt'-i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *expetibilis*, from *expeto*=to seek after; *ex*=out, fully, and *peto*=to seek.] That may or should be sought or desired; worthy of being sought for; desirable.

"More *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect."—*Fuller: Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 410.

ĕx'-pī-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *expiabilis*, from *expio*=to expiate (q. v.).] That may or can be expiated or atoned for.

"Thought this wrong not *expiable* but by blood."

Bp. Hall: Epistles (Dec. 3).

ĕx'-pī-āte, *v. t.* [Latin *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*=to atone for fully; *ex*=out, fully, and *pio*=to propitiate; *pius*=devout, kind; Fr. *expier*; Span. *expiar*; Ital. *espiare*.]

1. To atone or make satisfaction for; to annul or extinguish the guilt of by the sufferance of some penalty.

"The crime of going one step further had been sufficiently *expiated* by thirty years of banishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To make reparation or satisfaction for.

"The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual."—*Clarendon*.

*3. To avert the threat of prodigies.

"Frequent showers of stones could be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele."—*T. H. Dyer*.

ĕx-pī-ā'-tion, ***ĕx-pī-a-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *expiation*, from Lat. *expiatio*, from *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*; Sp. *expiacion*; Ital. *espiazione*.]

1. The act or process of expiating or atoning for any crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for any fault; atonement, satisfaction, reparation.

"The solemn day of *expiation* which came once a year."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

2. The means by which we atone for a crime or fault; atonement; an expiatory offering or sacrifice.

"Need any *expiation* or propitiatorie sacrifice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. viii.

3. An act or practice by which the threats of ominous prodigies are averted.

"Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices."—*Hayward*.

***ĕx'-pī-ā-tist**, *s.* [Eng. *expiat(e)*; *-ist*.] One who expiates or makes atonement; an expiator.

ĕx'-pī-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*.] One who expiates.

ĕx'-pī-a-tōr'-i-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *expiatorius*.] Expiatory, expiating, atoning.

ĕx'-pī-ā-tōr'-y, *a.* [Lat. *expiatorius*, from *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expio*.] Having the power or quality of expiating or making atonement.

***ĕx'-pīl-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expilatus*, *pa. par. of expilo*; *ex*=out, fully, and *pilo*=to plunder, to peel.] To plunder, to pillage.

***ĕx-pīl-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *expilatio*, from *expilo*; Fr. *expilation*.] The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery, plunder.

***ĕx'-pīl-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *expilatus*, *pa. par. of expilo*.] One who plunders, robs, or pillages.

ĕx-pīr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *expir(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can expire or come to an end.

ĕx-pīr'-ant, *s.* [Lat. *expirans*, *expirans*, *pr. par. of expiro*, *expiro*.] One who is expiring; one who expires.

ĕx-pīr'-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expiratio*, *expiratio*, from *expiratus*, *expiatus*, *pa. par. of expiro*, *expiro*; Fr. *expiration*; Sp. *expiracion*; Ital. *espirazione*.]

*1. The act of breathing out; that act of respiration which expels the air from the lungs.

"Whereby it [air] is sent forth by way of *expiration*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 687.

*2. The last emission of breath; death.

"We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*."—*Rambler*.

*3. Evaporation, exhalation; emission of volatile matter from any substance or body.

*4. That which is evaporated or exhaled; an exhalation, a vapor, a fume.

"Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

*5. A passing away as a vapor; evaporation.

"Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden *expiration*."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

*6. That which is produced by breathing out.

"The aspirate 'he,' which is none other than a gentle *expiration*."—*Sharp: Dissertations*, p. 41.

7. Cessation of being.

"To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavored to discover any spark of fire."—*Boyle*.

8. Cessation, close, termination or end of a limited term or time, or of anything intended for a certain term or period.

"The consuls at the *expiration* of their office took an oath."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. i., lett. 3.

ĕx-pīr'-a-tōr'-y, *a.* [Lat. *expirat(us)*, *pa. par. of expiro*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Pertaining to expiration, or the emission of breath from the lungs.

ĕx-pīre, ***ĕx-pyre**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *expirer*, from Lat. *expiro*, *expiro*=to breathe out; *ex*=out, and *spiro*=to breathe; Sp. & Port. *expirar*; Ital. *espirare*, *spirare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To breathe out; to emit or expel from the lungs.

"Draw some breath, not *expire* it all."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xi.

2. To exhale; to emit as a vapor or exhalation; to send out insensibly, or in minute particles.

"The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels."—*Woodward*.

*3. To bring to an end; to finish, to conclude, to exhaust.

"When as time flying with wings swift,

Expired had the term that these two javels

Should render up a reckoning of their travels."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 309.

*4. To yield; to give out.

"Force the veins of clashing flints to *expire*

The lurking seeds of their celestial fire."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 205, 206.

*5. To complete.

"Till tyme the triall of her truth *expyred*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 54.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make an expiration or emission of the breath.

2. To emit the last breath; to breathe the last; to die.

"Doe not rather wish them soone *expire*,

Knowing the misery of their estate."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 1.

3. To perish; to come to an end.

"Whose constancies *expire* before their fashions."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

4. To come to an end or termination; to finish, to conclude, to end, to terminate, to relapse.

"A month before

This bond *expires*, I do expect return

Of thrice three times the value of this bond."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

*5. To fulfill a term.

"Trebling the dew time

In which the wombes of women do *expyre*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 9.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*6. To fly or be thrown out with violence.

"The distance judged for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, clxxxviii.

¶ For the difference between to *expire* and to *die*, see DIE.

**ĕx-pīr-eē*, s. [Fr. *expiré*, pa. par. of *expirer*.] A convict whose term of punishment has expired.

ĕx-pīr-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [EXPIRE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Breathing; emitting breath.

2. Adapted or designed for expiration of breath.

"If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies."—Walton: *Angler*.

3. Breathing the last; dying; ending, terminating, coming to a conclusion or end.

4. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying: as, *expiring* groans, &c.

C. As subst.: The act of emitting breath; expiration, termination, end, conclusion.

"The expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 69.

ĕx-pīr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *expir(e)*; -y.] Expiration, end, termination, conclusion: as, the *expiry* of a lease, &c.

**ĕx-pīsc-cāte*, v. t. & i. [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor*=to fish out; *ex*=out, and *piscis*=a fish.]

A. Trans.: To fish out; to discover by artful means or contrivances.

B. Intrans.: To fish out, to search, to try.

**ĕx-pls-cā-tion*, s. [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor*.] The act of fishing out or discovering by artful means or by strict examination and inquiry.

**ĕx-pls-cā-tōr-ŷ*, a. [English *expiscate*; -ory.] Fishing out, trying.

ĕx-plāin, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *explaner*, from Latin *explano*=to make flat or plain, to explain: *ex*=out, fully, and *plano*=to make flat or plain; *planus*=flat; Sp. & Port. *explanar*; Ital. *spianare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. Lit.: To make flat or plain; to flatten or spread out.

"The horse-chestnut is turgid with buds, and ready to explain its leaf."—Evelyn: *Letter to Sec. Royal Soc.*

2. Fig.: To make plain, clear, or intelligible; to free from obscurity or difficulty; to illustrate by notes or commentaries; to expound.

"The Papists would explain some of them one way, and the Reformers another."—Locke: *Vindication of Christianity*.

B. Intrans.: To give explanation; to make things clear, plain, or intelligible.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *expound*, and to *interpret*: "To *explain* is generic, the rest are specific: to *expound* and *interpret* are each modes of *explaining*. Single words or sentences are *explained*; a whole work, or considerable parts of it, are *expounded*; the sense of any writing or symbolical sign is *interpreted*. It is the business of the philologist to *explain* the meaning of words by a suitable definition; it is the business of the divine to *expound* Scripture; it is the business of the antiquarian to *interpret* the meaning of old inscriptions on stones, or of hieroglyphics on buildings. An *explanation* serves to assist the understanding, to supply a deficiency, and remove obscurity; an *exposition* is an ample *explanation*, in which minute particulars are detailed, and the connection of events in the narrative is kept up; it serves to assist the memory and awaken the attention: both the *explanation* and *exposition* are employed in clearing up the sense of things as they are, but the *interpretation* is more arbitrary; it often consists of affixing or giving a sense to things which they have not previously had: hence it is that the same passages in authors admit of different *interpretations*, according to the character or views of the commentator."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *illustrate*, and to *elucidate*: "To *explain* is simply to render intelligible; to *illustrate* and *elucidate* are to give additional clearness: every thing requires to be *explained* to one who is ignorant of it; but the best informed will require to have abstruse subjects *illustrated*, and obscure subjects *elucidated*. We always *explain* when we *illustrate* or *elucidate*, and we always *elucidate* when we *illustrate*, but not *vice versa*. We *explain* by reducing compounds to simples, and generals to particulars; we *illustrate* by means of examples, similes, and allegorical figures; we *elucidate* by commentaries, or the statement of facts. Words are the common subject of *explanation*: moral truths require *illustration*; poetical allusions and dark passages in writers require *elucidation*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-plāin-a-ble, a. [Eng. *explain*: -able.] That may or can be explained; capable of explanation.

"It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

ĕx-plāin-ēr, s. [Eng. *explain*; -er.] One who explains; an interpreter, an expounder, a commentator.

"Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals."—Locke: *Vindication of Christianity*.

ĕx-plā-nāte, a. [Lat. *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*.]

Entom.: Having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. (Maunder.)

ĕx-plā-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *explanatio*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*; Sp. *explanacion*; Ital. *spianazione*.]

1. The act of explaining, interpreting, or making clear; exposition, illustration, interpretation.

2. The exposition or interpretation given; the sense or definition given by an explainer or interpreter.

"Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury."—Swift.

3. A declaration or statement of the reason, grounds, or meanings of one's actions, words, motives, &c., with a view to remove misunderstanding or to reconcile differences; hence, a reconciliation, an agreement, a good understanding.

"The King was far too angry and dull to listen to *explanations*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which explains or accounts for anything. ¶ For the difference between *explanation* and *definition*, see DEFINITION.

ĕx-plān-a-tōr-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *explanatory*; -ness.] The quality of being explanatory.

ĕx-plān-a-tīve, a. [Lat. *explanat(us)*, pa. par. of *explano*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Explanatory.

ĕx-plān-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *explanatorius*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*.] Containing an explanation; serving to explain.

"Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes."—Swift.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *explanatory*, *explicit*, and *express*: "The *explanatory* is that which is superadded to clear up difficulties or obscurities. A letter is *explanatory* which contains an *explanation* of something preceding, in lieu of anything new. The *explicit* is that which of itself obviates every difficulty: an *explicit* letter, therefore, will leave nothing that requires *explanation*: the *explicit* admits of a free use of words: the *express* requires them to be unambiguous. A person ought to be *explicit* when he enters into an engagement: he ought to be *express* when he gives commands." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**ĕx-plā-te*, **ĕx-plē-at* (1), v. t. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *plat* (q. v.).] To unfold, to explain.

**ĕx-plē-te*, **ĕx-plē-at* (2), v. t. [Lat. *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*=to fill up, to accomplish: *ex*=out, fully, and *pleo*=to fill.] To fulfill, to accomplish.

**ĕx-plē-tion*, s. [Latin *expletio*, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*.] Fulfillment, accomplishment.

ĕx-plē-tīve, a. & s. [Latin *expletivus*=a filling up, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*; Fr. *expletif*; Sp. & Port. *expletivo*; Ital. *espletivo*.]

A. As adj.: Filling up; added or introduced to fill a vacancy; superfluous.

"He useth them as *expletive* phrases to plump his speech."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation*, vol. i., bk. iii. (an. 1538).

B. As substantive:

1. A word introduced to fill a vacancy, though not necessary to the sense.

"While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 346, 347.

2. A curse, an oath.

*3. A kickshaw.

"With other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind."—Graves: *Spiritual Quixote*, bk. ix., ch. xv.

expletive-stone, s.

Masonry: A stone used for filling an empty space.

ĕx-plē-tīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *expletive*; -ly.] In manner of an expletive.

ĕx-plē-tōr-ŷ, a. [Latin *explet(us)*, pa. par. of *expleo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Serving or intended to fill up; expletive.

ĕx-plīc-a-ble, a. [Lat. *explicabilis*, from *explicare*=to explain; Fr. & Sp. *explicable*.] That may or can be explained, made, or accounted for; capable of being explained; explainable.

"Evidently credible and in some kind *explicable*."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 34.

ĕx-plīc-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *explicable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being explicable or explainable.

ĕx-plī-cāte, v. t. [EXPLICATE, a. French *expliquer*; Sp. *explicar*.]

1. To unfold, to open, to expand.

"They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk laborers of the mulberry wood."
Blackmore: *Creation*.

2. To unfold the meaning of; to explain, to make clear; to free from obscurity or difficulties.

"Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

ĕx-plī-cāte, a. [Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold; *ex*=out, away, and *plico*=to fold; *plica*=a fold.] Explicated, explained; made clear or plain.

"Thus was the mystery made *explicate*."—Bp. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i. § 5.

ĕx-plī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *explicatio*, from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*; Fr. *explication*; Sp. *explicacion*; Ital. *esplicazione*.]

I. Lit.: The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of unfolding the meaning of; explaining or interpreting; explanation.

2. The explanation or sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

ĕx-plī-cā-tīve, a. [Fr. *explicatif*; Sp. *explicativo*; Ital. *esplicativo*, from Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*.] Explanatory: serving to explain or make clear.

ĕx-plī-cā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico*.] One who explains or makes clear; an explainer, a commentator.

ĕx-plī-cā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *explicat(us)*, pa. par. of *explico*; Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Serving to explain or interpret; explicative, explanatory.

ĕx-plīc-īt, **ex-plīc-ite*, a. [Lat. *explicitus*, old pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold, to explain; Fr. *explicite*; Sp. *explicito*.]

1. Plain, clear; not obscure or ambiguous; plainly or clearly stated; express.

"No words can be more *explicit*."—Knox: *Christian Philosophy*, § 53.

2. Plain, open, unreserved, outspoken. (Used of persons.)

¶ For the difference between *explicit* and *explanatory*, see EXPLANATORY.

explicit-function, s.

Math.: A function whose value is expressed directly in terms of the variable; thus, in the equation

$$y = ax^2 + bx^2 + c,$$

y is an *explicit function*. The term stands opposed to *implicit function*, in which the relation between the function and variable is not directly stated; as, for example, in the equation

$$y^2 - 2px = 0,$$

in which *y* is an *implicit function* of *x*.

**ĕx-plīc-īt*, a. & s. [A contraction of Lat. *explicitus*=unrolled, finished.] A term formerly written at the end of books, and equivalent to "the end," or "finis."

ĕx-plīc-īt-lŷ, adv. [English *explicit*: -ly.] Plainly, openly, clearly, expressly; without disguise or reservation; directly.

"This querulous humor carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it."—Government of the Tongue.

ĕx-plīc-īt-nēss, s. [Eng. *explicit*: -ness.] The quality of being explicit; plainness, directness, or clearness of language.

"The knowledge of this article was by no means received with that *explicitness* in the ancient Jewish Church, that it is now in the Christian."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

ĕx-plō-de, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *exploder*, from Lat. *explodo*=to drive out by a clapping of hands: *ex*=out, and *plaudo*=to applaud.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To drive off the stage with hooting and clapping; hence, to reject with noise; to express disapprobation of noisily.

"Him old and young

Exploded, and had seized with violent hands,

Had not a cloud descending snatched him thence

Unseen amid the throng." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 669.

bōil, bōy: pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xanophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*2. To reject, to drive into disrepute or contempt; to cry down, to condemn: as, an *exploded* theory or doctrine.

"There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terræ, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience."—*Wilkins*.

*3. To drive out with violence and noise.

"But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload."

Blackmore: Creation.

4. To cause to explode or burst with a loud report.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To hoot or cry down; to express disapprobation, dislike, or disgust noisily.

"Thus was the applause they meant
Turned to *exploding* hiss." *Milton: P. L., x. 546.*

2. To burst with a loud report, to detonate.

3. To burst out in fury or fierceness: as, His wrath *exploded*.

ĕx-plōd'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *explod(e); -er.*]

*1. One who rejects or decries; one who expresses disapprobation or dislike.

"Scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

2. One who or that which explodes, or causes an explosion.

ĕx-plōit', *es-ploit, *es-ploite, s. [O. Fr. *exploit*, *espleit*, *exploict*; Fr. *exploit*, from Lat. *explicitum* = a thing settled, ended, or displayed, neut. sing. of *explicitus*, pa. par. of *explico* = to unfold.] A deed or act of an heroic or remarkable character; a feat, a great or noble achievement.

"Impatient for *exploits*,
His eager eyes upcast, he soars in thought
Above all height." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

¶ For the difference between *exploit* and *deed*, see **DEED**.

ĕx-plōit', *espleiten, *exployt, v. t. [O. Fr. *exploiter*, *espleiter*, *exploicter*; Fr. *exploiter*.] [*EX-PLORER, s.*]

*1. To perform, to achieve.

"Survive and tell the western world
What we *exploited* have."

Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., c. 16.

2. To utilize; to make use of for one's own profit.

"To prevent the Egyptian nation from being *exploited* by a ring of European financiers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ĕx-plōi-tā'-tion, s. [Fr.] The act or process of utilizing or employing with success; utilization, utility, profit.

"Establishing ourselves in it by force, and pocketing the money that we can raise—this is what may be termed a policy of *exploitation*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ĕx-plōi'-tūre, s.** [Eng. *exploit; -ure.*] An exploit, a deed, an achievement.

***ĕx-plōr'-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro*.] To explore, to search out, to try or find by searching.

ĕx-plōr'-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *exploratio*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro*; Sp. *exploración*; Ital. *esplorazione*.] The act of exploring; close and careful search, examination, or investigation: as, the *exploration* of a country, the *exploration* of doctrines.

ĕx-plōr'-a-tive, a. [Eng. *explorat(e); -ive.*] Tending to exploration; exploratory, exploring.

ĕx-plōr'-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.; Fr. *explorateur*; Sp. *explorador*.] An explorer; one who explores, searches, or investigates closely.

ĕx-plōr'-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *exploratorius*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro*.] Pertaining or serving to exploration; searching, examining, investigation.

"This your employment is, for the present, merely *exploratory* and provisional."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 496.

ĕx-plō're, v. t. & i. [French *explorer*, from Lat. *exploro* = to examine, to investigate, to explore: *ex* = out, and *ploro* = to make to flow, to weep; Sp. *explorar*; Ital. *esplorare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To search or seek into: to investigate, to inquire into.

"I came no spy,
With purpose to *explore* or to disturb
The secrets of your realm."

Milton: P. L., ii. 971.

*2. To search or seek for or after.

"*Explores* the lost, the wandering sheep directs."

Pope: Messiah, 51.

3. To travel or range over for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, physical features or extent of.

4. To search or try by any means; to examine into closely.

"Abdiel that sight endured not where he stood . . .
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*."

Milton: P. L., vi. 113.

*5. To try the qualities or powers of.

"Hark! his hands the lyre *explore*."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

B. Intrans.: To make explorations; to search, to investigate.

¶ For the difference between *to explore* and *to examine*, see **EXAMINE**.

***ĕx-plō're-mĕnt, s.** [Eng. *explore; -ment.*] The act of exploring; exploration, search, investigation.

ĕx-plōr'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *explor(e); -er.*]

1. One who explores, searches, or investigates.

2. (*Spec.*): An apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. In one form it is called a submarine telescope; in other forms it is a diving-bell, submarine boat, &c.

ĕx-plōr'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*EXPLORE.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Designed for or employed in exploration; as, an *exploring* party.

C. As subst.: The same as **EXPLORATION** (q. v.).

ĕx-plō'-sion, s. [Lat. *explosio*, from *explosus*, pa. par. of *explodo* = to explode; Fr. & Sp. *explosion*; Ital. *esplosione*.]

1. *Lit.*: A bursting or exploding with a loud report; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden or loud discharge.

"In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice."
Thomson: Summer, 1,130.

2. *Fig.*: A violent outburst of rage or passion.

"But now the *explosion* was terrible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *explosion* and *eruption*, see **ERUPTION**.

ĕx-plō'-sive, a. & s. [Fr. *explosif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bursting or driving with great force and noise; causing explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder, &c.

"These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater."—*Woodward*.

2. *Philol.*: Not continuous; forming a complete vocal stop; as, an *explosive* consonant.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything liable to or causing explosions; an explosive agent. Such are gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, &c. (q. v.)

2. *Philol.*: A mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k, t, b*.

explosive-ball, s. One having a bursting-charge which is ignited on concussion or by a time-fuse. [*SHELL.*]

ĕx-plō'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *explosive; -ly.*] In an explosive manner; by way of explosion.

***ĕx-pō-li-ā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *expoliatio*, *expoliatio*, from *expoliatus*, *expoliatus*, pa. par. of *expolio*, *expolio* = to plunder, to pillage: *ex* = out, fully, and *spolio* = to plunder, to spoil.] The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; spoliation.

***ĕx-pōl'-ish, v. t.** [Pref. *ex* (intens.), and Eng. *polish* (q. v.); Lat. *expolio*.] To polish with extra care.

***ĕx-pō'ne, v. t.** [Lat. *expono* = to set out; to expose: *ex* = out, and *pono* = to place.]

1. To expose to danger.

2. To explain, to expound.

3. To characterize, to represent.

ĕx-pōn'-ĕnt, s. [Lat. *exponens*, pr. par. of *expono*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who expounds or explains anything; an explainer, an expositor: as, the *exponent* of a doctrine or theory.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: One who stands or is set forward as the index or representative of a party, sect, &c.; one who assumes or undertakes a character.

"One or two characters were imperfectly rendered by the *exponents*."—*Athenæum*.

II. Alg.: A number written to the right of and above a quantity to show how many times it is to be taken as a factor; thus, in the expression a^3 , the number 3 is an exponent, and shows that a is to be taken three times as a factor. The expression a^3 is equivalent to $a \times a \times a$, and is read a cube. The exponent is properly the exponent of the power, but for simplicity it is often called the exponent of the quantity. The term is applied to any quantity written on the right of and above a quantity,

whether it be entire or fractional, negative or positive, constant or variable; thus, in the expression a^3 , $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, a^{-3} , a^x , $a^{\sqrt{-1}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, a^{-3} , x and $\sqrt{-1}$ are called exponents. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus, 8 is the exponent of the ratio of 40 to 5, since $\frac{40}{5} = 8$.

ĕx-pō-nĕn'-tial (tial as shal), a. [English *exponent; -ial*; Fr. *exponentiel*.]

Alg.: Pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression.

exponential-curve, s. (See **extract**.)

"*Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed."—*Harris*.

exponential-equation, s.

Alg.: An equation in which the unknown quantity enters an exponent; thus, $a^x = b$ is an exponential equation.

exponential-function, s.

Alg.: A function in which the variable enters an exponent; thus, in the equation $y = a^x$, y is an exponential function of x .

exponential-series, s.

Alg.: A series derived from the development of exponential equations or quantities.

ĕx-pōrt', v. t. & i. [Lat. *exporto* = to carry out; *ex* = out, and *porto* = to carry; Fr. *exporter*; Ital. *esportare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To take away.

"Glorious followers . . . taint business through want of secrecy, and *export* honor from a man, and make him a return in envy."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers*.

2. To carry or send abroad or to foreign countries, as wares in commerce; to furnish for exportation.

"These are the manufactures we *export*."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, ii. 564.

B. Intrans.: To send out commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic.

"By *exporting* to a greater value than it imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-pōrt, s. [*EXPORT, v.*]

1. The act of exporting; exportation.

2. That which is exported; a commodity exported in way of traffic to foreign countries.

3. The whole quantity or value of goods exported.

"The ordinary course of exchange being an indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between two places, must likewise be an indication of the ordinary course of their *exports* and imports."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

export-trade, s. Trade in connection with goods or produce sent abroad.

In order to preserve equality among the States, in their commercial relations, the Constitution of the United States provides that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."—Art. I., § 9. And to prevent a pernicious interference with the commerce of the nation, the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution contains the following prohibition: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress." (*Bouvier*.)

ĕx-pōrt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *export; -able*.] That which may or can be exported; fit for exportation.

ĕx-pōr-tā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *exportatio*, from *exportatus*, pa. par. of *exporto*.]

*1. The act of carrying or taking out or away.

2. The act or practice of exporting goods for sale; the act of sending or conveying to foreign countries commodities in the way of traffic.

"To increase as much as possible the *exportation* of the produce of domestic industry."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-pōrt'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *export; -er*.]

*1. One who carries or takes out or away.

2. One who exports commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic; in contradistinction to the importer, who brings them in from foreign countries.

"Money will be melted down or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less."—*Locke: Concerning the Value of Money*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ěx-pōš'-al**, s. [Eng. *expos(e)*; -al.] The act of exposing; exposure.

"In a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit."—*Advice to a Young Poet*.

ěx-pōše, v. t. [Fr. *exposer*=to lay out, to expose: *ex*=out, and *poser*=to set, to place.]

1. To set or cast out or away.

"Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *exposed* or reared as she may please,"
Prior: *Solomon*, iii. 56, 57.

2. To set out or put forward as for sale; to exhibit.

3. To set in some public place to be seen by all.

"He was then carried to the market place, and *exposed* during some time as a malefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To lay bare or open; to leave uncovered; to disclose.

"As he lifted his arm, his cuirass rose, and *exposed* the lower part of his left side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To disclose; to lay open; to make public; to detect and make known: as, to *expose* a fraud.

6. To make liable or subject; to subject, to place or set in the way of; to lay open.

"They had been *exposed* to daily affronts, such as might well have roused the choler of the humblest plebeian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. To lay open, to present, as for examination; to submit.

"Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined."—*Locke*.

8. To put in danger; to endanger.

"The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground."—*Clarendon*.

9. To put in the power of anything.

"He would not to the seas *expose* his wife."
Dryden: *Ceyx and Alcyone*.

10. To hold up to censure or ridicule, by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly, ignorance, or wickedness of.

"Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men without arraigning their vices."—*Dryden: Juvenal (Dedic.)*.

ěx-pō-šē', s. [Fr., pa. par. of *exposer*.]

1. A formal declaration or recital by an individual or government of the causes and grounds of acts performed.

2. An exposure; specif., the exposure or disclosure of something which it is desired to keep secret.

ěx-pōšed', pa. par. & a. [EXPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Set out, exhibited, disclosed.

2. Open, unsheltered, unprotected, liable: as, an *exposed* situation.

***ěx-pōš'-ēd-ness**, s. [Eng. *exposed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being exposed, unsheltered, or unprotected; liability, exposure.

"So that on the whole the *exposedness* to guilt or blame is left just as it was."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. iii., § 3.

ěx-pōš'-ēr, s. [Eng. *expos(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which exposes.

2. *Entom. (pl.)*: The name given by Edward Newman, F. L. S., F. Z. S., to the butterflies called by him *Detegentes*, which, when in the chrysalis state, are exposed to the full influence of the weather. [DIURNA.]

ěx-pō-šī'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *expositio*, from *expositus*, pa. par. of *expono*; Sp. *exposicion*; Ital. *esposizione*.]

*1. The act of exposing, laying open or bare, or displaying to public view.

*2. The situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air; aspect, exposure.

"Water he chooses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. An explanation or interpretation; the act of expounding or setting out the meaning or sense of an author or a work.

"Your *exposition* on the holy text."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

4. A work containing explanations or interpretations of an author or a work; a commentary.

5. An exhibition or show, as of the products and manufactures of a country.

¶ In recent years, the various great nations or their constituent communities of people have from time to time held expositions showing the progress made by themselves, and in many instances that made by their cooperating neighbors, who accepted invitations to participate in such exhibitions. The most prominent of the earlier expositions in this country was that held in the Crystal Palace, New

York City, which, after a successful career of several years, was burned. In 1876 a more ambitious effort was made at the Philadelphia Centennial. Among European nations the spirit of enterprise was particularly active, and several notable expositions have been held in London, Vienna, Paris, and other cities, especially remembered among these being the Parisian Exposition of 1889. But it remained for American enterprise, and particularly for the most enterprising of all the cities of this country, to inaugurate a movement that resulted in the gathering together and offering for the inspection of all the earth the Exposition *par excellence*, before the glories of which the achievements of all others pale into insignificance. The World's Columbian Exposition was designed to commemorate the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, and as that event had contributed to affect the fortunes of all the earth, the entire human race was invited to participate, and the invitation was almost unanimously accepted. This great pageant of the earth's progress began on the first day of May, 1893, and closed October 30th of the same year. The expenses of the entire enterprise footed up to more than twenty-six millions of dollars, and the number of people who attended during the six months of its continuance was more than twenty-seven and a half millions. On one occasion (Chicago day) there were within the grounds over 700,000 persons—the largest number ever in attendance anywhere for a similar purpose. During the progress of the Exposition various congresses were held to consider an almost infinite number of subjects, and to demonstrate the progress of man in all points other than those set forth by the wonderful material evidences to be seen in the great buildings of the several departments. Other important expositions that have since been held, or are in contemplation, are the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened September 18, and closed December 31, 1895; the State Centennial and International Exposition, at Nashville, Tenn., from May 1 to November 1, 1897; the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., from June 1 to November 1, 1898; the great Industrial Exposition at Stockholm, Sweden, in May, 1897; the World's Fair at Paris in 1900; the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art at Turin in 1902; the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1903-4.

ěx-pōš'-ī-tive, a. [Lat. *exposit(us)*, pa. par. of *expono*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Serving to expose or explain; expository, explanatory, exegetical.

"The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

ěx-pōš'-ī-tōr, ***ěx-pos-i-tour**, ***ěx-pos-y-tour**, s. [Lat., from *expositus*, pa. par. of *expono*.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter, an expounder, an explainer, a commentator.

ěx-pōš'-ī-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *expositor*; -y.] Serving or tending to expose, explain, or illustrate; explanatory.

"This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers."—*Johnson: Preface to his Abridged Dictionary*.

ěx pōst făc'-tō, *phr.* [Latin, lit.=from or by something done after.] Done after anything; from, or by, an after act.

¶ *Ex post facto law*: A law which operates by after enactment; one which has a retrospective effect; one which visits with criminal punishment that which was not a crime before its passing.

The Constitution of the United States, Art. I., sec. 10, forbids the States to pass any *ex post facto law*.

ěx-pōš'-tū-lāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *expostulatus*, pa. par. of *expostulo*=to demand urgently: *ex*=out, fully, and *postulo*=to ask.]

*A. Transitive:

1. To argue, to discuss, to reason about.

2. To call in question. (*Massinger: Maid of Honor*, iii. 1.)

B. Intrans.: To reason earnestly with any one, calling in question the propriety of his conduct, words, &c., and urging him to alter, desist, or make redress; to remonstrate. (Followed by *with*.)

"Impatient to the gods they raise their cry,
And thus *expostulate with* those on high,"
Rowe: *Lucan*, ii. 65, 66.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *expostulate* and *remonstrate*: "We *expostulate* in a tone of authority; we *remonstrate* in a tone of complaint. He who *expostulates* passes a censure, and claims to be heard; he who *remonstrates* presents his case and requests to be heard. *Expostulation* may often be the precursor of violence; *remonstrance* mostly rests on the force of reason and representation: he who admits of *expostulation* from an inferior undermines his own authority; he who is deaf to the *remonstrances* of his friends is far gone in folly; the *expostulation* is mostly on matters of personal interest; the *remonstrance* may as often be made on matters of propriety." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ěx-pōš-tū-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *expostulatio*, from *expostulatus*, pa. par. of *expostulo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of expostulating or remonstrating; a pressing or urging of reasons in opposition to any act or proposed act, on the ground of its impropriety; remonstrance.

"The Long Parliament had . . . in spite of the philosophical and eloquent *expostulation* of Milton, established and maintained a censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Rhet.*: An address containing an expostulation.

ěx-pōš'-tū-lā-tōr, s. [Eng. *expostulat(e)*; -or.] One who expostulates or remonstrates with another.

ěx-pōš'-tū-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *expostulat(e)*; -ory.] Containing or consisting of expostulations; of the nature of an expostulation.

"This fable is a kind of *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude."—*L'Estrange*.

ěx-pō'-sure (s as zh), s. [Eng. *expos(e)*; -ure.]

1. The act of exposing, abandoning, or casting out to chance.

2. The act of exposing, setting out, or laying open.

3. The act of exposing, laying open, or making liable or subject to anything.

4. The state of being exposed, laid open, or made liable or subject to any thing: as danger, cold, or any inconvenience.

"Ajax sets Thersites
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

*5. The situation in which any place lies with respect to the points of the compass; exposition; aspect.

"Set such plants as will not endure the house in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*."—*Evelyn*.

ěx-pōund', ***ěx-pone**, ***ěx-poun-en**, ***ěx-pown-en**, v. t. [O. Fr. *expondre*, from Lat. *expono*=to lay or set forth, to explain: *ex*=out, and *pono*=to place.] [EXPONE.]

*1. To lay open: to examine, to search.

"He *expounded* both his pockets."
Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To explain, to interpret, to comment on; to show the meaning of.

"His discipulis came to him, and seiden, '*Expowne* to us the parable of taris of the felde.'"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii. 36.

¶ For the difference between *to expound* and *to explain*, see EXPLAIN.

ěx-pōund'-ēr, s. [Eng. *expound*; -er.] One who expounds, explains, or interprets; an explainer, a commentator.

"But for all yt ye *expounders* do differ in the declaration of the metaphor."—*Caluine: Short Declaration upon Psalm lxxxviii*.

***ěx-poune**, ***ěx-poun-en**, ***ěx-pown-en**, v. t. [EXPOUND.]

ěx-prěss', v. t. [O. Fr. *expresser*; Fr. *exprimer*; Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expressar*; Ital. *esprimere*, from Lat. *expressus*, pa. par. of *exprimo*.] [EXPRESS, a.]

I. *Lit.*: To press or squeeze out; to force out by squeezing or pressure.

"Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape and the apple."—*Bacon*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To extort, to bring out, to elicit.

"Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee."
Ben Jonson.

2. To declare, to intimate, to indicate, to make known, to show plainly in words; to declare, to give utterance to.

"True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *expressed*."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 297, 298.

3. To show, manifest, declare, indicate, or exhibit in any way.

"My song the workings of her heart *expressed*."
Wordsworth: *On the Affections*.

4. To exemplify; to exhibit, to manifest.

"The people asked him . . . in what manner they should *express* their repentance."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

5. To set down in writing; to compose, to indite.

"Her letters were so well *expressed* that they deserved to be well spelt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. *With the reflexive pronoun*: To declare or speak one's opinions or feelings in words.

"Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening."—*Pope*.

*7. To mark, to set down, to stamp.

*8. To denote, to designate, to mark or point out.

"Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names."—*Numbers* i. 17.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

9. To declare: as, He *expressed* himself greatly pleased.

*10. To furnish, present, or offer a copy, representation, or resemblance of; to resemble, to be like.

"So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 32.

*11. To represent, to imitate; to form a likeness of.

"Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold."

Smith: Phædra and Hippolitus.

†12. To send by express: to dispatch by special messenger or means of conveyance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to express*, *to declare*, *to signify*, *to testify*, and *to utter*: "*To express* is the simple act of communication resulting from our circumstances as social agents; *to declare* is a specific and positive act that is called for by the occasion: the former may be done in private, the latter is always more or less public. An *expression* of one's feelings and sentiments to those whom we esteem is the supreme delight of social beings; the *declaration* of our opinions may be prudent or imprudent, according to circumstances. Words, looks, gestures, or movements serve to *express*; actions as well as words may sometimes *declare*. . . . *To express* and *to signify* are both said of words; but *express* has always regard to the agent, and the use which he makes of the words. *Signify* has respect to the things of which the words are made the usual signs: hence it is that a word may be made to *express* one thing, while it *signifies* another; and hence it is that many words, according to their ordinary *signification*, will not *express* what the speaker has in his mind, and wishes to communicate. *To signify* and *testify*, like the word *express*, are employed in general for any act of communication otherwise than by words; but *express* is used in a stronger sense than either of the former. The passions and strongest movements of the soul are *expressed*; the simple intentions or transitory feelings of the mind are *signified* or *testified*. *Utter*, from the preposition *out*, signifying to bring out, differs from *express* in this, that the latter respects the thing which is communicated, and the former the means of communication. We *express* from the heart; we *utter* with the lips: *to express* an uncharitable sentiment is a violation of Christian duty; *to utter* an unseemly word is a violation of good manners: those who say what they do not mean, *utter* but do not *express*; those who show by their looks what is passing in their hearts, *express* but do not *utter*. *Express* may be said of all sentient beings, and, by a figure of speech, even of those which have no sense; *signify* is said of rational agents only. The dog has the most *expressive* mode of showing his attachment and fidelity to his master; a *significant* look or smile may sometimes give rise to suspicion, and lead to the detection of guilt. *To signify* and *testify*, though closely allied in sense and application, have this difference, that *to signify* is simply to give a sign of what passes inwardly, *to testify* is to give that sign in the presence of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ěx-prěss', *ex-presse, a., adv. & s. [Fr. *exprès*, from Lat. *expressus*=distinct, plain, pa. par. of *exprimo*=to press out: *ex*=out, and *primo*=to press; Sp. *expreso*; Port. *expreso*; Ital. *espresso*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Exactly like or resembling, as though pressed from a die.

"Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express."
Milton: P. L., xi. 351-4.

2. Expressed or declared in plain or direct language; plain, clear, explicit, not ambiguous.

"All the gazers on the skies,
Lead not in fair heaven's story,
Expresser truth, or truer glory."

Ben Jonson: Epigram 40.

3. Traveling at a special or extraordinary speed: as, an *express* train.

II. Law: That which is not left to implication, but is plainly stated: as, an *express* condition, an *express* contract.

*B. As adverb:

1. Expressly, plainly, directly.

"As yet is proued *express* in his prophecies."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, ii. 1, 158.

2. Intended, said, or done for a particular purpose or end; specially.

"A messenger sent *express* from the other world."—*Atterbury.*

C. As substantive:

*1. An exact representation or copy; a clear or distinct declaration.

"The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice on earth."—*Jer. Taylor.*

2. A messenger sent out on a special or particular errand or occasion; a courier.

"The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis."—*Clarendon.*

3. A regular and systematic provision for the speedy transmission of persons, parcels, mails, &c.; specif., a vehicle or train which travels at a specially high rate, stopping only at the more important towns.

4. A message sent by an express.

"I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular capitations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*ěx-prěss'-age (age as ĭg), s. [Eng. *express*; -age.] The charge for sending or carrying anything by express; the business of carrying expresses.

ěx-prěssed', pa. par. or a. [EXPRESS, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Squeezed or pressed out; uttered, declared, set down in writing.

2. Openly or plainly declared; not implied.

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unuttered or *expressed*."

James Montgomery.

expressed-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Oils obtained from bodies only by subjecting the latter to pressure.

*ěx-prěss'-ěd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *expressed*; -ly.] Expressly.

*ex-presse-ly, adv. [EXPRESSLY.]

ěx-prěss'-ěr, s. [Eng. *express*; -er.] One who expresses.

ěx-prěss'-ĭ-ble, a. [Eng. *express*; -able.]

*1. That may or can be obtained or drawn out by squeezing or pressure.

2. That may or can be expressed, uttered, declared, or represented.

"There is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible* therefore by them."—*Str W. Jones: Orthography of Asiatic Words.*

ěx-prěs'-sion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *expressio*=a pressing or squeezing out, from *expressus*, pa. par. of *exprimo*=to squeeze out; Sp. *expresión*; Ital. *espressione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of squeezing, pressing, or forcing out by pressure.

"The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The act or process of extracting, extorting, or eliciting by pressure or force.

3. The act of expressing, uttering, declaring; declaration, utterance, representation.

"It was the extemporaneous *expression* of the new king's feelings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

4. Representation by words; style of language.

5. The words or language in which a thought is expressed; phraseology, phrase, mode of speech.

"But ill *expressions* sometimes give allay
To noble thoughts."

Buckingham.

6. Power or capability of being expressed in words.

"It looks amazing even beyond *expression*."—*Dampier: Voyages, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 71.*

7. Cast of countenance or features as expressive of character, feeling, or emotion; that transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure, while under the influence of various emotions.

II. Technically:

1. Alg.: The representative of a quantity written in algebraic language—that is, by the aid of symbols. Thus $9x^2+3y$ is the expression of the two quantities denoted by nine times x^2 and three times y . In general, any quantity or relation denoted by algebraic symbols is an algebraic expression. It is also called a Function (q. v.).

2. Fine Arts: The natural and lively representation or suggestion of any state or condition, as, in a picture, by the character of the landscape, the grouping of the figures, &c.; more specifically the conformation of the human features, as the eyes, mouth, &c.; that power or quality in a work of art which suggests an idea.

3. Music: The power or act of rendering music so as to make it the vehicle of deep and pure emotion; the spirit of music, as opposed to the mere mechanical production of sound. In rendering works of a high class, a true expression involves the merging of the artist's personality in an enthusiastic effort to carry out the highest extent, the fullest meaning of the composer. Hence the difficulty of giving a reading of classical works which shall satisfy those critics who have formed their own ideal of the author's conceptions. Compositions of a low order

often achieve great popularity owing to their clever treatment by practiced artists, who know how to create an artificial interest in such a work, which its internal merit does not warrant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. Rhet.: Elocution, diction; the particular manner or style of utterance appropriate to the subject and sentiment.

¶ For the difference between *expression* and *word*, see WORD.

expression-stop, s.

Music: In a cabinet organ the expression-stop, when drawn, closes the waste-valve of the bellows. Any alteration of the pressure of the feet on the wind-pedals causes therefore a corresponding alteration of the power of the tone produced. Hence, by a proper sympathy between the pressure of the foot and the force of sound required, the most delicate contrasts of light and shade can be obtained. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ěx-prěs'-sion-ál, a. [Eng. *expression*; -al.] Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; specifically, in the fine arts, having the power or quality of embodying ideas or emotions in sensible form; representing clearly any conception or emotion.

"To enumerate and criticise all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms."—*Hall: Modern English, p. 36.*

ěx-prěs'-sion-lěss, a. [Eng. *expression*; -less.] Destitute or devoid of expression.

"Their depth of *expressionless* calm."—*Miss Brontë: Vilette, ch. xx.*

ěx-prěs'-sive, a. [Fr. *expressif*; Sp. *expresivo*, Port. *expressivo*; Ital. *espressivo*.]

1. Serving to express, utter, declare, or represent. (Followed by *of*.)

"He was tall, lean, pale, with a haggard, eager look, *expressive* at once of flightiness and of shrewdness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

2. Full of expression; vividly indicating any conception or emotion.

"Through her *expressive* eyes her soul distinctly spoke."—*Littleton: To Miss Lucy Fortescue.*

*3. Expressible. (*Fuller: Good Thoughts, p. 181.*)

¶ For the difference between *expressive* and *significant*, see SIGNIFICANT.

ěx-prěs'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *expressive*; -ly.] In an expressive manner; with expression, clearly, fully, plainly.

"Nature also is most *expressively* set forth with a biformed body."—*Bacon: On Learning, bk. ii., ch. xiii.* (*Wats.*)

ěx-prěs'-sive-něss, s. [Eng. *expressive*; -ness.] The quality of being expressive; the power or quality of expressing or representing vividly to the senses; power or force of representation.

"The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it."—*Addison: On Virgil's Georgics.*

ěx-prěs'-sĭ-vô, ěs-prěs'-sĭ-vô, adv. [Ital. *espressivo*.]

Music: With expression.

*ěx-prěss'-lěss, a. [Eng. *express*; -less.] Inexpressible.

ěx-prěss'-lŷ, *ex-presse-ly, *ex-presse-lye, adv. [Eng. *express*; -ly.] In an express, clear, or distinct manner; plainly, directly, pointedly; in direct terms.

"An alternative *expressly* proposed to them."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

*ěx-prěss'-měnt, *ex-presse-ment, s. [Eng. *express*; -ment.] The act of expressing; expression, declaration.

"When the tyme convenient of the *expressment* of them shall come."—*Fabian: Works, vol. i., ch. xxxvii.*

ěx-prěss'-něss, *ex-press-ness, s. [Eng. *express*; -ness.] The quality or state of being express; plainness, directness.

"The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*."—*Hammond: Works, i. 709.*

*ěx-prěs'-sure (sure as shŭr), s. [Eng. *express*; -ure.]

1. The act or process of expressing or squeezing out; expression.

2. The act of orally expressing or uttering; utterance.

3. Facial expression, character.

4. Mark, impression.

"The *expression* that it bears, green let it be."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

ěx-prěst', pa. par. or a. [EXPRESS, v.]

*ěx'-prô-brâte, v. t. [Lat. *exprobratus*, pa. par. of *exprobro*; *ex*=out, and *probrum*=a shameful act, a disgrace.] To reproach, to upbraid, to impute blame to.

*ěx'-prô-brâ-tion, s. [Latin *exprobratio*, from *exprobratus*, pa. par. of *exprobro*; Fr. *exprobration*; Sp. *exprobracion*.] The act of upbraiding or reproaching; reproachful accusation.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father: wē, wět, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ĕx-prō-brā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *exprobrat(e)*; -ive.] Expressing reprobation or upbraiding; accusing reproachfully.

***ĕx-prō-brā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *exprobrat(e)*; -ory.] Exprobrative, upbraiding.

ĕx prō-fēs-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] By profession; professedly.

***ĕx-prō-mis-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *expromissio*.]

Law: The act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released.

***ĕx-prōm-ĭs-sōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *expromissus*, *pa. par.* of *expromitto*.]

Law: One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another for whom he becomes substitute, as distinguished from a surety who is bound together with the debtor.

ĕx-prō-pri-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex*=out, fully, and *proprio*=to make one's own; *proprius*=one's own; Fr. *exproprier*.] To give up possession of or claim to; to make no longer one's own; to disengage or set free from appropriation.

ĕx-prō-pri-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expropriatus*, *pa. par.* of *exproprio*.]

1. The act of disengaging from appropriation; a ceasing to hold or claim as one's own; of giving up of a claim to the exclusive property in.

2. The act of dispossessing an owner of his property, either wholly or in part.

¶ *Expropriation of the Franciscans*:

Ch. Hist.: The renunciation of all property by the Franciscans, whether in their individual or in their corporate capacity. This was in conformity with the severe rule of their founder. In 1322 Pope John XXII. decided that the Church of Rome might hold property, which the Franciscans were permitted to use, a relaxation which gave great offense to the more rigid members of the Order. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 31; cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 28, 29.)

***ĕx-pu-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *exspuatus*, *pa. par.* of *exspuo*: *ex*=out, and *spuo*=to spit.] Spit out, ejected.

ĕx-pūgn (*g* silent), ***ĕx-pugne**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expugno*: *ex*=out, fully, and *pugno*=to fight; O. Fr. *expugner*.] To conquer; to take by assault; to vanquish.

"The most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and expugning that cruel enemy."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Sallets*.

ĕx-pūg-na-ble, *a.* [Lat. *expugnabilis*, from *expugno*.] That may or can be conquered or vanquished.

***ĕx-pūg-naŋce**, *s.* [Lat. *expugnans*, *pr. par.* of *expugno*.] Capture, taking by siege.

***ĕx-pūg-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *expugnatio*.] A conquest, a vanquishing, a taking by assault.

ĕx-pūgn-ēr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *expugn*; -er.] A conqueror, a vanquisher, a subduer.

***ĕx-pūl'se**, *v. t.* [Fr. *expulser*, from Lat. *expulso*, intens. of *expello*=to drive out, to expel.] [EXPEL.] To expel, to drive out, to banish.

ĕx-pūl-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expulsio*, from *expulso*, *pa. par.* of *expello*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force.

"The perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with expulsion."—*Cowley: Essays; College*.

2. The state of being expelled or driven out.

"To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's expulsion, if the universe had been Paradise?"—*Raleigh: History*.

ĕx-pūl-sive, *a.* [Fr. *expulsif*; Sp. & Port. *expulsivo*; Ital. *espulsivo*.] Having the power or property of expelling; tending or serving to expel.

"If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by expulsive bandages."—*Wiseman*.

ĕx-pūnc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expunctio*, from *expunctus*, *pa. par.* of *expungo*.] The act of expunging, blotting out, or effacing; erasure; the state of being expunged or blotted out.

ĕx-pūn-ġe, *v. t.* [Lat. *expungo*=to prick out; *ex*=out, and *pungo*=to prick.]

1. To blot or rub out, to efface, to erase.

"The reasons given in some of their protestations were thought to be so injurious to the house that they were by vote ordered to be expunged."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1701).

2. To efface, to obliterate, to wipe out, to destroy.

"In order to expunge the memory of their perfidy."—*Burke: Regicide Pease, lett. 3*.

¶ For the difference between to expunge and to blot out, see **BLot**.

ĕx-pūr-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *expurgatus*, *pa. par.* of *expurgo*: *ex*=out, fully, and *purgo*=to make clean; *purus*=pure, clean, and *ago*=to make; Sp. & Port. *expurgar*; Ital. *espurgare*; Fr. *expurger*.]

*1. To purge, to clear, to make clean, to purify.

2. To clear or free from anything offensive, obscene, or noxious. (Used especially of books.)

"Juan was taught from out the best edition, Expurgated by learned men."

Byron: Don Juan, i. 44.

ĕx-pūr-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expurgatio*, from *expurgatus*, *pa. par.* of *expurgo*; Fr. *expurgation*; Sp. *expurgacion*; Ital. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing; the state of being purged or cleansed.

2. Purification or clearing from anything offensive, noxious, or obscene.

"Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*. (To the Reader.)

ĕx-pūr-gā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *expurgatus*, *pa. par.* of *expurgo*.] One who expurgates or purifies.

ĕx-pūr-gā-tōr-ī-āl, *a.* [Eng. *expurgator*; -ial.] That expurgates or purifies; expurgatory.

***ĕx-pūr-gā-tōr-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius*.] Expurgatory, expurgating. [INDEX.]

ĕx-pūr-gā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius*; Fr. *expurgatoire*; Sp. *expurgatorio*; Ital. *espurgatorio*.] Serving to expurgate or purify from anything offensive or noxious.

expurgatory index, *s.* [INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.]

***ĕx-pūr-ġe**, *v. t.* [Lat. *expurgo*; Fr. *expurger*.] [EXPURGATE.] To purge away, to cleanse, to purify, to expurgate.

***ĕx-pū-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsputus*, *pa. par.* of *exspuo*.] [EXPUATE.] To spit out.

***ĕx-py-re** (pyre as *pire*), *v. t. & i.* [EXPIRE.]

***ĕx-quī-re**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exquiro*=to seek or search out; *ex*=out, and *quero*=to seek.] To search out or into; to inquire into.

ĕx-quīŷ-ite, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exquisitus*=choice, *pa. par.* of *exquiro*; Fr. *exquis*; Sp. *exquisito*; Ital. *esquisito*, *squisito*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Sought out with care; farsought; hence, excellent, picked, choice, chosen, select.

*2. Curious, nice, particular.

"Be not over *exquisite*, To cast the fashion of uncertain evils."

Milton: Comus, 359.

3. Nice, accurate; of delicate perception; keenly discriminative.

"The most unbounded invention and the most *exquisite* judgment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

4. Reaching the highest point of pleasure or pain; extreme, exceeding; very keen, poignant or bitter.

"With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt."—*King Charles: Elkon Basilike*.

*5. Skillful, neat; nice or delicate in workmanship.

"They are also *exquisite* in making miraculous talismans and mirrors."—*The Turkish Spy*.

B. *As subst.*: A dandy, a fop, a coxcomb; one who is over-nice in dress.

"Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*.

ĕx-quīŷ-ite-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisite*; -ly.]

1. In an exquisite manner.

2. Excellently, choicely; most skillfully or finely.

"By pencils this was *exquisitely* wrought, Rounded in all the curious would behold."

Davenant: Gondibert, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Finely, delicately, deliciously.

"The touch, so *exquisitely* poured Through the whole body."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*4. With keen perception; keenly, sharply.

"We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

5. Extremely, exceedingly.

"The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good."—*Addison: On Italy*.

ĕx-quīŷ-ite-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *exquisite*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being exquisite; niceness, perfection, exactness.

2. Keeness, extremeness, sharpness.

"Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

ĕx-quīŷ-it-ism, *s.* [Eng. *exquisit(e)*; -ism.]

The state, quality, or characteristics of an exquisite or dandy; coxcombry, foppery.

***ĕx-quīŷ-ī-tive**, *a.* [Formed, with pref. *ex*, on analogy of *inquisitive* (q. v.).] Curious, inquisitive; eager to discover or know.

***ĕx-quīŷ-ī-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisitive*, -ly.] Curiously, minutely, accurately.

***ĕx-quīŷ-ī-tive-nēss**, *s.* [English *exquisitive*; -ness.] Exquisiteness.

"The *exquisiteness* of his moral."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 118.

ĕx-sān-guīne (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *sanguine* (q. v.).] Bloodless; devoid or destitute of blood.

ĕx-sān-guīn-ī-tŷ (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *exsanguine*; -ity.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being bloodless; destitution of blood.

2. *Med.*: Privation or destitution of blood; opposed to plethora.

ĕx-sān-guīn-ōūs, **ĕx-sān-guīn-ē-ōūs** (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*, from *ex*=out, without, and *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*)=blood.] Destitute of blood; bloodless.

ĕx-sān-guī-ōūs (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*.] Bloodless, exsanguinous.

ĕx-sāt-ū-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex*, intensive; and Eng. *saturate*.] To make thoroughly wet; to entirely saturate.

ĕx-sāt-ū-rāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXSATURATE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*: Thoroughly saturated.

ĕx-sāt-ū-rāt-īng, *pr. par.* [EXSATURATE, v.]

ĕx-scīnd', *v. t.* [Lat. *exscindo*: *ex*=out, off, and *scindo*=to cut.] To cut off; hence, to destroy utterly.

***ĕx-scribe**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exscribo*: *ex*=out, and *scribo*=to write.] To write out, to copy, to transcribe.

***ĕx-script**, ***ĕx-cript**, *s.* [Latin *exscriptum*, neut. sing. of *exscriptus*, *pa. par.* of *exscribo*.] A copy, a transcript.

ĕx-scrip-tu-rāl, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *scriptural* (q. v.).] Not found in Scripture; not in accordance with Scripture.

ĕx-scū-tel-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *scutellate* (q. v.).]

Entom.: Not having a scutellum.

ĕx-sēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *exsectus*, *pa. par.* of *exseco*=to cut out or off; *ex*=out, off, and *seco*=to cut.] To cut out, off, or away.

ĕx-sēc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsectio*, from *exsectus*, *pa. par.* of *exseco*.] A cutting off, out, or away.

exsection-apparatus, *s.*

Surg.: A splint or support to stiffen and aid an arm from which a section of bone has been removed.

ĕx-sērt', **ĕx-sērt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *exertus*, *pa. par.* of *exsero*=to stretch out.]

Bot. (of stamens): Longer than the corolla.

ĕx-sēr-tile, *a.* [Eng. *exsert*; -ile.] That may or can be thrust out; capable of being thrust out or protruded.

***ĕx-sīb-ī-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsibilatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsibilo*: *ex*=out, away, and *sibilo*=to hiss.] To hiss off, to condemn.

***ĕx-sīb-ī-lā-tion**, *s.* [EXSIBILATE.] A hissing off; condemnation.

ĕx-sic-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exsiccans*, *pr. par.* of *exsicco*: *ex*=out, fully, and *sicco*=to dry; *siccus*=dry.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the quality or property of drying up or evaporating moisture.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has drying properties.

"Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccans*, as bones."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. v.

ĕx-sic-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsiccatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsicco*.] To dry up; to evaporate.

"Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

ĕx-sic-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsiccatio*, from *exsiccatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsicco*; Fr. *exsiccation*; Ital. *essicazione*.]

1. The act, operation, or process of drying up; evaporation of moisture.

"That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: as earth, dirt, and clay."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The state of being dried up; dryness.

"Much *exsiccation* of the body and thirst is made by the pores."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 280.

ĕx-sic-cā-tive, *a.* [Old Fr. *exsiccatif*; Ital. *essicativo*.] Having the power or quality of drying or evaporating moisture; exsiccant.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ĕx'-sic-cā-tōr, *s.* [English *exsiccate*; -or.] An apparatus for drying purposes. In most cases such substances are employed as chloride of calcium, which readily absorbs moisture.

***ĕx-sō-lū'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *exsolutio*, from *exsolutus*, *pa. par.* of *exsolvo*=to loose.] A loosening, faintness, or relaxation in any part of the body.

***ĕx-spō-lī-ā'-tion**, *s.* [EXPOLIATION.]

ĕx-spū-i'-tion, *s.* [Latin *exspuitio*, from *exspuitus*, *pa. par.* of *exspuo*; *Fr. exspuition*, *expuition*.] The act of discharging saliva by spitting; a spitting.

***ĕx-spū'-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *exputus*, *exspuitus*, *pa. par.* of *expuo*, *exspuo*; *ex*=out, and *spuo*=to spit; *Eng. adj. suff. -ory*.] That is spit out or ejected. (*Lit. & fig.*)

***ĕx-stēr'-cōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ex*=out, and *stercoro*=to dung; *stercus* (*genit. stercoris*)=dung.] To dung out.

***ĕx-stim'-u-lāte**, ***ĕx-tim-u-late**, *v. t.* [Latin *exstimulus*, *pa. par.* of *exstimulo*.] To excite; to incite, to goad, to spur on.

***ĕx-stim'-u-lā'-tion**, ***ĕx-tim-u-la-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exstimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *exstimulo*.] The act of stimulating, exciting, or spurring on; stimulation.

ĕx-stīp'-u-lāte, *a.* [*Pref. ex*, and *Eng. stipulate* (*q. v.*)] Not having stipules.

ĕx'-str-ōphŷ, *s.* [*Gr. ekstrophein*=to turn inside out.] The eversion of any body or organ.

***ĕx-strūct'**, *v. t.* [EXTRUCT.]

***ĕx-strūc'-tion**, *s.* [EXTRUCTION.]

***ĕx-strūc'-tive**, *a.* [EXSTRUCTIVE.]

***ĕx-strūc'-tōr**, *s.* [EXTRACTOR.]

***ĕx-sūc'-cōŷ**, *a.* [EXUCCOUS.]

***ĕx-sūc'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *exsuctus*, *pa. par.* of *exsugo*=to suck out; *ex*=out, and *sugo*=to suck.] The act of sucking or draining out.

***ĕx-sū-dā'-tion**, *s.* [EXUDATION.]

ĕx-sūf'-flāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsufflatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsufflo*=to blow upon in abomination or scorn.] To drive out, to exorcise by spitting and blowing upon.

***ĕx-sūf'-flā'-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *exsufflatio*, from Lat. *exsufflo*=to blow upon in token of abomination.]

1. A blowing, a blast.

2. A species of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

***ĕx-sūf'-fle**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exsufflo*.] To breathe or blow upon.

***ĕx-sūf'-fī-cāte**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Probably the same as, or a misprint for, *exsufflated*, and hence, contemptible, scorned; or empty, frivolous. (It is only found once used.)

ĕx-sūr'-gēnt, *a.* [*Pref. ex*, and Latin *surgens*=rising up, *pr. par.* of *surgo*=to lift up, to raise, to rise.]

Bot.: Growing upward. (*Paxton*.)

***ĕx-sūs'-qī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *exsuscitatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsuscito*; *ex*=out, fully, and *suscito*=to arouse.] To rouse up, to excite.

***ĕx-sūs'-qī-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exsuscitatio*, from *exsuscitatus*, *pa. par.* of *exsuscito*.] Rousing up, exciting.

***ĕx'-tānce**, *s.* [Lat. *extans*, for *exstans*, *pr. par.* of *exto*=to stand out, to project; (2) to exist, to be; *ex*=out, and *sto*=to stand.] Being, existence.

***ĕx'-tān-qŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *exstantia*, from *exstans*, *pr. par.* of *exto*.]

1. The act or state of projecting or standing out above the rest; projection.

2. A part which stands out or projects beyond the rest; a projection.

ĕx'-tānt, *a.* [Lat. *extans*, or *exstans*, *pr. par.* of *exto*=to stand out, to exist.]

*1. Standing out or projecting beyond the rest; protruding. (*Ray*.)

*2. Publicly known; not suppressed or kept back.

"'Tis extant that what we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

3. In existence; in being; surviving; not lost or destroyed.

"There are some ancient writings still extant which pass under the name of Sibylline oracles, but these oracles seem to have been all, from first to last, and without any exception, mere impostures."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ii., lett. 12.

***ĕx'-tā-sie**, ***ĕx'-tā-sŷ**, *s.* [ECSTASY.]

***ĕx'-tā-sis**, *s.* [*Gr. ekstasis*.] [ECSTASY.] An ecstasy, a trance.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rāle. fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx'-tā-sŷ, *s.* [ECSTASY.]

ĕx-tāt'-ic, ***ĕx-tāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL.]

***ĕx-tēm'-pōr-al**, *a.* [Lat. *extemporalis*=on the spur of the moment: *ex*=out, from, and *tempus* (*genit. temporis*)=time; *Sp. extemporal*; *Ital. estemporale*.]

1. Made or uttered without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extempore.

2. Speaking extempore or without premeditation. "Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extempore."—*Ben Jonson*.

3. Inspiring, unpremeditated speech.

"Some extemporal god of rhyme."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 2.

***ĕx-tēm'-pōr-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *extemporal*; -ly.] Without premeditation.

***ĕx-tēm'-pō-rān'-ē-an**, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*.] Extemporaneous, extempore.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rā'-nē-ōŷ, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*, from *ex*=out, away, and *tempus* (*genit. temporis*)=time; *French extemporané*; *Italian estemporaneo*.] Uttered, made, composed, or done without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extempore.

"There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rā'-nē-ōŷ-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. extemporaneous*; -ly.] On the spur of the moment; without premeditation, or previous study or thought.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rā'-nē-ōŷ-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. extemporaneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being extemporaneous or unpremeditated.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-ra-rī-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. extemporary*; -ly.] Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-ra-rŷ, *a.* [*Eng. extempor(e)*; -ary.]

1. Made, uttered, or done without premeditation; extemporaneous.

"Filling up a long portion of time with extemporary prayer."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 23.

2. Made or done for the time or the occasion.

"To govern by established standing laws, and not by extemporary decrees."—*Locke: Civil Government*.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rē, *adv., a. & s.* [Lat. *ex*=out, from, and *tempore*, *ablat. of tempus*=time.]

A. As adv.: Without premeditation, or previous thought or study; extemporaneously; without preparation.

"Catch some words which presently and extempore they reduce and contrive into verse."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 977.

B. As adj.: Made, done, or uttered extempore; extemporaneous.

"In that singing of extempore hymns."—*Locke: On 1 Corinth. xiv.* (Note 20.)

***C. As subst.**: Extemporaneous speaking or composition.

"Amidst the disadvantage of extempore against premeditation."—*Bp. Fell*.

***ĕx-tēm'-pō-rī-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. extemporary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being extempore, or done without previous thought or study; extemporaneity.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rī-zā'-tion, *s.* [*Eng. extemporiz(e)*; -ation.] The act or faculty of extemporizing, or expressing one's self extemporaneously.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rize, *v. t. & i.* [*Eng. extempor(e)*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To utter or compose without previous study or thought; to do or perform extemporaneously; to make up on the moment.

B. Intrans.: To speak extemporaneously; to discourse without previous study or thought.

"The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

ĕx-tēm'-pō-rī-zēr, *s.* [*Eng. extemporiz(e)*; -er.] One who extemporizes, or who has the faculty of speaking extempore.

***ĕx-tēm'-pōr-ŷ**, *a.* [EXTEMPORE.] Extemporaneous, extempore. (*Fuller*.)

ĕx-tēnd', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *extendo*=to stretch out; *ex*=out, and *tendo*=to stretch; *O. Fr. estendre*; *Fr. étendre*; *Sp. & Port. extender*; *Ital. estendere*.] [TEND.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stretch out in any direction; to continue or prolong as a line; to cause to expand or dilate in size.

2. To hold out; to reach forward; to stretch out.

"I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. To spread abroad; to widen or increase the extent or sphere of; to disseminate.

"A man who hath a daughter of most rare note; the report of her is extended more than can be thought."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

4. To prolong, to continue; as, to extend the time for payment of a debt, &c.

5. To widen to a large comprehension.

"He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can extend his thoughts farther than God exists."—*Locke*.

*6. To amplify, to expand.

"The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office."—*Wotton*.

*7. To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"I do extend him, sir, within himself."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

*8. To impart, to communicate, to use, to show.

"Let there be none to extend mercy unto him."—*Psalms* cix. 12.

9. To seize. [See II., and EXTENT, v.]

"Labiens—

This is stiff news—hath with his Parthian force Extended Asia from Euphrates."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

*II. *Law*: To value, to assess, as by a writ of extent; to levy on land.

"This manor is extended to my use."

Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

B. Intrans.: To stretch, to reach, to be continued or prolonged.

¶ For the difference between *to extend* and *to enlarge*, see ENLARGE; for that between *to extend* and *to reach*, see REACH.

***ĕx-tēnd'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. extend*; -able.] The same as EXTENDIBLE (*q. v.*).

ĕx-tēnd'-ant, *a.* [EXTEND.]

Her.: The same as DISPLAYED (*q. v.*); having the wings extended or expanded.

ĕx-tēnd'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [EXTEND.]

extended-letter, *s.*

Print.: One having a face broader than is usual with a letter of its depth.

EXTENDED.

ĕx-tēnd'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. extended*; -ly.] In an extended manner; at length, fully.

ĕx-tēnd'-ēr, ***ex-tend-our**, *s.* [*Eng. extend*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which extends or serves to extend anything.

*2. *Law*: A valuer, an assessor.

ĕx-tēnd'-ī-bil'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [*Eng. extendibl(e)*; -ity.] Capability of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

ĕx-tēnd'-ī-ble, *a.* [*Eng. extend*; -able.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That may or can be extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; capable or admitting of extension.

2. *Law*: That may be seized under a writ of extent and valued.

***ĕx-tēnd'-lēss**, *a.* [*English extend*; -less.] Extended; without limit.

***ĕx-tēnd'-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. endless*; -ness.] Unlimited extension.

ĕx-tēn-sī-bil'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [*Fr. extensibilité*, from Lat. *extensus*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*=to extend.] The quality of being extensible; extensibility; capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

ĕx-tēn-sī-ble, *a.* [Lat. *extensus*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*.] Capable of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extensible.

ĕx-tēn-sī-ble-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. extensible*; -ness.] Capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extensibility.

ĕx-tēn-sīle, *a.* [Lat. *extens(us)*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*; *Eng. adj. suff. -ile*.] Capable of being extended; extensible.

ĕx-tēn-sion, *s.* [*Fr. extension*, from Lat. *extensio*, from *extensus*, *pa. par.* of *extendo*; *Sp. extension*; *Ital. estensione, stensione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of extending, stretching, enlarging, expanding, or prolonging.

2. The state of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"By this idea of solidity is the extension of body distinguished from the extension of space."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

2. *Logic*: The extent of the application of a general term; compass.

"When we compare a vague and general conception with a narrower and more definite one, we find that the former contains far more objects in it than the latter. Comparing plant with geranium, for example, we see that plant includes ten thousand times more objects, since the oak, and fir, and lichen, and rose, and countless others, including geranium itself, are implied in it. This capacity of a conception we call its *extension*. The *extension* of plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 52.

3. *Physics*: The general property in virtue of which every body occupies a limited portion of space. It is called also *magnitude*. When small it is measured by the vernier and micrometer screw (q. v.).

4. *Railways*: A line or branch extended beyond the original terminus.

5. *Anat.*: Angular movement in a joint which bends or straightens parts of a limb upon one another or upon the trunk of the body. It is combined with flexion (q. v.).

6. *Surg.*: The pulling of the broken part of a limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their proper position.

extension-apparatus, s.

Surg.: An instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. It usually consists of a weight and pulley attached to an arrangement surrounding the limb immediately below the point of fracture.

extension-bell-call, s.

Elect.: A system of *relay connection*, by which a bell is made to continue ringing after the current has ceased coming over the main line.

extension-ladder, s. A ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section when occasion requires.

ĕx-tĕn'-sion-əl, a. [Eng. *extension*; -*al*.] Having great extent; extended, extensive.

ĕx-tĕn'-sion-ĭst, s. [Eng. *extension*; -*ist*.] An advocate or promoter of the extension of the franchise.

ĕx-tĕn'-sive, a. [Lat. *extensivus*, from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Fr. *extensif*; Sp. *extensivo*.]

1. Widely spread or extended; having wide or large extent; embracing or comprehending a wide area or number of objects; comprehensive.

*2. Capable of being extended; extensile.

¶ For the difference between *extensive* and *comprehensive*, see COMPREHENSIVE.

ĕx-tĕn'-sive-lŷ, adv. [English *extensive*; -*ly*.] Widely, largely, freely; to a great extent.

ĕx-tĕn'-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *extensive*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being extensive; wide-ness, largeness, or greatness of extent.

"As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit."—*Government of the Tongue*.

*2. Capability or possibility of being extended; extensibility.

"We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

ĕx-tĕn'-sōr, s. [Lat., from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.]

Anat.: One of the muscles which serve to extend or straighten any part of the body. It is used specially respecting certain muscles of the hand and fingers and the corresponding ones of the foot and toes.

"*Extensors* are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part."—*Quincey*.

ĕx-tĕn'-sōm'-ĕ-tĕr, s. [Lat. *extensio*=extension, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extension or expansion of a body.

**ĕx-tĕn'-sūre, s.* [Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.] Extension, extent, compass.

"Whose kind to large *extensure* grown."

Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph ix.

ĕx-tĕnt', a. & s. [Lat. *extentus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Extended, stretched.

"Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fained to wash themselves incessantly."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 61.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The space, size, or degree to which anything is extended.

2. Size, compass.

"He divided between these two foreigners an *extent* of country larger than Hertfordshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*3. Wideness, extensiveness, comprehension.

"He gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the *extent* of the words, and the consequences that might follow on such an act."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1669).

*4. The act of extending or communicating; communication, distribution.

"An emperor of Rome,
Tropbled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*,
Of equal justice used with such contempt."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

5. Degree.

*6. Action, behavior.

"Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

*7. A census or ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment. (*Scotch.*)

II. Technically:

Law: (See extract.)

"Upon some prosecutions given by statute, as in the case of debts acknowledged on statutes-staple, body, lands, and goods may all be taken at once in execution, to compel the payment of the debt. The process hereon is usually called an *extent* or *extendi facias*, because the sheriff is to cause the lands, &c., to be appraised to their full extended value, before he delivers them to the plaintiff, that it may be certainly known how soon the debt will be satisfied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

¶ For the difference between *extent* and *limit*, see LIMIT.

extent-in-aid, s.

Eng. Law: A writ issued at the suit of a crown-debtor against a person indebted to himself, and grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to all debts due to the debtor.

extent-in-chief, s.

Eng. Law: A writ issuing from the Court of Exchequer ordering the sheriff to make an inquisition or inquiry upon the oaths of lawful men into the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the king's hands.

**ĕx-tĕnt', v. t. & i.* [EXTENT, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment upon.

B. *Intrans.*: To be assessed or taxed.

**ĕx-tĕn'-tōr, *ex-ten-tour, s.* [Eng. *extent*; -*or*.] An assessor; one who apportions a general tax. Now stent-master (q. v.).

"That the *extentours* shall be sworn before the baron of the shirefdome."—*Parl. James I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1566), ch. xi.

ĕx-tĕn'-u-āte, v. t. & i. [French *exténuer*; Ital. *estenuare*, *stenuare*; Sp. & Port. *estenuar*.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To make thin, lean, or slender.

"His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail."—*Grew: Museum*.

*2. To make rare or less dense.

"The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon*.

*3. To lower, to degrade, to depreciate, to reduce in honor or dignity.

"Righteous are Thy decrees on all Thy works;
Who can *extenuate* Thee?"—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 645.

4. To lessen; to make less in gravity or degree.

"To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

*5. To mitigate; to lessen in severity.

"Which [law] by no means we may *extenuate*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. To palliate; to excuse; opposed to aggravate.

"Speak of me as I am: nothing *extenuate*."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To become more thin, lean, or slender; to become attenuated.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to extenuate* and *to palliate*: "*To extenuate* is simply to lessen guilt without reference to the means; *to palliate* is to lessen it by means of art. *To extenuate* is rather the effect of circumstances; *to palliate* is the direct effort of an individual. Ignorance in the offender may serve as an *extenuation* of his guilt, although not of his offense; it is but a poor *palliation* of a man's guilt to say that his crimes have not been attended with the mischief which they were calculated to produce." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**ĕx-tĕn'-u-āte, a.* [Lat. *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo*=to make thin: *ex*=out, fully, and *tenuo*=to make thin; *tenuis*=thin.] Thin, lean, slender, attenuated.

**ĕx-tĕn'-u-āt-ing, pr. par., a. & s.* [EXTENUATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of making thin, lean, or slender; the state of becoming extenuated; extenuation.

**ĕx-tĕn'-u-āt-ing-lŷ, adv.* [Eng. *extenuating*; -*ly*.] In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

ĕx-tĕn'-u-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *extenuatio*, from *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo*; Fr. *exténuation*; Sp. *extenuacion*; Ital. *estenuazione*, *stenuazione*.]

*1. The act of making thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

*2. The state or process of becoming thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

"A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts."—*Harvey*.

3. The act of representing as less wrong, grave, or serious; palliation; excuse; alleviation.

**ĕx-tĕn'-u-ā-tive, a. & s.* [English *extenuat(e)*; -*ive*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to extenuate; extenuating.

B. *As subst.*: An extenuating plea or circumstance.

"Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion."—*North: Examen*, p. 370.

ĕx-tĕn'-u-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *extenuat(e)*; -*or*.] One who extenuates.

ĕx-tĕn'-u-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *extenuat(e)*; -*ory*.] Tending or intended to extenuate or palliate.

**ĕx-tĕr'-i-āl, *ĕx-tĕr'-i-āl, a.* [EXTERIOR.] Exterior, external.

"Of the outward man *exterial*."—*Rede me and be not wrothe*, p. 123.

*ĕx-tĕr'-i-ōr, *ex-ter-i-our, a. & s.* [Fr. *extérieur*, from Lat. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*=on the outside; Sp. & Port. *exterior*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. External, outside, outer, directed outward; situated, bounding, or limiting on the outside; opposed to *interior* (q. v.).

"The *exteriour* ayre whyche compasseth the bodye."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. Situated beyond the limits of; outside of; as, a point *exterior* to a circle.

3. Coming from without; extrinsic; as, *exterior* assistance.

4. Foreign; relating to foreign countries or nations.

B. *As substantive*:

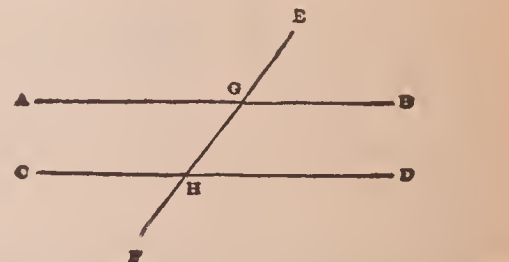
1. The outer surface; the outside; the external features.

"Few churches present an *exterior* and interior equally finished."—*Eustace: Italy*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

2. An outward or visible act, form, ceremony, &c.

exterior-angle, s.

Geom.: An angle made by producing any side of a figure. Thus A C D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C. In the case of parallel lines the exterior angles are those formed without the parallels, by the parallels and a right line cutting them. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a right line cutting them, the angles E G A, E G B, F H C, and F H D are the exterior-angles.



exterior-screw, s. A screw cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel, in contradistinction to one of which the thread is cut on an interior or hollow surface.

exterior-side, s.

Fort.: The side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.

exterior-slope, s.

Fort.: The slope of a parapet toward the country. It is at the foot of the superior slope, and forms the lower portion of the rampart above the escarp, or the berme, if there be one. [PARAPET.]

¶ For the difference between *exterior* and *outside*, see OUTSIDE; for that between *exterior* and *outward*, see OUTWARD.

ĕx-tĕr-i-ŏr-i-tĕ, s. [Fr. *extĕrioritĕ*.]

1. Surface; exterior or external parts; externality.
2. An undue subordination of the inner or spiritual to the outer or practical life in religious matters. (*Ogilvie*.)

ĕx-tĕr-i-ŏr-lĕ, adv. [Eng. *exterior*; -ly.] On the exterior or outside; outwardly, externally.

"You have slandered nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

*ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-a-ble, a. [English *extermin(ate)*; -able.] That may or can be exterminated; capable of or liable to extermination.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-āte, v. t. [Lat. *exterminatus*, pa. par. of *extermino*=to drive beyond the boundaries; *ex*=out, away, and *terminus*=a boundary; Sp. & Port. *exterminar*; Ital. *esterminare*; Fr. *exterminer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To drive out of one's borders or country; to banish, to expatriate.

"They deposed, *exterminated*, and deprived him of communion."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

*2. To drive away from one's self; to repel.

"Most things do either associate and draw near to themselves the like, and do also drive away, chase, and *exterminate* their contraries."—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*.

3. To extirpate, to destroy utterly; to drive completely away.

"The fixed purpose of these men was to *exterminate* the Saxon colony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to put an end to.

"Their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 163.

*II. Alg.: To eliminate; to take away: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation.

¶ For the difference between *to exterminate* and *to eradicate*, see ERADICATE.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [EXTERMINATE.]

*A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Expatriated, banished.

"To relieve our *exterminated* . . . brethren."—*Milton: On the Persecutions of the Vaudois*.

2. Eradicated, extirpated, utterly destroyed or rooted up.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *extermination*, from Lat. *exterminatus*, pa. par. of *extermino*; Sp. *exterminacion*; Ital. *esterminazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exterminating, extirpating, or destroying utterly.

"The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?"—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being exterminated or destroyed utterly.

"No doubt but the towne of Bruges must nedes fall into ruine and other *extermination*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 5.)

3. The act of eradicating, exterminating, or destroying the influence of; extirpation, eradication; as, the *extermination* of crime.

*II. Alg.: The same as elimination (q. v.).

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr, s. [Latin, from *extermino*.] One who or that which exterminates or destroys.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *exterminat(e)*; -ory.] Exterminating, destroying utterly; tending to exterminate.

"The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods."—*Burke: Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

*ĕx-tĕr'-mĭne, v. t. [Fr. *exterminer*, from Latin *extermino*.] To exterminate, to destroy.

*ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-i-ŏn, s. [Lat. *extermino*=to exterminate.] Extermination.

ĕx-tĕrn', a. & s. [Latin *externus*, from *exterus*=on the outside.]

A. As adjective:

1. External, outward, visible.

"My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 1.

2. Proceeding from or depending on something external; not intrinsic or inherent.

B. As substantive:

1. The exterior; the outward part or form.

*2. Outward show, form, or deportment.

3. A student or pupil who does not reside within a college or seminary; a day-scholar. (In Roman Catholic Schools.)

ĕx-tĕr'-nāl, a. & s. [Eng. *extern*; -al.]

A. As adjective:

1. Exterior; situated on the outside or exterior; superficial. (Opposed to *internal*, q. v.).

2. Visible, open.

"He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft."—*Stillingfleet*.

3. Being or arising outside; not intrinsic or inherent; outside of or separate from anything; proceeding from without.

"The treachery of his own passions, and the snares of *external* seduction."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

4. Accidental, incidental, accompanying; not essential.

5. Pertaining to or derived from the body.

"Her virtues graced with *external* gifts."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 5.

6. Foreign; pertaining to or connected with foreign countries or nations.

B. As substantive:

1. External parts, form, features, or characteristics.

"Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*; he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul."—*South*.

2. Outward form, rites, or ceremonies.

"God in *externals* could not place content."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 66.

ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-i-ty, s. [Eng. *external*; -ity.] The quality or state of being external; exteriority; separation.

"Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists."—*A. Smith: On the External Senses*.

*ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-i-zā-tion, *ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-i-šā-tion, s. [Eng. *externaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of rendering objective; giving shape and form to.

"Such a city would be the *externalization* of the human spirit in the highest state of development that we can conceive for it."—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-ize, *ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-i-ze, v. t. [Eng. *external(a)*; -ize.] To render external or objective, to give shape or form to.

"Why else does he [the poet] *externalize* his feelings—give them a body?"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-lĕ, adv. [Eng. *external*; -ly.] On the outside; outwardly; apparently, visibly, superficially.

"Suppressing those holy incitements to virtue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us *externally* or internally."—*Bp. Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgy*, 126.

*ĕx-tĕr'-nāl-tĕ, s. [Eng. *extern*; -ity.] Outwardness, the outside.

"An *externity* of corporeal irradiation."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

ĕx-tĕr-rā-nĕ-ŏus, a. [Lat. *extraneus*: *ex*=out, away, and *terra*=land.] Belonging to or coming from abroad; foreign.

ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tŏr-i-āl, a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *territorial* (q. v.).] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides.

ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tŏr-i-āl-i-tĕ, s. [Eng. *extraterritorial*; -ity.] Exclusion from being held to belong to a particular territory. Used of our ships in foreign waters, especially ships of war, which are held to be an integral part of our domain, and consequently not to be included in the territory of the foreign state whose waters or harbors they may temporarily enter.

ĕx-tĕr'-sion, s. [Lat. *extersio*, from *extersus*, pa. par. of *extergeo*: *ex*=out, and *tergeo*=to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

ĕx-tĭl', v. t. [Lat. *exstillo*: *ex*=out, and *stillo*=to drop.] To drop or distill from.

ĕx-tĭl-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *exstillatus*, pa. par. of *exstillo*.] The act of distilling or falling in drops.

"They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of petrifying juices out of the rocky earth."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

*ĕx-tĭm'-ū-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *exstimulo*: *ex*=out, fully, and *stimulo*=to urge, to press; *stimulus*=a goad.] To stimulate, to urge, to press.

"Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*ĕx-tĭm'-ū-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *exstimulatio*, from *exstimulatus*, pa. par. of *exstimulo*.] The act of stimulating; stimulation.

"The air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 841.

ĕx-tĭnct', *ex-tincte, a. [Lat. *extinctus*, pa. par. of *extinguo*, *extinguo*=to extinguish (q. v.).]

*I. Lit.: Extinguished, quenched, put out; as, a light, a lamp, &c.

"That they may . . . be *extincte*, lyke as tow is quenched."—*Isaiah xliii.* (*Bible*, 1551.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Having ceased to be; ended, finished; come to an end.

"Let's try and fix some era, if we can,
When good ones were *extinct*, and bad began."

Jenyns: *Horace*, ep. i., bk. ii.

*2. Fallen into disuse; obsolete; abolished; out of force.

"A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

*ĕx-tĭnct', *ex-tincte, v. t. [EXTINCT, a.] To make extinct; to abolish; to make void; to destroy.

"It may seem to his high wisdom meet to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits."—*Acts of Parl.* 23 *Henry VIII.*, act 33.

ĕx-tĭnc'-teūr, s. [Fr.=extinguisher.] A fire-extinguisher or annihilator. It was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862; a fire-annihilator having, however, been invented by Mr. T. Phillips in 1849. The *extincteur* consisted of an iron cylinder filled with water and carbon-dioxide, generated by bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. It was subsequently improved by Mr. W. B. Dick. It is founded on the principle that carbon-dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas, extinguishes lights or any ordinary burning material.

ĕx-tĭnc'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *extinctio*, from *extinctus*, pa. par. of *extinguo*.]

1. The act of extinguishing or quenching.

"Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. The state of being extinguished or quenched.

"The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture."—*Harvey*.

3. The act of destroying, exterminating, or putting an end to; extermination, destruction, suppression.

"The utter *extinction* and annihilation of the wicked after the day of judgment."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 5.

4. The state of being destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed.

"Where Vice to dark *extinction* flies."

Mickle: *Odes; Knowledge*, ode i.

ĕx'-tĭne, *ex-ine, s. [Lat. *ext(er)*=on the outside, and suff. -ine.]

Bot.: The outer coat of a pollen-grain.

ĕx-tĭn'-guish (gu as gw), v. t. & i. [Lat. *extinguo*, *extinguo*, from *ex*=out, and *stinguo*=to prick, to extinguish; Sp. *extinguir*; Ital. *estinguere*; O. Fr. *esteindre*; Fr. *éteindre*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put out, to quench; as, a light, a lamp, &c.

"By death *extinguish* is that star, whose light
Did shine so faithful."

Habington: *Castara, Elegy*, vii., pt. ii.

2. To put an end to; to quench.

"To make a blaze of gentrie to the world,
A little puffe of scorn *extinguish* it."

B. Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, i. 1.

3. To suppress, to stifle, to destroy.

"It . . . *extinguished* also the flames of all other vices."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

4. To cloud, to obscure.

"Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

II. Law: To put an end to by union or consolidation. [EXTINGUISHMENT, II.]

"By way of extinguishment: as if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A; this *extinguishes* my right to the reversion, and shall enure to the advantage of B's remainder as well as of A's particular estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

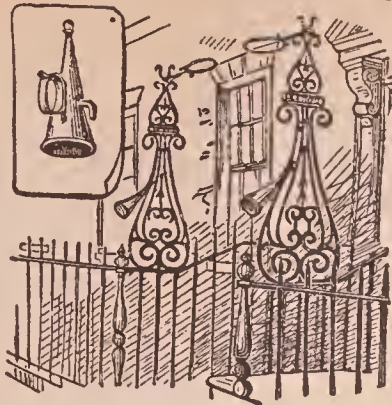
*B. Intran.: To be quenched or extinguished; to go out.

ĕx-tĭn'-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), a. [English *extinguish*; -able.] That may or can be extinguished, destroyed, or suppressed; capable of or liable to extinction.

"The fiery substance of the soul onely *extinguishable* by that element."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i., pt. iv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, aŋdĭst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hēr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ĕx-tīn'-guish-ēr (gu as gw), s. [English *extinguish*; -er.] One who or that which extinguishes; specif., a little cone placed on the top of a burning



Extinguishers.

"Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make
A huge extinguisher."

Mason: *Ode to Mr. Pinchbeck*.

ĕx-tīn'-guish-mēt (gu as gw), s. [Eng. *extinguish*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of extinguishing, quenching, or putting out.

2. The act of suppressing, destroying, putting an end to, or abolishing; extinction, destruction, abolition.

"He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better extinguishment of the civil wars of France."—Bacon: *Henry VII*.

3. The state or condition of being utterly destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed; extinction, destruction.

"When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or extinguishment."

Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 30, R. 4.

*4. Abolition, nullification.

"Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by extinguishment."—Hooker.

II. Law: The extinction or ending of an estate, right, &c., by means of merging or consolidating it with another, generally onemore extensive.

ĕx-tīrp', v. t. [Fr. *extirper*, from Lat. *extirpo*, *extirpo*=to pluck up by the roots: *ex*=out, and *stirpo* (genit. *stirpis*)=a root; Sp. & Port. *extirpar*; Ital. *estirpare*.] To extirpate, to eradicate, to root out.

ĕx-tīrp'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *extirp*; -able.] That may or can be extirpated; liable to extirpation.

ĕx'-tīr-pāte, v. t. [Lat. *extirpatus*, *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*, *extirpo*.] [EXTIRP.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to destroy utterly, to exterminate.

"Some frightful diseases have been extirpated by science: and some have been banished by police."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. **Surg.:** To cut out or off; as, to extirpate a wen.

¶ For the difference between to extirpate and to eradicate, see ERADICATE.

ĕx-tīr-pā-tive, a. [Eng. *extirpat(e)*; -ive.] Capable of extirpating; having a tendency to extirpate.

ĕx-tīr-pā-tion, ***ĕx-tīr-pa-cion**, s. [French *extirpation*, from Lat. *extirpatio*, from *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*; Sp. *extirpacion*; Ital. *estirpazione*.]

1. The act of extirpating, rooting out, eradicating, or exterminating; extermination, eradication, excision.

2. The state of being extirpated, rooted out, or eradicated; total destruction or extermination.

ĕx-tīr-pā-tōr, s. [Lat. *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*, *extirpo*.] One who extirpates, eradicates, or exterminates; an exterminator.

***ĕx-tīr'-pēr**, s. [Eng. *extirp*; -er.] One who extirpates; an extirpator.

***ĕx-tī-spī'-ci-ous**, a. [Lat. *extispicium*=an inspection of entrails for purposes of augury: *exta*=the entrails, and *specio*=to look at.] Relating or pertaining to the inspection of entrails for purposes of augury; augural.

ĕx-tōl', v. t. [Lat. *extollo*=to raise up: *ex*=out, and *tollo*=to raise.]

*1. **Lit.:** To raise up, to lift, to elevate.

"She left th' vnrightheous world, and was to heaven ex-tol'd."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 37.

2. **Fig.:** To praise, to magnify, to laud, to hold up to admiration, to glorify.

"As ignorant and shallow as people generally are who extol the past at the expense of the present."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to extol and to praise, see PRAISE.

ĕx-tōl'-lēr, s. [Eng. *extol*; -er.] One who extols, magnifies, or praises any person or thing.

"The late states which inflict capital punishment upon extollers of the Pope's supremacy."—Bacon: *Charge upon the Commission for the Verge*.

***ĕx-tōl'-mēt**, s. [Eng. *extol*; -ment.] The act of extolling; the state of being extolled.

***ĕx-tor'se**, ***ĕx-torce**, v. t. [Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*.]

1. To wring, to harass, to pain.

2. To practice extortion upon.

ĕx-tor'-sive, a. [Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending or serving to extort or draw from by compulsion.

***ĕx-tor'-sive-ly**, adv. [Eng. *extorsive*; -ly.] In an extorsive or extortionate manner; with extortion.

ĕx-tort', v. t. & i. [Lat. *extortus*, pa. par. of *extorqueo*=to twist out: *ex*=out, and *torqueo*=to twist; Fr. *extorquer*; Sp. & Port. *estorcer*; Ital. *estorcere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Phys.:** To wrest or wring anything from any person by physical force, threats, or torture, or undue exercise of power of any sort; to gain by force, to exact; to compel the surrender or giving of anything.

"Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

2. **Ment.:** To draw from a person with difficulty and against his will; as, to extort a promise from a person; to extort an answer.

"The king did not come into those concessions seasonably, nor with a good grace: all appeared to be extorted from him."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time*, bk. i.

II. Law: To take by extortion.

***B. Intrans.:** To practice extortion.

"To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men where they come."—Spenser: *Present State of Ireland*.

***ĕx-tort'**, a. [Lat. *extortus*.] Extorted, gained by extortion or violence. [EXTORT, v.]

ĕx-tort'-ēr, ***ĕx-tor-tour**, s. [Eng. *extort*; -er.] One who practices extortion; one who gains or takes things by extortion.

"The violent extortour of other men's goods."—Trans. of Boetius, p. 98.

ĕx-tor'-tion, ***ĕx-tor-cion**, s. [Fr., from Latin *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*; Sp. *extorsion*; Ital. *estorsione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting or drawing anything from others by violence, threats, undue exercise of authority, or other illegal ways; oppressive exaction or compulsion.

"And therefore by extortion I live."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,011.

2. A gross or extortionate overcharge.

"The Dover boatmen, whose extortions may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 363.

II. Law: (See extract.)

"Lastly, extortion; which consists in an officer's unlawfully taking, by color of his office, from any man any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

***ĕx-tor'-tion-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *extortion*; -able.] Extortionate.

ĕx-tor'-tion-ar-ŷ, a. [English *extortion*; -ary.] Practicing extortion; containing or of the nature of extortion; extortionate.

ĕx-tōr'-tion-ate, a. [English *extortion*; -ate.] Characterized by or of the nature of extortion; oppressive.

ĕx-tōr'-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. *extortion*; -er.] One who practices extortion.

"The ill-gotten wealth of the oppressor or extortioner."—Knox: *Essays*, No. 151.

ĕx-tor'-tious, ***ĕx-tor-sious**, a. [Eng. *extort*; -ious.] Oppressive, cruel, characterized by extortion or oppression.

ĕx-tor'-tious-ly, ***ĕx-tor-sious-ly**, adv. [Eng. *extortious*; -ly.] With extortion or oppression.

ĕx'-tra, a., s. & pref. [Lat. for *extera*=*ex* *extera* parte=on the outside. A Latin preposition denoting beyond, further than, except.]

A. As adj.: Beyond what is absolutely necessary; over and above what is usual; supplementary, additional: as, *extra* diet, an *extra* charge, &c.

B. As subst.: Something beyond what is absolutely necessary or usual; an addition: as, Music is charged as an *extra*.

C. As prefix: It is largely used in English to denote something outside of or beyond what is signified by the word to which it is prefixed.

extra-axillar, **extra-axillary**, a.

Bot.: Beyond the axil; growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

extra-belief, s. Matthew Arnold's rendering of the German *Aberglaube*, which he does not consider adequately translated by "superstition."

"Extra-belief, that which we hope, augur, imagine, is the poetry of life, and has the rights of poetry."—*Literature and Dogma*, p. 81.

extra-costs, s. pl.

Law: Those costs or charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings: as, the expenses of witnesses, fees to counsel, court-fees, &c.

extra-current, s.

Elect.: An induced galvanic current, which moves in the same direction as the principal one when contact is made, and in the reverse direction when it is broken. The former is called the direct extra-current and the latter the inverse extra-current. The direct one heightens the effect of the principal current, the inverse one lowers it.

extra-historic, a.

Anthropol.: A term applied by Tylor to those regions which have no history, and concerning which tradition is utterly untrustworthy, owing to the low mental condition of the people. [UNHISTORIC.]

"The inquiry as to the relation of savagery to barbarism and semi-civilization lies almost entirely in prehistoric or extra-historic regions."—Tylor: *Primitive Culture*, i. 35.

ĕx-tra-cōn-stēl'-lar-ŷ, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *constellary* (q. v.).]

Astron.: A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

ĕx-tract', v. t. [Sp. *extraer*; Port. *extrahir*; Fr. *extraire*.] [EXTRACT, a.]

1. To draw or pull out; to withdraw or remove from a fixed position: as, to *extract* a tooth.

2. To draw out by chemical process; to distill.

"They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stored with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*."

J. Phillips: *Cider*, ii.

3. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

"These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

4. To take from something of which the thing taken formed a part.

"Woman is her name; of man
Extracted."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 497.

5. To select a part; to take out or quote a passage or passages from a book or writing.

"To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods."—Swift.

¶ To *extract* the root of a quantity or number: **Math.:** To ascertain the root.

ĕx'-trāct, a. & s. [Lat. *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho*: *ex*=out, and *traho*=to draw.]

***A. As adj.:** Extracted, drawn, deduced.

"As the sun is the very issue *extract* from that good."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 839.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is extracted or drawn from any thing.

2. That which is extracted or drawn from any substance by heat, distillation, or other chemical process. [II., 1.]

"In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract* of the vegetables."—Boyle.

3. An abstract or passage quoted from a book or writing; an excerpt, a quotation.

"There appears in this *extract* such simplicity and goodness."—Sharp: *Defence of Christianity*.

*4. Extraction, descent.

"The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness."—South.

II. Technically:

1. **Pharm.:** Extracta. These are of three kinds: (1) Green extracts, prepared by heating the juice of plants to 130° F., to coagulate the green coloring matter, filtering and heating to 200° F. to coagulate the albumen, and again filtering. The juice is then evaporated to a thin syrup at 140° F., the green coloring matter is added, and the whole evaporated to

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, çhorus, çhin, bench: go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-ti-ā, -ti-ān = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = znān. -tīous, -cīous. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the proper consistence of an extract. (2) Extracts formed by treating drugs with water, and evaporating the solution obtained. (3) Extracts formed by treating drugs with spirits of wine, and then evaporating. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

2. *Scots Law*: A copy of a deed or other document, authenticated by the proper officer, the original of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the original, has been preserved in a public record.

extract of gamboge, s. The coloring matter of gamboge, separated from the greenish gum and impurities by solution in alcohol and precipitation. By the process it acquires a powdery texture, which renders it capable of being mixed with oil for use in glazing. (*Weale.*)

extract of lead, s. Impure acetate of lead, obtained by boiling litharge in vinegar.

ĕx-trăct'-a-ble, ĕx-trăct'-i-ble, a. [English *extract*; -able.] That may or can be extracted.

"No more money was extractible from his pocket."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, ch. xviii.

ĕx-trăct'-i-form, a. [Eng. *extract*; *i* connective, and Eng. *form*.]

Chem.: Having the form or appearance of an extract.

ĕx-trăct'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EXTRACT, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Drawing or pulling out; withdrawing.

*2. Distracting, absorbing.

"A most extracting frenzy of mine own

From my remembrance clearly banished his."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of drawing out; extraction.

ĕx-trăct'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *extractio*, from *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho*; Sp. *extraccion*; Ital. *estrazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of extracting or drawing out; as, the extraction of a tooth, &c.

2. The act or operation of extracting or drawing anything from a substance by chemical process, as an essence.

*3. That which is extracted or drawn; an extract.

"They do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them."—*Milton*.

4. Descent, family, lineage, derivation, stock.

"Caius Marius, a person of a plebeian extraction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 10.

II. *Math.*: The operation or process of finding the root of any given number or quantity; the method or rule by which the root of any given number or quantity is found. [ROOT.]

ĕx-trăct'-ive, a. & s. [Fr. *extractif*; Sp. *extractivo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Tending or serving to extract; extracting.

2. That may be extracted; capable of extraction.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An extract.

2. *Med.*: A peculiar base or principle existing in extracts.

ĕx-trăct'-tōr, s. [Lat., from *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho*=to extract.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: He who or that which extracts.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Surg.*: An instrument for removing substances from the body.

2. *Firearms*: A contrivance for drawing out the cartridges or empty shells from the barrel-chamber of breech-loading firearms.

3. *Cloth Manuf.*: A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the application of centrifugal force; a hydro-extractor.

ĕx-tră-dic'-tion-a-rŷ, a. [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *dictio*=a word, a saying.] Out of or beyond words; not formed of words; consisting in reality and not in words. [DICTION.]

ĕx'-tră-dite, v. t. [Latin *ex*=out, away, and *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado*=to hand over, to deliver up.] To surrender, hand over, or deliver up, as from one nation to another; as, to *extradite* a criminal refugee.

ĕx-tră-dit'-tion, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *ex*=out, and *traditio*=a handing over; *trado*=to hand over.]

A. *As subst.*: The handing over or delivering up by one nation to another of fugitives from justice in pursuance of a treaty entered into, whereby each nation binds itself to deliver up to the other criminal refugees.

¶ By the constitution and laws of the United States, fugitives from justice may be demanded by the executive of one state from that of another, and

the process by which this result is accomplished is called *extradition*.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the surrender or delivering up of fugitives from justice; as, an *extradition* treaty.

ĕx-tră-dōs, s. [Fr., from Lat. *extra*=without, beyond, and Fr. *dos*; Lat. *dorsum*=the back.]

Arch.: The exterior curve of an arch, measured on the top of the voussoirs, as opposed to the soffit or intrados.

ĕx-tră-dōsed, a. [Eng. *extrados*; -ed.]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch when the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel.

ĕx-tră-dō'-tal, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *dotal* (q. v.).] Not belonging to dower; as, *extradotal* property.

***ĕx'-tră-dūce, a.** [Lat. *extra*=outside, without, and *duco*=to draw.] Drawn out.

***ĕx-tră-ēs-sēn'-tial (tial as shal), a.** [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *essential* (q. v.).] Not essential; beyond what is essential.

ĕx-tră-fō-lī-ā'-ceous (ceous as shūs), a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *foliaceous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Beyond a leaf; away from the leaves or inserted in a different place from them.

ĕx-tră-fōr-ā'-nē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *extra*=without, beyond, and *foras*=out of doors.] Out of doors; out-door.

ĕx-tră-gē-nē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *extra*=without, beyond, and *genus*=a race, a kind.] Belonging to another kind.

ĕx-tră-jū-dī'-cial (cial as shal), a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *judicial* (q. v.).] Beyond or out of the ordinary course of judicial duty or process. An extrajudicial dictum is the same as an obiter dictum. [OBITER.]

ĕx-tră-jū-dī'-cial-lŷ (cial as shal), adv. [Eng. *extrajudicial*; -ly.] In a manner different from the ordinary course of judicial duty or process.

"The confirmation of an election may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

ĕx-tră-līm'-i-tar-ŷ, a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *limitary* (q. v.).] Being or lying beyond the limits or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land.

ĕx-tră-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *logical* (q. v.).] Lying out of or beyond the province of logic. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

ĕx-tră-lōg'-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *extralogical*; -ly.] In an extralogical manner; without recourse to logic.

***ĕx-tră-mīs'-sion, s.** [Lat. *extra*=out, beyond, and *missio*=a sending; *mitto*=to send.] A sending out; emission.

ĕx-tră-mūn'-dāne, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *mundane* (q. v.).] Beyond the limits of the material world.

ĕx-tră-mūr'-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *mural* (q. v.).] Beyond or outside of the walls or boundaries of a place. Thus it is the word especially applied to burials in cemeteries outside of towns, as opposed to intramural—i. e., in the town churches or churchyards.

ĕx-trān'-ē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *extraneus*, from *extra*=without, beyond; Sp. *extraño*; Port. *estranho*.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic; external, not essential.

"Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced."—*Locke*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extraneous*, *extrinsic*, and *foreign*: "The *extraneous* is that which forms no necessary or natural part of anything; the *extrinsic* is that which forms a part or has a connection, but only in an indirect form; it is not an inherent or component part: the *foreign* is that which forms no part whatever, and has no kind of connection. . . . *Extraneous* and *extrinsic* have a general and abstract sense; but *foreign* has a particular signification; they always pass over to some object either expressed or understood; hence we say *extraneous* ideas, or *extrinsic* worth; but that a particular mode of acting is *foreign* to the general plan pursued. Anecdotes of private individuals would be *extraneous* matter in a general history; the respect and credit which men gain from their fellow-citizens by an adherence to rectitude is the *extrinsic* advantage of virtue; it is *foreign* to the purpose of one who is making an abridgment of a work to enter into details in any particular part." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraneous modulation, s.

Music: A modulation to an extreme or unrelated key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ĕx-trān'-ē-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *extraneous*; -ly.] In an extraneous manner.

"By their being *extraneously* overruled."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

ĕx-tră-ōc'-u-lar, a. [Pref. *extra*, and English *ocular* (q. v.).]

Entom. (of some antennæ): Inserted on the outside of the eyes.

ĕx-tră-ōf-fī'-cial (cial as shal), a. [Prefix *extra*, and Eng. *official* (q. v.).] Beyond or without the limits of official duty.

ĕx-tră-or'-dīn-a-rī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *extraordinary*; -ly.] In an extraordinary manner or degree; in a manner or degree out of the ordinary or usual course; remarkably, uncommonly.

"An ordinance immediately and *extraordinarily* revealed from God."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church and State*, bk. i. (Notes.)

ĕx-tră-or'-dīn-a-rī-nēss, *ex-tra-or-din-a-rin-esse, s. [Eng. *extraordinary*; -ness.] The quality of being extraordinary, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness, remarkableness.

"I choose some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice."—*Government of the Tongue*.

ĕx-tră-or'-dīn-a-rŷ, *ex-tra-or-din-a-ri, *ex-tra-or-din-a-rie, a., adv. & s. [Lat. *extraordinarius*, from *extra*=beyond, and *ordinarius*=ordinary (q. v.); Span. & Port. *extraordinario*; Italian *extraordinario*; Fr. *extraordinaire*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Beyond or out of the ordinary or common course or order; unusual; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary.

"The Indians worshiped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them."—*Stillingfleet*.

2. Of an uncommon or unusual degree or kind; remarkable, uncommon; rare, eminent; wonderful.

"The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honorable representing of a firm stateliness."—*Sidney*.

3. Special; sent or appointed for a special purpose or occasion; as, an ambassador *extraordinary*.

*4. Foreign; mercenary.

"Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers."—*Nomenclator*.

*B. *As adv.*: Extraordinarily, uncommonly, remarkably.

"They have *extraordinary* good eyes, and will discry a sail at sea farther, and see any thing better, than we."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

*C. *As subst.*: Anything extraordinary, unusual, or out of the ordinary course, order, or kind.

"All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural."—*J. Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 163.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extraordinary* and *remarkable*: "These words are epithets both opposed to the ordinary; and in that sense the *extraordinary* is that which in its own nature is *remarkable*: but things, however, may be *extraordinary* which are not *remarkable*, and the contrary. The *extraordinary* is that which is out of the ordinary course, but it does not always excite remark, and is not therefore *remarkable*, as when we speak of an *extraordinary* loan, an *extraordinary* measure of government: on the other hand, when the *extraordinary* conveys the idea of what deserves notice, it expresses much more than *remarkable*. There are but few *extraordinary* things, many things are *remarkable*: the *remarkable* is eminent; the *extraordinary* is supereminent; the *extraordinary* excites our astonishment; the *remarkable* only awakens our interest and attention. The *extraordinary* is unexpected; the *remarkable* is sometimes looked for." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraordinary ray, s.

Optics: One of the two rays resulting from double refraction.

ĕx-tră-pă-rō'-chī-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *parochial* (q. v.).] Beyond, outside of or not reckoned within the limits of any parish.

ĕx-tră-pă-rō'-chī-al-lŷ, adv. [English *extra-parochial*; -ly.] Out of or beyond the limits of a parish.

ĕx-tră-phŷs'-ic-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *physical* (q. v.).] Not subject to or bound by physical laws or methods.

ĕx-tră-prō-fēs'-sion-al, a. [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *professional* (q. v.).] Foreign to, or not coming within the ordinary duties of a profession.

ĕx-tră-prō-vīn'-cial (cial as shal), a. [Pref. *extra*, and English *provincial* (q. v.).] Out of or beyond the limits of the same province or jurisdiction.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ex-tra-rĕg'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *regular* (q. v.).] Out of rule; beyond ordinary rules.

"Such things as these are *extraregular* and contingent." —Bp. Taylor: *Disc. of Confirmation*, § 6.

ĕx-tra-tĕr-rĭ-tōr'-i-āl, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *territorial* (q. v.).] Beyond, or without the limits of a particular territory or jurisdiction.

ĕx-tra-tĕr-rĭ-tōr'-i-āl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *extra*; Eng. *territorial* (q. v.), and suff. *-ity*.] Immunity from a country's laws like that enjoyed by an ambassador. (Wharton.)

ĕx-tra-tŕōp'-ic-āl, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *tropical* (q. v.).] Beyond, or outside of the tropics, north or south.

***ĕx-traught** (*gh* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [EXTRACT, *v.*]

1. Distracted, distraught (of the mind).
2. Extracted, descended (of the lineage).

ĕx-tra-ŭ'-tĕr-ine, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *uterine* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: A term applied to a rare condition of morbid gestation, generally the sequence of pelvic inflammation, extending to the Fallopian tube, and rendering the passage impervious to the fertilized ovum. (Quain: *Dict. Med.*)

ĕx-trāv'-a-ganĉe, **ĭx-trāv'-a-gan-ĉŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *extravagance*, from Low Lat. *extravagans*, from Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagans*=wandering, *pr. par. of vagor*=to wander; Sp. *extravagancia*; Ital. *extravaganza*.]

1. A wandering from the prescribed or proper course; a digression.

"I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*; I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again." —Hammond.

2. A wandering or going into excess or beyond due limits.

"The Croisades gave much occasion to these institutions; and the *extravagance* was carried so far, that the military orders were instituted among the rest." —Bolingbroke: *Authority in Matters of Religion*, essay iv.

3. Outrage, violence, excessive vehemence.

"How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion." —Tillotson.

4. Unnatural grandiloquence, bombast.

"Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*." —Dryden.

5. Wildness, irregularity, outrage.

"To keep the private soldiers . . . from running into greater *extravagancies* and disorders." —Ludlow: *Memoirs*, i. 166.

6. Wildness, want of restraint.

"Could we trust the *extravagancy* Of every poet's youthful fancy." —Lloyd: *A Familiar Letter of Rhymes*.

7. Excessive expenditure; waste, prodigality, profusion, dissipation.

"She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*." —Arbuthnot.

*8. A caprice.

"Baiamond was then in his *extravagancies*." —Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

ĕx-trāv'-a-gant, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Low Latin *extravagans*, from *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagor*=to wander; Sp. *extravagante*; Ital. *extravagante*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Wandering out of due bounds or limits.

"The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies To his confine." —Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

*2. Wandering, digressing, circuitous.

"I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certain birch trees among the rocks." —Evelyn: *Memoirs*.

3. Not keeping within due bounds; unrestrained, wild, irregular.

"There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses." —Addison.

4. Excessive, exceeding due bounds.

"They fined Dr. Mainwaring £1,000 for a foolish and *extravagant* sermon upon monarchy." —J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 82.

5. Wasteful, profuse, prodigal, or lavish in expenditure.

"An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity." —Addison: *Spectator*.

6. Wasteful, excessive, profuse, prodigal; as, His expenditure is *extravagant*.

*7. Wild or foolish in fancies or thoughts.

"Shall I be so *extravagant* to think That happy judgments and composed spirits, Will challenge me for taxing such as these?" —B. Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*. (Induct.)

B. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is bound by no general rules; one who goes to excess.

"The *extravagants* among us may be really distracted in the affairs of religion." —Glanvill: *Essays*, iv.

2. One who is extravagant in his expenditure; a wasteful or prodigal person.

"The wild *extravagant*, whose thoughtless hand With lavish, tasteless pride commits expense." —Dodsley: *Pain and Patience*.

II. Ch. Hist. (pl. Extravagants): A collection of opinions, decrees, &c., constituting part of the canon law, and published after the Clementines. Twenty of these, the first published, were called *Extravagantes Joannis*, having been sent forth in A. D. 1317, by Pope John XXII. To these have been added five books containing decrees by subsequent popes, called *Extravagantes Communes*. These brought down the collection to the year 1483. The reason why they were called Extravagants was that in place of being digested or arranged with the other papal constitutions, they were in a manner detached from these and stood apart.

"Twenty constitutions of Pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum*." —Ayliffe: *Paregon*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extravagant*, *lavish*, *profuse*, and *prodigal*: "The idea of using immoderately is implied in all these terms, but *extravagant* is the most general in its meaning and application. The *extravagant* man spends his money without reason; the *prodigal* man spends it in excesses. . . . One may be *extravagant* with a small sum where it exceeds one's means; one cannot be *prodigal* without great property. . . . *Extravagant* and *prodigal* serve to designate habitual as well as particular actions; *lavish* and *profuse* are employed only of that which is particular: hence we say to be *lavish* of one's money, one's presents, and the like; to be *profuse* in one's entertainments, both of which may be modes of *extravagance*. An *extravagant* man, however, in the restricted sense, mostly spends upon himself to indulge his whims and idle fancies; but a man may be *lavish* and *profuse* upon others from a misguided generosity. In a moral use of these terms, a man is *extravagant* in his praises who exceeds either in measure or application; he is *prodigal* of his strength who consumes it by an excessive use; he is *lavish* of his compliments who deals them out so largely and promiscuously as to render them of no service; he is *profuse* in his acknowledgments who repeats them oftener, or delivers them in more words than are necessary. *Extravagant* and *profuse* are said only of individuals; *prodigal* and *lavish* may be said of many in a general sense." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-trāv'-a-gant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *extravagant*; *-ly*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; without restraint.

"Mankind hath been more *extravagantly* mad in many tenets about religion than in anything else whatsoever." —Glanvill: *Sermons*, No. 2.

2. In an unreasonable or excessive manner or degree; excessively; to excess; beyond due limits.

"The king was not well pleased with this act, as being *extravagantly* severe." —Burnet: *Hist. Own Time*, an. 1670.

3. In an extravagant, wasteful, or prodigal manner.

ĕx-trāv'-a-gant-nĕss, *s.* [English *extravagant*; *-ness*.] The quality of being extravagant; extravagance.

ĕx-trāv'-a-gants, *s. pl.* [EXTRAVAGANT, *s.*, II.]

ĕx-trāv'-a-gān'-za, *s.* [Ital.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An extravagant or wild flight of feeling or language.

2. *Music and Drama*: A piece or composition designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity. It differs from a burlesque in being an original composition, not a mere travesty.

ĕx-trāv'-a-gān'-zĭst, *s.* [Eng. *extravaganz*(a); *-ist*.] An extravagant or eccentric person; a writer of extravaganzas.

"One of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists*." —E. A. Poe: *Marginalia*, cxv

***ĕx-trāv'-a-gāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagatus*, *pa. par. of vagor*=to wander.] To wander beyond due limits.

***ĕx-trāv'-a-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *extra*=beyond, without, and *vagatio*=a wandering.] A wandering beyond due limits; excess, outrage.

ĕx-trāv'-a-sāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without; *vas*=a vessel, and Eng. suff. *-ate*; Fr. *extravaser*; Sp. *extravasas*; Ital. *estravasare*.]

A. Trans.: To force or let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

B. Intrans.: To go out of the proper vessels, as the blood and humors sometimes do. (Kersey.)

ĕx-trāv'-a-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [English *extravasat*(e); *-ed*.] Forced out of the proper vessels, as blood out of the blood-vessels.

"The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretic people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat." —Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

ĕx-trāv'-a-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *extravasation*; Sp. *extravasación*; Ital. *estravasazione*.] [EXTRAVASATE.]

1. The act of forcing or letting out of the proper containing vessels or ducts.

"Causing also some *extravasation*." —Boyle: *Works*, ii. 83.

2. The state of being forced or let out of the proper containing vessels or ducts; effusion.

"Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer." —Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

ĕx-tra-vās'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *vascular* (q. v.).] Being out of the proper vessels.

***ĕx-trāv'-ĕ-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *vena*=a vein.] Let out of the veins.

***ĕx-tra-vēr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *versio*=a turning; *verto*=to turn.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

***ĕx-trĕat'**, *s.* [Fr. *extraite*=drawn, extracted.] Extraction. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. x. i.)

ĕx-trĕ'me, ***ex-treame**, ***ex-treem**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *extrême*, from Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus*=outward, exterior (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *extremo*; Ital. *estremo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Last, farthest, utmost, outermost.

"The hairy fool Stood on the *extremest* verge of the swift brook." —Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

2. Last in point of time; as, the *extreme* moments of life.

"The *extreme* parts of time." —Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Last; beyond which there is no recourse.

"I go the *extremest* remedy to prove, To drink oblivion, and to drench my love." —Dryden: *Theocritus*; *Idyll. xxiii*.

4. Pressing in the utmost degree; utmost, greatest, most violent.

"The *extremest* hardships and difficulties that ever happen to any man." —Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

5. Most intense or severe; as, *extreme* cold.

*6. Exceedingly strict, rigorous, or severe.

"If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?" —Psalm cxxx. 13. (Prayer Book.)

7. Carrying principles to the uttermost or to excess; holding the strongest views.

"There were laid on the table two manifestoes, one from the left, or *extreme* liberal party in the Synod." —British Quarterly Review (1873), vol. lvii., p. 437.

8. Carried to excess or to extremes; ultra: as, He holds *extreme* opinions.

II. Music:

1. Outside; as, *extreme* parts, the highest and lowest parts in part-music.

2. Expanded to its farthest limit; as, *extreme* intervals, intervals greater than major or normal: *e. g.*, c to g sharp an *extreme* fifth. Such intervals are called also augmented, superfluous, or sharp.

3. Not closely related; a modulation into an *extreme* key is one into any key other than its own relative minor, its dominant and sub-dominant, and their relative minors.

4. An old term for any key having more than three sharps or flats.

***B. As adv.**: Extremely.

"This last fifteen years have been *extreme* bad for the graziers." —Warburton: *Life*. (Appendix.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The utmost, farthest, or outermost point or verge of anything; the extremity.

"About midway between the *extremes* of both promontories." —Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 9.

2. The utmost point, stage, or degree that can be supposed or endured.

"And feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce." —Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 598, 599.

boil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **ŏwł**; **cat**, **ĉell**, **chorus**, **ĉhin**, **bench**; **go**, **ĝem**; **thin**, **thĭs**; **sin**, **aŝ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shŭn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bĕl**, **dĕl**.

3. Excess; the farthest point or degree to which anything can be carried.

"Avoid extremes, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleased too little, or too much."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 384, 385.

4. Extremity of suffering, misery, or distress.
"Tending to some relief of our extremes."
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 976.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism; that is, either the predicate or subject.

"The syllogistical form only shows, that if the intermediate ideas agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree."—Locke.

2. *Math.*: Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, the remaining two being the means. Also in a limited progression, either arithmetical or geometrical, the first and last terms are called *extremes*.

¶ For the difference between *extreme* and *extremity*, see EXTREMITY.

¶ (1) *Extreme and mean ratio*:

Geom.: The ratio where a line is divided in such a manner that the greater segment is a mean proportional between the whole line and the lesser segment: that is, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that greater segment is to the less.

(2) *Chord of the extreme sixth*:

Music: A chord of modern growth, so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(3) *Extremes of an interval*:

Music: The two sounds most distinct from each other.

extreme unction, s.

1. *Ecclesiol.*: Application of sacred oil to the eyes, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the hands, and the feet of a person dangerously ill, the ceremony being designed to symbolize the application of the oil of grace to the soul.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: In James v. 14, 15, the following injunction is given: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Here the anointing and prayer take place in connection with serious sickness, which they are designed to heal, while there is also a spiritual element, the forgiveness of sins. Though little is said on the subject in Church history, these directions were without doubt duly followed in the Christian Church generally in the early centuries, and they have been carried out quite recently, and still are so by the "Peculiar People" (q. v.). In the seventh century the rite became prominent, and was the subject of careful consideration in the twelfth, stress being laid on the spiritual rather than on the curative effects of the ceremony. In the Council of Florence, A. D. 1439 to 1442, under the auspices of Pope Eugenius IV., it was raised to the dignity of a sacrament, and the Council of Trent, between A. D. 1545 and 1563, confirmed the decision. It is now administered as an ordinance, preparing a dying person for the future state of existence rather than with a hope of removing his malady and "raising him up" for further service in this world. Extreme unction is firmly rooted in the Roman Church, but is almost universally disused among Protestants.

ëx-trê-me-lëss, a. [Eng. *extreme*; -less.] Having no extremes or extremities; boundless, limitless, infinite.

*ëx-trê-me-lý, *ex-treame-ly, adv.* [Eng. *extreme*; -ly.] In an extreme degree; to the utmost point or degree; very greatly, exceedingly.

ëx-trêm-ist, s. [Eng. *extrem(e)*; -ist.] One who holds extreme doctrines or opinions; one who is extreme in his views.

ëx-trêm-î-tý, s. [Fr. *extrémité*, from Lat. *extremitas*, from *extremus*; Sp. *extremidad*; Ital. *estremità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The utmost, farthest, or extreme point; the verge, the point or border which forms the termination of anything.

"Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua."—Eustace: *Classical Tour*, vol. i., ch. iv.

2. The utmost parts; the parts farthest removed from the middle.

"The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*, but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper."—Arbuthnot: *On Diet*.

3. The remotest or farthest parts or regions.

"They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods."—Arbuthnot.

4. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

"Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age." Denham: *Sophy*, i. 1.

5. The highest or utmost degree; the extreme point, as of pain, suffering, heat, cold, &c.

"Whether the *extremity* of bodily pain were not the greatest evil that human nature was capable of suffering."—Ray: *On the Creation*. (Epist. Dedic.)

6. A condition or position of the greatest distress, difficulty, or danger.

"Even in that *extremity* the Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

7. The worst or lowest degree or kind.

"The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the cleavage that is fallen on dramatic writing."—Dryden. *Cleomenes*. (Pref.)

II. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: The limbs, i. e., the legs and arms, because they terminate the body in the particular direction in which they are extended.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extremity* and *extreme*: "*Extremity* is used in the proper or the improper sense; *extreme* in the improper sense: we speak of the *extremity* of a line or an avenue, the *extremity* of a dress, but the *extreme* of the fashion. In the moral sense, *extremity* is applicable to the outward circumstances; *extreme* to the opinions and conduct of men: in matters of dispute between individuals it is a happy thing to guard against coming to *extremities*; it is the characteristic of volatile tempers to be always in *extremes*, either the *extreme* of joy or the *extreme* of sorrow." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *extremity* and *end*, see END.

ëx-trîc-a-ble, a. [Eng. *extric(ate)*; -able.] That may or can be extricated or disentangled.

"Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it."—Sir W. Jones: *Select Indian Plants*. (Richardson.)

ëx-trî-câte, v. t. [Lat. *extricatus*, pa. par. of *extrico*; *ex*=out, from, and *trîcæ*=trifles, impediments.]

1. To disentangle, to set free, to disembarass or disengage from any perplexity, difficulty, complication, or embarrassment.

"He had brought himself into great distress, but had not the dexterity to *extricate* himself out of it."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time*, vol. i., bk. i.

*2. To solve, to clear from doubt or obscurity.

"This *extricath* that question which hath so much troubled the world."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 40.

3. To set free, to discharge; to cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* moisture from a substance.

¶ For the difference between *extricate* and *to disengage*, see DISENGAGE.

ëx-trî-câ-tiôn, s. [EXTRICATE.]

1. The act or process of extricating, disentangling, or freeing from any difficulty, perplexity, or complication.

"She finds herself bound by the iron chain of circumstance, from which she can obtain no *extrication*."—W. E. Gladstone: *Juventus Mundi*, p. 507.

2. The act or process of sending out or emitting; as, the *extrication* of moisture from a substance.

**ëx-trîn-së-câte, a.* [Lat. *extrinsecus*.] Coming from without.

"Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought."
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

*ëx-trîn-sic, *ëx-trîn-sick, *ex-trin-sique, a.* [Fr. *extrinseque*, from Lat. *extrinsecus*=from without, from *extrin*=*extrin*, adverbial form from *exter*=outward, exterior, and *secus*=by, beside. (*Skeat*.)] Outside, outward, external; proceeding from without; not contained in or inherent in a body; not essential; opposed to *intrinsic* (q. v.).

Law: A term applied to facts and matters deposited to on oath, but which, not being relevant to the point at issue, cannot be taken as part of the evidence.

¶ For the difference between *extrinsic* and *extraneous*, see EXTRANEOUS.

extrinsic-muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: Those muscles of the limbs which are attached partly to the limbs and partly to the trunk.

*ëx-trîn-sic-al, *ex-trin-sec-al, *ex-trin-sec-all, a. & s.* [Eng. *extrinsic*; -al.]

A. As *adj.*: The same as EXTRINSIC (q. v.).

"A body cannot move unless it be moved by some *extrinsic* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

B. As *subst.*: An outward accident or circumstance; something not pertaining to the substance.

"Against any of the circumstantial and *extrinsicals* which belonged to it."—Heylin: *Reformation*, ii. 179.

*ëx-trîn-sic-al-lý, *ex-trin-sec-al-ly, adv.* [Eng. *extrinsic*; -ly.] From without; outwardly.

"If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken."—Glanvill.

**ëx-trîn-sic-al-nëss, s.* [English *extrinsic*; -ness.] The quality of being extrinsic.

**ëx-trô-ît-ive, a.* [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *eo* (sup. *itum*)=to go.] Going after or seeking external objects.

îëx-tror'se, ëx-tror'-sal, a. [Fr. *extrorse*, as if from a Lat. *extrorsus*, for *extroversus*, from *extra*=beyond, without, and *versus*=turned, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn; comp. *dextrorsus*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: On the outer side; turned outside from the axis of growth of the series of organs to which it belongs.

2. *Spec.*: Used of the longitudinal dehiscence of an anther, when it takes place, as in certain cases it does, on the outer side, facing the corolla. Example, the Iridaceæ (q. v.).

ëx-trô-vër-sion, s. [Lat. *extra*=beyond, without, and *versio*=a turning.]

Surg.: The turning of an organ inside out; as, for example, the bladder.

**ëx-trûct', *ëx-strûct', v. t.* [Lat. *exstructus*, pa. par. of *exstruo*.] To build or pile up.

**ëx-trûc-tion, s.* [Lat. *constructio, exstructio*, from *exstruo, exstruo*.] The act of building up; construction.

**ëx-trûc-tive, a.* [Eng. *extract*; -ive.] Forming into a structure; raising up; constructing.

**ëx-trûc-tôr, s.* [Lat. *extractor, exstructor*, from *extruo, exstruo*.] A builder, a constructor, a contriver, a fabricator.

ëx-trû-de, v. t. [Lat. *extrudo*: *ex*=out, and *trudo*=to push.]

1. To thrust out or away; to push out or off; to drive off or out; to expel; to displace.

"Who so irregularly and wrongfully had *extruded* St. Chrysostom."—Barrow: *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

2. To expose. (*Drayton: Barons Wars*.)

ëx-trû-şion, s. [Lat. *extrusus*, pa. par. of *extrudo*.] The act of thrusting, driving, or pushing out; expulsion, displacement.

**ëx-tû-bër-ançe, *ëx-tû-bër-an-çý, s.* [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero*: *ex*=out, from, and *tuber*=a swelling, a tumor.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A swelling or rising from any body; a protuberance, a knot, a prominence.

"And the dry land appeared: Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains."—Gregory: *Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 114.

2. *Med.*: A swelling or rising of the flesh.

**ëx-tû-bër-ant, a.* [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero*.] Swelled up; protuberant, rising up.

**ëx-tû-bër-âte, v. i.* [Lat. *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero*.] To swell or rise up; to become protuberant.

**ëx-tû-bër-â-tion, s.* [Latin *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero*.] The act of swelling up; a swelling, a protuberance.

**ëx-tû-mës'-çençe, s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extumes-cens*, pr. par. of *extumesco*: *ex*=out, and *tumesco*=to begin to swell; incept. of *tumeo*=to swell.] A swelling or rising.

**ëx-tû-şion, s.* [Lat. *extusus*, pa. par. of *extundo*: *ex*=out, and *tundo*=to beat.] The act of beating or driving away; expulsion. (*Bacon*.)

ëx-û-bër-ançe, ëx-û-bër-an-çý, s. [French *exuberance*, from Lat. *exuberantia*, from *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero*: Sp. *exuberancia*; Ital. *esuberanza*.] [EXUBERANT.] The quality or state of being exuberant; superfluous growth or abundance; excessive luxuriance or richness.

ëx-û-bër-ant, a. [Fr., from Lat. *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero*=to be luxuriant: *ex*=out, fully, and *ubero*=to be fruitful; *uber*=(a.) fruitful, (s.) an udder; Sp. *exuberante*; Ital. *esuberante*.]

1. Exceedingly fruitful; luxuriant in growth; characterized by abundance or richness.

2. Growing too luxuriantly or freely.

3. Abounding in the utmost degree; overflowing; exceeding.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exuberant* and *luxuriant*: "These terms are both applied to vegetation in a flourishing state; but *exuberance* expresses the excess, and *luxuriance* the perfection: in a fertile soil where plants are left unrestrainedly to themselves there will be an *exuberance*; plants are to be seen in their *luxuriance* only in seasons that are favorable to them; in the moral application *exuberance* of intellect is often attended with a restless ambition . . . *luxuriance* of imagination is one of the greatest gifts which a poet can boast of." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ěx-ū-bēr-ant-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *exuberant*; -ly.] In an exuberant manner or degree; in the greatest plenty; very richly or fully.

ěx-ū-bēr-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *exuberatus*, *pa. par.* of *exubero*.] To abound in the highest degree; to be exuberant.

***ěx-ūc'-coūs, *ěx-sūc'-coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *exsuccus*: *ex*=out, away, and *succus*=juice, moisture.] Free from or without moisture, juice, or sap; dry.

"This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exsuccus* and dry unto us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

Ěx-u-cōn-ti-aṅš (tī as shī), *s. pl.* [From the Greek words *ex ouk ontōn*=from persons or things not existing, from non-existences.]

Ch. Hist.: An Arian sect which arose in the fourth century. They held that Jesus might indeed be called God, and the Word of God, but only in a sense consistent with His having been brought forth "from non-existences" [Etyim.], that is, that there was a time when He did not exist, and that consequently He was but a creature. (*Schlegel*.)

***ěx-ūd'-ate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, *pa. par.* of *exudo*, *exsúdo*.] To exude.

Ěx-u-dā'-tion, *ěx-su-dā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, *pa. par.* of *exudo*, *exsúdo*=to exude (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of exuding or passing out as sweat; the state of being emitted as moisture through the pores; a discharge of humors or moisture.

"The tumor sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. That which is exuded.

"The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 369.

exudation-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Spherical or rounded corpuscles of very minute size, occurring in connection with the corpuscular form of inflammatory exudation. They are called also granule-cells, granular-cells, or granular-corpuscles. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

ěx-ū-de, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exudo*, *exsúdo*=to sweat out; *ex*=out, and *súdo*=to sweat; Fr. *exuder*, *exsuder*.]

A. Trans.: To emit or discharge through pores, as sweat, moisture, or other liquid matter; to give out.

"Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance."—*Dwight*.

B. Intrans.: To issue, flow out, or be discharged through the pores, as sweat.

"From whence *exudes* a white substance with a very foetid smell."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Badger*.

***ěx-ūl**, *s.* [Lat.] An exile.

"For the regiment of the Roman *exuls*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 46.

***ěx-ūl'-čēr-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *exulceratus*, *pa. par.* of *exulcero*=to cause to suppurate; *ex*=out, and *ulcero*=to make sore; *ulcus* (genit. *ulceris*)=a sore, an ulcer; Fr. *exulcerer*; Sp. *exulcerar*; Ital. *esulcerare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make ulcerated; to cause or raise sores or ulcers on.

2. *Fig.*: To afflict, to fret, to annoy.

B. Intrans.: To become ulcerated or sore.

***ěx-ūl'-čēr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *exulceratus*.] [EXULCERATE, v.]

1. *Lit.*: Rendered sore, diseased, or ulcerated.

2. *Fig.*: Annoyed, fretted, vexed, enraged, galled, mortified.

***ěx-ūl'-čēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulceratus*, *pa. par.* of *exulcero*; Fr. *exulcération*; Sp. *exulceración*; Ital. *esulcerazione*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of causing to become ulcerated or sore; the state of becoming ulcerated.

2. *Fig.*: Fretting, vexation, annoyance, exacerbation.

ěx-ūl'-čēr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *exulcerat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to cause or form ulcers on a body.

ěx-ūl'-čēr-ā-tōr-ý, *a.* [English *exulcerat(e)*; -ory.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers; exulcerative.

ěx-ūlt', *v. i.* [Lat. *exulto*, *exsulto*=to leap up, from *exsultus*, *pa. par.* of *exsilio*=to leap out; *ex*=out, and *salio*=to leap.] To leap for joy; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph. (Followed by *over* before the subject of exultation.)

***ěx-ūlt'-aṅce, *ěx-ūlt'-aṅ-čý**, *s.* [Lat. *exultantia*, *exultantia*, from *exultans*, *exsultans*, *pr. par.* of *exulto*, *exsulto*.] The act of exulting, exultation.

ěx-ūlt'-ant, *a.* [Latin *exultans*, *exsultans*, *pr. par.* of *exulto*, *exsulto*=to exult (q. v.).] Exulting, rejoicing, triumphing; feeling or displaying exultation.

"Gaily the splendid armament along
Exultant plowed."

Thomson: *Britannia*, 68.

ěx-ūl-tā'-tion, *s.* [Latin *exultatio*, *exsultatio*, from *exulto*, *exsulto*=to exult (q. v.); O. French *exultation*; Sp. *exultación*.] The act or state of exulting; great joy or delight; a feeling of triumph or rapturous delight over any advantage gained or success achieved.

"Hope and exultation succeeded to discontent and dismay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ěx-ūlt'-lṅg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [EXULT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EXULTATION (q. v.).

ěx-ūlt'-lṅg-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *exulting*; -ly.] In an exulting manner; with exultation or triumph.

***ěx-ūn'-dāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *exundatus*, *pa. par.* of *exundo*: *ex*=out, and *undo*=to rise in waves; *unda*=a wave.] To overflow.

***ěx-ūn-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exundatio*, from *exundatus*, *pa. par.* of *exundo*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of overflowing; an overflow.

2. *Fig.*: An overflowing abundance.

***ěx-ūn'-gū-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exungulatus*, *pa. par.* of *exungulo*: *ex*=out, away, and *ungula*=a claw, a hoof, diminutive of *unguis*=a nail, a hoof.] To pare off or remove the nails or other superfluous parts from.

***ěx-ūn-gū-lā'-tion**, *s.* [English *exungul(ate)*; -ation.] The act of paring the nails or superfluous parts from.

***ěx-ū-pēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Latin *exuperabilis*, *exsuperabilis*, from *exupero*, *exsupero*=to surpass.] That may be surpassed or overcome. [EXUPERATE.]

***ěx-ū-pēr-aṅce**, *s.* [Lat. *exuperantia*, *exsuperantia*, from *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, *pr. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*: *ex* (intens.) and *supero*=to surpass.] The act of surpassing or overcoming; the state of being surpassed; overbalance, excess of weight, power, or authority.

***ěx-ū-pēr-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, *pr. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*.] Surpassing, overcoming, overbalancing, exceeding in power or authority.

***ěx-ū-pēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, *pa. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*=to surpass; *ex*=out, away, and *supero*=to overcome, to surpass; *super*=above.] To overcome, to surpass, to overbalance, to exceed, to surmount.

***ěx-ū-pēr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, *pa. par.* of *exupero*, *exsupero*.] The act of overcoming, surpassing, surmounting, or exceeding.

***ěx-ūr'-gēnce**, *s.* [From Latin *exsurgo*=to rise out or up; *ex*=out of, and *surgo*=to rise.] The act of rising or coming into view. (*Baxter*.)

***ěx-ūr'-gēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *exurgens*, *exsurgens*, *pr. par.* of *exurgo*, *exsurgo*=to rise out or up; *ex*=out, from, and *surgo*=to rise.] Rising or starting up.

***ěx-ūs'-tī-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *exustus*, *pa. par.* of *exuro*=to burn up.] Capable of being burnt up.

ěx-ūst'-ion (ion as yūn), *s.* [Lat. *exustus*, from *exustus*, *pa. par.* of *exuro*: *ex*=out, fully, and *uro*=to burn.] The act of burning up or consuming by fire.

ěx-ū-tōr-ý, *s.* [Lat. *exutus*, *pa. par.* of *exuo*=to lay or put off.] [FONTICULUS.]

ěx-u-vi-a-bil'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *exuviable*; -ity.] Capability of shedding the skin periodically.

ěx-ū'-vi-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That may be shed or cast off, as the exuviae of animals. [EXUVIÆ.]

ěx-ū'-vi-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat.=what is stripped off, as clothing, equipment, arms, &c.; from *exuo*=to put off, to strip.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The cast or shed skin, shells, teeth, &c., of animals.

"They appear to be only the skins or *exuviae*, rather than entire bodies of fishes."—*Woodward*.

2. *Bot.*: Whatever is cast off from plants.

3. *Palæont.*: Organic remains found in the several geological strata. (*Lyell*.)

ěx-ū'-vi-al, *a.* [Lat. *exuviæ*]; Eng., &c., suff. -al.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining or relating to an exuvium, *i. e.*, to any part that is molted. (*Owen*.)

ěx-ū'-vi-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *exuviæ*], and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Zoöl.: To cast or shed the old skin to make way for the new one.

ěx-u-vi-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *exuvi(ate)*; -ation.]

Zoöl.: The act of exuviating; the act of casting off exuviae (q. v.).

†ěx-ū'-vi-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [EXUVIÆ.]

Zoöl. & Botany: Any single thing cast off by an animal or plant. (*Owen*.) Generally the term *Exuviae* (q. v.) is used.

ěx vō'-tō, *s. & a.* [Lat.]

A. As substantive:

Religions: An *ex voto* is something offered to some divinity either in gratitude for an exemplary favor, *e. g.*, deliverance from imminent danger or miraculous restoration to health—or to obtain these benefits. The *ex votos* of the Romans were generally of the former kind. (Cf. *Hor.*, *Od.* I. v.; *ad Pison.*, 20, 21; *Juven.*, xii. 27, 28; *Pers.*, i. 89, 90.) In other forms of paganism *ex votos* were of both kinds, but ordinarily of the latter. Pictorial *ex votos* are common in Catholic churches on the Continent, and as they are not of a high order of art, it is usual, in the slang of the *ateliers*, to call a daub an *ex voto*. Like many other pagan customs this, with slight alteration, was adopted by the early Christians, not without protest on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities; but the custom still survives in the Roman Church, and *ex votos*—in the shape of pictures, models of diseased or wasted limbs, and even walking-sticks and crutches—may be seen suspended near the altars of the Virgin and the saints in many churches on the Continent, notably at Notre Dame des Victoires, in Paris, and at Lourdes, and in some few cases in England. The practice is based on the idea of the value of sacrifice, whether the offering of the model of the diseased limb be propitiatory before the cure or eucharistic after it has been performed. How widely this idea obtained in Germany, early in the present century, may be seen in Heine's *Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar*, and in the note which relates the incident on which the poem was founded.

B. As adj.: Offered in order to obtain some miraculous benefit, or in thanksgiving for some benefit miraculously bestowed.

***ey** (1), *s.* [Egg.]

***ey** (pron. ī) (2), *s.* [Icel.; A. S. *ig*.] [EYOT.] An island; it is still preserved as an element in the names of places, as in Sheppey, Alderney, Anglesea.

ey'-a-lēt, *s.* A Turkish political division, under rule of a vizier.

ey'-as (ey as ī), ***ey-ase**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *niais*=a nestling, from Low Lat. *nidax*, from Lat. *nidus*=a nest. The word is a mistake for a *nyas* or a *nias*, the *n* being mistaken for a part of the indefinite article; so, an *apron* for a *napron*.] [NIAS.]

A. As subst.: A young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

B. As adj.: Unfledged.

***eyas-musket**, *s.*

1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. [MUSKET.]

2. A pet name for a young boy.

ey'-dent (ey as ā), *a.* [A corruption of *aye doing*.] Diligent.

eye (1) (pron. ī), ***e**, ***ee**, ***egh**, ***eghe**, ***eighe**, ***eihe**, ***eie**, ***ighe**, ***hee**, ***ye**, ***yghe** (pl. **egan*, **egen*, **eghen*, **eghene*, **ehne*, **ehnen*, **eien*, **eighen*, **eyghen*, **eyn*, **eighes*, **eyes*, **een*, **eene*, **enyn*, **yen*), *a. & s.* [A. S. *eage* (pl. *eagan*); cogn. with Dut. *oog*; Icel. *auga*; Dan. *oie*; Sw. *öga*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; O. H. Ger. *ouga*; Russ. *oko*; Lat. *oculus*; Gr. *okos*, *okkos*; Sansc. *akshr*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"And, oh! that eye was in itself a soul."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 7.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Sight; ocular perception or knowledge; observation.

"Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth."—*Galatians* iii. 1.

(2) Sight, look.

"All askance he holds her in his eye."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 342.

(3) The power of seeing; keenness or accuracy of perception and appreciation of material things; power, range, or delicacy of vision.

"I looked upon her with a soldier's eye."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

* (4) Look, countenance, aspect.

* (5) Front, face, presence.

"To justify this worthy nobleman

Her shall you hear disproved to your eyes."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

bólī, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -þion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(6) A posture of direct opposition; direction opposite to.

"Both strive to intercept and guide the wind
And in its eye more closely they come back."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, lviii.

(7) Aspect, regard, attention, respect.

"Had I no more in mine eye than the saving of my life."
—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(8) Care, notice, vigilance, observation, oversight.

"This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the eye and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages."
—Locke.

(9) The power of mental perception.

"A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise."
—Deuteronomy xvi. 19.

(10) Mental perception; the view of the mind; opinion formed by observation.

"Though he in all the people's eyes seemed great,
Yet greater he appeared in his retreat."
Denham: *Cato Major*, i. 71, 72.

(11) Sight, view; a place whence to see or witness anything.

"And be, in eye of every exercise,
Worthy thy youth and nobleness of birth."
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

(12) Anything formed or shaped like a needle; as,
(a) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

"Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, and save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood."
—Evelyn: *Kalendar*.

(b) The spots in the feathers of a peacock's tail.

"We see colors like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way."
—Newton: *Optics*.

(c) The center of a target; a bull's-eye.

(13) A small opening or perforation; as,
(a) The thread-hole in a needle.

"This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle."
—Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

(b) The loop or catch in which the hook of a dress is caught.

"These parts, if they cohere to one another, but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be if they were by little hooks and eyes or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another."
—Boyle.

(c) The hole in the head of an eye-bolt.

* (14) A tinge, a shade.

"The ground indeed is tawny,
—With an eye of green in 't."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

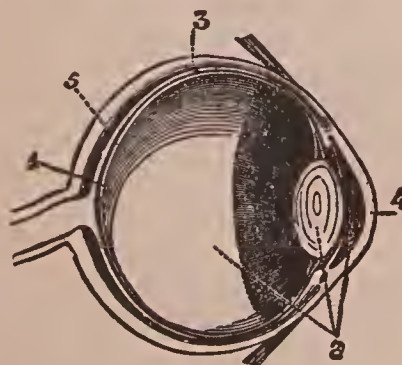
* (15) Anything of supreme importance, power, beauty, or brilliance.

"Your daughter was the verie eye of the solemnitie."
—Gough: *Strange Discovery* (1640).

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human*: The organ of sight. The principle on which the eye is constructed is that of the camera obscura, a dark chamber with a small opening for the admission of light, a quantity of black matter for the absorption of superabundant rays, and a nervous expansion on that wall which receives the rays of light. For protection it is deeply sunk in a fatty cushion within a bony cavity. The human eye is nearly globular, but the anterior part formed by the cornea (q. v.) is part of a smaller sphere, and slightly protuberant, in the proportion of 20 to 19. In the globe itself the chief constituents are: (1) The retina, the expansion of the optic nerve; (2) The transparent refracting media (the vitreous body or humor, the crystalline lens, the aqueous humor, the iris, and the pupil); (3) The tunica sclerotica, forming a dense tunic inclosing the first two. It is opaque except in front, where it becomes



Eye.

(4) the cornea, perfectly transparent, to allow the light to enter (5) the choroid membrane, lying between the retina and sclerotica, and containing a layer of dark pigment. The vitreous humor is immediately within the cup formed by the retina, and gives the support inside which the sclerotica does outside; it forms four-fifths of the whole globe, and its perfect fluidity allows for the expansion and contraction of the pupil and of the lens itself to or from the cornea.

The crystalline lens is divided into three equal parts by three lines, which radiate from the center to one-third of the surface; each one of these layers consists of hundreds of concentric layers, connected by finely serrated edges. This beautiful dove-tailing of fibers, which was first noticed by Sir David Brewster, is not peculiar to man; the best example is the lens of the common codfish.

(2) *Compar.*: The eyes of the Vertebrata are essentially like those of man. The eyes of insects are of two kinds: compound eyes and simple eyes or stemmata. The compound eyes are immovable. They consist of vastly numerous lenses; thus in the dragon-fly there are 12,000. Spiders have compound eyes; the higher members of the class have ocelli; many of the lower parasitic species are blind. The eyes of Crustacea vary greatly from a sessile median eye-speck to two distinct eyes placed upon movable peduncles. The Centipedes have many simple eyes; in Iulus these are so near as almost to make two compound eyes. Of mollusks, the Cephalopoda have large eyes, the Gasteropoda possess them, as do the Pectens among the Conchifera, though in most other genera of the class, and in Brachiopoda, they seem wanting. The animals of lower organization are destitute of eyes. (Owen, &c.)

2. *Physiol.*: [ALBINO, BLINDNESS, DALTONISM, SIGHT.]

3. Architecture:

(1) The circular aperture in the top of a dome or cupola.

(2) The circle in the center of a volute scroll.

(3) A circular or oval window.

"A dark back-room with one eye in a corner."
—Walpole: *Letter to Mann* (1743), i. 318.

4. *Milling*: The hole in a runner stone through which the grain passes to be ground.

5. Machinery:

(1) The hole through the center of a wheel, to be occupied by the axle, axis, or shaft.

(2) The eye of a crank; a hole bored to receive the shaft.

6. Nautical:

(1) A circular loop in a shroud or rope. A worked circle or grommet in a hank, rope, or sail.

(2) The loop of a block-strap.

(3) The hole in the shank of an anchor to receive the ring.

7. *Vehicles*: A metallic loop on the end of a trace, to go over the pin or hook on the end of a single-tree. A cock-eye.

8. Horticulture:

(1) *Gen.*: The bud of a plant.

(2) *Spec.*: A bud concealed in a depression; example, the potato.

(3) The central part or the central markings of a flower.

9. *Bot.*: The genus *Dianthus*.

¶ (1) *To see with half an eye*: To see with the greatest ease.

(2) *To black one's eye*: To defeat in some project or intention, to outdo, or circumvent.

* (3) *To blear one's eye*: To cheat or deceive one.
"To blear the wives' eyes."
—*Political Songs*, p. 333.

* (4) *To change eyes*: To fall in love with each other.

"At the first sight they have changed eyes."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, i. 2.

(5) *To set the eyes on*: To have sight of.

(6) *To find favor in the eyes of*: To be graciously received and treated by.

* (7) *At eye*: At a glance.

"As may appear daily at eye."
—Abp. Parker to Queen Elizabeth.

(8) *Eyes of a ship, Eyes of her*:

Naut.: The foremost part of the bows of a vessel, on which formerly eyes used to be painted. The term is also applied to the hawse-holes.

(9) *Flemish eye*:

Naut.: The strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts and laid over each other, marled, parceled, and sewed together, and so forming an eye.

(10) *Lashing eye*:

Naut.: An eye spliced on the end or ends of a rope for a lashing, being rove through to set it tight.

(11) *Indian eye*: The genus *Dianthus*.

(12) *The eye of Greece*: An epithet of Athens, attributed by Newton, in his note in loc. to Demosthenes, but the passage has never been identified.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, used for, or intended for the eyes.

*eye-biting, a. Fascinating, enchanting.

*eye-bree, s. An eyebrow.

eye-brightening, a. Clearing or brightening the sight.

"As it had been some eye-brightening electuary of knowledge and foresight."
—Milton: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

eye-cup, s. A cup for washing the eyeball. Its lip is held firmly against the open lid, and the eye-wash dashed against the ball, or forced against it by compressing the reservoir.

eye-doctor, s. An oculist.

eye-drop, s. A tear.

eye-extirpator, s.

Surg.: A surgical instrument for removing the eye.

eye-flap, s. A blinker on a horse's bridle.

eye-glance, s. A rapid glance or look.

eye-glass, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A pair of glasses to aid the sight; usually worn by clasping the bridge of the nose. The watchmaker's or engraver's eye-glass has a horn frame and a single lens. Its flaring edge is retained within the ocular orbit by the muscular contraction of the eyelids.

*2. *Fig.*: The retina of the eye; the sight.

"Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your eye-glass
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Optics*: The glass nearest to the eye of those forming the combination eye-piece of a telescope or microscope. The other glass, nearer to the object-glass, is called the Field-glass. [NEGATIVE EYE-PIECE.]

2. *Surg.*: An eye-cup.

*eye-glutting, a. Glutting or satisfying the sight.

eye-headed, a. Having an eye or aperture in the head.

Eye-headed Bolt: A form of bolt having an eye at the head end. It is intended for securing together two objects at right angles—as a gland to a stuffing-box, &c.

eye-hole, s. A circular opening in a bar, &c., to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring.

eye-lens, s.

Optics: That one of the four lenses in an eye-piece which is nearest to the eye; the eye-piece.

eye-offending, a. Offending or displeasing to the sight; hurting the eyes.

eye-piece, s.

Optics: An eye-piece, or power, as it is sometimes called, is the lens or combination of lenses used in microscopes or telescopes to examine the aerial image formed at the focus of the object-glass.

Eye-piece Micrometer: A graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

eye-pit, *eghe-putte, *eye-putte, s. The socket of the eye.

eye-pleasing, a. Pleasing to the sight.

eye-reach, s. The range of vision.

*eye-retorting, a. Looking back or backward.

eye-rim, s. A circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles.

eye-saint, s. An object dear to, or worshipped with, the eye.

eye-salve, *eghe-sallfe, s. Salve or ointment for the eyes.

eye-servant, s. One who works or attends to his duty only while under the eye or supervision of his master or employer.

eye-service, s. Service performed only while under supervision.

eye-sorrow, s. An eyesore.

eye-speculum, s.

Surg.: An instrument for dilating the eyelids, to expose the exterior portions of the eye and its adjuncts.

eye-splice, s.

Naut.: A splice made by turning the end of a rope back on itself and splicing the end to the standing part, leaving a loop.

eye-spot, s. A kind of lily of a violet or black color, with a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

eye-spotted, a. Spotted or marked as with eyes.

"Nor Juno's bird, in her eye-spotted train,
So many goodly colors doth contain."
Spenser: *Muioptomos*, 95, 96.

eye-star, s. The center of the eye-spot (q. v.).

eye-strings, s. pl. The strings or tendons by which the eye is moved.

"I would have broke mine eye-strings, cracked them,
but
To look upon him."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

eye-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A popular name for the upper canine teeth in the human jaw, analogous to those which in the feline tribe, and even in the dogs, are so large and formidable.

*eye-thurl, *eie-thurl, *ey-thurl, *s.* A window.

*eye-wages, *s.* Specious but unsubstantial payment.

*eye-waiter, *s.* An eye-servant.

eye-wash, eye-water, *s.* A medicated bath or water for the eyes.

eye-witness, *s.* One who can give testimony concerning anything as having seen it with his own eyes.

"All his saints, who silent stood
Eye-witnesses of His almighty acts."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 883.

eye (2) (pron. ī), *s.* [EY (1).] A brood, especially of pheasants.

"If you chance where an eye of tame pheasants
Or partridges are, see they be mine."

Beaumont and Fletcher: *Beggars Bush*, ii. 1.

eye (pron. ī), *v. t. & i.* [EYE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To fix the eye upon; to watch or gaze at; to observe narrowly or anxiously.

"From heavy dreams fair Helen rose
And eyed the dawning red."

Scott: *William and Helen*, i.

*2. To envy.

"Saul eyed David."—1 Samuel xviii. 9.

*B. Intrans.: To assume an appearance; to appear.

"Since my becoming kill me when they do not
Eye well to you."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

eye-bâll (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *ball*.] The ball, apple, or globe of the eye.

*eye-bēam (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *beam*.] A beam or glance of the eye.

eye-bite (eye as ī), *v. t.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bite*.] To fascinate. (*P. Holland*, in *Trench's English Past and Present*, lect. ii.)

eye-bôlt (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bolt*.]

Naut.: A bolt having an eye or loop at one end for the reception of a ring, hook, or rope, as may be required. The insertion of a closed ring into the eye converts it into a ring-bolt.

eye-bright (pron. ī-brīt), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bright*.] Coles says that goldfinches, linnets, &c., use it to repair their own and their young ones' sight, and that it is a cure for bloodshot eyes, which the purple and yellow spots on the flowers resemble. (See also the def.)

Botany:

1. The genus *Euphrasia*. The common Eyebright is *Euphrasia officinalis*. It is a small annual plant, with the lower leaves crenate, and the upper cut. The flower white or lilac, and purple-veined, with the upper lip yellow. It is very common in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It flowers from May to September. It is slightly bitter and aromatic. It has been used with success in catarrhal inflammations of the eye, in cough, hoarseness, earache, or headache following on catarrhs.

†2. *Veronica chamædrys*.

†3. *Bartsia odontites*. (*Lyte*; *Britten & Holland*.)

eye-brōw (eye as ī), *ee-bree, *eghe-brewē, *s.* [Icel. *auga-brún*; A. S. *eaganbrég*; O. H. Ger. *oughbrāwa*.]

I. Ord Lang.: The same as II. (q. v.)

II. *Anat.*: The projecting front of the forehead above the eyes. The eyebrows are placed over the eyes as eaves to prevent the sweat disturbing the sight.

† In the early part of the seventeenth century, artificial eyebrows were used as a means of enhancing feminine beauty. Prior, in an epigram, refers to the practice thus:

"The slattern had left, in the hurry and haste,
Her lady's complexion and eyebrows at Calais."

These artificial eyebrows appear to have been made of mouse-skin, for in another poem on the same subject he says:

"If we don't catch a mouse to-day,
Alas! no eyebrows for to-morrow."

eyed (pron. īd), *eyde, *a.* [Eng. *ey(e)*; -ed.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Having eyes; used generally in composition: as, a *blue-eyed* boy, *dull-eyed*, *bright-eyed*, &c.

"They were both so watchfull and well eyde."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 7.

2. *Her.*: A term employed when speaking of the spots in a peacock's tail.

*eye-ful, *a.* Attracting the eye; remarkable.

eyed hawkmoth, *s.*

Entom.: A hawkmoth, *Smerinthus ocellatus*. It is the *Sphinx ocellata* of Linnaeus. The anterior wings, which are every acute at the apex, are gray, tinged with rose-color, and variegated, clouded and streaked with brown, the hinder wings are carmine red, with gray margins and an ocellum of blue, brown or black. The caterpillar is of a fine green above, and below is tinged with blue; there are on it, too, white, rose-color, and yellow markings. It feeds on willows, the poplars, the apple, &c. Found in Epping Forest, and some other parts of England. Very rare in Scotland. (*Duncan*, in *Jardine's Nat. Libr.*)

eye-lāsh (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *lash*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The row or line of hair edging the eyelid.

"That suited well the forehead high,
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 5.

2. A single hair from the edge of the eyelid.

II. *Anat.*: The eyelashes are strong, short, curved hairs, arranged in two or more rows along the margin of the lids, at the line of union between the skin and the conjunctiva. The upper lashes are more numerous and longer than the lower, and are curved in an opposite direction.

*eye-lēss (eye as ī), *a.* [Eng. *eye*; -less.] Wanting or destitute of eyes; deprived of sight.

"Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 41.

eye-lēt (eye as ī), *oi-let, *s.* [Fr. *œillet*=a little eye, dimin. of *œil*=an eye.] A short metallic tube whose ends are flanged over against the surfaces of the object in which the said tube is inserted. It is used as a bushing for holes to prevent the tearing of the perforated edge of the fabric or material by lacing.

eyelet-hole, *s.* The orifice of an eyelet.

eyelet-punch, *s.* A device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. It has usually a hollow punch for making a hole, and a die-punch to upset the flange of the eyelet.

eyelet-ring, *s.* A ring inserted in an eyelet to prevent wear.

eye-lēt-eēr' (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eyelet*; -eer=*er* (q. v.).] A stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

*eye-lī-ād (eye as ī), *ey-li-ad, *i-li-ad, *a-li-ad, *s.* [Fr. *œilade*.] An ogle, a wanton look.

"Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious eyelids."

Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

eye-līd (eye as ī), *ee-led, *ehe-līd, *eye-lede, *eye-lydde, *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *lid*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as 2 (q. v.).

2. *Anat. (pl.)*: Movable portions of integument adapted for covering and protecting the eye. They are composed of different tissues arranged in successive strata one beneath the other. (1) The skin; (2) the orbicularis palpebrarum; (3) the expanded tendon of the levator palpebræ, in the upper lid only; (4) the tarsal cartilage; (5) meibomian glands; (6) the mucous membrane. These are separated by areolar tissue, which is entirely devoid of fat.

*ey-ēn (ey as ī), *s. pl.* [EYE (1), *s.*]

†ey-ēr (ey as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who eyes or watches another narrowly.

eyerie (pron. ī-ēr-ī or īr-ī), *s.* [EYRIE.]

eye-sēeds (eye as ī), *s. pl.* [Eng. *eye*, and *seeds*.] So called because the seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, &c.]

Bot.: Probably *Salvia verbenaca*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

eye-shōt (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye* and *shot*.] As far as the eye can reach; sight, range of vision, view.

eye-sight (pron. ī-sīt), *eh-sinthe, *eh-sithe, *eih-sinthe, *eye-siht, *eye-syht, *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *sight*.]

1. The sight of the eye; view, observation.

"Flit ut of min ehsinthe."—St. Marherete, p. 17.

2. The power or sense of seeing; sight.

"Thou schalt not lese thy eyesyht."

Poems on Freemasonry, 676.

eye-sōre (eye as ī), *s.* [English *eye*, and *sore*.] Something displeasing or offensive to the eye or sight.

"And is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an eyesore, or a galling to the ears that hear it?"—Hooker.

eye-stōne (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *stone*.] A "stone" for clearing foreign bodies out of the eye. Specif., a small calcareous stone, as an operculum of a univalve shell in one of the family Turbidae. This being put into the inner corner of the eye, works its way out, it is said, at the exterior one, bringing with it any foreign body lying in its path.

eye-wīnk (eye as ī), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *wink*.] A wink of the eye given as a hint or token.

*eyne (pron. īn), *s. pl.* [EYE, *s.*]

ēy-ōt, ait, *ey-et, *eyght, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ei*=an island, and dimin. suff. -et.] An ait; a little island in a stream, overgrown with willows. [EY (2), *s.*]

ey-rant, ay-rant, *a.* [EYRY.]

Her.: A term applied to eagles and other birds in their nests.

eyre (1) (pron. ār), *eire, *s.* [O. Fr. *eire*, *erre*, *oire*=a journey, a way, from Latin *iter*.]

1. A journey or circuit.

2. A court of itinerant justices.

"The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 517.

*eyre (2), *s.* [AIR, *s.*]

ey-rie (ey as ī), ey-ry, *ey-er-ie, *eir-ie, *aerie, aery, arie, aiery, ayery (pron. ē-ri, ā-ri, ī-ri, ā-ēr-ī), *s.* [In Fr. *aerie*, *aiery*, *evyrie*; Teut. *ey*=an egg; A. S. *æg*=an egg; Low Lat. *æria*=a nest of goshawks.]

1. A collection of eggs, an eggery, a nest.

"One aiery with proportion ne'er discloses
The eagle and the wren."

Massinger: *Maid of Honor*, i. 2.

2. The occupant of a nest; a young brood.

"Your aiery buildeth in our aiery's nest."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

*eyrish, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *ayre*=air; Eng. adj. suff. -ish.] Aerial.

eyry (pron. ē-ri), *s.* [EYRIE.]

*ey-sell, *s.* [EISEL.]

Ē-zē-kī-ēl, *s.* [Eccl. Lat. *Ezekiel*; Gr. *Iezekiēl*, from Heb. *Yechhezekel*, from *Yechhazeq* *El*=God will strengthen, or *chhozeg ha El*=the strength of God.]

1. *Scripture Hist.*: One of the Greater Prophets to whom is attributed the book described under 2.

2. *Scripture Canon*: One of the larger prophetic books of the Old Testament, the visions and utterances which it contains being expressly attributed, in the work itself, to Ezekiel. He was the son of Buzi, a priest (i. 3). He was carried captive, in the time of Jehoiachin, B. C. 595, about eleven years before the destruction of Jerusalem under Zedekiah (xl. 1). His prophecies are mostly in chronological order, those excepted which are launched against foreign nations. There is no direct quotation from Ezekiel in the New Testament, but there are a few allusions to his utterances, especially in the Book of Revelations, which, in the concluding portion, distinctly looks back to the temple arrangements prophesied in the last chapter of Ezekiel. The genuineness and authenticity of the prophecies of Ezekiel have not been seriously impugned either in the Jewish or Christian Church, and nearly universal suffrage has been given in favor of their canonicity.

Ēz-rā, *s.* [Heb. *Ezra*=help. In Gr. *Esdras*.]

1. *Scripture Hist.*:

(1) A man of Judah (1 Chron. iv. 17).

(2) The head of one of the twenty-two courses of priests who returned from captivity along with Zerubbabel, the civil governor of the exiles, and Joshua their high priest (Neh. xii. 2). He is called in Neh. xii. 2, Azariah.

(3) The celebrated priest, whose patriotic and priestly services to the Jews are detailed in the book bearing his name. [2.]

2. *Scripture Canon*: An Old Testament book, arranged in the English Bible between 2 Chronicles and Nehemiah, but in the Hebrew Scriptures after Daniel, before Nehemiah, 1 and 2 Chronicles following next and completing the whole volume. The name Ezra is by most persons held to denote that he was the author of the book, as is undoubtedly the import of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, when placed at the head of the New Testament Gospels. It may, however, signify no more than that the doings of Ezra are the main theme of the book, which is certainly the case. The illustrious personage so designated was a priest descended from Phinehas, the son of Aaron. His immediate father was Seraiah. He was a ready scribe in the law of Moses, to which he was passionately attached (vii. 6). An exile in Persia, he so commended himself to the then reigning monarch (apparently Artaxerxes Longimanus), as to obtain from him a commission to lead the second expedition of Jews back to their own land. The enterprise began about B. C. 458. Subsequently he seems to have returned to the king, but we find him again at Jerusalem, this time, however, exercising only priestly functions under Nehemiah. Where he died is uncertain. The period

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl. dēl.

which the book spans is about eighty years, viz., from the first of Cyrus (B. C. 536) to the eighth of Artaxerxes Longimanus (B. C. 456); the reigns embraced are those of Cyrus, Cambyses, Smerdis, Darius Hystaspis, Xerxes, and part of that of Artaxerxes. The language is Hebrew in its declining state, with occasional Aramean passages (iv. 8, v. to vi. 18). Ezra first appears upon the scene in chap. vii. 1, being spoken of in the third person, which at viii. 15 changes to the first. The traditional view in which Hävernicks, Keil, and various other biblical scholars concur, is that the book, excepting quoted Aramean passages, is from one pen, and that one Ezra's. Other investigators admit a plurality of authors. Lord Arthur Hervey attributes chap. i. to Daniel, chaps. ii. and iii. 1 to Nehemiah (cf. Neh. vii.), iii. 2 and iv. v. vi., to Haggai, the rest of the book to Ezra. Dr. Samuel Davidson, also admitting a variety of authors (Ezra included), considers the final editor to have been the author of the books of Chronicles. Both Jews and Christians consider the work part of the Scripture Canon.



THE sixth letter, and fourth consonant of the English language, is a labial or labio-dental articulation, being formed by the emission of breath between the lower lip and the upper teeth. It is a surd spirant, the corresponding sonant spirant being *v* (q. v.). In Anglo-Saxon it was pronounced as *v*, and it still retains that sound in *of*. It takes its form

from the Greek digamma, which also had a very similar power. An original *f* has frequently become *v* in English words, as *vat* for *fat*, *vetch* for *fetch*, *vixen* for *fixen*. It has also disappeared from many words, as in *head* (O. Eng. *heved*), *lord* (O. Eng. *hlaford*), *hawk* (O. Eng. *hafoc*), *woman* (O. Eng. *wifman*), &c.; and in others it has been dropped, as *hasty* (O. Fr. *hastif*), *jolly* (O. Eng. *jolif*), *testy* (O. Eng. *testif*), &c. An *f* sound is now used in *tough*, *enough*, and *rough*, to represent an original guttural. In the plurals of nouns of pure English origin ending in *-f* or *-lf*, with a preceding long vowel (except *oo*), the *f* is changed into *v*. In Romance words the *f* remains unchanged, and the plural is formed by adding *s*. Words ending in *-ff* or *-rf*, also form the plural by the addition of *s*. In Russian the letter *f* is uniformly used to represent the sound of *th*, as *Feodor* for *Theodore*.

F as an initial is used:

1. In *Music*: For *Forte*, to mark that a passage is to be played or sung loudly; *ff*=*fortissimo*, when it is to be played or sung very loudly.
2. In *Distinctions*: For *Fellow*, as *F. R. S.*=*Fellow of the Royal Society*.
3. In *Med.*: For the Latin word *Fiat*=let it be made.

F as a symbol is used:

1. In *numerals*: For 40, and with a dash over it (*F*)=40,000.
2. In *Chem.*: For the non-metallic element Fluorine, and for Fluoride—e. g., *F*=Fluorine, *KF*=Potassium Fluoride. Sometimes *F* written with a stroke above is used for Formic Acid.
3. In *Music*:
 - (1) For the note called parhypate in the Greater Perfect system of the Greeks. The letter-name of Frite in the upper tetrachord.
 - (2) The first note of the Eolian mode, or church scale, commencing four notes above the hypochord.
 - (3) The note called Fa ut in the hexachord system. The fourth note in the scale of C. [NOTATION.]
 - (4) The key-note of the major scale requiring one flat in the signature; and the key-note of the minor scale related to A flat.
 - (5) For the note Fah in the Tonic Sol-fa notation.
4. In *Biblical Criticism*: *F* for the Codex Augien-sis; *f* (small letter), for the Cursive MSS.
5. *Physics*: For Fahrenheit, denoting that the degree of temperature is according to that scale, as 60° F.

¶ All boiling points, melting points, &c., in the chemical articles of this Dictionary are expressed in degrees of the Centigrade scale, unless *F* is added, to show that the temperature is expressed in degrees Fahrenheit.

6. In *Old Law*: *F* was branded on felons who were admitted to benefit of clergy.

7. In *Heraldry*: For the Fesse-point (q. v.).

F-clef, *s.*

Music: The bass clef, the sign of which is a corruption of that letter.

F-holes, *s. pl.*

Music: The holes in the belly of a violin, so called from their shape.

fa (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The syllable used in solmisation for *F*.

fa-bemol, *s.*

Music: *F* flat.

***fa** (2), *fae*, *s.* [FOE.] A foe, an enemy.

***fa** (3), *faw*, *s.* [FA, v.]

1. That which falls to one's lot.
2. A share; that which is due.
3. A fall.

¶ To shake a *fa*:

1. *Lit.*: To wrestle.
2. *Fig.*: To strive. (Scotch.)

fâ (1), *faw* (1), *v. i. & t.* [FALL, v.]

A. Intrans.: To fall.

B. Trans.: To fall or happen to; as, It *faws* me to do that.

fâ (2), *faw* (2), *v. t.* [Prob. from Low Ger. *faa*; Dan. *faaer*=to get, to acquire.]

1. To obtain, to get.
2. To have as one's lot.

fa-am, **fa-ham**, *s.* [A native African word (?).] (See the compound.)

faam-tea, **faham-tea**, *s.* A name given to the dried leaves of *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid noted for the fragrant of its leaves. The infusion is used as a stomachic, and in pulmonary complaints.

fâb, *s.* [FOB.] A small pocket; a tobacco-pouch.

fâ-bâ, *s.* [Lat.=a bean.]

Bot.: A genus of herbs, belonging to the order Leguminosæ (or Fabaceæ of Lindley). It is of the sub-tribe Viciææ. Its type is the Common Bean, *Faba vulgaris*. [BEAN.]

fâ-bâ'-çë-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fab(a)*=a bean; fem. adj. pl. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order of plants better known as Leguminosæ (q. v.).

fâ-bâ'-çë-ous, *a.* [Low Lat. *fabaceus*=having the nature of a bean; Lat. *faba*=a bean.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the nature or properties of a bean; like a bean.
2. *Bot.*: Pertaining to or connected with the Fabaceæ (q. v.).

***fâb'-ell**, *s.* [A corruption of O. Eng. *favel* (q. v.).]

***fâb'-ell-â-tôr**, *s.* [Lat. *fabella*=a little fable, dim. from *fabula*=a fable.] One who tells little fables.

fâ-bêr, *s.* [Lat.] A fish, the dory.

Fâ-bi-an, *a.* [Lat. *Fabius*, *Fabianus*, from *Fabius Maximus*=(1) Belonging or relating to the Gens *Fabia*; (2) used, esp. in the phrase *Fabianæ artes*=*Fabian tactics*, to denote tactics the chief point of which is to weary and exhaust the enemy. By such measures *Fabius Maximus Cunctator* greatly harassed Hannibal in the Second Punic War.]

1. *Lit.*: Belonging, related to, or connected with the Roman Gens *Fabia*.
2. *Fig.*: Slow, cautious, avoiding open conflict.

fâbeş, **fapes**, **feabes**, **feapes**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. (Britten & Holland.)

fâ'-ble, ***fa-bull**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *fable*, from Lat. *fabula*=a narrative, from *for*=to speak; Sp. & Port. *fabula*; Ital. *favola*.]

A. As substantive:

- *1. A story, a narrative, a tale.
2. A feigned tale or story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fictitious narrative conveying some useful information, or intended for entertainment; an allegory.

¶ Jotham's fable of the trees (Judges ix., about 1209 B. C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 Sam. xii., about 1034 B. C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnôo Sarma, or Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. Professor Max Müller traced La Fontaine's fable of the Milkmaid to a very early Sanscrit collection. Æsop's fables, supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B. C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B. C., and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of Æsop. The fables of Phædrus in elegant Latin-iambics (about A. D. 8), of La Fontaine (1700) and of Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

*3. The plot of a poem or story; the connected series of events in a dramatic or epic poem.

"Fable may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*. (Pref.)

4. A foolish story.

"But refuse profane and old wives' fables."—1 Tim. iv. 7.

5. A falsehood, an untruth, a fiction, a fabrication.

"And eke what folke there with him were
Without fable I wol discribe."

Romaunt of the Rose.

*6. A by-word; a subject of gossip or talk.

"We grew
The fable of the city where we dwelt."

Tennyson: *Gardener's Daughter*.

***B. As adj.**: Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable; fictitious, fabulous.

"Thou fable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd

Through dreary coasts, which I tho' blind behold."

Pope: *Thebais of Statius*, 83, 84.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fable*, *tale*, *novel*, and *romance*: "Different species of composition are expressed by the above words: the *fable* is allegorical; its actions are natural, but its agents are imaginary: the *tale* is fictitious, but not imaginary; both the agents and actions are drawn from the passing scenes of life. Gods and goddesses, animals and men, trees, vegetables, and inanimate objects in general, may be made the agents of a *fable*; but of a *tale*, properly speaking, only men or supernatural spirits can be the agents: of the former description are the celebrated *fables* of Æsop; and of the latter the *tales* of Marmontel, the *tales* of the Genii, &c. . . . *Fables* are written for instruction: *tales* principally for amusement; *fables* consist mostly of only one incident or action, from which a moral can be drawn: *tales* always of many, which excite an interest for an individual. The *tale* when compared with the *novel* is a simple kind of fiction; it consists of but few persons in the drama; while the *novel*, on the contrary, admits of every possible variety in characters. The *tale* is told without much art or contrivance to keep the reader in suspense, without any depth of plot or importance in the catastrophe; the *novel* affords the greatest scope for exciting an interest by the rapid succession of events, the involvements of interests, and the unraveling of its plot. If the *novel* awakens the attention, the *romance* rivets the whole mind and engages the affections; it presents nothing but what is extraordinary and calculated to fill the imagination." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fable-maker**, ***fable-monger**, *s.* An inventor or writer of fables.

"To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fable-mongers* or mythics."—Waterland: *Works*, vi. 16.

fâ'-ble, ***fa-blen**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *fabler*, from Lat. *fabulari*, from *fabula*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To talk, to discourse, to converse.
- "While thei talkiden or fableden."—Wycliffe: *Luke* xxiv. 15.

2. To compose or write fables or fiction.

"To loftier rapture thou canst wake the thought
Than all the *fabling* poets' boasted powers."

Watson: *Pleasures of Melancholy*.

3. To tell falsehoods or untruths.

"He *fables* not: I hear the enemy."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

B. Trans.: To feign, to invent, to tell or say falsely.

"It being *fabled* that when the words were spoken aloud, some shepherds had repeated them over their bread, which was thereupon presently turned into flesh."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

fâ'-blêr, *s.* [O. Fr. *fabler*, *fableor*.] A writer or spreader of fables; one who deals in fiction; a fable-monger.

fâb'-li-au (au as ô) (*pl.* **fâb'-li-aux**, *aux* as ô), *s.* [Fr., dim. of *fable*.] A metrical tale composed by the Trouvères or poets of the Langue d'Oïl in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. The *fabliaux* were sarcastic or witty references to passing events, and were intended for recitation.

fâ'-blîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FABLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of making fables.
2. A fable.

fâ-bôld'-ê-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *faba*=a bean, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] A term applied by Mr. Bowerbank to certain bean-shaped leguminous seeds found in the London or Lower Tertiary clays of the Isle of Sheppey. (Page.)

***fabor**, *s.* [FAUBOURG.] A suburb.

fâb'-ric, ***fâb'-rick**, *s.* [Fr. *fabrique*, from Lat. *fabrica*=(1) a workshop; (2) a fabric, from *faber* (genit. *fabri*)=a workman, from a root *fa*=to set, to place (seen in *fa-cio*=to make); Sp. & Port. *fabrica*.]

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wolf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

I. Literally:

1. That which is fabricated.

(1) The frame or structure of a building; a building or structure; an edifice.

"Here's a fabric that implies eternity."

Middleton: *Mayor of Queenborough*, iv. 2.

(2) A cloth made by weaving or felting. The various names are derived from material, texture, fineness, mode of weaving, color, mode of coloring, surface-finishing, place of manufacture, &c.

2. The structure, manufacture, workmanship, or texture of anything; the manner in which the several parts of any material or structure are united.

*3. The act or purpose of fabricating or constructing; construction.

"This was received . . . for the fabric of the churches of the poor."—Milman. (*Ogilvie*.)

II. Fig.: Any system of united parts, as of the world, society, the Church, &c.

"With what a crash, heard and felt to the farthest ends of the world, would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.¶ For the difference between *fabric* and *edifice*, see EDIFICE.

*fabric-lands, s. pl. Lands given in former times for the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of churches.

*făb'-rîc, *făb'-rîck, v. t. [Fr. *fabriquer*; Sp. *fabricar*; Ital. *fabricare*.] To frame, to construct, to put together, to build, to fashion.

"Shew what laws of life

The cheese-inhabitants observe, and how

Fabric their mansions." J. Phillips: *Cider*, i.făb'-rî-cant, s. [Lat. *fabricans*, pr. par. of *fabrico*=to fabricate (q. v.).] One who fabricates; a manufacturer or fabricator.făb'-rî-câte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*, from *fabrica*=a fabric (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally (of material things):

1. To build, to construct, to frame; to form by putting together the several parts.

2. To form by art, to manufacture, to weave; as, to fabricate woollens.

II. Fig. (of immaterial things): To manufacture, to devise, to put together, to forge, to invent, to contrive. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The impostor who fabricated these forgeries."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*B. Intrans.: To invent, to tell fictions or untruths.

¶ For the difference between *to fabricate* and *to invent*, see INVENT.făb'-rî-că-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fabricatio*, from *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*; Sp. *fabricación*; Ital. *fabricazione*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of building, constructing, or framing; construction.

2. The act of manufacturing.

*3. The act of creating or forming; creation.

"Attributing the affection of the soul unto the great God, but the fabrication of the body to the *Dii ex Deo*."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 290.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The act of inventing, devising, creating, or planning.

"The very idea of the fabrication of a new government."—Burke: *French Revolution*.

2. The act of inventing, devising, or planning falsely; forgery.

3. That which is invented, devised, or planned falsely; a forgery, a falsehood, an invention.

¶ For the difference between *fabrication* and *fiction*, see FICTION.făb'-rî-că-tôr, s. [Lat.; Fr. *fabricateur*; Sp. *fabricador*; Ital. *fabricatore*.]

1. One who constructs, frames, builds, or makes.

"The Almighty fabricator of the universe."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 9.

2. One who invents, devises, plans, or forges.

făb'-rî-că-trêss, s. [Eng. *fabricator*; -ess.] A female fabricator; a constructress.*făb'-rî-că-tûre, s. [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*.] A fabricating or making; fabrication.

fă-brî-çî-ă, s. [Named after J. C. Fabricius, a celebrated Danish entomologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian shrubs belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. They have alternate dotted leaves and axillary white flowers.

făb'-rîle, a. [Lat. *fabilis*, from *faber*=a workman; Sp. *fabil*; Ital. *fabbile*.] Pertaining or relating to workmen or to handicraft, as in wood, stone, metal, &c.*făb'-u-lar, a. [Lat. *fabularis*=legendary, fabulous.] Relating to the construction of a story or dramatic plot.făb-u-lăr'-l-ă, s. [Latin *fabulus*, dimin. from *faba*=a bean.]Palæont.: A genus of Porcellaneous Foraminifera. Chambers filled with labyrinthic shell-matter, the cavities in which are mostly elongate with the axis of the shell. They are narrow, and, opening terminally, make a cribriform septal face. Only one species, *Fabularia ovata*, or *discolithus*, is known; it abounds in the Eocene Tertiaries of France. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)*făb'-u-lâte, v. i. [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor*.] To fable.*făb'-u-lă-tion, s. [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor*.] The act of moralizing fables. (*Ash*.)făb'-u-list, s. [Fr. *fabuliste*; Sp. *fabulista*, from Lat. *fabula*.] A writer or inventor of fables.făb'-u-lîze, *făb'-u-lîze, v. i. [Lat. *fabul(a)*; Eng. suff. -ize.] To write or speak in fables; to compose fictions.*făb'-u-lôs'-î-tÿ, s. [Lat. *fabulositas*, from *fabulosus*; Fr. *fabulosité*; Sp. *fabulosidad*.]

1. The quality of being fabulous or full of fables; fabulousness.

2. A feigned or fabulous story; a fable.

făb'-u-loŭs, a. [Lat. *fabulosus*, from *fabula*=a fable; Fr. *fabuleux*; Sp. *fabuloso*; Ital. *favoloso*.]

1. Feigned, fictitious, invented; not founded on fact; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

2. Related, described, or told of in fables.

3. Exceedingly great; almost beyond belief; incredible; as, His books were sold at a fabulous price.

făb'-u-loŭs-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *fabulous*; -ly.]

1. In a fabulous manner; in manner of a fable or fiction.

"These things are uncertain and fabulously augmented."—Grenewey: *Tacitus*; *Annals*, p. 131.

2. In a fabulous or almost incredible manner or degree.

făb'-u-loŭs-nêss, s. [Eng. *fabulous*; -ness.] The quality of being fabulous, feigned, or fictitious."His fabulousness and credulity are justly claimed."—Johnson: *Journey to the Western Islands*.*fă-bŭr-den, *fă-bŭr-then, s. & a. [A corruption of Fr. *faux-bourdon*= (lit.) false burden. [BURDEN.] The word *bordone* or *bordone* in its primary sense is (in French and Italian) a pilgrim's staff; hence, from similarity in form, the bass-pipe, or drone of the bag-pipe, and thence again simply a deep bass note. As the earliest *Falsi bordoni* of which we have specimens are principally formed, except at their cadences, by successions of fourths and sixths below the plain-song melody, such an accompanying bass, to those who had hitherto been accustomed to use the low octaves of the organum, and to consider thirds and sixths inadmissible in the harmonized accompaniment of the Gregorian Chant, would sound false; and this application of the meaning of the *falso* and *faux* seems a more rational derivation than that sometimes given from *falsetto* and *falsette*, as implying the combination of the high voices with the low in *Falso Bordone* harmony. (*Grove*.)] [FAUX-BOURDON.]

A. As substantive:

1. Literally: Music: One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain-song or a canto fermo. It was afterward used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths added to a canto fermo. When counterpoint had superseded both diaphony and descant, the term *faburden* was still applied to a certain species of counterpoint, sometimes, but not always, note against note. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)"Descanti, prycksonge, counterpoint, and *faburden*."—Bale: *Image*, pt. iii.

2. Fig.: A monotonous refrain.

"To sing, as it were, the *faburden* of a song."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 735.

B. As adj.: High-sounding.

"Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words."—Lodge: *Wit's Miserie* (1596).făc, s. [A contraction for *fac-simile* (q. v.).]fă-çă-de, s. [Fr., from Ital. *facciata*=the front of a building, from *faccia*=the face; Lat. *facies*.]

[FACE.]

Arch.: The face or front of any considerable building to a street, court, garden, or other place.

făçe, *faas, s. [Fr. *face*, from Lat. *facies*; Ital. *faccia*; O. Sp. *faz*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The front part of the head of any animal, more especially of man, consisting of the forehead, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth, and chin; the visage, the countenance.

"He is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass."—James i. 23.

(2) The aspect or expression of the visage, as indicative of pleasure or displeasure, favor or anger.

"The Lord make his face to shine upon thee."—Numbers vi. 25.

(3) That part of anything which presents itself to the view; as—

(a) The surface of anything.

"Thou hast driven me from the face of the earth."—Genesis iv. 14.

(b) The front, the forepart of anything.

"Also the breadth of the face of the house and of the separate place toward the east an hundred cubits."—Ezekiel xli. 14.

(c) A plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid: thus a cube has six faces, an octahedron eight.

(4) The dial of a watch, clock, compass-card, &c.

(5) The edge of a cutting instrument.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Presence, sight.

"In the very face of the Court."—Styrie: *Memorials*; Q. Mary (an. 1554).

†(2) Appearance, look, aspect.

"Nor heaven, nor sea, their former face retained."—Waller: *Instructions to a Painter*, 118.

* (3) The visible state of things.

"This would produce a new face of things in Europe."—Addison.

* (4) An outward show, appearance, or cover; surface show.

"They took him to set a face upon their own malignant designs."—Milton.

(5) A distortion of the features; as, He made a wry face.

"Why, what's the matter, Doll? You are making faces now."—Dickens: *Barnaby Rudge*, ch. iv.

(6) Confidence, boldness; effrontery, assurance.

"A chaplain of Cortes had the face to assert that in one engagement against the Indians St. James had appeared on a gray horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers."—Macaulay: *Battle of the Lake Regillus*. (Introd.)

* (7) Favor.

"Seek ye my face."—Psalm xxvii. 8.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) The front or broadside of a building; the façade; the front of a wall.

(2) The surface of a stone exposed on the face of a wall. The sides are flanks, the upper and lower surfaces are beds.

(3) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

2. Anatomy:

(1) The lower part of the head of a mammiferous animal.

(2) The aspect of an organ.

3. Astrol.: The third part of a sign, each divided into ten degrees.

4. Carpentry:

(1) The front of a jamb presented toward the room.

(2) The sole of a plane.

5. Crystall.: One of the planes which form the surface of a regular solid.

6. Forging:

(1) The working portion of a hammer-head.

(2) The flat part of an anvil.

7. Fort.: One of the parts which form a salient angle projecting toward the country. [BASTION.]

8. Gearing: That part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch-line. The portion within that limit is the flank.

9. Grinding: That portion of a lap or wheel, whether the edge or the disc, which is employed in grinding.

10. Mining: That portion of a coal-seam which is in process of removal.

11. Mil.: The face of a square is the side of a body of men formed into a square.

12. Ord.: The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun.

13. Print.: The surface of type from which the impression is taken. The character of the face, for size, style, and proportions, gives the name to the type.

14. Steam-engineering:

(1) The flat part of a slide-valve on which it moves.

(2) The flat portion on a cylinder forming a seat for a valve.

15. Zool.: The anterior portion of the head of a mammiferous animal; the face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; the face of insects is the parts between the proboscis and prothorax.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *face* and *front*: "The *face* is applied to that part of bodies which serves as an index or rule, and contains certain marks to direct the observer; the *front* is

employed for that part which is most prominent or foremost: hence we speak of the *face* of a wheel or clock, the *face* of a painting, or the *face* of nature; but the *front* of a house or building, and the *front* of a stage: hence, likewise, the propriety of the expressions, to put a good *face* on a thing, to show a bold *front*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *face*, *countenance*, and *visage*: "The *face* consists of a certain set of features; the *countenance* consists of the general aggregate of looks produced by these features; the *visage* consists of such looks in particular cases: the *face* is the work of nature; the *countenance* and *visage* are the work of the mind: the *face* remains the same, but the *countenance* and *visage* are changeable. The *face* belongs to brutes as well as men; the *countenance* is the peculiar property of man; the *visage* is peculiarly applicable to superior beings; the term is applied only in the grave or lofty style." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ In special phrases:

1. *To fly in the face of*: To withstand, to oppose, to defy.

2. *To treat the face of*: To seek the favor of; to pray to.

"Entreat the face of the Lord thy God."—1 Kings xiii. 6.

3. *To accept the face of*: To favor.

"See, I have accepted thy face concerning this thing also."—Gen. xix. 21. (Marg.)

4. *To set the face against*: To oppose, to withstand firmly.

5. *Face to face*:

(1) In immediate presence of each other.

"She sent for Blanche to accuse her face to face."

Tennyson: *Princess*, iv. 220.

(2) Clearly; without the interposition of other bodies.

"Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face."—1 Corinth. xiii. 12.

6. *To make a face*: To distort the features; to put on an unnatural or purposely altered look.

7. *To one's face*: Directly; in plain words; as, to tell another anything to his face.

8. *Face of a bastion*:

Fort.: [II. 7.]

9. *Face prolonged or extended*, in fortification, is that part of the line of defense which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain.

10. "I like your face": A slang expression—"I admire your impudence." (U. S. Collog.)

face-ache, face-ague, s. A kind of neuralgia which attacks the nerves of the face; called also *Tic-doloureux* (q. v.).

face-and-hood, s.

Bot.: *Viola tricolor*, from the markings in the petals bearing some resemblance to a human face, and the often dark, hood-like appearance of the upper part of the flower. (Britten & Holland.)

face-cloth, s. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

face-guard, s.

1. A mask with windows for the eyes, adapted to the use of persons exposed to great heat, as in glass-houses, forging heavy works, and in the various metallurgic furnace operations. Also for workmen exposed to flying particles of metal or stone.

2. A wire-gauze mask worn to protect the face in fencing.

face-hammer, s. One with a flat face, as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

face-in-hood, s.

Bot.: *Aconitum napellus*, from the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face. (Britten & Holland.)

face-joint, s.

Arch.: That joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch.

face-mold, s.

Carp.: The pattern from which the ornamental railings for stairs, &c., are to be cut.

***face-painter, s.** A painter of portraits.

***face-painting, s.**

1. The art of painting portraits.

2. The act or practice of applying rouge to the face.

face-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece wrought on the forepart of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main-piece, and to shorten the upper bolts of the knee of the head.

face-plan, s.

Arch. drawing: The principal or front elevation.

face-plate, s.

1. A plate screwed on to the spindle of a lathe, and affording a means of attaching the work to be turned; or a place of attachment for a pin which comes against the dog or driver on the work, and imparts rotation to the latter.

2. A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

***face-royal, s.** A royal or kingly face; also the face stamped on the coin called a royal.

"He will not stick to say his face is a face-royal."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

face-value, s. Par value; value expressed on face of note, &c.

face-wall, s.

Arch.: The front wall of a building.

face-wheel, s.

Mech.: Another name for a crown or contrate wheel, which has cogs projecting from the periphery at right angles to the plane of motion. The term is applicable to a wheel whose face rather than its perimeter is made effective, as in the cog-wheels cited; it is also applied to a wheel the disc-face of which is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

fāce, v. t. & i. [FACE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To meet in front or face to face; to confront, to brave.

"This youth, the joy of Nestor's glorious age,

In arms intrepid, with the first he fought,"

Faced every foe, and every danger sought."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 705.

2. To meet with boldness or firmness; to confront boldly.

"And yet a modest comrade led them forth,

From their shy solitude to face the world

With a gay confidence and seemly pride."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

*3. To brave, to bully, to oppose with impudence, to browbeat.

"I will neither be faced nor braved."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

4. To stand opposite to.

"A view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it."—Addison: *On Italy*.

5. To cover in front; to invest with a coating or covering.

"Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

6. To put a face or appearance on; as, to face inferior tea, by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of a better quality and higher value.

7. To lay or place with the face downward.

8. To turn the face in any direction; as, to face a body of men to the right or left.

*9. To countenance.

"Was this the face that faced so many follies?"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Mason.*: To dress or smooth the face of stone.

*2. *Cards.*: A term at primero; to stand boldly upon a card.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stand with the face in a certain direction; to look in a certain direction; as, The house faces toward the east.

2. To turn the face in a certain direction.

"Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,

Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turned

again." Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 995.

*3. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

"Thou needs must learn to laugh, or lye,

To face, to forge, to scoff, to company."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

II. *Mil.*: To turn or wheel in any direction; to face about is to turn right round.

"Defeating it by a single well-directed discharge of the rear rank, who faced about for that purpose."—Atison: *Hist. Europe*, ch. xciii.

¶ (1) *To face a thing out*: To persist in or maintain any assertion or conduct unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave with effrontery; to carry through an undertaking by effrontery or assurance.

"She thinks with oaths to face the matter out."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

(2) *To face down*: To withstand with boldness and effrontery.

"Here's a villain that would face me down.

He met me on the mart."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to face* and *to confront*, see CONFRONT.

fāced, pa. par. & a. [FACE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Having a face; marked with a face.

2. *Fig.*: Having a false appearance given to it; as, faced tea.

II. *Mason.*: Having the outer surface dressed or smoothed.

*fā'ce-lēss, a. [Eng. *face*; -less.] Without or destitute of a face.

fāc-ē-lid'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *fascelis*; Gr. *eidos*=form, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -ēē.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, sub-order Labiatifloræ, tribe Mutisiaceæ.

fāc'-ē-lis, s. [Gr. *phakelos*=a bundle, a faggot.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe *Facelidæ* (q. v.). It contains a small Chilean plant, like Cudweed (q. v.).

fāc'-ēr, s. [Eng. *fac(e)*; -er.]

I. Literally:

*1. One who opposes or braves; one who puts on a false show or character; a boaster, a bully.

"No great talkers, nor boaster, nor facers."—Latimer: *Works*, i. 268.

2. A blow in the face.

"Blogg, starting upright, tipped the fellow a facer."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *The Bagman's Dog*.

II. *Fig.*: A sudden blow, check, or hindrance.

fāc'-ēt, *fā-cēt'te, *fas-cet, s. & a. [Fr. *facette*, dimin. of *face*; Sp. *faceta*; Ital. *facchetta*.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 3.

"Like diamonds cut with facets."—Bacon: *Essays*, *Honor and Reputation*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: An articular cavity of a bone when nearly plain; a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone.

2. *Arch.*: A flat projection between the flutings of columns.

3. *Mineral.*: One of the small planes which form the sides of a natural crystal; of a cut diamond or other gem; of a cut-glass ornament or vessel. The facets of diamonds are known as skew- or skill-facets and star-facets. Upper skill-facets are wrought in the lower part of the bezel, and terminate in the girdle; under-skill facets are wrought on the pavilions, and terminate in the girdle. Star-facets are wrought on the bezels and terminate in the table. [BRILLIANT.]

4. *Glass Manuf.*: One of the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

5. *Zoöl.*: A flat surface with a definite boundary. (Owen.) Example, the facets constituting the compound eyes of insects. [B.]

B. As adj.: Facet eyes are the compound eyes of insects, consisting of an innumerable assemblage of eyelets, each of which is called a Facet.

*fā-cē'te, a. [Lat. *facetus*=clever, witty, gay.] Gay, clever, witty, facetious.

fāc'-ēt-ēd, a. [Eng. *facet*; -ed.] Having facets.

fā-cē'te-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *facete*; -ly.] In a clever, witty, or facetious manner; cleverly, wittily.

*fā-cē'te-nēss, s. [Eng. *facete*; -ness.] Wittiness, cleverness, facetiousness.

fā-cē'-ti-æ (ti as shī), s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *facetia*=cleverness, wit, from Lat. *facetus*.] Clever or witty sayings.

fā-cē'-tious, a. [Fr. *facetieux*, from Old Fr. *facetie*=wit, from Lat. *facetus*.]

1. (Of persons): Full of merriment, gayety, wit and humor; jocular, witty, humorous, jocose.

2. (Of things): Clever, witty, funny, jocular.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *facetious*, *conversible*, *jocular*, and *jocose*: "Facetious may be employed either for writing or conversation; the rest only in conversation: the facetious man deals in that kind of discourse which may excite laughter; a conversible man may instruct as well as amuse; a pleasant man says everything in a pleasant manner; his pleasantry, even on the most delicate subject, is without offense; the person speaking is *jocose*; the thing said, or the manner of saying it, is *jocular*. . . . A man is *facetious* from humor; he is *conversible* by means of information." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fā-cē'-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *facetious*; -ly.] In a facetious manner; wittily, cleverly, merrily.

fā-cē'-tious-nēss, s. [Eng. *facetious*; -ness.] The quality of being facetious; wittiness, cleverness.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fa-çl-a, s. [FASCIA.]

fā-çl-āl (or çl as shī), a. [Low Latin *facialis*, from Lat. *facies*=a face; Fr. *facial*; Ital. *facciale*.] Of or pertaining to the face.

facial-angle, s.

Anat.: An angle contained between two imaginary lines, one from the most prominent part of the forehead to the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, opposite to the incisor teeth; the other from the external auditory foramen to the same point, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. This angle is of great service in ethnology, but its magnitude is not an infallible criterion of the intellectual capacity of an individual. It is sometimes called Camper's Angle, because the celebrated Dutch anatomist Camper was the first to draw attention to the importance of this method of skull-measurement.



Facial Angle of Negro.

facial-artery, s.

Anat.: A branch of the external carotid artery passing over the lower jaw by the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, and extending its ramifications to the face and palate.

facial-axis, s.

Phren.: A line drawn from the anterior end of the axis of the cranium to the most anterior point of the upper jaw. The angle between these two axial lines is called the cranio-facial angle, and serves to show to what extent the face is prognathous or orthognathous. (See these words.)

facial-bones, s. pl.

Anat.: The thirteen bones of the face.

facial-muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: [FACIAL NERVE.]

facial-nerve, s.

Anat.: A nerve which arises from the lower and lateral parts of the pons Varolii, and issuing from the cranium by the internal auditory foramen, enters the aquæductus Fallopii, supplies the muscles to the internal ear, &c., and then forms the facial muscles, which are distributed in the three principal divisions of the face.

facial-plates, s. pl.

Anat.: The sub-cranial or pharyngeal plates or arches. [SUBCRANIAL.]

facial-suture, s. A peculiar suture or line of division in Trilobites, separating the glabella with the "fixed cheeks" from the lateral portions of the cephalic shield. No such line of division is known to exist in any recent crustacean, but there is a faint indication of it in *Limulus*, and some doubtful traces of it in certain other forms. In a few genera, as in *Trinucleus*, *Microdiscus*, and *Agnostus*, the facial suture is absent. (Nicholson.)

facial-vein, s.

Anat.: A vein crossing the face obliquely from the root of the nose outward, and receiving the vessels of the head and forehead.

fā-çl-āl-lŷ (or çl as shī), adv. [Eng. *facial*; -ly.]

1. In a facial manner; as regards the face.
2. Face to face.

*fā-çl-āte (or çl as shī), s. [Ital. *facciata*.] A façade, a front.

*fā-çl-ied, a. [Eng. *face*; -ed.] Of good appearance.

*fā-çl-ient (or çl as shī), s. [Lat. *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio*=to do.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who does anything, good or bad; a doer.
2. Alg.: The variant of a quantity as distinguished from the co-efficient.

fā-çl-ēs (or çl as shī), s. [Lat.] [FACE.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: A face.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: The anterior part of the skull; the face.

2. Geol. & Zool.: The general aspect of an assembly of animals or plants, which is characteristic of a particular locality or period of the earth's

history. Thus we speak of the *facies* of the Carboniferous flora, as distinct from the flora of other epochs, and of the *facies* of the Australian fauna, as distinguished from the animals of other regions by their common marsupial characteristics.

3. Bot.: The general appearance of a plant.

facies hippocratica, s. The peculiar expression on the face immediately before death; so called from its description in the "Prognostica" of Hippocrates.

fāç-īle, *fac-il, a. [Fr., from Lat. *facilis*=easy to be done, from *facio*=to do; Sp. *facil*; Ital. *facile*.]

1. Easy, not difficult; capable of being done or attained with little labor.
2. Easy to be understood; not abstruse.
3. Easy of access or converse; complaisant; affable, not austere.
4. Pliant, easily led or persuaded to good or bad.
5. Ready, quick, dexterous; as, a *facile* pen, a *facile* pencil.

fāç-ī-lē prīn'-çēps, phr. [Lat.=easily first or best.] Able to distance all competitors without exertion; as, He is *facile princeps* in that art.

fāç-īle-lŷ, *fac-il-ie, adv. [Eng. *facile*; -ly.] In a facile or easy manner; easily.

fāç-īle-nēss, *fac-il-ness, s. [Eng. *facile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being facile or easy; easiness, ease.

fa-çil'-i-tāte, v. t. [From Fr. *faciliter*, with Eng. verb suff. -ate, from Lat. *facilitas*=ease, from *facilis*=easy; Sp. *facilitar*; Ital. *facilitare*.] To make easy or less difficult; to free or clear from difficulty or impediments; to diminish the labor of; to further.

fa-çil'-i-tā-tion, s. [From Fr. *faciliter*, with Eng. verb suff. -ation.] The act of making easy or less difficult.

"Who can believe that they . . . foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce?"—Rambler, No. 103.

fa-çil'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *facilité*, from Lat. *facilitas*, from *facilis*=easy; Sp. *facilidad*; Ital. *facilità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being easy to be done; easiness; freedom from difficulty.

"The *facility* with which government has been overturned in France."—Burke: *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

2. An opportunity, means, or advantage in the performance of any act, or the attainment of any object; as, Every *facility* was afforded him.

3. Readiness, quickness, dexterity; ease in performance.

"The *facility* and assiduity with which he wrote are sufficiently proved by the bulk and dates of his works."—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; freedom from austerity or haughtiness.

"She has a kind of *facility* in taking."—Middleton: *A Mad World*, iii.

*5. Easiness or readiness to be persuaded or led; pliability of disposition; readiness to comply with the advice or wishes of others.

"It is a great mistake to take *facility* for good nature."—L'Estrange.

II. Scots Law: A state of mental weakness, not so great as idiocy, but implying want of firmness of mind, and a consequent readiness to be persuaded to do anything.

¶ For the difference between *facility* and *ease*, see EASE.

*fāç-ī-nēr'-i-ōūs, a. [A corrupt. of *facinorous* (q. v.).] Wicked, atrocious, abominable.

"He's of a most *facinorous* spirit."—Shakesp. *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

fāç-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FACE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

(2) The act of turning in any particular direction.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of adulterating inferior tea by mixing it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of tea of a better quality and higher value; also applied to the materials used in this process of adulteration.

(2) An external sign or decoration.

"These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness."—Wotton. (Johnson.)

II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: The covering of brick or rough stonework with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble.

2. *Carp.*: The wooden covering of the sides of doors, windows, &c., on the inside.

3. *Civil Eng.*: The front covering of a bank by means of a wall or other structure to enable it to be made steeper than the natural talus of the material.

4. *Found.*: Powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.

5. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) Protection for the exposed faces of seawalls and embankments. Several different kinds are used, according to the facilities and means at disposal.

(2) A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal.

6. *Military (pl.)*:

(1) The movements through which soldiers are put in turning or wheeling to the right, left, &c.

(2) The trimmings on the collar, cuffs, &c., of a uniform, serving to distinguish one regiment or one livery from another.

"Do you think Your tawny coats, with greasy *facings* here, Shall conquer it?"—Barry: *Merry Tricks*, iii. 1.

7. *Plaster.*: The last layer of fine stucco or plaster on walls.

facing-brick, s.

Build.: A front or pressed brick.

facing-sand, s.

Found.: A compound, usually of molding sand and pulverized bituminous coal, used to make the surfaces of molds.

fāç-īng-lŷ, adv. [English *facing*; -ly.] In a fronting, facing, or opposite position.

*fa-çin'-ōr-ōūs, *fa-cyn-er-ous, *fa-cin-er-us, a. [Lat. *facinorosus*, from *facinus* (gen. *facinoris*) =a wicked deed, from *facio*=to do; Ital. & Sp. *facinoroso*.] Exceedingly wicked; wicked to an excess; atrocious.

*fa-çin'-ōr-ōūs-nēss, s. [English *facinorous*; -ness.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

*fa-cond, *fa-conde, *fa-cound, *fa-cunde, a. & s. [O. Fr. *facond* (a.), *faconde* (s.), from Lat. *facundus*=eloquent, *facundia*=eloquence.]

A. As adj.: Eloquent.

B. As subst.: Eloquence.

fāç-sim'-i-lē, s. [A contr. of Lat. *factum simile*=made like: *factum*, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to make, and *simile*, neut. sing. of *similis*=like.]

1. Of material things: An exact copy, counterpart, or likeness of an original, as of handwriting, a drawing, &c., in all its peculiarities, proportions, and characteristics.

"He took a paper, and made what they call a *facsimile* of the marks and distances of those small specks."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 109.

†2. Of immaterial things: An exact copy or counterpart; as of habits, disposition, conduct, &c.

"His course can be the *facsimile* of no prior one, but is by its nature original."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

fāç-sim'-i-lē, v. t. [FACSIMILE, s.] To make a facsimile or exact copy or counterpart of; to copy exactly; to reproduce in facsimile.

"The contour of draperies, such as those of the apostles *facsimiled* here."—Athenæum.

fāç-sim'-i-list, s. [Eng. *facsimil(e)*; -ist.] One who produces facsimiles or exact copies.

"Mr. — asks for the name and address of a *facsimilist*."—Notes and Queries.

fāct, s. [Lat. *factum*=a thing done, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to do; Port. *facto*, *feito*; Ital. *fatto*; Fr. *fait*; Old Fr. *faict*. *Fact* is thus a doublet of *feat* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A thing done, a deed, an act, a performance, a feat.

"The bloody *fact* Will be avenged."—Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 457.

2. Reality; not supposition; truth.

"If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any color for such a conclusion."—Addison: *On the War*.

3. An assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; something asserted to have happened or existed, whether true or false; as, His book abounds with false *facts*.

II. Law: An act done; an incident which has happened; an event. Thus the jury determine on matters of *fact*, the judge decides on points of law in a case.

"This [writ of error] is a species of appeal which raises no question of *fact*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

¶ (1) *In fact*: In reality, in truth.

(2) *Matter of fact*:

(a) *As a subst.*: Something which has really happened.

(b) *Used as an adj.*: Prosaic; not imaginative.

¶ For the difference between *fact* and *circumstance*, see CIRCUMSTANCE.

făc'-tion, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *factio*=a doing, a faction, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to do.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A clan, a society, a party.

"In Gallia . . . almost in every house are *factions*, and the heads of these *factions* are they whom they esteem worthyest to have it."—*Goldyng: Cæsar*, fo. 153.

2. A party in a state combined or acting in union in opposition to the established government; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party combined to promote their own views or purposes even at the expense of order and the public good.

"There were indeed *factions*, but *factions* which sprang merely from personal pretensions and animosities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Tumult, discord, dissension.

"Far from her sight flew *Faction*, Strife, and Pride, And Envy did but look on her and died."

Dryden: Epistle to Duchess of York, 18.

II. Roman Antiq.: The name given to the contesting parties in the chariot-races in the Roman circus. They took their origin from the fact that the drivers of the chariots were distinguished from each other by the color of their garments, one being always dressed in white, another in green, the third in red, and the fourth in blue. Hence, from the keenness with which different persons espoused the cause of the different colors arose the four parties or factions, named respectively, *Factio Albata*, *Factio Prasina*, *Factio Russata*, and *Factio Veneta*. When Domitian introduced the practice of making six chariots start in each race, two new factions were necessarily added, the gold and the purple, but these were soon dropped, or, at least, not steadily maintained.

"The *factions* of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between the morning and night."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 308.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faction* and *party*: "The term *party* has of itself nothing odious, that of *faction* is always so; any man, without distinction of rank, may have a *party* either at court or in the army, in the city or in literature, without being himself immediately implicated in raising it; but *factions* are always the result of active efforts: one may have a *party* for one's merits from the number and ardor of one's friends; but a *faction* is raised by busy and turbulent spirits for their own purposes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faction-fight, s. A quarrel between factions or parties of different religions or politics.

faction-mad, s. Furious with party spirit.

"The multitude made *faction-mad*,
Disturb good order." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 673.

făc'-tion-ăire, s. [Fr. *factionnaire*.] A soldier detailed for any service; a sentinel, a sentry.

făc'-tion-ăl, a. [Eng. *faction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a faction; connected with a faction.

făc'-tion-a-rŷ, s. [Fr. *factionnaire*.] One of a faction; a party man.

făc'-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. *faction*; -er.] One of a faction.

făc'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *faction*; -ist.] One who promotes or supports factions.

făc'-tious, a. [Fr. *factieux*, from Lat. *factiosus*, from *factio*; Sp. *faccioso*; Ital. *fazioso*.]

*1. Active, urgent, persevering.

"Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Given to faction or party; opposed to the established government; seditious, turbulent.

"Peace, *factious* monster! born to vex the state
With wrangling talent, formed for foul debate."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 306.

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by opposition to government; seditious.

"He perpetually complains of the endless talking, the *factious* squabbling, the inconstancy, &c."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faction* and *seditious*: "*Faction* is an epithet to characterize the tempers of men; *seditious* characterizes their conduct; the *factious* man attempts to raise himself into importance, he aims at authority, and seeks to interfere in the measures of government; the *seditious* man attempts to excite others, and to

provoke their resistance to established authority: the first wants to be a law-giver; the second does not hesitate to be a law-breaker: the first wants to direct the state; the second to overturn it. *Faction* is mostly applied to individuals; *seditious* is employed for bodies of men: hence we speak of a *factious* nobleman, a *seditious* multitude." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc'-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *factious*; -ly.] In a factious or seditious manner; by means of faction.

făc'-tious-ness, s. [Eng. *factious*; -ness.] The quality of being factious or seditious; inclination to the forming of parties or factions; disposition to clamor and disturbance of public order.

făc'-tious, a. [Lat. *factitius*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*; Sp. *facticio*; Fr. *factice*.]

1. Made by art; artificial, not natural.

"Glass becomes the chiefest ground for artificial and *factitious* gems."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i, ch. i.

2. Sham, false, not genuine.

"I have added sweets, from which our *factitious* wines are made."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

3. Not natural, artificial, conventional.

"He acquires a *factitious* propensity, he forms an incorrigible habit of desultory reading."—*De Quincey*.

făc'-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *factitious*; -ly.] In a factitious, artificial, or non-natural manner.

făc'-tious-ness, s. [Eng. *factitious*; -ness.] The quality of being factitious or artificial.

***făc'-ist**, s. [Eng. *fact*; -ist.] One that makes poems, one that writes plays. (*Ash.*)

făc'-ti-tive, a. [Lat. *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Causing; tending to make or cause.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that relation existing between two words, as between an active verb and its object, when the action expressed by the verb causes a new state or condition in the object; as *The people made him a king*.

***făc'-tive**, a. [Lat. *fact(us)*; Eng. suff. -ive.] Making; having power to make.

"You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive."—*Bacon: To the King*, let. 276.

făc'-tō, adv. [Lat. abl. sing. of *factum*=a deed, a fact.]

1. In fact, in deed, by the act or fact.

2. [DE FACTO.]

făc'-tōr, ***fac-tour**, s. [Lat. *factor*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*; Sp. & Port. *factor*; Fr. *facteur*; Ital. *fattore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A doer; one who does any act.

2. An agent or substitute.

"Chief *factors* for the gods."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

3. A steward or agent of an estate, appointed by a landowner to manage the estate, collect rents, let lands, &c.

"The *factor* had received ready money to the amount of about £300."—*Sir W. Scott: Rob Roy* (Introd.).

4. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences on which a certain result depends, and which have to be taken into consideration in estimating the probable results of any events.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: A name given to any quantity which constitutes an algebraical expression: thus $a + b$ and $a - b$ are factors of the product $a^2 - b^2$.

2. *Arith.*: The multiplier and the multiplicand; the numbers from the multiplication of which the product results.

3. *Comm.*: An agent employed by merchants to transact business for them in other places, as to buy and sell, to negotiate bills of exchange, &c. He differs from a broker in that he is intrusted with the possession and disposal of the goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name.

"The house in Leadenhall Street is nothing more than a change for their agents, *factors*, and deputies to meet in."—*Burke: Mr. Fox's East India Bill*.

¶ **Prime factors**:

Math.: The prime factors of a quantity are those factors which cannot be exactly divided by any other quantity except 1. Every number has 1 for a prime factor. The prime factors of 12 are 1, 2, 2, and 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *factor* and *agent*: "Though both these terms, according to their origin, imply a maker or doer, yet, at present, they have a distinct signification: the word *factor* is used in a limited, and the word *agent* in a general sense: the *factor* only buys and sells on the account of others; the *agent* transacts every sort of business in general: merchants and manufacturers employ *factors* abroad to dispose of goods transmitted; lawyers are frequently employed as *agents* in the receipt and payment of money, the transfer of estates, and various other pecuniary concerns." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc'-tōr, v. t. & i. [FACTOR, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To act as factor for, or look after property, lands, business, &c.; to manage.

2. *Math.*: To resolve a quantity into its factors: thus, $a^2 - b^2$ is factored into $a + b$ and $a - b$.

"No definite rules can be laid down for *factoring* algebraic expressions."—*Davies and Peck: Mathematical Dictionary*.

***B. Intrans.**: To trade or act as agents.

"Sent your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

făc'-tōr-age (age as ĭg), s. [Fr.] The allowance or commission given to a factor by his employer.

"He put £1,000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him to the end that his brother, Montague, might have the benefit of the *factorage*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 292.

***făc'-tōr-ess**, ***făc'-trëss**, s. [Eng. *factor*; -ess.] A female factor.

"Your *factress* hath been tampering for my misery." *Ford: The Fancies, Chaste and Noble*, iii. 2.

făc'-tōr-ī-ăl, a. & s. [Eng. *factory*; -al.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a factory.

2. *Math.*: Of or pertaining to a factor or factors.

B. As substantive (pl.):

Math.: A term proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the symbol x^n/a .

factorial expression, s.

Math.: A term sometimes applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression: as, $(x+1)$, $(x+2)$, $(x+3)$, $(x+4)$, &c.

făc'-tōr-ize, v. t. [Eng. *factor*; -ize.]

Law: To warn not to pay or give up goods; to attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

făc'-tōr-shĭp, s. [Eng. *factor*, and *ship*.]

1. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

2. A factory.

făc'-tōr-ŷ, ***fac-tor-ie**, s. [Eng. *factor*; -y; Fr. *factorerie*; Sp. *factoria*; Ital. *fattoria*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country, where they banded together under certain regulations for mutual assistance against the encroachments of the local governments, &c.

"In the suburb of the Company's *factory* at Madras."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. The body of factors in any place.

3. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

4. A building or buildings in which any manufacture is carried on; a manufactory, a workshop, a mill.

Factory Acts: The labor troubles of the past few years have been the means of directing, in some of the states at least, legislative attention to the regulation of female and child labor. The resultant laws, although in each state differing in various details, are collectively spoken of as the "factory acts" of the commonwealths. Of these acts, those of the State of Illinois may be taken as typical of the legislation so much clamored for by the labor element. The Illinois statutes forbid the employment in any factory of labor of children under the age of fourteen years, and provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for women and girls in all factories. Certain modifications of the aforesaid rules are allowable under the law, and the attempted enforcement of the provisions of the statute developed a most determined opposition. A longer experience in the operation of such laws is necessary before any opinion as to their effect in this country can be expressed by the economist. Other countries, notably England, have long regulated these matters by statute.

factory-maund, s. A commercial weight of India. [MAUND.]

¶ **Letters of factory**: Letters empowering one person to act for another.

făc'-tō-tŭm, s. [Lat. *fac*, imper. of *facio*=to do, and *totum*, neut. acc. of *totus*=all, everything.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A servant or person employed to do all sorts of business.

2. *Print.*: The ornamental great letters at the beginning of a book. (*Barclay.*)

***făc'-tŭ-ăl**, a. [Eng. *fact*; -ual.] Relating to, containing, or consisting of facts.

***făc'-tŭm** (pl. **făc'-ta**), s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to do.] [FACT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A thing done; an act or deed.

2. Fact, as distinguished from points of law.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: The product of two or more numbers multiplied together.

făte, **făt**, **făre**, **amidst**, **whăt**, **făll**, **father**; **wě**, **wět**, **hěre**, **camel**, **hěr**, **thěre**; **pĭne**, **pĭt**, **sĭre**, **sĭr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mŭte**, **cŭb**, **cŭre**, **unite**, **cŭr**, **rŭle**, **fŭll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Law:

- (1) An act or deed done.
- (2) A writing; a deed.
- (3) The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity.

făc'-tūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *factura*, from *fac-*, pa. par. of *facio*; Ital. *fattura*; Sp. *factura*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: The act or manner of doing or making anything.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: An invoice, a bill of parcels. (*Simmonds*.)

2. Music:

- (1) The construction of a piece of music.
- (2) The measurement, dimension, or scale of organ pipes.

făc'-ū-lă, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *facula*=a little torch, dimin. of *fax* (genit. *facis*)=a torch.]

Astron.: Certain luminous spots upon the sun's disc, among which the maculae or dark spots usually appear.

făc'-ūl-tă-tive, a. [Eng. *facult(y)*; -ative.]

1. Conferring a faculty or power.
2. Possessing a power to do or refrain from doing any particular act or thing.

facultative-aërobia, s. pl. Bacteria which though usually aerobic, under certain conditions become anaërobic.

facultative-anaërobia, s. pl. Bacteria, which though usually anaërobic, under certain conditions become aerobic.

făc'-ūl-tŷ, ***fac-ul-te**, s. [Fr. *faculté*, from Lat. *facultas*=capability of doing, a contract, from *facilitas*, from *facilis*=easy; Sp. *facultad*; Ital. *facoltà*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The power or ability of doing anything.
- *2. Mechanical power or effect: as, the *faculty* of the wedge.
3. One of the powers of the mind or intellect, which enable it to receive or retain perceptions: as, the *faculty* of imagining, remembering, &c. [II. 2.]

"The *faculties* of intellect and will
Dispensed with equal hand, disposed with equal skill."
Dryden: Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 507, 508.

4. Capacity for any natural action or function.
5. Skill, readiness, ease, or dexterity in performance, possessed naturally or acquired by practice; adroitness, knack, special power.
- *6. Personal qualities; disposition, habit, character.

"I'm traduced by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor my person."
Shakesp. Henry VIII., i. 2.

*7. Natural power or virtue; efficacy.

"Show me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*."
Milton: Comus, 629, 630.

*8. Power, authority.

"This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

9. The whole body collectively of the members of any of the learned professions; more specifically, the medical and surgical professions. [II. 3.]

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles. Law*: A privilege or license granted to any person by favor, and not as a right to do any act which by law he may not do.

2. *Mental Phil.*: A natural and active power of the human mind, as distinguished from a passive one, the latter being appropriately called a capacity or receptivity. (*Sir Wm. Hamilton*.)

3. *Scots Law*: The whole body of enrolled attorneys, or lawyers: as, the *faculty* of advocates.

4. Universities:

(1) In the United States, the body of persons who are intrusted with the government and instruction of a university or college, comprising the president, professors and tutors.

(2) One of the departments of the arts and sciences; these are four in number: arts, divinity, law and medicine. (*Eng.*)

(3) The masters and professors of the several departments of instruction in a university. (*Eng.*)

(4) *Roman Theol. (pl.)*: Permission granted by an ecclesiastical superior to a duly qualified subject to hear confessions. Such permission only extends to the district over which the superior has jurisdiction (q. v.). Thus, faculties are granted by bishops to the priests in their dioceses, and by the heads of religious houses to such of their subjects as they judge qualified to hear the confessions of the community.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faculty*, *ability*, and *talent*: "*Faculty* is a power derived from nature; *ability* may be derived either from circumstances or otherwise: the *faculty* is a permanent

possession, it is held by a certain tenure; the *ability* is an incidental possession. The powers of seeing and hearing are *faculties*; health, strength and fortune, are *abilities*. The *faculty* is some specific power which is directed to one single object; it is the power of acting according to a given form: the *ability* is in general the power of doing; the *faculty* therefore might, in the strict sense, be considered as a species of *ability*. A man uses the *faculties* with which he is endowed; he gives according to his *ability*: the *faculty* and *talent* both owe their being to nature, but the *faculty* may be either physical or mental: the *talent* is altogether mental. These terms are all used in the plural, agreeably to the above explanation: the *faculties* include all the endowments of body or mind, which are the inherent properties of the being, as when we speak of a man's retaining his *faculties*, or having his *faculties* impaired: the *abilities* include, in the aggregate, whatever a man is able to do; hence we speak of a man's *abilities* in speaking, writing, learning, and the like: *talents* are the particular endowments of the mind, which belong to the individual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fă-cūnd**, ***fa-cunde**, a. & s. [Latin *facundus*=eloquent; *facundia*=eloquence.] [FACOND.]

A. As adj.: Eloquent.

B. As subst.: Eloquence.

***fă-cūn'-dī-ous**, a. [Lat. *facundus*.] Eloquent.

***fă-cūn'-dī-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *facunditas*, from *facundus*; Ital. *facondità*, *facondia*.] Eloquence, facility or fluency of speech.

***făd** (1), s. [Gael. *fada*.] A boat.

făd (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faddle*.] A crotchet, a hobby; a favorite theory or idea.

"It is your favorite *fad* to draw plans."—*G. Eliot: Mid-dlemarch*, ch. iv.

făd'-dle, v. i. & t. [A variant of *fiddle*, v. (q. v.)]

A. Intrans.: To toy, to trifle, to play, to fiddle about.

*B. Trans.: To fondle, to cherish. (*Ash*.)

făd'-dŷ, a. [Eng. *fad* (2), s.; -y.] Frivolous, crotchety.

făd'-dôm, s. [FATHOM.]

făd'-dôm, **fad-dom**, v. t. [FATHOM, v.] To measure.

***făde** (1), ***văde**, ***faed**, a. [Fr. *fade*, from Lat. *fatuus*=foolish, insipid, tasteless; cf. Fr. *fada*, fem. of *fat*=foolish; Sw. *fadd*; Dan. *fad*.] Weak, faint, wasted away, faded.

***făde** (2), ***fădde**, ***fede**, a. & adv. [Icel. *fádr*.]

A. As adj.: Noble, doughty.

B. As adv.: With strength, mightily.

***făde**, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A company of hunters.

făde, ***văde**, v. i. & t. [FADE (1), a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To wither and lose strength as a plant; to decay.

"Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*."—*Isaiah* i. 30.

2. To grow weak, to languish; to tend from greater to less vigor.

"She *faded*, 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that bright band."
Hemans: Graves of a Household.

*3. To lose power or strength; to become powerless.

"Jove with his *faded* thunder I despise."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, xiii.

4. To decay, to wear away, to perish.

"Ye shall receive a crown of glory that *fadeth* not away."—1 *Peter* i. 4.

5. To lose freshness, color, or brightness; to become faint in tint or hue.

"The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because, soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarcely lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

6. To become dim.

"And the stars *faded* at approaching light."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 544.

7. To gradually disappear from sight; to become dim or indistinctly seen.

"Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue."
Byron: Child Harold, i.

*8. To disappear, to escape, to elude discovery.

"He stands amazed how he thence should *fade*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 15.

9. To become dim; to lose clearness of vision.

"The eye that *faded* looked through gathering haze."
Hemans: Edith.

*10. To waste away; to lose the color and freshness of youth.

"While on thy *faded* cheek the arctic air
Congeals the bitter teardrop of despair."
Hemans: Domestic Affections.

*11. To waste away; to become poor and miserable.

"The rich man shall *fade* away."—*James* i. 11.

*12. To come to an end.

"Thy eternal summer shall not *fade*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 18.

13. To be naturally perishable, transient, or not durable.

14. To pass gradually from one color to another; hence, to become joined, mixed, or intermingled, so that no dividing line can be distinctly seen.

"There is a frontier where virtue and vice *fade* into each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*B. Transitive:

1. To cause to wither or decay; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

"No winter could his laurels *fade*."
Dryden: Lord Protector, xv.

2. To make weak or powerless; to weaken.

"A fire woman me *fades*."
Destruction of Troy, 9, 188.

făd'-êd, pa. par. & a. [FADE, v.]

făd'-êd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *faded*; -ly.] In a faded or decayed manner.

fă-de-less, a. [Eng. *fade*; -less.] Unfading; that cannot fade.

fădŷe, ***fegen**, v. i. [A. S. *fégan*, *gefégan*=to fit, to compact; Sw. *föga*; Ger. *fügen*, *fugen*; Dut. *voegen*; Ger. & Dan. *fuge*=a seam or joint.]

1. To suit, to fit; to have the several parts consistent and fitting together.

"How will this *fadge*?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

2. To be suitable, fitting, or agreeable.

"If this Scotch garboils do not *fadge* to our minds, we will run pell-mell among the Cornish choughs presently."
—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 2.

3. To agree; not to quarrel; to be in accord or amity.

"Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i. (Pref.)

4. To succeed, to hit.

fădŷe, s. [FADGE, v.] A large flat loaf or bannock, made of barley meal and baked among the ashes. (*Scotch*.)

făd'-îng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [FADE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Withering, decaying; losing color or freshness.
2. Liable or subject to decay; not permanent or durable; transient.

"From euerlasting commodities to *fading* and transitory."—*Udall: Mark* x.

II. Bot.: Not falling off till the part which bears it is perfect, but withering long before then. The same as WITHERING. Example, the flowers of *Orobanche*. (*Lindley*.)

C. As subst.: The act, process, or state of becoming withered, faded, or decayed; decay; loss of color or freshness.

***făd'-îng** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The name of an Irish dance; also the burden of a song, in which sense Shakespeare uses it. (*Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.)

făd'-îng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fading* (1); -ly.] In a fading, decaying, or transient manner.

făd'-îng-nêss, s. [Eng. *fading* (1); -ness.] The quality of being liable to lose color or freshness; liability to fade or decay.

"The *fadingness* whereof is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailties."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. ii., § 3.

***fă-doô'-dle**, s. [FAD, s.] A trifle, nonsense.

***făd'-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *fad*(e) (v.); -y.] Fading or wearing away; losing color, decaying.

făe'-bêr-rŷ, s. [FAYBERRY.]

făe'-cāl, **fē'-cāl**, a. [Latin *faex* (genit. *faecis*); Eng. adj. suff. -al; Fr. *fécal*; Sp. *fecal*.] Of or pertaining to fæces; containing or consisting of fæces, sediment, or dregs.

făe'-cêş, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *faex* (gen. *faecis*)=sediment, dregs, &c.] Sediment, lees, dregs; the impurities which settle after fermentation; excrement, ordure. The fossil fæces of fishes, saurians, &c., are known as coprolites; the hardened excrement of dogs, wolves, and hyenas, as *album græcum*; that of mice as *album nigrum*.

bôll, bôŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, tŷis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tŷion, -şion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

fæc'-u-lā, s. [FECULA.]

*fæe, s. [FOE.]

*fæl, s. [A. S. *feal*, *fel*.] Ruin, destruction.

*fæem, s. [FOAM.] (Scotch.)

fa-en, pa. par. [FALL, v.] (Scotch.)

fā'-ēr-īe, fā'-ēr-ŷ, s. & a. [FAIRY.]

A. As substantive:

1. A fairy.

"Behold, thou *Faeries* sonne, with mortall eye

That living eye before did never see."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 38.

2. The nation or country of fairies; enchantment.

"The waies through which my weary steps I guye

In this delightful land of *Faery*."Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. (Introd.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to fairies; fairy.

"Of *Faery* land yet if he more enquire."Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. (Introd.)

fa fēn'-tō, s. [Ital.]

Mus.: A feigned F, or a feint upon that note.

fāf'-fle, v. i. [An onomatopoetic word.] To stammer.

fāg, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *flag* (v.) (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To grow weary; to faint with weariness; to give way.

"To *fag*: *deficere*."—Levins: *Manipulus Vocabulorum*.

*2. To labor hard; to work till weary at any task.

"I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit."—Mad. D'Arblay: *Diary*, i. 235.

3. To perform menial services for another; to act as a fag for another.

B. Transitive:

1. To tire out by labor; to exhaust; to make fatigued; as, I am quite *fagged*.

*2. To beat, to bang. (Ash.)

3. To use as a fag; to compel to perform menial offices for one.

"That small Turk

That *fagg'd* me! worse is now my work

A fag for all the town."

Hood: *Retrospective Review*.¶ To *fag* out:

1. Nautical:

(1) *Trans.*: To wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.(2) *Intrans.*: To become untwisted as the end of a rope.

2. Cricket: To field.

fag-end, s. [Prob. for *flag-end*=the end that hangs loose.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The latter or meaner part of anything.

"But of that place I must not attempt to write at the *fag-end* of a letter."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 486.

II. Naut.: The fringed or untwisted end of a rope.

fāg (1), s. [FAG, v.]

*1. A hard worker; a laborious drudge.

2. In English public schools a junior who has to perform certain duties, some of them of a menial character, for a senior.

*3. Fatigue, hard work.

4. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or of a rope.

fāg (2), *fagge, s. [A. S. *fēgan*, *gefēgan*=to join.]

1. A knot in cloth.

2. The paunch.

fagara, s. [Arab.] [XANTHOXYLON.]

*fāge, *fag-yn, *fagge, *faage, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *fadge*.]A. *Trans.*: To flatter.B. *Intrans.*: To use flattery.

*fāge, s. [FAGE, v.] A flatterer.

fāgged, pa. par. or a. [FAG, v.] Tired out, exhausted, worn out with work.

*fāg'-gēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *fag*; -ery.] The system of fagging in public schools.

fāg'-gīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. A thumping, a beating.

2. The system in English public schools that the junior boys shall fag or drudge for the seniors.

fāg'-gōt, *fag-ald, *fag-at, *fag-get, *fag-ot, *fag-ott, s. [Fr. *fagot*=a bundle of sticks; Ital. *fagotto*, *fangotto*, prob. from Lat. *fax*=a torch; Wel. *ffagod*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A bundle of sticks or small branches of trees, used for fuel, filling ditches, roadmaking, &c.

"Spare for no *fagotts*, let there be now."Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

* (2) A bundle of any material.

"Thick and strong with woolpacks and other *fagots*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 123.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company so as to hide the deficiency in the number.

"There were several counterfeit books which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 37.

(2) A contemptuous title for an old shriveled woman, who seems little better than a bundle of bones.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: A fascine (q. v.)."The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots*."—Addison.2. *Metal.*: A bundle of scrap or wrought-iron for working over. It is usually a bunch or pile of bars wedged together in a hoop. If it be large, a round bar in the center is surrounded by the shorter ones, and forms a porter by which the faggot is guided to and from the furnace and underneath the hammer.3. *Naut.*: A billet for stowing casks.

*faggot-stick, fagot-stick, s. A staff.

faggot-vote, s. An English political term thus explained: A vote manufactured by the purchase of a property, which is then divided into as many separate parts as will secure the right of voting for each part, these parts being then disposed of to persons of the same politics for a nominal consideration. Faggot-votes are chiefly resorted to in county elections.

faggot-voter, s. A person who holds or votes by right of a faggot-vote; a non-resident voter who for party purposes has obtained a merely legal qualification to vote, but who has no other interest in the county. (Eng.)

*faggot-waisted, *faggot-wasted, a. Arranged in pleats like a bundle of faggots.

fāg'-gōt, fāg'-ōt, v. t. [FAGGOT, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To bind or tie up in a faggot or bundle.

*2. To collect together.

fāg'-gōt-īng, fāg'-ōt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAGGOT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A term applied to the dressing or binding of the prunings or superfluous branches and sprays of hedges.

fāg'-gŷ, a. [Eng. *fag* (v.); -y.] Tiring, fatiguing; as, a *faggy* day, one that tires a person by its sultriness or heaviness.fā'-gīn, fā'-gīne, s. [Lat. *fag(us)*=a beech; Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]Chem.: The name given to a narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech. It is a yellow mass of a sweetish taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and sparingly in ether.*fāg'-ī-ō'-lī, s. [Ital. *fagioli*.] French beans.

fa-gō'-nī-a, s. [In honor of M. Fagon, archiater to Louis XIV.]

Bot.: A genus of sub-shrubs and herbs, with purple and violet flowers, belonging to the order Zygo-phylaceæ.

fa-gō-pyr'-ūm (pyr as pīr), s. [Gr. *phagein*=to eat; Lat. *fagus*=beech, and Gr. *pyrēn*=a kernel.]Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ, tribe Polygonæ. Its type is buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, often called by its old name, *Polygonum fagopyrum*. Its nuts are eaten for their mealy albumen, as are those of *F. tataricum*, and others.

fāg'-ōt, s. [FAGGOT, s.]

fa-gōt'-tō, s. [Ital.] The Italian name for the bassoon, by which it is generally known in instrumental scores. The name is said to be derived from its resemblance to a faggot or bundle of sticks. (Dr. Stone, in *Grove's Dict. of Music*.) [BASSOON.]

fāgŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

fāg'-sōme, fag-sum, a. [Eng. *fag*; -some.] Tiring, fatiguing, wearing.fāg'-sōme-nēss, fag-sum-nēss, s. [English *fagsome*; -ness.] The quality of being tiring or fatiguing.fā'-gūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phēgos*.]Bot.: The beech, a genus of trees belonging to the order Cupuliferae. The common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, is abundant in Britain. [BEECH.] There are about twenty known species, one of which, *F. antarctica*, is found in the antarctic regions.*fah, *fagh, *foh, *fowe, a. & s. [A. S. *fāh*, *fāg*; O. S. *fēh*; Goth. *faihur*.]

A. As adj.: Variegated, of different colors.

B. As subst.: Colored or variegated fur.

fahl'-ēr-z (z as ts), fahl'-ite, fahl'-ōre, s. [Ger. *fahl*=yellowish, and *erz*=ore.]

Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q. v.).

fahl'-ūn-ite, s. [From *Fahlun* in Sweden where it occurs; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral of grayish-green to olive-green color, occurring in six to twelve-sided prisms. Specific gravity 2.6-2.8; hardness 3.5-5.

¶ Hard *Fahlunite*:

Min.: The same as IOLITE (q. v.).

Fah'-rēn-heit, s. & a. [See A.]

A. As subst.: Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a philosophical instrument maker of Amsterdam, who was born at Danzig, toward the end of the seventeenth century, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1724, and died in 1740.

B. As adj.: According to the scale introduced by Fahrenheit for the graduation of his thermometers. This numbers the freezing point of water at 32°, i. e., at 32° above zero (q. v.), and the boiling point of water at 212°, leaving 180° between them. Fahrenheit introduced his scale in A. D. 1714. It is still used in this country, England, and Holland, though the Centigrade thermometer, which is much employed on the continent of Europe, is gradually displacing it, at least among scientific men. [THERMOMETER.]

*faie, v. i. [A. S. *fēgan*.] [FADGE.] To prosper, to succeed.fā'-i-ēnce (or as fā-yāns), s. [Fr., Ital. (*Porcellana di*) *Faenza*, from *Faenza* in Romagna, Italy, Lat. *Faventia*, the original place of manufacture.]

Pott.: A fine kind of pottery originally made in imitation of majolica, and afterward with characteristics of its own. The different kinds of faience are produced by the use of common or of fire-clay; the admixture of sand with the clay, as in Persian ware; the use of a transparent or of a colored glaze; of an opaque or translucent enamel, or by a combination of these processes on the same piece. This ware, having passed through the fire, preserves a certain amount of porosity, and is then covered with a glaze.

fāik (1), v. t. [A. S. *fēgan*.] [FADGE.] To fold to tuck up.

fāik (2), v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To grow faint, or weary, to fail, to give way.

2. To stop, to leave off.

B. Transitive:

1. To bate or lower the price of any commodity.

2. To excuse; to let go with impunity.

fāik (1), fāck, fake, s. [FAIK, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fold of a dress, &c.

2. A plaid; because worn in folds.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A winding or coil of a rope or hawser; when a cable is let out, the question is asked, "How many *fakes* are left?" i. e., how much remains uncoiled. In the coil the fakes are a helix, and a range or layer of fakes forms a tier. When the rope is arranged to run free, when let go, as in a rocket line, it is disposed in parallel binds of one fathom each.2. *Min.*: A miner's name for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as Blaes or Blaize.

fāik (2), falk, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The Razor-bill. (Scotch.)

f āik, fāiks, i'faiks, int. [A corrupt. of *faith*.] An oath= in faith.

Faience.

(From Italian Specimens in British Museum.)

fail, feal, fale, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground as united to the rest.

"Every fale
Overfrett with fulyeis, and fyguris full dyuers."
Douglas: *Virgil*, Prol. 400, 38.

2. A turf; a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward.

"He buildit ane huge wall of fail and deuit."—*Bellenden: Chronicle*, bk. v., ch. iv.

fail-dyke, s. A wall built of sods or turfs.

"In behint yon auld fail-dyke."
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 241.

fāil, *faile, *fail-en, *faill, *fal-y, *fayle, *fail-ye, v. i. & t. [Fr. *faillir*, from Lat. *fallo*=to alude, to deceive; cogn. with Gr. *sphallō*=to cause to fall, to deceive; O. H. Ger. *fallan*=to fall; Sp. & Port. *fallir*; Ital. *fallire*; Ger. *fehlen*; Sw. *fela*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be or become deficient or insufficient; to fail short; to cease to be sufficient for supply.

"Frut and corne ther faylede."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

2. To come short of the expected return; not to act up to expectation; as, The crops fail.

"He does not remember whether every grain came up, or not, but he thinks that very few failed."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. To be deficient or defective in.

"Though the steeds (your large supplies unknown)
Might fail of forage in the straitened town."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 255.

4. To come short of the proper or due amount or measure; as, to fail in respect.

5. To be guilty of omission or neglect.

"She will not fail, for lovers break not hours."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

6. To miss; not to produce the desired or expected effect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; as, The attack failed.

"If that faille than is all ydo."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,156.

7. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to be frustrated.

"In the lexicon of youth, which Fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As fail!"
Lytton: Richelieu, ii. 2.

8. To be deficient in duty.

"Sir Lowys failed nouht, his help was him redie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 99.

*9. To go wrong; to err, to blunder.

"Yef he failleth at his rekeninge, God nele naght faly at his."—*Ayenbite*, p. 173.

10. To lose strength, to sink, to decline.

"Much hast thou yet to see but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail."
Milton: P. L., xii. 9.

11. To lose spirit; to sink; as, His courage failed.

"Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should fail before me."—*Isaiah* lvii. 16.

*12. To perish, to die.

"Had the king in his last sickness failed."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*13. To become extinct; to cease to be.

"The faithful fail from among the children of men."—*Psalms* xii. 1.

14. To come to an end; to be annihilated.

"This empyreal substance cannot fail."
Milton: P. L., i. 117.

*15. To be inoperative.

"It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail."—*Luke* xvi. 17.

II. Comm.: To become unable to meet one's engagements; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

"He failed in July last with debts estimated at £90,000, and assets at £29,000."—*London Standard*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To deceive, to cheat.

"So lively and so like, that living sence it fayld."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 46.

2. To be wanting to.

"There shall not fail thee a man on the throne."—*2 Chron.* vi. 16.

3. To be insufficient for.

"Time would fail me to tell."—*Hebrews* xi. 32.

4. To desert; to disappoint; not to continue to assist or supply; to cease to afford aid or supply strength.

"Foreward he huld this monekes, and ne faillede hem noght."
St. Edmund Confessor, 592.

5. To neglect or omit to help or assist.

*6. To neglect; to omit to keep, observe, or perform.

"He failed his presence at the tyrant's feast."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 6.

7. To come short of; to fail of; not to attain or reach to.

"Though that seat of earthly bliss be failed."

Milton: P. R., iv. 612.

*8. To be deficient in.

"As a fol that failede his wittus."

Alexander and Dindimus, 266.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to fail*, *to fall short*, and *to be deficient*: "To fail marks the result of actions or efforts; a person fails in his undertaking: *fall short* designates either the result of actions, or the state of things; a person falls short in his calculation, or in his account; the issue falls short of the expectation: to be deficient marks only the state or quality of objects; a person is deficient in good manners. People frequently fail in their best endeavors for want of knowing how to apply their abilities; when our expectations are immoderate, it is not surprising if our success falls short of our hopes and wishes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāil, *faile, *faile, *fayle, *feyle, *failye, s. [O. Fr. *faillir*; Prov. *falha*, *failla*; Sp. *falla*; Ital. *fallia*, *falla*, *fallo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A failure; a falling or coming short; a deficiency; a want.

"What dangers by his highness' fail of issue
May drop upon this kingdom."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

*2. Specif., a failure or want of issue; extinction.

"How grounded he his title to the crown?
Upon our fail?" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

3. Failure, omission, neglect.

"The fail
Of any point in it shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

*4. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

"The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbor's fails than any way uncurtain them."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 80.

II. Scots Law: A legal subjection to a penalty in consequence of non-fulfillment of an engagement or duty.

¶ (1) **Sans faille, *sauns fayle*: Without fail, certainly.

(2) *Without fail*: Without doubt, assuredly, certainly.

"[He] thinketh, here cometh my mortal enemy,
Withouten faille, he must be ded or I."

Chaucer: C. T., 1,646.

***fāil'-aŋce, s.** [Fr. *faillance*, from *faillir*.] Failure, neglect, omission.

***fāil'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *fail*; -er.] Failure.

fāil'-īng, *fail-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAIL, v.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of becoming deficient or falling short; a deficiency, a failure.

"Thurgh failyng of fode,"

Destruction of Troy, 11,159.

2. The act of becoming bankrupt or insolvent; failure.

3. An imperfection, weakness, or fault.

"I have failings in common with every human being, besides my own peculiar faults."—*Fox: Speech on East India Bills*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *failing* and *failure*: "The failure bespeaks the action, or the result of the action; the failing is the habit, or the habitual failure: the former is said of our undertakings, the latter of our moral character. The failure is opposed to the success; the failing to the perfection. The merchant must be prepared for failures in his speculations; the statesman for failures in his projects, the result of which depends upon contingencies that are above human control. With our failings, however, it is somewhat different; we must never rest satisfied that we are without them, nor contented with the mere consciousness that we have them." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fāil'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *failing*; -ly.] By failing or failure.

fāil'-līs, s. [Fr.]

Her.: A failure or fracture in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

fāil'-ūre, s. [Eng. *fail*; -ure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A failing, a deficiency, a falling or coming short.

"If ever they fail of beauty their failure is not to be attributed to their size."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 24.

2. An omission, neglect, or non-performance; as, a failure to keep a promise or engagement.

3. A decay or defect from decay.

"A little inadvertency and failure of memory."—*South*.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to attain one's object; want of success.

"By his failure in that work he might lose the reputation he had gained."—*Malone: Life of Dryden*.

*5. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

II. Comm.: The act of becoming unable to meet one's engagements; a becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *failure*, *miscarriage*, and *abortion*: "Failure is more definite in its signification, and limited in its application; we speak of the failures of individuals, but of the miscarriages of nations or things; the failure reflects on the person so as to excite toward him some sentiment, either of compassion, displeasure, or the like; the miscarriage is considered mostly in relation to the course of human events. The abortion, in its proper sense, is a species of miscarriage; and in application a species of failure, as it applies only to the designs of conscious agents." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *failure* and *insolvency*, see *INSOLVENCY*.

fāin, *fagen, *fayn, *fayne, *fawe, *vayn, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fægen*; O. S. *fagan*=glad; Icel. *feginn*=glad; *fagna*=to be glad; Sw. *fågen*; O. H. Ger. *gafaban*=to be glad; *fagon*, *gafagon*=to satisfy.]

A. As adjective:

1. Glad, well-pleased, rejoiced, delighted.

"My lips will be fain when I sing unto thee."—*Psalms* lxxi. 21. (Prayer Book.)

2. Contented or willing to accept of or do something in default of better.

"And wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn?"

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

*3. Ambitious, desirous.

"Man and birds are fain of climbing high."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.

B. As adv.: Gladly, readily, with pleasure or joy.

"I would very fain speak with you."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

*C. As subst.: Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.

"Syr Garcy went crowland for fayne."

Bone Florence, 844.

fāin (1), *fagenien, *fagnen, *fain-en, *faun, *fawn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *fagenian*, *fægnian*, *fahnian*; O. H. Ger. *faginon*=to delight; Goth. *faginon*; Icel. *fagna*=to be glad; Sw. *fågna*.] [FAWN, v.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To be glad, to rejoice.

"Fele shule fagenien on his burthe."

Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 135.

2. To wish, to desire.

"Much they faynd to know who she mote be."

Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 6.

*3. To fawn.

"And fayre byfore tho men faynede with the tayles."

P. Plowman, C. xviii. 29.

B. Transitive:

*1. To make glad, to rejoice.

"To God that faines my youthede al."

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xlii.

*2. To welcome.

"He faynede here with milde mod."

Genesis and Exodus, 1,441

***fāin (2), *fayn, v.** [FEIGN.]

***fāi'-nê-âŋce, s.** [Fr.] Sloth, indolence, sluggishness.

"The mask of sneering faineance was gone."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xxvii.

fāi'-nê-ânt (t silent), a. [French=idle, sluggish, from *faine*=to do, and *néant*=nothing.] Do-nothing; idle, sluggish; an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the Maires du Palais. The same epithet was also applied to Louis V.

***fāin'-ēr, *fayn-are, s.** [Eng. *fain* (1), v.; -er.] A fawner, a flatterer.

***fāin'-hood, *fayn-hed, s.** [Eng. *fain*; -hood.] Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.

***fāin'-ish, a.** [Eng. *fain*; -ish.] Frisking, dashing. (*Ash*.)

***fāin'-ness, *faine-ness, *faynes, s.** [Eng. *fain*; -ness.] Joy, gladness.

fāint, *faynt, feint, *feynt, a. & s. [Fr. *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre*=to feign (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Feigned.

"Forget a faint tale vnder fals color."

Destruction of Troy, 12,590.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell. chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. Weak, feeble.

"Two hundred abode behind, which were so faint that they could not go over the brook Besor."—1 Samuel xxx. 10.

3. Languid, feeble, dull.

"And I was faint to swooning."

Tennyson: *Virien*, 180.

4. Dejected, depressed, dispirited.

"Consider him that endured such contradiction against himself, lest ye be weary and faint in your minds."—Hebrews xii. 3.

5. Cowardly, fearful, timid, faint-hearted.

"The fierce that vanquish and the faint that yield."
Byron: *Lara*, ii. x.

6. Feeble; without energy or vigor; not vigorous nor energetic.

"The enemy made a faint attempt to defend the vessels which were near Fort Saint Vaast."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

7. Not bright, not vivid, not well defined.

"The coloring [is] in some parts faint."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.

8. Not loud or clear; wanting in loudness, sharpness, or distinctness.

"The voice grew faint."

Tennyson: *Vision of Sin*, 207.

II. Law: Feigned, sham; as, a faint action.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A swoon; a fainting-fit.

2. *Distill. (pl.)*: The later results of distillation of wash, of low specific gravity, and reserved for redistillation, in consequence of its being strongly impregnated with fusel oil.

"Is it not a great fault among distillers to allow any of the faints to run among their pure goods? These faints are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish color; whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water."—Maccul: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 295.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faint* and *languor*: "*Faint* is less than *languid*; *faintness* is in fact in the physical application the commencement of *languor*; we may be *faint* for a short time, and if continued and extended through the limbs it becomes *languor*; thus we say to speak with a *faint* tone, and have a *languid* frame. In the figurative application, to make a *faint* resistance, to move with a *languid* air; to form a *faint* idea, to make a *languid* effort." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

faint-action, s.

Law: A sham, feigned, or collusive action.

*faint-draw, v. t. To draw or delineate lightly.

faint-pleader, s.

Eng. Law: A fraudulent, false or collusive manner of pleading to the deception of a third person.

faint, *feynte, *feynt-yn, v. i. & t. [FAINT, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become weak or feeble; to lose strength or vigor.

"Lift up thy hands toward him for the life of the young children that faint for hunger."—Lamentations xiv. 19.

2. To become feeble or languid.

"The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong; speedily it will faint and lose strength."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. To lose courage or spirit; to sink into dejection.

"And Jacob's heart fainted, for he believed them not."—Genesis xiv. 26.

4. To become indistinct or weak; to fade away.

"Where one color rises, or one faints."

J. Phillips: *Cider*, ii.

5. To lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon.

"[He] sinks and faints to see a brother's tears."

Duke: *Death of Charles II.*

*B. Transitive:

1. To make faint, weak, or feeble; to deprive of strength.

"Through failing of fode, that fainttes the pepull."

Destruction of Troy, II, 162.

2. To dispirit, to make dejected, to depress.

"It faints me

To think what follows."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

*faint'-full, a. [English faint; -ful(l).] Faint, languishing, languid.

faint'-heart, a. [Eng. faint, and heart.] Faint-hearted, timid, fearful.

faint'-heart-éd, *faint-harted, a. [English faint; -heart; -ed.] Cowardly, timid, fearful, spiritless.

faint'-heart-éd-lý, adv. [Eng. fainthearted; -ly.] In a fainthearted, cowardly manner.

faint'-heart-éd-nëss, s. [Eng. fainthearted; -ness.] The quality of being fainthearted; cowardice, timidity.

*faint'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. fainty; -ness.] The state of being fainty. (Ash.)

faint'-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAINT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or state of becoming faint.

2. Phys.: Syncope, a sudden suspension of the heart's action, of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion. This morbid state generally continues from a few seconds to a minute, but in some cases it lasts for hours and even for days. Organic and other diseases of the heart, the pericardium, and the large arteries, or malformation of these parts tend to produce, or at least to predispose, to syncope. It can be produced by pain, loss of blood, other evacuations when too copious, objects offensive to sight or smell, the impure air generated in crowded public buildings, &c. It rarely ends in death. It is more common in females than in men, and recovery is more rapid in the recumbent position. Fresh, cool air, cold water sprinkled on the face or taken into the stomach, stimulant scents, embrocations, &c., tend to bring a fainting-fit to a speedy close.

fainting-fit, s.

Physiol.: A fit characterized by the fainting of the person affected. [FAINTING, C. 2.]

*faint'-lîse, *faynt-ise, *feint-ise, *feynt-ise, *feynt-yse, s. [O. Fr. feintise, faintise.]

1. Deceit.

2. Cowardice, fear, faintheartedness, timidity.

faint'-ish, a. [Eng. faint; -ish.] Rather faint.

faint'-ish-nëss, s. [Eng. faintish; -ness.] A slight degree of faintness.

*faint'-lëss, a. [English faint; -less.] Without fainting or giving way; not ceasing.

*faint'-lîng, a. [English faint; dim. suff. -ling.] Timid, fainthearted, feeble-minded.

faint'-lý, *faynt-ly, *faynt-lie, *feynt-ly, *feinte-liche, adv. [Eng. faint; -ly.]

*1. With deceit, deceitfully.

"A gode acord to make, forsothe fülle fayntlie."

Robert de Brunne, p. 152.

2. In a feeble, weak manner; without energy.

"During one of these lucid intervals faintly expressed his gratitude to Lewis."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Feebly, languidly.

"Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts, will faintly burn."

Walsh: *Love and Jealousy*.

*4. With timidity or dejection; without spirit.

"[He] faintly now declines the fatal strife,

So much his love was dearer than his life."

Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 285.

5. Not clearly, distinctly, or vividly; without vividness or distinctness.

"An obscure and confused idea represents the object so faintly, that it does not appear plain to the mind."—Watts. (Johnson.)

6. Indistinctly; not clearly or plainly.

"Though faintly, merrily—far and far away,

He heard the pealing of his parish bells."

Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 615.

faint'-nëss, *feynt-nes, *feynte-nesse, *feynt-nesse, s. [Eng. faint; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of feeling or being faint; a loss of strength, energy, or activity; feebleness, weakness.

"As she was speaking she fell down for faintness."—Exodus xv. 15.

2. Languor, feebleness, want of energy.

"Unsoundness of counsels, or faintness in following and effecting the same."—Spenser: *Present State of Ireland*.

*3. Timidity, faintheartedness, cowardice.

"The paleness of this flower

Bewrayed the faintness of my master's heart."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

4. Feebleness or indistinctness, as of sound, color, &c.

faints, s. pl. [FAINT, a. B. 2.]

*faint'-ý, *faynt-ye, a. [Eng. faint; -y.] Faint, weak, feeble.

fäir, *fag-er, *faig-er, *fai-er, *fare, *fayer, *fayre, *feir, *feire, *vair, *veir, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fæger*; cogn. with Icel. *fagr*; Dau. *feir*; Sw. *fager*; Goth. *fagre*; O. H. Ger. *fagar*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Beautiful, elegant of feature, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

"In that land ben many fairere women than in any other contree beyonde the see."—Maundeville, p. 207.

2. Pleasing to the mind; excellent, admirable.

3. Clear; free from spots or any dark color; not dark.

"The color of beautiful bodies must not be dusky or muddy, but clean and fair."—Burke: *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 17.

*4. Clear, pure, clean.

"Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the color of them."—Boyle: *On Colors*.

5. Clear, unspotted, pure in heart.

"Sylvia is too fair, too pure, too holy."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

6. Free from clouds; not cloudy or overcast; serene.

"In some fair evening on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade."

Pope: *Epistle* v. 31.

7. Free from obstruction; open, clear, unobstructed; as, a fair view.

8. Favorable, prosperous, auspicious; as, a fair wind.

"The wretched man had entered life with the fairest prospects."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*9. Likely to succeed; in a position of advantage.

"Yourself, renowned prince, stood as fair

As any comer I have looked on yet."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

10. Equal, just, equitable.

"The arrogance of the Romans in refusing the fair offers of the Samnites."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

11. Just, upright; not using any fraudulent or unfair arts or means.

"The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,

And even the best by fits what they despise."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 233.

12. Not effected by any unfair or unlawful means; not foul.

13. Free from any unfair influences or conduct; affording free and honest scope for trial; as, a fair field and no favor; fair play.

14. Civil, obliging, polite; not harsh or rude; kind.

15. Flattering, obsequious.

"Believe them not, though they speak fair words unto thee."—Jeremiah xii. 6.

*16. Liberal; not narrow.

*17. Mild; not severe.

"To lie obscured, which were a fair dismission."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 688.

18. Free from obscurities; legible, plain, clear, distinct; as, a fair hand, fair handwriting.

19. Free from stain or blemish; of good repute; unspotted.

"His character, by comparison with the characters of those who surrounded him, was fair."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

20. Passably good; moderately favorable; rather better than indifferent.

"With at least an equally fair prospect of success."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

21. Average; fairly chosen.

"He was a fair specimen of his class."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*22. Even; neat, in order.

"Have you laid fair the bed?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

*23. Used as an expletive of courtesy; as, fair sir, fair cousin, &c.

"Fare you well, fair gentlemen."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: A fair wind, one that favors the ship. Fair is more comprehensive than large, since it includes about sixteen points, whereas large is confined to the beam or quarter, that is, to a wind which crosses the keel at right angles or obliquely from the stern, but never to one right astern.

2. Shipbuild.: Applied to the evenness or regularity of a curve or line.

B. As adverb:

*1. In a beautiful, elegant, or neat manner.

"All the pictures fairest lined."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

*2. Brightly, clearly.

"The moon shines fair."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

3. Favorably, auspiciously, fortunately.

"The wind blows fair from land."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

4. Civilly, kindly; not rudely nor harshly.

"Speak me fair in death."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

5. Fairly, honestly, justly, equitably.

"My mother played my father fair."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr. rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. On good terms; as, to stand *fair* with the world.

*7. In a clear, plain, distinct, or legible hand.

"Is it not *fair* writ?"—*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.

*8. Softly, gently.

"Soft and *fair*, friar."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 4.

9. Reasonably: as, He charged *fair* for the goods. (*Colloquial.*)

*C. As substantive:

1. Used elliptically for a fair or beautiful woman.

"O happy *fair*!

Your eyes are lodestars, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. Beauty, fairness.

"Where *fair* is not, praise cannot mend the brow."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

¶ *The fair*: The female sex; women collectively.

"None but the brave deserve the *fair*."

Dryden: Alexander's Feast.

¶ (1) *Fair and square*: Honestly, justly; with straightforwardness.

(2) *Fair fall you, fair fa' you*: Good luck to you. (*Scotch.*)

(3) *To be in a fair way or road to*: To be proceeding without obstruction toward; to be likely to attain or reach; to stand a fair chance of arriving at.

(4) *To bid fair*: To promise well; to be in a fair way; to present a fair prospect.

(5) *To lead fair*:

Naut.: Ropes are said to lead *fair* when they suffer little friction in a pulley.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fair* and *clear*: "*Fair* is used in a positive sense; *clear* in a negative: there must be some brightness in what is *fair*; there must be no spots in what is *clear*. The weather is said to be *fair*, which is not only free from what is disagreeable, but somewhat enlivened by the sun; it is *clear* when it is free from clouds or mists. A *fair* skin approaches to the white; a *clear* skin is without spots or irregularities.

(2) He thus discriminates between *fair*, *honest*, *equitable*, and *reasonable*: "*Fair* is said of persons or things; *honest* mostly characterizes the person, either as to his conduct or his principle. When *fair* and *honest* are both applied to the external conduct, the former expresses more than the latter: a man may be *honest* without being *fair*; he cannot be *fair* without being *honest*. A man may be an *honest* dealer while he looks to no one's advantage but his own: the *fair* man always acts from a principle of right; the *honest* man may be so from a motive of fear. . . . When *fair* is employed as an epithet to qualify things, or to designate their nature, it approaches very near in signification to *equitable* and *reasonable*; they are all opposed to what is unjust: *fair* and *equitable* suppose two objects put in collision; *reasonable* is employed abstractedly; what is *fair* and *equitable* is so in relation to all circumstances; what is *reasonable* is so of itself. An estimate is *fair* in which profit and loss, merit and demerit, with every collateral circumstance, is duly weighed; a judgment is *equitable* which decides suitably and advantageously for both parties; a price is *reasonable* which does not exceed the limits of reason or propriety. A decision may be either *fair* or *equitable*; but the former is said mostly in regard to trifling matters, even in our games and amusements, and the latter in regard to the important rights of mankind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fair-appearing*, *fair-complexioned*, *fair-haired*, *fair-shining*, &c.

**fair-boding*, *a.* Of a good omen; auspicious. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.)

fair-calling, *fair-ca'in*, *a.*

1. Smooth-tongued; fair-spoken.

2. Flattering, cajoling.

fair-catch, *s.*

Football: A catch made direct from a kick by one of the opponents, or from a punt-out by one of the same side, provided the man while making the catch makes a mark with his heel, and no other player of his side has touched the ball.

**fair-conditioned*, *a.* Of good disposition.

fair-curve, *s.*

Naut.: A term in delineating ships, applied to a winding line, the shape of which is varied according to the part of the ship which it is intended to describe. This curve is not answerable to any of the figures of conic sections, although it occasionally partakes of them all.

fair-days, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in some parts of the north of England to the *Potentilla anserina*, though not for the reason usually assigned—viz., that it expands its bright flowers only in clear weather and sunshine—for the blossoms always remain open.

**fair-faced*, *a.*

I. *Literally*:

1. Having a fair or handsome face.

2. Looking kindly.

II. *Fig.*: Double-faced; professing great affection or kindness falsely.

fair-farand, *a.* Fair seeming; having a specious appearance. (*Scotch.*)

fair-fashioned, *fair-fassint*, *a.* Having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance in manner.

fair-folk, *fare-folk*, *s.* The fairies. (*Scotch.*)

fair-fure-days, *adv.* [FURE-DAYS.]

fair-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Potentilla anserina*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

[FAIR-DAYS, *s.*]

2. *Ranunculus bulbosus*. (*Jamieson.*)

fair-hair, *s.*

1. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep.

2. A blonde or person whose hair is light in color.

fair-in-sight, *s.*

Bot.: *Campanula patula*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-lead, *s.*

Naut.: A term applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead *fair*. (*Smyth.*)

fair-leader, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A thimble or cringle to guide a rope.

2. A strip of wood with holes in it, for running rigging to lead through. (*Smyth.*)

fair-leather, *s.* Leather finished in the natural color or that imparted by the tanning process; free from any special coloring.

fair-maid, *s.* A fisherman's term for a dried pilchard. (*Eng. Colloq.*) (*Smyth.*)

fair-maid of France, *s.*

Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FRANCE.]

fair-maids, *s.*

Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FEBRUARY.]

fair-maids of February, *s.*

Bot.: *Galanthus nivalis*, alluding to the blossoming of the snowdrop about February 2 (Candlemas Day). (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-maids of France, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Saxifraga granulata*; (2) *Achillea ptarmica*; (3) *Ranunculus aconitifolius*; (4) *Lychnis flos-cuculi*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-maids of Kent, *s.*

Bot.: The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus aconitifolius*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-minded, *a.* Honest-minded, fair, impartial, just.

fair-natured, *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured.

fair-play, *s.* Equitable conduct; fair or just treatment.

fair-spoken, *a.* Using civil, polite, or courteous language; courteous, polite, plausible.

**fair-told*, *faire-told*, *a.* Well-told, pleasing, interesting.

fair-way, *s.*

Naut.: The navigable part of a river, channel, or harbor.

fair-weather, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Existing or done in pleasant weather: as, a *fair-weather* voyage.

*2. *Fig.*: Appearing or showing only in times of prosperity; as, *fair-weather* Christians, *fair-weather* friends; delicate.

fair-world, *s.* A state of prosperity.

fair, *v. t. & i.* [FAIR, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make fair or beautiful.

"Fairing the foul with art's false-borrowed face."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 127.

2. To adjust; to make or form into a regular shape.

II. *Naut.*: To clip regularly, as the timbers of a ship.

B. *Intrans.*: To become fine; to clear up. (Said of the weather.)

"Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark that it didna seem like to fair."—*The Smugglers*, i. 162.

fair (1), **feire*, **feyre*, *s.* [O. Fr. *feire*, *foire*; Fr. *foire*, from Lat. *feriæ*=(1) a holiday, (2) a fair; Port. *feira*; Ital. *fiera*.] A stated market in a particular town or place, held generally annually, for

the sale of various commodities; as, cattle-fairs, horse-fairs, &c. Fairs took their origin in church festivals, when persons from various parts met, and took the opportunity of buying or selling such commodities as they possessed or needed. This origin is commemorated in the Latin *feriæ*, for *feriæ*=feast-days, from the same root as Eng. *feast* and *festal*, and in the German *messe*, which means both *mass* and *fair*. The most celebrated fairs in the world are those of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, Lyons in France, and Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany. In this country nearly all of the states, and many of the cities, towns, and counties hold annual agricultural and mechanical exhibitions which are called fairs. [FESTIVAL.]

"To bringen me gay thinges fro the feyre."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,802.

¶ *A day after the fair, A day behind the fair*: Too late.

**fair* (2), **fayr*, **far*, *s.* [AFFAIR, 1.]

1. Business; affair.

2. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.

3. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.

4. A funeral solemnity.

**faird*, *s.* [FARE, *v.*]

1. Passage; course.

2. Expedition; enterprise.

**fair-hood*, **fair-hede*, **fair-ed*, **faire-hed*, *s.* [Eng. *fair*; -hood.] Fairness, beauty.

**fair-i-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *fairy*; -ly.] In a fairy-like manner; as a fairy would do.

fair-ing, *s.* [Eng. *fair* (1), *s.*; -ing.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A present brought from a fair.

2. Anything unexpected or unpleasant; as a beating.

"O Tam, O Tam, thou'll get thy *fairing*,

In hell they'll roast thee like a herring."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

II. *Ship-build.*: A corrective process by which errors in the plans are detected before the actual construction of the vessel begins.

fair-ish, *a.* [Eng. *fair*, *a.*; -ish.] Pretty fair; tolerably large.

**fair-ish-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *fairish*; -ly.] In a fairish or tolerably fair manner.

fair-ly, **fayre-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *fair*; -ly]

1. In a fair, beautiful, or elegant manner; handsomely.

"Degrees being vizarded,

The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. In a becoming manner; decently, honorably.

"Thou doest thy office *fairly*."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

3. Kindly, gently, politely, civilly.

"Then *fairly* I bespoke the officer."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

4. Justly, honestly, with fairness; equitably; as, to treat a person *fairly*.

"He generally spoke truth and dealt *fairly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*5. Auspiciously, fortunately.

"Our soldiers stand full *fairly* for the day."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 3.

6. Softly, gently.

7. Passably or tolerably well; as, He does his work *fairly*.

8. Completely; without reserve.

"I shall believe you when he *fairly* gives them up."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 314.

9. In a plain, clear, or legible hand; legibly.

"Come with petitions *fairly* penned,

Desiring I would stand their friend."

Pope: Imit. of Horace, sat. vi. 65.

fair-ness, **fair-nesse*, **fair-nes*, **fagh-er-ness*, **fayr-nes*, **feir-nesse*, **veir-ness*, *s.* [A. S. *fægerness*, from *fæger*=fair.]

1. The quality of being fair; beauty, handsomeness.

2. The quality of being clear or free from blemishes or dark color.

3. Honesty, justness, candor.

4. Fineness, or clearness of weather.

5. Neatness, distinctness, legibility.

fair-y, **fa-er-ie*, **fair-ye*, **fai-er-ie*, **far-y*, **fai-er-y*, **fay-er-ie*, **fay-ry*, **fay-er-y*, **fei-ri*, **feyr-ye*, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *faerie*=enchantment, from *fae* (Fr. *fée*)=a fairy; Fr. *féerie*.] [FAY, *s.*]

A. As substantive:

*1. Enchantment.

"That thou herdest is *fairy*."

Alisaunder, 6,924.

*2. Illusion, deception.

"To prene this world alwey, iwis,

Hit nis but fantum and *feiri*."

Early Eng. Poems, p. 134.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*3. Fairy-land.

"And I, quod sche, am queen of *faerie*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,190.

*4. The inhabitants of fairy-land; fairies, spirits, collectively.

"All was this lond fulfilled of *fayrie*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,442.

5. A fay; an imaginary, supernatural being or spirit, supposed to be able to assume human form, and to meddle for good or for evil in the affairs of men; an elf.

"Round about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and *fairies* in a ring."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

6. An enchantress; a person of more than human power.

"To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 8.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with fairies; resembling a fairy; fanciful; airy; enchanted.

fairy-beads, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The small perforated and radiated joints of the fossil Crinoidea, found abundantly in the shales and limestones of the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation; also called St. Cuthbert's Beads.

fairy-bell, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, the common fox-glove.

fairy-butter, *s.*

Bot.: *Tremella albidula*.

fairy-cap, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairy-cheeses, *s.*

Bot.: *Malva rotundifolia*.

fairy-circle, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]

fairy-cups, *s.*

Bot.: *Primula veris*.

fairy-fingers, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairy-flax, *s.*

Bot.: *Linum catharticum* or *L. perenne*.

fairy-glove, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove. (Britten & Holland.)

fairy-green, *s.* A small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf; really a fungus growth, but supposed to be due to the dances of the fairies. Their formation is very simple, natural, and easily accounted for. The center of the circle begins with a single fungus, which performs its functions and dies. The next season another patch appears outside the spot occupied by the original, forming a small ring, and this is repeated from year to year, the ring increasing in size. The decay of the previous fungi rendering the soil unfit for the reproduction of the same species, the mycelium or spores find fresh soil on the external margin of the ring, and again germinate. One species of fairy-ring fungus, *Marasmius oreades*, is edible, and is called the Champignon (*q. v.*).

fairy-hammer, *s.* A piece of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and once probably used as such.

fairy-hillocks, *s. pl.* Verdant knolls, in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the vulgar idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there.

fairy-king, *s.* The king of the fairies, or of fairy-land.

fairy-land, *s.* The land or abode of fairies.

fairy-lint, *s.*

Bot.: *Linum catharticum*. (Britten & Holland.)

fairy-loaves, *s. pl.* A name given in some localities to the chalk anachytes.

fairy-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: The name given in Australia to a martin, *Hirundo artel*.

fairy-money, *s.*

1. Treasure-trove.

2. Money given by the fairies was said to change after a time into withered leaves or rubbish; hence, something which becomes valueless.

fairy-pavement, *s.* One of the cubes used in Roman pavements.

fairy-purses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A kind of fungus . . . like a cup, or old-fashioned purse, with small objects inside; probably *Nidularia campanulata*. (Britten & Holland.)

fairy-queen, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

fairy-ring, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]

fairy-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A species of phyllopodous crustacean, *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, occasionally found in freshwater ponds in Europe. It is about one inch in length, and nearly transparent.

fairy-sparks, *s. pl.* The phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances; believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-stone, *s.* A name given by the peasantry in the south of England to the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk; also, a term used by geologists for recent concretions of hardened clay or clay ironstone occurring near the source of certain chalybeate springs. (Page.)

fairy-tale, *s.* A tale about or relating to fairies; a fanciful tale.

fairy-thimbles, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairy-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairies'-bath, *s.*

Bot.: *Peziza coccinea*.

fairies'-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Cuscuta epithymum*.

fairies'-horse, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio jacobæa*, from the superstition that fairies rode on it.

fairies'-petticoats, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

fairies'-table, *fairies'-tables*, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Agaricus campestris*; (2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

fäir'-ÿ-ÿsm, *s.* [Eng. *fairy*; -ism.] Fairyland, enchantment.

***fäis'-i-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] That can or may be done; feasible.

***fäit, *fayt**, *s.* [Fr.] A thing done; a feat; a deed.

fait accompli, *s.* [Fr.] A fact already accomplished or completed; a scheme or idea already carried out.

***fait-en**, *v. i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faitour*.]

A. Intrans.: To beg; to go begging.

B. Trans.: To beg for, to ask.

***fäit-ër-ïe, *fait-er-ye, *fait-ry**, *s.* [FAITOUR.] Cheating, deceit, fraud.

***fäit-ër-öus**, *a.* [FAITOUROUS.]

fäith, *fayth, *faythe, *feith, *fay, *fey, *feye, *feyth, *s.* [O. Fr. *fei, feid, foi, foit*; Fr. *foi*, from Lat. *fides*; cogn. with Gr. *pistis*=faith; Sp. & Port. *fe*; Ital. *fede*. The *th* was added in English in order to make the word analogous in form to *truth, wealth, health, &c.* (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Faithfulness, fidelity; adherence to duty or engagements; constancy.

2. A promise or pledge given; a word of honor.

"I have given him my *faith*, and sworn my allegiance to him."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Spec.: A vow of love.

"Biron hath plighted *faith* to me."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

4. Sincerity, honesty, veracity.

"Upon whose *faith* and honor I repose."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

5. The assent of the mind to what is stated or put forward by another; trust or confidence in the veracity or authority of another; firm and earnest belief in the statements or propositions of another on the ground of the manifest truth of that which he utters.

"All my honest *faith* in thee is lost."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 152.

6. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

"Even so *faith*, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, Thou hast *faith* and I have works; shew me thy *faith* without thy works, and I will shew thee my *faith* by my works."—James ii. 17, 18.

7. That which is believed on any subject in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed in and held; a creed.

"Don't you think that some definite *faith* or other is needed by the world?"—Mallock: *New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

*8. True love.

"Lest *faith* turn to despair."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

9. Credibility, reliability, trustworthiness.

II. Technically:

1. **Scripture**:

(1) **Old Test.**: It occurs but twice—viz., in Deut. xxxii. 20, where it seems to mean trustworthiness; and in Hab. ii. 4, where it is belief in Divine intimations of futurity.

(2) **New Test.**: It occurs more than 100 times, the majority of them being in the Epistles of St. Paul. It is the corresponding word to the Greek *pistis*, which with a Being or person for the object, means trust, and with a thing for the object, belief. It is from *peithomai*=to be prevailed upon, won over, or persuaded to comply, also to believe in.

2. **Theol.**: The older Scriptural commentary writers, Cruden for example, enumerated at least four kinds of faith.

(1) Historical faith, giving a bare assent to Scripture doctrine, but with no fruits following—the faith described in James ii. 17, 24.

(2) Temporary faith, like that described in Matt. xiii. 20.

(3) The faith of miracles (Matt. xvii. 20, and Acts iv. 9); and

(4) Justifying faith. With reference to this, the eleventh of the Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church says: "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Wherefore that we are justified by Faith only is a most wholesome Doctrine and very full of Comfort, as more largely is expressed in the Homily of Justification." The Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, Scottish Church, teach exactly the same doctrine. "Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon Him alone for salvation, as He is offered to us in the gospel." (Shorter Catechism, Q. 86.)

B. As interj. or exclam.: In faith, in truth; verily, indeed.

"They have no more religion, *faith!* than you."
Dryden: *Satire on the Dutch*.

¶ (1) **In faith**: In deed, in truth.

(2) **In good faith**: With honesty and uprightness; straightforwardly.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *faith* and *creed*: "These words are synonymous when taken for the thing trusted in or believed; but they differ in this, that *faith* has always a reference to the principle in the mind; *creed* only respects the thing which is the object of *faith*: the former is likewise taken generally and indefinitely; the latter particularly and definitely, signifying a set form; hence we say to be of the same *faith*, or to adopt the same *creed*. The holy martyrs died for the *faith* as it is in Christ Jesus; every established form of religion will have its peculiar *creed*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *faith* and *fidelity*: "Though derived from the same source, they differ widely in meaning: *faith* here denotes a mode of action, namely, an acting true to the *faith* which others repose in us; *fidelity*, a disposition of the mind to adhere to that *faith* which others repose in us. We keep our *faith*, we show our *fidelity*. *Faith* is a public concern: it depends upon promises: *fidelity* is a private or personal concern: it depends upon relationships and connections. . . . A breach of *fidelity* attaches disgrace to the individual; for *fidelity* is due from a subject to a prince, or from a servant to his master, or from married people one to another. No treaty can be made with him who will keep no *faith*; no confidence can be placed in him who discovers no *fidelity*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

faith-breach, *s.* A breach of faith or honor.

faith-cure, *s.* The practice of ignoring medical skill in the treatment of disease, and relying wholly on prayer or religious faith to effect a cure; a cure thus effected.

***fäith**, *v. t.* [FAITH, *s.*] To give faith or credence to; to believe, to credit.

***fäithed**, *a.* [Eng. *faith*; -ed.] Holding a faith or creed.

"Thare aren they folk that hav most God in awe,
And strengest *faithed* ben, I understond."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, i.

fäith'-fûl, *feith-ful, *feyth-fulle, *feythe-fulle, *a. & s.* [Eng. *faith*; -ful(l).]

A. As adjective:

1. Full of faith; inclined or ready to believe in the statements or propositions of another.

"You are not *faithful*, sir."—Ben Jonson.

2. Exhibiting or proving faith.

"By faith and *faithful* works."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 64.

3. Firm, true, and constant to duty; loyal; of true fidelity.

"So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found,
Among the faithless *faithful* only he."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 896, 897.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ. Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

4. Firm in adherence to the truths of religion.
 "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—*Revelation* ii. 10.

5. Observant of engagements, promises or compacts; true to one's word.
 "Faithful to whom? To thy rebellious crew?"
Milton: P. L., iv. 952.

6. Upright, honest, true.
 "In action faithful, and in honor clear."
Pope: Moral Essays, v. 68.

7. That may be trusted; trustworthy; upright.
 "The same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also."—*2 Timothy* ii. 2.

8. True; worthy of belief.
 "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance."—*1 Timothy* i. 15.

9. Exact, accurate, true; conformable to truth or to an original; as, a faithful narrative, a faithful likeness.
 "They were close imitators of nature, and have perhaps transmitted more faithful representations."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i., ch. vii.*

*B. As subst.: A trusty adherent.
 "Colored by your outcries against those his old faithfuls."—*British Bellman* (1648).

¶ The faithful: Those who are true adherents to a particular creed or system of religious belief.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between faithful and trusty: "Faithful respects the principle altogether; it is suited to all relations and stations, public and private; trusty includes not only the principle, but the mental qualifications in general; it applies to those in whom particular trust is to be placed. It is the part of a Christian to be faithful to all his engagements; it is a particular excellence in a servant to be trusty. Faithful is applied in the improper sense to an unconscious agent; trusty may be applied with equal propriety to things as to persons. We may speak of a faithful saying, or a faithful picture; a trusty sword, or a trusty weapon." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*fāith'-fūl-līst, s. [Eng. faithful; -ist.] A believer.

fāith'-fūl-lī, *fēithe-ful-ly, *feyth-ful-lye, adv. [Eng. faithfully; -ly.]

1. With a firm belief in others, or in religion.

2. With a strict adherence to truth and duty; loyally.

"The docile mind may soon thy precepts know,
 And hold them faithfully."
Johnson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

3. Without failure of performance; honestly, exactly; in full accordance with the directions or wishes of another.
 "And faithfully my last desires fulfill."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides xi.

4. With earnest or strong professions; earnestly.
 "He did faithfully promise to be still in the king's power."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

5. Honestly, truly; in conformity with truth, fact, or an original; accurately.
 "A case
 So far removed by time and place,
 Is seldom faithfully related."
Cambridge: Learning; A Dialogue.

fāith'-fūl-nēss, *fāith-ful-ness, s. [English faithful; -ness.] The quality of being faithful; fidelity, loyalty, honesty, constancy.

"He surrendered the same with as much faithfulnesse as might be."—*Golding: Justine, fo. 21.*

fāith'-lēss, *fāith-lesse, a. [Eng. faith; -less.]

1. Not believing; unbelieving; not giving credit to.
 "Be not faithless but believing."—*John* xx. 27.

2. Without belief in the truths of religion; unbelieving.

3. Not adhering to engagements, vows, or duty; disloyal, unfaithful.
 "A faithless and shameless man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

4. Not observant of promises.

*5. Characterized by a want of good faith; dishonorable, disgraceful, treacherous.
 "To make the breach the faithless act of Troy."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 98.

*6. Not to be trusted; untrustworthy, deceptive, delusive.
 "Still, perhaps, with faithless gleam,
 Some other loiterer beguiling."
Wordsworth: Lines while Sailing in a Boat at Even.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between faithless and unfaithful: "Faithless is mostly employed to denote a breach of faith; and unfaithful to mark the want of fidelity. The former is positive; the latter is rather negative, implying a deficiency. A prince, a government, a people, or an individual, is said to be faithless; a husband, a wife, a servant, or any individual unfaithful. . . . A woman is

faithless to her husband who breaks the marriage vow; she is unfaithful to him when she does not discharge the duties of a wife to the best of her abilities."

(2) He thus discriminates between faithless and perfidious: "A faithless man is faithless only for his own interest; a perfidious man is expressly so to the injury of another. A friend is faithless who consults his own safety in time of need; he is perfidious if he profits by the confidence reposed in him to plot mischief against the one to whom he has made vows of friendship. Faithlessness does not suppose any particular efforts to deceive; it consists of merely violating that faith which the relation produces; perfidy is never so complete as when it has most effectually assumed the mask of sincerity. . . . Perfidy may lie in the will to do; treachery lies altogether in the thing done: one may therefore be perfidious without being treacherous. . . . On the other hand, we may be treacherous without being perfidious. . . . A servant may be both perfidious and treacherous to his master; a citizen may be treacherous but not perfidious toward his country." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāith'-lēss-lī, *fāith-lesse-ly, adv. [English faithless; -ly.] In a faithless or unfaithful manner; treacherously, dishonorably.

"And not faithlessly betrayed but sincerely discharged the several trusts reposed in us."—*Penryn: Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 218.*

fāith'-lēss-nēss, *fāith-lesse-ness, s. [Eng. faithless; -ness.] The quality or state of being faithless or unfaithful; disloyalty; perfidy; treachery; inconstancy; unfaithfulness.

"Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disaster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

*fāith'-lī, *faythe-ly, *fēith-li, *fēith-liche, *feyth-ly, adv. [Eng. faith; -ly.] Faithfully; in good faith; truly, honestly.

"This forward to fulfill faithfully thou swere."
Destruction of Troy, 11,447.

fāith'-wōr-thī-nēss, s. [English faithworthy; -ness.] The quality of being deserving of faith or credit; trustworthiness.

fāith'-wōr-thī, a. [English faith; -worthy.] Deserving of faith or credit; trustworthy.

*fāit'-īng, *fāit-yng, s. [FAITEN.] Begging under false pretenses.

*fāi'-tōur, *fa-tur, *fa-ture, *fay-tour, s. [O. Fr. faiteur; Fr. faiteur, from Lat. factor=a doer, a perpetrator.] A lazy, disreputable fellow; a scoundrel, a vagabond.

*faitour's-grass, *faytowrys-gresse, *fay-tours-gress, s.
 Bot.: Probably *Euphorbia esula*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*fāi'-tōur-ōus, *fāi'-tēr-ōus, a. [Eng. faitour; -ous.] Mean, low, dishonorable, disgraceful.

*fāi'-trī, s. [FAITERIE.]

fāix, exclam. [A corrupt. of faith (q. v.).] In faith; verily. (*Irish.*)

fāke (1), s. [FAIK.]

fāke (2), s. [FAKE, v.] A poison; a mixture for hocussing (q. v.). (*Slang.*)

fāke (3), s. A sham or deceit; a false report; a cooked-up article in a newspaper.

fāke, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat. facio.] (*Slang.*)

A. Transitive:

1. To do or make anything.

2. To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.

3. To steal.

4. To hocus (q. v.); to poison.

B. Intrans.: To steal, to rob.

"They molest not beggars unless they fake to boot."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth, ch. iv.*

fāk'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. fake (v.); -er.] One who steals anything; a pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

fa-kir (kir as kēr), fa-keēr, fu-geer, s. [Arab.=one of an order of mendicants, corresponding to the Pers. Dervish (q. v.), from fakr=poverty.]

1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant. Among Anglo-Indians, and even among the Hindoos, it is often used for a native mendicant of any faith; but specifically it is one of the Mohammedan religion; a Hindoo mendicant being better called a Gosavee (q. v.). Mohammedan Fakirs in the East either live in communities, like the Christian Cœnobites, or are solitary, like the Eremites. The latter wander from place to place, are of filthy habits, and are regarded by the unthinking Mohammedan multitude as men of great sanctity. There are many ramifications both of the fixed and the wandering Fakirs.

2. A slang name given in this country to one of the numerous street merchants and mountebanks that infest our larger towns and cities; a peddler.

*fal. s. [FALL. s.]

*fāl'-bā-lā, s & a. [FURBELOW.]

A. As subst.: A piece of stuff plaited, and puckered in a gown or petticoat.

B. As adj.: Made of the stuff described in A.

fāl'-cā-de, s. [Fr., from Lat. falx (gen. falcis)=a sickle.] *Manège*. (See extract.)

"A horse is said to make falcades when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a falcade is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

fāl'-cār'-i-ōus, a. [Lat. falcarius, from falx (gen. falcis)=a scythe, sickle.]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

fāl'-cāte, fāl'-cāt-ēd, a. & s. [Lat. falcatus=provided with a sickle; like a scythe; falx (gen. falcis)=a sickle, a scythe; Ital. falcato; Sp. falcado.]

A. As adj. (of both forms):

I. Ord. Lang.: Hooked; bent or curved like a sickle or scythe.

II. Technically:

*1. Astron.: Applied to the moon when in her first and fourth quarters.

2. Bot.: Curved like a sickle; applied to leaves, &c.

3. Zool.: Applied to a part curved, with the apex acute.

*B. As subst. (of the form falcate): A figure formed by two curves bending the same way, and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating on a straight margin resembling a sickle.

fāl'-cā-tion, s. [Lat. falcatus.] Crookedness; a form like that of a reaper's hook.

*fāl'-cā-tōr, s. [Lat. falx (genit. falcis)=a scythe, a sickle.] One who cuts with a scythe or sickle.

*fāl'-cā-tōr'-i-ōus, a. [Lat. falcatus], and Eng. adj. suff. -orious.]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

fāl'-chion, *fau-chon, *fa-choun, *faw-chun, s. [Fr. fauchon, from Ital. falcione=a scimitar, from Low Lat. falcio, from Lat. falx (genit. falcis)=a sickle, scythe.] A broad sword with a slightly curved point, in extensive use during the middle ages from its convenient form, it being shorter than the ordinary military sword, and less heavy.

fāl'-cī-form, a. [Lat. falx (genit. falcis)=a scythe, a sickle, and forma=form, shape; Fr. falciforme.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Having the form of a sickle; resembling a sickle.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Falcate, curved.

2. Anat.: Applied to different parts; the broad or suspensory ligament of the liver is sometimes called the falciform ligament.

fāl'-cō, s. [Low Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of diurnal birds of prey, including the Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*, Hobby, *F. sub-buteo* and Merlin, *F. aesalon*.

fāl'-cōn (l silent), *fau-con, *fau-coun, *fau-con, s. [O. Fr. falcon, faulcon; Fr. faucon, from Lat. falco, so called from the hooked shape of the claws, from falx (genit. falcis)=a scythe, a sickle.]

1. Zool.: One of the Falconinæ, a sub-family of the Falconidæ (q. v.). The beak is short, curved from the base with one or two strong indentations on the margin on each side. Wings very long. The best-known species is the Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), so named from its wonderful distribution over the earth's surface. [PEREGRINE.] It has always been held in the greatest esteem for hawking. It is of a bluish-gray color, narrowly barred with black; length of male about fifteen inches, of female about seventeen inches. It still breeds in some places on our coasts on high rocks. Technically in falconry the female alone is termed a falcon, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being known as a tersel or tiercel. [TERSEL.]

"Our hopes, like towering falcons, aim
 At objects in an airy height."
Prior: To Hon. C. Montague.



Peregrine Falcon.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*2. *Old Ord.*: A kind of ancient cannon whose dimensions have been variously stated, one authority (Tomlinson) stating that it was seven feet long and projected a four-pound shot, while another represents it as having an outside diameter at the bore of five and a quarter inches, and carrying a shot of from one and a quarter to two pounds.

falcon-crest, *s.* A crest or plume on a helmet, made of a falcon's feathers.

falcon-eyed, *a.* Having eyes keen and piercing as those of a falcon.

"A quick brunette, well-moulded, falcon-eyed."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 91.

falcon-gentil, ***falcon-gentle**, *s.*

1. A name applied to the female and young of the Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

2. A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.

***falcon-shot**, *s.* The distance to which a falcon could throw a ball.

fâl'-côn-êr (*l* silent), ***fauk-en-er**, ***faw-con-er**, ***faw-ken-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *faulconier*; Fr. *fauconier*; Ital. *falconiere*; Port. *falconeiro*, from Low Lat. *falconarius*, from Lat. *falco*.] One who breeds and trains hawks for hawking; one who hunts with hawks.

"Who, like good falconers, take delight
Not in the quarry, but the flight."
Waller: To the Mutable Fair.

fâl'-côn-êt, *s.* [Fr. *falconette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *falcon*; Port. *falconete*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A little falcon; a name applied to a genus of tiny falcons, belonging to the sub-family *Falconinæ*, peculiar to the Indian region. One, *Microhierax caerulescens*, is found in the Himalayas and Burmese countries. Not one of these little hawks is seven inches in length; they are said to be used by native chiefs for hawking insects and button-quails, being thrown from the hand like a ball. They sit solitary on high trees, and, according to native accounts, feed on small birds and insects.

*2. *Old Ord.*: A small piece of ordnance, having an outside diameter at the bore of four and a quarter inches, length six feet, weight four hundred pounds, and carrying a shot of about two inches diameter, and one and a quarter to two pounds in weight.

fâl'-côn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falcons*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of raptorial birds, comprising the sub-families caracaras (*Polyborinæ*), hawks (*Accipitrinæ*), buzzards (*Buteoninæ*), eagles (*Aquilinæ*), and falcons (*Falconinæ*). They are all remarkable for strong and sharply-hooked bills, and most of them have sharp and powerful talons. In the eagles and falcons these characters are developed in the highest degree. In most the female is larger than the male, and is much the more powerful bird. This difference in size is unmistakable in the long-legged sparrow-hawks, eagles and falcons. Another character possessed by these birds is the distinct *cere*, which is present in all; it is a waxy covering to the bill, but generally fleshy in substance. The toes are arranged as in a little perching bird, three in front and one behind. There is a projection over the eyebrows, which gives an appearance to the eyes of being very deeply set in the orbits.

fâl'-cô-nî'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falcons*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of birds, belonging to the order Falconidæ, and containing the Falcons, Falconets, &c. [FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.]

fâl'-côn-ine (*l* silent), *a.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falcons*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the Falconinæ.

fâl'-côn-rÿ (*l* silent), ***fauk-con-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *falcon*; *-ry*; Fr. *fauconnerie*; Ital. *falconeria*.]

1. The art or science of training falcons to pursue and attack wild fowl or game.

"We find in *fauconrie*, sixteen hawks or fowls that prey."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. viii.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl, game, &c., with falcons or hawks; hawking.

fâl'-cû-læ, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *falc* (genit. *falcis*) = a sickle, a scythe.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to a claw, which is compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed.

fâl'-cû-lâte, *a.* [Lat. *falcul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-âte*.]

Zoöl.: Compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed; said of a claw.

fald, **fauk**, *s. & v.* [FOLD, *s. & v.*] (*Scotch.*)

***fâld'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Low Lat. *faldagium*, from *falda*; A. S. *fald* = a fold.]

Feudal Law: A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better

to manure them, and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or freefold. (*Harris.*)

fâld'-feē, *s.* [A. S. *fald* = a fold, and Eng. *fee*.]

Feudal Law: A composition or fee formerly paid by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

***fâld'-îng**, ***fald-yng**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A kind of coarse cloth.

2. A cloak made of coarse cloth.

***fâld'-is-tôr-ÿ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *faldistolium*, *faldistorium*, from O. H. Ger. *faldan*; Ger. *falten* = to fold, and *stual*, *stool* = Ger. *stuhl* = a chair, a seat.] [FAUTEUIL.] The throne or seat of a bishop within the chancel.

fâld'-stoël, *s.* [FALDISTORY.]

Eng. Church Furniture:

1. A portable folding seat, similar to a camp-stool, made either of wood or metal, and sometimes covered with silk or other material. It was used by a bishop when officiating in other than his own cathedral church.

2. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

3. A small desk in churches at which the litany is directed to be said or sung.

4. A folding-stool or desk, provided with a cushion, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion.

***fâld'-wôrth**, *s.* [A. S. *fald*, and Eng. *worth*.]

Feudal Law: A person of such age as that he may be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge. [FRANK-PLEDGE.]

***fald-yng**, *s.* [FALDING.]

Fa-lêr'-nî-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Falernus*, a mountain in Campania.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus; made at or coming from Mount Falernus.

"For then the southern heaven is glowing,
The bright Falernian nectar flowing."
Hemans: Alaric in Italy.

B. As subst.: Wine made from the grapes grown on Mount Falernus.

"Hail to ye, cornfields and vineyards, famous for the old Falernian."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. v.

fâll, ***fall-en** (pt. t. *fell*, **fel*, **felle*, **fil*, **feol*, **folle*, **ful*, **fulle*), *v. i. & t.* [Old Northumbrian, *fallan*; A. S. *feallan*; cogn. with Dut. *vallen*; Icel. *falla*; Dan. *falde*; Sw. *falla*; Ger. *fallen*; Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Gr. *sphallō* = to cause to fall, to trip up (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To descend, or drop from a higher to a lower place.

"I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven."—*Luke* x. 18.

(2) To drop from an erect posture; frequently with the adverb *down*.

"I fell at his feet to worship him."—*Rev.* xix. 10.

(3) To be ready, or on the point to drop.

"As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree."—*Isaiah* xxxiv. 4.

(4) To descend; to be poured down.

(5) To sink, to become lower.

"With a falling glass, and with the fresh recollection of yesterday's nasty-looking white puffs of cloud."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To be let drop; to be dropped or uttered carelessly or inadvertently; to escape; as, Not a word has fallen from me.

(2) To empty, to disembogue; to flow or discharge itself.

"It [the Nile] falleth into the sea."—*Maundeville*, p. 45.

(3) To decrease or be diminished in value, amount, weight, &c.

(4) To grow calm; to calm or settle down; as, The wind fell.

(5) Not to reach to a certain amount; to fall short of an amount.

(6) To assume an appearance of dejection, disappointment, discontent, sorrow, anger, &c.

"Let not thy countenance fall."—*Judith* vi. 9.

(7) To sink into weakness; to languish; to become feeble or faint; as, One's hopes rise and fall.

(8) To depart from a state of rectitude; to apostatize; to fall away. [II.]

"Lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief."—*Hebrews* iv. 11.

(9) To pass into a new state of body or mind, either suddenly or inadvertently.

"When he had said this he fell asleep."—*Acts* vii. 60.

(10) To come, to get.

"Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall

To cureless ruin."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(11) To come to an end suddenly; to perish; to be overthrown or ruined from a state of prosperity or power.

(12) To become broken up or disintegrated, as, clay.

"It is carried whenever a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cart loads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has fallen."—*Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire*, p. 373.

(13) To depart.

"When might and strength is from hem fal."

Early English Poems, p. 135.

(14) To die by violence, as in battle.

"So fell they all by the sword."—*Ezekiel* xxxix. 23.

(15) To be degraded or disgraced; to sink into disrepute; to lose one's position, character, or good name.

(16) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

(17) To pass over; to be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, or otherwise; to become the lot or property of a person.

(18) To turn out; to result.

"Sit still, my daughter, till thou know how the matter will fall."—*Ruth* iii. 18.

(19) To happen; to befall; to take place.

"I know not what may fall; I like it not."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

(20) To be fitting, or proper, or becoming; to belong; to be suitable.

"I wol yive hym al that fallys

To a chaumbre."

Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 257.

* (21) To chance.

"At Mouline (where you will fall to dine) inquire for the monastery."—*Sir A. Balfour: Letters*, p. 34.

(22) To come by chance.

"That lot on vs fal."—*Layamon*, ii. 155.

(23) To come suddenly upon a person.

"The fear of God fell on the people."—*1 Sam.* xi. 7.

(24) To happen or come into the society or company of.

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves."—*Luke* x. 30.

* (25) To be born; said of the young of some animals.

"The eanlings should fall as Jacob's hire."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

II. Theol.: To fall away from the truth; to fall into sin; generally applied to the sin of Adam, and its consequences. [FALL, *s.*, II. 1.]

B. Transitive:

*1. To let fall, to drop.

"For every tear he falls a Trojan bleeds."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,551.

*2. To sink, to lower, to depress.

"If a man would endeavor to raise or fall his voice still by half notes."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To cut down, to fell; as, to fall a tree.

*4. To bring forth, to drop; as, to fall lambs.

"They did . . . fall parti-colored lambs."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

*5. To befall, to happen to.

"No disgrace shall fall you."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

6. To come to one's turn; to be the lot of (*Scotch*).

¶ 1. To fall aboard of:

Naut.: To strike another vessel; to have a collision with another. Usually applied to the motion of a disabled ship coming in contact with another; to fall foul of.

2. To fall astern:

Nautical:

(1) To lessen a ship's way, so as to allow another to get ahead of her.

(2) To be driven backward; to retreat with the stern foremost.

3. To fall away:

(1) To revolt; to change allegiance; to renounce allegiance.

"The fugitives that fell away to the king of Babylon."—*2 Kings* xxv. 2.

(2) To apostatize; to fall into wickedness.

"These for a while believe, but in time of temptation fall away."—*Luke* viii. 13.

(3) To perish; to be lost.

"How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvements to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing?"—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 111.

(4) To fade, to languish; to decline gradually.

"In a curious brede of needlework, one color falls away by such slow degrees."—*Addison: On Italy*.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**, **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wolf**. **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

(5) To become thinner.

"In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*."—*Aruthnot: On Diet*.

4. To fall back:

(1) *Lit.*: To fall on one's back.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To recede, to give way, to retreat.

"Mortals that *fall back* to gaze on him."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

(b) To go from good to bad, or from better to worse; to retrograde.

(c) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.

5. To fall back upon:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To have recourse to, as some expedient or support, formerly tried.

(2) *Mil.*: To retreat in order to have the support of some reserved troops, fort, &c., in the rear.

6. To fall by:

(1) To be lost; to disappear.

"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or *fall by*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, p. 11.

(2) To be sick or affected with any ailment.

(3) *Specif.*: To be confined in childbed.

7. To fall by one's rest: Not to sleep.

8. To fall calm:

Naut.: To cease blowing, to become calm or still; said of the wind or the sea.

9. To fall down:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To be thrown down; to fall, to drop.

"When the people shouted, the wall *fell down*."—*Joshua vi. 20*.

(b) To fall prostrate; to prostrate one's self.

"I *fell down* before the Lord as at the first."—*Deuteronomy ix. 18*.

(c) To die, to be killed, to perish.

"There *fell down* slain of Israel five hundred thousand chosen men."—*2 Chronicles xiii. 17*.

(d) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

"Though we here *fall down*,
We have supplies to second our attempt."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

(2) *Naut.*: To sail, drift, or be towed to some lower part, nearer to a river's mouth or opening.

10. To fall due: To become due, on the date of payment, as a note or acceptance.

11. To fall foul of:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To collide, to dash against.

"In his sallies their men might *fall foul* of each other."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War*.

(b) To attack, reprimand, use severe language, quarrel with.

(2) *Naut.*: To strike another vessel, have a collision with it; generally used of the motion of a disabled ship toward another; to fall aboard of.

12. To fall from:

(1) To recede or depart from an engagement or agreement; not to adhere to.

(2) To renounce or depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt, to desert.

"The *falling-from* of his friends."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

13. To fall home:

Naut.: To curve inward. (Said of the timbers or sides of a ship.)

14. To fall in:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To drop inward; as, The roof *fell in*.

(b) To sink; as, His eyes *fell in*.

(c) To become hollow; as, His cheeks *fell in*.

(d) To subside, as a river after rain.

(e) To become the property of a person by expiration of time; to lapse; as, The lease has recently *fallen in*.

(f) To coincide.

(g) To concur, to agree.

(2) *Mil.*: To take up one's place; to join a body or number of men in line.

15. To fall in hands with: To court with a view to marriage.

16. To fall in two: To bear a child.

17. To fall in with:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To meet with accidentally.

"I *fell in with* a most creditable elderly man."—*The Steamboat*, p. 179.

(b) To agree, to concur.

"Any single paper that *falls in with* the popular taste."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(c) To comply with, to yield to.

"Our fine young ladies readily *fall in with* the directions of the graver sort."—*Addison: Spectator*.

*(d) To join, to be on friendly terms.

"Let's *fall in with* them."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2*.

(2) *Nautical*:

(a) To meet a ship.

(b) To discover land.

18. To fall off:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To drop, to fall; as, Fruit *falls off* when ripe.

(b) To withdraw, to recede, to retire to a distance.

"Fall off a distance from her."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(c) To withdraw; to fall away from; to desert; to prove faithless.

"Nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effects: love cools, friendship *falls off*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(d) To perish, to die off or away; to become disused or obsolete.

(e) To become depreciated, less, or smaller; to decline; to decrease in quality, quantity, or amount; as, The circulation of a paper *falls off*.

(2) *Naut.*: To move a ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she is sailing near the wind or lies by. The opposite of *gripe* (q. v.). Fall not off, the command to the steersman—i. e., keep the ship near the wind.

19. To fall on:

(1) To meet with, to find by chance, to light upon.

(2) To make an attack.

(3) To set to, or begin at something eagerly and suddenly.

20. To fall out:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To happen, to befall, to chance.

"It so *fell out* that certain players
We o'er-rod on the way."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1

(b) To turn out, to result, to prove.

"Their events can never *fall out* good."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1

(c) To quarrel; to become ill friends with, to fall at odds with.

"I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

(2) *Technically*:

(a) *Military*:

*(i) To make a sally.

"Major John Sinclaire . . . *fell out* with fifty among a thousand."—*Monro: Expedition*, pt. ii., p. 29.

(ii) To leave the ranks of a company.

(b) *Naut.*: To increase in breadth.

*21. To fall over:

(1) To fall asleep.

"I had just *fallen over*."—*Reg. Dalton*, i. 286.

(2) To be in childbed. (*Colloq.*)

22. To fall short: To become or be deficient; as, The supply *fell short*.

"Though all we can possibly do, must needs *fall infinitely short* of our most perfect pattern."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 17.

23. To fall through:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness.

(b) To bungle any business.

(c) To lose, to come short of.

(2) *Intrans.*: To come to nothing, to be abandoned; as, The project *fell through*.

24. To fall to:

(1) To begin hastily or eagerly at any business or task; to set to.

(2) To apply one's self to; to rush or hurry to.

*(3) To go over to, to join.

"He that goeth out, and *falleth to* the Chaldean."—*Jeremiah xxi. 9*.

(4) To descend as a legacy, or by inheritance.

"The heir of the Transome name had somehow bargained away the estate, and it *fell to* the Durveys."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*. (Introd.)

25. To fall under:

(1) To be subject to; to become the subject of; to come within.

"All things are represented which *fall under* human sight."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

(2) To be ranged or reckoned with or under.

"The Georgics *fall under* that class of poetry that consists in giving plain directions to the reader."—*Addison*.

26. To fall upon:

(1) To rush upon or against.

(2) To attack.

"Doeg *fell upon* the priests."—*1 Samuel xxii. 18*.

(3) To make trial or essay of; to have recourse to.

27. To fall with bairn; To fall with child: To become pregnant.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to fall*, *to drop*, *to droop*, *to sink*, and *to tumble*: "*Fall* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: *to drop* is *to fall* suddenly; *to droop* is *to drop* in part; *to sink* is *to fall* gradually; *to tumble* is *to fall* awkwardly or

contrary to the usual mode. In cataracts the water *falls* perpetually and in a mass; in rain it *drops* partially; in ponds the water *sinks* low. The head *droops*, but the body may *fall* or *drop* from a height; it may *sink* to the earth, it may *tumble* by accident. *Fall*, *drop*, and *sink* are employed in a moral sense, *droop* in the physical sense. A person *falls* from a state of prosperity; words *drop* from the lips and *sink* into the heart. Corn, or the price of corn, *falls*; a subject *drops*; a person *sinks* into poverty, or in the estimation of the world." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fáll (1), *fal*, s. [A. S. *feal*, *fal*; O. S. *fal*; O. Fris. *fal*, *fel*; O. H. Ger. *fal*; Icel. & Sw. *fall*; Dan. *fald*.] [FALL, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of falling or dropping from a higher to a lower place or position; descent.

"A *fall* off a tree."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1*

2. The act of falling from an erect posture.

"Whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. The state of being thrown down as in wrestling.

"Three foils will go toward a *fall* in wrestling."—*Dryden: Duchess of York's Papers*.

4. That which falls; as, a heavy *fall* of snow, &c.

5. A descent of water; a cataract, a cascade, a waterfall; a rush of water down a steep or precipitous place.

"By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 1.

*6. A flowing, discharge, or shedding of any fluid.

"Without much *fall* of blood."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

7. The discharge or disemboguing of a river, &c., into a lake, the sea, ocean, &c.

"Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulf."—*Addison: On Italy*.

8. The extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or descends; as, The river has a *fall* of three feet.

9. A declivity, a steep descent.

"Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitened as the *falls* of bridges."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

10. The fall of the leaf; the time when leaves fall from the trees; autumn.

"In the declining or *fall* of the year."—*Venner: Baths of Bathe*, p. 354.

11. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber.

12. Downfall, degradation, declension from greatness or prosperity; as, "The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire."

13. Disgrace; a downfall from favor.

"Since the *fall* of Melville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

14. Death, destruction, overthrow.

"I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land."—*2 Esdras viii. 17*.

15. The surrender or capture of a town, fort, &c.

16. Diminution or decrease in value, price, or amount; depreciation; a falling off.

"Mexican and Uruguay showed depression, and the *fall* in the latter was one and a half per cent."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*17. Diminution or decrease in intensity or loudness; cadence.

"That strain again: it had a dying *fall*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

18. The act or state of falling from a state of innocence or rectitude; defection from virtue.

"To make a second *fall* of cursed man."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iiii. 4

*19. That which causes a defection from virtue or innocence.

"The *fall* of angels, therefore, was pride."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. iv.

20. A veil.

*21. The same as FALLING-BAND (q. v.).

"Under that *fayre ruffe* so sprucely set
Appears a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth."

Marston: Satire iii.

22. Lot, condition, state, fortune.

"From good to bad, and from bad to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Theol.*: A term used of the first sin of Adam, and hence often called "The Fall of Adam," with which "original sin" his posterity are held to have had mysteriously to do: on which account we often meet with the term "the Fall of Man." The verb "to fall" is often used in a generic sense in Scripture for a lapse into sin (Ezek. xlv. 12, Rom. xiv. 13, 1 Cor. x. 12, Rev. ii. 5). The substantive is not

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

used equivocally in the same sense. "The Fall" is therefore a theological rather than a scriptural term, though the idea is undoubtedly present in the Bible. According to the Biblical narration, God created man in His own image (Gen. i. 27), like the rest of Creation "very good" (i. 36). In the midst of the garden of Eden, in which the first parents of our race were placed, was the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. This they were forbidden to eat on pain of death, all other trees being freely granted them for food (ii. 16, 17). Beguiled by the serpent, Eve first yielded, and then at her persuasion, Adam ate the forbidden fruit (Gen. iii. 1-6); after this feared to continue communion with God (8-10), had sentence pronounced against them (16-19), were expelled from the blissful garden (24). In the New Testament it is indirectly hinted that the Devil used the serpent as a mouthpiece, whence he is called "that old serpent . . . which deceiveth the whole world" (Rev. xii. 9), and "the dragon that old serpent" (xx. 2), and is said by our Lord to have been "a murderer from the beginning" (John viii. 44). It is remarkable that in most mythologies the Serpent is worshiped as a beneficent being, though Tylor shows that Aji Dahaka of the Zarathustrians (Zoroastrians), which is a personification of evil, may have an historical connection with the serpent of Eden (*Primitive Culture*, 2d ed., ii. 242). With regard to the relation of man's fall to that of Adam, St. Paul says "by one man's disobedience many were made sinners" (Rom. v. 19), and "as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned" (ver. 12). [ORIGINAL SIN.]

2. Nautical:

(1) [FALL-AND-TACKLE.]

The descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise, as is frequently seen in merchantmen and yachts, to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawse-holes.

3. *Mech.*: That part of the rope in hoisting-tackle to which the power is applied. One end of the rope is attached to a point of support, as a hook or an eye below the upper block of the tackle, and is then rove through the blocks: the end carried to the winch, capstan, &c., is the *fall*.

4. *Eng.*: The amount of descent in a given distance, as (1), the vertical pitch of water at a mill; (2) the inclination of a water-course.

5. Mus.: Cadence.

¶ (1) To try a fall: To try a bout at wrestling.

"Orlando hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to try a fall."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

(2) To fall by the ears: To fall out, to quarrel.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fall*, *down-fall*, and *ruin*: "Whether applied to physical objects or the condition of persons, *fall* expresses less than *downfall*, and this less than *ruin*. The *fall* applies to that which is erect; the *downfall* to that which is elevated: everything which is set up, although as trifling as a stick, may have a *fall*; but we speak of the *downfall* of the loftiest trees or the tallest spires. The *fall* may be attended with more or less mischief, or even with none at all; but the *downfall* and the *ruin* are accompanied with the dissolution of the bodies that *fall*. The higher a body is raised, and the greater the art that is employed in the structure, the completer the *downfall*; the greater the structure, the more extended the *ruin*. In the figurative application we may speak of the *fall* of man from a state of innocence, a state of ease, or a state of prosperity, or his *downfall* from greatness or high rank. He may recover from his *fall*, but his *downfall* is commonly followed by the entire *ruin* of his concerns, and often of himself. The *fall* of kingdoms, and the *downfall* of empires, must always be succeeded by their *ruin*, as an inevitable result." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fall-and-tackle, *s.* The fall is the pulling-end of the rope; the tackle is the blocks with the rope rove through them.

fall-block hook, *s.* A hook for a davit-fall block, released by the action of a cord and link, when the boat has descended a certain distance, the end of the rope being secured on deck.

fall-board, *s.*

Carp.: The wooden drop-shutter of a window, which moves backward and forward on hinges.

***fall-bridge, fall-brig**, *s.* A sort of bridge, used in a siege; so called because the besiegers let it fall on the walls, that they might enter by means of it.

fall-cloud, *s.*

Naut.: A low cloud which forms a horizontal line; called also STRATUS (q. v.).

fall-poison, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the United States to a melantheaceous plant, *Amianthium muscetoxicum*, so called because cattle feeding on its foliage in the "fall" of the year are poisoned.

fall-trank, *s.* [Ger.]

Med.: A drink for curing the effects of falls; a vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly on the Swiss Alps; hence the name *Vulnéraire Suisse* given to such dried plants cut into fragments. Within the present century, in England, a kind of vulnerary beer was often prescribed, in country practice, in all cases of inward bruises. It bore the name *Cerevisia nigra*, or Black Beer, and was formed by infusing certain reputed vulnerary herbs in beer or ale. The infusion of the fall-trank is aromatic and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended. (*Dunglison.*)

fall-trap, *s.* A trap which falls or gives way under one.

fall-wind, *s.*

Naut.: A sudden gust of wind.

fāl (2), *falle, *felle, *s.* [A. S. *feall*; O. H. Ger. *falla*; M. H. Ger. *valle*; Sw. *fälla*; Dan. *fælde*.] A trap, specially for mice or rats; otherwise known as a *dead-fall*. It is set with a figure 4 trigger.

fāl (3), faw, *s.* [Prob. Goth. *fale*=a pole or perch; Ital. *fale*=handle of a spear.] In Scotland, a measure nearly equal to an English perch or rood; a lincal fall is six ells long; a superficial fall contains thirty-six square ells.

fāl, interj. [FALL, v.]

Naut.: The cry to denote that a harpoon has been effectively delivered into a whale.

fāl-la', s. pl. [Derived from the *fal la*, with which each line or strain ended.]

Mus.: A short song with the syllables *fal la* at the end of each line or strain. Morley (about 1580), who composed some of them, speaks of their being a kind of ballet. Those of Hilton (about 1600) are held in the highest estimation for the freedom of their construction and the beauty of their melodies. Gustildi is the reputed inventor of *fallas*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***fal-lace, *fal-las**, *s.* [Fr. *fallace*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax*.] [FALLACY.] Deception, deceit, deceitfulness.

***fāl-lā-cion, *fal-la-tion**, *s.* [Latin *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*)=deceitful; *fallo*=to deceive.] A fallacy.

fāl-lā-cious, a. [Lat. *fallaciosus*; Fr. *fallacieux*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax*=deceitful.] Pertaining to or involving a fallacy; producing or causing error or mistake; misleading, deceptive.

"It is weak arguing and fallacious drift."

Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacious*, *deceitful*, and *fraudulent*: "The *fallacious* has respect to falsehood in opinion; *deceitful* to that which is externally false; our hopes are often *fallacious*; the appearances of things are often *deceitful*. *Fallacious*, as characteristic of the mind, excludes the idea of design; *deceitful* excludes the idea of mistake; *fraudulent* is a gross species of the *deceitful*. It is a *fallacious* idea for any one to imagine that the faults of others can serve as any extenuation of his own; it is a *deceitful* mode of acting for any one to advise another to do that which he would not do himself; it is *fraudulent* to attempt to get money by means of a falsehood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāl-lā-cious-lý, adv. [Eng. *fallacious*; -ly.] In a fallacious manner; deceitfully, sophistically, deviously; so as to mislead.

"Such an one that fallaciously pretends religion."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 301.

fāl-lā-cious-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fallacious*; -ness.] The quality of being fallacious, deceptive, or misleading; deceitfulness; fallacy.

"Being persuaded of the fallaciousness of such thermoscopes."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 334.

fāl-la-çý, s. [Fr. *fallace*, from Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*)=deceitful; *fallo*=to deceive; Ital. & Port. *fallaccia*; Sp. *falacia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deceit, deceitful appearance; that which deceives or misleads the eye or mind; deceitfulness.

2. *Logic*: An unsound argument or mode of arguing, which, while appearing to be decisive of a question, is in reality not so; an argument or proposition apparently sound, but really fallacious; a fallacious statement or proposition, in which the error is not apparent, and which is therefore likely to deceive or mislead; sophistry.

"His principal and most general fallacy is his making 'essence' and 'person' to signify the same."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 233.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacy*, *delusion*, and *illusion*: "The *fallacy* is commonly the act of some conscious agent, and includes an intention to deceive; the *delusion* and *illusion* may be the work of inanimate objects. We endeavor to

detect the *fallacy* which lies concealed in a proposition: we endeavor to remove the *delusion* to which the judgment has been exposed; and to dissipate the *illusion* to which the fancy or senses are liable. In all the reasonings of freethinkers there are *fallacies* against which a man cannot always be on his guard. The ignorant are perpetually exposed to *delusions* when they attempt to speculate on matters of opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fāl-lāl-ish, a.** [English *fallal*; -ish.] Sentimental.

***fāl-lāl-ish-lý, adv.** [Eng. *fallalish*; -ly.] Sentimentally.

fāl-lālş, fal-allş, s. pl. [Etymol. doubtful.] Gaudy and foolish ornaments or trinkets.

***fall-and, pr. par.** [FALL, v.]

falland-evil, s. [FALLING-EVIL.]

***fall-auge, a.** [Fr. *volage*=giddy, inconsiderate. Profuse, lavish.]

***fāl-lāx, s.** [Latin = deceitful, deceptive.] A fallacy, caviling.

fāl-en, pa. par. & a. [FALL, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. In ruins, destroyed, ruined.

"Midst fallen palaces he sits alone."

Hemans: *Martina*.

2. Killed; dead in battle.

"There bleed the fallen, there contend the brave."

Hemans: *The Abencerrage*.

3. Ruined, disgraced, degraded, overthrown.

"The fallen favorite had been sent prisoner to a fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Having declined or fallen off from virtue and innocence.

fallen-stars, *s.*

1. *Botany*: *Nostoc commune*, a gelatinous plant found in pastures after rain.

2. *Zool.*: On the sea-coast the *Medusa æquorea*, or Sea-nettle. Called also Sea fallen-stars and Sea-lungs.

***fāl-lēn-çý, s.** [Lat. *fallens*, pr. par. of *fallo*=to deceive.] A fallacy.

"Socinus sets down eight hundred and two fallencies."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience* (Pref.), p. 7.

fāl-ēr, *fall-are, s. [Eng. *fall*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who falls.

II. Technically:

1. *Cotton Manuf.*: An arm on a mule-carriage, operating the faller-wire, whose duty it is to depress the yarns when the carriage is about to run back, in order that the yarns may begin to wind on at the bottom of the cop, and be regularly distributed thereon as the faller-wire is raised.

2. *Flax Man.*: A bar in the flax-spreading machine, to which are attached a number of vertical needles, forming a comb or gills. The office of the gills is to simulate the action of the human fingers in detaining to some extent the line as it passes to the drawing-roller. [GILL-BAR.]

faller-wire, *s.*

Weaving:

1. A horizontal bar by which the yarn, rovings, or slubbings are depressed below the points of the inclined spindles in a slubbing-machine or mule, in order that they may be wound into cops upon the spindle in the backward motion of the billy, or mule-carriage, as the case may be.

2. A device in the silk-doubling machine for stopping the motion of the bobbin if the thread break.

fāl-lī-bīl-i-tý, s. [Low Lat. *fallibilis*, from *fallibilis*=fallible; Ital. *fallibilità*; Sp. *fallibilidad*; Fr. *fallibilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being fallible; liability to err or be misled.

"License and acknowledgment of fallibility."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 508.

2. Liability to mislead or deceive.

fāl-lī-ble, a. [Low Latin *fallibilis*, from Latin *fallo*=to deceive; Ital. *fallibile*; Sp. *fallible*; Fr. *fallible*.] Liable to err, or be mistaken; that may be deceived or misled.

"Tried not before a fallible tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iv.

fāl-lī-blý, adv. [Eng. *fallib(le)*; -ly.] In a fallible manner.

fāl-lī-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [FALL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of sinking, descending, decreasing, or diminishing in value, amount, &c.

"A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and falling."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý; Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***falling-band, s.** A part of dress now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. They were much the same as bands, but larger.

falling-down, s. Epilepsy (q. v.).

falling-evil, *falland-evil, s. Epilepsy (q. v.).

falling-home, a.

Naut.: A term applied to the upper parts of the sides of a ship when they curve inward. It is called also tumbling-home, and formerly, too, hausing in. It is opposed to wall-sided or flaring-out (q. v.).

falling-molds, s. pl.

Carp.: The two molds which are applied, the one to the convex, the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece in hand-rails, in order to form its back and under-surface, and to finish the squaring.

falling-off, s.

I. Ord. Lang.: Degeneracy, change to the worse.

"Oh! Hamlet, what a falling-off was there."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

II. Nautical:

1. The opposite of *gripping* or *coming-up* to the wind. It is the movement or direction of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind or lies by.

2. The angle contained between her nearest approach to the wind and her furthest declination from it when trying—that is, preventing—herself from rolling to windward, by a judicious balance of canvas. (*Smyth.*)

falling-sickness, s. Epilepsy (q. v.).

falling-sluice, s.

Hydraul. Engin.: A kind of floodgate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the waterway is enlarged.

falling-star, s.

1. **Astron.:** A body which has this resemblance to a star that it shines and is in the sky. Though the epithet falling be applied to it, its course may to the eye be horizontal, or oblique rather than perpendicularly downward. On any clear night, one, two or more of such falling stars may be seen. At certain times they come in large numbers. [STAR-SHOWERS.] Immense multitudes of meteorites, some of iron, others having sodium in some form in their composition, move in long elliptical orbits around the sun. When the orbit of the earth cuts through one of these rings, its atmosphere comes against these little meteorites, which cut through it with planetary velocity. The iron ignites by means of the great heat generated, and they become visible to the eye, having been black and dark before. The head of the falling star is the ignited meteorite. The tail which often accompanies it, is an optical illusion. The ignited meteor tends to dissipate in dust, and, of course, becomes invisible. [AEROLITE, METEORITE.]

2. **Bot.:** *Nostoc commune*; also called *Fallen-star* (q. v.).

falling-stone, s. A meteorite; a stone falling from the atmosphere; an aerolite.

falling-style, s. That style of a gate to which the latch is placed.

Fäl-löp'-i-an, a. [After Fallopius, a famous Italian anatomist, who died A. D. 1562.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or discovered by Fallopius.

Fallopian-tubes, s. pl.

Anat.: Two ducts or canals floating in the abdomen, and extending from the upper angles of the womb to the pelvis. They were popularly but incorrectly believed to have been discovered by Fallopius.

fäl'-lōw, *fal-ow, *fal-we, *fal-ewe, a. & s. [A. S. *fealu*, *fealo*=yellowish; cogn. with Dut. *vaal*=fallow, faded; Icel. *fölur*=pale; O. H. Ger. *valo*; M. H. Ger. *val*; Ger. *fahl*=pale, faded; Lat. *pallidus*=pale; Gr. *polios*=gray; Sansc. *palita*; Sw. *fal*; Ital. *falbo* (*Skeat*).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color.

"Blod al yeoten, ueldes *falewe* wurthen."

Layamon, iii. 94.

*2. Pale.

"His hewe *falwe* and pale."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,366.

3. Plowed, but not sown.

"Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground: and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds."—Howell: *Vocal Forest*.

4. Left to rest untilled for a time; from the reddish color of plowed land.

"On in atyr blak

Com prickande ovr the *falewe* field."

R. Cœur de Lion, 460.

*5. Unoccupied, unused, neglected.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Land which has lain a year or more unsown or untilled; land plowed, but not sown.

"I saw far off the weedy fallows smile

With verdure."

Couper: Task, iv. 316.

2. The plowing or turning over of land without sowing it.

"The fallow gives it a better tilth than can be given by a fallow crop."—Sir J. Sinclair.

*II. *Fig.*: Unworked, unexercised part.

"Break up the fallows of my nature."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*; *The Resurrection*.

¶ A green fallow is where land is mellowed and freed from weeds by a green crop, such as potatoes or turnips.

fallow-chat, s. The Fallow-finch (q. v.).

fallow-crop, s. A crop taken from fallow ground.

fallow-deer, s.

Zoöl.: *Dama vulgaris*, an animal of the deer kind, well known from being preserved in a semi-domesticated state in many English parks. The color of the wild animal, both buck and doe, is a rich yellowish-brown in summer, spotted with white all over. In winter the tints are more somber and grayish. Domestic varieties vary immensely, both in the distinctness of the spotting and the general coloration. The buck is about three feet high at the shoulder; the head is short and broad, the tail between seven and eight inches long. The antlers are 'palmated' in the upper parts, in the region of the sur-royals, the digitations or terminal points being developed along the convex posterior margin of the palmated surface. Until six years of age the buck receives a distinct name each year from sportsmen—viz., fawn, pricket, sorrel, soare, buck of the first head, and buck complete, the antlers not being developed at all in the fawn, being simple snags in the pricket, with two front branches in the sorrel, with slight palmation of the extremity of the beam in the soare, and the whole antler larger and larger until the sixth year. It is a native of Northern Europe. The dark-colored and more hardy breed seen in England was brought from Norway by James I.

fallow-finch, s.

Ornith.: *Saxicola ænanthe*. [WHEATEAR.]

*fal-low (1), s. [FELLOW.]

*fal-low (2), s. [FELLOE.] A stroke of a cart-wheel.

fäl'-lōw, *fal-low, *fal-ewe, *fal-ow-en, *falwe, v. i. & t. [A. S. *fealuwian*, *fealowian*, *fealwian*, from *fealu*, *fealo*=yellow; O. H. Ger. *falawen*, *falewen*; M. H. Ger. *valwen*; Icel. *folna*; Sw. *falna*.]

*A. **Intrans.:** To become yellow or sallow; to become pale; to fade.

"That thou be whyt and bryth of ble, *falewen* shule thy flowers."

Lyric Poetry, p. 89.

B. Transitive:

1. **Lit.:** To plow, harrow, and break land without sowing it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow.

*2. **Fig.:** To exercise, to work.

"Genius himself (nor here let Genius frown)

Must to ensure his vigor, be laid down

And fallowed well."—Churchill: *The Journey*.

fäl'-lōw-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FALLOW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act, process, or system of breaking up and working land without sowing it.

*fäl'-lōw-ist, s. [English *fallow*; -ist.] A supporter of the system of fallowing land.

fäl'-lōw-ness, s. [English *fallow*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fallow; barrenness.

*fäls'-a-rŷ, s. [Lat. *falsarius*, from *falsus*=false (q. v.); O. Fr. *falsaire*, *faulsaire*; Fr. *faussaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *falsario*.] A falsifier of evidence.

fäls, *fäls, *fälsse, a., adv. & s. [O. Fr. *fäls* (Fr. *faux*), from Lat. *falsus*=false, pa. par. of *fallo*=to deceive; M. H. Ger. *vals*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *falso*; Icel. *falskr*; Sw. & Dan. *falsk*; Dut. *valsch*; A. S. *fäls*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. (*Shakesp.:* *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.)

2. Not physically true; conceiving or denoting that which does not exist.

"How can that be *false*, which every tongue Of every mortal man affirms for true?"—Davies.

3. Uttering falsehoods; not veracious; deceiving, deceitful, lying.

"Many *false* prophetis schulen ryse."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xxii. 11.

4. Not faithful to engagements, obligations, or duty; not loyal or true; disloyal, treacherous, perfidious.

"False Arcite, false traitour wicke."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,582.

5. Inconstant, faithless.

"Fickle, *false*, and full of fraud."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,141.

6. Not to be depended on; not to be trusted; cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Cowards, whose hearts are all as *false*

As stairs of sand."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

7. Dishonest, unfair.

"Without *false* vantage or base treachery."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

8. Not real; having no foundation or ground.

"To worship shadows and adore *false* shapes."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

9. Not genuine; counterfeit; forged, not according to the legal standard; as, *false* measures.

"A noble spirit,

As yours was put into you, even casts

Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

10. Not genuine; hypocritical, feigned; as, *false* tears, *false* modesty.

"False tears true pity move."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 197.

11. Not in accordance with rules or propriety; incorrect.

"I smell *false* Latin."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

12. Not well founded; as, a *false* claim.

13. Subsidiary; put in place of something else; secondary, supposititious.

"Take a vessel, and make a *false* of coarse canvas."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

*14. Not solid or sound; insecure, weak.

"So downe he fell, as an huge rocky cliff,

Whose *false* foundation waves have washt away."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 64.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.:** Said of any charge when the central area is removed.

2. **Med.:** An epithet frequently added to pneumonia, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these but less severe. Most commonly a catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. (*Dunglison.*)

3. **Music:** Out of tune; inaccurate in pitch.

B. As adverb:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Falsely; not honestly; not truly; treacherously.

"You play me *false*."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v.

2. **Music:** Out of tune.

"He plays *false*. How? out of tune on the strings."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

*C. **As substantive:**

1. Falseness.

"My *false* o'erweighs your true."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

2. A falsehood.

"Two *falses* of each equal share."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 48.

false-attic, s.

Arch.: An attic without pilasters, casements, or balustrades, used for crowning a building, and bearing a bas-relief or inscription. [ATTIC.]

false-bark, s.

Bot.: The layer

on the outside of

the stem of an

exogen, which

consists of cellular

tissue with fibrous

tissue entering it

obliquely.

false-bedding, s.

Geol.: Cross bedding in which the minor layers are not parallel to the principal ones. Professor Sedgwick says that there are three distinct forms of structure exhibited in certain rocks throughout



Fallow-deer.



bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

large districts—viz., (1) Stratification, (2) Joints, and (3) Slaty Cleavage. The first of these constitutes true bedding; the others may be classed together as false-bedding. Joints are natural fissures which often traverse rocks in straight and well-determined lines. Slaty cleavage, which is best seen in the clay, slate, and other metamorphic rocks, generally crosses the true planes of stratification at a high angle. The rock can be cleft into fissile layers parallel to the cleavage.

false-bilberry, s.

Bot.: *Gaylussacia pseudo-vaccinium*, a Brazilian plant.

false-blows, s. pl.

Bot.: The male flowers of the melon and cucumber; because they produce no fruit.

false-boding, a. Prophesying amiss.

false-bottom, s. A raised bottom put into a vessel in such a way as to be difficult of detection, in order to decrease the amount or quantity of goods or material which the vessel will contain.

false brome-grass, s.

Bot.: A name applied to *Brachypodium*, a genus of grasses consisting of about a dozen species, natives of temperate countries. Glumes very short and empty.

false-cadence, s.

Music.: There are four principal forms of cadence in harmony: the whole or authentic, the half, the interrupted, and the plagal cadence. When the last chord—the major or minor chord of the key-note—is preceded by the major chord of the dominant, such cadence is called whole or perfect. If the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, *false*, or deceptive. The cadence called plagal is that in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by the major or minor chord of the subdominant. The whole cadence is used to conclude most modern music; the half and the interrupted cadence in the progress of a harmonized melody. The plagal cadence was frequently employed as a close by the old contrapuntal writers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

false-catarrh, s. [FALSE, A., II. 2.]

false-claim, s.

Old Eng. Law.: By the forest laws, where a man claimed more than his due, he was punished and amerced for so doing.

false-colors, s. pl.

Naut.: Flags different from her own hoisted on a ship to deceive an enemy. By the maritime law of most civilized nations a ship may not fire under false colors.

¶ *To sail under false colors:*

1. *Lit.*: To sail with false colors hoisted.

2. *Fig.*: To assume a false character.

false-conception, s.

Med.: An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole, monster, or some similar production, instead of a properly-organized foetus.

false-core, s.

Found.: A part of a pattern which is used in the undercut part of a mold, and is not withdrawn with the main part of the pattern, but removed by a lateral draft subsequently.

***false-creeping, a.** Moving insidiously and imperceptibly.

false-delivery, false-waters, s.

Med.: Water which sometimes collects between the amnion and the chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

false-derived, a. Not based on truth.

false-faced, a. Hypocritical.

false-fifth, s.

Music.: A fifth altered from its perfect or major state.

false-fire, s.

Naut.: A blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles in a wooden tube, and used as a signal in the night, and for deceiving the enemy. It is also called Blue flame

false-heart, a. The same as false-hearted (q. v.).

false-hearted, a. Treacherous.

false-heartedness, s. Treachery.

false-imprisonment, s.

Law:

1. The arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law.

2. The unlawful detaining of a person in prison.

false-joint, s.

Med.: Pseudarthrosis (q. v.).

false-keel, s.

Naut.: Is generally of elm, and composed of several pieces. It is fitted under the main keel, to preserve it from friction, and to make the ship hold a better wind. In a ship that is not intended to be often in harbor, where it grounds, the false keel is slenderly secured, that, if by accident the ship should ground, it may come off and save her.

false-keelson, s.

Naut.: A piece of timber wrought longitudinally above the main keelson, or internal keel, laid above the floor timbers, and serving to bind them together. Also called a Keelson-rider.

false-key, s. A key roughly made of a rough slip adapted to avoid the wards of a lock; a pick-lock.

false-membrane, s. Membranous productions which form on all the free natural surfaces, and on every free accidental surface, are so called. They are usually caused by the exudation of a fibrinous matter susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them. By some it has been proposed to give the name pseudo-membrane [Gr. *pseudēs*=false] to fibrinous exudations, as in diphtheritis, which are devoid of organization, while neomembrane [Gr. *neos*=new] may be applied to such fresh productions, as from serous membranes, as have become supplied with vessels and nerves. (*Dunghison: Med. Dict.*)

false-mercury, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium bonus henricus*. "It is taken for a kind of mercurie, but improperly, for that it hath no participation with mercurie, either in form or quality, except yee will call every herbe mercurie which hath power to loose the bellie." (*Gerard: Index. Britten & Holland.*)

false-muster, s.

Naut.: An incorrect statement of the number of men on a vessel, which, when proved, subjects the captain to cashiering.

false-nerved, a.

Bot.: Applied to veins which have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue, as is the case in mosses, sea-weeds, &c.

false-papers, s. pl.

Nautic.: Forged certificates often carried by pirates and smugglers.

false-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Æthusa cynapium*.

false-pile, s.

Pile-driv.: An additional length given to a pile after driving. A temporary prolongation at the upper end, when the pile has passed beyond the immediate reach of the monkey, is called a sett.

false position, s.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A false affirmation, prediction.

2. A false relation to some person or thing; as, to be in a false position.

II. *Arith.*: [POSITION.]

false-post, s. [FALSE-STERN.]

false-pregnancy, s.

Med.: Affections such as mole, hyatids, ascites, &c., which resemble pregnancy so far as sometimes to deceive well-informed practitioners. [PSEUDO PREGNANCY, HYSTERICAL PREGNANCY.]

false-pretenses, s. pl.

Law.: False representations made in order to obtain money, goods, &c., with intent to defraud.

false-proposition, s.

Logic.: A proposition which states something not as it is.

false-quarter, s.

Farriery.: A rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which has the appearance of a piece put in.

false-rail, s.

Nautical:

1. A thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail, in order to strengthen it.

2. A facing or strengthening rail faced to a main rail.

false-red, s.

Paint.: A second red which is sometimes put under the first to make it deeper.

false-relation, s.

Music.: The occurrence of chromatic contradiction in different parts or voices, either simultaneously or in chords so near together that the effect of one has not passed before the other comes to contradict it with a new accidental. (*Parry, in Grove's Dictionary of Music.*)

false-return, s.

Law:

1. An untrue return to a process made by the officer to whom it had been delivered for execution.

2. Incorrect election returns.

false-rhubarb, s.

Bot.: *Thalictrum flavum*. The plant is possessed of laxative properties, according to Lyte, hence the name; "partly so called" also on account of the roots being "yellow like reubarbe." (*Britten & Holland.*)

false-ribs, s. pl.

Med.: Called also Short ribs, in opposition to the true or sternal ribs. They are the last five; the uppermost three being united, by means of thin cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and so have been called Floating ribs. (*Dunghison: Med. Dict.*)

false-roof, s.

Arch.: The open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.

false-station, s.

Survey.: Any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.

false-stem, s.

Naut.: A stem fayed to the forward part of the stem; a cutwater.

false-stern, false-sternpost, s.

Shipbuild.: Supplemental structures or timbers which are accessory to the main parts or pieces.

false-string, s.

Music.: A badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

false-tracheæ, s. pl.

Bot.: Vessels in which the internal fiber does not form a complete spiral coil. (*Henfrey.*)

false-waters, s. pl.

Med.: [FALSE-DELIVERY.]

false-witness, s.

1. Testimony that is false.

2. A perjured witness.

false-works, s. pl.

Civil Eng.: Construction works for the erection of the main works. Cofferdams, bridge-centering, scaffolding, &c., are false-works.

**fâlse*, **falsen*, **falsie*, **falsyn*, v. t. & i. [FALSE, a.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deceive, to mislead.

"In his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet."

Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To violate by failure of veracity, fidelity, or loyalty.

"And make him *false* his faith unto his king."

Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.

3. To evade, to elude, to escape.

4. To feign; to make a feint of.

"Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And *falsed* oft his blows, t' illude him with such bait."

Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 9.

5. To falsify, to forswear.

"Yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

6. To counterfeit, to forge.

"All that *falsen* the popes lettres or billes or seales, also all that *falsen* the kinges money or clippen it."—*Myrc: Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 22.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To fail, to give way.

2. To forge, to counterfeit, to cheat.

"Also all that *falsen* or use false measures."—*Myrc: Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 22.

¶ *To false the doom:*

Scots Law: To deny the equity of a sentence and appeal to a superior court.

**fâl'se-dôme*, **fals-dom*, s. [Eng. *false*; -dom.] Falsehood.

fâl'se-hood, **fals-hede*, **fals-hed*, **fals-hod*, **fals-heed*, s. [Eng. *false*; -hood; O. Fris. *falsk-hede*, *falschhede*; M. H. Ger. *valscheit*; Sw. & Dan. *falskhet*.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ. Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness.
"And wikked-tunge, thurgh his *falschede*,
Causeth alle my woo and drede."
Romaunt of the Rose.
2. Contrariety of fact; falseness: as, the *falsehood* of a statement.
3. Deceit, deception, hypocrisy.

"He was the first
That practiced *falsehood* under saintly show."
Milton: P. L., iv. 122.

4. That which is contrary to truth or fact; a lie; an untruth; a false statement or assertion.

The glaring *falsehoods* which Ulysses relates."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad* (Note).

5. Want of loyalty or honor; treachery, perfidy, deceitfulness.

"No Lady Edith was there found!
Heshouted, '*Falsehood*—treachery!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 4.

6. Inconstancy, unfaithfulness.

"My *falsehood* to my friend."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

7. That which is not genuine; a counterfeit, an imposture.

"For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper."
Milton: P. L., iv. 811.

- *8. A mistake, an error.

"*Falsheed* yn boke, for yvel wutyng. Menda."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ For the difference between *falsehood* and *fiction*, see *FICTION*; for that between *falsehood* and *untruth* see *UNTRUTH*.

*fâl'se-îsm, s. [FALSISM.]

fâl'se-ly, *fals-ly, *fals-liche, *fals-lyche, *adv.* [Eng. *false*; -ly; Icel. *falsliga*.]

1. In a manner contrary to truth; not truly; lyingly.

"Thou speakest it *falsely* as I love mine honor;
And makest conjectural fears to come into me,
Which I would fain shut out."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly, unfairly.

"'Tis all as easy
Falsely to take away a life true made,
As to put metal in unrestrained means
To make a false one."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

- *3. Erroneously; by mistake; mistakenly.

"Where is my judgment fled,
That censures *falsely* what they see aright?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 148.

- *4. Without reason; on false or malicious grounds.

"O *falsely*, *falsely* murdered!"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

falsely-discord, a.

Bot.: Applied to plants the corollas of which are all bilabiate.

falsely-radiate, *falsely-radiatiform*, a.

Bot.: Applied to plants which have the corollas of the margin ligulate, and those of the center bilabiate.

falsely-ribbed, a.

Bot. (of *reticulated leaves*): Having the curved and external veins both or either confluent in a line parallel to the margin. Example, the *Myrtaceæ*. A term introduced by Lindley.

falsely two-valved, a.

Bot.: Imperfectly two-valved; having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves. (*Paxton*.)

*fâls'-en, v. t. [FALSE, v.]

fâl'se-nëss, *fals-ness, *fals-nis, s. [Eng. *false*; -ness.]

1. A want of veracity; falsehood, untruthfulness; as, the *falseness* of a report.

2. Perfidy, treachery, duplicity, disloyalty, treason.

*fâl'-sër, *fal-sere, *fal-sers, s. [Eng. *fals(e)*; -er.] One who falsifies or alters; a deceiver, a liar. [FALSARY.]

*fâl'se-ship, *fals-chipe, *fals-shipe, s. [Eng. *false*; -ship.] Falseness, falsehood, treachery.

*fâl'-sët, s. [FALSEHOOD.]

*fâl'sët'te, a. & s. [FALSETTO.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or having the qualities of the tone called *Falsetto* or *Falsetto*.

B. *As substantive*:

Rhet.: A high or shrill tone of the voice; a cry, a scream.

fâl'sët'-tō, s. & a. [Ital., Sp. *falsete*; Fr. *fausset*, from Lat. *falsus*=false.]

A. *As substantive*:

Music: The voices of both men and women contain two, or, as defined in the *Méthode du Chant du Conservatoire de Musique*, three registers—viz.: Chest voice (*voce di petto*), head voice (*voce di testa*),

and a third which, as being forced, or non-natural, is called by Italians and French *falsetto* or *fausset*, or "false" voice. The limits of these are by no means fixed. In every voice identical notes can be produced in more ways than one, and thus each register can be extended many degrees beyond its normal limits. But it is all but impossible for a singer to keep both first and third registers in working order at the same time. The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely *falsetto*, and is generally accompanied by an imperfect pronunciation, the vowels usually partaking more or less of the quality of the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, in which the *falsetto* seems to be most easily producible." (*Grove: Dict. of Music*.)

B. *As adj.*: Having the characteristics of, or produced as the voice described in A.

fâl'-sî-crî-mën, *phr.* [Latin,=the crime or charge of what is false or fraudulent.]

Law:

*1. A fraudulent harboration or concealment with intent to conceal or disguise the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are; as, in swearing falsely, selling by false weights, &c.

2. Forgery.

fâl-sî-fî-a-ble, a. [Lat. *falsify*; -able.] That may or can be falsified or counterfeited; liable to be counterfeited or falsified.

fâl-sî-fî-câ-tion, s. [Fr.; Ital. *falsificazione*; Sp. *falsificación*; Port. *falsificação*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of making false or falsifying; the giving to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

2. Willful misrepresentation, or misstatement.

"This bold and violent *falsification* of the doctrine of the alliance."—*Warburton: Works*, viii. 328.

*3. Confutation.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: A fraudulent imitation, or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is also called *Adulteration* and *Sophistication*.

2. *Law*:

(1) The offense of falsifying a document or record. [FALSIFY.]

(2) In equity, the showing an item of a charge to be wrong.

fâls'-î-fî-câ-tōr, s. [Fr. *falsificateur*; Ital. *falsificatore*; Sp. & Port. *falsificador*.]

1. One who falsifies; a liar; a falsifier.

*2. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fâls'-î-fî-ēr, s. [Eng. *falsify*; -er.]

1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

"He is a common *falsifier* of the doctors."—*Jewell: Reply to M. Harding*, p. 407.

2. One who utters or contrives falsehoods; a liar.

3. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fâls'-î-fî, v. t. & i. [Fr. *falsifier*; Sp. *falsificar*; Ital. *falsificare*, from Lat. *falsifico*, from *falsus*=false, and *facio*=to make.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make false; to counterfeit; to forge.

"The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

2. To give the appearance to anything which it is not, to give a false or spurious appearance to.

"We cannot, I fear, *falsify* the pedigree of this fierce people."—*Burke: Conciliation with America*.

3. To confute; to disprove; to prove to be false or unsound.

"That long succession of confident predictions so signally *falsified* by a long succession of indisputable facts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*4. To violate; to break with falseness or unfaithfulness.

"With shameless front

Ye *falsify* your promise."

Cowper: Translations from Homer.

*5. To break; to shatter.

"His crest is rashed away, his ample shield
Is *falsified*." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 1,095.

II. *Law*:

1. To prove to be false, as a judgment; to avoid or defeat.

2. In equity, to show an item in an account to be wrong.

*B. *Intrans.*: To tell lies; to utter or declare what is false.

"If the Evangelists had *falsified* in these narratives it is infinitely improbable that the enemies of the Christian religion, who could so easily have convinced them of such falsification, should not sometime or other have objected it against the truth of our religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

¶ To falsify a record:

Law: To injure or deface a record of a court of justice, as by obliterating or destroying it; or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true one, when it is known to be false in some material part.

fâls'-î-fî, s. [FALSIFY, v.]

Fencing: An effective thrust.

fâls'-îsm, s. [Eng. *fals(e)*; -ism.] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement the falsity of which is evident; opposed to truism (q. v.).

fâls'-î-tŷ, *fals-i-te, *fals-te, s. [O. Fr. *falsité*, from Lat. *falsitas*, from *falsus*; Fr. *fausseté*; Ital. *falsità*; Sp. *falsedad*; Port. *falsidade*.]

1. The quality of being false or contrary to the truth or the facts; untruth, falseness.

2. That which is false or untrue; an untruth; a lie; a falsehood; a false assertion; treachery, perfidy, dishonesty.

¶ For the difference between *falsity* and *untruth*, see *UNTRUTH*.

*fâlt, s. [FAULT.]

*fâl'-tën, s. [Gael. *faltan*.] A fillet, a band for the head.

fâl'-tër (1), *fal-tren, *fal-tryn, *faul-ter, *fol-tre, v. i. & t. [From an O. Fr. *falter*; Sp. & Port. *faltar*=to be deficient; Sp. *faltare*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. To stumble, to miss one's footing.

*2. To give way, to totter, to tremble; to be weak or unsteady.

3. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to stammer, to stutter; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to fail in utterance.

"When holy strains from life's pure fount which
sprung,
Breathed with deep reverence, *falter* on his tongue."
Hemans: Dartmoor.

4. To fail in any act of the understanding.

"An exact observation of their several ways of *faltering*."—*Locke*.

B. *Trans.*: To utter with hesitation or stammering.

"Here Probus came, the rising fray to quell,
And here he *faltered* forth his last farewell."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

¶ For the difference between *falter* and *hesitate*, see *HESITATE*.

fâl'-tër (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To sift, to screen; to cleanse by sifting.

"Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean,
faltered from foulness, seeds, and oats."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

fâl'-tër-îng, *fal-trîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FALTER (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of stumbling, hesitating, or stammering.

"The deliquium and *faltering* of our spirits."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 238.

fâl'-tër-îng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *faltering*; -ly.] In a faltering, hesitating, or stammering manner; with a trembling or broken voice.

*fâl'-tîve, a. [O. Fr. *faulatif*, *faulitive*.] Faulty.

fa'-lũŋ, s. *pl.* [Fr.]

Geol.: A French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary (Upper Miocene) strata of Touraine and the Loire. Though generally composed of shelly sand and marl, in some districts they form a soft building-stone, chiefly composed of an aggregate of broken shells, bryozoa, corals, and echinoderms, united by a calcareous cement. They are found in scattered patches, rarely more than 50 feet in thickness. The fossils are chiefly marine, but there occur also land and fresh-water shells, and the remains of numerous mammals.

fâlx, s. [Lat.=a sickle, a scythe.]

Anat.: Anything shaped like a sickle or scythe. Specially, the *falx cerebri*, which dips down between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum nearly to the corpus callosum, and the *falx cerebelli*, which descends from the dura mater into the longitudinal fissure between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum. (*Quain*.)

fâ'-mā, s. [Lat.]

Lat. Myth.: The personification of Rumor.

fama clamosa, s.

Scotch Ecclesiastical Law:

Lit.: A loud or notorious rumor or scandal; hence, any scandalous report concerning any minister, office-bearer, or member of a church, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery, independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŋ; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -şious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fām'-a-çide, s. [Lat. *fama* = reputation, good name, and *cædo* = to kill, destroy.] A slanderer; one who destroys the good name of another.

***fa-mā'-çion**, s. [Lat. *diffamatio*.] Slander, defamation.

***fām'-ble**, v. i. [FUMBLE.] To stammer.

***fām'-ble**, s. [FAMBLE, v.] The hand.

***famble-cheats**, s. pl. Gloves, or rings. (Slang.)

***famble-crop**, s. The first stomach in ruminating animals.

***fāme** (1), s. [FOAM, s.]

fāme (2), s. [Fr.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fama*, from Lat. *fama* = report, from *for* = to speak; Gr. *phēmē*, in Doric dial. *phama*, from *phēmi* = to say, speak.]

*1. Public rumor or report.

"And the fame hereof went abroad into all that land."—Matthew ix. 26.

*2. Report or opinion widely diffused; reputation, renown; notoriety or celebrity, favorable or unfavorable.

"At the very moment at which his fame and glory reached their highest point."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fame*, *reputation*, and *renown*: "*Fame* . . . is the most noisy and uncertain; it rests upon report; *reputation* is silent and solid; it lies more in the thoughts, and is derived from observation. *Renown* . . . signifies the reverberation of a name: it is as loud as *fame*, but more substantial and better founded, hence we say that a person's *fame* is gone abroad; his *reputation* is established; and he has got *renown*. *Fame* may be applied to any object, good, bad, or indifferent; *reputation* is applied only to real eminence in some department; *renown* is employed only for extraordinary men and brilliant exploits."

He thus discriminates between *fame*, *report*, *rumor*, and *hearsay*: "*Fame* has a reference to the thing which gives birth to it: it goes about of itself without any apparent instrumentality. The *report* . . . has always a reference to the reporter. *Rumor* . . . has a reference to the flying nature of words that are carried; it is therefore properly a flying report. *Hearsay* refers to the receiver of that which is said: it is limited therefore to a small number of speakers or reporters. The *fame* serves to form or establish a character either of a person or a thing; it will be good or bad, according to circumstances. . . . The *report* serves to communicate information of events; it may be more or less correct according to the veracity or authenticity of the reporter: the *rumor* serves the purposes of fiction . . . the *hearsay* serves for information or instruction, and is seldom so incorrect as it is familiar." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fame** (3), s. [Fr. *faim*.] Hunger.

***fame** (1), v. i. [FOAM, v.]

fame (2), v. t. [Low Lat. *famo*, from Lat. *fama*.]

*1. To make famous or renowned; to celebrate.

"He watz famed for fre."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 275.

*2. To defame, to slander.

"False and fekyll was that wyghte

That lady for to fame?"

Tryamour, 20.

fame** (3) (famen**), v. t. [O. Fr. *afamer*.] To famish, to starve.

"Steuven wille vs traueile and famen vs to dede."

Robert de Brunne, p. 122.

fāmed, a. [Eng. *fam(e)*; -ed.] Much talked of; renowned, celebrated, noted.

"With the most fam'd of beanties there."

Digby: *Elvira*, act v.

***fāme'-fūll**, a. [Eng. *fame*; -ful(l).] Famous, celebrated, renowned.

"Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare,

Even in the birth, with fam'ful'st floods that are."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, day iii, wk. i., 377.

fāme'-lēss, a. [Eng. *fame*; -less.] Without fame, reputation, or renown; unfamed.

fāme'-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fameless*; -ly.] In a fameless manner; without fame or renown.

***fām'-ē-lick**, a. [FAMILY.] Domestic, domesticated.

fa-mil'-iar (iar as yēr), ***fa-myl'-iar**, ***fa-myl'-ier**, ***fam-u-lier**, a. & s. [Fr. *familier*, from Lat. *familiaris* = belonging to a family, from *familia* = a household, a family; Sp. & Port. *familiar*; Ital. *familiare*, *famigliare*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

*2. Of ordinary or everyday use or occurrence; common.

"Let but that be considered, than which there is not any thing more familiar unto us, our food."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

*3. Well-known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

"Familiar in their mouths as household words."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

¶ Followed by *to* before the person.

"Made familiar to me and to my aid."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

*4. Well acquainted; knowing thoroughly.

"The mind by degrees growing familiar with some of them [ideas] they are lodged in the memory."—Locke.

*5. Habituated to by use or custom.

"Changed at length, and to the place confound

In temper and in nature will receive

Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 217-19.

*6. Well known as a friend; intimate; on friendly terms.

"We are familiar at first."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

¶ It is followed by *with* before the person with whom one is intimate.

"To be as familiar with me as my dog."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 2.

*7. Having the qualities or characteristics of an intimate friend; affable; not formal; easy; unconstrained.

"Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

*8. Unduly or unlawfully intimate.

"A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife."—Camden. (Ogilvie.)

*9. Easily understood; of an ordinary kind; not abstruse or far-fetched; as, a familiar illustration.

"By a familiar demonstration of the working."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

*10. Attached to or attending on a person; in the service of or at the call of any one.

"They shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep and mutter."—Isaiah viii. 19.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. An intimate or close friend or companion; one long acquainted.

"He thereupon called back his familiars, and sat drinking till it was two hours after daylight."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 227.

*2. Easy, unconstrained language.

"Give us this excellent model of the familiar."—Pope: *Letters*. (Appendix.)

*3. A demon or spirit supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit.

"Where is Pucelle now?"

I think her old familiar is asleep."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

*4. The assistant of a magician or witch.

"Vouchsafe to make me your familiar."—Cotgrave.

II. Ch. Hist.: In the Court of the Inquisition an officer employed in apprehending and imprisoning the accused, so called from the circumstance that he was admitted to the secrets of the society, and thus made, as it were, one of the family.

¶ For the difference between *familiar* and *free*, see FREE.

familiar-spirit, s. The same as FAMILIAR, B. 3.

fa-mil'-i-ār'-i-tŷ, ***fam-i-lar-i-te**, ***fa-mil'-i-ar-i-tie**, ***fam-y-ly-ar-y-tye**, s. [Fr. *familiarité*, from Lat. *familiaritas*, from *familiaris*; Sp. *familiaridad*; Port. *familiaridade*; Ital. *familiarità*.]

*1. Acquaintance; habitude; use.

"A terror which familiarity soon diminished."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Intimate acquaintance; close friendship; intimacy.

"To renewe their old love and famlyarytye."—Hall: *Henry VI.* (an. 12.)

*3. Ease of writing or speaking; freedom from restraint.

"That freedom and familiarity of style, which we have taken up in our correspondence."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

fa-mil'-iar-iz-ā'-tion (iar as yēr), s. [English *familiariz(e)*; -ation.]

*1. The act or process of familiarizing or making accustomed to or acquainted with anything.

*2. The state of becoming familiarized or accustomed to anything.

"I would read to it with proper familiarizations the most striking parts."—Mr. Carter: *Letters*, iii. 126.

fa-mil'-iar-ize (iar as yēr), **fa-mil'-iar-ize**, v. t. [Fr. *familiariser*.]

*1. To make familiar, well acquainted or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; as, to familiarize men's minds with certain doctrines.

*2. To make acquainted or conversant by practice or use.

†3. To make familiar or well known.

"To familiarize it . . . between us as much as I can."—Wotton: *Remains*, p. 478.

†4. To make familiar or affable; to bring down from a state or position of lofty superiority.

"The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 159.

fa-mil'-iar-lŷ (iar as yēr), adv. [English *familiar*; -ly.]

*1. In a familiar manner; in a manner indicating long acquaintance or use.

*2. In an easy, unceremonious manner; in a manner befitting close or intimate friends; without constraint.

"Once they had been on good terms, and had written to each other familiarly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*3. Commonly, frequently; not unusually.

"Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon."—Raleigh: *History*.

***fa-mil'-iar-nēss** (iār as yēr), s. [Eng. *familiar*; -ness.] The quality or state of being familiar; familiarity.

***fa-mil'-iar-ŷ** (iar as yēr), a. [Lat. *familiaris*, from *familia*.] Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

fām'-i-līsm, s. [Lat. *familia*; Eng. suff. -ism.] The doctrines or tenets of the Familists.

fām'-i-līst, s. [Lat. *familia*; Eng. suff. -ist.]

*1. Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A sect which arose in Holland about the middle of the sixteenth century, and taught that the essence of religion consisted in the feelings of divine love, hence they were otherwise called the Family of Love (q. v.). [FAMILY, ¶ 3.]

*2. The head of a family; a family man.

fām-i-līs'-tīc, ***fām-i-līs'-tīck**, ***fām-i-līs'-tīc-al**, a. [Eng. *familist*; -ic; -al.] Of or pertaining to the Familists.

fām-i-lŷ, s. & a. [Fr. *famille*, from Lat. *familia* = a household, from *famulus* = a servant, from Oscan *famel* = a servant, from *faama* = a house; cf. Sans. *dhāman* = an abode, a house, from the root, *dhā* = to set, to place; Sp. & Port. *familia*; Ital. *famiglia*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Those who live in the same house collectively; a household including parents, children and servants.

"Her [the Infanta's] family is settling apace, and most of her ladies and officers are known already."—Howell: *Letters*, p. 132.

*2. The parents and children living together.

*3. The children as distinguished from the parents; as, He has a large family.

*4. Those who can trace their descent from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; kindred; lineage.

"To advance

Thy name and honorable family."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

*5. The human race.

"Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named."—Ephesians, iii. 15.

*6. A society; a body; a class.

"Those only who were adopted into their [the Familists'] family were elected."—Baker: *Chronicle* (an. 1602).

*7. A collection, body, or union of states, nations, or peoples.

"By the mixtures of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*8. Course of descent; genealogy; lineage; line of ancestors.

"Of the family of Isaac Oliver I find no certain account."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

*9. Honorable descent; noble or respectable lineage; as, a man of family.

II. Technically:

1. Biology:

(1) Zool.: An assemblage of genera or of sub-families akin to each other, and naturally grouping themselves around a typical genus. Macleay, Swainson, and the other advocates of the now abandoned Quinary system, introduced great precision into classification, and considered that in Zoölogy there were nine ranks or grades in a natural classification of animals—viz., (1) Kingdom, (2) Sub-kingdom, (3) Class, (4) Order, (5) Tribe, (6) Family, (7) Sub-family, (8) Genus, (9) Sub-genus. Families were uniformly made to end in Mod. Lat. *-idæ*, from Gr. *eidos* = form. This termination for a zoölogical family still almost, though not quite, universally prevails. Other terms are sometimes intercalated in both zoölogy and botany, viz., sub-class, sub-order, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) *Bot.*: Here the term is used with less precision, and with divers meanings. Most commonly it is made synonymous with order; thus the Euphorbiaceous Order and the Euphorbiaceous Family are the same. In this *Encyclopædic Dictionary* Family has been used after the analogy of zoölogical nomenclature for those groups of plants which terminate in *-idæ*; thus the Orchidaceæ are called an order; its primary division Malaceæ, Epiden-dreæ, &c., tribes; and the division, &c., of them Lipariidæ, Dendrobidiæ, &c., families.

2. *Phil.*: A group of cognate languages.

"We have called a certain body of languages a *family*, the Indo-European. The name *family* was applied to it by strict analogy with the use of the same term elsewhere; the languages in question had been found, on competent examination, to show good evidence of descent from a common ancestor."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

3. *Med.*: Family diseases, called also hereditary diseases, are those inherited from progenitors, or those an hereditary tendency to which is in the constitution.

4. *Chem.*: A group of compounds having a common element. Thus the several members of the alcohol family agree in containing the radical ethyl.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to a family; as, a family seat, family connections, &c.

¶ (1) *Arms of family*:

Her.: Those arms received by some distinguished person, and borne with modifications by all his descendants.

* (2) *Family-head*:

Naut.: An old name for the stern of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

(3) *Family of Love*:

Church Hist.: A Christian sect founded about A. D. 1546 in the Netherlands by Henry Nicolai, or Nicolas of Munster, who, in the latter years of Edward VI., passed over to England and joined the Dutch Church in London. He regarded himself as a chosen servant of God by whom a new revelation was to be made to the world. He considered doctrine as of little importance, but the possession of piety and love all in all. His followers, though as a rule quite moral, were cheerful to an extent which gave offense to some. In 1575 they laid a confession of their faith before Parliament, and applied unsuccessfully for toleration. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth and her Council made an effort to suppress them. They were denounced by proclamation, and their books ordered to be burned in October, 1580. In 1604 and 1645, Blunt says that: "Familists were extreme Antinomians. Strype mentions two sections of them, the Family of the Mount, and the Family of the Essentialists, who denied the existence of sin. There was thus gross immorality among them, and Penn and Baxter speak in severe terms of their excesses." (*Blunt: Dict. of Sects, &c.*) Among those who wrote against them were Henry Moore and George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. They were also called Familists (q. v.).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *family*, *house*, *lineage*, and *race*: "*House* figuratively denotes those who live in the same *house*, and is commonly extended in its signification to all that passes under the same roof; hence we rather say that a woman manages her *family*; that a man rules his *house*. The *family* is considered as to its relationships; the number, union, condition and quality of its members: the *house* is considered more as to what is transacted within its walls. We speak of a numerous *family*, a united or an affectionate *family*, a mercantile *house*; the *house* (meaning the members of the *House* of Parliament). In an extended application of these words they are made to designate the quality of the individual, in which case *family* bears the same familiar and indiscriminate sense as before: *house* is employed as a term of grandeur. When we consider the *family* in its domestic relations, in its habits, manners, connections and circumstances, we speak of a genteel *family*, a respectable *family*, the royal *family*: but when we consider it with regard to its political and civil distinctions, its titles and its power, then we denominate it a *house*, as an illustrious *house*; the *house* of Bourbon, of Brunswick, or of Hanover; the imperial *house* of Austria. *Family* includes in it every circumstance of connection and relationship; *lineage* respects only consanguinity: *family* is employed mostly for those who are coeval; *lineage* is generally used for those who have gone before. *Race*, from the Latin *radix*, a root, denotes the origin or that which constitutes their original point of resemblance. A *family* supposes the closest alliance; a *race* supposes no closer connection than what a common property creates. *Family* is confined to a comparatively small number: *race* is a term of extensive import, including all mankind, as the human *race*; or particular nations, as the *race* of South-sea Islanders; or a particular *family*, as the *race* of the Heraclides: from Hercules sprang a *race* of heroes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

family-man, *s.* One who leads a domestic life; one who has a family or household.

family-tie, *s.* The bond of union and affection between members of the same family.

family-way, *s.* A state of pregnancy.

¶ In the *family-way*: Pregnant.

fām'-ine, ***fam-yn**, ***fam-yne**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *famine*, from Low Latin **famīna*, from Latin *fames*=hunger; Fr. *faim*; O. Sp. *fame*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Scarcity of food; dearth; great distress for want of food; destitution.

"Famine and meager want besieged us round."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 394.

2. *Hist.*: In the hotter countries rain is not diffused as uniformly over the year as in this country, but is nearly limited to one portion of it. In India, for example, the rainy season lasts four months, and then there are eight of dry weather. Wherever, in such regions, no means are taken to store the water for the purpose of irrigation, drought great enough to be destructive to crops will sooner or later take place and famine supervene. Of such a drought and dearth there is a highly graphic description in Jer. xiv. 1-6. Many famines are recorded in Scripture (Gen. xii. 10, xxvi. 1, xli. 54-57; Ruth i. 1; 2 Sam. xxi. 1; 1 Kings xviii. 2-6; 2 Kings xxv. 3; Jer. lii. 6). Most of these were produced by drought, others by sieges or other military operations. India has long been the seat of famines. Mr. Mill mentions one between A. D. 1640 and 1655, which extended all through India and beyond it; one in the Deccan in 1661; one in Bengal in 1770, which is said to have destroyed one-third of the inhabitants of that large and very populous province; these were produced by drought. One in Madras in 1782 arose from the ravages of Hyder Ali's army. More recent Indian famines were in the North-Western Provinces in 1837-8, when it is said that more than 800,000 people died; in Bengal and Orissa in 1865-6, when about a million perished; in Bengal in 1874, which was so successfully grappled with, but at an expense of about six million pounds of money, that few died; and finally one in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, in 1876-7, less successfully treated, for the deaths are by some estimated at half a million. A portion of the Indian revenues are now annually set aside to constitute a famine fund.

Famines have occurred in Europe in ancient and mediæval, and in modern times. England was visited by them in 1087, 1251, 1315, 1335, 1353, &c. Famines have several times taken place in Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop, on which the mass of the people have too exclusively depended for subsistence. The most notable one was that in 1846, which led to the abolition of the British Corn Laws (q. v.). Ten millions of pounds were voted by Parliament in 1847, to relieve the distress.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a famine; occurring in or characteristic of a time of famine.

"Wheat was at seventy shillings the quarter, which would even now be considered as almost a famine price."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

famine-fever, *s.*

Medical:

1. Typhus fever.

2. Relapsing fever.

famine-pined, *a.* Wasted by famine. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 362.)

fām'-ish, ***fam-ysh**, *v. i. & t.* [Formed with suff. *-ish*, from the base *fam-* seen in O. Fr. *afamer*, Fr. *affamer*, by analogy with *languish*, *demolish*, &c. The base *fam-* is from Lat. *fames*=hunger.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To suffer extreme hunger; to suffer from deprivation of food.

"You are all resolved rather to die than *famish*!"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

2. To die of hunger or want of food.

"All the race
Of Israel here had *famished*, had not God
Rained from heaven manna."

Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 311.

*II. *Fig.*: To be or become exhausted; to faint. "The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*."—*Proverbs* x. 3.

B. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To reduce to great straits by deprivation of food; to distress by famine or dearth.

"The land of Egypte and the land of Canaan were *famished* by reason of the dearth."—*Bible* (1551), *Genesis* xlvii.

2. To kill with hunger or starvation; to starve.

"What, did he marry me to *famish* me?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

*3. To reduce, force, or compel by famine.

"He had *famished* Paris into a surrender."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To deprive of anything necessary to the preservation of life.

"*Famished* him of breath, if not of bread."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 78.

2. To affect with extreme cold.

*3. To exhaust, to wear out.

"That were nectar

Unto my *famished* spirits."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, iv. 1.

fām'-ish-mēnt, ***fam-ysh-ment**, *s.* [English *famish*; *-ment*.] The state or pain of extreme hunger or want of food; famine.

"And Eliah went to shew him selfe unto Ahab, for there was a great *famishment* in Samaria."—*Bible* (1551), 3 *Kings* xviii.

***fa-mōs'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *famosité*, from Lat. *famositas*, from *famosus*=famous; Ital. *famosità*.] Fame, renown, celebrity.

fām'-oūs, ***fam-ouse**, *a.* [Fr. *fameux*, from Lat. *famosus*=renowned or noted, either for good or ill; *fama*=fame, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. *famoso*.] [FAME, *s.*]

1. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of, distinguished, illustrious.

"There was a clerke, one Lucius,

A courtier, a famous man."

Gower, v.

2. It is followed by *for* before the thing for which one is famed.

"He consulted several men *famous* for their skill in polite literature."—*Mason: Life of Mons. Du Fresnoy*.

3. Noted, much spoken of, conspicuous, whether for good or ill; notorious.

"Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,

Make the sea serve them."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

4. Of good character, trustworthy; opposed to *infamous*.

*5. Injurious to the character of another; libelous, calumnious, slanderous, defamatory.

"That na maner of man mak, write, or imprint ony billis, writingis, or balladis, *famous* or slanderous to ony person spiritual or temporal."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 587.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *famous*, *celebrated*, *renowned*, and *illustrious*: "*Famous* is a term of indefinite import: it conveys of itself frequently neither honor nor dishonor, since it is employed indifferently as an epithet for things praiseworthy or otherwise: it is the only one of these terms which may be used in a bad sense. The others rise in a gradually good sense. The *celebrated* is founded upon merit and the display of talent in the arts and sciences; it gains the subject respect: the *renowned* is founded upon the possession of rare or extraordinary qualities, upon successful exertions and an accordance with public opinion; it brings great honor or glory to the subject: the *illustrious* is founded upon those solid qualities which not only render one known but distinguished; it ensures regard and veneration. A person may be *famous* for his eccentricities; *celebrated* as an artist, a writer, or a player; *renowned* as a warrior or a statesman; *illustrious* as a prince, a statesman, or a senator." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fā'-moūsed**, *a.* [English *famous*; *-ed*.] Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, noted.

fā'-moūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ly*.]

*1. By common report, notoriously; commonly.

"As for the religion of Mahomet, it is *famously* known to have been planted by force at first."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. In a famous, renowned, or illustrious manner; with great fame or renown.

"Then this land was *famously* enriched

With politic grave counsel."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 3.

3. Capitably, very well, splendidly. (*Slang.*)

fā'-moūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being famous; fame, renown, celebrity.

"Not by *famousness* of name, nor portlynesse of life."—*Udal: Luke* i.

***fām'-ū-lāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famulor*, from *famulus*=a servant.]"To serve. (*Cockeram.*)

***fām'-ū-lā-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famulor*.] Serving, aiding, abetting.

"As being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 45.

***fām'-ū-lūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a servant.]

1. The assistant of a magician.

"The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin."—*Carlyle*.

2. A drudge.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, del.

fān, ***fanne**, *s.* [A. S. *fann*, from Lat. *vannus*; Old Fr. *van*; Fr. *fan*; Ital. *vanno*; O. H. Ger. *wanna*; Sw. *vanna*; Dut. *wan*, *wanne*=a fan, *wannen*=to fan.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An instrument or device waved or rotated to cause a circulation of air. [II.]

"I have erected an academy for the training of young women in the exercise of the fan."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 102.

(2) The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

"Y shall scatter them with a fan in the yatus of the lond."—Wycliffe: *Jeremiah* xv. 7.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Anything spread out, like a lady's fan, into a triangle with a broad base.

"As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a fan of feathers."—L'Estrange: *Fables*.

* (2) The quintain (q. v.). So called from its turning round like a weathercock, in exact proportion to the force of the blow delivered on the flat board.

"Now, swete sir, will ye just at the fan."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,991.

* (3) Anything by which the air is moved, such as wings.

(4) Any agency or influence which tends to excite or stimulate the activity or strength of a passion, or emotion, as a fan excites flame.

"Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*. (Pref.)

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*, &c.: A device for exciting a current of air, either for ventilation or for urging a fire; as,

(1) An instrument made of palm-leaves, carved wood, ivory, &c., mounted on a handle, and used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face.

(2) Any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing corn, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, &c.

(3) An apparatus for checking or regulating, by the resistance of the air to its motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

(4) An apparatus, called also a fan-governor, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.

(5) The small vane which turns the cap of the smock-mill on its axis, to keep the sails presented to the wind.

2. *Eccles.*: [FLABELLUM.]

fan-blast, *s.*

Iron-work.: The blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to one produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower, *s.* A blower in which a series of vanes fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air for forge purposes, or a current for draught or ventilation. Blowers are *plenum* (pressure), or *vacuum*, which is equivalent to exhaust; either form is used for the various purposes of ventilation, air-draft for furnaces, &c. [BLOWER; FANNING-MILL.]

fan-brakes, *s.* The resistance of a fluid to a fan rotating in it.

fan-coral, *s.*

Zoöl.: The name of the genus *Rhipidogorgia*, belonging to the family *Gorgoniidae*.

fan-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, called also the Fen-cricket or Mole-cricket or Churr-worm. It digs for itself a small hole in the ground.

fan-foot, *s.*

1. *Entom.*: A name given to the genus of moths *Polypogon*.

2. *Zoöl.*: *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a species of lizard, a native of Northern Africa, reputed to be exceedingly venomous. The toes form at the extremities round discs (whence the name *Fan-foot*), enabling the animal to climb up walls; the claws are retractile. The venom is said not to be injected by the teeth, but to be exuded from the lobules of the toes, whence the scientific name *Ptyodactylus*, from Gr. *ptyō*=to spit, and *daktylos*=a finger or toe.

fan-governor, *s.* [FAN, *s.* II. i. (4).]

fan-light, *s.*

Arch.: A window in shape of an open fan; the light placed over a doorway.

fan-like, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a fan in form or appearance.

2. *Bot.*: Leaves which are folded up like a fan; also called *Plicate* (q. v.).

fan-motor, *s.* A motor for use with alternating electric currents, adapted to purposes where little power is required, such as the operation of sewing machines, revolving fans, &c.

fan-nerved, *a.*

1. *Bot.*: Having the nerves or nervures radiating and arranged in the manner of a fan.

2. *Entom.*: In the same sense as 1.

fan-palm, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to all palms having fan-shaped or flabelliform leaves, represented in Southern Europe and Northern Africa by *Chamærops humilis*, occupying extensive sandy plains and rocky places, generally growing in a crowded caespitose manner without stem, the length of the leaves not exceeding three or four feet; but in cultivation, by the suppression of suckers, it forms a stem which attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. A tough fiber is obtained from the leaves, which is used for many purposes, such as making ropes, brushes, &c. The name is more particularly applied to plants of the genus *Corypha*, such as the Talipot tree, *Corypha umbraculifera*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. [CORYPHA, TALIPOT.]

fan-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a fan in shape or form.

2. *Bot.*: Plaited like a fan, as the leaves of *Boerhaavia flabelliformis*.

Fan-shaped window:

Arch.: A window consisting of rather more than a semicircle, the circumference of which is cut out in circular notches. Windows of this kind are frequent in the early German style of architecture.

fan steam-engine, *s.* An engine, the action of which is the inverse to that of the fan. The outer annular casing receives steam from the boiler, and discharges from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft.

fan-tail, *s.*

1. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A genus of Australian birds (*Rhipidura*) belonging to the family *Muscicapidae*. They derive their name from the fan-like shape of their tails.

(2) A variety of the domestic pigeon.

2. *Gas-Eng.*: A form of gas-burner, in which the burning jet has an arched form.

3. *Carp.*: A kind of joint.

Fan-tail burner:

Gas-Eng.: The same as FAN-TAIL, 2.

Fan-tail warbler:

Ornith.: *Cisticola cuspitans*, a very tiny bird, somewhat like a diminutive lark. It is a native of Southern Europe, Africa, India, and China. It is remarkable for the very neat and beautiful nest which it makes.

fan-tickles, *s. pl.* [FAN-TICKLES.]

fan-tracery, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to tracery used in vaulting, in which all the ribs that rise from the springing of the vault have the same curve, and diverge equally in every direction, producing an effect not unlike that of the stiff portions of a fan. It was used in late Pointed work.

Fan-tracery vaulting:

Arch.: A very complicated mode of roofing or vaulting used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered with fan-tracery. It is peculiar to English Gothic. Very fine examples of it exist in England in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral.



Fan-tracery.

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fan-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to a leaf whose veins or ribs are arranged like those of a fan.

fan-wheel, *s.* A fan-blower; an apparatus consisting of a shaft armed with wings or beaters revolving in a case. It is used in grain-cleaners, winnowing-machines, blowers for furnaces, &c., and is the most common device for obtaining a blast of air for any purpose.

fān, ***fan-nen**, ***van-ni**, *v. t.* [FAN, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To move, agitate, or set in motion as with a fan.

"They summed their pens, and soaring the air sublime,

With clang despised the ground . . . the air floats as they pass, fanned with unnumbered plumes."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 432.

2. To cool or refresh by causing a current of air to pass over the face with a fan.

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,

To carry me, to fan me while I sleep."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 29, 30.

3. To blow upon; to ventilate.

"Gentle airs, due at their hour

To fan the earth, now waked,"

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 94.

4. To winnow; to separate the chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air.

"Chaff, which fanned,

The wind drives."

Milton: *Ps.* i. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To excite, to stimulate, or increase the activity or strength of, as a fan excites a flame.

"By slow degrees he fans the gentle fire,

Till perseverance makes the flame aspire."

King: *Art of Love*, pt. xiv.

2. To separate as by winnowing; to discriminate. "I have collected some few therein, fanning the old, not omitting any."—Bacon.

fa-nâl', *s.* [Fr.] A lighthouse; more specifically, the apparatus placed in a lighthouse to give light.

fān'-ām, *s.*

1. A money of account formerly used in Madras; value about 3½ cents.

2. A Ceylon copper coin worth about 3 cents.

fa-nāt'-ic, ***fa-nāt'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fanatique*, from Lat. *fanaticus*= (1) pertaining to a temple, (2) inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum*=a temple; Sp. & Ital. *fanatico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wild or extravagant in opinions, particularly on points of religion; enthusiastic to an extreme; struck or possessed with a kind of frenzy or craze on certain subjects; bigoted.

"Thy country, Wilberforce, with just disdain,

Hears thee by cruel men and impious called

Fanatic."

Cowper: *To Wilberforce*.

2. Characterized by fanaticism; extravagant; enthusiastic.

"Nor that wild energy which leads

The enthusiast to fanatic deeds."

Hemans: *A Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

B. As subst.: A person entertaining wild or extravagant ideas upon any subject, particularly on points of religion; an enthusiast; a bigot.

"Alas for thee, fair Greece! when Asia poured

Her fierce fanatics to Byzantium's walls."

Hemans: *Modern Greece*.

¶ (1) For the difference between *fanatic* and *visionary*, see ENTHUSIASM.

(2) The words *fanatic* and *enthusiast* differ in meaning. A *fanatic* is an *enthusiast* transformed or developed. A typical *enthusiast* has a warm imagination and a sensitive heart, with the malignant element still latent. He lives only for one object; and when he encounters opposition in carrying that single object out, the malignant element is apt to be excited and become permanently conspicuous in his character, after which he is no longer an *enthusiast* but a *fanatic*. *Fanaticism* is thus *enthusiasm* with the malignant element quickened into activity. (Isaac Taylor: *Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm*.)

fa-nāt'-ic-al, *a.* [Latin *fanatic(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as FANATIC (q. v.).

"Yet no ingratitude could damp the ardor of his fanatic loyalty."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fa-nāt'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [English *fanatical*; *-ly*.] In a fanatical manner; with excessive enthusiasm; wildly.

"The whole body of working men was fanatically devoted to her cause."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***fa-nāt'-ic-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fanatical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

fa-nāt'-i-çism, *s.* [Eng. *fanatic*; *-ism*.] Wild and extravagant notions or opinions, particularly on points of religion; excessive enthusiasm; religious frenzy; bigotry; fervid zeal. [FANATIC, ¶ (2).]

"With Wildman's fanaticism was joined a tender care for his own safety."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

fa-nāt'-i-çize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *fanatic*; *-ize*.]

1. *Trans.*: To render fanatical.

2. *Intrans.*: To act as a fanatic.

"Fighting and fanaticizing amid a nation of his like."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

***fān'-a-tiſm**, *s.* [Fr. *fanatisme*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *fanatismo*.] Religious frenzy or enthusiasm; fanaticism.

***fān-çī-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; *c* connective; *-al*.] Fanciful.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fān'-çied, *pa. par. & a.* [FANCY, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Formed in the fancy or imagination; imaginary.
"More than thy *fancied* guilt with jealous pangs could sting."
Hemans: The Maremma.
2. Esteemed, thought highly of, liked, valued, attractive.

fān'-çī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *fancy*; -er.]

1. One who fancies or imagines anything.
2. One who takes a fancy or liking to anything; an admirer.
3. One who breeds and keeps for sale birds, animals, &c., as, a pigeon-fancier, a bird-fancier.

"It would prevent the comb of the male from being perfectly upright, which would be abhorrent to every *fancier*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. ii., p. 159.

fān'-çī-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; -ful(l).]

1. Dictated by or arising in the fancy or imagination; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; wild; as, a *fanciful* theory.
2. Curiously or extravagantly constructed or shaped; fantastic.

"I love a *fanciful* disorder,
And straggling out of rule and order."
Lloyd: Familiar Letter of Rhyme.

3. Existing only in the imagination; fancied, imaginary.

"Shake at shadows *fanciful* and vain."
Dryden: Lucretius, ii.

4. Guided by the fancy or the imagination rather than by reason.

"It seemed to a *fanciful* view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret."
Cowper: The Rose.

5. Subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical, capricious, fantastical.

"The English are naturally *fanciful*."—*Addison.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fanciful*, *fantastical*, *whimsical*, and *capricious*: "*Fanciful* and *fantastical* are both employed for persons and things; *whimsical* and *caprice* are mostly employed for persons or for what is personal. *Fanciful*, in regard to persons, is said of that which is irregular in the taste or judgment; *fantastical* is said of that which violates all propriety, as well as regularity: the former may consist of a simple deviation from rule; the latter is something extravagant. A person may, therefore, sometimes be advantageously *fanciful*, although he can never be *fantastical* but to his discredit. Lively minds will be *fanciful* in the choice of their dress, furniture, or equipage: the affectation of singularity frequently renders people *fantastical* in their manners as well as their dress. *Fanciful* is said mostly in regard to errors of opinion or taste; it springs from an aberration of the mind: *whimsical* is a species of the *fanciful* in regard to one's likes or dislikes; *capricious* respects errors of temper, or irregularities of feeling. The *fanciful* does not necessarily imply instability; but the *capricious* excludes the idea of fixedness. One is *fanciful* by attaching a reality to that which only passes in one's own mind; one is *whimsical* in the inventions of the *fancy*; one is *capricious* by acting and judging without rule or reason in that which admits of both. . . . In application to things, the terms *fanciful* and *fantastical* preserve a similar distinction; what is *fanciful* may be the real and just combination of a well-regulated *fancy*, or the unreal combination of a distempered *fancy*; the *fantastical* is not only the unreal but the distorted combination of a disordered *fancy*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fān'-çī-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fanciful*; -ly.]

1. In a *fanciful*, curious, or *fantastical* manner; *fantastically*.

"Just as ancient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 14.

2. In a whimsical, capricious, or *fantastical* manner.

fān'-çī-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fanciful*; -ness.] The quality of being *fanciful*, or arising in the fancy rather than in reason.

"The *fancifulness* of some of its imagery does not cool it in the least."—*Athenæum.*

***fān'-çī-fŷ**, *v. i.* [Eng. *fancy*; -fy.] To fancy.

fān'-çī-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; -less.] Destitute of fancy or imagination, unimaginative; prosaic.

fān'-çŷ, **fan-sie*, *s. & a.* [A corruption of the fuller form *fantasy* (q. v.); O. Fr. *fantasie*; from Low Lat. *fantasia*, *phantasia*, from Gr. *phantasia* = a making visible; imagination; *phantazō* = to make visible, and *phainō* = to bring to light, to shine; Sp., Port. & Ital. *fantasia*.] [FANTASIA, FANTASY.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being; the creative faculty; imagination.

"In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these *fancy* next
Her office holds."
Milton: P. L., v. 102.

2. The result of such faculty or power; an image or representation formed in the mind; a conception, a thought, an idea, a conceit.

"While in dark ignorance we lay, afraid
Of fancies, ghosts, and every empty shade."
Buckinghamshire: Mr. Hobbes and his Writings.

3. An opinion bred rather in the imagination than in the reason; an idea or opinion resting upon insufficient grounds; a supposition; a capricious opinion or idea.

"Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. Caprice, humor, whim.

"The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites toward the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

5. An inclination, liking, or fondness; taste.

"For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

- *6. Love.

"Tell me, where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

- *7. Taste, idea, conception of propriety.

"The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*."—*Addison.*

- *8. Some one or something which pleases or entertains without inspiring real affection or respect.

"London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

- *9. Fantasticalness.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in *fancy*, rich not gaudy."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

- *10. A love song; a song in general. [Il. 1.]

"They were his *fancies* or his good-nights."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*:

(1) An old name for a composition in an impromptu style; a fantasy.

(2) A short piece of music without words. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Mental Phil.*: The power or faculty called imagination, but so exercised as to bring into life mental pictures in which the grouping is founded on superficial points of similarity or other associations, rather than on the deeper and more natural affinities. The scenes or beings generated by fancy are cleverly rather than thoughtfully delineated, they are characterized by odd conceits fitted to give momentary pleasure or amusement, but not powerfully to affect the motions. Fancy is strong in children and women; imagination in men of genius.

3. *Bot.*: *Viola tricolor*. The name Fancy is given as a suggested explanation of the word Pansy, the common name for this flower. (*Lyte, &c.*)

B. As adj.: Adapted to please the fancy rather than for use; ornamental, elegant, fine; as, *fancy* goods.

¶ The *fancy*: A slang term for sporting characters generally, but especially for prize-fighters, dog-fanciers, &c.

"As the patrons of the *fancy* are proud of their champion's condition."—*G. Eliot: Janet's Repentance*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fancy* and *imagination*. "*Fancy*, considered as a power, simply brings the object to the mind, or makes it appear; but *imagination*, from *image* . . . is a power which presents the images or likenesses of things. The *fancy*, therefore, only employs itself about things without regarding their nature; but the *imagination* aims at tracing a resemblance, and getting a true copy. The *fancy* consequently forms combinations, either real or unreal, as chance may direct; but the *imagination* is seldom led astray. The *fancy* is busy in dreams, or when the mind is in a disordered state; but the *imagination* is supposed to act when the intellectual powers are in full play. The *fancy* is employed on light and trivial objects, which are present to the senses; the *imagination* soars above all vulgar objects, and carries us from the world of matter into the world of spirits, from time present to the time to come." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fancy-ball, *s.* A ball at which the guests appear dressed in *fanciful* or *fantastical* costumes, representative of real, historical, or imaginary personages.

fancy-dress, *s.* The costume of guests at a *fancy-ball*.

fancy-dressed, *a.* Dressed as for a *fancy-ball*. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xv.)

fancy-fair, *s.* A bazaar where *fancy* goods are sold for some charitable or benevolent purpose.

fancy-free, *a.*

1. Free from the power of fancy or imagination.
2. Free from the power or influence of love.

"In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ Fancy is compounded with participles, as in the following examples, of which the signification is obvious: *Fancy-born*, *fancy-built*, *fancy-fed*, *fancy-framed*, *fancy-nurtured*, *fancy-woven*, &c.

fancy-line, *s.*

Naut.: A down-haul line passing through a block at the jaws of a gaff.

fancy-mark, *s.*

Med.: A *nævus*; a spot which may be of more than one kind on the skin of a child at birth, and which has been attributed to the influence of maternal imagination on the foetus.

***fancy-monger**, *s.* A whimsical person; a love-monger.

fancy-price, *s.* A price or sum paid for anything so large and extravagant as to deserve the name of *fanciful*.

"Which Louis had long been desirous to purchase even at a *fancy-price*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

fancy-roller, *s.*

Carding: One placed immediately in advance of the doffer, and provided usually with straight wire teeth, its function being to loosen up the wool on the main cylinder so that it may be taken up with facility by the doffer.

fancy-sick, *a.*

1. Applied to one whose imagination is unsound or distempered.
2. Love-sick

"All *fancy-sick* she is and pale of cheer."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

fancy-stocks, *s. pl.* In this country any species of stocks having no intrinsic or determinate value, and therefore affording an opportunity for stock-gambling, the fluctuations in their prices being mostly artificial.

fancy-store, *s.* A store where *fancy* goods are sold.

fancy-work, *s.* Ornamental knitting, embroidery, crocheting, &c., worked by ladies.

fān'-çŷ, **fan-sie*, **fan-sy*, *v. i. & t.* [FANCY, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To imagine; to believe without sufficient grounds, or proof; to suppose.

"They swim in mirth and *fansie* that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,009.

- *2. To love.

"Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fixed a soul."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To conceive, to imagine; to form as a conception in the mind.

"He whom I *fancy* but can ne'er express."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

2. To suppose, to imagine or believe erroneously, or without sufficient grounds or proof.

"*Fancying* wretched all that are not rich."
Walsh: Retirement.

3. To like, to be pleased with; to take a fancy to.

"I never yet beheld that special face
Which I could *fancy* more than any other."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

***fānd**, ***faind**, ***fande**, ***fandien**, ***faynd**, ***fond**, ***fonde**, ***fonden**, ***fondie**, ***fondien**, ***fondin**, ***vonde**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *fandian*; O. S. *fandon*; O. Fr. *fandia*.]

A. Intrans.: To try, to endeavor, to attempt.

"Tell times haue ich *fondet* to flitte it fro thought."
William of Palerne, 623.

B. Transitive:

1. To try, to prove, to assay.

"Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou."—*Psalm cxxxviii*.

2. To tempt.

"O tyme he [the Devil] cam to his smyththe alone him
to *fonde*."
St. Dunstan, 69.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

făn-dăn'-gō, s. [Sp.]

Music:

1. A lively Spanish dance in triple time, derived from the Moors. It is danced by two persons, male and female, and accompanied by the sounds of the guitar. The dancers have castanets which they beat in time to the measure, though sometimes the male dancer beats a tambourine.

2. The accompaniment of the dance described under 1.

***fand-er, *fond-er, *vond-ere, s.** [Mid. Eng. *fand*; -er.] One who tries or tempts another; a tempter.

"The dyeuel is the wondere."—*Ayenbite*, p. 116.

***fand-ding, *fand-ying, *fond-ing, *fond-ung, *von-dinge, pr. par., a. & s.** [FAND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A trial, a temptation.

"Bring us ut of wo and kare and of feondes *fondinge*." *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 259.

făn'-don, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A large copper vessel in which the hot process of amalgamation is conducted, blocks of copper being drawn around like the porphyry blocks in an arrastra, or machine for comminuting ore.

***fâne (1), s.** [A. S. *fana*=a flag; O. S. & O. H. Ger. *fano*; O. Fris. *fona*, *fana*; M. H. Ger. *van*; Icel. *fána*; Sw. *fana*; Dan. *fane*; Goth. *fana*.] [VANE.]

1. A flag.

"They trumpyd and her baners displaye Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*," *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 3,892.

2. A vane, a weathercock.

"*Fane* of a stepylle, or other lyke. *Cheruchus, ventilegium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fâne (2), s. [Lat. *fanum*, from *for*=to speak.] A temple; a place dedicated or consecrated to religion; a holy place, a sanctuary.

"Nor for more altars or more *fan*es repine."

Croxall: Ovid; Metamorphoses xlii.

***fane (3), s.** [FAUN.] An elf, a fairy. (*Scotch.*)

***făn'-ēr-ēls, s. pl.** [A dimin. from *fane* (1), s.] What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her *fane*ers o' duds flaffin' about her hinderlets."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 117.

făn'-färe, s. [Fr., from Sp. *fanfarra*=bluster, loud, boasting, from Arab. *farfār*=loquacious. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sounding or flourish of trumpets, as on entering the lists.

*2. A lively piece played on hunting-horns during the chase.

*3. Ostentatious boast or parade; bravado.

II. Music:

1. A short passage for trumpets.

2. Certain flourishes in opera music are called *fanfares*, such as that announcing the arrival of the Governor, in Beethoven's opera of *Fidelio*.

3. Any short, prominent passage of the brass, such as that of the trumpets and trombones (with the wood wind also) near the end of the fourth movement in Schumann's E flat Symphony. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

***făn'-fä-rön, *fan-far-oone, s.** [Fr. *fanfaron*, from Sp. *fanfarron*=blustering.] A boaster; one who professes more than he can perform; a bully, a tyrannical person.

făn'-fär-ön-äde, s. [Fr. *fanfaronnade*, from Sp. *fanfarronada*, from *fanfarron*=blustering; *fanfarrear*=to bluster, to boast.] A swaggering, blustering, or boasting; ostentation, bluster. (*Burke: Thoughts on Fr. Aff.*)

***făn'-fär-ön-äde, v. i.** [FANFARONADE, s.] To make a flourish, show, or display.

***fäng, *fang-yn, *faunge, *fenge, *fong, *fongen, *fongien, *fon, *fo, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *fangan*, *fón*; Dut. *vangen*; Icel. *fá*; Sw. *få*; Dan. *faae*; Goth. *fahan*; Ger. *fahen*, *fangen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To catch, to seize, to take.

"He fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez." *Destruction of Troy*, 1,249.

2. To receive, to accept, to get.

"He willede anon in hys herte to *fange* cristendom." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 73.

3. To betake, to take.

"Unto Kaire his wey he *fongeth*."

Gower, i. 245.

B. Reflex.: To betake.

"*Fengen* heom to yæinenes and slowen alle heore hors." *Layamon*, i. 252.

C. Intransitive:

1. To betake one's self, to begin.

"Heo *fang* to cleopien to Crist." *St. Juliana*, p. 31.

2. To endeavor.

"I shall *fonge* you to farther." *Destruction of Troy*, 599.

3. To seize, to catch.

"He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes." *Morte Arthure*, 3,809.

4. To begin, to set to; followed by *on*.

"The reue . . . *feng* on to tellen hwuch word ha sende him." *St. Juliana*, p. 11.

¶ To *fang* a well: To pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation.

"We believe, that to *fang* a well signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

fäng, *feng, *fenge, s. [A. S. *fang*=a taking, a seizing, **fangan*=to seize, take [FANG, v.]; Icel. *fang*=a catch of fish; Sw. *fång*=a catch; Ger. *fong*=a catch, a fang, a talon.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) The act of capturing, seizing, or taking.

"To my purpos breifly I will me haist, How gud Wallace was set among his fayis. To London with him Clyffurd and Wallang gais, Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*." *Wallace*, xi. 1,219.

* (2) That which is caught or taken; a thing caught; prey.

"Was thou not at me right now And fedd me wit thi *fang* I trau?" *Cursor Mundi*, 3,728.

(3) A claw or talon.

(4) The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long, pointed tooth.

"Two mastiffs gaunt and grim her flight pursued, And oft their fastened *fangs* in blood embrued." *Dryden: Theodore and Honoria*, 113, 114.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A coil, or bend of a rope; a noose, a trap.

(2) The clutches or power of anything.

"Seized by the relentless *fangs* of despotism."—*Fox: Speech*, Jan. 1794.

(3) Any shoot, or other thing by which hold can be taken.

"The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca."—*Evelyn: Calendarium Hortense*.

(4) Power of seizing, or holding; as when a pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have lost the *fang*. In this case water is poured in for restoring the power of operation. Here *fang* is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For it obviously signifies the hold which the pump, as it were, takes of the water for bringing it up.

II. Technically:**1. Zoölogy:**

(1) The lower part of a tooth; the portion imbedded in the jaw.

(2) (*Pl.*) The poison teeth of a serpent. [POISON FANG.]

(3) In the same sense as I. 1 (4).

2. Machinery, &c.:

(1) A long nail.

(2) A projecting claw, as that on the reverse of a belt plate, which passes through the belt and is clenched or riveted at the rear.

(3) The tang of a tool.

(4) A projecting tooth or prong in a lock, bolt, or tumbler.

3. Nautical:

(1) The valve of a pump-box.

(2) The bend of a rope.

4. Mining:

(1) A notch cut out in the side of an adit to serve as an air-course.

(2) An air-pipe of wood in a shaft; an air main.

¶ (1) In a *fang*: So entangled as not to be able to escape.

(2) To lose the *fang*:

(a) Said of a pump when the water quits it.

(b) To miss one's aim; to fail in attempt; to be disappointed in one's expectation of success.

(3) To be taken in or with the *fang*: Said of a thief caught in the act. [INFANGTHEF.]

"It is statute be the lawe of this realme, that ane thiefe of stollen woodde, taken with the *fang* in ane vther Lordes landes, suld be arreisted with the wood, and sall suffer the law in his court, fra quhom the woodde was stollen."—*Skene: De Verborum Signif.*, s. v. *Infangthesse*.

fänged, a. [Eng. *fang*; -ed.]

I. Lit.: Furnished or provided with fangs.

"Whom I will trust, as I will adders *fanged*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Furnished or provided with any instruments which can be used as fangs or tusks.

"In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field." *A. Philips: The Briton*.

2. Having roots, rooted.

"Tears from the Alps a ridgo of knotty oaks Deep *fanged*, and ancient tenants of the rocks." *Watts: Victory of the Poles*.

fäng'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FANG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of seizing or catching.

fanging-pipes, s. pl.

Mining: A main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

făn'-gle, s. [Prob. a dimin. from *fang*=to take.] A trifle, a silly fancy, a crotchet.

***făn'-gled (gled as geld), *fan-gelde, a.** [Eng. *fangl(e)*; -ed.] Gaudy, showy, vainly decorated; fantastical.

¶ Obsolete, except in the compound *new-fangled*.

***făn'-gle-nëss, *fan-gle-nesse, s.** [Eng. *fangle*; -ness.] The state of being gaudily or fantastically ornamented; fantasticalness.

fäng'-lëss, a. [Eng. *fang*; -less.] Destitute of fangs or teeth; toothless.

făn'-gôt, s. [Ital. *fangotto*=a bundle.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two and three-quarter cwt.

***fang-yn, v. t.** [FANG, v.]

făn'-ion (ion as yün), s. [FANON.]

1. *Mil.*: A small flag or banner carried with the baggage of a brigade.

2. *Naut.*: A small flag used in surveying stations.

***fänk, v. t.** [FANG, v.]

1. To seize, to entangle.

2. To fold sheep.

fänk, s. [FANK, v.] A sheep-cot, a pen. (*Eng. Colloq.*)

***fänne, s. & v.** [FAN.]

***făn'-nel, s.** [FANON.]

făn'-nër, s. [Eng. *fan*, v.; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which fans, or acts as a fan.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A winnowing-machine; a fan.

2. *Domest.*: A circular configuration made up of vanes, or flat discs, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it, to purify and freshen the atmosphere in a room, &c.; a ventilator.

făn'-ning, pr. par., a. & s. [FAN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of causing a current of air to pass over by a fan; the process of winnowing corn with a fan.

fanning-breeze, s.

Naut.: A light, gentle breeze, just sufficient to fill the light sails, as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the vessel.

fanning-machine, fanning-mill, s. A machine or apparatus for winnowing corn by a blast of air.

făn'-ön, *fan-nel, *fan-nom, *fan-one, *fan-un, *fan-une, *fan-noon, *phan-un, s. [Fr. *fanon*, from Low Lat. *fano*, *phano*, from O. H. Ger. *fano*=a banner.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A flag, a banner; especially the church banner carried in processions.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A word used in Old English inventories for a maniple. Mabillon observes that the word has three meanings: (1) A napkin; (2) a maniple, or sudarium; and (3) a corporale. Georgius says that the *fanon* or *phanon* worn by the popes when celebrating mass pontifically, is the same as the orale, and is a veil of four colors in stripes, which is put on after the girdle, is turned back over the head till the chasuble is put on, after which it is brought down over the shoulders and breast. (*Pugin: Gloss. Eccles. Ornaments*.) It was also applied to the white linen cloth in which the laity made their oblations at the altar.

"*Fanun* or *fancn*. *Fanula*, *manipulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Med.*: A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg, to keep the bones in contact. The *fanons* are divided into *true* and *false*. The *true fanon* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded by a cord or riband, in the center of which a stick is usually placed to insure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat like a compress, and folded at the

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, ɔ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the *true fanon*. The *chap-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth, placed between the fractured limb and the *fanon*, on which the *fanon* or lateral splints are rolled. (*Dunghlison: Med. Dict.*)

făn-ta'-şî-a, s. [Ital.]

Mus.: A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy. It seems to have been a descendant of the madrigal, and was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

***făn-ta'-şie**, s. [FANTASY.]

***făn-ta'-şied**, a. [Eng. *fantasy*; -ed.]

1. Filled with fancies or imaginations.

"I find the people strangely *fantasied*."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

2. Imagined, imaginary, fancied.

"Things not scene but *fantasied*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 296.

***făn-tăşm**, ***fan-tesme**, s. [Lat. *phantasma*, from Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantazō*=to make visible; *phainō*=to appear, to shine; O. Fr. *fantasme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasma*.] [PHANTOM.] Something which appears to the imagination; a phantom; a phantasm (q. v.).

făn-tăşque (que as k), a. [Fr.] Fantastic, whimsical. (*Poetic*.)

***făn-tăşt**, s. [FANTASIE.] One whose mind is filled with fantastic, whimsical, or strange ideas.

făn-tăş-tic, ***fan-tas-tick**, ***fan-tas-ticke**, ***fan-tas-tike**, ***fan-tas-tique**, a. & s. [Fr. *fantastique*, from Gr. *phantastikos*, from *phantazō*=to make visible; cf. Port. & Ital. *fantastico*.] [FANCY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fanciful; bred or existing only in the imagination; not real; imaginary, visionary.

"By thinking on *fantastic* summer's heat."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. Full of or characterized by fancy or conceit.

"Without senseless phrases and *fantastic* affectations."—*Granville: Ser.* i.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of a phantom.

4. Whimsical, capricious, fanciful; indulging in the vagaries of fancy or imagination.

"That my *fantastic* mind may prove
The torments it deserves to try."

Rochester: A Song.

5. Exhibiting fanciful or grotesque appearances; odd, grotesque.

"Like an angry ape
Plays such *fantastic* tricks before high Heaven,
As make the angels weep."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

*6. Incredible, prodigious.

"Who hath done to-day mad and *fantastic* execution."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

*7. Imaginative.

*8. Uncertain, fickle, capricious.

"Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastic* wheel."

Prior: Henry and Emma.

***B. As subst.**: A fantastic, whimsical, or conceited person.

"A vain *fantastic*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself."—*Bp. Jackson: Works*, iii. 62.

făn-tăş-tic-al, ***fan-tas-tic-all**, a. [Eng. *fantastic*; -al.] The same as FANTASTIC (q. v.).

¶ For the difference between *fantastical* and *fanciful*, see FANCIFUL.

***făn-tăş-tic-ăl-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *fantastical*; -ity.] Fantasticalness.

făn-tăş-tic-ăl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fantastical*; -ly.] In a fantastic, fanciful, whimsical, or grotesque manner.

"Asspring high the silver dew
In whirls *fantastically* flew."

Byron: The Giaour.

făn-tăş-tic-ăl-něss, s. [English *fantastical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fantastic; whimsicality; grotesqueness; caprice.

"Put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it."—*Tillotson: Works*. (Pref.)

***făn-tăş-ti-çism**, s. [English *fantastic*; -ism.] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness.

***făn-tăş-tic-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *fantastic*; -ly.] In a fantastic manner; fantastical.

***făn-tăş-tic-něss**, ***fan-tas-tick-ness**, s. [Eng. *fantastic*; -ness.] Fantasticalness, caprice, humor.

***făn-tăş-ti-cō**, s. [Ital.] One full of whims or fancies; a fantastical, whimsical, or capricious person.

făn-ta'-şŷ, **fan-ta-sie**, ***fan-ta-sye**, ***fan-te-sy**, s. [O. Fr. *fantasie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasia*.] [FANCY, s.]

1. Fancy, imagination.

"He thereon fixeth all his *fantasie*."

Spenser: Hymn in Honor of Love.

2. An idea or conception of the mind.

"Full of hateful *fantasies*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 2.

3. A mental image; a phantom; a dream.

"Away, vain *fantasies*!—doth less of power
Dwell round thy summit, or thy cliffs invest."

Hemans: View from Castro.

4. Whim, caprice, fancy, humor, indication.

"To please his *fantasie*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

5. Love, inclination.

"Fie on sinful *fantasie*!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*.

făn-ta'-şŷ, v. t. & i. [FANTASY, v.]

A. Trans.: To imagine, to fancy.

B. Intrans.: To fancy, to imagine, to believe.

"He *fantasie*th thus."—*Udall: John x*.

făn-tō-ccini (ccini as çhē-nē), s. pl. [Ital.]

1. Puppets made to perform by concealed wires or strings.

2. Dramatic representations, at which puppets are made to perform; a marionette show.

***făn-tōm**, ***fan-tome**, ***fan-tum**, s. [PHANTOM.]

fantom-corn, s. [PHANTOM-CORN.]

***fănt'-şŷ**, s. [FANCY, s.]

***fan'-un**, s. [FANON.]

***făp**, a. [Etyim. doubtful.] Muddled, fuddled.

"And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

fa-quir, s. [FAKIR.]

far, ***feor**, ***feorr**, ***fer**, ***ferr**, ***for**, ***fur**, ***furre**, ***fyrre**, ***ver**, a. & adv. [A. S. *feor*; cognate with Dut. *ver*; Icel. *fjarri*; Sw. *fjerran*; Dan. *fjern*; O. H. Ger. *ver*=far (a); *verro*=far (adv.); Ger. *fern*; Goth. *fairra*; Gr. *peran*=beyond; Sans. *paras*=beyond; *para*=far, distant.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Distant; a long way off; separated by a wide space from another place.

"We have come from a *far* country."—*Joshua ix*. 6.

2. The more distant of two; the further; as, the *far* side of a horse, &c.; opposed to *near* (q. v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. Remote from one's purpose, intention, or wishes.

"Iul is euer *fur* him fro."—*Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

*2. Remote or removed in affection; not near or close; alienated.

"Those that are *far* from thee shall perish."—*Psalm lxxiii*. 27.

B. As adverb:

I. Literally:

1. In a great extent of space or distance; at a great distance; widely.

"And the king went forth, . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off."—*2 Samuel xv*. 17.

2. To a great distance.

"Ich habbe go mani mile
Wel *feor* biyonde weste."

King Horn, 1, 177.

II. Figuratively:

1. To a certain point, degree, or distance; as, So *far* things have gone well.

"It is so far from being our duty to unite ourselves to them."—*Dailé: Apology for Reformed Churches*.

2. In great part; to a great extent.

"The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand."—*Rom. xiii*. 12.

3. In a great proportion; greatly, exceedingly.

"Which *far* exceeds his skill."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 81.

4. Distantly, widely, vaguely.

"Shall we sparingly show you *far* off the Dauphin's meaning?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

5. Deeply.

"He did look *far* into the service of the time."

Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 2.

6. Distantly in time; remotely.

¶ For the difference between *far* and *distant*, see DISTANT.

¶ (1) *By far*: In a very great measure; very greatly; exceedingly.

(2) *From far*: From a distant country; from a great distance.

(3) *Far other*: Very different.

(4) *So far as*: As regards.

¶ *Far* is largely used in composition with the senses of at or to a distance; widely: as, *far-beaming*, *far-dreaded*, *far-darting*, *far-echoing*, *far-extended*, *far-extending*, *far-glancing*, *far-looking*, *far-piercing*, *far-resounding*, *far-shooting*, *far-spreading*, *far-stretched*, &c.

***far-about**, s. A wandering, a digression.

far-away, **far-awa'**, a.

1. *Lit.*: Distant, remote, as to place.

"The relics that are fetched frae *far-awa'* kirks and sae forth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

2. Distant as to consanguinity.

"Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin of mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

far-brought, a.

1. *Lit.*: Fetched or brought from a great distance.

*2. *Fig.*: Far-fetched; as, *far-brought* conclusions.

far-cast, a.

1. *Lit.*: Thrown to a distance.

*2. Divined, augured.

***far-caster**, ***fercaster**, s. A diviner, a sooth-sayer.

***far-casting**, ***fercastynge**, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Throwing to a distance.

2. Divining, auguring; far-sighted.

B. As subst.: Divination, augury, far-sightedness.

far-distant, a. A long way off, either in space or time.

far-famed, a. Celebrated far and near; widely known.

"The *far-famed* castle of the Elector Palatine was turned into a heap of ruins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***far-fet**, a. Far-fetched. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

***far-fetch**, s. A deeply-laid or cunning strata-gem.

***far-fetch**, v. t. To bring from far; to draw conclusions remote from or little justified by the premises.

far-fetched, a.

1. *Lit.*: Brought from a far or distant place.

"We traced the *far-fetched* gold unto the mine."

Dryden: To the Lord Protector, xxxi.

2. *Fig.*: Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

"His discredit in his over-strained and *far-fetched* derivations."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight; Directions for Index*.

***far-forth**, ***fer-forth**, adv. [FARFORTH.]

***far-most**, ***fer-most**, a. [FARMOST.]

far-off, a. Distant, remote.

far-seeing, a.

1. *Lit.*: Able to see to a great distance; far-sighted.

2. *Fig.*: Calculating long before the results of any action.

far-seen, a.

1. *Lit.*: Seen at or from a great distance.

II. Figuratively:

1. Far-sighted; looking far before one; as, a *far-seen* man.

2. Well-versed; accomplished; as, one *far-seen* in medicine, &c.

far-sighted, a.

I. Literally:

1. Seeing to a great distance.

2. Not able to perceive distinctly objects near at hand.

II. Fig.: Looking far ahead; calculating long before the probable results of any action or course of conduct.

"The one human being who was able to mislead that *far-sighted* and sure-footed judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

far-sightedly, adv. With careful forethought.

far-sightedness, s. The quality of being far-sighted.

"Men who are distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

far-sought, a.

1. *Lit.*: Sought at or from a great distance.

2. *Fig.*: Far-fetched; abstruse; as, *far-sought* learning.

***far**, v. t. [FAR, a.] To remove to a distance.

***far** (1), s. A journey, an expedition. [FARE, s.]

far (2), s. [A. S. *fearh*.] The young of swine; a litter or farrow of pigs. [FARROW.]

"For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow

More great than the loss of two calves of the cow."

Tusser. (Johnson.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fär-äd, *s.* [From Michael Faraday, the great electrician.]

Elect.: The standard electrical unit, which is measured by the capacity of a condenser, that with an electro-motive force of 1 volt is able to overcome a resistance equivalent to one ohm in one second, or in other words, the resistance offered by a cylindrical copper wire 250 feet long, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, the ohm being the magneto-electric unit.

fä-räd-ic, *a.* [Eng. *farad*; -ic; Fr. *faradique*.] Pertaining or relating to faradization (q. v.).

faradic brush, *s.* A brush for application of electricity to the person.

fär-ä-dīsm, *s.* [Eng. *farad*; -ism.] The same as faradization (q. v.).

fär-ä-dīz-ä-tion, *s.* [From the name of the discoverer, and Eng. suff. -ization.]

Elect.: The medical application of the induced currents, discovered by Faraday in 1837.

far-and, ***far-ande**, ***far-rand**, ***far-ant**, ***far-rant**, *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *favorand*, from to *favor*=to be like. Dr. Morris suggests Gael. *fà-ranta*=stout, brave.] [FAVOR, v.]

*1. Handsome.

"If thay were farande . . . fre as fayre to beholde."
E. 1 g. / lit. Poems; Cleanness, 607.

*2. Pleasing, pleasant.

"Lest les thou leue my tale farande."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 865.

*3. Joyous, joyful, merry.

"The solace of the solmpnete in that sale dured
Of that farand fest, tyl fayled the sunne."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,758.

4. Sagacious, quick, clever.

"Look up, like a farrant beast—hae ye nae pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an' him in sic a plisky?"—Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 236.

far-än-däms, ***far-an-dains**, *s.* [Fr. *ferrandine*.]

Fabric: A species of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool.

"The Lords fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains*; which are part silk, part hair."—Fountainhall, 3 Suppl. Dec., p. 2.

far-and-lŷ, ***far-ant-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *farand*; -ly.]

1. Comely, handsome.

2. Orderly, becoming, decent.

***far-and-man**, *s.* [A. S. *fara*=a traveler, and Eng. *man*.] A traveler, a merchant stranger. (*Skene*.)

fä-rän-dö-la, *s.* [Ital.; Fr. *farandoule*.] A dance popular among the peasants of the south of France and the neighboring part of Italy. It is performed by men and women taking hands, and forming a long line, and winding in and out with a waving motion. The manner of taking hands is peculiar. The men and women are placed alternately, each man's right hand is held by a woman's right hand, and his left by the left hand of another woman, so that along the line, when seen from the front of the row, there is a woman's face and a man's back, and the reverse. The dance is sometimes made the means of fanning popular excitement. . . . The figures of the Farandola, by the name of the Spanish Dance, were well known in English ballrooms thirty years since. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

farçe, *s.* [Fr.=a stuffing in meat; a fond and dissolute play (*Cotgrave*), from *farcer*=to stuff; Lat. *farcio*; Ital. *farsa*.]

*1. Seasoning, stuffing, &c., of meat; forcemeat.

*2. A composition of different foods.

3. Originally a petty show exhibited in the street; now a recognized performance at the theaters. The difference between comedy and farce is that the former keeps to nature and probability, and therefore is confined to certain laws allowed by critics; whereas farce sets aside all laws upon occasion. Its end is to make merry, and it sticks at nothing that may further it. Hence the dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, the fable or action trivial or ridiculous, and nature and truth everywhere heightened and exaggerated to make more palpable ridicule.

"Farce is thst in poetry which grotesque is in picture. The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of msnkind."—Dryden: *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

4. Ridiculous or empty show or parade; mere show.

farçe, ***farse**, ***farsen**, ***faarce**, *v. t.* [FARCE, *s.*]

Literally and figuratively:

1. To stuff, as with forcemeat; to fill with stuffing.

2. To fatten, to swell out.

***far-çe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *farce*; -ment.] The stuffing of meat; forcemeat; stuffing of any kind.

far-çeūr, *s.* [Fr.] A writer of farces; a joker.

far-çi-cal (1), *a.* [Eng. *farce*(e); -ical.] Of or pertaining to a farce; like a farce; ludicrous, droll, comical.

far-çi-cal (2), *a.* [Eng. *farcy*; -cal.] Of or pertaining to the disease called farcy.

far-ci-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *farcical*; -ly.] In a farcical, ludicrous, or comical manner.

far-ci-cal-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *farcical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being farcical.

far-čil-ite, *s.* [Eng. *farce*, *s.*; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: Pudding-stone.

far-çi-mën, *s.* [Lat.]

Vet.: The same as FARCY (q. v.).

***färç-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FARCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Stuffing for meat, forcemeat.

***far-cöst**, ***fare-coste**, ***vare-cost**, *s.* [Icel. *far-kostr*, *farshkostr*; Sw. *færkost*.]

1. A boat, a ship.

2. A journey, a voyage.

***farc-täte**, *a.* [Lat. *farcutus*, *pa. par.* of *farcio*=to stuff.]

Bot.: Stuffed, full; without vacuities. Applied to a leaf, stem, or pericarp, in opposition to one that is hollow or tubular.

far-çŷ, ***far-cin**, *s.* [Fr. *farcin*; Ital. *farcina*, from Lat. *farcio*=to stuff, because it swells out the legs of horses.]

Vet.: A disease in horses, closely allied to glanders. There are two forms of the disease: (1) Glanders, malia, &c., affecting the pituitary membrane, and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumors, which soon suppurate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever, and gangrene of various parts; (2) being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumors (farcy-buds) about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c., of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together. (*Dunglison*.) When the disease causes distended appearance of the lymphatic vessels, it is called Bud or Button Farcy; when confined to dropsical accumulations in and about the legs, Water Farcy.

farcy-bud, *s.*

Vet.: A little tumor which appears on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh of horses. It is generally the first indication of Farcy.

fard, ***faird**, ***feird**, *v. t.* [Fr. *farder*.]

1. To paint over.

"He found that beauty which he had left innocent farded and sophisticated with some court drug."—Wilson: *Hist. James I.*

2. To smear or slur over.

"Nor will my conscience permit me to *feird* or daub over the causes of divine wrath."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxi.

3. To embellish, to set off, to adorn.

"They mask a feigned heart with the veil of *faired* language."—Caldenwood.

***fard** (1), *s.* [FARD, *v.*] Paint, color.

***fard** (2), ***farde**, ***faird**, *s.* [FARE, *v.*]

1. Course, motion.

2. Force, violence, ardor.

3. A blast, or current of wind.

¶ To make a *faird*: To make a bustle.

fard-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr.]

Naut.: Duunage, loose wood, coir, &c., stowed among cargo to prevent it from shifting, or placed below dry goods to keep them from being injured by bilge-water.

***far-dël** (1), ***far-dil**, *s.* [O. Fr., a dimin. of *farde*=a burden; Low Lat. *fardellus*; Ital. *fardello*; Sp. & Port. *fardel*; Fr. *fardeau*. Probably from Arab. *fardah*=a package.]

I. *Lit.*: A bundle, a pack, a package.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything cumbersome or inconvenient.

2. A piece, a fragment.

fardel-bound, *s.*

Vet.: A term applied to sheep and cattle when suffering from a disease caused by the retention of food in the third stomach, or maniplus. It frequently arises from the eating of over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass: the food being tough and indigestible, the stomach is unable to moisten and concoct it with sufficient speed, and fresh quantities being taken in, the stomach becomes over-gorged, and at last paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation.

***far-dël** (2), *s.* [A contr. of *farthing-deal* (q. v.).] A fourth part.

Fardel of land: The fourth part of a yard-land (q. v.).

***far-dël**, ***far-dle**, *v. t.* [FARDEL, *s.*] To make or pack up in bundles.

***fard-ing**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

farding-bag, *s.* The first stomach of a ruminant animal, in which green food lies until it is chewed over again; the rumen.

***fard-ing-dëal**, ***fard-ing-dale**, ***fard-ing-dele**, *s.* [A. S. *feorthing*=a fourth part; *dæl*=a part, a portion.] An old measure of land, supposed to have been the fourth part of an acre. [YARD-LAND.]

far-dle, *v. t.* [FARDEL, *v.*]

***fard-ung**, *s.* [A. S. *fyrðing*.] An expedition, a journey.

färe, ***far-en**, *v. i.* [A. S. *faran*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; Icel. *fara*; Dan. *fare*; Sw. *fara*; O. H. Ger. *faran*; Ger. *fahren*; Goth. *faran*=to go, *farjan*=to convey; Gr. *poreuō*=to convey, *poreuomai*=to travel, from *poros*=a passage, *peraō*=to pass through; Lat. *expior*.] [FAR, FERRY.]

*1. To go, to travel, to pass, to journey, to move forward.

"So on he fares and to the border comes
Of Eden." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 131.

*2. To depart.

"Than he sal of thesse liue faren."

Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 27.

*3. To pass by.

"By forty dayez wern faren, on folde no flesch styryed."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 403.

4. To be in any state, whether good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or conditions fortunate or unfortunate.

"How has thou faren in far land?"

Towneley Mysteries, p. 48.

5. To live; to be entertained or provided with food.

"There was a certain rich man . . . which fared sumptuously every day."—Luke xvi. 19.

6. (*Impersonal*):

(1) To proceed in any train of consequences, good or bad; to turn out, to result.

"So fares it when with truth falsehood contends."

Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 443.

(2) To happen to any one, whether well or ill.

"Right swa it fars on the same wyse

By tham that in purgatory lyese."

Hampole: *Pricke of Conscience*, 3,638.

färe, *s.* [A. S. *faru*, from *faran*=to go, travel; O. Fris. *fara*, *ferre*, *fare*; Icel. *för*.]

*1. A journey, an expedition, especially by water; a departure on a journey.

"Fynde he a fayr schyp to the fare redy."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 98.

*2. A company; a body of attendants on a journey.

"Brien bonnede his fare."—Layamon, iii. 132.

3. The price charged for the conveyance of a person by land or sea; the sum paid for conveyance on a journey.

4. The person or persons conveyed in any vehicle.

*5. State or condition of being; welfare.

"Then may thou frayst my fare."

Gawin and the Grene Knight, 409.

*6. Bustle, ado, disturbance, excitement.

"Whate meneth all this mery fare?"

Chaucer: *Court of Love*, 1,414.

7. Provisions; food of the table; entertainment.

"My lord, eat also, though the fare is coarse."

Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*, 1,057.

8. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-boat.

9. The fishing season for cod.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fare* and *provision*: "These terms are alike employed for the ordinary concerns of life, and may either be used in the limited sense for the food one procures, or in general for whatever necessary or convenience is procured; to the term *fare* is annexed the idea of accident; *provision* includes that of design; a traveler on the continent must frequently be contented with humble fare, unless he has the precaution of carrying his provisions with him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fare-box, *s.* A place of deposit for fares in some smaller kinds of street-cars, particularly in the kind known as the "bob-tail" car, on which no conductor or collector is employed.

fare-nut, **vare-nut**, *s.*

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

färe-fōlk, **färe-fōlks** (*l* silent), *s.* [Etymology doubtful; prob. for *fair*-folk.] Fairies, elves.

"With Nymphis and Faunis apoun euery syde,

Quhilk farefolkis or than eldis clepin we."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 252, 45.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thêre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fare-way, s. [FAIRWAY.]

färe-wëll', fare-wel, interj. [Eng. fare, v., and well.]

1. Adieu; good-bye; an expression of good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of one from whom the speaker is parting; originally and properly addressed to one who is about to start on a journey, and then meaning, May you go well—i.e., be fortunate in your journey. It is now commonly addressed to one remaining as well as to one about to start. The two parts of the word are sometimes separated by the personal pronoun, as in *Fare you well*. It is also used as an expression of simple separation; as, *Farewell, ye groves*.

2. Used in the sense of, no more of, good-bye to.

"Farewel physike, go bere the man to cherche,"

Chaucer: C. T., 2,762.

fä're-wëll', s. & a. [FAREWELL, interj.]

A. As substantive:

1. A good-bye; an adieu.

"But we . . . gave them the gentle farewell, and so departed."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 113.

2. The act of leaving or quitting.

"Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing."—Shakesp.: *Titulus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

3. A final look or reference.

"Before I take my farewell of the subject."—Addison.

B. As adj.: Done or uttered at the time of leaving; valedictory; as, a farewell sermon.

"Leans on his spear to take his farewell view."

Tickell: *On the Prospect of Peace*.

farewell-rock, s. A common term in the South Wales coal-fields for the millstone grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

farewell-summer, s.

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis*, from its flowering in the months of August and September.

*färe-wëll', v. t. [FAREWELL, interj.] To bid farewell to.

*far-fäl'-la, s. [Ital.] A butterfly.

*far-förth, *fer-forth, adv. [Eng. far, and forth.]

1. To a certain degree or extent.

2. To a great degree or extent; in a great measure; far.

*far-förth-lý, *fer-forth-ly, adv. [Eng. far-forth; -ly.] To a certain degree.

far-gîte, s. [From Glen Farg in Fifeshire, Scotland, where it occurs, and Eng. suff. (Min.) -ite (q. v.).]

Min.: A red natrolite, containing, like galactite, about four per cent. of lime.

fä-rí'-nä, *fär-in, s. [Lat., from far=a kind of grain; spelt.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Flour or meal; the powder obtained by grinding the seeds of gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used for diet and medicine.

*2. A powdery substance.

"A number of small seeds covered with a red farina."—Granger: *The Sugar-cane*, bk. iv. (Note.)

II. Technically:

*1. Bot.: An old name for the pollen contained in the anthers of flowers.

2. Medical:

(1) In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) In the United States and British pharmacopœia used for wheat flour, arrow-root flour, or some kindred preparation.

*farinæ resolventes: [Lat.]

Med.: A name formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four plants, *Lupinus albus*, *Ervum ervilia*, *Vicia faber*, and *Hordeum distichum*. It was used as a cataplasm.

¶ *Fossil farina*: A variety of carbonate of lime, in thin, white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. It is the *Berg-mahl* of the Swedes and Laplanders.

fär-i-nä'-ceous (ceous as shūs), a. [Lat. farinaceus, from farina.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting of farina; as, a farinaceous diet.

2. Mealy; consisting of or containing farina.

"The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ch. iii., prop. 4.

*3. Resembling meal; covered with a mealy or floury substance.

"All farinaceous or mealy-winged animals, as butterflies or moths."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

4. Resembling farina; as, a farinaceous smell or taste.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Mealy, having the texture of flour in a mass, as the albumen of wheat.

2. Med.: The term is applied to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

fär-i-nä'-ceous-lý (ceous as shūs), adv. [Eng. farinaceous; -ly.] In a farinaceous or meal-like manner.

farinaceously-tomentose, a.

Bot.: Covered with a mealy kind of down. (Paxton.)

fär-i-nōse, a. [Lat. farinosus, from farina.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Yielding or containing farina.

2. Bot., Entom., &c.: Covered with a light dust or powdery substance, like meal.

fär-i-nōse-lý, adv. [Eng. farinose; -ly.] In a meal-like or farinaceous manner.

farinosely-tomentose, a.

Bot.: The same as farinaceously-tomentose (q. v.). (Paxton.)

*farl, v. t. [FURL.]

*farl, *farle, *farthe, s. [A. S. feortha=fourth, and dæl=a portion.] Properly the fourth part of a thin cake; also applied now to the third part. (Scotch.)

farm, *farme, *ferme, s. & a. [A. S. feorm=a feast, from Low Lat. firma=a feast, a tribute; O. Fr. ferme. The modern sense of farm arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the *Saxon Chron.*, A. D. 775, mentions land let by the Abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in *Domesday Book*: "Reddet firmam trium noctium—i.e., 100 libr." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba* or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the farm, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A. S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme*=a farm, or anything held in farm; a lease. (Wedgwood.)]

A. As substantive:

*1. Food; a feast, a meal.

"This haste ferme hadde bene a feast."

Chaucer: *Dream*, 1,752.

*2. Tribute.

"The fermez he fangez of fyftene rewmes."

Morte Arthure, 1,005.

*3. Rent or money paid for land hired for cultivation.

"Please you to wet that, Will. Jeney and Debham came to Calcote . . . and ther they spake with Rysyng and John Smythe, and haskyd hem rente and ferme. . . . 'Sir,' quod Rysyng, 'I toke the ferme of my master.'"—Paston Letters, iii. 431.

4. A tract or piece of land cultivated by a single person, whether owner or tenant.

"At my farm I have a hundred milch-kine."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

*5. The state of land leased or let on rent; a lease.

"The lords of lands in Ireland do not use to set up their lands in farm for term of years to their tenants."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

*6. The office or duties of one who receives tribute, rent, &c., for another; stewardship.

"Yeld resoun of thir ferme."—Wycliffe: *Luke xvi. 2*.

*7. A district farmed out for the collection of revenue.

"The province was divided into twelve farms."—Burke: *Against Warren Hastings*.

*8. The right or permission to sell certain articles subject to duties.

*II. Old Eng. Mining Law: A term formerly used in Cornish mining for the lord's fee, which is taken for liberty to work tin-bounds.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with a farm.

farm-bailiff, s. An overseer or foreman employed by the proprietor of a farm to superintend the various operations connected with the cultivation of the farm.

*farm-hold, *ferme-hold, s. A farm-house with the necessary offices. (Eng.)

farm-house, s. A house attached to a farm for the residence of the farmer.

*farm-meal, s. Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm. (Scotch.)

farm-office, s. One of the buildings connected with a farm. (Generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farmstead.) (Eng.)

*farm-place, *farme-place, s. A farm and its offices; a homestead.

farm-stock, s.

1. The live stock on a farm.

2. The stock, live and dead, on a farm.

farm-yard, s. The yard or inclosure contained within the farm buildings.

farm, *farme, v. t. & i. [FARM, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lease or let out to a tenant on certain conditions of rent, &c.

"We are enforced to farm our new realm."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 4.

2. To lease or let out to collectors at a certain sum or rate per cent. Thus, in ancient Rome, under the Republic, the taxes of the provinces were let out to a class of collectors, called *publicani* (Luke v. 27), who had to collect and pay them over to the government at a certain rate per cent.

"The tax was farmed; and a farmer of taxes is, of all creditors, the most rapacious."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. To lease or let out on conditions, or at a certain price.

"The farming out of the defence of a country being wholly unprecedented."—Burke: *Against Warren Hastings*.

*4. To contract for; as, one who engages to feed and lodge parish children at so much per head.

*5. To take a lease of.

"To pay five ducats I would not farm it."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 4.

6. To cultivate, till, or work; as land.

B. Intrans.: To engage in farming or agriculture; to follow the business or profession of a farmer; to cultivate land.

farm'-a-ble, a. [Eng. farm; -able.] That may or can be farmed; capable of being farmed.

*farm'-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. farm; -age.]

1. The management of farms; farming.

"They do by farmage

Brynge the londe into a rearge."

Rede me and be not wroth, p. 102.

2. The act of farming; the state of being farmed.

"Which to gentillmen they let in farmage."—Dialogue between a Gentillman and a Husbandman, p. 139.

*farm'-a-rie, s. [FERMERIE.] An infirmary; an hospital.

farm'-ér, *farm-our, *ferm-our, s. [English farm; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who farms or contracts to collect taxes imposts, duties, &c., for a certain payment per cent.

"He met one day . . . a publican or farmer of the forein taxes and tribute for the city."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 762.

2. One who farms or cultivates ground; an agriculturist; a husbandman.

"Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

II. Eng. Min. Law: The lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between farmer and agriculturist: "The farmer is always a practitioner; the agriculturist may be a mere theorist: the farmer follows husbandry solely as a means of living; the agriculturist follows it as a science; the former tills the land upon given admitted principles; the latter frames new principles, or alters those that are established. Betwixt the farmer and the agriculturist there is the same difference as between practice and theory. . . . Farming brings immediate profit from personal service; agriculture may only promise future, and consequently contingent advantages." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

farmer-general, s. In France, one of a company which, under the monarchy, contracted with the government for the privilege of collecting certain taxes, paying over to the government a certain fixed sum each year, and taking the proceeds of the taxes as their equivalent. The company was abolished at the Revolution.

farmer's-plague, s.

Bot.: A name for *Ægopodium podagraria*, from the extreme difficulty of eradicating it.

farm'-ér-ess, *farm-or-esse, s. [Eng. farmer; -ess.] A female farmer.

farm'-ér-ship, *ferm-er-ship, s. [English farmer; -ship.]

1. Skill or experience in farming.

2. Stewardship.

farm'-ér-ý, s. [Eng. farm; -ery.] A homestead; a farmyard.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

farm'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FARM, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Engaged in or pertaining to the farming or collection of taxes, duties, &c.

2. Engaged in or pertaining to agriculture; as, the *farming* interest.

C. As *substantive*:

1. The letting out on hire or leasing of taxes, duties, &c., for collection; the contracting to collect taxes, duties, &c., at a certain rate per cent.

2. The occupation or profession of the cultivation of land; agriculture.

far'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *far'*; -most.] Most distant or remote; farthest.

farm'-stēad, *s.* [Eng. *farm*, and *stead* (q. v.).] A farmhouse, with the adjacent buildings, barns, stables, &c., necessary for farming purposes.

far'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *far'*; -ness.] Distance, remoteness.

farn, *s.* [FERN.]

Bot.: *Pteris aquilina*.

farn-tickle, *s.* [FERNTICKLE.]

Far-nō'-vī-ang, *s. pl.* [From *Farnovius*, the Latinized name of Stanislaus Farnowski (see def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Polish Unitarian sect who, under the leadership of Farnowski (see etym.), separated from the rest of the Unitarian body in 1568, and continued till their chief's death in 1615. (Townsend.)

far'-o, ***phar-ao**, ***phar-aoh**, ***phar-aon**, ***phar-o**, *s.* [From Fr. *pharaon*; Ger. *farospiel* = the game of faro; the name is said to be derived from the name of the ancient kings of Egypt, a representation of a Pharaoh having been depicted on one of the cards.]

Cards: A game of cards, in which the player plays against the bank, which is kept by the proprietor of the table. It was introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador in 1674, in a form like basset; but so many nobles were ruined by this game that Louis XIV. made a law against it. To elude this law it was called *Pour et Contre*, which gave rise to new prohibitions, to evade which the name Pharaoh was adopted. The game essentially consists in betting on which of two piles into which the cards are alternately dealt, a certain card will fall. It is played with a "lay-out" of thirteen cards, ranging from ace to king, inclusive, and a pack of fifty-two cards dealt from a box, one at a time, into two piles, alternately, as above said. There are various percentages accruing to the dealer, the principal one being known as a split, which occurs when two cards of the same denomination follow in succession from the box, in which case the dealer takes half the sum bet by the player. When but two or three cards remain to be dealt, the player who succeeds in naming the order in which they will appear (or "calls the turn," as the gambler hath it) receives from two to four to one, according to the denomination of the cards, the amount being determined by the doctrine of chances.

faro-bank, *s.* A bank or deposit of money against which the players play in the game of faro; a gambling house or room.

fa-rō'-el-ite, *s.* [From *Farōe*, where it occurs; Eng. suff. (*Min.*) -ite (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite, occurring in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage. It contains a slight excess of silica. (Dana.)

***fär-råg'-in-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *farrago* (genit. *farraginis*); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Formed of or consisting of a mixture or combination; compound; mixed.

far-rā'-gō, ***far-rage**, *s.* [Lat. *farrago*, from *far* = mixed fodder; Fr. *farrage*; Ital. *farrago*, *farraggine*.]

1. *Lit.:* A kind of mixed corn or food for cattle.

2. *Fig.:* Any kind of mixture or medley.

***far'-rand**, ***far-rant**, *a.* [FARAND.]

far-rane, *s.* [Erse.] A gentle breeze. (Used on the northwestern coast of Scotland.)

***fär-rē-ā-tion**, *s.* [CONFARRATION.] The same as CONFARRATION (q. v.).

fär'-rī-ēr, ***fer-rer**, ***fer-rour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferrer* = to shoe a horse; Lat. *ferrum* = iron; Low Lat. *ferrarius* = a smith; Port. *ferreiro*; Sp. *herrero*; O. Sp. *ferrero*, *ferrero*.]

1. One who shoes horses.

2. One who professes veterinary surgery; a veterinary surgeon.

***fär'-rī-ēr**, *v. i.* [FARRIER, s.] To practice the business or profession of a farrier.

fär'-rī-ēr-ŷ, ***fer-rar-y**, *s.* [Eng. *farrier*; -y.]

1. Smith's work; ironwork.

2. The art or practice of shoeing horses.

3. The art of treating the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary surgery.

4. A place where horses are shod; a forge; a smithy.

fär'-rōw, *s.* [A. S. *feorh* = a pig; cogn. with Dut. *varken*; O. H. Ger. *farah*; M. H. Ger. *varch*; Ger. *ferkel*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig; Dan. *fare* = to farrow.]

1. A litter of pigs.

"Pour in sow's blood that hath eaten

Her nine farrow."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

*2. The act of bringing forth a litter of pigs.

"One sow may bring at one farrow twentie pigges, but reare so many she cannot."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. li.

fär'-rōw, ***fer-ry**, *v. t. & i.* [FARROW, s.]

A. Trans.: To bear or bring forth. (Said of pigs.)

"There were three sucking-pigs served up in a dish, Ta'en from the sow as soon as farrowed."

Massinger: *City Madam*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To bear or bring forth young pigs.

"[He] thought whose sow had farrowed last."

Swift: *Baucis and Philemon*, 132.

fär'-rōw, ***fer-ry**, *a.* [Dut. *vaarkoe*, *vaars* = a heifer or young cow that has not yet brought forth a calf.] Not bearing young in a given year or season. (Said only of cows.)

"A cow not producing a calf is for that year called a farrow cow."—Forby.

far-run-del, *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.] A corruption of Fardingdeal (q. v.).

***fär'-rŷ**, *s.* [FARROW, s.]

***far'-sång**, *s.* [PARASANG.]

***farse**, *v. t.* [FARCE, v.]

farse, *s.* [FARCE, s.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A farce.

2. *Eccles.:* A translation of the epistle for the benefit of the unlearned, read in certain English churches before the Reformation. It was a paraphrase, verse by verse, of the original Latin.

"The sub-deacon first repeated each verse of the epistle in Latin, and his choristers sang the *farse* or explanation in English."—Hook: *Church Dict.*

far'-sēe-îng, *a.* [FAR-SEEING.]

far'-sight-əd, *a.* [FAR-SIGHTED.]

far'-sight-əd-nēss, *s.* [FAR-SIGHTEDNESS.]

***far'-thel**, *s.* [FARDEL, s.]

far'-thēr, ***ferre**, ***fer-rer**, *a. & adv.* [A comp. of *far*, the form of which is due to a confusion with *further* (q. v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

1. At a greater distance or more distant or remote than something else.

2. To a greater distance; longer, further.

"'T is a space for farther travel."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

*3. Additional.

"Let me add a farther truth, that, without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honor you."—Dryden. (Johnson.)

*4. More remote in point of time.

"The Hiero-cæsarienses fetchte their matter from a farther beginning."—Greneway: *Tacitus; Annales*, p. 83.

5. More extended.

"These imperfect notes may lead to farther discoveries."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

B. As *adverb*:

1. At a greater distance; more distantly or remotely.

2. To a greater distance.

"They marched on farther."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 364.

3. To a greater extent or degree, more fully, more deeply; further; as, to carry one's investigations farther.

"'Tis time I should inform thee farther."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

4. Moreover, in addition; furthermore; besides.

"Nay, farther, if we consider all circumstances."—Chesterfield: *Miscellaneous Pieces*, No. 46.

far'-thēr, *v. t.* [FARTHER, a.] To promote, to advance, to further, to help forward.

"I might . . . have farthered the opinion that Scipio and Lelius joined with me."—Dryden: *Discourse on Epic Poetry*.

***far'-thēr-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *farther*, v.; -ance.] The act of furthering, promoting, or advancing; furtherance.

far'-thēr-mōre, ***far-der-more**, *adv.* [Eng. *farther*; -more.] Besides, furthermore; in addition; moreover.

"Fardermore, saith saynt Johan, I saw an infynite house of angels."—Bale: *Image*, pt. i.

far'-thēr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *farther*; -most.] At the farthest distance; most distant or remote.

"Until he come unto that *farthermost*."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 641.

***far'-thēr-ō-vēr**, ***fer-thir-o-ver**, *s.* [Eng. *farther*, and *over*.] Furthermore, moreover, besides.

far'-thēst, *a. & adv.* [FARTHER.]

A. As *adj.*: At the greatest distance; most distant or remote.

"From the *farthest* inch of Asia."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

B. As *adverb*:

1. At or to the greatest distance; most distantly; most remotely.

"It threatens *farthest* off."

Tourneur: *Revenge's Tragedie*, iv.

2. To the greatest distance.

"Who goes *farthest*."—Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

3. To the greatest extent or depth; most fully; most deeply.

"¶ *Al the farthest, at farthest*." At the outside; at the extreme.

"Parliament will certainly rise the first week in April at *farthest*."—Chesterfield: *Miscellaneous Pieces*, bk. ii., let. 47.

far'-thîng, ***fer-dîng**, ***fer-thîng**, ***fer-thyn**, ***fer-thynge**, ***ver-thîng**, *s.* [A. S. *feorthing*, *fer-thîng*, *feorthing*, from *feorh* = fourth, and dimin. suff. -ing, -ling; *feower* = four.]

1. The fourth part of a penny; the smallest copper coin current in Great Britain, equal to half a cent. "Eche yer a thousand marc, and nought a *verthing* lasse."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 507.

*2. A division of land.

"Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

*3. A very small amount or value.

"In hire suppe was no *ferthing* sene

Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire drauht."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prologue, 134.

4. Used hyperbolically or proverbially for the smallest possible sum or amount.

"It is now seven years since I saw the face of a single creature who cared a *farthing* whether I was dead or alive."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 1.

***farthing-deal**, *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.]

***farthing-land**, *s.* [FARTHING, 3.]

***farthing-man**, ***ferding-man**, *s.* A dean of guild.

farthing-rot, *s.*

Bot.: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

far'-thîn-gāle, ***far'-dîn-gāle**, ***var-dîn-gāle**, ***var-dîn-gall**, *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *verdugalle*, *vertugalle* = a farthingale, from Sp. *verdugardo* = lit. provided with hoops, from *verdugo* = a young shoot, a rod, from *verde*, Lat. *viridis* = green.] The under-props or circles of hoops made of whalebone used to extend the wide gown and petticoat of the sixteenth century. The hoopskirt of latter days is the lineal descendant of the farthingale.

***far'-tî-gal**, *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

fās'-cēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The most ancient insignia of the Roman magistrates, consisting of bundles of elm or birch rods, in the center of which was an ax. The custom was borrowed from the Etruscans, and some authors assert that it was known in the time of Romulus, while others maintain that Tarquinius Priscus was the first to adopt it. After the banishment of Tarquinius Superbus, the fasces were carried before the consuls by men called Lictors; but this honor was granted to the consul-major only. The consul and pro-consul had twelve lictors, each of whom carried a fasces; the dictator had twenty-four, and when in Rome the ax was carried before him. The prætors of the towns had only two fasces; those of the provinces and the army six. Under the empire the consuls, who were merely civil magistrates, had twelve fasces, while the pro-prætors and pro-consuls were allowed six, and this lasted till the fall of Rome.

*2. *Fig.:* Any emblem of authority.

"You must submit your *fasces* to theirs."—Burke: *Affairs of Ireland*.

fās'-cēt, *s.* [Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

Glass:

1. An iron-wire basket on the end of a rod, to carry the bottle from the blowing-rod or the mold to the leer; also called a Pontee, Punt, Punt-rod, or Puntil.

2. A rod inserted into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fās'-cī-a (or **fā'-shī-a**), *s.* [Lat.=a sash, a band, a fillet.]

1. *Dress*: A bandage employed in various ways, as—

* (1) A diadem, worn round the head as an emblem of royalty, the color being white: that worn by women was purple.

* (2) As a support to the breast by women.

* (3) As a bandage round the legs, especially of women, from the ankle to the knee, serving as a protection or a support to the legs of the wearer, a practice that was adopted in Europe in the middle ages.

(4) As a bandage for enswathing the bodies of infants, as practiced by the modern peasants of Italy.

"The fascia is found a convenient style of dress for mothers and nurses."—*Country Life in Italy*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, Nov., 1881.

2. *Anat.*: A thin, tendon-like covering surrounding the muscles of the limbs, and binding them in their places; a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis. The fasciæ are named from (1) the position, as the *anal* and *lumbar* fasciæ; (2) from some peculiar function, as the *cremasteric*; or (3) from some peculiarity, as the *cribriform* fascia.

3. *Arch.*: A flat architectural member in an entablature or elsewhere; a band or broad fillet. The architrave in the more elegant orders of architecture is divided into three bands, which are called fasciæ; the lowest being called the first fascia, the middle one the second, and the upper one the third. When there are only two fasciæ, as in the annexed cut, they are called the Upper and the Lower. The term is also applied to the board or strip over a shop-front, on which the name, &c., of the owner or occupier is written.

"The architrave consists of three fasciæ or bands."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

*4. *Astron.*: The belt of a planet.

"Jupiter's fasciæ, or belts, are more luminous than the rest of his disc, and are included between parallel lines."—*Oxford: Encyclopædia*.

5. *Entom.*: A broad, transverse band.

6. *Surg.*: A bandage, roller, or ligature.

fās'-cī-āl (or **fāsh'-ī-āl**), *a.* [Low Lat. *fascialis* from Lat. *fascies*.] Of or pertaining to fascies.

fās'-cī-ā-līs (or **fāsh'-ī-ā-līs**), *s.* [FASCIA.]

Anat.: A long, small, and flattened muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh; called also *Sartorius* (q. v.).

fās'-cī-āte (or **fāsh'-ī-āte**), *a.* [Lat. *fascia*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Banded or compacted together.

2. *Bot.*: The same as FASCIATED (q. v.).

***fās'-cī-āte** (or **fāsh'-ī-āte**), *v. t.* [FASCIATE, *a.*] To bind together.

fās'-cī-āt-ēd (or **fāsh'-ī-āt-ēd**), *pa. par. or a.* [FASCIATE, *v.*]

***A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

***B.** *As adjective*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Banded or compacted together.

"The arm not lying fasciated or wrapt up."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to a stem having a thickened or flattened appearance, as seen in the Fir, Ash, &c., arising from the union of several leaf-buds.

"It appears as if formed by several peduncles united together so as to become a fasciated axis, as in the Cockscomb."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 327.

fās'-cī-ā-tion (or **fāsh'-ī-ā-tion**), *s.* [English *fasciat(e)*; *-ion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of binding or rolling up.

2. A band, a fillet, a bandage.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The flattened, ribbon-like form substituted for the cylindrical or prismatic form of normal stems.

2. *Surg.*: The act or method of binding or rolling up diseased or injured parts; a bandage.

fās'-cī-cle, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus*, a dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle; Fr. *fascicule*; Sp. *fasciculo*; Ital. *fascicolo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small bundle, or packet.

2. A part of a book.

"In the next fascicle you say that I maintain some things."—*Dr. Mayne: Sermon at Oxford* (1647), p. 19.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The technical rendering of the Latin word *fasciculus* (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: A small bundle. (*Owen*.)

3. *Bot.*: A form of cyme in which the peduncles are short and the flowers closely approximated with a centrifugal expansion, as in some of the Pink tribe, *Dianthus barbatus*, &c.

fās'-cī-cled (cled as *cēld*), *a.* [English *fascicle*; *-ed*.]

1. *Anat.*: Clustered together, compact; applied to the nerves.

2. *Bot.*: Growing in bunches or clusters from the same point, as the leaves of the Pine; it is also applied to the stems and roots.

"The non-development of a branch gives rise to clustered or fascicled leaves, as in the Larch, and to fascicled twigs, as in a common bird-nest-like monstrosity of the birch."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 650.

3. *Zoöl.*: Arranged in bundles; fasciculated. [FASCICULATE.]

fās'-cīc'-ū-lar, *a.*

[Latin *fascicularis*, from *fasciculus* = a little bundle.] The same as FASCICLED (q. v.).

fās'-cīc'-ū-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *fasciculus* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of fossil Polyzoa, occurring in the Tertiary rocks, in which the cœnœcium is more or less spherical, composed of vertical laminae, arranged somewhat like the convolutions of the brain, and carrying the cell-mouths at their extremities. They are also called *Meandropora*.

fās'-cīc'-ū-lar'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fascicular*; *-ly*.] In a fasciculated manner; fasciculately.

fās'-cīc'-ū-lāte, **fās'-cīc'-ū-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *fascicul(us)* = a little bundle, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate, -ated*.] The same as FASCICLED (q. v.).

"With fasciculated long papillæ on the upper part."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoöl.*, vol. iv.

fās'-cīc'-ū-lāte'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fasciculate*; *-ly*.] In a fasciculated or clustered manner.

fās'-cīc'-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fasciculat(e)*; *-ion*.] The state of being fasciculate or growing in clusters or bunches.

"A consequent clustering or fasciculation of the twigs."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 190.

fās'-cīc'-ū-lā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *fasciculus*.] In clusters or bunches; fasciculately.

fasciculato-ramose, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to branches or roots which are so closely drawn together as to be almost parallel.

***fās'-cī-cūle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fasciculus*.] A little bundle; a fascicle (q. v.).

fās'-cīc'-ū-līte, *s.* [Latin *fasciculus* = a little bundle; Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

Min.: A species of tufted hornblende.

fās'-cīc'-ū-lūs, *s.* [Latin dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A little bundle or package.

2. A part or division of a book.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: Various fascicles of the human brain. There are the *Fasciculi graciles* (graceful or slender fascicles), in the *Medulla oblongata*; *Fasciculi teretes*, smooth and cylindrical, or round fascicles, also in the *Medulla oblongata*; and the *Fasciculus uncinatus*, hooked-shaped fascicle, in the *Cerebrum*. (*Quain*.)

2. *Bot.*: The same as FASCICLE (q. v.).

fās'-cīn-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *fascinat*, *pa. par.* of *fascino* = to enchant, to charm; Ital. *fascinare*; Sp. *fascinar*; Fr. *fasciner*; Gr. *baskainō*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To bewitch, to enchant; to exercise some supernatural and irresistible influence upon.

"It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and fascinate the prey which they are desirous to obtain."—*Griffith: Cuvier*.

2. To charm, to exercise a captivating influence upon; to captivate by beauty, grace, or other excellent quality.

"He surprised and even fascinated all the faculties of his incomparable master."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 193.

B. *Intrans.*: To exercise or possess a fascinating or charming power.

"The sullen gravity which had been characteristic of the Stadtholder's court seemed to have vanished before the influence of the fascinating Englishman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***fās'-cīn-āte**, *s.* [FASCINATE, *v.*] Fascination, enchantment, magic.

fās'-cīn-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fascinatio*, from *fascinus*, *pa. par.* of *fascino*; Fr. *fascination*; Port. *fascinazão*; Sp. *fascinación*; Ital. *fascinazione*.]

1. The act or power of fascinating, or of exercising supernatural and irresistible influence upon a person or animal; a bewitching, charming, or enchantment. Such power or influence was formerly ascribed to magicians, and to certain animals, as the basilisk, and the belief in the power or influence of the "evil eye" is a remnant of this superstition.

"Several naturalists of late years have been inclined to revive this belief and have endeavored to show that it really has some foundation in nature. One writer claims to have 'had ocular proof that some influence akin to fascination can be exercised by a predatory animal over a victim which it desires to get within its power. I saw in Central India a large fly, one evening after the lamps were lit, unable to take its eyes off a scorpion. At last it was fatuous enough to fly across from one wall to the next three different times to attack the scorpion, which finally caught and devoured it.'"

"We see the opinion of fascination is ancient for both effects: of procuring love; and sickness caused by envy; and fascination is ever by the eye."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 944.

2. The act or power of fascinating, charming or captivating by beauty, grace or other excellent quality.

"The fascination of sex was called in to aid the fascination of art."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The state or condition of being fascinated, enchanted, or charmed.

"The ancients believed that spitting in their bosoms three times (which was a sacred number), would prevent fascination."—*Fawkes: Theocritus*, Id. vi. (Note.)

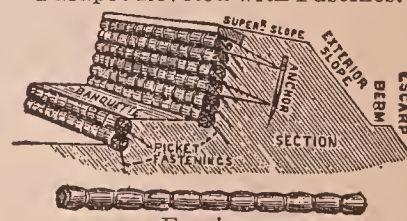
4. That which fascinates, enchants, charms or captivates.

¶ For the difference between *to fascinate* and *to charm*, see CHARM.

fās'-cī-ne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Fort.*: A cylindrical bundle of faggots or brushwood used in revetments of earthworks. They vary in size, say from six to eighteen feet in length, six to nine inches in diameter, and are bound with withes every eighteen inches. When the limbs are

Parapet Reveted with Fascines.



Fascine.

stouter and longer than usual, it is called a *Saucisse* or *Saucisson*. *Fascines* dipped in pitch or other combustible matter are sometimes used in order to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

"To provide themselves each squadron with twenty fascines."—*Tindal: Hist. Eng.*, Anne (an. 3).

2. *Civ. Eng.*: In Civil Engineering fascines are used in making sea and river walls to protect shores subject to washing; or to collect sand, silt, and mud to raise the bottom and gradually form an island, either as a breakwater against inroads, or for purposes of cultivation, as in Holland.

***fās'-cīn-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fascino* = to fascinate, *fascinum* = witchcraft, enchantment.] Caused by or proceeding from witchcraft or enchantment.

fās'-cī-ō-lā, *s.* [Lat., = a small bandage; dimin. of *fascia* = a bandage.]

Zoöl.: The Fluke-worm, a genus of internal worms, belonging to the order *Parenchymata*, family *Tremadotea*.

fasciola cinerea, *s.*

Anat.: A name some have given to the undentated upper part of the *fascia dentata* in the cerebrum. (*Quain*.)

fās-çi-ō-lār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *fasciola*=a bandage.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, belonging to the family Muricidae, and so termed from the smooth band-like surface of their windings. They are thus distinguished from *Murex*, whose windings are rough with varices, or wrinkle-like swellings; and from *Fusus* by their spirally-plaited columella. They occur in warm and southern seas.

2. *Palæont.*: They commence in the Cretaceous rocks.

***fas-e-lyn, *fas-yll, *face-lyn**, v. t. [M. H. Ger. *faseln*.] To unravel, to tear.

fāsh, *fasch, v. t. & i. [Fr. *fâcher*=to offend.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pain or trouble the body.

"London is *fashed* with a defluxion."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 215.

2. To pain, trouble, vex, or worry the mind; common in the expression "Dinna *fash* yourself." (*Scotch.*)

"I have also been much *fashed* in my own mind upon this occasion."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 110.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take trouble, to be annoyed or vexed.

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 229.

2. To grow weary, to tire; as, to *fash* of work.

3. To meddle with anything so as to bring trouble on one's self.

¶ To *fash* one's thumb: To take trouble; to be troubled or anxious.

fāsh, *fasch, s. [FASH, v.]

1. Trouble, vexation.

2. Pain taken about anything.

3. A troublesome person.

¶ To take the *fash*: To take the trouble or pains to do anything.

fāsh (2), s. [Probably a contraction of *fashion* (q. v.).]

Nautical:

1. An irregular seam.

2. The mark left by the mold upon cast bullets.

fāsh'-eoūs, fāsh'-ioūs, adj. [Fr. *facheux* (m.), *facheuse* (f.).] Troublesome.

fāsh'-eoūs-nëss, fāsh'-ioūs-nëss, s. [English *fasheous*; -ness.] Troublesomeness, trouble. (*Scotch.*)

***fāsh'-ēr-ÿ, *fasch-er-ie**, s. [Fr. *fâcherie*.] Trouble, worry, vexation.

fāsh'-iōn (1), ***fa-ci-oun, *fas-sion, *fas-soun, *fas-syone**, s. [O. Fr. *faceon, fachen, fazon*, from Lat. *factio*=a making, *facio*=to make, to do.]

*1. The act of making or fashioning; workmanship.

"Failyeing that the said Walter deliuer nocht again the said chene of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fasoune* of ilke vnice a Franche croune."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1489), p. 135.

2. The make, form, or external shape and appearance of anything; the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure.

"What *fashion* shall I make your breeches?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

*3. A form, model, or pattern.

"King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar."—*2 Kings* xvi. 10.

*4. External appearance in general.

"I will, or let me lose the *fashion* of a man."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

5. The prevailing style or mode of dress, ornament, &c.; custom or conventional usage in regard to dress, behavior, etiquette, &c.

"Fashions in all our gesterings,

Fashions in our attyre."

Drant: Horace: Satires, bk. i., sat. 2.

6. Custom, prevailing practice.

"The *fashion* of the world is to avoid cost."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

7. Genteel or fashionable life; good breeding; position in society.

"It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge."—*Raleigh.*

*8. That which good breeding requires.

"For *fashion* sake, I thank you."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

9. Manner; method of conduct, behavior; way.

"As is false women's *fashion*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

*10. A kind or sort.

"Thou friend of an ill *fashion*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

¶ In a *fashion*, after a *fashion*: To a certain extent; in a sort.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between the phrases of *fashion*, of *quality*, and of *distinction*: "These epithets are applied promiscuously in colloquial discourse; but not with strict propriety: by men of *fashion* are understood such men as live in the *fashionable* world, and keep the best company; by men of *quality* are understood men of rank or title; by men of *distinction* are understood men of honorable superiority, whether by wealth, office, or preëminence in society. Gentry and merchants, though not men of *quality*, may, by their mode of living, be men of *fashion*; and by the office they hold in the state, they may likewise be men of *distinction*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fashion* and *custom*, see *CUSTOM*.

fashion-led, a. Following the fashion or prevailing custom.

"Whom do I advise? The *fashion-led*,

The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead."

Couper: Tirocinium, 779, 780.

fashion-monger, s. One who studies the fashion; a fop.

***fashion-mongering**, a. Behaving like a fop; affecting gentility; foppish.

fashion-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the pair of cant frames which form the exterior angle of the stern-framing; between them extends the wing-transom, which is the base-piece of the counter-timbers.

fashion-plate, s.

1. An illustrated sheet showing the latest styles of dress.

2. A contemptuous name given to an overdressed person.

***fāsh'-iōn** (2), s. [FASHIONS, 2.]

fāsh'-iōn, v. t. [Fr. *façonner*; O. Sp. *faccionar*.] [FASHION, s.]

1. To form, to mold, to give shape, figure, or form to.

"Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou?"—*Isaiah* xlv. 9.

2. To make or form according to the rule prescribed by custom.

"Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight."—*Locke. (Johnson.)*

3. To fit, to adapt, to accommodate.

"Refines his speech, and *fashions* his address,"

Couper: Retirement, 240.

*4. To counterfeit, to feign, to forge.

"To *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 3.

*5. To contrive, to bring about, to frame.

"They have conjoined to *fashion* their false sport."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to fashion* and *to form*, see *FORM*.

fāsh'-iōn-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *fashion*; -able.]

A. As adjective:

1. According to fashion or custom; established by custom or use; in conformity with the fashion or established mode.

"While he was learning fashions, not to have refused so *fashionable* a temptation."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. Made according to the fashion.

"Rich *fashionable* robes her person deck;

Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

3. Observant of the fashion or established rules of conduct; dressing or behaving according to the fashion.

"Time is like a *fashionable* host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

4. Genteel, well-bred; holding a good position in society.

"The language of *fashionable* society, the language of diplomacy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. As subst.: A person holding a good position in society

"Me and the other *fash'nables* only came last night."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

fāsh'-iōn-a-ble-nëss, *fash-ion-able-ness, s. [Eng. *fashionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fashionable or in conformity with fashion or prevailing custom.

fāsh'-iōn-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *fashionab*(le); -ly.] In a fashionable manner; according to fashion or custom.

***fāsh'-iōn-ēr**, s. [Eng. *fashion*; -er.] One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

fāsh'-iōn-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FASHION, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of forming or shaping anything.

fashioning-needle, s.

Knitting-machine: One of the pins or fingers employed to take loops from certain of the bearded needles, and transfer them to others for widening or narrowing the work.

***fāsh'-iōn-īst**, s. [Eng. *fashion*; -ist.] An obsequious follower of the fashion.

fāsh'-iōn-lëss, a. [Eng. *fashion*; -less.] Without fashion; not in accordance with the custom of good society.

***fāsh'-iōn-lÿ**, a. [Eng. *fashion*; -ly.] Fashionable.

fāsh'-iōnſ (1), s. pl. [FASHION, s.] The prevailing fashion or mode of dress in good society.

***fāsh'-iōnſ** (2), s. pl. [A corruption of *farcy* or *farcin*.] The farcy (q. v.).

fāsh'-ioūs, a. [FASHEOUS.]

fāsh'-ioūs-nëss, s. [FASHEOUSNESS.]

fās'-kī-dar, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus* (now *Lestris cataractes*). (*Scotch.*)

***fäss**, s. [O. Fr. *faisse, fais*=a bunch; Lat. *fascia*.] A knot, a bunch.

fās'-sā-ite, fās'-site, s. [From *Fassa* in the Tyrol, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An aluminous variety of Pyroxene, affording deep-green crystals, sometimes pistachio-green. It is found in metamorphic rocks. It is also called Pyrgone.

***fasse, fas**, s. [A. S. *feax*; Icel. *fax*.] Hair.

***fās'-sīt**, a. [FASS, s.] Knotted.

fās'-site, s. [FASSAITE.]

***fas-son, *fasoun**, s. [FASHION, s.]

***fast**, s. [FACET.]

fast, *faste, *fæst, *fest, *væste, *vast, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fæst*, a., *faste*, adv.; cogn. with Dut. *vast*; Dan. & Sw. *fast*; Icel. *fasti*; O. H. Ger. *vast*; Ger. *fest*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fixed firmly; fastened or attached closely; firm, close.

"The wyf fonde the dore *faste*."—*Seven Sages*, 1,355.

2. Strong against attack.

"Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *væste*." *Layamon*, ii. 71.

3. Close, deep, sound; as sleep.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

4. Steadfast, faithfully, firm in adherence.

"Wilt thou be *fast* to my hopes?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

5. Lasting, durable; as, a *fast* color.

*6. Tenacious; retentive. (Followed by *of*.)

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens*.

7. Swift, rapid; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

"Springs out into *fast* gait."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ This is merely a peculiar use of the original meaning of *firm*, *fixed*. What is *close* easily passes into what is *urgent* or *pressing*. The transition is seen in end phrases; as, He came *fast* behind, The enemy pressed *fast* on him, &c.

8. Rapid, speedy.

"Idle weeds are *fast* in growth."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

9. Pleasure-seeking; dissipated; rakish. (*Slang.*) "He . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i., ch. iv.

10. Applied to a young lady, it is intended to indicate that she imitates the manners, habits, and language of a man, and despises the ordinary rules of propriety.

11. Hasty, forward, rash.

12. Hasty in temper; irascible; hot-headed.

13. Engaged in or upon some business or purpose.

B. As adverb:

1. Firmly, closely, securely.

"Nomen anon Iheu Crist and hine *vaste* bunde."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 43.

2. Securely.

"I know there is an order that keeps things *fast* in their place."—*Burke: Reform of Representation*.

3. Deeply, soundly.

"The dove sleeps *fast* that this night-owl will catch."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 360.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wçlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

*4. Closely, steadfastly, firmly.

"Thou art so fast mine enemy."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

*5. Unchangeably, immovably, unalterably.

"Are you fast married?"—Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 2.

6. Close, near. (Of distance.)

"Faste besyde is another yle."—Maundeville, p. 187.

*7. Close, near. (Of number or quantity.)

"There were environed, intercepted, and killed . . . fast upon a thousand."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 735.

8. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; with rapid motion.

"To renne faster than all other."—Golden Boke, xxx.

9. Readily, willingly, without hesitation.

"Which they'll do fast enough of themselves."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

10. In a dissipated, reckless, or profligate manner; as, to live fast.

C. As substantive:

1. Naut.: A mooring-rope or hawser, securing a vessel, and named from its position; as, the head, bow, breast, quarter, or stern fasts, as the case may be.

2. Mining: A shelf.

¶ (1) *Fast and loose* (in the phrase *To play fast and loose*): To act in an inconsistent or inconstant manner; to act without regard to one's promises or engagements.

"And shall these hands, so lately purged of blood, . . . Play fast and loose with faith?"

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

(2) *Fast and loose pulleys*:

Mach.: A device for disengaging and reëngaging machinery. One pulley is fast to the shaft, the other runs loosely thereupon. The band is turned on to either, as the work requires.

(3) *To live fast*: To lead a dissipated, abandoned life.

(4) *To make fast*:

Naut.: To secure a ship to the shore, &c., by means of a fast or hawser.

(5) *To stand fast*:

(a) To stand still; to remain standing.

(b) To show constancy, courage, or steadfastness; not to yield.

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith."—1 Cor. xvi. 13.

¶ *Fast* is used largely in composition with the meaning of rapidly, quickly; as in *fast-decaying*, *fast-descending*, *fast-falling*, *fast-sinking*, &c.

fast-fettered, *a.* Firmly secured with fetters.

"The fast-fettered hands that made vengeance in vain."

Byron: *Destruction of Jerusalem*.

fast-handed, *a.* Niggardly, close-handed, close-fisted, miserly.

"The king being fast-handed and loth to part with a second dowry."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

fast-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: One keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. In contradistinction to the *loose-pulley*, which is loose on the shaft, and to which the belt is transferred when the rotation of the shaft is no longer desired.

fast-staying, *a.*

Naut.: Quick in going about.

*fast (1), *fasten (1), *festen, *v. t.* [A. S. *fæstan*; O. S. *festian*; O. Fris. *festigia*; O. H. Ger. *fastjan*; Goth. *fastan*; Icel. *fasta*, Sw. *fästa*; Dan. *fæste*.]

1. To fasten, to secure, to fix firmly or securely.

"To ilka joynt war fested a rote."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 1,907.

2. To set or place with strength.

"A stroke on him he fest."

Robert de Brunne, p. 190.

3. To make sure, to secure, to establish, to confirm.

"To the kyng Edward hii fasten huere fay."

Political Songs, p. 214.

fast (2), *fast-en (2), v. i. [A. S. *fæstan*; cogn. with Dut. *vasten*, Dan. *faste*, Sw. & Icel. *fasta*; Goth. *fastan*; Ger. *fasten*.] It is an early derivative from *fast*, *a.*=firm. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To abstain from or be without food beyond the ordinary or usual time.

"The disdain and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

2. To abstain entirely or partially from food voluntarily for a certain time for the mortification of the body or appetites, as a token of grief, sorrow, affliction, or penitence.

"Thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast."—Matthew vi. 17, 18.

fast, *fasste, s. [A. S. *fasta*; Dan. *faste*; O. H. Ger. Icel. & Sw. *fasta*; Dut. *vasti*; O. Fris. *fasta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Total or partial abstinence from or deprivation of food; an omission to take food.

2. A time set apart to express national grief for some calamity, or to deprecate an impending evil.

"The people of Nineveh proclaimed a fast."—Jonah iii. 3.

*3. Any holy time or season.

"The Easter fast; was it always and in every place uniformly observed?"—Calphill: *Answer to Martiell*, p. 269. (*Davies*.)

II. Religions:

1. *Ethnic Fasts*: The old Egyptians, the Assyrians (Jonah iii. 5), the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, had most of them stated or occasional fasts, as have the modern Mohammedans, Hindoos, &c.

2. *Jewish Fasts*: The Day of Atonement was the only fasting-day enjoined by the law of Moses, but the Mishna speaks of four others, respectively commemorating the storming of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, the burning of the Temple by Titus, the sack of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the receiving by Ezekiel and the other captives of the news of the destruction of Jerusalem. There were also fasts proclaimed by royal or other authority on special occasions (1 Kings xxi. 9-12; 2 Chron. xx. 3; Ezra viii. 2). For the spiritual and unspiritual way of keeping a fast, see Isaiah lviii. 3.

3. *Christian Fasts*: No stated fasts are enjoined in the New Testament; they arose subsequently, the Lent fast taking the lead. [LENT.] In the third century the Latins fasted on the seventh day. In A. D. 813 the Council of Mentz in its thirty-fourth canon, ordered a fast the first week in March, the second week in June, the third week in September, and the last full week preceding Christmas Eve. Toward the end of the tenth century, the custom became prevalent of fasting on Saturday in honor of the Virgin Mary. In the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches the principal fasts of the year are Lent, the Ember days, All-Saints, the Immaculate Conception, Rogation days, and the eves or vigils before certain festivals; as before Christmas day. Some of these fasts are common to both churches.

4. *Modern Fasts*: Several times in the course of political events have different Christian governments proclaimed days of fasting and prayer, supplication being directed to the great Guide and Director of affairs that He would avert the threatened danger with which the state was confronted. As a notable antitype of this custom may be mentioned our national Thanksgiving, in which feasting and not fasting is the salient feature.

*faste, *a.* [FACED.]

fast-ten (3) (t silent), *fast-ne, *fast-nen, *fest-nen, *festen, *fest-nin, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fæstnian*=to make fast or firm, from *fæst*=firm, fast; O. H. Ger. *festinon*; Icel. & Sw. *fastna*; Dan. *fastne*; O. Fris. *festna*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure; as, by a bolt, a lock, &c.

"They deck it with silver and with gold, they fasten it with nails and with hammers that it move not."—Jeremiah x. 4.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fix or set firmly or earnestly.

"Peter, fastening his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us."—Acts iii. 4.

2. To affix, to join, to connect, to attach.

"The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas fastened to them."—Swift: *Examiner*.

*3. To join; to attach closely or firmly.

"What if she be fastened to this fool lord."

Tennyson: *Maud*, l. xvi. 24.

*4. To put or palm upon by persuasion.

"Thinking, by this face,

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

*5. To lay on with strength.

"Could he fasten a blow or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?"—Dryden: *Æneid*. (Dedic.)

*6. To make sure, firm, or secure; to establish.

"Y shal fastne the kyngdom of hym."—Wycliffe: 2 Kings, vii. 12.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To fix or set one's self firmly. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"With his strong arms

He fastened on my neck." Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

2. To be fastened, secured, or made fast.

II. Figuratively:

1. To attach.

"O Godd that is al free ne mai nan uel festnen."

Legend of St. Katherine, 1,179.

2. To determine.

"Ic hafe fesstnedd i mi thohht

To libenn i clænnesse." Ormulum, 2,441.

¶ For the difference between *to fasten* and *to fix*, see FIX.

fast-tened (t silent), *fast-ned, *fest-ned, pa. par. & a. [FASTEN (3), v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Fixed firmly; secured.

"By wings fastened immediately to the body."—Wilkins: *Dædalus*, ch. vii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Set or fixed firmly or earnestly.

*2. Confirmed, hardened

"Strong and fastened villain." Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 1.

fast-ten-ēr (t silent), *fast-ner, s. [Eng. *fasten* (3), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which fastens, makes fast, or secures.

*2. One who fastens or fixes himself on anything.

fast-ten-ing (t silent), pr. par., a. & s. [FASTEN (3), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making fast or secure.

2. Anything which makes fast or secure; a fastener: as a bolt, a bar, a strap, &c.

***fas-tēng-ēv-en, *fas-tēng-eēn, *fas-trins-ev-in, *fas-tryngs-ew-yn, s.** [A. S. *fæstan*=to fast, and Eng. *even*, s.] A name given to the eve of Lent, Shrove-Tuesday.

fast-ēr, s. [Eng. *fast* (2), v.; -er.] One who fasts or abstains from food.

***fast-ēr-man, s.** [FASTINGMAN.]

***fas-tēng-eēn, s.** [FASTENS-EVEN.]

fās-tī, s. pl. [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: The calendar in which were comprised the various days, feasts, games, holidays, &c. There were two kinds: *Fasti magistrates* and *Fasti calendares*. The latter were books containing a description of the whole year, with the peculiarities of its several days. They were subdivided into *Fasti urbani* and *Fasti rustici*, the former containing days to be observed in the city, the latter those celebrated in the country, where there would be fewer holidays. The *Fasti magistrates* contained everything relating to religion and the magistrates, and in later times to the emperors, such as their birthdays, &c. When the fasti became full of such details they were called *Fasti magni*, to distinguish them from the *Fasti calendares*. There were also *Fasti consulares*, an annual register. Each year was known as that of such and such consuls, and this method of notation is useful in fixing dates.

***fās-tīd-i-ōs-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *fastidiosus*=fastidious (q. v.).] The quality of being fastidious; disdainfulness, contemptuousness, fastidiousness.

fās-tīd-i-ōūs, a. [Lat. *fastidiosus*=disdainful, disgusting; *fastidium*=loathing, from *fastus*=arrogance, and *tadium*=disgust; Fr. *fastidieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fastidioso*.]

*1. Causing disgust; loathsome.

"That thing for the which children be oftentimes beaten, is to them ever after fastidious."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. Hard or difficult to please; over-nice, squeamish.

"His temper placid and forgiving, but fastidious."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fastidious* and *squeamish*: "A female is *fastidious* when she criticises the dress or manners of her rival; she is *squeamish* in the choice of her own dress, company, words, &c. Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious*; whoever restrains humor and caprice will cease to be *squeamish*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fās-tīd-i-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fastidious*; -ly.] In a fastidious, over-nice, or squeamish manner.

fās-tīd-i-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *fastidious*; -ness.] The quality of being fastidious; squeamishness, over-nicety.

fās-tīg-i-āte, fās-tīg-i-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *fastigatus*=pointed, sloping, from *fastigium*=peak, or pinnacle.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Narrowing toward the point; pointed, peaked.

"That noted hill, the top whereof is fastigate like a sugar-loaf."—Ray: *Remains*, p. 176.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, -dēl

2. *Bot.*: Tapering to a point like a pyramid. A plant is said to be fastigiately branched when the branches become shorter as they approach the apex.

fās-tīg'-ī-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fastigate*; -ly.] In a fastigate or tapering manner; pointedly.

***fās-tīg'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fastigium*=a peak or pinnacle.] Pointed, rising to a point, pyramidal.

fās-tīg'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. The pediment of a portico, so called because it follows the form of a roof.

2. The comb or ridge of a roof.

fast'-īng (1), ***fast-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FAST (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of abstaining partially or entirely from food.

"In hunger and thirst, in manye *fastyngs*, in coold and nakidnesse."—*Wycliffe*: 2 Corinthians xi. 27.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: Loss of appetite without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without fainting. (*Dunglison*.)

¶ For a number of years a lively discussion has been carried on as to the length of time a human being could exist while voluntarily fasting—there being not a few who claimed to be able to duplicate the forty-day fast imputed to Jesus Christ. To set the matter at rest, early in the last decade Dr. Tanner, of New York City, attempted to fast for forty days, and although the friends and admirers of the gentleman claimed that he accomplished the feat, others there were who were not satisfied with the result. Nothing definite in a scientific point of view resulted; and since that time the Doctor has had numerous imitators, some going so far as to claim to be able to maintain life even when interred for that length of time. This last experiment, however, is as yet (1894) in abeyance.

2. *Religious*:

(1) *Among the Ethnic Nations*: Its chief object was to produce religious exaltation, with visions, dreams and imagined intercourse with superior beings. As the Zulus say, "The continually stuffed body cannot see secret things." Fasting exists for this purpose among the North American Indians and many other tribes. Dreams, visions, &c., thus produced are not supernatural, but morbid.

(2) *Among the Jews*: It was practiced in seasons of affliction, nature having in a manner prescribed this by taking hunger away during keen sorrow (1 Sam. xxxi. 13; Esther iv.); to chasten or humble the soul (Psalm xxxiv. 15; lxi. 3); as a concomitant of prayer (Psalm xxxv. 13; Dan. ix. 3; Luke ii. 37, &c.); as an act deemed meritorious (Luke xviii. 12).

(3) *Among Christians*: Jesus miraculously fasted forty days and nights (Matt. iv. 2; Luke iv. 2), as Moses and Elijah had done previously (Exod. xxxiv. 28; 1 Kings xix. 8), and as several Roman saints claim to have done since. The practice is not, however, formally enjoined in the New Testament, though our Lord indirectly sanctioned it (Matt. vi. 16-18), as did St. Paul (1 Cor. vii. 5). The apostles and the church of which they constituted a part practiced it on specially solemn occasions (Acts xiii. 2; xiv. 23). Combined with prayer it could be rendered effective to expel evil spirits (Matt. xvii. 21; Mark ix. 29). In the Roman and Greek Obedience, Communion must be received fasting, except when administered by way of viaticum.

fast'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FAST (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making fast or binding.

***fast'-īng-măn**, ***fast'-ēr-măn**, *s.* [Eng. *fasting* (2); -man.] One who was surety, bondsman, or security for the peaceable conduct of another.

***fast'-īng-ōng**, *s.* [FASTING (1), *s.*] Shrovetide. (*Eng. Colloq.*)

fast'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *fast*; -ish.] Rather fast or dissipated.

fast'-lŷ, ***fast-el-ye**, ***fast-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *fast*, *a.*; -ly.]

1. Firmly, securely.

"For he hath *fastly* founded it

Above the seas to stand."

Old Version of Psalms; Ps. xxiv. 2.

2. Firmly, steadfastly, faithfully.

"The Duke of Gloucester was sure and *fastlye* faithfull to hys prince."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 43.

3. Firmly, earnestly, strongly.

"That he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 556.

4. Quickly, rapidly, hastily.

"She . . . walked *fastly* to and fro."—*Sir J. Harrington: Account of Elizabeth*.

fast'-nēss, ***fast-nesse**, *s.* [A. S. *fæstnes*=the firmament.]

*1. The quality or state of being fast or secure.

*2. Firmness; firm or steadfast adherence.

"To show it was but their *fastness* to the former government."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*3. Strength, security.

"And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling-place."

Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 5.

4. A strong place; a fortress, a fort, a stronghold.

"The capital or rather chief *fastness* of Cassibelan was thentaken."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History*.

*5. Closeness, conciseness, brevity; not diffuseness.

"Bring his style from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

***fās-tū-ōs'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *fastuositas*, from *fastuosus*=proud, haughty; *fastus*=pride.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

***fās-tū-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*.] Proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

***fās-tū-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fastuous*; -ly.] In a proud, haughty, arrogant, or disdainful manner.

***fas-tū-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fastuous*; -ness.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

fāt (1), ***fatte**, ***fette**, ***vat**, ***vatte**, ***vet**, ***vette**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *fæt*; cogn. with Dut. *vet*, Dan. *fed*, Sw. *fet*, Icel. *feit*, O. H. Ger. *feizt*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Full of fat; plump; fleshy; full fed; the opposite to *lean* or *thin*.

"And of *fatte* wetheres an hundred thousand also."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 52.

(2) Full of fat; oily, greasy, unctuous.

(3) Abounding in fat, as distinguished from the lean of meat.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) Dull, heavy, stupid; as, a *fat* or coarse animal.

"O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,

Fat minds, and ever grovelling on the ground."

Dryden: Perseus, sat. ii.

* (2) Coarse, gross.

"Added *fat* pollutions of our own."

Dryden: Mrs. Killigrew, 64.

(3) Wealthy, rich, affluent.

"Mark the *fat* cit, whose good round sum

Amounts at least to half a plum."

Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle.

(4) Rich; producing a large income.

"A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

(5) Fertile, fruitful, rich; affording a good return; as, a *fat* soil.

"A *fat* londe and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth."

P. Plowman, p. 213.

* (6) Abounding in spiritual endowments and comfort.

"They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing."—*Psalms* cxii. 14.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: Broad; as, the quarter of a ship.

2. *Print.*: Applied to a page having many blank spaces or lines, and, hence, to any work which pays well.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Plumpness, fleshiness.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The best or most choice part of anything.

"Ye shall eat the *fat* of the land."—*Genesis* xlv. 18.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: An animal substance of a more or less oily character deposited in vesicles in adipose tissue. It forms a considerable layer under the skin, is collected in large quantity around certain organs, as, for instance, the kidneys, fills up furrows on the surface of the heart, surrounds joints, and exists in large quantity in the marrow of bones. It is an excellent packing material in the body, being light, soft and elastic. It gives to the surface of the human frame its smooth, rounded contour. Being a bad conductor of heat, it enables a person to retain the warmth which he has generated; but its chief use is for the purpose of nutrition. (*Quain*.)

2. *Chem. (pl.)*: Fats are glycerides of acids belonging to the fatty or acetic series and of acids belonging to the acrylic series, being the ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. They are insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. They vary in

consistence from a thin oil (olive oil) to a hard, greasy substance (suet). They leave a greasy stain on paper. When fats are boiled with any caustic alkali they are decomposed [SAPONIFICATION], and yield an alkaline salt of the fatty acid [SOAP], and glycerine (q. v.).

3. *Print.*: Copy which affords light work, as blank or short pages or lines, leaded matter, rule-and-figure work, poetry, and such like matter, profitable to the compositor.

¶ *The fat is in the fire*: All is confusion, or all has failed.

***fat-already**, *a.* Already too well fed or puffed

"To enlarge his *fat-already* pride."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

fat-brained, *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

fat-faced, *a.* Having a plump, round face.

fat-head, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow.

fat-headed, *a.* Dull, stupid, slow of apprehension.

fat-hen, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to various plants, but especially to certain Chenopodiaceæ, having thick, succulent foliage: (1) *Chenopodium album*, (2) *Chenopodium bonus henricus*, (3) *Chenopodium rubrum*, (4) *Chenopodium vulvaria*, (5) *Atriplex patula*, (6) *Atriplex erecta*, (7) *Atriplex hastata*, (8) *Polygonum fagopyrum*, (9) *Nepeta glechoma*, (10) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, (11) *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, (12) *Artemisia vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***fat-kidneyed**, *a.* Gross-paunched, corpulent, obese.

fat-lute, *s.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed oil for filling joints.

fat-witted, *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid, fat-headed.

fat-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The vesicles in the bodies of men and the inferior animals in which fat is deposited. [ADIPOSE TISSUE.] They are often situated in the interstices between organs, to which they afford protection. They also facilitate motion and improve the symmetry of the figure. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*)

***fāt** (2), ***fatt**, ***fatte**, ***fet**, *s.* [A. S. *fæt*.] [VAT.]

1. A vat; a large tub or vessel; a cask, a barrel.

2. A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. A *fat* of grain was a quarter, or 8 bushels; a *fat* of wire, from 20 to 25 cwts.; a *fat* of isinglass from 3½ to 4 cwts.

fāt, *v. t. & i.* [FAT, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make fat or plump; to fatten.

"I should have *fatted* all the region kites

With this slave's offal."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To become fat; to fatten; to gain flesh.

"An old ox *fats* as well and is as good as a young."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

fāt'-āl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fatalis*, from *fatum*=fate; Sp. *fatal*; Ital. *fatale*.]

*1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; inevitable.

*2. Decreed by fate; destined.

"It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*3. Fraught with or instrumental to destiny or fate; influencing destiny; fateful.

"Parca's *fatal* web."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

*4. Foreboding death or destruction.

"That *fatal* screech-owl to our house

That nothing sung but death to us and ours."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. III., ii. 6.

5. Causing death; deadly; mortal.

6. Ruinous, destructive, pernicious, deadly.

"Great, therefore, is the deceit and *fatal* the error by which all those delude themselves."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 120.

¶ For the difference between *fatal* and *deadly*, see DEADLY.

fāt'-āl-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; -ism.] The doctrine that all things are ordered for men by the arbitrary decrees of God or the fixed laws of nature. In Theology it has given birth to theories of Predestination, and in Moral Science to such systems as those of Spinoza and Hegel, and more recently to the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. It is carried out to its most pitilessly logical extreme among the Mohammedans, where everything that can happen is "kismet," i. e., fatal, or decreed by fate.

fā'-tal-īst, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; -ist.] One who holds or supports the doctrine of fatalism.

"Being a *fatalist* in natural things, and at the same time maintaining free-will in man."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., s. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fāt-al-ist'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *fatalist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to fatalism; implying or partaking of the nature of fatalism.

"Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that fatalistic sense?"—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

fā-tāl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *fatalité*; Lat. *fatalitas*; from *fatalis*, from *fatum*=fate.]

1. A state of being fatal or predestined by fate; a fixed and unalterable course of things independent of any controlling cause.

"The stoics held a *fatalité* and a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves which God Himself could not alter."—*South*.

2. A decree of fate.

"By a strange *fatalité* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present rogue."—*King Charles: Elkon Basilike*.

3. A tendency to danger or hurt.

4. Mortality, destruction; as, The *fatalité* among cattle has been very great.

5. A fatal occurrence.

fāt'-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ly*.]

*1. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and unalterable destiny or necessity.

"The atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

2. In a fatal, mortal, or deadly manner; in a manner leading to or followed by death; mortally; as, The duel ended *fatally*.

3. In a ruinous or destructive manner; perniciously, ruinously.

"When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

fāt'-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fatal; inevitable necessity; fatal-ity.

fa'-ta mor-ga'-na, *s.* [Ital. *fata*=a fairy, and *Morgana*, a local name for a fairy=fairy Morgana.] A remarkable aerial phenomenon observed from the harbor of Messina and adjacent places, and supposed by the Sicilians to be the work of the fairy Morgana. Objects are reflected sometimes on the surface of the sea, and sometimes in a kind of aerial screen to thirty feet above it. Father Angeluci thus describes it: "As I stood at my window, I was surprised with a most wonderful, delectable vision. The sea that washes the Sicilian shore swelled up, and became, for ten miles in length, like a chain of dark mountains, while the waters near our Calabrian coast grew quite smooth, and in an instant appeared as one clear, polished mirror, reclining against the aforesaid ridge. On this glass was depicted, in chiaro-oscuro, a string of several thousands of pilasters, all equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and shade. In a moment these lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like Roman aqueducts. A long cornice was next formed on the top, and above it arose castles innumerable, all perfectly alike. These soon split into towers, which were shortly after lost in colonnades, then windows, and at last ended in pines, cypresses, and other trees, even and similar."

"Hope still guided them on, as the magic *Fata Morgana*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.*

fātch, *s.* [FETCH.]

Bot.: Vicia sativa.

¶ *Meadow fatch: Onobrychis sativa.* (Pratt; Britten & Holland.)

fāte, *s.* [O. Fr. *fat*, from Lat. *fatum*=that which is spoken, fate; *for*=to speak; O. Sp. & Ital. *fato*; Port. *fado*; Sp. *hado*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The decree of God by which the course of events is fixed; inevitable and unalterable necessity; a fixed destiny depending upon a superior cause, and uncontrollable by man.

"Necessity or chance

Approach me not, and what I will is *fate*."

Milton: P. L., vii. 173.

2. Destiny, lot, fortune.

"The arbiters of the prisoner's *fate* came in and went out as they chose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxii.*

3. Death, destruction, evil destiny, doom.

"The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxii. 11, 12.

*4. The cause of death.

"With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent."

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i.

5. (*Pl.*) Circumstances against which it is impossible or useless to contend.

"The *fates* were against them."—*Morley: Life of Cobden, ii. 378.*

II. Mythol. (*pl.*): The Parcae or Destinies; the goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life,

and fortunes of men. They were three in number: Clotho held the spindle, Lachesis drew out the thread of man's destiny, and Atropos cut it off.

¶ For the difference between *fate* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

***fāte**, *v. t.* [FATE, *s.*] To decree by fate or destiny; to preordain; to destiny.

"As it hath *fated* her to be my motive."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 4.

fāt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *fat(e)*; *-ed*.]

1. Decreed by fate or inevitable necessity.

"One midnight *fated* to the purpose."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Regulated by fate; determined.

*3. Exempted by fate.

"Who knows but that his *fated* armor was only an allegorical defense?"—*Dryden: Discourse on Epic Poetry*.

*4. Invested with the power of determining fate or destiny.

"Thy *fated* sky

Gives us free scope."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.*

fā-te-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *fate*; *-ful(l)*.] Bearing or having fatal power; bringing fate or destruction; fatal.

"In his fall, with *fateful* sway,

The steerage of the realm gave way."

Scott: Marmion. (Introd.)

fā-te-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fateful*; *-ly*.] In a fateful or fatal manner; fatally.

***fā-te-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *fateful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fateful.

fa'-thēr, ***fa-der**, ***fa-dir**, ***fa-dre**, ***fa-dyr**, ***fæ-der**, ***fea-der**, ***fe-der**, ***va-der**, ***ve-der**, *s.* [A. S. *fæder*; cogn. with Dut. *vader*; Dan. & Sw. *fader*; Icel. *fadhir*; Goth. *fadar*; Ger. *vater*; O. H. Ger. *fatar*, *vatar*; O. Fris. *feder*; Lat. *pater*; Gr. *pater*; Sansc. *pitr*; Pers. *pidar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A male parent; he who begets a child.

"Yeh the loue as the mon that my *fader* ys."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.

(2) A male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; a forefather; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, line, &c. (Often used in the plural.)

"They forsook the Lord God of their *fathers*."—*Judges ii. 12.*

(3) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Our *Father*, which art in heaven."—*Matthew vi. 9.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) The creator, originator, or inventor of anything; the first to practice any art, profession, or occupation; the author or contriver.

"Vauban, the *father* of the science of fortification."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

(2) The origin or cause of anything.

"The wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

(3) A respectful mode of address to an old man.

(4) The title of the senators of ancient Rome.

"And *Fathers* mixed with Commons,

Seized hatchet, bar, and crow."

Macaulay: Horatius, xxxiv.

(5) One who acts as or occupies the place of a father to another; one who exercises paternal care over another.

"I was a *father* to the poor."—*Job xxix. 16.*

(6) One who by marriage comes to the position of a father; a father-in-law, a step-father.

(7) The eldest or senior member of any profession or body.

"Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in Parliamentary standing."—*London Times*.

(8) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Theol.: The first person of the Trinity.

"Baptising them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew xxviii. 19.*

2. Ecclesiology and Church History:

(1) *Pl.*: The Christian writers prior to the seventh century, though some include under the designation also those of a considerably subsequent period. The first in time were the five Apostolic Fathers. [APOSTOLIC.] Of the others, there lived in the first three centuries, prior to the establishment of Christianity, Justin Martyr, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen, Tertullian, &c. After its establishment there were of Greek Fathers, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Athanasius, &c.; and of Latin Church, Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, and others.

(2) Singular:

(a) *Gen.*: An official title for a Roman or Ritualistic priest, a confessor, the superior of a convent, &c.

(b) *Spec.*: [Holy Father.]

¶ (1) *Fathers of the Christian Doctrine*:

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in France in the sixteenth century by Cæsar de Bus, and enrolled by Pope Clement VIII. among the legitimate societies in A. D. 1597. They gave special attention to the religious instruction of the young and ignorant.

(2) *Fathers of the Oratory*:

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in Italy in the sixteenth century by Philip Neri, and approved of by Pope Gregory VII. in A. D. 1577. The oratory referred to is that which Neri built for himself at Florence, and occupied for many years. The society has produced some learned men, Cæsar Baronius being one of the most distinguished.

(3) *Fathers of Somasquo*:

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society, so named from Somasquo, the town in which their first general resided. The same as *Regular Clerks of St. Majoli* (q. v.).

(4) *Holy Father*:

Ecclesiol.: A designation for the Pope. [FATHER, II. 2 (2) (a).]

¶ *Father of a ship*:

Naut.: The title given in the dockyards to the constructor of a ship of the navy.

***father-better**, *a.* Surpassing one's father in any respect.

***father-brother**, *s.* An uncle on the father's side.

father-dust, *s.* The dust from which all men are sprung.

father-in-law, *s.*

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

2. Improperly used for a step-father.

father-lasher, *s.*

Ichth.: *Cottus bubalis*. A voracious acanthopterygious fish, of the genus *Cottus*, found on the shores of Greenland, Britain, and Newfoundland. The head is armed with several formidable spines. It is from eight to ten inches in length, and is largely used as food.

father-longlegs, *s.* A common name for the Crane-fly (q. v.). It is also called Daddy-longlegs.

***father-right**, *s.* A patrimony.

***father-sick**, *a.* Pining after one's father. (Cf. *Mother-sick*.)

father-sister, *s.* An aunt on the father's side.

***father-worse**, ***father-waur**, *a.* Worse than one's father; falling short in goodness. [FATHER-BETTER.]

fa'-thēr, *v. t.* [FATHER, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To beget as a father; to be father to.

"Towards *father* cowards, and base things sire base."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To provide with a father.

"Being so *fathered* and so husbanded."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. To adopt as a child.

"Ay, good youth,

And rather *father* thee than master thee."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. To ascribe to a man as his child; to affiliate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To adopt or assume as one's own; to profess one's self the author or originator of; to take the responsibility of.

"By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was *fathered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

2. To ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.

fa'-thēr-hood, ***fa-dir-hode**, *s.* [Eng. *father*; *-hood*.]

I. Lit.: The state or condition of being a father; the character or position of a father.

II. Figuratively:

1. The state or position of a senior or superior.

2. A title of the Pope, as the Holy Father.

3. An epithet used of God in His relation to orphans, and the human race. (*Irving*.)

fa'-thēr-land, *s.* [Eng. *father*, and *land*, in imitation of Ger. *Vaterland*.] One's native country.

"On the house was formerly legible an inscription purporting that to him to whom God is a father, every land is a *fatherland*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

fa'-thēr-less, ***fa-der-læs**, ***fa-der-les**, ***fa-der-lesse**, ***fe-der-lease**, ***fa-dyr-les**, ***va-der-lease**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *fæderleās*; Dut. *vaderloos*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Destitute of a living father.

2. Fig.: Without any known author.

B. As subst.: One who is destitute of a living father.

"In Thee the *fatherless* findeth mercy."—*Hosea xiv. 8.*

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**;

-tion, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

fa-thēr-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *fatherless*; -ness.] The state or condition of being fatherless.

fa-thēr-li-nēss, s. [Eng. *fatherly*; -ness.] The state or quality of being fatherly; parental care, kindness, or tenderness.

fa-thēr-lý, a. & adv. [Eng. *father*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Like a father; proper to or becoming a father; kind, tender, loving.

"He tendered his brother's children with a *fatherly* affection."—Grenaway: *Tacitus*; *Annales*, p. 90.

2. Of or pertaining to a father.

B. As adv.: In the manner of a father; as a father should; with parental care or affection.

"He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

fa-thēr-ship, s. [Eng. *father*; -ship.] The state or position of a father.

fāth-ōm, ***fad-me**, ***fad-om**, ***fad-yme**, ***fed-eme**, ***fed-me**, ***vedh-me**, s. [A. S. *fædhm*=the space reached by the arms extended, a grasp; cogn. with Dut. *vadem*; Icel. *fadhmr*; Dan. *favn*; Ger. *faden*; O. H. Ger. *fadum*=a fathom; Sw. *famn*=an embrace.]

I. Lit.: A measure of length containing six feet, that being about the space which a man can cover with his extended arms. It is used principally in nautical and mining measurements.

II. Figuratively:

1. Depth, deeps.

"All the profound sea hides in unknown *fathoms*."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

*2. Depth, penetration, or reach of intellect

"Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 1.

fathom-line, s.

Naut.: The line by which the depth of water is ascertained.

fathom-wood, s.

Naut.: Slabs and other offal or waste of timber sold at the lumber yards by fathom lots, cubic measurement. (Smyth.)

fāth-ōm, ***fad-men**, ***fad-myn**, ***fathom-yn**, v. t. [A. S. *fædhman*; Icel. *fadhma*; Sw. *fauma*; Dan. *favne*.]

I. Literally:

*1. To embrace; to inclose in the arms.

"Freunde fallen in fere *fathomed* togeder."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 399.

*2. To seize, to catch.

"Lascivious Delilahs that *fathomed* him in the arms of lust."—Adams: *Works*, i. 241.

*3. To encompass or inclose within the extended arms; to encircle.

"I *fadmede* al at ones
Denemark with mine longe bones."

Havelok, 1,294.

4. To measure or ascertain the depth of water by a fathom-line.

II. Figuratively:

1. To sound; to reach in depth; to get or reach to the bottom of.

"There is indeed such a depth in nature that it is never likely to be thoroughly *fathomed*."—Glanvill: *Essay* iv.

2. To penetrate, to comprehend, to understand.

"The short reach of sense and natural reason is not always able to *fathom* the contrivance."—South: *Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

fāth-ōm-a-ble, a. [Eng. *fathom*; -able.] That may or can be fathomed, or comprehended.

fāth-ōm-ēr, s. [Eng. *fathom*; -er.] One who fathoms, penetrates into, or comprehends.

fāth-ōm-lēss, a. [Eng. *fathom*; -less.]

I. Literally:

*1. That cannot be embraced or inclosed within the arms.

"Buckle in a waist most *fathomless*."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

2. That cannot be fathomed; of which the bottom or depth cannot be found; bottomless.

"Ocean exhibits, *fathomless* and broad,
Much of the power and majesty of God."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 525, 526.

II. Fig.: That cannot be fathomed, sounded, or comprehended.

"Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

***fa-tīd-īc**, ***fa-tīd-īc-al**, a. [Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum*=fate, and *dico*=to say, to tell.] Declaring or having the power to foretell future events; prophetic.

***fa-tīd-īc-al-lý**, adv. [Eng. *fatidical*; -ly.] In a prophetic manner.

***fa-tīd-ī-cēn-çý**, s. [Lat. *fatidic(us)*; Eng. suff. -ency.] Divination.

***fa-tīf-ēr-ōus**, a. [Lat. *fatifer*, from *fatum*=fate, *fero*=to bear, to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bringing fate or ruin; deadly, mortal, destructive.

***fāt-īg-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *fatigabilis*, from *fatigo*=to weary.] Easily wearied or fatigued; liable to fatigue.

***fāt-ī-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo*=to weary.] To weary, to fatigue, to tire out, to exhaust.

***fāt-ī-gāte**, a. [Lat. *fatigatus*.] [FATIGATE, v.] Tired out, wearied, exhausted, fatigued.

***fāt-ī-gā-tion**, s. [Latin *fatigatio*, from *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo*; O. Fr. *fatigation*; Sp. *fatigacion*.] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

fa-tīg-ue, s. [Fr. from *fatiguer*=to fatigue, to weary, from Lat. *fatigo*; Sp. *fatiga*; Ital. *fatica*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Weariness; exhaustion from bodily or mental labor or exertion.

"It was occasioned by his desire of lessening his *fatigue*."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. v.

2. That which causes weariness or exhaustion; exhausting labor, toil, or exertion.

"The great Scipio sought honors in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them."—Dryden. (Johnson.)

II. Technically:

1. Mech.: The fracture of a bar owing to the repeated application and removal of a load which is considerably below the breaking-weight of the bar. To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axles by the constant repetitive blows and strains incident to their duty.

2. Milit.: The duties of military men distinct from the use of arms; as, men on *fatigue*. [FATIGUE-DUTY.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fatigue*, *weariness*, and *lassitude*: "*Fatigue* is an exhaustion of the animal or mental powers; *weariness* is a wearing out the strength, or breaking the spirits; *lassitude* is a general relaxation of the animal frame: the laborer experiences *fatigue* from the toils of the day; the man of business, who is harassed by the multiplicity and complexity of his concerns, suffers *fatigue*; and the student, who labors to fit himself for a public exhibition of his acquirements, is in like manner exposed to *fatigue*: *weariness* attends the traveler who takes a long or pathless journey; *weariness* is the lot of the petitioner, who attends in the antechamber of a great man; the critic is doomed to suffer *weariness*, who is obliged to drag through the shallow but voluminous writings of a dull author; and the enlightened hearer will suffer no less *weariness* in listening to the absurd effusions of an extemporaneous preacher. *Lassitude* is the consequence of a distempered system, sometimes brought on by an excess of *fatigue*, sometimes by sickness, and frequently by the action of the external air." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fatigue-dress, s.

Milit.: The working-dress of soldiers.

fatigue-duty, s.

Milit.: The work or duties of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party, s.

Milit.: A party or body of soldiers engaged on *fatigue-duty*.

fa-tīgue, v. t. [Fr. *fatiguer*, from Lat. *fatigo*; Sp. & Port. *fatigar*; Ital. *fatigare*, *fatigare*.]

1. To tire, to weary; to exhaust or wear out the strength of by bodily labor or mental exertion.

"Being himself so *fatigued* that he could hardly sit on the horse."—Cambridge: *The Scribleriad*. (Note 19.)

2. To weary by importunity; to harass; to importune.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between the words *to weary* and *to fatigue*: "The continuance of the same thing *wearies* us; labor *fatigues* us. I am *weary* with standing; I am *fatigued* with walking. A suitor *wearies* us by his perseverance; *fatigues* us by his importunity." (Blair: *Rhetoric* (1817), i. 229, 230.)

***fa-tīg-ue-sōme**, a. [English *fatigue*; -some.] Fatiguing, wearing, exhausting.

***fā-tīl-ō-quēt**, a. [Lat. *fatum*=fate; *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Prophesying; prophetic.

***fā-tīl-ō-quīst**, s. [Lat. *fatum*=fate, and *loquor*=to speak.] A fortune-teller.

Fāt-ī-mīde, **Fāt-ī-mīte**, a. & s. [Named from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed and wife of Ali, from whom the founder of the dynasty described in the definition professed to have sprung.]

A. As adj.: Sprung from Fatima. [Def.]

¶ *Fatimide* Dynasty. [B.]

B. As substantive (pl.):

Hist.: A race of Mohammedan kings, whose founder, Abu Mohammed Obeidallah, was born in A. D. 882, and began to reign in 910, making Mahadi, the ancient Aphrodisium, about 100 miles south of Tunis, his capital. The place was called from the name Mahadi, or Director of the Faithful, which he had assumed. The dynasty there founded continued to reign till A. D. 1171, and produced in all fourteen kings.

fa-tīs-çençe, s. [Lat. *fatiscens*, pr. par. of *fatisco*=to gape open.] The state of gaping; a chink, an opening.

fāt-līng, s. & a. [Eng. *fat*; dim. suff. -ling.]

A. As subst.: A young animal fattened for slaughter; a fattened animal.

*B. As adj.: Fat and young.

fāt-ly, adv. [Eng. *fat*; -ly.] In a fat manner or state; grossly, greasily.

fāt-nēr, s. [Eng. *fat(teen)*; -er.] One who or that which fattens; a fattener (q. v.).

fāt-nēss, ***fat-nes**, ***fatte-nes**, ***fatt-nes**, s. [A. S. *fætness*.]

1. The quality or state of being fat; plumpness, corpulency, fleshiness, fullness of flesh.

"Youth or age, leanness or *fatness*, good or bad humor."—Reid: *Inquiry into Human Mind*, ch. iv., § 1.

2. Fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter.

"Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

*3. Fertility, richness, fruitfulness.

"God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."—Genesis xxvii. 28.

*4. The choicest or best parts or produce of.

"Abel forsothe the offside of the firstgotun of his flock, and of the *fatnes* of hem."—Wycliffe: *Genesis* iv. 4.

*5. That which causes fertility or fruitfulness.

fāt-tēn, ***vet-ten**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fættian*; O. H. Ger. *feiztjan*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To make fat; to give flesh or fatness to.

"Dogs *fattened* on the blood of the slain . . . were luxuries which few could afford to purchase."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make fruitful; to fertilize, to enrich.

"Thy tides of wealth o'erflow the *fattened* land."
Dryden: *The Medal*, 172.

2. To feed grossly; to fill.

"Obscene Orontes, diving underground,
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. iii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To grow or become fat; to gain flesh.

"The cause of their *fattening* during their sleeping time, may be the want of assimilating."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 899.

2. Fig.: To become rich.

fāt-tēn-ēr, s. [Eng. *fatten*; -er.] One who or that which fattens, or tends to produce fat.

fāt-tēr, v. t. [Welsh *fat*=a stroke; *fatiaw*=to strike.] To thresh the awns or beards of barley.

fāt-tī-nēss, s. [Eng. *fatty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fatty or fat; fatness, grossness.

"We come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them."—Bacon: *Life and Death*.

fāt-tīsh, ***fat-tīssh**, a. [English *fat*; -ish.] Rather or somewhat fat.

"*Fattish*, fleshy, not grete therwith."

Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*, 951.

***fāt-trēl**, s. [O. Fr. *fatraille*=trash, trumpery.] A fold or pucker of a dress; the end of a ribbon.

fāt-tý, a. [Eng. *fat*; -y.] Consisting of or having the qualities of fat; greasy.

"Spirit of niter will turn oil of olives into a sort of *fatty* substance."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ch. vi.

fatty-acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Monatomic organic acids belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The first two acids, formic and acetic, are thin liquids which mix with water; propionic, and the higher acids, up to pelargonic acid $C_9H_{18}O_2$, are oily liquids. Ruric acid $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, and those containing more carbon atoms, are solid at ordinary temperatures, and resemble fat.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fatty-degeneration, s. The abnormal conversion of the protein elements into a granular fatty matter.

fatty-infiltration, s.

Anat.: An infiltration of the tissues with fat deposited in them from the blood. It is only a deposit, and is therefore not synonymous with fatty degeneration.

fatty-kidney, s.

Med.: A name for Bright's disease of the kidney.

fatty-ligament, s.

Anat.: A name for a reflexion of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which passes from the *ligamentum patellæ* toward the cavity that separates the condyle of the femur, known as the intercondylar notch.

fatty-liver, s.

Med.: *Adiposis hepatica*. This disease can arise in man, but does so more frequently in birds; as, for instance, in the case of a goose or duck kept in quiescence and darkness, and well-fed.

fatty-membrane, s.

Anat.: The subcutaneous areolar tissue.

fatty-metamorphoses, s. pl.

Med.: [FATTY-DEGENERATION.]

fatty-series, s.

Chemistry: The group of organic compounds including hydrocarbons, alcohols, &c., derived from Methane CH₄, so called from the fats belonging to this series.

fatty-tissue, s.

Anat.: [ADIPOSE TISSUE.]

fatty-vesicles, s. pl.

Anat.: Small bursæ or membranous vesicles which inclose the fat, and are found in the areola of the areolar tissue. They vary in size, but are usually round and globular.

fatty-vessels, s. pl.

Anat.: The vessels connected with the fat.

fă-tū'-i-toūs, a. [Lat. *fatuit*(as); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Simple, stupid, foolish, fatuous.

"A poor fatuitous father was linked to her fate."—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xvii.

fă-tū'-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *fatuitas*, from *fatuus*=simple, stupid.] Imbecility of mind; weakness of intellect; idiocy, silliness, stupidity.

făt-ŭ-oūs, a. [Lat. *fatuus*.]

1. Stupid; weak in the intellect; imbecile, foolish.
2. Impotent; without force; illusory; applied to an *ignis fatuus*.

fau'-bôurg (au as ô), s. [Fr.; O. Fr. *forsbourg*, from Low Lat. *foris burgum*, from Lat. *foris*=out of doors, and Low Lat. *burgum*=a borough.]

1. A suburb of a town.
2. A part of a town now within a city, but formerly outside the walls.

fâu'-cal, a. [Eng. *fauc*(es); adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the fauces or gullet; specif., in phonology, applied to certain deep guttural sounds peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues.

fâu'-çēs, s. pl. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The hinder part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx; the gullet or windpipe.

2. *Bot.*: The orifice or opening of a monopetalous flower.

3. *Conch.*: The opening into the first chamber of a shell.

fâu'-çët, s. [Fr. *fausset*; O. Fr. *faulset*, from *faulser*=to falsify, to make a breach in; Lat. *falso*=to falsify; *falsus*=false.]

1. A form of valve or cock in which a spigot or plug is made to open or close an aperture in a portion which forms a spout or pipe for the discharge or passage of a fluid. The ordinary beer-tap is a familiar example.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe made to receive the spigot-end of the next section.

faucet-bit, s. A cutting lip and router on the end of a faucet. The faucet is rotated to cut the hole in the head of the cask, and then the barrel of the faucet immediately occupies the aperture so made.

faucet-filter, s. A faucet having a chamber for filtering material.

faucet-joint, s.

1. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature.

2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

faucet-key, s. A key fitting upon a concealed square projection on the plug of a faucet.

faucet-valve, s. A valve in which the puppet or plug-valve is operated by a handle of the faucet order.

***fauch, faw, faugh, a. & s.** [A. S. *fah*.] [FALLOW.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a reddish or fallow color.

"Ane furlenth before his folk, ane feildis sa *faw*."—*Gawan and Golagras*, iv. 22.

2. Fallow.

"It was in ane *fauch* eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther."—*Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 499.

B. As substantive:

1. A single furrow, out of lea; a piece of fallow ground.

2. (*Pl.*): A division of a farm, so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing.

"The other large portion is denominated *faughs*. The *faughs* never receive manure of any sort. They are broke up from grass."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 232.

fauch, v. t. [FAUCH, s.] To fallow ground.

fâu'-fěl, s. [Hind. *fawfal*, *fafal*=the betel-nut.]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Areca catechu*; the Areca-nut, called also Malabar Nut.

fâugh, interj. [Onomatopoeic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

***fâu-jas'-ite, s.** [Named by Damour after Faujas de Saint Fond; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, colorless and fragile, occurring with Augite in the Amygdaloid of Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

***fauld (1), s.** [FOLD.]

fâuld (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The tympanon or working arch of a furnace.

***faule, s.** [FALL, s.] A fall; a pointed lace collar; a vandyke. (*Herrick*.)

fâult, *faut, *faute, *fawte, s. [O. Fr. *faute*, *faulte*; Fr. *faute*, from O. Fr. **falter*; Sp. & Port. *fallar*; Ital. *fallare*=to lack, a frequent. from Lat. *fallo*=to deceive; Sp., Port., and Ital. *falta*=a defect, a want.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Defect, want, absence.

2. An error, a miss, a failing; a mistake or blunder.

3. A slight offense or deviation from right or propriety; a neglect of duty or propriety, arising from carelessness or inattention, rather than design.

"Confess your faults one to another."—*James* v. 16.

*4. A blemish or defect; an imperfection.

"Take her with all faults."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

5. Blame.

"Lay the fault on me."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

*6. Misfortune, mishap.

"The more my fault,

To scape his hands where I was like to die."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining & Geol.*: The sudden interruption of the continuity of strata till then upon the same plane, this being accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, generally filled with broken stone, clay, or similar material. In the fig. under the article Downtrow (*ante*) is a fault which has broken the continuity of the strata and produced a downthrow. There are faults in some sections of which the horizontal extent is thirty miles or more, the vertical displacement varying from 600 to 3,000 feet, and the width of the fissures filled up ranging from ten to fifty feet. It was once assumed that such faults could not have been produced unless by a single great convulsion, but Lyell maintained that a series of smaller displacements, followed by subsequent settling down, would produce the same results.

2. *Hunt.*: A check, the losing of the scent.

"The cur is excellent at faults."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. *Tennis*: An improper service.

4. *Elect.*: Any defect in the working of a circuit, due to contact or disconnection.

¶ (1) *At fault*: At a loss; in a difficulty; puzzled, embarrassed.

(2) *In fault*: To blame.

(3) *To find fault with*: To attribute blame to; to blame, to censure.

¶ For the difference between *fault* and *blemish*, see BLEMISH; for that between *fault* and *error*, see ERROR.

fault-finder, s. One who needlessly finds fault with or blames any person or thing; a censorious person.

fault-finding, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Given to finding fault; censorious.

B. As subst.: The act or practice of finding fault; censoriousness.

***fâult, *fau-ten, v. i. & t.** [FAULT, s.]

***A. Intrans.**: To commit a fault; to err, to blunder, to go wrong.

"You must not fault twice in warre."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 345.

B. Transitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To charge with a fault, to blame, to find fault with.

"Faulting not their nature, but our use and corruption."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations*, § 13.

2. *Geol.*: To cause a fault or displacement in strata or veins.

fâult'-ëd, a. [Eng. *fault*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Faulty, imperfect, full of faults or imperfections.

2. *Geol.*: A term applied to strata or veins in which a fault or displacement occurs.

***fâult'-ër, *fault-or, s.** [Eng. *fault*; -er.] One who commits a fault; an offender.

***fâult'-fûl, a.** [Eng. *fault*; -ful(l).] Full of faults; faulty, guilty, criminal.

fâult'-î-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *faulty*; -ly.] In a faulty, defective, or imperfect manner; imperfectly, defectively.

"An Englishman's book . . . which by stealth and very faultily came out here."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift*, ii. 166.

fâult'-î-nëss, s. [Eng. *faulty*; -ness.]

1. Badness, viciousness; evil disposition.

2. A failure in duty; delinquency.

"Considering his faultiness toward her in other things."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1678).

fâult'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAULT, v.]

***A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Geol.: The state or condition of being faulted.

fâult'-lëss, *faut-les, *faut-lez, a. [Eng. *fault*; -less.] Free from or without fault, defect, or imperfection; perfect, complete.

"There were on the stage many women of faultless beauty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fâult'-lëss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *faultless*; -ly.] In a faultless manner.

fâult'-lëss-nëss, s. [Eng. *faultless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being faultless; freedom from fault, imperfection, or defect.

fâul'-tŷ, *fau-tie, *fau-ty, *faw-ty, a. [Eng. *fault*; -y; Fr. *faulx*.]

1. Containing faults, imperfections, or defects; defective; imperfect.

"Reject all faulty innovations."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. Guilty of a fault; blamable; deserving of blame or censure; culpable.

"O how sorrowful am I, for in all these am I faultie."—*Golden Book*, let. 6.

3. Not perfect or complete; imperfect, incomplete; as, a faulty copy of a book.

¶ For the difference between *faulty* and *culpable*, see CULPABLE.

Fâun, *Fâwn, s. [Lat. *Faunus*.]

I. Roman Mythology:

1. A Latin rural deity, who presided over woods and wilds, and whose attributes bear a strong analogy to those of the Grecian Pan, with whom he is sometimes identified. He was an object of peculiar adoration of the shepherd and husbandman, and at a later period he is said to have peopled the earth with a host of imaginary beings identical with himself. [2.]

2. One of a kind of demi-gods, or rural deities, bearing a strong resemblance in appearance and character to the satyrs, with whom they are generally identified. They are represented as men with the tail and hind legs of a goat, pointed ears, and projecting horns.

II. Fig.: The word Faun (I. 2.) is sometimes used by poets as a synonym for intemperance. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxviii.)



Young Faun.
(From Statue in Villa Albani.)

bôil, bôy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cions, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Fâun'-a, s. [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Myth.*: A Roman goddess, originally called Marica, but after her marriage with Faunus, named Fauna. She is sometimes identified with Cybele.

2. *Nat. Science.*: The zoölogy of a country; the different kinds of animals found in or peculiar to a certain region or epoch, with their descriptions. It is designed to correspond to the word Flora, used for the whole vegetation of a region or epoch. [FLORA.]

"Numerous vestiges of the fauna which animated the period are also revealed in the rocks of the period."—*Figuer: World before the Deluge*, p. 224.

fâun'-ist, s. [Eng. faun(a); -ist.] One who studies or treats of the fauna of any country or district.

fâun'-ist'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., fauna; -istic.] Relating to or dealing with the fauna of any particular region.

"A systematic arrangement as complete as the faunistic nature of the work permitted."—*Nature*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 78.

fâun'-ūs (pl. fâun'-ī), s. [FAUN.]

***faurd, a. [FAVORED.] (Scotch.)**

fâuse, a. [FALSE.] (Scotch.)

***fause-face, s.** A false face; a mask, a visor.

fause-house, s. A vacancy in a stack for preserving corn.

fâus'-en, s. [Wel. llyswen; Ir. & Gael. easgan.] A kind of large eel.

"He left the waves to wash
The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and other
fish
Did shole." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 190.

faus-se-brâye (au as ô), s. [Fr. faux (m.), fausse (f.)=false, and braye, braie=breeches; Lat. braccæ.] *Fortif.*: A low rampart or counter-guard to protect the lower part of the main escarp.

fâu'-sêr'-ite, s. [Ger. fauserit.] Named after Mr. Fauser.]

Min.: An orthorhombic translucent or transparent mineral, of vitreous luster, yellowish white to colorless. Hardness, 2 to 2½; specific gravity, 1.89; taste bitter. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 34.7; protoxide of manganese, 20.5; magnesia, 5.8; water, 39=100. Found in Hungary. (*Dana*.)

***fâu'-têr'-êr, s. [Eng. fautor; -er.]** A favorer, a supporter.

fau'-teûil (au as ô), s. [Fr., from O. Fr. faulde-tueil, from Low Lat. faldistolium.] [FALDSTOOL.]

1. An easy, upholstered arm-chair.

2. A seat in the French Academy.

***fâu'-tôr, *fâu'-toûr, s. [Lat. for favior, from faveo=to favor.]** A favorer; a supporter; an advocate.

***fâu'-trêss, *fau'-tresse, s. [Eng. fautor; -ess; Lat. fautrix.]** A female supporter or favorer; a patroness.

fau'-vêt'te (au as ô), s. [Fr., from fauve=fawn-colored.]

Zoöl.: A generic term sometimes applied to any of the soft-billed birds or warblers.

fâux, s. [Lat.] [FAUCES.]

1. *Anat.*: The pharynx.

2. *Bot.*: The mouth of the tube of the corolla.

3. *Conchol.*: That part of a shell which can be seen by looking in at the opening.

faux (aux as ô), a. [Fr.] False.

faux-bourdon, s.

Music: [FABURDEN.]

faux-jour, s.

Art: False light; a term denoting that the light in which a picture is hung falls on it in a different direction from what the painter has represented it as coming.

faux-pas, s. A false step; a mistake; a breach of propriety, manners, or morality; a lapse from chastity.

fa-vâg'-i-noûs, a. [Lat. favus=a honeycomb.] Formed like or resembling a honeycomb.

***fa-vel, *fa-vell, s. [O. Fr. favele; Ital. favella; Lat. fabula.]** Flattery, cajolery.

***fâ'-vel, *fa-vell, a. & s. [Fr. fauveau, fauve=fallow, dun.] [FALLOW.]**

A. *As adj.*: Yellow, dun, fallow.

B. *As subst.*: A dun-colored horse.

¶ *To curry favel*: [Curry favor.]

fa-vêl'-lâ (pl. fa-vêl'-læ), s. [FAVILLA.]

fâv'-êl-lid'-i-ûm, s. [FAVILLIDIUM.]

fa-vê'-ô-lâte, a. [Lat. favus=a honeycomb.] Formed like a honeycomb; alveolate; cellular.

fâv'-êr'-êl, s. [FAVEROLE.]

Bot.: (1) An onion, (2) *Draba verna*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fâv'-êr'-ôle, s. [Cf. Fr. faverolle = a haricot bean, dimin. of Lat. faba (q. v.).]

Bot.: Water-dragons, *Calla palustris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fa-vil'-lâ, fa-vêl'-lâ, s. [Lat. favilla=ashes.]

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Florideous Algæ, where the spores are collected in spherical masses, situated wholly upon the external surface of the frond, as in Ceramium and Calithamnion. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

fâv'-il-lid'-i-ûm, s. [Lat. favilla=ashes, and Gr. eidos=form, appearance.]

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Florideous Algæ, where the spores are collected in spherical masses attached to the wall of the frond or imbedded in its substance, as in Halymenia and Dumontia. The term is usually extended to similar fruits not perfectly immersed, where they form tubercles upon the branches. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***fa-vil'-loûs, a. [Lat. favilla=ashes.]** Consisting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling ashes.

fâ-vô'-nî-an, a. [Lat. Favonius=the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, gentle, favorable, prosperous.

fâ'-vôr, fâ'-voûr, *fa-ver, s. [O. Fr. favor, faveur; Fr. faveur, from Lat. favor, from faveo=to favor; Sp. & Port. favor; Ital. favore.]

*1. Countenance; kind regard or feelings toward any one; friendly disposition or partiality.

"They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a favor unto them."—*Psalm* xlv. 3.

2. Support, defense, vindication, patronage, advancement.

3. A kindness done; a kind act or office; an act of grace or good-will done as a kindness and not as an act of justice or right.

"If thou wilt deign this favor,"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 15.

4. That which is favored; the object of kind feelings or good-will.

"All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and favor."

Milton: P. L., iii. 664, 665.

5. A benefit or benevolent gift or grant; an evidence of good-will.

"Religion, richest favor of the skies,"

Cowper: Table Talk, 269.

6. A token of love or affection; specifically, something given by a lady to her lover to be worn.

"With favor in his crest, or glove,"

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 16.

7. A bunch or knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or other festive occasion.

8. Lenity, kindness, charitableness.

"Justice with favor have I always done,"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 7.

9. Leave; good-will; pardon; indulgence; countenance.

"Give me your favor;

My dull brain was wrought with things forgotten."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

10. Partiality; bias; as, A jury must give a verdict without favor to either party.

11. Advantage; convenience.

*12. That which conciliates affection; an attraction; a charm.

"She showed him favors to allure his eye."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 48.

*13. A feature, a countenance; an aspect; a look.

*14. The outward appearance of things.

"Have I not seen dwellers on form and favor
Lose all?"

Shakesp.: Sonnet, 125.

15. A letter or written communication. (Used complementarily in business; as, Your favor of yesterday's date is to hand.)

¶ (1) *A challenge to the favor*:

Law: A challenge or objection to a juror on the ground of real or supposed partiality, bias, or prejudice.

(2) *In favor of*:

(a) *Ordinary Language*:

(i) Inclined to support; favorable to; as, I am in favor of the measure.

(ii) For the good, benefit, or advantage of; as, The will was made in his favor.

(iii) Favorably to; as, The case was decided in his favor.

(b) *Comm.*: In the name or to the order of; as, The check was drawn in his favor.

¶ For the difference between favor and credit, see CREDIT; for that between favor and benefit, see BENEFIT; and for that between favor and grace, see GRACE.

fâ'-vôr, fâ'-voûr, *fa-ver, *fa-vor-yn, v. t. [FAVOR, s.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To regard with favor or kindness; to have or show kindness or good-will toward; to countenance; to encourage; to befriend.

"Knowing
You were a man I favor'd, he disdained not
Against himself to serve you."
Massinger: Bondman, iv. 3.

2. To support.

"The principal anatomical fact which favors this conclusion."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 349.

3. To be propitious or fortunate for; to afford or present advantages to; as, The darkness favored their undertaking.

"No one place about is weaker than another to favor an enemy in his approaches."—*Addison: Examiner*.

4. To show partiality or bias toward; to support or encourage unfairly.

5. To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favorably.

"He has favored her squint admirably."—*Swift*.

6. To ease; to spare; to treat with gentleness; to be careful of.

7. To resemble in features; to be like.

"Fleuret, whose appearance is said to favor Monarque."—*London Standard*.

II. Naut.: To be careful of; as, to favor the mast.

fâ'-vôr-a-ble, fâ'-voûr-a-ble, *fa-vor-a-bel, a. [Fr. favorable, from Lat. favorabilis, from faveo=to favor; Ital. favorevole; Sp. favorable; Port. favoravel.]

1. Kind, friendly; well-disposed; encouraging.

"Till tham the world es favorabel."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1,344.

2. Propitious.

"The heavens look
With an aspect more favorable."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

3. In favor of another; good; high.

"Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more favorable opinion of his august tenant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Partial; manifesting partiality or bias.

5. Conducive; tending to promote or to encourage; contributing.

6. Convenient; advantageous; affording advantages or facilities; as, The army took up a favorable position.

*7. Beautiful; well-favored.

"Of all the race of silver-winged flies,
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more favorable, nor more fair."
Spenser: Muirpotmos.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between favorable and propitious: "Propitious is a species of the favorable, namely, the favorable as it springs from the design of an agent: what is propitious, therefore, is always favorable, but not vice versa: the favorable properly characterizes both persons and things; the propitious, in the proper sense, characterizes the person only; as applied to persons, an equal may be favorable: a superior only is propitious: the one may be favorable only in inclination; the latter is favorable also in granting timely assistance. . . . In the improper sense, propitious may be applied to things with a similar distinction: whatever is well disposed to us, and secures our endeavors, or serves our purpose, is favorable; whatever efficaciously protects us, speeds our exertions, and decides our success, is propitious to us; on ordinary occasions a wind is said to be favorable which carries us to the end of our voyage; but it is said to be propitious if the rapidity of our passage forwards any great purpose of our own." (*Crabb. Eng. Synon.*)

fâ'-vôr-a-ble-nêss, fâ'-voûr-a-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. favorable; -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being favorable, kindly, or well-disposed; partiality.

"We ought to rest persuaded of its [Providence] favorableness."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

2. The quality or condition of being favorable, convenient, commodious, or suitable.

"The favorableness of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

fâ'-vôr-a-blŷ, fâ'-voûr-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. favorab(le); -ly.]

1. In a favorable manner; with kindness, good-will, or friendly disposition.

"He would have judged more favourably of his situation."—*Maty: Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield*.

2. Conveniently; commodiously; suitably; advantageously.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîr, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = e; ey = â. qu = kw.

fā'-vōred, fā'-voūred, *fa-verd, a. [English favor; -ed.]

1. Regarded or treated with favor, kindness, goodwill, or friendliness of disposition.

"Confess that beauty best is taught
By those, the favored few."

Mason: *English Garden*, bk. i.

2. Supplied with advantages, conveniences, or facilities.

3. Used in composition with a qualifying word in the sense of featured.

"The ill-favored and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven well-favored and fat kine."—*Genesis* xli. 4.

fā'-vōred-lý, *fā'-voūred-lý, *fa-verd-ly, *fa-vered-ly, adv. [Eng. favored; -ly.]

1. With favor or kindness; favorably.

"Which hath diligently and favouredly written it."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

2. Used in composition with *well* or *ill* to signify of a good or bad appearance.

fā'-vōred-næss, fā'-voūred-næss, s. [English favored; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being favored.

2. Appearance, look; used in composition with *well*, *ill*, &c.

"Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or any evil-favoredness."—*Deut.* xvii. 1.

fā'-vōr-ēr, fā'-voūr-ēr, s. [Eng. favor; -er.] One who favors; one who regards or treats another with favor, kindness, goodwill or friendliness; a well-wisher; a supporter.

"For being now a favorer to the Roman."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 3.

fā'-vōr-ēss, *fā'-voūr-ēss, s. [English favor; -ess.] A female who favors, supports, or gives countenance.

fā'-vōr-īng, fā'-voūr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAVOR, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of regarding or treating with favor; a showing favor or goodwill.

fā'-vōr-īng-lý, fā'-voūr-īng-lý, adv. [English favoring; -ly.] In a favorable manner; in a manner showing favor, goodwill, or friendliness of disposition.

fā'-vōr-īte, fā'-voūr-īte, s. & a. [Fr. favorite, fem. of favori; O. Fr. favorit=favored; Sp. & Ital. favorito, fem. favorita.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A person or thing beloved or regarded with especial favor, affection, predilection, or partiality.

"They almost invariably choose their favorites so ill that their constancy is a vice and not a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. One chosen as a companion and intimate associate by a superior; one unduly favored.

"There is no prince so bad whose favorites and ministers are not worse."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society*.

3. In racing applied to that horse which is considered to have the best chance of winning, and against which the shortest odds are offered.

*4. (Pl.): Short curls on the top of the head.

"The favorites hang loose upon the temples."—*Farquhar. Sir H. Wildair*, i. 1.

B. *As adj.*: Regarded with especial favor, affection or predilection; beloved; preferred before all others.

"She rears her favorite man of all mankind."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 217.

fā'-vōr-īt-īsm, fā'-voūr-īt-īsm, s. [English favorit(e); -ism.]

1. A disposition to favor, aid, or promote the interests of a favorite person, class, or number to the exclusion of others; partiality.

"This unnatural infusion of a system of favoritism in a government."—*Burke. Present Discontents*.

2. The position or condition of a favorite.

"Nesscliff, who has already been promoted to prominent favoritism."—*London Standard*.

***fā'-vōr-ize, *fā'-voūr-ize, v. i.** [Eng. favor; -ize.] To show favor, partiality, or bias.

"To seek out the truth in common, and never to favorize."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 833.

***fā'-vōr-læss, *fā'-voūr-læss, *fa-vour-lesse, a.**

1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; not countenanced.

2. Unfavoring; unfavorable; not propitious.

"Such happiness

Heaven doth me envy, and fortune favorless."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 7.

***fā'-vōr-oũs, *fā'-voūr-oũs, *fa-vor-ows, a.** [English favor; -ous.]

1. Favorable, propitious.

"The tyme is than so favorable."

Romaunt of the Rose, 82.

2. Handsome.

"I have a favorable fode."—*Digby: Mysteries*, 942.

fā'-vō-se, a. [Lat. *favosus*, from *favus*=a honeycomb.]

1. Bot.: Applied to parts of plants; as the receptacle of the Onopordum, which has cells like a honeycomb; faveolate.

2. Med.: Applied to some diseases of the skin, as Favus (q. v.), when it is covered with a gummy secretion resembling a honeycomb.

fā'-vō-sī'-tēs, s. [Latin *favosus*=like a honeycomb.]

Palæont.: A genus of sessile-spreading corals common to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems, and so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pore-cells.

fā'-vō-sīt'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *favosus*=like a honeycomb, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of tabulate corals, having the septa and corallites distinct, and little or no true cœnenchyma.

fā'-vō-spōn'-gī-a, s. [Lat. *favus*=a honeycomb, and *spongia*=a sponge.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil sponges found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

fā'-v-lār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *favus*=a honeycomb.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants belonging to the Sigillarioids (q. v.). They are found first in the Devonian period, and attain their maximum in the Carboniferous. They often attained a height of thirty to fifty feet or more. The smaller branches were destitute of ribs, with elliptical, spirally-disposed areoles. The stem branched dichotomously; leaves broad, with numerous parallel veins.

fā'-vūs, s. [Lat.=a honeycomb.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A slab or piece of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern.

2. *Pathol.*: A disease of the skin, characterized by the breaking out of pustules, which are succeeded by cellular crusts bearing some fanciful resemblance to an irregular honeycomb. Their seat is commonly upon the scalp. Infants are often affected by it, adults more rarely. The disease does not hurt the general health. It is caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus, *Achorion schœnleinii*. Cleanliness, soap, and hot water, with attention diet, are its appropriate remedies.

fāwn, (1), *fawne s. [O. Fr. *faon*, *fan*, *feon*; Fr. *faon*; from a supposed Low Lat. *faetonus*, a dim. from Lat. *faetus*=a birth, progeny.]

1. A young deer of the first year.

*2. The young of any animal.

fawn-like, a. Soft and tender like a fawn.

***fāwn (2), s.** [FAWN, v.] A cringe or bow; servile flattery.

fāwn (1), *fawne, *fawn-yn, v. i. & t. [Icel. *fagna*=to rejoice, to be fain; A. S. *fægnian*; from *fægen*=glad.] [FAIN.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To court favor by frisking about one, as a dog.

2. To court servilely, to blandish, to flatter, to cringe; followed by *on* or *upon*.

"The vulgar crowd of courtiers who fawn on a master while they betray him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*B. *Trans.*: To fawn upon, to court favor with.

"There came by mee

A whelpe that fawnede me as I stodee."

Chaucer: *Book of the Duchess*, 389.

***fāwn (2), v. i.** [FAWN (1), s.] To bring forth a fawn.

fāwn-ēr, *fāwn-ēr, s. [Eng. fawn (1), v; -er.] One who fawns upon or cringes to another; a servile courtier.

"By softness of behavior we are arrived at the appellation of fawners."—*Speculator*.

fāwn-īng, *faunyn, *fawnyng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAWN (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. A courting favor in any way; servile or mean courting or cringing to another; mean flattery.

"As a messenger comende neigh, with the faunyn of his tail he joyede."—*Wycliffe: Tobit* xi. 9.

*2. Applause.

"He made fawnyng with his hondis."—*Wycliffe: Judith* xiv. 13.

fāwn-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. fawning; -ly.] In a fawning, servile, or cringing manner; with mean courting or flattery.

"He that fawntynly enticed the soul to sin."—*South Sermons*, vol. ix, ser. 1.

***fāwn-īng-næss, s.** [Eng. fawning; -ness.] The quality of being fawning; smoothness, sycophancy.

***fāx, *vaxe, s.** [A. S. *feax*, *fex*; Icel. *fax*; O. H. Ger. *fahs*.] Hair.

***fāxed, a.** [A. S. *feaxede*, *fexede*; from *feax*=hair.] Hair.

Fāx-ōe, s. & a. [See A.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geog.: A small place in the island of Seeland, Zealand, or Sjeland, near Copenhagen.

B. *As adj.*: Found at or derived from the place described under A.

Faxoe-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: Beds of yellow limestone found at Faxøe, at Stevensklint, &c., apparently about contemporaneous with the Maestricht beds. One or other is the highest known member of the Cretaceous rocks. The Faxøe limestone is rich in gasteropodous univalves, and to a certain limited extent diminishes the breadth of the great gap between the Secondary and the Tertiary rocks.

***fāy (1), s.** [Fr. *fée*=a fairy, an elf; Port. *fada*; Ital. *fata*; from Low Lat. *fata*=(1) a fate; (2) a fairy; Lat. *fatum*=fate.] [FAIRY.] A fairy.

*fāy (2), s. [Fr. *fei*; Fr. *foi*.] Faith.

fāy, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fégan*=to fit, to join, to fasten.]

A. *Transitive*:

Naut.: To fit two pieces of timber or plank to each other so as to make a flush surface.

B. *Intrans.*: To fit, to unite, or join closely; specif. naut., to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of timber, so as to form a flush surface.

fāy-al-īte, s. [From Fayal in the Azores, where it occurs, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An opaque, black, greenish, or brownish-black mineral of a metalloid luster, found in Fayal and in the Morine mountains in Ireland. Hardness, 6½; specific gravity, 4 to 4¼.

fāy-bēr-rý, s. [Eng. *fey* (1) (?), and berry.]

Botany:

1. The fruit of the gooseberry.

*2. That of the berry *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [FEA-BERRY.]

fāy-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FAY, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of joining two pieces of timber together, so as to make a flush surface.

faying-surface, s. That surface of a plate or angle-iron which is to be against the object to which it is to be riveted. The faying-surface of the side-arm of the angle-iron of a ship's side, and the inside or faying-surface of the plate, are in contact.

fāze, v. t. The same as FEAZE (3), (q. v.).

***faz'-zō-let (faz as fāt), s.** [Ital. *fazzoletto*; O. Sp. *fazoleto*, prob. from Ger. *fetzen*=a rag, a shred.] A handkerchief.

F. D. A contraction for *Fidei Defensor*=Defender of the Faith (q. v.).

fē'a-bēr-rý, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The gooseberry.

***fēague, v. t.** [Ger. *fegen*=to cleanse, to scour, to chastise.] To beat, to whip.

***fēak, *fēake, s.** [A spurious form arising from the mistaken notion that *fax* or *feax*, A. S. *feax*, was a plural form.] A curl, a lock of hair.

"Can dally with his mistress' dangling feak."

Marston: *Satires*, i.

fēal (1), fēale, a. & s. [Fr. *féal*=trusty, faithful.]

A. *As adj.*: Faithful, loyal. (Scotch.)

B. *As subst.*: A liegeman, a faithful adherent. (Jamieson.)

fēal (2), s. [FAIL.] (Scotch.)

¶ *Feal and divot*: [FAIL AND DIVOT.]

feal-broom, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

feal-dike, s. A wall of sods for an inclosure (Scotch.)

fē-al-tý, *feaute, s. [O. Fr. *feaute*, *feaulté*, from Lat. *fidēlitas*, from *fidēlis*=faithful; *fidēs*=faith; Ital. *fedelta*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. True service or duty to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty; faithful adherence.

"The stout old Cavalier who bore true fealty to Charles the First in prison and to Charles the Second in exile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Fidelity, constancy; as of a wife to her husband.

bóil, bóy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; -t̃ion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble. -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

II. Old Law: (See extract.)

"*Fealty*, suit of court, and rent, are duties and services usually issuing and arising *ratione tenure*, being the conditions upon which the ancient lords granted out their lands to their feudatories; whereby it was stipulated that they and their heirs should take the oath of *fealty* or fidelity to their lord, which was the feudal bond or *commune vinculum* between lord and tenant; that they should do suit, or duly attend and follow the lord's courts, and there from time to time give their assistance, by serving on juries, either to decide the property of their neighbors in the court-baron, or correct their misdemeanors in the court-leet; and, lastly, that they should yield to the lord certain annual stated returns, in military attendance, in provisions, in arms, in matters of ornament or pleasure, in rustic employments, or prædial labors, or, which is *instar omnium*, in money, which will provide all the rest; all which are comprised under the one general name of *reditus*, return, or rent. And the subtraction or non-observance of any of these conditions, by neglecting to swear *fealty*, to do suit of court, or to render the rent or service reserved, is an injury to the freehold of the lord, by diminishing and depreciating the value of his seigniority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

fēap'-bēr-rŷ, s. [FAYBERRY.]

fēar, *feer, *fer, *fere, s. [A. S. *fær*; cogn. with Icel. *fár*=harm, mischief; O. H. Ger. *fāra*, *vár*=danger, fright; Ger. *gefahr*=danger. From the same root as to *fare*, specifically and originally used of the *perils* and *experiences* of a way-faring. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Dread, horror; a painful apprehension of danger or of some impending evil.

"A grete fere assaylede alle."—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.* xiv. 14.

2. Awe; dejection or humbling of mind at or in the presence of any person or thing.

"And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast."—*Genesis* ix. 2.

3. Reverence; respect due.

"Render to all their dues . . . fear to whom fear [is due]."—*Romans* xiii. 7.

4. A holy awe and reverence for God and His Word, leading us to avoid everything which can offend Him, and to endeavor to fulfill His will in all things.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."—*Psalms* cxi. 10.

5. Dread of God as an avenger.

"There is no fear in love, for perfect love casteth out fear."—*1 John* iv. 18.

6. Timidity, fearfulness, cowardice.

"Put thyself into a havour of less fear."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

*7. Doubt, mistrust.

"I, for fear of trust, forget to say."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 23.

8. Anxiety, solicitude.

9. The cause or object of fear.

"I was a fear to mine acquaintance."—*Psalms* xxxi. 11.

*10. Anything set up to frighten or scare away wild beasts, &c.

"He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit, shall be taken in the snare."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 18.

¶ For fear:

1. Through dread or terror.

"Died the sound of royal cheer;

And they crossed themselves for fear."

Tennyson: Lady of Shalott, iv. 49.

2. Lest; in case.

"For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

*fear-babe, s. A bugbear; anything which would frighten children.

fear-naught, fear-nought, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A heavy, shaggy, woolen fabric, used for seamen's coats, for lining port-holes and the doors of powder-magazines. It is also called Dread-naught (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Made of the fabric described in A.

*fear-struck, a. Struck with fear or terror.

*fear-surprised, a. Overcome by fear.

fēar, *fear-en, *feere, *fere, *fer-yn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *færan*=to terrify; O. H. Ger. *fāren*; M. H. Ger. *vāren*; Dut. *varen*, *vervaren*; Sw. *förfära*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid; to affright.

"A sweuen whiche feerde me."—*Wycliffe: Daniel* iv. 1.

*2. To frighten away; to drive away by causing fear; to scare.

"We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

3. To be afraid of; to dread; to regard or look forward to with fear, terror, or alarm.

"The earth was not of my mind,

If you suppose, as fearing you, it shook."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

4. To reverence; to feel reverence or awe for; to venerate.

"Fear God, honor the king."—*1 Peter* ii. 17.

*5. To be anxious or solicitous about; to fear for.

"He was much feared by his physicians."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

6. To suspect, to doubt; to mistrust.

"I speak not, 'Be thou true,' as fearing thee."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

B. Reflex.: To feel fear, anxiety, or alarm in.

C. Intransitive:

1. To be in fear, terror, or alarm; to be afraid.

"Aristippus being in leopordie of death feared and weaxed pale."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 53.

2. To feel anxiety or solicitude; to be anxious.

"Then let the greedy merchant fear

For his ill-gotten gain." *Dryden: Horace*.

3. To doubt, to mistrust.

"If you shall see Cordelia,

As fear not but you shall." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

*fear, s. [FERE, s.] A companion, a mate.

*fēar, *feēr, a. [FERE, a.]

fēared, pa. par. & a. [FEAR, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Regarded or looked upon with fear; dreaded, revered, venerated.

*2. Tainted or mixed with fear.

"In these feared hopes."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

3. Affected with fear; afraid; terrified.

"A vexed man he's been, and a feared."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxvii.

fēar'-ēr, s. [Eng. *fear*; -er.] One who fears or is afraid or reverences.

fēar'-fūl, *feare-full, *feer-ful, *fer-ful, *fere-full, a. [Eng. *fear*; -ful(l).]

1. Timid; timorous; afraid; full of fear; easily made afraid.

"So ek as she was the ferfullest wight

That might be."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 449.

2. Afraid. (Generally followed by of.)

"The Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

*3. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety.

"Fearful of his life." *Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 6.

*4. Produced by or indicating fear.

"Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

*5. Awful; to be revered or feared.

"Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises?"—*Exod.* xv. 11.

6. Causing fear or terror; terrible, awful, frightful.

"In dreams they fearful precipices tread."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fearful*, *dreadful*, *frightful*, *tremendous*, *terrible*, *terrific*, *horrible*, and *horrid*: "The first two affect the mind more than the senses; all the others affect the senses more than the mind; a contest is *fearful* when the issue is important, but the event doubtful; the thought of death is *dreadful* to one who feels himself unprepared. The *frightful* is less than the *tremendous*; the *tremendous* than the *terrible*; the *terrible* than the *horrible*: shrieks may be *frightful*; thunder and lightning may be *tremendous*; the roaring of a lion is *terrible*; the glare of his eye *terrific*; the actual spectacle of killing is *horrible* or *horrid*. In their general application these terms are often employed promiscuously to characterize whatever produces very strong impressions; hence we may speak of a *frightful*, *dreadful*, *terrible*, or *horrid* dream; of a *frightful*, *dreadful*, or *terrible* tempest; *dreadful*, *terrible*, or *horrid* consequences." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fēar'-fūl-lŷ, *feare-ful-lye, adv. [Eng. *fearful*; -ly.]

1. In a timid, frightened, or timorous manner.

"Ellen and Margaret fearfully

Sought comfort in each other's eye."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 29.

2. In a manner to cause fear, terror, or alarm; frightfully, awfully; in an awe-inspiring manner.

"There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

fēar'-fūl-nēss, *fear-ful-ness, s. [Eng. *fearful*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being full of fear; timidity, timorousness.

"A cloud of civile dissention to cloke their fearful-ness."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 74.

2. The state of being afraid; awe; dread; fear.

"[He] else would soar above the view of men,

And keep us all in servile fearfulness."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

3. The quality of being fearful, dreadful, or awful; awfulness; frightfulness.

fēar'-lēss, *feare-lesse, a. [Eng. *fear*; -less.]

1. Free from fear; bold; courageous; undaunted; intrepid.

"Then Talus forth issuing from the tent

Unto the wall his way did fearelesse take."

Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 50.

†2. Protecting or saving from fear.

"And Marmaduke in fearless mail."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

¶ For the difference between *fearless* and *bold* see BOLD.

fēar'-lēss-lŷ, *feare-les-ly, adv. [Eng. *fearless*; -ly.] In a fearless, bold, intrepid, or daring manner; without any fear; boldly

"Mounting fearlessly the rocky heights."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

fēar'-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *fearless*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being fearless or without fear; daring; boldness; intrepidity.

"He gave instances of an invincible courage, and fearlessness in danger."—*Clarendon*.

*2. It was followed by of before the object.

"By their fearlessness of earthquakes."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 3.

fēar'-sōme, a. [Eng. *fear*, and suff. -some.] Fearful; terrible; dreadful; awful.

fēase, v. [FEAZE.]

fēas'-i-blī'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *feasible*; -ity.]

1. The quality of being feasible or practicable; practicability.

"This did not hinder me from prosecuting a design whose feasibility I considered."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 569.

2. A thing feasible or practicable; a possibility.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiousities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.

fēas'-ī-ble, a. & s. [Fr. *faisable*=possible to be done, from *faisant*, pr. par. of *faire*=to do; Lat. *facio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. That may or can be done, performed, or effected; practicable; possible to be done.

"Finding the warre of Britaine . . . not so feasible."—*Bacon: On Learning*.

2. Likely to occur, result, or fall out; probable; colorable.

"But, fair although and feasible it seem,

Depend not much upon your golden dream."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 428, 429.

*3. That may be used, worked, or tilled, as land.

*B. As subst.: Anything practicable or possible to be done.

"We conclude many things impossibilities, which are easy *feasibles*."—*Glanvill: Seepsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

fēas'-ī-ble-nēss, *fe-ci-ble-ness, s. [English *feasible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being feasible; feasibility.

fēas'-ī-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *feasib(le)*; -ly.] In a feasible or practicable manner; practically.

fēast, *feest, *feeste, *fest, *festé, s. [O. Fr. *feste*; Fr. *fête*, from Lat. *festā*(=festivals), neut. pl. of *festum*=a festival, from *festus*=joyful; O. Sp., Port. & Ital. *fiesta*; Sp. *fiesta*; Ger. *fest*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sumptuous meal or entertainment of which a large number of persons partake; a public entertainment or banquet.

"Alle the noble men of this lond to the noble fest come."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 156.

(2) An anniversary or periodical celebration of some event; a festival in commemoration of some great event or personage.

"Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired."—*Mark* xv. 6.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A pleasing or abundant repast; anything very grateful to the palate.

(2) Entertainment, treat.

"The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

Pope: Horace; Satires, ii. i. 128.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rū'e, fūll; trŷ, Sŷriar. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Religions, &c.: A day set apart for religious observance, accompanied with joy, as distinguished from one attended by sorrow.

1. *Ethnic:* Such feasts exist in most faiths, and are much more common than fasts. The Greeks and Romans had many of them; so have the modern Hindoos and the Mohammedans. [FESTIVAL.]

2. *Jewish:* Of all the Jewish festivals, only that on the great day of Atonement was a fast: the rest were joyous observances. Among the latter were the Passover, Pentecost, the Feast of Tabernacles, that of Trumpets, &c.

3. *Christian:* To put down a festival once established in any faith is almost impossible; it may be transformed but not extinguished. The early missionaries finding this to be the case, Christianized the feasts they could not destroy, and many Christian festivals nearly or quite agree in time with ethnic ones of greater antiquity. The same process had taken place in India ages before: the Aryans, having failed to eradicate various Turanian festivals, had to give them a Brahminic varnish, and adopt them into the Hindoo faith. Of the joyous festivals existing at the time of the Reformation, some immovable and some movable festivals have been retained. The former are Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Candlemas or the Purification, Lady Day or the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the various Saints' Day. Of the latter are Easter, the time of which fixes all the rest, Ascension Day, Whitsun Day, and Trinity Sunday.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *feast*, *banquet*, *carousal*, *entertainment*, and *treat*: "A *feast* may be given by princes or their subjects, by nobility or commonalty; the *banquet* is confined to men of high estate, and more commonly supposes indulgence of the appetite, both in eating and drinking, but not intemperately; a *carousal* is confined mostly to drinking, and that to an excess: a *feast*, therefore, is always a good thing, unless it ends in a *carousal*; a *feast* may be given by one or many, at private or public expense; but an *entertainment* and a *treat* are altogether personal acts, and the terms are never used but in relation to the agents; a *treat* is given by way of favor to those whom one wishes to oblige; a nobleman provides an *entertainment* for a particular party whom he has invited; he gives a *treat* to his servants, his tenants, his tradespeople, or the poor of his neighborhood. *Feast*, *entertainment*, and *treat*, are taken in a more extended sense, to express other pleasures besides those of the table; *feast* retains its signification of a vivid pleasure, such as voluptuaries derive from delicious viands; *entertainment* and *treat* retain the idea of being granted by way of courtesy: we speak of a thing as being a *feast* or high delight; and of a person contributing to one's *entertainment*, or giving one a *treat*; men of a happy temper give and receive *entertainment* with equal facility; they afford *entertainment* to their guests by the easy cheerfulness which they impart to everything around them; they in like manner derive *entertainment* from everything they see, or hear, or observe; a *treat* is given or received only on particular occasions; it depends on the relative circumstances and tastes of the giver and receiver; to one of a musical turn one may give a *treat* by inviting him to a musical party."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feast*, *festival*, and *holiday*: "*Feast* as a technical term is applied only to certain specified holidays: a *holiday* is an indefinite term, it may be employed for any day or time in which there is a suspension of business; there are, therefore, many *feasts* which are no *holidays*, and many *holidays* where there are no *feasts*: a *feast* is altogether sacred; a *holiday* has frequently nothing sacred in it, nor even in its cause; it may be a simple, ordinary transaction, the act of an individual; a *festival* has always either a sacred or a serious object. A *feast* is kept by religious worship; a *holiday* is kept by idleness; a *festival* is kept by mirth and festivity: some *feasts* are *festivals*, as in the case of the carnival at Rome; some *festivals* are *holidays*, as in the case of weddings and public thanksgivings." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

feast-day, *feeste-day, s. A day of feasting; the day on which a feast or festival is observed.

***feast-finding, a.** Attending feasts or banquets.

***feast-night, s.** A night on which a feast or banquet is held.

***feast-rites, s. pl.** The rites or customs observed at a feast or festival.

***feast-won, a.** Gained or got by feasting.

fēast, *feeste, *feste, *fest-eye, *fest-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *fester*; Fr. *fêter*; Ital. *festare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To entertain with sumptuous food; to feed magnificently and deliciously.

"I do *feast* to-night

My best-esteem'd acquaintance."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

2. To entertain or treat with ceremony and magnificence.

"And when they had been well *feasted* at Valerences [they] went to the Duke of Brebant, who *feasted* them greatly, and agreed, and promysed to sustayne ye king of Englonde."—Berners. *Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. i., chap. xxviii.

II. Fig.: To gratify or please greatly, as with something delicious or luscious; as, to *feast* one's eyes on a picture.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To feed sumptuously or deliciously; to banquet; to make a feast.

"And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses."—Job i. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To be highly gratified or pleased; to derive the greatest enjoyment.

"With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 47.

fēast'—ēr, s. [Eng. *feast*; -er.] One who fares or lives sumptuously; one who entertains others sumptuously.

fēast'—fūl, *feast-full, *fes-ty-fulle, a. [Eng. *feast*; -ful(l).] Festive, joyful, festal; enjoying a feast.

fēast'—fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *feastful*; -ly.] In a festive or luxurious manner.

fēat, *faite, *feacte, *feate, *feet, *fete, *fete, s. [Fr. *fait*, from Lat. *factum*=a deed, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to do. *Feat* is thus a doublet of *fact* (q. v.).]

1. Action, working.

"Men said he changed his mortal frame

By *feat* of magic mystery."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 11.

2. An act or deed of an extraordinary or remarkable nature; an exploit, a performance displaying great strength, art, or dexterity.

"The *feats* of heroes and the wrath of kings."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 597.

¶ For the difference between *feat* and *deed*, see DEED.

***fēat, *fete, a. & adv.** [Fr. *fait*, pa. par. of *faire*=to make.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat, trim.

"None who played a *feater* cast."

A New-married Student.

2. Dexterous, skillful, deft.

"So tender over his occasions, true,

So *feat*, so nurse-like."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

B. As adv.: Neatly, trimly.

"Look how well my garments sit upon me,

Much *feater* than before."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

***feat-bodied, a.** Neat, trim, spruce.

"This is a *feat-bodied* thing, I tell you."—Beaum. & Fllet.: *Coxcomb*, iii. 1.

fēat, v. t. [FEAT, a.] To make neat, to form, to fashion; to set an example to.

"A sample to the youngest; to the more mature

A glass that *feated* them."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

***fēa'—tē-ōūs, *fetis, a.** [FEATOUS.]

***fē'a—tē-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [FEATOUSLY.]

***fēath'—ēr, *fed-yr, *feth-er, *feth-re, *fyth-ere, s.** [A. S. *fedher*; cogn. with Dut. *veder*; Dan. *fæder*; Sw. *fjæder*; Icel. *fjōðhr*; Ger. *feder*; Lat. *penna*; Gr. *pteron*; Sansc. *pātra*, from a root *pæt*=to fly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 6.

"His *feathers* all seemed to be turned the wrong way."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; Jackdaw of Rheims.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) A kind, a class, a species; as in the proverb, "Birds of a *feather* flock together."

"I am not of that *feather* to shake off my friend."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

(2) Anything very light.

II. Technically:

1. *Join.:* A tongue on the edge of a board, fitting into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by feathering or tonguing and grooving.

2. *Found.:* A narrow, strengthening rib on a structure; a longitudinal rib on a shaft to resist flexion or fracture.

3. *Mach.:* A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting as a fin therefrom so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel which may have a longitudinal motion on the said shaft, but no rotation.

4. *Mason.:* A wedge-shaped key between two semi-cylindrical plugs placed in a hole bored in a stone, and driven in to rend the stone.

5. *Naut.:* The same as FEATHER-SPRAY (q. v.).

6. *Ornith. & Physiol.:* A plume or quill, one of the dermal growths, multitudes of which constitute the covering of a bird. A feather is homologous with a hair from the skin of a mammal, and some of the inferior birds have imperfect feathers suggestive of hairs only. A feather consists (a) of a central *shaft*, which is tubular at the base. This is inserted in the skin like a plant in the earth, living and growing. (b) Of a web on either side, that on one side being often developed more than on the other. This web is composed of a series of regularly arranged fibers, called *barbs*. (c) In some cases, of a small supplementary shaft with barbs, called the *plumule*—i. e., the little plume. Feathers are of two kinds, quills on the wings and tail, and plumes generally diffused. The *Primary feathers* rise from the bone corresponding to the hand in mammals; the *Secondary feathers* from the distal end of the forearm; and the *Tertiary feathers* from the proximal end of the forearm. A feather is intensely strong; the arch of the shaft resisting pressure. It is a bad conductor of heat, and is therefore very useful in preserving the high temperature of the bird, while it is so light that it is easily carried in flight, which, moreover, is effected chiefly through the instrumentality of the wing and tail quills. The feathers are renewed once or twice a year; the bird is languid during the process, but, when fresh plumage is obtained, renews its youth in vigor as well as in beauty.

7. *Chem.:* The beard and quill of feathers have essentially the same composition, containing about 52.5 of carbon, 7.2 of hydrogen, 17.9 of nitrogen, and 22.4 of oxygen and sulphur. The ash of feathers of gregarious birds contain about 40 per cent of silica, of which there is more in the feathers of old than of young birds. Feathers owe their permanent color to peculiar pigments, of which the red, green, lilac and yellow are soluble in alcohol and ether. Black feathers contain a pigment insoluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in ammonia. Feathers when heated give off a peculiar odor; when submitted to destructive distillation they yield pyrrol, a mixture of volatile bases and a gas containing sulphur. Goose-feathers boiled for a considerable time with dilute sulphuric acid yield leucine $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$, and tyrosine

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 < \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$. Feathers damaged by bending may be restored to shape by dipping them for a minute in boiling and then in cold water. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

8. *Racing:* The same as FEATHER-WEIGHT (q. v.).

9. *Rowing:* The horizontal adjustment of the blade of an oar so as to escape the retarding action of the wind blowing against it as the oar rises from the water.

10. *Vet.:* A sort of natural frizzling of the hair on a horse, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and presents the appearance of the tip of an ear of wheat.

¶ (1) A *feather in the cap*: An honor; a distinction; as, His victory was a *feather* in his cap.

"If I had a right to the *feathers*, I should stick one of the finest in my cap."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 442.

(2) To be in *high feather*: To be in high spirits; to be elated.

(3) To show the *white feather*: To show signs of cowardice or timidity.

(4) To cut a *feather*:

Naut.: To leave a foamy ripple, as a ship moving rapidly; hence, figuratively, to make one's self conspicuous; to cut a dash. [FEATHER-SPRAY.]

"I made a jury-leg that he shambles about with as well as he ever did—for Jack could never cut a *feather*."—Scott: *Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

feather-alum, s.

Min.: Also called Hair-salt. It is a hydrous sulphate of alumina, usually produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites in an aluminous shale.

feather-bearers, s. pl.

Entom.: A family of moths, Pterophori. They are more generally termed Plume Moths.

feather-bed, *fether-bedde, *fedyr-bed, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A bed filled or stuffed with feathers.

"In peril of my life with the edge of a *feather-bed*."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

†B. As adj.: Effeminate.

"Each *feather-bed* warrior."—Black: *Adventures of a Photon*, ch. xxiii.

feather-boarding, s.

Join.: Also called Weather-boarding. An arrangement of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of that next to it.

feather-brained, a. Giddy, flighty.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

feather-cling, *s.* A disease of black cattle. (*Scotch*.) "This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monny plies*, so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally black and foetid." (*Prize Essays, Highl. Soc., S. ii.* 218.)

feather-columbine, **feathered-columbine**, **feathering-columbine**, *s.*

Bot.: A bookname for *Thalictrum aquilegium*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

feather-driver, *s.* One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

"A feather-driver had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers."—*Derham*.

feather-duster, *s.* A light dusting-brush made of feathers.

feather-edge, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: An edge like a feather; the thinner edge of a board or plank.

B. As adj.: Feather-edged.

"Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another are called feather-edge stuff."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

Feather-edge file: A file with an acute edge; the cross-section of the file being an isosceles triangle with a short base; a knife-file.

feather-edged, *a.*

Carp.: Having one edge thinner than the other; said of boards. They are used for roofs, facings of walls, cottages, &c., the thinner edge being set uppermost, and the thicker overlapping a portion of the board immediately below.

Feather-edged coping:

Mason.: A coping thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.

feather-few, *s.* [FEVERFEW.]

feather-flower, *s.* An artificial flower made of feathers, and worn as an ornament by ladies.

feather-foil, *s.*

Bot.: *Hottonia palustris*, the Water Violet, from its beautiful feathery leaves. Also called Bog Feather-foil. (*Britten & Holland*.)

feather-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Stipa pennata*.

feather-head, *s.* A light-headed, giddy person.

feather-headed, *a.* Giddy, foolish.

feather-heeled, *a.* Light-heeled, gay, frisky.

feather-joint, *s.*

Join.: A mode of joining the edges of boards by a fin or feather let into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards.

feather-maker, *s.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

feather-nerved, *a.*

Bot.: Having the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

feather-ore, *s.*

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite, occurring at Wölfsberg, in the Eastern Hartz, and other places.

feather-pated, *a.* Giddy, fickle, feather-headed.

feather-shot, **feathered-shot**, *s.* A name given to copper in the form which it assumes when poured in a molten state into cold water.

feather-spray, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the foamy ripple produced by the swift motion of the cutwater of a vessel through the water.

feather-spring, *s.*

Gun-making: The searspring of a gun-lock.

feather-star, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Comatula (Antedon) rosacea*, a genus of echinoderms. [COMATULA.]

feather-top, *a.*

Botany: Applied to grasses having a soft, wavy panicle.

Feather-top grass:

Bot.: *Calamagrostis epigejos*.

feather-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the midrib to the margin, as in the oak, chestnut, &c.

feather-weight, *s.*

Racing: The lightest weight allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap. It is now fixed at 77 pounds.

Prize-fighting: A pugilist whose weight is too little to classify him as a light-weight; one of the lightest class of fighters.

feather-wheelie, *s.*

Bot.: [FEVERFEW.]

fěath'-ēr, *fed-er, *feth-er, *feth-ir, *feth-ri, *vedh-ren, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *gefedhran*, *gefidhran*; O. H. Ger. (pa. par.) *gafidarit*; M. H. Ger. *videren*; Sw. *fjädra*.] [FEATHER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To provide or furnish with feathers; hence, to give wings to.

"Thu hauest imaked uother to heui uorte uedhren mide the soule."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 140.

(2) To dress or cover with feathers; as, to tar and feather a person.

**2. Figuratively*:

(1) To cover with foliage or anything resembling feathers.

(2) To tread as a cock. (*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 70.)

(3) To enrich, to ennoble, to exalt.

"They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

II. Technically:

1. Joinery: To join boards together by tonguing and grooving. [FEATHER-EDGE.]

2. Rowing: To turn the blade of the oar as it leaves the water, so that the blade is in a horizontal position, thus diminishing the resistance of the air.

B. Intransitive:

**1. Ord. Lang.*: To have the appearance or form of a feather.

**2. Rowing*: To have the blade horizontal.

¶ To feather one's nest: To accumulate wealth; to make provision for one's self: a proverb taken from the habits of birds in collecting feathers for their nests.

fěath'-ēred, *feth-ered, *feth-er-id, *adjective*. [FEATHER, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Clothed or covered with feathers.

"Were it feathered fowl or fourefoted best."

William of Palerne, 191.

** (2) Furnished or provided with wings; winged.*

"Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

(3) Fitted with a feather or feathers.

"A feathered arrow sharp, I ween,

Shall make him wink and warre to see."

Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, pt. ii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Covered with foliage, or anything resembling feathers.

** (2) Consisting of birds.*

"Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a feathered cloud."

Waller: St. James' Park, 29, 30.

** (3) Rivaling the swiftness of a bird; speedy, winged.*

"In feathered briefness sails are fitted."

Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 2.

** (4) Smoothed, as with down or feathers.*

"Nonsense feathered with soft and delicate phrases."—*Scott: Works*, ii. 124. (*Johnson*.)

II. Her.: Applied to an arrow in which the feather is of a different tincture from the shaft.

feathered-gillofers, *s.*

Bot.: *Dianthus plumarius*. So called from the deeply fringed petals. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland*.)

fěath'-ēr-i-něss, *s.* [Eng. *feathery*; -ness.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being feathery.

**2. Fig.*: Lightness, levity, fickleness.

"There is such a levity and featheriness in our minds."—*Bates: Sure Trial of Uprightness*.

fěath'-ēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FEATHER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of clothing, providing, or furnishing with feathers.

II. Technically:

1. Joinery: The act or art of joining boards by grooving and tonguing.

2. Arch.: An arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the moldings of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture (*Weale*). [FOLIATION.]

3. Rowing: The turning of the blade of the oar horizontally as it leaves the water.

feathering-columbine, *s.*

Bot.: [FEATHER-COLUMBINE.]

feathering-float, *s.* The paddle or float-board of a paddle-wheel, so arranged as to turn on an axis to present its broad side to the water at its lowest submergence, but to turn its edge to the water in entering and emerging.

feathering paddle-wheel, *s.* A wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

feathering-propeller, *s.* An invention of Maudslay, England, in which the vanes of the propeller screw are adjustable, so as even to be turned into the plane of the propeller-shaft and offer no resistance when the vessel is under sail and the propeller not used.

feathering-screw, *s.* [FEATHERING-PROPELLER.]

feathering-wheel, *s.* [FEATHERING PADDLE-WHEEL.]

fěath'-ēr-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *feather*; -less.] Destitute of or deprived of feathers.

*fěath'-ēr-lý, *a.* [Eng. *feather*; -ly.] Like or resembling feathers; feathery. Prob. an error for *feathery* (*q. v.*).

fěath'-ēr-ý, *a.* [Eng. *feather*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Come all ye feathery people of mid-air."

Barry Cornwall: Invocation to Birds.

(2) Resembling feathers; as, *feathery spray*.

**2. Fig.*: Light or fickle; easily moved or carried away.

"Our resolutions are light and feathery, soon scattered by a storm of fear."—*Bates: Spiritual Reflections Unfolded*, ch. xii.

II. Bot.: Consisting of long hairs, which are themselves hairy; plumose.

"This pappus is either simple or feathery."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 365.

feathery-footed, *a.* Having feathers on the feet.

fěat'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *feat*; -ly.] Neatly, dexterously, nimbly.

*fěat'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *feat*, *a.*; -ness.] Neatness, dexterity, adroitness, skillfulness.

*fěat'-oūs, *fěat'-ě-oūs, *fet-is, *fet-ise, *fet-yse, *a.* [O. Fr. *faitice*, *faitis*, *fetis*; Lat. *facticus*.]

1. Neat, comely, handsome.

2. Dexterous, nimble, adroit.

*fěat'-oūs-lý, *fěat'-ě-oūs-lý, *fet-is-liche, *fet-is-ly, *fet-ous-ly, *fet-ys-el-y, *adv.* [Eng. *featous*, &c.; -ly.] In a neat, comely, dexterous, or adroit manner.

fě'a-türe, *fe-türe, *fey-türe, *s.* [O. Fr. *fai-ture*, *faicture*, from Lat. *factura*=a forming, a work, from *facturus*, fut. part. of *facio*=to make, to form; O. Sp. & Port. *factura*; Ital. *fattura*.]

**1. Anything made.*

"He shall bring together every joint and member, and shall mold them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

**2. A shape, a form, a figure.*

**3. The shape, make, or external appearance; the whole turn or style of the body.*

"Bemonster not thy feature."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

4. The form or external appearance of anything, as of a landscape.

5. The make, form, cast, or style of any lineament or single part of the face.

"Pale as the beam that o'er his features played."

Byron: Lara, i. 13.

**6. Handsomeness; pleasingness of form or figure.*

"I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,"

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

7. A prominent or important part or item; as, the chief feature of a work.

*fě'a-türe, *v. t.* [FEATURE, *s.*] To resemble, to favor.

"Two at least did not feature the Garths."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. last.

fě'a-türed, *a.* [Eng. *featur(e)*; -ed.]

1. Having a certain shape, form, or style; shaped.

"This is a mightie people, well featured, and without any grossness."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 427.

2. Having a certain cast or style of face.

3. Provided with or formed into features. (*Langhorne: Studley Park*.)

fě'a-türe-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *feature*; -less.] Without any distinct or distinctive features; shapeless.

*fě'a-türe-lí něss, *s.* [Eng. *featurely*; -ness.] The quality of being featurely or handsome.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ȳ sy = ā. qu = kw.

*fē'a-tūre-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *feature*; -ly.] Having features; handsome; shapely.

fēaze (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *fæsa*=a fringe; Ger. *fasen*=to unravel.] To untwist the end of a rope; to unravel.

*fēaze (2), fēeze, *v. t.* [Fr. *fesser*.] To beat, to whip.

fēaze, fēeze, fāze, *v. t.* and *v. i.* [A. S. *fesian*=frighten away.]

A. Trans.: Disturb; disconcert, frighten; put to flight.

B. Intrans.: Fret; worry. [Recent colloq. in U. S.]

*fē-brīc-ī-tā-tion, *s.* [FEBRICITATE.] The state of being sick of a fever. (*Ash*.)

fē-brīc-ū-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *febris*.]

Med.: A slight fever.

fē-brīc-ū-lōse, *a.* [Latin *febriculosus*, from *febricula*.] Troubled or affected with a slight fever.

fē-brīc-ū-lōs-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *febriculos(e)*; -ity.] The state of suffering from a fever; feverishness.

fē-brī-fā-čī-ent (or čī as shī), *a. & s.* [Lat. *febris*=a fever, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio*=to make, do.]

A. As adj.: Causing or bringing on fever; productive of fever; febrific.

B. As subst.: Anything which causes or brings on fever.

fē-brīf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *febris*=a fever; *fero*=to bring; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Causing or bringing on fever.

fē-brīf-īc, *fē-brīf-īck, *a.* [Lat. *febris*=a fever; *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make, to cause; O. Fr. *febrifuge*.] Causing or productive of fever; feverish.

fē-brī-fūg-ā-l, *a.* [Eng. *febrifug(e)*; -al.] Having the qualities or properties of a febrifuge.

fēb-rī-fūge, *s. & a.* [Fr. *fébrifuge*, from Lat. *febris*=a fever, and *fugo*=to put to flight, to drive away; Sp. *febrifugo*; Ital. *febrifugo*.]

A. As subst.: A medicine or preparation which has the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"Onr jungles so abound with plants which may be converted into useful *febrifuges*."—*Technologist*.

**B. As adj.*: Having the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"I find noted down the names of a goodly number of *febrifuge* plants."—*Technologist*.

fē-brīle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. **febrilis*, from *febris*=a fever; Sp. & Port. *febril*; Ital. *febrile*.] Pertaining to; proceeding from or constituting a fever.

"Quinine was had recourse to, in order to check the *febrile* symptoms."—*Technologist*.

fē-brīs, *s.* [Lat.] Fever (q. v.).

fē-brō-nī-an-īsm, *s.* [From Justinus Febro-nius, a *nom de plume* assumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, Archbishop of Trèves.]

Rom. Cath. Theol.: A system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government, within their own dioceses. (*Ogilvie*.)

Fēb-rū-a-rŷ, *s.* [Lat. *Februarius*=the month of expiation, from *februa*=Roman festival of expiation, held on the 15th of this month; *februus*=cleansing; *februo*=to cleanse; Fr. *Février*; Sp. *Febrero*; Port. *Fevereiro*; Ital. *Febbrajo*.] The name of the second month of the year. It contains in ordinary years twenty-eight days, and in bissextilis, or leap year, twenty-nine.

"Many are of opinion that Numa added these two, January and February."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 60.

¶ By the calendar of Julius Cæsar, February had twenty-nine days except in bissextile or leap year, when it had thirty. But Augustus took a day from it, and added it to his own month, August, that it might not have a less number of days than July, dedicated to Julius Cæsar. Previously August had been called Sextilis, and consisted of thirty days only.

*fēb-rū-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *februatō*, from *februo*=to cleanse, to expiate.] The act of cleansing, expiating, or purifying.

fē-čal, *a.* [FÆCAL.]

fē-čēs, *s.* [FÆCES.]

fecht, *v. t. & i.*, & *s.* [FIGHT.] (*Scotch*.)

fē-čial (čial as šal), *a. & s.* [Lat. *Fetialis*, a public officer employed in the declaration of war.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Fecials.

B. As substantive:

Roman Antiq.: One of a college of priests, said to have been instituted by Numa, consisting of twenty members, who presided over all the ceremonies

connected with the ratification of peace or the formal declaration of war, including the preliminary demand for satisfaction, as well as the actual denunciation of hostilities. Their chief was termed Pater Patratus. When sent to a distance to conclude a treaty, they carried with them certain sacred herbs called *Verbenæ* or *Sagmina*, which were gathered on the Capitoline Hill, and which were considered indispensable in their rites.

fē-čī-fork, *s.* [Eng. *fæces*, and *fork*.]

Entom.: The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their *fæces*.

fē-čīt, *pret. of v.* [Lat.=he (or she) has done or made it; 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *facio*=to make or do.] A word placed along with the maker's or designer's name on a work of art, as a statue, &c.

fēck, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As substantive:

1. A part of a thing.

"I have been through France and the Low Countries, and a' Poland, and maist *feck* o' Germany."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

2. Space, quantity.

3. Strength, value, vigor.

B. As adj.: Fresh, vigorous, active, strong.

fēck-ēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An under waist-coat with sleeves. (*Scotch*.)

fēck-fūl (1), feck-fow, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; -ful(l).]

1. Wealthy; possessing substance.

2. Active; possessing bodily ability.

fēck-fūl (2), *a.* [FECTFUL.] Powerful.

fēck-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *feckful*; -ly.] Powerfully; effectually.

fēck-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; -less.]

1. Puny; weak in body.

2. Weak or feeble in mind.

*fēck-lēss-nēss, *s.* [English *feckless*; -ness.] Feebleness; weakness.

fēck-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *feck*; -ly.] Partly; for the most part; mostly.

fēck-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; -y.] Gaudy, rich.

*fēct-fūl, *a.* [A contr. of *effect*; -ful(l).] Powerful.

*fēct-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fectful*; -ly.] Powerfully, effectually.

*fēct-lēss, *fect-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *effect*; -less.] Powerless, weak.

fēc-ū-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *fæx* (genit. *fæcis*)=dregs, lees.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; especially applied to: (1) The nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina; called also Amylaceous fecula. (2) Chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants.

fēc-ū-lence, fēc-ū-len-čŷ, *s.* [Lat. *fæculentia*; Fr. *féculence*.] [FECULENT.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; muddiness, foulness.

2. Dregs, lees, sediment, fæces.

fēc-ū-lent, *fæc-ū-lent, *a.* [Lat. *fæculentus*, from *fæcula*, dimin. of *fæx* (genit. *fæcis*)=dregs, lees; Fr. *féculent*; Sp. & Port. *feculento*.] Foul with extraneous matter; full of dregs, lees, or sediment; muddy, thick, turbid.

fēc-ūnd, *a.* [Fr. *fécond*, from Lat. *fecundus*, from the same root as *fætus* (q. v.); Sp. *fecundo*; Ital. *fecondo*.] Fruitful, prolific.

fēc-ūn-dāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, pa. par. of *fecundo*=to make fruitful, from *fecundus*=fruitful; Fr. *féconder*; Ital. *fecondare*; Sp. & Port. *fecundar*.] To make fruitful or prolific, to impregnate.

fēc-ūn-dā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, pa. par. of *fecundo*.] The art or process of making fruitful or prolific.

fēc-ūnd-ī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *fecundus*=fruitful; *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] To make fruitful or prolific; to fecundate.

fēc-ūnd-ī-tŷ, *fe-cund-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *fécondité*, from Lat. *fecunditas*=fruitfulness, from *fecundus*=fruitful; Ital. *fecondità*.]

1. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being fruitful or prolific; the quality of producing young in great numbers.

"The leaste parte of the realme, and the same sterile and without all *fecundité*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 12).

2. The power or property of producing young or germinating.

"It will continue its *fecundity* . . . even twenty or thirty years."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

II. *Fig.*: Power of producing; richness of invention.

"We shall find in each the same vivacity and *fecundity* of invention."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Post.)

*fēd'-ā-rŷ, *a.* [FEODARY.]

*fēd'-dēr-few (ew as ū), *s.* [FEATHERFEW.]

fēd'-ēr-a-čŷ, *s.* [Lat. *fædus* (genit. *fæderis*)=a treaty, an alliance.] A confederation or union of several states under one central authority, consisting of delegates from each state, in matters of general polity, but self-governing in local matters.

"The sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*."—*Brougham*.

fēd'-ēr-ā-l, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fædus* (gen. *fæderis*)=a treaty, an alliance.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining to a treaty, league, or contract; derived from or founded on an agreement or contract between parties.

"Parties to the *federal* rites which confirmed those benefits."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

2. United in or under a federacy.

"Such as those composed of the *federal* tribes."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. ii., § 2.

3. Favorable to the preservation of federal government. [II.]

II. *History*:

1. (*Gen.*): In the same sense as I. 2. Used chiefly in connection with American politics.

2. (*Spec.*): Pertaining or relating to the Federals in the struggle described under B. (q. v.)

B. As subst. (pl.): The name assumed by that vast section of the American republic who sought to maintain the Federation, more commonly called the Union of the Federal states, in opposition to the Confederates, who sought, and with temporary success, to draw some states into secession. For the war between the Federals and the Confederates, carried on from 1861 to 1865, see Confederate States of America.

federal-states, s. pl. States united by a federation or treaty which, binding them sufficiently for mutual defense and the settlement of questions bearing on the welfare of the whole, yet leaves each state free within certain pretty wide limits to govern itself. Switzerland and the United States are examples of this political constitution.

fēd'-ēr-ā-l-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; -ism.] The principles of federalists.

fēd'-ēr-ā-l-īst, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; -ist.]

1. *Gen.*: A federal (q. v.).

2. *Specialty*:

American History: The name of an old political party. After the acknowledgment of the independence of the thirteen colonies by the mother country, the first task that confronted the successful revolutionists was the erection of a government and the formulation of a constitution. When the deliberative body upon whom devolved this duty met, it was discovered that there were various sentiments entertained by its members, these differences of opinion aligning themselves on opposite sides of the great question of organic union. One faction favored the erection of a nation with more or less absence of independence of its constituent members, while the other urged a federation of sovereign states, each one of which should retain its autonomy, and not be amenable to the general government any further than it by actual cession gave that government authority. The principal actors in the great drama of the revolution were divided on this question, those favoring a strong or national organic union being called federalists, and numbering in their ranks such men as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and others, while those favoring the sovereignty of the states were called republicans, and were equally fortunate in the great names that appeared upon their roll, among them being Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and others equally distinguished. The republicans in this contest were victorious, and thereby sowed the seed that led to the civil war of 1861-1865. Later in the history of the country the federalists became known as whigs, while the republicans were called democrats.

fēd'-ēr-ā-l-īze, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *federal*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To unite or bring together in a political confederacy.

B. Intrans.: To join or unite in a political confederacy.

*fēd'-ēr-ā-l-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; -ness.] The state of being federal or federate. (*Ash*.)

*fēd'-ēr-ār-ŷ, *fēd'-ā-rŷ, *s.* [Lat. *fædus* (gen. *fæderis*)=a treaty, league.] An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

fēd'-ēr-āte, *a.* [Latin *fæderatus*, pa. par. of *fædero*=to unite by a treaty; *fædus* (genit. *fæderis*)=a treaty; Ital. *federato*.] Leagued; confederate; joined in a confederacy.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ;

-tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = șel, ðel.

fēd-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fæderatus*, *pa. par.* of *fædero*.]

1. The act of uniting in a confederacy or league.
2. A confederacy; a league.

"To keep any terms with those clubs and federations."
—Burke: *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

3. A federal government.

"That renowned federation had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

fēd-ēr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *federat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Uniting or joining in a league or confederacy.
2. Confederate; leagued.

"What they are to admit into the federative society."—Burke: *Policy of the Allies*.

fē-dī-a, *s.* [Named by Adanson, it is believed, from Lat. *fedus*, the same as *hædus*=a kid. The allusion is to the smell.]

Bot.: Corn-salad. A genus of Valerianaceæ. [LAMB'S-LETTUCE.]

***fēd-if-ra-goūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fædifragus*, from *fædus*=a treaty, and *frag*=stem of *frango*=to break.] Breaking or violating a treaty.

***fē-dī-tŷ**, ***fæ-dī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *fæditas*, from *fædus*=foul, vile.] Vileness, filthiness.

"A second may be the *fædity* and unnaturalness of the match."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4, ch. x.

***fed-yr-foy**, *s.* [FEATHERFEW.]

feē, ***fe**, ***feh**, ***feo**, ***feoh**, *s.* [A. S. *feoh*, *feō*=cattle, property; cogn. with Dut. *vee*=cattle; Icel. *fé*; Dan. & Sw. *fæ*, *få*; Goth. *faihu*; Ger. *vieh*; O. H. Ger. *fihu*; Lat. *pecus*; Sansc. *paçu*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

- *1. Cattle.

"Gaf him lond and agte and fe."

Genesis and Exodus, 782.

- *2. Property, goods.

"His gold and his feo
Among the pore delte he."

Legend of St. Alexius, p. 33.

3. A reward, compensation, or return for services rendered. It is especially applied to the money paid to professional men for their services; as, a lawyer's *fees*, marriage *fees*, &c.

"I was obliged to pay the *fees* myself at the council."—State Trials (an. 1680); *Eliz. Cellier*.

- *4. A share, a portion.

"Give sheepe to their *fees*
The mistle of trees."

Tusser: *Husbandrie*, ch. xxxiii. 12.

5. Wages.

"I sowed for little *fee* and bountith."—Scott: *Guy Man-nering*, ch. xxxix.

- 6 Possession.

"Who holds the land in *fee*, its careless lord!"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Feudal Law*: All lands and tenements which are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; land held by the benefit of another, and in name whereof the grantee owes services or pays rent or both to a superior lord.

2. *American and English Law*: A freehold estate of inheritance, descendible to heirs general, and liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor.

(1) A tenant in *fee-simple* (also called *fee-absolute*) is one who has lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever: generally absolutely and simply; without mentioning what heirs, but referring that to his own pleasure, or to the disposition of the law. This is property in its highest degree.

(2) Limited fees, or such estates of inheritance as are clogged with conditions, are of two sorts: (1) Qualified, or base fees; and (2) Fees conditional, so called at the common law; and afterward fees-tail, in consequence of the statute *De Donis*.

(a) A base, or qualified, fee is such a one as has a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end.

(b) A conditional fee, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others; as to the heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs; or to the heirs male of his body, in exclusion both of collaterals, and lineal females also.

fee-absolute, *s.*

Law: [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

fee-estate, *s.* A freehold estate. [FEE, *s.*, II. 2.]

fee-expectant, *s.*

Law. A term employed when lands are given to a man and his wife and to the heirs of their bodies.

fee-simple, *s.*

Law: [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**: **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**: **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fee-tail, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2).]

feē, *v. t.* [FEE, *s.*]

1. To give a fee or reward to; to pay; to reward.

"In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And fees the doctor."

Dryden: *Persius*, sat. iii.

- *2. To keep in hire.

"There is not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant *feed*."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

- *3. To bribe, to hire.

"This th' accomp't

Of all that world of wealth I have drawn together
For mine own ends: (Indeed, to gain the Popedom,
And fee my friends in Rome)."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

4. To let out to hire.

feē-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fee*; *-able*.] That may or can be feed.

feē-ble, ***fe-ble**, ***fe-bul**, ***fe-bylle**, ***fe-ble**, ***fye-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. *foible*, *floible*, *fleble*; Fr. *faible*, from Lat. *febilis*=mournful, from *fleo*=to weep; Ital. *fiavole*.]

1. Weak, debilitated; destitute of physical strength; infirm.

"He was *feble* and old."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 301.

2. Weak; wanting in strength, force, vigor, or energy.

"Some *feeble* attempts, however, were made to restore what had perished."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

- *3. Worn out, poor.

"Up an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* cloths also."

Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 54.

¶ For the difference between *feeble* and *weak*, see WEAK.

feeble-bodied, *a.* Weak or infirm in body; without physical strength.

"Those gigantic powers

Which by the thinking mind have been compelled
To serve the will of *feeble-bodied* man."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

feeble-minded, *a.* Weak in mind; irresolute; wanting in resolution.

"Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men."—1 Thess. v. 14.

feeble-mindedness, *s.* Weakness in mind; irresolution.

***feē-ble**, ***fe-ble**, ***fe-bly**, *v. t. & i.* [O. French *febloier*, *febleier*.]

- A. *Trans.*: To make weak or feeble; to weaken.

"Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here?"

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To become feeble or weak; to lose strength.

"Kyng Wyllam bygan sone to grony and to *febly* also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 380.

feē-ble-ness, ***fe-ble-nes**, ***fe-bul-nesse**, ***fe-byl-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *feeble*; *-ness*.]

1. Weakness of body; physical infirmity; debility.

"A better head her glorious body fits

Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i.

2. Want of strength, vigor, force, or energy.

"Scarcely one whose writings do not indicate either extreme *feebleness* or extreme flightiness of mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

feē-blŷ, ***fe-bli**, ***fe-ble-like**, ***fe-bliche**, ***fe-blyche**, *adv.* [Eng. *feeb(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a feeble, weak, or infirm manner; without force, or energy.

"The restored Church contended indeed against the prevailing immorality, but contended *feebly*, and with half a heart."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

feēd, ***fed-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fēdan*, from *fōd*=food; Dut. *voeden*; Icel. & Sw. *fōda*; Dan. *fode*; O. Fris. *fēda*, *fōda*; O. Sax. *fōdian*; Goth. *fodjan*.] [FOOD.]

- A. *Transitive*:

- I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To give food to; to supply with food or nourishment.

"To other cares than those of *feeding* you,
Whate'er befall, unless by cruel chance."

Cowper: *Death of Damon*. [Trans.]

(2) To graze; to eat off or down; to consume with cattle.

"The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

†(3) To give as food; as, to *feed* out turnips to cattle.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To nourish, to supply with that which is necessary to existence or continuance, and of which

there is a constant consumption; to supply; as, to *feed* a fire by adding fuel; to *feed* a stream by a supply of water, &c. [II.]

- *2) To delight, to gratify, to please.

"The sight of lovers *feedeth* those in love."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 4.

(3) To nourish, to cherish, to indulge; as, to *feed* one's hopes.

"To *feed* his brain-sick fits."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

- *4) To keep in hope or expectation.

"Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty."—Knowles: *Historie of the Turkes*.

II. *Mach.*: To supply material to a machine on which it is to work; as, wood to a saw-mill, &c.

"The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

- B. *Intransitive*:

- I. *Literally*:

1. To take food; to eat.

"To *feed* were best at home;

From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

2. To subsist by eating; followed by *upon* or *on*.

"The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs."—Temple.

†3. To pasture, to graze; to put out cattle to pasture.

"If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution."—Exodus xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To support one's self; to be supported or maintained.

"Such as your oppression *feeds* upon."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

2. To indulge or gratify one's self mentally; as, to *feed* on hope.

"I have *fed* upon this woe already."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

feēd, *s.* [FEED, *v.*]

- I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Food; that which is eaten; especially, fodder, pasture, food for cattle.

"An old worked ox eats as well as a young one, their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. A meal; the act of eating.

"Such pleasure till that hour

At *feed* or fountain never had I found."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 597.

3. Pasture ground.

"Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*

Are now on sale."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

4. A certain amount of food or provender given to horses, cattle, &c., at a time.

"Give poor Bail a *feed* of oats."—Smart: *Fable 11*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mechanics*:

(1) The motion or action which carries stuff forward to the machine; as, the cloth to the needle in a sewing-machine; the board to the planer, &c.

(2) The motion of a tool toward its work; as, the auger, bit, or drill into the object; the cutter on the slide-rest of a lathe to or parallel to the work suspended on the centers, &c.

2. *Mach.*: The supply of material to a machine; as, the water to a steam-boiler; the grain to a run of stones, &c.

feed-bag, *s.* A nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noon-day feed.

feed-cloth, *s.*

Fiber: The apron which leads the cotton, wool, or other fiber into the cleaning, lapping, carding, spinning, or other machine.

feed-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks into short feed or chaff. [STRAW-CUTTER.]

feed-hand, *s.*

Gear: A rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel.

feed-head, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.*: A cistern containing water and communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine by a pipe, to supply the water by the gravity of the water, the height being made sufficient to overcome the pressure within the boiler.

2. *Found.*: Also called Dead-head, or simply Head. The metal above and exterior to the mold which flows into the latter as the casting contracts, and also serves to render the casting more compact by its pressure; also called a Riser, and the metal which occupies it a Sullage-piece.

feed-heater, s.

Steam.:

1. A drum or chamber in which feed-water for the boiler is heated by the exhaust steam.

2. A boiler or kettle for heating food for stock.

feed-motion, s. That contrivance in a machine by which the material under treatment is advanced or fed to the machine. [FEED, s. II. 1. (1).]

feed-pipe, s.

Steam-eng.: The pipe carrying water to the boiler. [FEED, s., II. 2.]

feed-pump, s.

Steam- or Donkey-eng.: A force-pump driven by hand, by doctor- or donkey-engine, or by the engine itself, for supplying to the boiler a quantity of water equal to that removed in the form of steam, by the brine-pump in the marine engine, the blow-off or mud-valve, or other sources of outlet. In high-pressure engines it takes water from the heater; in condensing engines from the hot-well.

feed-rack, s. A stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which is sometimes extended to the stock.

feed-screw, s.

Turn.: A long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool-rest or to the work; as the feed-screw in the bed of a lathe, which moves the screw-cutting tool.

feed-water, s.

Steam-eng.: The water supplied to steam-boilers by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Feed-water apparatus: An automatic device for supplying steam-boilers with feed-water.

Feed-water heater: A device for heating the feed-water for high-pressure engines by passing it through a chamber traversed by a coil of pipe carrying the exhaust steam.

Feed-water pump: [FEED-PUMP.]

feed-wheel, s. A continuously or intermittently revolving wheel or disc which carries forward an object or material.

Feed of a lock:

Hydraul. Engin.: The amount of water required to pass a boat through a canal lock.

feēd'-ēr, s. [Eng. feed; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who feeds or supplies food or nourishment.

"With besotted base ingratitude
Crams and blasphemes his feeder."

Milton: *Comus*, 779.

(2) One who feeds or eats.

"He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes;
With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

(3) One who feeds or subsists on certain foods; as, Small birds are *feeders* upon grain or seeds.

"We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel thrush, or feeder upon misselto."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

(4) One who looks after the feeding of cattle, &c.; one who fattens cattle.

"I will your very faithful feeder be."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

* (5) One who eats in a certain mode; as, a nice feeder; a gross feeder, &c.

"The inhabitants partaking of its influence, gross feeders, fat-witted."—Dryden: *Life of Plutarch*.

* (6) A master, an employer.

"His feeders have of late put him upon another job."—*The Loyal Observer*, 1683.

* (7) A servant, a dependant.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who nourishes, encourages, or supports; a supporter.

"The tutor and the feeder of my riots."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 5.

(2) A stream, fountain, or channel which feeds or supplies a main stream or canal with water.

(3) A branch or side railway, intended to bring traffic to the main line.

"It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as feeders to the main lines."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hydraul. Engin.*: A water-course, natural or artificial, carrying water to a canal or reservoir. Obviously, the principal feeder is at the summit level, and it is commonly supplied from a reservoir.

2. *Mining*: The side branch of a vein which passes into a lode.

3. *Sewing-mach.*: That part which carries the cloth along the length of a stitch between each penetration of the needle. [SEWING-MACHINE FEED.]

4. *Mach.*: An auxiliary or supplying part of a machine, that which leads along the stuff being operated upon: as—

(1) A toothed or binding wheel which carries and directs a plank into the planing machine.

(2) That motion or combination of parts which carries and directs a blank or rod to the place where it is operated upon. Such are the feeders and feed-motions in machines for making wood screws, pins, eyelets, hooks and eyes, &c. Such also are the motions by which planchets are fed to the coining-press; eyelets and clasps to the machines for attaching them to garments; pins, needles, and hooks and eyes to the machines which stick and paper them.

5. *Iron-found.*: A head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mold in heavy castings.

6. *Nail-making*: A contrivance with an intermittent oscillating or semi-rotary and forward motion to present the plate to the cutters, so that the head of the nail may be taken from the respective edges alternately.

7. *Print., &c.*: A device with fingers which take the top sheet from a pile and lead it into the press where it is printed, folded, or what not. Also a device by which blanks are taken successively from a pile and carried into an envelope-machine, or paper-bag or box-machine, as the case may be.

8. *Steam-eng.*: A device for supplying steam-boilers with water in quantities as required. Automatic boiler-feeders act by means of floats upon the surface of the water in the boilers.

9. *Threshing*: The grain-feeder which forwards the opened sheaves into the throat of the threshing, or the grain into the eye of the millstone, or the grain and chaff from the hopper to the riddle of a winnowing-machine, or the grain from the bin to the manger of sheep or other stock.

10. *Elect.*: A lead in an electric central station distribution system, which lead runs from the station to some point in the district to supply current. It is not used for any side connections, but runs direct to the point where current is required, thus "feeding" the district directly. In the two-wire system a feeder may be positive or negative; in the three-wire system there is also a neutral feeder. Often the term *feeder* includes the group of two or three parallel lines. (Sloane.)

feēd'-īng, *fed-yng, *fed-yngē, pr. par., a. & s. [FEED, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of supplying with food or nourishment.

2. The act of taking food or eating.

"There is a sacramental feeding and a spiritual feeding."—Waterland: *Works*, vii. 101.

3. That which supplies food; pasture or grazing land.

"So much that do rely

Upon their feedings, flocks, and their fertility."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 7.

4. That which is eaten; food.

"Fedyngē, or fode. *Pastum, alimentum*."—*Prom. t. Parv.*

II. *Print.*: Supplying the press with sheets.

feeding-bottle, s. A bottle with a tube for supplying liquid nutriment to infants.

feeding-engine, s.

Steam-eng.: A supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. A doctor or donkey-engine.

feeding-head, s.

Found.: An opening in a mold up which the metal rises, and which supplies metal as the casting contracts.

feē'-fō-fūm, feē'-fa-fūm, interj. [A nonsensical exclamation used by the giant in the nursery tale of "Jack the Giant-killer" on detecting the presence of Jack by the smell.] Nonsensical contrivances or actions to produce terror or alarm among the ignorant or weak-minded. (Macaulay.)

feēl, *fele, *felen, *feil, *vele, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fēlan*; cogn. with Dut. *voelen*; Ger. *fühlen*; O. H. Ger. *fōljan, fuolan*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To perceive by the touch; to have a sensation caused by contact with any part of the body.

2. To touch, to handle.

"Her other tender hand his fair cheek feels."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 352.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To have a sensation of; to perceive within one's self; to be sensible of; to be affected by; to experience.

"Pressing my hand with force against the table, I feel pain, and I feel the table to be hard."—Reid: *Essays*, ii. 16.

* 2. To smell.

"So nobil smell was tham about,
And so gude saoure gan thai fele."

Legends of *Holy Rood*, p. 73.

* 3. To understand; to comprehend; to perceive with the intellect.

"We saie comenly in English that we feel a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning, and contrariwise, when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived, we do comenly say, 'I cannot feel his mind,' or 'I have no maner feeling in the matter.'"—Udall: *Apoph.* of Erasmus, p. 128.

4. To be touched or moved by.

"What heart but feels his sweetly moral lay?"

Goldsmith: *Epitaph on Dr. Parnell*.

* 5. To experience.

"Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!"

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

* 6. To try; to sound; to make trial of; to essay; to test.

"He hath wrote this to feel my affection to your honor."

—Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 2.

* 7. To know; to be acquainted with.

"Then, and not till then, he felt himself."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

B. *Reflex.*: To be in health; to find one's self in health; as, How do you feel yourself to-day?

"How dost thou feel thyself now?"—Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

C. *Intransitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To perceive by the touch; to have perception by the sense or act of touching.

2. To seek for by feeling.

3. To give or raise a sensation by contact or touch; to excite the sense of feeling; to appear to the touch.

"Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth."—Dryden. (Webster.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To have the passions moved.

"Oh! could I feel as I have felt, or be what I have been."

Byron: *Stanzas for Music*.

2. To feel one's self; to perceive one's self to be. (Followed by an adjective descriptive of the state; as, A person feels sick.)

3. To know in the heart; to be conscious.

"That I love her I feel."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

* 4. To search after; to seek.

"They should seek the Lord if haply they might feel after him, and find him."—Acts xv. i. 27.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to feel, to be sensible, and to be conscious*: "In the moral application *to feel* is peculiarly the property or act of the heart: to be *sensible* is that of the understanding; an ingenuous mind feels pain when it is sensible of having committed an error: one may, however, feel as well as be sensible by means of the understanding; a person feels the value of another's service; is sensible of his kindness; one feels or is sensible of what passes outwardly; one is conscious only of what passes inwardly; we feel the force of another's remark; we are sensible of the evil which must spring from the practice of vice; we are conscious of having fallen short of our duty." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **feēl (1), s.** [FOOL.]

* **feēl (2), *feil, s.** [FEEL, v.]

1. The sense of feeling; the touch.

2. The quality of producing a particular sensation or feeling on being touched.

"The difference of these tumors will be distinguished by the feel."—Sharp: *Surgery*.

* 3. Knowledge, acquaintance.

"Thou has full little feil of fair indyte."

Dunbar: *Evergreen*, ii. 53, st. 8.

feēl'-ēr, s. [Eng. feel; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: One who feels.

"This hand, whose touch,
Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul
To the oath of loyalty."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. *Fig.*: Any device, plan, or means resorted to in order to ascertain the designs, wishes, or opinions of others; tentative action.

"After putting forth his right leg now and then as a feeler."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*, ch. i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon. exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn;

-tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

II. Technically:

1. Zoölogy:

(1) *Gen.*: A generic term used to designate various organs of touch in animals, each of which, however, has a more specific name.

(2) *Specially*:

(a) The palpi of insects which are organs of touch connected with their labrum or maxillæ.

(b) The antennæ of insects popularly called their horns, and by Owen jointed feelers.

(c) The palps of Lepididæ or Barnacles. (*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. xii.)

2. Bot.: A tendril.

feeler-wort, s.

Bot.: The Orchidaceous genus, *Catasetum*.

feē-lēss, a. [Eng. *fee*; -less.] Without fee or reward; unrewarded; unrecompensed.

feēl-ing, **fel-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [FEEL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Perceiving by the touch; having perception by touch.

II. Figuratively:

1. Easily affected or moved; of great sensibility.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, impart:

These both are pleasures to the feeling heart."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 253, 254.

2. Expressive of or manifesting great sensibility; tending to excite the emotions; affecting; as, He spoke in a most *feeling* manner.

"Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion."

Sidney. (Johnson.)

*3. Coming from the heart; heartfelt.

"I had a *feeling* sense

Of all your royal favors."—*Southerne. (Johnson.)*

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) The sensation or impression produced in the mind when a material body is touched by any part of the body.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A physical sensation of any kind due to any one of the senses; as, a *feeling* of warmth, or of cold.

(2) A mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition.

"There was a faction among them which regarded him with no friendly *feeling*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) Moral conception, consciousness, conviction.

"One word alone can paint to thee

That more than *feeling*—I was Free!"

Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

* (4) Experience, knowledge, acquaintance.

"He had some *feeling* of the sport."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

(5) Sensibility; readiness to feel for and sympathize with distress; tenderness of heart.

"By objects which might force the soul to abate
Her *feeling*, rendered more compassionate."

Wordsworth: Happy Warrior.

(6) That element in our moral constitution which is possessed of sensibility or sensitiveness; as, to hurt a person's *feelings*.

II. Technically:

1. *Fine Arts*: That visible quality of a work of art which embodies the mental emotion of the artist, and similarly affects the spectator.

2. *Phys. & Psychol.*: According to Mr. Herbert Spencer any portion of consciousness which occupies a place sufficiently large to give it a perceivable individuality; any one which has its individuality so marked off from adjacent portions of consciousness by quantitative contrasts, and which when introspectively contemplated appears to be homogeneous. Classifying them by their functions, they may be divided into centrally-initiated feelings called emotions, and peripherally-initiated feelings called sensations. These last again are subdivided into epiperipheral sensations, being those which arise on the exterior surface of the body, and endoperipheral sensations, those which arise in its interior. The proximate components of mind are of two broadly contrasted kinds, feelings and the relations between them. Quantity of feeling is of two kinds, that which arises from intense excitation of a few nerves, and that which springs from slight excitation of many nerves. (*H. Spencer: Psychol.*, ch. ii.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feeling*, *sensation*, and *sense*: "*Feeling* is the general, *sensation* and *sense* are the special terms; the *feeling* is either physical or moral: the *sensation* is mostly physical: the *sense* physical in the general, and moral in the particular application. The term *feeling* is most adapted to ordinary discourse; that of *sensation* is better suited to the grave and scientific style: a

child may talk of an unpleasant *feeling*; a professional man talks of the *sensation* of giddiness: it is our duty to command and curb our *feelings*; it is folly to watch every passing *sensation*. The *feeling*, in a moral sense, has its seat in the heart; it is transitory and variable: *sense* has its seat in the understanding; it is permanent and regular. We may have *feelings* of anger, ill-will, envy, and the like, which cannot be too quickly overpowered, and succeeded by those of love, charity, and benevolence; although there is no *feeling*, however good, which does not require to be kept under control by a proper *sense* of religion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feeling*, *sensibility*, and *susceptibility*: "*Sensibility* is always taken in the sense of a habit. Traits of *feeling* in young people are happy omens in the estimation of the preceptor: an exquisite *sensibility* is not a desirable gift; it creates an infinite disproportion of pains. *Feeling* and *sensibility* are here taken as moral properties, which are awakened as much by the operations of the mind within itself as by external objects. *Susceptibility* designates that property of the body or the mind which consists in being ready to take an affection from external objects; hence we speak of a person's *susceptibility* to take cold, or his *susceptibility* to be affected with grief, joy, or any other passion: if an excess of *sensibility* be an evil, an excess of *susceptibility* is a still greater evil; it makes us a slave to every circumstance, however trivial, which comes under our notice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

feēl-ing-lŷ, **fel-ing-ly*, adv. [Eng. *feeling*; -ly.]

1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly.

"The words of men leaving the world make usually the deepest impressions, being spoken most *feelingly* and with least affectation."—*Bates: Funeral Sermon of Dr. T. Jacob.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt; heartily.

"How toilsome, nay, how dire it was, by thee

Is known—by none, perhaps, so *feelingly*."

Wordsworth: To Thomas Clarkson.

**feēl-lēss*, a. [Eng. *feel*; -less.] Without or destitute of feeling; insensible.

**feēlth*, s. [Eng. *feel*; suff. -th, as in warmth, &c.] Feeling.

feēr, fēir, s. [A. S. *fyrian*=to make a furrow.] The act or process of marking out the limits of a field to be plowed by drawing a furrow on each side.

**feēre*, s. [FERE.]

feēs, s. pl. [FEE, s.]

Law: Certain perquisites allowed to officers in the administration of justice.

feēse, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A race; a run. (*Baret.*)

feēt, s. pl. [FOOT.]

feet-sides, s. pl. Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the hames before, and to the swingletree behind, in plowing. (*Scotch and North-umbrian.*)

feet-washing, s.

1. A religious ceremony observed in the Roman Catholic Church, on which occasion, just before Easter, the Pope washes the feet of attendant ecclesiastics, in imitation of the action of Jesus Christ in washing the disciples' feet.

2. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom the night preceding marriage.

"The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the *feet-washing*, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet."—*Letters from a Gentleman in North of Scotland*, i. 261.

3. Transferrently, the night on which this custom is observed.

"The eve of the wedding-day is termed the *feet-washing*, when a party of the neighbors of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company. A second and more cleanly ablution takes place."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, Nov. 1818, p. 412.

feeth, feith, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river.

feith-net, s. The same as FEETH (q. v.).

"The largest *feith-net* is six fathoms long, two fathoms deep at the river end, and one fathom at the land end."—*State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, p. 109.

feēt-lēss, a. [Eng. *feet*; -less.] Destitute or deprived of feet; footless.

"There behold the mangled, headless, *feetless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen."—*Fuller. Holy War*, p. 196.

feēze, v. t. [Fr. *vis*=a screw.] To twist or turn, as a screw.

¶ (1) *To feeze about*: To hang off and on; to move backward and forward within a small compass.

(2) *To feeze on*: To screw.

(3) *To feeze off*: To unscrew.

(4) *To feeze up*:

(a) To flatter.

(b) To work up into a passion.

feeze-nail, s. A screw-nail.

feēze, s. [FEEZE, v.] A state of excitement.

**feffe*, v. t. [FEOFF, v.]

**fēg*, s. [FIG.]

**fēgs*, exclam. [A corrupt. of *faith*.] In faith.

Fēh-līng, s. [For etym. see def.] The name of the inventor of the solution called after him.

Fehling's solution, s.

Chem.: A solution used to determine the amount of glucose in a solution. It is prepared by dissolving in 200 cubic cent. of distilled water, 34.64 grammes of pure crystallized cupric sulphate, previously powdered and pressed between blotting paper, and mixing it with 174 grammes of Rochelle salt dissolved in 400 c. c. of a solution of pure caustic soda. Specific gravity, 1.14, the volume being made up to 1 liter. Each c. c. of the solution represents 5 milligrammes of anhydrous grape sugar, 7.46 milligrammes of milk sugar, .03464 gramme of cupric sulphate and .01103 gramme of CuO. The liquid must be kept in bottles protected from the light, and from absorption of CO₂ from the air. A known volume of the Fehling's solution, 10 c. c. of solution and 40 c. c. of water, is placed in a white porcelain dish, heated to boiling, and a diluted solution of liquid to be examined is run in from a burette till the whole of the copper is separated as suboxide, as shown from the absence of blue color. Starch can be converted into glucose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid 100 parts of grape sugar = 90 of starch, therefore each c. c. of Fehling's solution equals 4.5 milligrammes of starch. (*Blyth: Pract. Chem.*)

**fēide*, s. [FEUD.]

fēigh (gh guttural), interj. [Fr.]

fēign (g silent), **fain-en*, **fayn-en*, **feigne*, **feine*, **feyne*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *feindre*, from Lat *finco*=to feign.]

A. Transitive:

1. To invent or imagine; to image by an act of the mind.

"No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignedst* them out of thine own heart."—*Nehem.* vi. 8.

2. To make a show of, to pretend, to counterfeit.

"He shulde not with *feigned* chere
Deceive love."

Gower, i. 67.

*3. To dissemble, to hide, to conceal under a false show.

"Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

*B. Reflex.: To assume a false or counterfeit appearance.

"He *feynede* hym somdel syk."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 336.

C. Intransitive:

1. To represent falsely, to fable, to relate in fiction.

"The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 80.

2. To counterfeit, to dissemble.

"Most friendship is *feigning*."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to feign* and *to pretend*: "These words may be used either for doing or saying; they are both opposed to what is true, but they differ from the motives of the agent: *to feign* is taken either in a bad or an indifferent sense; *to pretend* always in a bad sense: one *feigns* in order to gain some future end; a person *feigns* sickness in order to be excused from paying a disagreeable visit: one *pretends* in order to serve a present purpose; a child *pretends* to have lost his book who wishes to excuse himself for his idleness. *To feign* consists often of a line of conduct; *to pretend* consists always of words; Ulysses *feigned* madness in order to escape from going to the Trojan war; according to Virgil, the Grecian Sinon *pretended* to be a deserter come over to the Trojan camp: in matters of speculation, *to feign* is to invent by force of the imagination; *to pretend* is to set up by force of self-conceit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fēigned (g silent), pa. par. or a. [FEIGN.]

feigned-diseases, s. pl.

Civil or Military Law, & Med.: A simulated disease, a disease of which a person imitates the symptoms. Beggars sometimes do so to excite pity,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

soldiers to escape duty, prisoners to gain mitigation of punishment, and people hurt in railway or other accidents or in assaults, to create the belief that they are more seriously injured than is really the case. [MALINGERING.]

feigned-issue, s.

Law: A proceeding in law whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right, without the formality or expense of pleading.

fēign'-ēd-lŷ (*g* silent), ***fain-ed-ly, adv.** [Eng. *feigned*; *-ly*.] In a feigned or fictitious manner; in fiction; not in reality; not truly.

"Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Friendship.*

fēign'-ēd-nēss (*g* silent), ***feign-ed-ness, s.** [English *feigned*; *-ness*.] Deceit, deception, false pretense, sham.

fēign'-ēr (*g* silent), ***fain-er, *fayn-er, *feyn-are, *feyn-ere, s.** [Eng. *feign*; *-er*.] One who feigns; an inventor; one who assumes a false appearance; a counterfeiter.

fēign'-īng (*g* silent), ***fain-ing, *fein-ing, *feyn-ying, *feyn-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [FEIGN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of inventing; the act of assuming a false or counterfeit appearance; a false appearance.

fēign'-īng-lŷ (*g* silent), ***fain-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *feigning*; *-ly*.] In a feigning, assumed, or counterfeit manner; under a false appearance; falsely, not truly.

***feil, v. t.** [FEEL.]

***fēint** (1), *a.* [FAINT, *a.*]

***fēint** (1), *v. i.* [FAINT, *v.*]

fēint (2), *a. & s.* [Fr. *feinte*, fem. of *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre*=to feign.]

***A. As adj.:** Feigned, counterfeit.

"Dressed up into any feint appearance of it."—*Locke.*

B. As substantive:

1. A feigned or assumed appearance; a false or counterfeit show; a sham; something unreal or counterfeit.

"And, serving God herself through mere constraint, Concludes his unfeigned love of him a feint."—*Cowper: Conversation*, 747, 748.

2. A feigned or mock attack; a pretense of aiming at one part while another is the real object of attack.

"In the breast encamped, prepares For well-bred feints and future wars."—*Prior: Alma*, ii.

fēint (2), *v. i.* [FEINT, *a.*] To make a feint, or pretended attack.

***fēl** (1), *s.* [FELL (1), *s.*]

***fēl** (2), *s.* [Lat.=gall.] [FELL (3), *s.*] Gall.

fel-bovinum, s. Ox-gall. An extract of this is used by artists to remove greasiness from colors, &c.

***fēl, pret. of v.** [FALL.]

***fēl, a.** [FELL, *a.*]

fēl'-ān-dērs, s. [FILANDERS.]

fēl'-āp'-tōn, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and of the Minor premise. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Negative from a Universal Negative and a Universal Affirmative, thus:

(fEl) No A is B.
(Ap) All A is C.
(tOn) Some C is not B.

***feld-en, pret. of v.** [FELL.]

fēld'-spar, fēld'-path, fēl'-spath, s. [FELSPAR.]

fēld-spāth'-ic, fēld-spāth'-ōse, adj. [Eng. *feldspath*; *-ic, -ose*.]

Min.: Of, or pertaining to, or containing feldspar. [FELSPATHIC.]

***fēle** (1), ***feale, *feole, *veole, a. & adv.** [A. S. *fela, feola, feola*=a large number.]

A. As adj.: Many.

"Ffewe mene agayne fele."—*Morte Arthure*, 2, 162.

B. As adv.: Very, exceedingly.

"Syn the fre is so faire, and so fele vertus."—*Destruction of Troy*, 1, 884.

***fēle** (2), ***feal, *feall, a. & s.** [A. S. *fāle*=faithful.]

A. As adjective:

1. Faithful, loyal.

"I sall be leall an feal to you."—*Balfour: Practics*, p. 127.

2. Just, fair, proper.

"To pay the feall thirde of the said abbay."—*Acts James VII.* (1581), p. 236.

B. As substantive:

1. A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"That they sall be leall fealis to him and his airis."—*Balfour: Practics*, p. 127.

2. A salary, a stipend.

"The said lorde quiet clamis and dischargis the said James of all and syndry guidis of airship, to giddir with the fealis of the chanterie and denrie of Glasgw bishoprie," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1543 (ed. 1814), p. 439.

***fele** (1), *v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

***fele** (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *feolan*; Icel. *fela*; O. H. Ger. *falhan*; Goth. *filhan*.] To hide, to conceal, to veil.

"This godhed in fleis was felid."

Metrical Homilies, p. 12.

***fele-fold, *fele-feld, *fele-fald, a.** [A. S. *fela-fald*.] Manifold, of many kinds.

"That land folc hom ouersette mid felefelde pine."

Old English Homilies, ii. 51.

***fele-fold, *fele-falde, v. t. & i.** [FELEFOLD, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To multiply, to increase in numbers.

"Hou felefolded are thai that droves me to do me wa."

Early English Psalter: Ps. iii. 2.

B. Intrans.: To multiply; to be increased in numbers.

"Over se-sand felefalde sal thai."

Early English Psalter: Ps. cxxxviii. 18.

***fē-līc'-ī-fŷ, v. t.** [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*)=happy; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make happy; to felicitate. (*Quarles*.)

fē-līc'-ī-tāte, v. t. [FELICITATE, *a.*; Fr. *féliciter*; Sp. *felicitar*; Ital. *felicitare*.]

*1. To make happy; to confer happiness upon.

2. To congratulate; to wish joy or happiness to.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *felicitate* and to *congratulate*: "*Felicitate* . . . signifies to make happy, and is applicable only to ourselves; *congratulate* . . . is to make agreeable, and is applicable either to ourselves or others; we *felicitate* ourselves on having escaped the danger; we *congratulate* others on their good fortune." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fē-līc'-ī-tāte, a.** [Low Lat. *felicitatus*, pa. par. of *felicito*, from Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*)=happy.] Made happy.

"I am alone felicitate

In your dear highness' love."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

fē-līc'-ī-tā'-tion, s. [Fr., from *féliciter*=to felicitate (*q. v.*)] The act of felicitating or congratulating another on his good fortune; congratulation.

fē-līc'-ī-toūs, a. [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*)=happy.] Happy; prosperous; skillful; well-suited, adapted, or expressed.

fē-līc'-ī-toūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *felicilous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a felicitous, happy, or prosperous manner; prosperously.

"To reign long, prosperously, and felicitously to God's pleasure."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 17.

2. Appropriately, suitably, in a fit and becoming manner; as, He expressed himself very *felicitously* on the subject.

fē-līc'-ī-toūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *felicitous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness.

fē-līc'-ī-tŷ, *fe-lic-i-te, *fe-lic-i-tee, *fe-lic-i-tie, s. [Fr. *félicité*, from Lat. *felicitas*, from *felix* (genit. *felicis*)=happy; Sp. *felicidad*; Port. *felicidade*; Ital. *felicita*.]

1. Happiness; blissfulness; blessedness; good fortune.

"Johnson declared that a tavern chair was the throne of human felicity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. A blessing; a source of happiness or bliss.

"The felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete."—*Atterbury. (Johnson.)*

*3. A happy faculty or skill; dexterity.

"His felicity in taking a likeness."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

4. Appropriateness, neatness, happiness, aptness; as, the *felicity* of an expression.

¶ For the difference between *felicity* and *happiness*, see HAPPINESS.

fē-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *felis, feles* (genit. *felis*)=a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Mammals, order Carnivora, tribe Digitigrada. Head, short, round; jaws, short; teeth, incisor, $\frac{3}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{2}$, or they may be called $\frac{3}{2}$, premolars, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{2}$, molars, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Or by another arrangement preferred by Owen the premolars are called $\frac{3}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{2}$, and the molars $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. In all there are thirty teeth. The canines are long and large: it is with

them that prey is held. The true molars are also large, sharp, and terminated by two or three points: the others, too, are enameled, and the cutting edges of the upper and lower series fit into each other and operate like a pair of scissors. The motion of the jaw is chiefly vertical. The legs are powerful, claws prehensile, the foot so cushioned on the sole as to permit these animals to approach their victims with noiseless tread. The species, notwithstanding great external diversities, so much agree in all essential respects that it has been doubted whether there is in the family more than a single recent genus, the typical *Felis*. Most modern naturalists, however, break it up into various genera, as *Felis*, *Leo*, *Leopardus*, *Lynx* or *Lyncus*, &c. Representatives of the family exist in both the Old and New Worlds. [FELIS.]

2. *Palæont.*: The family has existed from at least the Middle Eocene. It became abundant in the Miocene.

fē-lī'-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *felis, feles* (genit. *felis*)=a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical sub-family of Felidæ. When the family Felidæ was made to comprehend the hyenas and dogs as well as the cats, as was the case in the arrangement of Swainson and his school, such a sub-family as Felinæ was necessary; now that these are excluded, it has sunk into disuse.

fē'-line, a. & s. [Lat. *felinus*, from *felis*=a cat.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Like or allied to a cat in outward form.

2. *Fig.*: Having the mental characteristics attributed to the species; sly, stealthy.

B. As subst.: A member of the family Felidæ (*q. v.*).

fē'-līs, s. [Lat.=a cat.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Cat. A Linnæan genus of animals corresponding with FELIDÆ (*q. v.*). Some, however, break it up into various genera, though admitting the difficulty of obtaining any important characters to discriminate them. When the genus is not broken up, then *Felis leo* is the Lion, *F. tigris* the Bengal Tiger, *F. leopardus* the Leopard—of which the Panther (*F. pardus*) may be only a variety, and the Ounce (*F. uncia*) the half-developed young—*F. jubata* the Hunting Leopard or Cheetah, *F. onca* the Jaguar, *F. concolor* the Puma, *F. lynx* the European Lynx.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus came into existence at least as early as the Miocene. To the glacial period there was existent in Europe one species, *Felis spelæa*, which was, perhaps, not specifically distinct from the modern lion, *F. leo*.

Fē-lix'-ī-ān, s. [From Felix, bishop of Urgel.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious sect in Spain in the eighth century who supported the teaching of the Adoptionists. [ADOPTIAN.]

fēll, pret. of v. [FALL, *v.*]

fēll, *fel, *felle, a. & adv. [A. S. *fel*; O. Dut. & O. Fr. *fel*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Cruel, fierce, barbarous, savage, inhuman.

"The keen hyena, fellest of the fell."

Thomson: Summer, 921.

2. Marked by cruelty or savageness.

"Whose fell delight

Was to encourage mortal fight,

'Twixt birds to battle trained."

Cowper: Cock-Fighter's Garland.

3. Strong and active.

"A bonny terrier that, sir, and a fell chield at the vermin."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

*4. Earnest, intent.

"I am so fell to my business."—*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1666-7.

*B. As adv.:

In a cruel, fierce, or barbarous manner.

fēll (1), ***fēl** (1), ***felle** (1), *s.* [Icel. *fiáll, fell*=a mountain; cogn. with Dut. *fiel*; Sw. *fjäll*.]

1. A rocky hill; precipitous, rocky, and barren ground.

"The moon will soon rise over the fells."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

*2. A field.

"In the mossy fell."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 17.

fell-bloom, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

fell-wort, fel-wort, feld-wort, s.

Bot.: The herb Baldmoney, a species of *Gentiana*, *G. amarella*.

fēll (2), ***fel** (2), ***felle** (2), *s.* [A. S. *fel, fell*; cogn. with Dut. *vel*; Icel. *fell*; M. H. Ger. *vel*; Lat. *pellis*; Gr. *pella*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The human skin.

2. A hide; the skin of an animal.

"Why, we are still handling our ewes; and their fells, as you know, are greasy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

3. The hairy scalp in the human species.

"My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: The finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

2. *Weaving*: The end of a web, formed by the last thread of the weft.

3. *Sewing*: A form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam.

fell-ill, s. (See extract.)

"Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighboring counties by the name of *fell-ill*. The fell or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard and sticks closely to the flesh and bones."—*Agric. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 149.

fell-rot, s. A disease in sheep affecting the skin; a species of rot.

*fell (3), *fel (3), s. [Lat. *fell*=gall.] Anger; bitterness.

"Untroubled of vile feare or bitter fell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 2.

*fëll (4), s. [FELL (2), v.]

1. A felling; a quantity of timber felled.

"Seventeen years' growth affords a tolerable fell."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

2. Lot, fortune.

fëll (1), v. t. [FELL (2), s.]

Sewing: To lay a seam or hem level with the cloth.

"Felling the seams and whipping the frill."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Aunt Fanny.

fëll (2), *felle, *fell-en, *feoll-en, v. t. [A. S. *fellan*, a causative form, from *fallan*, the orig. form of A. S. *feallan*=to fall; cogn. with Dut. *vellen*; Dan. *fælde*; Sv. *fälla*; Icel. *fella*; Ger. *fällen*; O. Fris. *falla, fella*; O. H. Ger. *fallian, fellan*.]

I. Literally:

1. To cause to fall down; to knock down; to bring to the ground.

"Villain, stand or I'll fell thee down."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.

2. To hew or cut down as a tree.

"This forest will I fell."—*Tristram*, iii. 43.

*II. Fig.: To bring down.

"Ful fast he feld her pride."—*Tristram*, i. 17.

fëll'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *fell* (2), v.; -able.] Capable of being felled; fit to be felled.

fëll'-lah (pl. fëll'-la-heën), s. [Arab.] An Egyptian agricultural laborer or peasant.

fëll'-ër (1), s. [Eng. *fell* (1), v.; -er.]

Sewing-machine: An attachment for making a felled seam, i. e., one in which two edges being run together are folded over and stitched.

fëll'-ër (2), s. [Eng. *fell* (2), v.; -er.] One who fells or cuts down trees.

"Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us."—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

*fëll'-hood, *fel-hede, s. [Eng. *fell*, a.; hooč.] Cruelty, savageness.

"Felhede of herte."—*Ayenbite*, p. 29.

fëll'-lic, a. [Lat. *fel*=gall; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

Chem.: The same as FELLINIC (q. v.).

*fëll'-lif-lû-ous, a. [Lat. *fel* (genit. *fellis*)=gall; fluo=to flow; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Flowing with gall.

fëll'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FELL (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of hewing trees.

felling-ax, s. An ax specifically adapted for cutting down timber, in contradistinction to an ax for logging off, butting, lopping, hewing, &c. [Ax.]

felling-machine, s. A machine for cutting down standing timber.

felling-saw, s. A saw with a taper blade about six and a half feet long, with gullet-teeth, and operated like the cross-cut saw by a man or men at each end.

fëll-lin'-ic, a. [Lat. *fel*=gall.] Of or pertaining to gall.

fellinic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid obtained from gall.

fëll'-môn-gër, s. [Eng. *fell* (2), s., and *monger*.] A dealer in hides or skins of animals.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fëll'-ness, *fel-nesse, s. [Eng. *fell*, a.; -ness.]

1. Cruelty, fierceness, savageness, fury, rage.

"When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armor steep,
For very fellness loud he 'gan to weep."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 37.

2. Craftiness.

"That caccheth wise men in ther felnesse."—*Wycliffe: Job*, v. 13.

fëll'-lõe, s. [FELLY.]

fëll'-lõw, *fel-aw, *fel-awe, *fel-age, *fel-aghe, *fel-ow, *fel-owe, *feol-ahe, *fel-au, s. & a. [Icel. *félagi*=a partner, a companion; *félag*=companion-ship, association; from *fé* (Eng. *fee*)=property, and *lag*=a laying together.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A companion, an associate, a comrade.

"Then Christian addressed himself thus to his fellow."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. One of the same kind or species.

"The fowel to his felawes wende."
St. Brandan, p. 10.

3. One joined in the same work or enterprise; an associate.

"Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. An equal in rank, a peer, a compeer.

5. One of a pair.

"That glove is not the fellow . . . to the one I just now produced."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xvii.

6. A person or thing like or equal to another; a match.

"My young remembrance cannot parallel
A fellow to it." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

7. A person, an individual. (Used familiarly.)

*8. A servant, an attendant, a dependent.

"Whose fellows are these?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

9. A word of contempt; a worthless person; as, a mean fellow.

"The Moor's abused by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

10. A member of an incorporated society; as, a Fellow of the Royal Society [II. 1].

II. Universities:

1. *Eng.*: A member of a college that shares its revenues.

"The expulsion of the fellows was soon followed by the expulsion of a crowd of demies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Amer.*: One of the trustees of a college.

B. *As adj.*: Fellow is used to denote community in station, association, or action; associated, companion.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fellow-citizen, fellow-councilor, fellow-countryman, fellow-creature, fellow-guest, fellow-helper, fellow-laborer, fellow-man, fellow-prisoner, fellow-servant, fellow-subject, fellow-traveler, fellow-worker*.

fellow-being, s. One of the same race; a fellow-creature.

fellow-brute, s. A fellow-creature.

fellow-commoner, s.

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has the same right of common.

"He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow-commoners, all mankind."—*Locke*.

2. *Eng. Univ.*: A commoner of the highest rank, who dines with the Fellows.

fellow-craft, s. A freemason of the second degree; one above an entered apprentice.

*fellow-feel, v. t. [FELLOWFEEL.]

fellow-feeling, s.

1. Sympathy; union in feeling.

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. Joint interest.

"Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a fellow-feeling."—*Arbuthnot*.

fellow-heir, s. A joint heir, a co-heir.

fellow-mortal, s. A fellow-creature, a fellow-man.

fellow-soldier, s. One that fights under the same leader or commander. (*Lit. & fig.*)

fellow-sufferer, s. One who shares in the same sufferings or evils as another.

fellow-writer, s. One who writes at the same time or on the same subject; a contemporary writer.

*fëll'-lõw, *fel-aghe, *vel-aghe, v. t. [FEL-LOW, s.]

1. To associate; to join.

2. To match; to pair with; to suit with.

"Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And fellow'st nothing."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*fëll'-lõw-ëss, s. [Eng. *fellow*; -ess.] A contemptuous epithet for a woman.

*fëll'-lõw-feël, v. t. [Eng. *fellow*, and *feel*.] To entertain a fellow-feeling with; to sympathize with.

*fëll'-lõw-like, *fel-low-ly, *fel-agh-lich, *feol-au-liche, *veol-au-liche, a. & adv. [Eng. *fellow*; -like.]

A. *As adj.*: Such as becomes a fellow or companion.

B. *As adv.*: Like a companion.

*fëll'-lõw-reëd, *fel-aw-rede, *fel-a-rede, *vel-agh-rede, s. [Eng. *fellow*, and suff. -reed.]

1. Fellowship.

"Deseuerd from the felarede of gode almichti."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 31.

2. Fellows; companions.

"Amonge the pouere felawrede."
Legend of St. Alexius, 476.

fëll'-lõw-ship, *fel-agh-shepe, *fel-agh-shyp, *fel-a-chipe, *fel-au-schipe, *fel-au-schippe, *fel-au-schupe, *fel-y-schepe, *fel-ys-shyppe, *fel-i-schippe, s. [Eng. *fellow*; -ship.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The condition or relation of fellows or companions; companionship; association; close union or intercourse.

"Make no felaschipe with thine olde enemyes."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*.

*2. Company.

"Parry felle in felaschepe with Willyum Hasard at Querles."—*Paston Letters*, i. 83.

*3. A company or body of associates; a band or body of men.

"Antenor fleenge with his feloweschippe."—*Trevisa*, i. 273.

*4. Association; confederacy; combination.

"The goodliest fellowship of famous knights,
Whereof this world holds record."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 15, 16.

*5. Equality.

*6. Partnership; joint interest.

"Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowship in pain divides not smart."
Milton, P. R., i. 401, 402.

7. Intercourse; communion; association.

"The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
For human fellowship."
Cowper: Task, vi. 322, 323.

*8. Fitness or fondness for festivities and companionship (with *good* prefixed); the qualities of a good or pleasant companion.

"There's neither honesty, manhood, nor good fellowship in thee."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: That rule of proportion whereby the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that they may each, in proportion to his share of the stock, receive his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional loss.

2. *English Univ.*: An establishment entitling the holder, who is called a fellow, to participate in the revenues of a certain college, and also conferring a right to rooms in the college, and certain other privileges, as to meals, &c. The annual pecuniary value of fellowships varies, and till of late years they were tenable for life or until marriage.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fellowship* and *society*: "Both these terms are employed to denote a close intercourse; but *fellowship* is said of men as individuals, *society* of them collectively: we should be careful not to hold *fellowship* with any one of bad character, or to join the *society* of those who profess bad principles." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*fëll'-lõw-ship, *fel-a-schipe, *fel-aw-ship, *fe-i-schippe, *fel-ou-schipe, *fel-ow-schipe, v. t. [FELLOWSHIP, s.]

1. To admit to fellowship; to associate with; to unite with.

"To Felischippe: sociare, associare, consociare, maritare."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. To unite; to join.

"She was to hym felowshipte thurgh mariage."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 7.

3. To unite in.

"Thou shalt not . . . felawship with hem mariagis."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* vii. 2.

4. To make a fellow; to associate.

"Alle the Israelitis . . . felawshipten hem selsen with hem in the batayl."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xiv. 22.

*fēl'-lōw-lŷ, *a.* [FELLOWLIKE.] Becoming a companion; sympathetic. (*Shakesp.: Temp. v.*)

fēl'-lŷ, *fel-li, *fel-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *fell, a.; -ly.*] In a fell, cruel, savage, or barbarous manner. "He sat him *fell* down and gnawed his bitter nail."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 43.

fēll'-ŷ, *feli, *felow, fellowe, *felue, *felwe, *s.* [A. S. *felgu*; cogn. with Dut. *velg*; Dan. *felge*; Ger. *felge*, from A. S. *feolan*, *fiolan*=to stick, from the pieces of the rim being put together (*Skeat.*)] A wheel, or one of the curved segments thereof, which are joined together by dowels to form the rim of a wheel.

"Breax all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

felly-auger, *s.* A hollow auger for fashioning the round tenon on the end of a spoke. A pod-auger for boring the hole in the felly to receive the spoke, or the holes in the ends for the dowel-pins.

felly bending-machine, *s.* A machine with a segmental or circular former, around which felly-stuff is bent to a curved shape and held till it has cooled and dried in its assumed shape.

felly boring-machine, *s.* A machine having a vertically adjustable boring apparatus attached to an ordinary trestle, and with a clamp to hold the felly in position.

felly-coupling, *s.* A box for inclosing the adjacent ends of fellies in the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser, *s.* A machine for dressing the edges of fellies.

felly sawing-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing stuff into fellies.

*fēl'-mōn-gēr, *s.* [FELLMONGER.]

*fēl'-nēsse, *s.* [FELLNESS.]

fēl'-ō dē sē, *phrase.* [Low Lat.=a felon by himself.]

Law: One who commits felony by self-murder or suicide; one who deliberately and while in sound mind destroys himself.

"A *felo de se*, therefore, is he that deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death: as if, attempting to kill another, he runs upon his antagonist's sword, or, shooting at another the gun bursts and kills himself. The party must be of years of discretion, and in his senses, else it is no crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

fēl'-ōn, *fēl'-lōn, *fel-oun, *fel-un, *s. & a.* [Fr. *fēlon*, from Low Lat. *fello*, *felo*=a traitor, a rebel. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *feallan*=a felon; Bret. *falloni*=treachery, from Ir. & Gael. *feall*=to betray; cogn. with Lat. *fallo*; Ir. *feal*; Bret. *fell*=evil; Wel. & Corn. *ffel*=wily. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Al that the *felon* hath, the kinges it is."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 471.

2. One who has committed heinous crimes; a villain.

3. A wretch, a wicked person.

"Bifor that Herodis the *feloun*

Did sain Ion in his prisoun."

Metrical Homilies, p. 36.

4. A whitlow; a tumor formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

"Kiles, *felones*, and postymeas."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 2,995.

II. Law: One who has committed a felony (q. v.).

B. As adjective:

†1. Cruel, savage, malignant, malicious.

"He asked the waves, and asked the *felon* winds,

What hard mishap hath doomed this gentle swain."

Milton: *Lycidas*, 90, 91.

*2. Traitorous, disloyal.

*3. Stolen.

"Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found."—*Fuller: David's Hainous Sinne*, ch. xix.

felon-berry, fellow-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Bryonia dioica*.

felon-grass, fellow-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Imperatoria ostruthium*, (2) *Helleborus niger*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-herb, fellow-herb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, (2) *Hieracium pilosella*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-weed, fellow-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio jacobæa*.

felon-wood, fellow-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FELON-WORT (q. v.).

felon-wort, fellow-wort, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Solanum dulcamara*, from its leaves and berries being used as a cure for felons or whitlows, (2) *Chelidonium majus*, (3) *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

*fēl'-ōn-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *felon*; -ess.] A female felon.

"What she called the flight of the *feloness*."

Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

fēl'-ō-ni-ōus, *fel-lo-ni-ous, *a.* [Eng. *felony*; -ous.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wicked, malignant, savage, barbarous, traitorous, perfidious.

"O thievish night!

Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,

In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars

That nature hung in heaven?"

Milton: *Comus*, 196.

2. *Law*: Of the nature of a felony; done with deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

"Such a force as distinguishes a *felonious* riot from a treasonable levying of war."—*Erskine: Speech on Trial of Lord G. Gordon*.

felonious homicide, *s.*

Law: Killing a human being without justification or excuse. The person killed may be another or one's self. In the latter case the offense is *Felo de se* (q. v.).

fēl'-ō-ni-ōus-lŷ, *fel-lo-ni-ous-ly, *fe-lo-ny-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *felonious*; -ly.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Malignantly, maliciously, perfidiously.

"Would falsely and *feloniously* have robbed Nat Lee of his share in the representation of *Œdipus*."—*Dryden: Vindication of Duke of Guise*.

2. *Law*: In a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit a crime.

"*Felloniously* assaults him to rob him of his purse or to cut his throat."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 84.

fēl'-ō-ni-ōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *felonious*; -ness.] The quality of being felonious.

*fēl'-ōn-lŷ, *fel-on-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *felon*; -ly.] Like a felon or villain.

fēl'-ō-noūs, *fel-lo-nous, *a.* [Eng. *felon*; -ous.] Wicked, malicious, perfidious, traitorous, felonious.

"A deadly bow and arrow keene,

Which forth he sent with *felonous* despight."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 65.

*fēl'-ō-noūs-lŷ, *adv.* [English *felonious*; -ly.] Wickedly, perfidiously, traitorously, feloniously.

"They sayd it was falsely and *felonously* done."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. xciv.

fēl'-ō-nŷ, *fel-o-ni, *fel-o-nie, *fel-o-nye, *s.* [Fr. *félonie*, from Low Lat. *felonia*, from *felo*=a felon; Sp. *felonia*; Ital. *fellonia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A very wicked or atrocious act; treachery, perfidy.

"He huld him bitrayed thurf *felonte*."—*Pilate*, 66.

*3. A body of felons.

II. Law:

1. *Originally*: The penal consequences (viz., the forfeiture of a person's lands and goods) resulting from certain aggravated crimes.

2. *Next*: Any one of those crimes themselves.

3. *Now*: Any crime of an aggravated character of higher grade than misdemeanor.

fēl'-ōn-rŷ, *s.* [English *felon*; -ry.] A body or number of felons; specif., the convict population of Australia.

fēl'-site, *s.*

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Albite, with some free silica disseminated through it.

2. A variety of Orthoclase. [ORTHOCLASE-FEL-SITE.]

fēl'-sīt'-īc, *a.* [Eng. & c., *felsit(e)*; -īc.]

Geol.: Containing more or less of felsite. Thus Prof. T. McKenny Hughes calls the Dinorwig beds of the Pre-Cambrian rocks, Felsitic series. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.* (1879), xxxv., p. 686.)

fēl'-sō-bān'-yite, *s.* [Named from Felsöbanya, in Hungary, where it is found.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, snow-white, translucent or subtransparent mineral, optically bi-axial. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 2.33; luster, pearly on the cleavage face. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 17.2; alumina, 44.1; water, 33.7=100. (*Dana.*)

fēl'-spar, fēld-spar, *s.* [From Ger. *feldspath*=felspar; *fēld*=field, and *spath*=spar.]

A. As substantive:

Min.: A genus of minerals rather than a single mineral. Formerly there were included under it five species—viz.: (1) Adularia or Moonstone, (2) Common, (3) Compact, (4) Glassy, and (5) Labrador Felspar. Now Dana elevates Felspar into a group. [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

B. As adj.: [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

felspar-group, *s.*

Min.: A group of Unisilicates, having the specific gravity below 2.85, the hardness 6 to 7, fusibility 3 to 5; crystallization oblique or clinohedral, the prismatic angle near 120°, the cleavage two, one basal the other brachy-diagonal, with inclination to each other of about 90°; its composition having the protoxide bases lime, soda, potash, and, in one species, baryta, the sesquioxide only alumina; ratio between the two 1.3. Dana includes under it the species Anorthite (Lime felspar), Labradorite (Lime-soda felspar), Hyalophane (Baryta-potash felspar), Andesite and Oligoclase (Soda-lime felspar), Albite (Soda-lime felspar) and Orthoclase (Potash felspar). (*Dana.*) (See these words.) To this list the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* adds Microcline and Petalite (q. v.).

†1. (1) *Blue Felspar*:

Min.: The same as LAZULITE (q. v.).

(2) *Common Felspar*:

Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE (q. v.).

(3) *Compact Felspar*:

Min.: FELSITE (q. v.). It is either (a) Compact massive oligoclase, oligoclase felsite, or (b) Compact orthoclase, orthoclase felsite, halleflinta helleflinta.

(4) *Glassy Felspar*:

Min.: The same as SANIDINE (q. v.).

(5) *Labrador Felspar*:

Min.: The same as LABRADORITE (q. v.).

(6) *Lime Felspar*:

Min.: (a) The same as INDIANITE (*Beudant*, 1824), † (b) The same as LABRADORITE (*Dana*).

(7) *Potash Felspar*:

Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE. The name was used specially to distinguish it from Albite (Soda felspar) (q. v.).

(8) *Soda Felspar*:

Min.: The same as ALBITE (q. v.).

felspar porphyry, *s.*

Geol.: A volcanic rock, having a base of felspar, with crystals of felspar, as well as crystals and grains of quartz. It is called also Hornstone porphyry (q. v.).

"*Felspar porphyries* are there regularly stratified."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. iii.

fēl'-spath, *s.* [FELDSPATH.]

fēl'-spāth'-īc, fēl'-spāth'-ōse, *a.* [FELDSPATHIC, FELDSPATHOSE.]

Min. & Geol.: Having felspar in its composition.

"There is a crystalline gray *felspathic* rock."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi. (1839), p. 685.

felspathic ash, *s.*

Geol.: A volcanic ash, with much felspar in its composition.

"Occasionally this *felspathic ash*, which is separated into thick beds . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. iii.

fēl'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. & c., *fel (spar)*, and *stone*.]

Geol.: A rock consisting of felspar and quartz.

"Boulders of felspathic rocks, varying from coarse breccia, tuff, or ashes, to compact *felstone*."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi. (1879), p. 435.

fēlt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

fēlt, *feelte, *s.* [Dut. *vilt*; Ger. *filz*; Sw. & Dan. *filt*; Gr. *pilos*=felt; Lat. *pilleus*, *pileus*=a felt hat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool or wool and cotton united, without weaving, by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"It were a delicate stratagem to shoe

A troop of horse with *felt*."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. A hat made of felted wool.

*3. A skin, a hide.

"To know whether sheep be sound or not, seo that the *felt* be loose."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The Creeping Wheat-grass.

"This soil, if not regularly cleaned by pasturing and crops of turnips, is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of *felt* or *pirl-grass*."—*P. Fintry: Statist. Acc.*, xi. 374.

2. *Print.*: The felted cloth on which paper is couched and carried in the paper-making machine. The cloth on which the paper is couched from the making cylinder is known as the making felt; others as carrying felts, first felt, second felt, &c. Appurtenances of the felt are technically known as felt-washers, felt-rollers, &c.

felt-carpet, *s.* A carpet whose fibers are not spun or woven, but are associated by the felting-process.

felt-grain, *s.*

Wood-work: The grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***felt-gravel, s.**

Med.: The sandy gravel.

"Before his death he was tormented with the felt-gravel, which he bore most patiently."—*Spotswood: Hist.*, p. 101.

felt-hat, s. A hat made of felted wool.

felt molds, s. pl.

Bot.: Fungi of the sub-order Antennariæ.

fělt, v. t. [FELT, s.]

1. To make into cloth by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To cover with felt; as, the cylinder of an engine, a roof, &c.

*3. To make of felt.

"Hii weren socks in here shon, and felted botes above." *Polit. Songs*, p. 330.

fělt'-ēr, v. t. [A frequent. from felt (q. v.).] To mat or clot together like felt.

"His felted locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountain briars and thorns resemble."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bullogne, bk. iv., § 7.

fělt'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FELT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making felt; the process by which wool is felted.

2. The materials of which the felt is made; felt.

II. Wood-working: The splitting or sawing timber by the felt-grain (q. v.).

fělt'-mā-kēr, s. [Eng. felt, and maker.] One whose business is to make felt.

"Whom in their childhood I bound forth to feltmakers."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

***fělt'-tre (tre as tēr), s.** [O. Fr. Fr. *feutre*, from Lat. *feltum*.] [FELT, s.] A kind of cuirass made of wood or felt.

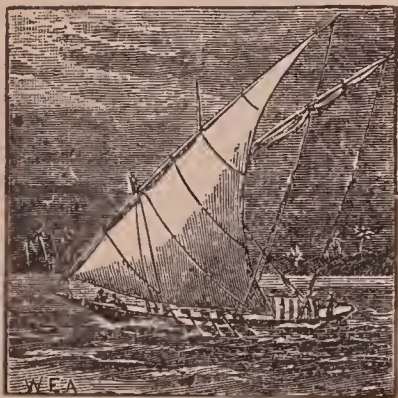
***fělt'-rite, s.** [Probably a corruption of the Lat. name *fel terræ*.]

Bot.: The Small Centaury.

fělt'-wōrt, s. [English felt, and wort; from the felty character of the leaves.]

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

fě-lūc'-ca, s. [Italian *feluca*, from Arab. *fulk*=a ship.] A small vessel propelled by oars and lateen sails; it is long and narrow, carrying eight to twelve oars on each side, and is used where great speed is required. They are not decked. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. They are used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters for coasting voyages, but are rapidly going out of use.



Felucca.

"Do you see that Livornese felucca?"

Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

fělt'-wōrt, s. [FELTWORT.]

fě-māle, *fe-mal, *fe-mel, *fe-mele, *fem-male, s. & a. [Fr. *femelle*, from Lat. *femella*=a young woman, dimin. of *femina*=a woman.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of the sex which conceives and bears young; a she creature.

"If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or female, he shall offer it without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii. 1.

2. *Bot.*: That plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belonging to that sex which conceives and bears young; not male.

"With that com out of the west

A female ape." *Otavian*, 309.

2. Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of females.

"If by a female hand he had forseen

He was to die, his wish had rather been

The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, xii.

3. Soft, feminine, delicate, weak.

II. Bot.: Pistillate; having pistils and no stamen.

¶ For the difference between *female* and *feminine*, see FEMININE.

female cornel-tree, s.

Bot.: *Cornus sanguinea*.

female-dragons, s.

Bot.: The same as WATER-DRAGONS (q. v.).

female-fern, s.

Bot.: *Asplenium filix femina*.

female-flower, s. [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-hemp, s.

Bot.: *Cannabis sativa*.

female-joint, s. The socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.

female-labor, s.

Polit. Econ. & Law: The labor of women. [FACTORY ACTS.]

female-pimpernel, s.

Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.

female-plant, s. [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-rhymes, s. pl.

Pros.: Double rhymes, or rhymes in which two syllables, one accented and the other unaccented, correspond at the end of each line. They are so called because they end in a weak or feminine syllable; thus, *fable, table; motion, notion*, are female rhymes.

"The female-rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems."—*Dryden: Preface to Annus Mirabilis*.

female-screw, s.

Mech.: The spiral-headed cavity into which another screw works; a screw having grooves or channels in which the thread of another screw works.

female-system, s.

Bot.: The pistil, the gynæceum.

***fě-māl-ist, s.** [Eng. *femal(e); -ist*.] One devoted to the female sex; a ladies' man, a gallant.

***fě-māl'-it-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *femal(e); -ity*.] Female nature.

***fě-māl-ize, v. t.** [English *femal(e); -ize*.] To make female, feminine, or effeminate.

fěme-cōv'-ērt, fěmme-cōv'-ērt, s. [Fr.]

Law: A married woman; a woman under covert of her husband.

fěm'-ēr-ēll, fōm'-ēr-ēll, s. [French *fumerclle*, from *fumer*=to smoke; Lat. *fumus*=smoke.]

Arch.: A louver, lantern, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

fěm'e-sōle, fěm me-sōle, s. [Fr.] An unmarried or single woman.

femme-sole merchant, s. A woman who carries on a trade on her own account.

***fěm'-i-çide, s.** [Latin *femina*=a woman, and *cædo*=to kill.] The murder of a woman.

***fěm'-i-na-çŷ, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman; Eng. suff. *-cy*.] Female nature; feminality.

***fěm'-i-nał, a.** [Lat. *feminalis*, from *femina*=a woman.] Of or pertaining to a woman, or women; female.

***fěm'-i-nāl'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *feminal; -ity*.] Female nature.

***fěm'-i-nāte, a.** [Lat. *feminatus*, from *femina*=a woman.] Feminine.

***fěm'-ine, a.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman.] Womanly, effeminate.

fěm'-i-nē'-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *femina*=a woman; Eng. suff. *-ity*.] Female nature; feminality.

***fěm'-i-nēs'-çençe, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman.] The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

***fěm'-in-ile, a.** [Formed from Lat. *femina*=a woman, on analogy of *virile*, from *vir*, &c.] Feminine.

fěm'-i-nine, *fem-i-nyne, *fem-y-nyn, *fem-y-nyne, a. & s. [Fr. *fémnin*, from Lat. *femininus*, from *femina*=a woman; Sp. *femenino*; Port. *feminino*; Ital. *femminino*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to a woman; womanly; like or becoming to a woman.

"There was no want of feminine wit and shrewdness in her conversation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Wholly with a bad meaning when applied to a man; effeminate.

3. Soft, tender, delicate.

II. Gram.: Having the form of a word denoting a female; denoting the gender of nouns really or hypothetically female.

***B. As subst.**: A female; a woman; the female sex.

"Fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine."
Milton: P. L., x. 893.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feminine*, *female*, and *effeminate*: "Female is said of the sex itself, and *feminine* of the characteristics of the sex. *Female* is opposed to male, *feminine* to masculine. In the *female* character we expect to find that which is *feminine*. The *female* dress, manners, and habits, have engaged the attention of all the essayists from the time of Addison to the present period. The *feminine* is natural to the *female*; the *effeminate* is unnatural to the male. A *feminine* air and voice, which is truly grateful to the observer in the one sex, is an odious mark of *effeminacy* in the other. Beauty and delicacy are *feminine* properties; robustness and vigor are masculine properties: the former, therefore, when discovered in a man, entitle him to the epithet of *effeminate*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fěm'-i-nine-ly, adv. [Eng. *feminine; -ly*.] In a feminine manner; as becomes a woman.

fěm'-i-nin-ism, s. [English *feminin(e); -ism*.] The quality or state of being feminine or female.

fěm'-i-nin'-i-tŷ, *fěm'-i-nin'-i-teē, s. [English *feminin(e); -ity*.] The qualities or manners becoming a woman.

***fěm'-i-nism, s.** [Lat. *femin(a)*=a woman; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The quality or state of a female.

fěm'-i-niste, s. [Fr.] One devoted to the interests of women; especially one who advocates the extension to women of the same civil and social rights possessed by men.

***fě-min'-i-tŷ, *fe-min-i-tee, s.** [Lat. *femina*=a woman; Eng. suff. *-ity*.] The qualities becoming a woman; womankind.

fěm'-i-nize, v. t. [Lat. *femin(a)*=a woman; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To make womanish, or effeminate.

fěm'-ōr-al, a. [Low Lat. *femoralis*, from Lat. *femur* (genit. *femoris*)=a thigh; Fr. *fémoral*; Sp. *femoral*.] Of or belonging to the thigh.

femoral-artery, s.

Anat.: That portion of the artery of the lower limb which lies in the upper two-thirds of the thigh.

fě-mūr, s. [Lat.=the thigh.]

1. *Anat.*: In vertebrate animals the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity, situated between the os innominatum and the tibia.

2. *Arch.*: The long, flat, projecting face between each channel of a triglyph in the Doric order.

3. *Entom.*: The third joint of the leg; it is long and generally compressed.

fěn, *fenne, *venne, s. [A. S. *fen*; cogn. with Dut. *veen*; Icel. *fen*; Goth. *fani*; O. H. Ger. *fenni*=mud.]

1. Low, flat and wet land; a marsh or moor; low-lying land covered wholly or partially with water, and producing only sedge or coarse grass.

"The remainder was believed to consist of moor, forest, and fen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A disease affecting hops; it is caused by a quick-growing fungus or mold.

¶ Obvious compound: *Fen-born*.

fen-berry, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

fen-boat, s. A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in the fens.

fen-cricket, s. *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, also called the Mole-cricket, from its digging holes for itself in the ground.

fen-duck, s.

Ornith.: The Shoveler (q. v.).

fen-fire, s. The Will-o'-the-wisp, an ignis-fatuus.

fen-fowl, s. Any species of fowl which frequents fens.

fen-goose, s.

Ornith.: *Anser ferus*, the Gray-lag goose, from its frequenting fens.

fen-grapes, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

fen-land, s. Marshy, low-lying land; a fen.

"From the mountains, moors, and fen-lands."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha. (Introd.)

fen-rue, s.

Bot.: *Thalictrum flavum*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

***fen-sucked, a.** Sucked up or drawn from fens or marshes.

"You *fen-sucked* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride!"

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

fěnce, *fens, *fense, *fenss, s. [An abbreviation for *defense* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Protection, guard, defense, or security against attack.

"He was fully the *fens* and the *fyn* stuff
Of all the tulkes of Troy."

Destruction of Troy, 7,363.

(2) That which serves to inclose and protect a piece of ground, or to keep cattle from straying; a structure on the boundary of a lot, field, or estate, to keep off intruders or to act as a screen; as, a wall, a hedge, a paling, a bank, a line of rails or posts, &c.

"In front, near the edge of the morass, were some *fences* out of which a breast-work was without difficulty constructed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

(3) The art of using the sword, or fencing; skill in fencing or sword-exercise; the art of self-defense with a sword.

"I bruised my shin the other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) Skill or adroitness in meeting and defeating the attacks of an opponent in argument.

(2) A guard, defense, or protection of any kind.

"Whatever disregard certain modern refiners of morality may attempt to throw on all the instituted means of public religion, they must in their lowest view be considered as the out-guards and *fences* of virtuous conduct."—*Blair.*

(3) A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods. (*Slang.*)

(4) The act of opening a court, parliament, &c.

"The affirmatioun and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit."—*Balfour: Practices, p. 273.*

II. Technically:

1. Gun.: The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock.

2. Locks.: An arm or projection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog, stump, or other obstructing member as would permit the retraction of the bolt. In common tumbler-locks the fence forms the obstructing medium between the bolt and the tumblers, to prevent the retraction of the former when the tumbler-gates are not in coincidence.

3. Wood-work.: An adjustable guard-plate or edge on a gauge, or on a grooving, banding, plow, fillister, or reglet plane, by which the distance of the groove from the guide-edge is regulated. A straight edge on the work-table of a circular, band, or scroll saw, or of a planing, molding, or mortising machine. It acts as a gauge and guide, and is adjustable to any required distance from the tool.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fence*, *guard*, and *security*: "The *fence* in the proper sense is an inanimate object, the *guard* is a living agent: the former is of permanent utility, the latter acts to a partial extent: in figurative sense they retain the same distinction. Modesty is a *fence* to woman's virtue: the love of the subject is the monarch's greatest *safeguard*. . . . The *guard* only stands at the entrance to prevent the ingress of evil: the *security* stops up all the avenues, it locks up with firmness. A *guard* serves to prevent the ingress of everything that may have an evil intention or tendency; the *security* rather secures the possession of what one has, and prevents a loss." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Ring-fence:* A fence which completely encircles an estate.

fence-jack, s. A lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail, a fence-chunk, or a stone.

fence-month, s. The fawning month during which deer-hunting is forbidden; a defense-month (q. v.). It varies in different localities. There are also fence-months for various kinds of fishes, as trout, salmon, &c.

fence-post, s. A piece of timber or a structure of other material, planted vertically in the ground, to hold panels of a fence.

Fence-post driver: A device like a trip-hammer or pile-driver, mounted upon wheels, and used for driving fence-posts which have been previously sharpened. After the hammer attains its height, the rope is cast off suddenly and the hammer drops.

fencing-school, s. The same as FENCING-SCHOOL (q. v.).

"What country *fence-school* didst thou learn that at?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: King and No King, i. 1.*

fěnce, *fense, *fenss, v. t. & i. [FENCE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To guard, to protect, to defend.

"Walls here are men who *fence* their cities more
Than Neptune when he doth in mountains roar."

Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

†2. To ward or keep off.

"Yon household fir,
A guardian planted to *fence* off the blast."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. To inclose or secure by a fence of any kind, as a hedge, wall, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. To protect, to fortify, to surround.

"I *fenced* it round with gallant institutes."

Tennyson: Princess, v. 382.

2. To inclose in any way; to envelop.

"Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews."—*Job x. 11.*

3. To ward or parry by argument or reasoning.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To practice the art of fencing; to exercise in the use of weapons.

2. To be skilled in fencing.

3. To fight or contend; to struggle.

"They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 343, 344.

4. To raise a fence; to guard.

II. Fig.: To endeavor to parry arguments or questions by equivocating; to equivocate.

¶ (1) *To fence a court:* To open the Parliament, or a court of law. This was anciently done in the name of the sovereign, by the use of a particular form of words.

(2) *To fence the Lord's Table, or the Tables:* To give directions to those who design to communicate, after what is denominated the Action Sermon.

fěnced, a. [Eng. *fenc(e)*; -ed.] Fortified; inclosed with a fence.

***fěnc'e-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *fence*; -ful(l).] Affording defense; defensive.

***fěnc'e-lěss, a.** [Eng. *fence*; -less.]

1. Without defense or protection; undefended, defenseless.

2. Open; as, the *fenceless* ocean.

fěnc'-cŕ, s. [Eng. *fenc(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who understands the art of fencing; one skilled in the use of the sword or foil.

2. A builder of fences.

II. Hunt.: A horse which is good at leaping fences.

fěnc'-cŭ-ble, *fenc-sa-bill, *fenc-sa-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *fence*; -able.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Capable of defense.

"With thame ane thousand and ma of *fensabill* men."—*Rauf Collyear, 329.*

2. Capable of being defended; fit for defense.

"No fort so *fencible* nor wals so strong."

Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 10.

II. Mil.: Employed for the defense of a country from invasion, but not liable to be sent to serve out of the country.

B. As subst.: A soldier employed in the defense of a country from invasion, but not liable to serve abroad.

fěnc'-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [FENCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making or constructing fences.

"All this provision of foyle, *fencing*, stoning, planting, were nothing without a continual oversight."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon (1628).*

2. The materials of which fences are made.

3. The act or art of using a sword or foil in attack or defense.

4. A fence; a protection or guard round any dangerous piece of machinery; bratticing.

5. Equivocation; parrying of argument or reasoning.

"After long *fencing* pushed against a wall."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, ii. 33.

fencing-gauge, s. An implement to space and hold nails against a board while nailing them.

fencing-master, s. A teacher or professor of the art of fencing.

fencing-nail, s. A heavy nail of its class, adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. The nails made for this purpose are nearly twice the weight of the common nails of the same numbers.

fencing-school, s. A place where the art of fencing is taught.

fěnd (1), *fend-en, *fende, v. t. & i. [An abbreviation of *defend* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To defend; to guard; to protect.

"He com right son Normundie to *fende*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 195.

2. To keep off; to ward off; to shut or keep out.

"Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend* aff the weather."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxxvii.*

3. To support, to maintain.

II. Naut.: To protect with fenders.

B. Intransitive:

1. To dispute; to parry or shift off a charge, &c.

"The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them."—*Locke.*

2. To make shift for. (Followed by *for*.)

"*Fended* weel for ye on the ilka days besides."—*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. vii.*

***fěnd (2), v. t.** [FAND.] To try, to tempt.

***fěnd (1), fen, s.** [FEND (1), v.]

1. The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. *To make a fend*, to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.

"Ne *fend* he fyndis quiddir away to wend,
Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend."

Douglas: Virgil, 446, 35.

2. Provisions in a general sense.

***fend-full, a.** Full of shifts or expedients.

***fend (2), s.** [FIEND.]

***fěnd'-āce, s.** [Old Fr.] A protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fěnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *fend* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which serves to defend, protect, or ward off anything hurtful or dangerous; used especially of—
1. A piece of furniture, usually of iron or brass, placed on the hearth to prevent coals from the fire from rolling into the room.

2. An upright timber placed against the edge of a pier, dock-wall, or wharf, to prevent injury to the wall by the contact of vessels, drift, or floating ice; a fender-pile.

3. A mass of old rope stuffed into a heavy, open net made of rope, and placed between the sides of a vessel and the quay or pier with which it is about to collide, in order to deaden the blow and prevent injury to either of the contacting objects; a small pad hung at the sides of a boat for the same purpose.

4. A piece of oak on a vessel's side to protect it from chafing by objects which are being hoisted aboard; a fender-beam.

5. A rub-plate on the bed of a wagon or carriage, to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is being turned sharply.

6. An attachment to a plow to keep clods of earth from rolling on to the young corn.

7. A structure of wood placed across a road under repairs, to keep off or divert the traffic.

8. A basket-like frame affixed to the front of a grip, motor, or trolley car to prevent injury to passing pedestrians.

fender-beam, s.

1. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at the top.

2. The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker.

3. A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel.

fender-bolt, s.

Shipbuild.: A bolt having a large head, which projects from the planking and serves as a fender to save the planks from being bruised.

fender-pile, s. [FENDER (2).]

fender-post, s. One of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate.

fender-stop, s.

Rail. Eng.: A structure at the end of a line of rails, to stop the carriages or an engine.

fěnd'-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [FEND (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of defending, guarding, or protecting.

2. Provision; providing against want.

"Fire and *fending*, meat and clath; and sit dry and canny by the fireside."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. vii.*

***fend-liche, a.** [Mid. Eng. *fend*=fiend, and *liche*=like.] Fiendlike, fiendish.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aȝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -t̃ion, -s̃ion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fěnd'-y, fen-die, a. [Eng. *fend* (1), s.; -y, -ie.] Good at providing for one's self in a strait; full of shifts or expedients.

"Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

***fěn'-ēr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*=to lend on usury; *fenus* (genit. *fenoris*)=interest.] To put money to usury. (*Cockeram*.)

fěn'-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *fenération*, from Lat. *fenestratio*, from *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*.]

1. The act or practice of lending money on usury.

2. Usury; interest on money lent.

"The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *fenération* or usury from its fecundity and superfetation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***fěn'-ēr-ā-tious, a.** [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*.] Of or belonging to usury. (*Ash*.)

fěn'-ēs-těl'-la, s. [Lat. dimin. of *fenestra*=a window.]

1. *Arch.*: The niche at the side of an altar containing the piscina, and sometimes also the credence.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of fossil funnel or fan-shaped Polyzoa, the type of the family *Fenestellidae*.

fěn'-ēs-těl'-li-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *fenestella*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: The fan-corals, a family of Palæozoic Polyzoa, commencing in the Lower Silurian, and extending to the Permian, but especially characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.

fě-nēs'-trā, s. [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: A window; an opening or aperture into a place.

2. *Anat.*: The same as FORAMEN (q. v.).

fě-nēs'-trāl, s. [Ital. *fenestrella*, dimin. of *fenestra*=a window.]

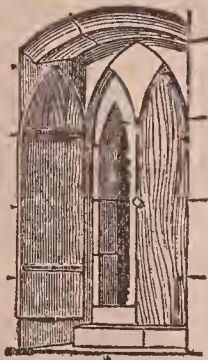
1. A small window.

2. Window blinds or casements closed with paper or cloth instead of glass.

fě-nēs'-trāl, fě-nēs'-trāte, a. [Lat. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*=a window.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Of or pertaining to a window.

"The sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes."—*Bp. Nicholson: Eng. Historical Library*.



Fenestral.
(Little Wenham Hall.)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Applied to leaves in which there is only a net-work of filamentous-like cells formed, the spaces between which are not filled with parenchyma, thus leaving openings.

"The replum consists of two lamellæ. It sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming *fenestrate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 555.

2. *Entom.*: A term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.

fě-nēs'-trāt-ēd, a.

[Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*=to furnish with windows; *fenestra*=a window.]

Arch.: Furnished with windows.

fenestrated-membrane, s.

Anatomy: A term applied to that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

fěn'-ēs-trā'-tion, s. [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of making or supplying with windows.

2. *Arch.*: Fenestration is, in contradistinction to columniation, the system of construction and mode of design marked by windows. Fenestration and columniation are so far antagonistic and irreconcilable, that fenestration either interferes with the effect aimed at by columniation with insulated columns, as in a portico or colonnade, or reduces it, as in the case with an engaged order, to something quite secondary and merely decorative. Astylar



Fenestrate.
Leaves of the *Ouvirandra Fenestralis*.

and fenestrated ought, therefore, to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not, that of Columnar fenestrated has been invented, to denote that mode of composition which unites fenestration with the semblance, at least, of the other. (*Weale*.)

***fě-nēs'-tre (tre as tēr), [O. Fr., from Latin fenestra; Fr. fenêtre.]** A window. (*P. Plowman*, 9,317.)

fě-nēs'-trāle, s. [Latin *fenestrula*, dimin. of *fenestra*=a window.]

Zoöl.: A name given to the ovate interspaces formed by the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium of polyzoa.

***fěng, s.** [FANG.]

***fěn'-gěld, s.** [Eng. *fend*=to defend, and *geld*=money.]

Old Law: A tax or impost for the repelling of enemies.

fěn'-gîte, s. [Cf. Gr. *phengos*=light, splendid in luster; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A species of transparent alabaster, sometimes used for windows

Fě-ni-an, s. & a. [Mod. Lat. *Fenii*; Ir. *Fionna*, *Fiona*, pl. of *Fion*, *Fian*=a race of heroes celebrated in Irish mythical history. Moore calls them the famous *Fianna Eirinn*, or Militia of Erin, whose achievements formed so often the theme of our ancient romances and songs, and speaks of Fenian heroes and Fenian poems. Their leader was Finn, or Fiona Mac Cumhal, claimed also by the Scottish Celts, who called him Fingal, as in Fingal's Cave. In Gael. is also *Fiann*=a Fingalian, a giant. (*Moore: Hist. Ireland*, pp. 135, 140, 141, &c.) The date of Finn Mac Cumhal has been fixed hypothetically at A. D. 213 to 253, but Mr. Skene believes that he and his organization belonged to an earlier Irish race than that which now inhabits Ireland.]

A. As subst. (pl.): An Irish secret society which was formed, it is believed, in March, 1858, in America by the refugees who crossed the Atlantic after the unsuccessful outbreak of 1848, and had for its object the expulsion of the British Government, or even the Saxons from Ireland, and the conversion of that island into an independent republic. Its originator divided it into district clubs called circles, each with a president called a center; the whole organization being ruled over by a senate, over which a "head center" presided. Its members had to take an oath before being intrusted with its secrets. In January, 1864, they began to attract notice in Ireland, and the next year some of them were seized and imprisoned. Between 1865 and 1867 they made various outbreaks. In 1866 they captured a British vessel, and made a raid into Canada, but were defeated by the volunteers and censured by President Johnson. In 1867 they unsuccessfully attempted an attack on Chester Castle in England, made other risings, and on December 13 blew in the wall of Clerkenwell prison, killing and wounding a number of innocent people living in the adjacent houses. A second Fenian raid into Canada took place in 1870, but was repelled by the militia. The basis for all the Fenian operations was America, where, in 1865, 600 Fenian representatives held a congress. First and last many Fenians were captured and imprisoned by the British Government, most of whom were after a time released. The organization seemed to become dormant about 1874, and various persons who had been connected with it joined the "Invincibles," formed some years later for the purpose of assassinating government officers or others obnoxious to its members or its chiefs, but not much was known of this latter organization until the murder of Lord Cavendish called attention to them. [INVINCIBLE.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the brotherhood described under A.; as, a *Fenian* raid, a *Fenian* outbreak.

Fěn'-i-an-ism, s. [Eng., &c., *Fenian*; -ism.] The principles or procedure of the Fenians (q. v.).

***fě-nix, *fe-nyx, s.** [PHENIX.]

fěnks, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse of whale blubber; it has been used in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

fěn'-land-ēr, s. [English *fen*; *land*; -er.] An inhabitant of the fens. (*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln*, ii. 12.)

fěn'-mān, s. [English *fen*, and *man*.] One who lives in the fens.

"I will not point you to the *fenmen*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 480.

fěn'-nēc, s. [An Arabic name, prob. corrupted from Gr. *phoenix*=a palm or date tree.]

Zoöl.: *Canis zerda*, a pretty little fox-like animal, about ten inches long, with a tail of about five inches and a quarter. The fur is of a whitish hue, the cheeks large, and the snout sharp like that of a fox; the ears are erect, and nearly three inches and a half long. The *Fennec* is found in the whole of Africa. It builds its nest in trees, and does not burrow. Its food is mostly vegetable.

fěn'-nel, *fen-el, *fen-ell, *fen-yl, *fen-ylle, s. [A. S. *finol*, *finul*, *finugle*, *finule*, from Latin *feniculum*, *feniculum*, a dim. from *fenum*, *fenum*=hay.]

Bot.: *Feniculum vulgare*, a fragrant umbelliferous plant, frequently cultivated in gardens. The flowers are small and yellow, and the leaves finely divided. The seeds are carminative, and are employed in medicine. The leaves are sometimes used in cookery.

"Above the lowly plants it towers,
The fennel with its yellow flowers."

Longfellow: Goblet of Life.

¶ (1) *Dog-fennel, Dog's fennel*:

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

(2) *Hog's fennel*:

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale*.

(3) *Sea fennel*:

Bot.: *Crithmum maritimum*.

(4) *Sow fennel*:

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale*.

(5) *Water fennel*:

Bot.: *Callitriche verna*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fennel-flower, s.

Botany: A common book-name for (1) *Nigella damascena*, from the deeply-cut involucre of the flower, which resemble the leaves of fennel. (*Britten & Holland*.) (2) *Nigella sativa*, an annual of the Buttercup family. It has finely-cut leaves, with white or light-blue open flowers. The seeds are strongly aromatic, and are used in India for putting with woolen goods to keep away insects. In Palestine and Egypt they are used for flavoring curries.

fennel-fruit, s.

Phar.: *Feniculi fructus*. The mericarp of *Fœniculum dulce*. It contains a light-yellow oil, identical with oil of anise.

fennel-giant, s.

Bot.: *Ferula communis*.

fennel-water, s.

Pharm.: *Aqua feniculi*. It is prepared by distilling, till one gallon comes over, two gallons of distilled water and one pound of bruised sweet fennel-fruit. It is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and is used to relieve flatulence and diminish griping.

fěn'-nīsh, *fen-nishe, a. [Eng. *fen*; -ish.] Full of fens; of the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy.

fěn'-nỹ, *fen-nie, a. [Eng. *fen*; -y.]

1. Having the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy, boggy, moorish.

"Oute of the marryshe and *fennie* places."—*Udall: Actes*, § ii.

2. Full of fens.

"In *fenny* Holland and in fruitful Tweed."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, i. 209.

*3. Inhabiting or growing in fens or marshes bred in bogs.

"Fillet of a *fenny* snake

In the cauldron boil and bake."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***fěn'-nỹ-stōnes, s.** [Eng. *fenny*, and *stones*.]

Bot.: An unidentified plant. (*Bailey*.)

***fen-ouil'-let, s.** [Fr. *fenouillette*.] Fennel water.

***fěn'-ōwed, a.** [VINNEWED.] Moldy, decayed, out of date, obsolete.

***fěn'-sive, a.** [Eng. *fens*=defense; -ive.] Defensive.

fěnt, s. [Fr. *fente*=a slit.] The opening left in an article of dress (as in the sleeve of a shirt, the skirt of a gown), for convenience in putting it on; a placket.

"*Fente* of a clothe. *Fibulatorium fimbria*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fěn'-u-greēk, s. [Lat. *fenum græcum*=Greek hay.]

Botany:

1. *Trigonella fenum græcum*, a plant, the seeds of which are bitter and mucilaginous, and are used in veterinary practice.

2. The genus *Trigonella* (q. v.). (*Hooker & Arnott; Sir Joseph Hooker, &c.*)

feod (eo as ū), s. [FEUD (2).]

feod'-al (eo as ū), a. [Fr.] The same as FEUDAL (q. v.).

feo-dāl'-i-tỹ (eo as ū), s. [Fr. *féodalité*.] The feudal system; feudal tenure; feudality.

feod'-ar-ỹ (eo as ū), s. [FEUDARY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who holds lands of a superior by feudal tenure.

2. A confederate.

"Senseless bauble,
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin like without?"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw..

II. Old Eng. Law: An officer of the court of wards who was present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices of lands, and who gave evidence for the king both as to the value and tenure of the land.

feo'-dā-tōr-ŷ (eo as ū), s. [FEUDATORY.]

fēoff, *fēffe, *fefe, v. t. [O. Fr. *feoffer, fiefer*, from *fief*=a fief; Low Lat. *feoffo*.]

1. To invest with a fief; to enfeoff; to give or grant a corporeal hereditament to.

"Men of relygion of Normandy also
He *fēffede* here mid londes."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 368.

2. To make a present to; to present.

"*Fēffe* false witnesses with floryns ynowe,"
P. Plowman, 1,170.

3. To endow.

"May God forbid to *fēffe* you so with grace."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

fēoff, s. [FEOFF, v.] A fief (q. v.).

fēoff-fēē, s. [O. Fr. *fēoffé*, pa. par. of *feoffer*=to enfeoff.]

Law: One who is enfeoffed or invested with a fief.

"The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust."—Spenser: State of Ireland.

fēoff-fēr, fēoff-fōr, s. [Old Fr. *feoffor*; Low Lat. *feoffator*.]

Eng. Law: One who enfeoffs or invests another with a fief; one who grants a fee.

***fēoff-mēnt, *fēffe-ment, s.** [O. Fr. *fēoffment*; Low Lat. *feoffamentum*.]

Eng. Law:

1. The act of granting a feud or fee.

2. The conveyance or gift of any corporeal hereditament to another, accompanied by actual delivery of possession, as by handing over a twig, or a turf. Without such delivery, called livery of seisin, the feoffee had at common law but a mere estate at will.

3. The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

***fe-or, s.** [O. Fr., Ital., & Port., *fero*, from Lat. *forum*=a market.] Price value.

***feorm, *feorme, s.** [A. S. *feorm*, *fearme*=food, goods, use, advantage.] [FARM.]

Eng. Law: A certain portion of the produce of land, due by a grantee to the lord according to the terms of the charter. (Wharton.)

***fē-rā'-cious, a.** [Lat. *ferax* (genit. *feracis*), from *fero*=to bear.] Bearing, fruitful, productive.

***fē-rāç'-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *feracitas*, from *ferax* (genit. *feracis*)=fruitful.] Fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness.

fēr'-æ, s. pl. [Lat.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to one of his orders of Mammalia. He included under it the genera Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphis, Talpa, Sorex, and Erinaceus. These are now divided among the orders Carnivora, Marsupialia, and Insectivora.

feræ naturæ, phrase. Of a wild nature or state. (Applied, in law, to animals living in a wild state, as deer, hares, pheasants, &c., as distinguished from animals which are domesticated, as the cow, fowls, &c.) Property in animals *feræ naturæ*, is only qualified, not absolute.

fēr'-al (1), a. [Lat. *fer(a)* (sc. *bestia*)=a wild beast; -al.] Relating to or in any manner connected with the genera enumerated under *Feræ* (q. v.).

***fēr'-al** (2), a. [Lat. *feralis*; Fr. *féral*; Ital. *feralo*.]

1. Pertaining to funerals; funereal.

2. Fatal, deadly.

fēr'-bēr-ite, s. [Named after R. Ferber, of Gera, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral of a black color, found in Southern Spain, in argillaceous schist with quartz. Hardness, 4-4.50; sp. gr., 6.8-7.1.

***fērd, *fered, pa. par.** [FEAR, v.]

***fērd, *fērde, pret. & pa. par.** [FARE.]

***fērd, a.** [Icel. *fiorda*.] Fourth.

***fērd** (1), ***fērde** (1), s. [M. H. Ger. *geværde*.]

1. Fear, terror.

2. Force, ardor.

***fērd** (2), ***færd, *ferde** (2), s. [A. S. *ferd*, *fyrð*; O. Fris. *ferd*; O. S. *fard*; O. H. Ger. *fart*; Icel. *ferdh*; Sw. *färd*; Dan. *færd*.] A company, a body of men.

"Robert that was of al the *ferd* mayster."

Havelok, 2,384.

fēr'-de-laŋçe, s. [French=iron of a lance—i. e., lance-head.]

Zool.: The Yellow Viper of Martinique, *Bothrops lanceolatus*. It belongs to the Crotalidæ or Rattlesnake family. It is found in the sugar plantations of Brazil and the West Indian Islands, and is

exceedingly venomous. It attains a length of five to seven feet. The tail ends in a horny spike. When in pursuit of its prey it can spring to a great distance.

***fērd'-fūl, *feerd-ful, a.** [English *ferd* (1), s.; -ful(l).]

1. Full of fear or terror; afraid, timid; fearful.

2. Causing fear or terror; to be feared or dreaded.

***fērd'-fūl-ness, *ferd-ful-ness, s.** [English *ferdful*; -ness.] Frightfulness, dreadfulness.

***fēr'-dī-grew** (ew as ū), s. [FARTHINGALE.]

***ferd'-layk, s.** [FERD (1), s.] Fear.

***fērd'-lŷ, *ferd-ly, a. & adv.** [Eng. *ferd* (1), s.; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Frightful, dreadful.

B. As adv.: Fearfully.

***fērd'-ness, *ferd-nes, *ferde-ness, s.** [Eng. *ferd*; -ness.] Fear, dread, terror.

***fērd'-wit, *ferd-wite, s.** [A. S. *ferdwite*, *fyrð-wite*.]

1. A fine or penalty imposed on persons for neglecting or refusing to join in a military expedition.

2. The penalty for manslaughter in the army.

***fēre** (1), s. [FEAR, s.]

***fēre** (2), ***feir, *feere, s.** [A. S. *gefera*.] A companion, a partner, a fellow.

¶ In *feere*: Together; in company or society.

***fere** (3), s. [O. Fris. *ferre*; Icel. *færi*.] An opportunity.

***fere** (4), s. [FIRE, s.]

***fere** (5), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A puny or dwarfish person.

***fere, *feore, a.** [A. S. *fere*; Icel. *færr*; Sw. & Dan. *för*.] Sound, strong, vigorous, uninjured.

***fere** (1), v. [FEAR, v.]

***fere** (2), v. [FARE, v.]

fēr'-ē-tōr-ŷ, s. [Lat. *feretrum*=a bier or litter; *fero*=to bear, to carry; Gr. *pheretron*, from *pherō*=to bear, to carry.] The bier or shrine containing the relics of saints borne in processions, which was usually done upon their feast-days, as a token of gratitude in times of public rejoicing, or to obtain



Feretory.

some favor in seasons of calamity. The type of a feretory is a coffin, but the form is usually that of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top, generally ornamented with pierced work, with the sides and top engraved and enameled, and sometimes having images in high relief. It was made of precious metals, wood, or ivory.

"The upper part of this feretory was all covered with plate of the purest gold."—Keepe: Monumenta Westmonasteriensia, p. 137.

***fer-forth, *fer-forth-ly, adv.** [FARFORTH, FARFORTHLY.]

fēr'-gūs-ōn-ite, s. [Named after Robert Ferguson, of Raith, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A brownish-black, subtranslucent or opaque mineral, found near Cape Farewell in Greenland, disseminated in quartz, and also at Ytterby in Sweden. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 5.8.

***fer-hede, s.** [Mid. Eng. *fere* (2), s., and suff. -hede, -hood.] Company.

***fer-i, s.** [FERRY, s.]

***fēr'-i-æ, s. pl.** [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Public holidays, during which all labor ceased, and all judicial and political proceedings were suspended. The *feriæ* were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ*, or general holidays, and *feriæ privæ*, or private holidays, observed by certain families or individuals only in commemoration of some particular occurrence to them or their ancestors. On these days the temples were visited, and prayers and sacrifices offered, and as public games formed an important feature in the worship of the gods, the terms *ludi* (games) and *feriæ* were frequently employed as synonymous.

***fēr'-i-āl, *fer-i-ale, *fer-i-all, *fer-i-ell, *fer-y-ale, a.** [Lat. *ferialis*, from *feriæ*=holidays; Fr. *fèrial*; Sp. & Port. *ferial*; Ital. *feriale*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to holidays; of the nature of a holiday.

2. Scots Law: Applied to those days during which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial steps taken.

***fēr-i-ā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *feriatus*=keeping holiday; *feriæ*=holidays.] A keeping holiday; a cessation from labor.

***fēr'-ie, *fer-ye, s.** [O. Fr. *ferie, foirie*; Lat. *feriæ*.] A holiday, a feast.

***fer-i-en, v. t.** [FERRY, v.]

***fēr'-i-ent, a.** [Lat. *feriens*, pr. par. of *ferio*=to strike.] Striking, beating. (Ash.)

***fēr'-ine, a. & s.** [Lat. *ferinus*, from *fera*=a wild beast.]

A. As adj.: Wild, savage, untamed.

B. As subst.: A wild beast.

fēr'-ine-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ferine*; -ly.] In the manner of wild beasts; like a wild beast.

fēr'-ine-ness, s. [Eng. *ferine*; -ness.] Savageness, wildness.

Fēr'-in'-gheē, Fēr'-in'-geē, s. [A corruption of *Frank* (q. v.).] The name given by the Hindus to the English and other Europeans. It appears to have arisen at the period when the French seemed more likely than the British to obtain empire in India, and were more talked of by the natives. Now the word is used chiefly of the English, and is intended to be disrespectful rather than complimentary.

fēr'-i-ō, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: A mode in the first figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premise. It is composed of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative, e. g.,

(fEr) No A is B.

(I) Some C is A.

(O) Some C is not B.

fēr'-i-sō, fer-i-son, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is the subject both of the Major and the Minor Premises. *Feriso* differs from *Felapton* in that the Minor Premise is a Particular instead of a Universal Affirmative.

***fēr'-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *feritas*, from *ferus*=wild, fierce.] Fierceness, wildness, savageness.

"Those who use to eat or drink blood are apt to degenerate into *ferity* and cruelty."—Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***fer-lac, *fear-lac, s.** [English *fer*, *fear*, and -lac.] Fear, dread.

***fer-ling, s.** [Norm. Fr.]

1. A farthing.

2. A quarter of a ward in a borough.

fēr'-lŷ, *fer-li, *fer-lich, *fer-liche, *fer-lic, *fer-lyche, *fer-like, *feer-liche, *feer-li, *feor-liche, a., s. & adv. [A. S. *færlīc* (a.), *færlēce* (adv.); Icel. *færligr* (a.), *færliga* (adv.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Dreadful.

2. Wonderful; causing wonder or amazement; strange.

B. As subst.: Something wonderful, amazing, or surprising; a wonder.

C. As adverb:

1. Dreadfully.

2. Wonderfully, surprisingly.

***fēr'-ly, *fēr'-lie, v. i.** [FERLY, a.] To wonder.

***fēr'-lŷ-fūl, a.** [Eng. *ferly*; -ful(l).] Wonderful, strange.

***fēr'-lŷ-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *ferly*; -ly.] Wonderfully.

***fēr'-mā-çie, *fer-ma-cye, s.** [O. Fr. *farmacie*; Gr. *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon*=a drug.] [PHARMACY.] A medicine, a drug, a preparation.

fēr'-mēnt, s. & a. [Lat. *fermentum*, or *fermentum*, from *ferveo*=to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *ferment*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fermento*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A gentle internal motion or boiling of the constituent parts of a fluid.

"Down to the lowest lees the ferment ran."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

2. Fig.: A state of commotion, agitation, or disturbance.

"He had no sooner entered on his functions than all Paternoster Row and Little Britain were in a ferment."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tjon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Chem.: Ferments are substances which cause fermentation (q. v.). They are of two kinds: (1) Chemical, or unorganized, as diastase, emulsin, myrosin, the ferment of the pancreas, &c.; (2) Physiological, or organized, such as yeast, mycoderms, microzymes, bacteria, &c. A mode of distinguishing between the two is afforded by the action of chloroform, which kills the latter, but does not produce any alteration in the former. Thus chloroform arrests the fermentation of sugar, but does not interfere with the action of emulsin or amygdalin. Unorganized ferments may be extracted from the vegetable and animal organs in which they occur by means of glycerine. Thus diastase may be extracted from germinating wheat and barley, emulsin from sweet almonds, and animal sugar, forming ferment, from the glands which produce it. The ferment may be precipitated from the glycerine solution by alcohol, and purified by repeated solution and precipitation. The ferment of the pancreas acts on fibrine at 90°. It is said that organized ferments have been produced by spontaneous generation in organic liquids, but careful experiments have shown that the germs of these ferments are floating in the air. Borax appears to prevent fermentation, and has been recommended for preserving meat from putrefaction.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

ferment-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of various plants, not originally contained therein, and different from the oils which are extracted from the unfermented plants by distillation with water. They were known to the alchemists, and by them designated quintessences. Ferment-oils are for the most part more soluble in water than ordinary volatile oils. They are generally formed by allowing the flowering-plant to ferment in water; the liquid is distilled when the fermentation is ended, and the oil extracted from the distillate by shaking it with ether, which dissolves the oil; the ether is then allowed to evaporate off.

fēr-mēnt', v. t. & i. [Lat. *fermento*, from *fermentum*, from *ferveo*=to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *fermenter*; Sp. *fermentar*; Ital. *fermentare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause or excite fermentation in.

"A moist and well fermented earth."—Bp. Hall; *Sermon* (Jan. 29, 1625).

2. *Fig.*: To excite, to agitate, to heat, to warm.

"Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills." Pope: *Windsor Forest*, 193.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To be in a state of fermentation; to effervesce; to undergo sensible internal motion, as the constituent parts of a fluid.

2. *Fig.*: To be in a state of ferment; to be agitated, heated, warmed, or excited, as by violent emotions.

fēr-mēnt-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *ferment*; -*ability*.] The quality or state of being fermentable; capability of fermentation.

fēr-mēnt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *ferment*; -*able*.] That may or can be fermented; capable of fermentation.

***fēr-mēnt'-al**, a. [Eng. *ferment*; -*al*.] Having the power or property of causing fermentation.

***Fēr-mēnt-ār'-ī-ang**, s. pl. [English *ferment*; -*arian*.] The Christians of the Greek Church, so called by the Latins on account of their using fermented bread in the Eucharist. (*Ash*.)

***fēr-mēnt-ār'-ī-ous**, a. [Eng. *ferment*; -*arious*.] Belonging to fermentation. (*Cole*.)

***fēr'-mēnt-tāte**, v. t. [Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento*.] To leaven.

fēr-mēnt-tā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento*=to ferment; Sp. *fermentación*; Ital. *fermentazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A state of excitement, agitation, or commotion of spirit; a ferment.

II. Chem.: Alcoholic fermentation was known to the ancients, and is the change which sugar undergoes under the influence of yeast. Before fermentation takes place, cane sugar is transformed into glucose, thus, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = 2C_6H_{12}O_6$. About 95 per cent. of the glucose is converted into alcohol, $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2CO_2 + 2C_2H_5OH$. Of the other 5 per cent., about 1 part is used by the growth of yeast, the other 4 parts are converted into succinic acid, glycerine, carbonic acid, and free hydrogen: a larger quantity of these secondary products is formed if the fermentation is slower, or is made

with more exhausted and impure yeast. Fermentation takes place most readily at about 24° to 30°. The saccharine liquid becomes turbid, gives off CO_2 , and becomes warmer than the air; when the evolution of CO_2 ceases, the yeast or ferment, *Torula cerevisiae*, separates from the liquid which now contains alcohol, glycerine, and succinic acid in the place of the sugar. A small quantity of acetic acid is always formed, probably from the decomposition of the yeast. Most of the natural saccharine juices, as beet-root, potato, and grape juice, when fermented, yield small quantities of alcohols, homologous with ethylic alcohol, forming Fusel oil (q. v.), which contains propyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols, also a small quantity of caproic, oenanthyl, and caprylic alcohols. These may be produced probably not from glucose, but from some other substances present in the juice, or from glucose by the action of special ferments; an increase of yeast takes place when the liquid contains a nitrogenous substance; the action of yeast on sugar is prevented by too great concentration of the liquid. The presence of chemical compounds, as silver nitrate, soluble salts of lead, iron, copper, tannin, creosote, phenol, alcohol when its strength is above 20 per cent., and oxalic acid, hinders fermentation.

¶ (1) Butyric fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of lactic acid, &c., into butyric acid, due to the presence of *Vibrio*, according to Pasteur.

(2) Lactic fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into lactic acid, said to be due to the presence of *Penicillium glaucum*. It takes place when 2 gallons of milk are mixed with 6 pounds of raw sugar, 12 pints of water, 8 ounces of putrid cheese, and 4 lbs. of zinc white; the mixture is kept at a temperature of 30° for some weeks. If the fermentation is allowed to go further, the lactic acid, $CH_3CH(OH)COOH$, is converted into butyric acid, $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$.

(3) Mucous fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into mannite, $C_6H_{12}O_6$; gum, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and carbonic acid, CO_2 , under the influence of a peculiar ferment.

(4) Tannous fermentation:

Chem.: The conversion of tannin, in a solution of galls, into gallic acid, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17} + O_{12} = 3C_7H_6O_5 + 6CO_2 + 2H_2O$. The conversion of alcohol into acetic acid is due to slow oxidation, as the presence of a ferment is not required, but it takes place rapidly in the presence of *Mycoderma aceti*, in a solution containing 10 per cent. of alcohol, at a temperature between 20° and 30°.

fēr-mēn'-ta-tive, a. [Fr. *fermentatif*; Sp. & Ital. *fermentativo*.]

1. Causing or having the power to cause fermentation.

"Aromatical spirits destroy by their fermentative heat."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. Consisting in fermentation.

fēr-mēn'-ta-tive-nēss, s. [Eng. *fermentative*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being fermentative.

***fēr-mēn-tēs'-cī-ble**, s. [Lat. *fermentesco*, incept. from *fermento*=to ferment.] A body or substance capable of fermentation.

fēr-mēnt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FERMENT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of fermentation.

fermenting-square, s.

Brewing: An oblong or square shallow vat in which wort is fermented.

fermenting-vat, s. A tank or tun in which wort is placed to undergo the fermentation resulting from the addition of the yeast. Certain arrangements for keeping the liquid at the desired temperature in the heat of summer or cold in winter are added in some cases.

***fēr'-mēr-ēre**, s. [Low Lat. (*in*) *firmary*, from *infirmaria*=an infirmary; Lat. *infirmus*=weak, sickly; *in* pref. negative, and *firmitas*=strong.] The person in a religious house who had charge of the infirmary.

***fēr'-mēr-īe**, ***fer-mer-y**, ***fer-mer-ye**, ***fer-mor-y**, s. [Fr. *enfermerie*; Sp. *enfermeria*; Port. *enfermaria*; Ital. *infermeria*, from Low Lat. *infirmaria*, from Lat. *infirmus*=weak, sickly.] An infirmary.

fēr'-mē-tūre, s. [Fr.=a stopper.] A breech-closing device, for small-arm or cannon.

***fēr'-mīl-lēt**, s. [Old Fr., dimin. of *fermeil*=a clasp, from *fermer*=to make fast or firm.] A buckle, a clasp.

fērnn, ***ferne**, s. [A. S. *fearn*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; O. H. Ger. *farn*, *farn*; Ger. *farn*.]

1. Botany:

(1) *Gen.*: The Filical Alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens, with marginal or dorsal one-celled spore-cases, usually surrounded by an elastic ring; spores of only one kind. (*Lindley*.) Ferns are leafy plants, springing from a rhizome, which creeps below or on the surface of the ground, or rises into the air like the trunk of a tree. This trunk does not taper, but is of equal diameter at both ends. It is covered by a hard, cellular, fibrous rind; its wood, when any is present, consists of large, scalariform or dotted ducts; the veneration of the leaves is circinate, their venation often dichotomous. Reproductive organs, consisting of spore-cases, arising from the veins on the lower surface of the leaves or from their margins. The collection of seeds are called sori. Most ferns are comparatively small, while some tree-ferns reach seventy-five feet high. The closest affinities of ferns is with Lycopodiaceæ. Seventy-five genera and about 2,500 species are known. Lindley divided them into three orders: Ophioglossaceæ, Polypodiaceæ, and Danæaceæ (q. v.). The last-named order is now generally called Marattiaceæ (q. v.). The three are thus distinguished: Ophioglossaceæ have the fructifications marginal, on rachiform fronds; Marattiaceæ have the fructifications dorsal on flat leafy fronds; Polypodiaceæ have the spore-cases not valvate, rarely somewhat two-valved vertically. The last has jointed spore-cases, the first two have none.

(2) *Spec.*: The order Polypodiaceæ. It contains all the Filical Alliance, with the exception of a few abnormal genera.

2. *Palæobot.*: The fronds of ferns or their impressions are frequently met with, and in a beautiful state of preservation. In some cases even the form of the sori has been preserved. Ferns are known from about the middle of the Silurian period. They became more numerous during the Devonian period; tree-ferns (*Psaronius* and *Cyclopteris*) appearing among the rest. Ferns are quite a notable feature of Carboniferous vegetation. There are both herbaceous and tree-ferns. The genera of the former are numerous. The most important are *Sphenopteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Neuropteris*, *Cyclopteris*, &c. The ferns of the Permian system are less numerous; they generally resemble those of the Carboniferous. Ferns abound again in the Oolitic rocks, after which they lose their relative importance as plants of higher organization multiply.

3. *Pharm.*: *Filix mas*, Male Fern, the dried rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas*. It should be collected in summer. It is of a greenish-brown color externally, yellow within; the taste is at first sweet, then bitter; the powder is yellowish-green. It is used to form *Extractum filicis liquidum*, fern in fine powder two pounds extracted with eighty fluid ounces of ether. It is anthelmintic, and is employed to expel tapeworms.

fern-bracken, s.

Bot.: *Nephrodium filix mas*.

fern-owl, s.

Zoöl.: The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

fern-seed, s. The seeds or spores of ferns; these were in former times supposed to possess supernatural virtues or powers, such as rendering a person invisible.

fern-shaw, s. Fern-brake or fern-thicket. (*Browning*: *Flight of the Duchess*.)

***fērne**, a. & adv. [A. S. *fyrn*; O. Sax. *fern*, *forn*, *furn*; O. H. Ger. *firni*; Goth. *fairnis*.]

A. As adj.: Former, past.

"Farewel al the snowgh of ferne yere."
Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, v. 1, 176.

B. As adv.: Formerly, before.

"The kyndnesse that myn evercrystene
Kiddle me fernyere."—P. *Plowman*, 3, 353.

fērnn'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *fern*; -*ery*.] A place where ferns are artificially grown.

fērnn'-münd, s. [Eng. *fern*, and Lat. *osmunda*.] A fern, *Osmunda regalis*. (*Markham in Nares*; *Britten & Holland*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



Fern.

1. Filix Mas. 2. Pair of Pinnules.

fěrn'-tī-cle, **farn-tic-kle**, ***fern-tyk-ylle**, s. [Eng. *fern*, and *tickle*.] A spot on the skin resembling the seed of a fern; a freckle.

fěrn'-ŷ, **fern-ie**, a. [Eng. *fern*; -y.]

1. Full of, or overgrown with ferns.

2. Resembling or having the characteristics of fern.

***fě-rōç'-ī-ent**, s. [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce.] Fierce, ferocious.

fě-rōç'-ī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*) = to make.] To make fierce or ferocious.

fě-rō'-ci-ous, a. [Fr. *féroce*, from Latin *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*); Ital. *feroce*; Sp. & Port. *feroz*.]

1. Fierce, savage, wild, ravenous.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity.

3. Infuriated.

fě-rō'-ci-ous-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ferocious*; -ly.] In a ferocious or savage manner; with ferocity.

fě-rō'-ci-ous-něss, s. [Eng. *ferocious*; -ness.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocity; savage fierceness.

fě-rōç'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *féroçité*, from Lat. *ferocitas*, from *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce, from *ferus* = wild.] The state of being ferocious; savageness, fierceness, wildness, fury.

"No kindness will tame the sullen ferocity of a priesthood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ferocious*, *fierce*, and *savage*: "*Ferocity* marks the untamed character of a cruel disposition: *fierceness* has a greater mixture of pride and anger in it, the word *fiers* in French being taken for haughtiness: *savageness* marks a more permanent, but not so violent a sentiment of either cruelty or anger as the two former. *Ferocity* and *fierceness* are in common applied to the brutes, to designate their natural tempers: *savage* is mostly employed to designate the natural temper of man, when uncontrolled by the force of reason and a sense of religion. In an extended application of these terms, they bear the same relation to each other: the countenance may be either *ferocious*, *fierce*, or *savage*, according to circumstances. A robber who spends his life in the act of unlawfully shedding blood acquires a *ferocity* of countenance: a soldier who follows a predatory and desultory mode of warfare betrays the licentiousness of his calling and his undisciplined temper in the *fierceness* of his countenance; the tyrant whose enjoyment consists in inflicting misery on his dependents or subjects evinces the *savageness* of his temper by the *savage* joy with which he witnesses their groans and tortures." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fě-rō'-nī-ā, s. [See def. 1.]

1. *Roman Myth.*: A goddess, commonly ranked among the rural divinities, and worshiped with great solemnity both by the Sabines and the Latins, but more especially by the former.

2. *Astronomy*: An asteroid, the seventy-second found. It was discovered by Peters, on Jan. 9, 1862.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of Aurantiaceæ (Citronworts), the order to which the orange belongs. The single species is the Wood-apple or Elephant-apple (*Feronia elephantum*). It is a large and handsome tree, with pinnate leaves, and a large gray fruit with a very hard rind. It grows in India, where the native practitioners consider the young leaves, which when bruised have a smell like anise, stomachic and carminative.

4. *Entom.*: A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the section Pentamera, and family Carabidæ.

fě-r'-ōsh, s. [Hind *furash*.] An Indian servant in charge of tents, furniture, &c. He is expected to sweep the ground and spread carpets (Jaffur Shurreef & Herklots.)

***fě-r'-oūs**, a. [Lat. *ferus*.] Wild, savage.

fě-r'-ran-dine, s. & a. [Fr.]

A. *Assubstantive*:

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and other materials. It probably resembled poplin.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the stuff described in A. (Pepys: *Diary*, Jan. 23, 1662-3.)

fě-rā'-ra, a. [For etym. see def.]

Old Armor: A broadsword of especial excellence, named after Andrea Ferrara, a famous swordsmith. [Andrea Ferrara: The same as FERRARA (q. v.).]

fě-rār'-ī-ā, s. [Named after J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. They belong to the natural order Iridacæ.

***fě-r'-ra-rŷ**, s. [Eng. *ferrum* = iron.] [FARRIERY.] The art of working in iron. (Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi.)

fě-r'-rāte, s. [Eng. *ferrum*]; suff. -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: A salt of ferric acid, H_2FeO_4 . The free acid has not been obtained. When a mixture of

four parts of dry potassium nitrate and one part of pure ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , is heated to full redness for an hour in a covered crucible, and the resulting brown mass treated with ice-cold water, a deep violet-red colored solution of potassium ferrate, K_2FeO_4 , is obtained. Potassium ferrate is also prepared by passing chlorine gas through a strong solution of potassium hydrate in which recently precipitated ferric oxide is suspended. The potassium ferrate is precipitated as a black powder, which may be drained on a porous tile. A solution of potassium ferrate decomposes, oxygen being liberated, and hydrated ferric oxide is precipitated. Ferrate of barium, $BaFeO_4$, is obtained by adding $BaCl_2$, barium chloride, to a solution of the potassium salt. It is a deep crimson-colored powder, and is a stable compound. Organic matter decomposes a solution of potassium ferrate.

***ferre**, a. [FAR.] Further, farther.

***fě-r'-rě-an**, a. [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum* = iron.] Of or pertaining to iron; of the nature of iron; made of iron.

***fě-r'-rě-oūs**, a. [Lat. *ferreus*.] The same as FERREAN (q. v.).

***fer-rest**, a. & adv. [FARTHEST.]

fě-r'-rět (1), s. [Fr. *furet*, from Low Lat. *furetus*, *furectus*, the origin of which is doubtful, being derived by some from Lat. *fur* = a thief, by others from Bret. *fūr* = wise; Wel. *ffur* = wise, crafty; *ffured* = a crafty one, a ferret; Gael. & Ir. *fired*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: *Putorius furo*, a domesticated variety of the genus *Putorius*. It is of African origin, and is unable to endure great cold. It is about fourteen inches in length, the fur of a pale yellow color, and the eyes pink. Ferrets are much used, both in this country and Europe, for killing rats and driving rabbits out of their holes.

2. *Glass Manuf.*: An iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted matter.

fě-r'-rět (2), s. [Fr. *fleuret*.] A kind of narrow tape made of cotton, wool, or silk.

fě-r'-rět, v. t. & i. [FERRET (1), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To drive out of a hole or retreat, as a ferret does a rabbit.

"The archbishop had ferreted him out of all his holds."—Heylin: *Hist. Presb.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To drive out of any retreat or lurking-place.

"Let's in and ferret out these cheating rake-hells."

Cartwright: *Ordinary*, v. 4.

2. To find out, to discover, to search out by secret or cunning means; followed by *out*; as, to *ferret out* a secret.

"The War Office here is slowly but surely ferreting out the ramifications of the recent military conspiracy."—London Daily Telegraph.

B. *Intrans.*: To hunt after rabbits, &c., with a ferret.

fě-r'-rět-ěr, s. [Eng. *ferret* (v.); -er.] One who ferrets or hunts out a person or thing which is hidden or secret.

fě-r'-rět-tō, s. [Ital., dimin. of *ferro* = Lat. *ferum* = iron.]

Glass Manuf.: A preparation of copper employed in glass-coloring. It is made by placing thin sheets of copper, interstratified with powdered brimstone, in a crucible which is luted tight and exposed to the heat of a blast-furnace for about two hours; when cool, the copper is found to be calcined so as to be readily crumbled between the fingers; it is then pulverized and sifted for use. A superior article to the foregoing is prepared by using vitriol instead of brimstone, and exposing the crucible to the heat of the glass furnace for three days. The old vitriol is then replaced by fresh, and the heating operation repeated six times.

fě-r'-rī-age (age as īg), ***fer-i-age**, ***fer-ry-age**, subst. [Eng. *ferry*; -age.] The price, sum, or fare paid for conveyance in a ferry.

"Physic, journeying, *feriage*, carriage, &c."—Strype: *Life of Parker*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

fě-r'-rīc, a. [Lat. *ferrum* = iron; suff. -ic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to iron; extracted from iron.

2. *Chem.*: Having iron in its composition. Each molecule contains two atoms of iron, united to each other by one bond.

ferric acetate, s.

Chem.: A dark-red, uncrystallizable liquid; when boiled, a basic acetate is precipitated.

ferric arsenate, s.

Pharmacy: $Fe_3As_2O_8$, *Ferri arsenias*. A green, amorphous, insoluble powder, obtained by precipitating a mixed solution of four parts of arseniate of sodium with three parts of sodium acetate, by a solution of nine parts ferrous sulphate. It has the same medicinal properties as arsenic.

ferric chloride, s.

1. *Chem.*: Fe_2Cl_6 , sesquichloride of iron. It is obtained in brilliant red-brown scales when chlorine gas is passed over red-hot iron. It is very deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms double salts with potassium chloride, and with ammonium chloride. It is obtained in a hydrated condition by dissolving ferric oxide in hydrochloric acid. A solution of ferric chloride dissolves a large quantity of freshly precipitated ferric hydrate, the solution becoming darker in color. The dilute solution is decomposed by heat into hydrochloric acid and colloidal ferric oxide, which remains in solution. Ferric chloride is reduced to ferrous chloride by sulphur dioxide, stannous chloride, metallic zinc, and by sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Ferric chloride is a disinfectant. Ferric chloride gives a red color with acetates, sulphocyanates, meconates, also with diamidophenol. A blue color with ferrocyanide of potassium, and characteristic reactions with phenol, &c.

2. *Pharm.*: Ferric chloride, *Ferri perchloridi liquor fortior*, strong solution of perchloride of iron. Prepared by dissolving iron wire in hydrochloric acid, and then evaporating the solution with nitric acid; it should contain 15.62 grains of Fe_2O_3 in a fluid drachm. It is used in the form of *Liquor ferri perchloridi*, solution of perchloride of iron, and *Tinctura ferri perchloridi*. These contain one part of the strong solution to three parts of water, or alcohol. They are powerful astringents, and blood restorers. A piece of blotting paper, moistened with strong solution of ferric chloride, is very useful to stop bleeding from a slight cut.

ferric nitrate, s.

Chem.: $Fe_2(NO_3)_6$, pernitrate of iron. Obtained by dissolving iron wire in nitric acid, specific gravity 1.3, and then adding to the solution a quart of stronger acid, specific gravity 1.43, when the salt separates out in colorless prismatic crystals, containing either six or nine molecules of water. Ferric nitrate is soluble in alcohol, and in water. The solution of ferric nitrate is red-brown in color, and dissolves hydrated ferric oxide, forming a basic nitrate. Ferric nitrate is used in dyeing and in pharmacy under the name of *Ferri pernitratiss liquor*, as a powerful astringent tonic in cases of diarrhoea.

ferric oxide, s.

1. *Chem.*: Fe_2O_3 , peroxide of iron, sesquioxide of iron, red oxide of iron, rouge, colcothar. It occurs in nature, as red hematite, specular iron ore, and is obtained by heating, $FeSO_4$, ferrous sulphate in the preparation of sulphuric acid. It is a red powder, nearly insoluble in acids; it is used as a pigment, and to give an orange or purple color to glass and porcelain, according to temperature. Ferric oxide is not magnetic, and is unaltered by heat. It is used to polish glass, and then finely divided by jewelers under the name of rouge. The hydrated sesquioxide is obtained in a bulky brown precipitate by precipitating ferric chloride by ammonia; soda or potash must not be used, as the oxide retains a large quantity of these substances. The hydrate occurs native, as brown hematite. Hydrated ferric oxide is soluble in acids forming ferric salts; these solutions dissolve excess of the oxide, which is afterward precipitated as a basic salt. The hydrated oxide is used to remove H_2S from coal gas, and as a mordant in dyeing. It is reduced by organic matter, but is reoxidized in the air. Ferric oxide unites with ferrous oxide to form magnetic oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot FeO$, or Fe_3O_4 . [MAGNETIC IRON OXIDE.]

2. *Pharm.*: *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*, hydrated peroxide of iron. Obtained by drying the moist peroxide of iron at $212^\circ F.$, and then reducing it to powder. It is used in the preparation of *Emplastrum ferri*, chalybeate plaster. Ferric oxide is a non-irritating preparation of iron: it is given internally in cases of neuralgia. *Ferri peroxidum humidum*, moist peroxide of iron. Obtained by precipitating persulphates of iron with soda, collecting on a calico filter, and keeping in a covered vessel; it contains about 86 per cent. of uncombined water. It is used as an antidote in cases of arsenical poisoning: it converts the arsenious acid into insoluble arsenate of iron.

ferric sulphate, s.

Chem.: $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, persulphate of iron, sesquisulphate of iron. Obtained as a yellowish-brown deliquescent mass readily soluble in water. It forms basic salts, with excess of the ferric hydrate. Obtained by oxidizing ferrous sulphate with nitric acid, and adding sulphuric acid. Or by dissolving ferric hydrate in sulphuric acid. It forms alums, in which aluminium is replaced by iron. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 24H_2O$. This salt is used in dyeing. It is insoluble in alcohol.

¶ *Ferric salts* are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions, but are reduced to ferrous salts with separation of sulphur. Ferric salts give a red precipitate with caustic alkalies and ammonia; ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of

ferrous sulphide and sulphur. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a deep blue precipitate; potassium ferricyanide gives no precipitate; and sulphocyanate of potassium (KCNS) gives a blood-red color with ferric salts, which is not destroyed by HCl, but is decolorized by the addition of HgCl_2 .

fēr-rī-cāl'-cīte, s. [FERROCALCITE.]

fēr-rī-cy'-ān'-īc, s. [Eng. *ferric*], and *cyanic* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.

ferricyanic acid, s.

Chem.: [FERRICYANIDE OF HYDROGEN.]

fēr-rī-cy'-ān'-īde, s. [Eng. *ferric*], and *cyanide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydro-ferricyanic acid. Ferricyanides are formed by the action of oxidizing agents on ferrocyanides. The ferricyanides of ammonia, sodium, potassium, and of the alkaline earth-metals are soluble, the other ferricyanides are mostly insoluble, and have characteristic colors, so that ferricyanide of potassium is used as a test for metals, giving a deep blue color with ferrous salts, an orange color with zinc salts, a yellowish-green with cupric salts. The most important salt is ferricyanide of potassium (q. v.).

ferricyanide of hydrogen:

Chem.: Hydroferricyanic acid, ferricyanic acid, hydrogen ferricyanide, $\text{H}_6(\text{Fe}_2\text{vi}(\text{CN})_{12})$. It is obtained as a reddish-brown liquid by decomposing lead ferricyanide with dilute sulphuric acid. The solution is acid, and is decomposed by boiling.

ferricyanide of potassium, s.

Chem.: $\text{K}_6(\text{Fe}_2\text{vi}(\text{CN})_{12})$. Red prussiate of potash. It is prepared by slowly passing chlorine gas, with agitation, into a cold solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, till a drop of the solution no longer gives a precipitate with ferric chloride. The solution is then concentrated and allowed to crystallize; the salt is purified by recrystallization. It forms ruby-red anhydrous prismatic crystals, which are soluble in four parts of cold water; they are very slightly soluble in alcohol. The crystals burn and give off sparks in the flame of a candle; they detonate when heated with potassium nitrate. Excess of chlorine decomposes the salt, chloride of cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid being formed and the solution deposits Prussian green, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CN})_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. With solutions of ferrous salts it precipitates a deep blue ferrous ferricyanide, $\text{Fe}'_3(\text{Fe}_2\text{vi}(\text{CN})_{12})$, which is used as a pigment under the name of Turnbull's blue. Ferricyanide of potassium is reduced to ferrocyanide of potassium by the action of sulphuric acid and by sulphites, and by boiling a solution of it, rendered alkaline by potash, with the hydrates of lead, protoxides, manganous oxide, the oxides being converted into higher oxides; it is also reduced by stannous chloride, and by many organic substances. Ferricyanide of potassium in an alkaline solution oxidizes sugar, gum, starch, and cellulose into carbonic acid and water. Ferricyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent and in dyeing.

fēr-rī-cy'-ān'-ō-gēn, s. [Eng. *ferric*], and *cyanogen* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A hexatomic radical contained in ferricyanides, having the formula $(\text{Fe}_2(\text{CN})_{12})^{\text{vi}}$, also written $(\text{Fe}_2^{\text{vi}}\text{Cy}_{12})^{\text{vi}}$; but this formula is often for convenience divided by two; hence, ferricyanide of potassium is written $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, instead of $\text{K}_6\text{Fe}_2(\text{CN})_{12}$. This radical is also expressed by the sign (Cfdy).

***fēr-rī-ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *ferry*; -er.] A ferryman.

†fēr-rīf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *ferrum*=iron, *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing iron.

ferriferous rocks, s. pl.

Geol.: Rocks which contain iron ore, if they do not even mainly consist of it. The bands of clay ironstone of the Carboniferous age are of this character; very thick beds of ferriferous rocks also occur in the Lias of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in the inferior Oolite of Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, and in the Neocomian beds, Lincolnshire, England.

fēr-rīl-īte, s. [Lat. *ferrum*=iron, and Eng. suff. -ite=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A variety of trap-rock containing iron in the state of an oxide.

***fēr-rī-vōr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *ferrum*=iron, *voro*=to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Eating iron.

"This poor creature was really ferrivorous."—*Southey*: *Doctor*, ch. cxviii.

fēr-rō-, pref. [Lat. *ferrum*=iron.]

Chem.: A prefix used to denote derivation from iron.

fēr-rō-cāl'-cīte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *calcite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of calcite containing carbonate of iron, and turning brown on exposure.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fēr-rō-cō'-bāl-tīte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cobaltite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of cobaltite.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān'-āte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanite* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name formerly given to Ferrocyanide.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān'-īc, a. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanic* (q. v.).]

Chem.: (See the compound.)

ferrocyanic acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{H}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, or H_4Cfy . Hydroferrocyanic acid, ferrocyanide of hydrogen, ferro-prussic acid. It is obtained by adding to a cold saturated aqueous solution of ferrocyanide of potassium an equal volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid, washing the precipitate with hydrochloric acid, drying on a porous brick, and then dissolving in alcohol and precipitating with ether; or by decomposing ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid, or ferrocyanides of lead or copper with sulphuretted hydrogen. Ferrocyanic acid is a colorless crystalline mass easily soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. It is tetratomic; it has an acid reaction, reddens litmus, and decomposes many metallic salts, yielding ferrocyanides. When an aqueous solution of ferrocyanic acid is heated, it gives off hydrocyanic acid, and deposits Prussian blue.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān'-īde, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid, ferro-prussiate. The ferrocyanides of ammonium, sodium, potassium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium are soluble. Cupric ferrocyanide is a reddish-brown powder; ferric ferrocyanide is blue, Prussian blue; nickel and cobalt ferrocyanides are green; the ferrocyanides of silver, lead, zinc, and manganese are white insoluble powders. By the action of oxidizing agents ferrocyanides are converted into ferricyanides; by the action of nitric acid into nitro-prussides. When heated ferrocyanides are decomposed into cyanide of iron and cyanide of the other metal, the cyanide of iron being further converted into iron and carbon, and nitrogen is given off; the other cyanide remains either unaltered, as cyanide of potassium, or the metal is reduced and nitrogen given off. The presence of iron in ferrocyanides cannot be detected by the addition of caustic alkalies, nor by ammonium sulphide. The following are the chief ferrocyanides:

ferrocyanide of barium, s.

Chem.: $\text{Ba}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$. Obtained by the action of ferrous sulphate on cyanide of barium, which can be obtained by passing a current of air over an ignited mixture of charcoal and barium carbonate. Barium ferrocyanide can also be obtained by boiling Prussian blue with baryta water. It forms small, yellow, anhydrous, monoclinic prisms, which dissolve in 584 parts of cold and 116 parts of boiling water.

ferrocyanide of hydrogen, s.

Chem.: [FERROCYNIC ACID.]

ferrocyanide of iron, s.

Chemistry: Prussian blue, $\text{Fe}_7(\text{CN})_{18} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $2\text{Fe}_3^{\text{vi}}(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6)_3 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is best obtained by adding potassium ferrocyanide to ferric chloride, $3\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 2\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 = 12\text{KCl} + \text{Fe}_7(\text{CN})_{18}$. Another method is practiced by adding potassium cyanide to a mixture of both the ferrous and the ferric salts, $18\text{KCN} + 3\text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 = 18\text{KCl} + \text{Fe}_7(\text{CN})_{18}$. This last reaction is Scheele's test for hydrocyanic acid. But Prussian blue is made on a large scale by adding ferrous sulphate to ferrocyanide of potassium, and allowing the white precipitate of $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{CN})_6$ to oxidize by contact with the air, or by treatment with chlorine. Ferric ferrocyanide dries into a hard brittle mass with a copper-red luster like indigo. It is very hygroscopic. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but soluble in oxalic acid, forming a deep blue liquid, which, when thickened with gum, can be used for blue ink. Boiled with water and mercuric oxide, it yields mercuric cyanide and ferric oxide. Heated in contact with the air, it burns like tinder and leaves oxide of iron. Soluble Prussian blue is prepared by adding excess of ferrocyanide of potassium to ferric chloride. Pure Prussian blue is called Paris blue; impure, containing alumina, is called mineral blue. Prussian blue is often adulterated with alumina, chalk, gypsum, and starch. It is used as a pigment, and also to dye wool, cotton, and silk.

ferrocyanide of potassium, s.

Chem.: $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, yellow prussiate of potash. Ferroprussiate of potash. Obtained by boiling Prussian blue with an aqueous solution of caustic potash. By digesting precipitated ferrous cyanide with an aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, or any soluble ferrous salt, with aqueous cyanide of potassium. On a large scale it is prepared by

melting animal matter containing nitrogen with carbonate of potassium and iron filings. The carbonate of potash is first fused in large covered iron pots heated to bright redness, and then the iron and animal matter are added gradually, large quantities of gases being evolved. The mixture is then heated till the reaction is finished. The fused mass, when cold, is broken into small pieces, thrown into water, well stirred, and heated quickly to 80° or 90°. The impure cyanide of potassium is thus converted into ferrocyanide of potassium, and the solution evaporated; the salt is purified by recrystallization. The ferrocyanide has been shown by Liebig to be formed by the lixiviation, and not during the fusion. Ferrocyanide of potassium crystallizes in large, transparent, yellow, tetragonal crystals, containing three molecules of water. Soluble in four parts of cold and in two parts of boiling water; it is insoluble in alcohol. Heated with carbonate of potassium, it is converted into cyanide and cyanate of potassium, and metallic iron separates out. Ferrocyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent, and for the preparation of Prussian blue. By the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into ferricyanide of potassium. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, it gives off carbon monoxide, and is converted into ammonium, ferrous, and potassium sulphates. Heated with dilute sulphuric acid, it gives off hydrocyanic acid; heated with ammonium chloride, it gives off ammonium cyanide.

fēr-rō-cy'-ān'-ō-gēn, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanogen* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A tetratomic radical contained in ferrocyanides, having the formula $(\text{Fe}'(\text{CN})_6)^{\text{iv}}$, also written $(\text{FeCy}_6)^{\text{iv}}$ and Cfyiv .

***fēr-rō-cy'-ān'-ū-rōt**, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanuret*.]

Chem.: A name formerly given to ferrocyanides.

***fer-rom**, ***fer-rome**, ***fer-rum**, a. [FAR.] Strange, foreign.

¶ **Oferrom*, **o ferrum*, **on ferrum*. From afar; at a distance.

"He saw the toun o ferrum lien."—*Minot*, p. 29.

fēr-rō-prūs'-sī-āte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *prussiate* (q. v.).] [FERROCYNIDE.]

fēr-rō-prūs'-sīc, a. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *prussic* (q. v.).] [FERROCYNIDE.]

fēr-rō-sil'-ī-cāte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *silicate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: [SILICATE OF IRON.]

fēr-rō-sī-līc'-īc, a. [Prefix *ferro-*, and Eng. *silicic* (q. v.).]

fēr-rō-sō-fēr'-rīc, a. [As if from a Lat. *ferrus*, from *ferrum*=iron, and Eng. *ferric* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Ferrosoferric oxide, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{FeO}$, or Fe_3O_4 , occurs naturally as black magnetic oxide of iron, and can be obtained by burning iron in oxygen, or by passing steam over iron filings, or heating iron in carbonic acid gas, or by heating ferrous sulphate with calcium chloride in a crucible. Ferrosoferric oxide crystallizes in regular octahedra or tetrahedra, and is magnetic. When heated in a stream of hydrogen, it is reduced to metallic iron; it is also reduced by heating it with coke, or with carbon monoxide. It is soluble in acids, forming a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts. Ferrosoferric hydrate can be formed when ferric sulphate and ferrous sulphate are dissolved in water, precipitated by ammonia, and then boiled till the precipitate becomes granular and black. It is also magnetic.

fēr-rō-tān'-tā-līte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *tantalite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of tantalite (q. v.).

fēr-rō-tī'-tān-īte, s. [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *titanite* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as SCHORLOMITE (q. v.).

fēr-rō-tȳpe, s. [Lat. *ferrum*=iron, and Eng. *type* (q. v.).]

Photography:

1. A process, so named by Hunt, which derives its name from the material of the plate (iron) on which it is taken. Plates of sheet-iron are covered with a surface of black Japan varnish. This is immersed in collodion, and after a time in the silver solution. It is then placed in the holder and exposed in the camera.

2. A photograph taken by the process described under 1.

fēr-roūs, a. [Lat. *ferr(um)*=iron; Eng. suff. -ous.]

Chem.: Having a considerable quantity of iron in its composition. Each molecule of a ferrous compound probably contains two atoms of iron united to each other by two bonds= $\text{Fe}=\text{Fe}=\text{}$, if iron be regarded as tetrad in ferrous compounds, but the formulæ are generally written so as to contain only one atom of iron, as ferrous oxide FeO , instead of Fe_2O_2 , and ferrous chloride FeCl_2 , instead of Fe_2Cl_4 .

ferrous carbonate, s.

1. *Chem.*: FeCO_3 . Protocarbonate of iron. It occurs native as spatose iron ore, and in an impure state of clay ironstone in the carboniferous series. When heated in a closed vessel $3\text{FeCO}_3 = 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}$ and Fe_2O_3 , black magnetic oxide of iron is formed. Hydrated ferrous carbonate is obtained as a whitish-green precipitate. When a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with an alkaline carbonate, it absorbs oxygen from the air and loses carbonic acid, and is converted into hydrated ferric oxide. Ferrous carbonate occurs in chalybeate springs, being held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid present.

2. *Pharm.*: Carbonate of iron obtained by decomposing a solution of sulphate of iron by carbonate of ammonia, and rubbing the precipitate with sugar, and drying at 212°Fahr . It is called *Ferri carbonas saccharata*. It is used in *Mistura ferri composita* and in *Pilula ferri carbonatis*. It is not astringent, and restores the blood.

ferrous chloride, s.

Chem.: FeCl_2 or Fe_2Cl_4 . Protochloride of iron. Obtained anhydrous in white crystalline, deliquescent scales by passing chlorine over excess of red-hot metallic iron, or by reducing ferric chloride by heating it in a current of hydrogen. It absorbs ammonia gas. Hydrated ferrous chloride, $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is obtained in bluish-green monoclinic crystals by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid, and concentrating the solution. Ferrous chloride is very soluble in water. It also dissolves in alcohol. Ferrous chloride unites with ammonium chloride, forming a double salt, $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Ferrous chloride oxidizes in the air.

ferrous iodide, s.

1. *Chem.*: FeI_2 . Proto-iodide of iron. Obtained by digesting iodine with water and iron wire. It forms a pale-green solution which, when evaporated, deposits green deliquescent crystals of $\text{FeI}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Its solution decomposes into free iodine and peroxide of iron, but if iron wire be kept in the solution, the strength remains the same, as the iodine set free again dissolves iron.

2. *Pharm.*: Ferrous iodide. *Ferri iodidum* is used to prepare *Syrupus ferri iodidi*, syrup of iodide of iron, which does not so readily decompose as the solution of ferrous iodide, and in *Pilula ferri iodidi*. Iodide of iron possesses the properties of iron and of iodine. It is used in scrofulous diseases.

ferrous nitrate, s.

Chem.: $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. Can be obtained by mixing barium nitrate with ferrous sulphate $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{FeSO}_4 = \text{BaSO}_4 + \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, or by dissolving iron monosulphide in cold dilute nitric acid. When evaporated in vacuo over sulphuric acid it crystallizes in pale-green deliquescent crystals, which, when heated, evolve nitric oxide and yield a basic ferric nitrate. Ferrous nitrate is used in dyeing.

ferrous oxide, s.

Chem.: FeO . Protoxide of iron, obtained as a black powder by heating iron in carbon dioxide, $\text{Fe} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{FeO} + \text{CO}$. It takes fire when heated in the air, forming ferric oxide. The hydrate of ferrous oxide, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$, ferrous hydrate, is obtained as a white precipitate when a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with a solution of caustic potash, both perfectly free from air. If boiled in a vessel free from oxygen it loses its water of hydration, becoming black. Ferrous hydrate rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air, the color changing from white to green and then to red brown, owing to the formation of ferric hydrate. Ferrous hydrate is slightly soluble in a solution of ammonia.

ferrous sulphate, s.

1. *Chem.*: $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Protosulphate of iron, green vitriol, iron vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron. Ferrous sulphate is obtained pure by dissolving iron wire in pure dilute sulphuric acid, also when ferrous sulphide is acted upon with dilute sulphuric acid in the preparation of sulphide of hydrogen, H_2S . On evaporating the ferrous sulphate separates out in transparent and bluish-green rhomboidal crystals, which effloresce in dry air; in moist air they become coated with a brown crust of ferric sulphate. Ferrous sulphate is insoluble in alcohol, and soluble in twice its weight of cold water. The salt loses six molecules of water at 100° and retains the other molecule till it is heated to 300° . At red heat it is decomposed, yielding Nordhausen sulphuric acid and ferric oxide. A solution of ferrous sulphate gradually absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, but can be kept by placing iron wire in the solution. It absorbs dioxide and trioxide of nitrogen, forming a dark brown liquid which rapidly absorbs oxygen. Ferrous sulphate forms double salts with the alkaline sulphates, as $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. These salts are used to determine the strength of permanganate and bichromate solutions employed in volumetrical analysis. Ferrous sulphate is used as a black dye in combination with vegetable astringent matters.

Large quantities of ferrous sulphate are obtained by exposing to the action of air and moisture iron pyrites, FeS_2 , which is decomposed into FeSO_4 and H_2SO_4 ; the latter acting on the clay forms aluminous sulphate.

2. *Pharm.*: Ferrous sulphate, *Ferri sulphas*, used in the preparation of *Mist. ferri comp.* Ferrous sulphate is a powerful astringent. Granulated sulphate of iron, *Ferri sulphas granulata*, is prepared by pouring a hot solution of ferrous sulphate into rectified spirit, and stirring the mixture, so that the salt shall separate in minute granular crystals.

ferrous sulphide, s.

Chem.: FeS . Sulphide of iron. Obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible a mixture of five parts of sulphur with eight parts of iron filings. Also by rubbing a red-hot bar of iron with roll sulphur. Ferrous sulphide is a black, brittle substance, and is used in the laboratory as a source of sulphuretted hydrogen, H_2S , that gas being liberated by the action of dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on FeS . Hydrated ferrous sulphide is precipitated when ammonium sulphide is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. This precipitate absorbs oxygen rapidly from the air, and is converted into sulphur and hydrated ferric oxide.

¶ *Ferrous salts* are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions. They give a white precipitate of ferrous hydrate with caustic alkalies and ammonia, which quickly oxidizes. Carbonates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium precipitate white ferrous carbonate, which quickly becomes red-brown. Ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of ferrous sulphide. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a pale bluish-white precipitate, which darkens in color on exposure to the air. Potassium ferricyanide gives a deep-blue precipitate.

fēr-rū'-gīn-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *ferrugineus*, *ferruginus*, from *ferrugo* (genit. *ferruginis*)=rust of iron; *ferrum*=iron.] Having the properties or color of rusty iron.

fēr-rū'-gīn-ōus, fēr-rū'-gīn'-ē-ōus, a. [Lat. *ferrugineus*, *ferruginus*, from *ferrugo*; Fr. *ferrugineux*; Ital. *ferruginoso*.]

1. Containing particles of iron; partaking of the nature of iron.

2. Of the color of iron rust or oxide of iron.

ferruginous-springs, s. pl.

Geol.: Springs with much more than the normal amount of iron in their composition. They have a partly milky partly ochereous hue where the water stagnates, and cement the loose stones to which they have access. For instance, a ferruginous spring which rises on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, between Pittenweem and St. Monance, cements the pebbles of the beach into a conglomerate as hard as that of the Old Red Sandstone.

ferruginous-water, s. [CHALYBEATE.]

fēr-rū'-gō, s. [Lat.=iron rust.]

Bot.: A disease in plants commonly called RUST (q. v.).

fēr-rūle, *ver-ril, s. [O. Fr. *virole*, from Low Lat. *virola*=a ring to bind anything; Lat. *virola*=a little bracelet, dimin. of *viria*=a bracelet or armlet; *vireo*=to weave or plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A metallic ring on the handle of a tool, the end of a stick, column, &c.

2. *Boilers*: A short tube or thimble made slightly conical, and used to fasten the tubes in the sheet-plates of steam-boilers. Except at the point, the ferrule is a little larger than the bore of the tube, and, when driven into it, expands the tube forcibly against the sides of the hole in the tube sheet, making a steam-tight joint. [TUBE-EXPANDER.]

fēr-rūm, s.

Chem.: Symbol, Feiv. A tetrad metallic element. [IRON.]

***fēr-rū'-mīn-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*, from *ferrumen* (genit. *ferruminis*)=cement, solder, from *ferrum*=iron.] To unite or solder, as metals.

***fēr-rū'-mīn-ā-tion, s.** [Latin *ferruminatio*, from *ferrumino*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*; Fr. *ferrumination*.] The act or process of soldering or uniting metals.

***fēr-rūre, s.** [Lat. *ferrum*=iron.] The shoeing of horses. (Ash.)

fēr-rŷ, *fer-i-en, *fer-y, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ferian*=to carry: causal form of *faran*=to go, to fare; cogn. with Icel. *ferja*=to carry, to ferry; Goth. *farjan*=to sail; Sw. *färja*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To carry, to bear, to convey.

"The kyng in his cortyn watz kaght by the heles,

Feryed out bi the feet."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanliness, 1,789.

2. To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water, in a boat, barge, &c.

"The rugged Charon fainted,
And asked a navy rather than a boat
To ferry over the sad world that came."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, i. 1.

***B. Intrans.**: To pass or be transported in a boat, &c., across a river, strait, or other narrow water.

"They ferry over this Lethæan shore."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 604.

ferry-bridge, s. A form of ferry-boat in which railway or other vehicles move on to the elevated deck, are transported across the water, and land on the other side. Tramways forming inclined approaches are adjustable to the requirements of different stages of water in the river, or states of the tide in estuaries.

ferry-railway, s. A railway, the track of which is laid on the bottom of the water-course, and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

fēr'-rŷ, s. [FERRY, v.]

1. A boat or vessel for carrying passengers or goods across a river, strait, or other narrow water; a ferry-boat.

2. The place or passage where a ferry-boat passes to carry passengers and goods across a river, &c.

fēr'-rŷ-boat, s. [Eng. *ferry*, and *boat*.] The same as FERRY, s., 1.

fēr'-rŷ-man, s. [Eng. *ferry*, and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire conveys passengers and goods across a river, strait, &c.

¶ For the difference between *ferryman* and *waterman*, see WATERMAN.

fers, a.** [FIERCE.]fers (1), s.** [VERSE.]

fers (2), s. [Pers. *pherz*=a general.] The queen in chess.

fēr'-tile, fēr'-tīle, a. [Fr., from Lat. *fertilis*, from *fero*=to bear, produce; Sp. & Port. *fertil*; Ital. *fertile*.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (either absolutely or followed by *of* or *in*):

1. Productive, fruitful, rich; producing food in abundance; prolific.

"Three tribes distinct possess her fertile lands."

Pitt: *Virgil*; *Æneid* x.

2. Having abundant resources; quick, ready, well-supplied or endowed.

"He becomes quick of observation and fertile of resource."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***3. Abundant, ample.**

"Good store of fertile sherris."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

*4. Bountiful, liberal. (*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

II. *Bot.*: Fruit-bearing; capable of producing fruit.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fertile*, *fruitful*, and *prolific*: "*Fertile* expresses in its proper sense the faculty of sending forth from itself that which is not of its own nature, and is peculiarly applicable to the ground which causes everything within itself to grow up. *Fruitful* expresses a state containing or possessing abundantly that which is of the same nature; it is, therefore, peculiarly applicable to trees, plants, vegetables, and whatever is said to bear fruit. *Prolific* expresses the faculty of generating; it conveys, therefore, the idea of what is creative, and is peculiarly applicable to animals. We may say that the ground is either *fertile* or *fruitful*, but not *prolific*: we may speak of a female of any species being *fruitful* and *prolific*, but not *fertile*; we may speak of nature as being *fruitful*, but neither *fertile* nor *prolific*. A country is *fertile* as it respects the quality of the soil; it is *fruitful* as it respects the abundance of its produce; it is possible, therefore, for a country to be *fruitful* by the industry of its inhabitants, which was not *fertile* by nature. . . . The lands in Egypt are rendered *fertile* by means of mud which they receive from the overflowing of the Nile: they consequently produce harvests more *fruitful* than in almost any other country. Among the Easterns, barrenness was reckoned a disgrace, and every woman was ambitious to be *fruitful*; there are some insects, particularly among the noxious tribes, which are so *prolific*, that they are not many hours in being before they begin to breed. In the figurative application they admit of a similar distinction. A man is *fertile* in expedients who readily contrives upon the spur of the occasion; he is *fruitful* in resources who has them ready at hand; his brain is *prolific* if it generates an abundance of new conceptions." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fēr'-tīle, v. t.** [FERTILE, a.] To make fertile; to fertilize.

fēr'-tīle-lŷ, *fer-til-y, adv. [Eng. *fertile*; -ly.] In a fertile or fruitful manner; fruitfully.

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

fēr'-tīl-ness, *s.* [English *fertile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fertile; fertility.

***fēr'-tīl'-ī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fertilitas*=fertility.] To make fertile or fruitful; to fertilize; to impregnate.

fēr'-tīl'-ī-tŷ, ***fer-tīl-i-tye**, *s.* [French *fertilité*, from Lat. *fertilitas*, from *fertilis*=fruitful; Sp. *fertilidad*; Ital. *fertilità*.]

1. The quality or state of being fertile, fruitful, or prolific; fruitfulness, fecundity, productiveness.

"Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other lands' fertility."
Byron: *Child Harold*, iv. 26.

2. Richness of invention; abundance of resources; readiness; quickness.

"The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention: the fertility in the fancy; and the accuracy in the expression."—Dryden: *Letter to Sir R. Howard*.

fēr'-tīl-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e)*; -ation.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of making fertile, fruitful, or productive.

2. The act of fecundating or impregnating; fecundation.

II. Bot.: The fecundation of a plant by the application of the pollen to the stigma. In some cases the pollen simply drops upon the stigma, which is called self-fertilization. In most instances, however, it is blown by the wind, or carried by bees, or moths, or such-like insects, from other flowers of the same species. This is what is termed cross-fertilization. Mr. Darwin found that twenty heads of Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*) left open to the visits of bees produced 2,290 seeds; the same number defended from the visit of bees did not yield even one seed.

"In many trees in which the organs of reproduction are in separate flowers (as hazel and willow) the leaves are not produced until fertilization has been effected."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 496.

fēr'-tīl-ize, *v. t.* [Fr. *fertiliser*; Sp. *fertilizar*; Ital. *fertilizzare*, from Lat. *fertilis*=fertile.]

1. To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to supply with the proper nourishment for plants; to make rich.

"Round the shady stones
A fertilizing moisture . . . gathers."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. To impregnate; to fecundate.

fēr'-tīl-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e)*; -er.] One who, or that which fertilizes; specif., a manure applied to land.

"When more is taken from the land than is given back, the purchase of extraneous fertilizers is the only resource."—Loudon: *Encycl. of Agriculture*.

fertilizer-mill, *s.* One in which the materials are ground to powder so as to be sown from a machine.

fertilizer-sower, *s.* A form of seeding-machine adapted to sow granulated manures, such as dry poudrette, the phosphates, bone-dust, lime, guano, &c. It sometimes forms a machine by itself, and sometimes is an attachment to a wheat-drill or a turnip-drill.

***fer-tre**, ***feer-tyr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fertere*, *fiertre*, from Lat. *feretrum*.] A feretory (q. v.).

***fer-tre**, *v. t.* [FERTEE, *s.*] To place in a feretory or shrine.

fēr'-u-lā, *s.* [Lat.=(1) an umbelliferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which fire was easily harbored; fennel-giant; (2) a rod or whip, because made of the stalks of (1); from *ferio*=to strike, from the stalks being used as rods.] [FERULE.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: A ferule; a rod.

II. Technically:

*1. Antiq.: The scepter of the emperors of the Eastern Empire.

2. Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and Persia. They have tall stalks filled with soft pith, and deeply-divided leaves, the segments being frequently linear. They yield a kind of gum-resin, which is employed as a stimulant in medicine. *F. communis*, giant-fennel, is a tall perennial, a native of Southern Europe, the stem of which often attains a height of eight to ten feet, and a diameter of two to three inches, having finely-divided compound leaves and umbels of yellow flowers. The stems are full of white pith, which, when dry, ignites like tinder, and is used in Sicily and other parts as such. When once ignited, it burns very slowly, and without injury to the tube of the stem. It is used for preserving and carrying fire from place to place. *F. dulce* is a variety of *F. communis*, differing in having the radical leaf-stalk swollen, thick, and becoming united, thus forming a kind of tube, which is used extensively in France and Italy as a culinary vegetable, under the name of *Firrocchio* or *Firrichio*. It may sometimes be met with in the vegetable

markets of London. *F. persica* yields asafetida, and from *F. orientalis* and *F. tingitana* a gum resin is procured, which very closely resembles, but is less powerful than, asafetida.

fēr'-u-lā'-cē-ōus, *a.* [Latin *ferulaceus*, from *ferula*; Fr. *ferulacé*.] Of or pertaining to canes or reeds; resembling ferula; having a stem like a reed or cane.

***fēr'-u-lar**, **fēr'-u-lēr**, *s.* [Latin *ferula*.] A ferule, a rod.

***fēr'-u-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *ferule*; -ary.] Pertaining to a rod.

fēr'-ūle (1), ***fēr'-u-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *ferula*=a rod; Fr. *ferule*; Ital. & Sp. *ferula*.] [FERULA.] A rod or cane used by a master to punish children in school; a piece of wood used for the same purpose.

fēr'-ūle (2), *s.*

1. A metallic cylinder or thimble placed around the handle of a knife or fork at the point of entrance of the tang of the blade to prevent the handle splitting.

"Will you have some of this?" said the fat boy, plunging into the pie up to the very ferules of the knife and fork."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. liv.

2. The metallic thimble or shoe with which a walking stick or staff is shod, or any similar contrivance used to bind the end of a rod.

fēr'-ūle, *v. t.* [FERULE (1), *s.*] To beat or punish with a ferule; to cane.

"I should be beeferuled for my faults."—Gosson: *Schools of Abuse*, p. 24.

fēr'-ūled, *a.* [Eng. *ferul(e)* (2), *s.*; -ed] Fitted or furnished with a ferule.

"He has his volunteer bodyguard of . . . fierce patriots, with feruled sticks."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, vol. iii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

fēr-rūl'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *ferula* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from plants of the genus *Ferula*.

ferulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. An acid existing in asafetida, extracted by precipitating the alcoholic solution with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid. It can be obtained synthetically by digesting sodium vanillin with sodium acetate and excess of acetic anhydride in an oil bath at 160° for four hours with an inverted condenser, treating the product with water, and dissolving the residue with ether; the ether solution is agitated with acid sodium sulphite to precipitate acetovanillin, and the residue left on evaporating the ether is boiled with alcoholic potash. Ferulic acid is soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, which melt at 169°. Its aqueous solution is colored yellow-brown by ferric chloride. When fused with caustic potash, it yields salts of acetic and proto-catechuic acids.

fēr'-ven-gŷ, ***fer-venge**, *s.* [Lat. *fervens*, pr. par. of *ferveo*=to boil.] [FERVENT.] The quality or state of being fervent; heat of mind, ardor, earnestness, eagerness, zeal, fervor.

"He desired the prayers of the Church, wherein he joined with great fervency and devotion."—Dr. Bridcock: *Lett. in Parl.*; *Hist. Charles II.* (an. 12).

fēr'-vent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fervens*, pr. par. of *ferveo*=to boil; Ital. & Port. *fervente*; Sp. *fervente*.]

*1. Hot, boiling, heated, glowing, very warm.

"For the fervent brennyng of the sonue."—Maundeville, p. 156.

*2. Hot in temper; vehement, excitable, excited.

"And thus the son the fervent sire addressed."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 4.

3. Ardent, earnest, eager, zealous, very warm, animated; full of ardor, zeal or fervor.

"Then, all at once, his thoughts turned round,
And fervent words a passage found."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

fēr'-vent-lŷ, ***fer-vent-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *fervent*; -ly.]

*1. With great heat; hotly, so as to burn.

"It continued so fervently hot that men roasted eggs in the sand."—Hakewill.

2. Eagerly, vehemently, hotly.

3. With ardor, zeal, or fervor; ardently, zealously, eagerly, warmly.

fēr'-vent-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fervent*; -ness.] Fervency, fervor, ardor, zeal.

fēr-vēs'-cent, *a.* [Lat. *fervescens*, pr. par. of *fervesco*, incept. of *ferveo*=to boil.] Growing or becoming hot.

fēr'-vid, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus*, from *ferveo*=to boil; Sp. & Ital. *fervido*.]

1. Burning; very hot, boiling.

"The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 301.

2. Heated, made hot.

"Then staid the fervid wheels."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 224.

3. Fervent, earnest, ardent, zealous.

"The fervid wishes, holy fires."
Parnell: *Happy Man*.

***fēr'-vid'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *fervid*; -ity.] Heat, fervency, fervor, fervidness.

fēr'-vid-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fervid*; -ly.] In a fervid or fervent manner; fervently, eagerly, ardently, zealously.

fēr'-vīd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fervid*; -ness.] Fervency, fervor, ardor, eagerness, zeal, warmth.

fēr'-vōr, **fēr'-vōūr**, ***fer-voure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *fervor*, *fervour*; Fr. *ferveur*, from Lat. *fervor*, from *ferveo*=to boil; Sp. & Port. *fervor*; Ital. *fervore*.]

*1. Heat, warmth.

"The fervor and the force of Indian skies."
Cowper: *Expostulation* 12.

2. Fervency of mind; ardor, zeal, earnestness; intensity of feeling.

"The pure fervor of eternal love."
Beattie: *Judgment of Paris*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fervor* and *ardor*: "*Fervor* is not so violent a heat as *ardor*. The affections are properly *fervent*; the passions are *ardent*: we are *fervent* in feeling, and *ardent* in acting: the *fervor* of devotion may be rational; but the *ardor* of zeal is mostly intemperate. The first martyr, Stephen, was filled with a holy *fervor*; St. Peter, in the *ardor* of his zeal, promised his master to do more than he was able to perform." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fē-sā'-pō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The fourth form of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle is the predicate of the Major premise, and the subject of the Minor consists of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative—e. g.,

(fE) No A is B.
(sA) All B is C.
(pO) Some C is not A.

fēs'-cēn-nīne, *a. & s.* [From *Fescennia*, a town in Etruria.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to Fescennia.

2. Fig.: Licentious, lewd, obscene, scurrilous.

B. As subst.: A licentious, obscene, or scurrilous song, like the Fescennine verses of ancient Italy.

fescennine verses, *s. pl.*

Antiq.: A sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed the failings and vices of their adversaries. They originated at Fescennia.

"Besides these hymns the Romans had their fescennine verses. They were a kind of impromptu, and made up of low wit and scurrilous jests."—Crusius: *Lives of the Roman Poets*. (Introd.)

fēs'-cūe, ***fes-tu**, ***fes-tue**, *s.* [O. Fr. *festu*; Ital. *festuco*, *festuca*, from Lat. *festuca*=a shoot, a twig; Fr. *fétu*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small piece of wood; a twig; a branch.

"What seest thou a festu in the eithe of thi brother?"—Wycliffe: *Matthew* vii. 3.

2. A small wire, rod, or pin, with which a teacher pointed out the letters to a child learning to read.

"Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of fescue."—Holder.

3. The plectrum with which the strings of a harp or lyre were struck and played.

"And with thy golden
fescue plaidst upon
Thy hollow harp."
Chapman: *Homer's Hymn to Apollo*.

4. The gnomon or style of a dial.

"The fescue of the dial
is upon the Christ-cross
of noon."—The Puritan,
v. 4.

II. Bot.: The same as FESCUE-GRASS (q. v.).

"Sweeping the froth
fly from the fescue,"
—Tennyson. *Aylmer's Field*, 530.

fescue-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Festuca ovina*. 1. Spikelet. 2. Single Flower. [FESTUCA.]

***fēs'-cūe**, *v. t.* [FESCUE, *s.*] To teach with a fescue; to point out the letters to a child learning to read.



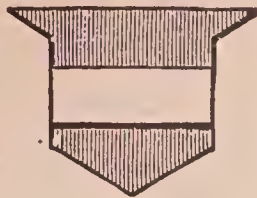
Fescue-grass.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fālī, father; wē, wēt, nēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fēs'-ēls, *fas els, s. [Fr. *faséoles*, from Lat. *phaselus*; Gr. *phasēlos*=a sort of kidney-bean.]
Bot.: A kind of kidney-bean or French-bean.

fesse, s. [O. Fr.; Fr. *fasce*, from Lat. *fascia*=a band.] [FASCIA.]

Her.: A term in heraldry to designate a broad band of metal or color which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned; it is one of the nine honorable ordinaries.



Fesse.

"The fesse is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight."—*Peacham: On Blazoning*.

fesse-line, s. The line that constitutes the fesse. (Ash.)

fesse-point, s.

Her.: The central point of an escutcheon.

fesse-wise, fesse-ways, adv. After the manner of a fesse. (Ash.)

***fēs'-sī-tūde, s.** [Lat. *fessus*=weary.] Weariness, fatigue.

fēs'-tal, a. [Lat. *festum*=a feast, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to a feast; festive, joyous, gay, merry.

fēs'-tal-ly, adv. [Eng. *festal*; -ly.] In a festal, festive, or gay manner; joyfully, mirthfully.

***fest-en-nine, s.** [FESCENNINE.]

fēs'-tēr (1), v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat is disposed to consider it a peculiar form and use of *foster* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To become corrupted or virulent; to suppurate; to form purulent matter.

"These fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies must lie and fester."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.*

2. *Fig.:* To become more and more virulent; to rankle.

"Hatred, kept down by fear, festered in the hearts of the children of the soil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

B. Trans.: To cause to fester or rankle; to nurse.

fēs'-tēr, s. [FESTER. v.]

1. A purulent or inflammatory sore.

2. The act or state of festering or rankling.

***fēs'-tēr, v. t.** [O. Fr. *faestiere. festiere*=a ridge tile.] To roof.

***fēs'-tēr-ment, s.** [Eng. *fester*; -ment.] The act or state of festering.

***fēs'-tī-fūl, *fes-ty-fulle, a.** [Mid. Eng. *fest*=feast; -ful(l).] Festival, festal, feast.

fēs'-tī-na lēn-tē, phr. [Lat.] Make haste (or hasten) slowly.

***fēs'-tī-nānce, *fes-ty-nance, *fes-ti-nens, s.** [Mid. Eng. *fest*=to fasten.] Confinement; durance.

***fēs'-tī-nāte, a.** [Lat. *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino*=to hasten.] Hasty; hurried.

***fēs'-tī-nāte-ly, adv.** [Eng. *festinate*; -ly.] Hastily, hurriedly; in haste; with speed.

***fēs'-tī-nā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *festinatio*, from *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino*=to hasten.] Haste, hurry, expedition.

***fēst'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [FEST, v.]

festing-money, s. Earnest money given to a servant to bind an engagement.

***fēs'-tīn'-ī-tỹ, s.** [Eng. *festinate*; -ity.] Haste, speed. (Ash.)

fēs'-tī-nō, s. [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The third form of the second figure in which the Middle Term is the predicate of both premises. It consists of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative.

- (fEs) No A is B
- (tI) Some C is B
- (nO) Some C is not A.

fēs'-tī-val, a. & s. [Old Fr., from Low Latin *festivus*, from Lat. *festivus*=festive, festal; *festum*=a feast; Sp. & Port. *festivo*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or becoming a feast or time of rejoicing; festive, festal, joyous, mirthful.

B. As subst.: A time of feasting or rejoicing; a feast; a festive celebration or anniversary, civil or religious.

¶ If the term be used generally it may be held to include both feasts and fasts (q. v.). The observant Anglo-Indian has an opportunity of studying the

Hindu and Mohammedan feasts and fasts, and reasoning out from them the tendency and working of festivals in general. He sees three elements enter into their composition. They were designed at first to be purely religious, and a multitude of those who come together on such occasions do so from pious motives. They, however, require to make purchases, and thus the commercial element finds its way into the gathering. Finally, the young people present, with not a few adults of similar proclivities, look out for opportunities of pleasure at the fast no less than the feast, and, unless severely repressed, convert the holy day into a holiday. There may be places in various lands where a day having been fixed to commemorate by an annual gathering an alleged manifestation of Divinity, the religious festival thus instituted has degenerated first into a commercial and ultimately into a pleasure fair.

¶ For the difference between *festival* and *feast*, see FEAST.

***fēs'-tī-val-ly, *fes-ti-val-y, adv.** [Eng. *festival*; -ly.] In a festive manner; festively.

fēs'-tīve, a. [Lat. *festivus*, from *festum*=a feast.]

1. Joyous, gay, mirthful, becoming a feast or festival.

2. Pertaining to or used for a feast, or festival, or festivities.

fēs'-tīve-ly, adv. [Eng. *festive*; -ly.] In a festive, joyous, or mirthful manner; with festivity.

fēs'-tīv'-ī-tỹ, s. [Fr. *festivité*, from Lat. *festivitas*, from *festivus*=festive; Sp. *festividad*; Ital. *festività*.]

*1. A feast, a festival; an anniversary, civil or religious.

"The king also ordered the office for his festivity to be dashed out of all breviaries."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1538).

2. A festival, feast, or festive entertainment.

3. Mirth, jollity, joyfulness.

"The Roman drama had its rise in the unrestrained festivity of the rustic youth."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *festivity* and *mirth*: "There is commonly *mirth* with *festivity*, but there may be frequently *mirth* without *festivity*. The *festivity* lies in the outward circumstances; *mirth* in the temper of the mind. *Festivity* is rather the produce of *mirth* than the *mirth* itself. *Festivity* includes the social enjoyments of eating, drinking, dancing, cards, and other pleasures; *mirth* includes in it the buoyancy of spirits which is engendered by a participation in such pleasures; but *festivity* may be accompanied with intemperance." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***fēs'-tīv-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *festivus*, from *festum*=a feast.] Pertaining or suited to a feast; festive, merry, mirthful; as, Gayton's "*Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote*."

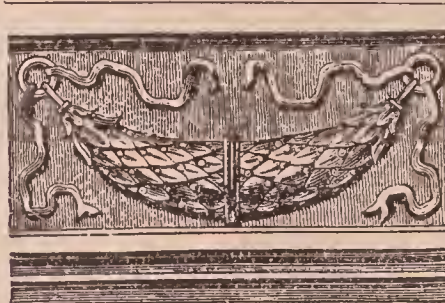
***fēs'-tīv-ōūs-ness, s.** [Eng. *festivous*; -ness.] Festivity, joyfulness. (Ash.)

***fēst'-ī-lich, a.** [Mid. Eng. *fest*=feast; -lich=like.] Used to feasts; festive.

fēs-toōn', s. [Fr. *feston*, from Low Lat. *festu*=a garland; Ital. *festone*; Sp. *feston*; usually derived from Lat. *festum*=a feast, but a connection with Low Lat. *festis*; O. Fr. *fest, faist, faiste*; Fr. *fâite*=a top, a ridge (from the base of the Lat. *fastigium*) is almost as likely. (Skeat.)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chain or string of any materials suspended between two points; specif. a chain or garland of flowers, foliage, drapery, &c., suspended by the ends so as to form a depending curve.

2. *Arch.:* A carved ornament in wood, stone, &c., usually in the form of a garland or wreath, composed of flowers, fruits, leaves, &c., bound together



Festoon.

and suspended by the ends. This method of ornamentation was employed by the architects of the middle ages, frequently with much success, in their friezes of the Composite order. Festoons are still usefully and aptly employed in decoration.

fēs-toōn', v. t. [FESTOON, s.]

1. To form any material in depending curves or festoons.

2. To ornament or adorn with festoons.

fēs-toōn'-ỹ, a. [Eng. *festoon*; -y.] Of or pertaining to festoons; consisting of or resembling festoons.

***fes-traw, *fes-trawe, s.** [A corruption of *fescue* (q. v.).] A fescue or pointer used in teaching children to read.

fēs-tū'-cā, s. [Lat.=fennel-giant.] [FESCUE.]

Bot.: Fescue-grass, an extensively and widely distributed genus of grasses found in the temperate or colder regions of the world. Several species are in many places cultivated as meadow and pasture grasses. *Festuca ovina* is the Sheep's fescue, and *F. pratensis* the Meadow fescue.

fēs-tū'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *festuca*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ēæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses containing two families, Bromidæ and Bambusidæ.

***fēs'-tū-çīne, a. & s.** [Lat. *festuca*(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ine.]

A. As adj.: Of a straw color, or between green and yellow.

"Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. iii.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A splintery fracture. (Crabb.)

***fēs'-tū-coūs, a.** [Latin *festuca*(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Formed of straw; consisting of straw.

"We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***fēs-tūe, s.** [FESCUE.]

***fēs'-tỹ-cōck, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln or mill.

***fēt, *fete, s.** [FEAT.]

1. A contrivance, a piece of work.

"The bottom clear

Now laid with many a *fet*

Of seed-pearl."

Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

2. Fact.

"Sum fre that hym faith awe and the fete knoweth."

Destruction of Troy, 532.

***fet, a.** [FEAT, a.]

***fēt, *fete, *fette, *fetten, v. t.** [A. S. *fetian*, *fettan*=to fetch; Dan. *fatte*; Dut. *vatten*=to catch; Ger. *fassen*; Sw. *fatta*.] [FETCH, v.]

1. To fetch, to carry, to bring.

"I shal the fete bred and chese."—*Havelok, 642.*

2. To derive, to draw.

"Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

fē'-tal, fœ'-tal, a. [Lat. *fetus, foetus*=a fetus (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fē-tā'-tion, fœ-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. *fetus, foetus*.] The formation of a fetus.

fētch, s. [Etym. doubtful, but probably from the verb.]

1. A stratagem; a trick; a contrivance; an artifice by which anything is brought to pass.

2. An apparition of a living person; a wraith.

3. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person.

fetch-candle, s. A light appearing at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend the death of some person.

fētch, *fecche, *fecchen, *fech, *feche, *fetche, *fetchyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fetian*, *gefetian*, from *fet*=a pace, a step; *feccan*=to lead, to take.] [FET, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go and bring.

"Fetch me a little water, I pray thee."—*1 Kings xvii. 10.*

2. To draw, to heave; as, to *fetch* a sigh.

"Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh."—*Addison*.

*3. To draw, drag, or attract into a position.

"General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance."—*Sanderson*.

4. To call for and accompany; to attend.

"I come to *fetch* you to the Senate-house."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

*5. To derive, to draw, to deduce.

"The aged *fetches* examples from the young."

Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del,

6. To cause to come.

"Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or fetch the aerial eagle to the ground."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 221, 222.

*7. To bring back, to bring to.

"In smells we see their great and sudden effect in fetch-
ing men again, when they swoon."—Bacon: *Natural His-
tory*.

*8. To bring to any state, condition, or position.

"At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under
the encouragement of the prince, and may be fetched up
to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work
of an age or two in other countries."—Addison: *On Italy*.

*9. To perform, to make; applied to motion.

"I'll fetch a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barred affections; though the king
Hath charged you should not speak together."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

*10. To reach, to arrive at; to attain or come to.

"Meantime flew our ships, and straight we fetched
The syrens' isle; a spleenless wind so stretched
Her wings to waft us, and so urged our keel."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

*11. To reach in striking.

"The conditions of weapons, and their improvements,
are the fetching afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it
is seen in ordnance and muskets."—Bacon.

12. To reach to in price; to obtain; to bring in.

"All the precious gifts which nature had lavished on
him he valued chiefly for what they would fetch."—Mac-
aulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bring or carry things to a person.
2. To move and turn, to shift; as, to fetch about.

"Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

3. To make inspirations in breathing.

II. Naut.: To reach, to attain, to arrive.

"We shall fetch to windward of the lighthouse this
tack."—Falconer.

¶ (1) To fetch away:

Naut.: To get loose from the lashings.

(2) To fetch in:

(a) To seize, to apprehend.

"Within our files there are enough to fetch him in."—
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 1.

(b) To take in, to deceive, to dupe.

"You speak this to fetch me in."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado
about Nothing*, i. 1.

(3) To fetch off:

(a) To make away with; to carry off.

"I must believe you, sir;
I do; and will fetch off Bohemia."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

(b) To fleece.

"I will fetch off these justices."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*,
Pt. II., iii. 2.

(4) To fetch out: To cause to appear, to bring to
light.

"An human soul without education is like marble in
the quarry, which shows none of its beauties till the skill
of the polisher fetches out the colors."—Addison: *Spec-
tator*, No. 215.

(5) To fetch to: To restore, to bring to, to revive,
as from a swoon.

(6) To fetch up:

(a) To cause to come up or appear.

(b) To stop suddenly; to come to a sudden stop.

(c) To overtake; to come up with.

"The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for,
says he, I can fetch up the tortoise when I please."—
L'Estrange.

(7) To fetch a pump: To pour water into it so as
to make it draw.

(8) To fetch headway or sternway:

Naut.: To move ahead or astern.

(9) To fetch and carry for one: To be at one's
beck and call.

¶ For the difference between to fetch and to bring,
see BRING.

*fetch-water, s. A drawer of water.

"Spin the Greek wives webs of task,
And their fetch-water be."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 495.

fětch-ēr, s. [Eng. fetch; -er.] One who fetches.

fête, s. [Fr., from O. Fr. feste; Lat. festum=a
feast, a festival.] A feast; a festival; a day of
pleasure and entertainment; a holiday.

fête champêtre, s. An entertainment in the
open air; a rural festival.

fête, v. t. [FETE, s.] To entertain or receive
with festive entertainments.

"Hermann's feted and thanked,
While his rascally rival got's tossed in a blanket."
Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; Hermann.

*fete-les, *fet-less, s. [A. S. fætels.] A vessel.

*fet-hok, s. [A corruption of FITHOWE (q. v.).]
A polecat.

fě-tich, fě-tish, s. [Fr. fétiche, from Port.
fetiço=(1) sorcery, (2) a wooden idol, from fetiço
=artificial, from Lat. factitius, from facio=to
make. Of the two spellings given Sir John Lub-
bock uses the former and Mr. Tylor the latter form.]

1. Lit.: Any material object whatsoever, sup-
posed to be the vessel, vehicle, or instrument of a
supernatural being, and the possession of which
gives to the possessor or joint possessors power
over that being. Thus, a fetish differs from a talis-
man in that person's consciousness or power is
attributed to it, from an idol because a fetish is
not necessarily worshiped, and from a totem inas-
much as the power attributed or honor paid to an
individual does not extend to the species.

"An idol is indeed an object of worship, while on the
contrary, a fetish is intended to bring the deity within
the control of man."—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization*
(1882), p. 329.

2. Fig.: An object of devotion; an idol.

fě-tich-ism, fě-ti-čism, fě-ti-š-ism, subst.
[Eng. fetish; -ism.]

1. Lit.: Since the introduction of this word by
De Brosses in the last century, various meanings
have been affixed to it. It was first employed to de-
note the African worship of terrestrial objects;
Comte used it in the sense of a general theory of
primitive religion, in which external objects are
animated by a life analogous to that of man; Tylor
defines fetishism as the doctrine of spirits embodied
in, attached to, or conveyed through certain mate-
rial objects; and Sir John Lubbock ranks it as the
second stage in the evolution of religious thought,
but objects to class it as a religion, since it does
not necessarily involve the idea of worship, for the
negro believes that by means of his fetish he can
force his deities to comply with his desires. It is
in reality only a form of witchcraft: an extension
of the belief that the possession of any part of an
enemy—the parings of the nails, a lock of the hair,
or even a portion of his clothing—will give the
possessor power over him. So the negro believes
that the possession of a fetish representing a spirit
makes that spirit his servant; he beats it if the re-
quests he prefers are not attended to, and seriously
believes he is thus inflicting suffering on the actual
deity. A somewhat similar custom obtains among
the Roman Catholics of the lower orders in the
South of Europe, showing how widely popular
practice differs from the teaching of that church;
though the motive which inspires such conduct is
the same in the European and in the negro. Fetich-
ism is more general in Africa than elsewhere; but,
wherever a belief in witchcraft exists, there some
form of fetichism is sure to be found.

"The savage does not abandon his belief in Fetichism,
from which no race of men has yet entirely freed itself."
—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization* (1882), p. 334.

2. Fig.: Devotion to any object, pursuit, or idea.

fě-tich-is-tic, a. [Eng. fetish; -istic.] Of or
pertaining to fetichism; grossly superstitious.

"Epicurean levity and Fetichistic dread."—G. Eliot:
Romola (Proem).

fě-ti-cide, fět-i-cide, s. [Lat. fetus, factus=a
fetus, and cado=to kill.]

Med. Jurisp.: The act or process of destroying the
fetus in the womb in order to procure abortion.

fě-ti-čism, s. [FETICHISM.]

fě-tid, fět-tid, a. [Fr. fétide, from Lat. fetidus,
from fœteo=to stink; Ital. & Sp. fetido.] Having a
strong or offensive smell; stinking, rancid.

fetid fluor, s.

Min.: A variety of Fluor or Fluorite.

fě-tid-ness, s. [Eng. fetid; -ness.] The quality
or state of being fetid or stinking.

*fě-tif-ēr-ous, a. [Lat. fetifer, from fetus=a
fetus; fero=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bear-
ing or producing young, as animals.

*fe-tis, *fe-tise, *fe-tyce, *fe-tys, a. [O. Fr.
faitice, faitis, fetis, from Lat. factitius, from facio=
to make.] Neat, well-made, comely, handsome.

*fe-tis-ly, *fe-tise-ly, *fe-tis-liche, *fe-tyse-
ly, adv. [Eng. fetis; -ly.] Neatly, comelily, hand-
somely.

"Fetyse formed out in fylloles longe."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanliness, 1461.

fět-löck, *fet-lok, *feet-lakke, *fit-loke, s.
[A word of doubtful etymology, but probably from
Dut. vitlok=a pastern.]

1. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern
joint of a horse.

"Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes
and their fetlocks."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, v. 1.

2. The joint on which such tuft of hair grows.

"Their wounded steeds

Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

3. The same as FETTERLOCK (q. v.)

fetlock-boot, s.

Menage. A protection for the fetlock and pastern
of a horse.

fetlock-joint, s.

Vet.: The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

fět-löcked, a. [Eng. fetlock; -ed.]

1. Having a fetlock.

2. Tied or fastened by the fetlock.

*fět-lōw, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A felon or
whitlow in cattle.

fě-tōr, s. [Lat. fœtor, from fœteo=to stink.] A
strong or offensive smell; a stench.

fět-böl, s. [Ger.=fat bole.]

Min. A variety of Chloropal. It is of a liver-
brown color, and occurs near Freiberg. (Dana.)

fět-tēr, *fet-er, *fet-yr, *vet-er, s. [A. S.
feter, feter; cogn. with Dut. veter; Icel. fjöturr; Sw.
fjättrar; Ger. fessel; Lat. pedica; Gr. pedē=a fetter;
Sansc. pādūkā=a shoe.]

1. Lit.: A chain for the feet; a chain by which an
animal is confined by the feet, and prevented from
free motion either by being fastened to some object,
as a post, or by having the two feet chained
together; a shackle, a halter. (It is generally used
in the plural.)

"With feteres ant with gyves ichot he wes to-drowe."

Political Songs, p. 221.

2. Fig.: Anything which fetters, restrains, or con-
fines; a restraint.

"Such the kind power whose piercing eye dissolves
Each mental fetter, and sets reason free."

Thomson: *Liberty*, 427, 428.

fět-tēr, *fet-er-en, *fet-ere, *fet-er-yn, v. t.
[FETTER, s.]

I. Lit.: To put fetters upon; to bind with fetters;
to shackle.

"He stretched forth his hand, fettered as he was."—
Goldyng: *Justine*, fo. 74.

II. Figuratively:

1. To bind as with fetters; to enchain.

"In the Fields of Bliss above
He sits, with flowerets fettered round."
Moore: *Lallah Rookh*; *Light of the Haram*.

2. To bind, to enchain, to confine, to restrain; to
place under restrictions.

"The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To fetter them in verse is all his trade."
Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*, ii. 427, 428.

fět-tēred, pa. par. & a. [FETTER, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Chained or bound with fetters.

"To him this dungeon was a gulf
And fettered feet the worst of ills."
Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, v.

2. Zool.: A term applied to the feet of animals
when they are stretched backward so as to appear
unfit for walking, or when they are concealed in the
integuments of the abdomen.

fět-tēr-less, a. [Eng. fetter; -less.] Free from
fetters or restraint; unfettered, unrestrained.

"Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As fetterless as is an Emperor's."
Marston: *Malcontent*, i. 4.

fět-tēr-löck, s. [Eng. fetter, and lock.]

1. Ord. Lang.: An apparatus fixed on the leg of a
horse at the fetlock when
turned out to grass, to
prevent him from running or
straying away.

2. Her.: A fetterlock is fre-
quently found as a charge.

"A fetterlock and a shackle-
bolt azure—what may that
mean?"—Scott: *Ivanhoe*, ch.
xxix.

fět-tle, v. i. & t. [Etym.
doubtful. Wedgwood com-
pares Icel. fitla=to touch
lightly with the fingers; Low Ger. fasseln=to clean.]

A. Intransitive:

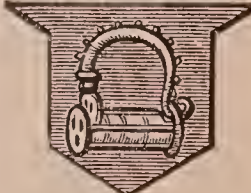
1. To be occupied in cleaning or putting right.

"When your master is most busy in company, come in
and pretend to fettle about the room; and if he chides,
say you thought he rung the bell."—Swift: *Directions to
Servants*, ch. iii.

2. To set about any work with activity or zeal.

B. Trans.: To set right; to put in order.

"The world needs fettleing, and who's to fettle it?"—Mrs.
Gaskell. (Ogilvie)



Fetterlock.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wět, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gō, pôt,
or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite. cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fēt'-tle (1), *s.* [FETTLER, *v.*] A state of preparation or readiness; good condition or order.

"Getting a bit of the country into good fettle."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

fēt'-tle (2), *s.* [Icel. *fetill*=a little chain.] A handle in the side of a large basket.

"Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side and end, to carry it by."—*Agric. Surv. Caithness*, p. 69.

fēt'-tling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FETTLER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of setting right or putting in order.

II. Technically:

1. Metall.: The material, consisting of ore, cinder, and scrap-iron, mixed in varying proportions, and used in preparing the hearth of a puddling-furnace before receiving its charge of iron.

"He obtained good puddled bars with a saving on the old system of about fifty per cent. in fettling."—*Iron and Steel Institute*, in *London Times*.

2. Pottery: The shaving and smoothing of green clay-ware to remove the appearance of seams from articles that are molded, and to smooth asperities.

fētt'-stein, *s.* [Ger.=fat stone.]

Min.: The same as **ELÆOLITE** (q. v.). It derives its name from its greasy luster.

***fēt'-u-lent, *fēt'-tu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *fetulentus*.] Stinking, fetid.

***fē-türe**, *s.* [Lat. *fetura*, from *fetus*.] A birth or offspring.

fē-tūs, fœ-tūs, *s.* [Lat.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called **EMBRYO** (q. v.).

¶ For the difference between *fetus* and *embryo*, see **EMBRYO**.

fet-wa, fet-wah, *s.* [Arab.]

Turkish Law: The written decision of a Turkish mufti upon a legal point.

feū, few, *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum*.] [FEE, FEUD.]

Scots Law:

1. A free and gratuitous right to lands made to one for services to be performed by him; a tenure where the vassal, in lieu of military service, makes a return in grain or money; a right to the enjoyment of lands, or other heritable subjects in perpetuity in consideration for services, or an annual return called **Feu-duty** (q. v.). This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure.

2. The lands or heritable subjects held under such tenure.

feu-annual, few-annual, *s.* That which is due by the *Reddendo* of the property of the ground, before the house was built within burgh. (*View Feud. Law*, Gl. p. 127.)

feu-contract, *s.* A contract regulating the giving of land in feu between the superior and the feuer or vassal.

few-duty, *s.* The same as **FEU-FARM** (q. v.).

feu-farm, *few-ferme, *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

***few-fermorer**, *s.* One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

feū, few, *v. t.* [FEU, *s.*]

Scots Law:

1. To give in feu, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority, on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise.

2. To take in feu.

***feū'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr. *feu*=fire; *sufl.* -age.] A tax on every hearth or chimney.

feū'-ar, *s.* [Eng. *feu*; -ar=er.]

Scots Law: One who holds a feu.

feūd (1), *s.* [A. S. *fēdh*, from *fāh*=hostile; cognate with Ger. *fehde*; Goth. *fijathwa*=hatred.] [FOE.]

1. Enmity; hatred; contention; quarrel; hostility between nations, families, or parties in a state.

2. A combination of kindred to avenge injuries or affronts done to any of their blood.

3. A private quarrel; dissension.

¶ For the difference between *feud* and *quarrel*, see **QUARREL**.

feūd (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum*, from *feudalis*=a vassal, from Icel. *fē-óðhal* (?)=an *óðhal* held as a fee or fief from the king; Icel. *fē*=a fee or fief, and *óðhal*=patrimony, property held in allodial tenure.] [FEE, FEOD, FIEF.]

Law: The same as **FEE** (q. v.).

***feud-man, *feod-man**, *s.* A feudatory, a vassal holding a feud.

feūd'-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudalis*.] [FEUD (2), *s.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to fees, feuds, or fiefs; as, *feudal tenure, feudal services, &c.*

2. Consisting of or founded upon fees, feuds, or fiefs.

¶ **Feudal Arms, or Arms of Succession:**

Her.: The arms borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)

B. As subst.: A fief, a fee, or feud.

feudal system, *s.* A system of social polity, of which lordship and vassalage were the essential features, and of land tenure in which real ownership inhered solely in the lord, only use, possession, or tenancy belonging to the grantee. Some traces of feudalism may be found in all monarchical countries, but the rise of the feudal system distinctively so called was in those parts of Europe in which the Teutonic conquerors of the Roman empire acquired paramount power. As early as the ninth century the term vassals, or *vassi*, was used of noblemen who attached themselves to the court of their sovereign, moved by natural, and as yet unpurchased loyalty. When in those unsettled times soldiers of fortune gained by the sword territories which they were afraid to lose, they parceled them out among their superior officers, who again transferred all the land for which they had no immediate use to their soldiers on similar conditions. The regular sovereigns were necessitated in self-defense to adopt a similar policy. Four distinct forms have been traced in the development of the feudal system. First the land granted, if not resumable at pleasure, was so on the expiry of the grantee's life. Then it tended to become to a certain limited extent hereditary. Next it became completely hereditary, and was called a feud. Finally the order of descent was settled, collateral relations admitted to inheritance, and the reciprocal obligations of lord and tenant settled by fixed regulations known and published.

In England certain traces of feudality in its milder form are traceable among the Anglo-Saxons. The feudal system itself came in with all its rigor under William the Conqueror. He would not admit the existence of any "allodial" land, that is, land held in absolute possession, in England, though some exists in Shetland, once Danish isles. All belonged to him as lord paramount, to be parceled out among his Norman vassal knights. They were called tenants *in capite*—i. e., in chief. These knights were allowed again to allot it to others. When they did so they were themselves called *mesne* (middle) lords, and their vassals tenants *paravail* (lowest tenants). The appropriation of lands by conquerors, with the destruction, expulsion, or bondage of the original inhabitants, was an act of great wrong. When, without this initial blot, land was obtainable to be portioned out in the feudal way, an organized society in many ways adapted to mediæval times was the result. Every one had his place and his duties defined. He was taught loyalty, good faith, and self-respect. [CHIVALRY.] But feudality had serious defects, and with the progress of society it was sure sooner or later to decline.

When Henry II. dispensed with the inefficient service of the military vassals, and accepted in lieu a tax called *escuage*, wherewith to hire proper soldiers, one great prop of the feudal system was overthrown. Feudalism fell during the Commonwealth, and had lost some of its worst excrescences before it rose again.

When towns and cities began to gain importance through industry and commerce, the inhabitants were restive under the domination of the feudal lord. But to the present day in Britain (and thence in this country) feudality retains part of its old power, drawing distinction between "real" property in law and personal property, that is, money, &c., and giving greater political and social importance to the individual who has the former than to one who possesses only the latter. The system of conveyancing also is almost wholly feudal, with more or less modification to meet the exigencies of the times.

feū'-dal-izm, *s.* [Eng. *feudal*; -ism.] The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or fiefs.

feū'-dal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *feudal*; -ist.]

1. An upholder or supporter of feudalism.

2. One versed in feudal law.

feū-dāl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *feudal*; -ity; Fr. *féodalité*; Ital. *feudalità*; Sp. *feudalidad*.] The quality or state of being feudal, or under the feudal system; feudal principles.

feū-dal-iz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *feudaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of reducing or conforming to feudalism or feudal tenure.

feū'-dal-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *feudal*; -ize.] To reduce to feudal tenure; to conform to feudal principles.

feū'-dal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *feudal*; -ly.] In a feudal manner; according to feudal principles.

feū'-dar-ŷ, **feud-dar-ie*, *a. & s.* [Low Latin *feudarius*, from *feudum*=a feud or fief.]

A. As adj.: Held by feudal tenure; pertaining to feudal tenure.

B. As substantive:

1. A tenant holding his land by feudal tenure; a feudatory.

2. The same as **FEODARY**, II.

feū'-dā-tar-ŷ, *a. & s.* [FEUDATORY.]

feū'-dā-tōr-ŷ, **feud-dā-tor-y*, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudatarius*; Sp., Ital. & Port. *feudatario*; Fr. *feudataire*.]

A. As adj.: Holding lands from another by feudal tenure.

B. As subst.: One who holds lands of another by feudal tenure; a feudary; the tenant of a feud or fief.

***feūd'-bōte**, *s.* [Eng. *feud* (1), *s.*, and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q. v.).]

Old Law: A penalty or fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (Joie as *zhwā*), *phr.* [Fr., lit.=fire of joy.] The firing of guns in token of public rejoicing.

feūd'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *feud* (2), *s.*; -ist.] A writer on feuds and feudal law; one versed in feudal law.

"The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists* divided the land equally among all the children at large; some among the males only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

***feuillage** (pron. *fē-yāzh*), *s.* [Fr.=foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

feū-il'-lē-a, feū-il'-læ-a, *s.* [Named after Louis Feuillée, a traveler in Chili, and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nandirobee. It consists of plants with spirally twisted tendrils, and fruits about as large as an apple, which have been called Shaving box. The species are found in the hotter parts of America. The oily seeds of *Feuillea cordata*, a West Indian shrub, are violent emetics and purgatives. Its oil is used for lamps, as is that of *F. trilobata*. The latter is used in place of ointment to lubricate joints affected by pain.

feuil-lan, feuil-lant (pron. *fē-yāns*), *feuil-lian*, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious congregation founded in 1577 by Jean de la Barrière. They were a branch or offshoot of the Bernardines, and were settled at the convent of Feuillant in Languedoc.

feuillant-club, *s.*

Hist.: A club formed in Paris by Lafayette, &c., in 1789, to oppose the Jacobins. The latter attacked the club in 1791, which was dissolved in 1792.

feuille-mort (pron. *fē-ī-mor*), **feuille-morte, phille-mot*, *s.* [Fr.=a dead leaf.] The color of a dead or faded leaf.

feuil-lôts (feuil as *fwil'*), *s. pl.* [Fr.=a leaf.]

Diamond-cutting. The projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

feuille-ton (pron. *fē-ī-tōn*), *s.* [French=a little leaf; dimin. of *feuille*=a leaf.] That part of a newspaper which is devoted to light literature, criticism, or fiction; the story printed in a newspaper.

feuil-lian, *s.* [FEUILLAN.]

***feū'-tēr, *feud-tre**, *v. t.* [FEUTER, *s.*] To place in the rest, so as to be ready for action; as a spear.

***feū'-tēr, *few-tyre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *feltre*, *feutre*. *fautre*; Port. & Ital. *feltro*, Sp. *fieltro*; Low Lat. *filtrum*, *feltrum*=felt, from its being stuffed with felt or cows' hair.] A rest for a spear.

***feū'-tēr-ēr, *few-ter-er, *few-trer**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vautrier*, *vautrier*, from *vautre*, *vaultre*=a hound; Ital. *veltro*; Low Lat. *veltrus*; Lat. *vertragus*=a greyhound.] A dog-keeper.

fē'-vēr, *fe-fre, *fe-vere, *fē-wer, *fy-ver, *s.* [O. Fr. *fevre*, *fevre*, from Lat. *febris*, Ger. *feber*; Fr. *fièvre*; Ital. *febbre*.]

1. Lit. & Path.: A disease or rather a whole group of diseases, one general, though not universal symptom of which is increased heat of the skin, besides which the pulse is frequent, and various functions are disturbed. Fevers may be divided into Continued, Periodic, and Eruptive or Exanthematous. Under the first are ranked typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers; under the second intermittents and remittents; and under the third variola, rubeola, and scarlatina. Yellow fever belongs to the remittent rather than the continued type; so also does hectic fever. Puerperal fever should be removed to the class of inflammations

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Army, camp, epidemic, hospital, Hungary, jail, maculated, military, nervous, noscomical, ochlotie, pestilential, petechial, prison, putrid, and spotted fevers are different names for *typhus* (q. v.). Abdominal, abdominal typhus, continued bilious, dothienteric, endemic, enteric, enteromesenteric, fall, gastro-bilious, gastro-enteric, gastroplenic, ileotyphus, intestinal, little, military, nervous, purple, pythogenic, and slow nervous fevers are different names for *typhoid fever* (q. v.). African, Gibraltar, malignant pestilential, pestilential, seasoning, Siam, and stranger's fevers, are different names for *yellow fever* (q. v.). Black, malignant, purpuric, neuropurpuric, petechial, purple and spotted fevers are different names for *cerebro-spinal fever* or *cerebro-spinal meningitis* (q. v.). Articular, bouquet, breakbone, dandy, endemo-epidemic, eruptive rheumatic, red, and remitting bilious fevers are different names for *denque* (q. v.). Biliary, remittent, bilious typhoid, famine, gastrohepatic, inflammatory, Levant, recurrent, remitting icteric, seven-day, short, and spirillum fevers are different names for *relapsing fever*. Ague, chills and fever, congestive chills, congestive-malarial, intermittent, periodic, and periodical fevers are different names for *malaria fever* (q. v.). (For bilious, hectic, inflammatory, malignant, nervous, petechial, puerperal, putrid, septic and tertian fevers, see those words.)

2. *Fig.*: A state of nervous excitement; as, I am all in a fever about him. (*Colloquial*.)

fever-bush, s.

Bot.: A common name in the United States for *Laurus benzoin*, a shrub with a flavor resembling benzoin.

fever-cooling, a. Imparting coolness amid the heat of fever.

**fever-lurden, s.* Laziness.

fever-root, s.

Bot.: (1) *Triosteum perfoliatum*. It is used as a cathartic and emetic. (2) *Pteropora andromeda*, an herb belonging to the heath tribe. It has a long raceme of white flowers, and scattered lanceolate leaves.

fever-sick, a. Sick with fever.

fever-sore, s. A popular name for a carious ulcer or necrosis.

fever-tree, s.

Bot.: The blue gum-tree, *Eucalyptus globulus*.

fever-weakened, a. Weakened by fever. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.)

fever-weed, s.

Bot.: A plant of the genus *Eryngium*.

fever-wort, s.

Bot.: (1) *Erythraea centaurium*, feverfew. (2) *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

**fêv'-êr, v. t. & i.* [*FEVER, s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To put or throw into a fever.

B. *Intrans.*: To fall into a fever; to become feverish.

**fê'-vêred, *fea-voured, a.* [*Eng. fever; -ed.*] Suffering from or affected with fever; feverish.

**fê'-vêr-êt, s.* [*A dimin. from fever (q. v.).*] A slight fever.

fê'-vêr-few (ew as ū), s. [*A corrupt. of A. S. feferfuge, from Lat. febrifuga, from febris=a fever, and fugo=to put to flight, to dispel.*]

Botany:

1. *Pyrethrum parthenium*, a common British plant. It is aromatic and stimulant, and was supposed to act as a febrifuge, whence the popular name. Its smell is said to be particularly offensive to bees. [*FEATHERFEW.*]

2. *Erythraea centaurium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fê'-vêr-ish, a. [*Eng. fever; -ish.*]

I. Literally:

1. Suffering from or affected with fever; hot, as one in a fever.

2. Indicating or characteristic of a fever; as, feverish symptoms.

3. Tending toward a fever; resembling a fever.

"A feverish disorder disabled me."—*Swift: To Pope.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Uncertain, inconstant; now hot, now cold.

"We toss and turn about our feverish will." *Dryden: Indian Emperor*, iv. 2.

2. Hot, burning.

"To ply the sweet carouse, remote from noise, Secured of feverish heats."—*J. Philips: Cider*, ii.

fê'-vêr-ish-lÿ, adv. [*Eng. feverish; -ly.*] In a feverish manner.

fê'-vêr-ish-nêss, s. [*Eng. feverish; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being feverish; a suffering from a slight fever.

2. *Fig.*: Heat, excitement.

4. Indicating or characterized by feverishness.

"A babbling fellow, being never without an inflammation and feverous pulse."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 160.

II. *Fig.*: Heated, excited, feverish, inconstant.

"And now of late came tributary kings, Bringing him nothing but new fears from the east, With which his fev'rous cares their cold increased." *Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.*

**fê'-vêr-ous-lÿ, adv.* [*Eng. fever; -ously.*] In a feverous or feverish manner; feverishly.

"Nor [couldst thou] by the eye's water know a malady Desperately hot, or raging feverously." *Donne, Elegy 7.*

**fê'-vêr-ÿ, a.* [*Eng. fever; -y.*] Afflicted with or suffering from fever; feverish.

"O Rome, thy head Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body fev'ry." *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iii. 2.

*few (ew as ū), *feawe, *feu, *fewe, *fewe, *fo, *fone, *foe, *fowe, *veawe, *vewe, a.* [*A. S. fêd, feawe (pl.); Icel. fár; Dan. faa; Sw. fä; Goth. faws; Lat. paucus=few; Gr. pauros=small.*] Not many; small, limited, or restricted in number. It is frequently used, by ellipsis of the noun, for not many persons or things.

"And did great liking shew: Great liking unto many, but true love to few." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xii. 13.

¶ (1) *A few*:

(a) A small number of. It expresses rather more in number than *few* alone.

"A few termes coude he, two or three." *Chaucer: C. T.*, Prol. 641.

(b) It is also used for a small quantity of.

"They had sold their birthright to the Pope for a few pottage."—*Adams: Works*, i. 6.

(c) It is also used adverbially: a little.

"I trembled a few."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 28.

(2) *In few*: In a few words; shortly; briefly.

"In few, Ophelia, Do not believe his vows." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

(3) *A good few*: A considerable number.

few-acred, a. Owning or farming but a few acres.

*few'-nêss (ew as ū), *feu-nesse, *fewe-nesse, *few-nesse, s.* [*A. S. fêdness.*]

1. Smallness in number; paucity.

"These, by reason of their fewness, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*. (Pref.)

*2. Brevity; shortness of language; conciseness.

"Fewness and truth, 'tis thus." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

fêy, v. t. [*Dan. feye, feie = to clean out; Ger. fegen; Dut. vegen.*] To cleanse or clear a ditch of mud.

"By feyng and casting that mud upon heaps, Commodities many the husbandman reaps." *Tusser: June's Husbandry.*

*fêy, *fay, *faie, *fæighe, *feye, a.* [*A. S. fæge; Icel. feigr; O. H. Ger. feigi; M. H. Ger. veige; Sw. feg; Dan. feig.*]

1. Killed, dead.

"The freike hadde ben fay but for his fyn armour." *Destruction of Troy*, 6,590.

2. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event and the impossibility of avoiding it.

"The folk was fey that he befor him fand." *Wallace*, iv. 616.

3. Unfortunate, unlucky.

"Mydoneus son also, Corebus yung, Quhilk in thay dais for fey luf hate burnyng Of Cassandra, to Troy was cummyng that yere." *Douglas: Virgil*, 50, 53.

4. It is used in reference to corn, in the sense of decayed.

**fêy (1), s.* [*FAITH.*]

fey (2), s. [*FEE.*] A fee or lief.

fêy (3), s. [*FEY, v.*] Croft or infield land.

"There was a bear fey, or a piece of land allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid, and labored from time immemorial."—*Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce*, xiv. 491.

fêy'-dôm, s. [*Eng. fey, a.; -dom.*] The state of being fey, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death.

**fey-er, s.* [*Eng. fey, v.; -er.*] One who cleans out ditches.

fêz, s. [*From Fez, the chief town of Morocco, where they are manufactured.*] A red cap without a brim, fitting close to the head, and with a tassel of silk, wool, &c.; much worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

**fî, interj.* [*Fr.*]

fî-a'-cre, s. [*Fr.*] A French hackney-coach, invented by Sauvage in 1640.

"The office for these cabs or coaches was in a wine-seller's shop patronized by gardeners, and dedicated to St. Fiacre. This is, therefore, the reason the name of *fiares* was given to hired vehicles."—*London Daily News*.

**fî'-aŋce, *fi-aunce, s.* [*O. Fr. fiancé; Spanish fianza; Port. fiança; Ital. fidansa, from Lat. fidentia, from fides=faith.*] Trust, faith, confidence.

"Nor is her yettis have fiancée." *Romaunt of the Rose*, 5,482.

**fî'-aŋce, *fy-aunce, *fy-anse, v. t.* [*Fr. fiancer.*] To betroth, to affiancé. [*FIANCE, s.*]

"Who had fyaunced the yere before Mary, daughter to the Duke of Berry."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxiii.

fî-ân'-cê (m), fî-ân'-cêe (f), s. [*Fr., pa. par. of fiancer=to betroth.*] One who is affianced, betrothed, or engaged.

fî'-aŋts, s. [*Fr. fiante=dung.*] The dung of the fox or badger.

fî'-ar, s. [*FEUAR.*]

Scots Law:

1. One who has the reversion of property; a feuar.

2. (*Pl.*): The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year.

fî-as'-cô, s. [*In Italy, "Ola, ola, fiasco!" is cried when a singer makes a false note, or fails to please. Fiasco means literally a bottle or flask, and the illusion may be to the bursting of a bottle. The phrase is used also in French and German.*] A failure in a musical performance; generally, a ridiculous failure or breakdown.

fî'-at, s. [*Lat., 3d pers. sing. pr. subj. of fio=to be done.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An order or command for anything to be done.

"And hear at once, in thought extensive, hear The Almighty fiat and the trumpet sound." *Young: Night Thoughts*, vi., 464, 465.

2. *Law*: An order or warrant of a judge or of the Attorney-General, authorizing, or allowing certain processes, and signified by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, that is, let it be done as is asked.

**fi'-aunt, s.* [*FIAT.*] A command; an order; a fiat.

"Nought suffered he the ape to give or graunt, But through his hand alone must pass the fiaunt." *Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

fîb, s. [*A weakened and abbreviated form of fable (q. v.). (Skeat.)*] A soft or mild term for a lie or falsehood.

"From holy lips is dropped the specious fîb." *Criticisms on the Rollad: The Lyars*, pt. ii.

fîb (1), v. i. [*Etym. doubtful.*] To deliver a succession of short, rapid blows. (*Slang.*)

fîb (2), v. i. [*FIB, s.*] To tell lies; to lie.

fîb'-bêr, s. [*Eng. fîb (2), v.; -er.*] One who tells fibs or lies; a liar.

"Trust me, I'm no fibber."—*Wolcott: P. Pindar*, p. 137.

fî'-bêr, s. [*Lat.=the beaver.*]

Zoöl.: A genus of Muridæ. *Fiber zibethicus* is the Musquash or Ondatra of North America, which has the hind feet partly webbed, the tail compressed, and is half-aquatic.

fî'-bêr, fî'-bre (bre as bêr), s. [*Fr., from Lat. fibra=a fiber.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A small thread, string, or filament, of which the tissues of animals and plants are constituted.

"The fibers divide on approaching the peripheral termination of the nerve."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 131.

2. *Fig.*: Strength, power, sinew.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. & Zoöl.*: The same as FIBROUS TISSUE.

2. Botany:

(1) Any long cell attenuated to a point at both ends, and with the walls thickened with lignose secondary deposits.

(2) (*Pl.*): Secondary deposits on the walls of cells or ducts, which, instead of forming continuous piled layers, take a spiral or other similar form, and in many cases ultimately become real fibers. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (1) *Elementary fiber*:

Bot.: A thread turned round the interior of spiral vessels or any similar tissue.

(2) *Liber fiber*:

Bot.: The very elongated wood tubes which form the elements of the liber in exogenous plants.

(3) *Woody fiber*:

Bot.: The short cells which make up the substance of most solid woods.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, tnêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

fi'-bēred (last *e* silent), **fi'-bred** (bred as *bērd*), *s.* [Eng. *fiber*; -*ed*.] Having fibers; composed of fibers.

fi'-bēr-lēss, **fi'-bre-lēss** (bre as *bēr*), *a.* [Eng. *fiber*; -*less*.] Destitute of or without fibers.

fi'-brīl, *s.* [French *fibrille*; Low Lat. *fibrilla*, dimin. of Lat. *fibra*=a fiber.]

1. *Anat.*: A little fiber. [FIBRILLA.]

"Fine laminae formed of a close interlacement of the finest fibrils."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 136.

2. *Bot.*: One of the minute subdivisions in which a branching root terminates. Its tip is called the spongiole or spongiolet.

fi'-brīl'-lā (pl. **fi'-brīl'-læ**), *s.* [Low Lat. *fibrilla*, dimin. of *fibra*=a fiber.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: A fibril (q. v.).

2. *Spec. (pl.)*: The roots of lichens.

fi'-brīl'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fibrilla* (q. v.); Eng., &c., suff. -*ar*.]

Physiol.: Consisting of or in any way connected with fibrillæ.

"Cells which have undergone a granular rather than a fibrillar metamorphosis."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 136.

fi'-brīl'-lāt-ēd, *a.* [FIBRILLA.] Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ; fringed.

fi'-brīl'-lā-tion, *s.* [FIBRILLA.] The state of being fibrillated, or reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ.

fi'-brīl'-lōse, *a.* [Low Lat. *fibrill(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ose*.]

Bot.: Covered with loose fibers; composed of fibers.

fi'-brīl'-loūs, *a.* [Eng. *fibril*; -*ous*; Fr. *fibrilleux*.] Of or pertaining to fibers.

fi'-brin, **fi'-brīne**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *fiber*; -*in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Fibrin was formerly held to be an albuminoid or proteid substance which is contained in the blood, and causes it to clot, but is now considered a waste matter produced by incipient decomposition. It is obtained by stirring blood with a bundle of twigs. The fibrin adheres in amorphous fibrous layers. It is then washed with water, to remove the coloring matter, &c. Fibrin is insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in an aqueous solution of nitrate of potassium when heated to 40° [ALBUMINOIDS]. Albumin heated to 98° F. in a current of oxygen gas is gradually converted into fibrin—carbon, 52.4; hydrogen, 18.07; nitrogen, 7.03; oxygen, 21.29; sulphur, 1.22 per cent. Normal human blood contains about 2.55 per cent. of fibrin. Vegetable fibrin is the residue left when gluten is boiled with alcohol; it is a grayish-white elastic mass.

fi'-brīn-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin*; -*ation*.]

Med.: The state of becoming fibrinous or having an excess of fibrin, as in inflammatory diseases.

fi'-brīne, *s.* [FIBRIN.]

fi'-brīn-ō-gēn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *fibrin*, and Gr. *gennao*=to engender, to produce.]

Anat.: Fibrinogenous substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two constituents which go to make fibrin, the latter, when it appears as a coagulum or a fluid, being produced at the moment, and not previously existing in a liquid state. The other constituent is called fibrinoplastin, or fibrinoplastic substance. (*Quain*.)

fi'-brīn-ōg'-ēn-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *fibrinogen*; -*ous*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinogen (q. v.); forming or aiding the formation of fibers.

fibrogenous substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOGEN (q. v.).

fi'-brīn-ō-plās'-tīc, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin*; *o* connective, and *plastic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinoplastin; forming or aiding in the formation of fibrin.

fibrinoplastic substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOPLASTIN (q. v.).

fi'-brīn-ō-plās'-tīn, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin*; *o* connective; Gr. *plassō*=to form, mold, or shape; and suff. *in* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Anat.: Fibrinoplastic substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two substances, the union of which generates fibrin. The other of the two is FIBRINOGEN (q. v.). (*Quain*.)

fi'-brīn-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin*; -*ous*.] Composed of or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

fi'-bro-, *in compos.* [Lat. *fibra*=a fiber.]

Anat., Nat. Science, &c.: Fibrous.

fi'-brō-cār'-tīl-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng., &c., *cartilage*.]

Physiol.: A compound of white fibrous tissue and cartilage in varying proportions. To the strength and density of fibroin it adds the elasticity of cartilage. It is of two kinds: (1) the Articular,

occurring (a) as discs, (b) as laminæ or meniscæ, and (c) of a circumferential type; (2) the Non-articular, deposited on the surface of the grooves in bones which lodge tendons. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv.)

fi'-brō-cār'-tī-lāg'-īn-oūs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng., &c., *cartilaginous*.] Pertaining to, or composed of fibrocartilage.

fi'-brō-çēl'-lū-lār, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng., &c., *cellular*.] Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.

fi'-brō-fēr'-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *fibra*=a fiber; *ferrum*=iron; Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A delicate fibrous, pale-yellow mineral, from Copiapo, in Chili.

fi'-brō-īn, **fi'-brō-īne**, *s.* [Pref. *fibro-*; -*in*, -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{71}H_{107}N_{24}O_{25}$, or $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$. Both these formulæ have been given to fibroin, which constitutes the chief part of the fiber of silk. It is extracted by digesting the silk with water, under a pressure of three atmospheres, and then removing the fat with ether; it is a white mass. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields leucine, tyrosine, and glycocine. It is the principal constituent of cobwebs and the horny skeletons of sponges.

fi'-brō-līte, *s.* [Latin *fibra*=a fiber, and suff. -*līte* (Min.)=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent mineral, occurring in gneiss, mica schist, and related metamorphic rocks in Bohemia, Bavaria, and parts of the United States. It has commonly long slender crystals, sometimes fibrous or columnar massive. Color, brown or olive-green. Fibrolite was much used for stone implements in Western Europe in the Stone Age.

fi'-brō-mū'-coūs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng., &c., *mucous*.]

Anat.: Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and mucous membranes; applied to membranes of a fibrous character which are intimately connected with others of a mucous nature; as, the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, &c.

fi'-brō-plās'-tīc, *a.* [Fr. *fibroplastique*.]

Anat.: A term applied to a morbid formation constituted of the elements of cellular tissue, transformed in part into fiber. (*Dunglison*.) Fibroplastic tissue or its elements are met with in inflammatory effusions upon the serous and synovial membranes (but rarely), in the interstitial effusions of pneumonia, especially when chronic, in cirrhosis of the liver, in the products of suppurating surfaces, in certain tumors, &c. [TISSUE.]

fi'-brō-sēr'-oūs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and English *serous*.] Partaking of the nature or character of fibrous and serous membranes; consisting of fibrous and serous membranes intimately united.

fibroserous-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A serous membrane lining a fibrous one; as the arachnoid lining the dura-mater. (*Quain*.)

fi'-broūs, *a.* [Fr. *fibreux*, from *fibre*=a fiber.]

Nat. Science, &c.: Consisting of fibers, containing a great proportion of loose fiber, as the rind of a cocoanut.

fibrous-bundles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: One of the two components of fibrovascular tissue, the other being fibrovascular bundles (q. v.). Fibrous bundles occur in liber, in the stems of endogens, and in the fibrous cone-stalks of mosses.

fibrous-coal, *s.* A variety of coal found in Great Britain, and distinguished by its fibrous structure, and silky luster.

fibrous-cone, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Mayo to assemblages of radiating fibers, shaped like a hollow cone, in each hemisphere of the cerebrum.

fibrous-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

fibrous-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root divided into a multitude of branches and fibers.

fibrous-shells, *s.*

Zool.: Shells of fibrous structure like the recent Pinna and the fossil Inoceramus. They consist of successive layers of prismatic cells, containing translucent carbonate of lime. When very thick, they break up into fragments with edges resembling those of aragonite or satin-spar. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

fibrous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A white, yellowish-white tissue, with a shining silvery or nacreous luster. It is very strong, and is wanting in extensibility; yet it is perfectly pliant, and is used to connect or support other parts, which it does admirably. It is of two kinds, fascicular and membranous. It forms the tendons of muscles, ligaments, &c.

fi'-broūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fibrous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being fibrous.

fi'-brō-vās'-cū-lār, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-*, and Eng. *vascular*.]

Bot.: Consisting of small vessels and of fibers.

fibrovascular-bundle, *s.*

Bot. (generally pl.): Bundles of vessels and ducts, together with prosenchyma, forming the woody fibers of all plants above the rank of Mosses. The permanent tissues of a fibrovascular bundle can be divided into two groups, called by Naegeli, Xylem and Phloem (q. v.).

fibrovascular-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue composed of vessels, ducts, and prosenchymatous cells or fibers associated in various ways, forming fibrous or fibrovascular bundles, which either remain distinct or cohere to form masses of wood.

fībs'-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *fib*; -*ster*.] One who tells fibs; a fibber.

fib'-ū-lā, *s.* [Lat., =a buckle or clasp.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A buckle, clasp, or brooch.

"There is also a large collection of fibulas or garment-fastenings."—*Nichols: Handy Book of the Brit. Museum*, 349.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. Its upper end, which does not reach so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which form the outer ankle.

2. *Mason.*: An iron cramp by which stones are fastened together.

3. *Surg.*: A needle for sewing up wounds.

fib'-ū-lār, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *fibularis*, from *fibula*=a clasp or buckle.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the fibula.

fi'-cār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *ficaria*=a fig plantation; *ficarius*=pertaining to figs; so called because the fasciculated knobs of the roots have been fancifully compared to little figs.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of *Ranunculus*, differing from the more typical buttercups in having three to five sepals and eight to twelve petals. It contains one commonly known species, *Ranunculus ficaria*, the Pilewort or Lesser Celandine. It has cordate, petiolate, angular, or crenate leaves, three sepals, and nine petals. Its glossy yellow flowers, which commence in March and continue till May, are heralds of the spring. Sometimes *Ficaria* is elevated into a genus, in which case *R. ficaria* becomes *Ficaria ranunculoides*.

**ficche*, **ficchen*, **fitche*, **ficchyn*, **fych*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *ficher*, *fichier*, *ficier*; Fr. *ficher*; Ital. *ficcare*; Lat. *figo*=to fix.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix, to fasten, to set up.

"There Ysrael fitchid tentis."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xix. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To strike.

"The ben scatterid and not fitchid with sorewe."—*Wycliffe: Psalm xxxiv.* 16.

fi'-çēl'-lier (lier as *yā*), *s.* [Fr., from *ficelle*=pack-thread.] A reel on which pack-thread is wound.

fīched, *a.* [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher*=to drive or thrust in.]

Her.: The same as FITCHED (q. v.).

fīch'-ēr, *v. i.* [A frequentative of Scotch *fike* (?).] (*Scotch*.)

1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment.

2. To go awkwardly about work.

3. Used to denote the act of toying, in a somewhat indelicate manner, with a woman.

fīch'-tēl'-īte, *s.* [From Fichtelgebirge in North Bavaria, where it is found.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent, and brittle mineral, of a white color, occurring in the form of shining scales, flat crystals, and thin layers between the rings of growth, and throughout the texture of pine wood from the peat beds in the vicinity of Redwitz in the Fichtelgebirge. It is easily soluble in ether; less so in alcohol. Hardness 1.

¶ *Fichtelite group of minerals*:

Min.: A group of minerals belonging to the Camphene series of hydrocarbons. Dana includes under it Fichtelite, Hartite, Dinite, and Ixolite.

fi'-chū, *s.* [Fr.] A light article of dress worn by ladies over the neck, throat, and shoulders.

fi'-çī'-nīte, *s.* [From Ficin, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A monoclinic, black, subtranslucent mineral, of waxy or pearly luster. Its hardness, 5 to 5.5; specific gravity, 3.4 to 3.5. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 12.82; sulphuric acid, 4.07; protoxide of iron, 58.85; protoxide of manganese, 6.82; water, 16.87, &c. Found near Bodenmais. (*Dana*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şūn**: -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious** -**cious**, -**sious** = **şūş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **çēl**.

fic'-kle, *fe-kylle, *ñ-kel, *ñ-kele, *fy-kel, *fy-kelle, *fy-kyl, a. [A. S. *ficol*, from *fic*, *gefic*=fraud, deceit.]

*1. Treacherous, deceitful.

"Thagh I be fol and *fykel* and falce of my hert."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; *Patience*, 283.

2. Changeable, inconstant, irresolute or wavering in mind; without firmness of mind or purpose; capricious.

"The most shallow, *fickle*, passionate, presumptuous, and garrulous of men."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Not firmly established or fixed; liable to change or vicissitude.

"*Fickle* their state, whom God
Most favors: who can please him long?"
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 948, 949.

4. Feeble, weak.

"His darkness doth transcend our *fickle* light."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***fic'-kle (1), *ñ-kele, *vi-kele, v. i.** [German *fickeln, ficheln*.] To flatter. [FICKLE, a.]

"Heo nolde *fikele*, as hire sustren hadde ydo."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 31.

fic'-kle (2), v. t. [A freq. from *fike* (q. v.).] To puzzle.

fickle-pins, s. pl. A game in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends.

***fic'-kle-lý, *fik-el-y, a.** [Eng. *fickle*; -ly.] Deceitfully, treacherously.

fic'-kle-nëss, s. [Eng. *fickle*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fickle; inconstancy, wavering, unsteadiness, irresolution; changeableness in mind or purpose; instability.

"The one was fire and *fickleness*, a child,
Most mutable in wishes."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 106.

***fic'-klý, adv.** [Eng. *fickl(e)*; -ly.] In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness.

fi'-cō, s. [Ital.=a fig.]

1. A fig; an act of contempt shown with the fingers.

2. Contempt, scorn.

fi'-cōid, s. [Lat. *ficus*=a fig-tree, to the flower or fruit of which the ficoids, with their numerous narrow petals, many stamens, &c., bear some fanciful resemblance, but no affinity or even analogy; Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

Bot. (pl.): The English name given by Lindley to the order Mesembryaceæ.

fi-cōi'-dāl, a. & s. [Eng. *ficoid*; -al.]

Botany:

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the ficoids (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A plant belonging to the ficoid alliance.

ficoid alliance, s.

Bot.: The English name of the alliance Ficoidales (q. v.).

fi-cōi-dā'-lēss, s. pl. [Lat. *ficus* (q. v.); Gr. *eidōs*=form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens, consisting of orders with monodichlamydeous flowers, central or axile placentæ; the corolla, if present, polypetalous, and an external embryo curved round a small quantity of mealy albumen. Lindley includes under it the four orders, Basellaceæ, Mesembryaceæ, Tetragoniaceæ, and Scleranthaceæ (q. v.).

fi-cōi-dē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *ficus*=a fig; Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: The name given by Jussieu and others to the order called by Lindley Mesembryaceæ (q. v.).

***fic't, a.** [Lat. *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*=to feign.] Fictitious. [FICTION.]

fic'-ta, a. [Lat. fem. sing. of *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*.] False, fictitious.

ficta musica. [FALSA MUSICA.]

fic'-tīle, a. & s. [Lat. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*.]

A. As adj.: Molded into form by art; manufactured by or suitable for the potter.

***B. As subst.:** An earthen vessel or other article molded and baked.

fic'-tīle-nëss, s. [Eng. *fictile*; -ness.] The state or quality of being fictile; fictility.

fic-tīl'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *fictil(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being fictile.

fic'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fictio*=a feigning, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*=to feign.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

*2. Fashioning, contriving, establishing.

"To force a currency of their own *fiction*."—Burke: *French Revolution*, p. 124.

3. That which is feigned, imagined, or invented; a feigned, fictitious, or invented story or account; a fabrication, a fable.

"When it could no longer be denied that her flight had been voluntary, numerous *fictions* were invented to account for it."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Romance.

"For us the stream of *fiction* ceased to flow."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*. (Intro.)

5. Fictitious literature; the literary productions of the imagination, whether prose or verse, narrative or dramatic; more specifically applied to prose romances or novels.

"Such anecdotes are apt to be looked upon not as genuine illustrations . . . just because they do occur in poetry or *fiction*."—Lindsay: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 27.

II. Law: Any point or thing assumed for the purposes of justice or convenience, even though it cannot be proved, and may even be absolutely opposed to the fact.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fiction*, *fabrication*, and *falsehood*: "*Fiction* and *fabrication* both require invention: *falsehood* consists of simple contradiction. The fables of Æsop are *fictions* of the simplest kind, but yet such as required a peculiarly lively fancy and inventive genius to produce. The *fabrication* of a play, as the production of Shakespeare's pen, was once executed with sufficient skill to impose for a time upon the public credulity . . . In an extended sense of the word *fiction*, it approaches still nearer to the sense of *fabricate*, when said of the *fictions* of the ancients, which were delivered as truth, although admitted now to be false: the motive of the narrator is what here constitutes the difference—namely, that in the former case he believes what he relates to be true, in the latter he knows it to be false. The heathen mythology consists principally of the *fictions* of the poets: newspapers commonly abound in *fabrications*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fic'-tion-āl, a. [Eng. *fiction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to fiction; characterized by fiction; fictitious, feigned.

***fic'-tion-ist, s.** [Eng. *fiction*; -ist.] A writer of fiction.

fic'-tious, a. [Lat. *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*=to feign.] Fictitious.

fic-tī'-tious, a. [Lat. *fictitius, ficticius*, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*.]

1. Feigned, imaginary, not real, fabulous.

"They hold the ten Sibylls to be *fictitious* and fabulous."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. iv., lett. 43.

2. Counterfeit, false; not genuine or real.

"Duty, love, and honor, fail to sway
Fictitious bonds." Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

3. Not real or true; allegorical.

"Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of Sin and Death."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 273.

fic-tī'-tious-lý, adv. [Eng. *fictitious*; -ly.] In a fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit manner; by fiction; not really or truly.

fic-tī'-tious-nëss, s. [Eng. *fictitious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit.

fic'-tīve, a. [Lat. *fict(us)*, pa. par. of *finco*=to feign, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Feigned, fictitious, imaginary.

2. Of or pertaining to fiction; sham, counterfeit.

fic'-tōr, s. [Lat., from *fictus*, pa. par. of *finco*.] An artist in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, or other solid material.

fi'-cūs, s. [Lat.=a fig-tree.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Moraceæ. Flowers unisexual, the males and females mixed indiscriminately on the inner side of a concave fleshy receptacle, the upper margin of which constitutes a narrow aperture. Flowers separated from each other by soft, colorless, bristle-like bracts or scales. Calyx with three, seven, or eight segments; corolla, none; stamens, one, three, or five; ovary one; style awl-shaped; stigma two-lobed; pericarps with a single seed; juice generally milky. The genus is a very large one, about 160 species being already known. They occur in all the hotter parts of the world. Many are large umbrageous trees; some again are ivy-like creepers. *Ficus carica* is the cultivated fig. [FIG.] *F. indica* is the Banyan tree (q. v.); *F. religiosa*, the Pippal or Sacred Fig, planted around temples in India. *F. religiosa, benjamina, pumila, auriculata, rumphii, benghalensis, aspera, granatum*, and *sycomorus* have an eatable fruit, but much inferior to that of the cultivated Fig. The milky juice of *Ficus* furnishes caoutchouc. That of India is derived from *F. elastica*; that of America from *F. radula, elliptica*, and *prinoides*. Other species yield the same substance in Java.

F. saussureana is one of the Cow-trees. [Cow-TREE.] A kind of gum lac comes from *F. indica, benghalensis*, and *tsjela*. The juice of *F. septica* is emetic; that of *F. toxicaria* and *F. daemonia* virulent poisons; *F. anthelmintica*, a native of Brazil, is used against intestinal worms; the bark of *F. racemosa* is slightly astringent, and is of use in hæmaturia and menorrhagia, while the juice of its root is a powerful tonic. Egyptian mummy cases are said to have been made from the wood of *F. sycomorus*, which is all but imperishable. It is the sycamore of Scripture (Ps. lxxviii. 47, Amos vii. 14, &c.), spelled also sycamore (Isaiah ix. 10, Luke xix. 4), but must not be confounded with the True Sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), to which it is in no way akin.

2. *Palæobotany*: It is believed that *ficus* has been found fossil in sands of Cretaceous age near Aix-la-Chapelle.

3. *Surg.*: A fleshy excrescence, soft and reddish, or hard and scirrhous, formed like a fig, and occurring on the anus, eyelids, chin, or reproductive organs.

4. *Pharm.*: *Ficus*, the prepared fruit of *Ficus carica*, a native of Asia, and used in the preparation of *Confectio senna*. Figs, being demulcent, nutritive, and laxative, are used as mild purgatives; when heated and split open they are used as cataplasms.

fid, v. t. [Icel. *fetta*=to bend back.] To move up and down or from side to side, as an animal moves its tail; to wag.

fid, fidd, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small, thick lump of anything.

2. A bar or pin of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) A bar of wood or iron to support a mast upon the one beneath; it passes through a mortise in the upper mast, and rests on the trestle-trees of the head of the mast below.

(2) A wooden, pointed pin used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. A similar iron instrument is a Marlinspike, or, as used by sail-makers, a Stabber.

2. *Ord.*: A plug of oakum for the vent of a cannon.

fid-hammer, s.

Naut.: A hammer with a face for striking and a pointed peen to act as a fid. [II. 1.]

fi-dāl'-gō, s. [Port.] [HIDALGO.] A nobleman, or one royally descended.

fidd, s. [FID, s.]

fid'-dēr, v. i. [A freq. from *fid*, v. (q. v.).] To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to remain stationary or hover over a place.

fid'-dle (1), *fid-el, *fed-ele, *fith-el, *fith-ele, *fith-ul, *fyd-el, *fyd-yll, *fytth-el, s. [A. S. *fidhele*; Icel. & O. Sw. *fidhla*=a fiddle; Dan. *fiddel*; Dut. *vedel*; O. H. Ger. *fidula*; Ger. *fiedel*; Low Lat. *vidula, vitula*=a viol or fiddle.] [VIOL, VIOLIN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A fool, a trifter.

"He may be but a foole, and she a *fiddle*."

Breton: *Pasquill's Madcappe*, p. 9.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: An instrument played with a bow, and having four strings, stretched over a sounding board to give resonance, and along a neck (without frets) upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers to vary the tone. [VIOLIN.]

"The sound of the *fiddle* calls forth a magistrate to dissolve the meeting."—Windham: *Speech* (April 18, 1800).

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Daucus carota*; (2, pl.) *Scrophularia aquatica*.

3. *Agric.*: A wooden bar about eleven feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, or hay-cocks to the place of stacking.

4. *Naut.*: A frame of bars and strings, to keep things from rolling off the cabin-table in bad weather.

¶ (1) *To play first or second fiddle*: To take a leading or a subordinate part or position in any undertaking or project.

"Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra."—Dickens: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

(2) *Scotch fiddle*: The itch; from the motion of the arm in scratching.

fiddle-block, s.

Naut.: A long block, having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not in parallel planes, as in a double-block; a viol, or long-tackle block.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

fiddle-bow, *s.* The bow with which a violin is played.

fiddle-case, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A case to contain a fiddle.
2. *Bot. (pl.)*: *Rhinanthus crista-galli*. (Britten & Holland.)

fiddle-come, *a.* Nonsensical.

fiddle-de-dee, *interj.* Nonsense.

fiddle-dock, *s.*

Bot.: *Rumex pulcher*.

fiddle-faddle, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.*: Trifling talk, nonsense, trifles.

B. *As adj.*: Trifling; giving trouble or making a bustle about trifles.

fiddle-faddle, *v. i.* To trifle; to make a bustle about trifles.

fiddle-faddler, *s.* One who makes a bustle about trifles.

fiddle-fike, *s.*

1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct.
2. A complete trifier.

fiddle-fish, *s.* The Angel-fish (q. v.), from its resemblance to a fiddle.

fiddle-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Epilobium hirsutum*.

fiddle-head, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the ornamental carving at the bows of a ship, when it is made in the form of a scroll or volute similar to the end of a fiddle.

fiddle-headed, *a.* Having a pattern at the end somewhat like the scroll of a fiddle.

***fiddle-lipped**, *a.*

Bot.: Having a fiddle-shaped lip.

fiddle-ma-fyke, *s.* A silly, punctilious person, who is chiefly concerned about mere trifles.

fiddle-pattern, *s.* A plain pattern formerly much in vogue in the manufacture of plate for table use, but which has of late years given way to others of more ornate character.

fiddle-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have deep indentations in the sides, so as to resemble a fiddle.

fiddle-stick, *s. & interj.*

A. *As subst.*: A fiddle-bow.

B. *As interj.*: An exclamation equivalent to nonsense; fiddle-de-dee. (Used also in the plural.)

fiddle-string, *s.* The catgut string or cord stretched along a fiddle, and raised in the center by a bridge.

fiddle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Scrophularia aquatica*, so called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves and scraped across each other fiddler-fashion, when they produce a squeaking sound. (Britten & Holland.)

fid-dle (2), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *fidèle*=a plant of the Vervain order, *Citharexylum melanocardium*.]

Bot.: A term used only as part of the subjoined compound.

fiddle-wood, *s.* The genus *Citharexylum*. From the fact that Fr. *fidèle* has become corrupted into Eng. *fiddle*, has arisen the erroneous notion that the wood of this genus is suitable for making violins. The error has been perpetuated also in the Latin name, which means harp-wood.

fid-dle, ***fyd-el-in**, ***fith-el-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *fidhelian*.] [FIDDLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To play upon a fiddle.
2. *Fig.*: To trifle; to shift the hands about often while doing nothing; to fidget about.

"The ladies walked, talking and fiddling with their hats and feathers."—*Pepys: Diary*.

***B.** *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To play on a fiddle.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To worry, to beat.

"The devil fiddle them! I am glad they're going."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

2. To drive by degrees.

"Somebody else would have been fiddled into it again, if a certain treasonable Jacobite tune had not been timely silenced."—*Chesterfield: Miscellanies; Common Sense*, 18.

fid-dlēr, ***fith-el-er**, ***fyd-el-are**, ***fyd-el-er**, *subst.* [A. S. *fidhelere*; Icel. *fithlari*; M. H. Ger. *videlære*; Dan. *fidler*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who plays upon a fiddle; a violinist. "It would break my heart to see my poor old master eat out by a set of singers, fiddlers, milliners."—*Fielding: Miser*, iv. 8.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who fiddles or makes a bustle about trifles.

(2) A sixpence. (*Eng. Slang*.)

II. *Zoöl.*: A small crab, *Gelasimus vocans*, having one large claw and a very small one. (*American*.)

fiddler's-fare, *s.* Meat, drink, and money.

fiddler's-money, *s.* A number of small silver coins, such as would be given to a fiddler by the company.

fid-dles, *s. pl.* [FIDDLE, *s.*, 2.]

¶ *Snakes' fiddles*:

Bot.: *Iris fætidissima*. (Britten & Holland.)

fid-dling, ***fith-el-inge**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [FIDDLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Trifling, trivial, fussy.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act or art of playing on a fiddle.

"Her wes fithelinge and song."—*Layamon*, ii. 530.

2. *Fig.*: A trifling, or making a bustle about trifles; fussiness.

"Other occupations are mere trifling, or unprofitable fiddling about nothing."—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 7.

fi-dē-jūs-sion, *s.* [Lat. *fidejussio*, from *fidejussum*, sup. of *fidejubeo*=to be surety for a person: *fides*=faith, and *jubeo*=to order.] The state or act of being bound as surety for another; suretyship, bail.

fi-dē-jūs-sōr, *s.* [Lat.] [FIDEJUSSION.]

1. *Com.*: A surety; one bound for another.

2. *Law*: One who is bound or bail for another; a surety, a bail.

"They also take recognizances or stipulations of certain *fidejussors* in the nature of bail."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

***fi-dele**, *a.* [Lat. *fidelis*, from *fides*=faith, trust.] Faithful.

"So long as they were true and *fi dele* unto us."—*Henry VIII.*: To Sir T. Wyatt.

fi-dēl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *fidélité*, from Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*=faithful; *fides*=faith; Ital. *fedeltà*; Sp. *fedelidad*.]

1. Faithfulness; a careful and loyal observance of duty, and performance of obligations.

2. A faithful and loyal attachment or adherence to a bond, obligatory covenant, engagement or connection; loyalty.

"Fidelity to a good cause in adversity had been regarded as a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Faithful observance of the marriage contract.

4. Honesty, veracity, observance of and adherence to the truth.

"By my fidelity, this is not well."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

*5. Security, assurance.

"Some one of that facultie, who giueth his *fidelitie* for them."—*Whitgift: Defense*, p. 137.

¶ For the difference between *fidelity* and *faith*, see FAITH.

Fi-dēs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The goddess of Faith and Honesty.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirty-seventh found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther on Oct. 5, 1855, the same date that Atalanta was first seen by Goldschmidt.

fidge, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *fika*=to climb up nimbly; Sw. *fika*=to hunt after; Norw. *fika*=to take trouble.] [FIKE.]

A. *Intrans.*: To fidget, to make a fuss.

"You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout, Put all your brother puppets out."

Swift: Mad Mullinix and Timothy.

B. *Trans.*: To move about constantly, and rapidly; to fidget.

fidge, *s.* [FIDGE, *v.*] A fidget.

"The twist, the squeeze, the rump, the *fidge* in all, Just as they looked in the original."

Swift: Tim and the Fables.

fidg'-ēt, *s.* [FIDGET, *v.*]

1. A restless and irregular moving about; restlessness, uneasiness. [FIDGETS.]

2. A fidgety, restless person.

fidg'-ēt, *v. i. & t.* [A dimin. formation, from *fidge* (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To move uneasily about; to be in a state of nervous restlessness.

B. *Trans.*: To make nervously restless; to put in a fidget.

fidg'-ēt-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fidgety*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fidgety; nervous restlessness or uneasiness.

fidg'-ēts, *s. pl.* [FIDGET, *s.*] The colloquial name of the disease or morbid symptom called Dysphoria (q. v.). It consists of an overpowering sense of restlessness; or more specifically, there are present, irritability, dissatisfaction, a sense of fullness in the extremities, thirst, dryness of skin, wakefulness during the greater part of the night, the patient perpetually altering his position in the vain endeavor to obtain relief. About two or three in the morning perspiration generally ensues, followed by heavy slumber. It generally arises from dyspepsia, and will pass away when that ailment is removed.

fidg'-ēt-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *fidget*; *-y*.] In a state of nervous restlessness; uneasy, restless, impatient, fussy.

fi-dīc'-i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *fidicinus*, from *fidicen* (genit. *fidicinis*)=a player on a lute or stringed instrument; *fides*=a string, and *cano*=to sing.] Of or pertaining to a stringed instrument of music.

fi-dīc'-u-lā, *s.* [Lat.] A small musical instrument, in shape like a lyre.

fi-dō-nī-a, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *pheidōn*=an oil-can with a narrow neck that allows only a little to run out.] *Entom.*: A genus of Lepidoptera, belonging to the family Geometridæ, or Geometers. It contains five species, of which *Fidonia pinaria*, the Bordered White Moth, is the commonest in Great Britain. The larvæ feed on fir. *F. atomaria*, the Common Heath-moth, is also common.

fi-dū'-cī-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *fiducialis*, from Lat. *fiducia*=trust; *fido*=to trust; *fides*=faith, trust.]

1. Confident, undoubting, sure, firm.

2. Of the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

fi-dū'-cī-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fiducial*; *-ly*.] In a confident or undoubting manner; with confidence.

fi-dū'-cī-ar-ŷ, ***fi-du-ci-ar-ie**, *a. & s.* [Latin *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia*=confidence, trust.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Confident, undoubting, unwavering, steady, firm.

2. Not to be doubted.

3. Of the nature of a trust.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who holds anything in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends for salvation upon faith without works; an antinomian. (*Hammond*.)

fiē, **fŷ**, *interj.* [Icel. *fý*, *fei*; Dan. & Sw. *fy*; O. Fr. *fi*, *fŷ*, *fye*; Fr. *fi*; Ger. *pfui*; Lat. *phui*: all expressions of contempt or disgust, due to the idea of blowing away.] An exclamation indicating contempt, disgust, shame, or impatience.

"*Fie! Fie!* Do not lose time. Make haste, and get all over before he comes back."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fiē, *a.* [FEY.] Under the influence of fate.

"'I think,' said the old gardener, to one of the maids, 'the gauger's *fiē*,' by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

fiēf, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *feudum*.] A fee; a manor held of a superior; a feud.

"The whole *fief* in right of poetry she claimed."

Dryden: To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 98.

fiēl, *a.* [FEEL.] Soft, smooth.

"Fræ tap to tæe that cleeds me bien,

And haps me *fiel* and warm at e'en!"

Burns: Bess and her Spinning-wheel.

fiēld, ***fæld**, ***feeld**, ***feild**, ***feld**, ***felde**, ***fld**, ***filde**, ***fyld**, ***vald**, ***veld**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *fēld*; cogn. with Dut. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, Sw. *fält*, Ger. *feld*. Probably allied to *fell* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Open country as opposed to wood.

"Wude and *feld* and dale and dun

All was i waterr sunnken."

Ormulum, 14,56b.

(2) Land cleared and fit for cultivation by tillage or pasture; cultivated ground.

"Y shal goo in to the *feeld* and gadre eeris."—*Wycliffe: Ruth* ii. 1.

(3) Ground not built upon or inhabited; the country, as opposed to the town.

"Behold ye the lilies of the *feelde* how thei wexen."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vi. 28.

(4) A single piece or inclosed plot of ground used or suitable for cultivation.

"And *fields* which promise corn and wine."

Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 55.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The ground or place where a battle is fought. "When bold Bavaria fled the field."—*Congreve: Ode*.

(2) A battle; an action.

"For such another field
They dreaded worse than hell."

Milton: P. L., bk. ii., 292.

(3) Warfare; military exercises.

(4) A wide expanse, as of sea or sky.

"Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field."

Tennyson: The Voyage, iv.

(5) Open space; opportunity or extent for action or operation.

"The field had been occupied by various historical societies."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies, p. 41.*

(6) The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

"Let the field or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with color."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

(7) Outdoor work, practice, or operations, as opposed to indoor; as, A geologist must study the science in the field.

(8) A large body or mass; as, a field of ice.

II. *Technically*:1. *Cricket*:

(1) The ground upon which a game of cricket is played.

(2) The whole body of fielders collectively.

2. *Her.*: The surface of a shield upon which the charges or bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.

"Sir Lancelot's azure lions, crowned with gold,
Ramp in the field." *Tennyson: Elaine, 661.*

3. *Optics*: The space visible in an optical instrument at one view. By shifting the telescope, the field is changed; by shifting the slip or object relatively to the object-glass of a microscope, successive parts of the object are brought within the field.

4. *Hunt.*: Those who take part in a hunt collectively.

"Long before this point the field had dwindled away to a number that could be counted on one hand."—*Field, Jan. 28, 1882.*

5. *Racing*:

(1) All the horses, &c., which take part in a race.

"With the pen through the name of Grenville, the field to-morrow may consist of the following."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(2) All the horses, &c., in a race, exclusive of one or more favorites.

¶ (1) *Magnetic field*:

Elect.: A space possessing magnetic properties from having magnets in its vicinity, or from electric currents passing around or through it.

"The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit pole will experience when placed in it."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units, ch. x.*

(2) *Field of view or vision*:

Optics: [FIELD, A. II. 3.]

(3) *To keep the field*:

(a) To keep up or maintain a campaign; to remain in the field; to carry on military operations.

(b) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

"There all day long Sir Pelleas kept the field."

Tennyson: Pelleas and Ettarre, 156.

(4) *To take the field*: To commence active military operations; to begin a campaign.

(5) *To bet or lay against the field*:

Sport.: To bet on one or more horses, dogs, &c., against all the others in the race.

(6) *Field of the Cloth of Gold*: A name given to a plain near Ardes, a village near Calais, in France, where Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, met on June 7 to 25, 1520, from the magnificence displayed by the retinue of each monarch.

(7) *Field of Blood*: *Aceldama*. The field bought by the chief priests with the thirty pieces of silver which were given to Judas as the price for his betrayal of our Lord. (Matt. xxvii. 5, Acts i. 19.)

field-allowance, s.

Milit.: An extra payment or allowance to officers on active service in the field, to meet the increased cost of living, &c.

field-artillery, s.

Milit.: Light ordnance capable of being easily moved about, and thus suitable for use on the field.

field-ash, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus aucuparia*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-balm, s.

Bot.: *Calamintha nepeta*.

field-basil, s.

Bot.: (1) *Calamintha clinopodium*; (2) *Calamintha acinos*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field bed, s.

1. A folding bed for use in the field; a camp bed.

*2. A bed in the open air.

"This field-bed is too cold for me to sleep."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

field-book, s.

1. *Surv.*: A book used by surveyors, engineers, &c., in which the memoranda of surveys are set down.

2. *Bot.*: A number of leaves of paper bound together, in which delicate plants may be placed for preservation directly they are plucked.

"Many plants will not bear transport; their flowers fall off easily, and they are so delicate that their foliage becomes shriveled. In such instances it is best to put them at once into paper. This is managed by having a small field-book, which may be put into the pocket or suspended round the neck, secured by straps so as to give pressure and with an oil-cloth covering which may be used in wet weather. This field-book may be made with two thin mahogany boards on the outside."—*Balfour: Botany, § 1,229.*

field-bug, s.

Entom.: The genus *Pentatoma*. The name is intended to distinguish them from the bed-bug.

*field-colors, s. pl.

Milit.: Small colors or flags of about eighteen inches square, used for marking out the ground for cavalry regiments and battalions. They are now called Camp-colors.

field-cornet, s. The magistrate of a township in the Cape colony.

field-cricket, s. A species of cricket, *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *campestris*, found in hot sandy localities, where it burrows to a depth of six to twelve inches. It feeds on insects, for which it lies in wait at the mouth of its burrow. It is not so common as the house cricket, but is larger. It is of a black color, with the base of the tegmina yellow. Its chirping is louder than that of the house cricket, but it is particularly shy and timid. Its larvæ are hatched about the end of July. [CRICKET (1).]



Field-cricket.

field-cypress, s.

Bot.: *Ajuga chamæpitys*.

field-day, s.

1. *Lit. & Milit.*: A day on which troops are exercised in field evolutions.

"The field-day or the drill,
Seems less important now."

Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.*: A day of unusual bustle, exercise, or display.

3. *Sunday-school Custom*: A modern innovation, in accordance with which the children of the various Sunday-schools throughout the country are taken out and indulged in field sports and games.

field-derrick, s. A derrick used for stacking hay in the field. It is mounted on a sled or on a sill-piece, which is anchored temporarily by stakes; otherwise it is stayed by guys.

*field-dew, s. Dew taken from the field.

"With this field-dew consecrate,
Every fairy take his gait."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

field-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Otis tetrax*, the Little Bustard. It is a native of France.

field-equipage, s.

Milit.: Equipage or apparatus, accouterments, &c., for service in the field.

*field-fight, s. A general engagement; a pitched battle.

"The rather to traine them both, and draw them to a field-fight."—*P. Holland: Livius, p. 239.*

field-flower, s. A wild flower; a flower growing in the fields, as distinguished from one cultivated in gardens.

"Like arrow seeds of the field-flower."

Tennyson: The Poet, 19.

field-fortification, s.

Milit.: The art, science, or process of fortifying or strengthening the position of forces in the field by works of a temporary kind.

field-geologist, s. A geologist who acquires the knowledge of his science largely by observations in the field instead of simply studying books at home.

field-glass, s.

1. A binocular telescope in compact form, and having six achromatic lenses. It has a metallic body covered with morocco, and a sunshade to extend over the object-glasses. It is carried in a leather-case with a strap, and has a body from three and three-quarters to six and a quarter inches long, the object-glasses being from fifteen to twenty-six lines in diameter. It is also called a lorgnette, opera-glass, or race-glass.

2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from twenty to twenty-four inches long, and having three to six draws.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is nearest to the object-glass; the glass nearest to the eye is the eye-glass.

field-gun, s.

Milit.: A light cannon designed to accompany troops in their maneuvers on the field of battle.

field-hand, s. A laborer engaged in farming work; a farm-laborer.

*field-house, s. A tent.

field-madder, s.

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*, a plant belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. It is a common field herb, with clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads, used in dyeing.

field-man, s. A peasant, a boor.

"He statutus and ordanis; that field-men quha has mair nor four ky, sall, for thair awin sustentatioun, tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin."—*Stat. Alex. II. in Balfour's Pract., p. 536.*

field-marshal, s.

Milit.: The highest rank of officers in European armies. This rank was first conferred in England upon John Duke of Argyle, and George Earl of Orkney, by George II., in 1736.

field-marshalship, s. The dignity or rank of a field-marshal.

field-more, s.

Bot.: Either *Daucus carota* or *Pastinaca sativa*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-mouse, s.

Zoöl.: A name given to several species of rodents which live in the fields, where they burrow in banks, &c. *Mus sylvaticus* is the Long-tailed Field-mouse, *Arvicola agrestis* the Short-tailed Field-mouse or Field-vole (q. v.).

field-naturalist, s. One who does not confine his studies of natural science to books, but makes researches in the fields and woods.

field-nigella, field-nigelweed, s.

Bot.: *Lychnis githago*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-notes, s. pl.

Surv.: Notes or memoranda as to stations, distances, bearings, &c., made by a surveyor while in the field.

field-officer, s.

Mil.: An officer above the rank of captain, but below that of general; as a major, a colonel, &c.

field-piece, s.

Mil.: A field-gun (q. v.).

field-practice, s.

Mil.: Military exercises or evolutions in the field.

field-preacher, s. One who preaches in the open air.

field-preaching, s. The actor practice of preaching in the open air.

field-roller, s.

Agric.: A wooden or iron cylinder, drawn over a plowed field to crush the clods and level the ground.

*field-room, s.

1. *Lit.*: Open space, room.

"Falling back where they
Might field-room find at large."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 12.

2. *Fig.*: Free and unrestricted opportunity.

"They had field-room enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant."—*Clarendon: Hist. of the Civil War.*

field-sketching, s.

Mil.: The art or act of sketching in plan rapidly, while in the field, the natural features of a country, so as to give a fair idea of its character.

field-spider, s. The popular name for any of the numerous species of spiders found in fields.

field-sports, s. pl. Outdoor sports, such as hunting, shooting, coursing, &c.

*field-staff, s.

Mil.: A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and containing lighted matches for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph, s.

Mil.: A portable telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations.

field-train, s.

Mil.: That branch or department of the army whose duty it was formerly to keep the Artillery fully supplied with ammunition, and the Engineers with stores, for which purpose depots were established at convenient places between the front and the base of operations.

fäte, făt, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gē, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

field-vole, s.

Zoöl.: *Arvicola agrestis*, or Short-tailed Field-mouse. Its color is grayish-brown, tinged with red or yellow on the sides; the lower surface pale-gray or dirty white; tail, brown above, grayish beneath. It is very abundant in the northern and central parts of Europe. It usually frequents damp places, forming burrows of considerable extent. The food of the field-vole consists almost exclusively of vegetable substances. Like its congeners, it is exceedingly prolific, and breeds three or four times in the year.

field-work, s.

1. *Surv.*: The various outdoor operations necessary in surveying.
2. *Mil. (pl.)*: Temporary fortifications or defenses thrown up by an army in the field, or by besiegers or besieged to strengthen their position.

fiēld, v. t. & i. [FIELD, s.]

A. Transitive;

1. *Carp.*: To sink a margin round a panel of wood.
2. *Cricket*: To catch or stop a ball when hit by the batsman, and return it to the wicket-keeper.

"The ball being sharply fielded at cover-point."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take to the field.

2. To fight.

"Who, soone prepared to field, his sword forth drew."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.*

II. Technically:

1. *Base Ball and Cricket*: To act as a fielder.
2. *Racing*: To back the field against the favorite. (*Slang*.)

fiēld'-ēd, a. [Eng. field; -ed.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Engaged in the field or in action; encamped.

"Now, Mars, I pr'thee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our fielded friends."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.*

2. *Cricket*: Said of a ball stopped and returned to the wicket-keeper by a fielder.

*fiēld'-en, s. [Eng. field; -en.] Consisting of fields.

"The fielden country also and plains."—*P. Holland.*

fiēld'-ēr, s. [Eng. field, v.; -er.]

Base Ball and Cricket: One of the players who stands out in the field to catch or stop and return balls hit by the batsman; a fieldsmen.

fiēld'-färe, *feld-fare, *felde-fare, s. [A. S. *feldfare*, from *feld*=a field, and *faran*=to go, to traverse.]

Zoöl.: *Turdus pilaris*, a bird belonging to the Turdidæ, or Thrush family. It is about ten inches in length, of a deep chestnut color, with black tail and ash-colored head.

"Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the fieldfare, wintry guest, is fed."—*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*

fiēld'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FIELD, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Cricket*: The act of catching or stopping and returning to the wicket-keeper balls hit by the batsman.

"Too much praise cannot possibly be lavished on the fielding."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Vinegar Manufac.*: Exposure to the open air and sun of malt-wash, or gyle in casks, in order to promote its acetification.

fielding-plane, s. The plane used in fielding—i. e., in sinking the margin round a panel.

*fiēld'-ish, *feld-ishe, a. [Eng. field; -ish.] Countrified, rural.

"They sing a song made of a feldishe mouse."—*Wyatt: Mean and Sure Estate.*

fiēld'-ite, s. [Named after F. Field, the mineralogist; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrabedrite, occurring at the mine Altar, near Coquimbo. It is soft, of a greasy appearance, greenish-gray slightly reddish, with powder bright red. (*Dana.*)

fiēlds'-man, s. [FIELDER.]

fiēld'-wōrt, s. [Eng. field, and wort.]

Bot.: *Gentiana amarella*, or perhaps *Erythraea centaurium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*fiēld'-y, *feel-di, *fel-di, a. [Eng. field; -y.] Like a field; open.

*fi-en, *fy-in, v. t. [A contr. of *defy* (q. v.).] To digest, to devour.

fiēnd, *fend, *fende, *feond, *feonde, *feont, *veond, s. [A. S. *feōnd*, *fiōnd*=a hater, an enemy, properly the pr. par. of *feōgan*=to hate; cogn. with Dut. *viand*; Dan. & Sw. *fiende*=an enemy; Icel. *fiandi*, pr. par. of *fið*=to hate; Goth. *fiands*, pr. par. of *fijan*=to hate; Ger. *feind* (*Skcat.*)]

*1. An enemy.

"Feond he wes thes kinges."—*Layamon, ii. 49.*

2. A demon, a devil, an infernal being; with the definite article, Satan, the devil, the arch-enemy of mankind.

"Come fiend, come fury, giant, monster, blast
From earth or hell, we can but plunge at last."—*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*

3. A person of demoniacal, devilish, or fiendish qualities or disposition.

"That cursed man, that cruel fiend of hell."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 50.*

fiend-begotten, a. Begotten by a fiend or devil; devilish, fiendish. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 5.*)

fiend-born, a. Born of a fiend or devil. (*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.*)

fiend-hearted, a. Having the heart or disposition of a fiend or devil.

*fiēnd'-frāy'-īng, a. [Eng. *fiend*, and *fraying*, pr. par. of *fray*, v. (q. v.).] Frightening or driving away a fiend.

fiēnd'-fūl, a. [English *fiend*; -ful(l).] Full of fiendish, devilish, or malignant nature.

"Regard his hellish fall,
Whose fiendful fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things."—*Marlowe: Dr. Faustus, v. (Chorus.)*

fiēnd'-fūl'-ly, adv. [Eng. *fiendful*; -ly.] In a fiendish manner; fiendishly.

fiēnd'-ish, a. [English *fiend*; -ish.] Having the qualities or nature of a fiend; befitting or proper to a fiend; devilish, demoniacal, diabolical, infernal; exceedingly malignant or wicked.

fiēnd'-ish'-ly, adv. [Eng. *fiendish*; -ly.] In a fiendish or devilish manner; like a fiend; infernally, diabolically.

fiēnd'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. *fiendish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fiendish; devilishness; diabolicalness.

fiēnd'-like, *feond-liche, *fond-liche, a. [A. S. *feōndlic*; Icel. *fiandligr*; O. H. Ger. *fiantlih*; Dan. & Sw. *fiendlig*.]

*1. Hostile.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; devilish; diabolical.

*3. Deadly, fatal.

fiēnt, s. [FIEND.]

¶ *Fient a haet*: The devil a bit; deuce a thing.

fiēr, a. [FERE.] Sound; healthy.

"We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're hale and fier."—*Burns: Epistle to Davie.*

fi-ēr-a-mēn'-tē, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Proudly, fiercely, boldly.

fiērce, *ierce, *fers, *ferse, *fierse, *firs, *firse, a. & adv. [O. Fr. *fiers*, *fers*, from Lat. *ferus*=wild, fierce.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ferocious, cruel, violent, furious, impetuous.

"Thou ferse God of armes, Mars the rede."—*Chaucer: Anelyda, i.*

2. Vehement, violent, exceeding strong or forcible.

"The ships, though so great, are driven of fierce winds;
yet are they turned about with a very small helm."—*James iii. 4.*

3. Savage, ferocious, easily roused or enraged.

"Poetry disarms

The fiercest animals with magic charms."—*Cowper: Retirement, 253, 254.*

4. Indicating or full of fierceness or ferocity; as, fierce language, fierce looks, a fierce attack.

"A king of fierce countenance."—*Daniel viii. 23.*

5. Violent, vehement, excessive.

"Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel."—*Genesis xlix. 7.*

*6. Vehement, ardent, fiery, eager.

"O tell her, Swallow, thou that knowest each,
That bright and fierce, and fickle is the South."—*Tennyson. Princess, iv. 79.*

*7. Passionate, strong, ardent.

"Yet have I fierce affections."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.*

*8. Wild, disordered.

"This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.*

*9. Excessive, exceeding, immoderate, extreme.

"Lupus, for your fierce credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. i.*

*10. Desperate, extreme.

"In fierce extremes—in good and ill."—*Byron: Mazeppa, v.*

*11. Proud, haughty.

"He is fierce and cannot brook hard language."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 9.*

B. *As adv.*: Fiercely, furiously, violently, vehemently.

"The midday sun fierce beat against their faces."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.*

¶ For the difference between *fierce* and *ferocious*, see FEROCIOUS.

*fierce-flaming, a. Burning with a fierce flame; darting out fierce looks.

"His eyes fierce-flaming o'er the trophy roll."—*Pitt: Virgil's Aeneid xii.*

*fierce-minded, a. Of a fierce mind or disposition.

"Forgetfulness seized his fierce-minded confidence."—*Br. Wilson: 3 Maccabees, vi. 18.*

*fiēr'-ce-līng, *fierce-lings, *fierce-lins, adv. [Eng. *fierce*; adv. suff. -ling.] In a hurry, with violence; fiercely.

"I came fiercelins in."—*Ross: Helenore, p. 37.*

fiēr'-ce-lȳ, *feers-ly, *fers-lich, *fers-lych, *fers-ly, adv. [Eng. *fierce*; -ly.]

1. In a fierce, furious, or ferocious manner; with fierceness or ferocity.

2. With fierceness or ferocity of looks; as, to look fiercely.

3. With exceeding violence or strength; furiously; as, The fire burnt fiercely.

fiēr'-ce-nēss, *feers-nēs, *feers-nesse, *fers-nesse, s. [Eng. *fierce*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fierce or ferocious; ferocity, fury, violence, vehemence.

*fierce-ty, *feers-te, s. [English *fierce*; -ty.] Fierceness, ferocity.

fi-ēr-i fā'-ci-ās, s. [Lat.=cause it to be done.]

Law: A writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action for debt or damages to the sheriff, commanding him to levy of the goods and chattels of the defendant the sum or debt recovered. This writ lies as well against privileged persons as common persons, and against executors or administrators with regard to the goods of the deceased. It is commonly contracted to *Fi. fa.*

"Under the writ of fieri facias, goods, money, and securities only may be taken."—*Blackstone: Comment, bk. iii., ch. 16.*

fiēr'-i-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *fiery*; -ly.] In a fiery, hot, or vehement manner.

fiēr'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *fiery*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being hot like fire, heat, hotness.

"The ashes, by their heat, their fieriness, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth."—*Boyle: Works, i. 470.*

2. *Fig.*: The quality or state of being heated or hot in temper or disposition; heat, acrimony, hotness of temper.

"The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*fi-ēr-ize, v. i. [Eng. *fire*; -ize.] To burn, to kindle.

"But aire turn water, earth may fierize."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas, 2d day, 1st week, 264.*

fiēr'-y, *fir-ie, *fir-y, *fyr-y, *fuyr-y, a. & adv. [Eng. *fire*; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Consisting of fire.

"And to wissen hem by nyght,
A frie pillar hem alight."—*Gower: C. A., v.*

2. Containing fire.

"I know thou'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulph
Than flatter him."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.*

3. Heated by fire; hot, like fire.

"The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Like or resembling fire.

"Make thee a fiery serpent."—*Numb. xxi. 8.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Hot or heated like fire; burning, inflamed.

"Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin."—*Cowper: Task, ii. 183.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble. -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. Easily set on fire; highly inflammable; as, a *fiery* mine.

3. Exceeding hot; dried up, parched.

"The dust and heat
In the broad and *fiery* street."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

4. Vehement, ardent, eager, fierce.

"This deed . . . must send thee hence
With *fiery* quickness."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 3.

5. Passionate; hot-tempered; easily provoked.

"You know the *fiery* quality of the duke."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

6. Unrestrained, untamed; fierce, wild.

"One fought on foot, one curbed the *fiery* steed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

7. Causing heat or passion; inflaming.

"Loue hath his *fiery* dart so brenningly
Ystiked thurgh my trewe careful hert."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,566.

¶ For the difference between *fiery* and *hot*, see *Hot*.

fiery-chamber, s.

Fr. Hist.: The rendering of the appellation *Chambre Ardente* given to a French tribunal instituted by Francis I., in A. D. 1535, for the punishment of heresy. It continued about a century and a half.

fiery-cross, s. (See extract.)

"When a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat and, making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery-cross*, also *Creau Tarigh*, or the Cross of Shame, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward, with equal despatch, to the next village; and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbors, if the danger was common to them. At sight of the *Fiery-cross*, everyman, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair, in his best arms and accoutrements, to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear, suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon the warlike signal."
—Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 1. (Note.)

***fiery-fary, s.**

1. Confusion, bustle.
2. Pretended bustle.

fiery-footed, a. Swift-footed, eager, impetuous.

fiery-hot, a. Passionate, impetuous, eager, ardent.

"*Fiery-hot* to burst
All barriers." *Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxlii.*

***fiery-new, a.** New as from the forge; brand-new, fire-new.

***fiery-pointed, a.** Throwing rays pointed as it were with fire.

fiery-red, a. Red as fire, from exertion or otherwise.

***fiery-short, a.** Angrily short, with the laconism of indignation.

fiery-spangled, a. Spangled with anything bright and glittering.

***fiery-triplicity, s.**

Astrol.: The three signs, Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius, which surpass the rest in their fiery appearance.

fiery-wheeled, a. Having wheels like fire. (*Milton: Il Penseroso, 53.*)

fī. fā., s. [*FIERI FACIAS.*]

fife, s. [*Fr. fifre*, from O. H. Ger. *pfifa*, *fifa*, from *pfifen*=to blow a fife; Ger. *pfeife*=a pipe; *pfiff*=a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q. v.).]

Music:

1. A small pipe used as a musical instrument; its compass is two octaves from D on the fourth line of the treble clef. In the British Army and Navy, fifes and drums are supplied at the public expense; and the establishment of a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of infantry comprises a certain number of bandsmen, besides buglers, fifers, and drummers. Although of ancient use in England for military purposes, it was discontinued in the reign of James I., and was not restored until the siege of Maestricht in 1747. The fife in the orchestra is called *Flauto piccolo* (q. v.).

"He roused the trumpet and the martial *fife*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 13.

2. An organ-stop; a piccolo, generally of two feet in length. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***fife-major, s.**

Milit.: A non-commissioned officer who formerly superintended the fifers of a regiment.

fife-rail, s.

Naut.: A banister on the break of a poop or around the mast of a vessel.

fife, v. i. [*FIFE, s.*] To play upon a fife.

fif-ēr, s. [*Eng. fif(e); -er.*] One who plays upon a fife.

fif-ish, a. [From the county of Fife in Scotland, many of whose inhabitants were said to be deranged.] Somewhat deranged.

"He will be . . . very, very *fifish*, as the east country fisherfolks say."—*Scott: Pirate, ch. ix.*

fif-ish-nēss, s. [*Eng. fifish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slightly deranged.

fif-teēn', *fif-tene, *vyf-tene, a. & s. [*A. S. fiftyne, fiftene*, from *fif*=five, and *tyne*=ten; O. Fris. *fiftine, fiftene*; Dut. *viijftien*; Goth. *fimftaihun*; Icel. *fimtán*; Sw. *femton*; Dan. *femten*; Ger. *fünfzehn*.]

A. As adj.: Amounting in number to five and ten; one more than fourteen.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The number made up of five and ten.
2. A symbol representing the number made up of five and ten; as, 15 or XV.
- *3. The Court of Session in Scotland, as being composed of fifteen judges.

II. Old Law: A tax of a fifteenth. [*FIFTEENTH, B. II. 2.*]

"It is to be observed furthermore that this payment which we commonly at this day doe call the *Fifteen*, is truly and was anciently named the Tenth and Fifteenth."—*Lamburde: Perambulation of Kent* (ed. 1656), p. 55.

fifteen-spined stickleback, s.

Ichthy.: *Gasterosteus spinachia*, a marine species of Stickleback, five to seven inches in length, which makes its nest of seaweed and guards the eggs like the fresh-water species. Color variable, sometimes reddish-brown, sometimes dark-green. It is met with on all the northern coasts of Europe. It feeds on the eggs and fry of fishes, worms, and other marine animals. It is also called the Sea-adder (q. v.).

fif-teēn'th', *fife-tende, *fif-tende, *fif-tenthe, *five-teēn'th, a. & s. [*A. S. fifeoðha*; O. Fris. *fiftinda, fiftendesta*; Dut. *fijthende*; O. Sax. *fim-tādi*; Sw. & Dan. *femtende*; Ger. *fünfzehnte*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Next in order after the fourteenth; the ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

"In his long prayer or his *fifteenth* point."

Corbet: Iter Boreale.

2. Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A fifteenth part.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

- (1) The interval of a double octave; bis-diapason.
- (2) An organ-stop of two feet in length on the manuals and four feet on the pedals, consisting of open metal pipes. It is tuned one octave above the principal, and two octaves above the open diapason.

*2. *Old Law*: (See extract.)

"*Fifteenth* (*decima quinta*) is a tribute or imposition of money laid upon any city, borough, or other town through the realm, not by the poll, or upon this or that man, but in general upon the whole city or town; and is so called, because it amounts to a *fifteenth* part of that which the city hath been valued at of old, or to a *fifteenth* part of every man's personal estate, according to a reasonable valuation."—*Blount: Law Dict.*

fifth, *fift, *fif-ta, *fifte, *fifthe, *fyft, *fyfthe, a. & s. [*A. S. fifta*; O. Sax. *fifto*; Dut. *vijfde*; O. H. Ger. *fimfto, fimfto*; Icel. *fimfti*; Sw. & Dan. *femte*; Ger. *fünfte*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of five; next in order to the fourth.

"This is the *fift* day."—*Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.*

2. Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of five equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by five.

2. *Mus.*: A diatonic interval of five notes. Its ratio is 2:3, the diapente of the ancients. With the exception of the octave it is the most perfect of concords.

Fifth Monarchy, s. The personal reign of Jesus on earth expected by the Fifth Monarchy Men (q. v.).

Fifth Monarchy Man:

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of enthusiasts in the time of Cromwell, who declared themselves "subjects only of King Jesus," and held that a *fifth* universal

monarchy would be established on earth under the personal reign of Jesus (the four preceding monarchies having been those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome), and that no single person ought to rule mankind until His coming, but that, in the mean time, civil government should be provisionally administered by His saints.

"*Fifth Monarchy Men* shouting for King Jesus, agitators lecturing from the tops of tubs on the fate of Agag—all these, they tell us, were the offspring of the Great Rebellion."—*Macaulay: Essay on Milton.*

fifth-wheel, s. A wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed. The king-bolt is the center of oscillation, and the *fifth-wheel* forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed.

fifth'-ly, adv. [*Eng. fifth; -ly.*] In the fifth place.

fif-tī-ēth, *fiftithe, *fiftuthe, *fiftugethe, *fyftith, *fyftithe, a. & s. [*A. S. fiftigodha*; O. Fris. *fiftichsta*; Dut. *vijftigste*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzugōsto*; Icel. *fimftigandi*; Sw. *femtionde*; Ger. *fünfzigste*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of fifty; next in order after the forty-ninth.
2. One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. As subst.: One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by fifty.

fif-tŷ, *fif-tī, *fif-tigh, a. & s. [*A. S. fiftig*; O. Sax. *fiftich*; O. Fris. *fiftich*; *fiftech*; Dut. *vijftig*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzug, finfzuc*; Goth. *fimftiggus*; Icel. *fimmtigi*; Sw. *femtio*; Ger. *fünfzig*.]

A. As adj.: Five times ten.

"A man haht him *fifty* penis."

Metrical Homilies, p. 18.

B. As substantive:

1. The number amounting to five times ten.
- "And they sat down in ranks of hundreds and by *fifties*."—*Mark vi. 40.*
2. A symbol representing the number of five times ten; as 50, or L.

***fifty-weight, s.** Half a hundred-weight.

"About *fifty-weight* of iron bolts."—*Mayo: Kaloolah, p. 140.*

fig, *fige, *fyg, *fyge, *fygge, s. [*Fr. figue*; Prov. *figa*; Sp. *figo*, from Lat. *ficus*=a fig; Dut. *vijg*, Ger. *feige*. The A. S. *fic* is directly from the Lat. *ficus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The fruit of the fig-tree. It is not a true fruit, but a fleshy receptacle of a conical form, attached by the narrow end, the broad end or apex having a small opening like a pore, the true flowers and seeds lining the interior. It is demulcent and laxative, and is used for cataplasms. The best figs are imported into this country from Turkey; others are supplied by Greece, Spain, Italy, and North Africa.

"Swete frut that me clepeth *figes*."—*Ancren Riwle, p. 150.*

(2) The fig-tree (q. v.).

"Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 127.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The disease called the piles (q. v.).

"The *Figes*; *quidam morbus, ficus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

(2) A small piece of tobacco. (*American.*)

(3) Anything of the very least value or importance. (Used in contempt or scorn.) [*FICO.*]

"A *fig* for Peter."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 3.*

II. Farriery: An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot consequent on a bruise.

¶ **Indian fig**:

1. *Sing.*: *Opuntia vulgaris*, or any other species of the genus.
2. *Pl.*: The name given by Lindley to the order Cactaceæ.

fig-apple, s. A species of apple.

"A *fig-apple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fig-bean, s.

Fig.: A name for some species of *Lupinus*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fig-cake, s. A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses.

fig-eater, s. [*BECAFICO.*]

fig-gnat, s.

Entom.: *Culex ficarius*, a species of gnat.

fig-leaf, s.

1. *Lit.*: The leaf of a fig-tree.

"The objector makes himself diversion about their sewing *fig-leaves* together."—*Waterland: Works, vi. 36.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. *Fig.*: A covering adopted in an emergency; a flimsy covering, from the use made of the fig-leaf in statutory to conceal nakedness.

"What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these?"—*South: Sermons*, ii. 295.

fig-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the species of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, belonging to the family Ficoideæ. [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

fig-pecker, *s.* The same as FIG-EATER (q. v.).

fig-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A popular name for *Pyrula*, a genus of sub-tropical shells, which have a fig or pear-shaped form, with a short spire. The surface is, in many species, ornamented with raised reticulated lines; the outer lip thin and the inner smooth; canal long and open. They have a wide, sub-tropical range. Forty species have been described, living at from seventeen to thirty-five fathoms deep.

fig-tree, ***fic-tre**, ***fige-tre**, ***fyge-tre**, ***fyg-tre**, *s.*

Bot.: *Ficus carica*, a tree of the Mulberry family (Moraceæ). It is a native of Western Asia, and was early introduced into the islands and countries on both sides of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe, where it has become acclimated, and at times attains the height of a tree. There are many varieties cultivated. *F. (Arostigma) religiosa* is the Pippal-tree, or Sacred Fig of India. The fig is extensively cultivated in California, the annual product being of great value.

"A land of vines and *fig-trees*."—*Deut.* viii. 8.

fig-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Singular*:

(1) A common book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, from their being used in the disease called Ficus. [SCROPHULARIA.]

(2) *Ranunculus ficaria*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Pl.*: The name given by Lindley to the order Scrophulariaceæ. He calls them also Linariads.

fig (2), *s.* [A contract. of *figure* (q. v.).] Dress, array, outfit, equipment; generally in the phrase, *in full fig*=in full dress.

"Lo! is not one of the Queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster?"—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

fig (1), *v. t.* [FIG (1), *s.*]

*1. To insult any one with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [FICO.]

"When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me like

The bragging Spaniard."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 3.

*2. To put something useless into one's head.

"Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story."—*L'Estrange*.

3. To apply ginger to the fundament of a horse, in order to make him appear lively and spirited.

fig (2), *v. t.* [FIG (2), *s.*] To dress, to deck, to set out.

fig (3), *v. i.* [Prob. a corruption of *fidge*=*fidget* (q. v.).] To move quickly or suddenly; to fidget.

"*Figs* to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry."

Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Handy-Crafts, 505.

Fig'-a-rō, *s.* [See def.] The name of the hero in two plays by Beaumarchais—the *Barber of Seville* and the *Marriage of Figaro*. In the former he is a barber, in the latter a valet, but in both he outwits every one; hence the term is used for any shrewd, cunning, and witty person.

fig'-a-ry, *s.* [A corrupt. of *vagary* (q. v.).] A vagary, a frolic.

"Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 2.

***fig'-ent**, *a.* [Prob. from *fig* (2), *v.*, or *fidge*, *v.*] Unsteady, unfixed, quick, fickle.

"What kind of *figent* memory have you?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Eastward Hoe*, iii.

***fig-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *figier*; Prov. *figuier*.] A fig-tree.

"*Figier* is ones kunnes treou thet bereth swet frut."—*Ancren Ricle*, p. 150.

***figer-tree**, *s.* A fig-tree.

"Thai abade vnder a *figer-tre*."—*Tristram*, iii. 72.

fig'-gūm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old game, or juggler's trick.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fīht-en**, ***fighte**, ***feht-en**, ***feht**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *feohtan*; cogn. with Dut. *vechten*; Dan. *fejgte*; Sw. *fäkta*; O. H. Ger. *fehtan*; Ger. *fechten*; O. Fris. *fuchta*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To contend; to strive for victory or superiority.

"Whoso wol aghens the devil *fighte*

Ther mai nego sit arichte."

Political Songs, p. 211.

2. To contend in arms or in battle; to war; to battle; to endeavor to defeat or subdue an enemy by force of arms. It may be used either of a single combatant or of a whole army or nation.

"They *fight* and bringen horse and man to ground."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, bk. iv.

3. It is generally followed by *with*, but *against* is also used.

"Did he ever strive against Israel, or did he ever *fight* against them?"—*Judges* xi. 25.

4. To act or strive in opposition; to oppose; to try to resist.

"Let us not *fight* against God."—*Acts* xxiii. 9.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To contend with, to war against, to combat; to carry on a war against; to engage in battle or combat.

"And now, reduced on equal terms to *fight*,

Their ships, like wasted patrimonies show."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxvi.

2. To contest; to struggle or contend against; as, to *fight* a question or a point.

3. To carry on or wage.

"*Fight* this battle out."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

4. To give in fight.

"I shall never be able to *fight* a blow."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.

5. To cause to fight; to set on to fight; as, to *fight* cocks.

6. To manage or maneuver in fight; as, to *fight* a ship.

7. To gain or win by fighting; as, to *fight* one's way.

¶ (1) To *fight* a thing out: To struggle to the end.
(2) To *fight* shy of anyone or anything: To avoid a person or thing from a feeling of mistrust, dislike, or fear.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fecht**, ***feht**, ***feiht**, ***feyghte**, ***figt**, ***fīht**, ***fīhte**, ***fyght**, ***fyhte**, ***veht**, ***vight**, ***s. [A. S. *feohte*; O. H. Ger. and O. Sax. *fehsta*; M. H. Ger. *vehste*; Dut. *gevecht*.]**

1. A battle, a contest of arms; a struggle for victory, whether between individuals or large bodies; a combat.

"When I call to mind and remember the conflicts and *fights* at sea."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 327.

2. A struggle, contest, or contention, not necessarily by arms.

*3. Something to screen the combatants during a naval engagement. [CLOSE-FIGHTS.]

"Who ever saw a noble sight,

That never viewed a brave sea-fight!

Hang up your bloody colors in the air,

Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare."

Dryden: Song in Amboyna, iii. 3.

4. Power, strength, or inclination for fighting.

fight-wite, *s.* A fine or penalty imposed on any person for quarreling to the disturbance of the peace.

fight'-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *fight*, and suff. *-ee*.]

Botany: *Plantago lanceolata*. Called also the Fighting-cock (q. v.).

fight'-ēr (*gh* silent), ***feghtare**, ***feyghtare**, ***fightere**, ***fyghter**, *s.* [A. S. *feohtere*; O. Fris. *fuchtere*; O. H. Ger. *fehstan*; Dut. *vechter*.] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.

"You are a writer and I am a *fighter*, but here is a fellow

Who could both write and *fight*."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

fight'-īng (*gh* silent), ***feghting**, ***fehtyng**, ***fightinge**, ***fightyng**, ***vightinge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Fit or qualified for war; experienced or skilled in war.

"A host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands."—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied by war; forming the scene of battle.

"Dream of *fighting* fields no more."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

C. *As subst.*: The act of engaging in war or combat; a contest, a battle, an engagement.

"It semed that this Palamon

In his *fightyng* were as a wood lyoun."

Chaucer: C. T., 1,657.

fighting-cock, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, because children make mock-fight with it.

fighting-fish, *s.* *Macropus (Ctenops) pugnax*. A small fish, a native of Eastern Asia, remarkable for its pugnacity. They are kept for the purpose of fighting, as game-cocks used to be. When excited or irritated, its scales assume metallic hues.

fighting-gear, *s.* The equipment or outfit necessary for a fighting-man.

fighting-top, *s.* The armored station at the top of a military mast.

fight'-īng-lȳ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *fighting*; -*ly*.] Pugnaciously.

***fig'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *fig*; -*less*.] Destitute of figs.

"The *figless* fig-tree."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 184.

***fig'-mēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *figmentum*, from *figo*=to feign, to invent.] A fiction; a story invented; a fabrication; a fable.

***fī'-gō**, *s.* [FICO.] A fig.

***fig'-u-lāte**, ***fig'-u-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *figulatus*, pa. par. of *figulo*=to mold, to fashion, from *fig*, root of *figo*=to indent, to shape.] Made of potter's clay; molded, fashioned, shaped.

fig'-u-line, *s.* [Lat. *figulinus*, from *figulus* a potter.]

Min.: A name given to potter's clay.

***fig-u-ṛa-bīl-i-tȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *figurabilité*.] The quality of being figurable; capability of or fitness for being brought into a certain figure or shape.

fig'-u-ṛa-ble, *a.* [Fr. *figurable*, as if from a Lat. *figurabilis*, from *figuro*=to figure, to shape; Sp. *figurable*; Ital. *figurabile*.] That may or can be brought to and retained in a certain form; capable of being reduced to a certain fixed or stable form.

fig'-u-ṛal, *a.* [As if from a Latin *figuralis*, from *figura* = a figure; O. Sp. *figural*; Ital. *figurale*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Represented by a figure or delineation; consisting of figures; pertaining to figure or shape.

2. *Music*: The same as FIGURATE (q. v.).

figural-numbers, *s. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q. v.).

***fig'-u-ṛa-ṇce**, *s.* [Latin *figurans*, pr. par. of *figuro*.] The act of expressing some form; the delineation of some figure. (*Ash.*)

fig'-u-ṛant (*m.*), **fig'-u-ṛante** (*f.*), *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *figurer*=to make a figure, to appear, to dance in figures.]

1. One who dances in an opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.

2. An accessory or supernumerary character on a stage, who appears in the scenes, but has nothing to say.

3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

***fig'-u-rate**, *a.* [Latin *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro*=to give a figure to, to shape, to fashion; *figura*=a figure, shape.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Of a certain fixed and determinate form.

"Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 602.

(2) Resembling anything of a determinate form or figure; as, *figurate* stones, which retain the forms of shells, &c.

2. *Fig.*: Figurative, metaphorical.

"There laie priuely hidden some *figurate* and mistical manner of speaking."—*Udall: Luke* xviii.

II. *Music*: Containing a mixture of discords along with concords.

***figurate-counterpoint**, *s.*

Music: The same as FIGURED-COUNTERPOINT (q. v.).

***figurate-descant**, *s.*

Music: (See extract.)

"*Figurate-descant* is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of music, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, synopses, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition."—*Harris*.

figurate-numbers, *s. pl.*, **figurate-series**, *s.*

Math.: A series of numbers which may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, as triangular, pyramidal, hexagonal, &c., numbers. The general term of each series is

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+m)}{1.2.3.4. \dots (m+1)},$$

in which *m* determines the nature of the series, and *n* is dependent upon the place of the required term of the series. Figurate series are divided into orders: when *m*=0, the series is of the 1st order; when *m*=1, the series is of the 2d order; when *m*=2, the series is of the 3d order, and so on. The figurate series of the first order is the series of

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trē, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. To work or calculate in figures; to cipher.
 2. To make a figure; to take a prominent part.
 ¶ (1) To figure out: To ascertain an amount by computation.

(2) To figure up: To add up; to reckon.

fīg'-ūred, pa. par. & a. [FIGURE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Adorned or ornamented with figures or devices.
 *2. *Fig.*: Used in a figurative or metaphorical sense; figurative; metaphorical.

"Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to."—Locke. (Johnson.)

II. Music: The same as FIGURATE (q. v.).

figured-bass, s.

Music: A bass having the accompanying chords suggested by certain numbers above or below the notes. It is at present the most satisfactory system of musical shorthand. The whole of the notes are not always indicated by a corresponding number of figures, because one number generally implies two or more to complete the chord. When there is no figure, it is understood that the common chord of such a note is to be used as its harmony. (Stainer & Barrett.)

figured-counterpoint, s.

Music: Figured-counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncopations and other ornamental lengths are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo. (Grove.)

figured-melody, s.

Music: The breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

figured-muslin, s.

Fabric: Muslin in which a figure or pattern is worked.

***fīg'-ūre-lēss, a.** [Eng. figure; -less.] Shapeless.

***fī-gūr'-i-al, a.** [Eng. figur(e); -ial.] Represented by figure or delineation.

***fīg'-ū-rie, s.** [English figure; -ie=-y.] Embroidery.

fīg'-ūr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FIGURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of representing or depicting in figure; that which is figured; a fancy.

***fīg'-ū-rīst, s.** [Eng. figur(e); -ist.]

1. One who makes use of or interprets figures.

2. (See extract.)

"The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significatists, . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but the naked and bare signs."—Rogers: *On the Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 289.

fike, fyke, s. [FIKE, v.]

1. Restlessness caused by any trifling annoyance; fidgetiness.

2. Teasing peculiarity in acting which gives trouble; fussiness.

fike, fȳke, v. i. & t. [FIDGE.]

A. Intrans.: To fidget, to be restless, to bustle about.

B. Trans.: To give trouble to, to vex, to annoy.

***fikelare, s.** [FIKELE, v.] A flatterer.

"Thes fikelares mester is to wrien, and to helien thet gong thurl."—Ancren Riwle, p. 84.

fik-e-ry, fyk-e-rie, s. [Eng. fike; -ry.] Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles; fussiness.

fik'-ie, fik'-ȳ, a. [Eng. fike; -y.]

1. Causing trouble; troublesome; vexatious.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting.

fik'-ing, a. [FIKE, v.] Fidgeting; fiddle-faddling; anxious about trifles; restless.

fīl-ā-ceous (ceous as shūs), a. [Lat. filum=a thread.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads or thread-like fibers.

***fīl-āç-ēr, s.** [Norman Fr. filace=a file or thread on which the records of courts were filed; Fr. filasse=flax ready to be spun; Lat. filum=a thread.]

Old English Law: An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he filed those writs on which he made process. There were fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties, and by them all original processes, real, personal, and mixed, were made out.

fī-lā-gō, s. [Lat. filum=a thread; from the delicate threads or fila which cover the plant.]

Bot.: Cudwort, a genus of Composite plants, chiefly annuals.

fīl'-a-mēnt, s. [Fr., from Lat. filamentum, from filo=to wind thread; filum=a thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slender, thread-like process; a fiber or fine thread of which flesh, nerves, skin, roots, &c., are composed.

"They divided or sliced it longwise into small filaments with the point of a needle or bodkin."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

2. *Bot.:* That part of the stamen which supports the anther. The filament, when structurally considered, is found to consist of a thin epidermis, on which occasionally stomata and hairs occur, and of a layer of cellular tissue inclosing a bundle of spiral vessels, which traverses its whole length, and terminates at the union between the filament and the anther. The filaments of *Callitriche verna* are said to have no vessels. The filament is usually, as its name imports, filiform or thread-like, cylindrical, or slightly tapering toward its summit. It is often, however, thickened, compressed, and flattened in various ways. It sometimes assumes the appearance of a petal, or becomes petaloid; occasionally it is subulate or slightly broadened at the base, and drawn out into a point like an awl, and at other times it is clavate, or narrow below and broad above.

The filament varies much in length and in fineness. The length bears a relation to that of the pistil, and to the position of the flower, whether erect or drooping; the object being to bring the anther into more or less immediate contact with the upper part of the pistil, so as to allow the pollen to be scattered on it. The filament is usually of sufficient solidity to support the anther in an erect position; but sometimes, as in Grasses, Littorella, and Plantago, it is very delicate and capillary or hair-like, so that the anther is pendulous. The filament is usually continuous from one end to the other, but in some cases it is bent or jointed. (Balfour.)

3. *Elect.:* The carbon thread or conductor in an exhausted glass lamp-bulb, which becomes incandescent by its resistance to the electric current.

fīl'-a-mēn'-tar-ȳ, a. [English filament; -ary.] Having the nature or character of a filament; formed by a filament. (Owen.)

fīl'-a-mēn'-tōid, a. [Eng. filament; Gr. eidos=appearance.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament.

fīl'-a-mēn'-tōse, fīl'-a-mēn'-toūs, a. [Fr. filamenteux, from Lat. filamentum=a slender thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a filament or fine thread; consisting of filaments.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing filaments.

filamentous tissue, s.

Anat.: The same as AREOLAR TISSUE (q. v.). (Quain.)

fī-lān'-dēr, s. [Lat. filum=a thread, from the slenderness of the tail.]

Zoöl.: *Halmaturus asiaticus*, a species of kangaroo found in the North of Australia, in the region of King George's Sound. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a slender and rather short tail, which is somewhat scaly. The ears are short and round, and the hind feet short. It is also called the Short-tailed Kangaroo.

fīl'-an-dērs, *fēl'-an-dērs, s. [Fr. filandres, from Latin filum=a thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments or strings of coagulated blood, occasioned by the violent rupture of a vein. The term is also used to denote certain small thread-like worms found in the intestines.

fī-lar, a. [Lat. fil(um)=a thread; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to a thread; specif. applied to a micrometer, microscope, &c., having threads or wires across its field of view.

fīl-ār'-i-a, s. [Lat. filum=a thread; neut. adj. pl. suff. -aria.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Entozoa of the order Cœlelmintha, and family Nematodæa. The body is filiform, very long, and nearly uniform; head not distinct from the body; mouth round or triangular, naked or with papillæ; it is white, yellowish, or red. They are most commonly found in the abdominal cavity and between the peritoneal folds of mammalia and birds, in the air-cells of the latter, sometimes in the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue. Species are also met with in reptiles, fishes, and insects. *Filaria medinensis* is the Hair- or Guinea-worm, which is common in hot climates, but the countries where it most abounds are Arabia, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. Its habitat may be roughly described as the inter-tropical regions of the Old World. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

fīl'-a-rī'-a-dæ, fīl'-a-rī'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. filaria; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zoöl.: A family of parasitic thread-like worms, of which Filaria is the type.

***fīl-āt'-ēr-ȳ, s.** [O. Fr. filatere, from Lat. phylacterium; Gr. phylaktērion.] A phylactery (q. v.).

***fīl'-a-tōr-ȳ, s.** [Latin filum=a thread.] A machine for forming or spinning threads.

fīl'-a-tūre, s. [Lat. filum=a thread.]

1. The act of forming or spinning into threads.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons.

3. A filatory (q. v.).

4. An establishment for reeling silk.

fīl'-bērt, *phil-i-berd, *phil-i-bert, fil-berd, *fil-berde, *fyl-berde, *fyl-byrde, s. [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is named after St. Philibert, whose feast is on August 22 (O. S.). According to Wedgwood the word is *fill beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In German the filbert is called *Lambert's nuss*=Lambert's nut, St. Lambert's day being on Sept. 17.] The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel, *Corylus avellana*. It is of an oval shape, containing a kernel which has a mild, farinaceous, oily, and very agreeable taste.

"The time is fit, and filberds waxen ripe."

Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*.

filbert-shaped, a. Of an oval shape, like a filbert.

filbert-tree, *filberd-tre, *fylberd-tre, s. The hazel (q. v.).

"Hec morus, a fylberdtre."—Wright: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 228.

fīlch, v. t. & i. [From fill (cf. talk from tell, stalk from steal, where k is a formative addition). *Fil* represents. Mid. Eng. *felen*=to hide; Icel. *fela*; Goth. *filhan*; O. H. Ger. *felahan* (Skeat).]

A. Trans.: To steal, especially things of small value; to pilfer.

"His pilfered powder in yon nook he hoards,

And the filched lead the church's roof affords."

Scott: *The Poacher*.

B. Intrans.: To thieve, to steal, to pilfer.

"The champion robbeth by night,

And prowleth and filcheth by daie."

Tusser: *Husbandry*.

***fīlch, s.** [FILCH, v.] That which is filched, or stolen.

fīlch'-ēr, s. [Eng. filch; -er.] One who filches; a petty thief; a pilferer.

fīlch'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FILCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or habit of pilfering or thieving.

"With his continual and immeasurable filching."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, vol. i., p. 251.

fīlch'-ing-lȳ, adv. [Eng. filching; -ly.] In a thieving, pilfering manner; by pilfering; like a petty thief.

***fīld-ale, *filk-ale, s.** [A. S. fillen=to fill, and ale.] An ale feast. An old extortion by which officers of the forests and bailiffs of hundreds compelled people to supply them with liquor. It was prohibited by the *Carta de Foresta*. (Eng.)

file (1), s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. fila=a string of things, from Lat. filum=a thread.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.:* A thread, or string.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A string, line, or piece of wire on which papers are strung, in order for preservation and convenience of reference.

"Either it is there, or it is upon a file with the duke's own letters in my tent."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

(2) A thread, as of discourse; the course of thought or narration.

"Dorothea did not interrupt the file of her history."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

(3) The papers or other documents strung on a file; a collection of papers arranged in order of date or subject for the sake of ready reference; as, a file of newspapers.

(4) A catalogue, list, roll, or series.

"The file of heroic poets is very short."—Dryden: *Discourse on Epick Poetry*.

(5) A rank, series, or class.

"The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse these, and then rank them into several files, according to the subject matters."—Bacon.

(6) A crowd, a body.

"A file of boys behind."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

II. Military:

1. A row of soldiers ranged one behind the other from front to rear; hence used for the number of men making up the depth of a battalion or squadron.

bōil, bōȳ, pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, çious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

2. Two soldiers.

"The Colonel had called for a *file* with loaded muskets."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

† (1) *On file*: In orderly and systematic preservation.

(2) *Rank and file*:

Milit.: All the privates and corporals of a regiment who take their places in the *ranks*, and are arranged in *files*. All other non-commissioned officers take part in the third, or supernumerary rank, and do not come under this denomination.

"For what had he to with laurels?"

He was only one of the *rank and file*."

Lover: The Soldier.

(3) *File-leader, *file-lead*:*Military*:

(a) The soldier placed in front of a file.

(b) A captain of a troop.

"The same grade preceesely," answered Dalgetty; "rittmaster signifying literally *file-leader*."—Scott: *Legend of Montrose*, ch. ii.

(4) *File-marching*:

Milit.: The marching of a line two deep, so that the front and rear rank march side by side.

file (2), *s.* [A. S. *feol*; cogn. with Dut. *vijl*; Dan. *föl*; Sw. *fjäl*; O. H. Ger. *fhala*, *figala*; Ger. *feile*; Russ. *pila*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"They had a *file* for the mattocks and for the colters, and for the forks, and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."—1 Sam. xiii. 21.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any means used to polish, smoothen, or refine.

"Through the frankness of my hardy style,

Mock the nice touches of the critic's file."

Akenside, bk. ii., ode 1.

(2) Smooth, polished style.

"And were it not ill fitting for this *file*,

To sing of hills and woods mongst warres and knights."

Spenser: Of Mutabilitie, vii. 5.

II. *Mech.*: A steel instrument for abrading or smoothing surfaces, and having raised cutting edges (teeth) made by the indentations of a chisel. Files are ranked according to shape, size, and fineness of cut. A double-cut file is one having two sets of teeth crossing obliquely; a single-cut, or float file, is one having but one row of teeth. The sculptor's file is known as a riffler, and is curved in various forms.

file-blank, s. A piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file.

file-carrier, s. A tool-holder, like the stock of a frame-saw, and used to mount a file in a manner similar to that of the saw.

file-chisel, s. A chisel used for cutting files.

file-cleaner, s. A scratch-brush of wire; a thin brass edge which acts as a rake; a card such as is used in carding cotton. To remove wood, dip the file in hot water to swell the wood. It is then removed by a hard brush; the warmth evaporates the moisture.

file-cutter, s. A cutter or maker of files.

file-cutting, s. The act or art of cutting files.

File-cutting machine: A machine by which files are cut automatically.

file-fish, s.

Zool.: A name given to the Balistidae, a family of fishes belonging to the order Plectognathi, from the toothed character of the dorsal spine. *Alutera schoepfi*, commonly called the orange file-fish, is common on the coast of New England. *Balistes capricornus* is frequently captured off the north of Scotland, the west of Ireland, and the English Channel. They grow to a length of fourteen inches. [BALISTES, BALISTIDÆ.]

file-grinding, s. The act or art of surfacing file-blanks (q. v.).

File-grinding machine: A machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting.

file-sharpening, s. A process by which a new edge is given to files by the Sand-blast (q. v.) without forging and re-cutting.

file-shell, s.

Conchol.: A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pholas*.

file-stripper, s. A machine in which a worn-out file, after being softened by heat and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

file (3), *s.* [Prob. the same word as *vile* (q. v.).]

*1. A vile, wretched, mean, contemptible fellow.

"Yit auanced he that *file* nntille a faire thing."

Robert de Brunne, p. 237.

2. A shrewd, artful, or cunning person. (*Slang*.)

file (1), *v. t. & i.* [FILE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To place or string upon a file; as, to *file* papers; to arrange papers in order, indorsing the title, date, &c., of each on the back.

2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting the proper papers in a regular way; as, to *file* a petition or bill.

"An application to *file* petitions in liquidation made on the previous day had been adjourned."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Law*: To place upon the files or among the records of a court; to note upon a paper the fact and date of its reception in court.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To march in a file or line, not abreast, but one by one.

"All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off."—*Tatler*.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To move in order and succession.

"Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file* off to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermined into order fall?"

Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

2. To march or move in a line; to keep pace.

"My endeavors
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed* with my abilities."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

file (2), **fylen, *fylin, v. t.* [FILE (2), *s.*; O. H. Ger. *filon*; M. H. Ger. *vilen*; Dut. *vijlen*; Sw. *fila*; Dan. *file*.]

I. *Lit.*: To rub smooth or down with a file; to polish or cut away with a file.

"Was never *file* yet half so well *yfiled*

To *file* a *file* for any smith's entent."

Wyatt: The Abused Lover seeth his Foly.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make smooth or polished; to polish; to refine.

"His humor is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

2. To cut away or off.

"They which would *file* away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing times acknowledge little less."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**file* (3), *v. t.* [A. S. *fýlan*, from *fúl*=foul (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To dirty, to defile, to pollute; to disgrace, to degrade, to sully.

"A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with."

Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie.

2. To infect; to diffuse contagion.

"Gif thair war any persounis, that had nagudis to find thame self, put furth of ony towne, thay of the town sould find thame, and not lat thame pas away frae the place, that thay war depute to remane, to *file* the cuntries about thame?"—*Acts Jas. II.*, 1455, c. 63 (ed. 1566).

II. *Scots Law*:

1. To calumniate; to accuse.

"If they had been permitted, were ready to *file*, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen, and others of fashion."—*Fountainhall: Decisions*, i. 14.

2. To find guilty; to pronounce guilty.

"Gif anie man is *fyled* or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme depends only vpon the Kinges benefite and gude will."—*Reg. Maj.*, B. iv., c. 1, § 5.

*file-mōt, *phile-mot, s.* [A corruption of Fr. *feuille-morte*=a dead leaf.] A brown or yellowish-brown color; the color of a faded leaf. [FEUILLE-MORT.]

fil-ēr, s. [Eng. *file* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who files; one who uses a file in cutting and polishing metals, &c.

fileş, s. pl. [FILE (2), *s.*] A familiar term among the peasantry of the South of England for the striated and tuberculated spines of *Cidaris*.

**fil-et, s.* [FILLET.]

**file-wōrt, s.* [Eng. *file*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A plant, *Filago minima*.

fil'-i-āl, a. [As if from a Lat. *filialis*, from *filius*=a son; *filia*=a daughter; Fr., Sp., & Port. *filial*; Ital. *filiale*.]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming or befitting a child in relation to his parents.

"That struggle of *filial* duty with conjugal affection."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Bearing the relation of a son.

"Thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke."

Milton: P. L., vi. 722.

**fil'-i-āl'-i-tý, s.* [Eng. *filial*; -*ity*.] The state or condition of being a son. (*Ash*.)

fil'-i-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *filial*; -*ly*.] In a filial manner; in a manner befitting a child.

**fil'-i-āl-nēss, s.* [Eng. *filial*; -*ness*.] The relation of a son. (*Ash*.)

**fil'-i-āte, v. t.* [AFFILIATE.]

1. To adopt as a child; to establish a filiation between; to connect as by descent.

2. To attribute, to assign.

"No one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxxii.

fil'-i-ā-tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *filatio*, from Lat. *filius*=a son; *filia*=a daughter; Sp. *filia-cion*; Ital. *filiazione*.]

1. The relation of a son or child to his father; the correlative of paternity.

2. The fixing of a bastard child upon some one as its father; affiliation.

fil'-i-bēg, s. [FILLIBEG.]

fil'-i-būs-tēr, s. [Sp., from *filibote*, *flibote*=a fast sailing vessel, from Eng. *flyboat*; Dut. *vlieboot*. In Fr. *filibustier*.]

1. Originally one of a number of buccaneers, who infested the West Indian seas, preying on the Spanish commerce with South America; now applied to any lawless military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder; a freebooter, a pirate. Applied more especially to the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and to those of William Walker, who, after various military enterprises in Central America, was taken and shot on Sept. 12, 1860.

†*fil'-i-būs-tēr, v. i.* [FILIBUSTER, *s.*]

1. To act as a filibuster or freebooter.

2. To resort to irregular means to impede or defeat legislation; as, by dilatory motions, refusing to vote, breaking a quorum, &c.

fil'-i-būs-tēr-īng, pr. par. or a. [FILIBUSTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: (See illustration.)

"WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Republicans and Eastern Democrats renewed their *filibustering*."—*Chicago Journal*, Feb. 21, 1894.

fil'-i-būs-tēr-īsm, s. [Eng. *filibuster*; -*ism*.]

The act of filibustering; buccaneering, freebooting.

fil'-i-čāl, a. [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*), and Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Of or pertaining to the Filices or Ferns; as, the *Filical Alliance*. (*Lindley*.)

fil-i-cā-lēs, s. pl. [From Latin *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and masc. & fem. pl. suff. -*ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Acrogens, containing the Ferns (q. v.).

fil'-i-čēs, s. pl. [Lat., nom. pl. of *filix*=a fern.]

Bot.: The scientific name of the Fern order or alliance. It was used by Linneus, Jussieu, &c., and is still often employed, as by Sir Joseph Hooker, who calls it an order, and includes under it as tribes the different types of Ferns, made by Lindley orders in his Filical Alliance. [FERN.]

†*fi-lič'-ic, a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern; -*ic*.]

Chem.: Prepared from or in any way pertaining to any of the Filices.

filicic acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₈O₅. The dibutyric ether of phoroglucin, C₈H₈(OH)₃. Filicic acid occurs in the root of *Aspidium filix*. It is extracted by ether, as crystalline powder, which melts at 161°. Fused with potash it yields phoroglucin and butyrate of potassium.

†*fi-lič'-i-form, a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a fern; filicoid.

fil'-i-čite, s. [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Eng. suff. -*ite*.] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

fil'-i-cōid, a. & s. [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the appearance of a fern; fern-like; filiciform. (Applied to plants recent or fossil, which resemble or partake of the nature of the fern-tribe.)

B. *As subst.*: A plant having the appearance of a fern.

†*fil'-i-cōi'-dē-æ, s. pl.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Palæobot.: Fern-like plants.

†*fil'-i-cōl'-ō-gý, s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] The study of ferns.

†*fi-li'-ē-tý, s.* [Lat. *filius*=a son.] The relation of a son to his father; sonship; filiation. (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 7.)

fil-if-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *filum*=a thread, *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Bearing or producing threads.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fil-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *filum*=a thread, and *forma*=form, appearance; Fr. & Sp. *filiforme*.] Having the form of a thread; long, slender, round, and equally thick throughout.

filiform-apparatus, *s.* The name given by Schacht to a shining mass constituting part of the embryonic vesicles in an ovule.

fil-i-for-mi-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *filiform*, and Lat. *adj. neut. pl. suff. -ia*.]

Zool.: One of the two sections of Crustaceans into which the order Læmodipoda is divided. They are distinguished by their long thread-like body and slender legs. [OVALIA.]

***fil'-i-grāne**, ***fil'-i-grāin**, *a. & s.* [Sp. *filigrana*, from *fila*=a row, and *grano*=grain, texture; Lat. *filum*=a thread, and *granum*=a grain; Ital. *filigrana*; Fr. *filigrane*.] The same as FILIGREE (*q. v.*).

***fil'-i-grāned**, ***fil'-i-grāined**, *a.* [Eng. *filigran(e)*; *-ed*.] The same as FILIGREE (*q. v.*).

fil'-i-greē, *s. & a.* [A corruption of *filigrane* (*q. v.*).]

A. As *subst.*: Ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed by soldering into the forms of delicate arabesques and flowers; having the minute beauty of lace in some carefully-executed specimens. (Fairholt.)

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to filigree; composed of work in filigree; resembling filigree.

filigree-glass, *s.*

Glass Manuf.: One of the kinds of ornamental glass for which Venice was formerly celebrated, the manufacture of which has been recently revived. Small filigree canes of white and colored enamels are drawn, whetted off the required lengths, arranged in clusters in a cylindrical mold of the required shape, and then fused together by heat. The canes are then aggregated by flint glass at a welding heat, and the mass twisted if a spiral ornament be desired. Vases or other objects are made of ornamental masses of this glass, blown in the usual manner.

fil-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FILE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of rubbing or cutting down, or polishing with a file.

2. (*Pl.*): The fine fragments cut or rubbed off by the act of filing.

filing-block, *s.* A block of apple, pear, or box-wood, gripped in the jaws of a vise, and having grooves of varying depth in which small rods, bars, or wires may be laid to be filed.

filing-machine, *s.*

1. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard. The pieces are laid parallel in a trough, and their edges rest upon a cylindrical file, whereby a portion of metal is removed, the pieces rotating as the work proceeds, in order that their circular shape may be preserved unimpaired.

2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

filings-separator, *s.* A machine in which filings of iron and copper are separated by exposure to magnets, which are brought into contact with all the particles, and select, retain, and remove the iron particles from those of brass and copper, so that the latter may be used for re-melting.

fil-i-pēn'-du-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *filii*)=a thread, and Eng. *pendulous* (*q. v.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hanging or suspended by a thread.

2. *Bot.*: Seemingly suspended by or strung upon a thread; applied to tuberculous swellings in the middle or at the extremities of slender, thread-like rootlets.

Fil-i-pi'-nō (Sp. pron. *fē-lē-pē'-no*), *s.* [Sp.]. A native of the Philippine Islands; *pl.* Filipinos.

fil-i-tān'-nīc, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*)=a fern, and Eng. *tannic* (*q. v.*).] (See the compound.)

filitannic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the aqueous decoction of the root of *Aspidium filix*, by first removing the resin by ether, and then adding lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H₂S. It is hygroscopic, giving an olive-green solution on the addition of ferric chloride, which is turned violet on the addition of sodium carbonate. Its solution, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, deposits dark-red flocks of Filix red, C₂₀H₁₈O₁₂. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

fil-i-tē'-lā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *filii*)=a thread, and *tela*=a web.]

Entom.: A tribe of spiders noted for the construction of their webs.

fill, ***file**, ***fill-en**, ***full-en**, ***fulle**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *fyllan*, *fullian*, from *ful*=full; cognate with Dut. *vullen*; Icel. *fulla*; O. H. Ger. & Goth. *fulljan*; Dan. *fylde*; Sw. *fylle*; Ger. *füllen*; O. Fris. *fullia*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To put, pour, or place in till no more can be admitted; to make full; to occupy the whole capacity of.

"Fill the up, and fill the can."

Tennyson: *Vision of Sin*, 95.

(2) To pervade or occupy the whole of.

"I am who fill
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 168.

(3) To occupy all the available space of; to crowd.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To satisfy; to glut; to content physically.

"Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude?"—Matthew xv. 33.

(2) To satisfy, to content mentally; to correspond to the desires of.

"Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately fill and superabundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings."—Cheyne. (Johnson.)

(3) To possess or completely occupy the mind of.

"He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was filled
With admiration and deep muse to hear."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 50.

(4) To stock or store abundantly.

"Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the sea."—Genesis i. 22.

(5) To cause to be filled or crowded; as, A good preacher fills a church.

(6) To occupy.

"You have undone a man of fourscore three,
That thought to fill his grave in quiet."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

(7) To cause to resound.

"Home when she came her secret woe she vents,
And fills the palace with her loud laments."

Dryden: *Homer's Iliad*, vi.

(8) To overrun completely.

"The Syrians filled the country."—1 Kings xx. 27.

(9) To press and dilate on all sides; as, The wind fills the sails.

(10) To supply with an incumbent, or person to discharge the duties of; as, to fill a vacancy in an office.

(11) To possess, and discharge the duties of; to hold and occupy; as, to fill an office.

(12) To complete; to accomplish; to bring to an end; to fulfill.

"Hyse dayes were fulde."—Havelok, 354.

(13) To fulfill, to accomplish the demands or requirements of.

"Lune fulleth the lawe."—Ancient Riddle, p. 386.

(14) To fulfill or discharge; to carry out.

"That commandment al for to fille."

Metrical Homilies, p. xx.

II. Naut.: To brace back the sails so that the wind may bear upon them and dilate them.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become or grow full; as, The room filled.

2. To become distended.

3. To be satisfied, contented, or glutted.

"And, glutton-like, she feeds, yet never filleth."

Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 548.

4. To pour out liquor for drink; to give to drink.

"Fill, Lucius, till the wine o'erswell the cup."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

5. To satisfy, to satiate.

"Things that are sweet and fat are more filling."—Bacon: *Natural History*. (Johnson.)

C. In special phrases:

1. To fill in: To insert, so as to fill a vacancy; as, He filled in the figures.

2. To fill out:

(1) *Trans.*: To cause to become distended or full; to distend, to extend.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To become distended, dilated, or extended.

(b) To pour out liquor for drink.

3. To fill up:

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) To fill or occupy completely.

"[Hope] pours the bliss that fills up all the mind."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 344.

(b) To occupy a vacant space by bulk.

"There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height, because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

(c) To supply, to discharge.

"When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation."—Addison: *On the War*.

(d) To occupy, to engage, to employ.

"As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To become or grow full.

"Neither the Palus Meotis, nor the Euxine, nor any other seas fill up, or by degrees grow shallower."—Woodward. (Johnson.)

(b) To pour out liquor for drink.

***fill-belly**, ***fil-bellie**, *s.* Extravagance in eating; gluttony.

"Hilback and fil-bellie biteth as eul."

Tusser: *Husbandry*, ch. x, st. 40.

fill (1), *s.* [FILL, *v.*] As much as will produce complete satisfaction or satiety; a full supply.

"Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to eat and pluck my fill,
I spared not."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 595.

fill (2), *s.* [A corruption of *thill* (*q. v.*).] The shaft or thill of a cart.

"We'll put you in the fills."—Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

fill-horse, *s.* The horse which goes in the shafts; a thill-horse.

fil'-la-grēe, *s. & a.* [FILIGREE.]

fill'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fill*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who fills or makes anything full.

"They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. Anything which serves to fill up a vacancy or gap.

3. A composition for filling the pores or small holes in wood preparatory to a coat of paint or varnish.

4. The tobacco constituting the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

fill'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fill* (2), *s.*; *-er*.] The horse which goes in the shafts; a fill-horse or thill-horse.

fil'-lēt, ***fel-ett**, ***fil-et**, ***fil-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *filet*, dimin. of *fil*=a thread; Lat. *filum*; Sp. *filete*; Ital. *filletto*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A band of metal, linen, or ribbon worn round the head.

"A golden fillet binds his awful brows."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, iv. 213.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied most commonly to veal.

"Take filetes of porke, and half hom rost."—Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 31.

3. Portions of meat or fish removed from the bone and served either flat or rolled together and tied round. The term is specially applied to the under-cut of the sirloin of beef, served whole or cut into steaks, and to slices of flat-fish removed from the bone.

II. *Technically.*

1. *Anatomy:*

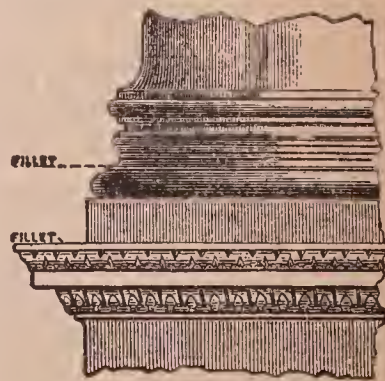
(1) A collection of fibers passing upward from the anterior columns of the spinal cord, embracing the olivary nucleus, above which they are again collected and joined by other fibers arising from the nucleus so as to form the olivary fasciculus. The whole then ascends through the pons and at the side of the cerebral peduncle.

(2) A similar bundle of fibers in the corpus callosum. (Quain.)

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A small flat face or band used principally between moldings to separate them from each other in classical architecture: in the Gothic, Early English, or Decorated styles of architecture, it is also used upon larger moldings and shafts.

"Their fillets shall be of silver."—Exodus xxvii. 10.



Fillet.

hail, **boŷ**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

(2) The projection between the flutes of a column.
 3. *Bookbinding*: A rolling tool which has a plain line, lines, or band; differing in this respect from the ornamental rolls.

4. *Carding*: A strip of card-cloth. A strip of leather furnished with the bent wire teeth peculiar to carding-engines.

5. *Carpentry*:

(1) A square molding, frequently forming an upper finish or corona; a band or listel.

(2) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf.

(3) A stop for room or closet doors to close against.

(4) A strip inserted into the angle formed by two boards or surfaces.

6. *Dairy*: A perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese.

7. *Die-sinking*: A ribbon of metal of gauged proportions fed to the machine which punches out the planchets for coining.

8. *Gilding*: A band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere.

9. *Her.*: A kind of orb or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as the lace over a cloak. It is supposed to be drawn inward, and is of a different color from that of the field.



Fillet.

10. *Mech.*: The thread of a screw.

11. *Manège*: The loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

12. *Ordnance*: A ring on the muzzle or cascabel of a gun.

13. *Printing*: A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border.

fillet-gutter, s.

Arch.: A sloping gutter with a leat-board and fillet thereon to divert the water.

fillet-plane, s.

Carp.: A molding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead.

fil'-lēt, v. t. [FILLET, s.]

1. To bind with a fillet or bandage.

2. To adorn with fillets.

"He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and filleted them."—*Exodus xxxviii. 28.*

fil'-lēt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FILLET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The material of which fillets are made.

2. Fillets, collectively.

fil'-lī-bēg, fil'-y-bēg, phīl'-lī-bēg, phīl'-a-bēg, s. [Gael. *filheadh*=little plaid: *filheadh*=a plait, a plaid, and *beg*=little.] The same as **KILT** (q. v.).

fil'-lī-būs-tēr, s. [FILIBUSTER.]

fill'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FILL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Occupying the whole space or capacity.

2. Calculated to satisfy, fill, or satiate; as, a *filling* food.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of making full; the state or process of becoming filled.

II. Technically:

1. *Civil Engin.*: An embankment of stone, gravel, earth, &c., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial elevated way.

2. *Dent. Surg.*: A packing for decayed or carious teeth.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A slip of wood forming a part of a built structure, such as a made mast; or a piece inserted to fill a defect.

(2) The covering of a pile, below water, with broad-headed nails, to exclude *Teredo navalis*. [TEREDO.]

4. *Shipbuild.*: Pieces or composition fitted in between the frames of the hold, to water-tight the vessel, to resist compression, and to prevent the collection of dirt, bilge-water, and vermin. Blocks of wood, bricks, mortar, cement, and asphalt have been used.

5. *Weaving*: The weft-thread which fills up the warp, being introduced by the shuttle and beaten up by the batten or lathe. Also known as the *Woof*, *Shoot*, or *Tram*.

filling-engine, s.

Silk-mach.: A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled, and the fibers laid parallel. The silk, previously hackled, is fed between rollers and subjected to the action of a series of moving combs. It then

passes to the drawing-frame, where it is subjected to a further process of a substantially similar character. From the drawing-frame it passes to the scutcher, and thence to the cutting-engine, which cuts it into lengths of about an inch and a quarter. The staple is then cleansed, dried, and eventually carded and doubled, drawn and spun, like cotton.

filling-in, s. The act of filling up a vacancy or blank by the insertion of words, &c.

Filling-in pieces:

Carp.: Timbers occurring in partitions, groins, and roofs of less length than those with which they range; as the jack-rafters next a hip, and the short rafters in the side of a roof next the chimney-shaft.

filling-pile, s.

Hydr. Engin.: A backing or retaining-pile in a coffer-dam.

filling-post, s.

Arch.: A middle post in a wooden frame.

filling-timbers, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: Those timbers placed between the frames to fill up.

fil'-līp, v. t. [A variant of *flip* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden jerk, spring, or motion; to strike in any way.

"If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 2.*

2. *Fig.*: To urge or drive forward; to incite, to encourage.

"With good endeavour *fillip* nature forwards."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike, fo. 10.*

fil'-līp, *fil'-ip, s. [FILLIP, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A sharp, sudden blow or stroke with the finger; any smart blow.

"Let them look never so demurely, one *fillip* chokes them."—*Ford: Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.*

2. *Fig.*: Anything which serves to rouse, enliven, or excite; as, a *fillip* to one's courage.

fil'-lip-ēen', phīl'-lī-pē-na, s. [Ger. *vielliebchen*=much loved.] A small present. When a person eating nuts finds one with a double kernel, he or she gives it to one of the opposite sex, and the individual who, at the next meeting, or after the acceptance by the other of something tendered by No. 1, first utters the word *fillipeen* is entitled to a present from the other.

fil'-lis-tēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Carpentry:

1. The rabbet on the outer edge of a sashbar, to hold the glass and the putty.

2. A plane for making a rabbet. The varieties are known as side-fillisters and sash-fillisters. The former is regulated for depth by a movable stop.

fil'-lī, *fil'-lie, s. [A dimin. of *foal* (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

*1. A young horse of either sex. (*Tusser.*)

2. A young mare; a female foal.

"A young mare-colt or *filly*, breaking by chance from other mares."—*North: Plutarch, p. 247.*

II. Fig.: A young, lively girl.

"My first wife

Which was indeed a fury to this *filly*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 2.

filly-foal, s. A female foal; a filly.

"Neighing in likeness of a *filly-foal*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

film, *fylme, s. [A. S. *film*, from O. Fris. *film*, found only in the dimin. *filmene*=skin; cogn. with Eng. *fell*=a skin.]

I. Literally:

1. A thin pellicle or skin.

"Dull the *film* along his dim eye grew."

Byron: Lara, ii.

2. A fine thread or filament, as of a cobweb.

3. A coating or a flexible membrane, serving as a medium for taking or receiving a photographic impression.

II. Fig.: A thin, slight covering or veil.

"If our understanding have a *film* of ignorance over it."—*Milton: Reformation in England, bk. i.*

film, v. t. & i. [FILM, s.]

A. Trans.: To cover with a film or thin skin or pellicle.

"It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

B. Intrans.: To become covered as with a film.

"Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror."

E. B. Browning.

fil'-mī-nēss, s. [Eng. *filmy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being filmy.

fil'-mý, a. [Eng. *film*; -y.] Composed of thin membranes, filaments, or pellicles.

"Incessant thence she draws the *filmy* twine."

West: Triumphs of the Gout.

filmy-fern, s.

Bot.: The English book-name of the fern-genus *Hymenophyllum* (q. v.). Two species are British. The Tunbridge Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*), and the Scottish Filmy Fern (*H. unilateralis*, formerly called *H. wilsoni*). The first is found in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe; the second is Scottish, but may be only a sub-species of the other.

filmy-leaf, s.

Bot.: The same as **FILMY-FERN** (q. v.). (*Loudon.*)

fil'-ō-plū-mā'-ceous (ceous as shus), *a.* Resembling or having the structure of a filoplume. (*Ornith. and Bot.: Smith.*)

fil'-ō-plūme, s. [Lat. *filum*=a thread, *pluma*=a feather.]

Ornith.: A long, slender, and flexible feather, consisting of a delicate shaft, having a few bands at the tip, or else entirely destitute of vanes.

fil'-lōse, a. [Lat. *filum*=a thread.]

Bot., Zoöl., &c.: Ending in a thread-like process.

fil'-ō-šēlle, s. [Fr.] Floss silk; ferret; grommet yarn or thread.

fil'-tēr (1), ***fil'-tre, s.** [Fr. *filtre*, from Low Lat. *filtrum, feltrum*=felt.] [FILTER, v.]

*1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A vessel, chamber, or reservoir through which water or other liquid is passed to arrest matters mechanically suspended therein. The idea does not necessarily include specific chemical action, though doubtless animal and vegetable charcoal have a faculty for absorbing gases and deleterious and effete matter, especially organic.

"There remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely color."—*Boyle: Works, i. 365.*

3. The term is also applied to an apparatus for arresting dust, steel-filings, smoke, &c., in the air breathed. A filter recommended by Professor Tyndall consists of a cylinder four or five inches long and two inches or more in diameter. Its interior contains, at the top, a layer of cotton-wool which has been moistened with glycerine, then a layer of dry cotton-wool, then a layer of charcoal, then cotton-wool, with wire gauze covers at both ends, and at the upper end a mouth-piece so shaped as to fit closely over the mouth of the wearer. By drawing the breath through this instrument, the most dense smoke may be entered with impunity.

filter-bed, s.

Water-works: A settling pond whose bottom is a filter. It may consist of a reservoir five feet deep, with a paved bottom covered with open-jointed tubular drains leading into a central conduit. The drains are covered with a layer of gravel, and a top layer of sand. The water is delivered upon the surface uniformly, and the rate of subsidence is about six inches an hour. The more rapid the rate (other things being equal) the less effective is the operation.

filter-faucet, s. A faucet having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities in water.

fil'-tēr (1), ***fil'-tre, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *filtrer*=to strain through felt; from Low Lat. *filtrum, feltrum*=felt; from O. H. Ger. *filt*; Dut. *vilt*=felt.]

A. Trans.: To strain, purify, or defecate a liquid by passing or allowing it to percolate through a filter, so as to arrest all feculent matter. Sometimes followed by *off*.

"Sages after sages strove

In vain to *filter off* a crystal draught."

Couper: Task, ii. 506, 507.

B. Intrans.: To percolate or pass through a filter.

fil'-tēr (2), *s.* [PHILTER.]

fil'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FILTER, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Serving to filter; capable of or fitted for the filtering of liquids.

C. As subst.: The act or process of purifying liquids by passing them through a filter; filtration.

filtering-bag, s. A bag of fine flannel, of a conical shape, used for filtering coarse liquids.

filtering-basin, s.

Hydr. Engin.: The chamber in which the water from the reservoir of water-works is received and filtered previous to entering the mains.

filtering-cup, s. A pneumatic apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the force of the pressure of the atmosphere.

filtering-funnel, s. A glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used, it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.

filtering-hydrant, s. One which subjects the water from the service-pipe and main to the action of a material to arrest mud.

filtering-paper, s. A bibulous, unsized paper, thick and woolly in texture, used for filtering solutions in the pharmacy or laboratory. Swedish filtering-paper is thinner and of superior quality.

filtering-press, s. A press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto. A pressure-filter.

filtering-stone, s. A porous stone, such as sand-stone, through which water is filtered.

filtering-tank, s. The same as FILTERING-BASIN (q. v.).

filth, *felthe, *filthe, *fulthe, *velthe, s. [A. S. *fylth* (properly *fýlth*). Formed by vowel change of *u* to *y*, and by adding the suff. *thu* to the adj. *fýl*=foul; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fúlida*=filth, from *fúl*, *vúl*=foul. (*Skeat.*) Dut. *vuilte*.]

I. Lit.: Anything filthy, dirty, or foul; anything which fouls or defiles; dirt.

II. Figuratively:

1. A filthy, foul, or loathsome creature or animal.

"In that abbeye ne entrethe not no flye ne todes ne ewtes, ne suche foule, venymouse bestes, ne lyzs ne flees. For there were wont to ben many suche manere of *filthes*, that the monkes were in wille to leve the place."—*Maundeville*, p. 61.

*2. A vile fellow.

"Lest that foule *felthe* schold have ben found there." *William of Palerne*, 2,541.

3. Anything which defiles or pollutes the moral character; a corruption, a defilement, a pollution.

"With water of baptyrm fro *felthe* wessh us cleene." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 234.

4. Filthy, low, or obscene language.

***filth'-héd, *filth'-hede, *filth'-heed, *fulth'-nede, s.** [Eng. *filth*; *-hed*=hood.]

I. Lit.: Filthiness; dirt, filth.

II. Figuratively:

1. That which defiles morally; sin, uncleanness.

2. That which should be kept private; the privy parts.

"The *filthheed* of thi fader and the *filthheed* of thi moder thou shalt not discover."—*Wycliffe: Leviticus* xviii. 7.

filth'-i-lý, adv. [Eng. *filthy*; *-ly*.] In a filthy, dirty, or foul manner; foully, nastily.

filth'-i-nëss, *filth'-i-nesse, s. [Eng. *filthy*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being filthy, foul, or dirty; foulness, dirtiness.

2. That which is filthy, foul, or dirty; filth.

3. That which is morally filthy or foul; pollution in action, thought, or language.

filth'-ý, a. [Eng. *filth*; *-y*.]

1. Nasty, dirty, foul, unclean.

2. Polluting or defiling morally.

3. Obscene, coarse, low.

4. Polluted, defiled; morally impure or unclean; obscene.

***fil'-träte, v. t. or i.** [Low Lat. *filtratus*, pa. par. of *filtrare* = to filter.] [FILTER, v.] To filter, to strain; to purify or defecate by filtration.

fil'-träte, s. [FILTRATE, v.] Any liquid which has passed through a filter.

fil-trä'-tion, s. [FILTRATE, v.] The act or process of filtering or defecating liquids by passing them through a filter; the mechanical separation of solid substances from a liquid in which they exist, by filtering or percolation through a filter.

"We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible."—*Boyle*.

fī-lūm (pl. *fī-lā*), s. [Lat.=a thread of anything woven.]

Anat.: A thread-like process. Thus the *filum terminale* of the spinal cord is its central ligament. (*Quain*.)

fīm'-ash-īng, s. [Etym. doubtful: prob. from Lat. *fīmus*=dung.] The dung of several kinds of wild beasts; fumets.

fīm'-ble, a. & s. [A corrupt. of *female* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Female.

B. As subst.: The same as FIMBLE-HEMP (q. v.).

"Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own, In May a good housewife will see it be sown; And afterward trim it, to serve as a need; The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed." *Tusser: Husbandrie*.

fimble-hemp, s.

Bot.: The female plant of *Cannabis sativa* is now so called, though the name was formerly applied to the male plant.

fīm'-brī-ā (pl. *fīm'-brī-æ*), s. [Lat.=a fringe.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A fringe.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) **Gen.:** Anything resembling a fringe.

(2) **Spec. (in pl.):** The radiated fringes of the Fallopian tube.

2. **Bot.:** An elastic toothed membrane situated beneath the operculum of any of the urn mosses (*Bryaceæ*).

fīm'-brī-āte, a. [Lat. *fimbrice*=a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; having a fringe or border.

fīm'-brī-āte, v. t. [FIMBRIATE, a.] To fringe, to hem.

fīm'-brī-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [FIMBRIATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Fringed.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** The same as FIMBRIATE (q. v.).

"The margin is either entire, or divided into lobes or teeth. These teeth sometimes form a regular fringe round the margin, and the petal becomes *fimbriated*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

2. **Her.:** Ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or bein of another tincture.

3. **Zoöl.:** Having fimbriæ or fringes.

fimbriated extremity, s.

Anat.: The fringed end of the Fallopian tube. [FIMBRIA.]

fīm'-brī-ā-tō, in compos. [Latin *fimbriatus*.] Fringed.

fimbriato-laciniated, a.

Bot.: Having torn and fringed edges.

fīm'-brī-câte, fīm'-brī-cā-tēd, a. [Lat. *fimbria*=a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; irregularly laciniated at the margin.

fīm-brīl-līf-ēr-oūs, a. [As if from a Lat. *fimbriilla*, dimin. of *fimbria*=a fringe; and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing numerous little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites.

fīm-ē-tār'-i-oūs, a. [Lat. *fimet(um)*=a dung-hill; Eng. suff. *-arius*.]

Bot.: Growing on or among dunghills.

fīn (1), *fyn, *fine, s. [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finis*; Sp. *fin*; Port. *fin*; Ital. *fine*.]

1. An end; ending.

2. Satisfaction.

"To mak the *fin* for sin."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 46.

fīn, *finne, *fynne, s. [A. S. *fin*; cogn. with Dut. *vin*; Sw. *finn*, *fena*; O. Sw. *fina*; Dut. *finne*; Lat. *pinna*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II.

"Tho that han *fynns* and *scalis* eete ye."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xiv. 9.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Anything resembling a fin.

"The *fins* of her eyelids look most tempting blue."—*J. Webster*.

(2) The hand. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. **Comp. Anat. (pl.):** The organs by which locomotion is effected in a fish. As a rule they consist of a membrane supported by rays. Of these organs the two pectoral fins, so called from being situated on the breast, where they are just behind the branchial aperture, are modifications of the anterior limbs in other vertebrata. The ventral fins, so called from being, as a rule, situated on the belly, correspond to the hind limbs in other vertebrata. Often there are also one or more dorsal fins on the back, two anal fins near the anus, while the tail is technically called the caudal fin. It corresponds to the tail in other mammals. As shown by Agassiz and Owen, the embryonic character in recent fins existed through all the lifetime of the Old Red Sandstone Fishes. The term *fin* is often applied also to the paddles of a whale.

2. **Carp.:** A tongue on the edge of a board.

3. **Comm.:** A blade of whalebone.

4. **Mach.:** A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thereon, but not rotate; a spline or feather.

5. **Molding:** A mark or ridge left in casting at the junction of the parts of the mold.

fin-back, s. [FINNEE.]

fin-fish, s. A sailor's name for some of the fin-backed whales, especially for the Northern Rorqual, or Razor-backed Whale (*Balænoptera boops*).

fin-foot, s.

Zoöl.: A name given to *Heliornis*, a genus of South American and Burmese birds belonging to the family Rallidæ or Rails.

fin-footed, a. Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

fin-pike, s.

Palæont. (pl.): A name applied to the Polypteri, a sub-family of Ganoid fishes. [POLYPTERI.]

fin-scale, s. A name given to the Rudd or Red-eye, a fish of the carp kind.

fin-spine, s.

1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.

2. (*Pl.*) Acanthopterygious fishes. [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

fin-spined, a. Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fin-toed, a. Palmated; having the toes lobed or connected by a membrane; web-footed.

fin, v. t. [FIN, s.] To carve or cut up, as a chub.

fīn'-ā-ble (1), a. [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-able*.] That may or can be fined, clarified, or refined.

fīn'-ā-ble (2), a. [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-able*.] Admitting of a fine; deserving or liable to a fine or penalty.

***fīn'-ā-ble-nëss, s.** [Eng. *finable* (2); *-ness*.] Subjection or liability to a fine. (*Ash*.)

fīn'-al, *fīn'-all, *fīn'-alle, a. [Fr. *final*, from Lat. *finalis*, from *finis*=an end; Sp. & Port. *final*; Ital. *finale*.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate, last.

"And in vain
Till *final* dissolution wander here." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 458.

2. Finishing, conclusive, decisive; end or bringing to an end.

"Henry had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

3. Respecting the end, motive, or purpose in view to be gained.

"By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, and performs all those feats which former philosophers attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *final* and *conclusive*: "*Final* designates simply the circumstance of being the last; *conclusive* the mode of finishing or coming to the last; a determination is *final* which is to be succeeded by no other; a reasoning is *conclusive* that puts a stop to further question. The *final* is arbitrary: it depends upon the will to make it so or not; the *conclusive* is relative; it depends upon the circumstances and the understanding: a person gives a *final* answer at option; but in order to make an answer *conclusive* it must be satisfactory to all parties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

final-cause, s.

Nat. Phil.: The final end or aim for which anything was made. Many Evolutionists are against the acknowledgment of final causes. [TELEOLOGY.]

final-decree, s.

Law: A conclusive determination or sentence of a court, as distinguished from an interlocutory decree. [INTERLOCUTORY.]

fī-na'-lê, s. [Ital.] [FINAL.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The last part, piece, scene, or action in any performance or exhibition; the last piece in a programme.

"It was arranged that . . . the tiger and the Nazarene [should] be the grand *finale*."—*Lytton: Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. v., ch. ii.

II. Music:

1. The last movement of a concerted piece, sonata, or symphony.

2. The last piece of an act of an opera. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

fī-nāl'-i-tý, s. [Lat. *finalitas*, from *finalis*=final.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The state or quality of being final; the state of being finally and completely settled or arranged; completeness.

2. **Philos.:** The doctrine of final causes; that is, that everything exists or was made for a determinate cause.

fī-nāl-ly, *fy-nal-ly, adv. [Eng. *final*; *-ly*.]

1. Ultimately; at the last; in the end or conclusion.

"With those
Whom patience *finally* must crown." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,295.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. Lastly, in conclusion.

"Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."—*Ephesians* vi. 10.

3. Completely; without or beyond recovery.

"Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or finally rooted out."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

fī-nānçe (1), ***fī-naunce**, ***fy-naunce**, ***fy-nanse**, *s.* [Fr. *finance*, from Low Lat. *financia*=a payment, from *fino*=to pay a fine or tax; *finis*=a payment, a final settlement, from *finis*=the end; Sp. & Ital. *finanza*.]

*1. A ransom, a payment.

"So then he was put to his *fy-nanse* to pay xiii. thousand francs of France."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., sh. ccii.

2. (*Pl.*): The income or revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury.

"All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations*.

3. (*Pl.*): Private income or resources. (*Colloquial.*)

4. The science or system of public revenue and expenditure.

"The two principal ministers of *finance*, therefore, became enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ ***To make finance:** (Fr. *faire finance*.)

1. To raise or collect money.

"To fortify, mantene, or supple the said James in making of *fy-nance* or vtherwais."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 129.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"Become plege & borgh to our souerane lordis Justice for *finance* maid for the said Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, a. 1488, p. 111.

fī-nānçe (2), *s.* [Eng. *fin(e)*, *a.*; *-ance*.] **Fine-ness**, **purity**.

"His hieness sall than, God willing, with the aviss of the lordis of his consale, mak a sett & reuyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall halde."—*Acts Jas. III.*, a. 1478 (ed. 1814), p. 118.

fī-nānçe, *v. t. & i.* [FINANCE (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To manage the financial arrangements of; as, to *finance* a company. (*Comm. slang.*)

B. Intrans.: To manage financial operations; to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

***fī-nān-çeer**, *s.* [FINANCIER.]

fī-nān-çi-āl (or *cial* as *shāl*), *a.* [English *finance*]; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to finance or public revenue and expenditure; having to do with money matters.

"Trying their abilities on their *financial* proceedings."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

fī-nān-çi-āl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *financial*; *-ist*.] One skilled in financial matters; a financier.

fī-nān-çi-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *financial*; *-ly*.] In relation to finance or finances; as regards public revenue or money matters generally.

"I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, economically, *financially*, commercially . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered."—*Burke: Thoughts and Details on Scarcity*.

***fī-nān-cian** (*cian* as *shan*), *s.* [Eng. *finance*; *-an*.] A financier.

fī-nān-çier, *s.* [Fr.]

*1. One who collects, receives, and manages the public revenue; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in finance, or the principles and system of public revenue; one who understands the management or conduct of money matters, and the raising of revenue by imposts, taxes, &c.

"He had none of the qualities of a *financier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. In France: A receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

fī-nān-çier, *v. i.* [FINANCIER, *s.*] To finance; to manage money matters.

fīn-ā-rý, *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), *v.*; *-ry*.]

Iron-works: The second forge at the iron mills; a finery (*q. v.*).

***fīn-ā-tive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *finatus*, *pa. par.* of *fino*=to pay a tax; to settle finally.] Final, decisive, definite.

fīnch, *s.* [A. S. *finč*; cogn. with Dut. *vinč*; Dan. *finke*; Sw. *fink*; Ger. *fink*; O. H. Ger. *fincho*; Wel. *pinc*. Cf. Gr. *spinos*, *spinggos*, *spiza*=a finch; Prov. Eng. *pink*, *spink*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Singular:

(1) *Gen.*: A popular name for various small birds; many of them belonging to the family Fringillidæ (*q. v.*).

(2) *Spec.*: The genus Fringilla.

2. *Pl.*: The family Fringillidæ (*q. v.*).

fīnch-backed, *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.

fīnched, *a.* [English *finch*; *-ed*.] The same as FINCH-BACKED (*q. v.*).

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ. æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

find, ***find-en**, ***finde**, ***fynd**, ***fynde** (*pa. t.* ***fand**, ***fond**, **found**, ***founde**, ***fownd**, ***fund**, *pa. par.* ***fonden**, **found**, ***founden**, ***fun**, ***fund**, ***funden**), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *findan* (*pa. t.* *fand*, *fonde*, *funde*, *pa. par.* *finden*); cogn. with Dut. *vinden*; Dan. *finde*; Sw. & Icel. *finna*; Goth. *finthan*; O. H. Ger. *findan*; O. Fris. *finda*; Ger. *finden*; O. Sax. *findan*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To discover or recover either by searching or by accident; to obtain by searching or seeking.

"In my school days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight . . . To find the other forth."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. To meet with; to come upon; to fall in with.

"You may go through eight or ten streets without finding a public-house."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5, On Political Frugality.

3. To obtain something desired; to gain; to win; to attain.

"He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find."

Cowley: On the Death of Sir H. Wotton.

4. To discover, learn, or ascertain by experience or experiment; as, Water is found to be the result of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen.

5. To perceive, to be conscious of; to experience.

"One finds a pleasure not unlike that of traveling on an old Roman way."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Postscript.)

6. To feel.

"I find not myself disposed to sleep."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

7. To know by experience; as, speak of a man as you find him.

8. To discover or detect by examination.

"I find in him no fault at all."—*John* xviii. 38.

*9. To detect, to catch.

"I have now found thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

*10. To think, to judge. [II. 2.]

"Bring us what she says, and what you find of her."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

11. To supply, to furnish; as, to find money for an object.

12. To provide the necessary money for; to pay for; to meet or defray the expenses of.

"A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will find itself."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

II. Law:

1. To approve.

"If the grand jury are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they then indorse upon it 'a true bill.' The indictment is then said to be found."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. To determine; to declare by verdict.

"The whole petit jury . . . finding him guilty upon his trial."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

3. To bring in, as a verdict; to agree upon.

"The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £25 as damages."—*London Standard*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To discover or find anything by searching or seeking.

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find."—*Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To ascertain by inquiry; as, I cannot find that such is the case.

II. Law: To declare or determine an issue of fact; to give judgment on a case; to find a verdict.

"In the result, the jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ 1. To find one's self:

(1) To be or feel as regards the state of health; to fare in respect of ease or pain, health or sickness.

"'Well, Verdant,' said Charles Larkyns, 'how do you find yourself this morning?'"—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

(2) To provide or furnish all necessary requirements of life for one's self.

2. To find out:

(1) To discover by searching or seeking or inquiry.

"Canst thou by searching find out God?"—*Job* xi. 7.

(2) To discover the meaning of; to unravel; to solve; as, to find out a riddle.

(3) To obtain, acquire, or attain to the knowledge of.

"The principal part of painting is to find out, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful."—*Dryden*.

(4) To excogitate, to discover, to invent.

"A man of Tyre, skillful to work in gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him."—*2 Chron.* ii. 14.

(5) To detect, to catch.

"When you find him out, you have him ever after."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 6.

3. To find fault with: To blame, to censure, to object to.

4. To find in: To provide with; as, to find a person in clothes, board, and lodging, &c.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to find fault with, to blame, and to object to: "To find fault with signifies to point out a fault either in some person or thing; to blame is said only of the person; object is applied to the thing only; we find fault with a person for his behavior; we find fault with our seat, our conveyance, and the like; we blame a person for his temerity or his improvidence; we object to a measure that is proposed; we find fault with or blame that which has been done; we object to that which is to be done."

(2) He thus discriminates between to find, to find out, to discover, to espy, and to descry: "To find signifies simply to come within sight of a thing, which is the general idea attached to all these terms; they vary, however, either in the mode of the action or in the object. What we find may become visible to us by accident, but what we find out is the result of an effort. We may find anything as we pass along in the streets; but we find out mistakes in an account by carefully going over it, or we find out the difficulties which we meet with in learning, by redoubling our diligence. What is found may have been lost to ourselves, but is visible to others. What is discovered is always remote and unknown, and when discovered is something new. A piece of money may be found lying on the ground; but a mine is discovered underground. What has once been discovered cannot be discovered again; but what is found may be many times found. Find out and discover differ principally in the application; the former being applied to familiar, and the latter to scientific objects: scholars find out what they have to learn; men of research discover what escapes the notice of others. To espy is a species of finding out, namely, to find out what is very secluded or retired; and descry is a species of discovering, or observing at a distance, or among a number of objects."

(3) He thus discriminates between to find, to discover, and to invent: "To find or find out is said of things which do not exist in the forms in which a person finds them: to discover is said of that which exists in an entire state: invent is said of that which is new made or modeled. The merit of finding or inventing consists in newly applying or modifying the materials, which exist separately; the merit of discovering consists in removing the obstacles which prevent us from knowing the real nature of the thing; imagination and industry are requisite for finding or inventing; acuteness and penetration for discovering. A person finds reasons for justifying himself: he discovers traits of a bad disposition in another. Cultivated minds find sources of amusement within themselves, or a prisoner finds means of escape. Many traces of a universal deluge have been discovered: the physician discovers the nature of a particular disorder. Find is applicable to the operative arts; invent to the mechanical; discover to the speculative. We speak of finding modes for performing actions, and effecting purposes; of inventing machines, instruments, and various matters of use or elegance; of discovering the operations and laws of nature. Thus the astronomer discovers the motions of the heavenly bodies; by means of the telescope which has been invented." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

find, *s.* [FIND, *v.*]

1. The discovery or finding of anything valuable.

2. Anything found; as, a find of coins.

"Specimens were among the find of coins at High Wycombe in 1827."—*Evans: Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 78.

find'-a-ble (1), *a.* [Eng. *find*; *-able*.] Possible to be found out or discovered; discoverable.

"Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them findable by all my endeavors."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xxv.

***find'-a-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *findo*=to cleave; Eng. suff. *-able*.] Cleavable; capable of being cleft or divided. (*Ash.*)

***find'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *findable* (2); *-ness*.] Capability of being cleft.

find'-ēr, ***fynd-er**, ***fynd-are**, *s.* [Eng. *find*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who finds, meets with, or discovers anything by searching, by inquiry, or by accident.

"Fyndare of thynges lost. Inventor, inventrix."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who discovers, finds out, or invents anything; a discoverer, an inventor.

"Beheldeth me thereof no fynder."

Alisaunder, 4794.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A small telescope fixed to the tube of a larger one, the axes of the two instruments being parallel. The *finder* has a larger field of view than the principal instrument, and its purpose is to find an object toward which it is desired to direct the larger telescope.

2. *Milit.*: See extract.

"The *finder*, invented by Lieutenant Fiske, of the United States navy, is now being constantly used experimentally and may be called complete. It consists of a telescope mounted high enough to sweep the sea. In front of it is the high stone wall of the fort. Or the *finder* is placed along shore behind rocks or trees to screen it from the enemy's observation. When the enemy's ship comes within sight the telescope is slowly turned until aimed full at the ship. At the same time the hand of Lieutenant Fiske moves along, pressing a button, after a certain mechanical method, by which the telescope and the button correspond. As soon as they come within the same focus another button is quickly touched and the submarine gun is fired."—*Albert Cameron in Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 28, 1897.

fin de siècle, (fañ-dā-siê-cl.) [Fr.] End of the century. A phrase used to describe that which is new, novel or progressive. Up to date.

find'-ing, *fynd-ing, *fynd-yng, *fynd-inge, *fynd-yng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FIND, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of discovering or meeting with; discovery.

"Fyndyng of thyngs lost. *Invenio, repericio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of discovering, devising, or investing; invention.

*3. The act of providing or furnishing with necessary requirements; provision, expense.

"To live at the *finding* of other folks."—*Udall: Luke viii.*

4. (*Pl.*): The tools and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment.

II. Law:

1. The act of returning a verdict or decision upon a case.

2. The verdict or decision of a jury upon any case

finding-shop, s. A shop where shoemaker's tools are sold.

Findon (pron. Fīn'-in), s. The name of a fishing village in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Findon-haddock, s. A species of smoke-dried haddock, cured at Findon, near Aberdeen. [Vulgarly written in this country *Finnan kaddie*.]

fin'-dý, *fin-digh, *fun-die, a. [A. S. *fyndig*, *findig*=weighty.]

1. Heavy, weighty, fat, rich, well-stocked.

"A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*."—*Junius*.

*2. Eloquent, fluent.

"Thus hie . . . weren *fundie* on speche."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 119.

fine, *fin, *fyn, *fyne, a. & adv. [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finitus*=well rounded (said of a sentence), perfect, properly, *pa. par.* of *finio*=to finish; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fino*; Dut. *fijn*; Dan. *fiin*; Sw. *fin*; Icel. *finn*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not coarse; in small grains or particles; as, *fine sand* or powder.

2. Thin, small, slender; as, a *fine thread*, a *fine line*.

3. Subtle, tenuous, thin.

"When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater."—*Bacon*.

*4. Minute, slender, slight.

"To trust so *fine* a story."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

5. Refined, pure, free from dross, solid or liquid.

"Alle covered with *fyn* gold."—*Maundeville*, p. 173.

6. Keen, thin, smoothly sharp.

"What *fine* chisel

Could ever yet cut breath?"

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

7. Keen, delicate, nice.

8. Made of fine, slender, or delicate materials.

"Clothed in purple and *fine* linen."—*Luke xvi.* 9.

*9. Subtly excogitated, devised, or imagined.

10. Nice, delicate, exquisite, refined.

11. Elegant, beautiful or refined in thought, expression, or language.

"The nicest and most delicate touches of satire consist in *fine* raillery."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

12. Elegant, refined in manners; dignified, accomplished.

"He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

13. Grand, haughty, pompous. (Used ironically.)

"The new breed of wits and *fine* gentlemen never opened their mouths without uttering ribaldry of which a porter would now be ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

14. Agreeable, pleasant.

"I often, said she, go out to hear them; we also oft times keep them tame in our house. They are very *fine* company for us when we are melancholy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

15. Noble, admirable, excellent.

"The noblest minds their virtue prove

By pity, sympathy, and love:

These, these are feelings truly *fine*."

Couper: The Poet, The Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

16. Showy, splendid, elegant, striking; as, a *fine building*.

17. Trim, showy, neat or elegant in dress or appearance.

"My Katharine shall be *fine*."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

18. Free from clouds or rain; sunshiny.

"Sufficient to make prices droop in the face of *fine* weather."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

19. Artful, dexterous.

"Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,

He all those royal signs had stolen away."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 1,015.

20. Sly, subtle, knavish.

"O for a *fine* thief!"

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

21. Ironically, used in a depreciatory sense; as, You are a *fine* player.

"You have made a *fine* hand."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

II. *Fine Art*: Applied to an engraving executed in the very best manner.

"The *fine* original of Thomas Howard . . . whence the print is taken is at Leicester House."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

*B. As adv.: Finely.

"Admire to hear me speak so *fine*."

Swift: Panegyrick on the Dean.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *delicate*, and *nice*: "*Fine*, in the natural sense, denotes smallness in general. *Delicate* denotes a degree of *fineness* that is agreeable to the taste. Thread is said to be *fine* as opposed to the coarse and thick; silk is said to be *delicate*, when to *fineness* of texture it adds softness. The texture of a spider's web is remarkable for its *fineness*; that of the ermine's fur is remarkable for its *delicacy*. In their moral application these terms admit of the same distinction: the *fine* approaches either to the strong or to the weak; the *delicate* is a high degree of the *fine*, as a *fine* thought, which may be lofty, or *fine* feeling, which is acute and tender, and *delicate* feeling which exceeds the former in *fineness*. *Delicate* is said of that which is agreeable to the sense and the taste; *nice* to what is agreeable to the appetite: the former is a term of refinement; the latter of epicurism and sensual indulgence. The *delicate* affords pleasure only to those whose thoughts and desires are purified from what is gross; the *nice* affords pleasure to the young, the ignorant, and the sensual: thus *delicate* food, *delicate* colors, *delicate* shapes and forms are always acceptable to the cultivated; a meal, a show, a color and the like will be *nice* to a child, which suits its appetite, or meets its fancy. . . . A person may be said to have a *delicate* ear in music whose ear is offended with the smallest discordance; he may be said to have a *nice* taste or judgment in music who scientifically discriminates the beauties and defects of different pieces. A person is *delicate* in his choice who is guided by taste and feeling; he is *nice* in his choice, who adheres to a strict rule. A point in question may be either *nice* or *delicate*: it is *delicate* as it is lightly to touch the tender feelings of any party; it is *nice* as it involves contrary interests, and becomes difficult of determination." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fine* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

fine-arch, s.

Glass: The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house.

fine-drawn, a.

1. *Lit.*: Drawn out to a great degree of tenuity or fineness.

2. *Fig.*: Drawn out with too much subtlety; far-fetched.

fine-grained, a. Having a fine grain.

fine-nail, s. A name used in some trades to distinguish a relatively thin from a coarse nail, such as a fencing nail or clout. A finishing nail.

***fine-nosed**, a. Fastidious, delicate.

***fine-spoken**, a. Using fine language or phrases.

fine-spun, a. Drawn or spun out to minuteness, hence, over-refined or elaborate.

"Should I be thought in some places to have run on too *fine-spun* argumentations."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxx.

fine-stuff, s.

Build.: Lump lime slaked to a paste with a moderate volume of water, afterward diluted to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation to the required consistency for working over a floating-coat of coarse-stuff.

fine, *fin, *fyn, *fyne, s. [Lat. *finis*=(1) an end, (2) a fine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. An end, finish, or conclusion. [*In fine*.]

"This holi bodi was forth ibore with gret honour atte *fine*."
St. Kenelm, 361.

*2. The end of life; death.

"Krist us yeue wel god *fyn*."—*Havelok*, 22.

*3. The end or upshot of any business; the result.

"The *fine* is I will live a bachelor."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

4. The payment of a sum of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for any offense; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

"Paying a lusty *fine*."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII* (an. 1532.)

*5. Any penalty.

"Paying the *fine* of rated treachery."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 4.

*6. The money or other thing paid for a privilege, exemption, &c.

"Ease, health, and life for this they must resign:

Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*!"

Pope: Temple of Fame, 508.

II. Law:

1. In the same sense as I. 4.

*2. In feudal law a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter shall hold his lands.

"A *fine*, which was till quite recently a very usual method of transferring an estate of freehold, was neither more nor less than an amicable agreement of a suit, actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands which were the subject of the action became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

*3. A sum of money paid by a tenant on entering into possession, or for admission to a copyhold; also, a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.

"Some landlords, instead of raising the rent, take a *fine* for the renewal of the lease."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *forfeiture*, *mulct*, and *penalty*: "The *fine* and *mulct* are always pecuniary; the *penalty* may be pecuniary; a *forfeiture* consists of any personal property: the *fine* and *mulct* are imposed; the *penalty* is inflicted or incurred; the *forfeiture* is incurred. The violation of a rule or law is attended with a *fine* or *mulct*, but the former is a term of general use; the latter is rather a technical term in law; a criminal offense incurs a *penalty*; negligence of duty occasions the *forfeiture*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In fine*: In conclusion, in short, finally; to sum up.

"In *fine*, delivers me to fill the time,

Herself most chastely absent."

Shakesp.: *All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 7.

***fine** (1), *fyn, *fyne (1), *fynen, v. t. [FINE, a. O. Fr. *afiner*, *affiner*; Sp. *afinar*; Port. *affinar*; Ital. *affinare*; M. H. Ger. *finen*; Icel. *finda*.]

1. To refine, to purify.

"The fire . . . Sal cum byfore Cristes comyng,
That the gude men sal than clensen and *fine*."
Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 4,911.

2. To make less coarse.

"It *fines* the grass, but makes it short though thick."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. To free from impurities; to make clear or transparent.

"It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

4. To embellish, to decorate.

"To *fine* his title with some shews of truth."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

5. To change or cause to pass gradually and imperceptibly from one state or condition to another.

"How they *fined* themselves

With a gradual conscience to a perfect night."

Browning.

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fine (2), ***fyne** (2), *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *finer*; Fr. *finir*; Sp. & Port. *finar*; Ital. *finare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cease, to leave off.

"Ffour lampis all of gold fyne
Fild up with fyre that fynet not to bren."
Destruction of Troy, 8,808.

2. To cease to exist, to come to an end, to finish one's course.

"Erly in this world fyne."—*Alisaunder*, 7,897.

*3. To pay a fine.

"What poet ever fined for sheriff, or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?"
Oldham: A Satire.

B. Transitive:

*1. To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish, to end.

"Thy werre for to hende and fine."
Seven Sages, 2,857.

2. To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to set a fine upon; to punish by fine; to mulct.

"He was fined in four hundred pounds."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1534).

*3. To fix as the amount of fine or ransom to be paid.

"I have fined these bones of mine for ransom."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

fine'-drâw, *v. t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

"It was in my best pair of kerseymers, but thanks to the skillful little seamstress, I got them finedrawn."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*. (*Latham*.)

fine'-drâw-êr, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawer*.] One who sews up rents by finedrawing.

fine'-drâw-îng, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawing*.]

1. The art or act of sewing up rents with such skill that they are rendered imperceptible.

2. A finishing process with cloth, in which it is subjected to a strong light, while all faulty parts or breaks in the fabric are closed by sound yarn introduced by a needle.

***fî-nê-er'** (1), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. (*Ogilvie*.)

fî-nê-er' (2), *v. t.* [VENEER.] To veneer.

***fine'-fîñ-gêred**, ***fine'-fyn-gred**, *a.* [English *fine*, *finger*; -ed.]

1. Skillful, dexterous.

"The most finefingered workman on the ground."
Spenser.

2. Nice, delicate; needing careful handling.

"A delicate, finefyn-gred matter."—*Udall: Tim*. iv.

***fine'-lêss**, *a.* [Eng. *fine*, *s.*; -less.] Without end; endless, boundless.

"Riches fineless is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

fine'-lÿ, ***fin-liche**, ***fyn-liche**, ***fyne-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *fine*; -ly.]

1. In minute parts.

"Such and so finely bolted didst thou seem."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. Keenly, sharply.

"Get you black lead, sharpened finely."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

3. Admirably, neatly, beautifully, elegantly.

4. Delicately, not coarsely; as, cloth finely woven.

5. With skill or art.

"All the heads are finely executed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

6. With neatness or elegance of language or expression.

"Plutarch says very finely that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies."—*Addison*.

7. Adroitly, cleverly, dexterously.

"We will turn it finely off."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

8. Nicely; so as to please.

"A tripe finely broiled."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

9. Used ironically in a depreciatory sense; as, He managed the business finely.

finely-checked, *a.* Neatly or prettily adorned with various colors.

"The finely-checked duck, before her train,
Rows garrulous." *Thomson: Spring*, 777, 778.

fine'-nêss, ***fyne-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *fine*; -ness; Fr. *finesse*.] [FINESSE.]

1. The quality or state of being fine or in fine particles.

2. Keeness, sharpness; as, the fineness of the edge of a razor or of the point of a pencil.

3. Elegance, beauty, delicacy, neatness.

4. Delicacy of texture or workmanship; freedom from coarseness.

"I therefore must beg you to procure me some Irish linen . . . much about the same fineness."—*Chesterfield: Miscell.*, vol. iv., lett. 69.

5. Show, splendor.

"The fineness of clothes destroys the ease."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

6. Neatness or elegance of language or expression.

*7. Subtlety, artfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, finesse.

"You'll mar all with your fineness."

Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

8. Purity; freedom from dross, impurity, or base mixtures.

9. The quantity of pure metal in an alloy expressed in 1,000 parts; as, The fineness of United States coin is .900, the other 100 being alloy.

"The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and fineness."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

10. Clearness or brightness (applied to the weather); as, the fineness of the season.

fîñ-êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who refines or purifies metals; a refiner.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer."—*Prov.* xxv. 4.

***fîñ-êr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who fines or mulcts another in a pecuniary penalty.

fîñ-êr-ÿ (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine*, *a.*; -ry.]

*1. The quality of being fine, grand, showy, or splendid; showiness, splendor, fineness.

"Don't chuse your place of study by the finery of the prospects."—*Watts*.

2. Fine clothes, ornaments, decorations, &c.; showy dress.

"Tapestry and arras hung from the windows of those who could afford to exhibit such finery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fîñ-êr-ÿ (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), *v.*; -ry.]

Iron-works: A species of forge-hearth in which gray cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. The result is a finer quality of cast-iron of whiter color, which is subsequently puddled and made malleable.

fî-nêsse', *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *finezza*; Sp. *fineza*=fineness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Fineness.

"With great sleight and fynesse of wytte."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. An artifice, stratagem, or subtle contrivance to gain an end.

"This is the artificiallest piece of finesse to persuade men to be slaves."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

3. Skill, art, dexterity.

"But he (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art."

Cowper: Table Talk, 652-4.

II. Whist: The act of trying to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while a higher card is in your own hand.

fî-nêsse', *v. i. & t.* [FINESSE, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make use of finesse or artifices to gain an end.

"If they were not his own by finessing and trick."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

2. *Whist*: To try to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while you have a higher card in your own hand.

B. Trans.: To finesse with; as, to finesse a king, a queen, &c.

fine'-stîll, *v. t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *still*, *s.*] To distill, as spirits from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine'-stîll-êr, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; -er.] One who distills spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fine'-stîll-îng, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; -ing.] The act or process of distilling spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fin'-ew (ew as ū), *s.* [FENOWED.] The state or quality of being moldy.

***fîñ-gent**, *a.* [Lat. *figens*, pr. par. of *figo*=to make, to feign.] Forming, fashioning.

"Man is the most figent, plastic of creatures."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. ii.

fîñ-gêr, ***fen-ger**, ***fin-gre**, ***fyn-ger**, ***fyn-gre**, ***vin-gre**, *s.* [A. S. *finger*; cogn. with Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fingr*; Dan. & Sw. *finger*; Goth. *figgrs*; Ger. *finger*; O. H. Ger. *finger*.] Probably from the same root as *fang* (*q. v.*).

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One of the flexible members of the hand by which men catch and hold; a digit.

"His fingers held the pen."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

(2) Anything resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

(3) A small measure; the width of a finger.

"One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three fingers thick."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

(4) The hand, the instrument of work or art.

"Lay to your fingers; help to bear this away."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

2. *Fig.*: A very little distance or extent.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: Ability or skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

"What a finger! cried Mrs. Ponto."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) A small projecting rod or wire, which is brought into contact with an object to effect or restrain a motion. Known as a gripper in printing-machinery.

(2) One of a row of similar projections, as the finger of a rake. Sometimes synonymous with tooth.

3. *Husbandry*: One of the projecting pieces on the finger-bar of a harvester, within and against which the knives play. [FINGER-BAR.]

¶ (1) *To have a finger in*: To be concerned or mixed up in.

(2) *To have at one's fingers' ends*: To know perfectly; to be perfectly familiar with.

(3) *To arrive at one's fingers' ends*: To be brought to great poverty.

(4) *Purple fingers*:

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*.

(5) *Fingers-and-thumbs*:

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

(6) *Fingers-and-toes*:

Bot.: (1) *Lotus corniculatus*; (2) [FINGER-AND-TOE.]

finger-alphabet, *s.* Certain motions or positions of the fingers answering to letters of the alphabet, by means of which the deaf and dumb are enabled to communicate with others.

finger-and-toe, *s.* A popular name for Dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips.

"The diseases of turnips are somewhat difficult to cope with. Non-selection of bulbs for seed conduces to both anbury and finger-and-toe."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 36.

finger-bar, *s.*

Agric.: The bar of a reaping or mowing machine, whose front edge has projecting fingers, called guards, through whose horizontal slots the serrated knife reciprocates.

finger-board, *s.*

Music:

1. The flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers.

2. A manual or keyboard. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

finger-bowl, *s.* A finger-glass (*q. v.*).

finger-fed, *adj.* Nicely brought up; pampered.

finger-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium ceterach*.

finger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

finger-glass, *s.* A glass or bowl in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

finger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Digitaria*, a genus of grasses.

finger-grip, *s.*

Well-boring: A tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. It consists of a rod having a foot, which is twisted around so as to penetrate beneath the object, and enable it to be lifted, and withdrawn.

finger-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut with wings to afford a hold: a butterfly-nut.

finger-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ played with the fingers, as distinguished from a barrel organ.

finger-parted, *a.*

Bot.: Having five lobes resembling the fingers of the human hand. (*Paxton*.)

finger-plate, *s.* A plate on the side of a door, near the edge, to keep finger-marks from the paint.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

finger-post, *s.* A sign-post set up generally where roads cross or divide, to point out the direction to certain places. Such posts frequently have a hand and finger pointing in the proper direction.

finger-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*.

finger-shell, *s.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

finger-stall, *s.* A cover of leather, &c., worn as a protection on the finger when sore or cut.

finger-stone, *s.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

fīn'-gēr, *v. t. & i.* [FINGER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To touch with the finger; to handle.

2. To toy, to meddle or interfere with.

"Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *finger*ing them to anger me."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

3. To touch thievishly; to pilfer, to purloin.

"The king was slyly *finger*ed from the deck."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 1.

4. To perform with the fingers; as, a delicate piece of work.

II. Music:

1. To play on an instrument with the fingers.

2. To indicate by numbers or marks written over or under the notes to which they refer, with which fingers they are to be played; as, to *finger* a piece of music.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To purloin, to pilfer.

"A *finger*ing slave."—*Wordsworth*: *Poet's Epitaph*.

2. *Music*: To make use of the fingers in playing on an instrument. [FINGERING, II. 1.]

fīn'-gēred, *pa. par. & a.* [FINGER, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Having fingers.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having five lobes digitate, the same as palmate, but with the segments narrower and less spreading.

2. *Music*:

(1) Touched or played with the fingers; as, a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

(2) Produced by the pressure of the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.

(3) Marked with figures to indicate with what finger each note is to be played.

fīn'-gēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *finger*; -*er*.] One who fingers; a pilferer; a purloiner; a thief.

fīn'-gēr-īng, ***fyn-gur-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FINGER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of touching with the fingers.

"One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *finger*ing of money."—*Grew*: *Cosmologia Sacra*.

2. Delicate work done with the fingers.

3. A thick, loose, woolen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) The act of placing and using the fingers properly in performing upon a musical instrument; the management of the fingers in playing upon a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

"Come on, tune: If you can penetrate her with your *finger*ing, so."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(2) The indicating with figures written over or under the notes to which they refer with what finger each is to be played.

2. *Spinning*: Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheeling, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded.

fīn'-gēr-līng, ***fīn-ger-lyng**, ***fyn-gyr-lynge**, [Eng. *finger*, and dimin. suff. -*ling*.]

1. The finger of a glove; a finger-stall.

"*Fyngyrlinge* of a glove. *Digitalium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The young of the salmon.

fīn'-gle-faŋ-gle, *s.* [A reduplication of *fangle* (q. v.).] A trifle.

"We agree in nothing but to wrangle

About the slightest *fingle*fangle."

Bulter: *Hudibras*, pt. iii., c. iii.

fīn'-grōmŋ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *finger*ing, C. II. 2.] A kind of woolen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, denominated, as it would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

fīn'-ī-al, *s.* [Lat. *finis*=an end; *finio*=to finish.]

Arch.: A pointed ornament or pinnacle surmounting the apex of a Gothic gable. It is properly confined to the bunch of foliage which terminates a pinnacle, canopy, pediment, &c.

***fīn'-īc**, ***fīn'-īck**, *a.* The same as **FINICAL** (q. v.).

fīn'-ī-cal, *a.* [From *fine*, *a.* (q. v.).] Affecting great nicety or delicacy; over-nice; fastidious; particular; crotchety; foppish.

"Be not too *finical*: but yet be clean,
And wear well-fashioned clothes like other men."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Art of Love*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *finical*, *spruce*, and *foppish*: "These epithets are applied to such an attempt at finery by improper means. The *finical* is insignificantly fine; the *spruce* is laboriously and artfully fine; the *foppish* is fantastically and affectingly fine. The *finical* is said mostly of manners and speech; the *spruce* is said of the dress; the *foppish* of dress and manners." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

fīn'-ī-cāl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *finical*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being finical; finicalness.

2. Anything finical.

fīn'-ī-cāl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *finical*; -*ly*.] In a finical, fastidious, or foppish manner.

fīn'-ī-cāl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *finical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being finical; over-nicety or fastidiousness in dress or manners; foppishness.

"Gray's *finicalness* about expressions was excessive."—*Hall*: *Modern English*, p. 123.

***fīn'-īck**, *a.* [FINIC.]

fīn'-īck-īng, *a.* [Eng. *finick*; -*ing*.] Finical.

"Notes on the elegant if somewhat *finicking* style of the Adams."—*Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

***fī-nīf'-īc**, *s.* [Latin *finis*=an end; *facio*=to make.] That which finishes, limits, or concludes; a limiting element or quality. (*Coleridge*.)

***fī-nī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *fine*, *a.*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make fine; to adorn.

"Hath so pared and *finifed* them [his feet]."—*Ben Jonson*. (*Webster*.)

fīn'-ī-kīn, *s.* [FINNIKIN.]

***fīn'-īng** (1), ***fyn-yng**, *s.* [FINE (2), *v.*] An end, an ending.

"God geve alle good *fynnyng*."—*Alisaunder*, 8,015.

fīn'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FINE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of refining or purifying; specifically, the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.

2. The preparation, generally a solution of gelatine or isinglass, used to fine or clarify liquors. As the isinglass or albumen subsides in the liquor, it carries down the particles mechanically suspended therein.

II. Technically:

Metal.: The treatment of metal to remove impurities and foreign matters, as the fining (refining) of cast-iron to convert it to malleable iron by the removal of the carbon, &c.

fining-forge, *s.*

Metal.: An open hearth with a blast, by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. Cast-iron is thus rendered malleable.

fining-pot, *s.*

Metal.: A crucible in which metals are refined.

fining-roller, *s.*

Paper-making: A cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely-ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibers and knots.

fīn'-īs, *s.* [Lat.] The end, finish, or conclusion. The word is sometimes placed at the end of a book.

fīn'-īsh, ***fīn-isch-en**, ***fyn-isshe**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *finiss*, base of *finissant*, *pr. par.* of *finir*=to finish; Lat. *finio*, from *finis*=an end.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to an end; to complete.

"For which of you intending to build a tower sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it?"—*Luke* xiv. 28.

2. To arrive at the end of; as, to *finish* a journey.

*3. To make complete; to fill up; to complete.

"How many days will *finish* up the year?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

4. To make perfect or complete.

"A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing."—*Broome*: *On the Odyssey*.

5. To perfect; to elaborate; to bring to a high state of excellence; to polish.

"A faultless sonnet, *finished* thus, would be

Worth tedious volumes of loose poetry."

Dryden: *Art of Poetry*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To come to an end or completion; to terminate; to expire.

"His days may *finish* e'er that hapless time."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 4.

2. To make or come to an end of anything; to reach the end.

"Havock, who *finished* half a length in the rear of Shrewsbury, was third."—*London Standard*.

¶ For the difference between *to finish* and *to close*, see **CLOSE**; for that between *to finish* and *to complete*, see **COMPLETE**.

fīn'-īsh, *s.* [FINISH, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of finishing.

2. The last touch to a work, whereby it is brought to completion and excellence; careful elaboration; polish.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: The last touches applied to a picture or other work of art. It always constitutes the difference between excellence and mediocrity. Small pictures require the most careful finish, but in large ones too much attention to high finish detracts from the boldness and vigor demanded by works on a large scale.

2. *Build.*: The last raw coat of plaster on a wall.

3. *Racing*: The very last part or end of a race, when the competitors are close to the winning-post.

"Lady Auckland, getting the best of a good *finish*, won cleverly by a neck."—*Sporting Life*.

fīn'-īshed, *pa. par. & a.* [FINISH, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Brought to an end or completion; completed, ended, terminated.

2. Brought to a high degree of excellence; carefully elaborated, or perfected.

"What *finished* Agriculture knows."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 19.

¶ For the difference between *finished* and *complete*, see **COMPLETE**.

fīn'-īsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *finish*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who brings to a completion or end; a terminator; an ender.

"The one a defender of his innocence, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles."—*Hooker*.

2. A performer; one who carries out or completes.

"He that of greatest works is *finisher*,

Oft does them by the weakest minister."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

3. One who perfects or completes; a perfecter.

"Jesus the author and *finisher* of our faith."—*Heb.* xii. 2.

4. Anything which gives a finishing touch to, or settles anything. (*Colloquial*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Carding*: The final carding-machine, which perfects the fleece or delivers the sliver, as distinguished from the prior machine, known as the breaker. A finishing-card.

2. *Paper-making*: The second beating-engine, or half-stuff engine, which operates upon the partially-worked rags that have been previously reduced in the stuff-engine and then bleached.

finisher's-press, *s.*

Bookbinding: A small press, like a cutting-press, used by the finisher, who does the ornamental work on the cover.

fīn'-īsh-īng, ***fīn-īsh-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [FINISH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of bringing to an end or completion; the act of completing or perfecting; finish.

"A certayne toole or instrument toward the *finishyng* of his worke."—*Fisher*: *On Prayer*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbinding*: The ornamental work on a book after it is simply covered with leather or cloth, which is known as forwarding.

2. *Engraving*: The work of the graver, dry-point, and machine-ruler upon an etched plate.

finishing-card, *s.* A machine in which the process of carding is repeated. The machine which first operates upon the material is known as the breaker-card.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

finishing-coat, s.

Plastering: The third coat on the better style of work. For painting, it consists of the best stuff, and is called stucco. For paper, it consists of the same as the previous coat, and is called setting.

finishing-hammer, s. The last hammer used by the gold-beater. The series is as follows: The flat or enlarging hammer; the commencing-hammer; the spreading-hammer; the finishing-hammer. The latter has a face four inches in diameter, and more convex in form than the faces of the other hammers; the weight of the finishing-hammer is thirteen or fourteen pounds. [GOLD-BEATING.]

finishing-rolls, s. pl. A second set of rolls in a rolling-mill. The first set is the roughing-rolls, which operate on the bloom from the tilt-hammer or squeezer, and reduce it to barform. This is then cut up, piled, reheated, and taken to the finishing-rolls, which make it into bar or rod iron. The reheating purifies, and the second rolling improves the tenacity by the repetition of the drawing. The finishing-rolls run at a speed two or three times greater than the roughing-rolls, according to size.

fī-nīte, a. [Lat. *finitus*, pa. par. of *finio* = to finish; *fīnis* = an end.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Having limits or bounds; limited, bounded; opposed to infinite.

"As if a finite understanding knew,
What the Almighty could or could not do."

Byron: *Redemption of Mankind*.

2. **Gram.:** Applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, imperative.

***fī-nīte-less, a.** [Eng. *finite*; -less.] Without bounds or limits; unlimited, infinite.

fī-nīte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *finite*; -ly.] In a finite manner or degree; to a certain degree only; within limits.

fī-nīte-ness, s. [Eng. *finite*; *ness*.] The quality of being finite or limited; limitation, or confinement within certain bounds.

***fī-nī-tion, s.** [Lat. *finitus*, pa. par. of *finio*.] An ending, a conclusion.

***fīn-ī-tūde, s.** [Eng. *finit(e)*, and suff. *-ude*.] The state of being finite; finiteness; limitation.

fīn-kle, *fyn-kle, s. [A corrupt. of Lat. *fœniculum*.] Fennel (q. v.).

Fin-land-ēr, s. [Eng. *Finland*; -er.] A native of Finland.

fin-less, a. [Eng. *fin*; -less.] Destitute of or wanting fins.

fin-like, a. [Eng. *fin*; -like.] Like or resembling a fin; made in form or imitation of a fin.

Finn, s. [A contr. of *Finlander*.] A Finlander; a native of Finland.

fin-năc, *fin-nack, *fin-noc, *fin-ner, s. [Prob. from Gael. *feannog* = a whiting.] A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*. Dr. Shaw, in his *General Zoology*, gives the Phinoc of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of *Salmo phinoc*, or Whiting Salmon. It is asserted that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

finned, a. [Eng. *fin*; -ed.]

1. Having fins.

2. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

fin-nēr, fīn-băck, s. [For etym. see def. 1.]

1. **Gen.:** Any whale which has an adipose fin on its back. The genera Megaptera, Balænoptera, and Physalus have this character. All of them belong to the family Balænidæ.

2. **Spec.:** The genus Physalus. [1.]

fīn-nī-kīn, s. [Prov. Eng. = finical. (*Mahn.*)] A kind of pigeon, having a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fīn-nīn, s. [A corrupt. of FINDON (q. v.).]

finnin haddock, s. [FINDON HADDOCK.]

Fin-nish, a. & s. [Eng. *Finn*; -ish.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Finland or the Finns.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Finns in northwestern Russia and in Livonia. It is allied to Turkish and Hungarian.

fin-nŷ, a. [Eng. *fin*; -y.]

1. Furnished with fins; of the nature of fish.

2. Containing or abounding in fish; as, the *finny* deep. (*Goldsmith*.)

fī-nō-chi-ō, s. [Ital. *finocchio*.]

Bot.: Sweet Fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*).

fīn-ōs, s. [Sp.]

Comm.: The second-best wool from merino sheep.

***fint, pres. of v.** [See def.] A contracted form for *findeth*.

fin-tōck, s. [Gael. *fiundac*.] The cloudberry or knoutberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*).

Fī-ōnŷ, s. pl. [Gael. *fein*; pl. *feinne*; Ir. *fion*, *fians*, pl. *fiona*, *fionna*.] A semi-mythical race of warriors of supernatural size, strength, and daring in the poems of Ossian. According to Skene, they were of the race which inhabited Scotland and Ireland before the Scots, and Germany before the Germans. According to others, they were Irish, and derived their name from Fion MacCumhal (Fin MacCoul), their leader. [FENIAN.]

fiord (as fŷord), s. [Dan. & Norw.; Icel. *fiördr*.] A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, often opening again into the sea, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

fī-ō-rīn, s. [Ir. *fioran*, *feoirn* = a coarse grass.]

Bot.: *Agrostis stolonifera*. Sir Joseph Hooker applies the name Fiorin-grass to *A. alba*, of which he makes *A. stolonifera* a more stoloniferous state.

fiorin-grass, s.

Bot.: The same as FIORIN (q. v.).

fī-ō-rite, s. [From *Santa Fiora*, in Italy, where it is found; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of opal found in the form of translucent to opaque, grayish, whitish, or brownish incrustations, and also in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions. It is formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

fīp-pil, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To whimper, to whine, to act in an unmanly manner.

"He fīppilit lik ane faderles fole."

Peebles to the Play, st. xxv.

fīp-ple, s. [Prob. from Lat. *fibula* = a brooch, a clasp.] A stopper.

"In recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the fipple that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 116.

fīr, *firre, *fyr, *fyrre, s. [A. S. *furh*, in the compound *furh-wuder* = firwood; cogn. with Dan. *fyr*; Icel. *fura*; Sw. *furu*; Ger. *föhre*; Wel. *pyr*; Lat. *quercus* = an oak; M. H. Ger. *vorhe*.]

A. As substantive:

Botany and Ordinary Language:

1. A name popularly given to many coniferous trees, Pinus, Abies, Larix. (See the compounds.)

2. A name limited by botanists to the true genus Abies, which formerly was merged in that of Pinus, but now is made distinct.

3. The wood of the trees mentioned under No. 1.

B. As adj.: Consisting of fir, derived from fir.

¶ (1) *Abies balsamea* is popularly known as the Balm of Gilead fir; *A. nigra* as the Black Spruce fir; *A. canadensis* as the Double Balsam fir; *A. canadensis* as the Hemlock Spruce fir; *A. larix* (called by Decandolle *Larix europæa*) as the Larch fir; *A. excelsa* as the Norway or Common Spruce fir; *A. rubra* as the Red Spruce fir; *Pinus sylvestris* as the Scotch fir; *Abies picea* as the Silver fir; and *A. alba* as the White Spruce fir.

(2) **Joint firs:**

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Gnetales (q. v.).

(3) **Stone fir:**

Bot.: *Allosorus crispus*. It is to this species, which is a fern, that, according to Pratt, Southey gives the name. (Britten & Holland.)

fīr-apple, s.

Bot.: A fir-cone.

fīr-bob, s.

Bot.: A fir-cone.

fīr-cone, s.

Bot.: The strobilus or cone-like fruit of the fir. [CONE.]

fīr-in-bond, s.

Carp.: A name given to lintels, well-plates, bond-timbers, and all timbers built in walls.

fīr-moss, s.

Bot.: *Lycopodium selago*. (Britten & Holland.)

fīr-rape, s. pl.

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Monotropaceæ (q. v.).

fīr-tree, *fīr-tre, *fyr-tree, *fyr-tree, *fyr-tree, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The same as FIR, A, 1 or 2.

2. **Script.:** [Heb. *berosh*.] Some tree belonging to the Coniferous order. It grew on Lebanon (Isaiah xxxvii. 24). Its wood was used with cedar in Solomon's Temple (1 Kings vi. 15, 34; 2 Chron. ii. 8, iii. 5), in shipbuilding (Ezekiel xxvii. 5), and for musical instruments (2 Sam. vi. 5). Gesenius thinks it was the cypress, but perhaps the Hebrew word *berosh* may have been used as vaguely as the English appellation *fir*.

fīr-wood, s. The wood of the fir-tree.

fire, *fir, *fier, *fur, *fyr, *fyer, *fuyr, s. [A. S. *fŷr*; cogn. with Dut. *vuur*; Icel. *fŷri*; Dan. & Sw. *fyr*; Sw. *feuer*; Gr. *pyr*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The bush burned with fire."—Exodus iii. 2.

(2) Fuel in a state of combustion; as in a furnace, a grate, &c.

"And while the rest, a ruddy quire,
Were seated round their blazing fire."

Wordsworth: *Oak and the Broom*.

(3) Anything burning.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 8*.

(4) A conflagration; the burning, as of a house or town.

"There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great fire."—Arbutnot: *On Coins*.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) A state of heat; glow of warmth.

"The heavens were all on fire."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1*.

(2) Anything which seems as if on fire; as a star.

"By the fires of heaven."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus, i. 4*.

(3) Torture by burning; hence, trouble, suffering, afflictions.

"Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire."

Prior: *Charity, 7, 8*.

(4) The punishment of the damned.

"Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire."—Matthew xxv. 41.

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

(6) Flame, luster, light, brightness.

"Stars, hide your fires,

Let not night see my black and deep desires."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth, i. 4*.

(7) Anything which provokes or inflames the passions.

"What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?

Stand I condemned for pride and scorn so much."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1*.

(8) Heat, violence.

"The raging fire of fever."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors, v*.

(9) Ardor or violence of temper or passion; heat, passion.

"I am glad that my weak words

Have struck but thus much show of fire from Brutus."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar, i. 2*.

(10) The passion of love.

"Accused of yielding to the luring fire

Of lawless love."

Hoole: *Orlando Furioso, bk. iv*.

(11) Liveliness of imagination; vigor or force of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; power of genius; intellectual activity.

"They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and in words, and anything that is just in grammar and in measure, is good oratory and poetry to them."—Felton: *On the Classics*.

(12) An eruption or inflammation; as, St. Anthony's fire.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** In the opinion of the ancients one of four primary elements of which all things were composed, the others being air, earth, and water. Not one of the four is really a simple element. Fire consists of evolved heat and light produced by ignition or combustion. [FLAME.]

2. **Milit.:** The discharge of firearms.

III. In special phrases:

1. **St. Anthony's Fire:** [ERYSIPELAS.]

2. **On fire:**

(1) **Lit.:** Burning; ignited; in flames.

(2) **Fig.:** Excited, inflamed; ardent, eager.

"The youth of England are on fire."

Shakesp.: *Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)*

3. **To set fire to, on fire, or a-fire:**

(1) **Lit.:** To kindle.

"Set London Bridge on fire."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 6*.

(2) **Fig.:** To excite; to inflame.

"So inflamed by my desire,

I may set her heart a-fire."

Carew.

4. **To take fire:**

(1) **Lit.:** To become ignited; to begin to burn.

(2) **Fig.:** To become excited, inflamed, or enraged; to fire up.

5. **Running fire:**

Milit.: A rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. *Greek fire*: An artificial fire, capable of burning even in water, used by the Greeks in their wars with the Saracens. It is supposed to have been a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

7. *Fire of joy*: A literal translation of the French *feu de joie*; a bonfire.

"Preparations being made by the magistrates for making fires of joy and other triumphant solemnities."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. vi.

8. *To set Thames on fire*: To produce an unexpected or remarkable result. [The figure is drawn from the idea of a thrasher using an old-time flail working with such vigor as to set afire the hames or haulmes of the grain on which he was working. Albeit the general idea is that the expression literally means to set the Thames river afire, and as a resultant we have in this country the expression (varied as to the stream mentioned by the locality): "Oh, he'll never set the — river afire."]

Crabb thus discriminates between *fire*, *heat*, *warmth*, and *glow*: "*Fire* is with regard to *heat* as the cause to the effect. *Fire* is perceptible to us by the eye, as well as the touch; *heat* is perceptible only by the touch. *Fire* has within itself the power of communicating *heat* to other bodies at a distance from it; but *heat*, when it lies in bodies without *fire*, is not communicable or even perceptible, except by coming in contact with the body. *Fire* is producible in some bodies at pleasure, and when in action will communicate itself without any external influence; but *heat* is always to be produced and kept in being by some external agency; *fire* spreads, but *heat* dies away. *Fire* is producible in certain bodies; but *heat* may be produced in many more bodies: *fire* may be elicited from a flint, or from wood, steel, and some few other materials; but *heat* is producible, or exists to a greater or less degree, in all material substances. *Heat* and *warmth* differ principally in degree; the latter being a gentle degree of the former. *Heat* is less active than *fire*, and more active than *warmth*; the former is produced in bodies, either by the violent action of *fire* or the violent friction of two hard bodies; the latter is produced by the simple expulsion of the cold. *Glow* is a partial *heat* or *warmth* which exists, or is known to exist, mostly in the human frame; it is commonly produced in the body when it is in its most vigorous state, and its nerves are firmly braced by the cold." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fire-alarm, s.

1. An apparatus for communicating warning of a fire, as by telegraphic signal, &c.
2. An automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given. It depends for its action upon the increased temperature of the air in the vicinity of the fire, or upon the burning away of certain connecting cords which are stretched in exposed situations.

fire-annihilator, s. A vessel charged with water and a mixture of dried ferro-cyanide of potassium, sugar, and chlorate of potassa. It is set in action by a blow on a glass bottle containing sulphuric acid, which flows over the charge and liberates gas, which, with the water, is emitted at a nozzle and expended upon a fire to quench it.

fire-arm, s. [FIREARMS.]

fire-armed, a. Armed with fire.

fire-arrow, s. An arrow, formerly used in warfare, carrying a combustible for incendiary purposes, as for setting fire to the sails of ships, &c.

fire-back, s. The back-wall of a furnace or fireplace. It is frequently of fire-brick, in order to protect the iron walls of the furnace, but is sometimes of iron ribbed, partly to protect and stiffen it, and partly to allow access of air close to it. Sometimes the fire-back is perforated to admit air at that point, or it may be hollow, and form a heater for water for household purposes.

fire-balloon, s.

1. A balloon whose ascensional power is derived from a body of heated air rising from a fire beneath the open mouth of the bag. Montgolfier's balloon was of this kind.
2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a certain regulated height.

fire-bar, s. A grate-bar in a furnace resting on a frame, called the fire-bar frame; inside the fire-box in a locomotive engine, wedge-shaped iron bars fitted to the fire-box with the thick side uppermost, to support the fire; the ends rest on a frame; they are inclined inward, with an air-space between each, to promote combustion, and are jointed at one end, and supported by a rod at the other, so that the rod being withdrawn, the bars fall, and the fire-box is emptied.

fire-basket, s.

fire-bell, s. A bell rung to give an alarm of fire. In this country fire-bells indicate by a definite number of strokes the district or locality in which a fire is raging.

fire-blasted, a. Struck with lightning.

fire-boom, s.

Naut. A long boom having a goose neck, to slip on to a bolt in a ship's wales; the ends of fire-booms are formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved and carried round the vessel to prevent an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night, or to keep off fire-ships, fire-stages, or vessels accidentally on fire.

fire-bridge, s. A plate or wall at the back of the furnace to support the ends of the grate-bars and prevent the fuel being carried over. It also serves to give an up turn to the flames, against the bottom of the boiler.

fire-brigade, s. A body of men organized for the working of fire-engines in towns.

fire-cage, s. A skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel; a cresset.

fire-chamber, s.

Puddling: The chamber at the end of the puddling furnace, whence the flame passes to the reverberating chamber where the charge is placed.

fire-company, s.

1. A fire-brigade.
2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker, s. A small paper cylinder charged with a preparation of gunpowder, and furnished with a short fuse, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

fire-cross, s. [FIRECROSS.]

fire-department, s. The department of a city or town government charged with the duty of preventing and extinguishing fires; also the force of men employed in this department.

fire-detector and alarm, s. An apparatus for detecting and giving the alarm of fire. In the oldest form, that invented by Prof. Grechi, and exhibited in 1873, the principle was that high temperature in a room should itself be utilized to ring a bell and display a colored light. (*Haydn.*)

fire-dog, s.

An andiron (q. v.).

fire-door, s. The door of a furnace; feeding and stoking are usually performed at the opening.

fire-drake, s. [FIREDRAKE.]

fire-dress, s. An invention intended to be worn as a protection against fire, enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through flames for the purpose of rescuing life, or saving property. It consists of a light armor of metallic gauze, having an inner covering of some material, such as cotton, &c., which is a bad conductor of heat, steeped in a certain saline solution.

fire-drill, s.

Anthrop.: A term introduced by Tylor to describe the instrument used by peoples of low culture, especially the Australians and Tasmanians, for producing fire. They take two pieces of soft dry wood; one is a stick of about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end, and, pressing it upon the other, cause it to revolve quickly between both hands. By this method fire is produced in less than two minutes.

2. A training of persons or animals to prepare them for proper action in case of fire, as of firemen and horses, children at school, employes in a factory, &c.

fire-eater, s.

1. A juggler, who pretends to eat or swallow fire.
2. A bully, a duelist, a fighting character.

fire-engine, s.

1. An engine or form of pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. It is a kind of force-pump in which the water is subjected by a pressure sufficient to raise it to the necessary height. They are now generally worked by steam. The chemical fire-engine is one on the principle of the fire-annihilator (q. v.). [EXTINCTEUR.]

*2. A steam-engine.

fire-escape, s. An apparatus for enabling persons to escape from the upper parts of buildings when on fire.

fire-extinguisher, s. [EXTINCTEUR, FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.]

fire-fan, s. A small blast apparatus adapted to a portable forge, or one which has small proportions.

*fire-fanged, *fire-fangit, a.

1. Laid hold of or caught by fire.
2. Cheese is said to be *fire-fangit*, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried.
3. Applied to manure it means impaired in value, or damaged by too high a degree of fermenting heat.

fire-fangling, s. Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese.

**fire-flag, s.* A flash or gleam of lightning.

fire-flaire, s. [FIRE-FLAUGHT.]

Ichthy.: *Trygon pastinaca*, the only British species of sting-ray.

**fire-flaught, *fyre-flaucht, s.* A flash of lightning.

**fire-flinger, s.* An incendiary.

fire-flout, s.

Bot.: *Papaver rhæas*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*fire-fork, s.

A poker.

fire-gilding, s. The mode of gilding in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam, and the quicksilver afterward driven off by heat.

fire-grass, s.

Bot.: *Alchemilla arvensis*, from its being considered beneficial in erysipelas. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fire-guard, s. A wire frame placed before an open fire to arrest sparks and burning coals.

fire-insurance, s. Insurance against loss by fire. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

fire-insurance company, s. A company which insures property against fire.

fire-iron, *fyre-yron, s.

1. A piece of iron or steel to strike light with a flint. (*Huloet.*)
2. (*Pl.*): The implements for tending a fire; poker, tongs, and shovel.

fire-kiln, s.

A kiln or oven for heating anything.

fire-kindling, s.

A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house; housewarming.

fire-ladder, s.

A fire-escape (q. v.).

fire-leaves, s.

Bot.: A name given to *Plantago media*, and to *Scabiosa succisa*, from their tendency to fire a rick of hay, owing to their special capacity for retaining moisture, and consequently inducing fermentation and development of great heat.

fire-light, s.

1. The light coming from a fire.
2. A composition of inflammable substances for lighting fires.

fire-main, s. A main or pipe for water to be used in case of fire.

fire-maker, s. The same as FIRE-LIGHT.

fire-making, s.

Anthrop.: The art of producing fire. It was believed by the ancients that man was without fire till Prometheus stole some from the chariot of the sun, but the whole story has a mythic look. Plutarch says that in his time there were fireless races of mankind, and the geographer Pomponius Mela indicates Ethiopia as the locality of one of these. A certain Eudoxus, however, taught them how to produce it. This story cannot be tested now, but Mr. Edward Tylor, F. R. S., after passing in review the alleged modern instances of fireless races, rejects them one and all. He believes that there was a time when man was without fire, but it now everywhere appears to have passed away. The oldest method known of making fire is the South Sea Island one by means of a stick and a groove (q. v.). By a change in the way of working, this became the fire-drill (q. v.). There followed next, it is believed, the method of striking fire by means of a flint, a piece of iron pyrites and tinder. This process was known to the ancients, which is the reason why they called one of the two minerals used pyrites—i. e., firestone. The Greeks, in the time of Aristophanes, knew how to concentrate the sun's rays by a burning-glass, and the Romans in the age of Pliny (A. D. 23-79), effected the same result by concave mirrors. In the case of the need-fire, a superstitious rite connected with Sun worship, and of which an instance occurred near Perth as late as 1826, fire was obtained by the revolution of a windlass in the hole of an oaken post smeared with tar. [NEED-FIRE.] The preceding generation remembered the time when fire was obtained by flint, steel, and a tinder box, till superseded by the lucifer matches now in use. (*Tylor: Early Hist. of Mankind*, ch. ix.) [FIRE-DRILL, STICK-AND-GROOVE.]

fire-marble, s. [MARBLE.]

fire-marshal, s. An officer in the larger American cities who has the supreme command of all the fire-brigades of the municipality, and who directs the work of extinguishing fires. He is generally clothed with large powers of discretion, and has also police authority.

fire-office, s. A fire-insurance office; an office where property can be insured against fire.

fire-o'-gold, s.

Bot.: *Caltha palustris*.

fire-opal, s.

Min.: A variety of opal, of a hyacinth-red to honey-yellow color, with fire-like reflections, somewhat irised on turning.

fire-ordeal, s.

Old Law: An old way of trying an accused person by means of fire. [ORDEAL.]

fire-pan, s. [FIREPAN.]

Fire-philosophers, s.

Hist.: Certain religionists, rather than philosophers, who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries attempted by the aid of fire to penetrate to the primary elements of things. They attributed little to human reason and reflection, but nearly everything to experience and divine illumination. One of the most notable among them was Jacob Boehme, a shoemaker, of Gorlitz, whom his patrons called the German Theosophist. He lived in the seventeenth century. The others were also called Theosophists. They were opposed by the Peripatetics. (*Mosheim*.) [ROSICRUCIANS.]

Fire-philosophy, s. The tenets of the Fire-philosophers (q. v.).

fire-point, s. A poker.

fire-policy, s. A deed or instrument whereby, in consideration of the payment, either in one sum or periodically, of a certain premium, an insurance company agrees to make good all loss or damage by fire which may happen to the property of the insurer, within a time specified in the document up to a certain fixed amount.

fire-proof, v. t. To make incombustible or proof against fire.

fire-proof, a. Proof against fire; incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and using iron doors, lintels, &c., and stone stairs. Wood can be treated with silicate of soda, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a kind of glass, forming a shield against fire. Cloth or wood impregnated with certain saline substances will not blaze. Borax, alum, and phosphate of soda or ammonia are recommended as most suitable for this purpose. By treating cloth with graphite in a bath in which the mineral is suspended, and then subjecting it to the action of the electro-metallic bath, the cloth may be coated with metal. Woolen and ordinary stuffs may be treated with borax, alum, or soluble glass, but these cannot well be applied to the lighter descriptions, which are most liable to take fire. A weak solution of chloride of zinc has long been employed by figurantes to render their dresses incombustible.

Fire-proof building: The term is somewhat loosely applied, and may be held to mean: (1) A building absolutely incombustible, such as one whose walls, floors, and roofs are of metal, stone, brick, or cement. (2) A building capable of opposing the access of fire from without, having walls, window-shutters, and roofs which are incombustible from external flame and heat.

Fire-proof safe: A safe for the protection of valuables in case of the burning of a building in which they are placed.

Fire-proof structure: A vault, safe, or building proof against destruction by fire, either from the outside or by the burning of its contents. The provision against outside fire is the usual object, but in fire-proof structures the internal floors or partitions must also be impenetrable by fire, to make the building technically fire-proof.

fire-raft, s. A raft or timber structure carrying combustible materials, used by the Chinese to destroy the vessels of an enemy.

fire-rail, s.

Shipbuild.: A rail fixed above the plank sheer or the fore-castle and quarter deck, worked similar to the plank-sheer. (*Ogilvie*, 1st ed.)

fire-regulator, s. A thermostatic device to open or close the access of air to the fire, or to govern the draft-area in the chimney, in order to urge or moderate the fire as it may sink below or rise above the desired point to which the thermostat is adjusted.

fire-salvage, s. The saving from a fire of as much property as possible. Fire-salvage brigades form an important portion of the equipment of the principal cities of this country. Their object is to protect goods in burning houses as much as possible from damage by both fire and water, and they are equipped generally with both fire extinguishers and covers for the goods.

fire-screen, s.

1. A fire-guard.

2. A screen to place between a person and the fire to intercept the direct-rays.

fire-set, s. A set of fire-irons (q. v.).

fire-shield, s. A portable structure on wheels or on legs, used to protect a fireman on duty from the heat of a burning building, or to isolate a fire and prevent its spreading to adjacent buildings. It is usually a screen of sheet-iron supported by posts and stayed by guys.

fire-steel, s. A steel used in connection with a flint for striking fire.

fire-stop, s. The fire-bridge at the back of a furnace; so called because it prevents coals being pushed over.

fire-surface, s.

Steam-engine: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the direct and radiant action of the flames. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

fire-swab, s.

Naval Ordnance: A swab or bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tom-pion, and immersed in water to wet the gun and clear away any particles of burning powder, &c.; a gun sponge.

fire-telegraph, s. A telegraph to give alarm of fire in any part of a city; a fire-alarm telegraph.

fire-tower, s.

1. A tower supporting a cresset or other vessel for holding fire, and serving the purpose of a modern lighthouse.

2. A look-out tower whence outbreaks of fire can be discovered.

fire-trap, s. A combustible building.

"The building was what the firemen term a 'fire-trap.' It went up in smoke as quickly as if it had been built of straw."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, February 21, 1894.

fire-tree, s. *Nuytsia floribunda*, so called from its bright orange-blossoms.

fire-tube, s.

Steam-engine: A furnace-tube, through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber. A flue, a pipe-flue, or flame-tube.

fire-using, a.

Anthrop.: Possessing a knowledge of the means of procuring fire, sustaining it, and employing it for cooking and other purposes. So far as is known Man is the only Primate capable of doing this; for though the anthropoids keenly enjoy the warmth of a fire, they can neither procure it themselves nor preserve it from extinction.

"He [man] may be appropriately designated the fire-using animal."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 136.

fire-water, s. The name given by the native Indians of North America to ardent spirits.

fire-weed, s.

1. *In America*: A name for a composite plant, *Erechtites* (formerly *Senecio*) *hieracifolia*. It is so called because it grows abundantly on land laid waste by fire.

2. *In England*: *Plantago media*. [FIRE-LEAVES.]

fire-winged, a. Having wings bright or shining as fire.

fire-worm, s. A glow-worm (q. v.).

Fire-worship, s.

Religious: The worship or veneration of fire, a very old and very widely extended form of faith. The real and absolute worship of fire exists in two forms, the first belonging to fetishism and the second to polytheism. In the former the rude barbarian adores the actual flame as if it was the highest object he could adore; in the latter he regards any individual fire as a manifestation of one great elemental being—the Fire-god (q. v.). It seems to have existed among the American Indians, the Asiatics and Turanians generally, the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Phoenicians, and other Syro-Arabbians, and finally among the Aryans. Among the last-named race, the Vedic Hindoos worshiped Agni, Fire (cf. Lat. *ignis*, which is essentially the same word). The first word of the first Vedic hymn is his name in an oblique case, Agnim. The first sentiment is "Agni, I entreat, divine appointed priest of sacrifice." [For Persian Fire-worship see FIRE-WORSHIPERS.] The classical religions bring prominently into view the special deities of Fire: Among the Greeks, Hephaistos (Vulcan), and the virgin goddess Hestia, the divine hearth, who was worshiped by the Romans under the name of Vesta, and whose sacred fire was tended incessantly in her temple in the Forum by the vestal virgins. One great branch of Fire-worship was Sun-worship (q. v.).

Fire-worshippers, s. pl.

Religious: The Zoroastrians, called also Guebres. Herodotus, about 450 B. C., said "the Persians think fire to be a god." Strabo, about 50 A. D., says "They peculiarly sacrifice to fire and water, placing dry wood on the fire stripped of its bark, with fat thrown upon it." Tho Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, alleges that "they actually address it in supplication, as if it were sentient, intelligent, divine, and omnipresent, and ready to hear, bless, assist, and deliver; as is clearly proved by many passages of the Vendidad and by several of the Yasts and Has of the Yacna and Nashes, to be found in the works esteemed sacred, and used by the Parsis [Parsees] in their daily prayers" (*Wilson: Sermon to the Parsis*, 3d ed. (1847), pp. 60, 61). No prominent

race now in India has become more rapidly modified by intercourse with Europeans, and Prof. Max Müller believes that the so-called Fire-worshippers do not worship the fire, but regard it like other great material phenomena, as an emblem of the Divine power. This, as Tylor states, is probably now true of the intelligent Parsees: how far it is so of those less enlightened remains to be ascertained. The Fire-worshippers have, in the course of their history, suffered the most cruel persecution from the Mohammedans, and the leading features of the picture drawn of this in the part of Moore's *Lalla Rookh* called the *Fire-worshippers*, is true to history.

fire, v. t. & i. [FIRE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To set on fire; to kindle.

"That being once *fired*, burneth like a torch."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

(2) To bake with fire.

"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when *fired*, are handed round the company."—*J. Nicol: Poems*, i. 28 (Note).

2. *Figuratively*:

*(1) To drive by fire.

"He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven And *fire* us hence."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

(2) To discharge; to cause to explode: as, to *fire* a gun, to *fire* a mine.

"Bertram, forbear!—we are undone Forever, if thou *fire* the gun."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 26.

(3) To inflame; to irritate; to excite or arouse the passions.

"For from the first, when love had *fired* my mind, Resolved I left the care of life behind."

Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 534, 535.

(4) To stir, to arouse, to excite.

"Oft have I heard it *fire* the fight."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 18.

(5) To animate, to give life or spirit to; as, to *fire* the genius.

(6) To cause to appear as if on fire; to illuminate strongly.

"He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 2.

II. Farriery: To cauterize, to burn.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To take fire; to be kindled.

"The greatest inconvenience of this wooden building is the aptness for *firing*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

2. *Figuratively*:

1. To discharge firearms.

"The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*."—*Smith*.

2. To be inflamed with passion; to be irritated. (Generally with *up*.)

II. Campanology: To ring a peal of bells simultaneously; to give a full peal.

"[The chimes] can play sixteen tunes and one hundred and fifty changes, besides *firing* at full speed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ **To fire away**: To begin, to start, to go on, to proceed.

fi're-arm, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *arm*.] A weapon which projects a missile by the explosive force of gunpowder or similar explosive which owes its expansion to ignition; as guns, pistols, cannon, &c., but the term is not now generally extended to cannon. The first firearms in Europe were cannon. [GUN, MUSKET, PISTOL, RIFLE.]

fi're-bâll, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *ball*.]

1. A projectile of oval shape, formed of a sack of canvas filled with a combustible composition; a grenade. Fireballs are thrown into an enemy's works for the purpose of lighting them up, and are loaded with shells to prevent them from being approached. A wrought-iron bottom is attached to the bag to prevent breakage when discharged.

2. In meteorology, a kind of meteor which passes through the sky in the form of a globe of light without exploding.

***fi're-bäre, s.** [Eng. *fire*, and *bare*=bear.] A beacon, a cresset.

fi're-bär-rel, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *barrel*.] A hollow cylinder filled with inflammable materials, used in fireships.

fi're-bäv-in, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *bavin*.] A bunch of brushwood, used in fireships, or for lighting fires generally; firewood.

fi're-bird, s. [Eng. *fire*, and *bird*.]

Ornith.: The Baltimore oriole.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fī-re-blāst, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *blast*.]

Agric.: A disease in plants, especially in hops, and chiefly toward the later periods of their growth, in which the delicate parts of the plants are dried and shriveled up by a too sudden exposure to a brilliant and burning sun.

fī-re-blēnde, *s.* [Eng. *fire*; *blende*.]

Mis.: The same as PYROSTILPITE (q. v.).

fī-re-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *board*.] A chimney-board, to close up a fireplace in summer. chimney-board, to close up a fire-place in summer.

fī-re-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *boat*.] A steam-boat equipped with apparatus for extinguishing fires among shipping and along river fronts.

fī-re-bōx, *s.* [English *fire*, and *box*.] The fire-chamber of a locomotive-boiler. It is jacketed with a water-chamber to prevent radiation of heat. The firebox door may also be double, and have a circulation of water through the hinges. A partition in the box sometimes divides the fire space into two parts, and, being full of water, increases the fire surface.

firebox-partition, *s.* In large fireboxes a division is made in the box, into which water is admitted; this division is about the height of the fire-box door, and divides the fire into two parts in a locomotive engine, thereby increasing the heating surface of the firebox. [MIDFEATHER.]

firebox-stays, *s. pl.* Rods which prevent the crushing down of the top of the box by the pressure of the steam.

fī-re-brānd, ***fire-brond**, *s.* [English *fire*, and *brand*.]

1. *Lit.*: A piece of wood kindled or on fire.
2. *Fig.*: An incendiary; one who inflames or excites the passions of others.

fire-brānd-ēd, *a.* [English *fire*; *brand*; -*ed*.] Armed with or carrying firebrands, in allusion to the story of Samson destroying the corn of the Philistines (Judges xv.).

"Firebranded foxes to sear up and singe
Our gold and ripe-eared hopes."

Keats: Endymion, iii. 7.

fī-re-brick, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brick*.] A brick of refractory clay for lining furnaces, ovens, and for all kinds of brickwork exposed to such an intense heat as would melt common bricks. Firebricks are made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the greatest heat to which it can be subjected. Oxide of iron, however, which is present in most clays, renders the clay fusible when the silica and alumina are nearly in equal proportions, and those fire-clays are the best in which the silica is greatly in excess over the alumina. In making bricks and refractory goods, it is usual to use about two-thirds of fire-clay and one-third of burnt clay or bricks, to stiffen the mass and prevent undue combustion. (Weale.)

fī-re-brūsh, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brush*.] A brush to sweep the hearth.

fī-re-būc-kēt, *s.* [English *fire*, and *bucket*.] A bucket made of canvas, leather, or wood, and kept in readiness for emergencies. On board ship a fire-bucket has a sennit lanyard of a length regulated to reach the water alongside, from the station whence the fire-bucket is to be thrown overboard to be filled.

fī-re-bug, *s.* A name commonly used in the U. S. for an incendiary.

fī-re-clāy, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *clay*.] A kind of clay consisting of nearly pure silicate of alumina, capable of standing intense heat, and therefore used in the manufacture of fire-bricks (q. v.). Fire-clay is found throughout the coal formation. The mass is crushed between iron rollers; it softens by exposure to the atmosphere, but some of it is too hard for making into bricks. The powder thus obtained is mixed with a small portion of lime when that substance is not previously contained in it, and sufficient water to make it cohere slightly by pressure. (Weale.)

fī-re-cōck, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *cock*.] A street plug for attachment of hose for extinguishing fire, or for other municipal purposes.

fī-re-cross, *s.* [FIERY-CROSS.]

fired, *pa. par. & a.* [FIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Set on fire; kindled; in a flame.
2. Subjected to great heat; as pottery.

II. *Fig.*: Inflamed, excited.

"Fired at the sound my genius spreads her wing."
Goldsmith: The Traveler.

fī-re-dāmp, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *damp*.] An explosive mixture of marsh gas (methane (CH₄), (q. v.)), and air which accumulates in coal-mines.

fire-damp-alarm, *s.* An apparatus which indicates the presence of dangerous quantities of gas or fire-damp in coal-workings; a gas-alarm or gasoscope.

fire-damp indicator, *s.* An instrument invented by Ansell, founded on the laws of the diffusion of gases. It is essentially an aneroid barometer with a porous tile for its back: by the diffusion of carburetted hydrogen, if any be present, the pressure is increased, and the index marks the difference between the atmospheric and the gaseous pressures.

***fī-re-drāke**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *drake*.]

1. A fiery dragon or serpent.
2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.
3. A worker at a furnace or fire; a fireman. (Ben Jonson.)

fī-re-flēnd, *s.* [English *fire*, and *fiend*.] A fiend assumed to preside over fire. The term is used by a foe of the Fire-worshippers.

fī-re-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *fly*.]

Entom. & Ord. Lang.: Popularly, a comprehensive name for any small insect which flies and is luminous. They belong to the Lampyridæ and the Elateridæ. The *Fulgora lanternaria*, or Lantern-fly, a homopterous insect, is too large to be called a firefly. The Glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*) is also excluded, because the luminous sex, the female one, only crawls. In the case of several Lampyri in hot countries the female, like the male, flies. The firefly of the south of Europe is *Lampyris italica*, that of this country *L. canadensis*. An East Indian species may be seen in myriads during the rainy season glancing round trees. The firefly of South America is one of the *Elateridæ elater*, or *Pyrophorus noctilucus*.

"There is a firefly in the Southern clime,
That only shineth when upon the wing;
So is it with the soul! God said "On!"
And it became a rejoicing native of the infinite,
As is a bird of air an orb of heaven."
Ph.: James Barley.

fī-re-god, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *god*.]

Ord. Lang. & Religions: A god imagined to preside over fire. [FIRE-WORSHIP.]

"There by the Fire-god's shrine it stands."

Mopre: Fire-worshippers.

fī-re-hook, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *hook*.]

1. A large hook on the end of a pole for tearing down buildings on fire, so as to arrest a fire.
2. *Steam-eng.*: A kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

***fī-re-hōuse**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *house*.] A hearth.

fī-re-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *less*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Destitute of or without fire.
2. *Anthrop.*: A term applied to races who are said to be ignorant of any method of producing fire. Many ethnographers doubt if peoples in such a low state of culture exist.

fī-re-lōck, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *lock*.]

1. *Lit.*: A musket or other gun provided with a lock furnished with a flint and steel, by means of which fire was produced to discharge it, as distinguished from a matchlock, which was fired by means of a match.
2. *Fig.*: A term of contempt.

"Damn that old firelock, what a clatter he makes!"—
History of Jack Connor, i. 233 (1752).

fī-re-mān, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *man*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who is employed to extinguish fires in cities; a member of a fire-brigade.
(2) A man employed in attending to the fire of an engine; a stoker.

2. *Fig.*: A man of violent passions; a fire-eater.

II. *Coal-min.*: A man who is specially employed to examine a coal mine every morning to see that no fire-damp is present.

fī-re-mās-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *master*.]

1. An officer who directs the manufacture of fireworks.
2. The chief of a fire-brigade. (Eng.)

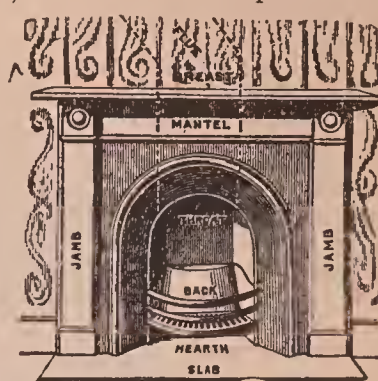
***fī-re-new** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *new*.] New as from the forge; brand-new.

fī-re-pān, ***fyre-panne**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *pan*.]

1. A pan or vessel for holding or conveying fire; a fire-hovel.
2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fī-re-plāce, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *place*.]

Arch.: That part of a room in which the fire is built. The floor, or bottom of the fireplace is called



Fireplace.

the back. The tube or passage for the smoke is the flue; the narrow part where the flue opens into the fireplace is the throat. A damper is sometimes fixed at the throat to regulate the draught.

fireplace-heater, *s.* A stove or closed grate set within, or principally within, the fireplace, and serving to warm the room, the pipe discharging into the chimney.

fī-re-plūg, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *plug*.] A device for connecting a fire or watering hose with a branch from a main. It usually consists of a screw nozzle, to which the hose may be coupled, and a key and rod by which the valve is moved.

fī-re-pōt, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *pot*.]

1. The box or pot in a stove which holds the fuel. Especially applied to a frustum of a hollow cone or conoid, used in base-burning and other heating stoves.

2. A crucible. In various metallurgic operations the crucible is always termed the *pot*.

3. A small earthen pot filled with combustible materials, used in military operations.

***fīr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *fir*(e); -*er*.]

1. One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.
2. One who discharges a firearm.

fī-re-rāis-īng, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *raising*.] The act of setting on fire; incendiarism, arson.

fī-re-ship, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ship*.]

1. *Lit.*: A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and turned adrift so as to float among the vessels of the enemy, against a bridge or other object which may be burned by the fire or destroyed by the resulting explosion. In the last century they formed a regular portion of civilized navies. As a distinct class of vessels, they are now discontinued.

"He found them hauled up into shoal water where no large man-of-war could get at them. He therefore determined to attack them with his fireships and boats."—
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

*2. *Fig.*: A prostitute.

fī-re-shōv-el, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *shovel*.] A shovel for putting coals on to a fire.

fī-re-side, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *side*.]

A. *As subst.*: The side of a fireplace; the hearth; hence, used for home.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the hearth or home; home, domestic.

fī-re-stick, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *stick*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A lighted stick or brand; a fire-brand.

II. *Anthrop.*: A stick used in any way for producing fire. [STICK-AND-GROOVE, FIRE-DRILL.]

fī-re-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *stone*.]

1. *Mineralogy*:
(1) [PYRITES.]
(2) A kind of sandstone capable of bearing a high degree of heat, and of resisting the action of fire.
2. *Petrol.*: A local term for the Upper Greensand of Petersfield, &c.

fī-re-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *tail*.] A popular name for the hymenopterous family Chrysididæ, of which the Ruby-tailed fly (*Chrysis ignita*) is the type.

***fī-re-wārd**, **fī-re-wārd-en**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ward*, *warden*.] An old English officer who had the superintendence of firemen.

fī-re-wood, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *wood*.] Wood for burning; fuel.

fī-re-wōrk, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *work*.]

*1. Work done in the fire.

"Whereon the devil frames his fireworke."—*Breton: A Murmur*, p. 10.

2. A preparation, in various shapes, of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for explosion at times of public rejoicing, &c.

¶ The word is used now only in the plural. Fireworks were invented by the Chinese, and were first used in Europe about 1360.

3. A name given to various combustible preparations used in war.

4. An exhibition or display of fireworks; pyrotechnics. (*Obsolete in the singular.*)

"The night before last the Duke of Richmond gave a firework."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 297.

*fī re-wōrk-ēr, s. [Eng. *firework*; -er.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the firemaster.

fīr'-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FIRE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of setting on fire or kindling.

"The firing of villages."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 269.

2. The act of discharging a firearm.

3. Fuel.

"For forage, food, and firing call."

Scott: Marmion, iii. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Farriery*: The act of cauterizing; the application of a cautery.

2. *Furnace*: The mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. Hard-firing: charges in quick succession, with frequent stoking. Heavy-firing: large charges of fuel and frequent stoking. Known also as Close-firing, Thick-firing, and Charging, from the large body of fuel introduced at a time. Light-firing: moderate and frequent in quantity; coking the charge on the dead-plate, and then pushing it onto the coals. Also called Open-firing, as the charge is thinly spread on the grate-bars and the draft is free.

3. *Glass Man.*: The process of fixing the colors upon glass. The colors are metallic oxides, ground up with flint glass and borax, and laid by a paint-brush upon the pieces or sheets of crown-glass. These are then removed to the kiln, where the colors become fused and unite inseparably with the surface of the glass on which they are laid, the flux enabling the color to melt before the glass plate becomes distorted by the heat. The crown-glass being a silicate of potash and lime is much more intractable than a glass into whose composition lead enters.

firing-iron, s. A farrier's cautery.

firing-machine, s.

Mech.: An apparatus for feeding an engine with fuel.

*fīrk, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *freak* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To beat, to whip, to correct, to punish.

"I will fīrk your father whether you see or no."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To spring, to go off or fly out suddenly; as, a man fīrks mad.

*fīrk, s. [FIRK, v.]

1. A stroke, a lash.

2. A freak, a trick.

"What new fīrk of folly has entered into the rascal's head?"—*Davenant: The Man's the Master* (1669).

*fīrk'-ēr-ŷ, s. [English *firk*; -ery.] A freak, a prank.

fīr'-kīn, s. [O. Dut. *vier*=four, and suff. -*kin*, as in *kilderkin*. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a barrel, or nine gallons.

"Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a fīrkin of strong beer to bring them back again."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. The quantity of liquid which a firkin would hold.

"There were set six waterpots of stone . . . containing two or three fīrkins apiece."—*John* ii. 6.

3. A small wooden vessel used for butter, tallow, &c., and of no fixed capacity.

"Now list to another, that miracle's brother,

Which was done with a fīrkin of powder."

Denham: A Second Western Wonder.

fīr'-lōt, *for-lot, s. [A corrupt. of *four* and *lot*.] A dry measure formerly in use in Scotland, but now abolished; the fourth part of a boll. The wheat fīrlot had a capacity of 2,214 cubic inches, and the barley fīrlot of 3,232 cubic inches; hence the wheat fīrlot exceeded the old English bushel by 33 cubic inches, and the imperial bushel by 4 cubic inches.

fīrm, *ferme, *fīrme, a., adv. & s. [Old Fr. *ferme*, from Lat. *firmus*; Ital. *fermo*; Sp. & Port. *firme*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Fixed; closely united or compressed; hard, solid, compact.

"The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves, and they cannot be moved."—*Job* xii. 23.

2. Solid, hard; opposed to fluid.

"A frozen continent . . . which on firm land Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems Of ancient pile."—*Milton P. L.*, ii. 589.

3. Fixed, constant, steady; not easily moved; stable, resolute, unshaken.

"Firme and strong agaynst all worldly desyres."—*Udall: Matthew* iv.

4. Fixed or determined; sure; held or maintained with firmness and resolution; as, a firm determination.

"The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the firm persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above anything in the world."—*Tillotson*

*5. Fixed, certain, inviolable, unalterable.

"To establish a royal statute, and to make a firm decree."—*Daniel* vi. 7.

6. Firmly set, sure.

"The firm fixture of thy foot."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

B. *As adv.*. Firmly.

"We hold firm to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

C. *As substantive*:

*1. A signature or mark by which a writing or document is firmed or made valid.

"Any patriarch who writes his name or firm in black characters."—*Rycaut. State of the Greek Church*, p. 90.

2. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a business is carried on.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *firm*, *fixed*, *solid*, and *stable*: "That is *firm* which is not easily shaken: that is *fixed* which is fastened to something else, and not easily torn: that is *solid* which is able to bear, and does not easily give way: that is *stable* which is able to make a stand against resistance or the effects of time. In the moral sense *firmness* is used only for the purpose, or such actions as depend on the purpose: *fixed* is used either for the mind, or for outward circumstances; *solid* is applicable to things in general, in an absolute sense; *stable* is applicable to things in a relative sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *firm* and *hard*, see *HARD*.

firm-footed, a. Having firm or sure foothold; standing firmly or surely.

firm-set, a. Fixed firmly; firm.

*fīrm, *ferm-en, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *fermer*; Prov. *fermar*; Ital. *firmare*; O. Sp. & Port. *fīrmar*, from Lat. *fīrmo*=to make firm or secure; *fīrmus*=firm.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To fix firmly or steadily.

"[He] upon his cards and compass fīrms his eye,

The masters of his long experiment."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 1.

2. To render firm or solid; to consolidate; to solidify.

3. To confirm, to establish.

"Proceed and firm those omens thou hast made."

Pope: Statius; Thebaid, i.

4. To strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"That folk is nocht firmed in the feith."

P. Plowman, 5,751.

B. *Intrans.*: To become firm, solid, or consolidated.

fīr'-ma-mēnt, *fyr-ma-mente, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fīrmamentum*=(1) a support, (2) the firmament, from *fīrmo*=to make firm, solid, or secure.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. That which makes strong or firm; a foundation, a basis.

"Custom is the firmament of the law."—*Jer. Taylor*.

2. The portion of the sky visible from any place.

"And God said Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters."—*Genesis* i. 6.

¶ Our translators took the word firmament from the Vulgate [*fīrmamentum*]. The translators of the Vulgate again took the idea of stability embodied in the word *fīrmamentum* from the Septuagint *stereōma*, but in reality the term in the original Hebrew *rakia*, implies not anything strong, but an expanse. It is from the verb *raqa*=to beat, to beat out, to stretch out.

*3. A strong position in logic.

*II. *Astron.*: The orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of the celestial spheres.

fīr-ma-mēn'-tal, a. [Eng. *firmament*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

fīr'-man, or fīr-man', s. [Pers. *farmān*=a mandate: cogn. with Sansc. *pramāna*=a measure, a scale, an authority, from *pra*=Pers. *far*, Gr. *pro*, before, and *ma*=to measure, with suff. -*ana* (*Skeat*).] A decree, mandate, or order of an Eastern monarch, as of the Sultan of Turkey, issued for any purpose, as a passport, a permit, a license, &c.

¶ A firman differs from a Hatti-sherif in that the former is signed by any minister, while the latter is confirmed by the hand of the sovereign himself, and is therefore considered irrevocable.

*fīrm'-aŋce, *fērm'-aŋce, s. [Fr. *fermance*.] State of confinement.

*fīr'-ma-rŷ, s. [FIRM, a.]

Old Eng. Law. The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

*fīrm'-ā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *fīrmatio*, from *fīrmat*, *pa. par.* of *fīrmo*.] The act of fixing or making fixed, firm or steady.

*fīrm'-ēr, s. [Eng. *firm*, v.; -er.] One who or that which makes firm or steady.

fīrmer-chisel, s. A chisel, usually thin in proportion to its width. It has a tang to enter the handle, in contradistinction to the framing-chisel, which has a socket into which the handle fits. Firmer-chisels are usually eight or twelve in a set of different widths. They are shorter than paring-chisels, and lighter than framing-chisels.

*fīrm'-i-tūde, s. [Lat. *fīrmitudo*, from *fīrmus*=firm, fixed.] The quality or state of being firm; fixed, or secure; strength, solidity, steadiness, firmness.

*fīrm'-i-tŷ, s. [Old Fr. *fīrmité*; Fr. *fermeté*; Prov. *fermetat*; Lat. *fīrmitas*, from *fīrmus*=firm.] Strength, firmness, solidity, steadiness.

*fīrm'-lēss, a. [Eng. *firm*; -less.] Shifting, unstable, weak; without firmness, strength, or resolution. (*Pope*, in *Ogilvie*.)

fīrm'-lŷ, *ferme-ly, *fīrme-ly, adv. [English *firm*; -ly.]

1. In a firm, fixed, or secure manner; strongly, securely.

"His breastplate first that was of substance pure,

Before his noble hart he fīrmly bound."

Spenser: Muioptomos.

2. Steadily, immovably, steadfastly, constantly.

"It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as fīrmly toned at eighty as at forty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

fīrm'-nēss, *fīrme-nesse, s. [Eng. *firm*; -ness.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being solid, compact, or hard; solidity, compactness.

"It would become by degrees of greater consistency and firmness, so as to resemble an habitable earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Durability, stability.

"Both the easiness and firmness of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language."—*Hayward*.

3. Certainty, sureness.

"In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and firmness of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other."—*South: Sermons*.

4. A firm, steady, or resolute state of mind; resolution, constancy, fixedness of purpose; steadiness.

"Those who had recommended the amnesty represented with profound respect, but with firmness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Courage, resolution, determination.

"A Spartan firmness with Athenian wit."

Byron: Childish Recollections.

II. *Phrenology*: An organ said to produce determination, resolution, constancy, and perseverance. It is situated toward the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration.

¶ For the difference between *firmness* and *constancy*, see *CONSTANCY*.

fīr'-ō-lā, s. [Fr. *firole*. The name was given by Peron, remote etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Fr. *firole*=a little bottle, a phial.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Firolidæ (q. v.). Fourteen species are known, all recent, besides six more ranked under a sub-genus. They are found in the seas of warm and temperate climates, and are often transparent, with golden spots.

fī-rōl'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *firola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Nucleobranchiate Mollusks. The animal is elongated, cylindrical, translucent,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

furnished with a ventral fin and a tail-fin used in swimming, the gill exposed on the posterior part of the back, or covered by a small hyaline shell. Known genera three, one of which, *Carinaria*, has been found fossil in the Miocene. [CARINARIA, FIROLA.] (Woodward.)

***firre, s.** [FIR.]

***fir-rene, *fir-ren, *fir-rin, *fir-ron, a.** [Eng. *fir*; -en.] Made of fir.

fir'-rings, s. pl. [FURRINGS.]

fir'-rŷ, a. [Eng. *fir*; -y.] Consisting or of the nature of firs; containing firs.

first, *ferste, *firste, *fyrst, *fyrste, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *fyrst*; cogn. with Dut. *voerste*; Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. & Sw. *förste* (a.), *först* (adv.); O. H. Ger. *fuirsto*=first; Ger. *fürst*=a prince, a chief. *First* is the superlative of *fore*, by the addition of -st (= -est) with vowel-change. (Skeat.)] [FORE.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of one; that which precedes or is in order before all others in a series.

"In the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth."—*Genesis* viii. 13.

2. Preceding all others in point of time; earliest.

"Arms and the man I sing, the first who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 1.

3. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence; chief, highest, noblest.

"If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all."—*Mark* ix. 35.

***4. Best-beloved.**

"My first son
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

B. As adverb:

1. Before all others in order; earliest, soonest.

"Which first begins to crow."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. For the first time; originally; at first.

"To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were when first your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 104.

3. In the first place; before any other consideration; firstly.

"First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth."—*Bacon*.

C. As substantive:

1. *Music*: The upper part in a duet, trio, &c.

2. *Univ.*: A place in the first class; as, He took a double first.

¶ 1. *At first*:

(1) At or in the beginning; originally, primarily.

"Creatures that can provide for themselves at first, without the assistance of parents."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

*** (2) At once.**

"They will come at first."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 352.

2. *First or last*: At one time or another; at some time.

"But sure a general doom on man is passed,
And all are fools and lovers first or last."
Dryden. (Johnson.)

first-begot, first-begotten, a. & s.

A. As adj.: First-born; eldest among children; as, the first-begotten son.

B. As subst.: The eldest among children; the first-born.

"His first-begot, we know; and sore have felt."
Milton: P. L., i. 89.

first-born, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. First brought forth; eldest born.

2. Earliest, first.

"The first-born efforts of my youthful muse."
Cowper: Task, iv. 701.

B. As subst.: The eldest among children; the first in order of birth.

"Last, with one midnight stroke, all the first-born
Of Egypt must lie dead." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 189.

first-class, a., adv. & s.

A. As adj.: First-rate; of the highest excellence, degree.

B. As adverb:

1. In a most excellent manner or degree.

2. In the first or best class of railway carriage or other conveyance; as, to travel first-class.

C. As substantive:

Univ.: A place in the first or highest class.

first-coat, s.

Plaster.: The primary coat of coarse-stuff. That of two-coat work is called laying, when executed on lath, and rendering when on brick. The first coat of three-coat work is called pricking-up on lath, roughing-in on brick.

first-day, s. The name given by the Quakers to the Lord's-day or Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

first-end, s. The beginning. (Prov.)

first-endeavoring, a. Making its first efforts.

"Hail, native language, that by sinews weak
Didst move my first-endeavoring tongue to speak."
Milton: College Exercise.

first-floor, s.

1. *In America*: The ground-floor.

2. *In England, &c.*: The floor or story of a building next above the ground-floor.

first-footing, s. A Scottish practice still existing in Edinburgh, and, we presume, in other places. Late in the evening of December 31 in each year, two or three thousand of the common people assemble in the vicinity of the Edinburgh Tron Church, to ascertain on good evidence when the new year commences. When the clock is about to strike twelve they cheer so loudly that the strokes are not heard. Instantly that it has finished, they depart for the purpose of first-footing; that is, each one tries to be the first person that year to cross the threshold of his friend's house and wish him the compliments of the season. On such occasions also not a few are accustomed to drink their friends' health at the manifest risk of their own.

first-fruit, first-fruits, s. & a.

A. As substantive (of both forms):

1. The fruit or produce of any kind first matured and collected in any season.

2. The first profits of any office, &c., as—

(1) *Feudal tenure*: The year's profit of the land after the death of the tenant, which was payable to the king.

(2) *Eccles.*: The first year's income of a spiritual benefice. [ANNAT.]

"The first-fruits and tenths, which had not yet been surrendered to the Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The earliest or first effects or results of anything.

B. As adj. (of the form first-fruit): Earliest, original, first.

first-hand, a., adv. & s.

A. As adj.: Obtained direct from the first or original source; direct.

B. As adv.: Obtained direct from the first or original source; directly from the producer or manufacturer.

C. As subst.: Direct transfer from the producer, without the intervention of an agent.

¶ *At first-hand*: Directly; without the intervention of an agent.

first-mate, s.

Naut.: The chief officer of a merchant-vessel, next in rank to the captain.

first-mover, s.

Mech.: The prime mover, or original propelling or motive power.

first-proof, s.

Print.: The first rough impression of a sheet taken for correction.

first-rate, a., adv. & s.

A. As adj.: Of the first or highest class or rank; of the highest excellence.

B. As adv.: In a first-rate manner; excellently.

C. As substantive:

Naut.: A warship of the highest class or rate.

***first-hood, s.** [Eng. *first*, and *hood*.] A state or condition of priority.

first'-ling, a. & s. [English *first*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

***A. As adj.**: That is first produced or brought forth; first-born.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: That which is first born or produced; the first-born.

2. *Fig.*: The first produce or offspring; the first result.

first'-ly, adv. [Eng. *first*; -ly.]

1. In the first place; as, the first consideration; first.

2. In the beginning.

***first'-ship, s.** [Eng. *first*; -ship.] A beginning, an origin.

firth, s. [FRITH.] A frith.

fisc (1), *fisque, s. [O. Fr. *fisque*; Lat. *fiscus*= (1) a basket, (2) a treasury.] A treasury, an exchequer; the public purse or exchequer.

***fisc (2), s.** [A. S. *fisc*.] A fish (q. v.).

"Thar is fughel, thar is fisc."—*Layamon*, i. 53.

fisc'-al, a. & s. [O. Fr., from *fisque*=the public purse, from Lat. *fiscus*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the public revenue or exchequer.

***B. As substantive:**

1. Revenue; income of a sovereign or state.

2. A treasurer.

3. A procurator-fiscal (q. v.).

4. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

fiscal lands, s. pl. Lands, among the Franks, set apart for the use of the sovereign, to support his dignity, and to give him the means of rewarding merit or valor, for which purpose they were granted by him to his subjects, on condition of personal service in the field being rendered to him by the grantees.

fisch'-ër-ite, s. [From Dr. G. Fischer, who wrote on the palæontology of Russia.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent, green mineral of vitreous luster; its hardness, 5; its specific gravity, 2.46. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 29.03; alumina, 38.47; water, 27.50. Found at Nischne Tagilsk. (*Dana, &c.*)

fış'-ët, s. [Sp. *fusette*; Fr. *fustet*.] [FUSTIC.]

fiset-wood, s.

Bot.: The wood of *Rhus cotinus*.

fış'-ë-tîn, s. [*Fiset*; -in.]

Chem.: The yellow coloring-matter of Fiset-wood, a species of sumach, *Rhus cotinus*. Fisetin crystallizes in needles having the formula, C₁₅H₁₀O₆.

fîsh, *fis, *fisc, *fisch, *fiss, *fisshe, *fyche, *fysch, *fysse, s. [A. S. *fisc*; cogn. with Dut. *visch*; Icel. *fiskr*; Dan. *fisk*; Ger. *fisch*; Sw. *fisk*; Goth. *fisks*; O. Fris. *fisk*; Wel. *pysg*; Ir. & Gael. *iag*; Lat. *piscis*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One of the class of animals described in II. 1.

2. The flesh of fish used as food.

"'Tis well thou art not fish."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.* (pl. *fishes*; Lat. *Pisces*): The fifth and last class of vertebrated animals. Like Reptiles and Amphibians, they have cold red blood; but, unlike them, they are normally fitted for a permanently aquatic life by being provided with branchiæ or gills which do not pass away. The covering is of scales. Propulsion is by fins, into which the four limbs of the more typical vertebrates are transformed. [FIN.] The skeleton varies greatly in the degree of its consolidation. Most modern fishes have it bony; but some well-known families, notably the Sharks and Rays, have it cartilaginous, while in the highly aberrant Lancelet (*Amphioxus*) it almost disappears. In all fishes but the last-named genus there is a heart, which as a rule has but one auricle and one ventricle. The forms of the several genera vary, the normal one approaching what is mathematically called the solid of least resistance. The sexes are distinct. Propagation is by means of ova, and fishes are prolific beyond all conception. About 8,000 species are known. Linnaeus had a class Pisces, but he excluded from it various genuine fish-genera: *Squalus*, *Raia*, *Ostracion*, *Diodon*, &c., calling them *Amphibia nantes*. (Linnaeus: *Systema Natura*, 3d ed., 1767.) Cuvier divided them into two series, (1) Fish properly so called, Common Fish (*i. e.*, Osseous Fishes), and (2) Chondropterygii or Cartilaginous Fishes. The first are divided into the orders Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Malacopterygii, and Acanthopterygii (q. v.). (*Griffith: Cuvier*, 1834, pp. 6, 7, 8.) For the classification of Agassiz, see 2 *Palæont.* Prof. Owen, slightly modifying the classification of Prof. J. Müller, divides the class into the eleven following orders: Dermopteri, Malacopteri, Pharyngonathi, Anacanthini, Acanthopteri, Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Ganoidei, Protopteri, Holocephali, and Plagiostomi. (Owen: *Compar. Anat. Invertebr. Anim.*, 1846, pp. 47-51.) Prof. Huxley divides them into the six following orders: Dipnoi, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Marsipobranchii, and Pharyngobranchii.

2. *Palæont.*: Fishes being the lowest vertebrates in organization seem, as might have been expected, to have been the first of that kingdom brought into being; they appear in the Upper Silurian rocks, and are found in every marine formation since deposited. Teeth, the spines called ichthyodermulites, scales, and even the whole external framework occur in various formations. To meet the necessities of the palæontologist, Louis Agassiz, about 1840, or earlier, divided fishes by their

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

scales alone into four orders—Cycloidei, Ctenoidei, Ganoidei, and Placoidi (q. v.). The oldest fossil-fish is generally considered a placoganooid one. It is a Pteraspis from the base of the Lower Ludlow Rocks. Ichthyodolulites at the top of the Upper Ludlow may be of the Cestractont family. In the Old Red Sandstone, as the readers of Hugh Miller's works know, fishes abound so much that it has been called the Age of Fishes. The oldest genera are Cephalaspis, Acanthodes, &c., from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. In the Middle Old Red follow Pterichthys, Coccosteus, Diplopterus, Dipterus, Asterolepis, &c., and in the Upper Holoptychius. Some are so abnormal in aspect that only an expert could tell that they were fishes at all; others so much the reverse that a child could name correctly their class. The Dipnoi, or Mud Fishes, now first appear. In the Carboniferous rocks Ganoids are still numerous, but many Plagiostomous fishes occur. With the commencement of the Mesozoic rocks the Ganoids lose their preponderance, and an antique pattern of tail, called the heterocercal [HETEROCERCAL], one which had hitherto been usual, now becomes rare, its place being taken by the modern or homocercal tail [HOMOCERCAL]. In the Cretaceous period the Teleostean or Bony fishes begin, with Ctenoid or Cycloid scales. If the resemblance pointed out by Prof. Huxley between Pteraspis and Cephalaspis on the one hand, and the Teleostean Silurids on the other, are those of affinity, the regularity of this line of progressive development would be overthrown; if those of analogy only, no such consequence follows.

fish-backed, a. Swelling upward, like a fish's back.

fish-bar, s. The splice-bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. [FISHING.]

fish-beam, s. A beam with a bulging belly.

fish-bellied, a. Bellying on the under side, as a beam, a rail, &c.

fish-belly, s.

Bot.: *Cnicus heterophyllus*.

fish-block, s.

Naut.: The block of the fish-tackle for raising the anchor.

***fish-brow, *fisc-browe, s.** Broth made with fish.

fish-carle, s. A fisherman.

fish-carver, s. A broad knife, generally of silver; a fish-slice.

fish-culture, s. Pisciculture (q. v.).

fish-currie, s. Any deep part or secret recess of a river, in which the fish conceal themselves.

fish-davit, s.

Shipbuild.: A spar or small crane projecting from the bow of a ship for the suspension of the tackle, called the fish-fall, used in hauling up the arms of the anchor in getting it aboard. The fish-davit is such a distance abaft the cat-head as the length of the anchor may require, and is used to lift the fluke of the anchor to the bill-board; a roller keeps the fluke from bruising the vessel's side. In preparing for letting go the anchor, it is suspended by its throat from the fish-davit by a chain or rope called the shank-painter, which is cast loose simultaneously with the cat-head stopper, the two being secured on board by means of movable pins called tumblers, which are moved by a lever and disengage the chains or ropes at the same instant.

fish-day, *fisshe-day, *fysse-day, s. A day on which fish is eaten; a fast-day.

fish-eye, s. & a. (See the compound.)

†*Fish-eye stone*:

Min.: Apophyllite. (*Rositer*.)

fish-fall, s.

Naut.: The tackle depending from the fish-davit and used in hauling up the arms of the anchor.

fish-flake, s. A structure on which fish are spread to be air and sun-dried. [FLAKE.]

fish-front, s.

Naut.: Curved pieces of timber bound upon the outside of a broken spar to stiffen it and make it serviceable.

fish-garth, s. A staked or dammed inclosure on the margin of a river to form a fish-preserve.

fish-globe, s. A spherical glass vessel in which gold and silver fish are kept.

fish-glue, s. Isinglass (q. v.).

fish-guano, s. The excreta of fishes, sold as guano; or fishes themselves ground up for manure and sold in the same way.

fish-hawk, s.

Ornith.: *Pandion haliaetus*, the Osprey, or Fishing Eagle.

fish-hook, s.

1. A hook with which fish are caught.

2. [FISH-TACKLE.]

fish-joint, s.

Rail. Eng.: A plate or pair of plates fastened upon the junction of a couple of meeting portions of a beam or plate. The fish-joint for connecting railway-rails was designed in 1847, and was soon extensively used. [FISHING.]

fish-knife, s. A fish-slice (q. v.); a knife for eating fish.

fish-ladder, s. A dam with a series of steps to enable fish to ascend the fall by a succession of leaps. [FISH-WAY.]

fish-leaves, s.

Bot.: *Potamogeton natans*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***fish-leep, fysz-leep, s.** A fish-basket.

***fish-lock, s.** A fish-weir.

fish-louse, s.

Zoölogy:

1. The Crustaceous genus *Caligus*, order Pœcilo-poda. The species are parasitic upon various fishes.
2. The Crustaceous genus *Cymothoa*, belonging to the Isopoda.

fish-meter, s. An officer appointed by the local authorities to inspect all fish which comes into the market. (*Eng.*)

fish-mint, s.

Bot.: *Mentha aquatica*.

fish-oil, s. Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as whales, porpoises, sharks' and cods' livers, &c.

fish-plate, s.

Rail. Eng.: A plate used to secure together the ends of adjacent rails, to hold them strictly in line, avoiding lateral deflection or sagging. It usually consists of a plate on each side of the joint, clasping the web of the rail, and secured by bolts and nuts. [FISHING.]

fish-poison, s.

Bot.: *Lepidium piscidium*.

fish-pool, *fischepole, s. A fishpond.

fish-pot, s. An open-mouthed wicker basket containing bait, and sunk in the haunts of fish to catch them.

fish-royal, s.

Eng. Law: A "fish" which, when thrown ashore or caught near the coast, is the property of the sovereign. Whales (which are mammals and not fish) and sturgeons are fishes royal.

fish-sauce, s. Sauce, such as anchovy, to be eaten with fish.

fish-semblance, s. A mythologic monster partaking of the nature of or resembling a fish.

fish-skin, s. The rough skin of the dog-fish or shark is used as a rasp. Shagreen is a leather of fish-skin. The skins of the porpoise, beluga, and seal are tanned. Eel-skins are used as whang (q. v.). Sole and other skins are used in making a kind of isinglass for clarifying liquors.

Fish-skin disease:

Med.: Ichthyosis, a horny condition of the skin.

fish-slice, s. A broad-bladed silver knife used for serving fish at table. The trowel-shaped blade enables a portion of fish to be removed from the backbone without breaking it into unsightly fragments.

fish-sound, s. The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. That of a cod is eaten; isinglass is prepared from those of some other fish.

fish-story, s. An unreasonable, improbable story. (*Slang*.)

fish-strainer, s.

1. A colander with handles, used for raising fish from the fish-kettle.

2. A perforated earthenware slab placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle, s.

Naut.: A purchase to raise the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale for stowage after being catted. A fish-fall. A large hook, called a fish-hook, is attached to the end.

fish-tail, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The tail of a fish.

B. As adj.: Resembling in shape the tail of a fish.

Fish-tail burner: A gas-burner whose burning jet assumes a two-lobed form, like the tail of a fish.

Fish-tail propeller: A single-winged propeller hinged to the stern-post, and oscillating like the tail of a fish.

fish-tongue, s. An instrument used by dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth, the last in the dental range.

fish-torpedo, s. [TORPEDO.]

fish-trap, s. A box or basket set in a river, and having bait slung in a bag to attract fish: it is sprung by hand. A basket, net, or staked area with a divergent-sided or funnel-shaped opening through which fish pass, and in which they find a difficulty in retracing their course, owing to obstacles or blind sacs.

***fish-trowel, s.** A fish-slice (q. v.).

fish-way, s. A device to enable a fish to ascend a fall. It may consist of a series of steps over which the water descends, turning a fall into a cascade, and sometimes known as a fish-ladder; or it may consist of a chute with a sinuous track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam.

fish-weir, s. A fish-garth (q. v.).

fish-wood, s.

Bot.: *Piscidia erythrina*.

fish (2), s. [Fr. *fiche*=(1) a gardener's dibble, (2) a peg used to mark distances; *fisher*=to fix.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A counter used in games.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Nautical*:

(1) One of a pair of bars laid on opposite sides along and tightly lashed to a spar which has been sprung or broken.

(2) A purchase for hauling the fluke of an anchor on to the gunwale; a fish-hook.

2. *Rail. Eng.*: A fish-bar (q. v.).

3. *Joiner.*: A strengthening or stiffening bar or piece of timber laid alongside another.

fish (1), *fysh, *fiss-en, *fiss-en, *fisch-en, v. i. & t. [FISH, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To be employed in catching or attempting to catch fish, as by angling, netting, &c. (Followed by *for*.)

"Peter fyshed for his fode, and his fere Andreu."
P. Plowman, 10, 199.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To seek to gain or obtain; to try for; to seek to draw forth.

"While others fish, with craft, for great opinion,
I with great truth catch mere simplicity."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

(2) To try to learn, gain, or bring out by artifice or cunning; as, to fish for information.

B. Transitive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To attempt to catch fish in; to search or try for fish.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To catch or lay hold of, especially in water; to draw or drag up; as, to fish a body out of a river.

* (2) To gain in any way.

"Thei that preche vs povert and distresse,
And fissen hem silf great richesse."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6, 186.

(3) To search, to examine, as by raking, sweeping, dragging, &c.

¶ *To fish out*: To ascertain, or find out by cunning inquiry; as, to fish out a man's reasons.

II. *Naut.*: To hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor toward the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted.

fish (2), v. t. [FISH (2), s.]

1. *Joinery*: To strengthen, as a piece of wood, by placing a piece of timber of the same scantling to one side of the timber to be united, and bolting or hooping them together.

2. *Naut.*: To strengthen a sprung mast or yard with a piece of timber.

3. *Rail. Eng.*: To splice, as rails, by fishing.

¶ *To fish an anchor*:

Naut.: [DAVIT, 1.]

†**fish'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *fish*; -able.] Capable of being fished.

fish'-bas-kēt, s. [Eng. *fish*, and *basket*.] A fisherman's basket for carrying fish.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīe, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fish-bēr-rŷ, *s.* The fruit of *Cocculus indicus*.

fished, *pa. par. or a.* [FISH (2), *v.*]

fished-beam, *s.*

Joinery: A long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished.

fish'-ēr, ***fisch-er**, ***fish-ere**, ***fiſsh-er**, ***fysch-ar**, ***fysch-er**, ***fysch-ere**, *s.* [A. S. *fiſcere*; O. S. *fiskari*; O. Fris. *fisker*; Dut. *viſſcher*; O. H. Ger. *fiscari*; Icel. *fiskari*; Sw. *fiskare*; Dan. *fisker*.] [FISH (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is employed in fishing; a fisherman.

"Three fishers went sailing out into the west,
Into the west when the sun went down."

C. Kingsley: The Fishers.

2. *Zoöl.*: A species of marten; the pekan (q. v.).

fisher's-knot, *s.* A slip-knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied.

***fisher-town**, *s.* A fishing-town or village; a town inhabited by fishermen.

fish'-ēr-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *fisher*, and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

fish'-ēr-man, ***fysh-er-man**, *s.* [Eng. *fisher*, and *man*.]

1. One whose employment or occupation is to catch fish.

2. A boat or vessel employed in catching fish; a fishing-boat.

¶ *The Fisherman*: A title given to the Pope, from the fact that St. Peter, who is claimed as the first Bishop of Rome, was a fisherman.

fisherman's-bend, *s.*

Naut.: A sailor's knot, used in bending halyards to a studding-sail yard. Two turns are taken round the spar, the end passed between them and the spar, and half-hitched around the standing part.

fish'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *fish*; -*ery*.]

1. The business or occupation of catching fish.

¶ The word fishery is popularly used in a comprehensive sense; not merely is there a herring-fishery, a salmon-fishery, a cod-fishery, a pilchard-fishery, &c., for catching these genuine fishes, there is a whale-fishery for harpooning the mammals called whales, a crab and lobster-fishery for catching those crustaceans, and an oyster-fishery for obtaining those testaceous mollusks, as well as a seal-fishery for capturing those animals. The great locality for the whale-fishery is the Polar regions of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, that for the cod-fishery the banks of Newfoundland, that for the herring-fishery the entire eastern coast of this country and the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, that for the salmon-fishery the rivers of North America and Britain. The practice of salting fish was known to the Egyptians about 1351 B. C., or even earlier. Herrings were largely caught in Scotland, as early as the ninth century. The injudicious interference of the government drove some of the fishermen to Holland. The Dutch learned from them, and have not to this day forgotten the value of the Scottish fisheries. The fisheries of this country are superintended by a national commission, and extensive hatcheries for propagation of various species with which to stock our waters have been established, and are in successful operation.

2. The place where fishing is carried on.

"The fisheries of Newfoundland have been for a century the constant object of rivalry between France and England."—*Pitt: Speech*, Nov. 27, 1800.

fish'-fäg, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *fag*.] A woman who sells fish; a fishwife, a fisherwoman.

***fish'-fūl**, ***fish-full**, *a.* [Eng. *fish*, and *full*.] Full of or abounding with fish; well stored with fish.

fish'-gīg, **fiz'-gīg**, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *gig*=a dart.] A spear with several barbed prongs used in spearing fish. It has usually five prongs, called grains.

fish'-i-fŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *fishy*, and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To turn or change to fish.

fish'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fishy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being fishy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

fish'-iſg, ***fiſsch-ing**, ***fiſs-ing**, ***fysch-yng**, *rr. par., a. & s.* [FISH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Employed or occupied in catching fish.

2. Used or employed by fishermen; suitable for fishing.

II. *Fig.*: Seeking to gain, draw out, or obtain by artifice or stratagem; as, a fishing question.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act or occupation of catching fish.

2. A fishery.

"There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful fishing."—*Spenser*.

fishing-boat, *s.* A boat employed in catching fish.

fishing-cruive, *s.* A cruive or inclosure for fish in a river.

fishing-fly, *s.* An artificial fly used by anglers as a bait.

fishing-frog, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Lophius piscatorius*, the Angler (q. v.).

fishing-ground, *s.* A place frequented by fish, and suitable for fishing; a fishing-place, a fishery.

fishing-line, *s.* A line with hook attached for catching fish.

fishing-net, *s.* A net for catching fish. Fishing-nets are of various kinds, according to the particular use for which they are intended; as a bag-net, a drag-net, a casting-net, a trawl, a seine, &c.

fishing-place, *s.* A fishing-ground (q. v.).

fishing-rod, *s.* A long, slender, tapering rod, to which the fishing-line is attached.

fishing-tackle, *s.* All the apparatus required by a fisherman; as, the fishing-rod, fishing-line, hooks, artificial flies, bait, &c.

fishing-wand, *s.* A fishing-rod.

fish'-kēt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *kettle*.] A long kettle adapted to boil fish of, say, from four to ten pounds' weight, without either destroying the symmetry of the fish or cutting it into pieces.

fish'-like, *a.* [Eng. *fish*; -*like*.] Resembling fish in form or qualities; suggestive of fish.

fish'-mar-kēt, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *market*.] A market established for the sale of fish.

fish'-māw, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *maw*.] The sound or air-sac of a fish; a fish-sound.

***fish'-mēal**, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *meal*.] A meal of fish; diet of fish; an abstemious diet.

fish'-mōn-gēr, ***fych-man-ger**, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *monger*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

***fishmongers' fair**, *s.* Lent.

fish'-pōnd, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *pond*.] A pond or pool where fish are bred and kept.

fish'-rōōm, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *room*.]

Naut.: A room or compartment in a ship, between the afterhold and the spirit-room.

fish'-spēar, *s.* A barbed spear for catching fish; a gig.

fish'-wife, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *wife*.] A fish-woman.

fish'-wōm-an, *s.* [Eng. *fish*, and *woman*.] A woman who sells fish.

fish'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *fish*; -*y*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Pertaining to fish; suggestive of fish; fishlike; as, a fishy taste, a fishy smell.

3. Having the appearance or form of a fish.

4. Inhabited by fish; stored with fish.

II. *Figuratively (slang)*:

1. *Of persons*: Worn out, done up, seedy.

2. *Of things*: Of a doubtful character; suspicious, unsafe, unsound.

fisk, ***fis'-kīn**, ***fysk**, *v. i.* [Sw. *fiska*.] To bustle about, to frisk.

"What frek of thys folde fisketh thus aboute."

P. Plowman, c. x. 153.

fisk, *s.* [FISC.]

Scots Law: The right of the Crown to the movable estate of a rebel. (*Bell.*)

fis'-ſel, ***fis'-ſil**, *v. i.* [FISSLE.]

fis'-ſen-lēss, ***fiz'-zen-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *foison*; -*less*.] Weak, destitute of strength or pith.

fis'-si-cōs-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*, *pa. par.* of *findo*=to cut, to cleave, and Eng. *costate* (q. v.).] Having the ribs divided.

fis'-si-dēns, *s.* [Lat. *fissus*=cloven, and *dens*=a tooth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Fissidentæ (q. v.).

fis'-si-dēn'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus*=cloven; *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth, and fem. *pl. adj. suff.* -*ēæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of operculate apocarpous mosses of gregarious or caespitose habit with much branched stems and amplexicaul leaves. Type Fissidens (q. v.).

fis'-sile, *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, *pa. par.* of *findo*=to cut, to cleave.] That may or can be cleft or split in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, as crystals, or along superinduced planes like slates, or in the planes of stratification.

fis-si-līn'-guī-a (gu as gw), *s.* [Latin *fissus*=cleft, and *lingua*=a tongue.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of Lacertilia, in which the tongue is long, protrusible, and forked, like that of the serpent. Most of the Lizards have this character. The sub-order has been called also Leptoglossa. (*Nicholson.*)

fis-sil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *fissile* (e); -*ity*.] The quality or state of being fissile.

fis'-sion, *s.* [Latin *fissio*, from *fissus*, *pa. par.* of *findo*=to cleave.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

2. *Physiol.*: A sexual generation by the splitting of a parent body into two parts, which become separate individuals. It is found in the Coralligenous Actinozoa. In plants it is seen in the Diatomaceæ.

fis-si-pāl'-māte, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, divided, and Eng. *palmate* (q. v.).] Having the membranes between the toes deeply cleft or incised, as in the foot of a grebe.

fis-sip'-a-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *pario*=to bring forth, to produce.]

Zoöl.: Animals which are propagated by Fission (q. v.).

fis-sip'-ar-iſm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Fissipar(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

Physiol.: Reproduction by fission. [FISSION, 2.]

fis-si-pār'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Fissipar(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ity*.]

Physiol.: The same as FISSIPARISM (q. v.).

fis-sip'-a-rous, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft; *pario*=to bring forth, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.]

Physiol.: Producing fresh structures by the fission of those already existing. [FISSION.]

fis-sip'-a-roūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fissiparous*; -*ly*.]

Physiol.: In a fissiparous manner; by means of fission.

fis-si-pā'-tion, *s.* [FISSIPARA.]

Physiol.: Reproduction by fission; fissiparism.

fis'-si-pēd, ***fis'-si-pēde**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

A. *As adj.*: Having separate toes; cloven-footed.

B. *As subst.*: An animal having the toes separate, or not connected by a membrane.

fis'-si-pē-dī-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus*=cloven, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A division of Carnivorous Mammals, in which the toes are free from each other. Example, the Felidæ, Canidæ, Ursidæ, &c.

fis-si-pēn'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *penna*=a wing.]

Entom.: A small section of Moths which have the wings divided into ray-like branches, so fringed as to resemble feathers. They are called in consequence Plume-moths (q. v.). The Pterophorina and Alucitina have this structure beautifully apparent. [ALUCITA, ALUCITIDÆ.]

fis-si-rōs'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft; *rostrum*=a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Fissirostres; having the bill deeply cleft.

fis-si-rōs'-trēs, *s.* [Lat. *fissus*=cleft, and *rostrum*=a beak.]

Ornith.: One of the four or five tribes or sub-orders into which the Insectorial Birds have been divided. The gape of the mouth is enormously wide, so as to render it more easy for them to capture their prey, as they do, on the wing. The power of flight is developed in the highest degree, while the feet in the typical family are short and so feeble that some naturalists have removed them from the order Insectoria (Perchers) and elevated them into an independent one, called by Owen Volitores. Swainson ranks under the Fissirostres the five following families: Hirundinidæ (Swallows), Caprimulgidæ (Goat-suckers), Meropidæ (Bee-eaters), Halcyonidæ (King-fishers), and Trogonidæ (Trogons). Now the family Cypselidæ (Swifts) is generally separated from the Hirundinidæ, in which it had been merged, and the Trogonidæ transferred to the order Scansores (Climbers).

fis'-ſle, **fis-sel**, **fis-sil**, *v. i.* [A frequent. from *fuss* (q. v.).]

1. To make a slight, continued, rustling noise.

2. To bustle or fidget about.

fis'-ſle, **fis-sel**, **fis-sil**, *s.* [FISSLE, *v.*] Bustle, fuss.

fis-sür'-a, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A fissure, a groove, a fine crack in a bone; as, the *fissura palpebrarum*=the interval between the eyelids.

fis-su-rā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fissur(e)*; -*ation*.] The act or state of dividing or opening.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aſ; expect, Xenophon, exiſt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -ſion = ſhūn;

-þion, -ſion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -ſious = ſhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

fissure (pron. fī'-shūr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fissura*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo*=to cut, to cleave.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cleft; a narrow opening made by the parting or opening of any substance; a crack.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The opening of seed-vessels, anthers, &c.

2. *Her.*: The fourth part of the bend sinister.

3. *Geol.*: A crack in the strata, produced by volcanic or earthquake action, subsidence, or any other cause. Open fissures ultimately tend to become full of rubbish, and sometimes contain fossil bones of the animals which have fallen into them and perished, but most such clefts are filled from below, and become metallic or other mineral veins.

¶ (1) *Fissure of Glaser*:

Anat.: A fissure in the ear, separating the upper margin of the tympanic plate from the glenoid fossa.

(2) *Fissure of Rolando*:

Anat.: A fissure separating the parietal from the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.

(3) *Fissure of Sylvius*:

Anat.: A fissure or deep cleft commencing on the under surface of the brain, and passing transversely outward to the lateral surface of the hemisphere, where it divides into two limbs. (*Quain*.)

(4) *Fissures of Santorini*:

Anat.: Irregular gaps transversely dividing the cartilaginous tube of the ear. (*Quain*.)

(5) *Great fissure of Bichat*:

Anat.: A fissure connecting the two limbs of the Fissure of Sylvius.

fissure-needle, *s.* A spiral needle for drawing together the gaping lips of wounds. By revolution, the point is made to pierce the lips alternately, carrying its thread with it. Tiemann's needle for cleft palate is hollow throughout its length, and carries a silver wire which is left in its place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure (pron. fī'-shūr), *v. t.* [FISSURE, *s.*] To split, to cleave, to crack; to make a fissure, cleft, or crack in.

fis-su-rēl-lā, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *fissura*=a fissure.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Fissurellidae (q. v.). The shell is oval, conical depressed, and perforated; hence they are called Key-hole Limpets; 132 recent species are known, and thirty fossil, the latter from Carboniferous times onward. The recent species chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone, but range to a depth of fifty fathoms. (*Woodward*.)

fis-sū-rēl-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fissurell(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks, section Holostomata. They have concave limpet-like shells, with a recurved apex, the anterior margin notched or perforated. Chief genera, *Fissurella* and *Emarginula*. (*Woodward*.)

fist (1), ***fest**, ***fust**, ***fyst**, ***fyste**, *s. pl.* [A. S. *fȳst*; cogn. with Dut. *vuist*; O. Fris. *fēst*; O. H. Ger. *furst*; Ger. *faust*; Lat. *pugnis*; Gr. *pugnē*.]

1. The hand clenched, with the fingers doubled down into the palm.

2. The talons of a bird of prey. (*Spenser*.)

fist-balls, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycoperdon bovista*.

***fist**, *v. t.* [FIST (1), *s.*]

1. To strike or beat with the fist.

2. To grip with the fist.

***fist-fight**, *s.* A fight with the fists; a boxing match.

***fist-free**, *a.* Unbeaten, unhurt.

***fist**, ***fyistyn**, *v. i.* [FIST (2), *s.*; Ger. *fisten*.] To make a stink or smell.

fist-i-an'-a, *s.* [Eng. *fist*; *i* connective, and *-ana* (q. v.).] A collection of anecdotes and information relative to pugilists and the prize-ring; boxiana.

fist'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *fist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to boxing or pugilism; pugilistic.

fis'-tī-cuffs, ***fis-ty-cuff**, ***fis-ty-cuffes**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fist*, and *cuff*.]

A. As subst.: A blow or a fight with the fists; a boxing-match.

***B. As adj.**: Carried on or done with the fists.

***fist'-i-nūt**, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of pistachio-nut (q. v.).

***fist'-öck**, *s.* [Eng. *fist*; dimin. suff. *-ock*.] A little fist.

fis-tū'-cā, *s.* [Lat.=a rammer, a beetle.] A pile-driver; a monkey.

fis'-tū-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a pipe; Fr. *fistule*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pipe; a water-pipe, according to Vitruvius, who distinguishes three modes of conveying water: by leaden pipes, by earthen pipes, and by channels of masonry.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: A kind of flute or flageolet made of reeds.

2. *Path.*: A kind of ulcer or suppurating swelling, in form like a pipe. It is narrower than a sinus, and continues further. Its seat is in the cellular membrane.

¶ (1) *Fistula in ano*:

Med.: A fissure in the cellular substance surrounding the anus, in the rectum, or in both. When there are two apertures, the one into the rectum and the other externally, the fistula is called complete; when there is no external aperture it is incomplete.

(2) *Fistula in perinæo*:

Med.: A fissure or opening in the skin of the perinæum, corresponding with one in the urethra.

fistula-lachrymalis, *s.*

Path.: Inflammation of the lachrymal sac. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. In the former there is a red inflamed tumor about the size of a horse-bean at the inner side of the eye, with abundant discharge of tears. Suppuration ultimately takes place.

fis'-tū-lār, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.] Hollow like a reed or pipe.

fis'-tū-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*=a pipe; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Fistulariæ or Aulostomidæ. *Fistularia tabaccaria*, the Tobacco-pipe Fish, has the facial bones prolonged into a tube, with a small mouth at the extremity. It inhabits the Eastern seas.

fis'-tū-lār'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistula*=a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Acanthopteri. From the peculiarity of mouth described under *Fistularia*, they are popularly termed Trumpet-fishes, Bellows-fishes, Sea-snipes, &c. One, *Centriscus scolopax*, is British. By some the genus *Aulostoma* instead of *Fistularia* is made the typical genus, the family being then called Aulostomidæ.

***fis'-tū-lār-ŷ**, ***fis-tu-lar-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *fistular*; *-y*.] Hollow, as a pipe or reed.

***fis-tū-lāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *fistula*=a pipe.]

A. Trans.: To make hollow like a pipe or reed.

B. Intrans.: To become hollow like a pipe or reed.

fis'-tūle, *s.* [Fr.] A fistula.

fis-tūl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*=a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [FISTULIDANS.]

fis-tūl'-ī-dānŷ, **fis-tūl'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *fistul(a)*=a pipe, and Eng. pl. suff. *-idans*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: An old name for the Holothuroidea (q. v.).

fis'-tū-li-form, *a.* [Lat. *fistula*=a pipe, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form of a pipe or reed; of a fistular form; being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

fis-tū-lī'-nā, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *fistula*=a pipe.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals. *Fistulina hepatica* is found in liver-like crimson patches on oak trees. It is about six inches high, and most conspicuous in autumn. When cut it presents the appearance of beetroot, and drips with red juice.

fis'-tū-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose*.] Formed like a fistula; fistular, containing hollow chambers.

fis'-tū-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *fistuleux*.]

1. Hollow like a pipe or reed, but closed at each end like the stems of an onion; fistular.

"The same is fistulous and full of filth."—*P. Holland*, *Pliny*, bk. xxxvii., ch. viii.

2. Having the form or nature of a fistula.

***fist'-ŷ**, *a.* [FIST (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Pertaining to the fists or pugilism; fistie.

fīt, ***fyt**, ***fytt**, ***fytte**, *s.* [A. S. *fīt*=(1) a song, (2) a struggle; cogn. with Icel. *fet*=a pace, a foot (in poetry), part of a poem; Sans. *pada*=a slip, a verse of a poem; *pad*, *pād*=a foot.] [FOOT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A step.

*2. A part of a poem; a canto; a fit.

"Shalle I now syng you a fytt

With my mynstrelsy."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

*3. A contest, a struggle, a combat, a fight.

"That ferful fīt may no mon fle."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 135.

4. The attack of a disease; the invasion, paroxysm or excubation of a disease.

"Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

5. A sudden and violent attack of any disorder; a sudden attack of pain.

6. Any violent affection of the mind or body; a temporary but violent mental affection or paroxysm; as, a *fit* of madness or passion, a *fit* of melancholy. [II.]

"Unless some *fit* or frenzy do possess her."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*7. Disorder; irregularity, caprice.

"For your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows

The *fits* of the season." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

8. A sudden effort or time of activity, followed by relaxation or intermission; impulsive, intermittent, and irregular action.

"By *fits* my swelling grief appears,

In rising sighs and falling tears."

Addison: On Italy.

*9. A sudden emission; as, a *fit* of flame. (*Cole-ridge*.)

II. Med.: A popular rather than a scientific name for the sudden seizure of a patient by a particular disease, as a *fit* of apoplexy, a *fit* of epilepsy, a *fit* of paralysis, a fainting fit.

¶ *By fits and starts*: With intervals of activity and intermission; intermittently.

"Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits and starts*, feel certain motions of repentance."—*L'Estrange*.

fit-weed, **fitt-weed**, *s.*

Bot.: *Eryngium fœtidum*, a West Indian plant so called from its being used as a medicine in fits, hysteria, &c.

fīt, ***fīte**, ***fyt**, ***fytte**, *a., adv. & s.*

A. As adjective:

1. Becoming, suitable, proper, meet; in accordance with right, duty, or taste; appropriate.

"Hell, their *fit* habitation, fraught with fire

Unquenchable." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 876.

2. Suitable or adapted for any purpose or object; qualified, competent.

"Men of valor, *fit* to go out for war and battle."—*1 Chronicles* vii. 11.

*3. Appropriate, apt.

"Botch the words up *fit* to their own thoughts."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. In a state of preparedness; prepared, ready.

"Tell Valeria,

We are *fit* to bid her welcome."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

***B. As adv.**: Fitly, appropriately, suitably, becomingly.

"How *fit* his garments serve me!"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

C. As substantive:

*1. An equal, a match.

"Other thing nis non his *fīte*."

Owl and Nightingale, 781.

2. Nice adjustment or adaptation, as of a dress to the body.

"He'd two shoes, and one shoe's a boot, and not a *fit*."

Hood: The Lost Child.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fit*, *apt*, and *meet*: "*Fīt* is either an acquired or a natural property; *apt* . . . is a natural property; *meet* . . . is a moral quality. A house is *fit* for the accommodation of the family, according to the plan of the builder; the young mind is *apt* to receive either good or bad impressions. *Meet* is a term of rare use, except in spiritual matters or in poetry: it is *meet* to offer our prayers to the supreme disposer of all things." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fit* and *becoming* see BECOMING; for that between *fit* and *expedient* see EXPEDIENT.

fit-rod, *s.*

Shipwright: A gauge-rod used to try the depth of a bolt-hole in order to determine the length of the bolt required.

fīt, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *fītja*=to knit together; Goth. *fetjan*=to adorn.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adapt to any shape; to bring into any required form; to shape, to fashion, to form.

"The carpenter marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes."—*Isaiah* xlv. 13.

2. To accommodate a person with anything; to fit out, to suit.

"A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

3. To prepare, to make ready, to equip, to furnish with things necessary or proper as an outfit; to fit out.

"With long resounding cries they urge the train,

To *fit* the ships and launch into the main."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 185, 186.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

4. To qualify, to prepare; as, to *fit* a person for an office, or for any emergency.

"I am not *fitted* for it [death]."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

5. To be adapted to, to suit, to be fitted or proper for, to become.

"Every true man's apparel *fits* your thief."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

6. To meet, to answer.

"An answer that *fits* all questions."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 2.

*7. To be becoming or proper for.

"Where it *fits* you not to know."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

8. To agree or accord with, to suit.

"This valley *fits* the purpose passing well."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be adjusted or adapted to the shape intended; to match the form; as, A dress *fits* well.

2. To be proper, suitable, or becoming.

"Where hope is coldest, and despair most *fits*."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

3. To be convenient, suitable, or adapted; to suit.

"And now the happy season once more *fits*."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 327.

¶ (1) *To fit out*: To equip, to furnish with the necessary outfit, stores, armament, &c.

"The Spaniards began to *fit out* armaments."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) *To fit up*: To furnish with the things suitable or necessary, to prepare.

"He has *fitted up* his farm."—Pope: *Letter to Swift*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to fit*, *to equip*, *to prepare*, and *to qualify*: "To *fit* is employed in ordinary cases: to *equip* is employed only for expeditions: a house is *fitted up* for the residence of a family; a vessel is *equipped* with everything requisite for a voyage: to *fit* is for an immediate purpose; to *prepare* is for a remote purpose. A person *fits* himself for taking orders when he is at the university, he *prepares* himself at school before he goes to the university. To *fit* is said of everything, both in a natural and a moral sense: to *qualify* is used only in a moral sense. *Fit* is employed mostly for acquirements which are gained by labor; *qualify* for those which are gained by intellectual exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to fit*, *to suit*, *to adapt*, *to accommodate*, and *to adjust*: "To *fit* is to provide one's self with the requisite qualification; to *suit* is to provide the thing with the *suitable* or agreeable qualities: we *fit* ourselves for the thing; we *suit* the thing to ourselves. To *fit*, in the intransitive sense, is said of things in general as they respect each other; *suit* is mostly of things as they respect the moral agent. In the mechanical and literal sense, things *fit* each other; and also in the moral sense, there is a manifest *fitness* in all things which we term right and just; things, whether of a corporeal or a spiritual nature, are said to *suit* the taste of a person. To *adapt* is a species of *fitting*; to *accommodate* is a species of *suiting*; both applied to the moral actions of conscious beings. *Accommodate* and *adjust* are both applied to the affairs of men which require to be kept, or put in right order; but the former implies the keeping as well as putting in order." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fīt (2), s. [FOOT.] (Scotch.)

***fitch** (1), s. [VETCH.]

1. Bot.: *Vicia sativa*.

"He threseth the *fitches* oute with a flayle."—Bible (1551), *Isaye*, cxviii.

2. Scripture:

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word *getsachh*; Sept. *melanthion*=*Nigella sativa* (the Black Poppy). Its seeds were used for spice. (Isaiah xxviii. 25-27.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word *kussemeth*; Sept. *olura*=a kind of corn, probably the Spelt (*Triticum spelta*). (Ezek. iv. 9.) The same word *kussemeth* is translated *rye* in Exod. ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25, but rye is a grain of cold climates.

¶ Bot.: *Vicia cracca* is popularly known as the Blue Tar Fitch; *Onobrychus sativa* as the Medick Fitch; *Vicia sativa* as the Wild Fitch; and *Lathyrus pratensis* as the Yellow Tar Fitch.

fitch (2), s. [FITCHET.]

Fur.: The skin of the polecat or Fitchet (q. v.).

fitch-brush, s. A brush or hair-pencil made of the fur of the polecat. These brushes are prized by artists, as they are elastic and firm, though soft, and can be brought to a fine point. They are black in color.

fitch-ée, **fitchéd**, a. [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher*=to fix, to drive in.]

Her.: Pointed, like a dagger; sharpened at the lower part. *Fitchée* is usually applied to crosses to indicate that they taper from the center downward, or *fitchée* at the foot, when the tapering commences only at the bottom of the cross. The arms of the See of Canterbury represent four crosses *patée fitchée* upon the archi-episcopal pale, which is the principal charge.



fitch-ēt, **fitch-at**, **fitch-ew** *Fitchée*. (ew as ū), s. [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *fissan*, from O. Dut. *fisse*=a polecat, from O. Low Ger. **fis*; Dut. *vies*=nasty, loathsome (*Skeat*).] A polecat (q. v.).

fitch-ŷ (1), a. [Eng. *fitch* (1); -y.] Having fitches or vetches; vetchy.

fitch-ŷ (2), a. [FITCHEE.] Pointed.

fīt-fūl, a. [Eng. *fit* (1), s., and *-ful* (1).] Varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; acting by fits and starts; eventful, disordered.

fīt-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fitful*; -ly.] In a fitful manner; by fits and starts; at intervals.

"The victorious trumpet-peal
Dies *fitfully* away." Macaulay.

fīt-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *fitful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fitful; instability; impulsiveness.

fīt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fit*; -ly.]

1. In a fit, suitable, or appropriate manner; with propriety.

"I can compare our rich misers to nothing so *fitly* as to a whale."—Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. So as to fit or agree with other things.

"Eche part so *fitly* pight, as none mought chaunge his place." Turberville: *The Complaint*.

3. Properly, finally, reasonably.

"To whom could I more *fitly* apply myself?"—Dryden: *All for Love*. (Dedic.)

***fīt-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *fit*; -ment.]

1. The act of fitting or adapting.

2. Something fitted or adapted for a particular purpose. (Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

3. That which is proper and becoming; duty.

"She should do for clients her *fitment*."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 6.

4. A portion or fitting of a piece of machinery or mechanical contrivance.

fīt-nēss, s. [Eng. *fit*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being fit, suitable, or adapted for a purpose; propriety, suitability, adaptedness.

"Order, proportion, and *fitness* prevail throughout the whole system."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 9.

2. Serviceableness, use, utility.

"Of no more soul nor *fitness* for the world
Than camels in the war."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*3. An opportunity, convenience.

"If his *fitness* speaks, mine is ready."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v.

4. An act of decency; that which is fitting or becoming.

"The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*

That we adjourn."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

***fīt-tā-ble**, a. [Eng. *fit*; -able.] Suitable, fit, appropriate.

fīt-tēd (1), pa. par. & a. [FIT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Adapted, accommodated, or brought to any form.

2. Equipped, furnished with necessary outfit, &c.

3. Appropriate, suitable, becoming.

4. Qualified, competent, prepared.

¶ For the difference between *fitted* and *competent* see COMPETENT.

***fīt-tēd** (2), a. [Eng. *fit*; -ed.] Worked or vexed by paroxysms.

"How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted*
In the distraction of this madding fever!"

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 119.

***fīt-tēd-nēss**, s. [Eng. *fitted* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being fitted, adapted, or suited to any purpose; fitness, adaptedness.

fīt-tēr (1), s. [Eng. *fit* (v.); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who, or that which, fits or adapts things to a use or purpose.

"Sowing the sandy, gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. A coal-broker who sells the coal produced from a particular mine or mines.

"In 1600, the *fitters* or coalesalemen were incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth."—Flinders: *Ports of Great Britain*, p. 39.

II. Mech.: One who fits or puts together the several parts of machinery, in contradistinction to one who makes or prepares the parts.

***fīt-tēr** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A small piece, a fragment.

"Splitted them all to *fitters*."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 261.

2. A quarrel, a division, a contest.

"They were in *fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 225.

fīt-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FIT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Fit, suitable, becoming, adapted, appropriate, convenient.

"To seek fresh horse and *fitting* weed."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 17.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making fit, or adapting to any purpose; adaptation.

*2. Firm or stable position or condition; stability.

"Before it get *fitting* in fast and stable ground."—Z. Boyd: *Last Battell*, p. 987.

3. (Pl.): Articles or necessary fixtures employed in fitting up a house, shop, &c., permanently; fixtures, apparatus; as, shop *fittings*.

fitting-out, s. The act of preparing, equipping, or providing with the necessary outfit, equipment, or apparatus for any purpose or undertaking.

fitting-shop, s.

Mech.: A workshop in which machinery is fitted up, as contradistinguished from a shop where the several parts are manufactured, as a foundry, a smithy, &c.

fitting-up, s.

Mech.: The act of fitting or equipping with all the necessary fittings or fixtures.

fīt-tīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fitting*; -ly.] In a fitting, becoming, appropriate, or suitable manner; suitably, appropriately.

"Which being abstracted terms . . . do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolical earth."—H. More: *Defense of Philosophy*; *Cabbala*, ch. i.

fīt-tīng-nēss, ***fīt-tīng-ness**, s. [Eng. *fitting*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fitting, suitable, or appropriate; suitability, fitness.

"The *fittingness* of godfathers promising on behalf of the children for whom they answer."—Bp. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, pt. i., desc. vi.

***fīt-tle**, a. [A corrupt. of *fickle* (q. v.).] Silly.

***fīt-tōn**, ***fīt-ten**, s. [FICTION.] A fiction, a fabrication, a fable.

***fīt-tōn**, ***fīt-ten**, v. i. [FITTEN, s.] To form lies or fictions.

***fīt-tŷ** (1), a. [Eng. *fit*, s.; -y.] Subject or liable to fits.

***fīt-tŷ** (2), a. [Eng. *fit*, a.; -y.] Fit, suitable.

fīt-z, pref. [Norm. Fr. *fit*, *fiz*; Fr. *fil*; from Lat. *filius*=a son.] A prefix used with surnames to indicate the paternity of the holder of the title, as, Fitzherbert, Fitzgerald, Fitzwilliam.

"The *Fitzes* sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the Os and Macs."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

five, ***fif**, ***fife**, ***fyve**, a. & s. [A. S. *feif*, *fife* (the true form being *finf* or *finf*); cogn. with Dut. *vijf*; Dan. & Sw. *fem*; Icel. *finn*; Goth. *finf*; O. H. Ger. *finf*, *finf*; Ger. *finf*; Welsh *pumf*; Lat. *quinque*; Gr. *pempe*, *pente*; Sans. *panchan*, all=five.]

A. As adj.: Amounting to one more than four; the half of ten.

B. As substantive:

1. The number amounting to one more than four; the number consisting of four and one added.

2. A symbol representing such number; as 5 or v.

*3. The hand, as containing five fingers. [FIVES.]

five-finger, s.

1. Bot.: *Potentilla reptans*; Cinquefoil.

2. Zoöl.: [FIVE-FINGERS.]

¶ *Five-finger blossom*:

Bot.: *Potentilla reptans*.

Five-finger-grass, *Five-fingered-grass*:

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla reptans*, (2) Oxlips. (Britten & Holland.)

**Five-finger-tied*: Tied by the whole hand; securely or strongly tied.

"And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith are tied to Diomed."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

five-fingers, s.

1. Bot.: (1) *Potentilla reptans*, (2) *Potentilla tormentilla*, (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, (4) Oxlips. (Britten & Holland.)

2. Zool.: A name given by oyster-fishers to two species of star-fish, *Uraster rubens* and *Solaster papposus*.

3. Cards: A name given to the five of trumps. (Slang.)

five-mile act, s.

Old Eng. Law: An Act, 17 Chas. II., c. 2, passed in 1665, which forbade Nonconformist pastors who refused to take an oath of non-resistance, to come within five miles of any corporation in which they had preached since the passing of the Act of Oblivion in 1660. The Toleration Act of 1689 swept it away.

five or nine, s. A game, analogous to dominoes, played with a pack of 52 cards. The name is derived from the fact that the player leading off to the table must play a five or a nine; then the cards are played in sequence, as dominoes are placed. The rules of the game are similar to those governing dominoes. The game is also called Domino Whist.

five-points, s. pl.

1. The five leading tenets of Arminianism. [ARMINIAN.]

2. The five leading tenets of Calvinism (q. v.).

3. The name of a noted locality in New York city.

five-bar, five-barred, a. [Eng. *five*, and *bar*, barred.] Having five bars.

"There Master Betty leaps a fivebarred gate."

Young: *On Women*, sat. v.

five-cleft, a. [Eng. *five*, and *cleft*.]

Bot.: Divided deeply into five segments; quinquefid.

five-fingered, a. [Eng. *five*, and *fingered*.] Having five fingers.

Five-fingered root:

Bot.: *Oenanthe cascata*. (Britten & Holland.)

five-föld, *fi-fealde, *fi-fald, *fi-falde, *fi-folde, a. & adv. [A. S. *fiffeald*; O. H. Ger. *fünffalt*; Dut. *vijsfond*; Ger. *fünffalt, fünffaltig*.] [FOLD.]

A. As *adj.*: Five times as much or as great.

B. As *adv.*: To an amount or extent five times as much or as great.

five-lëaf, s. [Eng. *five*, and *leaf*.]

Bot.: Cinquefoil (q. v.).

five-lëafed, five-lëaved, a. [Eng. *five*; *leaf*; *ed*; *leaved*.] Having five leaves.

"Fiveleaved flowers are commonly disposed circularly about the stylus."—Browne: *Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

fiveleaved-grass, s.

Bot.: *Potentilla reptans*.

"As for cinquefoile or fiveleaved-grasse, there is not one but knoweth it."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. ix.

five-lôbed, a. [Eng. *five*, and *lobed*.] Having five lobes.

five-nêrved, a. [Eng. *five*, and *nerved*.]

Bot. (of leaves): Having five "nerves."

five-part-êd, a. [English *five*, and *parted*.] Divided into five parts; fivecleft.

five-ribbed, a. [Eng. *five*, and *ribbed*.]

Bot. (of leaves): Having five ribs all proceeding from the base of the leaf.

fiv-êr, s. [Eng. *fiv(e)*; *-er*.]

1. A five-dollar bill. (U. S. Slang.)

2. A five-pound note. (Eng. Slang.)

"I'll trot him against any horse you can bring for a fiver."—Hughes: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

fiveş, s. [FIVE, a.]

1. A game at ball, in which the ball is struck against a wall. It is played either in close or in open courts, of various shapes and proportions. The game is known as hand-fives or bat-fives, according as the ball is struck by the open hand or a small wooden bat. The origin of the name is disputed.

"While the gentlemen jail-birds were playing at fives."—Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; St. Medard.

2. The fist, or hand, as having five fingers.

"Altho' as yet they have not took to use their fives."—Hook: *Row at the Oxford Arms*.

3. A disease in horses, resembling the staggers, and consisting in an inflammation of the parotid glands; written also Vives.

"His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, was pasture of the fives, and stark spoiled with the staggers."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

¶ Bunch of fives: The fist. (Slang.)

fives-court, s. A court where the game of fives is played.

fi've-toôthed, a. [Eng. *five*, and *toothed*.] Having five teeth.

five-valved, a. [Eng. *five*, and *valved*.] Having five valves.

fix, *fixe, *fyx, a. & s. [O. Fr. *fixé*=fixed, settled, from Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*=to fix; Sp. & Port. *fixo*; Ital. *fisso*.]

*A. As *adj.*: Fixed, fastened.

"Certain nombre of stones *fixes*."—Chaucer: *Astrolabe*, p. 11.

B. As *subst.*: An awkward predicament or dilemma; a difficulty.

"We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*."—Black: *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxv.

fix, *fixe, *fyx, v. t. & i. [FIX, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten or secure permanently and immovably.

2. To make fast, to fasten, to tie, to secure.

"An ass's nose I *fixed* on his head."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

3. To stop or prevent from moving.

4. To establish or settle permanently and unalterably.

"Fix most firm thy resolution."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. i.

5. To settle or establish; to locate; as, He *fixed* his residence in London.

"Here let me, though *fixed* in a desert, be free."

Cowper: *Trans. from Guion*.

6. To settle, to arrange, to appoint; as, The meeting is *fixed* for to-day.

7. To direct steadily; to fasten.

"My thoughts at present are *fixed* on Homer."—Dryden: *Prose Works*, vol. i., let. 36.

8. To deprive of volatility. [B. 3.]

"We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed*."—Locke. (Johnson.)

9. To make solid, to congeal.

10. To make permanent or stable; as, to *fix* colors in dyeing. [II.]

11. To prepare, to make ready, to adjust, to put in order, to arrange, to set right, to repair. (U. S. Colloq.)

*12. To pierce, to transfix. (In this sense directly from the Latin.)

"While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs."

Sandys: *Paraphrase of Job*.

13. To bribe; as, to *fix* a juror, alderman, legislator, &c. (U. S. Slang.)

¶ In this country the verb is used colloquially in a similar manner to *faire* in French; deriving its signification from the nouns with which it is employed.

II. Phot.: To give permanence to the picture on a negative or positive. [FIXING, 3.]

"No means were then known to make the pictures durable . . . as we now say to *fix* them."—Vogel: *Chemistry of Light and Photography*, ch. i., p. 6.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To become fixed, made fast, or fastened.

"The darts of anguish *fix* not where the seat
Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. To rest or cease from moving or wandering; to settle down permanently.

"Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here."

Waller: *Somerset House*, 17, 18.

*3. To become firm, so as to lose volatility.

*4. To cease to be fluid; to become hard and firm; to become congealed.

"The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

5. To determine; to settle the opinion or resolution. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"If we would be happy, we must *fix upon* some foundation that can never deceive us."—L'Estrange.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to fix*, *to fasten*, and *to stick*: "*Fix* is a generic term; *fasten* and *stick* are but modes of *fixing*: we *fix* whatever we make to remain in a given situation; we *fasten* if we *fix* it firmly; we *stick* when we *fix* a thing by means of *sticking*. Shelves are *fixed*; a horse is *fastened* to a gate; bills are *stuck*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to fix*, *to settle*, and *to establish*: "*Fix* is the general and indefinite term; *to settle* and *to establish* are *to fix* strongly. *Fix* and *settle* are applied either to material or spiritual objects; *establish* only to moral objects. *To fix* is properly the act of one; *to settle* may be the joint act of many. *To fix* and *settle* are personal acts, and the objects are mostly of a private nature; but *establish* is an indirect action, and the objects mostly of a public nature."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to fix*, *to determine*, *to settle*, and *to limit*: "These all denote the

acts of conscious agents, but differ in the object and circumstances of the action. To *fix*, in distinction from the rest, is said in regard to a single point or a line; but to *determine* is always said of one or more points, or a whole: we *fix* where a thing shall begin; but we *determine* where it shall begin, and where it shall end, which way, and how far it shall go, and the like. So in morals we may *fix* the day and hour; but we *determine* the mode of doing. *Determine* is to *settle* as a means to the end; we commonly *determine* all subordinate matters, in order to *settle* a matter finally." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fix-a-ble, a. [Eng. *fix*; *-able*.] That may or can be fixed; capable of being fixed.

"Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. ix., § 2.

fix-â-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fixing, settling, or establishing.

2. The quality or state of being fixed, firm, or stable; stability, firmness, steadiness.

"Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

3. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm.

"Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes."—Glanvill: *Scepis Scientifica*.

4. The absence or loss of volatility.

"The transfusion of blood, the ponderation of air, the *fixation* of mercury, succeeded to that place in the public mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*5. Confinement, restriction.

"They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects."—Watts.

*6. Residence in a certain place; location.

"To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*."—Raleigh: *History of the World*.

II. Chem. (of a gas): The act of converting, or the state of being converted, into a liquid, or even into a solid.

fix-a-tive, s. [Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*.] That which serves to fix or make stable or permanent, as a mordant fixes colors.

***fix-a-türe, s.** [Lat. *fixus*, pa. par. of *figo*.] A gummy preparation for the hair; bandoline.

*fixe, a. [FIX, a.]

fixed, pa. par. & a. [FIX, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Fastened or set firmly and securely; fast, firm

2. Established, settled, determined, unalterable.

¶ For the difference between *fixed* and *firm*, see FIRM.

*fixed-air, s.

Chem.: A name given by Dr. Black, in 1757, to carbonic acid gas (q. v.), as it was obtained from lime stone.

fixed-alkalies, s. pl. Potash and soda, as distinguished from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali.

fixed-ammunition, s.

Mil.: A charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for loading.

fixed-axis, s. The axis about which a plane revolves in the formation of a solid.

fixed-bodies, s. pl. Bodies which bear a great heat without evaporation or volatilization.

***fixed-ecliptic, s.** A certain imaginary plane which does not change its position in the heavens from the action of any portion of the solar system.

fixed-light, s. One character of light displayed from a lighthouse. Its beams are constant, and are susceptible of variation, as white or colored, single or double.

fixed-liquids, s. pl.

Chem.: Liquids which do not rise in vapor without at the same time undergoing decomposition. [FIXED-OILS.]

fixed-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Glycerides, which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. By the action of alkalies they yield glycerine and alkaline salts of fatty acids. They are called fixed-oils because they cannot be distilled unchanged; when distilled they yield gas, and carbon remains in the retort. Fixed-oils are inflammable, inodorous when purified, insoluble in water, on which they float, soluble in alcohol and ether. They produce a permanent greasy stain on paper. Some, when exposed to the air, become

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

acid and rancid, owing to fatty acids being liberated. These are called non-drying oils; others absorb oxygen and dry up like varnish when exposed to the air in thin layers, and are called drying oils.

fixed-points, s. pl.

Police. Certain places where a constable is permanently stationed so as to be at all times ready to render assistance in cases of emergency. This plan has been adopted in order that the public may know where to obtain the services of a police officer without delay. (Eng.)

*fixed-signs, s. pl.

Astron.: A term applied by certain astronomers to the signs Taurus (♉), Leo (♌), Scorpio (♏), and Aquarius (♒): the seasons being considered as less variable when the sun is in these constellations.

fixed-star, s.

1. **Pyrotech.:** A composition introduced into a rocket-case and emitting fire at five holes, to represent a star. The composition is niter, sulphur, gunpowder-meal, and antimony.

2. **Astron. (pl.):** Stars which till lately were supposed absolutely to maintain their relative positions toward each other in the sky, and are still admitted to do so very nearly. They are contradistinguished from planets or "wandering stars." The number of fixed stars is infinitely great, especially in the part of the heavens called the Milky Way (q. v.). From a remote period of antiquity they have been grouped into constellations. [CONSTITUTION.] They shine by their own light, and probably are suns each one surrounded by planets of its own. Huggins considered that Sirius was moving away from the sun at the rate of 29½ miles a second. Some stars are periodic, and vary in brightness, others disappear and come again. There are double and triple stars, gravity operating on their movements. Spectroscopic observation is beginning to detect simple substances like those on the earth in some fixed stars. Thus Huggins and Miller have found that the red star Aldebaran has spectroscopic lines agreeing with those of sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and bismuth, tellurium, and mercury, and that the brilliant white star Sirius has lines corresponding with those of sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, and iron.

¶ To ascertain, so far as it is possible to do so, the distances of the "fixed stars," it is needful to take the major axis or principal diameter of the earth's orbit, as the base line. Though six months must elapse before the observation of the parallax of the star as from one extremity of the base can be followed by an observation of its parallax as witnessed from the other, yet as it is possible to calculate exactly how far the star will have moved during the six months, the two observations can be brought into comparison. In the vast majority of instances the calculated zenith distance of the star after the lapse of the six months, and its actual zenith distance, as in one time ascertained by observation, are found precisely to agree, the base line, upward of 184 millions of miles in length, looking like a mathematical point in comparison with the infinite distance of the fixed stars. A few, however, are found to have parallax. Alpha Centauri, in the Southern hemisphere, has one of 2". No star has so great a parallax. If the observation made be correct, then its distance from us would be only about 200 times as great as that of the sun. The parallax of the bright star of Lyra is only a quarter of a second. Struve of St. Petersburg says that stars of the second magnitude have an average parallax of ½ of a second. But Professor Airy thinks the astronomical observer cannot accurately split a second into tenths. Besides this, refraction prevents observations being as accurate as Struve believes. To diminish the effect of parallax, observations are now made on two stars near each other in the heavens, the one with no parallax, and the other whose parallax we wish to ascertain. The angle between the two stars is noted twice, with an interval of six months between, and as both stars are similarly affected by refraction, precession, nutation, and observation, no corrections for those sources of error require to be applied. The celebrated astronomer, Bessel of Königsberg, used this method for determining the distance of the small star No. 61 Cygni. He found the parallax to be ½ of a second, and therefore estimated its distance at 660,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit, or 63,000,000,000,000, that is sixty-three billions of miles [English notation; or sixty-three trillions by the French system]. "The term 'fixed stars,'" says Professor Airy, "is a good one for young astronomers to use; but the vast majority of the stars which have been well observed, seem to have a proper motion of their own, and that is known by the term 'proper motion.'" It is in every case a small quantity. The largest known is that of the small star, 61 Cygni, which moves nearly 3" in a year, and that of a star called Groombridge, 1830, nearly 4" in a year. The first has very decided parallax, the second probably has it too, though to a smaller amount. Sirius and Arcturus have also a perceptible proper motion.

fixed sun, s.

Pyrotech.: A device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once through channels charged with quick-matches.

fix'-əd-lý, adv. [Eng. *fixed*; -ly.] In a fixed, firm, stable, or settled manner; firmly; steadfastly.

fix'-əd-něss, *fix-ed-ness, s. [Eng. *fixed*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being fixed, determined, or settled; stability, firmness.
2. Solidity, firmness, cohesion of parts.
3. Want or absence of volatility.
4. A state of being fixed, firm, or settled firmly in mind or opinion; steadfastness, firmness, resolution.

***fix-id'-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *fixed*; -ity.] The quality or state of being fixed; fixedness.

fix'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [Fix, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. The act or process of making fixed, firm, stable, settled, or established; consolidation, settlement, establishment.
2. (Pl.): Equipment, apparatus, outfit, embellishments.

II. Technically:

1. **Mach.:** A piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a wall-fixing, or wall-box; when attached to a wall by bolts it is a plate-fixing. There are also beam-fixings, as when wheels intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a wheel-fixing.
2. **Metall.:** The material used in preparing the hearth of a puddling or boiling furnace for receiving its charge. A certain amount of ore, cinder, and scrap are banked up round the boshes, the amount and kind varying with the character of the iron and the construction of the furnace. It is called fettling in some parts of England.
3. **Photog.:** Of a negative; the removal, by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium, of the unaffected deposit of iodide and bromide of silver in the collodion film after exposure and development of the picture. Of a positive; the removal of the unaltered chloride of silver from the surface of the photographic paper after exposure under the negative.

fix'-i-tý, s. [Fr. *fixité*.]

1. Coherence of parts, fixedness; opposed to volatility.
2. Fixed, secure, or determinate character; security; as, *fixity* of tenure.

fix'-türe, s. [Eng. *fixt* (*fixed*); suff. -ure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) The act of fixing, setting, or placing firmly.
- (2) Firmness, stability, stable state. (*Shakesp.:* *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3. [Folio.]
- (3) Anything fixed or placed in a firm and fixed position; all clenched and riveted parts of a building.

2. **Fig.:** A person who has remained so long in one place, or office, that it is difficult to remove him.

II. Law: A term applied to things of an accessory nature annexed to houses or lands, so as to become part of the realty. The annexation must be by the article being set into or united with the land, or with some substance previously connected therewith. Thus a shed built upon a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Machines and other things erected for the purposes of trade are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material damage to the property. Fixtures may not be distrained upon.

***fix'-üre, s.** [Eng. *fix*; -ure.]

1. Stability; firmness. (*Shakesp.:* *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3. [Quarto.]
2. Direction, position.

fiz'-gig (1), s. [FISHGIG.]

fiz'-gig (2), s. [FIZZ, v.]

1. A gadding, flirting girl.
2. A kind of firework, made with damp powder, which makes a fizzing or hissing noise.

fizz, fiz, s. [FIZZ, v.]

1. A hissing sound.
2. Champagne, from the noise made by it when opened.

fizz, v. t. [Icel. *fisa*; Dan. *fise*.] [FIST (2), s.]

1. To make a hissing sound.
2. To fail in an attempt.

fiz'-zle, v. i. [Vide FOIST for derivation.] To fizz, to hiss.

fiz'-zle, s. [FIZZLE, v.] A state of making a fizzing noise.

fiz'-zen-lěss, fűh'-iön-lěss, a. [FISSENLESS.]

fjord, s. [FIORD.]

flab, s. [FLAPS.]

Bot.: Some kind of mushroom. (*Jamieson.*) Apparently the same as Eng. Flaps (q. v.).

flab'-bēr-gast, v. t. [Prob. from *flap*, and *agast*.] To strike with wonder and amazement; to astonish. (*Colloquial.*)

flab'-bī-lý, adv. [Eng. *flabby*; -ly.] In a flabby manner.

flab'-bī-něss, s. [Eng. *flabby*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flabby.

flab'-bý, a. [A variant of *flappy*, from *flap*=to hang loosely.] Soft and yielding; hanging loosely by its own weight; easily shaken or yielding to the touch.

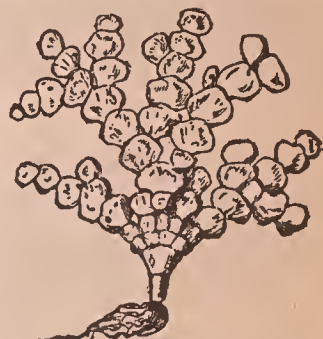
***flā'-běl, *flā'-ble, s.** [Lat. *flabellum*=a fan.] A fan.

***flā-běl', v. t.** [Latin *flabello*, from Lat. *flabellum*=a fan.] To fan.

flā-běl-lār'-i-a, s. [Lat. *flabellum* (q. v.), and fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]

1. **Zool.:** A genus of Gorgoniæ. It was formerly made to contain the Fan-corals, now removed to the genus *Rhipidogorgia*.

2. **Palæobotany:** A genus believed to be of fossil palms, founded by Count Sternberg in 1823. Morris, in his *British Fossils*, enumerates two species: one *Flabellaria borassifolia*, from the coal measures of Whitehaven and Coalbrook Dale; and the other, *F. lamononis*, from the Upper Eocene of the Isle of Wight.



Flabellaria Tune.

flā-běl'-lāte, subst. [Lat. *flabellatus*, pa. par. of *flabello*=to fan.]

Zool., Bot., &c.: The same as flabelliform (q. v.).

flā-běl'-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *flabellum*=a fan; Eng. suff. -ation.]

Surg.: The act of keeping fractured limbs, and the dressings about them, cool by means of a fan or other similar contrivance.

flā-běl'-lī-form, s. [Lat. *flabellum* (q. v.), and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. **Zool.:** Fan-shaped. (*Owen.*)

2. **Bot.:** Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan. Example, the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis*.

flā-běl'-lūm, s. [Lat.=a small fan or fly-trap.]

1. **Eccles. and Ch. Hist.:**

(1) **Sing.:** An ecclesiastical fan, formed in Rome of peacocks' feathers, and in other obediences, of metal; anciently used to drive away flies and other insects from the chalice during the Sacred Mysteries. The ministry of the flabellum was primarily confided to the deacon, though afterward, in the Latin Church, it might be exercised by any person who had received the tonsure. The Greeks and Armenians are the only Christians who make use of the flabellum.

(2) **Pl.:** Two fans of peacocks' feathers, borne before the Pope on solemn festivals. (*Martigny.*)

2. **Zool. and Palæont.:** A genus of Actinozoa, family Turbinolidae. It has existed from Eocene times till now.

flāb'-ēr-gast, v. t. [FLABBERGAST.]

***flāb'-ile, a.** [Lat. *flabilis*=airy, from *flo*=to blow.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown about.

flāc'-cid, a. [O. Fr. *flaccide*, from Lat. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*=flabby, hanging loosely.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Soft and weak; flabby; drooping; hanging loosely and flabbily.
- *2. Weakened, relaxed, faint.

II. Bot.:

Relaxed from want of moisture.

flāc'-cid'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *flaccid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being flaccid; flaccidness.

flāc'-cid-lý, adv. [Eng. *flaccid*; -ly.] In a flaccid, loose, or flabby manner.

flāc'-cid-něss, s. [Eng. *flaccid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flaccid, flabby, or lax; want of stiffness or firmness.

***flāck, *flacke, v. i.** [Icel. *flakka*; Sw. *flacka*; Dan. *flakke*; O. H. Ger. *flacken*.] To flutter; to palpitate; to move rapidly.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, *em; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious,

sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fläck-ër, *v. i.* [Ger. *flackeren*.] To flutter about as a bird. [FLACKE.]

fläck-ët, ***flack-at**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flasquet*, dimin. of *flasque*=a flask.] A little flask or flagon.

fla-côur-tě-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourt(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q. v.). They have several styles and stigmas and succulent fruit.

fla-côur-tī-a, *s.* [Named after Etienne de Flacourt, Director of the French East India Company, who headed an expedition to Madagascar in A. D. 1648, and wrote an account of it.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Flacourtiaceæ. It consists of shrubs or trees. The fruits of *Flacourtia ramontchi*, *sapida*, and *sepiaria* are eaten. The young leaves and roots of *F. cataphracta* are astringent and stomachic, and are prescribed in parts of India for diarrhoea and general debility. (Lindley.)

fla-côur-tī-ä-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourti(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Bixads, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple alternate often leathery and dotted leaves; sepals 4 to 7; petals 4 to 7; stamens, the same number, or a multiple of it; ovary roundish celled, sessile, with parietal placentæ; fruit fleshy and indehiscent or capsular, 1 celled, 4 or 5 valved. Found in the hotter parts of the world. Known species about 100. Some are bitter and astringent; others yield eatable fruits. [BIXA, FLACOURTIA.] The order is divided into four tribes, Bixææ, Procææ, Flacourteæ, and Erythrospermeæ.

flæg (1), ***flagg**, *v. i. & t.* [A weakened form of *flack* or *flacke* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To hang loosely, without stiffness or tension.

"Their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

"Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 520, 521.

3. To fail; to lose strength; to droop; to sink.

"By that time the Cameronians were reduced nearly to their last flask of powder; but their spirit never flagged."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To become or be dull, cheerless or dispirited.

"For you the hours of labor do not flag."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

5. To grow stale or uninteresting; to lose interest.

"The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid."—Swift.

*B. Transitive:

1. To let fall into feebleness; to allow to droop.

"The thousand loves that arm thy potent eye
Must drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die."

Prior: *An Ode*.

2. To enervate; to enfeeble; to exhaust.

"Nothing so flags the spirits . . . as intense studies."—Echard: *Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to flag*, *to droop*, *to drop*, and *to languish*: "In the proper application nothing flags but that which can be distended and made to flutter by the wind, as the leaves of plants when they are in want of water or in a weakly condition; hence figuratively the spirits are said to flag: nothing is said to droop but that the head of which can drop in this manner; the snowdrop droops, and flowers will generally droop from excess of drought or heat: the spirits in the same manner are said to droop, which expresses more than to flag; the human body also droops when the strength fails: *languish* is a still stronger expression than *droop*, and is applicable principally to persons; some *languish* in sickness, some in prison, and some in a state of distress: to pine is to be in a state of wearing pain which is mostly of a mental nature; a child may pine when absent from all its friends, and supposing itself deserted." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flæg (2), *v. t.* [FLAG (3), *s.*] To pave or lay with flags or flagstones.

"A white stone used for flagging floors."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

flæg (3), *v. t.* [FLAG (1), *s.*] To ornament, deck out, or adorn with flags.

flæg (4), *v. t.* [FLAG (1), *s.*] To signal with a flag; as, to flag a train.

flæg (1), *s.* [Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*; Dut. *vlag*; Ger. *flagge*: from the same root as *flag* (1), *v.*]

1. An ensign or colors; a piece of cloth, either plain or colored, and having certain figures, lines, or marks painted or worked on it; a banner indicating nationality, occupation, or intelligence. Flags of nationality are standards, ensigns, pennants (pendants), jacks. Flags of occupation indicate service, as war, merchant, dispatch, pilot,

yacht-squadron, liners, &c. Flags of intelligence are of various colors and of three shapes: square, pointed, and burgee. They are used in various combinations to transmit messages according to a printed or secret code. The standard (military or naval) is a war flag. The ensign is national. The idea of standards originated with the Egyptians, at an early age. The Crusaders added the cross to their banners. The union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, marks, first the union of England and Scotland, into the kingdom of Great Britain; and then, this kingdom with Ireland. This is termed the Great Union Flag of Great Britain, and was brought by the colonists to America. When the thirteen colonies began to feel the pressure of British rule, they placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in thirteen pieces, representing the thirteen colonies, with the motto, "Join, or die." When these colonies became more united in their purposes of resistance to British tyranny, they placed upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnake in the attitude of about to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me."

The next form of the United States flag was our present standard, the Stars and Stripes. On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing "a new constellation." On the 13th of January, 1794, by an act of Congress, the flag was altered to fifteen red and white stripes, and fifteen stars. On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress again altered the flag by returning to the original thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, as the adding of a new stripe for each additional state would soon make the flag too unwieldy. The new star is added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each state into the Union.

*2. The wing or pinion of a bird.

3. The uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair on a brush.

¶ (1) *To strike or lower the flag*: To pull the flag down in token of respect, surrender, or submission.

(2) *To dip the flag*: To lower it for a brief space as a salute or mark of respect.

(3) *To hang the flag half-mast high*: To raise it only halfway up the staff, as a token of mourning.

***flag-fallen**, ***flag-falne**, *a.* Out of employment, from flags being exhibited on the roofs of play-houses when there were performances at them.

flag-feather, *s.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flag-lieutenant, *s.*

Naut.: An officer in immediate attendance upon an admiral, and holding a similar position in regard to him to that held by the aid-de-camp of a general. Through him all orders are communicated to the commanders of the ships under the admiral's command.

flag-officer, *s.*

Naut.: A commander of a squadron; an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.

flag-ship, *s.*

Naut.: The ship which carries the flag-officer, or commander of the squadron.

flag-staff, *s.* The pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

"Over the altar are seen the French flag-staves taken by the garrison in a desperate sally."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

flæg (2), *s.* [From Eng. *flag*=to hang loose, to bend down (*Mahn*). Skeat considers it the same word as *flag*=an ensign, and thinks that it is named from waving in the wind.]

Bot. (either flag or flags): The genus *Iris*, specially (1) *Iris pseudacorus* and *I. foetidissima*, (2) the leaves of *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Aira caespitosa* (?). (Britten & Holland.)

"She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the flags by the river's brink."—Exodus ii. 3.

¶ *Bot.*: The genus *Gladiolus* is popularly known as the Corn Flag; *Acorus calamus* as the Myrtle Flag and Sweet Flag; *Iris pseudacorus* as the Water Flag, Wild Flag, and Yellow Flag; and *Typha latifolia* as Cat-tail Flag. (Britten & Holland, &c.)

flæg (3), *s.* [Properly a thin slice of turf or stone; Icel. *flaga*=a flag or slab of stone, from *flakna*=to split or flake off.] The same as FLAGSTONE (q. v.).

"Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

flæg-brööm, *s.* [Eng. *flag*, and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements; it is commonly made of birch-twigs.

***flæg-ě-lět**, *s.* [FLAGEOLET.]

fla-gěl'-la, *s. pl.* [FLAGELLUM.]

***flæg-ěl-länt-ışm**, *s.* [Eng. *flagellant*; -ism.] The doctrines or practices of the Flagellants. (Kingsley.)

Flæg-ěl-länts, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Flagellant* (sing.), from Lat. *flagellantes*, pl. of *flagellans*=whipping, pr. par. of *flagello*=to whip; *flagellum*=a whip, a scourge.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in 1260 at Perugia, called by the French *Perouse*, and spread throughout and beyond Italy. Its adherents, who saw a plague raging, and moreover expected the world speedily to terminate, believed that they could propitiate the Divine Being by walking in procession with only a cloth tied round them, and flagellating their bare shoulders with whips, which they carried. At first they were noted for sanctity, and made many converts even from the most abandoned classes, but doubtful characters beginning to join their ranks, they fell into disrepute, and were restrained from their processions by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, then the sect gradually died away. The terror produced by the dreadful disease called the Black Death, which destroyed many millions of people in Europe between 1348 and 1351, produced a revival of the flagellation mania, which spread over most of Europe, and was attended by greater extravagances than before. In the reign of Edward III., a band of 120 Flagellants, male and female, made their appearance in London on a missionary enterprise. They marched in procession through the streets, singing a hymn. Then they scourged each other, trusting that the spectacle might prove contagious. But the sober-minded Britons could not be induced either to flagellate themselves or submit to be flagellated by others, and the strangers had to leave the country without having made even one proselyte. In 1349, Clement VII. declared the Flagellants heretics, and took steps to repress them. In 1414 an effort was made in Thuringia to revive them anew, but the burning alive of their leader, Conrad Schmidt, and ninety of his followers in part thwarted the project, though even then the extirpation of the sect was found a work of extreme difficulty.

flæg-ěl-lär'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *flagell(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*. In allusion to the long, flexible branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ, or, according to some botanists, of Juncaceæ. The leaves of *Flagellaria indica* are said to be astringent and vulnerary. (Lindley.)

fla-gěl-lä-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *flagell(a)* [FLAGELLUM], and pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria furnished with flagella [FLAGELLUM, l. 2.], which are often accompanied by cilia. Both are used as organs of locomotion.

flæg-ěl-läte, *a.* [FLAGELLATA.]

Zool.: Furnished with Flagella (q. v.).

flæg-ěl-läte, *v. t.* [Lat. *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello*=to whip, to beat; *flagellum*=a scourge.] To whip, to beat, to scourge.

flæg-ěl-lä-tion, *s.* [Lat. *flagellatio*, from *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of beating, whipping, or scourging; a scourging or flogging; the use of the whip or scourge.

2. *Religious*: Flagellation is said to have been practiced from religious motives among the old Egyptians. It entered the Christian Church about A. D. 400. About A. D. 1056 Cardinal Peter Damian de Honestis greatly commended it. At a later period it met with the approval of Cardinal Baronius toward the close of the sixteenth century. In the thirteenth it had become the distinctive peculiarity of the sect called in consequence Flagellants (q. v.).

flæg-ěl-lä-tör, *s.* [Lat.] One who uses flagellation; one who scourges or whips.

***fla-gěl-le**, *s.* [Lat. *flagellum*; Ital. *flagello*.] A scourge, a whip.

fla-gěl'-li-form, *a.* [Lat. *flagelli* (genit. of *flagellum*), and *forma*=a form.]

Bot.: Whip-shaped; long, taper, and supple, like the thong of a whip. Example, the stem of *Vinca*. The term is confined to stems and roots. (Lindley.)

fla-gěl'-lüm (pl. **fla-gěl'-lā**), *s.* [Lat.,=a whip, a scourge.]

I. *Zoology*:

1. *Sing.* (*flagellum*):

(1) A whip-like appendage to the legs of the Crustacea. (Owen.)

(2) One of the bristles described under 2. (Nicholson.)

(3) The whip-like appendage to the pilidium in the larva of the scolecid genus *Nemertes*. (Huxley.)

2. *Pl.* (*flagella*): Long, whip-like bristles found in the order of Infusoria, called in consequence Flagellata (q. v.).

II. *Botany*:

1. One of the trailing shoots of a vine. (Lindley.)

2. (*Less properly*): The runner of a strawberry or any similar plant.

*3. (*Pl.*): The twigs or youngest shoots of branches; the ramuli, or branchlets.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flăg'-eo-lět, *flag-e-let, *flag-el-late, s. [Fr. *flageolet*=a pipe or whistle; dimin. of O. Fr. *flageol*, from a supposed Low Lat. **flautiolus*, dimin. of *flauta*=a flute.]

Music:

1. A small pipe with a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb (hence the derivation of the name from the same root from which the word flagon comes), producing a shrill sound, similar but much softer in quality than that produced from the flauto piccolo. It was formerly employed in the orchestra. The obligato in the song, "O, Ruddier than the Cherry," in Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, is for a flageolet.

2. The tone produced from a violin by lightly pressing the bow near the bridge upon lightly-touched strings, is called flageolet or flute tone. (Stainer & Barrett.)

flageolet tones, s. pl.

Music: The natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

***flag-et, s.** [FLACKET.] A small flagon.

flăgged (1), a. [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; -ed.] Decked out or ornamented with flags; bearing a flag.

flăgged (2), a. [Eng. *flag* (2), s.; -ed.] Planted or furnished with flags.

flăgged (3), a. [Eng. *flag* (3), s.; -ed.] Paved or laid down with flagstones.

flăg'-gî-něss, s. [Eng. *flaggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flaggy; limberness, laxity; loss or want of tension.

flăg'-gîng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [FLAG (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming lax or drooping.

flăg'-gîng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [FLAG (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying or paving with flagstones.

2. Flagstones collectively; the pavement of the sidewalks of a street.

3. The act of signaling a conveyance, railway train, or ship, using a flag as the instrument of attracting attention.

flăg'-gîng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *flagging* (1); -ly.] In a flagging, drooping, or weary manner.

flăg'-gŷ (1), a. [Eng. *flag* (1), v.; -y.]

1. Drooping, flagging, lax, weak, limber; without stiffness or tension.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

flăg'-gŷ (2), *flag-gie, a. [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Like a flag; broad.

2. Consisting of flags; full of flags.

***flăg'-î-tăte, v. t.** [Latin *flagitatus*, pa. par. of *flagito*.] To demand fiercely, or with importunity. (Carlyle.)

***flăg'-î-tă-tion, s.** [Lat. *flagitatio*.] The act of demanding with violence, fierceness, or importunity.

flă-gî'-tious, *flă-gi-cious, a. [Lat. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*=a disgraceful act, from *flagito*=to act with violence, from the same root as *flagro*=to burn; Ital. *flagizioso*; Sp. *flagicioso*.]

1. Exceedingly disgraceful; wicked, atrocious; heinous, flagrant, villainous.

"In this perplexity Ashley and Clifford proposed a flagitious breach of public faith."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. Deeply criminal or guilty.

"He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And harder still, flagitious yet not great."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, i. 205.

*3. Marked or characterized by disgraceful or scandalous crimes or conduct.

"Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these flagitious times."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 529.

¶ For the difference between *flagitious* and *heinous*, see HEINOUS.

flă-gî'-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *flagitious*; -ly.] In an atrocious, villainous, or heinously disgraceful manner.

flă-gî'-tious-něss, s. [Eng. *flagitious*; -ness.] The quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness, atrocity, villainy.

flăg'-măn, s. [Eng. *flag*, and *man*.]

1. One who attends to or makes signals with flags on board a vessel, or on the railroads.

*2. An admiral; a vice-admiral; a flag-officer.

flăg'-ôn, *flag-gon, s. [Fr. *flacon*, from Low Lat. *flasco*=a large flask; *flascus*, *flasco*=a flask; Ital. & Sp. *flasco*.] [FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

flă-grăn-čŷ, s. [Lat. *flagrantia*, from *flagrans*, pr. par. of *flagro*=to burn.]

*1. *Lit.*: A burning, a heat; fire.

"Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 722.

2. *Fig.*: Heinousness, atrocity, exceeding wickedness; flagitiousness.

"The flagrancy and dangerous consequence of what was doing."—Steel: *Apology*. (Pref.)

flă-grăt, a. [Fr., from Lat. *flagrans*, pr. par. of *flagro*=to burn; Ital. & Sp. *flagrante*.]

*1. *Lit.*: Burning, blazing.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. Burning, ardent, eager, heated.

"With fixt and steady thoughts, with flagrant love and intire devotion of soul."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. v.

*2. Glowing, flushed, red.

*3. Raging hotly or furiously; as, A war was flagrant.

4. Heinous, glaring; openly or glaringly wicked; flagitious.

"A flagrant act of injustice."—Bp. Heard: *Christ driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple*.

flă-grăn'-tě běl'-lô, phr. [Lat.] With the war raging at the time.

flă-grăn'-tě dē-lic'-tô, phr. [Lat.]

Law: In the very act of committing a crime.

¶ *Taken flagrante delicto*: Caught in the act.

flă-grăt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *flagrant*; -ly.] In a flagrant manner; heinously, glaringly, notoriously.

***flă-grâte, v. t.** [Latin *flagratus*, pa. par. of *flagro*=to burn.] To burn.

***flă-gră'-tion, s.** [FLAGRATE.] A burning; a conflagration.

"We—numbed—feared no flagration."

Lovelace: *Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase*.

flăg'-sîde, s. [Eng. *flag*, and *side*.] A term applied to that side of a split haddock which is free from bone.

flăg'-stône, s. [Eng. *flag* (1), and *stone*.]

1. *Lithology*:

(1) *Gen.*: Any rock so laminated as to split into large, thin layers. Clay-slate does so, some limestones and some sandstones.

(2) *Spec.*: A laminated kind of sandstone.

2. *Comm.*: Any rock which can be split into flags for pavements or courtyards.

flăg'-wôrm, s. [Eng. *flag* (2), and *worm*.] A worm, as its name imports, occurring among the aquatic plants called Flags. The term is used by Walton in his *Angler*, but the allusion is too vague to enable one to identify the worm or larva intended.

***flăil, *flayl, v. t.** [O. Fr. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, from Lat. *flagello*.] [FLAIL, s.] To strike or beat as with a flail.

flăil, *flayle, *flegl, *fleyl, *fleyle, s. [O. Fr. *flael*, *flaiel*, from Lat. *flagellum*=a whip, a scourge; O. H. Ger. *flegil*; Dut. *vlegel*; Port. & Ital. *flagello*; O. Sp. *flagelo*; Fr. *fléau*.]

1. *Agric.*: A wooden instrument used for threshing grain by hand. The flail consists of the hand-staff and the soule, or swiple, which are joined by a piece of whang or eel-skin to a swivel called the hooding.

*2. *Old Arms*: An ancient weapon used in war. It was a club armed with spikes of iron, and swinging from the end of a large handle, like the morning-stars of the London train-bands, three centuries since.

"But when they thought on Talus hands to lay,
He with his yron flaille amongst them thondred."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 19.

***flăil'-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *flail*; -y.] Acting like a flail. (Vicars.)

***flăine, pa. par.** [FLAY, v.]

***flaire, *flayre, s.** [O. French *flair*, from Latin *flagro*.] A smell, an odor.

***flăite, *flayte, v. t.** [From *flee* (q. v.).] To scare, to terrify.

flăke (1), s. [Lit. a piece stripped off, from the verb, which appears in *flay*; Icel. *flaga*=a flag or slab of stone; *flakna*=to flake off, to split; *flagna*=to flake off; Sw. *flaga*=a flaw, a crack, a flake; *flagna*=to peel off.] [FLAK (3), s., FLAY, FLAW.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A thin, scale-like mass of anything; a small, flat particle of anything loosely held together like a flock of wool; a flock, a scale.

"Thicker, like the flakes
In a fall of snow." Tennyson: *Lucretius*, 169.

2. A small particle of fire, or burning matter detached and flying off.

"The belling clouds
Burst into rain, or gild their sable skirts
With flakes of ruddy fire."

Somerville: *To Sir A. Oughton*.

*3. A flash.

"Ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had been a flake
Of lightning." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 5.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Archæol.*: A small fragment of stone chipped off by ancient man in forming flint or other stone implements. Used chiefly as an element in the compound Flint-flake (q. v.).

2. *Hortic. (pl.)*: One of the three divisions under which the endless varieties of Carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, are arranged, the others being Bizarres and Picotees. Flakes have two colors only, and their stripes are large, going quite through the leaves. They are subdivided into scarlet, pink, purple, yellow, and other flakes. (Loudon.)

flăke (2), s. [Icel. *fleki*=a flake or hurdle.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A portable fencing or hurdle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fish-curing*: A platform of slats, wands, or hurdles, on which fish is placed to dry; a fish-flake.

2. *Naut.*: A stage suspended over the side of a ship for the convenience of the painters or calkers.

flake-white, s.

Painting: A pigment consisting of English white lead in the form of scales or plates. It is an oxidized carbonate of lead. When leyigated, it is called body-white. The name flake-white is derived from the figure of the pigment. (Weale.)

flăke, v. t. & i. [FLAKE (1), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To form into flakes or loose particles.

"From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 772.

B. *Intrans.*: To break up or separate into flakes; to peel or scale off.

flăk'-î-něss, s. [Eng. *flaky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flaky.

flăk'-ŷ, s. [Eng. *flak*(e); -y.]

1. Lying in flakes, layers, or strata; flake-like.

"To bring it to a flaky consistency."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvi.

2. Consisting of flakes or small loose masses; hanging loosely together.

***flăm, s. & a.** [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.*: A lying story or fable; a false pretext, a lie; deception.

B. *As adj.*: Lying, false, deceitful.

***flăm, v. t.** [FLAM, s.] To deceive with a lie; to impose upon, to cheat.

***flaman, s.** [FLAMINGO.]

flăm'-ant, a. [Fr. *flambant*=flaming, blazing.]

Her.: Flaming, burning, blazing; as a torch, a firebrand, &c.

flamb, v. t. [FLAME, v.] (Scotch.)

1. To baste.

2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating.

flăm'-beau (eau as ô), s. [Fr., from O. Fr. *flambe*=a flame.] A lighted torch, carried to give light at night.

flăm-bôŷ'-ant, a. [Fr.=flaming.]

*1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.*: Flaming, blazing.

2. *Arch.*: A term applied to the decorated and very ornamental style of architecture of French invention and use, and contemporary in France with the Perpendicular style in England. One of the most striking and universal features is the waving arrangements of the tracery of the windows, panels, &c. The foliage used for enrichments is well carved, and has a playful and frequently good effect.

flăme, *flambe, s. In the Church of St. Ouen, Rouen.

***flaumbe, *flawmbe, *flaume, s.** [O. Fr. *flame*, *flamme*; Fr. *flamme*, from Lat. *flamma*=a flame; Ital. *flamma*; Port. *flamma*; Sp. *llama*; Dut. *vlam*; Sw. *flamma*; Dan. *flamme*.]



Flamboyant Window.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A blaze. [II.]

"Is not flame a vapor, fume, or exhalation heated red-hot, that is so hot as to shine?"—Newton: *Optics*.

(2) Fire generally.

"Pity him, Jove, and his bold theft allow;
The flames he once stole from thee, grant him now."
Cowley: *Prometheus Ill-painted*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Heat of passion, violent contention; excitement.

(2) Heat, ardor, excitement, enthusiasm.

"The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a flame of zeal."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

(3) Ardor or warmth of affection; the passion of love.

"Since your beautiful maid your flame has repaid,
No more I your folly regret."
Byron: *To the Sighing Strephon*.

(4) Ardor or warmth of imagination or fancy; vigor of thought.

"Great are their fanths and glorious is their flame."
Waller: *Prologue to Maid's Tragedy*.

(5) The object of one's affection; one beloved; a sweetheart.

"I suppose she was an old flame of the Colonel's."
Thackeray: *Newcomes*, ch. xxii.

II. Chem.: Gas or vapor raised to so high a temperature that it becomes luminous; the higher the temperature and the denser the gas, the brighter the flame. This brightness may be increased by the presence of a foreign body, as in the case of the lime-light.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flame*, *blaze*, *flash*, *flare*, and *glare*: "*Flame* signifies the luminous exhalation emitted from fire. *Blaze* signifies a flame blown up, that is, an extended flame. *Flash* and *flare*, which are but variations of *flame*, denote different species of flame; the former a sudden flame, the second a dazzling, unsteady flame. *Glare*, which is a variation of glow, denotes a glowing, that is, a strong flame, that emits a strong light: a candle burns only by flame, paper commonly by a blaze, gunpowder by a flash, a torch by a flare, and a conflagration by a glare." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flame-bearer, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which bears or carries a light.

2. *Ornith.*: The English rendering of *Selasphorus*, a genus of Trochilidae (Humming Birds), with fiery red feathers round their necks. They are small birds from tropical America.

*flame-bolt, s. A thunder-bolt.

flame-bridge, s. A wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler.

flame-engine, s. An early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder. [GAS-ENGINE.]

*flame-eyed, a. Having eyes burning like fire, or darting out, as it were, flames of fire.

flame-lily, s.

Botany: The amyrillidaceous genus *Pyrolirion*. (Loudon.)

flame-moth, s. *Anticlea rubidata*.

flame-shaped, a. A term applied to any weapon of which the blade is of wavy form: specif., employed to denote arrow-heads, knives, and lance-heads of the neolithic period so indented, and which are interesting as showing a distinct advance on the weapons of the river-drift.

flame-tree, s.

Bot.: *Brachychiton acerifolium*.

flame, *flambe, *flaume, *flawme, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *flamber*; Fr. *flamer*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlammen*; Sw. *flamma*; Dan. *flamme*; Ger. *flammen*, from Lat. *flamma*=to burn.]

*A. Trans.: To inflame, to excite, to heat.

"Flamed with zeal of vengeance inwardly."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. i. 14.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To burn with a flame; to blaze; to burst into flames.

"Lilled forth his bloody flaming tongue."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. v. 34.

II. Figuratively:

1. To shine or blaze as a flame.

"The wondering swain describes
Midst night's thick gloom a flaming meteor rise."
Wielkie: *Epigoniad*, bk. iii.

2. To burst or break out in violence of passion.

"He flamed with indignation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flā-me-cōl-ōr, s. [Eng. *flame*, and *color*.] A high yellow color like that of flame.

"In a robe of flamecolor, naked-breasted."—Ben Jonson: *Second Masque of Beauty*.

flā-me-cōl-ōred, a. [Eng. *flame*, and *colored*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a high yellow color, like that of flame.

2. *Bot.*: Very lively scarlet, fiery red.

*flā-me-fūl, *flame-full, a. [Eng. *flame*; -ful(l).] Burning.

flā-me-lēss, a. [Eng. *flame*; -less.] Destitute of flame or fire.

flameless-lamp, s. A lamp which gives light without flame; as, for instance, one produced by a red-hot coil of platinum, introduced into a jet of gaseous hydrocarbon, or an incandescent electric lamp.

flā-me-lēt, s. [English *flame*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little flame.

flā-mēn, *fla-mine, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A general name for one of certain priests whose services were appropriated to one deity. There were in all fifteen, three (*Flamines Majores*) instituted by Numa, and at all times chosen from the patricians, and twelve (*Flamines Minores*) who might be taken from the plebeians. Under ordinary circumstances they held office for life. The three *Flamines Majores* were: (1) *Flamen Dialis*, the priest of Jupiter; (2) *Flamen Martialis*, the priest of Mars, and (3) *Flamen Quirinalis*, the priest of Quirinus or Romulus. The *Flamen Dialis* was an important personage, and had numerous privileges. He was attended by a licitor, his house was an asylum, and he was entitled to a seat in the Senate, but was not permitted to leave the city even for a single night. He was assisted by his wife, who was termed *Flaminica*, but, as he was not allowed to marry twice, he was obliged to resign if his wife died.

flā-mēn-ship, *fla-mine-ship, s. [Eng. *flamen*; -ship.] The office, post, or dignity of a flamen.

*flā-me-ship, s. [Eng. *flame*; -ship.] A title or epithet applied to Vulcan, as the god of smiths.

"Pox on your flameship, Vulcan."—Ben Jonson: *Exe-cration of Vulcan*.

flā-mīn'-ē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *flaminus*, from *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flām'-īng, *flammynge, pr. par., adj. & s. [FLAME, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Burning, blazing, emitting flames.
2. Of a bright red or yellow color; flamecolored.
3. Tending to inflame or excite the mind; vehement, violent.

C. As subst.: The act or state of burning or blazing; a flame.

flām'-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *flaming*; -ly.] In a flaming manner; hotly, ardently, vehemently.

flā-mīn'-gō, s. [Sp. & Port. *flamenco*; Fr. *flam-mant*. So named from its flame-like color.]

Ornithology:

1. Singular:

(1) A bird, *Phœnicopterus ruber*, which has very long legs, and in other respects so much resembles one of the Grallatores (Waders), that it was long classed with them. But Swainson pointed out that its feet have the webbed toes of the duck, and the bill is a modification of a duck's bill. He, therefore placed it with the Natatorial (Swimming) Birds, which it connects with the Grallatores (Waders). The plumage is rose-colored, the wing coverts red, the quill feathers of the wings black. It is about three and a half feet high. It is found in the South of Europe, frequenting the seashore, and living on mollusca, crustacea and small fishes, for which its long neck and broad, bent bill enable it to probe in the sand.

(2) The genus *Phœnicopterus*, of which species exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. They are gregarious and migratory, moving in large flocks.



Flamingo.

2. Pl.: The family Phœnicopteridæ, which is placed under the sub-tribe Lamelliostres, of the Natatorial Birds, its allies being the ducks, the geese, and the swans. Sometimes it is made a sub-family of Anatidæ, and is then called Phœnicopterinae.

flā-mīn'-ī-cal, a. [Lat. *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

*flām-mā-bīl'-ī-tý, s. [Eng. *flammable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

*flām-mā-ble, a. [Lat. *flammabilis*, from *flamma*=to set on fire; *flamma*=a flame.] Capable of being set on fire or kindled into flame; inflammable.

*flām-mā-tion, s. [Lat. *flammatiō*, from *flam-matus*, pa. par. of *flammo*=set on fire.] The act of setting on fire, or kindling into flame; the state of being set on fire.

*flām'-mē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *flammeus*, from *flamma*=a flame.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of flame.

flām-mīf'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *flammifer*=bearing flame or fire; *flamma*=flame, and *fero*=to bear.] Bringing or producing flame or fire.

flām-mīv'-ō-mōūs, a. [Lat. *flammivomus*, from *flamma*=flame, and *vomo*=to vomit.] Vomiting out flame or fire. (Thompson: *Sickness*, bk. iii.)

flām'-ý, a. & s. [Eng. *flame*(e); -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Burning, blazing; pertaining to or consisting of flame or fire.
2. Having the nature of flame.

"The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 20.

3. Bright as flame.

"She has seen him rise upon his flamy wings."
Watts: *Memory of Rev. Mr. Gouge*.

B. As substantive:

Bot.: *Viola tricolor*. So called because its colors are seen in the flame of wood (*Flora domestica*). (Prior: *Britten & Holland*.)

flān (1), s. [Icel. *flana*.]

1. A sudden gust of wind; a storm, a tempest.
2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

*flān (2), *flon, s. [A. S. *flān*; Icel. *fléinn*.] An arrow. (Hall: *Meidenhad*, p. 15.)

flān (1), v. i. [FLAN (1), s.] To come or blow in gusts.

flān (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: To splay or bevel internally; as a window-pane.

*flān (3), v. t. [A. S. *fléan*.]

To flay.

*flān'-cārd, s. [FLANKARD.]

flānch, s. [A softened form of *flank* (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flange (q. v.).

2. *Her.*: An ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circular superficies drawn from the corner of the chief to the base point. Written also *flanque*.

flānch, v. i. [FLANCH, s.] To flange (q. v.).

flānch'-īng, pr. par. [FLANCH, v.]

flanching-out, s.

Shipbuild.: Bellying out.

flān-cōn-ā'de, flān-cōn-nā'de, s. [Fr.]

Fencing: A thrust in the flank or side.

Flan'-dērs, a. & s. [Fr. *Flandre*. A district of the Netherlands, at present represented by the provinces of East and West Flanders in Belgium, whence carriage and cavalry horses were formerly exported in great numbers to other European countries.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, connected with, or imported from Flanders.

"The lord-lieutenant of the country alone pretended to the magnificence of a carriage, in shape like the vulgar pictures of Noah's ark, drawn by eight long-tailed Flanders mares."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. ii.

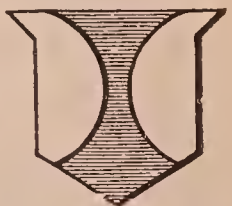
B. As substantive:

(1) The country described in the etymology.
(2) A horse imported from Flanders.

"Does he keep his chariot and berlin, with six flowing Flanders?"—Cibber: *Nonjuror*, ii. 2.

Flān'-drī-anş, s. pl. [Named from the country of Flanders, in which the sect flourished.]

Ch. Hist.: A subdivision of the Mennonite Anabaptist sect. They arose in the sixteenth century, and were rigid in their procedure. In A. D. 1630 the



Flanch.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

majority of them entered into a union, confirmed in 1649, with their more moderate brethren, who were often called Waterlanders. Those who remained separate were not numerous enough to excite much notice, subsequently. The Flandrians were called also Flemings (q. v.). (*Mosheim*.)

fla-neūr', s. [French, from *flâner*=to lounge or saunter about.] A lounge.

flāng, s. [FLANGE, s.] A miner's two-pointed pick.

flānge, ***flānch**, s. [A corrupt. of *flanch* (q. v.).] Machinery:

1. A projecting rib or rim for strength, as a guide, or for attachment to another object.

2. A strengthening rib, as in the flange of a fish-bellied rail, or girder.

3. A guide-flange, as in the rib of a car-wheel projecting beyond the tread.

4. A fastening flange, as on the end of pipe, steam cylinder &c.

flange-joint, s. A joint, such as that of pipes, where the connecting pieces have perforated flanges by which the parts are bolted together.

flange-rail, s. A rail having a bent-up flange to keep the wheel on the rails.

¶ **Port-flange**, s.

Ship-build.: A piece of timber fastened over a port to prevent water or dirt from entering the port when open.

flānge, v. t. & i. [FLANGE, s.]

A. Trans.: To furnish or provide with a flange; to make or fasten a flange on.

B. Intrans.: To be bent or made into the form of a flange.

flāng'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLANGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of furnishing with a flange.

flanging-machine, s.

Sheet-metal: A machine usually having two rollers so constructed and arranged as to bend over the edge of a piece of tin-plate which is passed between them. The modes of bending are known as bending, burring, seaming, flanging, &c.

flānk, ***flancke**, ***flanke**, ***flawnke**, s. [Fr. *flanc*=side, prop. the weak part of the body, from Lat. *flaccus*=weak, the *n* being inserted, as in *jongleur*, from Lat. *joculator*. So in Ger. *weiche*=softness, *weichen*=the side, from *weich*=soft (*Skeat*); Ital. *flanco*; Sp. & Port. *flanco*; Dut., Sw., & Dan. *flank*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side between the hips and the thigh.

"Pierced in the *flank*, lamented youth, he lies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 379.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

II. Technically:

1. **Architecture**:

(1) The haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

(2) The return side of any body, as of a house, a wall, an ashlar in position, &c.

2. **Fort.**: That portion of a bastion which reaches from the face to the curtain. The flank of one bastion commands the ditch before the curtain and the face of the opposite bastion. [*BASTION*.]

3. **Gearing**: The acting surface of a cog, within the pitch-line. The outer portion is the face.

4. **Leather-trade**: The thin portion of a skin of leather; that which previously covered the flank of the animal.

5. **Mil.**: The side of an army, a division of an army, or any body of soldiers.

flank-company, s.

Mil.: The company posted on the extreme right or left of a battalion.

flank-defense, s.

Mil.: A line of fire parallel or nearly so to the point of another work or position.

flānk, ***flanck**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *flanquer*; Sp. *flanquear*.] [FLANK, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form a side, edge, or border to; to border; to stand, lie, or be at the flank or side of.

"And yet in town and country prospects please
Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees."
Pitt: Epistle to J. Pitt, Esq.

2. To secure or protect on the side or flank.

"By the rich scent we found our perfumed prey,
Which, *flanked* with rocks, did close in covert lie."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xvi.

3. To be posted so as to command or secure the flank or side of any pass or position; to pass round or turn the flank of.

"Armed on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 21, 22.

*4. To meet or receive on the flank or side; to oppose the side to.

"For this assault should either quarter feel,
Again to *flank* the tempest she might reel."
Falconer: Shipwreck.

B. Intransitive:

1. To border, to touch; to lie on the flank or side.

2. To be posted on the flank or side.

***flānk'-ard**, ***flanc-ard**, s. [O. Fr.]

1. **Sport.**: One of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

2. **Old war**: A covering for the flanks of horses.

***flanke**, ***flaunke**, s. [Dan. *flunke*.] A spark.

flānk'-ēr, ***flanck-er**, s. [Eng. *flank*; -er.]

1. One who or that which flanks, or is posted, stationed, or placed on the flanks; skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching; a fortification projecting so as to command the flank of an assailing body.

*2. A pavement at the side of the road.

***flānk'-ēr** (1), v. t. & i. [FLANKER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To attach on the flanks or sides.

2. To defend by flankers or projecting lateral fortifications.

B. Intrans.: To come on the flank or side.

***flānk'-er** (2), ***flanck-er**, v. i. [FLANKER, s.] To flame, to burn.

flānks, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

flān'-nel, ***flan-nell**, ***flan-nen**, s. & a. [Welsh *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*=wool.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Fabric**: A soft, open woolen stuff, of which there are many kinds, twilled or plain and undressed, milled, gauze, colored, and checked. Also made for specific purposes, as house, horse, and printers' blankets.

*2. A compound of hot gin and beer, flavored with nutmeg, sugar, &c.

*3. The quantity of the material described under A. 1. 1, necessary to cover the inside of a coffin, in allusion to the endeavor of Charles II. to promote the woolen trade by ordering that all coffins should be lined with flannel. (Cf. *Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 246-49.)

"Of all his gains by verse he could not save
Enough to purchase flannel and a grave."
Oldham: A Satire.

II. Bot.: The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus*, from their woolly texture. (*Britten & Holland*.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made of the material described in A. 1; as, a flannel shirt.

*2. Soft, warm.

"Bid me repair to a more flannel climate."
Walpole: Letters, iii. 9.

¶ (1) **Natural flannel**: A sheet or layer of much interwoven or entangled material, closely resembling coarsely woven cloth; found in summer upon the margins of pools which have dried. It consists of the interwoven filaments of *Confervas*, with adherent or entangled *Diatoms*, *Infusoria*, &c., and crystals of carbonate of lime. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

¶ (2) **Our Lord's Flannel**, *Our Savior's Flannel*:
Bot.: *Echium vulgare*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flān'-neled, a. [Eng. *flannel*; -ed.] Covered with or wrapped up in flannel.

flān'-nen, s. & a. [FLANNEL.] Scotch.

A. As subst.: Flannel.

B. As adj.: Made of flannel.

flān'-ning, s. [Eng. *flan* (1), v.; -ing.]

Build.: The internal flare of a window jamb, or of a fireplace; an embrasure; coving.

flanque, s. [FLANCH.]

***flan-queur**, s. [FLANKER, s.]

flāp, ***flappe**, s. [Dut. *flap*.] [FLAP, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, or attached by one side only.

"Have hold of the flap of Mr. O'Connor's coat."
Erskine: Speech; Trial of the Earl of Thanet.

3. A hinged leaf of a table or shutter.

4. A fly-flap (q. v.).

"*Flappe*, instrument to smyte wythe flyys. *Flabellum muscarium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. A slight stroke.

"A flap with a fox-tail."—*Florio*, p. 137.

II. Technically:

1. **Veter.**: A disease in horses.

"When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blister is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure."
—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

2. **Bot. (pl.)**: (1) Large broad mushrooms, probably *Agaricus arvensis*. (2) *Peziza cochleata*. (*Britten & Holland*.) [FLAB.]

flap-dock, **flapper-dock**, **flappy-dock**, s.

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove.

flap-door, s. A man-hole door.

flap-tile, s. A tile with a bent-up portion to turn a corner or catch a drip.

flap-valve, s. A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; clack-valve. The common pump-valve consists of a disc of leather, opening upward when the pump-rod descends, and has a leaden or brass weight attached to it.

flāp, ***flap-pen**, ***flap-pyn**, v. t. & i. [A variant of *flack* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *flappen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beat or strike as with a flap or similar thing.

"There sat a vulture *flapping* a wolf."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvi.

2. To drive away as flies with a flap.

"He was contented to have them [*flies*] *flapt* away."
Wilson: Arts of Rhetorique, p. 201.

3. To move rapidly backward and forward, as something flap-like.

"And, terrified, did flutter on the ground,
And *flap* their useless wings."
Byron: Darkness.

*4. To let fall the flap of, as of a hat.

*5. To oppose, to defy.

"With what a lye you'd *flap* me in the mouth!"
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 5.

B. Intransitive:

1. To strike as with a flap.

"Yet, let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings."
Alex. Pope.

2. To move the wings rapidly backward and forward.

"'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young."
L'Estrange.

3. To move loosely backward or forward in the air.

"The *flapping* sail hauled down to halt for logs like these."
Byron: Child Harold, ii.

4. To fall like a flap.

"An old black hat that *flapped*."—*State Trials* (1679); *T. Whitebread and others*.

flāp'-drāg-ōn, s. [Eng. *flap*, and *dragon*.] [SNAPDRAGON.]

1. A game in which the players catch raisins, out of burning brandy, and having extinguished them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. A small inflammable or burning substance set afloat in a glass of liquor. To swallow this unhurt while flaming was a proof of dexterity in a toper, and even candle-ends were sometimes used for the purpose.

***flāp'-drāg-ōn**, v. t. [FLAPDRAGON.] To swallow at a gulp; to devour; to engulf.

flāp'-eared, a. [Eng. *flap*, and *eared*.] Having broad, loose and pendulous ears.

flāp'-jack, s. [Eng. *flap*, and *jack*.] A kind of broad, flat pancake; an apple-puff; a fried cake.

***flāp'-mouthed**, a. [Eng. *flap*, and *mouth*; -ed.] Having broad, loosely hanging lips.

flāp'-pēr, s. [Eng. *flap*; -er.]

1. One who flaps.

*2. One who, or that which serves to remind any one of a thing; in allusion to the flappers in Swift's *Gulliver's Visit to Laputa*, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the face with bladders in order to wake them from their reveries.

3. A young wild duck before it is able to fly.

flapper-dock, s.

Bot.: [FLAP-DOCK.]

flapper-skate, s.

Ichthy.: A kind of North Atlantic skate, *Raja intermedia*. (*Yarrell*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.

-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shün**; **-tjon**, **-çion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-ciours**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

*flăp'-pēt, *flap-pit, s. [Eng. *flap*; dimin. suff. -et.]

1. A little flap or ledge.
2. Finery, such as bows of ribbons.

*flăp'-pish, a. [Eng. *flap*; -ish.] Untidy, having things hanging loose and flapping about.

*flăp'-pŷ, a. [Eng. *flap*; -y.] Flapping about; hanging loosely.

flappy-dock, s.

Bot.: [FLAP-DOCK.]

fläre, *fläir, v. i. & t. [Cf. Norweg. *flara* = to blaze, flame, the oldest form being seen in Swed. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously; to blaze. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To blaze, to flame up.

"Like flaring tapers bright'ning as they waste."
Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

(2) Hot, fiery.

"His flaring beams flings far and wide."
Lloyd: *To the Moon*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To glitter, to flutter with a dazzling or gaudy show.

"Overlaid with wanton tresses, and in a flaring tire."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* (2) To be exposed to too great heat or light.

"I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all day."
Prior. (*Johnson.*)

(3) To open or spread outward.

II. Naut.: To overhang or incline from a perpendicular line outward, as the lines of a ship.

*B. Intrans.: To cause to burn or flame; to display glaringly; to show off ostentatiously.

¶ To flare up: To fly into a passion; to become suddenly excited or enraged.

fläre (1), s. [FLAKE (1), s.] A flake or leaf of lard.

fläre, *fläir (2), s. [FLARE, v.] A large and bright, but unsteady and flickering light; a glare.

¶ A flare-up:

1. An excited or angry argument or dispute.

2. A spree, possibly drunken.

¶ For the difference between *flare* and *flame*, see FLAME.

flär'-läng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLARE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Flaming, dazzling, gaudily bright.

2. Naut.: Overhanging, as of the bows of a ship, the top side forward; increasing in diameter upward, as of an upwardly expanding pan; funnel-shaped, conical, trumpet-mouthed.

C. As subst.: The act or state of burning with a bright but unsteady light.

fär'-läng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *flaring*; -ly.] In a flaring, dazzling, or gaudy manner; gaudily.

flăsh (1), *flasche, *flasshe, *flosche, s. [O. Fr. *flasque*, *flache*; Dut. *vlacke*.] A pool of water.

flăsh (2), s. & a. [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously, to blaze; Icel. *flasa* = to rush; *flas* = a headlong rush.]

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A sudden, quick, and transitory blaze or gleam of bright light, appearing and disappearing almost instantaneously.

"Then sudden through the darkened air
A flash of lightning came."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 26.

II. Figuratively:

1. A sudden outburst, as of wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst or show.

"Flashes of wrath and tears of shame."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. (Inter.)

*2. The time during which a flash is visible; hence, a very brief space; an instant; a short transient state.

"I learnt more from her in a flash,
Than if my brainpan were an empty hull,
And every Muse tumbled a science in."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii. 375.

3. A rash or sudden dash.

"Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting and flashes."
—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

4. A body of water driven along with violence.

5. A sluice or lock just above a shoal, to raise the water while boats are passing.

*6. Cant language.

"Because, as his comrades explained in flash,
He had overdrawn his badger."
Hood: *Miss Kilmansegg*.

7. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c., used for coloring brandy, rum, &c., and giving them a fictitious strength.

B. As adjective:

1. Gaudy; vulgarly showy; as, a *flash* dress, a *flash* style.

2. Counterfeit, forged; as, *flash* notes.

*3. Showy, but without substance; unreal.

4. Slang, cant; as the language spoken by gypsies.

¶ A flash in the pan: A flash produced by the hammer of a gun upon a flint which, while it ignites the priming, fails to explode the powder in the charge chamber; hence, an abortive attempt, a complete failure.

¶ For the difference between *flash* and *flame*, see FLAME.

flash-house, s. A house frequented by thieves and other dishonest and low persons, and in which stolen goods were received.

flash-light, s.

1. The same as Flashing-light (q. v.).

2. A light that can be made to flash into momentary brilliancy, used in instantaneous photography after dark. It is usually produced by compounds containing magnesium.

flash-pipe, s. A mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length.

flash spectrum, s. The spectrum of the layer of gases lying immediately above the dazzling photosphere of the sun. The flash spectrum can be observed only at the moments of disappearance or reappearance of the photosphere, at the beginning or the end of the total phase respectively of the sun's eclipse, when bright lines flash out in hundreds and there seems literally to be a shower of bright lines all along the spectrum. Under the average conditions of an eclipse perhaps not more than two seconds are available, just as totality comes on, in which the flash spectrum may be photographed in its full splendor, and if the observer is discerning enough to know exactly when the sun is going to burst out again at the end of totality he will have another two seconds in which to expose a second plate.

"I would call attention to the beautiful sequence of hydrogen lines in the flash spectrum. . . . Another point which is well shown is that, if we except the ordinary chromosphere lines (those of calcium, hydrogen and helium), all the fainter lines due to the flash spectrum proper are of the same length and form, a well-defined length, of even width, running from end to end of the spectrum. This shows that the low-lying gases at the base of the chromosphere form a well-defined layer pretty definitely bounded, and not failing by insensible gradations into the higher portions of the chromosphere. An estimate based on the width of this band of bright lines gives for the depth of the layer about one and a half seconds of arc—or say 700 miles—the total depth of the chromosphere itself being some eight seconds of arc, or 3,600 miles."—J. Evershed, *Fellow Royal Astronomical Society: Observations on Total Eclipse of January 21, 1898.*

flash-wheel, s. A water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way, by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

flăsh, v. i. & t. [FLASH, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out suddenly into light.

2. To burst suddenly forth like applause; to break out.

"Yet often would flash forth the fire,
That could, in youth, a monarch's ire
And minion's pride withstand."
Scott: *Marmion*, v. 14.

*3. To break or burst out into any kind of violence.

*4. To break or burst out into wit, merriment, or brightness of thought or language.

5. To come, appear, or occur suddenly and instantaneously.

*6. To throw off water in flashing, glittering spray or sheets.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To emit or send forth in flashes; to dart out like fire.

2. To transmit by means of flashes of light from a mirror; as, to flash a message.

3. To convey or transmit instantaneously, as by a flash of light; to cause to pass suddenly and startlingly; as, to flash a message along a telegraph wire; to flash conviction on a person's mind.

*4. To strike or throw up in glittering spray or sheets. (*Spenser.*)

II. Hydraul. Engin.: To pass boats over a shoal by the operation of Flashing (q. v.): [FLUSH, v.]

flăsh'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *flash*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who, or that which flashes.

2. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

II. Steam-engin.: A form of steam-boiler in which small quantities of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam, sufficient being injected at each time for one stroke.

flăsh'-ēr (2), s. [Corrupt. of *flesher* (q. v.).] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike; also called FLUSHER (q. v.).

flăsh'-i-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *flashy*; -ly.] In a flashy manner; with empty show; gaudily; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

flăsh'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *flashy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flashy; gaudiness; ostentation; empty show.

flăsh'-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLASH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of emitting or appearing as a flash of light; a flash.

"As through some dull volcano's veil of smoke
Ominous flashings now and then will start."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

II. Technically:

1. Glass-making:

(1) A re-heating at a furnace aperture in connection with a rotary movement, causing the opening in the flatted sphere of glass to enlarge and eventually to disappear entirely as the table of glass assumes a flat shape. The flashing heat is also applied to smooth the sheared edges of a goblet or other article, or to reheat an article during manufacture to restore its plastic condition.

(2) A mode of covering transparent white glass with a film of colored glass in order to give the appearance of color to the whole ware. In some cases the ruby coating is ground away in an ornamental pattern, so that the glass is parti-colored. The colored glass is prepared with a composition called Schmelze (q. v.).

2. Hydr. Eng.: Concentrating a fall of water at one point, so as to increase the depth to allow the passage of a boat from one level to another. The river having a dam across it and a sluice at one point, the sluice-gate is opened, and during the temporary increase of depth in the sluice-way the boat is drawn through. It is a very ancient device, and is still used in many countries with boats of moderate size.

2. Plumbing:

(1) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting ridge.

(2) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter. Step-flashings are those situated at the junction of the sloping side of a roof and a wall. They are turned in at each course of bricks, and stepped down as the roof descends.

flashing-furnace, s. One at which a globe of crown-glass is reheated, to allow it to spring open flatly as it is whirled. [FLASHING. C. II. 1.]

flashing-light, s. One character of light as exhibited from lighthouses. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with eight sides, having reflectors arranged with their faces in one vertical plane and their axes on a line inclined to the perpendicular. The rate of revolution is such as to show a flash of light every five seconds, alternating with periods of dimness.

flăsh'-măn, s. [Eng. *flash*, and *man*.] A rogue.

flăsh'-ŷ, flash-ie, a. [Eng. *flash*; -y.]

*1. Lit.: Consisting of, or of the nature of flashes.

"Sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of flashie lightnings."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 239.

II. Figuratively:

1. Empty, showy; dazzling for a moment, but having no true solidity or bottom.

"A flashy panegyric upon the firmness and intrepidity of the very man."—Fox: *Speech*, June 8, 1784.

2. Showy, gaudy, gay, tawdry; as, a *flashy* dress.

*3. Dull, insipid, vapid, tasteless.

"Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Studies*.

*4. Without solidity or firmness; fickle.

"A temper always flashy, and often false and insincere."—Burke: *Speech at Bristol*.

flask, s. [A. S. *flasc*, a word of uncertain origin; Icel. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; Sw. *flaska*; O. H. Ger. *flasca*; Ger. *flasche*, from Low Lat. *flasca* = a flask, prob. from Lat. *vasculum*, dimin. of *vas* = a vessel. By others it is referred to Welsh *flasg*; Gael. *flasg* = a vessel of wicker-work; a basket.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small bottle.

"Like a drop of oil left in a flask of wine."

Southerne: *Maid's Last Prayer*, ii. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. A leather or metallic case for holding gun-powder or shot; a powder-horn.

"Powder in a skill-less soldier's flask
Is set on fire."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

3. An iron bottle or vessel for holding quicksilver; a flask of quicksilver is about 75 lbs.

4. A pocket dram-bottle, either of glass or metal; a pocket-flask.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation or for digesting in a sand-bath.

2. *Founding*: A frame or box which holds a portion of the mold for casting. If the mold be contained in two pieces, they constitute a two-part flask. The upper part contains the cope, the lower part the drag.

flask-clamp, *s.* A binding device for securely holding together the parts of a flask.

flask'-ët, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *flask* (q. v.). Cf. Wel. *flasged*=a wicker-work basket.]

1. A vessel in which food is served.

2. A long shallow basket with two handles.

"The fauns through every furrow shoot
To load their *flaskets* with the fruit."

Parnell: *Bacchus*, 29, 30.

flät, ***flatt**, ***flatte**, *a., adv., & s.* [Icel. *flatr*: cogn. with Sw. *flat*; Dan. *flad*; O. H. Ger. *flaz*. Cf. Dut. *vlak*; Ger. *flech*; Gr. *plax*=a flat surface. The connection with Gr. *platys*=broad, has not been made out. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Horizontally level without inclination; having an even and level surface without elevations or depressions.

"The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell upon them would take effect."—Addison: *On Italy*.

2. Having few or no elevations or depressions; plain.

"Inhabiting upon a *flatte* shore."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 71.

3. Level with the ground; laid low, cast down or razed to the ground.

"What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*."

Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 363.

4. Prostrate, lying the whole length on the ground.

"They fell down *flatte* on their faces before the throne."—Bale: *Image*, pt. i.

*5. Depressed, cast down, dejected.

6. Dull, uninteresting; without animation, spirit, or force.

"Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Seditions and Troubles*.

7. Stale, insipid, dull.

"How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

8. Tasteless, dead, vapid.

"Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touched my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 987.

9. Dead, dull; as, This beer is *flat*.

10. Downright, peremptory, absolute, positive; not relieved or softened.

"I will, that's *flat*."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

11. Absolute, downright, rank.

"That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

12. Not shrill or acute; without sharpness or acuteness.

"The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

13. Dull, without animation or briskness, depressed.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: Wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

2. *Arch.*: Applied to arches which have only a small rise from the springing to the crown.

"This Saxon style begins to be defined by *flat* and round arches."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

3. *Gram.*: Applied to those letters in which the enunciation of voice (as opposed to breath) is heard. It is opposed to *sharp*; such letters are *b, d, g, v, &c.*

4. *Music*:

(1) Below the true pitch: thus singing or playing on an instrument is said to be *flat* when the sounds produced fail to reach the true pitch.

(2) Applied to intervals, minor: as, a *flat* third, a *flat* fifth, &c. [MINOR.]

*B. As adverb:

1. Flatly; on the ground.

2. Flatly, directly, positively.

"Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty."—George Herbert.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A surface unbroken by depressions or elevations; a level plain or low tract of land.

"Following them through bogs and dangerous *flats*."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

2. A plat or plot of ground laid down level.

"He has cut the side of a rock into a *flat* for a garden."—Addison.

3. Level ground lying low or exposed to inundations.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

4. A shallow; a level piece of ground or strand lying at a small depth below the surface of the water; a shoal.

"I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

5. Anything broad and flat in form; as—

(1) A river-boat or barge for carrying produce, coal, merchandise, &c., in shallow waters.

(2) The broad side of a blade.

"The officer stormed, and drawing his sword out of the scabbard, struck O'Brien with the *flat* of the blade."—Marryatt: *Peter Simple*, ch. xix.

(3) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat. (*U. S. Collog.*)

(4) A platform truck. (*U. S. Collog.*)

(5) The palm of the hand.

(6) The story or floor in a house, especially when occupied by a single family.

(7) A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a gull; one who is easily duped. (*Eng. Collog.*)

"No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that."—Thackeray: *Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

* (8) Depression or dullness of language or thought; a lack of spirits or liveliness.

"Milton's *Paradise Lost* is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* among his elevations?"—Dryden.

(9) (*Pl.*): False dice. (*Slang.*)

(10) (*Pl.*): Base money, from its being cut out of flattened plates, composed of a mixture of silver and blanch copper. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: That part of the covering or roof of a house which is laid horizontal and covered with lead, or other material.

2. *Button-making*: A piece of bone for a button-blank.

3. *Carding*: A strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine. The clothing is known as the *flat* top-cards, in contradistinction to the cards which clothe the drum, lick-in, card-rollers, teaser, and doffer, whose surfaces are curved.

4. *Gilding*: A surface of size over gilding.

5. *Music*: The sign \flat which directs the lowering of the tone to which it is prefixed by one semitone. Its shape is derived from the ancient *b*. A double-flat, $\flat\flat$, lowers the note to which it is prefixed two semitones.

6. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) A flat part in a curve; a timber which has no curve, as the floor timbers of the *deadflat* amidships.

(2) One of a number of ship's frames of equal size, and forming a straight middle body.

7. *Mining*: A layer of ore in a nearly horizontal bed.

8. *Theat.*: One of the halves of a scene or part of a scene, formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage, and meeting in the middle.

¶ *To fall flat*: To produce no effect; to fail in the intended effect.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *flat* and *level*: "*Flat* is said of a thing with regard to itself; it is opposed to the round or protuberant: *level* as it respects another; it is opposed to the uneven: a country is *flat* which has no elevation; a wall is *level* with the roof of a house when it rises to the height of the roof." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *flat* and *insipid*, see INSIPID.

flat-aft, *a.*

Naut.: A term used to denote the position of sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

flat-arch, *s.*

Arch.: [FLAT, *a.*, II. 2.]

flat-band, *s.*

Arch.: A plain, square impost.

flat-bean, *s.*

Bot.: A name for some species of *Lupinus*, because the seeds are flat and round. Also called Fig-bean. (*Coles; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Platyrhynchus*, a genus of *Muscicapidae* (Flycatchers).

flat-boat, *s.* A flat-bottomed barge; a flat. [FLAT. C. I. 5 (1).]

flat-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A class of bones called also *Tabular bones*. Included under it are the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull. (*Quain.*)

flat-bottomed, *a.* Having a flat, plain bottom, without a keel.

flat-cap, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A cap with a low flat crown, made of various materials.

2. A term applied to a citizen of London in ridicule, from the fact that the use of such caps was retained by them after it had ceased among other classes.

II. *Paper*: A size of writing-paper, usually 14x17 inches.

flat-chisel, *s.* A sculptor's chisel for smoothing surfaces.

flat-file, *s.* A file wider than its thickness, and of rectangular section. When bellied, it is known as a taper file; when the size is maintained from end to end, it is known as a parallel file

flat-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family *Pleuronectidae*, containing the Sole, the Plaice, the Turbot, the Halibut, the Brill, &c. They are compressed or flattened laterally, not vertically as is often erroneously supposed. One side is generally dark colored, the other white and silvery. For the sake of concealment they rest upon the light side, leaving only the dark one more or less imperfectly visible. [PLEURONECTIDÆ.]

flat-footed, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Having flat feet, that is, feet with very little or no hollow in the sole, and a low instep.

2. *Fig.* Firm-footed, resolute, honest.

flat-hammer, *s.* The hammer first used by the gold-beater in swaging out a pile of quarters, or pieces of gold ribbon, one by one and a half inches square. These are placed twenty-four in a pile and beaten till they are two inches square. They are then packaged with interleaves of vellum, and beaten by other hammers, known as the commencing, spreading, and finishing hammers.

flat-head, **flat-headed**, *a.*

1. *Anthrop.*: Having a flat head; specif.: in ethnology applied to the Flat-heads, a tribe of the Chinook Indians, who were said to use artificial means to make their heads flat.

2. *Ichthy.*: The name given in Queensland to the anomalous fish genus *Ceratodus* (q. v.).

Flat-head nail: A forged nail with a round, flat head and a light, rounded, pointed body.

flat-iron, *s.* An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes. A sad-iron or smoothing-iron.

Flat-iron heater: A stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons. A laundry-stove.

flat-lead, *s.* Sheet-lead.

flat-mouthed, *a.* Having a broad mouth.

flat-nail, *s.* A small, sharp-pointed wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack.

flat-nosed, **flat-nose**, *a.* Having a flat or low nose.

Flat-nosed monkeys: [PLATYRRHINI.]

Flat-nose shell: A cylindrical tool with valves at bottom for boring through soft clay. (*American.*)

flat-orchil, *s.*

Bot.: *Rocella fuciformis*, a kind of lichen. It is used as a dye.

flat-paper, *s.* Paper which has not been folded.

flat-pea, *s.*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus *Platylobium*. They are handsome free-flowering plants.

flat-press, *s.* A press used in the india-rubber business for flattening together a number of piles of folded cloth while they are vulcanized and blended by a steam heat of say 280° F.

flat-race, *s.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a steeple-chase or hurdle-race.

flat-rail, *s.* A railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar, spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. [STRAP-RAIL.]

flat-rods, *s. pl.*

Mining: A series of rods communicating motion from the engine to pumps at a distant shaft

bóll, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan -tion, -sion = shün;

-tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

flat-roofed, *a.* Having a flat roof.

flat-rope, *s.* A rope made by plaiting yarns together instead of twisting. Some flat-ropes, for mining-shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band.

Flat-rope pulley: A pulley having a true cylindrical surface and two rising flanges, to keep the band from running off.

flat-tool, *s.* A turning-chisel which cuts on both sides and on the end, which is square. It is used as a bottoming-tool for boxes.

flat-vervain, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica chamaedrys*. It trails on the ground, but is not a genuine vervain. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name of Platyelmia (q. v.), made by Dallas a class of Vermes.

***flăt, *flatt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flat*.] A blow, a stroke.

"He gaff Richard a sory flatt."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 5, 265.

flăt, v. t. & i. [FLAT, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make flat, or even; to level; to flatten.

"Till the fields around

Lie sunk and flattened in the sordid wave."

Thomson: Autumn, 335.

(2) To throw down to the ground; to raze, to destroy utterly.

"She flattened their strongest forts."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 4.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To make dull; to depress; to deprive of spirit or force.

"May flat and dead the taste of conversation."—*Moun- tagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xii., § 3.

(2) To make dead, vapid, or tasteless.

"Otherwise fresh in their color, but their juice somewhat flattened."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

II. Technically:

1. Glass-making: To open out a split cylinder of glass, so as to make it flat.

2. Metall.: To roll metal into plates or sheets.

"When a bar of pure silver or ingot of gold

Is sent to be flattened or wrought into length,"

Cowper: The Flattering Mill.

***3. Music:** To lower or depress the voice, or a sound, below the true pitch; to make a sound less sharp.

***B. Intransitive:**

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To become flat; to sink to a level or even surface.

"I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first."—*Temple*.

2. Fig.: To become dull, dead, or vapid; to lose spirit or force.

II. Music: To depress the voice; to fall below the true pitch; to become flat.

¶ *To flat in the sail:*

Naut.: To draw in the aftmost clew of a sail toward the middle of the ship.

flă-tă, *s.* [Lat. *flata*, fem. sing. of *flatus*, pa. par. of *flō*=to blow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Flatidæ (q. v.). It is the same as the Pœcilopectera of Latreille.

flă-tî-dă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flat(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, akin to Cicadidæ, but having their wings covered with a white farinaceous powder, and so much resembling those of some moths, that Swainson and Shuckard called them Moth Cicadas. They are nearly confined to the tropics of the Old and New Worlds. They furnish a secretion which is called Chinese wax.

***flă-tîve**, *a.* [Lat. *flatus*, pa. par. of *flō*=to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

"Eat not too many of these apples, they be very flat-tive."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 17.

***flăt-lîng, *flat-lyng**, *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-ling*.]

1. With the flat or broad side.

"Tho with her sword on him she flatling strooke."

Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 18.

2. Prostrate, flat.

"He leyde hym flatlyng on the grounde."—*MS. in Halli- well*, p. 360.

***flăt-lông**, *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-long*.] Flat-wise; with the flat or broad side; not edgewise.

flăt-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; *-ly*.]

I. Lit.: In a flat, level, or even manner; without depressions or elevations.

II. Figuratively:

1. Without spirit or force; dully, frigidly, vapidly.

2. Positively, downright, plainly, peremptorily.

"He tells me flatly there is no mercy for me in heaven."

—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

flăt-nëss, *flat-ness, *s.* [Eng. *flat*; *-ness*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being flat, level, or even.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

"It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the flatness of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture."—*Addison: On Medals*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Dullness, insipidity, frigidity; lack of spirit or animation.

"He has here sunk into the flatness of prose."—*Addison: Notes on Ovid; Metamorphoses* iii.

2. Deadness, dullness, vapidness.

"Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. Dejection of mind; loss of spirit or courage.

"How fast does obscurity, flatness, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations?"—*Collier. (Johnson.)*

***4. Downrightness; extremeness, completeness.**

"The flatness of my misery."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

5. The gravity or dullness of sound; the opposite to shrillness or acuteness.

"Flatness of sound is joined with a harshness."—*Bacon*.

***flat-our**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flateor*, *flateur*.] A flatterer.

***flat-rour**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flater*=flatter; *-our*=*-er*.] A flatterer.

flăt-tên, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *flat*, *a.*; suff. *-en* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make flat, level, or even; to level.

(2) To beat or throw down to the ground; to raze; to lay flat.

***2. Figuratively:**

(1) To make dull, vapid, or insipid; to deprive of force or animation.

(2) To depress or deject the spirits; to dispirit.

II. Music: To depress or lower in pitch; to render less sharp or acute.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To grow or become flat, level, or even.

***2. Figuratively:**

(1) To become dull, insipid, or vapid; to lose animation, force, or interest; to pall.

"Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigor, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatten in the very tasting."—*L'Estrange*.

(2) To become dejected or depressed in spirit.

***II. Music:** To depress the voice; to drop below the true pitch; to render a sound less sharp.

¶ *To flatten a sail:*

Naut.: To extend it fore and aft, so that the effect is lateral only.

***flăt-tên**, *a.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-en* (q. v.).] Flat; stupid, silly.

flăt-tên-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLATTEN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making flat; the state of becoming flat.

flattening-furnace, *s.* A furnace into which cylinder glass, split longitudinally, is placed to flatten out by heat; spreading-oven. [FLATTING-FURNACE.]

flăt-têr (1), *s.* [Eng. *flat*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that by which anything is flattened.

II. Technically:

1. Smith.: A hammer with a very broad face, used by smiths in flat-facing work.

2. Wire-draw.: A draw-plate with a flat orifice, to draw flat strips, such as watch-springs, skirt-wire, &c.

flăt-têr (2), *s.* [Corrupt. of *floater* (?) from the floating leaf.] A word used only in the subjoined compound.

flatter-dock, *s.* [Dock, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

flăt-têr, *flat-ere, *flat-er-en, *fla-ter-yn, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *flater* (Fr. *flatter*), in which the *t* stands for an old *k*, as seen in O. Sw. *fleckra*=to flatter; Sw. dial. *fleka*=to caress (*Skeat*), or from Icel. *fladhra*=to stroke, to rub smooth, from *flatr*=flat.]

1. To soothe with praise; to coax; to please or gratify the self-love of by praise, obsequiousness, or blandishment; to wheedle.

"He would not flatter Neptune for his trident."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. To encourage in an opinion which gives pleasure or gratification to one's self-love.

"Sir James Montgomery had flattered himself that he should be the chief minister."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To praise falsely; to encourage.

"Give consent to flatter sin."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 5.

4. To please, to soothe, to gratify.

"A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills their ears, and flatters them."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

5. To raise false hopes; to encourage in false or unfounded expectations.

6. To represent too favorably; as, The portrait flatters him.

B. Intrans.: To make use of flattery.

"I flatter not, but say thou art a caiff."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

¶ **(1) To flatter with:** To flatter.

(2) To flatter-blind: To blind or deceive with flattery. (*Coleridge*.)

***flăt-têr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *flatter*; *-able*.] Open to flattery.

flăt-têr-êr, *flat-er-ar, *flat-er-er, *flat-er-ere, *s.* [Eng. *flatter*; *-er*.] One who flatters; one who coaxes, or wheedles with flattering; one who endeavors to gratify the self-love of another by praise, obsequiousness, or respectful behavior.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flatterer*, *sycophant*, and *parasite*: "The flatterer is one who flatters by words; the sycophant and parasite is therefore always a flatterer, and something more, for the sycophant adopts every mean artifice by which he can ingratiate himself, and the parasite submits to every degradation and servile compli-ance by which he can obtain his base purpose." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***flăt-têr-ëss**, *s.* [Eng. *flatter*; *-ess*.] A woman who flatters.

flăt-têr-îng, *flat-er-yng, *flat-er-ung, *flat-er-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLATTER, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Using flattery; soothing or gratifying self-love by praise or obsequiousness.

2. Raising false hopes; encouraging in unfounded expectations.

3. Not representing faithfully; partial; as, a flattering portrait.

C. As subst.: The act or practice of using flattery; the manners or conduct of a flatterer; flattery.

"With fained flattering and japes."

Chaucer: C. T., 707. (Prol.)

flăt-têr-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *flattering*; *-ly*.]

1. In a flattering manner; so as to flatter.

2. With partiality; in a manner to favor.

flăt-têr-ý, *flat-er-ie, *flat-er-y, *flat-er-ye, *flat-rye, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaterie*; Fr. *flaterie*.] The act or practice of flattering; false or venal praise; adulation, obsequiousness.

flăt-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of making flat or flattening.

II. Technically:

1. Gilding: A covering of size over gilding.

2. Glass-making: The operation of opening out a split cylinder of glass so as to make it flat. This is performed in a Flattening-furnace (q. v.), and is assisted by a tool having an iron handle and a wooden cross-piece at the end.

3. Metall.: The act or process of rolling out metal into plates or sheets.

4. Painting: A style of inside house-painting in which the colors, prepared with oil of turpentine only, are dead, without luster.

flattening-furnace, *s.*

Glass-making: A furnace in which a split cylinder of glass is opened out. [FLATTING, *s.*, II. 2.]

flattening-hearth, *s.*

Glass-making: The plate on which glass is flatted. It is of devitrified glass, fire-proof clay, sandstone, or other material which will resist heat and maintain the essential perfectly smooth surface.

flattening-mill, *s.*

1. A rolling-mill producing sheet-metal.

2. In the Mint, the rolling-mill for producing the ribbon from which the planchets are punched.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. A mill having a pair of hard, polished steel rolls, through which grains of metals are passed to be flattened for ornamental purposes. The produce is known as metallic dust.

flattening-plate, s. [FLATTENING-HEARTH.]

flattening-stone, s. [FLATTENING-HEARTH.]

flăt'-tîsh, a. [Eng. flat; -ish.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

flăt'-u-lence, **flăt'-u-len-çy**, s. [Fr. flatulence, from Low Lat. flatulentia, from flatulentus=full of wind, windy, from Lat. flatus=a blowing, from flo=to blow.]

1. The quality or state of being flatulent, or full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

*2. Emptiness, vanity.

flăt'-u-lent, a. [Fr., from Low Lat. flatulentus.] [FLATULENCE.]

*1. Of the nature of wind.

"The more weighty, gross, and flatulent part remaining behind."—P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 577.

2. Windy, full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

3. Full of air or wind.

"Flatulent tumors are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again."—Quincy.

4. Generating, or liable to generate gases in the alimentary canal; causing wind or flatulence.

"Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion."—Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ch. vi.

*5. Empty, vain, pretentious, turgid; without substance or reality.

"He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry."—Dryden: Juvenal. (Dedic.)

*6. Characteristic of empty or vain pretensions.

"To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity."—Glanvill: Seepsis Scientifica.

flăt'-u-lent-lý, adv. [Eng. flatulent; -ly.] In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

***flăt'-u-ös'-i-tý**, s. [French flatuosité, from Lat. flatus=a blowing; flo=to blow.] Windiness; fullness of air or wind; flatulence.

***flăt'-u-ous**, a. [Fr. flatueux; Ital. & Span. flatuoso, from Lat. flatus.]

1. Capable of being blown away; of the nature of wind.

2. Windy, full of wind, flatulent.

3. Generating wind in the stomach.

flăt'-u-ous-ness, s. [Eng. flatuous; -ness.] The quality or state of being flatuous; flatulence, wind.

"They cause fluctuations and flatuousness in the body."—Venner: Via Recta, p. 15.

flā'-tūs, s. [Lat.]

*1. A breath or puff of wind.

2. Wind in the stomach, or other cavities of the body, arising from indigestion; flatulence.

"He was sick of the flatus."—Reliquie Wottonianæ, p. 467.

flăt'-wîse, a. or adv. [Eng. flat; -wise.] With the flat downward; not edgewise.

"Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposit."—Woodward: On Fossils.

flâucht (ch guttural) (1), s. [FLAW.]

1. A flight or flock of birds.

2. A flutter.

3. A flash or gleam.

flâucht (ch guttural) (2), s. [FLAKE.]

1. A flake.

2. (Pl.) Instruments used in preparing wool.

flâucht (ch guttural), v. t. [FLAUCHT (2), s.]

1. To card wool into thin flakes.

2. To pare or strip off the skin.

flâucht-êr (ch guttural), s. [Eng. flaucht; v.; -er.]

1. A person employed in carding wool.

2. A man who cuts turfs, by means of a flaughter-spade.

flaughter-spade, **flaughter-spade**, s. A long two-handed spade for cutting turf.

flâugh-têr (gh guttural), v. i. [FLAUCHT (1), s.] To shine fitfully; to flicker.

flâunt, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful; Skeat says the word is probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. flanka=to be unsteady, to waver; Dan. flink=smart, brisk, active; Bavarian flandern=to flutter, flaunt; Dut. flikkeren, flonkeren=to sparkle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make an ostentatious or gaudy show in dress; to move or act ostentatiously.

"How she goes flaunting, too! She needs must have a feather in her head, and a cork in her heel."—Davenport: City Night-Cap, ii. 1.

2. To make a brilliant or gaudy show.

"Blossoms flaunting in the eye of day."

Longfellow: Flowers.

B. Trans.: To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively.

***flâunt**, s. [FLAUNT, v.]

1. The act of flaunting or acting ostentatiously.

2. Finery; flash or showy apparel.

3. Impudent parade; a brag; a boast; a vaunt.

***flâunt-a-flâunt**, adv. Displayed in an ostentatious manner.

flâunt-êr, s. [English flaunt; -er.] One who flaunts about, or makes an ostentatious display.

flâunt-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLAUNT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of making an ostentatious display.

flâunt-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. flaunting; -ly.] In a flaunting, impudent, offensive, or ostentatious manner.

***flâunt-ý**, a. [Eng. flaunt; -y.] Flaunting; ostentatious; flash.

flâut-îst, s. [Ital. flauto=a flute; Eng. suff. -ist.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

flā-vē-dō, s. [From Latin flavesco=to become yellow.]

Bot.: A disease in plants which alters their green into a yellow color. (Treas. of Bot.)

flā-vēr'-i-a, s. [From Lat. flavus=yellow, one of the species being used to dye that color. (Def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the composite sub-tribe Flaveriæ. Flaveria contrayerba grows in Peru, and is used in dyeing yellow.

flā-vēr'-i-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. flaveri(a), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ.

flā-vēs-çent, a. [Lat. flavesco, pr. par. of flavesco=to become yellow; incept. from flavus=yellow.]

Bot.: Yellowish, becoming yellow.

***flā-vic'-ō-mous**, a. [Lat. flavus=yellow; coma=hair.] Having yellow hair.

flāv'-în, **flāv'-ine**, s. [Lat. flav(us), and suff. -in, -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

1. Comm.: A yellow dye-stuff exported from America in the form of a dark-brown powder, said to be identical with Quercitrin (q. v.).

2. Chem.: C₁₃H₁₂N₂O. An organic base isomeric with diphenyl-carbimide. It is formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzophenones. It forms pale yellow needles, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Fused with caustic potash, it gives off phenylamine, NH₂C₆H₅. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

flā'-vôr, **flā'-voûr**, s. [Low Lat. flavor=(1) yellow coin, (2) yellow or bright hue, from Lat. flavus=yellow.]

I. Literally:

*1. A bright hue or color.

"Nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling outpoured, the flavor or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 544.

2. That quality in anything which affects the taste.

"It would have affected everything we ate or drank with an importunate repetition of the same flavor."—Paley: Natural Theology, ch. xxi.

*3. That quality in anything which pleases the smell; odor, fragrance.

"Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the flavor which the other blows."
Dryden: State of Innocence, iii. 3.

II. Fig.: An agreeable or gratifying quality or character; zest.

"And gives a pleasant flavor to discourse."

Pomfret: The Choice.

¶ For the difference between flavor and taste, see TASTE.

flā'-vôr, **flā'-voûr**, v. t. [FLAVOR, s.] To give a flavor to; to communicate some quality of taste or smell to.

flā'-vôred, **flā'-voûred**, a. [English flavor; -ed.] Having that quality which affects the sense of taste or smell; having a distinct flavor.

"Roots or wholesome pulse

Or herbs, or flavored fruits."

Dodsley: Agriculture, c. ii.

flā'-vôr-lëss, **flā'-voûr-lëss**, a. [English flavor; -less.] Destitute of or without a flavor.

flā'-vôr-ous, ***flā'-voûr-ous**, a. [English flavor; -ous.]

1. Pleasing to the taste or palate.

"The sumptuous viands and the flavorous wine."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 90.

2. Pleasing to the olfactories; fragrant, odorous.

***flā'-vous**, a. [Lat. flavus.] Yellow.

"The membrane itself is somewhat of a flavous color."—Smith: Portraiture of Old Age (1666).

flâw, ***flay**, s. [Sw. flaga=a flaw, a crack; A. S. floh; Goth. flaga=a fragment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A crack or breach in anything; a slight gap or fissure; an imperfection.

"We found it exceedingly difficult to keep the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw."—Boyle.

2. A defect or fault caused by violence or neglect.

"Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a flaw."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 106.

3. A defect, a fault, which weakens or invalidates that in which it occurs.

"The decree was just, and without flaw."

Couper: Hope, 318.

*4. A fault, or defect in conduct; a failure in obedience.

"From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law—
Life for obedience—death for every flaw."

Couper: Truth, 550.

*5. A fragment, a piece.

"This heart shall break into a hundred thousand flaws
Or ere I weep."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

*6. A flake, as of snow.

*7. A flash, a flame.

"Tille the flaws of fyre flawmes one their helmes."
Morte Arthure, 2,555.

*8. A sudden burst or gust of wind.

"And he watched how the veering flaw did blow."

Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

*9. A sudden outburst of noise; a tumult, an uproar.

"Deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty flaw;
When first it broke."

Dryden: Aurungzebe, v. 1.

*10. A storm of passion; commotion of mind; a quarrel.

"Oh! these flaws and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Weav.: A bore, tangle, or skip.

2. Metal.: In casting or forging; a fault, as where the parts of the metal are not fairly joined.

flaw-flower, s.

Bot.: Anemone pulsatilla.

flaw-piece, s.

Wood: A slab from the outside of the log.

flâw, v. t. [FLAW, s.]

1. To crack, to break; to damage by causing flaws.

"The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup."—Boyle.

2. To break, to violate.

"France hath flawed the league, and hath attached
Our merchants' goods."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

3. To find a flaw or defect in.

"My worship needed not to flaw his right."

Ford: Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

***flawe**, a. [Lat. flavus.] Yellow.

"With luelish browes, flawe of color pure."

Chaucer: Court of Love.

flâw-lëss, a. [Eng. flaw; -less.] Without a flaw; free from flaws, cracks, or defects; perfect.

"The diamond being fair and flawless."—Boyle: Works, v. 577.

flâwn, ***flaun**, ***flawne**, s. [Fr. flaon, flan; Sp. flaon; Fr. flan.] A sort of custard or pie. Kersey defines it as "a kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter."

***flâw-têr**, v. t. [FLAUCHT, v.] To strip off the skin; to pare.

flâw-ý, a. [Eng. flaw; -y.] Full of flaws, defects, or imperfections.

flâx, ***flax**, ***flex**, ***flexe**, s. [A. S. fleax; N. H. Ger. flachs; M. H. Ger. vlachs; O. H. Ger. flahs; Dut. vlas. Probably from the root flak=to weave; cf. Lat. plecto=Gr. plekō=to plait, twist, twine, or weave; plokē=a twining, a weaving.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"The flax was boiled."—Exodus ix. 31.

2. The fibrous portion of the flax plant prepared for spinning by breaking, scutching, &c.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün;

-tion, -sion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

II. Technically:

1. *Bot., Agric., Archæol., &c.*: The English name of the genus *Linum* (q. v.), and especially of the common flax (q. v.).

2. *Script.*: The rendering of the Hebrew word *pishtah*, which is correctly translated flax.

"With a line of flax in his hand."—*Ezekiel* xl. 13.

¶ (1) Common flax:

(a) *Ord. Lang., Bot., Manufac.*: *Linum usitatissimum*. It is an annual plant, with alternate, linear-lanceolate leaves, ovate, acuminate, ciliate, three-nerved sepals, many flowered broad cymes, with crenulate petals. Its fiber constitutes tow, which is made into yarn, and this again is woven into linen cloth. Dr. Oswald Heer of Zurich, the eminent fossil botanist, about 1783 published a paper *On the History of Flax, and its Culture in Pre-historic Times*. He shows that it has been found among the remains of the oldest pile dwellings in the Swiss Lakes, where neither hemp nor wool has been discovered. He thinks it probable that the lake-dwellers received it from the South of Europe. He alleges that it was cultivated in Egypt about 5,000 years ago. It seems to have been so also in Bible times in Palestine (*Joshua* ii. 6), though linen was exported from Egypt to the adjacent lands (*Ezek.* xxvii. 7). For the process of the manufacture, see *LINEN*. Its seeds are economically valuable. [*LINSEED*.]

(b) *Pharm.*: The meal of the seed is used for poultices; the infusion is demulcent and emollient. The oil, mixed with lime-water, is applied to burns.

(2) *Fairy flax*: [*FAIRY*.]

(3) *New Zealand flax*:

Bot.: *Phormium tenax*, a plant belonging to the Liliaceæ, and not to the Linaceæ. It has a very tenacious fiber.

(4) *Flax-bush*, *Flax-lily*, and *Flax-plant* are popular names for *Phormium tenax*, New Zealand flax. [*FLAX*, ¶ (3).]

(5) *Purging-flax*: Dwarf Flax, Mountain Flax (*Linum catharticum*). It is a small annual plant with white flowers, found on heaths and pastures, flowering from June to September. Its leaves are purgative. *Erythraea centaurium* is also known as the Mountain Flax. (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

(6) *Toad-flax*, *Yellow Toad-flax*:

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris*; (2) *Spergula arvensis*. [*TOAD*.]

(7) *Wild flax*:

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris*; (2) *Cuscuta epilinum*. (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

flax-brake, s.

1. A machine for removing the woody and cellular portion of flax from the fibrous. The hemp-brake is substantially similar in its construction, and identical in its purpose.

2. A machine for shortening flax staple to adapt it to be worked by a given class of machines.

flax-cotton, s. A substance produced by a process invented by Chevalier Claussen for cottonizing flax, to render it suitable for manufacture, the objects being to expedite the processes of separating the fiber from the cellular and glutinous matters, and then reducing the fiber to a staple which can be readily treated by machinery. The flax-straw is boiled for four hours in a solution of caustic alkali in a stone vessel, by which the extraneous matters are loosened; it is then placed for two hours in a bath slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. It is then dried and scutched to remove the cellulose. The cottonizing is performed by steeping the fiber in a bath of dilute bicarbonate of soda, and subsequently in an acidulated liquid. The action of the acid and alkali within the flax fiber generates carbonic-acid gas, and has the effect of bursting apart the fibers, which assume a cotton-like appearance. It is then bleached and spun, either mixed or otherwise.

flax-mill, s. A mill or place where flax is spun; a manufactory for linen goods.

flax-plant, s. [*FLAX*, ¶ (4).]

flax-puller, s. A machine for pulling flax-plants in the field.

flax-scutcher, s. [*SCUTCHER*.]

flax-star, s.

Bot.: *Lysimachia linum stellatum*.

flax-thrasher, s. A kind of thrashing-machine for beating the grain from the bolls of the cured flax-plant.

**flax-wench*, s.

1. A woman who dresses flax.

2. A prostitute.

**flax-wife*, s. A woman who spins.

flax'-cōmb (b silent), s. [*Eng. flax*, and *comb*.] The instrument with which the flax is drawn for the purpose of cleansing it from the tow and shives; a hackle or heckle.

flax'-drēss-ēr, s. [*Eng. flax*, and *dresser*.] One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax'-drēss-ing, s. [*English flax*, and *dressing*.] The act, process, or trade of preparing flax for spinning by breaking and scutching it.

**flaxed*, a. [*Eng. flax*; *-ed*.] Soft and silky like prepared flax; flaxen.

flax'-en, a. [*Eng. flax*; suff. *-en* (q. v.).]

1. Made of flax.

2. Resembling flax in softness, silkiness, or color; soft and flowing; light in color.

"His flaxen hair of sunny hue,

Curled closely round his bonnet blue."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 25.

flaxen-egg, s. An addled or abortive egg.

flaxen-haired, a. Having long, soft, and silky hair of the color of flax.

flaxen-headed, a. The same as *FLAXEN-HAIRED* (q. v.).

flax'-rāis-ēr, s. [*Eng. flax*, and *raiser*.] One who raises flax.

flax'-seēd, s. [*Eng. flax*, and *seed*.]

Bot.: (1) The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*, linseed; (2) *Radiola millegrana*.

flaxseed-mill, s. A mill for grinding flaxseed for the more ready abstraction of the oil, generally known as linseed oil. It is usually a coarse grist-mill, but is sometimes of a portable form and size for farm or plantation use, and adapted for other grain and seeds.

flax'-tāil, s. [*Eng. flax*, and *tail*.]

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*, from the fruiting heads being downy like finely-combed flax. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flax'-weēd, s. [*Eng. flax*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flax'-wōrts, s. pl. [*Eng. flax*; suff. *-wort*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Linaceæ (q. v.).

flax'-y, **flax-ey*, a. [*Eng. flax*; *-y*.] Resembling flax; of a light or fair color; flaxen.

flāy (1), **flan*, **flea*, **flean*, **flee*, **fleen*, **fien*,

**fley* (1), v. t. [*A. S. flēan*; *Icel. flá*; *Sw. flå*; *Dan. flaae*; *Dut. vlaan*, *vlaen*.]

I. Literally:

1. To strip off the skin from; to skin.

2. To pare or take off the surface of.

II. Figuratively:

1. To torture exceedingly.

*2. To undress.

**flay-flint*, s. A skinflint, a miser.

**flāy* (2), **flaie*, **fley* (2), v. t. [*A. S. flēgan*, *flū-gan*.] To put to flight, to frighten, to terrify.

flāy'-ēr, s. [*Eng. flay*; *-er*.] One who strips off the skin of anything.

**flāy'-sōme*, a. [*Eng. flay* (2), v., and suff. *-some*.] Terrifying; frightful.

flēa, **flee* (pl. *flēas*, **fleen*), s. & a. [*A. S. flēa*; *Icel. flo*; *Ger. floh*; *Dut. vloot*, from the root *flu*=to fly or jump; *Sansc. plu*=to swim, fly, or jump. *Pulex* seems a modification of the same word. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The insect described under II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything insignificant.

"After whom is the King of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog, after a flea?"—*1 Samuel* xxiv. 14.

II. Technically:

1. *Entom.*: A too well-known wingless insect, *Pulex irritans*. Though, as a rule, each species of *Pulex* is parasitic only upon one animal, as *Pulex canis* upon the dog, *P. talpæ* on the mole, and *P. hirundinis* on the swallow, yet *P. penetrans* is said to be an exception, and to prey on man, the dog, and the cat. If there is no confounding of species, then the presence of a dog or cat in the house can introduce fleas. The female lays in the cracks of floors or such places, a dozen of eggs, white and a little viscous. In favorable weather they hatch in five or six days, giving exit to little footless larvæ, like small worms, first white, then reddish, which roll themselves in a circle or spiral, and move forward in a serpentine manner. In about twelve days they inclose themselves in a small silken shell, and become nymphs. After other twelve they come forth as perfect insects. The last brood of summer continues in the larval state all winter. The flea is encased in armor like a medieval knight. It can leap thirty times its own height; it can draw with ease eighty times its own weight. A plant [*FLEA-BANE*] has been said to destroy it. This can be done more effectually by putting a piece of fur or fannel in the haunts of the insects. In this they take refuge, and can then be detected and killed.

2. *Script.*: The rendering of the Hebrew word *parsh*; Sept. *psyllos*; Vulg. *pulex*, which is probably correct. The Hebrew word, according to Gesenius, is from an obsolete quadrilateral root, *parash*=to leap. (*Ps.* xxiv. 14, xxvi. 20.)

¶ 1. To have a flea in one's ear:

(1) To receive an annoying suggestion.

(2) To fail ridiculously in some enterprise or scheme.

2. *Garden flea*: *Haltica*. [*FLEA-BEETLE*.]

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to fleas.

flea-beetle, s.

1. *Sing.*: A little leaping beetle, *Haltica nemorum*. [*HALTICA*.]

2. *Pl.*: The family *Halticidæ*, by some entomologists not separated from the *Chrysomelidæ*, to which, except in their leaping capacities, they are closely akin.

flea-dock, s.

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flea-grass, s.

Bot.: *Carex pulicaria*. The English name given by Mr. Goodyer, from the resemblance which the turned-down seeds have to a flea. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flea-seed, s.

Bot.: The seed of *Plantago psyllium*.

flea-weed, s.

Bot.: *Galium verum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**flēa* (1), v. t. [*FLEA*, s.] To clean from or rid of fleas.

**flēa* (2), v. t. [*FLAY*.]

flē'a-bāne, s. [*Eng. flea*, and *bane*; it being supposed that fleas are driven away by its powerful smell.]

Botany:

1. The English name of *Pulicaria*, formerly regarded as a genus of Compositæ, but by Sir Joseph Hooker reduced to the rank or sub-genus of *Inula*. The two species best known are *Inula* (*Pulicaria*) *dysenterica* and *Inula pulicaria*, formerly called *Pulicaria dysenterica* and *Pulicaria vulgaris*.

2. *Erigeron acre*, also *E. viscosum* and *E. graveolens*.

3. *Plantago psyllium*. (*Lyte*; *Britten & Holland*.)

4. The genus *Conyza*. (*Loudon*.)

¶ *African fleabane* is a popular name for the Composite genus *Tarhonanthus* (*Loudon*); and *Blue fleabane* for *Erigeron acre*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flē'a-bīte, s. [*Eng. flea*, and *bite*.]

1. *Lit.*: The bite of a flea or the red spot caused by the bite.

2. *Fig.*: Anything of little or no moment; the smallest trifle.

**flē'a-bīt-ing*, s. [*Eng. flea*, and *biting*.] The same as *FLEABITE* (q. v.).

flē'a-bīt-ten, a. [*Eng. flea*, and *bitten*.]

1. *Lit.*: Bitten by a flea.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Worthless, mean, contemptible; of low birth or position.

(2) A term applied to a horse which is colored with small red spots upon a lighter ground.

flēak, s. [*FLAKE* (2).]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

2. A hurdle, a flake.

flēak'-ing, s. [*Eng. flake* (2), s.; *-ing*.] A slight covering of reeds under the main covering of thatched houses.

**flēam*, s. [*PHLEGM*.]

flēam, s. [*Fr. flamme*, from Low Lat. *flavotomum*, *phlebotomum*, from Gr. *phlebotomon*=a lancet, from *phleps* (genit. *phlebos*)=a vein, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut; cf. *Dut. vlijm*; *M. H. Ger. fliedeme*; *O. H. Ger. fliedemā, fliodema*.] [*PHLEBOTOMY*.]

1. *Surg.*: A gum-lancet.

2. *Farr.*: A lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleam-tooth, s. A tooth of a saw, in the form of an isosceles triangle; a peg-tooth.



Pulicaria Dysenterica (Fleabane).

**fēam'-y*, *a.* [Eng. *fleam* (1); -y.] Full of phlegm.

**fle-and*, *pr. par.* [FLEE.] Flying.

"I lengthed *fleand*."—*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. liv. 8.

**fleer*, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flea*=*flay*; -er.] A flayer.
"Fear of beast. *Excoriator*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fleer, *v. i.* [FLEER.]

fē'a-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *flea*, and suff. -*wort*. No. 1 is so called from being harmful to fleas [FLEABANE]; No. 2 from the shape of the seeds.]

Botany:

1. *Pulicaria vulgaris*. It is distinguished by Loudon as the small fleawort.

2. *Plantago psyllium*. (Loudon.)

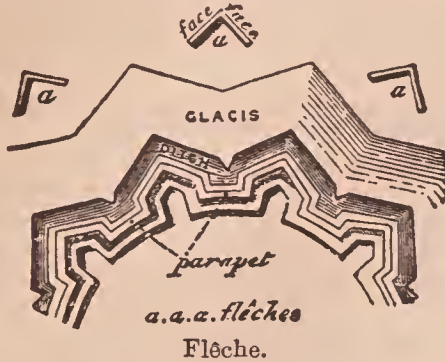
**flecche*, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *flechir*; Lat. *flecto*.]

A. Intrans.: To bend, to move.

B. Trans.: To send away, to dismiss, to banish.

fêche, *s.* [Fr.=an arrow.]

Fort.: An advanced work at the foot of the glacis, consisting of a parapet with faces forming a salient



angle, open at the gorge. It has a communication with the covered way cut through the glacis.

fleck, **flek*, *v. t.* [FLECK, *s.*] To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple, to variegate with spots or flecks.

fleck (1), **flek*, *s.* [Icel. *flekkr* = a spot, *flekka* = to stain; Sw. *fläck* = a spot, *fläcka* = to spot; Ger. *fleck* = a spot, *flecken* = to spot; Dut. *vlak* = a spot, *vlakken* = to spot.] A spot, a streak, a stain.

**fleck* (2), *s.* [FLAKE, *s.*]

flecked, **fleck-edē*, **flek-ked*, **flek-kyd*, *a.* [Eng. *fleck*; -ed.] Spotted, dappled, variegated.

flecked-cattle, *s.* Cattle that are spotted or have white stripes.

**fleck'-less*, *a.* [Eng. *fleck*; -less.] Free from spot or stain; spotless, blameless.

flect, **flect'-ant*, **flect'-ēd*, *a.* [Lat. *flecto* = to bend.]

Her.: The same as EMBOWED (q. v.).

¶ *Flected and reflected*: Bent or turned in a serpentine fashion, like a letter S.

flec'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *flectio*, from *flecto* = to bend.] The act of bending; the state of being bent; inflection. [FLEXION.]

flec'-tion-less, *a.* [Eng. *flection*; -less.] Without inflection; undergoing no change in the termination.

fled, *pa. t. & pa. par. of v.* [FLEE.]

fledge, **flegge*, **figge*, **flygge*, *a.* [Icel. *fleygr* = able to fly; *fleygja* = to make to fly; *flygja* = to fly; A. S. *flyge*; O. H. Ger. *flucchi*; Dan. *flyg*; Dut. *vlug*; M. H. Ger. *vlücke*.]

1. Ready to fly.

2. Feathered, fledged.

fledge, *v. t. & i.* [FLEDGE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary to fly.

*2. *Fig.*: To supply or deck out with anything resembling feathers.

"Let some one sing to us • lightlier move
The minantes fledged with music."

Tennyson: *Princess*, iv. 19.

B. Intrans.: To become fledged or feathered.

fled'-ge-ling, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fledge*, *a.*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.]

A. As subst.: A young bird, just fledged.

B. As adj.: Newly fledged.

"Bright words
Break flame-like forth as notes from fledgeling birds."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, ii.

**fledg'-y*, **fledg'-iē*, *a.* [Eng. *fledge*; -y.] Newly fledged.

**fled'-wite*, **flight'-wite* (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *flyht* = flight, and *wite* = punishment.]

Old Law: A discharge from penalties where a person, having been a fugitive, came to peace with the king of his own accord, or with license.

fleð, **fle*, **fleen*, **fle-on*, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *flyja*, *flæja* (pa. t. *flyðhi*, pa. par. *flyðhr*); cogn. with Dan. *flye* (pa. t. *flygte*); Sw. *fly* = to flee; A. S. *fléon* (pa. t. *fléah*, pa. par. *flugon*); O. H. Ger. & O. S. *fliohan*; O. Fris. *flia*; Dut. *vlien*.]

A. Intrans.: To run or hasten away, as from danger or for safety; to have recourse to shelter.

"Behold this city is near to flee unto."—*Genesis* xix. 20.

B. Transitive:

1. To drive or hasten away from; to cause to fly from.
"So fled his enemies my warlike father."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

2. To shun, to avoid.
"Thou, man of God, fle thes thingis."—*Wycliffe*: 1 Timothy vi. 11.

fleðce, **flees*, **fleese*, **fleose*, **flese*, *s.* [A. S. *flys*, *fléós*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlies*; Ger. *fliess*, *vliess*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The coat or covering of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

"Allen-a-Dale has no fleece for the spinning."
Scott: *Rokeby*, iii. 30.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A sheep.
"I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the fleeces that I graze."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

(2) Any covering resembling wool in appearance or quality.

(3) Anything resembling a fleece or wool.
"Thrice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain."
Gay: *Trivia*, bk. i.

(4) A snatch; an attempt to fleece or plunder.

"There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town, but has had a fleece at his purse."—*Centlivre*: *Beau's Duel*, ii. 2.

II. Carding: The fine web of carded fibers which are removed by the comb or doffing-knife from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine.

fleece-encumbered, *a.* Having heavy coats of wool. (Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.)

fleece-folder, *s.* A kind of press used in condensing the folded fleece so that it may be tied by twine into a compact bundle for shipment.

fleece-wool, *s.* Wool shorn from the living sheep, as distinguished from skin-wool, which is shorn from the skins of dead animals.

fleðce, *v. t.* [FLEECE, *s.*]

**I. Literally*:

1. To clip or shear the fleece from a sheep.

2. To cover or provide with a fleece.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To spread over or cover as with a fleece or wool.

2. To rob, to plunder; to strip of money or other property by unfair or unjust means; to cheat.

fleðce-less, *a.* [Eng. *fleece*; -less.] Destitute of or without a fleece or wool.

fleðc'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *fleec(e)*; -er.] One who fleeces, plunders, or robs another by unfair or unjust means.

fleðch, *v. i. & t.* [Prob. connected with Dut. *vleijen* = to flatter.]

A. Intrans.: To flatter, to coax, to wheedle.

B. Trans.: To coax, to wheedle, to gain by flattery or coaxing.

fleðc'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLEECE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of robbing, plundering, or pillaging; the state of being robbed or plundered.

2. (*Pl.*): Curds separated from the whey.

fleðc'-y, *a.* [Eng. *fleec(e)*; -y.]

1. Covered with or wearing fleeces; woolly; wool-bearing.

"Corydon, who fed the fleecy sheep."
Beattie: *Pastorals*, vii.

2. Resembling a fleece or wool in appearance or qualities; fleece-like; as, *fleecy* clouds, *fleecy* locks, &c.

3. Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep.

**fleēp*, *s.* [Icel. *fleipr* = babble, tattle.] A stupid, awkward fellow; a lout.

fleēr, **fleer-i-en*, **fleer-y*, *v. i.* [Of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Norw. *flira* = to titter, to giggle. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a wry face; to grin in contempt or scorn; to mock, to gibe, to sneer.

"To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

*2. To grin or leer with an air of civility; to smirk.

"How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer*."
—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

**B. Trans.*: To mock or gibe at; to sneer at.

"I blush to think how people *fleered* and scorned me."
—Beaum. & Flet.: *The Captain*, iii. 5.

fleēr (1), *s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

1. Mockery or scorn expressed by words or looks; scorn, derision.
"Mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

*2. A deceitful grin of civility; a leer, a smirk.

"He shall generally spy such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers."—*South*.

fle'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fle(e)*; -er.] One who flees or flies.

"To go forward and to retourn agayne thi *fleers*."—*Berners*: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 375.

fleēr'-ēr, **fleer-er*, *s.* [English *fleer*; -er.] One who fleers, mocks, or gibes at another; a mocker.

fleēr'-ing, **fleer-ing*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of mocking or gibing at; a *fleer*, a gibe, derision.

"Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Philaster*, ii. 1.

fleēr'-ing-ly, *adv.* [English *fleering*; -ly.] In a fleering, mocking, or scornful manner.

fleēt (1), **fleote*, **flete*, **flote*, *s.* [A. S. *fléot* = a ship; from *fléotan* = to float, to float; cogn. with Icel. *floti* = (1) a ship, (2), a fleet; Dan. *flaade* = a fleet; Sw. *flotta* = a fleet; Dut. *vloot*; Ger. *flotte*.] A squadron or number of ships in company; especially applied to a number of ships of war.

fleēt (2), *s.* [A. S. *fléot* = a bay of the sea: *lit.*, a place where ships float, from *fléotan*; cf. Icel. *fljót* = a stream; Dut. *vliet* = a brook.] A creek; an inlet or arm of the sea, as North-fleet, &c. Thus *Fleet* street, in London, derived its name from the *Fleet* ditch.

¶ (1) *The Fleet*, or *The Fleet Prison*: A prison in London, so called from its being situated by the side of the Fleet ditch. In it were confined persons committed by the Ecclesiastical Courts and the Courts of Equity, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It is now abolished and its site built over.

(2) *Fleet Books*: The original records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison, between 1686 and 1754.

Fleet Marriages: Marriages performed clandestinely and without banns or license by the poor chaplains in the Fleet Prison, previous to A. D. 1754, when they were declared illegal by the Marriage Act.

fleēt, *a. & adv.* [A derivative from the verb to *fleet* (q. v.); cf. Icel. *fljótr* = fleet, swift.]

A. As adjective:

1. Swift of pace, nimble; moving or capable of moving at a rapid pace; speedy.

*2. Applied to land, light, thin, not deep; superficially fruitful.

**B. As adv.*: Superficially; not to any great depth.

"Those lands must be plowed *fleet*."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

fleet-footed, **fleet-foot*, *a.* Swift of foot; able to run with great speed; moving rapidly.

"*Fleet-footed* is the approach of woe."
Longfellow: *Coplas de Manrique*. (Trans.)

fleet-winged, *a.* Flying at a great speed; swift of flight.

fleēt, **fleete*, **fleot-en*, **flet-en*, **flete*, **fleit*, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *fléotan* = to float; O. Sax. *fliotan*; cogn. with Icel. *fljóta*; O. Fris. *fljata*; Dut. *vlieten*; Low Ger. *fleten*; O. H. Ger. *fliozan*; O. Sw. *fljuta*, *flyta*; Sw. *flyta*; Dan. *flyde*; Eng. *flit*.]

A. Intransitive:

**I. Ordinary Language*:

1. To float, to swim.
"That tree bigon to *fleoten* anon."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 33.

2. To sail; to travel in a vessel.
"The mariners *flet* on flode."—*Tristram* i. 34.

3. To flow, as a liquid.
"Wat is folc bute *fletende* water?"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 177.

*4. To flee.
"The lady *fleted* forth alone."—*Emare*, 313.

5. To pass or move quickly.
"Time *fleted*—years on years had passed away."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

II. Naut.: To slip, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language.

*1. To move quickly over; to skim over. (*Spenser.*)

*2. To cause to pass quickly or lightly; to hasten over. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.)

3. To skim milk; to take off the cream from.

"I shall fleet their cream-bowls night by night."
Grim the Collier of Croydon, iv. 1.

II. Nautical:

1. To skim fresh water off the sea, as practiced at the mouths of the Nile, the Rhone, &c.

2. To draw apart the blocks of a tackle.

3. To allow the cable or hawser to slip on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, from the larger to a part of smaller diameter.

***fleēt'-en**, *v. t.* [*Eng. fleet*, *v.*; *-en.*] To skim or fleet milk.

***fleeten-face**, *s.* A person who has a face of the color of whey.

fleēt'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [*FLEET*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Passing away quickly; transient; not permanent or durable.

"Man mourns his fleeting breath."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

¶ For the difference between *fleeting* and *temporary*, see **TEMPORARY**.

fleeting-dish, *s.* A dish for skimming milk.

fleēt'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. fleeting*; *-ly.*] In a fleeting or transient manner.

fleēt'-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. fleet*; *-ly.*] In a fleet manner; swiftly, speedily; with fleetness or swiftness of pace.

fleēt'-ness, *s.* [*Eng. fleet*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness or rapidity of pace or motion; celerity, speed.

"In fleetness far outstrips the vigorous horse."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid v.

flēg, *v. t.* [*A. S. fligan*=to put to flight.] To terrify, to affright, to frighten. (*Scotch.*)

flēg, *s.* [*FLEG*, *v.*] A fright.

"That is, I got a fleg, and was ready to jump out of my skin."
Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xviii.

flegm, **fleam**, *s.* [*PHLEGM.*]

flēigh, *v.* [*FLEECH.*]

***flēigh**, *pret. of v.* [*FLY*, *v.*]

***flēme**, ***flēmen**, ***flēomen**, *v. t.* [*A. S. flēman*, *flyman*; *Icel. flēma.*] To banish, to drive out, to expel.

***flēme** (1), ***flāme**, *s.* [*A. S. flēma*, *flyma.*] One banished; an exile, an outcast, a fugitive. [*FLEME*, *verb.*]

"Six yer and a month he was flēme."
Beket, 1,850.

***flēme** (2), *s.* [*FLUME.*]

***flē-mēns-fīrth**, ***fly-mans-fyrmth**, *s.* [*A. S. flyman-feormth*, *flyman-fyrmth*, from *flyman*, genit. of *flyma*=an exile, a fugitive; *feormth*, *fyrmth*=harbor, refuge.]

1. The offense of harboring a fugitive from justice.

2. An asylum for outlaws or fugitives.

"[It] ill becomes your rank and birth

To make your towers a flēmensfīrth."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

***flēm-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. flēm(e)*; *-er.*] One who banishes, drives away, or out.

"Flēmer of feendes."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,880.

flēm-et, **flām-it**, *a.* [*Eng. flēme*, *v.*; *-ed.*] Banished, expelled.

Flēm'-ing, *s.* [*Ger. Flämänder*, from French *Flamand*, a nickname given to the Flandrians on account of their tallness.]

1. *Geog. & Ord. Lang.:* A native of Flanders.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as **FLANDRIANS** (q. v.).

flēm-ing'-ī-a, *s.* [*Named after Dr. S. Fleming*, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Rhyncosieæ. *Flemingia strobilifera* and *F. vestita* are cultivated in India.

flēm-ing'-ī-tēs, *s.* [*Named after Rev. Prof. John Fleming*; suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*)]

Palæobotany: A genus of carboniferous plants allied to *Lepidodendron*, having large macrospores at the base of the cone, and microspores at the apex. The genus was founded by Mr. Carruthers on a cone from Lanark; another species has been described from Brazil, in which the foliage and the stem were associated with the fruit.

Flēm'-ish, *a. & s.* [*Ger. Flämisch.*]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Flanders.

B. As substantive:

1. The people of Flanders collectively.

2. The language spoken by the Flemings.

Flemish-bond, *s.*

Bricklaying: A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall, so as to tie and break joint. It consists of a header and stretcher alternately. [*BOND.*]

Flemish

brick, *s.* A sort

of European

brick used for

paving; seven-

ty-two will pave

a square yard.

They are of a

yellowish color,

and harder than

the ordinary

bricks.

Flemish

eye, *s.*

Naut.: An eye

made at the end

of a rope, without

splicing. The ends

of the strands

are tapered, passed

over oppositely, marled,

and sewed with spun-yarn;

a made-eye, in contradis-

tinction to a spliced-eye.

Flemish-horse, *s.*

Naut.: A foot-rope for the man at the earing in reefing. The horse extends below the yard; the Flemish horse is the outer portion.

Flemish-school, *s.*

Paint.: This school is highly recommended to the lovers of the art by the invention, or at least the first practice, of painting in oil. It has been generally attributed to John Van Eyck, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, who was, it is said, accustomed to varnish his distemper pictures with a composition of oils, which was pleasing on account of the luster it gave them. In course of practice he came to mix his colors with oil, instead of water, which rendered them brilliant without the trouble of varnishing. From this and subsequent experiments arose the art of painting in oil. The attention of the Italian painters was soon excited. John of Bruges was the founder of painting as a profession in Flanders. The chief masters of the school were Memling, Weyden, Rubens, Vandyck, Snyders, and the younger Teniers.

flēnch, **flense**, *v. t.* [*Dan. flense*; *Dut. vlensen.*] To strip the blubber from; as, to flense a whale.

***flende**, ***flenned**, *a.* [*A. S. flēan*=to flay.] Circumcised.

Flē'-nū, *s. & a.* [See def. A.]

Geography:

A. As subst.: A place near Mons, in Belgium, where the coal occurs to which Flēnu is prefixed.

B. As adj.: Derived from the place described under A.

Flēnu-coal, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A kind of Belgian coal which gives out a disagreeable smell when burnt.

flesh, ***fles** (2), ***flesce**, ***flesch**, ***fleis**, ***fleisch**, ***flesche**, ***flessch**, ***flesshe**, ***flexs**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. flæsc*; *O. S. flēsk*; cogn. with *Dut. vleesch*; *Dan. & Icel. flēsk*=pork, bacon; *Sw. fläsk*; *Ger. fleisch*; *O. H. Ger. fleisc.*]

A. As substantive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally:*

(1) The animal substance investing the bones and covered by the skin.

"A spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have."
Luke xxiv. 39.

(2) Animal food, as distinguished from vegetable food; the meat of beasts or fowls, as distinguished from fish.

"With roasted flesh, and milk, and wastel brede."

Chaucer: C. T., 147. (*Prol.*)

(3) The body as distinguished from the soul.

"As if this flesh, which walls about our life,

Were brass impregnable."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Animal nature; the human race; humanity.

"The end of all flesh is come before me."
Gen. vi. 13.

(2) Carnality; corporal appetites or desires.

"Name not religion, for thou lovest the flesh."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.

(3) A carnal state; worldly disposition.

"The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit lusteth against the flesh."
Gal. v. 16.

(4) Human nature or feeling; tenderness.

(5) Used to denote near relationship.

"They twain shall be one flesh."
Matt. xix. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* A popular rather than a scientific term for the soft portions of the human body, connected internally with the bony skeleton, and inclosed externally by the skin. It is sometimes used a little more specifically for those softer parts excluding the lungs, the stomach, and other organs of the body which have received distinct popular names. In this more limited sense it embodies the muscles, arteries, veins, lymphatic vessels, &c. Sometimes it is used yet more specifically for the several muscles by the alternate contraction and relaxation of which the various functions of the body, such as respiration, locomotion, &c., are performed. When blood separates into the thicker and more watery portions, the former has the same chemical composition as flesh.

2. *Bot.:* The soft parts, as of a fruit or of a succulent leaf.

3. *Theol.:* That which is carnal; that of which the motive power consists in the natural appetites or fleshly properties inherent in man, as distinguished from the grace implanted by the Spirit of God.

"For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other."
Gal. v. 17.

¶ For the works of the flesh, see *Gal.* v. 19-21; for the fruit of the Spirit, see verses 22, 23.

4. *Chem.:* The flesh of animals is a complex tissue, made up of striated and non-striated muscular fiber, connective tissue, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. The flesh of oxen contains 72.5 per cent. of water, 25 of muscular flesh, and 2.5 of fat; the flesh of sheep 73.6 of water, 23.4 of muscular flesh, and 3 of fat. The quantity of ash left by the muscular flesh of oxen is 6.16 per cent., composed chiefly of alkaline and calcium phosphates, with smaller quantities of chloride sulphate and carbonate of sodium. The juice of flesh is reddish and acid, and contains albumin, casein, creatine, creatinine, surcine, lactic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, and a red pigment, &c., and alkaline chlorides and phosphates.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to flesh; of the nature of flesh.

¶ (1) *A heart of flesh:*

Scrip.: A heart capable of spiritual feeling and tenderness of conscience. (*Ezek.* xi. 19.)

(2) *After the flesh:*

Scripture:

(a) After the manner of man; in a gross or carnal manner.

"If ye live after the flesh ye shall die."
Rom. viii. 13.

(b) In worldly estimation, in the opinion held by worldly men.

"Not many wise men after the flesh."
1 Cor. i. 26.

(3) *Flesh and blood:*

(a) *Ord. Lang.:* Human nature; man in his corporeal personality.

"As true we are as flesh and blood can be."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

(b) *Scripture:*

(i.) The body constituted as it now is with liability to corruption.

"Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God."
1 Cor. xv. 50.

(ii.) Human beings; a person or persons.

"I conferred not with flesh and blood."
Gal. i. 16, 17.

(4) *In the flesh:*

Scripture:

(a) *Lit.:* In the flesh of the individual when he was circumcised in the flesh of the foreskin. (*Gen.* xvii. 24; cf. also ver. 25.)

(b) *Figuratively:*

(i.) In the body; in the present state of existence.

"Nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you."
Phil. iii. 4.

(ii.) (*Of the advent of Christ*): Actually as distinguished from figuratively, with bodily as well as spiritual presence.

"Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God."
1 John iv. 2.

(iii.) In a carnal or unregenerate state.

"So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God."
Rom. viii. 8.

(5) *To be made flesh:*

Scrip. (of Christ): To assume human nature, to become incarnate.

"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us."
John i. 14.

(6) *To be one flesh:*

Scrip.: To be as if they were one person instead of two; to be united in affection, interest, &c.

"And shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh."
Gen. ii. 24. (*Cf. Eph.* v. 31, 32.)

flesh-animals, *s. pl.* Oken's name for Vertebrata. They were called by him also Head-animals.

***flesh-bird**, *s.* A carrion bird.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flesh-fork, *s.* A fork used for trying meat or removing it from the boiler.

***flesh-hewer**, ***flesch-hewere**, *s.* A butcher.

flesh-juice, *s.* An acrid juice or liquid obtained by subjecting the flesh of animals of the higher orders to pressure.

***flesh-tailor**, *s.* A surgeon.

flesh-tints, *s. pl.*

Paint.: The colors which best represent the human body; sometimes termed the carnations, but employed in a more extended sense than this latter term, which better expresses the more delicate portions of the body, as the face, bosom, and hands.

flesh-wound, *s.* A slight wound; a wound which enters no farther than the flesh.

flesh, *v. t.* [FLESH, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To give flesh to, hence to satiate; to glut.

"Shall flesh his tooth on every innocent."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

2. To initiate; to encourage by giving flesh to; to make eager; from the sportsman's practice of giving hawks, dogs, &c., the flesh of the first game they take.

"Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and flesh himself upon."—*Government of the Tongue.*

3. To exercise or use for the first time.

"Full bravely hast thou fleshed
Thy maiden sword."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

4. To harden, to inure or accustom to any practice or habit.

"Albeit they were fleshed villains, bloody dogs."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 3.

II. Leather Man.: To remove fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides.

***flesh'-broth** (broth as bráth), ***flesh'-broath**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *broth*.] Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh'-brúsh, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *brush*.] A soft brush to be used on the skin to promote circulation and excite the surface secretions.

***flesh'-clogged**, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *clogged*.] Encumbered or clogged with flesh.

flesh'-côl-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *color*.] The color of flesh; carnation.

flesh'-côl-ôred, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *colored*.] Of a flesh color; being of the color of flesh.

flesh'-dî-et, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *diet*.] A diet of animal food.

fleshed, *pa. par. & a.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Fat, fleshy.

2. *Fig.*: Hardened, glutted.

"Fleshed with slaughter, and with conquest crowned."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xiii.

flesh'-êr, ***flesh-ar**, ***flesch-our**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-er*.] A butcher.

***flesh'-êr-ÿ**, ***flesh'-ar-ÿ**, ***flesch-ew-rye**, *s.* [Eng. *flesher*; *-y*.]

1. The trade or business of a butcher.

2. A slaughter-house.

flesh'-flÿ, ***flesche-flye**, ***fleisch-flie**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *fly*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: One who delights in moral corruption, or who derives pecuniary benefit therefrom; a disolute man; a seducer.

II. Entomology:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Sarcophaga*, and specially *Sarcophaga carnaria*, the larva of which feeds on flesh, especially in a decaying state.

2. *Pl. (Fleshflies)*: The English name often given to the dipterous family Muscidae, though the larvæ of some inhabit dung instead of decaying flesh. Example, the Blue-bottle, the domestic fly, &c.

***flesh'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *-ful(l)*.] Fat, plump, corpulent, fleshy.

***flesh'-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-hood*.] The state of being in the flesh; incarnation; corporeal or bodily existence.

flesh'-hook, ***flesc-hok**, ***flesh-hoke**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *hook*.]

1. A hook to hang meat.

2. A hook to handle meat in a pot or caldron.

flesh'-i-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fatness, plumpness, corpulence.

flesh'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The business or trade of a butcher. (*Scotch*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Leather Man.*: The operation of removing fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides. The operation follows that of unhairing, and is performed on a beam by a convex knife with a sharp edge.

2. *Theat. (pl.)*: Light flesh-colored drawers, &c., worn by actors, dancers, &c., to represent the natural skin.

fleshing-knife, *s.* A convex knife with a sharp edge used in removing the flesh and fat from the inner surface or flesh-side of the hide.

flesh'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without flesh; lean, thin.

flesh'-lî-nëss, ***flesch-ly-ness**, ***flesch-ly-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fleshy; carnality; carnal passions or appetites.

***flesh'-lîng**, ***flesh-lyng**, *s.* [English *flesh*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A person devoted to carnal or worldly things.

flesh'-lÿ, ***flesch-lich**, ***flesch-ly**, ***fles-liche**, ***flesch-liche**, ***fleys-lic**, ***fleys-lye**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-ly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

"Now rankleth in this same fraile fleshy mould."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 39.

2. Human, not celestial or spiritual.

"Much ostentation vain of fleshy arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Before mine eyes thou hast set."
Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 387.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

"If men with fleshy morsels must be fed."
Dryden; *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* x.

4. Carnal, lascivious, worldly.

"Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensuallest; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest incubus."
Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 152.

***B. As adv.**: In a fleshy manner; according to the flesh; in human form.

"Yet her he wuneth fleschliche on eorth."
Hali Meidenhad, p. 19.

fleshy-minded, *a.* Carnal-minded; addicted to sensual pleasures; sensual.

flesh'-mëat, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *meat*.] The flesh of animals prepared for food; animal food, as distinguished from fish or vegetable products.

***flesh'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-ment*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation or beginning.

***flesh'-môn-gër**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *monger*.] One who deals in flesh; a procurer, a pimp, a fornicator.

flesh'-pôt, ***flesh-potte**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *pot*.] A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, used for plenty of food or provisions.

***flesh'-quâke**, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *quake*.] A quaking or shaking of the body.

flesh'-wôrm, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *worm*.] A maggot, the flesh-feeding larva of a dipterous or other insect, as the maggot and the blowfly.

¶ When the sebaceous follicles around the nose are clogged or inflamed, constituting the disease *Acne follicularis* (q. v.), they sometimes contain a small arachnid (spider) of low organization, called in English the maggot-pimple, or in Latin *Demodex folliculorum*. [DEMODEX.] It is not generally called a fleshworm.

flesh'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Full of flesh; fat, plump, corpulent, gross.

"Galley-slaves are fat and fleshy because they stirre the limbs more, and the inward parts less."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

(2) Full of pulp; pulpy, plump. (Said of fruit.)

"Those fruits that are so fleshy as they cannot make drink by expression, yet they make drink by mixture of water."—*Bacon*.

(3) Consisting of flesh; fleshy, corporeal.

"Neither would they make to themselves fleshy hearts for stony."—*Ecclesi.* xvii. 16.

2. *Fig.*: Puffed, inflated.

"We say it is a fleshy stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent."—*Ben Jonson*: *Discoveries*.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: Having an abundance of soft flesh-like substance within a thin integument instead of being incased in a horny or calcareous envelope.

2. *Bot.*: Firm, juicy, easily cut. (*Lindley*.)

fleshy-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which is thick, juicy, and easily cut. Examples, the leaves of the Cactus, the House-leek, *Pinguicula*, &c.

fleshy-polypes, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The polypes of the genus *Actinia* and its allies.

flet, *pa. par. or a.* [FLEET, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Skimmed.

"They drink flet milk, which they just warm."
Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

flet, **fleat**, *s.* [Ger. *flechten*=to plait.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by the load.

fletch, *v. t.* [Fr. *flèche*=an arrow.] [FLETCHER.] To feather, as an arrow; to fledge.

***fletch'-êr**, ***flec-chere**, ***flec-chour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flechier*, from *flèche*=an arrow; Sp. *flecha*; Port. *flecha*, *frecha*.] Properly, the man who made and set the feathers on arrows (the arrows themselves being made by the arrowsmiths), but commonly used for a maker of bows and arrows.

fletch'-êr, *s.* [FLEETHER, *v.*] Fattery, fair words, coaxing, wheedling.

"No, never! What! do ye think to beguile me' wi' your fleeching and your fletchers to do the devil's work?"
—*Young South Country Weaver*, p. 98.

fletch'-êr, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *fláradhr*=false, deceitful: *fledha*=a deceitful, wheedling person.]

A. Intrans.: To flatter.

"Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, fletch'rin dedication."
Burns: *Dedication*.

B. Trans.: To coax or wheedle by flattery or fair words.

***flet-tif-êr-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *fletifer*, from *fletus*=weeping; *fero*=to bear, bring, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Producing or causing tears.

fletz, *a.* [Ger. *flötz*.] [FLOETZ.]

fleur de lis (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.=flower of the lily.]

1. *Bot.*: (1) Various species of the genus *Iris* [FLAG (2), *IRIS*]; (2) *Phalangium liliago*, a liliaceous plant.

2. *Her.*: The royal insignia of France. Its origin is disputed; by some it is supposed to represent a lily, by others the iron head of some weapon. In the old time the French royal banner was *sémé* of *lys*, that is, completely covered with *fleur de lis*; but from the time of Charles VI, it has consisted of three golden *fleurs de lis* on a blue field. It is of frequent occurrence in English armory. From the claims invariably put forth by English sovereigns to certain principalities in France, gained by inheritance or marriage, the French royal coat appeared as a quartering in the English royal arms; and although all such claims had long ceased to be enforced or justified, it remained until the accession of George IV., by whom it was abolished.

fleur'-on, *s.* [Fr.]

Art.: The French term for the graceful honey-suckle pattern in Greek art.

fleur'-ÿ, *a.* [Fr. *fleur*; Eng. adj. suff. *-y*.]

Her.: Applied to an object adorned with *fleurs de lis*.

flew (*ew* as *û*), *pret. of v.* [FLY.]

***flew** (*ew* as *û*) (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low Ger. *flabbe*=the chaps.] The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

***flew** (*ew* as *û*) (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net. (*Palsgrave*.)

flewed (as *flūd*), *a.* [English *flew* (1), *s.*; *-ed*.] Having large hanging chaps.

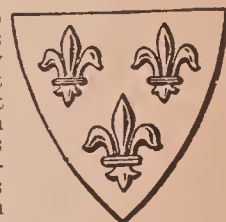
***flewme**, *s.* [Low Lat. *flegma*, *fleuma*.] Phlegm.

fle-wort, *s.* [Eng. *fle(a)* (?); suff. *-wort*.]

Bot.: *Ippia minor*. (*Sloane*.) This is *Stellaria media*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flewş (*ew* as *û*), *s.* [Dut. *fluyse*.] A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow. (*Scotch*.)

***fłëx**, *v. t.* [Lat. *flexus*, *pa. par. of flecto*=to bend.] To bend; as, A muscle *flexes* the arm.



Fleurs de lis.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***flex-ăn'-i-moūs**, *a.* [Latin *flexanimus*, from *flecto*, pa. par. *flexus*=to bend, and *animus*=the mind.] Having power to bend or change the disposition of the mind.

***flexed**, *a.* [Latin *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*=to bend.] Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position.

flex-i-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *flexibilité*, from Lat. *flexibilis*=easily bent, flexible (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being flexible or admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

"Corpuscles of the same set agree in everything, but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in flexibility, as in bigness and figure."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

2. Readiness or willingness to be persuaded, or to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; facility or ductility of mind or disposition.

"Godolphin had been bred a page at Whitehall, and had early acquired all the flexibility and the self-possession of a veteran courtier."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flex-i-ble, *a.* [Fr. *flexible*, from Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*=to bend.]

1. Possible to be bent; pliant, easily bent; not stiff or brittle.

"Supple and flexible as Indian cane."

Cowper: *Hope*, 602.

2. Willing or ready to yield to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; pliant, tractable, facile, ductile; not obstinate or inextorable.

"Seeing him of a nature flexible and weak."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. i.

3. Manageable, tractable.

"Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and flexible years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education."—Locke: *On Education*.

4. That may be adapted or accommodated to any purpose.

"This was a principle more flexible to their purpose."—Rogers.

5. Capable of being molded into different forms or styles; plastic; as, a flexible language.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flexible*, *pliable*, *pliant*, and *supple*: "*Flexible* is used in a natural or moral sense; *pliable* in the familiar and natural sense only; *pliant* in the higher and moral application only; what can be bent in any degree as a stick is *flexible*; what can be bent as wax, or folded like cloth, is *pliable*. *Supple*, whether in a proper or a figurative sense, is an excess of *pliability*; what can be bent backward and forward, like ozier twig, is *supple*. In the moral application, *flexible* is indefinite both in degree and application; it may be greater or less in point of degree; whereas *pliant* supposes a great degree of *pliability*; and *suppleness*, a great degree of *pliancy* or *pliability*; it applies likewise to the outward actions, to the temper, the resolution, or the principles; but *pliancy* is applied to the principles, or the conduct dependent upon those principles; *suppleness* to the outward actions and behavior only. A good-natured man is *flexible*; a weak and thoughtless man is *pliant*; a parasite is *supple*. *Flexibility* is opposed to firmness; *pliancy* to steadiness; *suppleness* to rigidity." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flexible-binding, *s.*

Bookbind.: A book sewn on bands raised above the back of the folded sheets, so as to allow them to open more freely. The sewing-thread passes around the bands.

flexible-collodion, *s.*

Pharm.: A mixture of 6 fluid ounces of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and a fluid drachm of castor-oil. It is a better protective covering for the skin than collodion, as it does not crack. [COLLODION.]

flexible-coupling, *s.* A form of coupling used for conveying power from one shaft to another when they are not in line. It is a spiral steel band attached at its opposite ends to the two shafts to be connected. The diameter of the spiral is larger than that of the shaft, and the attachment consists of a cast-iron cap.

flexible-shafting, *s.*

Mech.: A shaft of steel so tempered as to admit of its being bent to a sharp curve, retaining, at the same time, its power of communicating motion, thus obviating the use of bevel gear, flexible couplings, or universal joints.

flexible silver-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as STERNBERGITE (q. v.).

flex-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *flexible*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being flexible, or possible to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

"Thes slender aerial bodies, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 12.

2. Readiness or willingness to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; pliancy, tractable-ness, ductility, facility.

"The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable."—Locke.

flex-i-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *flexib(ile)*; -ly.] In a flexible, pliant, or ductile manner.

flex-i-cōs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*=bent, and *costa*=a rib.] Having the ribs bent or curved.

flex'-ile, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*.]

1. Flexible; pliant; easily bent.

"Flexile boughs, descending with a weight Of leafy spray."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

2. Pliant; flexible; willing or ready to yield to persuasion or argument; tractable.

***flex-il'-ō-quent**, *a.* [Latin *flexiloquus*, from *flexus*=bent, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal.

flexion (pron. **flēc'-shūn**), *s.* [Latin *flexio*=a bending, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*=to bend.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of bending.

"They throw the change and the pressure produced by flexion almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

2. The act of turning in any direction.

"Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye aside."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. A bend, a curve; a double; a part bent; a joint.

"Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four flexions, trial would be made."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

4. Used as a translation of the Greek *strophe* (q. v.).

"Sacadus made a certain flexion or tune called strophe."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 1,019.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: That motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part.

*2. *Gram.*: The synthetical change of the form of words, as by declension, comparison, or conjugation; inflection.

"The different conjugations in Greek are not varied in the flexion, but only in the characteristic."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 70.

***flex'-ive**, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Bent; inclined.

***flex'-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *flexive*; -ly.] With inclination.

flex'-or, *s.* [Lat., from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*=to bend.]

Anat.: A general name for the muscles which act in producing flexion. [FLEXION, II. 1.] It is opposed to EXTENSOR (q. v.).

"Flatterers, who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back."—Arbuthnot.

flex'-u-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*.] The same as FLEXUOUS (q. v.).

flex'-u-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*=to bend; Ital. *flessuoso*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Winding, bending; full of turns or windings; not straight.

"The motion of the serpent being flexuous and crooked."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 2.

2. Wavering, flickering, unsteady.

"The flexuous burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

II. *Bot.*: Bent under the weight of the terminal part, but capable of assuming the natural direction. Said also of an organ which presents alternate curvatures in opposite directions, or zigzag. (Balfour.)

flex'-ūre, *s.* [Lat.=a bending; from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*=to bend; Sp. *flexura*; Ital. *flessura*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of bending; a bending or curving.

"Answering

With the French time in flexure of your body."

Ben Jonson: *The Devil is an Ass*, iii. 5.

(2) The form or direction in which anything is bent.

"Contrary is the flexure of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds; our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward."—Ray.

(3) A part bent or curved; a bend; a joint.

"His mighty strength lies in his able loins,

And where the flexure of his naval joins."

Sandys: *Paraphrase of Job*.

2. *Fig.*: Obsequious or servile cringing.

"Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out

With titles blown from adulation?

Will give place to flexure and low bends?"—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: [¶ (1), (2).]

2. *Anat.*: A bending, that which is bent; thus there are flexures of the colon, and cranial flexures.

¶ (1) Flexure of a curve:

Math.: The bending of a curve toward or from a straight line.

(2) Point of contrary flexure; point of inflexion:

Math.: In the analysis of curved lines, that point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a given straight line not passing through the point.

***flex'-ūred**, *a.* [English *flexur(e)*; -ed.] Bent, curved.

fley (ey as ā), *s.* [FLEY, v.] A fright; terror, alarm.

fley (ey as ā), ***flei-en**, ***fly**, *v. t. & i.* [FLAY (2), FLEG, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To frighten, to alarm.

"The barons sounded the retreat, and came presently back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and fleyed Mr. Thomas Mitchell, minister at Turriff, very sore."—Spalding: *Troubles*, i. 152.

B. *Intrans.*: To take fright; to be frightened or alarmed.

flib'-bēr-gīb, **flib'-bēr-gīb-bēr**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A glib, smooth-tongued talker; a lying knave.

"And when these flatterers and flibbergibbers shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus."—Latimer: *Sermons*, fo. 39.

flī-būs'-tēr-iŷm, *s.* [FILIBUSTERISM.]

flī-būs'-tiēr, *s.* [FILIBUSTER, s.]

flīc'-flāc, *s.* [Fr.] A repeated noise made by blows.

flīch'-tēr (*ch* guttural), *v. i.* [A variant of *flicker* (q. v.).] To flutter as young nestlings when their dam approaches.

"Th' expectant wee-things, toddlin' stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' flichterin' noise an' glee."

Burns: *Cotter's Saturday Night*.

flick, *s.* [An onomatopoeic word.] A smart, sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flip.

flick, *v. t.* [FLICK, s.] To strike smartly; to flip as with a whip.

"Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, flicking with a worn-out hunting-whip the top-boot that adorned his right foot."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xlii.

flick'-ēr, ***flik-er-en**, ***flek-er-yn**, ***flyck-er**, *v. i.* [A. S. *flicerian*.] [FLACKER.]

*1. To flutter about as a bird hardly able to fly; to flap the wings.

"But, being made a swan,
With snowy feathers in the air to flicker he began."

Golding: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* vii.

*2. To waver; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

"This bischop fleckerid in his thoht."

Metrical Homilies, p. 92.

*3. To kiss or fondle with a woman.

"I flycker, I kisse togyther, je baise."—Palsgrave.

4. To burn unsteadily, as a candle just going out.

"The flickering fire-light."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 5.

5. To be unsteady or wavering; to die out gradually.

flick'-ēr, *s.* [FLICKER, v.]

1. The act or state of flickering; an unsteady, flickering light.

2. *Ornith.*: The yellowhammer, or golden-winged woodpecker.

flick'-ēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLICKER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The state of burning unsteadily; a flicker.

"Even as a flame, unfed, which runs to waste
With its own flickering."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 44.

flick'-ēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *flickering*; -ly.] In a flickering manner; unsteadily.

flick'-ēr-mōūse, *s.* [Eng. *flicker*, v., and *mouse*.] A provincial name for the bat; a flittermouse [FLITTERMOUSE.]

***fledge**, ***flig**, ***flygge**, *a.* [FLEDGE, a.] Fledged.

***fledge**, *v. i.* [FLIDGE, a.] To become fledged; to gain feathers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flī'-ēr, flī'-ēr, s. [Eng. *fly*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who flies or flees; a fugitive; a runaway.
2. *Fig.*: Applied to a horse possessed of great speed. (*Slang.*)
3. A fast railway train. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
- "While the Chicago *flyer* in which he is traveling is making sixty miles an hour."—*The Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1893.

II. Technically:

1. *Building*:
(1) A series of stairs that ascend in one inclined plane, without winding.
- (2) A straight reach of stairs; a flight.
2. *Machinery*:
(1) That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack.
- (2) The fan-wheel on the vane of a wind-mill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers. [*CAP.*]
- (3) An electric reaction wheel.
3. *Print.*: A vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery-table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer fingers by the resistance of the air. [*FLY.*]
4. *Spinning*: A contrivance with arms which revolves round the bobbin in the bobbin and fly frame or the throstle-frame, which machines draw and twist the sliver into a roving, or the latter into yarn. The flyer fits on to the top of the spindle, and one arm (in the bobbin and fly frame) is made hollow to form a passage for the yarn, which enters at the cup above the top of the spindle, and after a turn or two round the end of the arm is distributed on the bobbin. The flyer rotates with the spindle, and their rotation gives the twist to the yarn.

flyer-lathe, s.

Weaving: A lay, lath, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed, compacting it. Specifically, it may mean a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below.

flight (*gh* silent), ***flīht**, ***flīgt**, ***fluht**, ***flyght**, s. [*A. S. flyht*, from *flyge*=flight, from *fliegen*=to fly; *Dut. vlugt*; *Sw. flygt*; *Dan. flugt*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or power of flying, or moving through the air by means of wings.
"God tagte fuel on walkene his *flight*."
Genesis and Exodus, 161.
2. Passage through the air.
"She headlong urged her *flight*,
And shot like lightning from Olympus' height."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 99.
3. The act of flying or running away; a fleeing from existing or expected danger or evil.
"Me would'st thou move to base inglorious *flight*?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 311.
4. A hasty or secret departure.
"I like not this *flight* of Edward's."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.
5. A flock or number of things passing through the air in company.
"A *flight* of fowls scattered by winds."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.
- *6. A volley, a discharge.
"Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.
- *7. The space passed over in flying.
8. A soaring of the imagination; a mounting; lofty elevation, excursion, or sally.
"So when a muse propitiously invites,
Improve her favors and indulge her *flights*."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.
9. An extravagant pitch; excess; extreme.
"It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly to deride these things."—*Tillotson*.
- *10. A long and light arrow used in shooting rovers—i. e., uncertain lengths.
"O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and buttshafts."
—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 10.
- *11. The sport of shooting with such an arrow as is described in 10.
"He . . . challenged Cupid at the *flight*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.
12. The husk or glume of oats.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: A series of parallel steps proceeding in one direction without turning. In dog-legged stairs, the lower is the leading flight, the upper the returning flight.
"After descending a *flight* of stairs."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv., s. 17.

2. Machinery:

- (1) The slope or inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head.
- (2) A spiral wing or vane on a shaft, acting as a propeller or conveyer.

flight-performing, a. Moving with great rapidity.

flight-shot, s. The distance to which an arrow can be shot; a bowshot.

***flight-swiftness**, s. Rapidity of flight.

***flight** (*gh* silent), v. t. [*FLIGHT*, s.] To put to flight; to drive away; to cause to fly.

flight'-ēr (*gh* silent), s. [*Eng. flight*; -er.]

Brewing: A horizontal vase, revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight'-ī-lŷ (*gh* silent), adv. [*Eng. flighty*; -ly.] In a flighty, capricious, or wild manner.

flight'-ī-nēss (*gh* silent), s. [*Eng. flighty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flighty or capricious; extreme volatility.

¶ For the difference between *flightiness* and *lightness*, see *LIGHTNESS*.

flight'-ŷ (*gh* silent), a. [*Eng. flight*; -y.]

*1. Fleeting, swift.

2. Capricious, volatile; indulging in flights of imagination or fancy; wild, fickle.

flīm'-flām, s. [*A reduplication of flam* (q. v.).] A freak, a trick.

flīm'-flām, v. t. [*FLIMFLAM*, s.] To cheat or deceive by means of a sharp trick.

flīms'-ī-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. flimsy*; -ly.] In a flimsy, weak, or superficial manner.

flīms'-ī-nēss, s. [*Eng. flimsy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flimsy; weakness; superficiality; want of substance or solidity.

flīms'-ŷ, a. & s. [*A word of doubtful origin. Perhaps connected with Wel. llymsi* = sluggish, spiritless, flimsy; or with *limp*, a. (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Thin, slight, without strength or solidity; unsubstantial.

"Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought."
Cowper: Retirement, 639.

2. Mean, spiritless, dull, without force.

"Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 94.

3. Wanting in force or reason; unsubstantial, not plausible; weak, poor; as, a *flimsy* excuse.

B. As substantive:

1. A thin sort of paper used for making several copies of a document.

2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. (*Slang.*)

flīnch (1), v. t. [*FLENSE*.]

flīnch (2), v. i. [*A nasalized form of Mid. Eng. fleccen*=to flinch, to waver, from Fr. *fléchir*=to bend, from Lat. *flecto*. It is probable that the form of the word was influenced by that of *blench*, used in the same sense. (*Skeat.*)]

1. To shrink from any undertaking or suffering; to withdraw from any pain or danger; to wince, to give way.

"He has talked to me about it, and has assured me that he will not *flinch*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. To come short, to fail; not to stand the test.

"If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

flīnch'-ēr, s. [*English flinch*; -er.] One who flinches or shrinks from any undertaking or suffering.

"You shall not find us *flinchers*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother, i. 1.

flīnch'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*FLINCH* (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shrinking from any undertaking or danger.

"This *flinching* of the captain, just on the eve of a perilous campaign, naturally disheartened the whole army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

flīnch'-īng-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. flinching*; -ly.] In a flinching, shrinking, or cowardly manner.

***flīn'-dēr** (1), s. [*Dut. vlinder*=a butterfly.] A moth.

flīn'-dēr (2), s. [*Ger. flinter, flinder* = a small piece of shining metal, a spangle; *Dut. flenter* = a broken piece.] A fragment, a small piece.

†flīn'-dēr-mōuse, s. [*A corruption of flicker* or *fluttermouse* (?) (q. v.).] A bat.

flīn'-dēr'-sī-a, s. [*Named after Captain M. Flinders*, R. N., who explored the coast of New Holland; *Mr. Robert Brown*, the great botanist, being naturalist to the expedition.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cedrelaceæ*, tribe *Cedreleæ*. A fine tree growing in Australia and the Moluccas, with wood little inferior to that of mahogany. The fruit, which is thickly covered outside with sharp pointed tubercles, is used by the natives of the Moluccas for rasps to prepare roots for food.

flīng, ***fleng**, ***flyng** (pa. t. ***flang**, ***flong**, ***flung**), v. i. & t. [*Sw. flānga*=to use violent action; *O. Sw. flenga* = to strike, to beat; *Dan. flenge* = to slash.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To rush violently.

"Two squiers to the town gan *flyng*."
Torrent of Portugal, 2,027.

2. To flounce; to kick about; to use violent action.

"Duncan's horses,
Turned wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,
Contending 'gainst obedience."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

*3. To make a stroke.

"He *flang* at him fuersly with a fyne sword."
Destruction of Troy, 5,253.

*4. To dance, to caper about.

"To have been exercisit in *flinging* upoun a flure, and in the rest that thairrof followes, then to have bene nurischid in the company of the godly, and exercised in vertew."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 345.

B. Transitive:

1. To cast or throw from the hand; to hurl.

"Then dartes we gan to *fling*."
Turberville: Answer in Dispraise of Wit.

2. To emit or send out with violence.

3. To emit, to cast out, to scatter, to shed.

"Like an instrument that *flings*
Its music on another's strings."
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

4. To let fall.

"Whose lonely columns stand sublime,
Flinging their shadows from on high."
Moore: Paradise and the Pert.

5. To drive by violence; to force.

"A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

*6. To cast, to attach, to throw.

"I know thy generous temper;
Fling but the appearance of dishonor on it,
It straight takes fire."
Addison: Cato.

*7. To baffle; to deceive, in whatever way.

8. To jilt; to renounce as the object of love.

"Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been *flung*."
Morison: Poems, p. 152.

¶ (1) To *fling about*: To scatter in all directions.
(2) To *fling away*: To discard, to reject, to get rid of.

"Cromwell, I charge thee *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(3) To *fling down*:

(a) To cast or throw down upon the ground.

(b) To throw to the ground; to overturn.

(c) To demolish, to ruin.

"These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing."—*Woodward*.

* (4) To *fling off*: To baffle in the chase; to defeat.

"These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(5) To *fling open*: To throw open suddenly or violently.

"The knight, seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung open*."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(6) To *fling out*: To utter hastily or violently.

* (7) To *fling up*: To throw up; to abandon; as, to *fling up* a design.

(8) To *fling up one's head*: To toss the head, as in contempt or anger.

flīng, s. [*FLING*, v.]

1. A cast or throw from the hand.

2. A gibe, a sneer, a jeer.

"They had a *fling* at me."—*Mayne: City Match*, iii. 2.

3. Entire freedom of action; unrestrained enjoyment.

4. A kind of dance, requiring great exertion of the limbs; as, the Highland fling.

***flīng-dust**, s. A woman of low character; a street-walker; a prostitute.

flīng'-ēr, s. [*Eng. fling*; -er.]

1. One who flings, casts, or throws.

2. One who gibes, jeers, or sneers.

*3. A dancer.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhān. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

fling-*lîng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLING, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of casting, throwing, or hurling; a throwing about.

flinging-tree, *s.*

1. A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable.

2. A flail.

"The thresher's weary flingin'-tree
The lee-lang day had tired me."

Burns: The Vision.

flint, *s.* [A. S. *flint*=a rock; cogn. with Dan. *flint*; Sw. *flinta*; Gr. *plinthos*=a brick.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* In the same sense as II.

(2) *Spec.:* A piece of the mineral described under II. 1; used before the invention of percussion caps to strike fire with steel in the lock of a musket.

2. *Fig.:* Anything extremely hard; extreme hardness.

"Throw my heart
Against the flint and hardness of my fault."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A crypto-crystalline variety of quartz. It is usually gray, smoke-brown, or brownish black. If derived, as it mostly is, from the cretaceous formation, the white of the chalk is still seen on its external surface. Luster subvitreous; fracture conchoidal, leaving a cutting edge.

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* Most of the flints scattered on the surface of the ground or existing in tertiary or more recent sedimentary deposits, came originally from the cretaceous rocks, one division of which is termed Upper White Chalk with flints, this being distinguished from the Lower White Chalk without flints. Next to the Maestricht beds and Færoe limestone [FAXOE, MAESTRICHT], the chalk with flints constitutes the highest or newest layer yet discovered of the sedimentary rocks. The flints are in interstratified layers a few inches thick, these being sometimes continuous, but more frequently in separate nodules. They recur at intervals from each other of about four feet. They are thus formed: Small plants and animals when decomposing, draw to themselves the silica of the sea [SILICA], and form concretions around them of inorganic flint. The organic portion of flint pebbles consists of diatoms, seaweeds of low organization, the minute infusorial animals called polycistina, the spicules of sponges, with echinoderms, &c. They are the same as those in agate and chalk.

B. *As adj.:* Made or composed of flints, or in any way pertaining to flints.

(1) *Liquor of flints:*

Chem.: A solution of flint in potassic hydrate.

(2) *To skin a flint:* To descend to any false economy or meanness to make a trifling sum of money.

flint-edged, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Formed entirely of or edged with flint.

2. *Fig.:* Having an exceedingly hard edge.

flint-flake, *s.*

Geol. & Archæol. (generally pl.): The name given by Mr. Evans, F. R. S., to one class of flint-implements made by man in the Stone Age. They are flat pieces of flint broken off artificially. The larger ones were intended apparently for knives, and the smaller ones for arrowheads. [FLAKE, FLINT-IMPLEMENTS.]

flint-glass, *s.* [FLINTGLASS.]

***flint-heart**, **flint-hearted**, *a.* Having an exceedingly hard or cruel heart; hard-hearted.

flint-implements, *s. pl.*

Geol. & Anthropol.: A generic term used for any implements of flint obtained from pleistocene or more recent deposits, each being afterward named more specifically as its exact nature becomes understood. Mr. Evans, F. R. S., &c., divides the implements into three classes—spear-heads, oval or almond-shaped flint-implements, and flint-flakes (q. v.). Such relics of early man had been found with the bones of an elephant, in 1715, in the gravel of London, England. Similar remains were exhumed at Hoxne, near Diss, in 1797, by Mr. John Frere, who described them in a paper read in 1801 before the Society of Antiquaries. About A. D. 1833 or 1834, the Rev. Mr. McEnery, a Roman Catholic priest, discovered similar ones in Kent's Hole, Torquay, in Devon, England, of which he was the first scientific explorer, and Dr. Schmerling others in the Engis, the Engihoul, and other caves near Liège, in Belgium. From about A. D. 1841, M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, collected flint-implements from the valley of the Somme, in France, publishing the result in his *Antiquités Celtiques*, in 1847. He asserted the antiquity of the

implements which McEnery had suspected and Schmerling maintained. No attention was paid to his views till 1858, when Dr. Falconer visited him at Abbeville, just after he had become satisfied that similar relics which he had examined in connection with the scientific exploration of Brixham Cave, in Devonshire, carried back the antiquity of man to a period when the *Hyaena spelæa*, the *Elephas primigenius*, the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, &c., inhabited Britain. Mr. Prestwich, with Mr. John Evans, in June, 1858, and the former naturalist again with Mr. Flower, in 1859, examined the valley of the Somme, and procured for the views of Perthes the assent of the scientific world. Many flint-implements have been found in the south and east of England, in Bedfordshire, in Suffolk, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and in the north and northeast of London, in Essex, in Buckinghamshire, &c. The oldest ones are palæolithic, and are unpolished; the newer neolithic and are polished. The implements from the Somme are of the former kind, and are the oldest known. According to Professor Boyd Dawkins, the river-drift man inhabiting the valleys of the Somme, the Thames, &c., was older than the cave man of Brixham, Kent's Hole, and other caverns. The former lived in the middle part of the Pleistocene (Lyell's Upper Pliocene) period and inhabited Palestine, India, and this country as well as Europe. The Abbé Bourgeois has found in Mid-miocene strata at Thenay certain split flints, some of them bearing traces of fire. He, with M. Mortillet, Dr. Hamy, MM. Quatrefages, Worsae, and Capellini, believes in a Miocene man, or man-like creature. Mr. Grant Allen thinks that the genus *Homo* began in the Miocene with a more ape-like species than that existing now.

flint-lock, *s.* The old-fashioned lock for fire-arms, in which the cock held a piece of flint, and came glancing down upon the steel cap of the pan which contained the priming. Flint-locks were invented early in the seventeenth century, and gradually superseded the match-lock. Pyrites or marcasite was also used.

flint-mill, *s.*

1. *Pottery:* A mill in which burnt flints, having been previously stamped to reduce them below a certain size, are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The flint-mill is a strong circular pan ten or twelve feet in diameter, having a bottom of quartz or felspar blocks, and a runner or runners of hard siliceous stone, called chert, lime in any form being inadmissible, as it forms a flux for the other material which would vitrify in the seggars or become blistered by the escape of carbonic acid.

2. *Mining:* A mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel, and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work. Sparks will not inflame the fire-damp.

flint-rope, *s.*

Zoöl.: A popular name for the stem of the sponge called *Hyalonema Sieboldii*.

flint-stone, *s.* A stone composed of flint or as hard as that mineral.

flint-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition ground flint largely enters. [PORCELAIN.]

flint-worker, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. A term applied to those men of the palæolithic period, who fashioned the flint-implements found in the drift.

"Such an operation would be called into use in many operations of the old flint-workers."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

2. A man of any savage race that has not yet emerged from the Stone period and attained a knowledge of the use of metals.

"Certain classes of implements common to all the Stone periods of which we have any trace, from the palæolithic era of the drift and cave men to that of the flint-workers among savage tribes of our own day."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

flint-glass, *s.* [Eng. *flint*, and *glass*.] A species of glass made of white sand, 52; carbonate of potash, 14; oxide of lead, 33; alumina, 1; with metallic additions to neutralize color. Pure white sand free from oxide of iron is required for flint-glass, as iron imparts a green color. The articles are made by the agency of the blow-pipe, or ponty, the mold and press, and frequently by a combination of blowing and pressing. The silica for its manufacture was formerly derived from pulverized flints, and hence its name. The presence of lead gives it a peculiar property of refracting light, which causes it to be used for lenses, and it forms one of the parts in achromatic compound lenses. Flintglass fuses at a lower temperature than ordinary glass, such as crown, plate, or window glass. It has also less color, owing to the use of the alkali potash, instead

of soda, the latter imparting a greenish tinge to glass. Flintglass is softer than some other varieties, and is the kind which is cut. It is much used for tumblers and other drinking-vessels, fine table-ware, and bottles, and various articles of decorative furniture and fittings.

flint-*î-nëss*, *s.* [Eng. *flinty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flinty; hard-heartedness, cruelty.

flint-*ÿ*, *a.* [Eng. *flint*; -y.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or composed of flint; of the nature of flint.

2. Containing or abounding in flint-stones.

"As up the flinty path they strained,
Sudden his steed the leader reined."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 19.

II. *Fig.:* Hard like flint; hard-hearted, cruel, inexorable, pitiless.

"The flinty heart and gripping hand of base self-interest."—*Burke: Thoughts and Details on Scarcity*.

flinty-slate, **flinty-rock**, *s.*

Petrol.: Siliceous schist. A hard, slaty, metamorphic rock; gray, bluish gray, or red, of dull or glimmering luster, and translucent on the edges. It contains about 75 per cent. of silica, the remaining 25 being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. It occurs in Scotland, in the Pentland and Muirfoot hills, the Isle of Skye, &c., and also in Saxony, Bohemia, &c. [BASANITE, LYDIAN STONE.]

flip, *v. t.* [An attenuated form of *flap* (q. v.).]

1. To flick.

2. To jerk, to throw with a jerk.

"Doe 'twixt their fingers flip their cherry stones."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 3.

flip (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as EGG-FLIP (q. v.).

flip (2), *s.* [FLIP, *v.*] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick.

flip-flap, *s., a. & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The noise of the repeated stroke of something broad and loose; the noise made by anything flapping about.

B. *As adj.:* Making a flapping noise.

C. *As adv.:* With a flapping noise.

flip, *a.* [FLIP, *v.*] Impudent; impertinent, presumptuous. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

flip-dög, *s.* [Eng. *flip* (1), and *dog*.] An iron used, when heated, to warm egg-flip.

fiipe, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *flap* (q. v.).]

1. To ruffle the skin.

2. To pull off anything, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.

***fiipe**, *s.* [FLIPE, *v.*] A fold, a lap, the brim of a hat.

flip-pan-çÿ, *s.* [Eng. *flippant*(t); -cy.] The quality or state of being flippant; pertness, sauciness, inconsiderate volubility.

"This flippancy of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. v., ser. 7.

flip-pant, *adj. & s.* [Icel. *fleipa*=to babble, to prattle; *fleipr*=babble, tattle.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Fluent, eloquent, speaking with fluency or ease; talkative.

"A most flippant tongue she had."

Chapman: All Fools, v. 1.

2. Thoughtless; carelessly or heedlessly pert; petulant, inconsiderate.

"A mean and flippant jargon which then passed for wit in the green room and the tavern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* A flippant person.

"The flippant put himself to school."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, cix.

flip-pant-lÿ, *adv.* [English *flippant*; -ly.] In a flippant manner; with thoughtless or heedless volubility.

flip-pant-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *flippant*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flippant; flippancy; volubility of tongue.

flip-për, *s.* [An attenuated form of *flapper*.]

1. The broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal; the paddle of a sea-turtle.

2. The hand. (*Slang*.)

***fiire**, ***fiyre**, *v. i.* [FLEER.]

1. To gibe, to mock.

2. To leer.

3. To look surly.

flirt, ***fiurt**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *fleard*=a foolish thing; *fleardian*=to trifle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To jeer; to gibe at one; to speak jeeringly or contemptuously.

"Such a flurting wit and libertine as the other was."—*North: Examen*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*2. To be perpetually running about; to be unsteady, inconstant, or fickle.

"He picks the grain that suits him best,
Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest."
Couper: *Death of Damon*. (Trans.)

3. To play the coquette; to coquet; to act as a flirt.

B. Transitive:

*1. To jeer or gibe at; to scoff, to mock.

"I am ashamed, I am scorned, I am flurled."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Wild Goose Chase*, ii. 1.

2. To throw with a quick, elastic motion or jerk; to fling.

3. To move rapidly about with short, quick movements or jerks.

"The flurled fan, the bridle, and the toss."
Couper: *Hope*, 344.

flirt, *flurt, s. & a. [FLIRT, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a sudden throw or cast.

"The next motion is that of unfurling the fan, in which are comprehended several little flirts and vibrations."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 102.

*2. A gibe, a jeer, a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

"One flurt at him, and then I am for the voyage."
Beaum. & Flet.: *The Pilgrim*, iii. 1.

*3. A low woman, a drab.

4. A coquette; one who flirts or coquets. (Rarely applied to a male.)

"Ye belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things."
Whitehead: *Song for Ranelagh*.

*B. As adj.: Flirting; coquetting; of light or loose behavior.

flirt-tā-tion, s. [Eng. *flirt*; -ation.]

*1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a flirt.

2. Coquetry; a desire to attract notice; a playing at courtship.

"I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies."—Chesterfield: *The World*, No. 101.

*flirt-tā-tious, a. [Eng. *flirt*; -tious.] Given to flirtation; coquettish.

*flirt-tā-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *flirtation*; -ly.] Toward flirtation; coquettishly.

flirt-ēr, s. [Eng. *flirt*; -er.] One who flirts.

*flirt-gill, *flirt-gil-li-an, s. [Eng. *flirt*, and *gill*.] A woman of light or loose behavior; a prostitute.

flirt-ī-gig, s. [FLIRT, v.] A wild or flirting girl; a pert girl.

flirt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLIRT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The art of jerking or moving rapidly or in jerks.

2. Flirtation, coquetry.

flirt-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *flirting*; -ly.] In a flirting or coquettish manner; coquettishly.

flisk, s. [FLISK, v.] A sudden spring; a caper; a whim.

flisk, v. i. & t. [A variant of FRISK (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To move restlessly about.

"That lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

B. Trans.: To make restless or uneasy.

flisk-ma-hōy, s. [FLISK, v.] A giddy, pert girl.

flisk-y, a. [Eng. *flisk*; -y.] Giddy, fidgety, whimsical.

flit, *flitte, *flutte, *flyt, *flytte, v. i. & t. [Sw. *flytta*; Dan. *flytte*; cf. Icel. *flyta*=to hasten, *flytja*=to cause to flit, *flytjask*=to flit, remove.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To remove, to move, to pass from one place to another.

"At last it flitted is
Whither the soules doe fly of men that live amis."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 19.

2. To pass by, to move along.

"The clouds that flit, or slowly float away."
Couper: *Retirement*, 192.

*3. To pass away; to be transient.

"How passing is the beauty of fleshly bodies! more flitting than the movable floures of summer."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

*4. To depart.

"The life did flit away out of her nest."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 66.

5. To fly away; to dart along; to move quickly through the air.

"Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March."
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xci.

*6. To flutter.

"Cut the cord
Which fastened, by the foot, the flitting bird."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 676.

*7. To yield, to give way.

"How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies!" Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 2.

*B. Transitive:

1. To remove, to move, to transfer from one place to another.

"Then the clerk flyttis the boke agayne to the south auter noke."—Lay Folks' Mass-Book, B. 678.

2. To cause to remove or flit.

*flit, a. [FLEET, a.]

1. Swift, nimble.

"Now like a stag, now like a faulcon flit."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 39.

2. Capable of being thrown with speed.

"And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,
And deadly sharp, he held."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 38.

3. Changing, changeable.

"Therewith a while she her flit fancy fedd."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 56.

4. Unsubstantial, light.

"On the rockes he fell so flit and light,
That he thereby received no hurt at all."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. x. 57.

flit-fold, s. A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another.

flitch, *flick, *flicche, *fliche, *flyk, *flykke, s. [A. S. *flisce*; cogn. with Icel. *flikki*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A side of a pig salted and cured; a side of bacon.

"To explain what had become of a basket, of a goose, of a flitch of bacon, of a keg of cider, of a sack of beans, of a truss of hay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Carpentry:

(1) One of the several associated planks which are fastened side by side to form a compound or built-beam.

(2) A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

flite, *flyte, v. i. [A. S. *flitan*; O. H. Ger. *flizan*=to contend.] To contend, to quarrel, to brawl, to scold.

flite, *flit, *flyt, *flyte, s. [A. S. *flit*; Dut. *vlijt*; Low Ger. *flit*; M. H. Ger. *fliz*; O. H. Ger. *fliz*; Dan. *flid*.] A quarrel, contention, or brawling; scolding.

flit-ēr, *flyt-er, *flyt-ar, s. [Eng. *flyt(e)*; -er.] One who quarrels or brawls; a quarrelsome person; a brawler.

flit-tēr, *flyt-tēr, v. i. & t. [A variant of *flutter* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To flutter, to fly about.

*B. Trans.: To scatter.

flit-tēr, s. [FLITTER, v.]

1. A fluttering about.

2. A rag, a tatter.

flit-tēr-mōuse, s. [O. Eng. *flitter*=to flutter, and *mouse*; Ger. *fledermaus*; M. H. Ger. *vledermus*, from *vlederen*=to flutter.] A "mouse" which flits about on the wing, in other words, a bat. [FLICK-ERMOUSE, FLINDERMOUSE.]

flit-tēr-n, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Tanning: A term applied to the bark of young oak-trees, which is more valuable than that of old trees.

*flit-ti-nēss, *flit-ti-ness, s. [English *flitty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flitty; instability.

flit-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another.

"To Bethlehem their flitting made."—M. S., Cotton: *Vespasian*, A. iii.

2. The act of fluttering.

*3. A departure from what is right; a fault; a sin.

"Thou tellest my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle."
—Psalm lvi. 8. (Prayer-book.)

4. Furniture which is being removed from one house to another.

5. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as peas, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called *flitting*, and which seems to be no uncommon thing."—Maxwell: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 94.

flit-tīng-ly, adv. [Eng. *flitting*; -ly.] In a flitting manner.

*flit-tī, *flit-tie, a. [Eng. *flit*; -ty.] Unstable, unsteady.

*flix, *flice (1), s. [FLUX.] The flux, the dysentery.

*flix (2), s. [Allied to *flax* or *flox* (q. v.).] The down of animals.

flix-weed, s. [O. Eng. *flix*=flux, and *weed*. So called because it was once believed that its seeds drunk with wine, or water from a smith's forge, stopped the bloody flux (dysentery).]

Bot.: *Sisymbrium sophia*, a kind of hedge mustard. It is a cruciferous plant with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, found in waste places here and abroad. It is called also Flixwort (q. v.).

flix-wōrt, s. [O. Eng. *flix*=flux, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The same as FLIXWEED (q. v.).

*flo, fla, s. [A. S. *flā*.] An arrow.

float, *fleote, *flot, *flete, s. [A. S. *flota*=a ship; Icel. *floti*=a float, a raft; Sw. *flotta*; Dan. *vlot*; Ger. *floss*.] [FLOAT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of floating or swimming.

"God tagte ilc fis on water his flotes migt."
Genesis and Exodus, 161.

2. The act of flowing; flux; flow.

"There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main float and reflow of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

3. Any thing or body designed or constructed so as to float.

* (1) A ship.

"There he made a litel cote
To him and to his flote."—Havelok, 737.

* (2) Ships collectively; a fleet.

"Hamber king and al his flote."—Layamon, i. 91.

(3) In angling, the quill or cork from which the bait line is suspended, and whose motion indicates the bite of a fish.

"Casting a little of it into the place where your float swims."—Walton: *Angler*.

(4) An inflated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the water.

(5) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer.

(6) The hollow, metallic ball of a self-acting faucet, which floats upon the water in the cistern or boiler. [BALL-COCK.]

(7) A raft, or collection of timber fastened together for conveyance down a river.

*4. A wave; the sea.

"They are upon the Mediterranean float."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

*5. A quantity of earth.

"Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

6. A sort of dray, for the conveyance of heavy goods, having the body hung below the axle.

II. Technically:

1. Hydr. Eng.: One of the boards or paddles attached to the radial arms of a paddle-wheel or water-wheel.

2. Mach.: A single-cut file, or one in which the teeth are parallel and unbroken by a second row of crossing teeth. The usual horizontal obliquity of the teeth relatively to the central line of files is 55°, but single-cut files are much less inclined, and the teeth of floats are sometimes square across the face of the file.

3. Plastering: A plasterer's trowel used in spreading or floating the plaster on to a wall or other surface. The long-float is of such a length as to require two men to use it. The hand-float is that in ordinary use. The quirk-float is used in finishing moldings. An angle-float is shaped to fit the angle formed by the walls of a room.

4. Masonry: A polishing-block used in marble-working; a runner.

5. Shoe-making: The serrated plate used by shoemakers for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the boot or shoe.

6. Tempering: A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated steel surface of an object of large bulk, such as an anvil or die in the process of tempering. The rapid production of steam prevents the constant contact of cold water when the object is merely dipped, as a body of steam intervenes. The dashing stream of water constantly exposes a new body of water to the hot surface, and makes the hardening more complete.

7. Theatrical: A stage-name for the footlights, derived from the use of a row of oil-pans, with floating wicks, along the stage-front, previous to the invention of gas.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*¶ (1) *On or upon the float*: In motion; not fixed; on the move, equivalent to the Americanism "in the swim."

"Our ideas being perpetually upon the float."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xvi.

float-board, *s.* One of the boards of an under-shot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.

float-case, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson to be attached to a submerged ship or other body, to float it by the expulsion of water and substitution of air in the case.

float-copper, *s.*

Min.: Fine scales of metallic copper (especially produced by abrasion in stamping), which do not readily settle in water.

float-gold, *s.*

Min.: Gold, so finely crushed, that it remains in suspension in the water, and hence is liable to be lost in the ordinary stamp-mill process.

"Compels the float-gold and other finely divided gold to enter into a created vortex of water."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

float-grass, *s.* [FLOTE-GRASS.]

float-ore, *s.*

Min.: Water-worn particles of ore; fragments of vein-material found on the surface away from the vein outcrop.

float-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal. It is of spongy texture, and it is in consequence so light that it floats on water.

float-valve, *s.* A valve actuated by a float so as to open or close the port, according to the level of the liquid in the chamber where the float is placed. It is the equivalent of a Ball-cock (q. v.).

float, **flote*, **flotie*, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *flotian*; Dut. *flotten*; O. H. Ger. *flozzan*; Icel. *flota*.] [FLOAT, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To swim on the surface of a liquid; to rest upon the surface without sinking.

"Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and still
As the mute swan that floats down the stream."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*2. To swim in a liquid.

3. To move or glide without apparent effort, as if buoyed up in a fluid.

"What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these,
That float in air, and fly upon the seas!"

Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

4. To pass or flow over, as a liquid.

"The river Atax, springing out of Pyrenæus, runneth through the lake Rubrensis, and floteth over it."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

5. To remain suspended.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To cause to float or swim upon the surface of a fluid.

* (2) To flood; to inundate; to cover with water.

"Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. *Fig.*: To start, to set in action; to bring out; as, to float a company.

II. Plastering: To spread the plaster on with a float.

float-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *float*; -age.] Anything which floats upon the surface of water.

float-ant, *a.* [FLOTANT.]

float-tā-tion, *s.* [FLOTATION.]

float-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Set afloat; caused to float on a fluid.

* (2) Inundated, flooded, covered with water.

2. *Fig.*: Started, set in action; brought out; as, a company is floated.

float-ër, *s.* [Eng. *float*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which floats.

"Pity the floaters on the Ionian seas."

Eusden; Ovid: Metamorphoses iv.

2. Sometimes used of dead bodies floating in with the tide.

3. *Fig.*: One who floats or starts a business or company.

4. An indifferent or purchasable voter.

5. A representative in a state legislature who is credited to two or more counties, as provided for in the Constitutions of Mississippi and Tennessee.

II. Hydr. Eng.: A registering float on a graduated stick, to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

***float-ër-ÿ**, ***flot-er-y**, *a.* [FLOAT, *v.*] Floating, flowing.

float-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Lying or resting suspended on the surface of water or other liquid.

"But great masses of floating ice impeded the progress of the skiff."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: In circulation; circulating; not fixed or invested; free to be invested or utilized as occasion requires.

"Trade was at an end. Floating capital had been withdrawn in great masses from the island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Comp. Anat.*: Free, disconnected; as, the floating ribs in some fishes.

2. *Plaster.*: Employed in or intended for floating; as, floating screeds.

3. *Bot.*: [FLOATING-LEAF, FLOATING-ROOT.]

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act or state of a person or thing lying or resting on the surface of water or other liquid.

"When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Showed mastership in floating."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of starting or bringing into action; as, the floating of a company.

(2) A thin layer or stratum.

"I first lay upon the bare small wood or whins, then a floating of small coals."—*Maxwell: Select Trans.*, p. 185.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The floating or irrigating of meadow-lands.

2. *Plastering*:

(1) The second coat of three-coat plastering.

(2) The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls.

3. *Weav.*: A term applied to a thread which spans a considerable number of threads without intersection. This is an incident to twilling. [TWILL.] Diapers, for instance, are five-leaf twills; that is, every warp floats under four threads of woof, and is raised and interwoven with the fifth. Also called Flushing (q. v.).

floating-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

floating-battery, *s.* A vessel strengthened so as to be shot-proof, or as nearly so as possible, and intended for operating in comparatively smooth water, for defending harbors or attacking fortifications.

floating-body, *s.* A body which floats on or in a liquid. To place such a body in equilibrium it is needful, first, that it displace a volume of liquid whose weight is equal to that of the body, and second, that the center of the floating body must be in the same vertical line with that of the fluid displaced.

floating-breakwater, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A contrivance consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves. A floating-harbor (q. v.).

floating-bridge, *s.*

1. A bridge composed of rafts or timber, with a plank floor, resting wholly upon the water.

2. A form of ferry-boat which is guided and impelled by chains which are anchored on each side of the river, and pass over wheels on the sides of the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam-power. Lifting platforms at each end admit vehicles.

3. The floating-bridge for canals rests on a caisson or pontoon, and is opened and closed by chains and windlasses. When it is open, it lies in a recess in the side of the canal made to receive it. The pontoon is made of sheet-iron, and is designed to act as a girder when the bridge is closed.

4. A kind of double bridge, the upper projecting beyond the lower, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys. It is used to enable troops to pass over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort, &c.

floating-clough, *s.* A barge with scrapers attached, which is driven by the tide or current, to rake up the silt and sand over which it passes, so that the sediment may be removed by the current.

floating-collimator, floating-intersector, *s.*

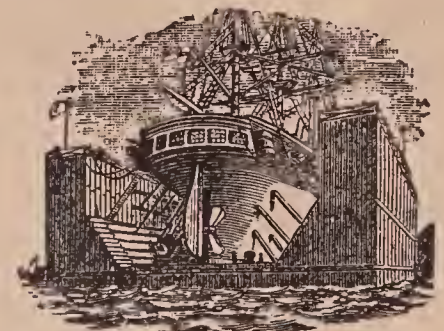
Naut.: An instrument used instead of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations at sea.

floating-dam, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson used as a gate for a dry-dock.

floating-derrick, *s.* A derrick adapted for river and harbor use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbor improvements, &c. [DERRICK.]

floating-dock, *s.* An iron vessel of a rectangular shape, with a rounded bow and a strong caisson gate at the stern. The vessel has a double skin, with a large intervening space. Into the inner



Floating-dock.

basin a ship is floated while the dock is partially submerged; the caisson being closed, the water in the dock and the space intervening between the two skins is pumped out, so that the interior may be dry, to allow work on the vessel, and the jacket may have sufficient floatative power to carry its load.

floating-harbor, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A breakwater of cages or booms, anchored and fastened together, and used as a protection to ships lying at anchor to leeward.

floating-island, floating-islet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An island formed in a lake or inland water, and consisting of masses of roots, reeds &c., interlacing and holding together earth, mud, &c. Such islands are at times of a considerable size.

2. *Cook.*: A dish composed of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

floating-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves which rest on the surface of the water, like those of *Trapa*.

floating-light, *s.*

1. A light exhibited at the mast-head of a vessel moored on a spit or shoal where no adequate foundation exists for a permanent structure. A light-ship.

2. A life-preserving buoy, with a light to attract the man overboard, and to direct the crew of a boat coming to his rescue.

floating-meadows, *s. pl.* Flat meadow land, which can be flooded from an adjoining river or other source.

floating-pier, *s.* A pier supported by the water, so as to rise and fall with the tide.

floating-plate, *s.*

Stereotyp.: A flat cast-iron plate placed at the bottom of a square cast-iron tray in which a stereotype is cast. The plaster mold is laid, face down, on the floating-plate, and the two are placed in the heated dipping-pan, the cover of which is screwed on. The dipping-pan is plunged in an iron pot containing the molten alloy, which runs in at the gates and floats the plate and mold; the latter has notches at its edges, which allow the metal to penetrate between it and the plate. The result is a casting with a flat back, and a face with cameo impression resembling the original type.

floating-ribs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The last two pairs of asternal ribs. They are so called because, unlike the other three pairs, they have not the cartilage attached along its superior border to that of the rib above it. (*Quain.*)

floating-root, *s.*

Bot.: One which germinates while lying on the ground at first, ascends, and remains in that direction. (*Thomé, &c.*)

floating-safe, *s.* A buoy-shaped receptacle for papers, letters, and valuables, to be cast overboard in case of foundering or wreck.

floating-screed, *s.*

Plaster.: A strip of plastering first laid on to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat.

float-ing-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *floating*; -ly.] In a floating manner; by means of floating.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

floats, *s. pl.* [FLOAT, *s.*, II. 3.]

float-stone, *s.* [Eng. *float*, and *stone*.]

Bricklaying: A rubber used by bricklayers for smoothing compass-bricks for curved work, such as the cylindrical backs and spherical heads of niches. It takes out the ax-marks acquired in roughly dressing to shape.

float-y, ***floaty**, *a.* [Eng. *float*; *-y*.]

1. Buoyant; capable of floating or swimming on the surface.

"The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forward."—*Raleigh*.

2. Waving.

"The fyrrer I folyed those *floaty* walez."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 125.

floc-çī, *s.* [FLOCCUS.]

floc-çī-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *floccus* (q. v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-ation*.]

Pathol.: A tendency in a patient under the influence of delirium to pick the bedclothes. This is often seen toward the termination of gastric and other fevers, and is in all cases a very unfavorable symptom.

***floc-çī-nāu-çī-al**, *a.* [Latin *floci*=of little value, and *nauci*=of trifling account.] Of little or no account.

***floc-çī-nāu-çī-tŷ**, *s.* [FLOCCINAUCIAL.] Anything worthless or of little account.

***floc-çī-pēnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *floci*=(lit.) the price of a lock of wool, hence, of no value, and *pēnd*=to weigh, to consider.] To think of no value; to despise.

floc-cō-se, *a.* [Lat. *floccosus*=full of flocks of wool.]

Bot.: Covered with dense hairs, which fall away in little tufts; flocky, as *Verbascum floccosum* and *pulverulentum*. (*Lindley*.)

floc-cō-se-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *floccose*; *-ly*.] In a floccose manner.

floccosely-tomentose.

Bot.: In little tufts. (*Paxton*.)

floc-cū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ar*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the flocculus (q. v.).

¶ Floccular process:

Anat.: The same as FLOCCULUS (q. v.).

floc-cū-ledge, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ence*.]

Bot., &c.: The state of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes; wooliness.

floc-cū-lent, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ent*.]

Bot., &c.: Adhering in small flakes; woolly.

floc-cū-lŷs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *floccus* (q. v.).]

Anat.: The sub-peduncular lobe on the under surface of the cerebellum.

floc-cū-s (pl. **floc-çī**), *s.* [Lat.=a lock or flock of wool.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A long tuft of hair terminating the tail in some mammals.

2. **Botany** (pl.):

(1) Woolly filaments found mixed with sporules in the inside of many Gasteromycetous Fungals. (*Lindley*.)

(2) The external filaments of Byssaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

flock (1), ***floc**, ***flocc**, ***flok**, ***flokke**, *s.* [A. S. *floc*; cogn. with Icel. *flokkr*; Dan. *flok*; Sw. *flock*; Eng. *folk*.]

*1. A part, a division, a company.

"Hys men he delys in twoo *flokkes*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 3, 816.

2. A company or collection of animals; now restricted to sheep and birds.

"Like a *flock* of wild geese."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV*, Pt. I, ii. 4.

3. A crowd, a large body.

"The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*."—2 *Maccabees* xiv. 14.

4. The congregation or members of a Christian church; considered in relation to the pastor or minister in charge of them.

flock-rake, ***flock-raik**, *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep.

flock-master, *s.* A sheep-farmer; the owner or overseer of a flock.

flock-wise, *adv.* Like a flock of sheep.

flock (2), ***flok**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *floc*, from Lat. *floccus*=a lock of wool; O. H. Ger. *floccho*; M. H. Ger. *vlocke*; Dut. *vlok*; Icel. *floki*; Sw. *flocka*; Dan. *flokke*; Ital. *fiocco*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A lock of wool or hair.

2. Wool-dust used in coating certain portions of the patterns in wall-papers. The wool is the short

refuse of the factory, much of it being derived from the cloth-shearing machine. It is scoured, dyed, dried, and ground, sifted into grades, and dusted over the varnished surface of the paper.

3. A fibrous material for stuffing upholstery, mattresses, &c. It is made by reducing to a degree of fineness, by machinery, coarse woolen cloths, rags, tags, old stockings, &c.

B. As adj.: Made of or composed of flock; filled with flocks or locks of wool, pieces of cloth cut up fine, &c.

flock-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting fiber to a very short staple, called flock.

flock-duster, *s.* An apparatus for removing dust from flock.

flock-opener, *s.* A machine with pickers or stiff brushes for tearing apart the bunches of flock, so as to make a light, loose fiber which shall feed regularly to the cloth or paper to whose varnished surface it is to be attached.

flock-paper, *s.* Wall-paper on which pulverized wool is attached by size.

***flock-powder**, *s.* A kind of powder formerly put on cloth.

flock, ***flocke**, *v. i. & t.* [FLOCK (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To gather together in crowds; to collect to one place.

"Amongst them that *flocked* about him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 250.

***B. Trans.**: To crowd around.

"We do him loute and *flocke*."

Udall: Roister Doister, iii. 3.

***flocked**, ***flok-kit**, *a.* [English *flock* (2); *-ed*.] Having the nap raised, or thickened.

***flock-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *flock*, *v.*; *-er*.] One of a number who flock or crowd to a place.

flock-ing, *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), *s.*; *-ing*.] Employed or intended for use with flock.

flocking-machine, *s.* A machine for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

***flock-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *flock*; *-less*.] Without a flock.

***flock-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *flock* (1), *s.*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little member of a flock, a young sheep, a lamb.

***flock-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *flock* (1), *s.*; *-ly*.] In flocks or crowds.

***flock-mēl**, ***floc-meel**, ***flok-mele**, ***flok-mel**, ***flock-mele**, *adv.* [A. S. *flocmælum*.] In flocks or herds.

flock-y, *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Full of flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

2. **Bot.**: The same as FLOCCOSE (q. v.).

floe, *s.* [Dan. (*iis*)-*flage*=an ice-floe; Sw. *flaga*=a flake; cogn. with Eng. *flake* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A large sheet of ice floating in the ocean, detached from the Polar Sea.

floetz, **fletz**, **lotz**, *a.* [Ger. *flötz*=a layer or stratum.]

Geol.: In flat, horizontal beds.

***floetz rocks**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name applied by Werner and his followers to the secondary rocks of Germany, because they were supposed to occur most frequently in flat, horizontal beds. As the experience of the Wernerians increased, they discovered that this was a mere local phenomenon, and called the floetz rocks secondary.

flog, *v. t.* [Prob. an abbreviation from Lat. *flagello*=to whip.]

1. To whip, to lash, to thrash; to chastise with a whip.

"How he was *flogged* or had the luck to escape."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 329.

*2. To beat, to surpass, to excel.

flog-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *flog*; *-er*.] One who flogs.

flog-gīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOG, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of thrashing or beating with a whip or lash; the state of being flogged; a whipping.

"Merciless *flogging* soon became an ordinary punishment for political misdemeanors of no very aggravated kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

flogging-chisel, *s.* A chipping-chisel of large size, used in chipping off certain portions of a casting.

flogging-hammer, *s.* A hammer used by machinists, &c., intermediate in size between the sledge and hand hammer.

***flog-mās-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *flog*, and *master*.] One given to flogging; a flogger.

"The Bridewell *flogmaster* to a night-walking strumpet."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 205.

***flōne**, *s. pl.* [FLO.] Arrows.

***flōng**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FLING.]

flood, ***flood**, ***flood**, ***flood**, ***flood**, ***flood**, *s.* [A. S. *flōd*; cogn. with Dut. *vloed*; Icel. *flod*; Sw. & Dan. *flod*; Goth. *flodus*; Ger. *fluth*; Eng. *flow*; O. H. Ger. *fluot*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

(1) A great or exceeding flow of water; an inundation; a body of water rising and flooding land not usually covered with water.

"Neither shall there any more be a *flood* to destroy the earth."—*Genesis* ix. 11.

(2) Specifically, in the same sense as II. 1.

"Noah lived after the *flood* three hundred and fifty years."—*Genesis* ix. 28.

(3) The flowing of the tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"So that the tyme com of the see *floodde*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 321.

* (4) The stream; the course or flow of water.

"Whoso roweth ayein the *flood*
Off sorwe he shal drinke."

Political Songs, p. 254.

* (5) The ocean; any large body of water.

"Schip fletes on the *flood*."

Metrical Homilies, p. 135.

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) A great flow or stream of any fluid or substance resembling a fluid.

"A *flood* of tears that flowed apace
Upon the happy creature's face,"

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

(2) A great or exceeding quantity of anything; an overflowing; an abundance.

"This great *flood* of visitors."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(3) The menstrual discharge.

II. Technically:

1. **Script.**: [DELUGE.]

2. **Geol.**: Floods may rise from a heavy rainfall on low-lying land, from the overflow of rivers, from the bursting of lakes, the barrier of which has been removed by earthquake or other action, from the melting of a glacier which has hitherto acted as a barrier to the accumulated ice-waters of a mountain tarn, from an earthquake wave rolling in on the shore, or from a cyclone driving the water of the ocean inland.

3. **Pathol.**: [FLOODING, C. 2.]

flood-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-beat, *a.* Washed or beaten by the waves.

"Let me be slandered, while my fire she hides
That Paphos and *flood-beat* Cythera guides."

Marlowe: Ovid: Elegies, ii. 17.

flood-fence, *s.*

1. A fence anchored to prevent its being upset, floated off, or carried away during time of high water.

2. One which is laid over by the force of the current, and is prevented by its moorings from being carried away.

flood-flanking, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A mode of embanking with stiff, moist clay, which is dug in spits, wheeled to the spot, and then each spit, separately being taken on a pitchfork, is dashed into its place so as to unite with the spit last thrown. The crevices which appear after the contraction of the clay in drying are filled by sludging.

flood-mark, *s.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide rises; high water mark.

flood-tide, *s.* The rising-tide; the flood.

flōd, *v. t. & i.* [FLOOD, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To overflow, to inundate; to cover with water; to deluge.

"When the rains were heavy, and the Parret and its tributary streams rose above their banks, this tract was often *flooded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Figuratively:

1. To deluge; to cover completely.

"Press the sad kiss, fond mother! vainly fears
Thy *flooded* cheek to wet them with its tears."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. To surround as with a fluid; to pour round.

"As thou sittest in the moonlight there,
Its glory *flooding* thy golden hair."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

B. Intransitive:

Pathol.: To discharge blood too copiously from the uterus; to suffer from *post partum hæmorrhage*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bēnç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tīon**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

flood'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *flood*; -*er*.] One who floods or irrigates.

flood'-gâte, ***flood-gate**, *s.* [Eng. *flood*, and *gate*.]

I. Literally:

1. A tide-gate or sluice.

"Fierce as a floodgate bursting in the night."

Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

2. A gate or sluice-door in a water-way, arranged to open when the water attains a height above a given level, and so allow it to escape freely, to prevent injury by flood.

3. A gate which lies down when the stream becomes deep and powerful, so as to avoid being carried off.

II. Fig. Anything which acts as a restraint or obstruction.

"Forced the floodgates of licentious mirth."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 264.

flood'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOOD, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of inundating or covering with water; the state of being flooded; a flood.

2. *Med.*: A morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.

***flood'-lëss**, ***flood-les**, *a.* [English *flood*; -*less*.] Arid, dry.

"A fruitless, floodless, yea, a landless land."

Sylvester: *The Lawes*, 1, 197.

flood', *s.* [FLUKE, *s.*]

flood'-ân, **flood'-îng**, ***flood-an**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An interruption or shifting of a vein or lode by a cleft or fissure; a cross-course or transverse vein of clay.

"A large cross-lode, by which, and by other cross-courses and floodans, which intersect them in their farther progress, they are repeatedly heaved."—*Trans. Philosophical Society*, xci, 159.

flood'-ÿ, *a.* [FLUKY.]

flood', ***flood'**, ***flood'**, ***flood'**, *s.* [A. S. *flood*; cogn. with Dut. *vloed*; Ger. *flur*; Ir. & Gael. *lar*; Wel. *blawr*; Brit. *leur*; O. H. Ger. *fluor*; Icel. *flood*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The flood was swollen elene."—*Tristram*, ii, 98.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; a platform.

3. A story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level, as, the first or second floor of a house.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first floor front."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, xxxii.

4. The part of the house assigned to members of a legislative assembly. (*American*.)

*5. The ground.

"Or his dead corse should fall upon the flood."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi, 37.

II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: The surface on which a person walks in a room or house. It may be of masonry, bricks, tiles, concrete, earth, boards. The term usually refers to boards laid close together, and nailed to timbers which are termed joists. A single-floor is one in which the joists pass from side to side of the house, resting upon wall-plates and sustaining the floor above, and the ceiling of the room below. A double-floor is one in which the primary timbers are binders which rest upon the wall-plates, and support the floor or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists. A framed floor has an additional member, which assumes the primary position. The girder rests on the wall-plates and supports the binding-joists, whose ends rest thereupon. The binding-joists support the bridging or floor-joists and the ceiling-joists, as before described.

2. *Geol. & Archæol.*: The part of a cavern corresponding in situation to the floor of a house. Here frequently there is now cave earth, covered, and therefore hermetically sealed for the purpose of the investigator, by stalagmite, which has been formed by droppings from the stalactites hanging from the roof.

"The lime, instead of being removed, is re-deposited on the walls, roof, sides, and floor of the cavity, in the form of stalactites and stalagmite, and the work of re-filling with solid carbonate of lime then takes place."—*Figuer: World before the Deluge*, 416.

3. *Naut.*: The bottom part of the hold on each side of the keelson. The flat portion of a vessel's hold.

4. *Hydr. Eng.*: The inner piece of the two which together form the bucket of an overshot water-wheel.

5. *Min.*: The bottom of a coal-seam; the underlay upon which the coal, lead, or iron ore rests.

¶ To take the floor:

(1) To rise to address a public meeting.

(2) To stand up to dance. (*Irish*.)

floor-cloth, *v. t.* To cover a surface with floor-cloth.

"It was floor-clothed all over."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

floor-cloth, *s.*

1. A heavy painted fabric for covering floors. The canvas or backing of a floor-cloth is a strong textile fabric of hemp or flax, known as *burlaps*. It is woven of a width of from four to eight yards. The pieces of convenient size are stretched in a vertical frame, and size is applied by workmen who stand on ranges of scaffolding in front of the canvas.

"A mimic manufactory of floor-cloth."—*J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses*, p. 121.

2. An artificial fabric painted, varnished, or saturated with a waterproof material. The kinds are numerous.

Floor-cloth knife: A pushing knife for slitting floor-cloth. A castor keeps it above the floor.

floor-guide, *s.*

Ship-build.: A narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribband and the keel.

floor-head, *s.*

Ship-build.: The upper extremity of a floor-timber.

floor-hollow, *s.*

Ship-build.: An elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks.

floor-plan, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: A horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal or receiving floor of the house.

2. *Ship-build.*: A longitudinal section, showing the ship as divided at a water or rib-band line.

floor-ribband, *s.*

Ship-build.: A ribband which goes round a ship a little below the floor-heads to support the floors.

floor-timber, *s.*

Ship-build.: The lower section of a rib secured between the keel and keelson, the flat timbers crossing the keel forming the floor of the hold. The timbers in continuation of the rib are called first, second, third, &c.; futtocks.

floor-walker, *s.*

A person employed in a large retail store as overseer and director. His principal duty is to walk about the establishment to see that the clerks properly perform their duties, and direct customers to the proper counters or sales departments of the store.

flood', *v. t.* [FLOOR, *v.*]

I. Lit.: To cover or furnish with a floor; to lay down a floor in.

"Hewn stone and timber for couplings and to floor the houses."—*2 Chronicles* xxxiv, 11.

II. Figuratively (Colloquial):

1. To knock down to the ground; as, to floor a man.

2. To beat in argument, discussion, or questioning; to put to silence.

3. To finish, to get through, to make an end of.

4. To defeat.

"The odds were, nevertheless, floored from an unexpected quarter."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. To bring forward in argument, to table. (*Eng.*)

"I know not what you mean, or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against; save that you floor it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong."—*M Ward: Contendings*, p. 177.

flood'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *flood*, *v.*; -*er*.] A knock-down blow; a thorough defeat.

"It is a downright floorer to the Crown."—*Swinton: Trial of W. Humphreys* (1839), p. 297.

flood'-îng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [FLOOR, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying down a floor in a house, &c.

2. Materials for floors.

"The flooring is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterward worked into mortar."—*Addison*.

3. A floor, a platform, a pavement.

"Mosaïque is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colors—but of most use in pavements and floorings."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 63.

flooring-clamp, *s.* An implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards.

flooring-machine, *s.* A machine which carries on simultaneously the sawing, planing, and tonguing flooring-boards. This is done by a series of saws, planes, and revolving chisels.

flood'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *floor*; -*less*.] Destitute of or without a floor.

flop, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *flap* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike or flap frequently; as, to flop the wings.

2. To let down suddenly; to cause to fall with a noise.

B. Intransitive:

1. To strike or flap about; to make a noise as the flapping of wings.

"A blackbird was frightened almost to death with a huge flopping kite that she saw over her head."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

2. To drop suddenly on one's knees; to plump down.

"Flopping herself down, and praying that the bread-and-butter may be snatched out of the mouth of her only child."—*Dickens: Tale of Two Cities*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*3. To rise up suddenly.

"A queer stump of basalt that flops up out of the sea."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*, lett. v.

flop-damper, *s.* A stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position.

flop, *s.* [FLOP, *v.*] The noise of a soft body falling suddenly to the ground; as, It fell with a flop.

flop'-pÿ, *a.* [Eng. *flop*; -*y*.] Having a tendency to flop about; as, a floppy hat.

"In those days even fashionable caps were large and floppy."—*G. Eliot: Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

Flör'-a, **för'-a**, *s.* [Lat. *Flora*. (Def. II.)]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Another Flora there, of bolder hues,
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride."

Thomson: *Summer*, 694, 695.

II. Technically:

1. *Class. Myth. (of the form Flora)*: The Roman goddess of flowers and gardens. She had especially to do with vines, olives, all kinds of fruit trees, and honey-bearing plants. Her temple was situated in the vicinity of the Circus Maximus, and her worship, which is said to have been introduced by Numa, was one of the oldest manifestations of Roman religious feeling. Games were instituted in her honor about B. C. 238, but were soon discontinued. They were restored in B. C. 173.

2. *Bot. (of either form)*: The whole vegetation of a country or geographical period, as the American Flora, meaning all the wild plants now occurring in this country; the Eocene Flora, signifying all the plants found fossil in the Eocene. It corresponds to the zoölogical term Fauna (q. v.).

3. *Astron. (of the form Flora)*: An asteroid, the eighth found. It was discovered by Hind, October 18, 1847.

för'-al, *a.* [Lat. *floralis*, from *Flora*; Fr. *floral*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Flora.

2. Pertaining to flowers.

"The cauline and floral leaves would have a similar form."—*Sir W. Jones: Spikenard of the Ancients*.

floral-clock, *s.*

Bot.: A clock in which the time—which, of course, is not very precisely indicated—is shown by the opening and closing of particular flowers. Those of the Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratense*) open from three to five A. M.; of the Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), from four to five; of the Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*, formerly *Leontodon taraxacum*), from five to six; of the Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), after seven; of the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), after eight; of *Calendula arvensis*, from nine to ten; of *Hemerocallis flava*, from ten to eleven; and of the Tiger lily (*Tigridia pavonia*), from eleven to twelve. The flowers of *Hieracium murorum* close after two P. M.; and those of *Anagallis arvensis* after three.

floral diagram, *s.*

Bot.: The representation of the cross-section of a flower.

floral-envelopes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The parts which envelop or surround the stamens and pistils for the protection of these reproductive organs. They consist generally of calyx and corolla, occasionally with an involucre or bracts external to these coverings. Some plants are without one or other or both floral envelopes.



Flora.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

flör'-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *floral*; -ly.] In a floral manner; so as flowers are concerned; with flowers; as, *florally* ornamented.

flör'-a-moûr', **flör'-i-mër**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flor*=flower, and *amour*=love.] A flower begetting love. (*Ash.*)
 ¶ A name formerly applied to various cultivated species of *Amaranthus*, as *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *A. cordatus*, and *A. tricolor*. (*Lyte*, in *Britten & Holland*.) [FLOWER-GENTLE.]

flör'-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fine-grained tin; either scarcely perceptible in the stone or stamped very small.

flör'-a-scöpe, *s.* [Latin *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Gr. *skopeō* = to view, to examine.] A microscope contrived for examining flowers.

***flöre**, *s.* [FLOOR, *s.*]

flör'-e-al, *s.* [Fr.=flowery, and so translated by an English wit, who made many of the other French republican names for months ridiculous.]

Chronol. & Hist.: The appellation given in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the eighth month of the republican year. It commenced on April 20, and was the second spring month.

flör'-ë-ät-ëd, **flör'-i-ät-ëd**, *a.* [Lat. *floreat*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments; as, *florated* capitals of pillars, &c.

Flör'-eñçe, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.*: The English name of a city in the north of Italy.

*2. *Fabric*: A kind of silk cloth.

*3. *Comm.*: A kind of wine made at Florence.

"He told me that he had left off *Florence*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 329.

*4. *Num.*: A gold coin of the value of six shillings sterling, current in the reign of Edward III. [FLORIN.]

Florence-flask, *s.* A flask of thin glass with a large globular body and long narrow neck, in which Florence-oil is exported from Italy.

Florence-leaf, *s.* Fine leaf yellow alloy. [BRONZE-POWDER.]

Florence-oil, *s.* A superior kind of olive oil prepared at Florence.

***flör'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *florens*, pr. par. of *floro*=to bloom, to flourish.] Flourishing, prosperous.

Flör'-en-tine, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Florentinus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Florence.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Florence.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Cookery*: A kind of pastry.

*2. *Fabric*: A kind of silk stuff, chiefly used for men's waistcoats. It is made striped, figured and plain, the last being a twilled fabric.

Florentine-experiment, *s.*

Physics: An experiment made in 1661 by some academicians at Florence to test whether or not water was compressible. They inclosed it in a globe of thin gold, afterward hermetically sealed. In compressing the globe the water, instead of yielding, forced its way through the pores of the gold, and stood in drops on its outer surface. (*Ganot*.)

Florentine-fresco, *s.*

Art: A kind of painting, first practiced at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls. Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened, and kept damp and fit for painting upon. (*Fairholt*.)

Florentine-lake, *s.*

Art: A pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete, the greater durability in oil-painting of the lake prepared from madder having entirely superseded those prepared from cochineal.

Florentine-mosaic, *s.*

Art: The term applied to the art of inlaying tables and other plane surfaces with *pietra dura* and *pietra comense*, carried on principally at Florence.

Florentine-receiver, *s.* A form of receiver for the results of the distillation of essential oils. It is conical in form, and has a side spout at which accumulated water discharges as it rises to the level of the bend of the spout, while the oil, which is lighter than water, collects at the top, and may be decanted off.

Florentine-school, *s.*

Art: This school of painting is remarkable for greatness; for attitudes seemingly in motion; for a certain dark severity; for an expression of strength by which grace is perhaps excluded; and for a character of design approaching to the gigantic.

Florentine-work, *s.*

Art: The same as FLORENTINE-MOSAIC (q. v.).

flör'-ës, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Chem.: An old name for bodies which on being sublimed or crystallized, tended to assume a pulverulent form, as *flores sulphuris*, flowers of sulphur. [FLOS.]

flör'-rës'-çence, *s.* [Lat. *florescens*, pr. par. of *floresco*=to begin to flower; *floro*=to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The coming out of a plant in flower, or the time when this takes place.

flör'-ët (1), *s.* [Fr. *fleurète*; Prov. *foreta*; Ital. *fioretto*, a dimin. remotely from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little flower.

2. *Bot.*: A small flower constituting one of a number aggregated into a head or other more or less composite form of fruit. It is much used of the Composite, in which the florets of the disc are those of the center, and the florets of the ray those of the circumference. Often the former are tubular, and the latter ligulate (strap-shaped). Example, the daisy.

floret-silk, *s.* [FLOSS-SILK.]

***flör'-ët** (2), *s.* [Fr. *fleuret*.] A fencing sword, a foil.

flör'-rët'-tý, *a.* [Eng. *floret* (1); -y.]

Her.: The same as FLEURY (q. v.).

***flör'-i-age** (age as íg), *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; suff. -age.] Blossom, bloom.

flör'-i-ät-ëd, *a.* [FLOREATED.]

flör'-i-çan, *s.* [FLORIKAN.]

***flör'-ic'-ô-moûs**, *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *coma*=hair; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having the head or hair adorned with flowers.

flör'-i-cül'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *floricultur(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the culture of flowering plants.

flör'-i-cül'-türe, *s.* [Lat. *floris* (genit. of *flos*) = a flower, and *cultura*=culture.] The cultivation or culture of flowers or flowering plants.

flör'-i-cül'-tur-ist, *s.* [Eng. *floricultur(e)*; -ist.] One who devotes himself to, or is skilled in, the cultivation of flowering plants.

flör'-id, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Fr. *floride*; Sp. & Ital. *florido*.]

I. *Lit.*: Covered with or abounding in flowers.

"Imbracing round their *florid* earth."

Milton: P. L., vii. 90.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Bright in color; flushed with red; fresh-colored; as, a *florid* complexion.

"Amalthea, and her *florid* son,

Young Bacchus." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 278.

*2. Flourishing, vigorous.

"Kingdoms by thee, to sickly greatness grown,

Boast of a *florid* vigor not their own."

Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

3. Highly embellished with flowers of rhetoric; flowery, brilliant.

"His diction, affected and *florid*, but often singularly beautiful and melodious, fascinated many young enthusiasts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

florid counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A counterpoint not confined to any special species, but in which notes of various lengths are used. It is opposed to Strict counterpoint. [COUNTERPOINT.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

florid Gothic, *a.*

Arch.: Florid English or Tudor, the latest development of the Gothic style in England. The period is from 1400-1537.

florid music, *s.* Music in which the melody and accompanying parts are of an ornamental and embellished style. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

Flör'-i-da, *s.* [Named from Sp. *Pascua-Florida* = Feast of Flowers.] The most southerly State of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Peninsula State." It was discovered by Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday, 1512, and for that reason was named by him Pascua-Florida, or "Feast of Flowers." It was ceded to Great Britain by Spain in 1763, in exchange for Havana, reconquered by the Spaniards in 1781, was ceded to the U. S. in 1819, and was admitted as a State in 1845. It is bounded W. by Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico, N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, and S. by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 58,680 square miles. The climate is very salubrious. The chief cities are: Key West, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tampa, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee, the capital.

flör'-id'-ë-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *floridus* = blooming, flowery, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Bot.: The name given in 1842, by J. Agardh, to the Rose-spored Algæ, now called Rhodospiræ (q. v.).

flör'-id'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *florid*; -ity.] Freshness or brightness of color; floridness.

flör'-id-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *florid*; -ly.] In a florid, brilliant, or showy manner.

flör'-id-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *florid*; -ness.]

1. Freshness or brightness of color or complexion.

"The amenity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited blood."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 70.

2. Embellishment with flowery language; brilliancy of style.

flör'-if'-ër-oûs, *a.* [Latin *florifer*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *fero*=to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or productive of flowers.

***flör'-if'-ër-oûs-nëss**, *s.* [English *floriferous*; -ness.] The quality of being floriferous or productive of flowers.

***flör'-if-l-cä'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *facio*=to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering of plants.

flör'-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a flower.

flör'-i-kan, **flör'-i-kën**, **flör'-i-kin**, *s.* [Anglo-Indian.]

Zoöl.: A bustard, *Otis aurita*, valued by Anglo-Indian sportsmen.

flör'-i-lège, *s.* [Lat. *florilegus*=collecting flowers; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *lego*=to gather, to collect.]

1. The act of gathering or culling flowers.

2. A treatise on flowers; an anthology.

flör'-i-mër, *s.* [FLORAMOUR.]

flör'-in, *s.* [Span. & Fr. *florin*; Ital. *florino*=an ancient Florentine coin so called because it had a lily on it; Ital. *fiore*; Lat. *flos*=a flower.]

*1. A gold coin formerly used in England, but long since extinct. By the statute of Edward III., every pound weight of old standard gold was to be coined into fifty florins, or florences, to be current at six shillings each, or into a proportionate number of half-florences or quarter-florences.

2. The name of a silver coin current in several countries. The English florin weighs 174.5454 grains troy, and is equal to one-tenth of a sovereign, or two shillings, about forty eight cents. The Austrian florin is equal to thirty-six cents; the Dutch florin (also called a guilder) is equal to about forty cents.

"Ilkone hadde a *florence*."—*Isumbras*, 555.

¶ *Godless florins*: The name given by numismatists to the first issue of English florins in the present reign, from the fact that the letters F. D. (Defender of the Faith) were omitted from the legend. They were issued and called in in the same year (1849).

Flo-rin'-i-ans, *subst. pl.* [From *Florinus* their leader. (See def.)]

Ch. Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect which arose at Rome under Florinus and Blastus in the second century. Florinus when young was instructed by Polycarp at Smyrna. Afterward both became presbyters of Rome, but were excommunicated by the Roman bishop, Eleutherius. Irenæus wrote a book against Florinus, concerning the eight æons alleged to exist. Whether Blastus also held Gnostic sentiments has been disputed. (*Mosheim*; *Murdoch*.)

***flör'-ip'-a-roûs**, *a.* [Latin *floriparus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *pario*=to bring forth, to bear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Producing flowers.

2. *Bot.*: Flower-producing, whether naturally to be followed by fruit or, as a monstrosity, to supersede it.

flör'-i-pön'-dī-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Datura sanguinea*. It is of the night-shade order, and very poisonous. Nevertheless the Peruvians made an intoxicating beverage from its seeds, which, however, taken in excess, produces furious delirium. The priests of an ancient South American temple of the Sun used it to produce oracular inspiration, and the Arabs of Central Africa smoke it as a narcotic and for the relief of asthma and influenza.

flör'-ist, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and suff. -ist; Fr. *fleuriste*; Sp. *florista*.]

1. One who cultivates flowering plants; one who deals in flowers.

*2. One who writes a flora, or account of plants.

flör'-oön, *s.* [Fr. *fleuron*, from *fleur*=a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

***flör'-u-lent**, *a.* [Latin *florulentus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Flowery, blossoming.



Gold Quarter-florin.
Time of Edward III.

fłor'-y, *s.* [FLEURY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Vain.

"The words 'flory conceited chap'—'haflins gentle,' began to be buzzed about."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, let. xii.

2. *Her.*: [FLEURY.]

fłos, *s.* [Lat.=flower.] (See the compounds.)

fłos Adonis, *s.*

Bot.: An old name for *Adonis autumnalis*.

fłos ferri, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Aragonite. It occurs in coral-oidal forms in iron ore.

fłos succini, *s.*

Min.: The same as Succinellite (q. v.).

fłos'-cu-lar, **fłos'-cu-loŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *flosculus*=a little flower, a floweret.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having little flowers.

2. *Bot.*: Used specially of the Composite plants as bearing many florets.

fłos-cu-lār-i-a, *s.* [Latin *flosculus*=a little flower, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Flosculariidae (q. v.). The species are found adhering to aquatic plants, such as *Confervæ*, *Ceratophyllum*, &c.

fłos-cu-lār-i-i-dæ, **fłos-cu-lār-i-æ-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flosculari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*, or neut. pl. *-æa*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Rotifera, order Sessilia. They are distinguished by having bent spiniform teeth at the orifice of the œsophagus.

fłos'-cŭle, **fłos'-cu-lus** (pl. **fłos'-cu-li**), *s.*

1. *Sing.*: A floret.

2. *Pl.*: [FLOSCULI.]

fłos'-cu-li, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *flosculus*=a little flower, a floret.]

Bot.: The same as FLORETS (q. v.).

fłos'-cu-løſe, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *flosculosus*.]

Bot.: Bearing or having many flosculi or florets.

fłosh (1), *s.* [Prob. connected with Ger. *flosse*=a trough in which ore is washed.]

Metal.: A hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness.

fłosh (2), *s.* [FLOSS (2), *s.*]

fłosh-silk, *s.* [FLOSS-SILK.]

fłoss (1), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *fluss*, *floss*=a stream, from *fließen*=to flow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small stream of water.

2. *Metal.*: Fluid glass floating in a puddling-furnace.

floss-hole, *s.*

Metallurgy:

1. A hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace.

2. The tap-hole of a melting furnace.

fłoss (2), *s.* [Ital. *floscio*; O. Fr. *flosche*=flaccid, soft, weak, from Latin *fluxus*=fluid, from *fluo*=to flow.]

1. A downy substance observed on the husks of certain fruits.

2. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery or satin, &c.

3. The leaves of the reed Canary-grass.

floss-silk, *s.* The exterior soft envelope of a silkworm's cocoon; the raveled downy silk broken off in the filature. It is carded and spun for various purposes.

floss-yarn, *subst.* Yarn spun from the *floss-silk* (q. v.).

***fłos-si-fi-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *flos*=a flower, and *facio*=to make.] A flowering; an expansion or opening of flowers; florification.

fłos'-sŷ, *a.* [Eng. *floss*; *-y*.] Light, downy; like *floss-silk*.

"In a *flossy* cloud of muslin, lace, and gauzy ribbons."—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xi.

fłot, *s.* [FLOAT, *s.*]

Min.: (See extract.)

"The word 'flot' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books *flots* are generally called 'flats' or 'flattings.' They are of two kinds, (1) those connected with 'cross-veins'; (2) those connected with courses of dunlimestone."—*J. R. Dakyns in Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 473.

***fłō'-ta**, *s.* [Sp.] [FLEET, *s.*] A fleet; specif. a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

"What envied *flota* bore so fair a freight?"

Shenstone: To Lord Temple, Elegy xvi.

fłōt'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *float*; *-age*; Fr. *flottage*.]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. That which floats upon the sea or a river.

fłōt'-ant, **fłōat'-ant**, *a.* [Fr. *flottant*, pr. par. of *flotter*=to float.]

Her.: Flying or streaming in the air, as a bird or a banner; applied to a bird it is the same as DISCLOSED (q. v.).

fłō-tā'-tion, ***fłōa-tā'-tion**, *s.* [English *float*; *-ation*.]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. The science of floating bodies.

¶ (1) *Plane or line of flotation*: The plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it.

(2) *Stable flotation*. The floating of a body in such a way that it cannot easily be overturned. This stability arises when the metacenter is just over the center of gravity.

fłōt'-a-tive, *a.* [Eng. *float*; *-ative*.] Capable of floating; having floating power.

***fłōte** (1), *v. t.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

fłōte (2), *v. t.* [FLEET, *v.*] To skim.

***fłōte** (1), ***fłō'-tēr**, ***fłōat'-er**, *s.* [FLOAT, *s.*] The same as FLOAT, *s.*, and FLOATER, *s.* (q. v.)

fłote-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass. (1) *Glyceria fluitans*, (2) *Alopecurus geniculatus*, (3) *Poa aquatica*.

***fłōte** (2), *s.* A crowd or gathering of people; a company.

***fłōt'-ēr-ŷ**, *a.* [FLOATERY.]

fłō-til'-la, *s.* [Sp., dimin. of *flota*=a fleet (q. v.).] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

fłōt'-sam, **fłōt'-sōn**, *s.* [Eng. *float*, and suff. *-sam*.]

Law: A term applied to goods lost in shipwreck, and left floating on the waves. [JETSAM.]

"Flotsam is where goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

***fłōt'-tēn**, *pa. par. or adj.* [FLOTE (2), *v.*] Skimmed, as milk.

fłōnce (1), *v. i. & t.* [Sw. dial. *flunsa*=to dip, plunge.]

A. Intrans.: To plunge, dash, or throw one's self about; to make violent or rapid movements of the limbs; to struggle, to flounder.

***B. Trans.**: To throw violently.

fłōnce (1), *s.* [FLOUNCE (1), *v.*] A sudden jerking movement of the body or limbs; a plunging or floundering about.

fłōnce (2), *v. t.* [FLOUNCE (2), *s.*] To deck out or adorn with flounces; to attach flounces to.

fłōnce (2), *s.* [Formed by change of *r* to *l*, from Mid. Eng. *frounce*=a plait or wrinkle, from O. F. *froncer*, *fronser*=to plait, fold, wrinkle.] [FROUNCE.] A narrow piece or slip of cloth sewed to a petticoat, dress, &c., with the lower border hanging loose and spreading.

fłōnced, *a.* [English *flounc(e)* (2), *s.*; *-ed*.] Adorned or furnished with flounces.

fłōnc'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOUNCE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of furnishing with flounces; a flounce.

fłōun'-dær, ***fłown-dur**, *s.* [Sw. *flundra*; cogn. with Dan. *flynder*; Icel. *flyndhra*; the name is probably derived from its floundering or flapping about.]

1. *Zoöl.*: *Platessa flesus*, a flat fish belonging to the family Pleuronectidae. It resembles the plaice, but has paler spots; there are only small grains at the salient line of the head; there is a rough button all along its dorsal and anal fins, and the lateral line has bristling scales. It is found in the North Atlantic, the Baltic, Mediterranean, &c. It abounds also in the brackish water at the mouths of rivers, and even ascends to where the water is fresh. The flounder is eaten, but is much inferior in taste to the plaice. It is called also the Fluke or Flook.

2. *Boot-making*: A slicking tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot-front in a blocking or crimping board.

fłōun'-dær, *v. i.* [A nasalized form of Dut. *flodderen*=to dangle, flap, splash about. (Wedgwood.)]

1. *Lit.*: To struggle or make violent movements with the limbs, as when stuck in mire; to roll, toss, or tumble about.

"His steed now *flounders* in the brake;
Now sinks his barge upon the lake."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 33.

2. *Fig.*: To struggle along with difficulty, as though walking through a bog.

"He plunged for sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *floundered* on in mere despair."

Pope: Dunciad, i. 120.

fłōur, ***fłoure**, ***fłowre**, *s.* [The same word as *flower* (q. v.); Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*.]

1. The finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; specif. the finer part of wheat meal separated by bolting.

"Then studious she prepares the choicest flour."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ii. 426.

2. The fine soft powder of any substance; as, *flour* of emery.

flour-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*.

flour-bolt, *s.*

Mill.: A gauze-covered revolving, cylindrical frame or reel, into which the meal or chop from the stones is fed in order to have the flour sifted through and separated from the offal. The cylinder is large and long, and its axis is usually inclined; the bolting-cloth, with which it is covered, is of different grades of fineness, the meshes at the reception end being closer than toward the discharge. The matters passing through at the different portions of the length are of different grades, and are kept separate.

flour-box, *s.* A dredging or dredge-box.

flour-cooler, *s.*

Mill.: A chamber, trunk or machine in which meal from the stones is placed to cool, or is stirred by a blast before arriving at the bolt.

flour-dredge, **flour-dredger**, *s.* A flour-box or dredge-box.

flour-dresser, *s.* A hollow, stationary, inclined cylinder or frame covered with wire-cloth of different degrees of fineness, 64, 60, 38, and 16 meshes to the inch, the finest being at the upper end. Within the cylinder is a reel whose rails are covered with brushes, which, in their revolution, act against the interior wire surface of the cylinder. The meal is conducted within the cylinder by a spout or hopper, and is thus rubbed through the wire meshes, the finest at the top, the next at the succeeding grade, and so on. The various qualities are collected in the separate partitions of the box.

flour-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour. Explosions in flour-mills are due either to the rapid combustion of finely divided flour diffused through the air, caused by a spark given off by the too close contact of the stones, or to the ignition of a mixture of air with gases produced by the decomposition of flour.

flour of mustard, *s.* The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

flour-packer, *s.* A machine for compactly filling barrels or bags with flour. It is usually a follower or piston which presses upon the flour, but in some cases the flour as it falls into the barrel is continuously packed by a spiral.

flour-sifter, *s.* A domestic sieve for separating lumps or accidental impurities from the flour of the bin or barrel.

fłōur, *v. t. & i.* [FLOUR, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To grind and bolt; as, to *flour* wheat.

2. To cover with flour; to sprinkle flour upon.

B. Intrans.: To become covered with a floury substance.

"With ordinary care in operation, the prepared quicksilver does not sicken or *flour* through the deleterious influence of arsenides, &c."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fłōured, *a.* [Eng. *flour*, *v.*; *-ed*.] A term applied to the finely granulated condition of quicksilver, produced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.

fłōur'-ēt, ***fłōur-ette**, *s.* [O. Fr. *florete*, *flurette*; Fr. *flurette*, dimin. of *fleur*=a flower.] A little flower, a floweret.

***fłōur'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOWER, *v.*]

fłōur'-ish, ***fłor-esh**, ***fłor-ishe**, ***fłor-ish**, ***fłor-ishe**, ***fłor-isshe-en**, ***fłor-ysh**, ***fłor-schyn**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *flourissant*, pr. par. of *flourir*=to flourish, from Lat. *floresco*, incept. of *floro*=to flower, to bloom, from *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower; Sp. & Port. *florecer*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To thrive; to be in vigor; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly.

"The figetree shal not *flourisse*."—*Wycliffe: Habakkuk* iii. 17.

2. To be in a prosperous state; to be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honor, or happiness; to thrive, to prosper.

"In his days shall the righteous *flourish*."—*Ps. lxxii. 7.*

3. To be at the height of power, honor, fame, or excellence.

"In our schoolbooks we say
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourished* then and then."

Tennyson: Brook, 11.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ**=**ē**; **ey**=**ā**. **qu**=**kw**.

4. To grow, to increase, to thrive.

"Patriots, alas! the few that have been found
Where most they flourish upon English ground."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 336, 337.

5. To use florid language; to indulge in flowers of rhetoric and highly embellished diction.

"They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the dryer part of their theme."—Watts: *Logic*.

*6. To boast, to vaunt, to brag.

*7. To describe various figures; to move in fantastic shapes or figures.

8. To make bold and fanciful strokes in writing.

*9. To brandish a sword.

"To him that flourished for her with his sword."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

II. Music:

1. To play in a bold, dashing style with numerous ornamental notes.

2. To sound a flourish or fanfare.

"Why do the emperor's trumpets flourish thus?"
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

B. Transitive:

*1. To adorn with floral beauties.

"How God almighty of His grete grace
Hath flourished the erthe on every side."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 78.

*2. To cause to thrive, prosper, or expand; to develop.

*3. To adorn with flowers or floral ornamentation.

"Floryschyn bokys. Floro."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*4. To ornament, set out, or improve in any way.

"A castel wel flourished with cornelles."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1842.

*5. To adorn with figures of needlework; to embroider.

*6. To work with a needle into ornamental figures.
"All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be flourished into large works."—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

7. To move in quick circles or figures; to swing about in the hand; to brandish.

"My sword, I say; old Montague is come,
And flourishes his blade in spite of me."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

*8. To embellish or adorn with flowers of rhetoric or highly-flown language.

"The labors of Hercules, though flourished with such fabulous matter, yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating monsters and tyrants."—Bacon. (*Johnson*.)

*9. To color; to varnish or gloss over.

"To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth flourish the deceit."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to flourish*, *to thrive*, and *to prosper*: "*To flourish* expresses the state of being that which is desirable; *to thrive* the process of becoming so. In the proper sense *flourish* and *thrive* are applied to the vegetation: the former to that which is full grown; the latter to that which is in the act of growing; the oldest trees are said to *flourish*, which put forth their leaves and fruits in full vigor; young trees *thrive* when they increase rapidly toward their full growth. *Flourish* and *thrive* are taken likewise in the moral sense; *prosper* is employed only in this sense: *flourish* is said either of individuals or communities of men; *thrive* and *prosper* only of individuals. *To flourish* is to be in full possession of the powers, physical, intellectual, and incidental; an author *flourishes* at a certain period; an institution *flourishes*; literature or trade *flourishes*: a nation *flourishes*. *To thrive* is to carry on one's concerns to the advantage of one's circumstances; it is a term of familiar use for those who gain by positive labor: the industrious tradesman *thrives*. *To prosper* is to be already in advantageous circumstances: men *prosper* who accumulate wealth agreeably to their wishes and beyond their expectations." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flour'ish, s. [FLOURISH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A flourishing condition; a state of prosperity.

"Rome was in that flourish that Saint Austin desired to see her in."—Howell.

*2. Showy or ambitious splendor; bravery; show; ostentation.

"I called thee then vain flourish of my fortune;
I called thee then poor shadow, painted queen."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

*3. Ostentatious embellishment; far-fetched elegance or floridness of diction.

"By a flourish of fine words they devise shifts, evasions, and justifications."—P. Holland; *Plutarch*, p. 62.

4. A figure formed by strokes or lines fancifully drawn; elaborate ornamentation by means of lines or strokes.

"They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

5. A brandishing or flourishing about, as of a sword in the hand; a waving about.

II. Music:

(1) The execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music.

(2) The old English name for a call, fanfare, or prelude for trumpets or other instruments together or alone.

"Then the fierce trumpet flourish
From earth to heaven arose."
Macaulay: *Battle of the Lake Regillus*, xxxvi.

(3) The preparatory cadenza for "tuning the voice," in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

*flour'ish-a-ble, a. [English flourish; -able.] Blooming; attractive.

"More fallible in their certainty than flourishable in their bravery."—Adams: *Works*, i. 217.

flour'ished, pa. par. & a. [FLOURISH, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) Adorned with flourishes or fanciful ornamental strokes.

(2) Adorned with flowers; flourishing.

"Each beauteous flower
Rais'd high their flourish'd heads."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 699.

2. Her.: Adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis, &c. Also called FLEURY, FLORY, FLORETTY, or FLURY.

flour'ish-ér, s. [English flourish; -er.]

*1. One who flourishes or is in a state of prosperity.

"They count him
Of the green-haired eld, they
May, or in his flower?"

For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in power."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*.

*2. One who flourishes or brandishes about a sword, &c.

*3. One who makes use of flourishes or florid language.

"He was not an orator, as commonly understood—that is, not a flourisher; but all his speech was fluent, easy, and familiar."—R. North: *Life of Lord Keeper North*.

flour'ish-ing, *flor-ish-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOURISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The state of prospering or being in a prosperous condition.

2. The act of waving or brandishing about, as a sword.

flour'ish-ing-ly, *flour-ish-ing-lye, adverb. [Eng. flourishing; -ly.]

1. In a flourishing or prosperous manner; prosperously.

2. With flourishes or ostentation; ostentatiously.

*flour-on, *flour-oon, *flour-oun, s. [Old Fr. *floron*, *fluron*.] A little crown; a coronet.

*flour-y, a. [O. Fr. *flori*, *flouri*.]

1. Covered with flour.

2. Covered with or full of flowers; flowery.

"I fell upon that flowery flaght."
Old Eng. Allit. Poems; *Pearl*, 57.

flout, v. t. & i. [O. Dut. *fluyten*; Dut. *fluiten*=to play the flute, to jeer; O. Dut. *fluyt*; Dut. *fluit*=a flute.]

A. Trans.: To mock, to jeer, to insult; to treat with contempt.

"Let him perceive how ill we brook his treason;
And what offense it is to flout his friends."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To jeer, to sneer, to behave with contempt or mockery. (Followed by *at*.)

"Though nature hath given us wit to flout at fortune,
hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?"—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

flout, s. [FLOUT.] A jeer, a sneer, a word or act of contempt; an insult.

*flout'-age (age as *ig*), s. The same as FLOUT, s. (q. v.).

flout'-ér, s. [Eng. *flout*; -er.] One who flouts, jeers, or sneers; a mocker.

*flout'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FLOUT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of mocking or sneering; a sneer, a jeer.

flouting-stock, s. A butt.

flout'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *flouting*; -ly.] In a sneering, jeering, or mocking manner; mockingly; sneeringly.

flow, *flow-en, *flow-yd, v. i. & t. [A. S. *flōwan*, cogn. with Dut. *vleijen*; Icel. *flóa*; O. H. Ger. *flāwen*; M. H. Ger. *flāen*, *flouwen*; Lat. *pluit*=it rains, *pluvia*=rain; Gr. *pleō*, *plōō*=to swim, to float; Russ. *pluite*=to sail, to float; Sansc. *plu*=to swim, to navigate. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move along an inclined plane or descending ground by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change in the position of the particles or parts, as a fluid; to run or spread as water; to stream.

2. To run, to be continually moving; as opposed to standing.

3. To move or circulate in the arteries.

4. To rise; opposed to ebb.

"The river hath thrice flowed, no ebb between."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

5. To melt, to become liquid.

"Oh that thou would'st rend the heavens, that the mountains might flow down."—Isaiah lxiv. 1.

*6. To melt away; to disappear.

"His goods shall flow away."—Job xx. 28.

7. To be poured down like a fluid; to stream.

"The moonlight flowing over all."
Longfellow: *Landlord's Tale*.

8. To hang loosely; to wave.

"In tresses, braided gay, the marble waved,
Flowed in loose robes, or thin transparent veils."
Thomson: *Liberty*, ii. 309, 310.

9. To proceed, to issue, to come out.

"I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from it
I shall do good." Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

10. To be poured out in abundance; to descend abundantly.

"Flow, flow, you heavenly blessings on her!"
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

*11. To be descended.

"He did not flow from honorable sources."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 3.

12. To glide or run along smoothly, without asperity or harshness.

"This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and flowing eloquence."—Hakewill: *On Providence*.

*13. To write fluently, smoothly, and pleasantly to the ear.

"Oh, could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme."
Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 189, 190.

*14. To abound, to be full or crowded, to be copious.

"Then shall our names
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

*15. To collect or come together; to meet.

"The nations shall not flow together any more to him."
—Jeremiah li. 44.

II. Med.: To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

*B. Transitive:

1. To overflow, to inundate, to cover with water.

2. To cover with varnish.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to flow*, *to stream*, and *to gush*: "*Flow* is here the generic term; the two others are specific terms expressing different modes: waters may *flow* either in a large body or in a long but narrow course; they *stream* in a long, narrow course only; thus waters *flow* in seas, rivers, rivulets, or in a small pond; they *stream* only out of spouts or other channels; they *flow* gently or otherwise; they *stream* gently, but they *gush* with a force." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flow, s. [FLOW, v.]

1. The act or state of flowing; a stream or current of water or other liquid.

2. The rise of a tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"The ebb of tides, and their mysterious flow."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, clxii.

*3. A rising to greatness.

"Know the ebbs
And flows of State."
Ben Jonson: *The Fox*, ii. 1.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tjan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tjon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

4. A stream of diction; fluency or copiousness of words. (*Tennyson: Isabel*, 20.)

5. Abundance, plenty, copiousness.

"Treasures, that can ne'er be told,
Shall bless this land by my rich flow."

Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iii. 2.

6. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a gentle flowing or stream.

7. A flow-bog, a quicksand.

"He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow."

Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xviii.

flow-bog, flow-moss, s. A peat-bog, the surface of which rises and falls with every increase or decrease of water from rains or springs.

flow-dike, s. A small drain for carrying off water.

flow'-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *flow*; -age.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

***flow'-and, a.** [Old pr. par. of *flow* (q. v.).] Unstable, fluctuating, uncertain, wavering.

flow'-er, *flore, s. [O. Fr. *flour*, *flor*; Fr. *fleur*, from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower; *floreo*=to bloom, to flower.] [FLOUR, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) In popular language the union of gayly-colored leaves or petals of a plant; a bloom, a blossom.

"Party-colored flowers of white and red."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, l. 195.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An ornament; an embellishment.

"The excellent flowers of rhetoric in it shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

(2) The most excellent or valuable part of anything; the quintessence.

"The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

(3) That which is most distinguished for anything valuable; one who is the ornament of his class.

"But thus to risk our Border flower
In strife against a kingdom's power."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 27.

(4) The prime; the early or flourishing part of life or manhood.

"He was in the prime flower of his youth."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 147.

*5) Fine grain, flour.

"The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

(6) (Pl.): Menstrual discharge. (*Levit. xv. 24.*)

II. Technically:

*1. Chem. (pl.): Bodies of a powdery or mealy consistence or form, especially if this has been produced by sublimation. Example, Flowers of Sulphur, a name sometimes given to Sublimed Sulphur (q. v.).

2. Bot.: A developed terminal bud inclosing the organs of reproduction by seed. The earlier botanists limited it to the corolla of a plant, but Linnaeus extended it to include the calyx, corolla,

and other parts are generally believed to be transformed leaves arranged upon a branchlet; but many writers consider the petals to be transformed stamens. The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem is called inflorescence (q. v.).

¶ The term Flower of Constantinople, or Flower of Constantinople, is a translation of the old name *Flos constantinopolitanus*, given to the plant now called *Lychnis chalcedonica*. It is named also Flower of Bristowe. (*Prior, in Britten & Holland.*) The Flower of the Axe is *Lobelia urens*, found in England only near Axminster in Devon; the Flower of Crete is *Mesembryanthemum tripolium*; and Flower of Jove, *Lychnis flos jovis*; Flower of Four Hours, *Mirabilis dichotoma*; Flowers of Heaven, a fungal, *Nostoc cæruleum*; and Flowers of Tan, *Æthaliun*, a gasteromycetous fungal. It is so called from its growing upon tan. It can creep to the distance or height of several feet, as if endowed with will.

3. Print.: Ornamental types or blocks for borders of pages, cards, and the like.

flower-animals, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Anthozoa.

flower-bearing, a. Bearing or producing flowers.

flower-besprinkled, a. Thickly sprinkled or adorned with flowers.

flower-bud, s. A bud which develops into a flower, as distinguished from one which does so into leaves.

flower-clock, s.

Bot.: The same as FLORAL-CLOCK (q. v.).

flower-crowned, a. Crowned with flowers.

flower-de-lis, s.

Botany & Her.: The same as FLOWER-DE-LUCE (q. v.).

flower-de-luce, s. A bulbous iris; an old English name for the more common species of Iris, such as *Iris germanica*, &c.

¶ Yellow flower-de-luce: *Iris pseudacorus*.

*flower-enwoven, a. Entwined with flowers.

flower-fence, s.

Bot.: The genus *Poinciana*.

¶ The Barbadoes Flower-fence is *Poinciana pulcherrima* [BARBADOES]; the Bastard Flower-fence the genus *Adenantha*.

flower-garden, s. A garden or part of a garden devoted to the cultivation of flowers. It is generally laid out in beds, sometimes with small artificial ponds, rockeries, &c.

flower-gentle, s.

Bot.: (1) The same as FLORAMOUR (q. v.); (2) the genus *Amaranthus*, especially the *A. spinosus*.

flower-head, s.

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence in which numerous florets are inserted into a broad receptacle, a capitulum (q. v.).

flower-inwoven, a. [FLOWER-ENWOVEN.]

*flower-kirtled, a. [FLOWERY-KIRTLED.]

flower-maker, s. A maker of artificial flowers.

flower-month, s.

1. Gen.: Any month in any country in which flowers are springing most abundantly. In this country June is specially the month of flowers.

2. Spec.: The month Anthesterion the eighth of the Attic year, corresponding nearly to our February; so called because that time was, in that country, the season of flowers.

"Never fell such fragrance from the flower-month's rose-red kirtle

As from chaplets on the bright friends' brows who
slew their lord." *A. C. Swinburne: Athens*.

flower-piece, s. A picture representing flowers.

flower-pot, s. A flaring earthenware vessel to hold a plant with a sufficient quantity of soil for its growth.

"Young particularly requested that the messengers might be ordered to examine the Bishop's flower-pots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

flower-rent, s. A species of tenure, common on the European Continent. By it flowers, probably, as Grimm suggests, with a symbolic meaning, were delivered to the feudal lord, in lieu of military service.

flower-show, s. An exhibition, generally for competition, of flowers, plants, vegetables, &c.

flower-stalk, s.

Bot.: The peduncle supporting the flowers in a plant.

flower-work, s. Natural or artificial flowers arranged for ornament.

flow'-er, *flour-en, *flore, *flouri, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *florir*, *flurir*; Fr. *fleurir*, from Lat. *floreo*=to bloom, to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be in flower, to be in blossom, to bloom, to blossom, to put forth flowers.

"Immortal Amaranth . . .

Flowers aloft, shading the fount of life."

Milton: P. L., iii. 357.

*2. To flourish, to thrive, to grow.

"The othe byeth ase ine yere, thet wel floureth ine guode."—*Ayenbite*, p. 28.

*3. To be in the prime or spring of life; to flourish.

"This cause detained me all my flowering youth."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

*4. To froth, to ferment, to mantle, as newly bottled beer.

"If the liquor come close to the stopple, it cannot play nor flower."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 310.

*II. Fig.: To come as cream from the surface.

"If you can accept of these few observations, which have flowered off."—*Milton*.

B. Transitive:

1. To ornament or embellish with artificial or imitated flowers.

*2. To cause to blossom or bloom.

flow'-er-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *flower*; -age.] State of flowers; flowers in general.

flow'-ered, a. [Eng. *flower*; -ed.]

1. Embellished with figures or imitations of flowers.

2. A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool.

flow'-er-ët, *flour-ette, s. [O. Fr. *florete*, *flurette*; Fr. *fleur*, dimin. of O. Fr. *flor*, *flur*; Fr. *fleur* = a flower.] A little flower; a floret.

flow'-er-fül, a. [Eng. *flower*; -ful(l).] Abounding in flowers.

flow'-er-i-ness, s. [Eng. *flowery*; -ness.]

1. Lit.: The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers.

2. Fig.: The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers of speech; floridness of diction.

flow'-er-ing, *flour-ing, pr. par., adj. & s. [FLOWER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of bearing flowers.

¶ As a rule plants flower in a ratio inverse to that of their luxuriance of growth. When a plant flowers it exhausts itself. If an annual or biennial it tends to die, if a perennial it requires some time to recover itself.

*2. The act or state of fermenting or frothing; fermentation.

flowering-ash, s.

Bot.: The genus *Ornus*. The European species is *Ornus europæa*.

flowering-fern, flowery-fern, s.

Bot.: *Osmunda regalis*, formerly called *Filia florida* or *F. florescens*.

flowering-flags, s. pl.

Bot.: A name for the Iridaceæ.

flowering-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants bearing flowers of the normal type—viz., having a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and one or more pistils, or at least the last two; phanerogamous plants, sexual plants. The assemblage contains the Rhizogens, Endogens, Dictyogens, Gymnogens, and Exogens.

flowering-rush, s.

Bot.: *Butomus umbellatus*.

flow'-er-less, a. [Eng. *flower*; -less.]

Ord. Lang. & Botany: Destitute of or without flowers.

flowerless-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants of comparatively low organization not possessing flowers but only fructification; cryptogamic plants, asexual plants. The assemblage contains the Thallogens and Acrogens (q. v.).

flow'-er-less-ness, s. [Eng. *flowerless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flowerless, or without flowers.

flow'-er-ÿ, *flour-le, *flour-le, *flour-y, s. & a. [Eng. *flower*; -ÿ.]

A. As adjective:

1. Abounding with flowers or blossoms.

"Flowrie bancks with silver liquor steeped."

Spenser: Daphnaida.

2. Adorned with flowers, real or artificial.

"O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iii. 596.

3. Abounding with flowers of rhetoric; florid; highly figurative; as, flowery language, a flowery style.



Parts of Flower.

1. (a) Section of *Primula*, showing gamosepalous calyx, gamopetalous corolla, and syncarpous pistil; (b) Anther; (c) Ovary, style, and stigma; (d) Section of ovary, showing ovules. 2. (a) Willow—pistillate flower; (b) Willow—staminate flower. 3. (a) Section of *Buttercup*, showing aposepalous calyx, apopetalous corolla, and apocarpous pistil; (b) Stamen, filament, and anther; (c) Pollen; (d) Single carpel (highly magnified), showing stigma and ovule inclosed.

stamens, and pistil. The two last are the only essential parts. This is the modern sense of the term. The manner in which its parts are arranged is called their estivation, and the calyx, corolla,

*4. Pleasant, agreeable.

"Though the path he treads
Be flowery, and he sees no cause of fear,
Death and the pains of hell attend him there."
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 547.

*B. As subst.: The translation by an English wit of Floréal, the eighth month of the French republican year. It began on April 20 and ended on May 20.

flowery-kirtled, *a.* Adorned with garlands of flowers.

"My mother Circe, with the Syrens three,
Amidst the flowery-kirtled Naiades."
Milton: *Comus*, 254.

flōw'-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOW, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Moving, as a stream.

"My grace, a flowing stream, proceeds
To wash your filthiness away."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xiii.

2. Abounding, copious.

3. Fluent, smooth, as style or language.

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of moving, as a fluid; flow.

flowing-furnace, *s.*

Founding: Another name for the cupola for melting iron in foundries.

flowing-sheets, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.

flōw'-līg-lŷ, *adv.* [English *flowing*; -ly.] In a flowing manner; abundantly, copiously, fluently.

flōw'-līg-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *flowing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flowing; fluency, copiousness.

***flowk**, *s.* [FLUKE.]

flōwk'-wōrt, *s.* [Provinc. English for *flake*. So called because it is supposed to cause flukes in sheep.]

Bot.: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (Prior, Britten & Holland.)

flōw'-mōss, *s.* [Eng. *flow*, and *moss*.] A watery moss; morass; a flow-bog.

"There wasna muckle *flowmoss* in the shaw, if we took up our quarters right."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

flōwn, *pa. par. or a.* [FLY, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Gone away, fled.

*2. Puffed up, inflated.

"When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 502.

***flōw'-rēt-rŷ**, *s.* [English *flowret*; -ry.] Carved work in imitation of flowers.

***flōw'-rīe**, *s.* [FLOWERY.]

flowrie cole, *s.* The cauliflower. (Lyte; Britten & Holland.)

flōx, *s.* [FLOSS (2), *s.*] The down of animals.

flū'-ā-vil, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *fluo*=to flow.]

Chem.: When gutta percha is boiled with absolute alcohol, two substances are dissolved: Alban $C_{20}H_{30}O$, which melts at 160°; and Fluavil $C_{20}H_{32}O$, which is separated from Alban by being soluble in cold alcohol. Fluavil, an amorphous resin which melts at 50° and becomes liquid at 100° to 110°. Fluavil is soluble in cold alcohol, ether, and in carbon disulphide.

flū'-can, *s.* [FLOOKAN.]

flū'-cēr-īne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *fluor*, Lat. *cerium*; and suff. -ine (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as FLUOCERITE (*q. v.*).

flūc'-tīf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *fluctus*=a wave, *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing or tending to produce waves.

***flūc'-tion**, *s.* [FLUXION.]

***flūc'-tion-ist**, *s.* [FLUXIONIST.]

flūc'-tī'-sōn-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *fluctus*=a wave, *sono*=to sound, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Sounding like waves.

***flūc'-tū-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *fluctuable*; -ity.] Capability of or liability to fluctuation.

***flūc'-tū-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *fluctuo*=to float about, and Eng. -able.] Capable of or liable to fluctuation.

***flūc'-tū-ān-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *fluctuans*, *pr. par.* of *fluctuo*=to float about.] Fluctuation.

flūc'-tū-ant, *a.* [Lat. *fluctuans*, *pr. par.* of *fluctuo*=to float about.]

1. Floating on the waves.

2. Moving about like a wave; fluctuating, wavering, unsteady.

flūc'-tū-āte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *fluctuatus*, *pa. par.* of *fluctuo*=to float about; *fluctus*=a wave; *fluo*=to flow.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. To move hither and thither, as wave or water in a state of agitation.

"So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea."
King: *Raffinus, or the Favorite*.

2. To float backward or forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To be unsteady or unsettled; as, The price of stocks *fluctuates*.

4. To be in a state of doubt or irresolution; to be undecided; to hesitate; to waver.

"The tempter . . . to passion moved,
Fluctuates disturbed."—Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 668.

*B. *Trans.*: To cause to move or roll about, as a wave.

"And *fluctuate* all the still perfume."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xcv. 56.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to fluctuate* and *to waver*: "To *fluctuate* conveys the idea of strong agitation: to *waver* that of constant motion backward and forward: when applied in the moral sense, to *fluctuate* designates the action of the spirits or the opinions; to *waver* is said only of the will or opinions: he who is alternately merry and sad in quick succession is said to be *fluctuating*; or he who has many opinions in quick succession is said to *fluctuate*; but he who cannot form an opinion, or come to a resolution, is said to *waver*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

flūc'-tū-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fluctuatio*, from *fluctuatus*, *pa. par.* of *fluctuo*; Fr. *fluctuation*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A motion like that of the waves; an alternate rise and fall; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A rising and falling suddenly; unsteadiness; as, a *fluctuation* in the price of stocks.

3. Hesitation, wavering, doubt; alternations of hope and fear.

"Mute register, to him, of time and place,
And various *fluctuations* in the breast."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, vi.

4. Change, uncertainty, vicissitude.

"Good luck, we know not what to-morrow brings—
Strange *fluctuations* of all human things!"

Cowper: *Epistle to Joseph Hill*.

II. *Med.*: The perceptible motion conveyed to pus or other fluids when the adjacent parts are subjected to pressure or percussion.

***flūc'-tū-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fluctu(o)*=to float about; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to the waves; flowing.

***flūd'-dēr**, ***flūd'-ēr**, *s.* [A variant of *flutter* (*q. v.*).] Hurry, bustle, fuss, confusion.

flūe (1), *s.* [A corruption of *flute* (*q. v.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A passage for the conveyance of the volatile results of combustion from the fireplace to the open air, or into another passage; a smoke-duct, a chimney; one of a cluster of smoke-ducts in a stack of chimneys.

2. A passage in a wall for the conveyance of heat from one part of a building to another.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mus.*: One of the divisions of organ-stops, so called because the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue*, or wind-way, and striking against an edge above.

2. *Steam-eng.*: A pipe for the conveyance of the caloric current through a boiler, to heat the surrounding water. It is usually secured in the sheets of the fire-box and smoke-box respectively, as in the locomotive.

flue-boiler, *s.* A steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues, that is, a tube in which the heated gases are conveyed. There are several varieties, as drop-flue, multiple-flue, return-flue, &c.

flue-brush, *s.* A cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue, to lay bare the metallic surface.

flue-cleaner, *s.*

1. A brush of wire or steel slips, or a scraper to clean the surfaces of steam-boilers.

2. A device by which a jet of steam may occasionally be projected along a boiler flue to blow out the scale or soot.

flue-hammer, *s.*

Coopering: One whose peen has a working edge, the length of which is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used in flaring one edge of each iron hoop to enable it to fit the bulge of the cask. [PEEN.]

flue-plate, *s.* A plate into which the ends of the flues are set.

flue-scraper, *s.* An implement having circular or spiral blades to scrape the soot and scale from the fire-surface of flues of steam-boilers.

flue-surface, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the action of the flame and heated gases after they have left the fire-chamber or surface. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

flūe (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps only a variant of *flock* (2) (*q. v.*).] Soft down or fur, such as may float in the air; fluff.

flūe, *v. i.* [FLUE (1), *s.*]

Carp.: To expand or splay, as the jambs of window.

flū-ēl'-lēn, **flū-ēl'-līn**, **flū-ēl'-lŷng**, *s.* [Wel. *fluellen*, from *lysiau Llewellyn*=Llewellyn's flower; Prior derives it from Dut. *fluweelen*=downy, velvety.]

Bot.: *Veronica officinalis*, and some other species of the genus.

¶ *Linaria spuria* and *L. elatine* are both popularly known as Female Fluellin.

flū-ēl'-lite, *s.* [Eng., &c., *fluorine*; *aluminium*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (*q. v.*).]

Min.: A transparent mineral, composed of fluorine and aluminium. It is white in color, vitreous in luster, and has a hardness of 3. (Dana.)

***flū'-ençe**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluens*, *pr. par.* of *fluo*=to flow.]

1. A stream.

2. The same as FLUENCY (*q. v.*).

flū'-en-çŷ, *s.* [Lat. *fluentia*, from *fluens*, *pr. par.* of *fluo*=to flow; Fr. *fluence*.]

1. The quality of being fluent or flowing freely and smoothly, without harshness or asperity.

2. Readiness, copiousness.

"Fervency, freedom, *fluency* of thought."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 700.

*3. Affluence, abundance.

"Those who grow old with *fluency* and ease."

Sandys: *Paraphrase of the Psalms*.

flū'-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *fluens* (*genit. fluentis*), *pr. par.* of *fluo*=to flow.]

A. As *adjective*:

*1. Flowing; liquid; fluid.

"It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but *stupified*."—Bacon.

*2. Flowing, in motion, moving, not stationary.

"Motion being a *fluent* thing . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment, it must do so the next."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

3. Ready in the use of words; having command of a wide range of language; eloquent.

"*Fluent* in words, and bold in peaceful councils."

Rowe: *Fair Penitent*, 41.

4. Ready; copious; voluble; eloquent.

"That *fluent* and sonorous elocution which was in his family a hereditary gift."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. As *substantive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A stream, a current, a confluent.

"And at the *fluents* of the ocean,

Neare earth's extreame bounds, dwelt with him."

Chapman: *Hymne to Venus*.

2. *Math.*: The variable or flowing quantity which, in the modern calculus, is called the function.

flū'-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fluent*; -ly.] In a fluent, ready, or voluble manner; with fluency.

flū'-ent-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *fluent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fluent; fluency.

flū'-eŷ, *a.* [Eng. *flue* (2), *s.*; -y.] Like flue or fluff; downy, fluffy.

flūff (1), **flēw**, **flough**, *s.* [Onomatopoeic.] A puff of wind.

"I'm sure an ye warra a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit as *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch."—St. Patrick, iii. 31.

¶ *Fluff* in the pan:

(1) The explosion of powder in the lock-pan of a gun without causing the piece to go off; a flash in the pan.

(2) *Fig.*: A failure.

fluff-gib, *s.* A squib.

"*Fluff-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace and disarming his soldiers."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

flūff (2), *s.* [FLUE (2), *s.*] Light down or fur; flue; light flocculent matter; nap.

flūf'-fŷ, *a.* [Eng. *fluff* (2); -y.] Like fluff; composed of fluff or light flocculent matter; fluey.

flū'-gēl-mān, *s.* [FUGLEMAN.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

flûg'-gê-a, s. [Named by Willdenow after John Flüge, a German cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. The bark of *Fluggea virosus* intoxicates fish. The berries of *F. leucopyrus*, an Indian, and *F. abyssinica*, an Abyssinian species, are eaten by the natives.

flûght (*gh* guttural), v. i. [FLIGHT.] To flutter, to flaunt. (*Scotch.*)

flû'-îd, a. & s. [Fr. *fluide*, from Lat. *fluidus* = flowing, liquid, from *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Ital. *fluido*.]

A. As adj.: Having the parts easily separable; consisting of particles which move and change their relative positions very readily; capable of flowing; liquid; gaseous.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Any body not solid.

II. Physics: The fundamental property of fluids, viewed as forces, is their equality of pressure in all directions. The term includes both liquids and gases.

¶ (1) *Condy's fluid*: [Vide PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.]

(2) *Elastic fluids*:

Physics: Gases.

(3) *Electric or Electrical fluid*:

Elect.: A fluid composed, in the opinion of Symmer, now generally accepted, of two fluids, the positive and the negative. [ELECTRICITY.]

(4) *Imponderable fluids*:

Physics: A name sometimes given to heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. They are mobile and yet, if consisting of matter, are in such a state of tenuity that they possess no perceptible weight.

(5) *Magnetic fluids*:

Magnetism: Two fluids assumed to exist. They are called respectively the north or boreal fluid and the south or austral fluid, the former predominating at the North, and the latter at the South pole of the magnet. Sometimes the north fluid is called the Positive, and the south fluid the Negative one.

(6) *Ponderable fluids*:

Physics: Those possessed of weight; as water and carbonic acid gas.

fluid-compass, s.

Naut.: That in which the card revolves in its bowl floated in water or alcohol.

fluid-lens, s.

Optics: A lens in which a liquid is imprisoned between circular glass discs of the required curvatures. Attempts to obtain achromatism have been made by using metallic solutions and other liquids having a higher dispersive power than flint glass. Though several of these liquids appear to have given excellent results experimentally, they have never been brought into general use.

fluid-meter, s. A device to ascertain the quantity of fluid passing a determinate point. Some are driven by clock-work or other motor, others by the pressure of the fluid.

flû-îd'-i-tÿ, s. [Fr. *fluidité*, from *fluide* (a. & s.) = fluid.] The state of being fluid—i. e., of being either in the liquid or the gaseous state. In the former the body has molecules so mobile in their relative positions that it will take the form of any vessel in which it is placed; in the latter the molecules are mutually repellent, and the body tends to diffuse itself in all directions through the adjacent atmosphere.

***flû-îd-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *fluid*; -ize.] To make fluid; to convert into a fluid.

flû-îd-nêss, s. [Eng. *fluid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fluid; fluidity.

flû-îng, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Expanding or splaying as the jambs of a window. (*Ogilvie*, 1st ed.)

flû-kân, s. [FLUCAN.]

flûke (1), s. [A. S. *flôc*; cogn. with Icel. *flôki*.]

Ordinary Language and Zoology:

1. A flounder; a kind of flat-fish.

2. An hydatid resembling a flounder.

¶ Flukes are suctorial worms, parasitic in birds, fishes, and other animals. They are arranged in the order Trematoda (q. v.).

fluke-worm, s.

Zoöl.: An entozoön, *Distoma hepaticum*, resembling a melon seed, found in the gall bladder and ducts of the sheep and other ruminants, and tending to produce in them the disease called rot.

flûke (2), ***flook**, s. [A non-nasalized form, from Low Ger. *flunk*=a wing, the palm of an anchor; Dan. *ankerflüg*; Sw. *ankarsfly*=the fluke of an anchor.]

1. **Naut.**: The palm of an anchor. The broad, holding portion which penetrates the ground. [ANCHOR.]

2. **Mining**: The head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting.

3. **Zoöl.**: One of the two triangular divisions of the tail of a whale; so called from their resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.

flûke (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] In billiards an accidentally successful stroke; a stroke by which the player accidentally gains a score or an advantage which he did not play for; hence the word is used for any lucky chance; a piece of luck.

flûke (4), s. [See def.] A kind of potato, probably so called from its shape. [FLUKE (1).]

flûk'-ÿ (1), ***flook-y**, a. [Eng. *fluk(e)* (2); -y.] Formed like a fluke; having a fluke.

flûk'-ÿ (2), ***fluk-ey**, a. [Eng. *fluk(e)* (3); -y.] Distinguished by flukes; of the nature of a fluke; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

flûme, **flum**, **flumm**, s. [A. S. *flum*; Icel. *flúm*, *flóm*; M. H. Ger. *phlûm*, *phloum*, *vlûm*; Ital. *fiume*; Lat. *flumen*.]

*1. A river.

2. A chute or penstock, open or covered, for the passage of water to a wheel or washer. Used with water-wheels and gold-washers of various kinds.

flume-bridge, **flume-stop**, *subst.* A fire-bridge (q. v.).

***flû-mîn-oûs**, a. [Lat. *flumineus*, from *flumen* (genit. *fluminis*)=a river; *fluo*=to flow.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers; well-watered.

flûm'-mêr-ÿ, ***flum-ar-y**, s. [Wel. *Uymm*, *Uymruwd*, from *Uymrig*=raw, sharp; *Uymn*=to sharpen or whet; *Uym*=sharp, severe.]

1. **Lit.**: A kind of food made of flour or meal; pap.

2. **Fig.**: Anything insipid or out of place; nonsense, humbug.

flûm'-môx, **flûm-mûx**, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle, to embarrass, to hinder, to defeat.

†**flûmp**, v. t. [Onomatopoeitic; cf. *plump*.] To put or set down with violence.

flûng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FLING, v.]

flûnk, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A lazy, lounging fellow.

2. A failure in or backing out of any undertaking.

flûnk, v. i. [FLUNK, s.] To fail, as in a lesson; to retire through fear; to back out. (*Amer.*)

flûn'-keÿ, **flûn'-kÿ**, s. [According to Skeat the origin is clearly due to Fr. *flanquer*=to flank; hence it is equivalent to *flunker* (q. v.).]

1. A male seryant in livery, as a footman.

2. A mean-spirited, cringing fellow; a toady.

3. An unexperienced gullible jobber in stocks, &c. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

flûn'-keÿ-dôm, **flûn'-kÿ-dôm**, s. [Eng. *flunkey*; -dom.]

1. Flunkeys collectively.

2. The position or condition of flunkeys; the do-main or circle of flunkeys.

flûn'-keÿ-îsm, **flûn'-kÿ-îsm**, s. [Eng. *flunkey*; -ism.] The quality or characteristics of a flunkey; cringing servility, toadyism.

flû-ô, *pref.* [Abbrev. of Eng., &c., *fluorine*.] Having fluorine in its composition.

flû-ô-bôr-âte, s. [Pref. *fluo*-, and Eng., &c., *borate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of Fluoboric-acid (q. v.), with a base.

flû-ô-bôr'-ic, a. [Pref. *fluo*-, and English *boric* (q. v.).]

fluoboric-acid, s.

Chem.: A compound of boric acid with hydrofluoric acid. $H_2BO_2F_3$ or $HBO_2 \cdot 3HF$. Obtained by saturating water with boron fluoride BF_3 ; the end of the tube conveying the gas being placed under mercury, and cooled with ice, and then distilling, when an oily fluid comes over, which chars organic substances, and converts ethyl alcohol into ethyl ether. The potassium salt can be obtained by melting boric acid with potassium fluoride, and the sodium salt by crystallizing a mixture of sodium borate with sodium fluoride.

flû-ôç'-êr-ine, s. [Pref. *fluo*-, and Eng., &c., *cerine* (q. v.).]

Min.: A yellow, reddish-yellow, or brownish-yellow mineral, supposed to be distinct from fluor-cerite, to which it is akin. Composition: Cerium, 17.6; fluorine, 10.9; sesquioxide of cerium, 66.4; water, 4=100. Found with Fluocerite at Finbo, near Fahlun, in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

flû-ôç'-êr-ite, s. [Pref. *fluo*-, and Eng., &c., *cerite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A tile-red or yellow translucent or opaque mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms and plates, or massive. Hardness, 4 to 5; specific gravity, 4.7; composition, cerium and fluorine. Found near Fahlun, in Sweden.

flû-ô-chlôre, s. [Pref. *fluo*-, and Gr. *chlôros*=pale green.]

Min.: The same as PYROCHLORE (q. v.).

flû-ô-chrôm'-ic, a. [Pref. *fluo*-, and Eng. *chromic* (q. v.)] (See the compound.)

fluochromic-acid, s.

Chem.: The potassium salt of fluochromic acid is obtained by heating powdered potassium dichromate $K_2Cr_2O_7$ with excess of concentrated hydrofluoric acid in a platinum dish. It forms red octahedra, having the formula $CrO_2F \cdot OK$.

flû-ô-phôs'-phate, s. [Pref. *fluo*-, and Eng., &c., *phosphate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound containing a phosphate and a fluoride, as Apatite, which is phosphate of calcium, containing also fluoride of calcium.

flû'-or, s. [Lat.=a flowing, a flow (in *Med.* a flux).]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A fluid state.

II. Technically:

1. **Med.**: Menstrual discharge. [FLUOR ALBUS.]

2. **Min.**: The same as FLUORITE (q. v.).

***fluor albus**, s. [Lat.=the white flow.]

Pathol.: An old name for the disease called Leucorrhœa (q. v.), or "whites."

fluor-apatite, s.

Min.: A variety of apatite containing an abnormally large amount of fluorine. The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it the same as Francolite (q. v.).

fluor-spar, s.

Min.: The same as FLUORITE (q. v.).

flû-or-ân'-thêne, s. [English *fluor(ene)*, and (*phen*)*anthene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon which occurs in the last portion of the solid hydrocarbon distillate from coal tar along with Pyrene, $C_{16}H_{10}$, and Chrysene, $C_{18}H_{12}$. They can be separated by converting them into picrate compounds, by melting them and gradually adding picric acid, or by dissolving them in alcohol. Chrysene is only slightly soluble, and mixing the solution with an alcoholic solution of picric acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)$, the fluoranthene remains in the mother liquid and allows the mixed solution to crystallize. The picrates are decomposed by ammonia. Fluoranthene crystallizes out of alcohol in needles, which melt at 109° .

flû-or-ât-êd, a. [Eng., &c., *fluor*; -ated.]

Chem.: Combined with hydrofluoric acid (q. v.).

flû-or-bên'-zêne, s. [Eng., &c., *fluor(ine)*, and *benzene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_5F . Obtained by heating calcium fluobenzate with 4.3 parts of calcium hydrate. It melts at 40° , and boils at 180° . It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.

flû-or-bên-zô'-ic, s. [Eng. *fluor(ine)*, and *benzoic* (q. v.).] (See the compound.)

fluorbenzoic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4F \cdot CO \cdot OH$ (1-3). Obtained by warming diazoamido-benzoic acid with fuming hydrofluoric acid. It crystallizes out of hot water in rhombic prisms which melt at 182° . It can be distilled over with steam. It is slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By long boiling with concentrated nitric acid it is converted into nitrofluorbenzoic acid. It forms crystalline salts.

flû-or-êne, s. [Eng. *fluor(escence)*; -ene.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}$, or $H_2C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix}$ Diphenylene

methane. It occurs in the solid hydrocarbon, which distills between 300° and 305° in the distillation of coal-tar. It can be prepared by passing diphenyl-methane, $CH_2(C_6H_5)_2$, through a red-hot tube, also by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc dust. Fluorene crystallizes from hot alcohol in colorless plates which have a faint blue fluorescence, hence its name. They melt at 113° , and boil at 295° .

flû-or-ês'-çençe, s. [Eng. *fluor*; -escence.]

Optics: A quality which exists in the rays of light by which, in certain circumstances, they undergo a change of refrangibility. Hence certain solutions which, when viewed by transmitted light, are colorless, become bluish under reflected light. Fluorescence was discovered by Prof. Stokes in 1852.

flû-or-ês'-çent, a. [Eng. *fluor*; -escent.] Having the quality of fluorescence; pertaining to fluor-

fluorescent-screen, s. A screen made of cardboard, aluminum, or other substance that can easily be penetrated by the X-rays, — the inner side of which is coated with tungstate of calcium or other fluorescent crystals, used in making fluoroscopic examinations which become luminous under the influence of the X-rays [ROENTGEN RAYS] and give shadow pictures of objects that obstruct the rays.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâil, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

flū-or-ēs'-cein, s. [Eng. *fluorescence*]; -*ein*.]

Inorg. Chem.: Resorcinol, phthalein anhydride, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, or $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CO \cdot C_6H_3(OH) \\ CO \cdot C_6H_3(OH) \end{smallmatrix} > O$. Obtained by heating five parts of phthalic anhydride with seven parts of resorcinol to 200°, till it forms a solid mass, which is boiled with water, the undissolved part washed with alcohol, then dissolved in dilute caustic soda, precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. It is crystallized from alcohol as a red powder, which is decomposed at 290°. It forms an orange solution in alcohol, which, when diluted with water, gives a green fluorescence. Its soda solution, when dilute, shows a beautiful yellow-green fluorescence. When dissolved in acetic acid, fluorescein is converted by bromine into Eosin (q. v.). By the action of zinc dust on its soda solution, it is reduced to fluorescin.

flū-or-ēs'-cīn, s. [English *fluorescence*]; -*in*. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Obtained by acting on a solution of fluorescein in soda with zinc dust. On heating, the solution becomes colorless; it is then acidified and shaken with ether, which on evaporation deposits fluorescein as a colorless substance, which in an alkaline solution oxidizes fluorescein.

flū-or-hy'-drīc, a. [Eng. *fluorine*]; *hydr(o)gen*]; -*ic*.] See the compound.

fluorhydric-acid, s.

Chem.: Hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen fluoride, fluoride of hydrogen, hydric fluoride, HF. The anhydrous acid is obtained by neutralizing in a platinum dish the aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid with caustic potash, and evaporating the solution. The salt, KF, crystallizes in cubes; when dissolved in water and evaporated quadratic tables of an acid, fluoride $KF \cdot HF$, crystallize out; these, when perfectly dry, are heated to redness in a platinum tube, and decomposed into $KHF = KF + HF$. The anhydrous HF is an extremely dangerous substance; its vapor is very poisonous, and produces painful sores when it comes in contact with the skin. It is a colorless liquid which boils at 19.4°. If free from moisture it does not attack glass. Its vapor density is ten, that of hydrogen being one, showing that it contains one volume of fluorine and one volume of hydrogen in two volumes of hydrofluoric acid. It chars organic matter, and explodes when mixed with turpentine. It has a very great affinity for water, combining with a hissing noise. The hydrated acid is prepared by acting on fluor spar, CaF_2 , with concentrated sulphuric acid in lead or platinum vessels. It is heated, and the vapor condensed by a freezing mixture, or, if required dilute, is passed into water. It dissolves most metals except platinum, gold, silver, and lead. It can be kept in gutta percha bottles. It attacks silicates and etches glass. It is detected by powdering the mineral, and placing it in a small lead dish, and adding concentrated sulphuric acid; the vessel is then covered with a plate of glass, which is coated with wax on the under side, on which letters are written by removing some of the wax. On heating the vessel the hydrofluoric acid is liberated, and attacks the glass where the wax has been removed.

flū-ōr'-īc, a. [Eng., &c., *fluorine*], and suff. -*ic*. (Chem.)]

Chem.: Containing more or less of fluorine, chiefly in the compound Hydrofluoric-acid.

flū-or-īde, s. [Eng. *fluorine*]; -*ide*.]

Chem.: A compound of fluorine with an element or radical. Fluorides give no precipitate with argentic nitrate, as argentic fluoride is soluble in water.

¶ The following are the principal *Fluorides*: *Fluoride of Ammonium*, NH_4F . Obtained by saturating hydrofluoric acid with ammonia, and allowing the solution to evaporate over quicklime. It forms hexagonal laminae, and crystallizes also with one molecule of HF, forming rhombic crystals of $NH_4F \cdot HF$. *Fluoride of Calcium*: Fluorspar, CaF_2 , occurs in the bones and teeth of animals in small quantities. *Fluoride of Boron*, BF_3 , is a gas. *Fluoride of Silicon*, SiF_4 , is a heavy, colorless, fuming gas, obtained by heating a mixture of fluorspar and sand with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is absorbed by water, forming silicofluoric acid, H_2SiF_6 , and gelatinous silica is deposited; the tube should dip into mercury to prevent it being blocked up. Fluorides are decomposed by chlorine, and converted into chlorides. Soluble fluorides give a gelatinous precipitate with calcium chloride. Many double fluorides have been prepared.

flū-or-in, **flū-or-ine**, s. [Eng. *fluor*]; -*in*, -*ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Symbol F, at wt. 19. Fluorine occurs in Fluorspar, CaF_2 , in cryolite, $6NaF \cdot Al_2F_6$, and in topaz and apatite. It has been detected in the bones, teeth, blood, and milk. It has not been isolated. A gas was obtained by the action of iodine on silver fluoride, AgF , but it was probably an iodide of fluorine. Fluorine in a free state

combines readily with silicon and metals, therefore it attacks the tube in which the experiment is performed; it decomposes water, forming hydrofluoric acid, HF. Experiments with the action of chlorine on AgF in tubes made of CaF_2 , yielded HF, as the silver fluoride could not be sufficiently dried. Fluorine does not combine with oxygen.

flū-or-īte, **flū-or**, s. [Lat. *fluor* (q. v.), and suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An isometric, transparent, or sub-translucent brittle mineral, having many shades of color, some specimens being white, others yellow, yet others blue or green, or more rarely red; streak white. Composition: Fluoride of calcium—i. e., fluorine, 48.7, and calcium, 51.3=100. Mineral phosphorescent when heated.

¶ Dana has a fluorite group of minerals, comprehending Fluorite, Yttrocerite, Fluocerite, and Fluocerine.

flū-or-ōid, s. [Lat. *fluor*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Crystall.: A crystal, the superficies of which is contained by twenty-four triangles. The name Fluoride has been adopted because this form of crystal is common in fluorite.

flū-or-ō-scōpe, s. [Lat. *fluor* (q. v.), and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] A device invented by Mr. Edison for use in making observations of the influence of the X-rays on the fluorescent-screen (q. v.). It consists of a tapering light-tight box, provided at the narrow end with a closely-fitting open cap of black velvet or other soft dark-colored material into which the face will fit closely and exclude light, and at the other end is fixed the fluorescent-screen. Upon looking through the instrument towards an excited Crookes tube placed near it the screen exhibits fluorescence where the X-rays are not interfered with by objects sufficiently dense to obstruct their passage. When objects that are opaque to the X-rays, such as glass, bones, and most of the metals, are intervened a shadow of them appears on the screen. Thus if the human hand is placed between the tube and the screen the X-rays will penetrate the flesh but be obstructed by the bones, producing on the screen a shadow-picture of the bones of the hand. [FLUORESCENT-SCREEN; RADIOSCOPE; RADIOLOGY; ROENTGEN RAYS.]

"Thomas A. Edison is about to give to the world another discovery as wonderful in its way as the *fluoroscope*, by means of which he put the X-rays to practical use in revealing the bony structure of the body."—*Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 8, 1897.

flū-or-ō-scōp'-īc, a. Of or pertaining to a fluoroscope; performed by the aid of a fluoroscope.

flū-or-ō-type, s. [Eng. *fluor*; o connective, and Eng. *type*.]

Photog.: A process into which fluorine acid enters in the shape of fluorate of soda.

flū-or-ōus, a. [Lat. *fluor*, and Eng., &c., suff. -*ous*.]

Min., &c.: Containing fluorite.

flū-ō-sil'-ī-cāte, s. [HYDROFLUOSILICATE.]

flū-ō-sil'-īc'-īc, a. [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng. *silicic*.] [HYDROFLUOSILICIC.]

flūr'-rǝ, s. [Etymology doubtful; probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norweg. dial. *fluralt*=rough, shaggy; Sw. dial. *flur*=disordered hair, a whim, a caprice; *flurig*=disordered, dissolute.]

*1. A sudden gust, blast, or storm of wind; a squall.

2. A sudden and violent shower of snow or rain.

3. Agitation, bustle, confusion; nervous excitement.

4. (*Spec.*): When a whale which has received a fatal wound rises to the surface, spouts blood, and lashes the sea with its tail, it is said to be in its *flurry*.

flūsh (1), v. i. & t. [Sw. dial. *flossa*=to burn furiously; Norweg. dial. *flosa*=passion, vehemence, eagerness. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become suffused; to redden up; to blush; to glow.

2. To be elated or excited.

3. To become gay or splendid.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to become red or flushed; to redden.

2. To elate, to excite.

flūsh (2), v. i. & t. [Fr. *flux*=a flowing, running, a flux, a flush at cards, from Lat. *fluxus*=a flowing; *fluo*=to flow.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To flow swiftly, to rush.

2. To start with haste.

3. To turn on a sudden rush of water for cleansing purposes.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to start up or fly off; as, to *flush* a covey of birds.

"*Flushing* numbers of ptarmigan."—*Metcalf*: *The Oaxonian in Iceland*, p. 130.

2. To cleanse by turning on a sudden rush of water; as, to *flush* a drain.

*3. To overwhelm by a sudden rush of water.

"A great tempestuous rage and furious storm sodainely *flushed* and drowned xii. of his great shippes."—*Hall*: *Henry IV.* (an. l.)

*4. To excite.

"Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition."—*South*: *Sermons*, ii. 104.

flūsh, a., s. & adv. [FLUSH, v.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Fresh, glowing, vigorous.

"All his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

*2. Full of or rich with bloom or blossoms.

3. Well-supplied; abounding. (Followed by *of*.) "You have a passion for her pin-money; no, no, country ladies are not so *flush* of it."—*Vanbrugh*: *Provoked Husband*, ii. 1.

*4. Confident: flushed.

"Both appeared quite *flush* and confident of victory."—*H. Brooke*: *Fool of Quality*, i. 143.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: Having the surface unbroken or even; on the same plane or level with the adjacent surface.

2. *Cards*: In cribbage or poker applied to a hand consisting of cards of the same suit; holding a flush.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sudden flow of water.

"The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. A sudden flow or rush of blood to the face, causing a redness.

3. Any warm coloring or glow.

4. A sudden rush or impulse; a thrill or shock as of feeling.

"Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring."—*Rogers*: *Sermons*.

*5. Bloom, vigor, freshness.

"All the blooming *flush* of life is dead."

Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

6. A flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

"Flowne at a *flush* of ducks foreby the brooke."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 54.

7. Abundance.

"I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it."—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xx.

8. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass, a bog.

II. Cards: In poker or cribbage a hand consisting of cards all of the same suit.

"There was nothing silly in it [whist] like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas."—*Lamb*: *Elia*; *Mrs. Battle*.

C. As adv.: So as to be level, even, or flush with the adjacent surfaces.

flush-bolt, s.

1. A screwbolt, the head of which is countersunk so that it shall not protrude from the surface of the object.

2. A sliding bolt let into the face or edge of a door so as to make an even surface therewith.

flush-deck, s.

Naut.: A deck running the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, without fore-castle or poop, as in a frigate.

flush-joint, s.

Carp.: A joint in which the abutting parts make no projection beyond the general face of the object.

flush-panel, s.

Joinery: A panel whose surface comes out even with the face of the stile.

flush-wheel, s. A wheel used in raising water from a drain; it is shaped like a breast-wheel, but is driven by power to raise water.

flūsh'-ēr (1), s. [Ger. *fleischer*=a butcher.] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird.

flūsh'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *flush* (2), v.; -*er*.] One who flushes or cleanses out, as a drain, by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn: -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

flūsh'-līg, *s.* [Named from the place of its manufacture.] A kind of woolen material made at Flushing, Holland.

flūsh'-līg (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUSH (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming flushed; a flush; a redness.

flūsh'-līg (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUSH (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of cleansing a drain by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

2. *Weaving:* A term applied to a thread which spans a number of other threads without intersection. Usually called Floating (q. v.). [TWILL.]

flūsh'-līg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *flushing* (1); -ly.] In a flushing, reddening, or blushing manner.

flūsh'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *flush*; -ness.] The quality or state of being flush or flushed.

flūs'-tēr, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *flaustra*=to be flustered; *flastr*=fluster, hurry.]

A. Trans.: To make hot or red in the face, as with drinking; to heat, to confuse, to muddle.

B. Intrans.: To become heated or flustered; to be in a state of heat or excitement.

flūs'-tēr, *s.* [FLUSTER, *v.*] Heat, excitement, bustle, confusion.

flūs'-trā, *s.* [Lat.=the sea in its quiet state, a calm.]

Zoöl.: Sea-mat. A genus of Molluscoida, class Polyzoa, order Infundibulata, and family Escharidae, if not itself the type of one (Flustridae). The species, and especially the common one, *Flustra foliacea*, are regarded by visitors to the coast as sea-weeds, which they somewhat resemble, but the frond, which is mat-like in color, is all dotted over with holes, each of which is inhabited by a polypide, or its offspring by gemmation, in one sense distinct yet still connected with the parent, like branches with the roots of a tree. They are found on our rocky shores abundantly. Numerous American species are known.

***flūs'-trā-tēd**, *a.* [FLUSTER, *v.*] Tipsy, intoxicated.

flūs-trā'-tion, *s.* [FLUSTER, *v.*] Confusion, flurry.

flūs-trī-dæ, **flūs-trā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flustr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Infundibulate Polyzoa, type *Flustra* (q. v.).

flūte (1), ***floyt**, ***floyte**, ***flowte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaute*, *fleute*; Fr. *flûte*, from Low Lat. *flauta*=a flute, from Lat. *flatus*=a blowing; *flō*=to blow; Ital. *flauto*; M. H. Ger. *flöte*; Dut. *fluit*; Sw. *flöjt*; Dan. *flöite*; Ger. *flöte*, *flaute*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 551.

2. A long, thin, French roll, eaten at breakfast.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A groove or channel in any material, as in a dress; a species of ruffle.

II. Technically:

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A long vertical groove in the shaft of a column. It is usually circular in section, but, when angular, the shaft is called a canted column. The Doric column has twenty flutes; the Corinthian, Ionic, and composite have each twenty-four flutes; the Tuscan is without them.

"According to the compass and station of the column, the flutes may be augmented to thirty and above."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

(2) A hollow, concave chamfer, gutter, groove, or channel; the receding member of a compound molding.

2. *Music:*

(1) One of the most widely used of ancient musical instruments, and at this day one of the most important instruments in an orchestra. Of tubes without reeds there are only two kinds—the flute played by a mouth-piece, and that played by placing the lips close against a hole on one side. The former kind was formerly called *flûte à bec*; the latter, *flûte traversière*, or *flauto traverso*, the cross-flute. The flageolet, which still is in use, is a familiar example of a *flûte à bec*, but it is the smallest of its kind, for these instruments



Flute.

were at one time made sufficiently large to be called "tenor" and "bass" flutes; and complete four-part harmony could be obtained from a set. The larger kinds only exist now as curiosities.

"The breathing flute's soft notes are heard around."—*Alex. Pope.*

(2) A stop on an organ. They are of two kinds, open and stopped, and are equally common in metal and wood. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

flute-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and used in boring ebony, rose-wood, and other hard woods.

flute-like, *a.* Resembling a flute in tone; clear and mellow.

flute-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ in which the sound is produced by the action of wind on a cutting edge, in contradistinction to the reed-organ, in which the sound is produced by a vibrating tongue of metal. It is also called the mouth-organ, and the mouth or flute-pipes are technically known as flues; a contraction of flutes.

flute-pipe, *s.*

Music: An organ-pipe having a sharp lip or wind-cutter which imparts vibrations to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical note. [MOUTH-PIPE.]

flute-player, *s.* A flutist or flautist.

flute-stop, *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*, II. 2 (2).]

¶ *Armed en flûte:* Having the guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport. (Said of a vessel of war.)

flûte (2), *s.* [A corruption of *float* or *flote* (q. v.).] A long vessel or boat, having flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind and swelled in the middle.

flûte, ***floît-en**, ***floyt-en**, ***flowt-yn**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *flauter*, *fleuter*; M. H. Ger. *flöiten*, *flöuten*; Dut. *fluiten*; Low Ger. *flöiten*, *flöiten*; Ger. *flöten*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To play upon a flute or pipe.

2. To whistle with a flute-like note.

B. Transitive:

1. To play on a flute; to play or sing with flute-like notes.

"Fluting a wild carol ere her death."

Tennyson: *Passing of Arthur.*

2. To form flutes or channels in; as in a column.

flûte-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

1. *Arch.:* Having channels or flutes in it; channeled, furrowed; as, a *fluted* column.

2. *Music:* Clear and mellow; flute-like; as, *fluted* notes.

flûte-en-ist, *s.* [Eng. *flute*; *n* connective, and suff. -ist.] A flute-player; a fluter.

flûte-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *flute* (1); -er.]

1. One who plays upon a flute; a flautist.

2. One who makes flutes or grooves.

***flûte-ēr-ēss**, ***flûte-ēr-ēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *fluter*; -ess.] A woman who plays on the flute. (*Sherwood.*)

flû-tî-na, *s.* [Ital. *flautino*=a small flute, dimin. of *flauto*=a flute.]

Music: A kind of accordion resembling the concertina. A form of melodeon. An instrument worked by a bellows and keys in bank, and having one set of reeds.

flûte-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of forming flutes or grooves in.

2. A flute; a groove; a channel; fluted work.

3. A species of ruffle.

4. One of the longitudinal grooves in a screw-tap, giving cutting-edges to the thread.

fluting-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder having longitudinal grooves to corrugate, crimp, or flute thin sheet-metal plates or fabrics. [FLUTING-MACHINE.]

fluting-iron, *s.* A species of laundry-iron which flutes the clothes; an Italian-iron; a gauffering-iron.

fluting-lathe, *s.* A kind of lathe for cutting flutes or scrolls upon columns or balusters. The flute proper is the vertical groove in a column or pillar, but the flute of the lathe is a spiral.

fluting-machine, *s.* A machine for corrugating or crimping metals. It has a pair of rollers, each one having projections which enter the interdigital spaces of the other. By turning the operating screw, the bent bar, and with it the upper roller, can be adjusted up or down at will to regulate the distance between the two rollers.

fluting-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane adapted to cut grooves.

flûte-ist, *s.* [Eng. *flut(e)*; -ist.] One who plays upon the flute; a flautist.

flût'-tēr, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *floterian*, *flotorian*=to float about; *flot*=the sea; cogn. with Low Ger. *flut-tern*=to flutter about; Ger. *flattern*; Dut. *fladderren*=to hover.] [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To flap the wings rapidly; to hover.

"As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him."—*Deuteronomy xxxii. 11.*

2. To move about with a show of great bustle, but without much result.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations; to flap about.

"The yards are all hoisted,

The sails flutter out."

Longfellow: *Musician's Tale.*

4. To be in a state of agitation, doubt, or uncertainty; to hesitate; to wander.

"His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively."—*Watts.*

5. To act the beau or a frivolous character.

"No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,

That once so fluttered, and that once so writ."

Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 119, 120.

B. Transitive:

1. To move about with quick vibrations; to flap; as, A bird *flutters* its wings.

*2. To disturb, to drive in disorder, to confound.

"Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I

Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 5.

3. To put into a state of agitation, alarm, or anxiety.

"This place is so haunted with bats that their perpetual fluttering endangered the putting out our links."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

flût'-tēr, *s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

1. Quick, short, and irregular vibrations; a flapping or moving rapidly.

2. A state of excitement, anxiety, or agitation; disorder, confusion.

flutter-wheel, *s.* A water-wheel of moderate diameter, placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock. Its name is derived from its rapid motion.

flût'-tēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *flutter*; -er.] One who flutters.

flût'-tēr-līg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shaking or moving rapidly; a flapping about; a putting into a state of agitation, anxiety, or excitement.

flût'-tēr-līg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *fluttering*; -ly.] In a fluttering manner.

flût'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *flut(e)* (1); -y.] Resembling a flute in tone; flute-like.

flû-vi-āl, *a.* [Fr. *fluvial*; Lat. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*=a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q. v.).

flû-vi-ā-lēs, *s. pl.* [M. or f. pl. of Lat. *fluvialis*=pertaining to a river.]

Bot.: The name given by Ventinat and Richard to an order of Endogens since merged in Naiadaceæ (q. v.). The old genus *Fluvialis* is now made a synonym of *Najas*.

flû-vi-āl-ist, *s.* [Lat. *fluvial(is)*=pertaining to a river, and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.]

Geol.: One who in explaining certain phenomena attributes nearly everything to the action of existing rivers.

flû-vi-āt-ic, *a.* [Lat. *fluviatricus*=pertaining to a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q. v.).

flû-vi-ā-tile, *a.* [Lat. *fluviatilis*=pertaining to rivers.]

1. *Geog. & Geol.:* Belonging to a river.

2. *Zoöl.:* Living in a river; as, *fluviate* shells.

flû-vi-cō-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Latin *fluvius*=a river, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

Ornith.: The same as ALECTRURINÆ (q. v.).

flû-vi-ō-graph, *s.* An electric registering tide gauge or water-level gauge.

flû-vi-ō-mā-rīne, *a.* [Lat. *fluvius*=a river, and *marinus*=marine, from *mare*=the sea.] Related to both a river and the sea.

fluviomarine strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata laid down in the bed of the sea by an adjacent river.

flūx, ***fliz**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *flux*, from Lat. *fluxus*=a flowing, from *fluō*=to flow; Sp. & Port. *fluxo*; Ital. *flusso*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of flowing; the motion of a liquid.

"Still and calm; no noise, no flux of waters."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Pilgrim*, iii. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Any flow or issue of matter.

"Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Fusion; a liquid state caused by the application of heat.

*4. A passing away, and giving place to others.

"Amid the *flux* of many thousand years."

Thomson: *Summer*, 35.

*5. A coming together, concourse, or confluence.

"Left and abandoned of his velvet friends;

'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part

The *flux* of company."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Hydrog.*: The flow of the tide, as opposed to the ebb or reflux.

"To mark the *flux* and reflux of its waters."—Louth: *Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 2.

2. *Med.*: An extraordinary issue or discharge from the bowels, &c.; as, the bloody *flux*, &c.; dysentery.

"The next year was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men and murrain upon cattle."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. vi.

3. *Metall.*: A name given to any substance which assists the fusion of minerals. Crude *flux* is a mixture of nitrate of potassium and tartar, which is put into the crucible with the substance intended to be fused. White *flux* is formed by projecting equal parts of a mixture of niter and tartar, in small portions at a time, into an ignited crucible. Black *flux* is prepared in the same manner, but with double the amount of tartar, so that carbon is contained in the mixture; it is used to reduce metallic ores. Cyanide of potassium is used as a fusing and reducing agent. Minerals are fused with a mixture of potassium and sodium carbonates, which melts more easily than either of them alone.

*B. As adjective:

1. Unconstant; not durable, variable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

"One argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages."—Abp. Newcombe: *Essay on Translation of the Bible*, p. 233.

2. Transient; not of permanent importance.

"Written upon a subject *flux* and transitory."—Johnson: *Life of Sprat*.

flux-spoon, s.

Metall.: A small ladle for dipping out a sample of molten metal to be tested.

flux, v. t. [FLUX, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To melt, to fuse.

"*Fluxing* ores, running glass, and assisting us in many of our operations."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

2. To kill or get rid of by a flux.

"He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world."—South.

3. To purge, to clear.

"'Twas he that gave one Senate purges,

And *fluxt* the House of many a Burgess."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. i.

II. *Med.*: To cause a flux or evacuation; to salivate.

"But what can salivation do?

It has been *fluxt* and reflux too."

Byrom: *Verses on an Old Bob-wig*.

flux-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *flux*; -ation.] A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

flux-i-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [Low Lat. *fluxibilitas*, from *fluxibilis*.]

1. The quality of being fluxible or capable of fusion.

2. Changeableness, variableness, inconstancy, mutability.

flux'-i-ble, a. [Low Lat. *fluxibilis*, from Lat. *fluxus*.]

1. Capable of being fused or melted, as a mineral.

2. Changeable, variable, inconstant, mutable.

"The matter is variable, mutable, alterable, and *fluxible*."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 666.

flux'-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *fluxible*; -ness.] The quality of being fluxible; fluxibility.

*flux'-ile, a. [Low Lat. *fluxilis*, from Lat. *fluxus* = a glowing.] Fluxible; capable of being fused or melted.

*flux-il'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *fluxil(e)*; -ity.] Fluxibility; capability of being fused or melted.

"The weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below."—Boyle: *Works*.

fluxion (as flux'-shŭn), s. [Latin *fluxio*, from *fluxus*, pa. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of flowing.

"By the *fluxion* of the odor coming from the beast."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 788.

2. That which flows.

"The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised."—Wiseman.

3. The fusion or running of metals into a fluid state.

4. A constantly varying indication.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: An unnatural flow or determination of blood or other humor toward any organ; a catarrh.2. *Math.*: A method of calculation resulting from the operation of fluents, or flowing numbers. Thus a mathematical line may be considered as produced by the fluxion or flowing of a point; a surface by the fluxion of a line, and a solid by the fluxion of a surface. A mathematical point in motion will really make a line; a revolving radius which is a line will make a circle which is a surface, and its revolution about its diameter will generate a sphere which is a solid. The same principle may be applied to purely numerical calculations, like the formulæ of algebra. If of two quantities, x and y , the increase of x at a uniform and given rate produces an increase or decrease of y ; and if x' and y' represent the velocities of x and y respectively, then y' is equal to the function of x and y depending on the equation connecting them, the whole multiplied by x' . In this formula x and y were called by Newton fluents, and x' and y' their fluxions. This branch of the higher mathematics was invented by Newton in A. D. 1665. On October 24, 1676, he communicated his method to Oldenburg in a sentence with all the letters disarranged so that his correspondent could not possibly have put them in order. If he had succeeded in doing this the sentence would have been "Data æquatione quocunque fluentes quantitates involvente fluxiones invenire et vice versa." [Given it makes no matter how many equations involving fluent quantities, fluxions are to be discovered, and the reverse is true (that is, where fluxions occur the fluents are to be found).] Leibnitz received this letter in 1677, and in 1684 explained a discovery which he had made. It was that of the differential calculus, which was essentially the same as that of fluxions. What Newton called fluxions, Leibnitz called differences. An angry controversy subsequently arose between Newton and Leibnitz as to priority of discovery, the Royal Society of London taking the part of the former, who was then its president, and the scientific men of Germany that of the latter, who was their countryman. Both appear to have made the discovery independently. In the slight differences of method which exist, the advantage lay with Leibnitz, and while the term fluxions is now scarcely ever used, that of differential calculus is in common use. The first elementary treatise on fluxions published in England was by John Harris, in A. D. 1702. A description of the process by Newton himself followed in 1704, in his *Quadrature of Curves*.fluxional, fluxionary (as flux'-shŭn-əl, flux'-shŭn-ār-ŷ), a. [Eng. *fluxion*; -ary.] Pertaining to fluxions.

fluxionary calculus, s.

Math.: The calculus by the method of fluxions.

fluxional or fluxionary analysis, s.

Math.: The analysis of flowing quantities and fluxions.

fluxionist (as flux'-shŭn-ist), *flux'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *fluxion*; -ist.] One skilled in fluxions.flux'-ive, a. [Eng. *flux*; -ive.]

1. Flowing, running, as with tears.

2. Variable, changeable, inconstant.

*flux'-üre, s. [Lat. *fluxura* = a flowing.]

1. The quality of flowing or of being fluid.

2. A fluid matter.

fly, *fleg-en, *fleghe, *flee, *fle-on, *flic, *fligh, *fnye, *flyghe, *flyyn (pa. t. *fleigh, *fleyghe, *flew, *floghe, *flughe, *fluwe; pa. par. *flogen, *flone, *flogen, *floun), v. i. & t. [A. S. *fleogan* (pt. t. *fleah*); cogn. with Dut. *vliegen*; Icel. *fluga*; Dan. *flyve*; Sw. *flya*; O. H. Ger. *fligian*; M. H. Ger. *vliegen*; Low Ger. *fleigen*; Ger. *fliegen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move or pass through the air with wings.

"Doth the hawk *fly* by thy wisdom?"—Job xxxix. 26.

2. To pass or be driven through the air by any impulse; as, An arrow *flies* through the air.

3. To rise in the air; to mount upward, as smoke in the air.

"Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward."—Job v. 7.

4. To flutter or wave in the air.

"Bells were ringing, flags were *flying*, candles were arranged in the windows for an illumination."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. To move with rapidity; as, A wheel *flies* round.

6. To flee, to run away.

"Ah, whither shall I *fly* to 'scape their hands."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 3.

7. To pass or move swiftly; to hasten; to hurry.

"In the morning early will we both *fly* toward Belmont."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To pass away quickly; as, Time *flies*.9. To be spread rapidly; as, The report *flew* through the city.10. To break, to shiver, to burst in sunder; as, A bottle *flies* in pieces.

*11. To travel by a fly.

"We then *flied* to Stogursey."—Southey: *Letters*, iii. 478.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to fly or float in the air; as, to *fly* a kite.

2. To flee from; to run away from; to avoid; to shun.

"Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

3. To quit or escape from by flight.

"Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 18.

*4. To attack or hunt with a hawk.

"If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth."—Bacon.

*5. To carry or convey in a fly.

"Poole *flied* us all the way."—Southey: *Letters*, iii. 478.

¶ (1) *To fly about*: To change or shift frequently; said of the wind.(2) *To fly at*: To rush with violence or fierceness at; to attack suddenly.(3) *To fly in the face of*:

(a) To insult.

"This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face."—Swift: *Drapier's Letters*.

(b) To act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance.

(4) *To fly off*:

(a) To become suddenly detached or separated.

* (b) To revolt; to fall away; to desert.

"The images of revolt and *flying off*."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

(5) *To fly open*: To open suddenly and violently; as, The doors *flew open*.(6) *To fly out*:

(a) To burst into passion.

"Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect."—Collier: *Of Friendship*.

(b) To break out into license.

(c) To start violently from any direction.

"All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavor to recede from the center, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained."—Bentley: *Sermons*.

7. To let fly:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Ord. Lang.: To discharge, to shoot or throw out.

"A quarelle *lete* he *flic*."—Langtoft, p. 205.

(b) Naut.: To let go suddenly, as, to *let fly* the sheets.

(2) Intrans.: To direct a violent blow.

8. To fly a kite: To obtain money or accommodation notes.

fly, *fle, *flee, *fleh, *flei, *fley, *fleye, *fye, s. [A. S. *fleoge*; cogn. with Dut. *vlieg*; Low German *fleige*; O. H. Ger. *fliga*; M. H. Ger. *vliege*; Icel. & Sw. *fluga*; Dan. *flue*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A disease in turnips, hops, &c.

"To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

(3) An artificial fly or insect used as a bait for fishes.

"There is scarcely a turn of the pass at which may not be seen some angler casting his *fly* on the foam of the river."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) That part of a vane which shows the direction in which the wind blows.

(2) The length of a flag from the staff to the outer edge; the perpendicular height is the Hoist.

(3) The part of a flag beyond the Jack, which occupies the upper left-hand corner.

(4) A kind of open or close carriage drawn by one horse; a hackney coach.

* (5) A familiar spirit.

"In casting figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of flies."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*. (Argum.)

¶ In the seventeenth century familiar spirits in the shape of fleas or lice were supposed to attend witches and wizards, who also professed to be able

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn;

-tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

to sell imps of this kind, whose power varied in proportion to the price paid for them. Thus Dapper in the *Alchemist*, having little money to spare, wants only

"A rifling fly, none of your great familiars."

Sidrophel's "talismanic louse" is a well-known example of more repulsive insects being supposed to entertain demoniac guests.

* (6) A thing of the slightest importance or value.

"Alein answered: I count him nat a *flie*."

Chaucer: C. T., 4, 190.

II. Technically:

1. Zoölogy:

(1) Specially:

(a) (*Sing.*): The genus *Musca*, of which the House-fly, *Musca domestica*, is the type.

(b) (*Pl. flies*): (i) The family Muscidae, of which the genus *Musca* is the type; (ii) the order Diptera (two-winged Insects).

(2) *Gen.* (Chiefly as the second word in a compound): Almost any flying insect, especially if with membranous transparent wings. Thus butterflies are Lepidoptera, gall-flies chiefly Hymenoptera, dragon-flies Orthoptera, crane-flies Diptera, and Spanish-flies and turnip-flies Coleoptera. It is, however, only a small number of species in the last-named order that are called flies.

2. *Hor.*: A regulating device used formerly in clocks, and latterly in musical boxes, to control the rate of speed.

3. *Knitting-machine*: Another name for the Latch (q. v.).

4. *Mach.*: A fly-wheel (q. v.).

5. *Naut.*: A compass-card having marked upon it the points or rhumbs, thirty-two in number. The card is moved by a magnet-needle beneath. The angle of the ship's course with the magnetic meridian is shown on the marginal plate by a line called the lubber's line.

6. *Print.*: A vibrating frame with fingers, taking a printed sheet from the tapes, and delivering it on to the heap.

7. *Spin.*: The arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. [FLYER.]

8. *Theat.*: A gallery running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.

9. *Weaving*: A shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

fly-agaric, s.

Bot.: *Agaricus muscarius*, a scarlet fungal covered with white or yellow warts. It grows in birch woods, and is used to poison flies.

fly-block, s.

Naut.: A large flat block, double or single. The double block sometimes has two sheaves at one part and one sheave in the other portion. Used in the hoisting-tackle of yards.

fly-board, s.

Print.: The board upon which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

fly-boat, s.

1. A vessel used for rapid transport of goods, &c.

"We had leave to depart with a *fly-boat* laden with sugar."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 132.

2. A rapid passenger boat on canals.

3. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-vessel.

fly-book, s. A case in the form of a book consisting of small pieces of flannel, used by anglers to keep artificial flies in.

fly-boy, s.

Old Print.: The boy who lifted the printed sheets off the press, catching them as they flew from the tympan.

fly-bug, s.

Entom.: *Reduvius personatus*, a kind of winged bug which devours the bed-bug.

fly-cap, s. A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly ladies. It was formed of two crescents conjoined, and by means of wires made to stand out from the cushion on which the head was dressed. The name is taken from the resemblance of the sides to wings.

fly-case, s.

Entom.: The wing-cases of a "fly," a beetle for example.

fly-drill, s. A kind of drill having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. The driving power consists of a cord winding in reverse directions upon the spindle as it rotates, first in one direction and then in the other.

fly-fungus, s.

Bot.: *Empusa muscæ*.

fly-governor, s. A kind of governor which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air; a fly.

fly-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: A modern book-name for *Lonicera xylos-teum*.

fly-leaf, s. A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, or of a circular, &c.

fly-maggot, s. A maggot bred from the eggs of the blow-fly.

fly-man, s. The driver of a fly.

fly-net, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies and other insects.

2. *Manège*: A net of meshes, or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut, s. A nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand; as the screw-nut of a hand-vice.

fly-orchis, flie-orchis, s.

Botany:

*1. *Gen.*: Various species of *Habenaria* and *Ophrys*.

2. *Spec.*: *Ophrys muscifera*.

fly-paper, s. Paper used for the destruction of flies; there are two kinds, one saturated with poison which dissolves and impregnates water, thus killing the flies which drink it, and the other covered with mucilage upon which the flies stick when they alight.

fly-poison, s.

Bot.: *Amianthium muscætoxicum*.

fly-powder, s. A powder consisting of arsenic mixed with sugar and water, used to kill flies.

fly-press, s. A screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. Presses of this kind are used for making buttons, washers, flat links for chains, cutting and gumming saw-teeth, making percussion-caps, steel-pens, &c.

fly punching-press, s. A press for cutting teeth on saws, and for other purposes.

fly-rail, s. A hinged cleat or bracket, attached to the frame of a table, and turned out to support the leaf.

fly-sheet, s.

1. *Gen.*: A paper broadside or bill.

2. *Spec. (pl.)*: Certain publications of this sort advocating changes in the English Wesleyan Methodist constitution and practice. Those who were suspected of having them issued were expelled in 1849, and taking the name of Methodist Reformers laid the foundation of a new denomination, which has, however, since been amalgamated with others, the designation of the collective body being the United Free Church Methodists.

fly-shuttle, s. A shuttle driven by a picker, in contradistinction to one thrown by hand.

**fly-slow, a.* Moving slowly.

fly-speck, s. A speck or stain on glass, &c., caused by the excrement of the common house-fly.

fly-water, s. A liquid composed of a solution of arsenic, quassia bark, &c., used for killing flies.

fly-wheel, s.

Mach.: A heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize the movement. By its inertia it opposes any sudden acceleration of speed, and by its momentum it prevents sudden diminution of speed; in the latter case it acts as a store of power to continue the movement when the motor temporarily flags, or in passing dead centers when the motor is inoperative. Fly-wheels are also used to accumulate power.

fly, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Sharp, wide awake.

fly-bâne, s. [Eng. fly, and bane.]

Bot.: *Agaricus muscarius*.

fly-bīt-ten, a. [Eng. fly, and bitten.] Marked by the bites of flies.

fly-blōw, v. t. & i. [Eng. fly, and blow.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To deposit eggs in, as the blowfly in meat.

*2. *Fig.*: To corrupt, to taint.

"I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them."—*Stillingfleet*.

B. *Intrans.*: To deposit eggs on meat, as the blowfly.

fly-blōw, s. [FLYBLOW, v.] The egg of a blowfly.

fly-blōwn, a. [FLYBLOW, v.] Tainted with maggots; stained by flies; impure, putrid.

fly-cāch-ēr, s. [Eng. fly, and catcher.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One that hunts or catches flies.

2. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The genus *Muscicapa*, the typical one of the family Muscipidæ (q. v.). The European or Spotted Fly-catcher (*Muscicapa griseola*) is

brown above, with a few dark spots on the top of its head; below it is dull white, the throat and breast streaked with brown; length about six inches. It makes a beautiful nest in various situations, some of them of odd character, and lays four or five eggs, which are bluish-white spotted with red.

(2) *Pl.*: The Muscipidæ, a family of Insectorial Birds of the tribe Dentiostres. They have a wide gape of mouth, which is bordered with bristles, and short, feeble legs. [MUSCIPIDÆ.]

¶ *Tyrant fly-catchers*: [TYRANNINÆ.]

¶ The American fly-catchers are of the family *Tyrannidæ*, including the king bird, pewee and crested fly-catcher.

fly-ēr, s. [FLIER.]

fly-fīsh, v. i. [Eng. fly, and fish, v.] To angle with a hook baited with a natural or an artificial fly.

fly-fīsh-īng, s. [Eng. fly, and fishing.] The act or art of angling with flies, natural or artificial.

fly-flāp, s. [Eng. fly, and flap.] An instrument to drive away flies.

fly-flāp-pēr, s. [Eng. flyflap; -er.]

1. One who drives away flies with a flyflap.

2. A flyflap (q. v.).

fly-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FLY, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or power of moving through the air with wings.

2. The act of fleeing or running away.

flying-army, s.

Milit.: A body of soldiers, not lying in a fixed camp, but constantly moving about, either to protect their own garrisons and posts, or to harass the enemy; a flying-camp.

flying-artillery, s.

Milit.: Field artillery when the gunners are all mounted; either on horses, or on the limbers.

flying-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: The sub-class Carinatae.

flying-bridge, s. A temporary bridge, suspended or floating. A military, pontoon, or boat bridge.

flying-buttress, s.

Arch.: A structure in the form of an arch, spanning the roof of an aisle between an outer buttress and the wall of the nave. It assists in resisting the thrust of the roof.

flying-camp, s. [FLYING-ARMY.]

flying-dragon, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A paper kite.

"*Flying-dragons*, very common in Edinburgh in harvest. They are generally guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Aug., 1821, p. 35.

2. *Zoöl.*: The same as FLYING-LIZARD (q. v.).

Flying-Dutchman, s.

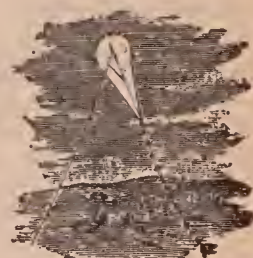
1. *Mythol.*: A phantom Dutch ship supposed to be encountered off the Cape of Good Hope. The origin of the myth is doubtful. The popular explanation is that, on account of a murder committed on board his vessel, or a boastful exclamation of his own, a captain was doomed to beat in a phantom ship against storms till the day of judgment. Another explanation is that a Dutch vessel with all hands was lost off the Cape of Good Hope, of old called the Cape of Storms; but, if the apparition be seen at all, it is probably due to refraction.

2. A nickname applied, on account of its speed, to the English express train running from London to Exeter.

¶ Two other British very fast trains are nicknamed the Flying Scotchman (q. v.), and, not the Flying, but the Wild Irishman. The last-mentioned train runs from London to Holyhead, en route for Dublin.

flying-fish, s.

Ichthy. & Ord. Lang.: The name given to more than one fish which, having extended fins, leaps from the water, and after a more or less lengthened flight, drops into it again. The fins seem to act as parachutes rather than as wings. The Common Flying-fish is *Exocoetus volitans*. It belongs to the family Esocidæ. Another closely allied species is *E. exilis*, the Greater Flying-fish. Both have straggled to the North Atlantic waters. They are abundant in the Mediterranean. For another flying-fish of a distinct genus, see Flying-gurnard.



Flying-dragon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳria. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flying-fox, *s.* *Pteropus rubricollis*, a large frugivorous bat, occurring in the East Indies, where it commits great depredations in gardens. Its head somewhat resembles that of the fox.

flying-frog, *s.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Rhacophorus*. It has large webbed feet with adhesive discs.

flying-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: A fish, *Dactylopterus volitans*, inhabiting the Mediterranean. There is another species of the genus, *D. orientalis*, from the Eastern seas. The genus is spiny-finned and of the family Triglidae. [DACTYLOPTERUS.]

flying-jib, *s.*

Naut.: A sail extended by the flying jib-boom beyond the standing jib.

flying jib-boom, *s.*

Naut.: An extension of the jib-boom. It is sometimes in one piece with the latter, sometimes connected therewith by means of a boom-iron, in a manner analogous to that of the jib-boom on the bowsprit.

flying-lemur, *s.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Galeopithecus*, and especially *G. volans*, found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is so called from having a membrane which enables it to take long leaps through the air. [GALEOPITHECUS.]

flying-levels, *s. pl.*

Civ. Eng.: Trial levels taken over the line of a projected road, railway, &c.

flying-lizard, *s.* Various species of the genus *Draco* (q.v.). [PTEROSAURIA.]

flying-man, *s.* The name taken by a Belgian, M. Von Groof, who, attempting to descend from a balloon by wings designed to act as a parachute, found his apparatus fail, and was killed by the fall, on July 9, 1874. [FLYING.]

flying-party, *s.*

Mil.: A detachment of men employed in skirmishing round an enemy.

flying-phalanger, *s.*

Zoöl.: The marsupial genus *Petaurus*, belonging to the family Phalangastidae (Phalangiers). A fold of skin connects the fore and hind limbs with the sides. This enables them to take long flying leaps.

flying-pinion, *s.*

Horol.: The fly of a clock. [FLY, *s.*, B. 2.]

flying-sap, *s.*

Mil.: The rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

Flying-Scotchman, *s.* A nickname for the express train running between London and Edinburgh.

flying-sheets, *s. pl.*

Bibliog.: Broadsheets.

flying-shot, *s.* A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; one who fires such a shot.

flying-squid, *s.*

Zoöl.: An appellation given by sailors to the cephalopodous mollusks belonging to the genus *Ommastrephes*, of which fourteen recent species are known. Their English book-name is Sagittated Calamary. They can leap out of the water so high as often to fall on the decks of vessels. This is why they are called flying-squids, or sometimes sea-arrows. They are gregarious, inhabit the open sea, leaving their eggs floating in long clusters on the surface, are used as bait in the Newfoundland cod fishery, and are the principal food of the dolphins and cachalots, as well as of the albatross and the larger petrels. (*S. P. Woodward.*) [OMMASTREPHES.]

flying-squirrel, *s.*

Zoöl.: A name given to such of the *Sciuridae* (Squirrels) as have the skin of the sides very much extended between the fore and hind legs, so as, to a certain extent, to sustain the animal in the air when taking long leaps. *Sciuropterus volans* is the only European species.

***flying-worm**, *s.* The tetter, the ringworm. (*Ash.*)

flysçh, *s.* [A Swiss provincial word.]

Geol.: A series of rocks in the Central Alps. They are composed of fucoidal grit and shale overlying

the nummulitic rocks. They are believed to be Upper Eocene. Some have been changed into saccharoid marble, quartz rock, and mica-schist.

fly-träp, *s.* [Eng. fly, and trap.]

Bot.: *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

¶ *Venus' fly-trap*:

Bot.: *Dionaea muscipula*. [DIONÆA.]

fly-wört, *s.* [Eng. fly, and wort (q. v.).]

Bot.: A name applied to the genus *Myanthus*, now merged in *Catantemum*.

***fnast**, *s.* [A. S. *fnæst*.] Breath, hreathing.

"Hire horte was so gret

That wel negh hire *fnast* atschet."

Owl and Nightingale, 48.

***fnast**, ***fnaste**, *v. i.* [A. S. *fnæstian*.]

1. To hreathe.

2. To break or burst out.

***fnes-yng**, *s.* [A. S. *fnæbsung*.] A sneezing

***fō** (1), *s.* [FOE.]

Fō (2), *s.* [Chinese. See def.]

Religions: The spelling of the word Booddh intended to indicate the pronunciation of the name of that god in China, where his adherents are numbered by hundreds of millions. It is the nearest approach which the Chinese are capable of making to the correct pronunciation, but a Hindoo would regard it as far from accurate.

fōal, ***fōale**, ***fōle**, *s.* [A. S. *fōla*=a foal, a colt; *Iceal. fōli*; Sw. *fåle, fol*; Dan. *føl*; Dut. *veulen*; Ger. *föhlen, fullen*; Goth. *fula*, cogn. with Gr. *pōlos*=a foal; Lat. *pūllus*=a young animal. Skeat considers the root to be *pu*=to heget, which appears in Sans. *putra*=a son, and *pota*=the young of an animal.] [FILLY.] The young of the horse, including either sex; a colt, a filly.

foal-teeth, *s. pl.* The first teeth of horses; they are shed at a certain age.

fōal, *v. t. & i.* [FOAL, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To bring forth young; said of a mare or she-ass.

"Give my horse to Timon,

Ask nothing, give it him; it foals me straight

And able horses."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To bring forth a foal.

"About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they foal."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

fōal-foot, **fōle-foot**, **foles-foth**, *s.* [Eng. foal, and foot. So named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Various plants. (1) *Tussilago farfara*, (2) *Ranunculus ficaria*, (3) *Asarum europæum* or *Nepeta glechoma*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Sea foal-foot*, *sea folefoot*:

Bot.: *Convolvulus soldanella*.

fōam, ***fame**, ***fom**, ***foom**, ***fome**, *s.* [A. S. *fām*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *feim, faim*; Low Ger. *fām*; Ger. *feim, faum*; Lat. *spuma*.] The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of hubbles, which arises on the top of liquids from violent agitation or fermentation; froth, spume.

"He was of foom as flekked as a pye."

Chaucer. C. T., 12,493.

foam-cock, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A cock at the water-level to blow off scum.

foam-collector, *s.*

Steam-boiler: A pan or other device at the water-level in the steam-boiler, to catch, retain, and discharge the foam which rises to the surface of the water.

***foam-crested**, *a.* Crested with foam; as, *foam-crested waves*.

***foam-globe**, *s.* A ball or round mass of foam.

***foam-lit**, *a.* Made light or bright with foam.

fōam, ***fame**, ***fome**, ***fomyn**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *fēman*; O. H. Ger. *feimjan*; Ger. *faumen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To gather foam or froth; to froth; to be covered with froth or foam.

"The river nobly foams and flows."

Byron: Child Harold, iii, 55.

2. To become filled with foam, as a steam-boiler.

3. To be violently agitated; to be in a rage or fury. "H_o foameth and gnasheth with his teeth."—*Mark ix. 18.*

***B. Transitive**:

1. To cause to foam; to make foamy or frothy.

2. To throw out with violence or rage.

"Foaming out their own shame."—*Jude 13.*

fōam-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOAM, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"Her fancy followed him through foaming waves."

Cowper: Task, i. 539.

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming covered with foam or froth; a being in a state of rage or fury.

fōam-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *foaming*; *-ly*.] In a foaming manner; frothily.

fōam-lëss, *a.* [English *foam*; *-less*.] Without foam or froth.

fōam-ý, *a.* [English *foam*; *-y*.] Covered with foam or froth.

F.O.B. [An abbreviation for Free On Board.]

Comm. & Naut.: See etym. Often used in contracts for the sale of goods, implying that the cost of packing must be paid by the seller, but the freight by the purchaser.

fōb, *s.* [H. German *fuppe*=a pocket.] A small pocket, especially one used as a receptacle for a watch.

***fōb** (1), *v. t. & i.* [Ger. *foppen*=to mock, to banter.]

A. Transitive:

1. To heat, to chastise.

2. To cheat, to trick, to take in, to impose upon.

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to defraud.

¶ *To fob off*: To put off, to shift off.

"You must not think to fob off our disgrace with a tale; but, an't please you, deliver."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

fōb (2), *v. i.* [Onomatopoeitic.] To breath hard; to gasp as from violent running; to pant.

***fō-būs**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A term of reproach.

"Ay, you old fobus."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, ii. 1.

***fō-cage** (cage as *kig*), *s.* [Latin *focus*=a hearth.] Housebote or firebote (q. v.).

fō-cal, *a.* [Fr. *focal*, from Lat. *focus* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit. (Math. & Physics)*: Of or belonging to a focus.

2. *Fig.*: Constituting the point or place whence any influence emanates; a center-point.

"In 1691, Titus, in order to be near the focal point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

focal-distance, *s.*

1. *Optics*: The distance between a concave mirror and the focus or point at which its rays are most concentrated.

2. *Conic Sections*:

(1) *Of the parabola*: The distance between the focus and the vertex.

(2) *Of the ellipse and the hyperbola*: The distance between the foci and the center.

¶ *Principal focal distance*:

Optics: The distance between the principal focus and a concave mirror.

***fō-cal-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *focal*; *-ize*.] To bring to a focus; to focus.

"Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear."—*De Quincey*.

***fō-çile**, ***fō-çil**, *s.* [Fr. *focile*.]

Anat.: A bone of the forearm and leg; the greater foci heing the ulna or tibia, the lesser the radius or fibula.

***fō-çil-lâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *focillatus*, pa. par. of *focillo*=to revive a hnumbed person by means of fire or heat; *focus*=fire, a hearth.] To cherish, to warm.

***fō-çil-lâ-tion**, *s.* [FOCILLATE.] Cherishing, comfort, support.

fō-çim-ê-tër, *s.* [Eng. *focus*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.]

Phot.: An instrument for assisting in focusing an object in or before a camera. This consists usually of a lens of small magnifying power.

fō-cūs, *s.* [Lat.=a fireplace, a hearth, a firepan, a brazier.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Any place from which an influence emanates, or where that influence exists in very concentrated form. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Optics*: A point at which the rays of light refracted from a convex lens, or reflected from a concave mirror, are most concentrated; a point in which such rays meet, or tend to meet, if produced either backward or forward.

2. *Conic sections*:

(1) *Sing (of a parabola)*: A point so situated that if from it there be drawn a line to any point in the curve, and another from the latter perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another.

(2) *Plural*:

(a) *Of an ellipse*: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same.

(b) *Of an hyperbola*: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the excess of the straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be the same.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

3. *Astron.*: The term foci is often used in connection with the orbit of the earth, which is an ellipse, with the sun in one of the foci.

4. *Acoustics*: The point of convergence of sound rays, these following the same laws as those of light and heat. [¶ (1).]

¶ (1) *Acoustic focus*:

Acoustics: The focus of sound rays. [II. 4.]

(2) *Calorific focus*:

Heat: The focus of heat rays.

(3) *Conjugate foci*:

Optics: Two foci so situated that, if rays of light diverging from one strike a concave mirror, they will be reflected and meet in the other.

(4) *Luminous focus*:

Optics: The focus of light rays.

(5) *Principal focus*:

Optics: The focus of parallel rays striking a concave mirror.

(6) *Vertical focus*:

Optics: A radiant point behind a mirror, from which rays may be held to diverge more and more, and in which, looking at them now as coming from the opposite direction, and consequently as convergent, they would tend to meet.

(7) *Magnetic foci*: The two points on the earth's surface where the magnetic intensity is greatest. They nearly coincide in position with the magnetic poles.

fō'-cūs, v. t. [FOCUS, s.] To bring to a focus; to focalize.

fō'-cūs-ing, pr. par. or a. [FOCUS, v.]

focusing-glass, s.

Phot.: A glass used for magnifying the image on the ground glass in the camera, to enable the operator to get it into better focus.

focusing-tube, s. A form of Crookes tube having a disc of platinum in its center, on which the negative rays come to a focus.

fōd'-dēr (1), *fod-dur, *fo-dre, *fod-dre, *fod-yr, s. [A. S. *fōdor, fōddor, fōddur*, from *fōda*=food; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fuotar*; Dut. *voeder*; Low Ger. *voder, voer*; Icel. *fóðr*; Dan. & Sw. *foder*; Ger. *futter*.] [FOOD.] Food served to cattle, horses, or sheep in the stall, as distinguished from pasture.

fodder-passage, foddering-passage, s. The passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for the cattle.

***fōd'-dēr (2), *fod-er, *foth-er, *foth-ur, s.** [A. S. *fóther*; O. S. *vóther*; O. H. Ger. *fuodir*; M. H. Ger. *vuoder*; Dut. *voeder*; Sw. *foder*.]

1. A weight by which lead and other articles were formerly weighed; it varied from 19½ to 24 cwt. It is now applied to a weight for lead, equal to 21 cwt. of 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. A heavy blow.

fōd'-dēr, *foth-er, v. t. [A. S. *fōdrian*; O. H. Ger. *fuotarjan*; Dut. *voederen*; Low Ger. *vodern*; Icel. *fóðkra*; Sw. *fodra*; Dan. *fodre, fore*; Ger. *füttern*.]

1. To feed or supply with fodder.

"Three barns with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

*2. To feed, to support.

"For thi name me lede and fother."—Wycliffe: *Psalm xxx. 4*.

fōd'-dēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *fodder*; -er.] One who foddors or feeds cattle.

fōdǵ'-el, a. [PODGY.] Squat and plump.

fō-di-ent, a. [Lat. *fodiens*, pr. par. of *fodio*=to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade.

fōe, *fa, *faa, *fae, *fo, *foo, s. [A. S. *fáh, fág, fá*, from *feogan*=to hate; Goth. *fijan*.]

1. An enemy in common life; one who entertains or shows enmity toward another.

"She has one foe, and that one foe the world."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 455.

2. An opponent; one who is opposed to the principle of anything.

"He that considers and inquires into the reason of things, is counted a foe to received doctrines."—Watts: *On the Mind*.

3. Anything which is opposed or antagonistic to another.

4. An enemy in war; an adversary; one of a nation at war with another.

"William ginnes ride fresly toward here fos."

William of Palerne, 1, 189.

5. Used with the definite article for a hostile army; the enemy.

***foe-reaped, a.** Reaped by a hostile army.

***fōe, v. t.** [FOE, s.] To treat as a foe.

fō'e-hoqd, s. [Eng. *foe*; -hood.] The state of a foe; enmity.

fō'e-like, adv. [Eng. *foe*, and *like*.] Like a foe or enemy.

fō'e-man, *fo-man, *fa-man, s. [Eng. *foe*, and *man*.] An enemy in war; an adversary; a foe.

***fō'e-ship, *fo-schip, *fo-schipe, s.** [Eng. *foe*; -ship.] Enmity.

fōe'-nēr-āte, v. t. [FENERATE.]

fōe'-nēr-ā'-tion, s. [FENERATION.]

fōe'-nīc'-ū-lūm, s. [From Lat. *fenum, fœnum*=hay; to the smell of which its scent bears some resemblance.]

Bot.: Fennel. A genus of umbelliferous plants, family Seselinidæ. The leaves are pinnately compound, the umbels compound, bracts and bracteoles none, flower yellow, calyx teeth none, fruit ovoid or oblong, with solitary vittæ in the interstices. Four species are known. *Fœniculum vulgare* is the Common Fennel, which grows on rocks along the Atlantic coasts, not always being indigenous. *F. capense* is eaten in Southern Africa.

fœn'-ū-greēk, s. [FENUGREEK.]

fœ'-nūs (pl. fœ'-nī), s. [Lat.=that which is produced, interest on money.]

Entom.: A genus of pupivorous Hymenoptera, family Evaniadæ. The ovipositor so slightly projects that it is like a sting. The larvæ are predatory on those of other insects. The perfect fœni frequent flowers. At night or during inclement days they hang by their mandibles to the stems of different plants.

fœ'-tal, a. [FETAL.]

fœ'-tī-çide, s. [FETICIDE.]

fœ-tīf-ic, a. [Lat. *fœtus*=young, and *facio*=to make, to produce.] Making fruitful. (*Ash*.)

fœ'-tōr, s. [FETOR.]

fœ'-tūs, s. [FETUS.]

fōg (1), s. [Dan. (*snee*)*fog*=a snowstorm, from *fyge*=to drift; Icel. *fok*=spray; *fjúk*=a snowstorm.]

1. *Lit.*: A very thick mist; small hollow vesicles of water suspended in the air, but so low as to be but a short distance from the earth in place of rising high above it and becoming so illuminated by the sun as to constitute clouds of varied hue. Fogs often arise when the air above warm, moist soil is colder than the soil itself. The hot vapors from the ground are then condensed by coming in contact with the colder air above, as the warm steam of a kettle is by the comparatively cold air of a room. But no fog arises till the cold air has absorbed vapor enough to bring it to the point of saturation. Fogs often hang over rivers. Their cause is the condensation, by contact with the cold water, of the vapor in a hot and moist air current passing over the river. The "pea-soup" fogs of Chicago life are produced by the carbon of the smoky atmosphere coloring the fog vesicles; a fog which is brown in Chicago's business district is generally white a few miles off, and wanting altogether at the further extremities of the city. On hills and mountains of any size it is easy to rise above a fog, and see it like an ocean beneath one's feet.

2. *Fig.*: A state of confusion, doubt, or perplexity.

fog-alarm, s.

Naut.: An audible signal, warning vessels from shoals or other dangerous places. Fog-alarms are various in their kind, their operation, and their construction. As to kind, they consist of bells, whistles, and trumpets. As to operation, they are sounded by the current, by the ebbing and flowing tide, by the swaying of the waves, by the wind, by bellows, by clock-work impelled by weight or spring. As to construction, they are adapted for headlands, light-ships, buoys, or to be anchored by piles on spits, sand-bars, or shoals.

fog-bell, s.

Naut.: A bell upon a vessel, buoy, or spit of land, and rung by the motion of the waves, or force of the wind, as a warning to mariners.

fog-horn, s.

Nautical:

1. A kind of horn kept on board ships to be sounded as a warning in foggy weather.

2. An instrument resembling a trumpet in shape, through which air or steam is made to pass at a high pressure, causing a blast which can be heard to a considerable distance out at sea, thus in foggy weather warning sailors of their proximity to land.

fog-ring, s.

Meteorol.: A bank of fog appearing in a ring or circular form. It is not unfrequently observed off the coasts of Newfoundland.

fog-signal, s.

1. *Nautical*:

(1) A signal made on board ships in foggy weather by the sounding of a whistle, ringing of a bell, &c., in order to prevent collisions.

(2) A fog-alarm (q. v.).

2. *Rail*: A detonating ball or "torpedo" placed on the rails to indicate danger to the engineer of a passing train.

fog-smoke, s. Fog-mist.

fog-trumpet, s. A horn or trumpet placed on a projecting headland, a vessel, or a spar, and blown by mechanical means or by the wind, as a warning to mariners. A fog-horn (q. v.).

fog-whistle, s.

Naut.: A signal of warning for vessels off a coast. A sounder on the principle of the steam-whistle is exposed to a blast of air or of steam. Usually, motion derived from the waves, the tide, the wind, or clock-work, makes it automatic.

fōg (2), s. & a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *ffwg*=dry grass.]

A. As substantive:

1. Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer.

"The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my smoother shades." Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13.

2. Moss.

B. As adj.: Gross, bloated. (*Stanyhurst*: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 672.)

fōg (1), v. t. [FOG (1), s.]

*1. *Lit.*: To envelope or surround with a fog.

"Fogged and misled with filthy vapors."—Leighton: *Comment. on St. Peter*, essay i., ch. i.

*2. *Fig.*: To puzzle, to perplex, to pettifog.

"We turn what we say into tangle talk so as to fog them."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

***fōg (2), v. t. & i.** [FOG (2), s.]

A. Trans.: To feed with fog or coarse grass; to eat the fog off.

B. Intrans.: To become covered with moss.

***fōg (3), v. i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To hunt after in a mean, cringing manner.

fōg'-bānk, s. [Eng. *fog* (1), s., and *bank*.] An appearance in hazy weather, when the fog presents the appearance of a solid bank of land.

fōg'-gage (gage as gǵ), s. [Low. Lat. *foga-gium*.] Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer; aftermath; fog.

fōgged, fog-git, a. [Eng. *fog* (2), s.; -ed.] Covered with moss; rank, coarse.

***fōg'-gēr, s.** [Eng. *fog* (3), v.; -er.] One who seeks for things in a cringing, servile fashion; a pettifogger.

fōg'-gī-lǵ, adv. [Eng. *foggy*; -ly.] In a foggy manner; darkly, mistily.

fōg'-gī-nēss, s. [Eng. *foggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being foggy, misty, or dark; mistiness, haziness, cloudiness.

fōg'-gǵ (1), *fog-gie (1), a. [Eng. *fog* (1); -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Filled with fog, haze, or mist; abounding in fogs; cloudy, hazy, misty.

2. *Fig.*: Confused, dull, stupid, perplexed.

***fōg'-gǵ (2), fog-gie (2), a.** [Eng. *fog* (2); -y.]

1. Full of coarse, rank grass; coarse, rank, like foggage.

2. Stuffed as with rank grass.

3. Mossy, covered with moss.

foggy-bee, foggie-bee, s.

Entom.: The Carder bee, *Bombus muscorum*, which makes its nest in moss.

fō'-gle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A silk handkerchief. (*Slang*.)

"If you don't take fogles and tickers."—Dickens: *Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

fogle-hunter, s. One who steals handkerchiefs, a pickpocket.

***fō'-grām, *fō'-grūm, s. & a.** [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As subst.: A foggy.

B. As adj.: Foggyish, stupid.

***fō'-grām'-ī-tǵ, s.** [Eng. *fogram*; -ity.] Stupidity; a piece of foggyism.

fō'-gǵ, fō'-geǵ, s. [Etym. doubtful.] An old-fashioned, eccentric, or singular person.

fō'-gǵ-dōm, fō'-geǵ-dōm, s. [English *fogy*; -dom.] The state or condition of a foggy.

fō'-gǵ-īsm, fō'-geǵ-īsm, s. [Eng. *fogy*; -ism.] The manners, habits, or characteristics of a foggy.

fōh, interj. [Onomatopoeic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

fōl'-ble, *foy-ble, a. & s. [O. Fr. *foible*=feeble (q. v.).]

***A. As adj.**: Weak, feeble.

"Then fencing-masters when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him that it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the foyle or weak."—Lord Herbert: *Life*, p. 46.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: A weak point in one's character; a weakness; a failing.

"The gloomy vaults
That hid their dust, their foibles, and their faults."
Byron: *Lara*, i. 11.

¶ For the difference between *foible* and *imperfection*, see IMPERFECTION.

fōil (1), *foyle, v. t. [O. Fr. *fouler*=to tread, to stamp upon, from Low Lat. *fullo*, *folo*=to full cloth.]

1. To trample underfoot; to insult.
- *2. To keep down or under; to repress, to restrain.
3. To defeat, to baffle; to frustrate; to render vain or nugatory.

"But they who tried were foiled."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

- *4. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase."—Addison.

- *5. To blunt, to dull, to mar, to spoil.

"When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid foil, with wanton dullness,
My speculative and officed instruments."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *to foil* and *to defeat*, see DEFEAT.

***fōil** (2), *foyl, v. t. [A variant of *file* or *foul* (q. v.), but possibly the same as *foil* (1), v.] To defile.

fōil (1), *foile, *foyle (1), s. [FOIL (1), v.]

- *1. A defeat, a frustration; a baffling.
2. A blunt weapon for fencing; a thin blade with a button on the end.

- *3. The track or trail of game when hunted.
- *¶ (1) *To give foil*: To discomfit.

(2) *To take the foil*: To be discomfited.

fōil (2), *foyle (2), s. [O. Fr. *feuille*=a leaf, from Lat. *folium*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A leaf.
"As many vnces take
Of violette, not but onely the foil."
Palladius: *On Husbandrie*, p. 144.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Anything of a different color, character, or quality which serves to set off another thing to advantage by comparison or contrast.

"Hector has a foil to set him off; we impose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector."—Broome: *On the Odyssey*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A leaf in architecture or carving, as a trefoil ornament; or a window, having lobes like clover, and then said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c.

2. *Jewelry*: A thin leaf of metal, for plating, or to color a gem behind which it is placed. A colored foil imparts its tint to a gem whose natural color is vague and insipid. Foil is made by rolling into thin sheets a plate of copper covered with a layer of silver. The silver surface is polished and covered with a clean varnish, colored or white. Tin or lead foil is very thin sheets.

3. *Glass*: An amalgam of silver and tin at the back of a looking-glass.

fōil'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; -able.] That may or can be foiled, frustrated, or defeated.

fōiled, a. [Eng. *foil* (2), s.; -ed.]

Arch.: Having foils; as, a foiled arch.

fōil'-ēr, s. [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; -er.] One who foils, defeats, or frustrates.

fōil'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FOIL (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of defeating, frustrating or baffling.
2. The track of a deer on the grass.

***fōin**, *foygne, *foyne, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *foindre*, *foigner*.]

A. Trans.: To thrust at.

"Hente hym be the nekke and foygnede hym with that knyff."
Sir Ferumbras, 5,640.

B. Intrans.: To thrust or push, as in fencing.

"They foygneden ech at other."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,656.

***fōin** (1), *foyne, s. [FOIN, v.] A thrust, a stroke, as in fencing.

***fōin** (2), *fooyne, *foyn, s. [O. Fr. *faine*, *foine*; Fr. *fouine*; Sp. *fuina*; Port. *foinha*.]

1. A polecat, a fitchet.

2. Fur from the polecat.

***fōin'-ēr-ŷ**, s. [FOIN, v.]

Fencing: The act of making feints or thrusts with a foil; fencing.

***fōin'-īng**, *foyn-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [FOIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of thrusting or making feints, as in fencing; foinery.

***fōin'-īng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *foining*; -ly.] In a pushing or thrusting manner; with a push, or thrust.

***fōis'-ōn**, *fois-oun, *foy-son, *foy-soun, *fōizon, s. [O. Fr. *fuison*; Fr. *foison*, from Lat. *fusio* (acc. *fusionem*)=an outpouring, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo*=to pour out.]

1. Plenty, abundance.

2. A plan, a contrivance.

***fōis'-ōn-lēss**, a. [Eng. *foison*; -less.] Innutricious, unprofitable. (*Lit. & fig.*) [FISSENLESS.]

fōist, v. t. [O. Dut. *vysten*=to break wind; *veest*=a breaking of wind. / "To foist, feist, fizzle, are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner, and thus to foist is to introduce something, the obnoxious effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience." (Wedgwood.)]

1. To introduce surreptitiously, wrongfully, or unwarrantably; to thrust in fraudulently; to try to pass off as genuine, true or trustworthy.

"He is most certainly wrong in taking the liberty he has of foisting in words."—Waterland: *Works*, iv. 87.

*2. To introduce slyly or quietly.

"My whisperings foisted in all ears."

Swift: *Dial. between Mad Mullinix and Timothy*.

*3. To cheat, to humbug, to hoax.

"Cutting of purses and foisting."—Middleton: *Roaring Girl*, i. 1.

***fōist** (1), s. [FOIST, v.]

1. A cheater, a swindler, a sharper.

2. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud, an imposition.

***fōist** (2), s. [O. Fr. *fuste*; Ital. & Sp. *fusta*, from Low Lat. *fusta*.] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

***fōist'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *foist*; -er.] One who foists; a falsifier; a cheat.

***fōist'-iēd**, a. [Eng. *foisty*; -ed.] Made foisty, fusty, or moldy.

***fōist'-i-nēss**, s. [English *foisty*; -ness.] Fustiness, moldiness.

***fōist'-ŷ**, *foist-ie, a. [FOISTY.] Moldy, fusty.

***fōi'-tēr-ēr**, s. [Norm. Fr. *faitour*=a vagabond.] A vagabond. (Wharton.)

fōl'-lānd, s. [FOLKLAND.]

fōld (1), *fald, *falde, *fauld, *folde, (1), *foold, s. [A. S. *fald*; cogn. with Sw. *falla*; Dan. *fold*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A pen or inclosure in which sheep or other animals are confined.

"His eyes he opened, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reaped; the other part, sheepwalks and folds."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 431.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A flock of sheep.

"Leolin, I almost sin in envying you:
The very whitest lamb in all my fold
Loves you."—Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 361.

(2) A limit, a boundary.

"Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled,
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold."
Creech: *Lucretius*.

II. *Script.*: The church, the flock of Christ.
"Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."—John x. 16.

fold-yard, s. A yard in which sheep or cattle are folded for feeding.

fōld (2), *folde (2), s. [FOLD (2), v. Cf. Fris. *fald*; Ger. *falte*; Goth. *flakto*=a plaiting of the hair.]

1. The act of folding, or doubling up any material.

2. A part of any material folded, doubled, or bent and laid on another.

"The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 771.

3. An involution, a bend.

"Fold above fold, a surging maze!"
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 499.

*4. A clasp, an embrace.

"Shall from your neck unloose his amorous fold."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

*5. A doubling, an intricacy, shifting.

"Our author seems to have sufficiently understood the folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition."—Dryden: *Life of Plutarch*.

¶ *Fold* is largely used as the last element in composition to signify the number of times a thing occurs or is repeated.

"But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold."—Matthew xiii. 8.

fōld (3), s. [A corrupt. of fowl(?).] (See the compound.)

fold meadow-grass, s.

Agric.: *Poa trivialis*. [FOWL-GRASS.]

***fōld** (4), *folde (3), s. [A. S. *folde*; O. Sax. *folda*; Icel. *fold*.]

1. The ground.

"Leir king . . . reste time on folden."
Layamon, i. 149.

2. The earth, the world.

"His non so feir on folde to fynde."
Early English Poems, p. 134.

fōld (1), v. t. & i. [FOLD (1), s.]

A. Trans.: To shut up, pen, or inclose in a fold.

"To the fields I haste my folded flock to see."
Drayton: *Muses' Elysium*, Nymphal 6.

B. Intrans.: To shut up or pen sheep in a fold.

"The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth hold."
Milton: *Comus*, 93.

fōld (2), *fald, *falde, *folde, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fealdan*; cogn. with Dan. *folde*; Sw. *falla*; Icel. *falda*; Goth. *falthan*; Ger. *falten*; Lat. *plecto*; Gr. *plekō*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To double or bend over part of any material on to another; to lay one part over another.

"Take forth paper, fold it."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To double or lay together.

"He had folded his arms and said 'God's will be done.'"
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To clasp, to embrace.

"With that he hir in armes bent
And ful fair he gan hir falde."
Iwaine and Gawaine, 1,424.

*4. To plait, to weave.

*5. To bend.

"A man cam to hym foldid on knees."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xvii. 14.

*6. To close, to shut up.

"Whanne he had folded or closed the book."—Wycliffe: *Luke* iv. 20.

B. Intrans.: To close over or on to another of the same kind; to become folded, doubled, or plaited.

"The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two leaves of the other door were folding."—1 Kings vi. 34.

***fōld'-age** (age as *īg*) (1), s. [FALDAGE.]

fōld'-age (age as *īg*) (2), s. [Eng. *fold* (2), v.; -age.]

Her.: A term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.

fōld'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [FOLD, v.]

†**folded-vernation**, s.

Bot.: Vernation consisting of simple folds, as the leaves of the cherry and the lime tree.

***fōld'-ēd-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *folded*; -ly.] In folds.

fōld'-ēr, s. [Eng. *fold* (2), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which folds; specif. an ivory or bone blade, used in folding sheets for binding; also in forwarding sheets from the pile in feeding to presses.

2. (*Pl.*): A form of eyeglasses in which the lenses fold together for the pocket, and grasp the nose by a spring bow or stiff joint when in use.

fōld'-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [FOLD (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shutting up or penning sheep in a fold; a fold; a pen.

fōld'-īng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [FOLD (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of doubling, bending, or turning one part of a body onto or over another.

2. A fold; a double.

3. A circle, a fold, a roll, a turning.

*4. An intricacy, a secret.

*5. (*Pl.*): Wrappers; swaddling clothes. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Bookbinding*: The process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveness for gathering and binding. The number of pages to each side of the sheet is indicated by the name 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, 24mo, 32mo, 48mo. The folio sheet has two pages on each side, and is once folded. The size of the book will, therefore, depend on the size of the paper, and the number of times it is folded. Each distinct sheet of a book has a certain mark, called a Signature (q. v.). These are gathered consecutively to form the book.

folding-bed, s. A bed that can be shut up so as to stand upright against a wall.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

folding-boat, *s.* A kind of boat whose frame is collapsible for compact stowage, either on ship-board or for transportation on land. In a military point of view, the folding-boat may be used for crossing streams or reconnoitring, or as a bridge pontoon. Such boats are also occasionally employed by sportsmen who often have to travel long distances to find aquatic game, finny or feathered, on coast, lake or river.

folding-chair, *s.* A chair which is collapsible for carriage or stowage.

folding-doors, *s. pl.* A pair of doors hung from opposite sides of the doorway, and meeting in the middle.

folding-machine, *s.*

1. *Print.*: A machine for folding printed sheets for books or newspapers.

2. *Metall.*: A machine which bends pans and tin-ware to form. Some are rollers, others presses, and yet others act like the envelope-machine, having hinged leaves which press up the sides against a former.

folding-net, *s.* A bird-net shntting upon its prey.

folding-stool, *s.* A camp-stool.

folding-valve, *s.* A flexible flap which lies upon a perforated plate forming its seat, and rolls or unrolls thereupon to open or close the passage-way. The band is connected to an arm on a shaft which passes through a stuffing-box to the outside of the case.

föld'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *fold* (2), *s.*; -less.] Having no fold or double.

föld'-nët, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.*, and *net*.] A folding-net (q. v.).

***föld'-üre**, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.*; -ure.] The act of folding or doubling; a fold.

"My letters are generally charged as double at the post-office, from their inveterate clumsiness of *foldure*."—*Lamb: Letter to Barton*.

***föld'-ÿ**, *a.* [English *fold*; -ÿ.] Full of folds; doubled into folds; folded; in folds.

"Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving."—*J. Baillie. (Ogilvie)*.

***fole-large**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fole*=fool, and *large*=lavish, free.] Foolishly liberal; lavish. [FOOL-LARGE.]

fō-lī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *foliaceus*.] [FOLIACEOUS.]

Bot.: A division of Cellulares, or cellular plants, comprehending the foliaceous orders Filices, Equisetaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, and Marsilaceæ. It was distinguished from the Aphyllæ, containing the Mosses, Lichens, Algæ, Fungi, &c.

fō-lī-ā'-çē-oūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *a.* [Latin *foliaceus*=leafy, leaf-shaped.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) Having the texture of a leaf.

(2) Leaf-shaped; furnished with leaves.

2. *Min.*: Having thin laminæ, like the leaves of plants, or splitting into such layers.

"A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talcky spar, and a blue talcky *foliaceous* spar."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

3. *Zoöl.*: Shaped or arranged like leaves. (*Owen*.)

foliaceous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A name sometimes given to lichens with leafy fronds. [LICHEN.]

fō-lī-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [O. Fr. *foillage*, *feuille*; Fr. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, *feuille*, *feuille*; Lat. *folium*=a leaf; Sp. *foliage*.]

1. *Bot.*: The leaves of a plant viewed in the aggregate.

2. *Arch.*: The representation of leaves or clusters of them as ornaments to capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

foliage-bound, *a.* Bound round or encircled with foliage, leaves, &c.

foliage-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf of the ordinary type, as distinguished from a floral leaf, a seed-leaf or cotyledon, &c.

***fō-lī-age** (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [FOLIAGE, *s.*] To work or fashion into the representation or likeness of foliage; ornamented with foliage or imitations of foliage.

fō-lī-ār, *a.* [Lat. *folium*=a leaf.] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; of the nature of a leaf.

fō-lī-âte, *v. t.* [FOLIATE, *a.*]

1. To beat out into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina.

2. To cover over with a thin coat or sheet of tin, quicksilver, &c.; as, to *foliate* a mirror.

fō-lī-âte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *foliatus*=leaved; leafy.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Bot.*: Clothed with leaves.

2. *Geom.*: [FOLIATE CURVE.]

B. As subst.: The same as FOLIATE-CURVE (q. v.).

foliate-curve, *s.*

Geom.: A curve of the third order, consisting of two infinite branches, with a common asymptote, which intersect each other so as to form a leaf-like branch. Its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = a, x, y$.

fō-lī-āt-ēd, *a.* [Lat. *foliatus*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Covered or coated with a thin plate, coat, or foil.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: [FOLIATED-ARCH; FOLIATION.]

2. *Zoöl. (of shells)*: Splitting into laminæ. Used when the shelly layers tend to separate from each other.

3. *Min.*: Splitting into plates, lamellar.

4. *Petrol.*: Laminated schistose. (Used chiefly of the Metamorphic rocks.)

foliated-arch, *s.*

Arch.: One having a number of lobes or leaves.

foliated-coal, *s.*

Min.: A kind of black coal consisting of shining laminæ, which easily separate from each other.

foliated-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A rabbeted joint, where one part overlies another.

foliated-tellurium, *s.*

Min.: The same as NAGYAGITE (q. v.).

fō-lī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *foliatio*, from *foliatus*=leaved, from *folium*=a leaf.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of beating out into a thin coat, plate, or lamina.

2. The act, art, or process of coating or covering with a thin sheet, coat, or foil.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*:

(1) The act of leafing.

(2) The same as VERNATION (q. v.).

2. *Geol.*: The separation of schistose or other rocks into layers capable of being detached from each other. The laminæ generally split parallel to the line of stratification. They have often between them a layer of mica. Example, mica-schist.

3. *Arch.*: (See extract.)

"Feathering or *foliation* . . . an arrangement of small arcs or *foils* separated by projecting cusps . . . may be otherwise explained to consist in placing a foil arch within a plain arch that will fit it, which is then said to be *foliated*."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

***fō-lī-ā'-tūre**, *s.* [Eng. *foliat(e)*; -ure.]

1. Leafage, foliage.

"They wreathed together the *foliature* of the fig-tree."—*Shuckford: On the Creation*, p. 203.

2. The state of being beaten or hammered out into a thin sheet, plate, or lamina.

***fol-i-er**, *s.* [FOIL, *s.*] Goldsmiths' foil.

fō-līf-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *folium*=a leaf, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing leaves.

***fō-lī-īp'-ar-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *folium*=a leaf, and *pario*=to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Producing leaves only, as leaf-buds.

***fol-i-ly**, ***folylly**, ***folilliche**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *folly*=foolish; -ly.] Foolishly.

"I have my body *folilly* dispendid."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,277.

fō-lī-ō, *s. & a.* [Lat. ablative sing. of *folium*=a leaf.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Printing*:

(1) The running number of the pages of a book. The even folios are on the left-hand pages, the odd upon the right. The folios of prefatory matter are frequently in lower-case Roman numerals.

(2) A sheet of paper once folded.

(3) A book of the largest size, whose sheets are folded but once, four pages to the sheet; hence it is used generally for any large volume or work.

2. *Bookkeep.*: A page or opening in an account-book.

3. *Law*: A certain number of words in legal documents. The number varies in the states; thus in some of them, as in England, in low law documents, conveyances, deeds, &c., the *folio* is seventy-two words; in chancery and parliamentary proceedings ninety words. In New York and other states one hundred words constitute a *folio*.

B. As adjective:

Print.: Consisting of sheets folded only once, four pages to the sheet.

"In fifty *folio* volumes,

Printed by Elzevir in columns."

Cawthorn: Birth, &c., of Genius.

folio-post, *s.* A flat writing-paper, generally 17x24 inches.

fō-lī-ō, *v. t.* [FOLIO, *s.*]

Print.: To mark the folios or pages of a book; periodical, &c.; to paginate.

fō-lī-ō-lâte, *a.* [Eng. *foliol(e)*; -ate.]

Bot.: Having leaflets; often used in composition as Trifoliate.

fō-lī-ōle, **fō-lī-ō'-lūm** (*pl.* **fō-lī-ō'-lēš**, **fō-lī-ō'-la**), *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet, a small leaf constituting with others a compound leaf.

***fō-lī-ō-mort**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *folium*=a leaf, and *mortuum*=dead.] [FEUILLEMOT.]

fō-lī-ōse, *a.* [Lat.=leafy, full of leaves.]

Bot.: Closely covered with leaves.

foliose hepaticæ, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A division of Hepaticæ, contradistinguished from Thalloid or Frondose Hepaticæ.

***fō-lī-ōs'-ī-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *folio*; *s* connective; suff. -ity.] The bulk or voluminousness of a folio; diffusiveness; diffuseness.

***fō-lī-ōt**, *s.* [Fr. *follet*=a goblin; O. Fr. *fol*; Fr. *fou*=foolish.] A goblin, an elf.

fō-lī-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *foliosus*.]

Bot.: The same as FOLIOSE (q. v.).

fōlk (as *fōk*), ***folc**, ***folck**, ***folke**, ***folle**, *s.* [A. S. *folc*: cogn. with Dut. *volk*; Icel. *fólk*; Dan. & Sw. *folk*; Ger. *volk*; O. H. Ger. *folh*, *folc*; Latin *plebs*. Probably the same as *flock* (q. v.).]

*1. A number or assemblage of people.

"Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 6,013.

*2. A nation, a people.

"Brytons were the firste *folc* that to Engeland come."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 3.

3. People collectively or generally.

"Gave hem forthe to poure *folk* that for my love hit asketh."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 210.

4. It is used with a qualifying adjective to express a class of people; as, the old *folk*, the young *folk*, and sometimes in the plural.

"The dinner comes, and down they sit;

Were e'er such hungry *folk*?"

Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

*5. An individual, a person.

"Thes thre *folke* and no mo for nocht resayue."

Boke of Curtasye, 546.

¶ **Folk-free and sacless**: A term applied to one who is a lawful freeman, whether by birth or, as in the case of one born a thrall, by manumission.

"*Folk-free and sacless* art thou in town and from town, in the forest as in the field."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxii.

***Folke-stone**, *s.* [FOLK-STONE.]

***folk'-lând** (*folk* as *fōk*), *s.* [A. S. *folcland*.]

Feudal law: The land of the folk or people, as distinguished from book-land, or land held by charter or deed. It was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion. It could not be devised by will.

"Now, with regard to the *folklând*, this was a species of tenure neither strictly feudal, Normal, nor Saxon; but mixed and compounded of them all; and which also, on account of the heriots that usually attend it, may seem to have something Danish in its composition. Under the Saxon government there were a sort of people in a condition of downright servitude, belonging to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon it. These seem to have been those who held what was called the *folklând*, from which they were removable at the lord's pleasure."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

folk'-lōre (*folk* as *fōk*), *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and *lore*.] Popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends. Of late years the importance of the study of folklore has met with increasing recognition from students of anthropology and of comparative religion. It is worthy of note that many myths are found in a somewhat similar form among peoples widely divergent in race and locality. By some writers this fact is claimed in support of the Mosaic cosmogony; while others see in it a strong proof in favor of the theory of Evolution, and a means of tracing the steps by which man has advanced to his present position. The term *Folklore* was first introduced by Mr. W. J. Thom in A. D. 1846.

"Modern *folklore* holds either that a knocking or rumbling on the floor is an omen of a death about to happen; that dying persons themselves announce their dissolution to their friends in such strange sounds."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), i. 145.

folk'-lōr-ist (*folk* as *fōk*), *s.* [Eng. *folklor(e)*; -ist.] One skilled in or devoted to the study of Folklore (q. v.).

folk'-mōte, ***folk'-moōt** (*folk* as *fōk*), *s.* [Eng. *folk*; -mote; A. S. *folc-gemōt*.]

1. An assembly of the people to consider matters affecting the commonwealth; answering in some measure to a parliament.

2. A court-leet or local court.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*folk'-mōt-ēr, *folk'-moōt-ēr (folk as fōk), s. [Eng. *folk-mot(e)*; -er.] One who frequents or attends a folk-moot; a democrat.

folk'-rēde (folk as fōk), s. [Eng. *folk*, and Mid. Eng. *rede*=knowledge, advice.] Popular stories or legends imbedded in the common vernacular of the people.

folk'-right (as fōk'-rit), s. [Eng. *folk*, and *right*.] The rights to which every citizen of an organized society has a claim, as distinguished from those of the sovereign; common justice.

Folk'-stōne, Folke'-stōne (folk as fōk), s. & a. A. As *subst.*: A seaport town in Kent, England, five miles W. S. W. of Dover.

B. As *adj.*: Found at or near, belonging to, or in any way connected with the town described under A.

†Folkstone-marl, s.

Geol.: The same as GAULT (q. v.).

*fōl'-lī-āl, a. [Eng. *folly*; -al.] Foolish.

*fōl'-lēt, s. [Fr.] The same as FOLIOT (q. v.).

*fōl'-liche, adv. [Mid. Eng. *fol*=foolish; -liche=ly.] Foolishly.

fōl'-lī-cle, *fōl'-lī-cūle, *fōl'-līc'-ū-lūs, s. [Lat. *folliculus*=a small bag or sack; dimin. of *follis*=a leathern sack.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A cavity in any body with strong coats.

2. Bot.: A form of fruit placed by Lindley in his class Apocarpia. It is one-celled, one or many seeded, one-valved, superior, ventral, dehiscent by the suture, and bearing its seeds at the base or each margin of the suture. It differs from the legume in having but one valve instead of two. A flower of *Nigella*, or one of *Delphinium*, produces several such follicles.

3. Anat. & Zool.: A minute secreting bag, which commonly opens upon a mucous membrane; a simple gland. It is called also a crypt or lacuna.

"The follicles then appear to become atrophied."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 454.

¶ Double follicle: The same as Conceptaculum (q. v.). Lindley places it in his class Syncarpi. It is akin to the follicle, but the seeds lie loose instead of adhering to marginal placenta. Example, *Asclepius*, *Apocynum* (q. v.). In general it is not now distinguished from the ordinary follicle.

fōl'-līc'-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *follicularis*.]

Bot.: Like a follicle.

follicular glands, s. pl.

Anat.: Small rounded secreting bodies, found in various parts of the alimentary mucous membrane. They are called also Conglobate and Lymphoid Glands, and may be solitary or agminated. (*Quain*.)

fōl'-līc'-ū-lār'-ī-ā, fōl'-līc'-ū-lār'-ēs, subst. pl. [Neut. or fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *follicularis*.]

Bot.: A division of Proteaceae, characterized by their having woody follicles. It is divided into two tribes or families, *Grevillidae* and *Banksidae*.

†fōl'-līc'-ū-lāt-ēd, a. [Latin *follicul(us)* [FOL-LICLE], and Eng. &c., suff. -ated.]

Bot. & Zool.: Having follicles, follicular.

fōl'-līc'-ū-lī, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *folliculus*.] [FOL-LICLE.]

Bot.: A name given to the thecae sporangia or involucre in the cone of an equisetum.

†fōl'-līc'-ū-loūs, a. [Lat. *follicul(us)*, and Eng. &c., suff. -ous.]

Bot. & Zool.: Abounding in follicles, having or producing follicles.

*fōl'-lī-fūl, a. [Eng. *folly*; -full.] Full of folly or foolishness.

fōl'-lōw, *folge, *fol-gen, *fol-ow, *fol-hen, *fol-i-en, *fol-we, *fol-uwe, *fol-wyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fylgan*, *fylgian*, *fyligan*; cogn. with Dut. *volgen*; Icel. *fylgja*; Dan. *følge*; Sw. *fölga*; Ger. *folgen*; O. H. Ger. *folken*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To go or come after; to move behind in the same course or direction.

"Peter followed him afar off."—Matthew xxvi. 58.

2. To pursue, as an enemy; to chase.

"She followed flies; she fled from followes post."—Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i, s. 1.

*3. To pursue as an object to be gained or attained; to seek after; to try to gain.

"Follow peace with all men."—Hebrews xii. 14.

*4. To seek the company of; to court.

"Thou followedst not young men."—Ruth iii. 10.

5. To attend upon; to accompany as an attendant.

"And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle."—1 Samuel xvii. 13.

6. To attend to; to tend.

"The Lord took me as I followed the flock."—Amos vii. 15.

7. To succeed or come after in point of time.

8. To succeed or come next to in point of rank or importance.

*9. To be inferior or second to.

"Her education follows not any."

Massinger: *Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2.

10. To go after; to watch the course of; to keep the eye fixed on.

"Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,

And followed with his eyes the flitting shade."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 642.

11. To adhere to, to side with.

"They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed other gods."—Judges ii. 12.

12. To result from; to succeed as a consequence; to be the effect of.

13. To keep the mind or attention fixed on, so as to understand fully the intention, meaning, or force of anything in progress; as, to follow an argument.

14. To imitate or copy, as an example or pattern.

"Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules."—Locke.

15. To obey; to observe as a guide or direction.

"Those obvious rules that had been followed by our ancestors."—Chesterfield: *Common Sense*, No. 4.

16. To walk in, to practice; as, to follow a profession.

"Had I but followed the arts."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

*17. To attend to, to be busied with.

"He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits."—Ecclesi. xxix. 19.

*18. To practice or give one's self to the use of.

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink."—Isaiah v. 11.

*19. To maintain, to keep up.

"They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

*20. To impel; to urge or drive forward, as one pressing behind.

"O Antony!

I have followed thee to this."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

II. Scots Law: To pursue at law; to sue.

"And gif the trespass be donne of suddande chauld-melly, the party scathit sail folowe, and the party trespassande sail defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme."—Parl. James I. (a. 1415), Acts (ed. 1814), p. 9, s. 7.

B. Intransitive:

1. To come or go after.

"And Peter followed afar off."—Luke xxii. 54.

2. To pursue, to chase.

"And the Philistines followed hard upon Saul."—1 Samuel xxxi. 2.

*3. To seek after, as a thing to be desired or gained; to long for.

"My soul followeth hard after thee."—Ps. lxxiii. 8.

4. To come after in point of time or order; to succeed.

5. To attend upon a person; to act as an attendant.

*6. To continue endeavors; to persevere.

"Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord."—Hosea vi. 3.

7. To result; to arise as an effect or consequence.

"What follows if we disallow of this?"

Shakesp.: *King John*, i.

To come close after, as a result; to attend.

"Arts still followed where her eagles flew."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 684.

9. To result, as an inference.

"It follows not that she will love Sir Thurio."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

10. To be the next thing to be done or said.

"This follows: make for Sicilia."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

¶ (1) To follow on:

Cricket: When the side which goes in second in a game of cricket fail to make within a certain number of the runs made by their opponents in the first innings, they have to go in a second time at once; this is called following on. The word is also used substantively.

"The professional made four fours in quick succession, and the follow on was soon saved."—London Standard.

(2) To follow suit:

Cards: To play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, generally, to follow the same line or course of action as that taken by a predecessor.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to follow, to succeed, and to ensue: "Follow and succeed are said of persons and things; ensue of things only;

follow denotes the going in order, in a trace or line; succeed denotes the going or being in the same place immediately after another: many persons may follow each other at the same time; but only one individual properly succeeds another. To follow in relation to things is said either simply of the order in which they go, or of such as go by a connection between them; to succeed implies simply to take the place after another; to ensue is to follow by a necessary connection."

(2) He thus discriminates between to follow and to pursue: "The idea of going after anything in order to reach or obtain it is common in these terms, but under different circumstances: one follows a person mostly with a friendly intention; one pursues with a hostile intention. In application to things, follow is taken more in the passive, and pursue more in the active sense: a man follows the plan of another, and pursues his own plan; he follows his inclinations, and pursues an object."

(3) He thus discriminates between to follow and to imitate: "Both these terms denote the regulating of our actions by something that offers itself to us, or is set before us; but we follow that which is either internal or external; we imitate that only which is external. To follow and to imitate may both be applied to that which is good or bad: the former to all the actions, but the latter only to the behavior or the external manners." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

follow-board, s.

Found.: A board beneath the pattern, and on which it lies while the loam is being rammed.

fōl'-lōw-ēr, *fol-ew-er, *fol-ware, *fol-wer, s. [Eng. *follow*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who comes or goes after another in the same direction.

2. One who pursues after another.

3. One who follows another as his leader or guide.

"Be ye followers of God, as dear children."—Ephesians v. 1.

4. One who seeks after or tries to attain anything.

"If ye be followers of that which is good."—1 Peter iii. 13.

5. One who follows another as an attendant or dependent.

"No Indian prince has to his palace
More followers than a thief to the gallows."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii, c. 1.

6. An associate, a companion.

"How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?
With Poins, and other his continual followers."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

7. One under the command of another.

"Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

8. A servant, a retainer.

"What, fifty of my followers at a clap!"

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

9. One of the same party or faction.

10. A male sweetheart, a beau. (*Colloquial*.)

II. Technically:

1. Law-stat.: A sheet of parchment added on to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

2. Mach.: A portion of a machine, usually sliding in guides, and moved by another portion; as the reciprocating punch-stock in a fly-press, which is moved by the screw to which it is swiveled. It is analogous to the platen of many presses.

3. Steam-engin.: The cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

4. Scots Law: One who pursues or sues another at law.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between follower, adherent, and partisan: "A follower is one who follows a person generally; an adherent is one who adheres to his cause; a partisan is the follower of a party; the follower follows either the person, interests, or the principles of any one; thus the retinue of a nobleman, or the friends of a statesman, or the friends of any man's opinions, may be styled his followers; but the adherent is that kind of follower who espouses the interests of another; a follower follows near or at a distance; but the adherent is always near at hand; the partisan hangs on or keeps at a certain distance." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

follower-wheel, s.

Mach.: The wheel, in geared machinery, which is driven, as distinguished from the driver, or the wheel which impels.

fōl'-lōw-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [FOLLOW.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Coming after or next; succeeding; next after, next described; as, The story is related in the following pages, or in the following manner.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of coming or going after or succeeding.

2. A body or party of adherents or followers; a sect or party under one leader or guide.

"A man with a great name in the country and a strong following in Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xliii.*

*3. The vocation, business, or profession which one follows.

fōl'-lŷ, *fol-i, *fol-ie, *fol-y, *fol-ye, s. [O. Fr. *folie*, from *fol*=a fool; Port. *folia*; Ital. *folia*.]

1. Weakness of intellect; want of understanding; foolishness; imbecility.

"Despised by thee, what more can he expect

From youthful folly than the same neglect?"

Cowper: Tirocinium, 713.

2. An act of foolishness or thoughtlessness; weak, thoughtless, or unbecoming conduct.

"I was young, a single man,
And after youthful follies ran."

Wordsworth: Last of the Flock.

3. An act of criminal weakness; depravity; wickedness.

"Where lives the man that has not tried,

How nirth can into folly glide,

And folly into sin!" *Sir W. Scott.*

4. A term frequently applied to a building or work begun by its projector on a scale too large for his resources, and consequently abandoned before completed.

"Crabb thus discriminates between *folly* and *foolery*: "*Folly* is the abstract of foolish, and characterizes the thing; *foolery* the abstract of fool, and characterizes the person; we may commit an act of foolery without being chargeable with weakness or folly; but none are guilty of fooleries who are not themselves fools, either habitually or temporarily." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***folly-fallen, a.** Grown foolish.

***fōl'-lŷ-ing, s.** [As if a pr. par. form of a v. i. to *folly*=to play the fool.] An act of folly, a piece of foolery; the act of playing the fool.

***fol't, *fol'te, *folett, a.** [O. Fr. *folet*.] Foolish, stupid, silly.

***fol't, *fol't-en, *fol't-yn, v. i.** [FOLT, a.] To act as a fool; to be foolish.

***fol't-ed, *fol't-id, a.** [Eng. *fol't*, a.; -ed.] Foolish, stupid.

***fol't-hed, *fol't-heed, s.** [Eng. *fol't*; -hed=hood.] Foolishness, stupidity, folly.

***fol't-ish, *fol't-isch, *fol't-iss, *fol't-isshe, *fol't-ysch, a.** [Eng. *fol't*; -ish.] Foolish, silly.

***fol't-rie, *fol't-rye, s.** [Eng. *fol't*; -ry.] Folly, foolishness.

***fol-y, a. & s.** [FOLLY, s.]

A. As *adj.*: Foolish.

B. As *subst.*: Folly.

fō-mal-hāt', *fo-mal-hault, *fo-ma-hant, s. [Arab. *Fom-al-hāt*=mouth of the large fish, from *fom*, *fam*=mouth, and *hāt*=a large fish.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Alpha Piscis Australis*.

fō-mēnt', v. t. [Fr. *fomenter*, from Lat. *fomento*, from *fomentum*, a contr. of *fovimentum*=a warm application, from *foveo*=to warm, to cherish; Sp. & Port. *fomentar*; Ital. *fomentare*.]

I. Literally:

1. To bathe with fomentations or warm lotions; to apply fomentations to.

2. To cherish with heat; to nourish, to foster.

II. Fig.: To encourage, to abet, to instigate, to promote.

fō-mēn-tā'-tion, s. [French *fomentation*; Prov. *fomentacio*; Sp. *fomentacion*; Port. *fomentação*, all from Lat. *fomentatio* (genit. *fomentationis*).] [FOMENT.]

I. Literally:

1. The application of a liquid, such as water, generally warm, to a portion of the body to remove external or internal disease. The application is usually made by means of flannel steeped in the liquid. If the water be charged with mucilaginous principles, such as mallows can supply, it is called emollient; if with a narcotic one like poppy-heads, it is said to be sedative or anodyne.

2. That which is thus applied.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Cherishing, nourishing.

2. Encouragement, abetting, instigation.

fō-mēnt'-ēr, *fō-mēnt'-ōr, s. [Eng. *foment*; -er.] One who foments; one who encourages, instigates, or abets in anything.

fō-mēs (pl. fōm'-i-tēs), s. [Lat.=touchwood, tinder.]

Med.: Any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

***fon, *fonne, a. & s.** [Sw. *fâne*=a fool; *fänig*=foolish; Icel. *fáni*.]

A. As *adj.*: Foolish, silly.

B. As *subst.*: A fool, an idiot.

***fon, v. i.** [FON, a.] To play the fool.

fōnd, *foned, a. [Properly the pa. par. of *fonnen*=to be foolish, from Sw. *fâne*. [FON.]]

1. Foolish, silly, indiscreet, injudicious, imprudent.

"Grant I may never prove so fond

To trust man on his oath or bond."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. Foolishly tender or loving; doting; over-indulgent.

"Fond parents listened to a creeping thing,

And fell." *Byron: Cain, i. 1.*

3. Pleased with; relishing highly; delighting in. (Now followed by *of*; formerly *on* was used.)

*4. Affectionate, loving.

"More fond on her than she upon her love."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

*5. Slight, trivial, trifling; not worthy of consideration.

"Not with fond shekels of the tested gold."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *fond* and *indulgent*, see INDULGENT.

fond encheason, s. Foolish occasion. (*Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 30.*)

***fōnd (1), v. t. & i.** [FOND, a.]

A. Trans.: To treat with kindness; to fondle; to caress.

"The Tyrian hugs, and fonds thee on her breast."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 962.

B. Intrans.: To be fond or doting; to dote.

"How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;

And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

***fond (2), *fonde, *fondie, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *fan-dian*.] [FAND, v.]

A. Trans.: To try, to prove.

"He hit tholeth to fondethe hwether thu beo treowe."

—*Hali Meidenhad, p. 29.*

B. Intrans.: To try.

"Vor to sle hym fast he gan fonde."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

***fonde, pret. of v.** [FIND, v.]

***fōnd'-ēr, *fond-our, *fond-oure, s.** [O. Fr. *fondour*, *fondeur*; Lat. *fundator*.] A founder.

fōn'-dle, v. t. & i. [Frequent. from *fond* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To treat with great kindness or indulgence; to caress.

"Too ragged to be fondled on her lap."

Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 686.

B. Intrans.: To caress, to cuddle.

"[He] fondled on her like a child."

Gay: Work for a Cooper.

¶ For the difference between *fondle* and *to fondle* and *to caress*, see CARESS.

fōnd'-lēr, s. [Eng. *fondl(e)*; -er.] One who fondles, or caresses.

fōnd'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [FONDLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of treating with kindness or indulgence; caressing; a caress.

"No midnight mask, no flattering, amorous fondling."

Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, ii. 4.

*2. A fool; inasmuch as those who are much indulged in early youth, are generally made no less foolish by the injudicious tenderness shown them.

"An epicure had some reason to allege, an extortioner is a man of wisdom, and acteth prudently in comparison to him; but the *fondling* [the profane swearer] offendeth heaven and abandoneth happiness, he knoweth not why or for what."—*Barrow: Sermons, ser. 15.*

*3. One unduly under the influence of affection, and who therefore acts foolishly.

"We have many such *fondlings* that are 'heir wives' pack-horses and slaves."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, pt. iii., § 3.*

*4. A person or thing fondled or caressed; a pet.

"Anybody would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

fōnd'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *fond*; -ly.]

1. Foolishly, weakly; in a foolish or silly manner.

"Ay me! I fondly dream."

Milton: Lycidas, 56.

2. With fondness or affection; lovingly; affectionately.

"Hundreds embraced the soldiers, hung fondly about the necks of the horses, and ran wildly about, shaking hands with each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

fōnd'-ness, s. [Eng. *fond*; -ness.]

*1. Foolishness; silliness; folly; want of sense or judgment.

"It were *fondness* to fayne that the soule dyd otherwyse eate then do the angels in heauen."—*John Fryth: A Boke, fo. 60.*

*2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Affection; an affectionate nature or disposition.

"An overflowing *fondness*, such as seemed hardly to belong to that cool and careless nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

4. A strong liking or partiality; attachment, inclination.

"The multitude, which felt respect and *fondness* for the great historical names of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

fōn'-dū, s. [Fr. *fondue*, pa. par. of *fondre*=to melt, to soften, to blend; Lat. *fundo*=to pour out, to cast.]

1. *Manuf.*: A style of calico-printing or paper-hanging in which the colors are in bands and blend into each other.

2. *Cook.*: A light and pleasant preparation of cheese.

***fonne, *fon-nen, v. i.** [FON, a.; FOND, a.] To be foolish; to dote. (Seldom found except in the pa. par.)

"When age approachith on . . . then thoue shalthe

begynne to *fonne*,

And dote in love." *Chaucer: Court of Love, 458.*

fōnt (1), s. [Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*); A. S. *fant*, *font*; O. Fris. *font*, *funt*; Dut. *font*, *vonte*; O. Fr. *font*, *funt*; Port. & Ital. *fonte*; Icel. *fontr*, *funtr*; Dan. *font*; Sw. *funt*.]

*1. A fountain, a spring.

"From her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 10.

2. The vessel which contains the water for the purposes of baptism. The font is the only relic of our ancient architecture which in its form is at all analogous to the Grecian and Roman vases. The shape which has at different periods been given to it is a subject of some interest. Norman fonts are generally square or circular; the first frequently placed on five legs; but which may be the older form, the square or circle, is not yet known. The circular form continued to be much used during the Early English period; so, occasionally, was the square. Throughout the continuance of the Decorated style, the octagon was generally employed, sometimes the hexagon. During the Perpendicular style, the octagon was almost always used. Until the Reformation, and occasionally after, dipping was practiced in England. Pouring or sprinkling was not unusual previous to the Reformation; for as early as the year 754, pouring, in cases of necessity, was declared by Pope Stephen III. to be lawful; and in the year 1311, the Council of Ravenna declared dipping or sprinkling indifferent; yet dipping appears to have been in England the more usual mode. Fonts were required to be covered and locked: originally their covers were simply flat, movable lids, but they were subsequently very highly ornamented, assuming the form of spires, and enriched with various decorations in carved wood, taking the form of pinnacles, buttresses, &c.



Font.

"Entwine the cold baptismal font,"

Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxix. 10.

***font-name, s.** A baptismal or Christian name.

***font-stone, *fan-stone, *fon-stone, *fount-ston, *funt-stone, s.** A font.

***font-vat, *funt-fat, s.** A font.

fōnt (2), fōunt, s. [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*=to cast, from Lat. *fundo*=to pour out.]

Printing: An assortment of type of one size, of a given weight, containing large and small capitals, small letters, points, accents, figures, spaces, quads, &c. The weights of fonts vary according to business requirements.

Fōn-taine-bleau' (eau as ō), s. & a. [Fr.; see def.]

A. As *subst.*: A commune and town of France, capital of Seine et Marne, thirty-five miles S. S. E. of Paris.

B. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to the place described under A.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Fontainebleau limestone, s.

Min.: A variety of Calcite containing a large amount of sand. It is from Fontainebleau and Nemours, in France. (*Dana.*)

*fōnt'-al, a. [Eng. font (1); -al.]

1. *Gen.*: Of or pertaining to a font, fount, origin, or source.

2. *Spec.*: Of or pertaining to a baptismal font, or in any way relating to baptism.

fōnt'-a-nēl, fōnt'-i-nēl, s. [Fr. fontanelle.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A little fountain.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

2. *Med.*: An issue for the discharge of humors from the body.

fontange (pron. fōn-tānz'), s. [Named after Mlle. (afterward Duchesse) de Fontanges, mistress of Louis XIV., the introducer of the fashion.] For def. see extract.

"The commode called by the French *fontange*, worn on their heads by ladies at the beginning of the eighteenth century was a structure of wire, which bore up the hair and the forepart of the lace cap to a great height."—*Spectator*, No. 98. (Note by Prof. H. Morley.)



Fontange.

From a French Print of the Period.

Fōn-tē-vraud', Fōn-tē-vrault' (aud, ault, as ō), s. [Fr., from Lat. *fontis* *Ebraldi*, so named from the place where the first monastery of the sect was erected on the confines of Angers and Tours.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Benedictine order of monks which was instituted in the twelfth century by Robert of Abrisel, who brought monks and nuns under one roof, and placed them under the government of a female, because Jesus placed John in subjection to the Virgin Mary, saying, "Woman, behold thy son" (John xix. 26). The founder of the monastery was suspected of immorality, a charge which his followers strenuously denied. In 1106 the order received the sanction of Pope Pascal II.; in 1113 it was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction. In 1177 some monks, connected with it came over to England by invitation of Henry II. It was remodelled in 1507 by the Abbess Renée of Bourbon.

fōnt-ic'-u-lūs, s. [Latin, = a little fountain, dimin. of *fons* = a fountain.]

Surg.: A small ulcer produced, either by aid of caustics or by incisions, the discharge from which is kept up with a view to fulfill certain therapeutical indications. [ISSUE.]

fōnt-i-nā'-lē-i, s. [Lat. *fontinalis* (q. v.), and masc. pl. suff. -ēi.]

Bot.: A section of Bryaceæ (True Mosses); type *Fontinalis* (q. v.).

fōnt-in-ā'-līs, s. [Lat. = of or from an opening or fountain; *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a spring or fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the section *Fontinalis*. The leaves are compressed, so as to make the stem look triquetrous. *Fontinalis antipyretica* is common in running streams. Its specific name is derived from the fact that, as it does not easily ignite, the Laplanders stuff the space between their chimneys and their walls with it as a precaution against fire.

foōd (1), *fode, *foode, *fude, s. [A. S. *fōda*: cogn. with Icel. *fædhi*, *fædha*; Dut. *fōde*; Sw. *fōdā*.] See NUTRITION.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"And wine and food were brought."

Tennyson: *Enid and Geraint*, 1, 138.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything which nourishes, sustains, supports, or augments.

"Give us some music; music, moody food
Of us that trade in love."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

(2) That which is fed, nourished, or brought up; a child.

"Wher that he sat or stode
She biheld opon that frely fode."

Amis and Amiloun, 715.

II. Technically:

1. *Phys.*: Any substance which, taken into the body, is capable of sustaining or nourishing, or which assists in sustaining or nourishing the living

being. Foods may be classed under three heads, gaseous, liquid, and solid, the first two consisting of the air we breathe—the oxygen of which is so essential to life—and the water we drink. Milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, &c., are popularly called liquid foods, but each of these is simply water in which various solid substances are dissolved, or held in suspension. The solid foods are of three kinds—viz., nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous, and mineral. Nitrogen compounds, or flesh-formers, are essentially composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. They possess the only ingredients capable of building up and repairing the nitrogenous tissues of the body. They also furnish a limited supply of heat, especially when heat-giving compounds are deficient in the body. Nitrogenous compounds are found both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms under the forms of albumen, fibrin, casein, gelatine, and chondrin. Non-nitrogenous compounds, or heat-givers, sometimes called carbonaceous compounds, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They serve to keep up the heat of the body, and so produce energy or force. The chief heat-givers are starch, so abundant in the cereal grains, sugar, and fat. None of these substances will of itself sustain life. The mineral foods are the salts of soda and potash, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c. Common salt is the only mineral substance purposely added to food, the other mineral substances being found in nearly all parts of plants and animals used as food. As the daily waste of the body must be met by a daily supply of nourishment, it becomes of the utmost importance that such supply should consist of both flesh-formers and heat-givers, and in the proportion of two parts of the former to six of the latter. Milk is a model food, as it furnishes all the nourishment required, and in due proportion. Oatmeal may also be called a model food, as it contains one part of flesh-formers and 5½ parts of heat-givers. In fine wheaten flour the proportion is as one to eight, a part of the flesh-forming body having been removed in its preparation. The adulteration of any article of food reduces one or both of its essential constituents, hence such practices should be strongly condemned, and the adulterator severely punished.

2. *Zoöl.*: The food of animals is not directly derived from inorganic nature, but mediately through the agency of plants.

3. *Bot.*: Plants can feed upon and assimilate inorganic matter, in this respect differing from animals. A few plants, however, such as fungi, the Sun-dew (*Drosera*), and Venus' Fly-trap, require animal food. The ordinary food of plants consists of carbon, water, and nitrogen.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *food*, *diet*, and *regimen*: "All these terms refer to our living, or that by which we live: *food* is here the general term; the others are specific. *Food* specifies no circumstance; whatever is taken to maintain life is *food*; *diet* is properly prescribed or regular *food*. *Food* is a term applicable to all living creatures; *diet* is employed only with regard to human beings who make choice of their *food*. *Diet* and *regimen* are both particular modes of living; but the former respects the quality of *food*: the latter the quantity as well as quality: *diet* is confined to modes of taking nourishment; *regimen* often respects the abstinence from *food*, bodily exercise, and whatever may conduce to health." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

food-vacuoles, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Clear spaces in the sarcode of an Amœbea. (*Nicholson.*)

*foōd, *foden, v. t. [FOOD, s.] To feed.

foōd'-fūl, a. [Eng. food; -ful(l).]

1. Furnishing food; fruitful.

"Where hardly given the hopeless waste to cheer,
Denied the bread of life, the foodful ear."

Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

2. Fruitful, fertile.

"The democratic commonwealth is the foodful nurse of ambition."—Burke: *Appeal from New to Old Whigs*.

foōd'-lēss, a. [Eng. food; -less.] Destitute of or without food; not furnishing food; barren.

"The foodless wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants."

Thomson: *Winter*, 256.

foōd'-stūff, s. [Eng. food, and stuff.] Articles of commerce intended for food.

The amount of foodstuffs of different kinds produced in the civilized countries of the world represented in 1895 a total weight of 370,000,000 tons, of which 330,000,000 tons were grain and potatoes. Of the food-producing countries of the world the U. S. is greatest. Although it represents but one-fifth of the world's total population, it produces more than one-fourth of all foodstuffs. It produces 74,000,000 tons of grain of a total of 229,000,000, and 4,500,000 tons of meat of a total of 15,200,000 tons.

*foōd'-fū, a. [Eng. food; -y.] Fertile; fruitful.

"And all obseru'd for preservation

Through all their foodie, and delicious fen."

Chapman: *Homer; A Hymn to Hermes*

foōl (1), *fol, *fole, *foole, *fule, a. & s. [O. Fr. *fol* (Fr. *fou*), from Lat. *follicis* = a pair of bellows, a windbag; pl. *folles* = puffed cheeks; hence transferred to a buffoon; Ital. *folle*.]

*A. As adjective:

1. Foolish, silly, stupid; wanting in intellect or sense.

"His moder was Sibriht sister, that was a fole kyng."

Robert de Brunne, p. 14.

2. Wicked, depraved.

"Bituene a king and a fol womman in spousbreche ibore."

Pilate, 2.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is destitute of reason or understanding; an idiot; a natural.

"'Tis time to leave this fooling now

Which none but fools call wit."

Browne: *Songs; Palinode*.

2. One who is deficient in reasoning power; one who acts or behaves stupidly, or irrationally, or absurdly.

"Some take him for a tool

Which knaves do work with called a fool."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. i., c. 1.

3. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, a jester; a retainer kept formerly by persons of rank, to make sport for his master and his guests. These fools were dressed in motley, wore a pointed cap and bells, and carried a mock scepter or bauble in the hand.

"Where's my knave, my fool! Go you, and call my fool hither."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

*4. A depraved person.

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."—Psalm xvi. 1.

II. *Scrip.*: In some passages *fool* is used in its ordinary English sense—viz., B. I. 2 (Prov. xii. 16, xvii. 28, xx. 3, xxix. 11; Eccl. v. 3; 1 Cor. xv. 36). In many others a fool is synonymous with a wicked man (2 Sam. xiii. 13; Ps. cvii. 17; Prov. xxxiii. 19, xxvi. 10; Matt. v. 22). According to Scripture teaching, it is not deficiency of intellect which makes a man a fool, but misuse of that which is possessed, and as responsibility is proportionate to the talents received, the higher the intellect of the man who misuses his endowments, the more he deserves the name of fool.

¶ (1) To play the fool:

(a) To act like a fool or one destitute of reason

"If apostolic gravity be free

To play the fool on Sundays, why not we?"

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 147.

(b) To act the part of a jester or buffoon.

"I returning where I left his armor, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the fool."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

(2) To put the fool on or upon a person: To treat or account as a fool; to charge with folly.

"To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Pref.)

(3) To make a fool of: To cause to appear ridiculous; to deceive, to disappoint.

"To challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a fool of him."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(4) Feast of fools:

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A feast which was formerly held in some churches and monasteries in France on New Year's Day. Much license of folly and even of indecency was tolerated, whence the name of the festival. It flourished from about the year 1198. In 1435 the Council of Basle censured it, and the Parliament of Dijon in 1532 suppressed it in that part of France. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about A. D. 1400. It was probably a Christianized relic of the Roman Saturnalia.

(5) Order of Fools:

Hist.: A benevolent association founded by Adolphus, Count of Cleves, in 1381. It continued till the sixteenth century.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fool*, *idiot*, and *buffoon*: "The *fool* is either naturally or artificially a *fool*; the *idiot* is a natural *fool*; the *buffoon* is an artificial *fool*: whoever violates common sense in his actions is a *fool*; whoever is unable to act according to common sense is an *idiot*; whoever intentionally violates common sense is a *buffoon*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*fool-begged, a. Foolishly or absurdly begged; idiotic, absurd.

*fool-bold, a. Foolishly bold; rash; foolhardy.

fool-born, *fool-borne, a. Produced by a fool; tolerated by none but fools.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fool-fish. s.

Ichthy.: An American name for a fish of the genus *Monacanthus*, one of the *Balistidae*, from its wriggling along with its body sunk and its open mouth just on the surface of the water. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)

fool-frequented, a. Frequented or attended by fools.

***fool-happy, a.** Fortunate; lucky by chance; undesigned.

***fool-haste, s.** Foolish, inconsiderate haste; rashness.

***fool-hasty, *fool-hastife, a.** Foolishly hasty, rash, or precipitate.

fool-killer, s. A mythical inhabitant of this country, supposed to be traveling around the community killing fools. His supposititious efforts and intentions to decimate the population were first brought to public attention through the literature of Josh Billings and others of his ilk.

***fool-largesse, s.** Foolish lavishness; wastefulness.

fool's-cicely, s.

Bot.: *Æthusa cynapium*.

fool's-errand, s. An absurd or fruitless errand or search; an errand in search of that which cannot be found or does not exist.

fool's-paradise, s. A state of unreal or deceptive good fortune or joy.

"Lewde hope is fool's paradise."—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum* (1652).

fool's-parsley, s.

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus *Æthusa*. *Æthusa cynapium* is the common Fool's-parsley. It has umbels terminal on long stalks, the partial ones small, distant, with partial involucre of three long pendant leaves all on one side.

fool's-stones, s. pl.

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *O. morio*.

fool's-watercress, s.

Bot.: *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.

foôl (2), s. [*Fr. fouler*=to press, to crush.] A dish made of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream.

foôl, v. i. & t. [*FOOL, s.*]

***A. Intrans.**: To act or play the fool; to trifle, to play, to idle.

"Old men fool and children calculate."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To make a fool of; to treat as a fool; to disappoint, to deceive; to mock.

"To fool the crowd with glorious lies."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxvii. 14.

***2. To infatuate; to make foolish.**

"If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts

Against their father, fool me not so much

To bear it tamely." *Shakesp: Lear, ii. 4.*

3. To cheat, to defraud.

"Ah! let me not be fooled, sweet saints."

Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites, 209.

¶ To fool away:

(1) To waste on objects of little or no value; to fritter away.

"It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in the other."—*L'Estrange*.

***(2) To cause or induce to act foolishly; to lead astray.**

foôl'-êr-ÿ, s. [*Eng. fool; -ery.*]

1. The actions, manners, or characteristics of a fool; habitual folly; the act of playing the fool; folly.

"They to the vulgar sort now pipe and sing,
And make them merrie with their fooleries."

Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

2. An act of folly; an absurdity.

"All such fooleries are quite inconsistent with that manly simplicity of manners, which is so honorable to the rational character."—*Beattie: Moral Science, pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.*

3. An object of folly or weakness; an absurdity.

"That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected."—*Raleigh: History*.

¶ For the difference between *foolery* and *folly*, see **FOLLY**.

foôl'-har-di-hood, s. [*Eng. foolhardy; -hood.*] Foolhardiness.

foôl'-har-di-lÿ, *foole-har-di-ly, *fool-har-di-li, adv. [*Eng. foolhardy; -ly.*] In a foolhardy manner, with foolhardiness.

foôl'-har-di-nëss, *fool-har-di-ness, *fole-har-dy-ness, s. [*Eng. foolhardy; -ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; foolish or mad rashness; courage or daring without sense or judgment; recklessness.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gê, pôv, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***foôl'-har-dize, *fool-har-dise, s.** [*Eng. fool, and Fr. hardiesse*=daring.] Foolhardiness, recklessness.

foôl'-har-dÿ, *fol-har-dy, *fol-her-di, *fole-har-di, a. [*Eng. fool, and hardy.*] Daring without sense or judgment; madly rash or reckless.

"Open the door, secure, foolhardy king."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 17.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foolhardy*, *adventurous*, and *rash*: "The *foolhardy* expresses more than the *adventurous*; and the *adventurous* than the *rash*. The *foolhardy* man ventures in defiance of consequences: the *adventurous* man ventures from a love of the arduous and the bold; the *rash* man ventures for want of thought: courage and boldness become foolhardihood when they lead a person to run a fruitless risk; an *adventurous* spirit sometimes leads a man into unnecessary difficulties; but it is a necessary accompaniment of greatness. There is not so much design, but there is more violence and impetuosity in rashness than in foolhardihood: the former is the consequence of an ardent temper which will admit of correction by the influence of the judgment; but the latter comprehends the perversion of both the will and the judgment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***foôl'-i-fÿ, v. t.** [*Eng. fool; i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To make a fool of, to fool.

foôl'-iñg, pr. par., a. & s. [*FOOL, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of playing the fool.

"Ah! there's no fooling with the Devil."

Cowley: The Dissembler.

2. The act of making a fool of a person.

foôl'-ish, a. [*Eng. fool; -ish.*]

1. Void of sense or understanding; exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; acting without sense or judgment.

2. Characterized by or arising from folly or want of sense; stupid, silly, ridiculous, trifling, absurd.

3. Ridiculous, contemptible.

¶ For the difference between *foolish* and *irrational*, see **IRRATIONAL**; for that between *foolish* and *simple*, see **SIMPLE**.

foôl'-ish-lÿ, adv. [*Eng. foolish; -ly.*]

1. In a foolish manner; without understanding; stupidly.

2. Wickedly, sinfully.

foôl'-ish-nëss, s. [*Eng. foolish; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being foolish, or deficient in sense or understanding; stupidity.

2. A foolish practice or act; an absurdity.

***foôl'-large, a. & s.** [*Eng. fool; -large.*]

A. As adj.: Foolishly lavish or wasteful; spendthrift.

B. As subst.: A prodigal.

***foôl'-ôc'-ra-qÿ, s.** [*Eng. fool; o* connective, and *Gr. krateō*=to rule.] The rule or government of fools.

foôls'-câp, s. & a. [*Eng. fool, and cap.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pointed cap with bells, worn by professional fools or jesters.

"With diadem hight foolscap, lo! a fiend,

A little fiend that scoffs incessantly."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 24.

2. *Paper*: A size of folded writing-paper, named from its original water-mark of a "foolscap and bell." Though of various sizes, the sheets are usually 16x13 inches, folded into pages of 13x8 inches.

B. As adj.: Consisting of sheets of the size of foolscap.

"One hates an author that's all author, fellows

In foolscap uniforms turned up with ink."

Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

foôl'-stônes, s. [*Eng. fool, and stones.*]

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *O. morio*.

***foôl'-trâp, s.** [*Eng. fool, and trap.*] A snare in which to catch fools.

foos, fouse, fows, fews, fouets, s. [*Wel. fyw-lys*=the houseleek. (*Richards.*)]

Botany: The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. (*Scotch, &c.*)

foost, foost-in, s. [*O. Fr. fust.*] A nausea, a feeling of sickness.

"I fand a kind o' foost, foost, foostin about my briskit."

Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 20.

foot, s. [*A. S. fôt* (pl. *fét*); cogn. with *Dut. voet*; *Icel. fótr*; *Dan. fod*; *Sw. fot*; *Goth. fotus*; *Ger. fuss*; *O. Fris. fôt*; *O. H. Ger. vuo*; *Lat. pes* (genit. *pedis*); *Gr. pous* (genit. *podos*); *Sans. pad, pād.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The extremity of the leg below the ankle; the part of the leg which treads on the ground in standing or walking, and on which the body is supported.

"And sche stode bihynde hise feet: and bigan to moiste hise feet with teeris."—*Wycliffe: Luke, ch. vii.*

(2) Anything which serves to support any body; as, the foot of a table.

"Twenty pilers with so felee brasun feet."—*Wycliffe: Exodus xxvii. 10.*

(3) That part of an article of dress which receives the foot; as, the foot of a stocking.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The lower part or base of anything.

"At the foot of the hille mount Olympus."—*Treviſa, iii. 65.*

(2) The bottom, end, or last of a series or row.

"A trifling sum of misery

New added to the foot of thy account."

Dryden: Cleomenes, iv. 1.

(3) The extremity or end; as, the foot of a bed.

(4) The act of walking.

"Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot."—*2 Maccabees v. 21.*

***5) Step, tread.**

"This man's son would, every foot and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard."—*L'Estrange*.

***6) A state or posture of action.**

"The number and variety of the ends on foot, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate."—*Grew*.

***7) State, condition, position, footing.**

"In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow-subjects in England."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*.

***8) A scheme, plan, or settlement; basis, fundamental principles.**

"Upon this foot it will be impossible for any church ever to secure the profession of any mysterious doctrine."—*Waterland: Works, ii. 301.*

(9) A state of incipient being; a start. [*To set on foot.*]

***10) Par, level.**

"Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

(11) A very short distance.

"He will not budge a foot."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

***12) A trip.**

"Harry, giving him a slight foot, laid him on the broad of his back."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality, ii. 166.*

II. Technically:

1. *Human Anat.*: The foot consists of many bones—viz., seven bones of the tarsus (q. v.), five metatarsal bones, and the phalanges of the toes. Essentially they are homologous with those of the hand.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: In such animals as insects and spiders the feet are the homologues of the corresponding part in man. In other cases the word is used vaguely. Thus, the foot of the Rotifera is a caudal process or tail; in the Gasteropodous mollusks it is a ventral disc, &c.

3. *Entom.*: The legs of insects are often called feet, even by scientific naturalists. The term is borrowed from popular usage.

4. *Distill. (pl. foots)*: Sedimentary matter; the remainder or refuse of decantation or distillation.

5. *Mach.*: A flange at the lower end of a leg to give a wider basis of support.

6. *Meas.*: A measure containing twelve inches, and so called from its being taken roughly as the length of a man's foot.

7. *Mil.*: Foot-soldiers; soldiers who march and fight on foot, as distinguished from cavalry or horse.

"Both horse and foot for a moment began to shrink."—*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. xvi.*

8. *Music*: The lower end of an organ-pipe, which conducts the wind to the reed or lip, which gives the vibration to the air and causes the sound.

9. *Naut.*: The lower edge of a sail.

10. *Pros.*: A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; as, a dactyl, an iambus, a spondee, &c.

"Some o' them had in them more feet than the verses would bear."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.*

11. *Law*: [*FOOT OF A FINE.*]

¶ 1. *Foot of a fine:*

Law: The conclusion of a fine; the statement of all the circumstances connected with it.

2. *Square foot*: A square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.

3. *Cubic foot*: A cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches.

4. On foot:

- (1) By walking; as, He did the journey on foot.
 (2) In a state of action; active.

"While other jests are something rank on foot,
 Her father hath commanded her to slip
 Away with Slender to marry."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

5. To set on foot: To set in action; to start; to put in motion; to originate.

*6. To keep the foot:

Script.: To conduct one's self properly and becomingly.

"Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God."—*Ecclesiastes v. 1.*

7. To put one's foot into anything: To make a mess of a business; to spoil matters; to get one's self into a scrape.

8. To put one's best foot or leg foremost: To go as fast as possible; to move with all possible speed; to exert one's self to the utmost.

*9. To cover the feet:

Script.: To ease one's self. (1 *Samuel xxiv. 3.*)

*10. To keep foot-side: To keep pace with, to proceed *pari passu*.

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep foot-side with the brethren at home?"—*Society Contendings, p. 38.*

foot-and-mouth disease, s.

Vet. Surg.: A very contagious eczematous disease which affects the feet and the mouths of cattle. It is accompanied by febrile symptoms, and with loss of appetite. After a time an eruption breaks out on the parts affected. Lameness often results from the affection.

foot-barracks, s.

Mil.: Barracks for infantry.

foot-bath, s. A bath or vessel in which to wash the feet; the act of washing the feet.

foot-bearing, s.

Mach.: The same as FOOTSTEPS, II. 1.

foot-bellows, s. A form of bellows with a collapsible bag, or an ordinary bellows arranged to be worked by a treadle.

foot-board, s.

1. A treadle.
2. A board at the foot of a bed.
3. A board for the feet on the driving-box of a coach.
4. The platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive stand; a foot-plate.

5. The board running along the outside of a railway carriage, on a level, or nearly so, with the platforms, and acting as a step to the carriage.

6. The block underneath an old-fashioned hand printing-press, on which the pressman places his foot when pulling back the bar.

*foot-company, s.

Mil.: A company of foot-soldiers.

foot-gear, s. Coverings for the feet; boots, shoes, &c.

*foot-glove, s. A kind of stocking.

foot-grain, s. In measuring work a foot-grain is 1.937×10^3 ergs, nearly. [FOOT-POUND.]

foot-hammer, s.

Mech.: A hammer worked by a treadle.

foot-hedge, s. A slight, dry hedge of thorns to protect a newly-planted hedge.

*foot-hill, s. A hill lying at the base of a range of mountains.

foot-hook, s. [FUTTOCK.]

foot-iron, s.

1. A fetter for the feet; a shackle
2. A carriage step.

foot-jaws, s. pl.

Zoölogy:

1. Those limbs of the Crustacea which are modified so as to become also organs of mastication. They are sometimes called maxillipedes. They are well seen in the lobster.

2. The corresponding organs in centipedes.

*foot-key, s.

Music: An organ pedal.

foot-lathe, s. A lathe driven by the foot on a treadle, connected to the crank on an axle beneath the bench. A driving-wheel on the axle is connected by a band to a cone-wheel on the mandrel of the head-stock.

foot-level, s. A form of level used by gunners in giving any proposed angle of elevation to a piece of ordnance.

foot-muff, s. A covering, lined with fur, to keep the feet warm in winter.

foot-note, s.

Print.: A note of reference at the bottom of a page.

*foot-page, s. An errand boy, a page.

foot-passenger, s. One who passes or travels on foot.

foot-pavement, s. A paved path or way for foot-passengers; a footway.

foot-peat, fit-peat, s. (See extract.)

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed foot-peat."—*Agr. Surv. Peab., p. 208.*

foot-plate, s. The platform for the driver and fireman of a locomotive.

foot-pound, s.

Mech.: The unit of energy, one pound avoirdupois, raised one foot high. In measuring work, one foot-pound is $13825 \times 10^5 \times g$ ergs. If g be taken at 981, this will be equal to 1.356×10^7 ergs.

foot-press, s. A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle.

foot-race, s. A race run by persons on foot.

"A wrestling-match, a foot-race, or a fair."

Cowper: Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail, s. A railway rail having wide-spreading foot flanges, a vertical web, and a bulb-shaped head. Such a rail may be spiked to the sleepers, dispensing with chairs.

foot-rest, s.

Manège: A stake in a shoeing shop on which a horse's foot is rested to relieve the shoer from the labor of supporting it.

foot-rule, s. A rule or measure of one foot or twelve inches in length.

foot-screw, s. A supporting foot, for giving a machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor.

foot-secretion, s.

Zoöl.: The term applied by Dana to the scleroblastic corallum of some Actinozoa.

foot-stick, s.

Print.: A wedge-shaped piece of furniture placed against the foot of the page. The quoins are driven in between the foot-stick and the chase in locking up the form.

foot-stove, s. A foot-warmer; usually heated by a lamp.

foot-tubercle, s.

Zoöl. (pl.): The non-articulated appendages of the Annelida. They are sometimes called Parapodia.

foot-vise, s. A vise whose jaws are brought together by means of a strap passing through the two and operated by a treadle. It has not a very powerful grasp, but from the facility with which the jaws are opened or closed is useful in operating on objects which do not require to be held very firmly.

foot-wall, s.

Min.: The wall or side of the rock under the mineral vein; commonly called the underlying-wall.

foot-warmer, s.

1. A heated stool for the feet; a foot-stove.
2. A hot-water bottle shaped to fit against the soles of the feet of a person lying in bed.

foot-worm, a.

1. Worn by the feet.

"Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven,
 And foot-worn epitaphs."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Weary in the feet, footsore.

*foot, v. i. & t. [FOOT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk, to travel, to go on foot.

"What ordinary subject hath come in,
 Since first you footed on our territories?"
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

2. To dance, to trip, to skip.

"Foot it featly here and there."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To tread or walk on with the feet; to tread.
2. To spurn with the foot; to kick.

"You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
 And foot me, as you spurn a stranger cur."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. To spurn in any way; to reject.

"When you shall foot her from you, not she you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, v. 1.

4. To seize with the foot or claw.

"We are the earth, and they,
 Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
 And till they foot and clutch their prey,
 They never cool."
Herbert.

5. To make, add, or attach a foot to.

"I'll sew nether stocks, and mend them, and foot them too."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

6. To sum or add up figures in columns, and set the total at the foot.

¶ To foot the peats: To set them up on end. A phrase used in preparing turf for fuel.

foot'-ball, s. [Eng. foot; ball.]

I. Literally:

1. A ball consisting of an inflated rubber bladder of the shape of a prolate spheroid, incased in heavy leather, and used in the game of football.

2. A game played with a football by two parties or teams of eleven men each, upon a field 330 feet long and 160 feet wide, inclosed by white lines marked in lime on the ground. In the middle of the lines forming the ends of the field the goal-posts are erected 18½ feet apart, with a cross-bar ten feet from the ground. The usual formation of the teams is as follows: Each team is divided into seven rushers or forwards, who stand in a line facing their seven opponents; a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs, a few yards behind the quarter-back; and finally a full-back or goal-tend, who stands a dozen yards or so behind the half-backs. Some man of the side having the kick-off starts the game by placing the ball in the exact center of the field and kicking it into the opponents' territory, who must stand back on their own ground at least ten yards. The opponents catch the ball and either return it by a kick or run with it. If one of them runs with it he may be tackled by the opponents. As soon as he and the ball are brought to a standstill, the referee blows his whistle, the runner has the ball "down," and it must be placed on the ground at that spot for a "scrimmage." The ball is then put in play again by the center-rush kicking the ball, or snapping it back to his quarter-back just behind him. A goal is made by kicking the ball in any way except by a punt (i. e. letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground), from the field of play over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal. In a regular match the succession of plays of one side continues for 35 minutes. Then there is a ten minutes' intermission, after which the other side has possession of the ball for the kick-off at the second 35 minutes. The game is determined by the number of points scored, a touchdown counting 6, one from the field 5, a touchdown from which no goal is kicked 4,—a safety counting two points for the opponents. The foregoing account applies to the game of football as played in this country by the University Athletic club and teams of the leading universities.

II. Fig.: Anything subjected to many chances or ups-and-downs; as, the football of fortune.

foot'-band, s. [Eng. foot, and band.]

1. A band for the foot.
2. A band or company of footsoldiers.

foot'-bānk, s. [Eng. foot, and bank.]

Fort.: A little raised bank along the inside of a parapet. [BANQUETTE.]

foot'-bāse, s. [Eng. foot, and base.]

Arch.: The molding above the plinth of an apartment.

foot'-bōy, s. [Eng. foot, and boy.] A menial; an attendant in livery; a page.

"Like peasant footboys do they keep the walls."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 2.

*foot'-brēadth, s. [Eng. foot, and breadth.] The breadth of a foot.

"The millstone through and through,
 And footbreadth of Thoralf the Strong,
 Were neither so broad nor so long."

Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xii.

foot'-bridge, s. [Eng. foot, and bridge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers over a railway, stream, &c.

2. *Mach.:* A curved bar supporting the foot or toe of a mill spindle.

*foot'-cloth, s. [Eng. foot, and cloth.] The housings of a horse, reaching down to the ground; a sumpter-cloth.



Footcloth.

*foot'-cūsh-iōn, s. [Eng. foot, and cushion.] A cushion for the feet; a footstool.

foot'-ēd, a. [Eng. foot; -ed.] Provided or supplied with feet; generally in composition, as four-footed.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tñon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***foot-ēr**, s. [Eng. *foot*; -*er*.] In falconry, applied to a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

foot'-fáll, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *fall*.] A footstep; a tread of the foot.

***foot'-fast**, ***fote-fest**, ***fote-feste**, a. [Eng. *foot*, and *fast*.] Captive; in captivity.

foot'-fât, a. [Eng. *foot*, and *fat*.]

Farr.: An epithet applied to a horse whose hoof is so thin and weak as to be unfit for shoeing.

***foot'-fight** (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *foot*, and *fight*.] A fight on foot, as distinguished from one fought on horseback.

***foot'-fôlk** (*l* silent), ***fote-folke**, ***foote-folk**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *folk*; Dan. *fodfolk*; Sw. *fotfolk*.] Persons traveling on foot; poor people. (*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4,529.)

***foot'-fôl-lôw-ēr**, ***foot-fol-o-wer**, s. [English *foot*, and *follower*.] An attendant.

***foot'-gêld**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and A. S. *geld*=a compensation.]

Old Law.: An amercement for not expediting or cutting out the balls of dogs' feet in a forest.

***foot'-grîn**, ***foot-grene**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *grin* (2), s.] A snare, a trap.

foot'-guard (*u* silent), s. [Eng. *foot*, and *guard*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A guard or protection for the foot.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Manège*: A boot or pad to prevent the cutting of the feet by interfering or overreaching.

2. *Mil. (pl.)*: Guards of the infantry. In the British army there are three regiments of Footguards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.

foot'-hâlt, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *halt*.] A disease in sheep, said to proceed from a worm which enters between the clefts of the hoofs.

foot'-hôld, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *hold*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Space on which the foot can rest securely; anything which will safely sustain the foot.

2. Hold or support at the foot.

II. *Fig.*: A position or situation of stability or security.

foot'-hôt, ***fot-hot**, ***fote-hote**, ***fut-hate**, ***fute-hot**, adv. [English *foot*, and *hot*.] In hot haste; immediately; at once; on the instant. (*Guy of Warwick*, 10,926.)

foot'-îng, ***fot-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [FOOT, v.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

* (1) The act or process of putting or adding a foot to.

* (2) That which is added or attached as a foot or support; a foot.

(3) Support or rest for the foot; foothold.

"We paced along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

* (4) The act of walking; a tread; a footstep.

"Hark, I hear the footing of a man."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

* (5) The act of dancing; a dance; a skip.

"These fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country footing."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

* (6) A path; a footway; a track.

"Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like footings up and down, impossible to be traced."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

* (7) A landing; a setting foot on.

"Whose footing here anticipates our thoughts."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

* (8) A footprint.

"Showed her the fairy footings on the grass."
Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 90.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A basis; a foundation.

(2) A firm or secure position; foothold.

"Ever since our nation had any footing in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest."—*Davies*: *On Ireland*.

(3) Relative state or condition; position; as, they lived on the same footing.

(4) The act or process of adding up a column of figures, and setting down the total at the foot.

* (5) A course, or line of conduct.

"He grew strong among the Irish; and in his footing his son continuing, hath increased his said name."—*Spenser*: *Present State of Ireland*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch. (pl.)*: The base, foundation, or first courses of brick or stone in a wall, broad at the bottom and gradually narrowing to the width of the wall above ground.

2. *Comm.*: The finer, refuse part of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

3. *Fabric*: A plain cotton lace without figures.

4. *Hydr. Eng.*: The lower portion of the slope of a sea embankment. It should have a base of five feet to one foot perpendicular, and be protected by gravel.

¶ *To pay one's footing*: To pay a fine or forfeit on doing anything for the first time, or on being admitted to a trade, place of work, society, &c.

footing-beam, s.

Arch.: The tie-beam of a roof.

***foot'-knāve** (*k* silent), ***fote-knave**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *knave*.] An attendant; a post-boy.

foot'-lëss, a. [Eng. *foot*, and *less*.] Destitute of feet; having no feet.

foot'-lick-ēr, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *licker*.] A sycophant; a fawner; a toady; a mean flatterer.

foot'-lights (*g* silent), s. pl. [Eng. *foot*, and *light*.] A row of lights in front of, and usually on a level with the stage in theaters, music-halls, &c. They are furnished with reflectors so as to throw all the light on the performers. Occasionally there is a second set, with red or green glasses for fire or moonlight scenes.

¶ (1) *To smell of the footlights*: To carry theatrical concerns into private life; to be continually using stage expressions in ordinary conversation.

(2) *To smell the footlights*: To get a taste for acting.

foot'-lôose, adj. [Eng. *foot*, and *loose*.] Free from incumbrance; not bound down to one location or position; free to migrate in any direction.

***foot'-māid**, ***foot'-māid-en**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *maid*; *maiden*.] A waiting-maid.

foot'-man (pl. **foot'-men**), ***fot-man**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *man*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A footsoldier.

"They assembled sixty thousand footmen."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,951.

* 2. A servant who ran in front of his master's carriage. [RUNNING-FOOTMAN.]

"Like footmen running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches."
Prior: *Alma*, i. 58, 59.

3. A male servant in livery, who attends at table, with the carriage, or at the door.

"A footman was placed in a box at the theater, merely in order to keep a seat till his betters came."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet.

II. *Entom.*: The name given to Lithosidæ, a family of moths, sub-tribe or group Bombycina. The Common Footman is *Lithosia complanula*; the Large Footman, *Ænisti quadra*; and the Black Footman, *Gnophria rubricollis*. (*Stainton*.)

footman-moths, s. pl.

Entom.: The same as FOOTMAN, II.

***footman's-inn**, s. A mean lodging.

"He at last in footman's-inn must post."
Rowland: *Knave of Hearts* (1613).

foot'-man-shîp, s. [Eng. *footman*; -*ship*.] The art or skill of a runner.

***foot'-mān-tle**, ***fote-man-tel**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *mantle*.] A long mantle worn to keep the dress clean in riding.

foot'-mark, a. [Eng. *foot*, and *mark*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The mark or impression of a foot; a track; a footprint.

2. *Palæont.*: The same as FOOTPRINT.

foot'-pāce, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *pace*.]

1. A pace no faster than a walk.

* 2. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive at a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. (*Moxon*.)

3. A dais or raised floor at the end of an ancient hall.

* 4. A hearth-stone.

foot'-păd (1), s. [Eng. *foot*, and *pad* (1), v.]

Manège:

1. A piece of elastic substance, say rubber, to cover the sole of a horse's foot and prevent balling.

2. An ankle or ridge-piece on the corona to prevent a horse's cutting one foot by the other in traveling.

foot'-păd (2), s. [English *foot*, and *pad* (2), v.] A highwayman who robs on foot.

foot'-păth, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *path*.] A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

foot'-plow, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *plow*.]

Agric.: A kind of swing-plow.

foot'-pōst, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *post*.] A post or messenger who travels on foot.

foot'-prînt, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *print*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The mark or print of a foot; a footmark.

2. Any mark or sign of the presence of a person.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Palæont.*: The footmarks or imprints left at inconceivably remote periods by the feet of various animals on the wet clay or sand of sea-beaches or similar localities, and which are now found at various levels in the solid strata of the earth. The footprints in the Silurian and other very antique rocks are mostly those produced by the claws of crustaceans. In the Triassic rocks of Connecticut, the footprints of thirty-two or more species of bipeds, and twelve of quadrupeds, have been found. In rocks of nearly the same age in Europe, footprints, so like those of the human hand that the animal making them was called at first Chirotherium (q. v.), was at last skillfully assigned by Prof. Owen to the genus of amphibians called by him, from its teeth, Labyrinthodon. It is in allusion to this phenomenon that Longfellow speaks of a hero leaving "footprints on the sands of time."

2. *Comp. Mythol.*: The first mention in history of gigantic footprints is by Herodotus (iv. 82), where he says he was shown a footprint of Hercules impressed on a rock, in the shape of a man's foot, but two cubits in length, and (ii. 91) he attributes sandals of the same size to Perseus. Traditions as to such footprints are found in all religions, the most common being that they were made when some god or hero ascended to heaven. Brahmans, Buddhists, Moslems, and Oriental Christians agree in reverencing the cavity in the rock, five feet long by two and a half feet wide, at the top of Adam's Peak, though their reasons for so doing are, of course, different. Like legends are also found in the islands of the Pacific, in this country, and in Mexico. The myth probably arose from rude peoples first investing chiefs or leaders of a bygone age with gigantic size; the next step was deification; then to imagine either fossil footmarks of some huge beast, or hollows naturally formed, or rudely sculptured rocks were the last impress of the foot of such hero as he ascended, was by no means difficult.

footprint-myth, s.

Comp. Mythol.: A myth by which any cavities in rocks are marked out as being the footprints of some god or hero.

foot'-rôpe, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *rope*.]

Nautical:

1. A rope stretched beneath a yard, upon which the seamen stand in reefing and furling sails.

2. A rope at the foot of a sail.

foot'-rôt, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *rot*.]

Vet. Surg.: A disease in the feet of sheep, characterized by an abnormal growth of hoof, which becomes cracked or torn at the extremities or sides, and thus affords lodgment for sand, dirt, &c.

foot'-shăc-kles, s. [English *foot*, and *shackles*.] Shackles for the feet.

***foot'-sheēt**, ***fote-shete**, s. [English *foot*, and *sheet*.] A sheet or cloth on the end of a bed.

foot'-sôld-ier (ier as *yêr*), s. [English *foot*, and *soldier*.] A soldier who fights on foot.

foot'-sôre, a. [Eng. *foot*, and *sore*.] Having the feet sore or tender as from much walking.

foot'-spāce-răil, s. [Eng. *foot*, *space*, and *rail*.]

Shipbuild.: That rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

***foot'-spôre**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *spore*.] A footmark, a footprint.

***foot'-stăke**, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stake*.] A socket, or rest for the foot of a pillar, &c.

foot'-stălk (*l* silent), s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stalk*.]

1. *Bot.*: The stalk of a leaf.

2. *Mach.*: The lower portion of a mill spindle: it rests in a step.

3. *Zoöl.*: Anything similar to the footstalk of a plant, as the stalk of a Crinoid, that of a barnacle, that of the stalked eye of the higher Crustaceans, &c.

foot'-stăll, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stall*.]

1. *Arch.*: The plinth or base of a pillar.

2. *Manège*: The stirrup of a woman's saddle.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

foot'-stēp, *foot-stappe, *foote-steppe, *fote-steppe, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *step*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The mark or impression left by a foot; a foot-print, a footmark.

"Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock."—*Canticles* i. 8.

(2) The sound of the step or tread of a foot; a footfall.

"Thou hearest *footsteps* from afar."

Longfellow: To a Child.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A token, mark, or sign of a course pursued, or of actions done.

"Of any pretense to a large power and jurisdiction . . . we have no *footsteps* before the time of Constantine."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. ii.

(2) Example; as, to walk in another's *footsteps*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works.

2. *Print.*: An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot'-stoöl, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stool*.] A low stool on which one who is sitting rests his feet.

foot'-strōke, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *stroke*.] A stroke at the foot of a letter in some alphabets.

***foot'-trāp, *foot-trappe, s.** [English *foot*, and *trap*.]

1. A trap for the feet; a snare.

2. The stocks.

foot'-vālvē, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *valve*.]

Steam-engin.: The lower valve between the air-pump and condenser.

foot'-wāl-ing, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *waling*.]

Shipbuild.: The inner skin of a ship between the deck-beams and the limber-stakes on each side of the keelson; also called the Ceiling.

foot'-wāy, s. [Eng. *foot*, and *way*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A path or way for foot-passengers; a footpath.

2. *Min.*: The ladders by which miners ascend from and descend into a mine.

foot'-y, a. [Eng. *foot*; -y.]

1. Full of foots or sediment; thick; not clear.

2. Poor, mean, insignificant.

fōp, s. [Prob. connected with *fob* (q. v.); Dut. *foppen*=to cheat, to mock: *fopper*=a wag; *fopperij*=cheating.] A weak-minded man who devotes himself entirely to dress; a dandy; a coxcomb.

¶ *Fops' Alley*: Fops' Alley was the gangway running parallel to the footlights, between the last rows of the stalls and the first row of the pit in Her Majesty's Theater in London, and in its palmyest days it was always graced by the presence of a subaltern of the Guards in full uniform, daintily swinging his bearskin. (*Sala*.)

***fōp'-dōd'-dle, s.** [Eng. *fop*, and *doodle*.] An insignificant fellow; a fool, a simpleton.

fōp'-līng, s. [Eng. *fop*; dim. suff. -ling.] A little or petty fop; a coxcomb.

***fōp'-pēr-lŷ, a.** [FOP.] Foppish, foolish.

fōp'-pēr-y, s. [Eng. *fop*; -ery.]

*1. Deceit, trickery.

"The sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. The conduct or manners of a fop; dandyism, coxcombry; affectation of show; showy folly.

"Between *foppery* on the one hand and slovenliness on the other."—*Waterland: Works*, x. 241.

*3. Foolery; foolish practices; folly.

"An independent fortune of seven thousand pounds a year, which he lavished in costly *fopperies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*4. A gew-gaw; a vain ornament.

fōp'-pīsh, a. [Eng. *fop*; -ish.]

1. Vain or ostentatious in dress or show; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in dress and manners.

"As *foppish* minors court their taylor,

And hate their guardians as their jailor."

Cambridge: The Scribleriad.

*2. Foolish.

"For wise men are grown *foppish*."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

fōp'-pīsh-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *foppish*; -ly.] In a foppish manner; like a fop or dandy.

fōp'-pīsh-nēss, s. [Eng. *foppish*; -ness.] The quality of being foppish; the manners or characteristics of a fop; foppery.

for, *vor, prep. & conj. [A. S.; cogn. with Dut. *voor*; Icel. *fyrir*=before, for; Dan. *for*=for; *för*=before (adv.); Sw. *för*=before, for; Ger. *vor*=before; *für*=for; Goth. *faura*=before, for; Lat. *pro*=before; Gr. *pro*; Sansc. *pra*=before, away. The original idea is *beyond*, then *before*, and lastly in *place of*; from the same root as *far*, *fore*, and *fare*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As preposition:

1. In the presence or sight of; before.

"For Gode hit is wlateful thinc."

Hali Meidenhad, p. 25.

2. Used as an asseveration; by.

"Nai, *for* gode, ye ne schulle noght beo iblamed so."

St. Christopher, 153.

3. Before; in point of time.

"Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste of nie lescuns that kumeth amowen."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 22.

4. In return for; as a return or equivalent for; in exchange for.

"He shal wief lijf *for* lijf, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth."

—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxi. 24.

5. In recompense for; as a return for.

"Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,

Know I have vowed two hundred gladiators."

Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

6. In exchange for; at the price of; in consideration of; as, He bought it *for* a shilling.

7. In exchange for.

"He made considerable progress in the study of the law, *before* he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry."

—*Dryden*.

8. As in place or stead of.

"This word was *for* dom yholde."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 142.

9. Considered as; in the place of.

"Our present lot appears

For happy, though but ill: *for* ill, not worst,

If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

Milton: P. L., ii. 224.

10. With a view to; noting a purpose or end.

"A fair place *for* justynges."—*Maundeville*, p. 17.

11. On behalf of.

"*For* hym alle they prayd."—*Torrent of Portugal*, 108.

12. For the sake of.

"That *for* holy kirk suffred martirdam."

Robert de Brunne, p. 148.

13. Because of; by reason of.

"That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of His Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*.

14. In spite of; notwithstanding.

"Yt schuld thei neuer telle the fyfte parte *for* all hore wytte and all arte."—*Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 3.

*15. With respect to; with regard to; as regards

"Our laws were *for* their matter foreign."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

16. So far as.

"Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony."—*Boyle*.

17. In the character of; as.

"Say, is it fitting in this very field,

This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,

I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter?"

Gay.

18. With resemblance of; as.

"He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 704.

19. Conducive to; beneficial to.

"It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is snre, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it."—*Addison*.

20. In favor of; siding with; favorable or willing to.

"He's *for* his master."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

21. In comparison with.

"Too massy *for* your strengths."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

22. In proportion to or with; considering.

"He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

23. With a view to; tending to in order to obtain.

"*For* more assurance I embrace thy body."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

24. In quest of; in search of.

"Philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing."—*Tillotson*.

25. Toward; with the intention of going to; on the road to.

"Are there no posts despatched *for* Ireland?"

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

26. Inducing as a motive toward.

"There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue."—*Tillotson*.

27. In expectation of; looking for.

"He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with."—*Locke*.

28. Toward; with a tendency to.

"The kettle to the top was hoist;

But with the upside down, to show

Its inclination *for* below."

Swift: Baucis and Philemon.

29. As a remedy or application for; against.

"Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothache."—*Garretson*.

*30. In prevention of; for fear of.

"Corn being had down, any way ye allow,

Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow."

Tusser: Husbandrie.

31. To the use of; to be used in or for.

"The aspine good *for* staves, the cypresse funeral."

Spenser: F. Q., i. i. 8.

32. Throughout the space of; during.

(1) *Of distance*:

"*For* many miles along there's scarce a bush."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

(2) *Of time*:

"*For* this nineteen years."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

33. Prepared or willing to fight with; ready to encounter.

"I am *for* thee straight."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

*34. Except; but for.

"*For* one restraint, lords of the world besides."

Milton: P. L., i. 34.

35. Used as an expression of desire; preceded by an interjection.

"O *for* the tents which in old time whitened the Sacred

Hill."

Macaulay: Virginia.

*36. Through or by reason of the want of.

37. Through; on account of; from.

"A debtor of his, no later than last year, died *for* want."

—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xxviii.

38. To the amount or extent of; as, He failed *for* ten thousand pounds.

"The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock *for* ninety-eight runs."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. viii.

*39. As a sign of the infinitive; now obsolete, except as a vulgarism.

"What went ye out into the wilderness *for* to see?"—*Luke* vii. 24.

¶ (1) *For all the world*: Exactly, wholly, completely.

"*For all the world* like cutler's poetry

Upon a knife."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(2) *For all that*: In spite of, or notwithstanding all that; nevertheless.

"Yet, *for all that*, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men."—*Tillotson*.

(3) *But for*: Had it not been for.

B. As conjunction:

1. The word by which a reason is introduced for something advanced before; since, by reason that, because, seeing that.

"*For* if our virtues

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike

As if we had them not."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

*2. Formerly used to introduce a reason for something yet to be stated.

"And *for* he nolde bi his wille no tyme idel beo."

St. Dunstan, 59.

3. Used to introduce a coördinate sentence; since, because, seeing that.

"Let's assist them,

For our case is as theirs."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

*4. Because; on this account that; properly followed by *that*; for the reason that.

"They are not ever jealous for a cause,

But jealous *for* they're jealous."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

*5. In order that; so that.

"And *for* the time shall not seem tedious,

I'll tell you what befell me."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 1.

¶ (1) *For as much as*: [FORASMUCH.]

(2) *For because*: Because; for the reason that.

"And *for because* they wer to hym so kynd."

Generydes, 2,959

(3) *For why*:

(a) Why, for what reason.

(b) Because.

"Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Sol-

yman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zbūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

for- (1), *pref.* [A. S. *for-*; Icel. *for-*; Dan. *for-*; Sw. *för-*; Dut. & Ger. *ver-*; Goth. *fra-*; Sansc. *parā-*.]
For- as a prefix to verbs has three forces:

1. An intensive force; equivalent to utterly, extremely, completely, very greatly; as in *forlorn* = utterly lorn or lonely; *forworn* = worn out; *fordrunken* = very drunk, &c.

2. A negative or privative force: as in *forbid* = to bid away from, to prohibit; *forfend* = to keep or fend off, to avert, &c.

3. The force of amiss or badly: as, *forshapen* = badly shapen, misshapen.

for- (2), *pref.* [O. Fr. *for-*, from Latin *foris* = outside.] A prefix with the force of outside, without: as in *foreclose* (properly *forclose*) = to shut out, to exclude; *forfeit* = done beyond or outside.

för'-age (age as *ig*), ***for-rage**, s. [O. Fr. *fourage* (Fr. *fourrage*), from *forrer* = to forage, from *forre*, *fuere* (Fr. *feurre*) = fodder, straw, from Low Lat. *fodum*; from O. Dan. *foder* = fodder (q. v.); Sp. *forrage*; Port. *forragem*; Ital. *foraggio*.]

1. Fodder, provisions; especially such as are obtained by pillage.

"Caesar sent forth all his men of arms for forage."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, p. 118.

2. The act of seeking for or providing provisions; the act of foraging.

3. A pasture or feeding place.

"One way a band select from forage drives
 A herd of beves." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 646.

*4. The act of preying; ravage; destructive fury.

"He [the lion] from forage will incline to play."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

*5. Food of any kind.

"With greens and flowers recruit their empty hives,
 And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 364, 365.

för'-age (age as *ig*), ***for-rage**, ***four-rage**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *fourrager*; Ital. *foraggiare*; Sp. *forragear*.] [FORAGE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To wander in search of forage or provisions; to seek for forage.

"They would not permit the Romans, no, not so much as to go a foraging into their territories."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 375.

2. To seek for food or provisions of any kind.

"One night, a foraging for prey,
 He found a store-house in his way."
Yalden: Fox and Weasel.

*3. To prey; to ravage.

"His most mighty father on a hill
 Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
 Foraging in blood of French nobility."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*4. To reconnoitre; to act as a vidette.

"Ten thousand horse shall forage up and down,
 That no relief or succor come by land."
Marlowe: Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

B. Transitive:

*1. To plunder; to ravage; to strip; to spoil of forage.

"To pillage and fourrage all your townes and cyties of Peloponese."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fo. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder; as, to forage horses.

forage-cap, **foraging-cap**, s.

Milit.: [GLENGARRY.]

för'-ag-ër (ag as *ig*), ***for-rag-er**, s. [Fr. *fourrageur*; Span. *forragero*; Port. *forrageiro*; Ital. *foraggiere*.]

1. One who goes out in search of forage or fodder.

"Suddenly they came flying upon the forragers on all sides."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, p. 118.

2. One who seeks for food generally; a feeder.

"Down so smooth a slope
 The fleecy foragers will gladly browse."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

för'-ag-îng (ag as *ig*), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FORAGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of searching for forage or fodder.

foraging-ants, s.

Entom.: The genus *Eciton*.

foraging-cap, s. [FORAGE-CAP.]

för'-al-ite, s. [Lat. *foro* = to bore, to pierce, and Gr. *lithos* = stone.]

Geol.: A stone with borings of some extinct mollusk, annelid, or other animal. Among modern animals the mollusks of the genus *Pholas*, annelids like *Spio calcarea*, &c., are rock borers.

fö-rä'-mën (pl. *fö-räm'-i-nä*), s. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The term is used both in the singular and in the plural for many apertures in various parts of the bodily frame; as, the carotid foramen, the parietal foramen, the molar foramina.

2. *Zoöl.*: An aperture.

3. *Bot.*: In the same sense as 2.

¶ **Foramen of an ovule**: An aperture or tube through which the pollen passes. It is called also a micropyle.

fö-räm'-i-nät-ëd, a. [Latin *foraminatus* = perforated.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pierced with little holes.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.*: Furnished with foramina. [FORAMEN.]

för'-a-mîn'-î-fër, s. [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = an opening, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoöl.: An individual belonging to the order Foraminifera (q. v.).

för'-ä-mîn'-îf-ër-a, s. pl. [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole, an opening, an aperture, and *fero* = to bear. So named from their perforated shells. (See def.)]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of animals belonging to the subkingdom Protozoa, and the class Rhizopoda (q. v.). The body is contained within a calcareous test or shell, which is polythalamous (many chambered). It may be cylindrical or spiral, or it may tend to the pyramidal form. The outer surface presents a punctate or dotted appearance, produced by the presence of very numerous foramina. [See def.] The chambers in some are perfectly distinct from others, though so aggregated as to form a compound shell; in others they are connected with a funnel-like tube. The inside of the shell has an extensile and contractile sarcod of a reddish or yellow color, a thin film of which also invests its outside. Foraminifera are always of small size, and often indeed microscopic. With the exception of *Gromia*, which occurs both in fresh and salt water, they are exclusively marine. Sometimes their shells constitute sea-sand. In the Atlantic, at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, there is an ooze composed almost entirely of Globigerinae, which belong to this order; the stratum thus formed is a direct continuation of the white chalk deposit, having gone on apparently through the whole Tertiary period. Drs. Carpenter and Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones have divided the Foraminifera thus:

Sub-order I.—Imperforata. Families: (1) *Gromida*, (2) *Miliolida*, (3) *Litolidida*.

Sub-order II.—Perforata. Families: (1) *Lagenida*, (2) *Globigerinida*, and (3) *Nummulinida*.

2. *Palæont.*: The exceedingly antique Eozoon of the Laurentian rocks, if organic, as it is generally believed to be, was apparently a Foraminifer. Forms more unequivocal, some of them very like recent species, occur in the Silurian, the Carboniferous, and other strata. They are found through all the Secondary period, chalk being almost entirely composed of their cases. [1.] They increase in number and importance in the Tertiary. The Nummulites of the Middle Eocene are foraminiferous animals. The type of the order has remained wonderfully constant from the earliest times till now.

för'-ä-mîn'-îf-ër-al, a. [Eng., &c., *foraminifer*; -al.] The same as FORAMINIFEROUS (q. v.).

för'-ä-mîn'-îf-ër-ous, a. [Eng., &c., *foraminifer*; -ous.]

Zoölogy: Provided with foramina; belonging to or in any way connected with the Foraminifera (q. v.).

fö-räm'-i-noüs, a. [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*), and Eng., &c., suff. -ous.] Full of holes.

fö-räm'-i-nüle, s. [Eng. dimin. of Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole.]

Bot.: The ostium of certain fungals.

för'-aš-müch, conj. [Eng. *for*, *as*, and *much*.] Seeing that; in consideration that; since; considering that (followed by *as*).

***för'-äy**, **for-ray**, ***for-ra**, v. i. & t. [A form of *forage* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To go foraging.

B. Trans.: To pillage, to ravage in search of forage.

för'-äy, **for-ray**, s. [FORAY, v.] The act of foraging or pillaging.

för'-äy-ër, **för'-rây-ër**, ***for-ray-our**, s. [FORAGER.] A forager; a pillager; a marauder

for-bäde, **for-bäd**, *ret. of v.* [FORBID.]

***for-bän'**, ***for-bonne**, v. t. [M. H. Ger. *verbanen*; Icel. *fiyrbanna*; Sw. *förbanna*.] [BAN, v.] To curse strongly, to excommunicate.

***for-bar'**, ***for-barre**, v. t. [M. H. Ger. *verbarren*.] [BAR, v.]

1. To bar in; to shut up.

"Whi lete you foulli your fon forbarre you herinne?"
William of Palerne, 3,333.

2. To cut off, to stop, to shut out.

"Though he forbarre our vytayle."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,513.

3. To ward off.

"Thei with fyn force forbarred his strokes."
William of Palerne, 1,216.

4. To shut out, to exclude.

"A man at the last forbard may be,
 Of the blissful world."
Hampole: Frick of Conscience, 957.

***for-bä'the**, v. i. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bathe* (q. v.).] To bathe, to steep, to soak.

for-beär', ***for-bere**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *forberan*; *for-* (1) pref., and *beran* = to bear.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To bear, to endure.

"I may not certes, though I shulde die,
 Forbere to ben out of your compaignie."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,056.

2. To hold away; to abstain; to refrain.

Shall I go up against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I forbear?—*1 Kings* xxii. 6.

3. To pause; to delay.

"In chusing wrong,
 I lose your company; therefore forbear a while."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

*4. To refuse; to decline.

"Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear."
Ezekiel ii. 5.

5. To be patient or forbearing; to restrain one's self.

"The kindest and the happiest pair
 Will find occasion to forbear."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

*6. To quit or leave a place.

"We must forbear."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To bear with; to leave alone; to treat with forbearance.

"Western the Great forbearing the vanquished foe."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. v., ch. xii.

*2. To avoid; to keep away from; to shun.

"Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

*3. To abstain from; to refrain from; to omit.

"Forbear your food awhile."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

*4. To spare, to let alone.

"Canst thou not forbear me half an hour?"
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

*5. To withhold; to keep back; to restrain.

"Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that He destroy thee not."—*2 Chron.* xxxv. 21.

för'-beär, s. [Eng. *for* = fore, and *bear*, v.] An ancestor, a forefather. (Generally in the plural.)

"The friendship and alliance that has been between your houses and forbears of old."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvi.

for-beär'-ance, s. [Eng. *forbear*; -ance.]

1. The act of forbearing, refraining, or abstaining from any act or course of conduct.

"True noblesse would
 Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Command of temper; self-restraint; patience; indulgence; mildness; long-suffering.

"Together we have learned to prize
 Forbearance and self-sacrifice."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

*3. A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

"Have a continent forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

***for-beär'-ant**, a. [Eng. *forbear*; -ant.] Forbearing; indulgent; patient.

***for-beär'-ant-ly**, adv. [Eng. *forbearant*; -ly.] In a forbearing or patient manner; with forbearance.

for-beär'-ër, s. [Eng. *forbear*, v.; -er.]

1. One who forbears or is forbearing.

*2. One who intermits or intercepts.

"The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
 The East a forbearer no manner of thing."
Tusser: Husbandry; Properties of the Winds.

for-beär'-îng, ***fore-bear-ing**, ***for-ber-yng**, ***ver-ber-inge**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [FORBEAR, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Patient, indulgent, long-suffering, exercising forbearance.

C. As substantive:

1. The exercise of forbearance, patience, indulgence, long-suffering.

2. A keeping away from; abstention.

"Verberinge of mete and of drinke."—*Ayenbite*, p. 205.

*3. A cessation or omission.

"Without any certayne omission and forbearing."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hëre**, **camel**, **hër**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

for-beär'-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *forbearing*; -ly.] In a forbearing, patient manner; with forbearance.

för'-beärs, s. pl. [FORBEAR, s.]

***for-berne, v. t.** [FORBURN.]

for'-bēs-ite, s. [Named after David Forbes, F. G. S., &c., the celebrated chemist.]

Min.: The name given by Kennigott to a hydrous bibasic arseniate of nickel and cobalt found in the desert of Atacama, in veins, in a decomposed diorite, and described by Mr. David Forbes (see etym.). Composition: Arsenic acid, 44.05; protoxide of nickel, 19.71; protoxide of cobalt, 9.24; and water, 26.98.

for-bid', *for-bede, *for-beode, *for-bed-yn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *forbeōdan*: *for-* (1), pref.; *beōdan*=to bid; Dut. *verbieden*; O. H. Ger. *farbiutan*; Icel. *fyrirbjóða*; Sw. *förbjuda*; Dan. *forbyde*; Goth. *faurbiudan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To prohibit, to interdict; to order not to do or to forbear from any act.

"They have determined to consume all those things that God hath forbidden them to eat by his laws."—*Judith* xi. 12.

2. To refuse to grant.

"Forbidding you the prey."

Couper: *On a Spaniel called Beau*.

3. To command not to enter; to refuse access or entrance to.

"A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not forbid her my house?"—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

4. To hinder, to prevent, to oppose; not to allow.

"Why should I shrink at thy command,

Whose love forbids my fears?"

Couper: *Submission*.

*5. To accurse, to blast.

"He shall live a man forbid."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

*6. To defy, to challenge.

"I forbid them . . . to show me in Rheims or in Rome such a show as we have seen here."—*Andrewes*: *Sermons*, v. 36.

B. Intrans.: To utter a prohibition or interdiction; to prevent, to hinder; not to allow.

"Now the gods forbid

That our renowned Rome

Should now eat up her own."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to forbid*, *to prohibit*, and *to interdict*: "*Forbid* is the ordinary term; *prohibit* is the judicial term; *interdict* the moral term. *To forbid* is a direct and personal act; *to prohibit* is an indirect action that operates by means of extended influence: both imply the exercise of power or authority of an individual; but the former is more applicable to the power of an individual, and the latter to the authority of government. *Interdict* is a species of *forbidding* applied to more serious concerns. A thing is *forbidden* by a word; it is *prohibited* by a law: hence that which is immoral is *forbidden* by the express word of God; that which is illegal is *prohibited* by the laws of man. . . . *To forbid* or *interdict* are opposed to *command*; *to prohibit*, to allow. *Forbid* and *interdict*, as personal acts, are properly applicable to persons only, but by an improper application are extended to things; *prohibit*, however, in the general sense of restraining, is applied with equal propriety to things as to persons; shame *forbids* us doing a thing; law, authority, and the like, *prohibit*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***for-bid'-dānce, s.** [Eng. *forbid*; -ance.] The act of forbidding, prohibiting, or interdicting; a prohibition, an interdiction.

for-bid'-den, *for-bid, pa. par. or a. [FORBID, v.] Prohibited, interdicted.

forbidden-fruit, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The mythic fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which our first parents were commanded not to eat. What fruit it was is wholly unknown. (Gen. ii. 9; iii. 3-6, 11, 17.)

2. *Bot.*: Various species of *Citrus* (q. v.). In the West Indies, it is *Citrus paradisi*, a small-fruited variety of the Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). The Forbidden-fruit of the French is the Sweet-skinned orange, a variety of the common orange (*C. aurantium*); that of Italy a variety of the Lime (*C. limetta*).

for-bid'-den-lý, adv. [Eng. *forbidden*; -ly.] In a forbidden manner; against commands.

***for-bid'-den-ness, s.** [Eng. *forbidden*; -ness.] The quality or state of being forbidden, prohibited, or interdicted.

***for-bid'-dēr, s.** [Eng. *forbid*; -er.] One who or that which forbids, prohibits, or interdicts anything; one who issues a prohibition or interdiction.

for-bid'-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [FORBID, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Issuing or uttering a prohibition or interdiction.

2. Repelling, repulsive, disagreeable; giving rise to abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.

"Toward the cottage: homely was the spot,
And to my feeling, ere we reached the door,
Had almost a forbidding nakedness."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

C. As subst.: The act of prohibiting or interdicting; a prohibition or interdiction.

"The forbidding of the Bible to be read in any vulgar tongue."—*Sir T. More*: *Wales*, p. 243.

for-bid'-dīng-ness, s. [Eng. *forbidding*; -ness.] A forbidding or repulsive quality; something which repels.

for-bid'-dīng-lý, adv. [Eng. *forbidding*; -ly.] In a forbidding, repulsive, or disagreeable manner; repulsively.

***for-bind', v. t.** [A. S. *forbindan*; O. H. Ger. *farbindan*.] To bind strongly.

***for'-bīsh, v. t.** [FURBISH.]

***for-bis-en, *for-bisne, s.** [A. S. *forebysn*.] An example.

***for-bis-en-ing, s.** [FORBIEN.] A parable, an allegory.

***for-bīte, v. t.** [Dut. *verbijten*; L. Ger. *verbiten*.] To bite or eat away utterly.

***for-bled, *for-bledd, a.** [L. Lat. *verblöden*; Sw. *forblöda*; Dan. *forblöde*.] Covered with blood.

***for-blind', *for-blend, v. t.** [M. H. Ger. *verblenden*; Sw. *forblända*.] To make quite blind.

***for-blōw, v. t.** [A. S. *forblawan*.] To drive or toss about with the wind.

***for-bod, *for-bode, *for-bot, s.** [A. S. *forbod*; Dut. *verbod*; Dan. *forbud*; Sw. *förbud*.] A prohibition, an interdiction.

***for-bod-en, pa. par. or a.** [FORBID, v.]

for-bō're, pret. & pa. par. [FORBEAR, v.]

for-bōr'ne, pa. par. [FORBEAR, v.]

***for-bow, *for-buw-en, *for-bugh-en, v. trans.** [A. S. *forbygan*.] To avoid, to shun.

for-breāk', *for-breke, v. t. [A. S. *forbrecan*; O. H. Ger. *farbrechan*; M. H. Ger. *verbrechen*; Dut. *verbreken*.] To break utterly or to pieces; to destroy utterly.

***for-brū'ise, *for-brose, *for-bruse, v. t.** [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bruise* (q. v.).] To bruise exceedingly.

***for-buý', *for-bigge, *for-bugge, v. t.** [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *buy* (q. v.).]

1. To buy off.

"He which . . . for no gold may be forbought

The deth."

Gower, i. 212.

2. To deliver, to release.

"Y the Lord that shal lede you out and forbigge in an ouerpassing arm."—*Wycliffe*: *Exodus* vi. 6.

***for-buý'-ēr, *for-bi-er, *for-big-ger, s.** [Eng. *forbuy*; -er.] One who releases or redeems; a redeemer.

for-býe', *for-by, *for-bi, prep. & adv. [Dut. *voorbij*; Low Ger. *vorbi*, *vörbi*; Sw. *förbi*; Dan. *forbi*.]

A. As preposition:

*1. Through, along.

"Alisaunder . . . flyngeth gode showr hem forby."

Alisaunder, 5,487.

*2. Beyond, above.

"I helded mi hert to do, forbi all thinge, thi rightwisenesse."

E. Eng. *Psalter*, Ps. cxviii. 112.

3. Besides, over and above, in addition to.

*4. Near to, beside, hard by

"To rest him selfe forby a fountain side."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 2.

*5. According to.

"Forbi min red quath thu non del."

Genesis and Exodus, 3,987.

*6. With, by.

"He toke her up forby the lilly hand."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xi. 17.

***B. As adv.**: By, past, along.

"As sche cam forby ther the jüge stood."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,540.

***for-car've, *for-cerve, v. t.** [A. S. *forceorfan*.] To cut to pieces.

***for-cat, *foir-chet, s.** [Fr. *fourchette*.] A rest for a musket.

förçe (1), *fors, s. [Fr. *force*, from Low Lat. *fortia*=strength, from Lat. *fortis*=strong; O. Sp. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Ital. *forza*; Port. *força*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Strength, vigor, might, active power.

"Withoute whom al force is febilnesse."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 247.

2. Violence; power exerted against the will or consent; coercion.

"For force or fraud, resistance or escape."

Scott: *The Poacher*.

3. Necessity. [PERFORCE.]

"Then of force must your oblations be."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 223.

4. The power or energy exerted by a moving body; as, the force of the wind or waves.

5. Virtue; efficacy.

"This flower's force in stirring love."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

6. Full intent; meaning.

"I understand very clearly the force of the term."—*Burke*: *Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

7. Validity; legality.

"A testament is of force after men are dead."—*Hebrews* ix. 17.

8. Moral power or efficacy to convince the mind; persuasive or convincing power.

"No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of force enough to destroy constant experience."—*Locke*.

*9. Matter, importance; ground for care or anxiety.

"What fors were it though al the town bihelde?"

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 378.

10. Power or strength in war; an armament; troops; naval or military array, with their equipment and appurtenances. (Frequently in the plural.)

"O Thou! whose captain I account myself,

Look on my forces with a gracious eye."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

11. A body of men trained for action in any way; as, a police force.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: Unlawful violence done or offered to person or property.

2. *Physics*: An influence or exertion which, if made to act on a body, has a tendency to move it when at rest, or to affect or stop its progress if it be already in motion. The strength of man's arms is a force, so is the power of a horse or ox to pull a vehicle, or turn a wheel, or set in action an agricultural machine. Gravity, friction, elasticity of springs or gases, electrical or magnetical attraction or repulsion are forces.

3. *Mental Philos.*, &c.: [MORAL FORCE.]

¶ (1) *Accelerated force*:

Physics: The increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.

(2) *Active force*:

Physics: Force which tends to move another body from a state of rest.

(3) *Animal force*:

Physics: The muscular strength of man, horses, asses, cattle, or other animals viewed as a moving power.

(4) *Centrifugal force*: [CENTRIFUGAL.]

(5) *Centripetal force*: [CENTRIPETAL.]

(6) *Composition of forces*:

Physics: A force produced by two other forces acting on a body. If they operate in the same direction the resultant or the resulting force will be the sum of both. If the two forces act in opposite directions and are equal, they will make the body remain at rest; if they be unequal, they will move in the direction of the greater one, and with a force equivalent to their difference. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction. If many forces act, the resultant is the line of motion or state of rest produced by their conjoint action. [Resolution of Forces; PARALLELOGRAM.]

(7) *Conservation of force*, or of energy, or of vis viva:

Physics: The doctrine or principle that in all cases force is conserved—i. e., kept in existence even when it appears to perish. Just as a certain definite amount of matter exists in the universe, to which man cannot add, and from which he cannot subtract an atom, so a definite amount of force, incapable of being increased or diminished, exists like the former, in the universe. It can, however, be transformed so as to look quite unlike its former self; but in every case the force or energy communicated to a body or system of bodies is withdrawn from some fund or energy previously existing. [Correlation of force.]

(8) *Correlation of force, energy, or vis viva*:

Physics: The doctrine or principle that the different kinds of force in the universe are so correlated together that any one can be transformed into an exactly equivalent amount of another. There is equality when one can do precisely the same amount of work as any other. It has long

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -dan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle &c. — bal del,

been known that in a machine, the screw for example, what is gained in power is lost in velocity, and *vice versa*. At first sight motion and heat seem to have no relation to each other; but if a moving body be suddenly arrested in its career, as, for instance, a bullet by a target, heat will be generated, and the same number of units of the work which the motion was capable of effecting can be achieved also by the heat. Conversely, a certain amount of heat can produce an equivalent one of motion; thus the working energy communicated to the piston of a steam-engine is withdrawn from the heat of the steam, and exactly balances the latter. Similarly, when the form of a body is changed by the action of forces, in the way that a spring may be coiled up, the exact amount of force requisite to roll it into form will exist as potential energy in the spring.

(9) *Effective force*: [VERTICAL.]

(10) *Equilibrium of forces*:

Physics: The action of forces which, balancing each other, produce an equilibrium or state of balance, or rest in the body or bodies on which they operate.

(11) *Impressed force*: [VERTICAL.]

(12) *Impulsive force*:

Nat. Phil.: A force which acts on a body for an unappreciably short time, as when one body strikes another. It is called also an instantaneous force (q. v.).

(13) *Instantaneous force*: [Impulsive force.]

(14) *Kinetic force*:

Physics: The actual force excited by a moving body as distinguished from the potential force which it is capable of creating.

(15) *Measure of force*:

Physics: The measurement of the magnitude of a force, which is done by noting the momentum which it communicates to a body in a unit of time. [Unit of force.]

(16) *Mechanical force*:

Physics: Force of a mechanical nature acting on material bodies. It may be either that of the active force of a body in motion, or the tension or resistance opposed by a body at rest.

(17) *Molecular forces*:

Nat. Phil.: Forces which by means of certain attractions and repulsions, retain the atoms of matter side by side without their touching each other. [ATOM; MOLECULES.]

(18) *Moments of force*: [MOMENT.]

(19) *Moral force*:

Mental Phil.: Force operating on the human mind as distinguished from Physical force (q. v.). A threat is the exertion of moral force, a blow is the application of physical force.

(20) *Natural forces*:

Nat. Phil.: The physical agents which act upon matter. Specif. gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.

(21) *Parallelogram of forces*: [PARALLELOGRAM.]

(22) *Physical force*:

Ord. Lang. & Physics: The operation of any thing physical or mechanical on a material body. It is opposed to Moral force (q. v.).

(23) *Polar forces*:

Magnetism, Elect., &c.: Forces acting at the two opposite poles of a body.

(24) *Polygon of forces*: [POLYGON.]

(25) *Potential force*:

Physics: The whole force which a body in motion can exert, as distinguished from the kinetic force which it is exerting at the specific moment of time.

(26) *Resisting and retarding forces*:

Physics: Forces which tend to resist or retard the progress of a moving body.

(27) *Resolution of forces*:

Physics: The resolution or decomposition of a force into the forces which by their conjoint action produced it.

(28) *Retarding forces*: [Resisting forces.]

(29) *Triangle of forces*: [TRIANGLE.]

(30) *Unit of force*:

Physics: The force which, acting on a pound of matter, would in one second produce a velocity of a foot per second.

¶ (1) *Of force*: Of necessity; necessarily.

"We must, of force, dispense with this decree;

She must lie here of mere necessity."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

* (2) *No force*: No matter.

"No force, I wote wheder I shalle."

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 16.

* (3) *To make force*, **To give force*: To care, to be concerned.

"Thereof mad thai no force."

Robert de Brunne, p. 204.

(4) *To come into force*: To be enforced; to be carried out.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *force* and *violence*: "Both these terms imply an exertion of strength; but the former in a much less degree than the latter. *Force* is ordinarily employed to supply the want of a proper will, *violence* is used to counteract an opposing will. *Force* is mostly conformable

to reason and equity; *violence* is always resorted to for the attainment of that which is unattainable by law. In an extended and figurative application to things, these terms convey the same general idea of exerting strength." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *force* and *energy*, see ENERGY.

force-piece, s.

Min.: A piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

force-pump, s.

1. *Mech.*: A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or deliver it at an elevation. The term is used in contradistinction to a lift-pump, in which the water is lifted, and simply runs out of the spout. The single-acting force-pump is that in which the lift and delivery are alternate. The double-acting is that in which the passages are duplicated, so that a lift and delivery are obtained by each motion of the plunger; the pump has a distinct water-way both above and below the piston, so as both to draw and force water at each stroke, and thus cause a continuous stream, which is rendered more uniform by an air-chamber.

2. *Steam-eng.*: The boiler-supply pump sometimes connected to the piston-rod of the cylinder of a locomotive.

förçe (2), s. [Dan. *fos*; Icel. *foss, fors*.] A waterfall.

"After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent."—Gray. *Lett. to Dr. Wharton*.

förçe (1), **forse*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *forcer*, from *force* = strength; Sp. *forzar*; Port. *forçar*; Ital. *forzare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To compel or constrain by force or superior power to do or to forbear from any act.

"I have been forced to use the cant words of Whig and Tory."—Swift: *Examiner*.

*2. To enforce, to urge, to exert.

"High on a mounting wave my head I bore,

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 487.

3. To drive, impel, push, or press by main strength.

"Thou shalt not destroy the trees by forcing an ax against them."—Deut. xx. 19.

4. To drive or drag away by violence or might.

"Forced from home and all its pleasures,

Afric's coast I left forlorn."

Cowper: *Negro's Complaint*.

5. To gain or draw by violence or power; to extort. (Followed by *from*.)

"If they forced from me one kind look or word."

Dryden. (Johnson.)

6. To compel by strength of evidence; to compel morally; as, to force conviction upon a person.

7. To press with force or energy.

"Forcing our own opinions upon others."—Clarke: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 48.

*8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

"Troy walled so high,

Th' Atrides might as well have forced the sky."

Waller: *His Majesty's Repairing of St. Paul's*, 60.

9. To ravish; to violate by force.

"To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,

To force a spotless virgin's chastity."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, v. 1.

10. To excogitate or extort, not naturally, but by wresting, straining, or distorting of ideas; to strain, to distort.

"Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits."—Addison: *Spectator*.

11. To compel one's self to give utterance or expression to; to assume; as, to force a smile, to force a show of interest.

12. To bring to maturity before the natural or ordinary time; to cause to ripen or produce fruit prematurely; to cause to grow or ripen by artificial heat.

13. To endeavor to produce intellectual results at a premature age; as, to force a child's mental faculties.

*14. To man; to garrison; to strengthen or furnish with soldiers; to reinforce.

"Were they not forced with those that should be ours,

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

*15. To put in force; to enact; to enforce; to make binding.

"What can the church force more?"

J. Webster.

*16. To care for, to regard, to value.

"I force not argument a straw."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,021.

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To lay any stress; to care; to be concerned; to hesitate.

"Your oath once broke, you force not to forswear."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. To think of importance.

"I force not of such fooleries."—Camden: *Remains; Wise Speeches*.

3. (*Impersonally*): To be of importance; to signify.

"It little forceth how long a man live, but how wel and virtuously."—Udall: *Mark v*.

4. To use force or violence; to strive, to endeavor.

"Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely force to gette up the hill."—North: *Plutarch*.

¶ For the difference between *to force* and *to strain*, see STRAIN.

**förçe* (2), v. t. [Fr. *farcer*=to stuff.]

1. To stuff.

"Malice forced with wit."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

2. To exaggerate.

"With fables vaine my historie to fill,

Forcing my good, excusing of my ill."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 52.

**force-a-ble*, a. [FORCIBLE.]

förçed, pa. par. & a. [FORCE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Compelled, constrained.

2. Strained, affected, unnatural; as, a forced style, a forced metaphor.

förç'-ëd-lý, adv. [Eng. *forced*; -ly.] In a forced, strained, or unnatural manner; constrainedly; unnaturally.

förç'-ëd-nëss, s. [English *forced*; -ness.] The quality or state of being forced, strained, or unnatural.

förçe-fül, a. [Eng. *force*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of or possessing force, power, or violence; forcible.

"Were it by chance, or forceful destiny,"

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 11.

2. Impelled with force or violence.

"Against the steed he threw

His forceful spear."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 65.

3. Violent, impetuous.

"Why, what need we

Commune with you of this? but rather follow

Our forceful instigation?"

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

förçe-fül-lý, adv. [Eng. *forceful*; -ly.] In a forcible, violent, or impetuous manner; with force or violence.

förçe-lëss, a. [Eng. *force*; -less.] Having little or no force or power; feeble, weak, impotent.

**förçe-lët*, **force-lette*, **forse-let*, **fors-let*, s. [O. Fr. *forcelet*, from Low Lat. *forcelletum*.] A little fort or fortress; a castle.

**förçe-lý*, adv. [Eng. *force*; -ly.] Vehemently, violently.

förçe-mëat, **farce-meat*, s. [Eng. *force* (2), v., and *meat*.]

Cook: Meat chopped fine, seasoned, and served up alone, or used as stuffing.

**förçe-mënt*, **forse-men*, s. [English *force*; -ment.]

1. The act of forcing or straining.

2. A fort, a strong place.

for'-çëps, s. [Lat.=pincers, tongs, from *formus* =hot, and *capio*=to take.]

1. A tool applied to grasping, and consisting of two portions pivoted together, the ends forming respectively handles and jaws. A forceps is used by dentists in extracting teeth; by accoucheurs in delivering the head of the infant in childbirth by surgeons for extracting anything from a wound, &c. Forceps, the arms of which are automatically locked when closed, are known as Locking-forceps (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: Anything shaped like a pair of scissors, as the two projecting movable bodies which terminate the abdomen of an Earwig (q. v.).

"It is furnished with a forceps above the mouth."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 4.

förç'-ër (1), s. [Eng. *forc(e)*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which forces, compels, or constrains.

"To be the forcer of a herd."

Chapman: *Homer; Hymn to Hermes*, pt. iii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mech.*: A solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant flow of water, or of raising water to a greater height than is possible by the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Min.*: A small pump worked by hand; used in sinking pits, draining cellars, &c.

"The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or forcers."—Wilkins: *Dædalus*, vol. ii., ch. xv.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*förc'-ër (2), *fors-er, s. [O. Fr. *forcier*, *forsier*; Ital. *forziere*, from Low Lat. *forsarius*.] A chest, a box, a casket.

forch'-ër-ite, s. [*Forcher*, prob. name of a person (*Weiner Zeitung*, July 11, 1860); -ite (Min.).] Min.: A variety of opal. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

*forch-ure, s. [O. Fr. *forcheure*; Port. *forçada*; Ital. *forcatura*.] The fork, or point of division of the legs. (*Sir Ferumbas*, 549.)

förc'-i-ble, *force-a-ble, a. [Eng. *force* (1); -able.]

1. Having force, power, or might; powerful, strong, forceful.

"There is no desire more strong and forcible in man." —*Bp. Bull.*, vol. ii., disc. 6.

2. Characterized or accompanied by force; violent; impetuous; as, forcible measures.

3. Done by force or violence; brought about by force.

"Embraces forcible and foul."

Milton: P. L., ii. 793.

4. Efficacious, of great influence or force; cogent; as, a forcible argument.

5. Making use of powerful, vigorous, effective, cogent, or expressive language.

"He is at once elegant and sublime, forcible and ornamented." —*Louth*, vol. ii., lect. 21.

*6. Valid, binding, obligatory.

forcible abduction, s. [ABDUCTION.]

forcible detainer, s.

Law: The violent keeping or withholding of the houses, lands, &c., of another from him.

forcible entry, s.

Law: A violent taking or entering into houses or lands.

¶ For the difference between forcible and cogent, see COGENT.

†forcible-feeble, a. & s. [From *Feeble*, a character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., whom Falstaff derisively describes as forcible.]

1. As adj.: Seemingly forcible, vigorous, but in reality weak and feeble.

"Epithets which are in the bad taste of the forcible-feeble school." —*North British Review*.

2. As subst.: One who strives to appear forcible or vigorous, but is in reality weak and feeble.

"Italics, that last resource of the forcible-feeble." —*Disraeli*.

förc'-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *forcible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being forcible.

förc'-i-blý, adv. [Eng. *forcible*; -ly.]

1. With force or strength; strongly, powerfully; cogently.

"Never did any scene, like these 'streams of stones,' so forcibly convey to my mind the idea of a convulsion of which, in historical records, we might in vain seek for any counterpart." —*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 198.

2. By force or violence.

"Forcibly drawn from many a close recess."

Cowper: Charity, 529.

förc'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FORCE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of using force or violence; force, compulsion.

"Such forcings ever end in hates and ruins."

Beaum. & Flot.: The Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. Hort.: The act or process of causing plants, flowers, fruit, &c., to come to maturity before the natural or ordinary time by means of artificial heat.

forcing-engine, s. A Fire-engine (q. v.).

forcing-house, s.

Hort.: A house in which plants are forced; a hot-house.

forcing-pit, s.

Hort.: A sunken hot-bed for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat for forcing plants.

forcing-pump, s. [FORCE-PUMP.]

forç'-i-pal, a. [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of the nature of a forceps.

forç'-i-päte, *forç'-i-pät-äd, for-çip'-i-täte, a. [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. suff. -ate, -ated.]

Ord. Lang., Zool., &c.: Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose; applied to the corneous appendages at the hinder extremity of the body of the Forficulidæ, and to the claws of lobsters, crabs, &c. In botany it is used in the same sense.

for-çipä'-tion, s. [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); -ation.] Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

*for-clé'ave, *for-cleve, v. t. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cleave* (q. v.).] To cleave, to cut through.

*for-clēm'med, a. [Prefix *for-* (1), and English *clemmed* (q. v.).] Starved.

*for-cling', v. t. [A. S. *forclingan*.] To shrink up.

*for-cöld', a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cold*.] Very or extremely cold.

*for-cräs'ed, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crase*.] Broken to pieces; in ruins.

*for-crook'ed, *for-croked, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crooked*.] Crooked, bent.

*for-cüt', *for-cutte, *for-kutte, v. t. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cut*.] To cut through.

*for-cuth, a. [A. S.] Very depraved or wicked.

förd', *foord, s. [A. S. *förd*; cogn. with O. Fris. *forda*; O. H. Ger. *furt*; Dut. *voort*; Ger. *furt*, *furth*.]

1. A shallow part of a river, where it may be crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

2. A stream, a current.

förd', v. t. [FORD, s.]

1. Lit.: To pass or cross over by wading; to wade through, as a shallow river.

"Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had forded the ocean." —*Raleigh: History*.

*2. Fig.: To wade through.

"His last section remains only to be forded." —*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 39, § 6.

förd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *förd*; -able.] That may or can be forded, or passed over on foot, as a shallow stream.

förd'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *fordable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being fordable.

*for-deēm', *for-deme, *for-dem-en, v. t. [A. S. *fordēman*.] To condemn, to damn.

*for-del, s. [Dutch *voordeel*; Sw. *fördel*; Dan. *fordeel*.] An advantage. [FOREDEAL.]

for-dō', före-dō', *for-don, *for-donne, v. t. [A. S. *fördón*; O. S. *fardón*; Dut. *verdoen*; O. H. Ger. *fartuon*; M. H. Ger. *vertuon*.]

1. To destroy, to undo, to ruin.

"I see no more, but that I am fordo."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,866.

*2. To put an end to.

"Abated my balez, forbidden my distresse."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 123.

3. To overcome, to exhaust, to wear out.

"The heavy ploughman snores,

All with weary task fordone."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

*for-dread, *for-dred, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dread*, a.] Very frightened.

*for-drench', *for-drenche, v. t. & i. [A. S. *fördrenčan*.]

A. Trans.: To make drunk, to intoxicate.

B. Intrans.: To be drowned.

*for-drī've, *for-dreve, v. t. [A. S. *fördrifan*; Dut. *verdrifven*; Sw. *fördrifva*.]

1. To drive or toss about violently.

2. To drive out utterly.

*for-drūnk'-en, for-dronk-en, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *drunken* (q. v.).] Very drunken or intoxicated.

*for-dry', *for-drue, a. [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dry*.] Very dry.

*for-dülled', a. [Dut. *verdullt*.] Very dull or stupid.

*for-dwī'ne, for-dwyne, v. i. [A. S. *fördwinan*.] To waste away.

*for-dyt, v. t. [A. S. *fördyttan*.] To shut.

före, prep., adv., s. & a. [A. S. *fore*=for, before.]

*A. As preposition:

1. Before. (Always preceded by its object.)

"He ne tolde noughte his daughter fore of this reufal cas."

Eleven Thousand Virgins, 24.

2. For, on account of, because of.

"Is sone, that al the sorwe is fore."

William of Palerne, 2,941.

B. As adverb:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Before, previously.

"Er wel longe he tolde us fore hou hit scholde beo."

St. Andrew, 37.

2. In the front part, or that part which goes first.

II. Naut.: In or toward the parts of a ship near the bows.

C. As subst.: An advantage, a help.

D. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the front or in advance; anterior; as, the fore feet of a horse.

2. Advanced in point of time; earlier, anterior, prior; as, the fore part of the year or day.

*3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the fore part of a document.

II. Naut.: A term expressive of the forward portion of a vessel, or the appurtenances of the said forward portion. It is used in contradistinction to aft.

¶ To the fore:

1. To the front.

2. Ready; at hand.

"If he has not me to the fore to prove what I said, he can do nothing." —*Lever: The Daltons*, ch. xxxv.

3. Still surviving, alive.

"That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being to the fore." —*Act Parl.* (1371), *Vindicta of Robert III.*

fore-and-aft, a.

Naut.: A term denoting the whole length of a ship, from stem to stern.

Fore-and-aft sail:

Naut.: A sail whose middle portion is fore-and-aft; one which is attached to a spar or stay in the midship line of the vessel, and not to a yard, which is athwart ship. [SAIL.]

*fore-arson, *fore-arsoun, *for-arsoun, s. The saddle-bow.

fore-beam, s.

Weav.: The breast-beam of a loom.

fore-boot, s. A boot or box in the forepart of a carriage.

fore-cabin, s. A cabin for passengers in the forepart of a ship, having inferior accommodation to that of the aft or saloon cabin.

fore-carriage, s.

Vehicles: The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled vehicle. The fore-wheels, axle, and hounds; with or without the pole and the perch.

*fore-covert, s. The same as FORE-FENCE (q. v.).

fore-edge, s. The front edge of a book or a folded sheet; in contradistinction to the back, which is folded, and holds the stitching.

fore-end, s.

1. The front part.

"In the fore-end of it, which was toward him, grew a small green branch of palm." —*Bacon*.

2. The earlier part.

"I have lived an honest freedom; paid

More pious debts to Heaven, than in all

The fore-end of my time."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

*fore-fence, s. A defense or protection in front.

fore-hammer, s. A sledge-hammer, working alternately or in time with the hand-hammer.

*fore-imagine, v. t. To imagine or conceive beforehand.

fore-palate, s.

Anat.: The anterior part of the palate.

fore-piece, s.

Sadd.: The flap attached to the forepart of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

*fore-plan, v. t. To plan or devise beforehand.

fore-plane, s.

Carp. & Join.: The first plane used after the saw and ax. It is intermediate in length and application between a jack-plane and a smoothing-plane.

fore-plate, s. (See the compound.)

Fore-plate bit:

Metall.: A piece of hard white cast-iron let into the front of the puddling-furnace. (*Weale*.)

*fore-possessed, a.

1. Held in possession before.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed.

fore-rake, s.

Shipbuild.: So much of the forward part of a vessel as overhangs the keel.

fore-shot, s. The first portion that comes over in distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid, and abounds in fusel oil.

fore-sight, s.

1. A sight forward at the leveling-staff or through the sights of the circumferentor.

2. The muzzle-sight of a gun.

*före, *vöre, s. [A. S. *fór*; O. H. Ger. *fóra*; M. H. Ger. *vuore*.]

1. A way, a road, a journey.

2. An example.

före-, *foir-, pref. [FORE, adv.] A prefix much used in composition, with the force of priority in point of time, order, rank, importance. [FOR-, pref.]

fil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

***fö-re-ac-quäint'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *acquaint* (q. v.).] To acquaint beforehand; to make acquainted before.

fö-re-äd-mön'-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *admonish* (q. v.).] To admonish or warn beforehand.

fö-re-äd-vise', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *advise* (q. v.).] To advise beforehand.

fö-re-al-läge', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *allege* (q. v.).] To allege, state, or cite before.

fö-re-ap-pöint', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *appoint* (q. v.).] To appoint, set, or order beforehand.

fö-re-ap-pöint'-ment, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *appointment* (q. v.).] A previous appointment; preordination.

fö-re-arm', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, *v.* (q. v.).] To arm or provide for attack or defense before the time of need.

fö-re-arm, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, *s.* (q. v.).] *Anat.*: The anterior part of the arm, consisting of two bones, the external one called the radius, and the internal one the ulna (q. v.).

fö-re-bäy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bay* (q. v.).]

Hydraul.: A reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a water-wheel. The discharging end of a head or mill-race. The term is the equivalent of penchute or penstock, but is used especially in regard to water-wheels, which receive and discharge water at their peripheries, such as the undershot, overshot, breast, and flutter-wheels.

fö-re-beärs, *s.* [FORBEAR, *s.*]

***fö-re-bē-lief**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *belief* (q. v.).] Previous belief.

***fö-re-birth**, ***for-birth**, ***for-burthe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *birth* (q. v.).]

1. Priority in birth; birthright.

2. The first-born.

***fö-re-bit**, ***for-bete**, *s.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bit*.]

Bot.: The Devil's-bit Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*). (*Cotgrave*.)

***fö-re-bit-ten**, *a.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bitten*.] Bitten on the fore part.

forebitten-more, *s.*

Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa*. [FOREBIT.] More=root, and Forebitten more=bitten-off root. (*Britten & Holland*.) [MORE, *s.*]

***fö-re-böde'**, *s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*] A foreboding, presage, or prognostication.

fö-re-böde', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bode* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To bode beforehand; to foretell; to prognosticate; to predict; to portend. (Generally said of some ill or calamity.)

"Though no new ills can be foreboded then,"
Cowley: Isaiah xxxiv.

2. To feel a presentiment of; to foreknow; to be prescient of.

"This hour we part!—my heart foreboded this."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

B. Intransitive:

1. To prognosticate, to foretell or predict, generally of ill.

"With these foreboding words restrains their hate,"
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, iii. 470.

2. To be prescient; to foreknow; to feel a secret sense of something to come, generally ill.

"For she it was,—'twas she who wrought
Meekly, with foreboding thought."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. ii.

***fö-re-böde'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *forebode*; *-ment*.] The act of foreboding, prognosticating, or foreknowing.

fö-re-böd'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *forebode* (q. v.); *-er*.]

1. One who forebodes, prognosticates, or foretells; a prognosticator.

2. One who foreknows or is prescient.

fö-re-böd'-lång, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A prognostication, prescience, or secret sense of some ill to come.

fö-re-böd'-lång-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *foreboding*; *-ly*.] In a foreboding manner; with prognostications or presages.

fö-re-böd'-ý, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *body*.]

Naut.: The fore part of a ship, from the mainmast to the stem.

fö-re-böw, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bow* (2), *s.*]

Saddlery: The pommel or horn of a saddle.

fö-re-böw-line, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bowline* (q. v.).]

Naut.: The bowline of the foresail.

fö-re-bräçe, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *brace* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to shift the position of the sail.

fö-re-broäds, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked; beestings.

***fö-re-büt'-töck**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buttock* (q. v.).] The breast.

"Now her forebuttocks to the navel bare."
Swift, Pope and Arbuthnot: Miscell., iv. 222.

***fö-re-buý-ër**, ***fore-by-ar**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buyer*.] A forestaller.

fö-re-by', *prep. & adv.* [FORBY.]

fö-re-cast', ***for-kast**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cast*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

***I. Lit.**: To cast out or forth.

"Of maghe for-kast I am in the."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxi. ii.

II. Figuratively:

***1.** To scheme, devise, or plan beforehand.

"He shall forecast his devices against the strongholds."
—Daniel xi. 24.

***2.** To foresee; to divine; to presage; to calculate beforehand.

"He gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,
Forecasts the future whole."
Cowper: Task, iii. 651.

B. Intran.: To plan, scheme, or devise beforehand.

"Forecasting in what place
To set upon them, what advantaged best."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 254.

fö-re-cast, *s.* [FORECAST, *v.*]

***1.** A contriving, planning, or devising beforehand; preordination.

"He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and predetermination of the gods."
—Addison: On Ancient Medals.

***2.** Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; the faculty or power of foreseeing consequences.

"Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast;
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The King was slyly fingered from the deck."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 1.

fö-re-cast'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *forecast*; *-er*.] One who forecasts, foresees, or makes provision beforehand.

fö-re-cast'-lång, *a. & s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *casting*.]

A. As adj.: Foreseeing, farsighted.

"The Emperor is too wise and forecasting a prince,
either to fall out with Germany or the Pope."
—Ascham: Letter, in Works (1865), i. 279.

B. As subst.: The act of one who forecasts; provision against consequences.

"The witty inuencions, forecastings . . . and other laborious affairs of Anselme."
—Bale: English Votaries, pt. ii.

forecastle (pron. fōk'-sel), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *castle* (q. v.).]

Nautical:

1. In flush-decks; a part of the upper deck forward of the after fore-shroud.

2. A short upper deck forward. Formerly raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. A top-gallant forecastle.

3. A forward part of the space below decks for the seamen in merchant ships.

"The superstitions of the forecastle."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.

forecastle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: [FORECASTLE (2).]

fö-re-cät-harp'-långs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *catharpings* (q. v.).]

Naut.: [CATHARPINGS.]

***fö-re-çäçe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *chace* (q. v.).] A hunt or pursuit.

fö-re-çhös'-en, ***for-chos-en**, *a.* [Prefix *fore-*, and Eng. *chosen*.] Chosen beforehand or before; pre-elected.

fö-re-çit'-äd, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cited*.] Cited or quoted before or above; already cited.

fö-re-clöge', ***for-close**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *forclos*, *pa. par.* of *forclorre*=to shut out; *for*=Lat. *foris*=out of doors, outside; *clorre*=Lat. *claudo*=to shut.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To shut out or up; to preclude: to exclude; to block out.

"The waies being foreclosed by the enemy."
—Goldinge: Cesar, p. 66.

2. To bar, to hinder, to stop.

"Such an impeachment as can foreclose the hands of the Court."
—State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris.

II. Law: To foreclose a mortgagor (commonly but improperly written *mortgage*) is to cut him off from his equity of redemption of the mortgaged property.

"On the other hand, the mortgagee may either compel the sale of the estate, in order to get the whole of his money immediately; or else call upon the mortgagor to redeem his estate presently, or, in default thereof, to be forever foreclosed from redeeming the same; that is, to lose his equity of redemption, without possibility of recall."
—Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 10.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To foreclose a mortgagor (or mortgage).

fö-re-clöç'-üre, ***for-clos-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *fore-clos(e)*; *-ure*.]

Law: The act or process of foreclosing a mortgagor (or mortgage).

"It is accordingly usual to give the mortgagee a power of sale, which indeed is now, unless expressly excluded, incident to every mortgage, whereby he may realize his security much more conveniently than by a foreclosures."
—Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 10.

***fö-re-cöme'**, ***for-come**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *come* (q. v.).] To come before, to anticipate.

***fö-re-cöm'-ër**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and *comer*.] An ancestor, a forefather.

***fö-re-cön-çeive'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *con-ceive* (q. v.).] To conceive or imagine beforehand.

***fö-re-cön-clä'de**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conclude* (q. v.).] To conclude, settle, or agree on previously.

***fö-re-cön-demn'** (demn as dēm), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q. v.).] To condemn beforehand.

fö-re-cöurse, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *course*, *s.*] [COURSE, B. 7 (2).]

Naut.: The same as FORESAIL (q. v.).

fö-re-cöurt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *court* (q. v.).] A front court; the court in front of a house.

***fö-re-cöv'-ër**, ***for-cov-er**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cover* (q. v.).] To cover in front; to cover over.

fö-re-cräg, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *crag* (3), *s.* (q. v.).] The anterior part of the throat.

fö-re-däte', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *date* (q. v.).] To antedate; to date before the true time.

fö-re-däy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *day*.] That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon.

***fö-re-déal'**, ***fore-dele**, *s.* [FORDEL.] An advantage.

fö-re-dëck, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deck* (q. v.).]

Naut.: The fore or front part of the deck or of the ship.

***fö-re-dë-creä'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *decree* (q. v.).] To preordain.

***fö-re-deëm'**, ***fore-deme**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deem* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To judge or know beforehand; to anticipate; to foretell.

"Which could guess and foredeem of things past, present, and to come."
—Geneva Testament.

B. Trans.: To presage, to forebode.

"It was more standing with humanitee and gentleness to hope the best then to foredeme the worste."
—Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 320.

fö-re-dë-sìgn' (*g* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *design*, *v.* (q. v.).] To design, plan, or devise beforehand.

fö-re-dë-tër'-mìne, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *determine* (q. v.).] To determine, settle, or appoint beforehand.

***fö-re-dìs-pö'se**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q. v.).] To dispose or settle beforehand.

***fö-re-dö'** (1), *v. t.* [FORDO.]

***fö-re-dö'** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *do* (q. v.).] To do beforehand or previously.

***fö-re-döne'**, *pa. par. or a.* [FOREDO (2), *v.*]

fö-re-dööm', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, *v.* (q. v.).] To doom, decree, or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

fö-re-dööm, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, *s.* (q. v.).] Previous doom or judgment.

***fö-re-döör**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *door* (q. v.).] The door in the front of a house; a front-door, as opposed to the back-door.

***fö-re-ël-dër**, *s.* [Dan. *forældre*.] An ancestor; a forefather.

fö-re-ënd, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *end*.] The beginning; as, the fore-end of harvest.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fō-re-fa-thēr, *fore-fa-dre, *fore-fā-der, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. father (q. v.); Dut. voorvader; Ger. vorvater; Icel. forfadhir.] An ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another; usually spoken of in a remote degree.

"To cheer the rude forefathers of mankind."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 454.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forefather*, *ancestor*, and *progenitor*: "Ancestor is said of those from whom we are remotely descended. *Forefathers* is a partial and familiar term for the preceding branches of any family; *progenitors* is a higher term in the same sense, applied to families of distinction; we speak of the *forefathers* of a peasant, but the *progenitors* of a nobleman. *Forefathers* and *progenitors*, but particularly the latter, is said mostly of individuals, and respect the regular line of succession in a family; *ancestors* is employed collectively as well as individually, and regards simply the order of succession: we may speak of the *ancestors* of a nation, as well as of any particular person." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*fōre-feēl', v. t. [Pref. fore-, and English feel (q. v.).] To feel beforehand; to be prescient of; to feel as if by presentiment.

*fōre-feēl'-īng, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. feeling (q. v.).] A premonitory feeling; a feeling in anticipation.

fōre-fēnd', *for-fend, *for-fend-en, *for-fend-yn, v. t. & i. [Pref. fore-(1), and Eng. fend=defend.]

A. Transitive:

1. To forbid.

"Thi shreude woordis forfenden that."—Job xv.

2. To avert, to keep off, to ward off.

"Which peril God forfend!"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.*

B. Intrans.: To avert or keep off evil; to forbid.

"Dead in his bed, my lord; Gloster is dead."

"Marry, God forfend!"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

*fōre-fīght (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. fore- for, and Eng. fight.] [FORFOUGHT.] To take exercise so as to weary one's self.

*fōre figh-tēr (gh silent), *for-fight-ere, *for-fightere, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. fighter (q. v.).] One who fights in front of or defends another.

fōre-fīn-gēr, *fore-fyng-ur, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. finger (q. v.).] The finger next to the thumb; the first or index finger.

*fōre-fīt, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. fit, v. (q. v.).] To make fit or prepare beforehand.

*fōre-flōw, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. flow (q. v.).] To flow before.

fōre-foot, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. foot (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

*2. Fig.: The hand. (Said in contempt.)

II. Shipbuild.: The forward end of a vessel's keel, on which the stem-post is stepped.

*fōre-form, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. form (q. v.).] To form, plan, or prepare beforehand.

fōre-frōnt, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. front (q. v.).] The front or foremost part or position; as, of a building, a battle, &c.

*fōre-gāme, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. game (q. v.).] A first game or plan.

fōre-gāng-ēr, *for-gang-er, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. ganger (q. v.).]

*1. Ord. Lang.: One who goes before or precedes another.

"Als anticrist lyms and his forgangers."

Hampole: *Prick of Conscience*, 4, 151.

2. Naut.: A short rope grafted on to the harpoon, to which the rope is bent.

*fōre-gāte (1), *foir-gait, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. gate (q. v.).] The high or open street.

*fōre-gāte (2), s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. gate (q. v.).] A front gate; an entrance gate.

fōre-gift, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. gift (q. v.).]

Law: A premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

fōre-gō' (1), *for-go, *for-gan, *for-ga, *for-gon, *for-goon, v. t. & i. [A. S. forgán; O. H. Ger. fargangan, fargán.]

A. Transitive:

1. To part with; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to relinquish voluntarily.

"What has he left that he can yet forego?"

Cowper: *Charity*, 150.

*2. To lose.

"Heo for hunger had forgone hir wit and ek hur mende."
Sir Ferumbras, 2, 588.

*3. To leave, to quit.

"Ale mon the his lond hafde forgan."

Layamon, ii. 505.

*B. Intrans.: To give up; to forbear.

"He may not forgoon that he nas jalous."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9, 959.

*fōre-gō' (2), *for-gan, v. i. & t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. go (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To go before; to go or pass by. (Obsolete except in the pa. par. foregone, and the pr. par. foregoing.)

"This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation pleases."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

B. Trans.: To go before, to precede.

"Milthe and sothinness sal forgan thi face."

E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. lxxxviii. 15.

fōre-gō'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. forego (1); -er.] One who foregoes, relinquishes, or renounces anything.

fōre-gō'-ēr (2), *for-go-er, *for-go-ere, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. goer (q. v.).]

1. One who goes before or precedes another; an ancestor.

"When rather from our acts we them derive

Than our foregoers."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 3.

*2. A royal purveyor. (Wharton.)

fōre-gō'-īng, pr. par. or a. [FOREGO (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Going before; preceding in point of time or place.

"Was man (frail always) made more frail

Than in foregoing years?"

Cowper: *Bill of Mortality* (1787).

fōre-gone (gone=gân), pa. par. or a. [FOREGO (2), v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Gone before; past; preceding.

2. Determined or settled before; predetermined; as, a foregone conclusion.

*fōre-grānd'-fa-thēr, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. grandfather (q. v.).] Great-grandfather.

*fōre-grānd'-sīre, *foir-grand-schir, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. grandsire.]

1. An ancestor.

"To the forsaids persones abonenamit, thair fathers, guidshirs, grandshirs, foirgrandschirs, or any vthers thair predcessors of the father or mother syde."—Act Chas. I. (ed. 1814), v. 64.

2. A predecessor. (Used in a moral sense.)

"Frere Martine Lauter your foirgrandschir passed mair cannelie to vorke, and did deny that euer S. James vrait ane epistle."—Nicol Burne, F. 62 b.

fōre-grōund, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. ground (q. v.).] The part of a landscape which lies, or expanse of a picture which seems to lie, nearest the eye of the spectator, or in front of the figures; the front.

"A foreground black with stones and slags."

Tennyson: *Palace of Art*, 81.

*fōre-guēss', *for-gess, v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. guess (q. v.).] To guess beforehand; to conjecture.

fōre-hānd, s. & a. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hand (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: That part of a horse which is before the rider.

*II. Figuratively:

1. The chief or best part.

"The sinew and the forehead of our host."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Advantage, preference.

"Such a wretch

Hath the forehead and vantage of a king."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

*B. As adjective:

1. Done before the usual or regular time; anticipative; done or given in advance.

"You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,

And so extenuate the forehead sin."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

2. Forward, first in order.

¶ To be to the forehead wi' any one: To get the start of any one.

forehand-rents, s. pl. A premium given by a lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is called also a foregift or income, or often simply a fine. (Eng.)

fōre-hānd-ēd, a. [Eng. forehead; -ed.]

1. Early, timely, seasonable; done or used in good time.

"If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and forehanded care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time."—Taylor.

2. Formed in the forehead or foreparts.

"He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely forehanded."

—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

3. In good or comfortable circumstances; well off.

fōre-hēad, *fore-hed, *for-heed, *fore-hede, *for-hevede, s. [A. S. forheáfod; Old Fris. fara-haved, forhafd; M. H. Ger. vorhoubet; Dut. voorhoofd; Ger. vorhaupt.]

I. Lit.: That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; the brow.

"Among the crowd of silent members appeared the majestic forehead and pensive face of Isaac Newton."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. X.

*II. Figuratively:

1. The top.

"An oak whose roots by noontide dew were damped,

And on whose forehead inaccessible

The raven lodged in safety."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Impudence, assurance, audacity.

"My refuter's forehead is stronger with a weaker wit."

—Ep. Hall: *Honor of the Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 3.

*forehead-cloth, s. A band worn by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

*fōre-hēad-ēd, a. [Eng. forehead; -ed.] Head-strong, brazen-faced, impudent.

*fōre-hēad-lēss, a. [English forehead; -less.] Brazen, impudent, bold.

fōre-hēar', v. i. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hear (q. v.).] To hear or be told beforehand.

*fōre-hēnd', v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hend (q. v.).] To seize before; to overtake.

*fōre-hew' (ew as ū), v. t. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hew (q. v.).] To hew or cut in front.

fōre-hōld, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. hold (q. v.).]

Naut.: The front or forepart of the hold of a ship.

*fōre-hōld'-īng, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. holding (q. v.).] A prediction; a superstitious prognostication of ominous account.

fōre-hoqd, s. [Pref. fore-, and English hood (q. v.).]

Shipbuild.: One of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

fōre-hoqk, s. [Pref. fore-, and English hook (q. v.).]

Shipbuild.: A strengthening piece in the stem, binding the bows together; a breast-hook.

fōre-horse, s. [Pref. fore-, and Eng. horse (q. v.).] The foremost horse in a team.

fōr'-ēign (g silent), *for-ayne, *for-eine, *for-eyn, *for-eyne, *for-raine, a. & s. [Fr. forain, from Low Lat. foraneus, from Lat. foras=out of doors; Sp. & Ital. foraneo. The g is excrement.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to another country or nation; alien; extraneous.

"Your son, that with a fearful soul

Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,

This fair alliance quickly shall call home."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. Strange.

"Al foreyn thyng to me mak bittirnesse,

Sauf oonly Jhesu."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 249.

*3. Counterfeit, dissembled; not natural or true.

"Craft may shewe a foreyn apparence."

Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 46.

4. Of or pertaining to strangers or foreigners.

"I love the king, your father, as yourself,

With more than foreign heart."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 1.

*5. Strange, exiled, excluded; kept at a distance.

"They will not stick to say you envied him;

Kept him a foreign man still: which so grieved him,

That he ran mad and died."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

6. Remote; alien; irrelevant; having no connection with.

"I must dissemble,

And speak a language foreign to my heart."

Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.

*7. Out of doors.

"Into a chambre forene the gadelyng gan wende."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 310.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A foreigner; a stranger.

"The foreyns alle aboute

To the kyng felle on knees, his powere did tham loute."

Robert de Brunne, p. 322.

2. A house of office; a privy.

"Joynynge to the walle of a foreyne."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*, *Adriane*, 74.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn. -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Law: A foreigner or alien living in this country is amenable to its laws in the same manner as a native-born citizen.

¶ For the difference between *foreign* and *extraneous*, see **EXTRANEOUS**.

¶ **1. Foreign Bill of Exchange:**

Comm. & Banking: A bill of exchange drawn or payable abroad.

2. Foreign enlistment:

Law & Hist.: The act of enlisting in the naval or military service of a foreign power. The policy of the United States has always been to discourage the enlistment of its citizens in the service of another country, particularly in time of war, while it absolutely prohibits the enlistment of its citizens or the giving aid in any way to either party in case of civil war in a foreign country. A notable instance of this occurred in recent years during the Cuban rebellion, when a number of recruits were confined on Governor's island, New York, and prevented joining the ranks of the insurgents. On the other hand, the long litigation between England and this country over the "Alabama claims" arose from the fact that England had allowed the building, equipment, and escape from her ports of a vessel designed to aid the states then in rebellion against this government. This policy of non-interference is general among civilized nations, and an individual enlisting in foreign service forfeits his rights of citizenship and protection under his natal government.

foreign-attachment, s. [ATTACHMENT.]

foreign-built, a. Said of ships built in a foreign country.

Foreign-office, s.

Gov.: The title given the English department of State through which the sovereign communicates with foreign powers. A Secretary of State is at the head.

foreign-plea, s.

Law: A plea objecting to a judge on the ground that he has not cognizance of the subject-matter of the suit.

för'-ëign-ër (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign*; -*er*.]

1. Lit.: A person born in another country; a native of a foreign country; an alien.

"Solemnly counseled their Sovereign not to employ foreigners in his magazines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

2. Fig.: A stranger; anything strange.

"Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts."

Denham: Sophy, v.

för'-ëign-ism (*g* silent), *s.* [English *foreign*; -*ism*.]

1. Foreignness.

2. A foreign idiom or custom.

***för'-ëign-ize** (*g* silent), **for-an-ize, v. i.* [Eng. *foreign*; -*ize*.] To talk or act as a foreigner; to use foreign words or idioms.

"Our countryman, Pitts, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick, ii. 417.*

för'-ëign-ness (*g* silent), *s.* [English *foreign*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being foreign; strangeness; irrelevancy; remoteness.

"Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavoring to set me right."—*Locke.*

***för'-ëin, a. & s.** [FOREIGN.]

före-jüd'ge, v. t. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *judge* (*q. v.*).]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** To judge or form an opinion about beforehand.

"We shall *forejudge* their cause."—*State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris (1681).*

2. O. Eng. Law: To expel from a court, or strike off the rolls for malpractices or non-appearance, as an attorney.

***före-jüd'g-ër, s.** [Eng. *forejudg(e)*; -*er*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who forejudges or prejudges.

2. Eng. Law: A judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

före-jüd'g-ment, s. [Eng. *forejudg(e)*; -*ment*.] A judgment or opinion formed beforehand.

***före-kîng, s.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *king* (*q. v.*).] A predecessor on a throne.

före-knōw' (*k* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *know* (*q. v.*).]

A. Trans.: To know beforehand; to have a prescience of.

"Nor hath Jove given us to *foreknow*
When the rich years of virtue shall succeed."

West: Pindar; Nemean Ode i.

B. Intrans.: To have prescience or foreknowledge of things; to be prescient.

"If I *foreknew*,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault."
Milton: P. L., iii. 117.

***före-knōw'-a-ble** (*k* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foreknow*; -*able*.] Capable of being known beforehand; that may be foreknown.

före-knōw'-ër (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreknow*; -*er*.] One who foreknows or has previous knowledge of things.

före-knōw'-îng (*k* silent), *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [FOREKNOW.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Foreknowledge, prescience.

före-knōw'-îng-lý (*k* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *foreknowing*; -*ly*.] With foreknowledge or prescience; deliberately; of deliberate purpose.

före-knōw'-ëd'ge (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (*q. v.*).]

1. Ord. Lang.: Prescience; knowledge of a thing before it happens.

"Of providence, *foreknowledge*, will, and fate."

Milton: P. L., ii. 559.

2. Theol.: The prescience of God by which He is believed to have foreseen from all eternity every being who should ever exist, and every incident in the history of each, and all future events of whatever kind.

"Elect according to the *foreknowledge* of God, the Father."—*1 Peter i. 2.* (Cf. also *Acts ii. 23.*)

före-knōw' (*k* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [FOREKNOW.]

for'-el, *for-elle, s. [O. Fr. *forel, fourrel*, from *forre, fourre*=a case, a sheath; Fr. *fourreau*.]

***1. Ord. Lang.:** A case, a bag, a sack, a purse.

2. Bookbinding: A kind of parchment for book-covers.

***for'-el, *for'-ell, v. t.** [FOREL, *s.*] To bind, to cover.

före-land, s. [Prefix *fore-*, and English *land* (*q. v.*).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece of land extending some distance into the sea; a promontory; a headland.

"As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails."

Milton: P. L., ix. 514.

2. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley. (*Scotch.*)

II. Technically:

1. Fort.: A space between a fortified wall and the moat.

2. Hydraul. Engin.: That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which, standing several feet above low-water mark, and having a considerable breadth, acts as an advanced guard to the embankment to receive the shock of the waves and deaden their force upon the bank.

***före-lây', v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and English *lay* (*q. v.*).] To contrive or plan beforehand.

***före-lëad', *for-lede, v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and English *lead* (*q. v.*).] To draw out or forward; to exalt.

före-lëad'-ër, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *leader* (*q. v.*).] One who leads or draws others forward by his example.

före-lëg, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *leg* (*q. v.*).] One of the front legs of an animal, a chair, &c.

***före-lënd', v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and English *lend* (*q. v.*).] To lend or give beforehand; to give up entirely.

***före-li'e, v. i.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lie* (*q. v.*).] To lie in front.

***före-lift', v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and English *lift* (*q. v.*).] To lift up in front, to raise any anterior part.

***före-lit'-tër, v. i.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *litter* (*q. v.*).] To litter or bring forth prematurely.

före-löck, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lock* (*q. v.*).]

1. Ord. Lang.: The lock or hair which grows from the forehead of the head.

2. Mach.: A cotter or split-pin in the slot of a bolt to prevent retraction; a linch-pin; a pin fastening the cap-square of a gun; a key.

¶ To take by the forelock: To seize at the earliest opportunity, in allusion to the proverb, "Take Time by the forelock, for he is bald behind."

"The fair new forms
That float about the threshold of an age . . .
Are taken by the forelock."

Tennyson: The Golden Year, 19.

forelock-bolt, s. A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot of the shank.

forelock-hook, s.

Rope-making: A winch or whirl in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

före-löck, v. t. [FORELOCK, *s.*] To secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

***fore-loofe, s.** [FURLOUGH.]

***före-loök', *for-lok, *for-loke, *for-luke, s.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *look*, *s.* (*q. v.*)] Foresight, providence.

***före-loök', v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *look* (*q. v.*)] To look forward or beforehand.

***före-loök'-ër, *for-look-ere, s.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *looker* (*q. v.*)] One who looks after or provides for another.

före-man, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *man* (*q. v.*)] The first or chief man of a number of persons engaged in the same business or occupation. Specif.:

(1) The first or chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

"He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury."—*Addison: Spectator, No. 122.*

(2) An overseer, superintendent, or leading man of a number of hands engaged on works of any kind.

före-mast, s. & a. [Pref. *fore-*, and English *mast* (*q. v.*).]

A. As substantive:

Naut.: The mast nearest to the bow, in vessels carrying more than one mast, except in the case of a ketch, whose forward mast is the main, as being the longer of the two, the aftermast being the mizzen. The foremast carries the foresail and fore-top-sail yards.

***B. As adj.:** Used to denote a common sailor; one who serves before the mast.

"The vulgar courage of a *foremast* man he still retained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

***före-mëant', a.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *meant*.] Meant or intended before; premeditate, deliberate.

***före-mëlt', v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and English *melt* (*q. v.*)] To melt beforehand.

före-mën'-tioned, a. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mentioned*.] Mentioned or spoken of before; already cited or mentioned.

"Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar."—*Addison: On Italy.*

***före-mînd', *fore-mynd, v. i.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mind* (*q. v.*)] To design, to plan.

före-möst, *fore-mest, *for-mest, *for-meste, a. & adv. [A double superlative from *fore* (*q. v.*), the original A. S. superlative being *forma*=first. From this was formed the double super. *formest, fyrmost*, which in its turn was corrupted into *foremost*.]

A. As adjective:

1. First in point of time, place, or order.

"This *foremost* morn of all the year."
Cowper: The Nightingale.

2. First in point of rank, position, or dignity.

"The *foremost* man o' all the world."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. As adv.: In the first place; first, soonest, earliest.

"Thou goest *foremost*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.*

före-möst-lý, adv. [Eng. *foremost*; -*ly*.] In the foremost or first place or order; among the foremost.

före-möth-ër, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mother* (*q. v.*)] A female ancestor.

***for-en, *forn, *forne, prep. & adv.** [A. S. *foran, forne*; O. Sax. *foran*; O. H. Ger. *forna*.]

A. As prep.: Before.

B. As adverb:

1. In front, before.

"Vt com Igerne *forn* to than eorl."

Layamon, ii. 374.

2. Before, previously.

"Thes wer *forne* the freest that folyed all the sile."
Gawaine, 3,422.

före-näme, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *name* (*q. v.*)] The name which precedes the surname or family name.

före-nämed, a. [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *named*.] Named or mentioned before; forementioned.

före-nënst', prep. [Prefix *fore-*, and English (*a*)*nënst*.] Over against; opposite. (*Irish.*)

före-night (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *night* (*q. v.*)]

1. The previous night.

"I that in *forenight* was with no weapon agasted."

Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 753.

2. The evening, the portion of time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

fö're-noôn, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *noon* (q. v.).] The early part of the day from the morning to noon or midday.

"Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forenoon's and afternoon's diversions."—*Arbuthnot; On Coins.*

***fö're-nō-tīce**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *notice* (q. v.).] Notice or intimation of an event before it happens; forewarning.

***fö'r-ēn'-säl**, *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, from *forum*=the market-place or place of public meeting, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as FORENSIC (q. v.).

fö'r-ēn'-sīc, fö'r-ēn'-sick, *a. & s.* [Lat. *forens(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or to public discussion or debate; used in or fit for public debates or legal proceedings.

"Neither in forensic nor in parliamentary eloquence had he any superior."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. As subst.: A written argument or thesis by a student, maintaining the affirmative or negative of a question.

forensic medicine, *s.* The science of medicine in its relation to law; medical jurisprudence.

fö'r-ēn'-sīc-al, *for-en-se-cal, *for-in-sec-al, *adj.* [Eng. *forensic*; *-al*.] The same as FORENSIC (q. v.).

***fö'r-ēn'-sīve**, *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Forensic, legal.

fö're-or-dāin', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q. v.).]

1. *Script.:* To ordain beforehand. Used of the designation of Christ to His office "before the foundation of the world," though His actual manifestation to men was not to take place till the "last times."

"Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifested in these last times for you."—1 Peter i. 20.

(Cf. also Romans iii. 25 (margin), where the meaning is the same.)

2. *Theol. (on the Calvinistic view):* The predestination before the foundation of the world of some to eternal life and others to eternal death. In the authorized version the word foreordain does not occur in this sense, but ordain does: "And as many as were ordained to eternal life believed" (Acts xiii. 48); "Who were of old ordained to this condemnation" (Jude 4, 13). [PREDESTINATION.]

"By the decree of God for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men are predestinated and foreordained."—*Westminster Confession of Faith*, ch. iii., § 3, 4.

fö're-or-dī-nāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q. v.).] To foreordain.

fö're-or-dī-nā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).]

Theol.: The act of foreordaining; the state of being foreordained. The noun does not occur in Scripture: for the senses in which the verb does so, see FOREORDAIN. [PREDESTINATION.]

fö're-part, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *part* (q. v.).] The first or most advanced part; the anterior part, whether in time, place, or order; as, the *forepart* of the day, the *forepart* of a vessel, &c.

forepart-iron, *s.* An edge rubber or burnisher for boot and shoe soles.

fö're-past', fö're-passed', *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *past*, *passed*.] Already passed; antecedent; previous.

fö're-pāy'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *payment* (q. v.).] Prepayment.

"I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of *Esperilla*, or rather in part of *forepayment*."—*Southey: Letters*, ii. 9.

fö're-pēak, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *peak* (q. v.).]

Naut.: The part of a vessel in the angle of a bow.

fö're-plān', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *plan* (q. v.).] To plan or arrange beforehand; to prearrange.

"What had been already foreseen and foreplanned in her own mind."—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxviii.

***fö're-pōint', *fore-poynt**, *v. i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *point* (q. v.).] To presage, to forebode, to foreshow, to foreshadow.

***fö're-pōs'-sessed'**, *a.*

1. Holding or held in possession in previous time.

2. Preoccupied; absent-minded.

***fö're-prize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *prize*, *v.* (q. v.).] To prize, value, or rate beforehand.

"God hath foreprized things of the greatest weight."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, v., § 71.

fö're-prōm'-ised, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *promised*.] Promised beforehand or previously; already promised.

fö're-quōt'-ēd (qu as kw), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *quoted*.] Already quoted or cited; forecited, forementioned.

fö're-ran', *pret. of v.* [FORERUN.]

fö're-rānk, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rank* (q. v.).] The front or foremost rank; first rank; the front.

fö're-rēach, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reach* (q. v.).]

Nautical:

1. To sail faster than; to reach beyond; to gain upon.

2. To dart ahead when going into stays.

***fö're-rēad'**, *s.* [FOREREAD, *v.*] A preface. (*Rowlands*.)

***fö're-rēad'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *read* (q. v.).] To tell beforehand; to signify by tokens.

fö're-rēad'-īng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reading* (q. v.).] A previous perusal.

fö're-rē-çit'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *recited* (q. v.).] Previously recited, mentioned, or enumerated.

fö're-rē-mēm'-bēred, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *remembered*.] Called to mind previously.

fö're-rēnt', *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rent* (q. v.).]

Scots Law: Rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent payable in advance. [FOREHAND-RENT.]

***fö're-rē-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *report* (q. v.).] To declare beforehand.

***fö're-rē-quēst'** (qu as kw), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *request* (q. v.).] To ask beforehand.

***fö're-rē-šēm'-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *resemble* (q. v.).] To typify, to prefigure.

***fö're-right** (gh silent), *adv. & a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *right* (q. v.).]

A. As adv.: Straight forward, directly forward.

"Though he *foreright*
Both by their houses and their persons passed."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, vii.

B. As adjective:

1. Ready; quick; willing; direct.

"Their sails spread forth, and with a *foreright* gale."—*Massinger: Renegado*, v.

2. Obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; foolish.

fö're-rūn', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *run* (q. v.); cf. Goth. *faurrinan*; Ger. *vorrennen*.]

1. To come before as a sign or earnest of something to follow; to precede as an omen or sign; to foretoken; to forebode.

"These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 4.

2. To precede; to anticipate.

"I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiced in London."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

fö're-rūn'-nēr, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *runner* (q. v.). Cf. Icel. *fyrir-rennari*, *forrennari*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is sent or comes in advance to give notice of the approach of another; a messenger; a harbinger; as, John the Baptist, the *forerunner* of Jesus Christ.

"There is a *forerunner* come from a fifth, the prince of Morocco."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Anything which precedes another.

"*Forerunner* of the sun."—*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xxxii.

*3. A predecessor, an ancestor.

"That great *forerunner* of thy blood."—*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.

4. A prognostic; an omen; a sign foreshadowing things to come.

"Heaven, by these mute signs in nature, shews,
Forerunners of his purpose."—*Milton. P. L.*, xi. 195.

II. Naut.: A piece of red bunting on a log-line at a certain distance, say twelve or fifteen fathoms, from the log-chip; the fathoms begin to count at the forerunner, and the non-counting portion is called the *strayline*. The latter is intended to allow the log to be out of the ship's dead-water. [LOG.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forerunner*, *precursor*, *messenger*, and *harbinger*: "*Forerunner* and *precursor* signify literally the same thing, namely, one *running before*; but the *forerunner* is properly applied only to one who runs before to any spot to communicate intelligence; and it is figuratively applied to things which in their nature, or from a natural connection, precede others; *precursor* is only employed in this figurative sense: thus imprudent speculations are said to be the *forerunners* of a man's ruin; the ferment which took place in men's minds was the *precursor* of the revolution. *Messenger* and *harbinger* are employed for persons; but the *messenger* states what has been or is; the *harbinger* announces what is to be." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fö're-said (said as sēd), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *said*.] Already or previously spoken or mentioned.

fö're-sail, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sail* (q. v.).] *Naut.:* The principal sail set on the foremast.

***fö're-sāy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *say* (q. v.).] To decree beforehand; to pre-ordain.

fö're-sāy'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foresay*; *-er*.] A prophet; one who foretells or predicts.

***fö're-sçēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *scent* (q. v.).] A scent or taste beforehand; an anticipation.

fö're-seē', *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *foreseón*, from *fore-*, and *seón*=to see; Dut. *vorzien*; Sw. *försee*; Ger. *vorsehen*.]

A. Trans.: To see beforehand; to have prescience of things not yet happened; to foreknow.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have or exercise foresight.

*2. To provide for.

fö're-seē'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foresee(e)*; *-er*.] One who foresees or foreknows; one who has or exercises the quality of foresight.

fö're-seē'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *seeing*.] Possessing the quality of foresight; prescient, foresighted.

fö're-seēn', *pa. par. or a.* [FORESEE.]

1. Seen beforehand; provided for beforehand.

2. Thoroughly understood. (*Scotch*.)

¶ *Foreseen that:* Provided that; on condition that.

fö're-sē-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *seize* (q. v.).] To grasp or seize beforehand.

***fö're-sēnd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *send* (q. v.).] To send beforehand or in advance.

***fö're-sēn'-tēnce**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *sentence* (q. v.).] A prophetic doom or sentence.

***fö're-sēt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *set* (q. v.).]

1. To set first, to prefer.

"If I *forset* the noight, Jerusalem, ai."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxxxvi. 6.*

2. To set out beforehand.

"In th' heaven's universal alphabet
All earthly things so surely are *foreset*,"—*Ep. Hall: Virgidemiarum*, bk. ii., sat. 7.

***fö're-sēt'-tle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *settle* (q. v.).] To settle, arrange, or determine beforehand.

fö're-shād'-ōw, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shadow*, *v.* (q. v.).] To shadow beforehand; to foreshignify, to typify, to adumbrate.

"What else is the law but the gospel *foreshadowed*?"—*Hooker*.

***fö're-shād'-ōw**, *s.* [FORESHADOW, *v.*] An ante-type; a sign or type of things to come; an anticipatory sketch.

"It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. viii.

***fö're-shāme'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shame* (q. v.).] To bring shame or reproach upon; to shame, to disgrace.

"Oh bill, *foreshaming*
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***fö're-shā-pe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shape* (q. v.).] To shape or form beforehand; to prepare, to mold.

fö're-shew' (ew as ō), *v. t.* [FORESHOW.]

fö're-ship, ***fore-schyp**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ship*; A. S. *forscip*; Dut. *voorschip*.] The forepart of a ship; the forecable.

fö're-shōre, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shore* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The part of land immediately in front of the shore; the part lying between high and low-water marks.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf. [FORELAND.]

(2) The seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

fö're-short'-en (or as *short'n*), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shorten* (q. v.).]

Perspective: To represent objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, by means of *foreshortening*.

"'Tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting, to *foreshorten* any part
Than draw it out."—*Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

fö-re-short'-en-îng (or as short'n), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shortening* (q. v.).]

Perspective: The art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, depending upon a correct knowledge of form, perspective, and chiaroscuro. It is one of the most difficult studies in the art of design, and, when executed with skill, constitutes the excellence of the master.

"The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost: and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

fö-re-shöt, *s.* The first product of distillation of low wines; it is a liquid abounding in fusel oil.

fö-re-shöuts, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship. (*Palsgrave*.)

fö-re-shöw', *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *show* (q. v.).]

1. To discover a thing before it happens; to predict, to anticipate, to forebode, to prognosticate.

"Did he not desperate impulse feel,
Headlong to plunge himself below,
And meet the worst his fears foreshow?"

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 31.

2. To represent before it comes; to typify; to foreshadow.

***fö-re-shöw'**, *s.* [FORESHOW, *v.*] A sign or token given beforehand; a prognostication; a foreboding.

fö-re-shöw'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *foreshow*; -*er*.] One who or that which foreshadows, foretells, or predicts.

fö-re-shröuds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *shrouds* (q. v.).]

Naut.: [SHROUDS.]

***fö-re-side**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *side* (q. v.).]

1. The front side, the front.
2. A specious outside or show.

"Now when these counterfeiters were thus uncased
Out of the foreshide of their forgerie."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iii. 39.

fö-re-sight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sight* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or faculty of foreseeing; prescience; perspicacity.

"Let Eve, for I have drenched her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wakest."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 363.

2. A provident care for futurity; forethought; care in guarding against evil.

"Make a random expense without plan or foresight."—Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord*.

II. Tech.: [FORE-SIGHT.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foresight*, *forecast*, and *premeditation*: "*Foresight*, from seeing before, denotes the simple act of the mind in seeing a thing before it happens; *forecast*, from casting the thoughts onward, signifies coming at the knowledge of a thing beforehand by means of calculation; *premeditation*, from *meditate*, signifies obtaining the same knowledge by force of meditating or reflecting deeply. *Foresight* is the general and indefinite term; we employ it either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions; *forecast* and *premeditation* mostly in the latter case: all business requires *foresight*; state concerns require *forecast*; *foresight* and *forecast* respect what is to happen; they are the operations of the mind in calculating futurity; *premeditation* respects what is to be said or done; it is a preparation of the thoughts and designs for action; by *foresight* and *forecast* we guard against evils and provide for contingencies; by *premeditation* we guard against errors of conduct." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fö-re-sight-éd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight*; -*ed*.] Possessing or acting with foresight or forethought; provident, prudent, foreseeing.

fö-re-sight-fül (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight*; -*ful* (*l*).] Full of foresight or forethought; prescient, provident.

fö-re-sign (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *sign* (q. v.).] Divination.

fö-re-sig'-nî-fy, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *signify* (q. v.).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify; to adumbrate.

"Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but foreshadow."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

fö-re-skin, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *skin* (q. v.).] The skin which covers the *glans penis*; the prepuce.

"Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay
And for a dower their hundred foreskins pay."

Cowley: *Davidis*, iii.

fö-re-skirt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *skirt* (q. v.).] The loose hanging portion of a coat in front.

"Honor's train
Is longer than his foreskirt."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

***fö-re-släck'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-* = *for*, and Eng. *slack* (q. v.).]

1. To lose or neglect through idleness; to omit.

"It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

2. To delay, to hinder, to put off.

"Through other great adventures hether too
Had it *foreslackt*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xii. 3.

fö-re-sleëve, ***fore-sleve**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sleeve* (q. v.).] That part of a sleeve between the wrist and the elbow.

"Of a freres frokke
Were the *foresleves*." P. Plowman, 2,635.

***fö-re-slip'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *slip* (q. v.).] To lose before.

"Amends of the former time *foreslipt*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. vi.

***fö-re-slöw'**, ***for-slowe**, ***for-sloe**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-* = *for*, and Eng. *slow* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

"His journeys to *foreslow*." Drayton: *Polyolbion*, p. 35.

2. To neglect; to omit.

"Why she did her wonted course *foreslowe*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 16.

3. To render slow; to delay.

"By no means my way I would *foreslowe*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 15.

B. Intrans.: To be dilatory or slow; to delay; to loiter.

"*Foreslow* no longer, make we hence amain." Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 3.

***fö-re-snäf'-fle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *snaffle* (q. v.).] To restrain by anticipation.

"Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
Not toe yoke in wedlock?" Stanyhurst: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 17.

***fö-re-spēak'** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speak* (q. v.).] To speak, tell, or declare beforehand; to predict; to foretell; to foresay.

***fö-re-spēak'** (2), *v. t.* [FORSPEAK.]

1. To bring bad luck upon by the use of evil words; to damn.

"She threatens me wi' mischiefs and *forespeaks* me."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

2. To forbid; to gainsay.

***fö-re-spēak'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *forespeak* (1); -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who speaks on behalf of another; an introducer.

"Be, as it were, *forespeakers* for his entertainment."—Breton: *Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 10.

2. *Scots Law:* The foreman of a jury.

fö-re-spēak'-îng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *speaking* (q. v.).]

1. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

2. A preface.

***fö-re-speëch**, ***vore-speche**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speech* (q. v.).] A preface.

***fö-re-speëd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speed* (q. v.).] To surpass in speed; to outrun.

***fö-re-spēnd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-* = *for*, and Eng. *spend* (q. v.).] To weary out; to exhaust.

"After him came spurring hard,
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

***fö-re-spēnt'**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spent* (q. v.).]

1. Bestowed before.

2. Past, foregone, previous.

***fö-re-spök'-en** (or as *spök'n*), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spoken* (q. v.).] Previously spoken, uttered or said.

***fö-re-spür'-rēr**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spur-rer* (q. v.).] One who rides before; a messenger; a harbinger.

för'-ëst, *s. & a.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *foresta* = a forest; *forestis* = an open space of ground over which the rights of chase were reserved, from Lat. *foris* = out of doors; Fr. *forêt*; Ital. *foresta*; O. H. Ger. *forst*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An extensive wood, or tract of wooded country; a wild, uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

"Hys *forest* and hys wodes, and mest the nywe *forest*,
That ys in Southhamtesyre."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 375.

II. Technically:

1. *Botanical Geog.:* Of the acreage of Great Britain about 4 per cent. are in woods; of Ireland, 1½ per cent.; of France, 16 per cent.; of Prussia, 23 per cent.; of Austria, 31 per cent.; and of Russia,

42½ per cent. Of the United States, once almost a continuous wilderness of trees, only 25 per cent. of the surface is now covered with wood. The British Empire has of forest, or of woods, 340,000,000 acres, which is more than is possessed by any other country in the world.

2. *Meteor.:* The clearing of forests in this country, France, &c., has made the climate less extreme than formerly—that is, the winters have been less cold and the summers less hot. Forests do not increase the rainfall, but they prevent it from easily running to waste. The destruction of the forests in the once fertile Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus has made those countries comparatively barren.

3. *Geol.:* The influence of forests in the economy of nature is conservative. A covering of herbage and shrubs tends to protect a loose soil from being carried away by rain or even by the ordinary action of a river, and to prevent hills of looses and from being blown away by the wind. When trees, in a cold climate, on their fall obstruct the drainage of a forest, peat is in many cases generated, and peat-bogs now mark the site of some old forests. Sometimes a depression of the land, a landslip, or some other cause, places a forest under the water. It is then said to be *Submerged* (q. v.). If the waters are those of the ocean, it is said to be *Submarine* (q. v.). In certain cases insects can destroy a forest by killing the trees of which it is composed. At certain spots a fossil or buried forest exists. Fossil forests are occasionally found in the coal measures.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a forest; as, *forest* trees; sylvan, rustic.

"Like crowded forest trees we stand,
And some are marked to fall."

Cowper: *Bill of Mortality*. (1781.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forest*, *chase*, and *park*: "*Forest*, *chase*, and *park* are all habitations for animals of venery; but the *forest* is of the first magnitude and importance, it being a franchise and the property of the king; the *chase* and *park* may be either public or private property. The *forest* is so formed of wood, and covers such an extent of ground, that it may be the haunt of wild beasts; of this description are the *forests* in Germany; the *chase* is an indefinite and open space that is allotted expressly for the *chase* of particular animals, such as deer; the *park* is an inclosed space that serves for the preservation of domestic animals." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Forest-bower* (Scott), *forest-cave*, *forest-crowned* and *forest-walk* (Thomson), *forest-path*, (Cowper).

forest-bed, **Cromer forest-bed**, *s.*

Geol.: A bed at Cromer, in Norfolk, England, intervening between certain glacial strata and the subjacent chalk. (Lyell.)

***forest-born**, *a.* Born in a forest or wild.

"This boy is *forest-born*,
And hath been tutored in the rudiments
Of desperate studies."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 4.

forest-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A name given to more than one species of Pentatoma.

forest-court, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: A court instituted for the government of the royal forests, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the royal deer or venison, to the vert or greensward, and to the covert in which such deer are lodged. These are the courts of Attachments, of Regard, of Swainmote, and of Justice-seat. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.) [FOREST, II. 4; VERDERER.]

forest-fly, *s.*

Entom. (pl.): A popular name for the insects belonging to the family Hippoboscidae (q. v.). The name is given because one species, *Hippobosca equina*, parasitic upon the horse, is exceedingly abundant in the New Forest.

forest-food, *s.* Food derived from a forest; subsistence on the branches or woody fibers of trees.

"The *forest-food* of such a species—*Elephas primigenius*—becomes as perennial as the lichens that flourish beneath the winter snows of Lapland."—Owen: *Brit. Foss. Rem.*, 262, 263.

forest-glade, *s.* An open, grassy plot in a forest.

forest-laws, *s. pl.*

English Law: Laws for the regulation of the forest. These were instituted under the Conqueror, and were so severe that the *Saxon Chronicle* said he loved a deer as if he were its father. A man killing one might be mutilated and put to death. This was abolished by the Carta de Foresta (Forest Charter), granted by Henry III. in A. D. 1224. Gradually the forest-laws fell nearly into desuetude. Charles I. attempted to revive them, and the Forest Court of Justice Seat fined certain persons heavily for encroachments on the forests committed three or four centuries previously. The Long Parliament put an end to these extortions. [FOREST-COURT.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

forest-marble, s.

Geol.: A stratum of lower oolitic age. The typical rock is generally an argillaceous limestone abounding in marine fossils.

forest-oak, s.

Bot.: A commercial name for a species of *Casuarina*, the timber of which is exported from Australia. In that country oak is the general name for the *Casuarina* genus, which has no close affinity to the genuine *Quercus* (q. v.).

forest-science, s. The same as FORESTRY. (*Pen. Cyclo.*, x. 350.)

forest-sheriff, s. The guardian or keeper of a forest; a verderer. (*Eng.*)

forest-spirits, s. pl.

Comp. Mythology: Certain spirits said to haunt forests. In the Australian bush, according to the belief of the natives, demons whistle in the branches, and sneak among the trunks to seize the wayfarer; the same belief is found in Brazil, among the Kareris, the negroes of Senegambia, and the Indians of North and South America; and the baleful shapes of terror that glide through our own woodlands are familiar still to peasant and poet. All these imaginary beings have been devised to account for the mysterious influences that beset the wanderer in the forest. In some cases the belief is that spirits do not roam through the forest at large, but inhabit particular trees, growing with their growth and losing power with their decay. A similar conception belonged to the mythology of Greece and Rome, and in all cases the spirit inhabitant was supposed to have supernatural power, and sometimes to utter oracles. (*Tylor.*) [SERPENT-WORSHIP, TREE-WORSHIP.]

forest-tree, s. A timber tree, as distinguished from a fruit tree.

för-est, v. t. [FOREST, s.] To cover or plant with trees; to convert into a forest.

före-staff, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. staff* (q. v.).]

Optics: An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies, and also known as a cross-staff. The observer faces the object, the position being the reverse of that assumed in using the backstaff for a similar purpose. The forestaff has a straight square staff, graduated like a line of tangents, and four crosses or vanes which slide thereon. The first and shortest of these vanes is called the ten-cross, and belongs to that side of the instrument whereon the divisions begin at 3° and end at 10°. The next longer vane, called the thirty-cross, belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 10° to 30°. The sixty-cross belongs to the side graduated from 20° to 60°. The ninety-cross belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 30° to 90°.

för-est-age (age as íg), s. [*Eng. forest*; -age.]

Old Law:
1. A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters.
2. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king.

för-est-al, a. [English *forest*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a forest.

"An appropriate cincture of forestal grandeur."—*Land, Jan. 10, 1883.*

före-stáll, *for-stalle, v. t. & i. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. stall* (q. v.).] A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar*, includes *forestall* in the list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (*Trench.*)

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. To buy up commodities before they have been exhibited for sale on stalls or in the market.
"That they forstalle no fyssh by the wey."—*English Gilds*, p. 396.

*2. To take possession of before another person or thing; to hinder by preoccupation or anticipation.

"They weened foule reproch Was to them doen, their entraunce to forestall."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 11.

3. To anticipate; to be beforehand with.

"The birds, conceiving a design To forestall sweet St. Valentine."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

4. To deprive.

"All the better: may This night forestall him of the coming day."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

***II. Law:**

1. To obstruct or stop up as a road; to intercept on the road.

2. To engross or buy up goods before they had been exposed in the market, so as to obtain the control of the market, and be able to sell again at a

higher price; to dissuade or hinder persons from bringing goods to market, or to try to induce them to raise the price of goods already in the market. Forestalling the market was an offense at law in England up to 1844. In this country, where the transaction does not partake of the nature of a conspiracy, the law does not reach it.

B. Intrans.: To anticipate; to be or come too soon or too quick.

före-stáll, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. stall* (q. v.).] A slang term for a man who goes in front as a lookout when a garotte robbery is being committed; three were generally concerned in these robberies: the back-stall (or man who kept watch behind), the front-stall or forestall, and the "ugly man," the last being the actual perpetrator.

före-stáll-ër, s. [Eng. *forestall*; -er.] One who forestalls; one who anticipates the market by buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain the control of the market.

före-stáll-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [FORESTALL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of anticipating, or being in advance of others.

2. *Law*: The act of buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain command of the market.

före-star-ling, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. star-ling* (q. v.).]

Naut.: An ice-breaker in advance of the starling of a bridge.

före-stây, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. stay, s.* (q. v.).]

Naut.: A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

***före-stēm, *fore-stam, s.** [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. stem* (q. v.).]

1. The prow of a ship.

2. The forepart of anything.

för-est-ër, *fors-ter, *fos-ter, s. [Fr. *forestier*, from Low Lat. *forestarius*, from *foresta*=a wood; O. H. Ger. *forestári, forstäre*; M. H. Ger. *vorstäre*.]

1. One who has charge of a forest or forests; one who has charge of the growing timber on an estate.

"I am forester of the emperours in this forest."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 206.

2. One who lives in a forest or wild wooded country.

*3. A forest-tree.

"This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in foresters."—*Evelyn: Silva*.

Foresters, s. pl. Any of several fraternal benefit societies, so called. The Ancient Order of Foresters was founded in England in 1745, and was established in America in 1839. The returns of the order for 1897 show the total membership in the world on Dec. 31st of that year to be 895,391, and in America 36,836. The Foresters of America, a distinct organization, was founded in 1864, and on Dec. 1, 1898, reported a membership of 142,605. The Independent Order of Foresters was founded in 1874, and the returns of the order for 1898 show a total membership in the United States and Canada of 142,000.

före-stick, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. stick*.] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

för-est-ine, a. [Eng. *forest*; -ine.] Pertaining to, or living in forests.

för-est-ry, s. [Eng. *forest*; -ry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act, occupation, or art of forming and cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

¶ Nearly every nation in Europe except Britain has schools of forestry.

2. *Scots Law*: The privileges of a royal forest; forestage.

***för-est-ý, a.** [Eng. *forest*; -y.] Like a forest; covered with forests; thickly wooded.

"When the whole country's face was foresty, and we Lived loosely in the wilds which now thus peopled be."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 22.

***före-swât, a.** [FORSWAT.]

för-ët (t silent), s. [Fr.]

Ord.: A gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a gun.

före-täck-kle, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and English *tackle* (q. v.).]

Naut.: The tackle on the foremast of a ship.

***före-tålk (l silent), s.** [Pref. *fore-*, and English *talk* (q. v.).] A preface; an introduction.

före-tåste, s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. taste* (q. v.).] A taste or experience of beforehand; anticipation of; partial enjoyment in advance; an antepast.

"It is the foretaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity."—*South*.

före-tås'te, v. t. [Pref. *fore-*, and English *taste* (q. v.).]

1. To taste before another.

"Foretasted fruit, Profaned first by the serpent."
Milton: P. L., ix. 929.

2. To have a previous enjoyment or taste of; to have an antepast of; to anticipate.

före-tåst-ër, s. [English *foretast*(e); -er.] One who tastes beforehand; one who has a foretaste or previous enjoyment of.

***före-tåught (gh silent), a.** [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. taught* (q. v.).] Taught or instructed beforehand.

före-tåuld, a. [FORETOLD.]

***före-tēach, v. t.** [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. teach* (q. v.).] To teach or instruct beforehand.

***före-tēam, s.** [Pref. *fore-*, and Latin *temo*=a beam, a pole.] A front pole or shaft.

"Their chariots in their foreteams broke."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 352.

före-tēll, v. t. & i. [Pref. *fore-*, and English *tell* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To tell beforehand.

"These . . . as I foretold you, were all spirits."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

2. To predict; to prophesy; to declare or tell an event before it happens.

3. To foretoken; to foreshow; to foreshadow.

"What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To prophesy; to utter a prophecy or prediction.

"One greater, of whose day he shall foretell."

Milton: P. L., xii. 242.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foretell*, *to predict*, *to prophesy*, and *to prognosticate*: "*Foretell* is the most general in its sense, and familiar in its application; we may *foretell* common events, although we cannot *predict* or *prophesy* anything important: *to foretell* is an ordinary gift; one *foretells* by a simple calculation or guess: *to predict* and *to prophesy* are extraordinary gifts: one *predicts* by a supernatural power real or supposed; one *prophesies* by means of inspiration. *Prediction* as a noun is employed for both the verbs *foretell* and *predict*; it is therefore a term of less value than *prophesy*. We speak of a *prediction* being verified, and a *prophecy* fulfilled. *To prognosticate* is an act of the understanding; it is guided by outward symptoms as a rule; it is only stimulated and not guided by outward objects: a physician *prognosticates* the crisis of a disorder by the symptoms discoverable in the patient." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

före-tēll-ër, s. [Eng. *foretell*; -er.] One who or that which foretells; a predictor; a prognosticator.

"Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to see them."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

***före-think, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. think* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To anticipate in the mind; to anticipate; to prognosticate.

"The soul of every man

Prophetically does forethink thy fall."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

2. To contrive, plan, or design beforehand.

"Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to forethink this, and a will to honor him with his own."—*Bishop Hall*.

B. Intrans.: To think, design, or plan beforehand; to exercise forethought.

"Thou wise, forethinking, weighing politician."

Smith. (Johnson)

före-thought (ought as ât), a. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. thought* (q. v.).] Thought of or contrived beforehand; prepenze; as, *forethought malice*.

före-thought (ought as ât), s. [Pref. *fore-*, and *Eng. thought, s.* (q. v.).]

1. Prescience; anticipation; premeditation.

"Whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight or evil counsel."—*L'Estrange*.

2. Provident care or thought; foresight.

"From a people so fed diligence and forethought were not to be expected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

¶ For the difference between *forethought* and *forecast*, see FORECAST.

forethought felony, s.

Law: Murder. (*Wharton*.)

¶ As other felonies than murder can be planned deliberately, the term is not sufficiently distinctive.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; gô, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = a. -clan. -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fö-re-thought'-fûl (ought as ât), *a.* [Eng. *forethought*; *-ful* (l).] Full of forethought, foresight, or prescience.

***fö-re-threat'-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *threaten* (q. v.).] To threaten beforehand.

"It being forethreatened, and advertisement being fortunately lighted upon."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 44.

fö-re-time, *s.* Past time; the time before the present. (*J. C. Shairp*.)

fö-re-tök'-en (or as *tök'n*), *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, *v.* (q. v.).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow, to prognosticate, to forebode.

"If aught were foretold thereby."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 225.

fö-re-tök'-en (or as *tök'n*), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, *s.* (q. v.).] A sign, an omen, a prognostic, a foreboding.

"A foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened."—*Camden: Remains*.

fö-re-töld, *pa. par. or a.* [FORETELL.]

fö-re-tôoth, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tooth* (q. v.).] One of the teeth in the anterior part of the mouth; an incisor.

"The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

fö-re-töp, ***fore-toppe**, ***for-top**, ***for-toppe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *top* (q. v.).]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward; the top of a periwig; the "bangs."

2. The forehead.

"His fax and his foretoppe was filterede togeders."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,078.

3. An erect tuft of hair on the head; the hair on the forepart of the head.

II. Naut.: The platform at the head of the foremast.

foretop-gallant, *a.*

Naut.: Designating the part of a ship's rigging above the topmast; as, the *foretop-gallant* yard.

foretop-man, *s.*

Naut.: A man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

foretop-mast, *s.*

Naut.: The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and surmounted in its turn by the foretop-gallant mast.

foretop-sail, *s.*

Naut.: The sail spread just above the foretop.

for-év'-ër, *adv.* [Eng. *for*, and *ever*.] In perpetuity; to the end of time; unceasingly, eternally.

***fö-re-vöuched'**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and English *vouched*.] Vouched, declared, or affirmed before. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.)

***fö-re-wäg-ës**, ***foir-wag-eis**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wages*.] Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saidis coilyearis, coilyeraris, and saltaris, to be estemit, as theiffis, and punisshit in their bodyes—viz., samony of thame as sall ressave *foirwageis* and feis [fees]."—*Acts Jas. VI*, 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 287.

fö-re-wäle, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and (?) Eng. *wale* (q. v.).]

Sadd.: The smaller roll of a horse-collar.

***fö-re-wäll**, ***fore-wal**, ***for-wal**, *s.* [A. S. *forweall*.] An outer wall or barrier.

"The sauour schal be set ther ynnre, the wal and the forewal."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah xxvi. 1.* (*Purvey*.)

***fore-ward** (1), ***for-ward**, ***for-warde**, *s.* [A. S. *forweard*.] An agreement, a compact, a treaty.

"Mi forwarde with the I festen on this wyse."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 827.

***fö-re-ward** (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ward* (q. v.).] The front guard, the van, the front.

"They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men."—*1 Maccabees ix. 11.*

***fore-wardes**, *adv.* [A. S. *forweard*.] Forward, after; of time or place.

"Fro this forewardes nevere entred suche filthe in that place."—*Maundeville*, p. 61.

fö-re-wärn, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *warn* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To warn or admonish beforehand.

"I will forewarn you whom you shall fear."—*Luke xii. 5.*

2. To caution beforehand.

"Phœbus had forewarned him of singing wars."—*Dryden: Virgil. (Dedic.)*

3. To inform or give notice to beforehand.

"We were forewarned of your coming."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 7.*

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **father**; **wë**, **wët**, **hère**, **camel**, **hër**, **thère**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wölf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**. **cür**, **râle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

***B. Intrans.:** To give warning or notice beforehand.

"In their room, as they forewarn,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers."
Milton: P. L., xii. 507.

fö-re-wäs'te, *v. t.* [FORWASTE.]

***fö-re-wëar'-ÿ**, *v. t.* [FORWEARY.]

***fö-re-wëep'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weep*.] To weep before.

"The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn."

Churchill: The Duellist, i. 155.

***fö-re-wënd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wend* (q. v.).] To go before.

***fö-re-wënt'**, *pret. of v.* [FOREGO.]

"And now they have to heaven forewent."
Spenser: Shepheard's Calender; July.

***fö-re-wete**, ***fö-re-wite**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forewitan*.] To know, determine, or settle beforehand.

***fore-wet-er**, ***for-wit-er**, *s.* [Eng. *forwet* (e); *-er*.] [FOREWITER.]

***fö-re-wët-lîng**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weting* (q. v.).] Foreknowledge, prescience.

"Whether that Goddes worthy foreweting
Streineth me nedeley for to don a thing."

Chaucer: C. T., 15,240.

fö-re-wînd (1), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, *s.* (q. v.).] A wind which blows a vessel along in her course.

"Long sailed I on smooth seas, by forewinds borne."
Sandys: Job, p. 25.

fö-re-wînd (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, *v.* (q. v.).]

Agric.: One of the leaders of a gang of reapers.

***fö-re-wîse**, ***for-wîse**, *a.* [A. S. *forewis*.] Foreseeing; having foresight or foreknowledge.

"In fele things forwise, and a fer caster."
Destruction of Troy, 3,949.

***fö-re-wîsh'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *fore-*, and English *wish* (q. v.).] To wish for or desire beforehand.

"The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly forewished might in time come to effect."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

***fö-re-wît**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit* (q. v.).]

1. Foreknowledge, foresight, prudence.

"Let thy forewit guide thy thought."—*Southwell*.

2. One who sets himself up as a leader in matters of taste or literature.

***fö-re-wît-ën**, ***for-wit-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *forewitan*.] To know beforehand; to have prescience or foreknowledge of.

fö-re-wît-ër, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit*; *-er*.] One who knows before; one who has prescience.

"God byholder and forewiter of alle thinges."

Chaucer: Boethius, p. 178.

***fö-re-wîth'-ëred**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *withered* (q. v.).] Withered away.

"Her body small, forewithered and forespent."

Sackville: Induction, st. xii.

fö-re-wöm-an, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *woman* (q. v.).] A woman who acts as chief or superintendent of other women, as in a shop or a department.

fö-re-wörds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *words*.] A preface, an introduction.

***fö-re-wörn'**, *a.* [FORWORN.]

***fö-re-wöt**, ***fö-re-wote**, *pret. of v.* [FOREWETE.]

fö-re-yard, *s.*

Naut.: The lowest yard on the foremast of a ship.

for-fäirn', *a.* [FORFARE.] Distressed; worn out.

***for-faite**, *v. t.* [FORFEIT.]

***for-fält**, ***for-fäult**, *v. t.* To subject to forfeiture; to attain; to outlaw.

***for-fäng'**, *s.* [A. S.] [FANG, *v.*]

Old Law:

1. The taking of provisions from any person in fairs and markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessities for the sovereign.

2. The seizing or rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief, or from those having illegal possession of them.

3. The reward paid for the rescue or recovery of stolen or strayed cattle.

***for-fare**, ***for-far-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *forfaran*; O. Fris. *forfara*=to perish, to die; O. H. Ger. *farfaran*; Icel. *fyrinfara*=to kill.]

A. Intrans.: To perish; to become exhausted or worn out.

B. Trans.: To destroy; to kill.

***for-fäught** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***for-faghte**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *faught* (q. v.).] Worn out with fighting.

***for'-fäult-üre**, *s.* [Fr. *forfaiture*.] Forfeiture, attainder.

***for-fëar'**, ***for-fere**, *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fear*, *v.* (q. v.).; M. H. Ger. *ververren*; Dut. *ververen*.] To terrify greatly.

for'-feît, ***for-fait**, ***for-fete**, ***for-fett**, ***for-fette**, *v. i. & t.* [FORFEIT, *s.* Fr. *forfaire*=to transgress; Low Lat. *foris facio*=to trespass: *foris*=abroad, and *facio*=to do.]

***A. Intransitive:**

1. To do wrong or amiss; to be guilty of a crime or fault.

"Sen he has forfeit agans oure lawe."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 189.

2. To fail to observe an obligation or duty.

"I will have the heart of him if he forfeit."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To lose all right or claim to anything by any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; to become liable to be deprived of.

"The former class considered him as having forfeited his crown; the latter as having resigned it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. To subject to forfeiture or loss of property, &c.

"We mone be forfeitede, and flemyde for ever."

Morte Arthure, 1,155.

3. To give up; to abandon.

"Undone and forfeited to cares."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

for'-feît, ***for-fet**, ***for-fete**, *s.* [Fr. *forfait*=a crime punishable by fine, a fine, from Low Lat. *forisfactum*, neut. sing. *pa. par.* of *forisfacio*=to trespass; O. Ital. *forfatto*.]

*1. A misdeed; a crime; a transgression.

"He schalle fynde no forfete amonge us."—*Maundeville*, p. 294.

2. The act or state of losing or being deprived of something through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; forfeiture; loss; deprivation.

"And he, that throws not up his cap for joy,
Shall for the fault make forfeit of his head."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

3. That which is forfeited or lost; the loss or penalty incurred through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; a penalty; a fine.

"Let the forfeit be nominated for an equal pound of your flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

*4. One whose life is forfeited; one obnoxious to capital punishment.

"Your brother is a forfeit of the law."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

5. (*Pl.*): A game in which for every breach of the rules the players have to deposit some little article as forfeit, to be redeemed by some sportive fine or penalty.

"Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and forfeits shortened the rest of the day."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ii.

for'-feît, *pa. par. or a.* [FORFEIT, *v.*]

1. Forfeited; lost or alienated through some fault, crime, omission, or neglect.

"All the souls that are, were forfeit once."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

2. Subject, due, liable.

"Forfeit to a confined doom."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 107.

for'-feît-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *forfeit*; *-able*.] That may or can be forfeited; liable or subject to forfeiture.

"So a guardianship in soccage, a man may renounce it as well as he may executorship; they are neither of them forfeitable."—*State Trials: The King and the City of London* (1682).

for'-feît-ër, ***for-fet-owre**, *s.* [Eng. *forfeiter*; *-er*.] One who incurs any penalty by failing in his obligations.

"Forfeitters you cast in prison."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

***for'-feît-mënt**, *s.* [English *forfeit*; *-ment*.] Penalty.

for'-feît-üre, ***for-fet-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *forfaiture*, *forfeiture*; Fr. *forfaiture*, from Low Lat. *forisfactura*; O. Ital. *forfatura*.]

1. The act of forfeiting or losing something through any fault, crime, omission or neglect.

"Vnder payne of forfeiture of the saide goods."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 173.

2. A failure in any obligation.

"'Twas due on forfeiture."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

3. That which is forfeited; a penalty, fine, mulct or amercement.

"Old Michael now
Was summoned to discharge the forfeiture."

Wordsworth: Michael.

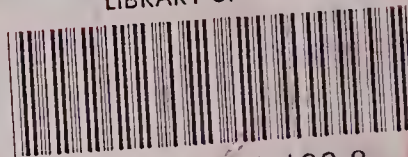
¶ For the difference between *forfeiture* and *fine*, see FINE.

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